



**DECLARATION OF PETER MORRISON**

I, PETER MORRISON, being competent to testify, hereby affirm on my personal knowledge as follows:

1. My name is Peter A. Morrison. I reside at 3 Eat Fire Springs Rd., Nantucket, MA 02554. I have been retained as an expert to undertake a demographic analysis of the statewide growth and residential concentration of the Black population of Maryland for the Fannie Lou Hamer Coalition. I am being compensated at a rate of \$215 per hour. I am retired from the RAND Corporation where I was Senior Demographer and the founding director of RAND's Population Research Center. My academic background and publications are detailed in my attached vita (Exhibit A).

## I. INTRODUCTION

2. This report responds to the request by counsel for plaintiffs that I undertake a demographic analysis of the statewide growth and residential concentration of the Black population of Maryland. The primary focus of this analysis is Blacks' increasing presence among eligible voters in numerous communities across the State of Maryland, and the prospect of forming three Congressional districts to recognize and acknowledge these areas of Black voting strength, thereby affording minority voters the opportunity to elect candidates of their choice.

3. My report addresses the following:

- How the presence of Blacks among residents and potential voters has changed since 1990;
- The demographic factors producing those changes;
- The prospect of forming coalitional Congressional districts that encompass Blacks, or Blacks and Hispanics together, so as to make them a majority of the eligible voters within those districts;
- The number of such districts necessary to afford Blacks an ability to elect candidates of their choice, given their current and projected future share of the citizen voting-age population.

4. To address these issues, I conducted several analyses using data from the 1990, 2000, and 2010 decennial censuses and the Census Bureau's 2010 American Community Survey.

## II. STATEWIDE GROWTH OF MINORITY POPULATIONS

5. Maryland's minority populations have increased sharply since 2000, altering the demographic landscape and buttressing the voting strength of minorities, both alone and in combination. How Blacks, Hispanics, and Asians translate their numbers into voting strength, according to Professor Bruce Cain, will depend increasingly on coalitional opportunities.<sup>1</sup> Figure 1 documents the growth of each group from 2000-2010.

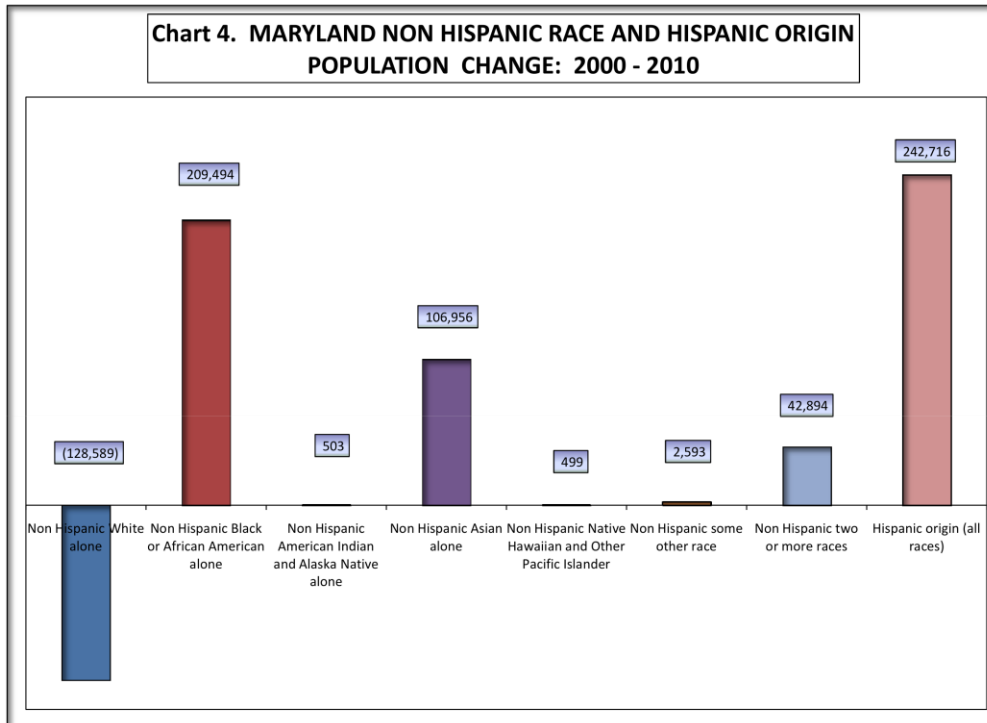
### BLACK POPULATION GROWTH

6. The primary impetus for this changing demographic landscape has been the increase in the number and percentage of Maryland residents who are Black. Between 1990 and 2010, the State's Black population has increased from 1,189,899 to 1,783,899 (as shown in Table 1). The Black share of Maryland's total population rose from 24.9% to 30.9% (including multiracial Blacks) over this two-decade period. As of 2010, Blacks (alone) constitute 28.4% of the voting-age population (VAP) and 29.2% of the citizen voting-age population (CVAP).

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<sup>1</sup> Declaration of Bruce E. Cain, filed 12/02/11, page 11.

Figure 1



SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2010, P.L. 94 - 171 Release.  
 Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Projections and Data Analysis / State Data Center, February 2011.

Table 1

<b>Growth of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Maryland, 1990-2010</b>			
	1990	2000	2010
<b>Total Population (all ages)</b>			
<i>All racial groups</i>	4,781,468	5,296,486	5,773,552
White alone	3,393,964	3,391,308	3,359,284
Black alone	1,189,899	1,477,411	1,700,298
Black alone or in combination	n.a.	1,525,036	1,783,899
Asian alone	138,148	210,929	318,853
All other racial groups	59,457	169,213	311,516
<i>Hispanic (may be of any race)</i>	125,102	227,916	470,632
<b>Share of Total Population</b>			
<i>All racial groups</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
White alone	71.0%	64.0%	58.2%
Black alone	24.9%	27.9%	29.4%
Black alone or in combination	n.a.	28.8%	30.9%
Asian alone	2.9%	4.0%	5.5%
All other racial groups	1.2%	3.2%	5.4%
<i>Hispanic (may be of any race)</i>	2.6%	4.3%	8.2%

Sources: U. S. Census Bureau, 1990, 2000, and 2010 Censuses of Population.

7. Much of this growth has materialized in communities that draw suburbanward movers to places within Prince George's, Charles, and Montgomery Counties (adjacent to the District of Columbia) and within Baltimore, Anne Arundel, and Howard Counties (adjacent to the City of Baltimore). Figure 2 illustrates the coalescence of these places into natural communities of interest across a broad swath of suburban Maryland.

8. The emergence of these natural communities of interest is remarkable. It underscores the prospect of forming Congressional districts that recognize and acknowledge these areas of Black voting strength, to afford minority voters the opportunity to elect candidates of their choice.

9. The increases registered—both Statewide and locally—result from several ongoing demographic influences (detailed ahead), which have elevated and will further increase the Black share of eligible voters in communities across these counties over time.

10. One demographic factor is the likely continuing migratory influx of Blacks to neighborhoods within the above-mentioned Maryland counties. This factor is detailed ahead at Paragraph 18.

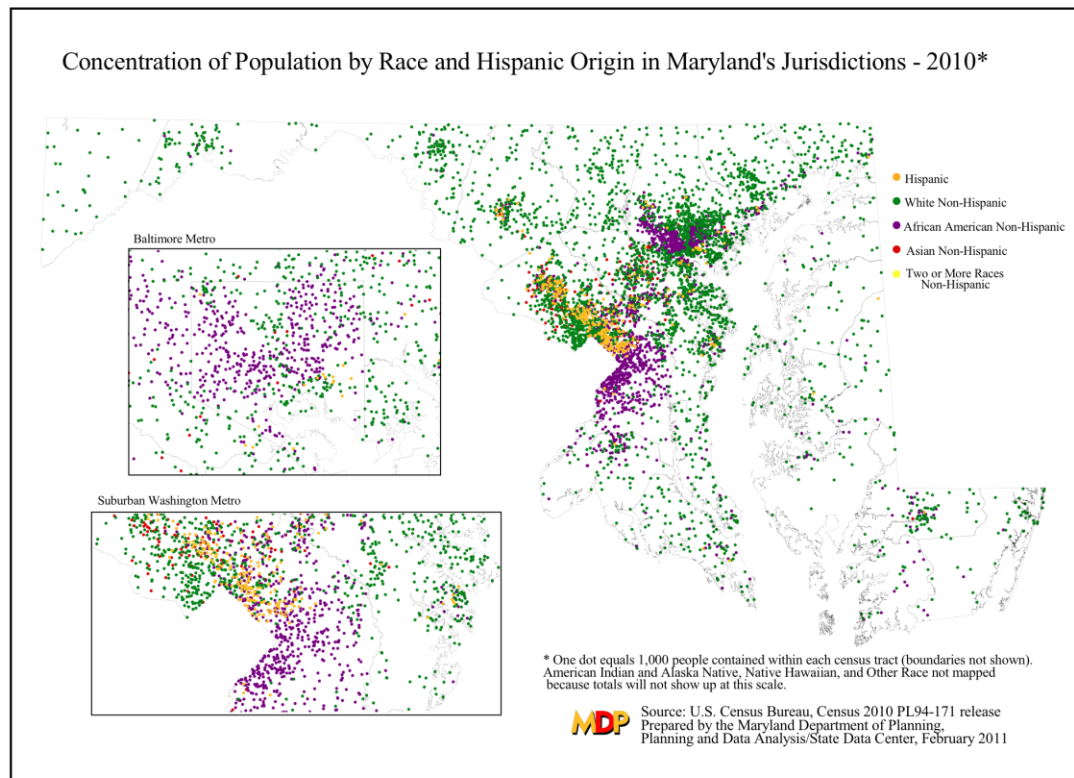
11. Two other factors that affect the Black share of eligible voters statewide are built into the structure and composition of the Maryland's population. First, the proportion of adults who are citizens (hence eligible to vote) is higher among Blacks than non-Blacks in Maryland. (Many voting-age Hispanics and Asians who are not yet citizens are ineligible to vote.) For that reason, Blacks constitute a higher proportion of CVAP than of VAP Statewide. Second, age structure will promote continuing growth of the voting-age Black population, as persons under the age of 18 mature into the voting ages and persons over the age of 65 die off. This latter factor is detailed ahead at Paragraph 23.

#### HISPANIC POPULATION GROWTH

12. Maryland's Hispanic population also has registered impressive recent gains. The number of Hispanics has increased 242,716 since 2000. That increase represents more than a doubling, from 227,916 to 470,632, in just 10 years. As of 2010, Hispanics constitute 8.2% of the State's total population, 7.3% of its voting-age population, and 3.7% of its citizen voting-age population.

13. Much of this recent Hispanic population growth has materialized in areas where Blacks have been gravitating, notably communities in Prince George's, Montgomery, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, and Howard Counties. The evolution of these areas into natural Hispanic communities of interest largely overlaps the broad swath of suburban Maryland that has registered Black population growth (see Figure 2).

Figure 2



14. Growth patterns of Blacks and Hispanics together advance the prospect of forming coalitional Congressional districts to recognize and encompass these emerging areas of joint minority voting strength. Doing so would reinforce opportunities--both now and in the future--for Black and Hispanic voters to elect candidates of their choice.

MINORITIES' GROWING PRESENCE AMONG ELIGIBLE VOTERS

15. As shown in Table 2, persons who are Black (alone) constitute 28.4% of Maryland's voting-age population and 29.2% of its citizen voting-age population (CVAP). For Blacks alone or in combination (i.e., including those additional Blacks who report themselves as multiracial), the respective shares are 28.8% Black (VAP) and 29.4% Black (CVAP). The latter share exceeds the former share, due to the presence of many noncitizens among Maryland's Asian and Hispanic residents. In Maryland, fully 53% of Hispanics of voting age and 35% of Asians of voting age are noncitizens, hence ineligible to vote; only 6% of voting-age Blacks are noncitizens.

Table 2

<b>Share of Maryland's Eligible Voters Who Are Black: 2010</b>	
	2010
<b>Total voting-age population</b>	<b>4,420,588</b>
Black alone	1,256,052
% Black alone	28.4%
% Black in combination (2005-09 est.)	0.4%
% Black alone or in combination (2010 est.)	28.8%
<b>Citizen voting-age population</b>	<b>4,034,660</b>
Black alone	1,173,039
% Black alone	29.2%
% Black in combination (2005-09 est.)	0.4%
% Black alone or in combination (2010 est.)	29.4%
Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census Redistricting Data, Table QT-PL; 2010 American Community Survey, Tables B05003 and B05003B; Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) Special Tabulation From the 2005-2009 5-year American Community Survey.	

16. Hispanics constitute 7.3% of Maryland's VAP but only 3.7% of the State's CVAP, because many voting-age Hispanics are not citizens.

17. I gauge the combined voting strength of Blacks and Hispanics (assuming cohesiveness) as their combined share of CVAP Statewide. Measuring this share requires an adjustment for the overlap between Hispanic CVAP (of any race) and Black CVAP (some of whom may be Hispanic). With proper adjustment, the 2010 American Community Survey (ACS) shows that Blacks (alone or in combination) together with Hispanics constitute 32.7% of CVAP Statewide—closer to 3/8 than 2/8 of Maryland's population.

### MIGRATORY INFLUX

18. An important driving force advancing the growth of both Blacks and Hispanics in Maryland has been suburbanward migration from the Washington, DC metropolitan area. The largest migratory influx of population (all races) into Maryland has been from the District of Columbia and Virginia.<sup>2</sup> The influx mirrors a broad national trend toward more racially diverse suburbs, fueled by minority suburbanization.<sup>3</sup> The sharp rise in Black suburbanization reflects the economic progress of young geographically mobile Blacks in recent decades.

19. The most current measures of migration into and out Maryland derive from the US Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) and refer to the period 2008-2010.<sup>4</sup> These data document an annual influx of 48,711 Black in-migrants to Maryland from another state and a corresponding annual outflow of 38,574 Black out-migrants to another state. The net effect of these two counterflows (48,711 minus 38,574) is an annual addition of 10,137 Blacks to the State's resident population.<sup>5</sup>

20. This net addition of 10,137 Blacks accounts for about a 0.2 percentage-point increase per year in Blacks' share of Maryland's population. That is, just the effect of net migration, were it to continue at its current level, would boost Blacks' share of the Maryland's population from 30.9% in 2010 to 31.1% by 2011, 31.3% by 2012, and so forth.

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<sup>2</sup> Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Reports*, P20-565, "Geographic Mobility: 2008-2009," Table 3.

<sup>3</sup> William H. Frey, "Melting Pot Cities and Suburbs: Racial and Ethnic Change in Metro America in the 2000s," Washington, DC: Brookings Institution, 2011.

<sup>4</sup> Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey, Tables B07004B, B07404B, B07004I, B07404I.

<sup>5</sup> The ACS data also register an additional yearly influx of 9,531 in-migrants from abroad which, when added to the 48,711 interstate migrants, makes for a total of 58,242 Black in-migrants to Maryland from either another state or abroad. The *net* effect of Black migration from abroad cannot be measured, since the ACS does not count the number of Blacks who move from Maryland to a foreign destination.

21. The corresponding data for Hispanics document an annual influx of 16,315 Hispanic in-migrants to Maryland from another state and a corresponding annual outflow of 14,348 Hispanic out-migrants to another state. The net effect of these two counterflows (16,315 minus 14,348) is an annual addition of 1,967 Hispanics to the State's resident population (exclusive of Hispanic in-migrants from abroad).<sup>6</sup>

22. This net addition of 1,967 Hispanics from elsewhere in the U. S. accounts for only a trivial 0.03 percentage-point increase per year in Hispanics' share of Maryland's population. That is, just the effect of net migration, were it to continue at its current level, would boost Hispanics' share of the Maryland's population from 8.15% in 2010 to 8.18% by 2011, 8.21% by 2012, and so forth. Accounting for the additional (but unmeasured) net influx of Hispanics from abroad could conceivably boost that percentage-point increase from 0.03 points annually to 0.12 points annually.

### AGE STRUCTURE

23. Age structure is an important factor built into the population and will continue to increase Blacks as a percentage of Maryland's voting-age population. Proportionally more Blacks are in the under-18 age range relative to non-Hispanic whites; and proportionally more non-Hispanic whites are in the 65-and-older age range relative to Blacks.

24. Older (mostly non-Hispanic white) voters inevitably die off. Replacing them in the electorate will be (disproportionately Black and Hispanic) juveniles attaining age 18. This ongoing demographic recomposition of the voting-age population will boost Blacks' share of the electorate.

25. The same disparities are evident between Maryland's Hispanic and non-Hispanic white populations. These disparities mean that Hispanics' share of Maryland's VAP will steadily increase in future years as older non-Hispanic white voters die off and are replaced by young Hispanics attaining voting age. This ongoing demographic recomposition of the voting-age population will boost Hispanics' share of the electorate.

26. Over time, then, any proposed congressional election district that largely overlaps areas of multim minority concentration has a predictable future: Its overly-minority youth population will mature into the voting ages, thereby adding minorities who are eligible to vote; and its overly nonminority elderly population will gradually die off, thereby subtracting nonminority voters.

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<sup>6</sup> The ACS data also register an additional yearly influx of 7,524 Hispanic in-migrants from abroad which, when added to the 16,315 interstate Hispanic migrants, makes for a total of 23,839 Hispanic in-migrants to Maryland from either another state or abroad. The *net* effect of Hispanic migration from abroad cannot be measured, since the ACS does not count the number of Hispanics who move from Maryland to a foreign destination.

27. These demographic inevitabilities tied to age structure provide a firm scientific basis for anticipating the future growth of Blacks' and Hispanics' strength in numbers within Maryland. To quantify this future growth, I have calibrated a spatial diffusion model, which captures the effects of these spatial and demographic effects. My analysis shows that the Black-plus-Hispanic share of Maryland's voting-age population will increase approximately 0.6 percentage point annually, i.e., 3 percentage points every five years.

28. Thus, when voters go to the polls in November 2012 (2½ years following the April 2010 census), I estimate that Blacks and Hispanics combined will constitute 34.2% of Maryland's CVAP, up from 32.7% as of April 2010—closer to 3/8 than 2/8 of Maryland's population.

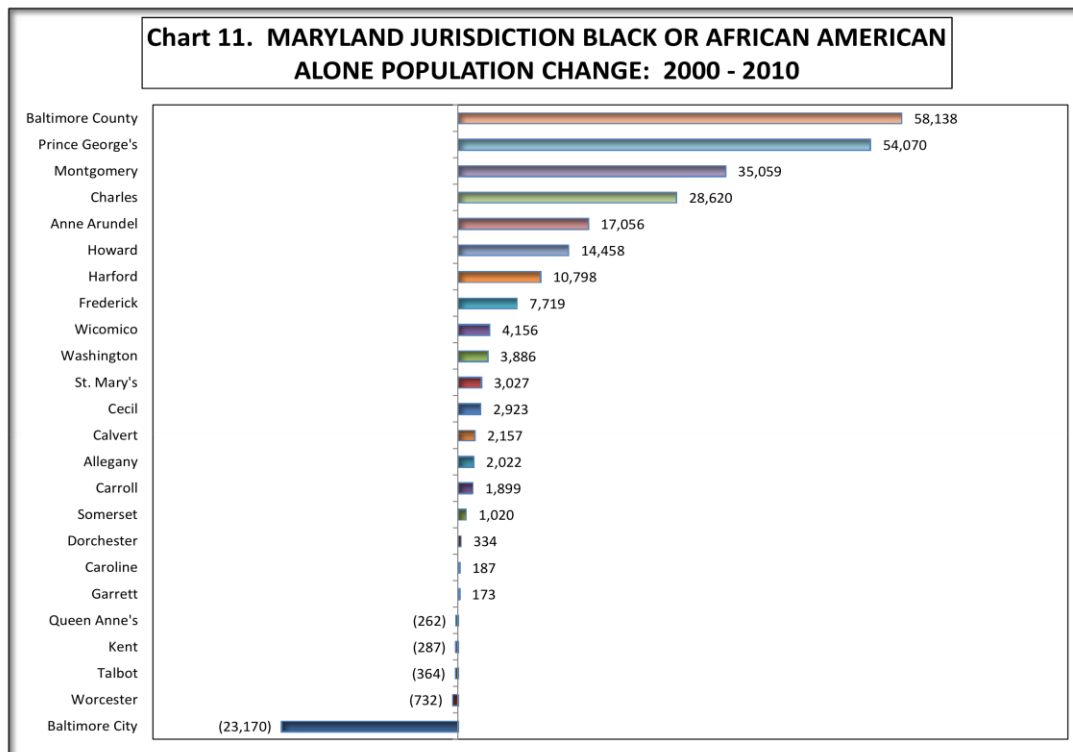
29. By 2014, their share of Maryland's CVAP will have reached 35.4% of Maryland's CVAP. By 2016, their share of CVAP will have reached 36.6%, which is three-eighths of the all eligible voters in Maryland.

### **III. BLACK AND HISPANIC COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST**

30. Over several decades, Black residents have settled in numerous suburban communities within Prince George's, Charles, and Montgomery Counties (adjacent to the District of Columbia) and within Baltimore, Anne Arundel, and Howard Counties (adjacent to the City of Baltimore). Figure 3 shows the magnitude of Black population growth between 2000 and 2010 in each county.

31. These expanding residential areas have given rise to three natural communities of interest that encompass portions of these six counties. Increasingly, Blacks have become the majority among the residents of many adjacent communities, and this increasing presence in the population has drawn attention to Blacks' ability to elect candidates of their choice within potential Congressional districts that could encompass those communities.

Figure 3



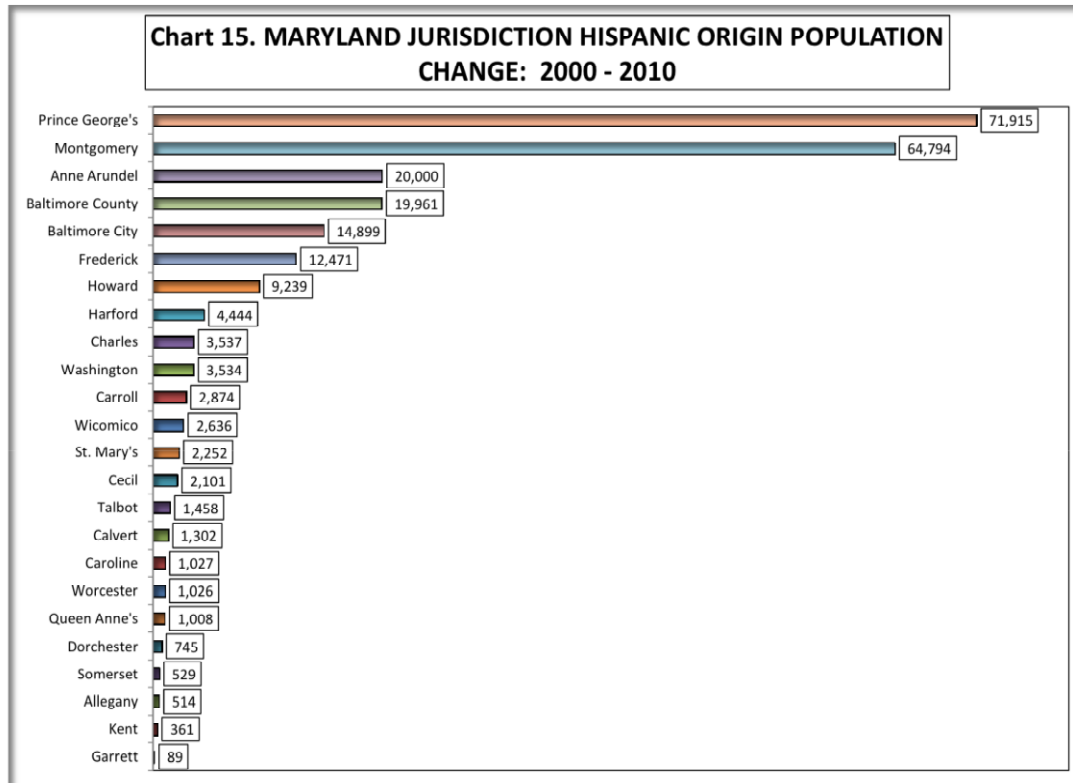
SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2010, P.L. 94 - 171 Release.

Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Projections and Data Analysis / State Data Center, February 2011.

32. The significance of this spatial expansion of Blacks' residence is its self-perpetuating character. Following a familiar pattern (spatial diffusion<sup>7</sup>), population growth often spills

<sup>7</sup> See S. K. Smith *et al.*, *State and Local Population Projections: Methodology and Analysis* (New York: KluwerAcademic/Plenum, 2001), chapter 15 for elaboration. Spatial diffusion is a widespread pattern that has characterized historical population growth at the national and local levels. It is defined as the spread of a particular phenomenon over space and time, starting from one specific geographic area. It is a process in which characteristics in one area change as a result of what happened *earlier* in some *other* area. See also: R. L. Morrill, "Waves of Spatial Diffusion," *Journal of Regional Science*, 3 (1968): 1-17; and R. L. Morrill, G. L. Gaile, and G. I. Thrall, *Spatial Diffusion* (Sage Publications, 1988). According to Smith *et al.*, *op cit.*, spatial diffusion models offer a promising alternative to traditional projection models, especially for small areas. Whereas traditional models are based on historical trends within a particular geographic area, spatial diffusion models are based on historical trends in neighboring areas. Since growth often spreads from one area to another over time, historical trends in neighboring areas may have a greater impact on an area's future growth than historical trends in the area itself.

Figure 4



SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2010, P.L. 94 - 171 Release.

Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Projections and Data Analysis / State Data Center, February 2011.

outward from more densely populated areas. For example, a community may grow rapidly within a small, central geographic area. As population density increases, growth spills outward to adjacent lower-density areas, and then into areas even farther away.

33. More recently, Hispanic residents settling in suburban Maryland have increased the presence of minority voters in many of these places. Figure 4 shows the magnitude of Hispanic population growth in each county from 2000 to 2010.

34. The combined numbers of Black and Hispanic voting-age citizens underscores the prospect of forming coalitional Congressional districts attuned to the evolving demography of these areas. Doing so would be consistent with Professor Bruce Cain's observations that "African American candidates can win in several of the state's coalitional seats (i.e., seats in which African Americans are a significant minority but not a majority)" and "As the decade progresses, both Non-Hispanic White and African American Democratic candidates will need to reach out to Latino [Hispanic] and Asian voters, as these populations are likely to grow the fastest." [Cain Declaration filed 12/02/11, op. cit., page 10; page 11.]

#### IV. CONCLUSIONS

35. Demographic factors alone--migratory influx, age structure, and citizenship--will bring about a continuing increase in the minority share of Maryland's population and its electorate. First, insofar as Black and Hispanic migrants continue to stream into the state, their share of the population will increase. Second, the disproportionate concentration of Blacks and Hispanics in the juvenile ages will boost the minority share of future voters irrespective of continuing migratory influx. Third, the disproportionate concentration of non-minority persons in the 65-and-older age bracket assures that the population dying off (i.e., potential voters subtracted from the 65+ population) will be disproportionately non-minority, for purely demographic reasons. Inevitably, the prominence of Blacks and Hispanics within the electorate (other things being equal) will increase in future years.

36. Since 2000, Blacks' strength in numbers has increased within Maryland, especially within the Plaintiffs' three proposed congressional districts.

37. Strength in numbers, however, is no strength unless those numbers are politically empowered. District boundaries can scatter or concentrate members of a racial minority in ways that may either disadvantage or empower them as voters. One way whereby boundaries can disadvantage Blacks occurs in areas where voters form a politically cohesive group. In such areas, boundaries can disadvantage them by including either too few or too many of the group's eligible voters in a given district. Alternatively, boundaries may spread the group too evenly across districts, thereby diluting the group's voting strength.

38. I have examined both the Declaration of Keith Gaddie and the maps of the state's current legislative districts and the SB1 congressional districts. I observe that state legislative district 23 is an area of high black population growth – growing from 47% black VAP district in 2002 to 61% black VAP today. This high growth black community is located precisely where SB1's Congressional District 5 hugs the Anne Arundel / Prince George's County line as it meanders into Prince George's County, and where SB1's majority minority district 4 is located. By spreading this high growth population legislative district between two congressional districts, including one that is already majority minority, it is likely to prevent District 5 from growing into a majority minority district.

39. Maryland's minority populations have increased sharply since 2000, altering the demographic landscape and buttressing the voting strength of minorities, both alone and in combination. How Blacks, Hispanics, and Asians translate their numbers into voting strength, according to Professor Bruce Cain, will depend increasingly on coalitional opportunities.

I declare under the penalty of perjury that the forgoing is true and correct.

Signature:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Peter A. Morrison". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "P" and "M".

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Peter A. Morrison  
Executed December 6, 2011

**EXHIBIT A**

PETER A. MORRISON

C.V.

## **PETER A. MORRISON**

### **EDUCATION**

B.A., Sociology, 1962, Dartmouth College

Ph.D., Sociology, 1967, Brown University

### **PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE**

1969-2009 — Senior Staff Demographer and Resident Consultant, The RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California

1979-1990 — Founding Director, Population Research Center, RAND

1967-1969 — Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, and Research Associate, Population Studies Center, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

### **AREAS OF EXPERTISE**

Dr. Morrison's principal expertise centers on applications of demographic analysis in tracking socioeconomic trends and envisioning their consequences for public policy and business. Domestic applications include demographic analysis for electoral redistricting; store site selection; human resource analysis; evaluating employment discrimination claims; evaluating effectiveness of school desegregation remedies; forecasting school enrollments; gauging minority representation within jury pools; and various applications of census and administrative data in monitoring local demographic contexts. International applications include business concerns with corporate strategic planning and globally emerging middle-class consumer markets; identifying and quantifying demographic precursors of expanding consumer markets; comparing and evaluating individual markets; and analyzing forthcoming demographic trends to spot potential business opportunities.

Dr. Morrison performs studies for the private sector and conducts executive briefings on these topics through his consulting firm, founded in 1984. Clients have included American Express, American Stores, Corning, Inc., Ford Motor Co., Marriott International, NBC, New Directions for News, Times Mirror, University of California, and CIBC Securities (Canada).

Dr. Morrison has taught at The RAND Graduate School and lectures periodically before Congressional, academic, and business audiences. He has given testimony before subcommittees of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives and addressed meetings of the National Science Board, The Conference Board, National League of Cities, National Conference of State Legislatures, University of California Management Institute, American Bar Association, American Society of Newspaper Editors, newsroom seminars for the Casey Journalism Center, County Counsels Association of California, American College of Surgeons, National Association of Homebuilders, Missouri Legislative Forum, World Future Society, and Volunteers of America.

He has served as advisor to the Committee for Economic Development, the Congressional Research Service, and committees of the National Academy of Sciences, U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Agriculture, National Institutes of Health, California Energy Commission, California Governor's Council on Growth Management, Center for California Studies, and United Way.

## **PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS/HONORS**

Invited participant, U.S. Census Bureau Working Group on 2010 Race and Ethnicity

Member, L.A. Unified School District Enrollment Analysis Technical Advisory Committee

Visiting Lecturer, Helsinki School of Economics and Business Administration, summer 2001

U.S. Census Bureau Advisory Committee on Population Statistics, 1989-1995 (Chair, 1990).

Population Association of America: Board of Directors, 1978-1980; Public Affairs Committee, 1979-1986; Chair, Nominations Committee, 1981-1982; annual Program Organizing Committee, 1995, 1998; Local Arrangements Committee, 2000; Committee on Applied Demography, 1995-1999, Chair, 1998; Development Committee, 2006-.

Southern Demographic Association: Board of Directors, 1999-present; Vice President, 2001; President, 2003.

Center for Spatially Integrated Social Science, UC Santa Barbara: Advisory Board, 2000-

Research Advisory Board, Committee for Economic Development, 1988-1991.

Regents' Lecturer, UCLA, Spring 1987.

Social Science Research Council's Committee on the Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1985-1988.

National Advisory Child Health and Human Development Council, National Institute of Health, 1984-1987.

Population Research Committee, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, 1977-1979.

Committee on Behavioral and Social Aspects of Energy Consumption and Production, National Academy of Sciences, 1980-1982.

Committee on Urbanization and Population Redistribution, International Union for Scientific Study of Population, Chairman, 1976-1979.

Advisory Subcommittee for Applied Social and Behavioral Sciences, National Science Foundation, 1978-1981.

Future of Rural America Advisory Committee, FHA, 1978-1981.

Editorial Advisory Committee, *Urban Studies*, 1985-1995.

Editorial Advisory Board, *J. Australian Population Assoc.*, 1995-1998.

## **RECENT MEDIA APPEARANCES:**

*Interviews:* CNBC; New York Times; Los Angeles Times; USA Today; Time Magazine; Seattle Times; AMA/Marketing News

*Commentary:* International Herald Tribune; Pittsburgh Post-Gazette; Los Angeles Times; Atlanta Constitution; Houston Chronicle

## **SELECTED RECENT PUBLICATIONS/PAPERS**

“Chinese Workers Could Replace Mexican Immigrants,” op-ed in *Houston Chronicle*, Aug. 12, 2011 (coauthored with Dudley Poston, Jr.).

“Integrating Census Data to Support a Motion for Change of Venue,” *Population Research & Policy Review* (coauthored with Dean Judson), 2011.

“An Evaluation of Additive and Hierarchical Classifications of Race/Ethnicity as Measured on Census 2000,” coauthor (under review).

“Using the Census Bureau’s Surname List to Improve Estimates of Race/Ethnicity and Associated Disparities,” *Health Services and Outcomes Research Methodology* 9(2), pp.69-83 (coauthor).

“Teaching Business Demography Using Case Studies,” presented at the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population Seminar on Applications of Demography in Business, Sydney Australia, October 2007 (coauthor). Appears in *Population Research & Policy Review*.

“Targeting Spatial Clusters of Elderly Consumers in the USA,” presented at the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population Seminar on Applications of Demography in Business, Sydney Australia, October 2007 (coauthored with Thomas Bryan). Appears in *Population Research & Policy Review*.

“Assessing the Need for a New Medical School: A Case Study in Applied Demography,” *Population Research & Policy Review* (coauthor).

“A New Method for Estimating Race/Ethnicity and Associated Disparities Where Administrative Records Lack Self-Reported Race/Ethnicity,” coauthor, *Health Services Research Journal* 43(5), Oct. 2008.

“Forecasting the Supply of and Demand for Physicians in the Inland Southern California Area” (coauthor), RAND Technical Report TR524, 2007.

“Evaluating a Claim of Discriminatory Annexation Using Demographic Analysis: An Instructional Case,” at 2005 annual Southern Demographic Association meetings.

“Evaluating Evidence of Discrimination in Multi-Ethnic Housing Markets,” *Population Research & Policy Review*, 2008 (coauthored with William A. V. Clark).

“Methods for Gauging the Target Populations that Community Colleges Serve,” *Population Research & Policy Review* 26(1), 2007 (coauthored with L. Santibañez, G. Gonzalez, S. J. Carroll).

“Lingering Effects of Discrimination: Tracing Persistence Over Time in Local Populations,” *Population Research & Policy Review*, 2006.

“China: Bachelor Bomb,” op-ed in *International Herald Tribune*, Sept. 14, 2005 (coauthored with Dudley Poston).

“Small-Area and Business Demography,” chapter in D. Poston and M. Micklin, *Handbook of Population*, 2005 (coauthored with Stan Smith).

“Future Demographic Challenges to California School Districts,” presented at 2005 annual Population Association of America meetings, session on School Demography.

“Demographic Overview of California’s K-12 Public School Student Population,” chap. 2 in S. J. Carroll et al., *California’s K-12 Public Schools: How Are They Doing?* RAND MG-186, 2005.

“Counting on Demography: Fostering Applications of the Social Sciences,” invited plenary address at the 2005 Southwestern Social Science Association meetings, New Orleans

“How Migration Flows Shape the Elderly Population of Metropolitan Pittsburgh,” at 2004 annual Southern Demographic Association meetings, Hilton Head, SC (coauthored with Chris Briem)

“The Bright Lights in Pittsburgh’s Future,” op ed appearing in Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, Sept. 19, 2004 (coauthored with Barry Balmat)

“New Approaches to Spotting Enclaves of the Elderly Who Have Aged in Place,” presented at 2004 Population Association of America meetings (coauthored with Tom Bryan).

“Developing an Arab-American Surname List: Potential Demographic and Health Research Applications,” at 2003 Southern Demographic Association meetings (coau. with B. Kestenbaum, D. Lauderdale, A. Abrahamse, S. El-Badry).

“A Demographic Overview of Metropolitan Pittsburgh,” RAND Issue Paper IP-256 (2003).

“Confronting a Race-Based School Admissions Policy,” *Chance* 16(1), 2003.

“An Overview of Business Demography in the U.S.A.,” invited paper for the Australian Population Association’s 11<sup>th</sup> Biennial Conference, Sydney, October 2002.

“Internal Migration and Short-Distance Mobility,” Chapter 19 in D. Swanson, et al., *The Methods and Materials of Demography*, rev. ed., 2003 (coau. with T.M. Bryan and D.A. Swanson).

“Business Demography,” in P. Demeny and J. McNicholl, eds., *Encyclopedia of Population*, 2003 (coauthored with Stan Smith).

“A National Legacy of Migration,” in Carla Blank, *Rediscovering America* (2003).

Review of J. S. Siegel, *Applied Demography: Applications to Business, Government, Law, and Public Policy* in *Population and Development Review* 28(1), 2002.

“A Demographic Perspective on Our Nation’s Future,” RAND Documented Briefing, 2001.

“Using First Names to Estimate Racial Proportions in Populations,” presented at the 2001 Population Association of America meetings.

“At-Large Elections Under Legal Challenge: Where Demographic Analysis Fits In,” presented at the 2000 Population Association of America meetings.

“Meeting Local Information Needs: A Case Study in Team Applied Demography,” *Applied Demography Newsletter*, Population Association of America, Spring 2002 (coauthored).

“Gauging Future Prospects for a Neighborhood Vehicle: Where Demographic Analysis Fits In,” at 1999 Southern Demographic Association meetings, San Antonio.

“Forecasting Enrollments for Immigrant Entry-Port School Districts,” *Demography*, Nov. 2000.

“Charting Alternatives to a Segregated School Admissions Policy: Where Demographic Analysis Fits In,” at 1998 Population Association of America meetings, Chicago (abridged version appears in *Chance*).

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