

NEWS FROM THE PRESIDENT. . .

WHO IS LIKE UNTO THEE INDIANA?

AUBER units are likely to be asked all sorts of questions: here are some of my answers. The materials discussed below are based on BEA data using an index of (dis)similarity. If you would like the data for your state, please check the IBRC web site at

www.iupui.edu/it/ibrc

Let's answer some of the most burning questions of our times. How balanced is the Indiana economy? Is Indiana's economy more or less balanced than other states? How similar is Indiana's economy to the U.S. economy? Which states are most similar to Indiana?

Balance is a popular theme in economic development circles. Concentration of employment or earnings in one sector of the economy is bad, we are told, while balance is good.

We have heard about the importance of balance in reference to neighborhoods, cities, states, and nations. Dependency is the evil condition which arises from concentration. The South was dependent on cotton before the Civil War. The rust belt was dependent on steel and autos in the 1970s. The Saudis are dependent on oil.

Balance is presumed to be good because it is supposed to offer protection from recessions and dramatic changes in technology. Perfect balance involves the equal distribution of your eggs among many baskets.

How do we measure economic balance? We could use employment. Find out what percent of Hoosiers work in different industries and compare that with a condition of perfect balance. But here we'll use earnings, which is what we make because we work for ourselves or someone else. The idea is the same.

Balance would mean that each sector of the economy would have the same percent of earnings. If there were four sectors, then 25% of earnings in each sector would be perfect balance.

With data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis on earnings in twelve major sectors (farming, retail trade, durable goods manufacturing, etc.), it is easy to answer questions about balance. If the economy of a state were perfectly balanced, 8.33% of earnings would be generated by each sector.

A truly unbalanced state might have 100% of its earnings coming from one sector. Then it would be necessary to redistribute 91.67% of its earnings (100% minus 8.33%) from that sector to other sectors to bring it into balance. In 1996, the state with the most balance was Nebraska, having to move only 24% of its earnings to achieve the idealized condition of balance. Iowa, Texas, and Georgia also ranked high in balanced earnings.

The least balanced state (50th in rank) was Hawaii (strong on tourism and the military) which would have to shift nearly 43% of its earnings to be balanced. Indiana (29th in the balance derby) would have to shift 33% of its earnings to be in perfect balance.

OK, you don't like the idea of balance ... let's try something else. Which state is most like the U.S. in terms of its structure? We don't know why being like the U.S. is desirable, but let's pursue this phantom.

Honors for being most like the U.S. go to Pennsylvania which was only 4% different from the U.S. in the distribution of earnings among the 12 sectors. Alaska (high on mining and the military) was most unlike the U.S. Indiana was 15% different from the U.S.; 40 states are more like the nation than is Indiana.

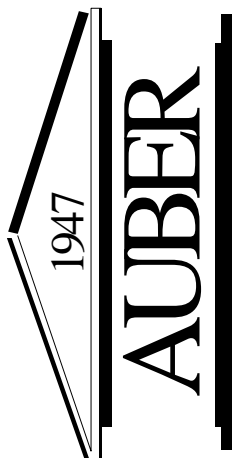
But who is like unto the Hoosier Holyland? It should be little surprise that Ohio, Wisconsin, and Michigan were closest in structure to Indiana. Kentucky was 6th in the Hoosier look-alike contest, with Illinois a distant 29th.

If you want to find a state with an economy very different from Indiana, go to Alaska, Wyoming, Hawaii, Nevada or New Mexico. But stay away from Tennessee, Alabama, and North Carolina, which were very much like Indiana.

Someday we'll look at the relationship between measures of economic performance and these factors. Then we'll know if these facts are worth knowing.

Morton J. Marcus
1997-98 AUBER President

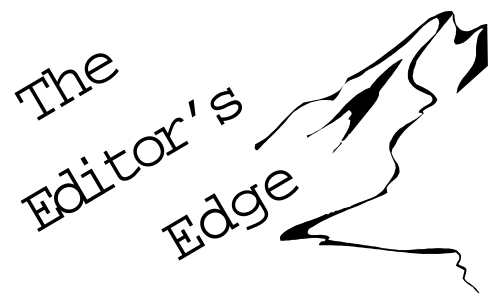
Morton J. Marcus, AUBER President



1998 FALL CONFERENCE PROGRAM IN PORTLAND

I do not know how else to put it, but we will have one of the best fall conferences in Portland. Programs are shaping up as good as they can be. Following a keynote address by Dr. Jaquette of the WEFA Group, we have sessions on local and regional forecasting, creative approaches to tracking local economy, new approaches to database management, management issues of AUBER units, dynamics of global economy, REMI & E-View, outreach activities, economic and fiscal impact studies, and a technology workshop. Entertainments include a visit to the Portland Head Light and LL Bean for early birds, lobster feed, talent shows by Jerry, Katherine & Trilbie, Rita & Pat, and the traditional teaching of new dancing unique to Maine following the Cajun dancing in Monroe. Perhaps most important is the slate of speakers. They include old-timers with proven total competence and new faces with pioneering approaches in such topics as regional economic indicator models, local area surveys, North American Industrial Classification System, internet, CD-ROM development, and more. The whole program will be made available through the AUBER web, hopefully by early June, if not by the end of May.

Semoon Chang, University of South Alabama



Most editors pride themselves on being wordsmiths--people who have a good command of the language and can find just the right word with little effort. But what about those times when an author uses a technical term that you're unfamiliar with? Is it spelled correctly? Is it used properly? Should it be hyphenated, initial capped, or italicized? The following list of business-related guides, dictionaries, and Web sites can help editors make these decisions with confidence.

- "Copyediting-1" is a discussion group for anyone interested in copy editing. To subscribe, send an e-mail message to the following: listproc@cornell.edu. Leave the subject line blank and type **subscribe copyediting-1[your first name, your last name]** in the body of the message. Subscribers may choose to receive individual messages (30 to 100 per day) or digests.
- *1997 Information Please Business Almanac*, Seth Godin, ed. New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. Contains information on business law, government, communications, marketing, manufacturing, personal computing, and international business.
- *The Cambridge Factfinder*, 2nd ed., David Crystal, ed. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press. 1997. Contains tables, lists, maps, and diagrams on such areas as the universe, society, communications, science, technology, and human geography.
- *Newton's Telecom Dictionary: The Official Dictionary of Telecommunications*, Harry Newton. New York: Flatiron Publishing. 1998. Technical concepts and items are explained in nontechnical terms.
- *The Harper Collins Dictionary of Mathematics*, by E. J. Borowski and J. M. Borwein. New York. 1991. Presents a range of technical terms from both pure and applied mathematics. Diagrams and charts are included.
- *Dictionary of Science and Technology*, Peter M. B. Walker, general ed. Edinburgh, Scotland: Larousse. 1995. Covers all fields of science and technology, including electronics, engineering, mathematics, and architecture.
- *Science and Technical Writing: A Manual of Style*, by Philip Rubens. New York: Henry Holt. 1994. A comprehensive style guide, modeled on the *Chicago Manual of Style*, designed specifically for writers, editors, and others working in the scientific and technical fields.
- *Merriam-Webster's Dictionary of Law*. Springfield, MA. 1996. A comprehensive guide to the language of law.
- *Nolo Press Legal Encyclopedia*.
<http://www.nolo.com/briefs.html>
- On-line multilingual dictionary resource: Based on Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Tenth Edition, this site has links to more than 400 dictionaries of over 130 languages. The site indexes on-line dictionaries, thesauri, and so forth containing words and phrases.
<http://www.bucknell.edu/~rbeard/diction.html>
- Acronyms and abbreviations can be found on-line at
<http://www.ucc.ie/cgi-bin/acronym/>

Cindy DiPersio, University of Colorado at Boulder

RESPONSE FROM THE EDA . . .

I am happy to let you know that our EDA-sponsored survey of socioeconomic data users was successful well beyond our expectations. In the five weeks between March 2nd and April 3rd, 661 data users responded to the survey.

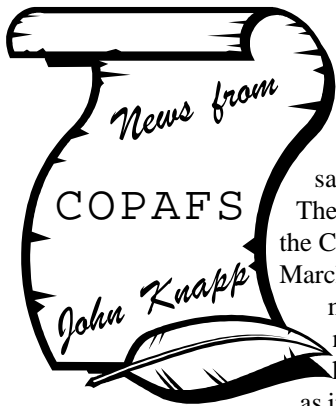
We could not have received this level of response without your help - specifically, your sending out an e-mail to your members and putting a notice in your newsletter. Only through working with organizations such as yours were we able to reach the audience necessary to generate this large number of returns.

We are now in the process of analyzing the data. Once our work is complete and reviewed by EDA, we will be posting the results on the Web and, as promised, we will be sending you a customized tabulation summarizing responses by the members of your organization.

EDA and the Federal statistical agencies recognize that there has been insufficient dialogue between economic development data users and the data suppliers. The survey is an important step in communication, but more can be done. As the project progresses from analysis to recommendations, we will be in touch with you to discuss further how this project may facilitate meeting your members' needs for accurate and timely socioeconomic data.

Sincerely,

Andrew Reamer & Associates



DECENNIAL CENSUS OPERATIONS MOVE ALONG

The controversy on sampling continues to heat up. The new House Subcommittee on the Census held its first hearing on March 26th. The Republicans have made it very clear that they do not consider the Dress Rehearsal currently taking place as indicative of whether sampling

for non-response and the follow-up survey - "integrated coverage measurement" - will work.

The main argument is that the site selected Sacramento City, is not representative of inner city problems, the suburbs, or rural areas. Also, the 1990 style dress rehearsal taking place in the Columbia, South Carolina area can't be compared to the Sacramento test. Therefore, the Dress Rehearsal will not prove anything. The Republicans are not questioning either the honesty of the Census Bureau or the science behind the proposed new procedures. Rather, they believe the issue is one of the Bureau's ability to actually perform the operation successfully. They cite issues raised by the General Accounting Office in its report: Preparations for Dress Rehearsal Leave Many Unanswered Questions (GAO/GGD-98-74). The report raises issues about the Master Address File, promotion efforts, staffing, quality control, among others. (For a copy of the report, call the GAO at 202/512-6000).

As the Bureau is preparing for a census based on non-response sampling, in accordance with last year's legislation, they are also developing a second tract which would enable them to conduct a 1990 style census in the event that sampling procedures are not allowed. The Committee on National Statistics of the National Academy of Sciences is developing a new panel to review some of these issues and plans to conduct open workshops. There is still no final list of the members of the eight-member panel, mandated last year by Congress, to oversee census issues at the Bureau. Although the Republicans have named their four members, the Democrats are still in the review process. A first report was due on April 1st. It's safe to say it will be late.

On the dissemination front, the Bureau is continuing the development of the Data Access and Dissemination System (DADS). One plan is to enable users to create their own cross tabulations through use of the entire decennial census file. Through a contract with IBM, the Bureau is developing the retrieval system for the Internet. There is no indication as to what the costs to users might be, if any. The Bureau is also developing a series of special tables which it is hoped will meet the needs of the vast majority of decennial census data users without having to create special cross tabulations. As in the past summary files will still be produced, however less in the way of paper products will be available in 2000 than was available in 1990. The first real look at DADS will come from the release of data from the Dress Rehearsal during the first quarter of 1999.

FEDERAL STATISTICS IN THE FY 1999 BUDGET

In general, the funding levels for FY 1999 that have been proposed for the principal statistical agencies provide moderate increases over the resources appropriated in FY 1998. The one major exception is for Periodic Programs at the Census Bureau which include major funding requests for the 2000 Decennial Census. For details of the funding history in fiscal years 1995 through 1999, please see the table at

<http://members.aol.com/copafs/98table.htm>

More detail about agencies of particular concern to AUBER is shown below:

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS—For FY 1999, the proposed budget authority of \$160.1 million for the current programs provides an increase of \$22.8 million over FY 1998. The FY 1999 budget request includes funds to incorporate the new North American Industry Classification System standard into more than 100 current economic surveys. An initiative will be conducted in collaboration with the Bureau of Economic Analysis to remedy deficiencies in Gross Domestic Product source data by increasing coverage of services to include the information and financial sectors and for selected industries to provide annual estimates for construction industries and improved coverage of nonresidential reconstruction. New measures of poverty, as recommended by the National Academy of Sciences, will be implemented. The Periodic Censuses and Programs request of \$1,027.8 million for FY 1999 reflects the several preparatory activities that need to be completed including: completing all address listing work; setting up the field infrastructure; printing questionnaires, and developing and manufacturing the hardware and software for the decennial data capture system. Funding is also requested for planning and testing census methodologies and acquiring additional field offices in compliance with the Administration's agreement with the Congress to maintain "two tracks" and allow for a final decision on the use of sampling by March 1, 1999. FY 1999 will provide for the shift from testing and evaluation to increasing the scale of data collection and analysis in preparation for comparing Continuous Measurement data to Census 2000 data.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS—For FY 1999 the proposed BLS budget is \$398.7 million, an increase of \$18.3 million over the estimated level for FY 1998. The BLS request includes funds to continue to improve the timeliness and accuracy of the Consumer Price Index. The BLS is proposing a series of steps to strengthen the statistical and methodological infrastructures supporting the current CPI program. These proposals will help to revise the CPI more rapidly at the time of the next revision, allow the BLS to produce alternative measures of change in the cost of living comparable in precision to the ongoing CPI, improve the measurement of changes in the quality of goods and services, and bring additional new goods into the ongoing CPI on a more timely basis. The BLS is continuing its work on replacing the Standard Industrial Classification System with the North American Industrial Classification System. The BLS is also requesting new resources to develop monthly data on the number of separations, new hires, and current job openings at the national level. These data are an important way to assist

policy makers' understanding of imbalances between the demand and supply of labor.

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS—For FY 1999, BEA's proposed budget authority would increase by \$6.0 million over the FY 1998 level, to a total of \$48.3 million. The funding request includes an increase of \$4.5 million to support the initiative to "Upgrade the Nation's Statistics." This initiative will allow BEA to work toward improving several measures. Examples are measures of output and prices, the development of more comprehensive and accurate measures of investment, saving, and wealth, and improved measures of international transactions. BEA will focus special attention on reducing the statistical discrepancy between the product-side measure - Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the income-side measure (gross domestic income) of economic activity. BEA will work to update and improve the coverage of source data used in estimating services and other key expenditure components of the GDP. It will also update and expand the coverage of source data used in estimating national income, and integrate and extend BLS improvements in the CPI into estimates of real GDP.

STATISTICAL AGENCY CONSOLIDATION AND DATA SHARING

The Senate has introduced bill S.1404, the Federal Statistical System Act of 1997. Title I of this proposed legislation would establish a Federal Commission on Statistical Policy with the mandate of considering an organizational consolidation of three statistical agencies: the Bureaus of the Census, Economic Analysis, and Labor into a Federal Statistical Service. Title II, which would be effective upon enactment, is intended to address the long standing problem of data sharing among agencies. The Commission is given a charter to submit a series of recommendations on "how" (not "whether") to consolidate the three agencies. The Commission is also given an 18 month timetable to devise and get accepted by Congress a reorganization plan that is limited to implementing its recommendations for consolidations. Only if the recommendations are accepted by Congress would the Commission continue to exist. Further assignments would include recommending appointment nominations and solutions to policy issues such as data sharing and the improvement of key statistical indicators.

Members of the Commission would include the Chief Statistician, a Chairman of Cabinet Rank level appointed by the President, and 13 members chosen in a bi-partisan fashion. Title II of the bill would identify eight Statistical Data Centers, including the three from Title I., four federal statistical agencies (National Agricultural Statistic Service, the National Centers for Health and Education Statistics, the Energy End Use and Integrated Statistics Division of the Energy Information Administration), and the Division of Science Resources Studies in the National Science Foundation. The Centers would be charged with identifying opportunities to eliminate duplication and reduce the reporting burden by sharing information exclusively for statistical purposes; enter into joint statistical projects to improve the quality; and reduce the cost of statistical programs and safeguarding the confidentiality of individually identifiable information acquired for statistical purposes.

Strict rules are placed on data disclosure to insure confidentiality. The Centers would be allowed to disclose information to each other and may receive data from the Departments of Commerce, Labor, Agriculture, Education, Health and Human Services, Energy, the National Science Foundation, and the Internal Revenue Service. Title II is of concern to state and local officials. What happens when data are shared based upon records collected by the states from employers such as individual records on unemployment, and then given to a federal statistical agency? Employers turn these records over to state agencies under the assumption that they are to be used for state purposes and not at the federal level. It's important that employers understand that these records would not be used for anything other than statistical reporting purposes. Also, how does Title II supplant the 50 individual state confidentiality statutes? Will employers have the same confidentiality protection as before? This is a very important bill that actually has a chance of being passed. One hearing has already taken place on March 26th, and hopefully others will follow once the bill is introduced in the House.

AARP RELEASES A PROFILE OF OLDER AMERICANS

The American Associations for Retired Persons (AARP) and the Administration on Aging of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services have prepared this report based on data from the Bureau of the Census and the National Center for Health Statistics. Some of the key findings include:

- The older population, 65 and over, represents about 13 percent of the population, numbering 33.9 million people.
- In 1996 there were 20.0 million older women and 13.9 older men, or a sex ratio of 145 women to every man.
- People reaching the age of 65 had an average life expectancy of an additional 17 years.
- A child born in 1996 could expect to live 76.1 years, about 29 years longer than a child born in 1900.
- By 2030 there will be about 70 million older persons, more than twice their number in 1996.
- The median income of older persons in 1996 was \$16,684.

For copies of the report write AARP Fulfillment at 601 E Street, NW, Washington, DC 20049, citing the report: A Profile of Older Americans: 1997.

NCES RELEASES SCHOOL VIOLENCE STUDY

Recent events have made this report from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) a timely release. The school violence survey was conducted with a nationally representative sample of 1,234 regular public elementary, middle, and secondary schools in the 50 states and the district of Columbia in 1997. There were four topics covered: the incidence of crime and violence that occurred in public

schools; Principals perceptions about the seriousness of discipline issues; types of disciplinary actions schools took against serious offenses; and the kinds of security measures and violence programs that were in place. For further information contact Shelley Burns at NCES, 202/219-1463.

HHS RELEASES TRENDS IN THE WELL-BEING OF AMERICA'S CHILDREN AND YOUTH

This report, produced by Child Trends, is the second edition of an annual report from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services on trends on the well-being of children and youth. The report presents estimates on more than 80 indicators of well-being. The indicators have been organized into five broad areas: population, family, and neighborhood; economic security; health conditions and health care; social development, behavioral health, and teen fertility; and education and achievement. More information from the report is available on the Web at: <http://aspe.os.dhhs.gov>

BJS RELEASES REPORT ON ALCOHOL AND CRIME

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) has released an analysis of national data on the prevalence of alcohol involvement in crime. This report uses a wide variety of sources, including statistical series maintained by BJS, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the National Highway Traffic Safety Board and the Bureau of Transportation Statistics. For a copy of the report call the BJS Clearinghouse at 1-800-732-3277 and use the title Alcohol and Crime along with the order number NCJ 168632.

BTS RELEASES NEW JOURNAL OF TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS

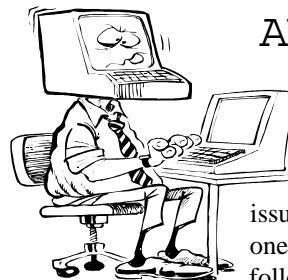
The first volume in a biannual series has been released by the Bureau of Transportation Statistics. The intention is for the Journal to serve BTS' core responsibility of compiling, analyzing, and making accessible information on the nation's transportation system, and also serve as a forum for the latest developments in transportation data, theory, methods of analysis, and concepts relevant to transportation systems. Articles in the first volume include information on measuring transportation in the U.S. Economy; data analysis of truck accidents at freeway ramps; estimating State level truck activities in America; fare elasticity for urban passengers; a review of the literature on the social cost of motor vehicle use, and an analysis of public transport demand in Europe. For further information contact BTS at 202/366-DATA or E-mail: orders@bts.gov

John Knapp, University of Virginia

AUBER's International Scene

Three directors, Jared Hazleton, Tim Hogan and Roy Pearson, represented AUBER at the 18th International Symposium on Forecasting (ISF) in Edinburgh, Scotland, June 11-13, 1998. They presented papers in an all-AUBER session chaired by Roy Pearson entitled "Panel Discussion: Regional Forecasting Accuracy and Methodology in a Changing World". The ISF is the premier annual forecasting conference, with attendees this year from 37 countries. Session attendance was small, but included good contacts from Australia, Canada and Turkey as well as the United States.

AUBER TECH TIPS



Have you ever wondered what new 'stuff' is out there for your computer but never had the time to go surfing to see? Well this issue's site suggestions may be the ones for you. If you can believe the following hype, the first one is the

place to visit. "Which website garners more visitors than Prodigy, USA Today, Paramount Studios, Intel, Disney and the Official X-Files Homepage? TUCOWS (www.tucows.com). While TUCOWS bills itself as one of the busiest web sites on the internet, its 300 plus affiliates over the world make downloading easy. TUCOWS offers a list of top ten downloads and extensive shareware/freeware to millions of visitors each month, and also offers subscribers a "What's New" e-mail page every week to keep you up to date on the latest hits based on its downloads. Software for Windows 95, 3.1 and NT as well as Macintosh are all present in large quantities.

And if you can't find enough 'stuff' at TUCOWS, then try your hand at PC Computing's 1,001 Best Downloads (www.1001best.com). This site contains a mixture of freeware, shareware and low priced software that will probably meet every need. Furthermore, all of the software has been reviewed and tested by PC Computing's editors. Together these sites would make you a believer in the old adage, "If it's not there, it isn't anywhere."

Jerry L. Wall, Northeast Louisiana University

The **AUBER Newsletter** is a quarterly publication of the **Association for University Business and Economic Research**.

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*A Few Words
from Semoon*
APPLICATION TO ASSA

Early in May I sent out an e-mail message to all AUBER members regarding their preference in applying for a membership in the Allied Social Sciences Association, which in fact, is dominated by the American Economic Association. More than 20 percent of our members responded with one opposed, one neutral, and all others in favor. Benefits are one session during ASSA meetings under our control and an opportunity to let others know of AUBER through ASSA meetings and program publications. Since requirements include a minimum of 300 members and no substantial overlapping of existing ASSA members, I am not sure whether ASSA will vote to accept us as a member. I submitted an application with a sweetener that we would not request more than one session for the next ten years if we are accepted. Either way, I will let you know as soon as I hear from Dr. Siegfried of AEA. I appreciate all of you who expressed your opinions by promptly responding to my e-mail message.

Semoon Chang, AUBER 1st Vice-President

Center for Business & Economic Research
Northeast Louisiana University
700 University Avenue
Monroe, LA 71209-8046



AUBER 1998 FALL Conference Pre-Registration Form
 (Conference packet will be sent out in July to all AUBER members.)
1998 AUBER Fall Conference
October 18 - 21, 1998
Portland Regency Hotel
Portland, Maine

Name: _____ Phone: _____

University: _____

Street Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Spouse/Companion Registration: _____ NO _____ YES Name of Spouse/Companion: _____

Registration Fees:

EARLY BIRD REGISTRATION - AUBER Member (Sun. thru Wed. only)	\$240.00
AUBER Member Registration postmarked after September 18, 1998	\$275.00
Multiple Registrations from same University (deadline applies)	\$240.00/\$275.00
Non-AUBER member - Registration Fee	\$290.00
Saturday trip to Portland Head Light, Bean Supper, LL Bean (per person)	\$ 20.00*
Spouse/Dependent: Sunday Reception and Dinner	\$ 40.00
Monday Boat Ride & Lobster Feed	\$ 70.00
Tuesday Luncheon	\$ 20.00
ALL EVENTS for Spouse/Companion (each)	\$150.00

NOTE: PLEASE CIRCLE EVENTS SPOUSE/COMPANION WILL BE ATTENDING.
Saturday Early Bird trip is **NOT included in the registration fees. Please indicate how many persons will be attending when registering.*

Member Payment: \$ _____	Spouse/Companion Payment: \$ _____	Non-Member Payment: \$ _____
Payment enclosed \$ _____		
Check to follow _____		

Refund Policy: Cancellations must be received **no later than Friday, September 18, 1998**, in order to receive a full refund of the conference registration fee. A partial refund will be issued 30 days post-conference for cancellations received after the deadline and will be based upon actual conference costs incurred. The conference registration includes all conference materials, Sunday reception/dinner, Monday boatripe and lobster feed, Tuesday luncheon, and refreshment breaks.

Please make check payable to **AUBER Fall Conference 1998** and mail payment with registration to:
AUBER Fall Conference 1998
68 High Street
Portland, ME 04101

For the Portland Conference only, the following payment choices have been arranged:

If you prefer to e-mail your registration:
eamorin@usm.maine.edu
 (Include credit card information if you choose to pay by credit card.)

If you prefer to register by fax:
(207) 780-5963
 (Include credit card information if you choose to pay by credit card.)

1998 AUBER Fall Conference PRELIMINARY Agenda
October 18-21, 1998
Portland Regency Hotel -- Portland, Maine
“Back to the Basics in a Global Environment”

Sunday, October 18:

- 9:00 - 12:00 Executive Committee Meeting
- 2:00 - 6:00 Registration
 - Publications Exhibit
 - Art Exhibit: Trilbie F. Knapp & Bob McMahon
- 6:00 - 7:00 Reception
- 7:00 - 11:00 Welcoming Banquet and Entertainment

Monday, October 19:

- 7:30 - 8:30 No Host Breakfast for New Members
- 8:00 - 12:00 Registration
 - Publications & Art Exhibits
- 8:30 - 9:45 Keynote Address: **Peter Jaquette, The WEFA Group**
- 10:00 - 11:45 *Concurrent Sessions:*

Session A: *Local and Regional Forecasting*, **Roy L. Pearson**, College of William & Mary, Chair

Session B: *Creative Approaches to Tracking the Local/Regional Economy*, **Janet F. Speyrer**, University of New Orleans, Chair

Session E: *Editor's Session* (Planning in progress)

- 12:00 - 1:15 Luncheon
- 1:30 - 7:30 Boat ride and Lobster feed

Tuesday, October 20:

- 8:00 - 5:00 Publications & Art Exhibit
- 8:00 - 9:45 Annual Business Meeting
- 10:00 - 11:45 *Concurrent Sessions:*

Session A: *Data and Database Management for Applied Research*, **Sylvia Cook**, University of Texas-Austin, Chair

Session B: *Successful Management of AUBER Units*, **Tom Witt**, West Virginia University, Chair

Session E: *Editor's Session* (Planning in progress)

- 12:00 - 1:15 Special Recognition Luncheon
- 1:30 - 3:00 *Concurrent Sessions:*

Session A: *Dynamics of Global Economy*, **Perry B. Newman**, Executive Director, The Maine International Trade Center, Chair

Session B: *REMI & E-Views in Depth: New Versions of Powerful Analytical Tools*, **Roy Pearson**, College of William & Mary, Chair

Session E: *Editor's Session* (Planning in progress)

- 3:30 - 5:00 *Concurrent Sessions:*

Session A: *Outreach Activities of AUBER Units*, **Carlene Hill**, Wichita State University, Chair

Session B: *Economic/Fiscal Impact Studies*, **Richard Wobbekind**, University of Colorado, Chair

Session E: *Editor's Session* (Planning in progress)

- 5:30 - 7:00 Reception, Portland Museum of Art

Wednesday, October 21:

- 7:30 - 8:30 *Editor's Planning Session for 1999*, **Janet Fitch**, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, and **Neva Wayman**, University of Arkansas, Little Rock, Co-chairs
- 8:30 - 10:30 *Technology Workshop*, **Jerry Conover**, Northern Arizona University, Chair
- 10:30 Adjournment