

Quarterly Newsletter of the Population Association of America, Inc.
Editors: Leora Lawton and Emily Klancher Merchant

PAA 2017 SURVEY RESULTS

PAA sent out a survey following the meeting to learn more about the #PAA2017 attendee's experience, and, from their view, what worked and what needs improvement. Here's what we learned:

About PAA 2017 Attendees



This year's attendance of 2500 was higher than anticipated, as the Annual Meeting typically sees about a 10% drop in attendance in the year following any meeting that has been held in DC. Because of this trend, we were only expecting about 2400 attendees. The top four areas of attendee's research specialization are Health and Mortality (18%), Marriage, Family, Households, and Unions (16.5%), Fertility, Family Planning, Sexual Behavior, and Reproductive Health (16%), Economy, Labor Force, Education, and Inequality (11%).

Ninety-six percent of the respondents rated their PAA 2017 as excellent or good, a 2% increase over #PAA2016. Many cited the quality of research, the Welcome Mixer, meeting with friends and colleagues, and complimentary meeting-wide Wi-Fi as their favorite meeting features.

Attendee Suggestions for PAA 2018

We received many suggestions and ideas on how we can improve the PAA Annual Meeting for the future. Some of the perennial issues addressed by suggestions include session room assignments (room was too crowded, room was too big), hotel meeting room temperature, and having too many sessions in the same topic in the same time slot. While we strive to improve in these areas each year, there are a number of variables that make them difficult to perfect.

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There are, however, some issues that have been raised that we can, and intend to address:

Shorten Exhibit Hall Hours on Wednesday: We received feedback that the exhibit hall opening should coincide with the Welcome Mixer and that the afternoon hours prior to the Welcome Mixer should be cancelled. There are a lot of benefits to this suggestion and we'll review it with the exhibitors to confirm that they would prefer to eliminate the Wednesday afternoon hours. If they agree, we'll adjust the schedule accordingly.

Charge a Fee or Eliminate the Printed Program: Several respondents suggested that PAA either charge a fee or eliminate the printed program. We do not plan to eliminate or charge a fee for the printed program; however, we will give registrants the opportunity to opt-in to the printed program during the registration process. During the #PAA2018 registration process, you'll be asked if you'd like a printed copy of the program. If you select yes, you'll receive a ticket that you can use to pick up your printed program onsite.

Mobile App Improvements & Communication: There were several suggestions on ways to improve the mobile app and online program. The #PAA2018 team is working diligently to incorporate some of the suggestion into the app for next year. Also, PAA staff is developing a communications plan to better advertise the mobile app and increase usage.

Thank you to everyone who attended and participated in the 2017 PAA Annual Meeting. We hope to continue to the improve the meeting and appreciate all of your input and suggestions.

GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

Trump Budget FY 2018: Less is ... well ... Less.

by Mary Jo Hoeksema and Suzanne Stokes Vieth

On May 23, 2017 President Trump sent Congress his long-awaited Fiscal Year 2018 Budget Request—a document that contained a series of significant cuts in several research programs coupled with an inadequate increase for the

Agency/Program	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Request	% Change
NIH	\$34.1 billion	\$26.9 billion	-21%
NCHS	\$160 million	\$155 million	-3%
National Science Foundation	\$7.56 billion	\$6.7 billion	-11%
Census	\$1.47 billion	\$1.5 billion	+4%
Bureau of Labor Statistics	\$609 million	\$607.8 million	-.02%
Institute of Education Science	\$605 million	\$617 million	+2%
USAID FP/RH-Global Health Programs Account	\$523.95 million	\$0	-100%

Census Bureau, which is slated to conduct a comprehensive End-to-End Readiness test in FY 2018. The most dramatic cuts were singled out for the National Institutes of Health (NIH), whose budget was slashed by 21 percent, and for the Family Planning/Reproductive Health in the Global Health Programs account at the US Agency for International Development, which was zeroed out entirely. Here is a quick summary of the FY 2018 request:

It bears repeating that Congress has ultimate authority over spending decisions, and that a presidential budget request is just that—a request. Many items in the Trump request were met with skepticism from both sides of the aisle. However, in FY 2018 Congress has the added stricture of the return of the austere budget caps (so-called sequestration) enacted as part of the Budget Control Act of 2011. These caps will be in place unless Congress and the White House can agree on a compromise that would allow more budgetary room. The Government Affairs team at PAA predicts a bumpy budget ride this year, one that likely won't reach its final conclusion until after the start of the next fiscal year on October 1. Stay tuned.

In the meantime, we encourage all PAA members to review the pending [ActionAlert](#) and voice your concerns about the budget request to your elected lawmakers. You'll find everything you need at [thislink](#).

NIH Announces New Policy to Limit Number of R01 Grants Held by Grantees

On May 2, NIH announced a new policy restricting the number of investigator-initiated (R01) grants that individual grantees may hold to three. A [Statement](#) from NIH Director Dr. Francis Collins said the policy is intended to ensure the agency is, “exercising optimum stewardship of the funds that we receive from taxpayers.” NIH also said the policy is necessary to address an imbalance in the distribution of NIH grant funding—data indicate that 10 percent of NIH-funded investigators receive over 40 percent of NIH funding with mid-career investigators experiencing the most dramatic decline in the percentage of NIH grants awarded. According to NIH, this change would affect approximately 6 percent of current investigators and expand the availability of funds to support nearly 1,600 additional grants.

Census Bureau Director Thompson Stepping Down

John Thompson's nearly four-year tenure as director of the Census Bureau is ending effective June 30, 2017, the Bureau announced on May 9. In a statement, Thompson indicated his hope that this timing would allow for a smooth transition for his eventual successor in advance of the 2020 decennial census. PAA recently sent a letter to the White House expressing concern about the looming vacancy and urging the President to name a highly-qualified nominee to assume the position as soon as possible. Read the letter [here](#).

PAA Members Educate Congress about Trends in Rural Demographics

At a packed April 3, 2016, briefing on Capitol Hill, five distinguished PAA members discussed recent trends in Rural Populations—a topic that garnered widespread interest among Hill and federal agency staff. [Readmore...](#)

PAA Members Guide NAS Report on the Value and Future of Social Science Research at NSF

According to a new report published by the National Academy of Sciences, research funded by the National Science Foundation's Social, Behavioral and Economics directorate has made significant and ongoing contributions to NSF's mission to advance the nation's health, prosperity, national defense and scientific progress. The study also recommended that the SBE Directorate should undertake a strategic planning process that could ultimately guide the NSF's research priorities in the social and behavioral sciences. The committee that conducted the study featured several distinguished PAA members, including former PAA President Robert Moffitt (Johns Hopkins U.), Kathleen Mullan Harris (UNC Chapel Hill) and Ron Lee (UC-Berkeley). Check out the report here: <https://www.nap.edu/catalog/24790/the-value-of-social-behavioral-and-economic-sciences-to-national-priorities>.

#PAA 2017 POSTER SESSION WINNERS

[Click hereto view winner photos.](#)

P1 Health and Mortality 1

36 [Rural Environmental and Health Disparity Measures: Are Rural Areas Inaccurately Portrayed and Underrepresented by Current Indices?](#) • **Kristin Osiecki*** - University of Illinois at Springfield; **Wiley Jenkins, Georgia Mueller-Luckey, Whitney Zahnd, David Crumly, Amanda Fogleman, and Christofer Rodriguez** - Southern Illinois University School of Medicine

86 [Maternal Education and the Hispanic Paradox: Evidence from Infant Mortality in the United States](#) • **Gracia Sierra** - University of Texas at Austin

89 [Spatial and Social Contexts of Mortality Resulting From Interactions With Police](#) • **Benjamin Bellman*, Matthew James Martinez, Christopher Graziul, and John R. Logan** - Brown University

P2 Family Demography

27 [Marriage, Household Composition, and Class Status by Nativity for Women of Color: 1980–2014](#) • **Jessica Peña*** and **Kris Marsh** - University of Maryland, College Park

36 [Mom and Dad, We're Broke—Can You Help? Shifts in Financial Transfers Within Families During the Great Recession](#) • **Mary K. Hamman** - University of Wisconsin–La Crosse; **Daniela Hochfellner*** - New York University and University of Michigan

70 [Gender Composition Differentials in Same-Sex Marital Union Stability in the United States](#) • **Eric Ketcham*** and **Neil G. Bennett** - City University of New York (CUNY)

88 [Education and Student Debt: Differences in Marriage Patterns Among U.S. Young Adults](#) • **Inbar Weiss*** and **Kevin Dahaghi** - The University of Texas at Austin

96 [Make Up or Break Up? Union Histories of Young Adults in England and Wales](#) • **Alina Pelikh*** - University of Liverpool; **Hill Kulu** and **Julia Mikolai** - University of St Andrews

P3 Data, Methods, and Professionalization

34 [Improving the Comparability of Educational Attainment Estimates: Developing a Method to Reliably Crosswalk Binned Education Data to Single-Year Values](#) • **Joseph Friedman***, **Nick Graetz** and **Emmanuela Gakidou** - Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation

43 [Immigration Forecasts: A Bayesian Semiparametric Approach for Seasonal Data](#) • **Alice Milivinti*** and **Giacomo Benini** - University of Geneva

61 [Measuring Cohabitation in National Surveys](#) • **Wendy Manning***, **Kara Joyner, Paul Hemez** and **Cassandra Jean Cupka** - Bowling Green State University

75 [MAUP Matters but How Much, for Whom, and Where? Quantification of the Variation in Diversity Experienced by Individuals Within the Same Blocks, Block Groups, and Tracts](#) • **Christopher Fowler*** - Pennsylvania State University; **Nathan Frey** - Brown University

91 [Health and Retirement Study—Contextual Data Resource \(HRS–CDR\)](#) • **Jennifer Ailshire** - University of Southern California

P4 Economy, Labor Force, and Inequality

29 [Interrogating the Volatility of Neighborhood Perceptions: A Study of the Effects of Demographic Change, Time, and Crime on Perceptions of Neighborhood Safety](#) • **Lydia Wileden** - University of Michigan

- 31 [Transmission of Socioeconomic Status Over Generations: Mediated by the Family Trajectory?](#) • **Joanne Muller*** and **Aart C. Liefbroer** - Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI); **Nicole Hiekel** - University of Cologne
- 39 [Continuity and Change in Transitional Societies: Ethnicity, Language, and Labor Market Outcomes in Kyrgyzstan](#) • **Byeongdon Oh*** and **Victor Agadjanian** - University of Kansas
- 60 [A Delayed Retirement Policy and Female Labor Supply: Evidence From the Entire Dutch Population](#) • **Alice Zulkarnain*** - The Graduate Center, The City University of New York (CUNY) and **Mauro Mastrogiacomo** - Vrije Universiteit
- 82 [The Protective Effects of Housing Assistance Programs on Eviction](#) • **Louis Donnelly*** and **Sara McLanahan** - Princeton University; **Jeanne Brooks-Gunn** and **Irwin Garfinkel** - Columbia University

P5 Aging, Gender, Race, and Ethnicity

- 5 [Aging Alone? Older Adults Without Close Kin in the United States](#) • **Rachel Margolis** - University of Western Ontario; **Ashton Verdery*** - Pennsylvania State University
- 21 [Women's Education and Household Decision-Making From a Multi-Generational Perspective](#) • **Cheng Cheng** - Princeton University
- 49 [More Varied and Turbulent? How Life-Course Trajectories of British Men and Women Changed Over Four Cohorts](#) • **Alessandro Di Nallo*** and **Luize Ratniece** - Universitat Pompeu Fabra
- 58 [The Time Squeeze on Elder Caregivers: Influences on Time Patterns, Trade-Offs, and Mental Health](#) • **Joan Kahn***, **Liana C. Sayer** and **Rose Malinowski Weingartner** - University of Maryland, College Park
- 81 [No Country for Old Men? Resource Pooling in the Extended Family With an Investment Motive for Private Transfers in Rural China](#) • **Chi Yu Niu*** and **Mary Arends-Kuenning** - University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

P6 Fertility, Family Planning, Sexual Behavior, and Reproductive Health 2

- 38 [Nativity-Based Fertility Differentials in South Africa and the United States](#) • **Guadalupe Aguilera***, **Kim Korinek** and **Marcel Paret** - University of Utah
- 56 [Economics and the Timing of First Birth After the Financial Crisis](#) • **Lars Dommermuth** and **Trude Lappegård*** - Statistics Norway
- 69 ["Poor Person's Birth Control": Sterilization in the United States, 1982–2013](#) • **Sara Johnsen** - University of California, Los Angeles
- 89 [Reproductive Inequalities in the South Asian Fertility Transition](#) • **Sneha Kumar** - Cornell University
- 90 [Global Contraceptive Failure Rates: Who Is Most at Risk?](#) • **Sarah Bradley*** - Abt Associates, Inc.; **Chelsea Polis** and **Akinrinola Bankole**, - Guttmacher Institute; **Trevor Croft** - The Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program, ICF

P7 Health and Mortality 2

- 2 [Did the Rise in Women's Paid Employment Lead to the Demise of the American Diet? Demographic, Technological, and Economic Considerations](#) • **Cathleen Zick*** and **Anna Birtulescu** - University of Utah
- 19 [The Health of Returned Migrants in Mexico](#) • **Maria Vignau Loria** - University of Washington
- 43 [Fundamental Social Causes of Colorectal Cancer Mortality: The Role of Cancer Control and Prevention in Giving Rise to Socioeconomic and Racial Inequalities in the United States](#) • **Sean Clouston*** - Stony Brook University; **Julia Acker** - New York University; **Marcie Rubin** - Columbia University; **Bruce Link** - University California, Riverside
- 58 [The Epidemiological Transition in United States Cities, 1900–1950](#) • **Christopher Muller** - University of California, Berkeley; **Elizabeth Wrigley-Field*** - University of Minnesota, Twin Cities

70 [Educational Differences in Smoking: Selection Versus Causation](#) • **Hendrik Juerges*** and **Sophie Meyer** - University of Wuppertal

82 [Access-to-Care and Prostate Cancer Mortality: A Recursive Partitioning Approach](#) • **Heidi Hanson*** and **Ken R. Smith** - University of Utah; **Erik Mayer** - University of California, Los Angeles; **Piyush Pathak** and **William T. Lowrance** - University of Utah/Huntsman Cancer Institute

P8 Fertility, Family Planning, Sexual Behavior, and Reproductive Health 1

2 [Gender Disparity in Asian Immigrants' Adoption of Liberated Sexual Attitudes in the United States](#) • **Yu Guo**, University of Maryland, College Park

22 [Fertility Treatments, Childbearing and Couples' Dissolution](#) • **Anna Barbuscia**, Oxford University

64 [The Impact of Early Childcare Trajectories on Fertility: Evidence From France](#) • **Quentin Franco**, ENSAE; **Lidia Panico*** and **Anne Solaz**, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)

81 [Parental Support and Transition to Second Birth in a Low-Fertility Setting: The Case of Andalusia in Spain](#) • **Albert Sabater*** and **Elsbeth Graham**, University of St Andrews; **Francisco J. Viciano**, Institute of Statistics and Cartography of Andalusia; **Diego Ramiro-Fariñas**, Spanish National Research Council

88 [I Have Used It Before. It Is Easy to Collect?: A Qualitative Exploration of Oral Contraceptive Pill Use Among Married Women in Bangladesh](#) • **Aparna Jain** and **Laura Reichenbach***, Population Council; **Iqbal Ehsan** and **Ubaidur Rob**, Population Council, Bangladesh

P9 Children and Youth, Education

11 [Within Family Stratification in Educational Outcomes and the Role of Educational Background—New Findings From the German Twin Life Study](#) • **Tina Baier** - Bielefeld University

42 [Racial Achievement Gaps and U.S. Schools](#) • **Aimee Yoon** - The Ohio State University

52 [Elementary Schools as a Context of Vulnerability for Weight Gain Among Hispanic Children of Immigrants](#) • **Erin Baumbartner** - Rice University; **Jennifer Van Hook** and **Michelle Frisco*** - Pennsylvania State University

64 [The Impact of Teacher Effectiveness on Student Learning in Africa](#) • **Julie Buhl-Wiggers** - University of Copenhagen; **Jason Kerwin*** - University of Minnesota; **Rebecca Thornton** - University of Illinois; **Jeffrey Andrew Smith** - University of Michigan

79 [Falling off Track: The Negative Impact of School Transitions on Youth Friendship Networks and GPA From Sixth to Twelfth Grade](#) • **Diane Felmlee**, **Cassie McMillan**, **Paulina Rodis***, and **Wayne Osgood** - Pennsylvania State University

P10 Health and Mortality 3

11 [Health Systems Decentralization in Rural Honduras: Evidence for Improvements in Child Health?](#) • **Elisabeth Root*** and **Emelie Bailey** - The Ohio State University; **Jane Menken**, **Bertha Bermudez Tapia**, **Tara Grillos**, and **Krister Par Andersson** - University of Colorado Boulder; **Alan Zarychta** - University of Chicago

33 [Analytic Results for the Age at Mortality Crossover: Understanding the Roles of Background Mortality and Multiple Dimensions of Inequality](#) • **Elizabeth Wrigley-Field*** - University of Minnesota, Twin Cities; **Jirka Lewandowski** - WZB Berlin Social Science Center; **Felix Elwert** - University of Wisconsin–Madison

46 [What Underlies Educational Disparities in Chronic Pain?](#) • **Hanna Grol-Prokopczyk*** and **Wei Luo** - University at Buffalo, SUNY; **Amelia Karraker** - Iowa State University

84 [The Biosocial Health Implications of Bridewealth Transfers in Ghana](#) • **Aliza Richman** - West Chester University

97 [Hispanic Population Change, Neighborhood Social Context, and Health Status](#) • **Julia Caldwell*** and **Kate Cagney** - University of Chicago; **Christopher Browning** - The Ohio State University

P11 Migration, Urbanization, Population, Development, and Environment

34 [Immigrant Assimilation in New Destinations: Co- and Inter-Ethnic Social and Work Networks in Rural Oregon](#) • Emily Wornell - Penn State University

41 [Making Noncitizen Rights Real: Where Are Noncitizens Coming Forward to Denounce Legal Services Fraud?](#) • Juan Pedroza - Stanford University

67 [Assimilation or Alienation? The Case of American Muslim Religiosity and Immigration](#) • Laila Noureldin - University of Chicago

Panel Judges

Session	Day	Time	Title
P1	Thursday	8:15–9:45	Health and Mortality I (Erin Hamilton, captain) Dustin Denney, Claire Yang, Helen You, Ken Bollen, Dustin Brown
P2	Thursday	10:15–11:45	Family Demography (Kristi Williams, captain) Jarron Saint Onge, Debra Umberson, Shannon Cavanagh, Roz King, Jason Boardman
P3	Thursday	12:45–2:15	Data, Methods, & Professionalization (Amy Bailey, captain) Ann Moore, Barbara Entwisle, Isaac Sasson, Jennifer Buher Kane, Carl Schmertmann
P4	Thursday	2:45–4:15	Economy, Labor Force, & Inequality (Rebecca Clark, captain) John Iceland, Kate Weisshaar, Tony Perez, Regina Bures, jimi Adams
P5	Thursday	4:45–6:15	Ageing, Gender, Race, and Ethnicity (Katrina Walsemann, captain) Yong Cai, Juanita Chinn, Carolyn Halpern, Marc Garcia, Ted Mouw
P6	Friday	8:15–9:45	Fertility, Family Planning, Sexual Behavior, Reproductive Health 1 (Jenny Tritipoli, captain) Amanda Stevenson, Susan Newcomer, Carlos Diaz-Venegas, Phil Morgan, Guang Guo
P7	Friday	10:15–11:45	Health and Mortality 2 (Richard Rogers, captain) Nancy Dole, Ryan Finnigan, Neveen Shafeek Amin, Dan Powers, Jennifer Van Hook
P8	Friday	12:45–2:15	Fertility, Family Planning, Sexual Behavior, Reproductive Health 2 (Sara Yeatman, captain) Karin Brewster, Elaine Hernandez, Caroline Sten Hartnett, Taylor Hargrove, Yosuke Inoue
P9	Friday	2:45–4:15	Children and Youth; Education (Bridget Gorman, captain) Lauren Gaydosh, Kelly Raley, Lisa Pearce, Jeremy Uecker, Liz Lawrence
P10	Sat	9:00–10:30	Health and Mortality 3 (Michelle Frisco, captain) John Haaga, Lynne Cossman, Jennifer Karas Montez, Joseph Lariscy, Anna Zajacova
P11	Sat	11:00–12:30	Migration, Urbanization, Population, Development, and Environment (Tyson Brown, captain) Reanne Frank, Jacob Hibel, Tod Hamilton, Jane Ebot, Jason Davis

DATA POINTS

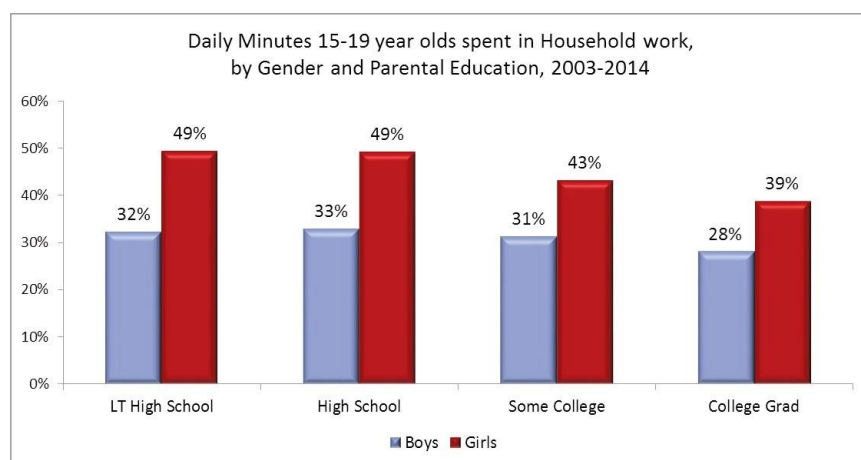
Reflections on the Future of the Second Half of the Gender Revolution

By Sandra Hofferth and Frances Goldscheider, The University of Maryland

The increasing contribution of women in the work force (first half of the gender revolution) has put pressure on men to contribute more to household production as well, the second half of the gender revolution (Goldscheider, et al. 2015).

Unlike women's schooling, which prepares women for roles in the public sphere, men have historically had little preparation for learning the domestic skills that would advantage them in the partner market. Where do they learn attitudes and domestic skills, except while children living in their parental home?

We asked two questions: First, is there an upward trend in housework by adolescent boys living in their parent home over time? Our research identified no significant long-term upward trend in adolescent boys' household work over the past decade (not shown).



Second, is there a leading edge, such that better-educated parents are more likely to ensure that their sons have the skills to care for their home when they become adults? The answer to this question is also **no**.

Using the American Time Use Survey data (Hofferth et al. 2014), the results* in the figure show that girls spend more time in household work than boys even among those with college educated parents. The gender difference in household work time is smaller when living with

parents who have more education, but total amount of time is still significantly higher for girls than boys. Even college educated parents have not pushed their sons to be better prepared in home production.

*Definition: Household work includes household activities such as cooking, cleaning, yard care, pet care, vehicle and home maintenance and plus related travel. Source: Adolescents 15-19 enrolled in high school and living at home with at least one parent (N=6358), 2003-2014.

References:

Sandra L. Hofferth, Sarah M. Flood, and Matthew Sobek. American Time Use Survey Data Extract Builder: Version 2.5 [dataset]. College Park, MD: University of Maryland and Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota, 2015.

Goldscheider, F., Bernhardt, E., and Lappégard, T. 2015. The gender revolution: A framework for understanding changing family and demographic behavior. *Population and Development Review* 41(2):207-239.

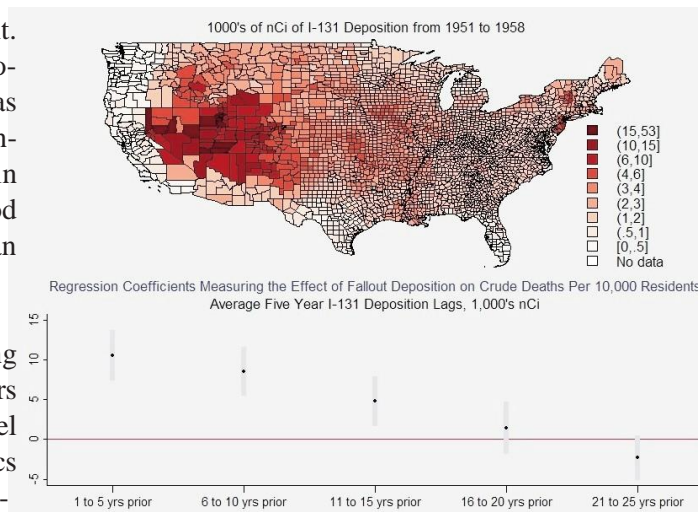
Casualties of the Cold War:

Fallout, Irradiated Dairy, and the Mortality Effects of Nuclear Testing

By Keith Meyers, University of Arizona (meyersk@email.arizona.edu)

From 1951 to 1958 the U.S. government conducted scores of atmospheric nuclear tests in the Nevada desert just northwest of Las Vegas. Each one of these tests was a controlled catastrophic event that released tremendous

quantities of radioactive material into the environment. The map presents the cumulative fallout deposition of Iodine 131 in thousands of nanoCuries by county. It was constructed from records provided by the National Cancer Institute (1997). I-131 is a potent radioactive toxin which is easily metabolized and readily entered the food supply in the 1950s. Raw deposition can proxy for human exposure to harmful radioactive pollutants.



The graph illustrates a series of panel regressions using within-county variation in fallout deposition across years to estimate the effects of fallout exposure on county level crude death rates, using data from the U.S. Vital Statistics on crude deaths from 1940 to 1988. The model uses variation in average deposition one to five years, six to ten years, eleven to fifteen years, sixteen to twenty years, and twenty-one to twenty-five years prior. Below the deposition map are regression coefficients reporting the marginal effect of 1,000 nCi of deposition on county year crude deaths per 10,000 individuals and their 95% confidence intervals.

Reference:

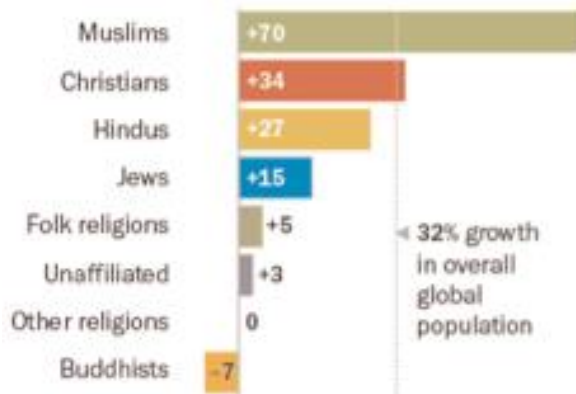
National Cancer Institute (1997). Estimated Exposures and Thyroid Doses Received by the American People from Iodine-131 in Fallout Following Nevada Atmospheric Nuclear Bomb Tests. Technical report.

Muslims Projected to be the Fastest-Growing Major Religious Group

By Conrad Hackett, Pew Research Center

Christians were the largest religious group in the world in 2015, making up nearly a third (31%) of Earth’s 7.3 billion people. Muslims were second, with 1.8 billion people, or 24% of the global population, followed by religious “nones” (16%), Hindus (15%) and Buddhists (7%).

Muslims projected to be fastest-growing major religious group
Estimated percent change in population size, 2015-2060



Source: Pew Research Center demographic projections. See Methodology for details.
 “The Changing Global Religious Landscape”
 PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Between 2015 and 2060, the number of Muslims—the major religious group with the youngest population and the highest fertility—is projected to increase by 70%. The number of Christians is projected to rise by 34%, slightly faster than the global population overall yet far more slowly than Muslims.

As a result, according to Pew Research Center projections, by 2060, the count of Muslims (3.0 billion, or 31% of the population) will near the Christian count (3.1 billion, or 32%).

Except for Muslims and Christians, all major world religions are projected to make up a smaller percentage of the global population in 2060 than they did in 2015. <http://www.pewforum.org/2017/04/05/the-changing-global-religious-landscape/-fn-27661-4>

The religiously unaffiliated population is projected to shrink as a percentage of the global population, even though it will increase modestly in absolute number. In 2015, there were slightly fewer than 1.2 billion atheists, agnostics and people who did not

identify with any particular religion around the world. Religious “nones” are projected to decline from 16% of the global population in 2015 to 13% in 2060. However, the unaffiliated are expected to continue to increase as a share the population in much of Europe and North America.

Full report: <http://www.pewforum.org/2017/04/05/the-changing-global-religious-landscape/>

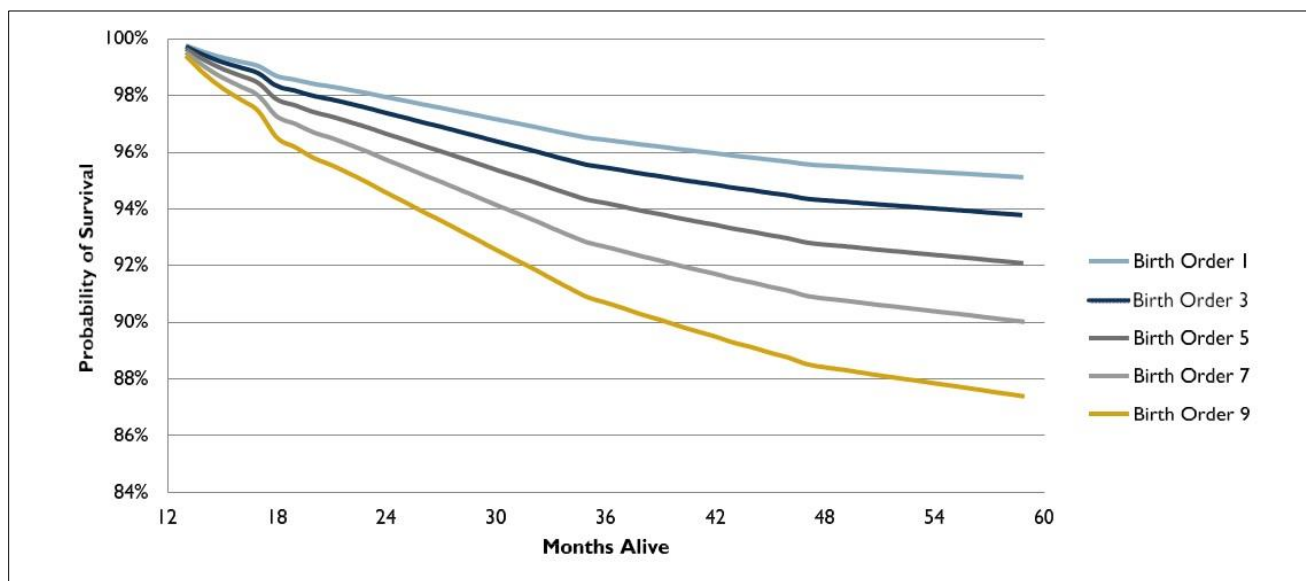
Being the Younger Child in a Large African Family: A Study of Birth Order as a Risk Factor for Poor Health Using the Demographic and Health Surveys for 18 Countries

By Embry M. Howell, Nikhil Holla, and Timothy Waidmann, the Urban Institute, Washington, D.C.

<https://bmcnutr.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s40795-016-0100-8>

We obtained data from the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) from 18 African countries, one survey in each of the following decades: 1986-1995, 1996-2005, and 2006-2015. We examined mortality for two groups: ages 1-4 and 5-14, using a Cox proportional hazards model. We then examined 4 separate nutritional outcomes for young children using logistic regression. Nutritional outcomes are stunting, low weight, consuming fewer than 4 food groups in the past 24 hours, and consuming any fruits or vegetables in that period. Analyses control for country and characteristics of the household, mother, and child.

Birth order is significantly related to mortality for both age groups. On average, there is a 13% increase in mortality risk for each increase in birth order for children ages 1-4 (see figure) and a 10% increase in children ages 5-14. Similarly, we find that a higher birth order child is significantly more likely to be stunted (OR 1.08) or of low weight (OR 1.06). Higher birth order children are significantly more likely to consume fewer food groups (OR 1.11) and less often eat fruits and vegetables (OR 1.09).



ABOUT DEMOGRAPHY

Training Paradigms in Applied Demography

By Alexis R. Santos, Stephen A. Matthews, and Gordon F. De Jong, Pennsylvania State University

Demographic data and methods are increasingly important for successful decision making in today’s business, public sector, and non-profit operating climate. This trend has led to increased attention to the sub-field of applied demography, including the professional training of applied demographers. In this article we describe three paradigms for training applied demography professionals.

Academic and Applied Demography

As described by Siegel (2002), applied demography is driven by client-generated practical problems rather than primarily by the quest for theoretically-framed knowledge of societal issues or the broader academic goals of understanding the causes and consequences of population trends and composition. In this context, what should be the master's degree level or graduate certificate professional training model for applied demographers?

We start by noting that there are clearly areas of overlap in academic and applied demography training emphases, including: 1) foundational demography concepts, 2) knowledge of U.S. and international demographic data sources, their strengths and weaknesses, and their application to scientific and practical problems, and 3) skills in applying the extensive demography tool kit of analytical methods. Nevertheless, applied demography training programs stand apart in important ways, as evident in the applied demography training models described next.

Three Applied Demography Training Paradigms

AppliedDemographyasRe-TitledTraditionalDisciplinaryTrainingParadigm: Perhaps the most common applied demography training paradigm is a re-titled version of either a self-standing demography degree-granting program or a sub-field demography curriculum within a larger academic discipline, such as sociology or urban studies. The major objective of this paradigm is a systematic overview of the academic discipline of demography. The curriculum focuses on courses in demographic processes (fertility, mortality, migration, aging) and population composition, as well as selected courses in a suite of research methods, and specifically demographic techniques. Elective course options may be provided to bridge demographic training with substantive issues in other primarily academic disciplines, such as sociology, economics, geography, urban studies, marketing, or transportation planning.

AppliedDemographyasMethodsTrainingParadigm: A few applied demography programs focus primarily on advanced training in statistics and demographic methods. The major goal is developing extensive knowledge and analytical skills in demographic techniques and regression-based methods which can be applied to either academic or applied research questions. Key objectives include knowing the comparative strengths and weaknesses of different methods of analysis, and the appropriate application of these methods within an allied field of study, such as public health. This paradigm typically offers minimal substantive training in demographic processes and population composition.

AppliedDemographyasPracticalProblem-SolvingTrainingParadigm: In addition to core substantive demography principles and enhanced data and analytical techniques training, this paradigm gives priority to gaining knowledge and experience in applying demography to business, agency, and health systems practical problem-solving questions. For example, while learning the formula for and calculation of population projections is essential in applied demography training, equally important is providing, as part of the curriculum, practitioner insights and exercises about the application of population projection methods to practical problem-solving.

In the context of increasing reliance on population data driven decision-making, the salience of applied demography becomes more apparent. We argue that considering what should be the training paradigm for graduate certificate and degree-seeking applied demographers is an important issue not only for practitioners but also for the broader discipline of demography.

Reference:

Siegel, Jacob S. 2002. *Applied Demography: Applications to Business, Government, Law and Public Policy*. New York: Academic Press.

BOOKS

Intimate Interventions in Global Health: Family Planning and HIV Prevention in Sub-Saharan Africa. By Rachel Sullivan Robinson. Cambridge, 2017. *Intimate Interventions in Global Health* demonstrates that a country's history of health interventions shapes its ability to address new health threats through an analysis of how family planning



programs in sub-Saharan Africa impacted HIV prevention efforts. Both globally and locally, those working to prevent HIV borrowed and adapted resources, discourses, and strategies used for family planning. In many cases, HIV programs benefitted from the family planning programs that preceded them, but barriers between the population and HIV fields globally and nationally prevented full sharing of resources and strategies, and sometimes the history of family planning in a country complicated HIV programs. The book combines statistical analysis of all sub-Saharan African countries with comparative case studies of Malawi, Nigeria, and Senegal and also shows how historical and existing relationships with outside actors, the nature of nongovernmental organizations, and perceptions of previous interventions strongly structured HIV prevention efforts through processes of path dependence and policy feedback. For more information: www.cambridge.org/9781107090729.



Mothers at Work: Who Opts Out? By Liana Christin Landivar. Rienner, 2017. Are mothers in managerial and professional occupations more likely to leave the labor force when they have children? Using four major government surveys, *Mothers at Work* offers a nationally representative account of mothers' employment in 55 occupations, while simultaneously considering race, ethnicity, and age of children. This book shows that women in managerial and professional occupations were the least likely to opt out but most likely to scale back when they had children. Scaling back typically consisted of cutting work hours by a few hours per week while maintaining a full-time schedule. By examining work-hour trends since 1970, this book shows that scaling back is taking place in a broader context of shorter work hours since the early 2000s across all groups of workers, including managers and professionals. For more information: https://www.rienner.com/title/Mothers_at_Work_Who_Opts_Out



Gender Inequality in the Eastern European Labour Market. Giovanni Razzu (Editor). Routledge, 2017. Before the fall of communism, Eastern European countries were characterized by high levels of gender equality in some dimensions of the labor market, mainly participation rates. This book discusses the experiences of EE countries that have gone through the transition and joined the EU, discussing the changes in the nature of gender inequality and factors responsible for those changes. <https://www.routledge.com/Gender-Inequality-in-the-Eastern-European-Labour-Market-Twenty-five-years/Razzu/p/book/9781138999855>



A Fraught Embrace: The Romance and Reality of AIDS Altruism in Africa. By Ann Swidler & Susan Cotts Watkins. Princeton, 2017. In the wake of the AIDS pandemic, legions of organizations and compassionate individuals descended on Africa from faraway places to offer their help and save lives. *A Fraught Embrace* shows how the dreams of these altruists became entangled with complex institutional and human relationships. Based on years of fieldwork in the heavily AIDS-affected country of Malawi, Ann Swidler and Susan Cotts Watkins vividly describe the often mismatched expectations and fantasies of those who seek to help, of the villagers who desperately seek help, and

of the brokers on whom both Western altruists and impoverished villagers must rely.



Cohort Change Ratios and Their Applications. By Jack Baker, David A. Swanson, Jeff Tayman, and Lucky Tedrow. Springer, 2017. This textbook, suitable for advanced undergraduate or graduate courses, focuses on the cohort change ratio (CCR) method. It presents powerful, yet relatively simple ways to generate accurate, cost-efficient demographic estimates and forecasts that require fewer resources than other techniques. The concepts, analytical frameworks, and methodological tools presented do not require extensive knowledge of demography, mathematics, or statistics. Details on the book's content and emphasis, plus ordering information, can be found [here](#).

Co-Sleeping: Parents, Children, and Musical Beds. By Susan D. Stewart. Rowman & Littlefield, 2017. Co-sleeping—parents and children sharing a bed—can be a fraught topic for parents. Some experts recommend parents never



bring children into bed with them, while other experts extol the benefits of parents and children sharing a sleep space. Given the importance of sleep to our well-being, the topic can generate such strong feelings and controversy that parents can be afraid to share their experiences. Read the [Iowa State University Press Release](#).

Mixed Messages: Norms and Social Control around Teen Sex and Pregnancy. By Stefanie Mollborn, Oxford, 2017. Mollborn examines how social norms and social control work through in-depth interviews with college students and teen mothers and fathers, revealing the tough conversations teenagers just can't have with adults. By showing that the norms existing today around teen sex are ineffective, failing to regulate sexual behavior, and instead punishing teens that violate them, Mollborn calls for a more thoughtful and consistent dialogue between teens and adults, emphasizing messages that will lead to more positive health outcomes. More information [here](#).

CONFERENCES

Pew Research Center. East Asia, a region rich with diverse religious traditions, presents exciting opportunities as well as unique challenges for survey researchers interested in religion questions. On October 11-12, 2017, Pew Research Center will host a small conference to advance the state of the art in the study of religion using surveys in East Asia (focusing particularly on China, South Korea, Japan and Taiwan). Plenary sessions will feature survey researchers and religion scholars invited to discuss what it means to be religious in East Asia and the major challenges of conducting survey research on the topic. Breakout sessions will feature presentations submitted in response to this call for papers. Proposals that focus on the methodology of how survey work can be improved are particularly welcome. Presentations could assess existing survey measures of a concept and present a new alternative. They might focus on an important religious practice or belief that tends not to be measured in surveys, particularly if one has suggestions for how this practice/belief could be captured with surveys. Presentations that describe interesting findings from existing surveys are also welcome, particularly if they point toward how future survey work might be improved. Thanks to the generous support of the Pew-Templeton Global Religious Futures project, there is no cost to attend the event. Additionally, thanks to a grant from the Global Religion Research Initiative, airfare and lodging expenses will be covered for a limited number of scholars based in East Asia traveling to the conference from Asia. Some participants may wish to stay for the annual conference of the Scientific Study of Religion, which will be held nearby October 13-15. To propose a 10 minute presentation, please email a title and abstract of no more than 300 words along with a short statement about why you are interested in this conference to Conrad Hackett (chackett@pewresearch.org) by June 20.

Families and Technology – Penn State's 25th Annual Symposium on Family Issues, October 23-24, 2017. New communication technologies such as smart phones and social media are rapidly diffusing across the globe among both children and adults. Fifteen percent of U.S. adults have used an online dating site. American teens spend an average of nine hours a day engaged in social media. Technological changes such as these are rapidly changing how couples meet and form relationships, how parents raise their children, and how family members remain connected across long distances. The 2017 National Symposium on Family Issues focuses on how these dramatic changes are shaping and changing families and family life in both positive and negative ways. For more information and to register visit [2017FamilySymposium](#).

Africa Population-Health-Environment Mini-Conference, April 2018. The CU Population Center at the University of Colorado Boulder is pleased to announce a mini-conference prior to the 2018 PAA meeting in Denver. The focus will be on Africa Population-Health-Environment linkages. Submission details to be announced in September. Please write Fernando.Riosmena@colorado.edu or Lori.Hunter@colorado.edu for more information.

Second Annual Population Health Science Research Workshop. This workshop is designed to bring together scholars from economics, epidemiology, demography, and related disciplines to present papers on topics related to

population health. It will be held at Boston University School of Public Health on October 19-20th, 2017 and is co-sponsored by the Interdisciplinary Association for Population Health Science. The deadline for submissions is 11:59 p.m. EDT on Monday, July 31, 2017.

2017 International Conference on Aging in the Americas. Space, Time and Place: Effects on the Older Latino Population. September 20-22, 2017, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California. To cover macro political factors, social determinants, and built environment associations with health and elder lifestyles. Conference series website: <http://lbjschool.austin.utexas.edu/caa>.

The first International Forum on Migration Statistics (IFMS-2018), organized by the OECD, IOM and UN-DESA, to take place at the OECD Headquarters in Paris from 15 to 16 January 2018. It aims to mobilise expertise from a wide range of disciplines, e.g., statistics, economics, demography, sociology, geospatial science, and information technology, and contribute to improve global understanding of the migration phenomenon. It will explore innovative ways to measure population mobility and generate timely statistics and aims to create synergies between different actors and perspectives, with representatives from ‘origin’, ‘transit’ and ‘host’ countries of migrants. The Forum will also provide a unique opportunity for policy-makers to get in direct contact with migration data experts and to use their expertise to feed policy evaluations and identify best policy options. There will be five themes: (i) Migration measurement; (ii) Innovation and synthesis of data sources; (iii) Understanding migration through data; (iv) Cooperation and data governance; and (v) Capacity building. Specific topics and applications could include inter alia (i) global, regional or national monitoring of migration flows and stocks; (ii) identification of migrants’ characteristics or behaviors; (iii) analysis of public opinion on migration; (iv) evaluation of the economic and social impact of migration and remittances in origin, transit or destination countries; (v) the measurement of integration and well-being outcomes of immigrants and their children; or (vi) measurement of SDG indicators related to migration and migrants and contribution to the Global Compact on Migration. Proposals for papers and sessions are due 30 June 2017. For additional information on submitting proposals, please visit <http://www.oecd.org/migration/forum-migration-statistics/IFMS-2018-Call-for-sessions-and-papers.pdf>.

Family dynamics and the changing landscape of shared custody in Europe. University of Lausanne, December 14-15, 2017. Divorce rates have been on the rise for a long time, but only the last decade has seen a radical shift in custody arrangements for children in divorced families. A gender revolution is taking place, whereby fathers have asked for and received an increasingly larger share of time to be spent with their children. Despite this evolution, we do not possess a clear view on families in shared custody across Europe. What are the legal arrangements throughout Europe? What time allocation is considered “normal”? What kind of freedom do judges possess to decide on regulations? How do men act in their post-divorce roles? Are they a Disney-dad or rather a divorce-activated father? And what about mothers? Do they accept the decrease in time spent with their children? Do custody arrangements have an influence on their employment rates and career opportunities? The following topics are to be addressed: Prevalence of types of custody; intergenerational perspectives on legal arrangements of custody arrangements; transitions in custody arrangement and stability and changes in arrangements across the life course of children; socio economic, psychological, social well-being of parents in different custody arrangements; and gender perspective on parenting and custody arrangements. The deadline for the abstract submission (between 500 and 2000 characters) is June 15, 2017. Proposals can be sent to Laura Bernardi (University of Lausanne), laura.bernardi@unil.ch. For more information, visit: https://www.lives-nccr.ch/en/shared_custody.

DATA/COURSES/TRAININGS/SYMPOSIA

The new Penn State online Master of Professional Studies in Applied Demography (10 courses – 30 credits) is based on the “Applied Demography as Practical Problem-Solving Training Paradigm” described in the above article “Training Paradigms in Applied Demography.” The program starts with a demographic principles course which elaborates demographic concepts, documents U.S. and world population meta-trends, and reviews selected theoretical and empirical explanations for important causes and consequences of population structure and change. Second, a

cornerstone of this training paradigm is advanced knowledge in applied demography data and methods. Core curricular courses include: 1) population data and geospatial data, 2) demographic techniques, and 3) spatial demography analysis, with additional elective skill-based courses offered through the allied Penn State online Masters graduate programs in Applied Statistics and Geographic Information Systems (GIS). Third, knowledge and experience in applying demography is provided by four demography practitioner-developed core courses, including: 1) an breadth overview of applications provided by demography-trained practitioners, followed by unique courses in 2) business demography, 3) public sector demography, and 4) applied demography and health. Elective courses offer additional practical problem-solving knowledge through allied online Penn State programs such as courses in health care marketing, community and economic development, and GIS applications in conservation, environment, transportation, and emergency management. Finally, in a required capstone course students apply their demographic knowledge through a mentor-assisted, self-generated research project, including possibly researching a practical question from their current employment setting. See the [website](#) for more information.

Malawi Journals Project: the data are now available for public use at: <http://deepblue.lib.umich.edu/handle/2027.42/113269>. The data consist of ethnographic journals written by local participant observers between 1999 and the present. These data provide a unique perspective on the responses of rural Malawians to the AIDS epidemic.

Mekong Island Population Laboratory: The seven years of data collected in rural Cambodia by The Mekong Island Population Laboratory (MIPopLab) project have been deposited with The Data Sharing for Population Research (DSDR) program and are now being distributed by the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR). These data include a benchmark census, demographic-surveillance updates (vital events, migration and changes in marital status), and a rider survey (birth and marriage histories). Data as well as additional information and full acknowledgments to the sponsors and many contributors to the project are available at <http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR36601.v1>. Since 2007, MIPopLab has been part of the Mekong Integrated Population-Registration Areas of Cambodia (MIPRAoC) project, whose 2008-15 data are being prepared for further deposit with DSDR.

Confronting Poverty: Mark Rank (Washington University in St. Louis) and Thomas Hirschl (Cornell University) have created a new website and set of tools dealing with American poverty and inequality. The focal point of the website is a poverty risk calculator that estimates for the first time the likelihood that an individual will experience poverty at some point in the future. The idea is similar to the heart disease risk calculators that you can find on the Internet. In this case, the data is based on the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID). There is also a discussion guide designed for various groups to further explore different issues around poverty and inequality. The link to the website is: <https://confrontingpoverty.org/>.

SIPP: The U.S. Census Bureau has released the initial version of public data from the reengineered Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). This dataset contains variables from Wave 1 of the 2014 SIPP panel. The SIPP is the Census Bureau's premier survey for measuring the dynamics of income, employment, health insurance, and participation in government transfer programs. The survey provides detailed, monthly information about the family, social, and economic contexts of individuals and households. SIPP is a longitudinal survey, following the same set of respondents over a four-year period, allowing researchers to understand how these contexts change over time. Accompanying the data release are a number of supporting materials, including research briefs, metadata, a Users' Guide, release notes, and user notes. The supporting materials are all available on the SIPP website (www.census.gov/sipp), as is other information about the survey and a link to download the data. Additional announcements, including notifications of version updates, will be made as necessary through the SIPP website and the SIPP listserv. For questions or additional information, please see the SIPP website or email census.sipp@census.gov.

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Federal Interagency Working Group for Research on Race and Ethnicity (Working Group) is hard at work examining ways to improve federal data on race and ethnicity. Formed in 2014, the Working Group has undertaken extensive research regarding four specific areas for potential revision of the 1997 OMB [StandardsforMaintaining,Collecting,andPresentingFederalDataonRaceand](#)

Ethnicity: 1) Question Format and Nonresponse, 2) Classification of Middle Eastern or North African (MENA) Race/Ethnicity Responses and a Potential MENA Category, 3) Additional Minimum Detailed Reporting Categories, and 4) Relevance of Terminology. On September 30, 2016, OMB published a [Federal Register Notice](#) signaling its review and possible limited revision of the standards. The Working Group reviewed the public comments from the September notice and continued its examination of the current standards with a view to identifying possible revisions that would improve information quality. On March 1, 2017, OMB published a [Federal Register Notice and the Working Group's Interim Report](#), which described current deliberations and remaining questions to the public. The Working Group is currently reviewing these public comments and writing its Final Report. Then, upon review of the Final Report, which will include an analysis of public comments received, OMB will make decisions regarding potential revisions to the standards. Stakeholder engagement will continue throughout this time period. Details on these research efforts were discussed during an invited session at the [2017 PAA Annual Meeting](#), and the Working Group will continue to provide updates on this important work. For further information, please contact Jennifer Park, Senior Advisor to the U.S. Chief Statistician, at Race-Ethnicity@omb.eop.gov.

OPPORTUNITIES: FELLOWSHIPS, AWARDS, AND FUNDING

Russell Sage Foundation Programs Accepting LOIs: Behavioral Economics, Race, Ethnicity, and Immigration. Letter of Inquiry Deadline: August 21, 2017 (2 pm EST / 11 am PST)

The Russell Sage Foundation was established by Mrs. Margaret Olivia Sage in 1907 for “the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States.” The foundation now dedicates itself exclusively to supporting social science research in its core program areas [Social Inequality](#), [Behavioral Economics](#), [Future of Work](#), and [Race, Ethnicity, and Immigration](#) as a means of examining social issues and improving policies. Awards are available for research assistance, data acquisition, data analysis, and investigator time for conducting research and writing up results. Budget requests are limited to a maximum of \$150,000 (including overhead) per project for no more than a two-year period. A detailed letter of inquiry must precede a full proposal. See <http://www.russellsage.org/how-to-apply>. Questions should be directed to Leana Chatrath, Program Officer, at programs@rsage.org.

Russell Sage Foundation Special Initiative on Integrating Biology and Social Science Knowledge. Letter of Inquiry Deadline: August 21, 2017 (2 pm EST / 11 am PST)

After decades of debate, a consensus is emerging that many social, economic, and behavioral outcomes are both biological and social in nature. In light of this growing consensus, integrating biology into social science models, and social and environmental circumstances into biological models can further our understanding of how environments influence behaviors and socio-economic outcomes. RSF has launched a special initiative, [Integrating Biology and Social Science Knowledge](#), that will capitalize on new theories, concepts, and data from the biological sciences to advance research in RSF core programs in [Social Inequality](#); [Behavioral Economics](#); [Future of Work](#); and [Race, Ethnicity and Immigration](#). A detailed letter of inquiry must precede a full proposal. See <http://www.russellsage.org/how-to-apply>. Questions should be directed to James Wilson, Program Director, at programs@rsage.org.

Russell Sage Foundation Special Initiative on [Computational Social Science](#). Letter of Inquiry Deadline: August 21, 2017 (2 pm EST / 11 am PST)

Social science research has often been hampered by the limitations associated with survey data, but recent advances have increased access to large and comprehensive data sources such as public and private administrative databases and unique new sources of information from online activity. New computational tools also allow for the extraction, coding, and analysis of large volumes of text. In light of these trends, the Russell Sage Foundation has launched a special initiative in [Computational Social Science](#) to advance our understanding of the questions central to its core programs in [Social Inequality](#), [Behavioral Economics](#), [Future of Work](#), and [Race, Ethnicity, and Immigration](#). A detailed letter of inquiry must precede a full proposal. See <http://www.russellsage.org/how-to-apply>. Questions should be directed to James Wilson, Program Director, at programs@rsage.org.

Russell Sage Foundation Special Initiative on ImmigrationandImmigrantIntegration. Letter of Inquiry Deadline: August 21, 2017 (2 pm EST / 11 am PST)

The Russell Sage Foundation/Carnegie Corporation Initiative on ImmigrationandImmigrantIntegration seeks to support innovative research on the effects of race, citizenship, legal status and politics, political culture and public policy on outcomes for immigrants and for the native-born of different racial and ethnic groups and generations. We welcome proposals to improve the measurement of immigrant progress over time and across generations to address current data limitations. We are especially interested in creative uses of administrative and other data sources that enhance our ability to identify immigrants by generation and legal status. A detailed letter of inquiry must precede a full proposal. See <http://www.russellsage.org/how-to-apply>. Questions should be directed to Aixa Cintrón-Vélez, Program Director, at programs@rsage.org.

Russell Sage Foundation Special Initiative on TheSocial,EconomicandPoliticalEffectsoftheAffordable CareAct. Letter of Inquiry Deadline: August 21, 2017 (2 pm EST / 11 am PST)

The Affordable Care Act (ACA) of 2010 represents the most significant reform of the U.S. health care system in decades. The new law has had far reaching effects, beyond the way health insurance markets operate and beyond its impact on population health outcomes. The Russell Sage Foundation/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation initiative seeks to support innovative social science research on the social economic and political effects of the ACA. We are especially interested in funding analyses that address important questions about the effects of the reform on outcomes such as financial security and family economic wellbeing, labor supply and demand, participation in other public programs, family and children's outcomes, and differential effects by age, race, ethnicity, nativity, or disability status. A detailed letter of inquiry must precede a full proposal. See <http://www.russellsage.org/how-to-apply>. Questions should be directed to Aixa Cintrón-Vélez, Program Director, at programs@rsage.org.

PAA PEOPLE AND HONORS

Robert M. Hauser retired in mid-November 2016 from a six-year term as Executive Director of the Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education at the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. As of mid-June 2017, Hauser will become Executive Officer of the American Philosophical Society (<https://amphilsoc.org/>).

Adrian Raftery, Blumstein-Jordan Professor of Statistics and Sociology at the University of Washington, received the St. Patrick's Day Medal from his home country of Ireland in recognition of his substantial contributions to statistics. Raftery has dedicated much of his academic career to developing new statistical methodologies. As an affiliate at the UW's Center for Studies in Demography and Ecology, he takes this modeling a step further by using it to better understand social and biological issues. Science Foundation Ireland, the awarding organization, says recipients like Raftery "have demonstrated how academic and industry based scientific research can create jobs, tackle global problems and impact positively on people and society" and "are driving globally significant innovation in the areas of agriculture, food production, health, and population and weather forecasting." Congratulations on this well-deserved honor! A link to the original press release can be found here: <http://www.washington.edu/news/2017/03/15/adrian-raftery-receives-irelands-st-patricks-day-medal-for-contributions-to-statistics/>.

Bert Kestenbaum announces THE 1919 PROJECT – "BORN IN 1919" – an idea to compose a demographic biography of a birth cohort. Similar to Donald Bogue's POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES study of the American population in the cross-section, BORN IN 1919 would ultimately paint a demographic portrait of one interesting cohort of the American population. The increased interest in the profession in historical demography and cohort measurement, together with the enhanced availability of large, rich datasets such as the 1940 census make this an idea whose time has come. The focus would be on describing the distribution of experiences of members of the cohort and the effects of historical events on its demography.

Kestenbaum has suggested to the program organizers for next year's PAA annual meeting in Denver that a session (or two) be devoted to BORN IN 1919, with the expectation that several of our colleagues will find interesting lines of research to pursue under this broad rubric. Some examples: (1) Did the 1918 flu epidemic have any long-term effects on the health of the cohort? (2) How accurate were Pascal Whelpton's estimates of the number of persons born in the United States in 1919? (3) How big was the effect of World War II on the labor force activity of women? (4) What change in smoking behavior transpired in response to the Surgeon General's report? And (5) Who was right in the debate among economists whether lower-SES people or higher-SES people fare better, in terms of benefits-to-taxes ratios, under the social security program?

The Denver meeting would also provide the opportunity for persons interested in BORN IN 1919 to come together and discuss how to expand and manage the project, with the goal of producing a book-length portrait of the cohort. In the meanwhile, please share any ideas you might have with Bert Kestenbaum at bmkestenbaum@outlook.com.

The University of Texas, Austin Population Research Center is pleased to announce:

1. The American Institute of Indian Studies has selected the manuscript *Where India Goes: Abandoned Toilets, Stunted Development, and the Costs of Caste* by UT Austin PRC faculty research associates Diane Coffey and Dean Spears to receive the 2017 Joseph W. Elder Prize in the Indian Social Sciences, which seeks to promote scholarship in South Asian Studies. (February 27, 2017)
2. UT Austin PRC faculty research associate Chandra Muller has been elected to membership in the National Academy of Education. Read more about the election [here](#). (February 28, 2017)
3. UT Austin PRC faculty research associate Mark Hayward has received the Matilda White Riley Award from the National Institutes of Health. This is the tenth year of this prestigious award to an individual whose research has contributed to behavioral and social scientific knowledge and the application of such knowledge relevant to the mission of the NIH. (March 16, 2017)
4. Yasmiyn Irizarry (UT Austin PRC) was awarded a Ford Fellowship for 2017-18 to study racialized tracking in public high schools. A primary goal of this study is to identify under what community and school conditions classrooms are most and least likely to exist. (March 30, 2017)
5. UT Austin PRC faculty research associates Diane Coffey, Michael Geruso, and Dean Spears for winning the [PopulationHealthInitiative](#) Prize for Outstanding Faculty Research for their publication "Sanitation, Disease Externalities, and Anemia: Evidence From Nepal." (April 10, 2017)
6. David Yeager of the UT Austin PRC won the 2018 Boyd McCandless Award from Division 7 of the American Psychological Association (APA). This award reflects distinguished and significant contributions to developmental psychology. Read [moreabouttheawardhere](#). (May 17, 2017)
7. PRC Research Brief Series is an ongoing selection of research briefs based on PRC publications of special interest to policymakers. View them [here](#).

JOBS, JOBS, JOBS!

The Vanderbilt LGBT Policy Lab seeks a postdoctoral scholar in LGBT Policy Studies (broadly defined). The ideal candidate is an empirical social scientist who has an interest in studying the causes and consequences of LGBT related public policies (e.g., same sex marriage, non discrimination laws, 'bathroom bills', religious freedom restoration acts, and others) on a range of social, economic, political, health, education, and demographic outcomes. Experience with programming in advanced statistical packages (e.g., STATA, SAS, and/or R) and handling large datasets is required. A PhD (or equivalent) in anthropology, demography, economics, education, health services research, law/jurisprudence, LGBT studies, political science, public health, public policy, sociology, or a related field is required. Responsibilities include:

1. Carrying out an active research program focusing on LGBT policies and populations.
2. Developing a course on LGBT policies and advocacy to be co taught with a Vanderbilt faculty member in Spring 2019. [Note there are no teaching requirements in AY 2017 18 for this position.]
3. Coordinating a monthly colloquium series on LGBT policies and populations.
4. Coordinating a national academic conference to be held at Vanderbilt in Spring 2019.
5. Serving as a liaison to campus and community leaders on LGBT policy topics.

Interested parties should email Kitt Carpenter (christopher.s.carpenter@vanderbilt.edu).

Applied Demographer, ESRI: Are you someone who isn't afraid to color outside the lines? If you are curious and knowledgeable and have a knack for discovering spatial and statistical patterns, we need you! You'll work with a multidisciplinary team to apply demographic estimation and forecasting techniques to locate and track change in the distribution of the US population, its characteristics, and consumer behavior. We are seeking an analyst who can contribute in building the next generation of US population estimates to join Esri and our ArcGIS Online Content Team. [APPLYHERE](#) if you are an Applied Demographer who...

- Has knowledge of the latest theories, concepts, and analytical methodologies for the collection, classification, and evaluation of quantitative data as a basis for inference
- Integrates new data sources and innovates new methodologies
- Investigates emerging demographic, socioeconomic, and geographic trends and techniques for demographic data modeling
- Has considerable experience with SAS
- Tracks leading indicators of market, population, and consumer behavior
- Has a Master's in demography, sociology, or a related field, depending on position level and 3-5 years of experience with estimation and forecasting small geographic areas

Extra points if you have experience with ArcGIS, spatial analysis, and knowledge of working with large databases. Our passion for improving quality of life through geography is at the heart of everything we do. Esri's technology inspires and enables governments, universities, and businesses worldwide to save money, lives, and our environment through a deeper understanding of the changing world around them.

CORRECTION

In the Spring, 2017 edition of PAA Affairs, it was mistakenly said that US Chief Statistician Katherine Wallman was retiring with 25 years of government service, but the correct number is 39 years.

PAA is a nonprofit, scientific, professional organization established “to promote the improvement, advancement, and progress of the human race by means of research into problems connected with human population, in both its quantitative and qualitative aspects, and the dissemination and publication of the results of such research.” Members receive the journal *Demography* (print and/or online only), and PAA Affairs online. An annual meeting is held in the spring. Dues in 2017 are: Regular member, \$136; Emeritus member, \$90; Organizational member \$361; members in these categories selecting online access only to *Demography* will have their membership fees reduced by \$20 (the cost of the print version of the journal that PAA would otherwise incur); Joint spouse members, \$66; Student member, \$62; Low-income country resident and citizen, \$48. To join, contact: Population Association of America, 8630 Fenton Street, Suite 722, Silver Spring, MD 20910-3812, 301.565.6710.

PAA Affairs is the official newsletter of the Population Association of America. Its purpose is to report to PAA members news of the Association in particular and of the profession in general. Brief news items of interest to people working in the population field may be sent to the Editor (see address at right), who reserve the right to select for inclusion among the items received, and to edit items for publication. Deadlines for submission of items for the quarterly issues are as follows:

Spring:	February 15
Summer:	May 15
Fall:	August 15
Winter:	December 5

2017 President of PAA: Amy O. Tsui

Future PAA Meetings

2018 April 26-28 Denver, Colorado
Sheraton Denver Downtown

2019 April 11-13 Austin, Texas
J W Marriott Austin

As stated in the Bylaws of the PAA Constitution, “Meetings of the Association shall be held only at places where there is written assurance that no member will be denied full access to facilities of the meeting place.”

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