

## PAA NEWS

### Highlights from the Spring 2019 Board Meeting, Austin, TX

By Bridget Gorman, PAA Secretary-Treasurer

We began by welcoming new Board members to the meeting: President-Elect Eileen Crimmins, Vice-President Elect Sara Curran, and incoming Board members Pamela Herd, Jennifer Dowd, David Bloom, and Jenny Trinitapoli. Topics of Board discussion included the 2019 annual meeting, PAA finances, and strategic plan updates and brainstorming.

The 2019 annual meeting in Austin, Texas was a great success. The final registration count was 2,578. Following the introduction of a flash session last year, we expanded to 14 flash sessions at the 2019 meeting, including one in each topic area. We also launched PAA Engage as an online platform for our members to connect both during and outside of the meeting. Related to the PAA strategic plan, the annual meeting program included two new features designed to support early-career demographers: a well-attended speed networking event; and a pilot dependent care grant program, with 37 members receiving support from PAA. We also had over 75 junior demographers attend the Early Career Mentoring Lunch. The top-notch quality of the meeting was made possible by the work of the Program Planning Committee, President John Casterline, Vice President Noreen Goldman, our PAA Executive Office Staff, and all the members who served as session organizers, chairs, discussants, and poster judges.

Jenna Nobles, Finance Committee Chair, and Bridget Gorman, Secretary-Treasurer, updated the Board on PAA's financial standing. Jenna Nobles led the Board in a discussion of PAA's strategic initiatives and options regarding budget planning and priority setting. The Board approved the 2019-2020 budget, and agreed to engage with discretionary spending in a manner that is consistent with this budget.

Danielle Staudt, PAA Executive Director, gave a progress update on the implementation of our strategic plan. We have made progress within each of the pillars of our strategic plan (e.g., at the annual meeting we expanded flash sessions, launched new programs and support for early-career members, hosted several methods training workshops; we also recently completed a communications audit). Additionally, Board members discussed implementation options for strategic plan areas with little activity to date.

The meeting concluded with setting the date for the Fall Board Meeting, which will be held on October 6 and 7, in Washington D.C.

#### IN THIS ISSUE:

PAA NEWS	1	CONFERENCES AND LECTURES	12
PAA GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS UPDATE	7	CALLS FOR SUBMISSION	13
THE NORMAL AND PATHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN LINGUISTIC ABILITY WITH ADVANCING AGE	9	DATA AND RESOURCES	14
DATA POINTS	11	TRAINING	16
		OPPORTUNITIES	16
		BOOKS	17
		PEOPLE	18

### **PAA 2019 Annual Meeting Recap**

PAA sends out a survey following the annual meeting to learn more about attendees' experience. The following tables show the past few years of details for comparison.

55.7% of this year's attendees were academic professionals (not students). 27.2% of attendees were students and 9.93% were nonprofit or federal government employees.

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Academic (Non-student)	53%	57%	56%
Student	25%	27%	27%
Nonprofit	5%	6%	5%
Federal Government	5%	5%	5%
Other	8%	7%	7%

The top four selected primary areas of specialization were Health and Mortality (HM); Fertility, Family Planning, Sexual Behavior, and Reproductive Health (FFSR); Marriage, Family, Households, and Unions (MFHU); and Migration and Urbanization (MU). FFSR has supplanted MFHU, which was the 2nd most common area of specialty in 2017 and 2018.

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
HM	17.87%	18.21%	16.31%
FFSR	16%	14.34%	15.66%
MFHU	16.80%	15.59%	13.05%
MU	9.20%	10.62%	11.09%
ELEI	10.67%	7.03%	10.93%
Data & Methods	6.13%	5.79%	7.34%
Population & Aging	5.6%	6.90%	6.36%
Other	2.13%	4.28%	5.87%
Applied Demography	5.8%	5.93%	4.24%
Population, Development & Environment	2.93%	3.72%	3.75%
Children & Youth	3.33%	4.97%	2.77%
Gender, Race & Ethnicity	3.47%	2.62%	2.61%

Overall, 97.85% of survey respondents had an excellent or good experience at PAA 2019. The sessions got high ratings, including the new flash sessions. Austin was a well-liked location, although the JW Marriott was deemed too expensive for many attendees. For 2020, PAA will continue to make improvements to the meeting, including the submission system, the online program and mobile app, and the childcare grant program. If you have further comments, suggestions, or questions, please e-mail PAA at [info@popassoc.org](mailto:info@popassoc.org).

## 2019 Annual Award Winners

The following individuals were honored with awards by PAA during its Annual Meeting:

**U.S. Senator Brian Schatz** of Hawaii received the **Excellence in Public Service Award** which honors federal, state, and local policymakers who have supported population research and the federal agencies that fund it. As a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Senator Schatz has been a strong leader in support of funding agencies central to population sciences, including NIH, NCHS, and the U.S. Census Bureau.

**Margot Moinester**, a Ph.D. student in sociology and a doctoral fellow in the Multidisciplinary Program in Inequality and Social Policy at the Harvard Kennedy School, was presented the **Dorothy S. Thomas Award** for the best graduate student paper on the interrelationships among social, economic, and demographic variables. The award was established by the Population Association of America (PAA) in honor of Dorothy S. Thomas, who was an American sociologist and economist and the first female president of the American Sociological Association.

**Kathleen Mullan Harris**, a professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill, received the **Irene B. Taeuber Award**, named after the first woman to be elected both the president and vice president of PAA. The award is presented biennially at the Annual Meeting in recognition of extraordinarily original and important contributions to the scientific study of population or for an accumulated record of exceptionally sound and innovative research. In her acceptance speech, Dr. Harris cited PAA as her “intellectual community,” noting how meaningful her peers and leaders are to her.

**Sara McLanahan**, a professor of sociology and public affairs at Princeton University won the **Robert J. Lapham Award**, which biennially recognizes members of PAA who contributed to the population profession through the application of demographic knowledge to policy issues. The award honors the memory of Lapham, whose original research and his direction of the Demographic and Health Surveys Project advanced our knowledge of population processes.

**Jennifer Glass**, a sociology professor at the University of Texas at Austin was given the **Harriet B. Presser Award**, which honors a record of sustained research contributions to the study of gender and demography. Harriet B. Presser was a sociologist, demographer and a distinguished professor at the University of Maryland, College Park department of sociology. Presser founded the University of Maryland Center on Population, Gender and Social Inequality (now the Maryland Population Research Center), and directed it from 1988 to 2002.

## PAA 2019 Poster Awards

Thank you to judges: Bill Axinn, Lea Pessin, Ann Biddlecom, Jeffrey Bingenheimer, Jenny Trinitapoli, Karina M. Shreffler, Kara Joyner, Jennie Brand, Erin Baumgartner, Jessica Hardie, Anna Matysiak, Brianna Remster, Barbara Entwisle, Alexis Santos, Jason Devine, Susana Quiros, Greg Sharp, Barbara Downs, Steven Alvarado, Yana Kucheva, Yeris Mayol-Garcia, Adam Lippert, Caroline Sten Hartnett, Sam Preston, Claire Altman, Shannon Monnat, Aggie Noah, Anna Zajakova, Jasmine Fledderjohann, Amy Tsui, Yoonjung Choi, Georgiana Bostean, Michelle Hindin, Emily Greenway-Smith, Hyunjoon Park, Liying Luo, Amber Crowell, Sarah Ludwig-Dehm, Cadhla McDonnell, Karen Guzzo, Lori Hunter, David Ramey, Jennifer Buher Kane, Jason Houle, JD Daw, Li Liu, Doug Massey, Stephanie Galvin, Jack DeWaard, Luis Sanchez, Mike Martin, Regina Bures, Rachel Margolis, Ashton Verdery, Adriana Reyes, Wendy Wang, Sarah Patterson, Michael White, Brian Thiede, Stephanie Bohon, Elizabeth Roberto, and Rebecca Clark.

## Poster Session 1 - Fertility, Family Planning, Sexual Behavior, and Reproductive Health 1

13. Abortion Incidence and Safety in Nigeria: Findings From a Population-Based Survey • **Suzanne Bell\***, *Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health*; **Elizabeth F. Omoluabi**, *Centre for Research Evaluation Resources and Development (CRERD)*; **Funmilola OlaOlorun**, *University of Ibadan*; **Mridula Shankar**, *Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health*; **Caroline Moreau**, *Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale (INSERM)*

45. Intimate Partner Violence and Fertility in Early Adulthood • **Marissa Landeis\***, *Bowling Green State University*; **Karen B. Guzzo**, *Bowling Green State University*; **Wendy D. Manning**, *Bowling Green State University*; **Monica A. Longmore**, *Bowling Green State University*; **Peggy C. Giordano**, *Bowling Green State University*

73. Rethinking “Early” Childbearing: Motherhood and Educational Attainment in the United States • **Anna Rybinska\***, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*; **Kathleen Mullan Harris**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

79. Investigating the Relationship Between Stigma and Abortion Safety: Preliminary Findings From a Survey in Nigeria • **Mridula Shankar\***, *Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health*; **Grace Sheehy**, *Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health*; **Suzanne Bell**, *Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health*; **Elizabeth F. Omoluabi**, *Centre for Research Evaluation Resources and Development (CERED)*; **Funmilola OlaOlorun**, *University of Ibadan*; **Caroline Moreau**, *Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale (INSERM)*

#### **Poster Session 2 – Children and Youth**

14. A School-to-Prison Pipeline?: Understanding the Relationship Between Exclusionary Discipline Juvenile Justice Contact Using School and Justice Administrative Data • **Horace Duffy\***, *Rice University*

62. The Unintended Consequences of Medical Adaptation to Academic Pressure: ADHD Diagnoses, Socioeconomic Status, and Children’s Later Well-being • **Jayanti Owens\***, *Brown University*

85. Curtailing Access to Alcohol: Evidence on the Impact Over Child Outcomes in Brazil • **Romina Tome\***, *Duke University*

88. Intergenerational Influences of Citizenship Status, Family Factors, and Neighborhood Context on Educational Attainment Among Second-Generation Immigrant Youth • **Kazumi Tsuchiya\***, *University of Michigan*; **Amy Schulz**, *University of Michigan*; **Ann Lin**, *University of Michigan*; **Kai Cortina**, *University of Michigan*; **Cleopatra Caldwell**, *University of Michigan*

89. Intergenerational Effects of Mass Incarceration: Parental Incarceration and Children’s Earnings in Young Adulthood • **Mallory Turner\***, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*; **Carolyn Tucker Halpern**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

#### **Poster Session 3 - Population, Development, and the Environment; Data and Methods; Applied Demography**

16. Identifying Vulnerability and Resilience of Kyrgyzstan’s Southern Populations in the Context of Environmental Change Within the Climate-Migration-Conflict Nexus • **Chelsea Lissette Cervantes de Blois\***, *University of Minnesota - Minnesota Population Center*

40. The Subnational Urbanization Projections for China, India, and the United States • **Leiwen Jiang\***, *Population Council and Shanghai University*; **Hamidreza Zoraghein**, *University of Denver*

78. Predicting Death Using Random Forests • **Torsten Sauer\***, *University of Rostock*; **Roland Rau**, *University of Rostock*

92. Linking Synthetic Populations to Household Geolocations: A Demonstration in Namibia • **Dana Thomson-Browne**; **Lieke Kools**, *Leiden University*; **Warren Jochem**, *University of Southampton*

#### **Poster Session 4 - Marriage, Family, Households, and Unions**

24. Retirement, Intergenerational Time Transfers, and Fertility • **Peter Eibich\***, *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research*; **Thomas Siedler**, *German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin) and University of Essex*

39. The Shifting Economic Determinants of Marriage Among Cohabiting Couples in the United States: 1984–2013 • **Patrick Ishizuka\***, *Cornell University*; **Kelly Musick**, *Cornell University*

56. If I [Take] Leave, Will You Stay? Paternity Leave and Relationship Stability • **Richard Petts\***, *Ball State University*; **Daniel Carlson**, *University of Utah*; **Chris Knoester**, *The Ohio State University*

70. Infliction of Physical Violence Within Marriage by Young Married Men in India: Understanding Its Linkages With Childhood Socialization and Gender Attitude • **Atreyee Sinha\***, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*; **Biswabandita Chowdhury\***, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*; **Patrick Heuveline**, *University of California, Los Angeles*

#### **Poster Session 5 - Health and Mortality 1**

46. An Application of the Ecological Model to the Causes and Prevention of Sexual Harassment in Informal Areas of Greater Cairo • **Rasha Hassan\***, *Population Council*; **Rania Roushdy**, *The American University in Cairo*; **Maia Sieverding**, *American University of Beirut*

57. Examining the Effects of Timing of Earned Income Tax Credit on Preterm Births in California: Can a Natural Experiment Inform the Best Points of Intervention? • **Deborah Karasek\***, *University of California, San Francisco*; **Akansha Batra**, *University of California, San Francisco*; **Rebecca Baer**, *University of California, San Diego*; **Laura Jelliffe-Pawlowski**, *University of California, San Francisco*; **Rita Hamad**, *University of California, San Francisco*

59. Social Desirability Bias and Mixed-Mode Public Opinion Surveys About Health-Related Taxation • **Melissa Knox\***, *University of Washington, Seattle*; **Vanessa Oddo**, *University of Washington, Seattle*; **Jessica Jones-Smith**, *University of Washington, Seattle*

77. Early to Work, Early to Rise? Gender Differences in the Relationship of Wake Time to Employment and Child-care Schedules Among Working-Age U.S. Adults • **Jess Meyer\***, *Northwestern University*

95. Rural/Urban and Racial Disparities in Infectious Mortality in the United States, 1922–1944 • **Elizabeth Wrigley-Field\***, *University of Minnesota, Twin Cities*; **Jim Saliba**, *University of Minnesota*; **James Feigenbaum**, *Boston University*; **Christopher Muller**, *University of California, Berkeley*

#### **Poster Session 6 - Health and Mortality and Aging**

12. Going Home for Health Care? Older Women and the Lack of Coverage • **Ana Canedo\***, *University of Texas at Austin*; **Jacqueline Angel**, *University of Texas at Austin*

35. Social Engagement and Cognitive Health in a Population-Based Study of Older Men and Women in Rural South Africa • **Guy Harling\***, *University College London*; **Lindsay Kobayashi**, *Harvard University*; **Meagan Farrell**, *Harvard University*; **Ryan Wagner**, *MRC/Wits Rural Public Health and Health Transitions Research Unit*; **Lisa Berkman**, *Harvard University*

26. Exploring the Health Status of Immigrants in the United States • **Paola Echave\***, *The Ohio State University*; **Jake Tarrence**, *The Ohio State University*; **Jasmine Whiteside**, *The Ohio State University*

50. Race, Childhood Structural Factors, and Cognitive Function in Later Life • **Haena Lee\***, *University of Michigan*; **Shannon Ang**, *University of Michigan*; **Xinyu Zhang**, *University of Michigan*

91. Disruption in Primary Care and Patient Outcomes: Evidence From Physician Retirement • **Xuan Zhang\***, *Brown University*

#### **Poster Session 7 - Migration and Urbanization**

12. Growing Rich Without Growing Old: The Impact of Internal Migration in China • **Mengni Chen\***; **Chris Lloyd**, *The University of Melbourne*; **Paul Yip**, *The University of Hong Kong*

18. The Value of a Warm Reception: Contexts of Return and the Economic Incorporation of Mexican Returnees From the United States • **Nicole Denier**, *University of Alberta*; **Claudia Masferrer**, *Centro de Estudios Demográficos, Urbanos y Ambientales, El Colegio de México*

47. Health and Migration Within and Across Borders: A Longitudinal Study of Mexican Internal Migrants and Return U.S. Migrants • **Gabriela Leon-Perez\***

75. The Effect of Emigration on Wages: Evidence From Central and Eastern Europe • **Sandra Spirovska\***, *University of Wisconsin-Madison*

83. Health and the Healthy Migrant Effect: An Examination of Hypertension, Diabetes, and Obesity Among African-born Immigrants Within the United States • **Justin Vinneau\***, *University of Colorado Boulder*

#### **Poster Session 8 - Economy, Labor Force, Education, and Inequality**

2. The Impact of the Great Recession on Natives' and Migrants' Fertility: A Comparison Between Italy and Sweden • **Giammarco Alderotti\***, *Sapienza University of Rome*; **Eleonora Mussino**, *Stockholm University*; **Chiara Ludovica Comolli**, *University of Lausanne*

20. The Associations Between Income Pooling, Commitment, Financial Insecurity, and Financial Stress in Young Adult Romantic Relationships • **Kasey Eickmeyer\***, *Bowling Green State University*; **Wendy D. Manning**, *Bowling Green State University*; **Monica A. Longmore**, *Bowling Green State University*; **Peggy C. Giordano**, *Bowling Green State University*

37. How Graduate School Shapes Women's Career and Family Plans: A Case Study of MBA, JD, and PhD Students • **Holly Hummer\***, *Harvard University*

55. Women's College Attainment Advantage: An Experimental Approach to Understanding Labor Market Outcomes and Shifting Standards in Job Hiring • **Amanda Mireles\***, *Stanford University*

73. Child Cost Measures Based on Subjective Economic Well-being: A European Comparison • **Sonja Spitzer\***, *Vienna Institute of Demography*; **Angela Greulich**, *Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne*; **Bernhard Hammer**, *Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU)*

#### **Poster Session 9 - Marriage, Family, Households, and Unions; Gender, Race, and Ethnicity**

2. Educational Heterogamy and Relationship Quality: A Couple-Level Analysis • **Colette Allred\***, *Bowling Green State University*

28. Police Stops and Searches: The Roles of Race, Place, and Gender • **Marina Gorsuch\***; **Deborah T. Rho**, *University of St. Thomas*

44. Mirrored Racial (Dis)Advantage by Gender: Racialized Household Division of Work and Earnings Gaps Between Whites and Minorities • **Andrew Kim\***, *University of Kansas*; **ChangHwan Kim**, *University of Kansas*

59. Gender, the Life Course, and Self-rated Health in Rural South Africa: A Mixed-Methods Study • **Sanyu Mojola\***, *Princeton University*; **Erin Ice**, *University of Michigan*; **Enid Schatz**, *University of Missouri, Columbia*; **Francesc Gomez-Olive**, *Harvard University*

71. Skin Color Discrimination in Mexico: Findings From the 2017 National Survey of Discrimination • **Mauricio Rodriguez Abreu\***, *Universidad de las Americas Puebla*

96. The Rise and Prominence of Skip-Generation Households in Low- and Middle-Income Countries • **Zachary Zimmer\***, *Mount Saint Vincent University*; **Emily Treleaven**, *University of Michigan*

#### **Poster Session 10 - Fertility, Family Planning, Sexual Behavior and Reproductive Health 2**

25. Estimating the Incidence of Abortion in Java, Indonesia: A Comparison of 5 Methodologies • **Margaret Giorgio\***, *Guttmacher Institute*; **Budi Utomo**, *University of Indonesia*; **Inug Nugroho Soeharno**, *University of Indonesia*; **Imma Aryanty**, *University of Indonesia*; **Besral Besral**, *University of Indonesia*; **Melissa Stillman**, *Guttmacher Institute*; **Jesse Philbin**, *Guttmacher Institute*; **Gilda Sedgh**, *Guttmacher Institute*

39. Understanding Associations Between State-Level Policy Factors and Very Short Inter-Pregnancy Intervals in the United States: The Role of County Urban-Rural Status • **Renee Kramer\***, *University of Wisconsin-Madison*; **Deborah Ehrental**, *University of Wisconsin-Madison*

64. Educational Expectations, Neighborhood Disadvantage, and the Odds of Early Sexual Initiation Among Latino Adolescents • **Kahli Romano\***

76. Barriers to Maternal Healthcare Access in LMICs: How Pushing the Analytical Envelope Could Have Important Implications for Equity • **Laura Sochas\***, *London School of Economics*

81. Women's Experiences in Obtaining and Using Medical Abortion Pills From Drug Sellers in Lagos, Nigeria • **Melissa Stillman\***, *Guttmacher Institute*; **Onikepe Owolabi**, *Guttmacher Institute*; **Olalekan Olagunju**; **Ann M. Moore**, *Guttmacher Institute*; **Amanda Berry**, *Guttmacher Institute*; **Akinrinola Bankole**, *Guttmacher Institute*; **Akanni I. Akinyemi**, *Harvard School of Public Health*; **Adesegun O. Fatusi**, *Obafemi Awolowo University*; **Erinfolami Temitope**, *Obafemi Awolowo University*

## Poster Session 11 - Health and Mortality 2

7. Cohort Fluctuations of Mortality in Relation to Poverty, Education, Marriage, and Cohort Size in the United States, 1989–2015 • **Louis Chauvel**, *University of Luxembourg*; **Anja K. Leist**, *University of Luxembourg*; **Herbert L. Smith**, *University of Pennsylvania*

8. Survival of World War I Veterans and Their Spouses: An Analysis of Life Course Data of Veterans and Family Members Using the Utah Population Database Linked to the 1930 U.S. Census • **Alla Chernenko\***, *University of Utah*; **Alison Fraser**, *University of Utah*; **Huong Meeks**, *University of Utah*; **Ken R. Smith**, *University of Utah*

9. Spanish Influenza in Spain: Reexamining Strength and Timing Differences Across Space • **Laura Cilek\***, *Centro de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales (CCHS-CSIC)*; **Gerardo Chowell**, *Georgia State University*; **Beatriz Echeverri Davila**, *Universidad Complutense de Madrid*; **Diego Ramiro-Fariñas**, *Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)*

22. The Relative Importance of Race Compared to Health Care and Social Factors in Predicting Prostate Cancer Mortality: A Random Forest Approach • **Heidi A. Hanson\***, *University of Utah*; **Claire Leiser**, *Huntsman Cancer Institute, University of Utah*; **Christopher Martin**, *University of Utah*; **Brock O'Neil**, *University of Utah*; **William Lowrance**, *University of Utah*; **Ken R. Smith**, *University of Utah*

74. Demography of Mental Health Among Young Married Women in a Rural Setting in India • **Atreyee Sinha\***, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*

85. India's Coal Expansion and Child Health • **Sangita Vyas\***, *University of Texas at Austin*

Conference no-shows. Each year, a considerable number of presenters do not show up for poster and paper presentations without notifying organizers in a timely manner. Many colleagues who were turned down for paper and poster presentations might have had the opportunity to present had the no-shows either declined acceptance of their paper or poster or notified organizers, in a timely manner, of their inability to appear. We would like to remind all submitters that this is a violation of PAA policy and that PAA has been keeping records of no-shows for the past three years. A record of no-shows could affect the likelihood that a submission is accepted in the future. We hope that you will keep this problem in mind as you plan for the 2020 PAA meeting.

## PAA GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS UPDATE

Suzanne Stokes Vieth, Deputy Director of Government Affairs

On February 19, 2019, after over four-and-a-half months of partisan wrangling, including a record-smashing, 34-day federal government shutdown, President Trump signed into law the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2019. The measure finalized funding for a plethora of federal agencies whose appropriations were still pending at the October 1 start of the 2019 fiscal year—including the Census Bureau and the National Science Foundation. Work on FY 2020 appropriations is now underway. The President submitted a budget request in March and the House of Representatives

has begun the process of drafting bills and moving them through committee. This chart details final FY 2019 figures and our appropriations requests for FY 2020:

Agency	FY 2019 Final	PAA/APC FY 2020 Request	Difference
<b>Labor-HHS-Education Bill</b>			
NIH	\$38.1 billion	\$41.6 billion	+6.4%
NCHS	\$160 million	\$175 million	+9.3%
Bureau of Labor Statistics	\$615 million	\$655 million	+6.5%
<b>Commerce-Justice-Science Bill</b>			
Census Bureau	\$3.821 billion	\$8 billion	+109%
National Science Foundation	\$8.075 billion	\$9 billion	+10%
<b>State-Foreign Operations</b>			
US Aid: Global Health Accounts	\$607.5 million	Not less than \$607.5 million	n/a

### Appropriators Highlight Demographic Research

Early progress on appropriations bills have been a boon to population science! At the request of PAA and APC, House appropriators included language in the companion report to the Labor-HHS appropriations bills highlighting the importance of demographic research funded through NIH, as well as the role of the Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research (OBSSR) at NIH. This marks the first time in several years that such language has appeared in a House report (though the Senate has consistently included similar language). Although report language does not carry the same weight as statutory provisions, it is nonetheless a strong signal of congressional interest in a topic, and thus helps guide decision-making at federal agencies. [Read more...](#)

### Advocacy is the Key

The aforementioned report language was submitted to congressional staff on March 1, during PAA’s annual Advocacy Day. During Advocacy Day, a select delegation of PAA members gather in Washington, DC to meet with Members of Congress and congressional staff, for the purpose of educating them about the population sciences and the role that federal agencies play in supporting—directly and indirectly—population research. In addition to requesting support for increased funding for our agencies of interest, PAA members expressed support for an overall budget deal in FY 2020 to lift the draconian budget caps that were imposed back in 2011, and also expressed our opposition to the addition of an untested citizenship question to the 2020 Census. In all, nine PAA/APC members collectively participated in more than 50 congressional meetings over the course of eight hours. Phew!

### Hill Briefing on Immigration Trends

On March 28, PAA sponsored a congressional briefing titled *New Arrivals: Who are the New Immigrants and How are They Doing?* The briefing examined recent immigration trends in the context of historical trends. The panel was moderated by Jeffrey Passel of the Pew Research Center and featured presenters Dr. Marc Rosenblum, Deputy Assistant Secretary and Director of the Office of Immigration Statistics at the Department of Homeland Security, and Dr. Guillermina Jasso of New York University. [Read more...](#)

### SCOTUS Considers Challenge to Citizenship Question

On April 23, the Supreme Court heard oral arguments concerning the Trump Administration’s proposed inclusion of a citizenship question on the 2020 Census. Inclusion of the citizenship question has been challenged in several federal district courts, including New York, Maryland and California; in each case the courts have held that the

citizenship question should NOT be added. The Department of Justice appealed the case to the Supreme Court, which is expected to issue its ruling in June. PAA has joined with the American Sociological Association and the American Statistical Association to file an amicus brief in the case. [Click here](#) to read PAA's statement on the issue as well as the amicus brief.

## **THE NORMAL AND PATHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN LINGUISTIC ABILITY WITH ADVANCING AGE**

By [Jacob S. Siegel](#), J. Stuart Siegel Demographic Services, PAA President 1980

As we age, predictable changes occur in language skills. Although there are differences in the rate of language development from child to child, the sequence in which various stages appear is highly predictable. By their tenth month children begin uttering recognizable sounds and by their second year they begin to speak. By the age of six most children have acquired the basic grammar of the language they are learning and are engaging in conversations and narration.

The ability to acquire a new language well is at its maximum in earliest childhood and has largely run its course by the teens, though it continues at a more modest level through youth and the principal adult years. At the older ages, a gradual decline in language skills typically occurs, normal aging selectively impairing some language skills. Many language abilities are relatively well maintained in older age, however. With increasing age and with increasing use of the language, for most persons vocabulary increases and skill at nuanced expression improves. For example, retrieval of the meaning of words and other semantic processes involved in understanding language shows little change with age. Individual experiences begin to diverge as the years go by. Some persons will maintain their language skills fully into advanced old age.

Some language changes are generally viewed as normal expressions of aging and others as pathological expressions of aging. This distinction is arbitrary, however, and the path between the two phenomena is a continuum. Both types result from physical, neurological, and socio-environmental changes with age, such as a person's mental and physical health, education, and lifestyle. The physical changes that accompany aging include tissue, muscular, and glandular changes in the jaw, tongue, and throat. As a result, the vocal expression of older adults may show reduced intensity, hoarseness, trembling, and alterations in vocal pitch. There may also be an increase in the jittering of the voice because of reduced control of the muscles that support the larynx. With aging, the pitch of the voice will change for the two sexes, but in different ways. These age-related changes in vocal expression typically have minimal impact on functioning with respect to daily communication. As part of normal aging we are also likely to experience reduced speed of information processing and reduced memory working capacity, but our semantic memory, that is, our vocabulary and accumulated knowledge, tends to be preserved.

Older adults tend to maintain their "microlinguistic skills," i.e., syntactical complexity, lexical production, and cohesive ties between words, but gradually lose their "macrolinguistic skills," i.e., global thematic coherence. In general, older adults tend to use simpler sentence structure than younger adults. They tend to use more fragmented sentences in conversation, especially as age increases. Older adults experience more word-finding failures or word-retrieval difficulties in discourse, such as slip-of-the-tongue states (that is, producing one or more incorrect sounds in a word) or tip-of-the-tongue states (i.e., inability to retrieve a word one is absolutely sure one knows), than younger adults do. Proper nouns that are not used frequently or recently have a higher risk of failing retrieval. Such production failures appear to result from difficulties in retrieving the sounds of words. There is a parallel age-related decline in retrieving the spelling of familiar words. Older adults make spelling errors with greater frequency than younger adults, especially with low frequency words and irregularly spelled words. One of the most troublesome cognitive problems for older adults is the inability to produce some well-known word in the course of a conversation. Older adults make more ambiguous references, produce more filled pauses (i.e., "um" or "er"), and reformulate their words more. These

processes suggest that older persons have difficulty retrieving the desired word when speaking. While these aspects of language production decline with age, semantic processes are well maintained. In general, healthy older persons produce intelligible, functional, and largely error-free speech as a result of the plasticity of the sensory and motor systems over the life span, combined with appropriate adaptation of cognitive abilities.

Pathological changes in language ability are those resulting from the cognitive impairment that stems from brain injuries, genetic mutations, or neuropsychiatric disorders, common in older age. The psychiatric disorders—schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and obsessive-compulsive disorder—involve disturbances in thought patterns resulting in distortions in speech behavior, such as tangentiality, circumstantiality, and flight of ideas, involving tangential elaborations, irrelevant digression, disconnected rambling utterances, and shifts from one idea to another with no apparent relation. Neurological disorders such as stroke and Parkinson’s disease commonly involve limitations on ability to speak. With Alzheimer’s Disease and related dementias, and cognitive impairment without dementia, there is excessive memory loss as well as impairment of “executive function” (i.e., planning, reasoning, and problem solving). These are relatively common conditions among older persons; according to the U.S. Health and Retirement Study, a considerable share of the population over 70 has either moderate or severe memory impairment.

With these types of cognitive impairment, there is more than usual difficulty remembering recent events at first and later inability to remember more remote events. Language difficulties may include losing one’s train of thought and problems accessing semantic memory. However, during the early stages of cognitive impairment language difficulties are minimal. With severe cognitive impairment, patients suffer from dysnomia, i.e., the inability to remember names, reduced vocabulary, inability to comprehend metaphorical language, difficulty in finding the word the person wants to use, failure to complete sentences, a tendency to produce meaningless sentences, and the tendency to repeat words and ideas. They show increasing difficulty with thematic coherence, with more severe and more frequent experience of symptoms than for normally aging persons. Patients show a more precipitous decline in grammatical complexity and propositional content than is characteristic of normally aging healthy older adults. With the progression of the disease, patients begin to use simple sentences containing greatly reduced information, then short, familiar, repetitive phrases and sentence fragments. Eventually, they become mute and nonresponsive.

This description of the changes in linguistic ability attendant on aging comes from my new book, *Demographic and Socioeconomic Basis of Ethnolinguistics* (Springer Nature, 2018). The book defines an interdisciplinary field at the intersection of social demography, linguistic anthropology, and sociolinguistics, focusing on the subjects of ethnicity, migration, and the sociolinguistic characteristics of the U.S. immigrant population and its linguistic integration into U.S. society. American demographers have largely neglected the wealth of data on the numerous ethnolinguistic groups constituting one-fifth of the U.S. population. In the book, I have synthesized the available research by anthropologists, sociolinguists, and demographers. The principal sections relate to: ethnicity, race, religion, and personal surnames as a language identifier; the history of the collection of language data in U. S. censuses and national surveys; the measurement of language use and proficiency; language limitations as a factor in the quality of census and survey data; sociolinguistic characteristics of the U.S. population; the international language situation and the new national bilingualism and diglossia; ethnic diversity and ethnolinguistic conflict between and within nation-states, and the demand for independence or greater autonomy; demographic differences in linguistic behavior; demographic processes, especially deaths and migration, applied to languages as units; physical and mental limitations in language usage; sociolinguistic characteristics of preliterate and indigenous societies; the consequences of limited language proficiency in the public arena; the role of family and neighborhood in linguistic acculturation; and language planning and U.S. public policy.

The issues considered are both theoretical and practical. They include the impact of ethnolinguistic diversity on the national political economy, and the role of ethnolinguistic divisions in the conflict within and between nations; and issues in developing a national immigration policy and a national language. I consider the role of family members, neighbors, and the local geographic area in the linguistic integration of immigrants in the host country; problems in census and survey data collection arising from the lack of proficiency of immigrants in the national language;

sensory and other limitations in language usage; the variations in language use with social class and social networks; the effectiveness of bilingual education in educational achievement; the need for expanding our concept of migration when analyzing the demography of preliterate peoples; and the considerable role of our social institutions, such as government, school, and church in affecting the structure of the national language. Applying the demographic perspective to language as a population unit, the book discusses the growth, birth, and death of languages, the factors in the death of languages and their revival, the possibility of constructing life tables for languages, the migration of languages, and projections of their numbers.

## DATA POINTS

### South African 2016 DHS survey asks about same-sex partnerships

By Sarah Garcia and Miriam King, Minnesota Population Center

South Africa was the first and is the only country in Africa to legalize same-sex marriage. Unlike other Demographic and Health Surveys for Africa, the 2016 South African survey asked about same-sex partnerships, using the question wording shown below.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED ..... 1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER ..... 2 NO ..... 3	→ 701B
701A	Do you have a regular boyfriend/partner or fiancé?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ 702
701B	Is this person a man or a woman?	MAN ..... 1 WOMAN ..... 2 INTERSEX OR TRANSGENDERED ..... 3	

Table 1 shows the frequency of reported different-sex and same-sex relationships for female and male respondents from the 2016 South African DHS sample.

**Table 1. Frequency of Relationship Types, by Respondent’s Gender**

	Women	Men
Partner different sex	6,206	2,717
Partner same sex	31	9
Partner intersex or transgender	2	1
Not in relationship	2,275	891

Note: Includes all surveyed women age 15-49 and men age 15-59.

The information in Table 1 is available using the PARTNERSEX variable for the 2016 South African data in IPUMS DHS, available for free at [dhs.ipums.org](https://dhs.ipums.org).

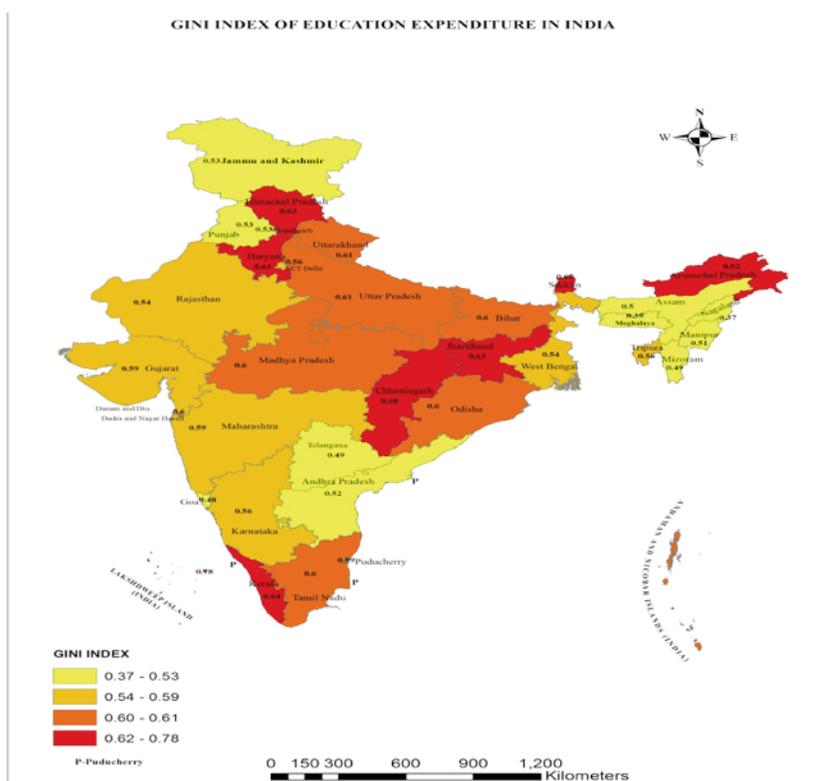
While the number of respondents reporting a different-sex or transgender partner in the 2016 South African data is small, the inclusion of this question has social significance. Without data identifying and studying these populations,

LGBTQ people remain invisible to public policy and critical social programs. Increasing visibility of these populations through data collection advances knowledge of health disparities and promotes social awareness of these populations as worthy of research.

**Educational Disparity in Indian States:  
Evidence from a Nationally Representative Sample Survey**

By Manoj Kumar Roul, IIPS, Mumbai and Vijay Kumar Mishra, PHFI, Gurugram (Haryana)

India’s right to education (RTE) Act 2009 ensures free and compulsory elementary education for all children aged 6-14, but the quality of education provided under RTE 2009 is still questionable. The [Annual Status of Education Survey Report \(2017\)](#), titled “Beyond the Basic,” found that substantial numbers of young people aged 14-18 who have completed 8 years of schooling have difficulty applying their literacy and numeracy skills to real world situations. The data available from the National Sample Survey (NSS) provides an overview of educational disparities in India and an opportunity to study their determinants. The data show that India’s socio-economic and political inequalities affect the education sector, resulting in inequalities in education. Inequalities in access to education reduce individual as well as social welfare. This map shows the spatial distribution of educational inequality in terms of Gini Index based on educational expenditure in Indian States. The highest value of Gini Index can be observed in Chhattisgarh (0.68), meaning that expenditure on education is highly uneven in Chhattisgarh. States like Rajasthan, J & K, Chandigarh and Punjab have almost the same educational expenditure. Two north-eastern states, Nagaland and Meghalaya have lowest values of Gini Index, resulting in low educational disparities in these states. Educational inequalities cause huge losses in national output; inclusive strategies that contribute to equity should be viewed favorably, not only from the point of view of social justice but also in terms of economic well-being.



**CONFERENCES AND LECTURES**

**Census Bureau Lecture: “Cohort Change Ratios and their Applications” by David Swanson, June 19, 2019, 11am.** David Swanson, Professor Emeritus of Sociology at UC Riverside, will be a [Summer at Census](#) scholar June

18-20. His public lecture will focus on the cohort change ratio (CCR) approach to forecasting, which falls into the simple category rather than the complex category ([Green and Armstrong 2015](#)). While there is no evidence that shows complexity improves forecast accuracy, Green and Armstrong (2015) suggest it remains popular among researchers, forecasters, and clients. They argue that clients who prefer accuracy should use forecasts only from simple evidence-based procedures. The CCR approach is a direct example of a simple evidence-based forecasting procedure with a growing body of evidence to indicate that it can provide accurate forecasts with a high level of utility ([Baker, Swanson, Tayman, and Tedrow 2017](#)). This talk covers the basics of the CCR approach and provides four illustrative applications: 1) CCR prediction intervals for population forecasts by age; 2) Using CCR to assess Hurricane Katrina's demographic and social impacts on the Mississippi Gulf Coast; 3) Exploring stable population concepts from the perspective of cohort change ratios: Estimating the time to stability and intrinsic  $r$  from initial information and components of change; 4) A new estimate of the Hawaiian population for 1778, the year of first European contact: An example of "backcasting" with CCR.

**October 2019 Interdisciplinary Association for Population Health Science Conference.** [Local, national, global impacts on population health](#) convenes **October 1-4, 2019** in Seattle, Washington. Co-chairs Theresa Osypuk and Elizabeth Boyle have assembled a great program featuring interdisciplinary panels, abstract contributed sessions, and poster sessions on population health science. Don't miss the plenary sessions to hear from IAPHS President Ana Diez-Roux, 2019 IAPHS award winners, and invited panel presenters. [Register on-line](#) before July 1 for early-bird rates. In addition, IAPHS members with memberships current through December 2019 enjoy deep discounts. Visit the [conference website](#) for details on registration, hotels, travel, and other meeting information. Visit the [membership page](#) to learn more about IAPHS membership.

**The [European Association for Population Studies \(EAPS\)](#) invites submissions to the [European Population Conference 2020](#) which will be held in Padova, Italy from 24-27 June 2020.** EPC 2020 is organized by EAPS in collaboration with the Department of Statistical Sciences of the University of Padova, and will convene at Padova Fiere. The deadline for submissions is **1 November 2019**. Abstracts for EPC 2020 can only be submitted at <http://epc2020.eaps.nl/>. At EPC 2020 only one submission as presenting author is allowed. Participants may co-author other papers or posters, but only one presentation per author (paper or poster) will be allowed. Each submission should include a short abstract as well as an extended abstract or a full paper. Authors will be informed about acceptance of their submission by January 2020. Submissions should be made to one of the conference themes, which will be developed into a series of sessions by the convener of each theme. Themes and conveners: Fertility (Anna Matysiak); Families and Households (Monika Mynarska); Life Course (Juliá Mikolai); Aging and Intergenerational Relations (Bruno Arpino); Internal Migration and Urbanization (Tiit Tammaru); International Migration (Cris Beauchemin); Migrant Populations (Marcel Lubbers); Health, Wellbeing and Morbidity (Kieron Barclay); Mortality and Longevity (Virginia Zarulli); Historical Demography (Maria Stanfors); Data and Methods (Jakub Bijak); Economics, Human Capital and Labor Markets (Arnstein Aassve); Policy Issues (Daniela Vono de Vilhena); Development, Environment and Space (Leiwen Jiang); Posters (Gusta Wachter). For all organizational matters visit the [conference website](#).

**The 2020 Work and Family Researchers Network Conference will be held June 25-27, 2020 at the New York Hilton Midtown in New York City.** The conference theme is *Advancing Equality at Work and Home: Strengthening Science and Collaboration*. [Submissions open in July and close November 1, 2019](#). We anticipate more than 700 work-family stakeholders will attend the conference and an extraordinary program that highlights the work of a global community of scholars.

## **CALLS FOR SUBMISSION**

For several years, the NIH Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR) has made available a [fact sheet](#) that lists some key accomplishments of health-related behavioral and social sciences research. That fact sheet, developed in 2013, is becoming dated and is a short list of only a few key accomplishments resulting from

behavioral and social sciences research. We need your help. **Between now and midnight ET on July 31, 2019, we want everyone in the behavioral and social sciences research community to [submit an accomplishment, add information to a submitted accomplishment, and/or vote](#) on the ones that have had a substantial health impact and for which behavioral and social sciences research was critical to achieving.** Do not limit yourself to NIH-supported research or to recent accomplishments, and do not limit yourself to accomplishments resulting only from your research. After we have collected your submissions and votes, an expert panel will review the submissions and assist OBSSR in determining how best to select, organize, and make the results available online. We hope that this accomplishments resource will be useful when any of us need to make the case for the importance of the behavioral and social sciences to health. Join us in contributing to this important resource. Feel free to share this information with your colleagues. If you have any questions, contact OBSSR at [OBSSRNews@mail.nih.gov](mailto:OBSSRNews@mail.nih.gov) or 301-594-4392.

## DATA AND RESOURCES

**The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY1979) and NLSY79 Child and Young Adult (CYA) are pleased to announce the public release of their Round 27 data.** The surveys provide a rich resource for studying aging and the life course, intergenerational relations, health, and other topics of interest to demographers. The data are free and [publicly available for downloading](#). Instructional tutorial videos are also [available](#). The NLSY79 began in 1979 with 12,686 men and women born in 1957-64 (ages 14-22 in 1979). Sample members were interviewed annually from 1979 to 1994 and biennially thereafter. The 2016 interview (round 27) was conducted with 6,913 men and women ages 51-60. The Child and Young Adult (CYA) began in 1986 with children born to female NLSY79 respondents. Biennial data collection consists of interviews with the mothers and interviews with the children themselves; from 1994 to 2014, children turning age 15 and older during the survey year were administered a Young Adult questionnaire that is similar to the NLSY79 questionnaire. The 2016 interview was conducted with 5,352 young adults ages 12-44. To date, about 10,500 children have been interviewed in at least one survey round. New content in Round 27 of NLSY79 includes detailed measures of workplace experiences, menopause, and hormone replacement therapy, while CYA includes new modules on a neighborhood safety, fertility aspirations, electronic cigarettes, opioids/narcotics, and synthetic marijuana. Both studies have extensive continuing content on health, health behaviors, employment, wealth, income, family life and other life course experiences. Please contact [Deborah Carr](#) for further information on NLSY79 and [Elizabeth Cooksey](#) for information on CYA.

**The Alternative Gender Measures Survey (AGMS) is now available to the public through [OpenICPSR](#).** The AGMS was collected in November 2014 from a national sample of more than 1,500 U.S. adults with the primary aim of pilot testing alternative gender measures for the General Social Survey (GSS). It includes a six-item sex and gender module embedded in more than three-dozen questions drawn from the GSS. The module features two pairs of feminine and masculine gender scale items along with a two-step categorical approach to measuring sex assigned at birth and current gender. The two-step measures are the same as those adopted in the 2018 GSS. In addition to the data file and user's guide, Stata code is also provided to replicate two previously published peer-reviewed articles that featured the survey data. These data can be used for a wide range of secondary studies on gender inequality, and gendered attitudes and beliefs, as well as for pedagogical purposes such as introductory methods classes. [Download the data and codebook](#) to explore how alternative measures can improve gender research and demographic data collection.

**In 2018, the Population Council's [Girl Innovation, Research, and Learning \(GIRL\) Center](#) launched the [Adolescent Data Hub](#), a unique global portal to share and access data on adolescents and young people living in low- and middle-income countries.** The Adolescent Data Hub features data sources that meet the following criteria: 1) individual-level interviews with males and/or females aged 10-24; 2) one or more rounds of data were collected since 2000; 3) conducted in a low or middle-income country; and 4) the data are publicly available. Currently, the Adolescent Data Hub includes more than 750 sources spanning all 138 low- and middle-income countries, making it the largest catalog of open access data on adolescents. The data sources cover a range of topics such as education, marriage, migration, health, social networks, mental health and time use. Visitors can filter data sources

by country, region and topic as well as study design (experimental or observational), type of data (cross-sectional or longitudinal) and study population (younger or older adolescents). We are also regularly adding new data from the Council's rich body of longitudinal research on adolescents. Please contact us at [girlcenter@popcouncil.org](mailto:girlcenter@popcouncil.org) if you would like to have your data featured or if you have any questions or feedback.

**Linkage Library** is an online community for people to meet and share data and code across disciplines with the common goal of improving record linkage practices. It is a community and a repository for researchers involved in record linkage and other projects combining datasets. The main goal is to build a community for improving methods through collaborative research. Researchers create publishable shared workspaces where different types of scientists can work in relative comfort. Social scientists expand their access to knowledge and collaborators with computer science skills, while computer scientists gain access to real data, generally about people or populations. The shared space is necessary because social and computer sciences often work in very different environments with steep learning curves. LinkageLibrary is a venue where researchers developing and/or using linkage methods can share code and data, compare outputs, generate and test new approaches, and carry on conversations around data linkage. LinkageLibrary is hosted at ICPSR at the University of Michigan in collaboration with Texas A&M, with funding from the National Science Foundation.

**ICPSR Recognized as a 2019 Recipient of Nation's Highest Museum and Library Honor.** The Institute of Museum and Library Services has selected ICPSR at the University of Michigan Institute for Social Research as [one of 10 recipients](#) of the 2019 National Medal for Museum and Library Service, the nation's highest honor given to museums and libraries that make significant and exceptional contributions to their communities. Founded in 1962, ICPSR is one of the world's oldest and largest social science data archives, and has nearly 800 member institutions worldwide. "We are pleased and honored to receive this award. In an increasingly data-driven world, ICPSR seeks to make data more accessible, more useful, and more understandable." said ICPSR Director Margaret Levenstein. The award will be presented at an event in Washington, D.C., in June. For more details, see [ICPSR's website announcement](#), which also allows those impacted by ICPSR to share thoughts via a congratulations card.

**Bilateral international migration flow estimates for 200 countries—Guy Abel and Joel E. Cohen.** Data on stocks and flows of international migration are necessary to understand migrant patterns and trends and to monitor and evaluate migration-relevant international development agendas. Many countries do not publish data on bilateral migration flows. At least six methods have been proposed recently to estimate bilateral migration flows between all origin-destination country pairs based on migrant stock data published by the World Bank and United Nations. We apply each of these methods to the latest available stock data to provide six estimates of five-year bilateral migration flows between 1990 and 2015. To assess the resulting estimates, we correlate estimates of six migration measures from each method with equivalent reported data where possible. Such systematic efforts at validation have largely been neglected thus far. We show that the correlation between the reported data and the estimates varies widely among different migration measures, over space, and over time. We find that the two methods using a closed demographic accounting approach perform consistently better than the four other estimation approaches. Full details will be published soon in *Scientific Data* (a Nature journal). Estimates from all methods and periods are publicly available on [Figshare](#).

**Scholarly Communication in Sociology.** Scholarly publishing takes place in an institutional arena that is opaque to its practitioners. As readers, writers, reviewers, and editors, we have no clear view of the system within which we're working. Researchers starting their careers receive (if they're lucky) folk wisdom and mythology handed down from advisor to advisee, geared more toward individual success (or survival) than toward attaining a systemic perspective. They may learn how to get their work into the right journals or books, but often don't learn why that is the outcome that matters for their careers, how the field arrived at that decision, and what the alternatives are—or should be. Gaining a wider perspective is important both for shaping individual careers and for confronting the systematic problems we face as a community of knowledge creators and purveyors. This primer, written by [Philip N. Cohen](#), starts from the premise that sociologists, especially those early in their careers, need to learn about the system of scholarly

communication. And that sociology can help us toward that goal. Understanding the political economy of the system within which publication takes place is necessary for us to fulfill our roles as citizens of the research community, as people who play an active role in shaping the future of that system, consciously or not. Responsible citizenship requires learning about the institutional actors in the system and how they are governed, as well as who pays and who profits within the field, and who wins or loses. The primer is especially intended for early career researchers and graduate students embarking on research careers, and should be suitable for introductory graduate training seminars. [It is available for free on the MIT Libraries PubPub system.](#)

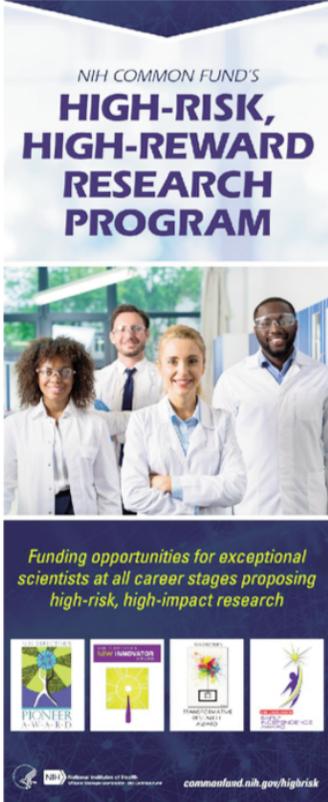
## TRAINING

**New Master of Science (M.S.) in Applied Demography at The University of Texas at San Antonio.** The Department of Demography at The University of Texas at San Antonio is excited to announce our new [Master of Science \(M.S.\) in Applied Demography](#) beginning in Fall 2019. This program will focus on quantitative training in demographic data and methods, with a strong emphasis on social and health data science techniques. Opportunities to collaborate on research projects with faculty in the department are available, and students can choose to matriculate into the Ph.D. in Applied Demography upon completion of the M.S. degree. Enrollment can be either full time (9 hours per semester) or part time (6 hours per semester). All coursework is in the evenings to accommodate working professional schedules. Interested applicants may contact the graduate advisor for the program, [Dr. Corey Sparks](#) for more information. Limited competitive funding is available and admission is for Fall semester only.

## OPPORTUNITIES

**Postdoctoral Fellow for a Research Project on Causes of Geographic Divergence in American Mortality, Population Studies Center, University of Pennsylvania.** Submission deadline: **June 30, 2019**; position to begin September 1, 2019. The individual will collaborate with a group of other investigators and have some time for his/her own research. The successful applicant should have training and experience using demographic and statistical methods, including statistical analyses of large micro-level data sets. To apply, applicants should submit a brief cover letter describing why they are interested in the position, a curriculum vitae, a writing sample, and two letters of recommendation. Submit all applications to [Dawn Ryan](#). If you have questions, you should address them to Professor Irma Elo, Population Studies Center, 3718 Locust Walk, Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. 19104 or email [popelo@pop.upenn.edu](mailto:popelo@pop.upenn.edu).

**The NIH Common Fund announces FY2020 funding opportunities for the [High-Risk, High-Reward Research program \(HRHR\)](#).** The four HRHR awards provide unique opportunities for exceptionally creative scientists to pursue highly innovative approaches to major challenges in biomedical, behavioral, or social science research. **Any research topic relevant to the broad mission of NIH is welcome.** The NIH especially encourages applications from women and members of groups that are underrepresented in NIH-funded research. The program offers funding for scientists at several career stages. [The NIH Director's Pioneer Award](#), open to all career stages, is a single PI award offering \$3.5 million over 5 years with applications due 9/6/19. The [New Innovator Award](#) is a single PI opportunity open to [Early Stage Investigators](#), offering \$1.5 million over 5 years with applications due 8/26/19. The [Early Independence Award](#), which supports skipping the post-doc, is a single PI award for junior scientists, offering \$1.25 million over 5 years with applications due 9/13/19. The [Transformative Research Award](#), offered to all career stages, is a single or multi-PI award providing a flexible budget over 5 years with applications due 9/20/19. *For more information, including the Funding Opportunity Announcements and program contacts, please visit our [website](#).*



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The poster features a photograph of four diverse scientists in white lab coats standing in a laboratory setting. Below the photo are four small icons representing different award categories: Pioneer Award, New Innovator Award, Early Independence Award, and Transformative Research Award.

## BOOKS



**Spatial Regression Models for the Social Sciences** by **Guangqing Chi** and **Jun Zhu** (SAGE, 2019). This is a primer type of textbook for social scientists who would like a quick start to learning spatial regression methods. The past few decades have seen rapid development in spatial regression methods, which have been introduced in a great number of books and journal articles. However, when teaching spatial regression models and methods, the authors had difficulty recommending a suitable textbook for students in the social sciences to read. Many of the existing textbooks are either too technical for social scientists or are limited in scope, partly due to the rapid development in the methods. A textbook that provides relatively comprehensive coverage of spatial regression methods for social scientists and introduces the methods in an easy-to-follow approach is much needed. This book fills the gap and focuses on the methods that are commonly used by social scientists and tend to be useful to them. These methods include

exploratory spatial data analysis, methods dealing with spatial dependence and/or spatial heterogeneity, and spatio-temporal regression models. The distinguishing features of the book include: comprehensive coverage of spatial regression models—from simple concepts and methods to advanced models—makes this book useful for a diverse audience including instructors, researchers, and students in a wide range of disciplines; the book’s pedagogy includes study objectives, sidebars highlighting important points, figures/illustrations, and study questions for easy mastery of the material; supplemental materials including figures in color, data, and code are available on [github.com/srmss](https://github.com/srmss), which also hosts online discussions and new materials. This book could be particularly useful for social scientists who are familiar with standard regression methods and want to learn spatial regression models and methods.



**Golden Years? Social Inequality in Later Life** by **Deborah Carr** (Russell Sage, 2019).

Thanks to advances in technology, medicine, Social Security, and Medicare, old age for many Americans is characterized by comfortable retirement, good health, and fulfilling relationships. But there are also millions of people over 65 who struggle with poverty, chronic illness, unsafe housing, social isolation, and mistreatment by their caretakers. What accounts for these disparities among older adults? The book draws insights from multiple disciplines to illuminate the complex ways that socioeconomic status, race, and gender shape nearly every aspect of older adults’ lives. By focusing on an often-invisible group of vulnerable elders, *Golden Years* reveals that disadvantages accumulate across the life course and can diminish the well-being of many. The book cautions that rising economic inequality, the lingering impact of the Great Recession, and escalating rates of obesity and opioid

addiction, among other factors, may contribute to even greater disparities between the haves and the have-nots in future cohorts of older adults. Carr concludes that policies such as income supplements for the poorest older adults, expanded paid family leave, and universal health care could ameliorate or even reverse some disparities. A comprehensive analysis of the causes and consequences of later-life inequalities, *Golden Years* demonstrates the importance of increased awareness, strong public initiatives, and creative community-based programs in ensuring that all Americans have an opportunity to age well.



**Time Use and Transfers in the Americas**, ed. **B. Piedad Urduinola** and **Jorge A. Tovar** (Springer, 2019). This book provides a comparison of the measurement in time and monetary units of unpaid domestic work in Colombia, Costa Rica, Uruguay, and the Hispanic ethnicity in the United States. A standardized technique allows the development of comparable estimates across countries by age and gender, revealing specific behavior patterns over the life cycle. A mixture of economic conditions, social norms, and demographic trends provides insightful explanations for the unequal burden that women and girls carry when dealing with unpaid domestic activities, an economically significant but traditionally neglected activity. As such, the book is of interest to practitioners in all social sciences, particularly sociologists, demographers, economists, and policy makers.

## PEOPLE

**Robert Crosnoe**, Professor and Chair of Sociology at the University of Texas at Austin, has been awarded the [Distinguished Contributions to Interdisciplinary Understanding of Child Development Award](#) from the Society for Research in Child Development.

**Kingsley Davis** (1908-1997), a former PAA president, was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1966, the first sociologist and first demographer to become a member. Belatedly, a [memoir of his life and career](#) has been added to the series *Biographical Memoirs*, a collection of brief biographies of deceased NAS members. (Such memoirs are usually prepared soon after the subject's death.)

**Mark D. Hayward**, Professor of Sociology at the University of Texas at Austin, has been appointed for a three-year term as Editor-in-Chief of *Demography*. He looks forward to continuing the journal's tradition of publishing innovative research on population from all over the world, with the assistance of outstanding reviewers.

A project led by Minnesota Population Center and including **Chandra Muller's** [UT Austin research team](#) has been awarded \$12.8 million by the National Institute on Aging to study how educational experiences in adolescence impact cognitive functioning and deter the development of dementia later in life.

**Eduardo Rios-Neto** (Cedeplar, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais) is the new Director of Research at IBGE—Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, the Brazilian Census Bureau. Among his many activities, he is in charge of the 2020 Brazilian Census.

**Abigail Weitzman**, Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Texas at Austin, has been named a visiting scholar next year for the [Russell Sage Foundation](#).

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* and PAA Affairs. An annual meeting is held in the spring. Dues in 2019 are: Regular member, \$130; Emeritus member, \$112; Early-Career member \$90; Student member \$50; members in these categories who select to receive *Demography* in print will add \$22 to their membership fees; this applies to all except low-income members which is \$50. To join, contact: Population Association of America, 1436 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314, 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

### **2019 President of PAA: John Casterline**

#### **Future PAA Meetings**

2020 April 22-25, Washington, DC  
Marriott Wardman Park  
2021 May 5-8, St. Louis, MO  
America’s Center  
2022 April 6-9, Atlanta, GA  
Atlanta Marriott Marquis

*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.”*

#### **PAA Addresses**

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