The Board of Directors wishes to thank the tireless volunteers whose terms expired on December 31, 2017. Without their support and hard work, PAA would not be able to further its mission to promote and support high-quality population research:

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PAA NEWS

Congressional Update – December 2017
By Suzanne Stokes Vieth, Deputy Director, Government and Public Affairs, PAA

The first session of the 115th Congress is drawing to a close, with two major pieces of legislation being finalized—and, in one case at least, prospects for passage not guaranteed.

First is the Fiscal Year 2018 omnibus appropriations measure, still pending although the fiscal year began back on October 1. Prior to that date, Congress approved a stop-gap Continuing Resolution (CR) through December 8, which was extended to December 22. At stake is a slated $2 billion increase for NIH and a supplementary funding request of $187 million for the Census Bureau earmarked for the 2020 decennial census, above the original Administration request for the Bureau. As of this writing there are indications that a final deal may not be achieved until January, in which case Congress will pass another CR to extend into the new year.

The second major pending issue is legislation to overhaul the tax code, which headed into final negotiations between the House and Senate the second week of December. Of concern to students and the broader Higher Ed community is a provision contained in the House version of the bill that would begin taxing the value of tuition waivers as income—potentially leaving graduate students on the hook for thousands of dollars in taxes. The Senate bill does not include this provision. This is just one of many differences to be worked out prior to finalizing the measure, and it appears that final passage in the Senate may come down to a crucial one or two votes.

A third bill that PAA is watching is H.R. 4174, the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policy-making Act of 2017, legislation that would enact into law key recommendations included in the final report of the Evidence-based Policy-making Commission. The bi-partisan commission's report was adopted unanimously by the commission, and was well-received on Capitol Hill. Although H.R. 4174 includes several recommendations of the commission report, it does not authorize the creation of the proposed National Secure Data Service (NSDS). However, it does include the creation of an Advisory Committee to explore the creation of the NSDS. H.R. 4174 was approved by voice vote by the House of Representatives on November 15, 2017 and is awaiting action in the Senate.

Meanwhile, a number of Members of Congress have announced plans to retire at the end of the 115th Congress, including Rep. Lamar Smith (R-TX), chairman of the House Science Committee and frequent critic of the Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences directorate at the National Science Foundation. Other notable planned retirements include Charles Dent (R-PA), a moderate Republican who serves on the Appropriations Committee and has been a reliable champion for NIH, NCHS, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Rep. Ted Poe (R-TX), who has sponsored legislation to make participation in the American Community Survey (ACS) voluntary.

REPORT FROM THE IUSSP

IPC2017, Cape Town, 29 October–3 November 2017
By Paul Monet, Deputy Executive Director, IUSSP

Every four years, the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) organizes its International Population Conference in a different country and usually on a different continent. For the first time in IUSSP's long history, the 28th edition of this major event was held in sub-Saharan Africa, drawing to Cape Town (South Africa) nearly 2,000 population scientists from over 100 countries for a week of scientific discussion and debate. By all accounts, the conference was a real success, in terms of both the scientific quality of the papers presented and the good time enjoyed by many participants.

From the 4,572 original abstracts submitted to the call for papers and reviewed by some 250 reviewers, organizers, and conveners, 1,600 were selected; half were presented in one of the 220 oral sessions and half in one of the five

daily poster sessions. These papers and posters shared new research findings and methodologies on a wide range of population issues and from all regions of the world. The geographic breadth and diversity of participants and research presented is a fundamental feature of the IUSSP conference.

For the first time, the IUSSP offered research centers and institutions interested in population issues the opportunity to organize sessions on a research topic of special importance to them. Twelve such Sponsored Sessions were included in the program. The funds raised from these sessions were used to provide travel support to participants from developing countries.

In addition, the IPC2017 featured six plenary sessions, nine Africa Day sessions organized by the South African organizing committee, 26 exhibit booths, and 26 side meetings. The highlights of the conference certainly include the session in which five IUSSP Laureates—Jane Menken, John Bongaarts, Cheikh Mbacké, Ron Lee, and José Miguel Guzman—shared their reflections on the present and future of demography and population science, the lively opening session of the Africa Day, and the six plenaries:

- The Opening Session, featuring several speakers and a keynote address by Tukufu Zuberi on the Population principle of race.
- The UNFPA Plenary on Data for development: strengthening national capacity in population data.
- The IUSSP Debate on International Migration in the 21st century: Should borders be more open?
- The Africa Day Plenary.
- The IUSSP Debate: Is very low fertility good or bad for the family, gender and society?
- The Closing Ceremony, featuring a presentation by IUSSP–Mattei Dogan awardee Anne Gauthier on Comparative Perspectives on the Priceless Child, poster awards, a junior demographer address, and a speech by incoming IUSSP President Tom LeGrand, which ended with the announcement that the next International Population Conference will be held in Hyderabad, India in 2021.

The IUSSP also seized the opportunity of this conference to organize three preconference workshops as part of its Data Revolution activities. Feedback from the 166 participants selected to attend these meetings was excellent.

- Training workshop on Social Media, Big Data and Digital Demography.
- Training Course on Bayesian Population Projections: Theory and Practice.
- Seminar on Geospatial Demography: Combining Satellite, Survey, Census and Cellphone Data to Provide Small-area Estimates.

The conference included a number of memorable social events and, judging by the lively interactions between participants at every coffee and lunch break, constituted a great opportunity for the international community of population scholars, students, practitioners, and decision makers to meet and set up future international research networks.

The IUSSP is most grateful to all the donors, without whom this Conference could simply not have been, and extends its warmest thanks to its partner in this endeavor, Statistics South Africa, for the incredible event they put together. Many filmed sessions and photos are available on their Facebook page.

We hope to see everyone in Hyderabad in 2021!

DEMOGRAPHY AND POLICY

Who Shall Choose? RAISE and the Skill of Immigrants
by Guillermina Jasso, New York University and Mark R. Rosenzweig, Yale University

President Donald Trump has endorsed a Senate immigration bill that would cut legal immigration in half, eliminating family-based green cards for all relatives except spouses and minor children in favor of "skilled" immigrants. The intent is to "reward education, entrepreneurial initiative, and previous achievement."

The proposed new green card policy reveals a fundamental misunderstanding of both current immigration law and its incentives. The presumption is that there is a conflict between family-based immigration and skill-based immigration. It presumes that family and other sponsors of immigrants do not themselves use skill criteria for selecting who can immigrate. What the proposed law really alters is not the skills of immigrants but who is responsible for selecting new immigrants — Americans or the government. Indeed, the proposed policy may have the unintended consequence of reducing skilled immigration.

Under current immigration law, the U.S. government sets the eligibility criteria for green cards. However, excepting a few visa pathways such as the diversity lottery (50 thousand annually) and employment with the U.S. government abroad (under 500 annually), it is Americans who directly choose the immigrants—employers, relatives of foreign-born family members, and U.S. citizens and legal permanent residents who marry a foreign-born person (U.S. Department of Homeland Security 2015; Baugh and Witsman 2017).

The sponsors of immigrants have their own interests: employers seek to fill an immediate job vacancy; family sponsors seek the longer-term well-being of those they sponsor. Importantly, U.S. law incentivizes family sponsors to choose immigrants with an eye to their financial future, via the requirement that the sponsor become contractually responsible for the immigrant's financial support until the immigrant either becomes a U.S. citizen or can be credited with 40 quarters of work, about ten years (U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, "Affidavit of Support").

The consequence of the fact that Americans who sponsor immigrants must be responsible for them and care how they fare once they arrive is that there is not much difference at entry in the education of immigrants with skill-based visas and immigrants in many of the family categories. Among the 2003 cohort in the New Immigrant Survey, the average schooling of employment-based immigrants and their spouses is 15.4 years, slightly lower than the 15.6 years for immigrants who qualified for the visa (Jasso 2011). Spouses of U.S. citizens—the largest category, at 24-25% of all new immigrants and 37-39% of all family immigrants in 2013-2015 (Baugh and Witsman 2017)—tend to resemble their sponsors (as in most marital matches), and their average schooling is 13.5 years, within striking distance of a college education. Moreover, when U.S. citizens and legal permanent residents sponsor adult children, they rarely sponsor all their children at once, in part because of the contractual responsibility for their support; the ones they choose to sponsor first are those with higher levels of schooling (Jasso and Rosenzweig 2013).

Of course, formal schooling at entry is not the only metric for skill. No matter what forms the government constructs to elicit "skill" that will be valuable in the United States, family members will have superior information on the future contributions of potential immigrants. The data suggest that this is true: in the 1977 cohort of legal immigrants the skill gap, as measured by the average earnings of the immigrant's occupation at entry and at naturalization, narrowed over time through 1990 as, on average, employment of immigrants shifted to lower-earning occupations while immigrants selected by U.S. citizens via marriage moved to higher-earning occupations (Jasso and Rosenzweig 1995).

Another advantage of family-based immigration is that when family immigrants become unemployed, they have a built-in support system, one that cannot make use of any public funds for at least ten years. Skill-based immigrants in the same situation have no one to fall back on and may use public resources.

Finally, whatever criteria are used to define who may immigrate and whoever does the selection, who actually immigrates depends on the desirability of residing in the United States. It is not unlikely that most humans prefer to be with their family members. Consider now the RAISE Act. "The best and the brightest," selected by government, will have visas available only for themselves, their spouses, and their minor children (unmarried and under 21). But many of them will have nonminor children who they will never be permitted to bring, unlike under current law. If these "best and brightest" know they can never reunite in the United States with their nonminor children, will they come?

(Adapted from the authors' OpEd, "How Donald Trump's New Immigration Plan Could Harm the American Workforce," Time.)

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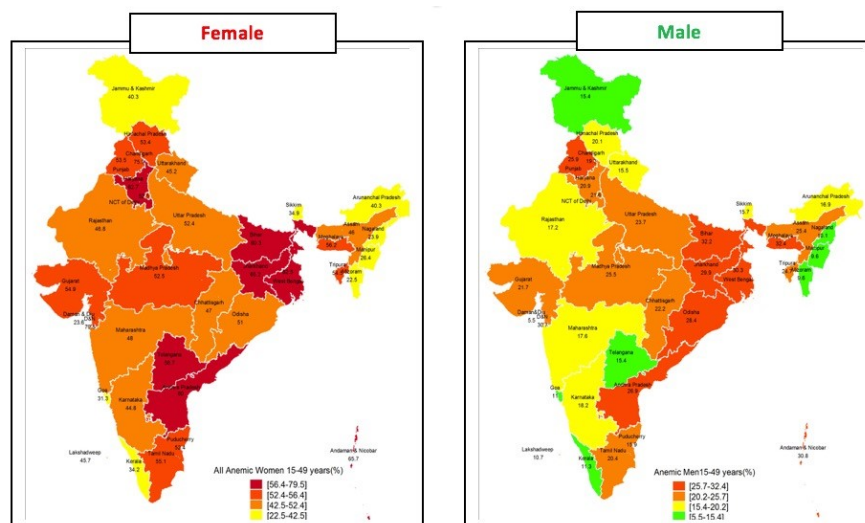
DATA POINTS

Disparity and Vulnerability Among Women with Respect to Anemia

By Vijay Kumar Mishra, Research Officer, IHMR University, Jaipur

Anemia is a serious public health problem in India. It is evident from the National Family Health Surveys that anemia is a problem for males as well as females. According to the 2005-2006 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3), 55.3% of Indian women (aged 15-49) and 24.2% of Indian men were anemic. These numbers fell somewhat over the following ten years; the most recent (2015-2016) National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), conducted by the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), found that 22.7% of Indian men and almost 53% of Indian women were anemic. In both surveys, anemia was far less prevalent among men than among women, suggesting that women are more vulnerable. There is also huge inter-state variation in anemia. Gender and regional disparities in the prevalence of anemia are illustrated in the maps below.

India has implemented a number of policies to address anemia. In 1991, the Policy on Control of Nutritional Anemia began to promote the consumption of iron rich food among pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls, and children under age 5, and iron and folic acid supplements for all pregnant women. The 2013 Iron+ Initiative provided

Source: National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4, 2015-16)

children, adolescents, and reproductive-aged women with iron and folic acid supplements regardless of their iron or hemoglobin status. India's twelfth Five Year Plan aims to reduce anemia in girls and women by 50% through nutrition counseling and supplementation. These intensified actions focused on adopting a comprehensive approach involving improved IYCF practices, dietary diversification, food supplementation, food fortification, and other interventions. The current (2017) national health policy on anemia includes screening, public awareness campaigns, folic acid supplementation, and research on the etiology of anemia. It also aims to explore fortified food and micronutrient sprinkles to address deficiencies through Anganwadi centers and schools. Despite these efforts, anemia remains a serious public health concern in India requiring new policy solutions.

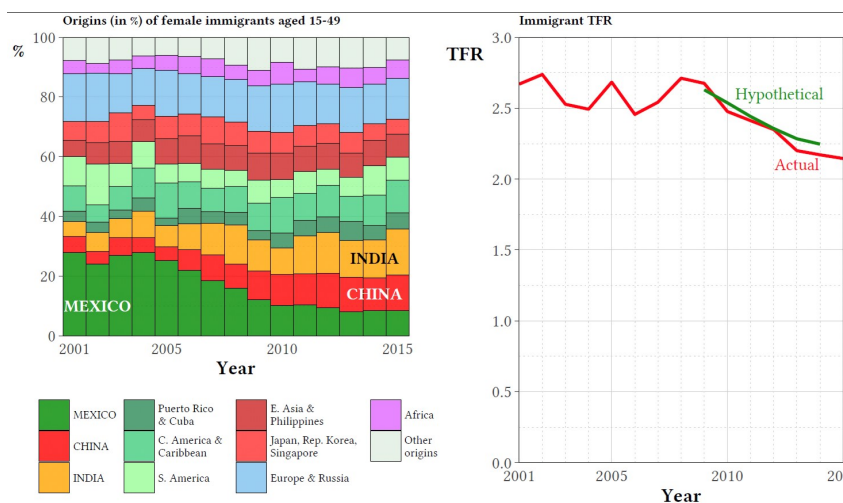## The Changing Composition of U.S. Immigrants and Immigrant TFR in the Wake of the Great Recession
By John Tomkinson, Institut National D'études Démographiques (INED) and Stella Min, Florida State University

Fertility declined 9% in response to the Great Recession.[1] The decline was particularly pronounced among foreign-born Hispanic women,[2] possibly due to changing immigration patterns.[3] With India and China now surpassing Mexico as the main contributors of immigrants in the U.S., how might this new pattern affect immigrant fertility?

Using the American Community Survey (ACS), we estimate immigrant TFR (using years since arrival-age at migration specific post-recession fertility rates by country of origin)[4] while assuming that the average composition of female immigrants (aged 15-49) by origin country over the period 2001-2008 remained stable after the recession.

Our counterfactual scenario shows that immigrant TFR would be slightly higher than the observed rate: 2.25 children per woman in 2014 (moving 3-year averages) versus 2.17, respectively. This difference of 4% is solely accounted for by post-recession arrivals, representing merely 14% of all immigrant women in the U.S. in 2014. As women from these emerging source countries (i.e., China, India) increasingly constitute a larger proportion of the population, accelerating declines in immigrant fertility are expected. This may, in part, explain the sustained post-recession trend of declining TFR observed in the U.S.

Origins of female immigrants to US and immigrant TFR, 2001-2015:

Sources: American Community Survey, 2001-2015; Human Mortality Database (U.S. female life tables, 2000-2015).
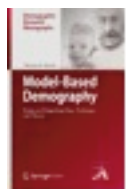
[1] U.S. National Center for Health Statistics. 2012. National marriage and divorce rate trends.

[2] Livingston, G., & D'Vera, C. 2013. U.S. Birth Rate Falls to a Record Low; Decline is Greatest Among Immigrants. *Social & Demographic Trends*, Pew Research Center.

[3] Cherlin, A., Cumberworth, E., Morgan, S.P., & Wimer, C. 2013. The Effects of the Great Recession on Family Structure and Fertility. *ANNALS, AAPPSS*, 650(1): 214-231

[4] See, for example, Parrado, E., & Flippen, C. 2012. Hispanic Fertility, Immigration, and Race in the Twenty-First Century. *Race and Social Problems*, 4: 18-30
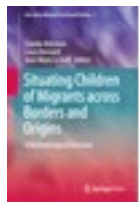
BOOKS

Model-Based Demography: Essays on Integrating Data, Technique, and Theory **by Tom Burch (Springer, 2018).** This book is part of the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research series *Demographic Research Monographs*, edited by James Vaupel, and is available online (open access) and in hardcopy. An edited collection of earlier papers, the book is an extended application of the semantic or model-based view of philosophy of science to demography. The result is a view of demography as a complete scientific discipline rather than a branch of applied statistics, with more and better theory than is generally realized. Several standard demographic models are re-evaluated from a model-based perspective, and principles for teaching demography are derived, suggesting a greater integration of formal/technical and substantive/behavioral demography. Coincidentally, in October Tom traveled to Rostock, Germany for a seminar celebrating the 21st anniversary of the Institute and the retirement of James Vaupel, Founding Director.

Internal Migration in the Developed World: Are We Becoming Less Mobile? **edited by Tony Champion, Thomas Cooke, and Ian Shuttleworth (Routledge, 2018).** The frequency with which people move home has important implications for national economic performance and the well-being of individuals and families. Much contemporary theory posits that the world is becoming ever more mobile, yet there is mounting evidence (especially from the U.S.) to suggest that this may not be true of all types of mobility nor of all geographical contexts. This book examines the long-term trends in internal migration in the developed world, especially featuring case studies of the U.S., U.K., Australia, Japan, Sweden, Germany and Italy, and provides a critical assessment of the extent to which global structural forces, as opposed to national context, have been influencing internal migration behavior since the 1960s.

Situating Children of Migrants across Borders and Origins. A Methodological Overview **edited by Claudio Bolzman, Laura Bernardi, and Jean-Marie Le Goff (Springer 2017).** This open access wide-ranging collation of papers examines a host of issues in studying second-generation immigrants, their life courses, and their relations with older generations. Tightly focused on methodological aspects, both quantitative and qualitative, the volume features the work of authors from numerous countries, from differing disciplines and approaches. In addition to perceptive reviews of extant literature, chapters also detail work in surveying the children of immigrants in Europe, the U.S., and elsewhere. Authors address key questions such as the complexities of surveying each generation in families where parents have migrated and left children in their country of origin, and the epistemological advances in methodology which now challenge assumptions based on the Westphalian nation-state paradigm. The book is in part an outgrowth of temporal factors (immigrants' children are now reaching adulthood in more significant numbers), but also reflects the added sophistication and sensitivity of social science surveys. In linking theoretical and methodological factors, it shows just how much the study of these second generations, and their families, can be enriched by evolving methodologies.

Demographic and Socioeconomic Basis of Ethnolinguistics **by Jacob S. Siegel (Springer, 2018).** The book deals with issues at the interface of social demography, sociolinguistics, and linguistic anthropology, and so contains much on ethnicity and migration, both in historic and prehistoric times, with illustrations for the United States and many other countries. Numerous public issues are considered, including linguistic diversity, migration policy, bilingual education, linguistic acculturation of immigrants, preserving endangered languages, and factors facilitating acquisition of the national language by immigrants. The publication of Siegel's book on linguistic demography follows closely on the publication of his book *The Demography and Epidemiology of Human Health and Aging*, also by Springer International Publishers.

The Science of Choice, **a special issue of** *Population Studies* **edited by Frans Willekens, Jakub Bijak, Anna Klabunde, and Alexia Prskawetz.** To understand population change, it is not sufficient to know *what* life choices individuals and families make. We need to understand *how* choices are made. Critical choices in life, such as the choice to marry, to have a child, to migrate, to retire, or to end the life course, are outcomes of cognitive processes. The processes involve substantial risk and uncertainty.

They consist of stages, and each stage takes time. Multi-stage decision processes under uncertainty, embedded in the human life course, are the subject of this special issue (supplement) of *Population Studies*. To master the complexity of the subject, stochastic process models and microsimulation are used, and Bayesian information processing models that incorporate prior beliefs are suggested. The publication is an outcome of the Scientific Panel on Microsimulation and Agent-Based Modelling convened by the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) and a workshop the Panel organized in cooperation with the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research in Rostock, Germany.

The Art and Science of Social Research **by Deborah Carr, Elizabeth Heger Boyle, Benjamin Cornwell, Shelley Correll, Robert Crosnoe, Jeremy Freese, and Mary C. Water (W. W. Norton, 2017).** Conducting high-quality social research requires that students understand certain mechanics. But social research is also an art; human beings are not as predictable as molecules. As this text explains how successful sociologists achieve methodological rigor, it also reveals the challenges of investigating the social world. Written by a team of internationally renowned sociologists with experience in both the field and the classroom, The *Art and Science of Social Research* offers authoritative and balanced coverage of the full range of methods used to study the social world. The authors highlight the challenges of investigating the unpredictable topic of human lives while providing insights into what really happens in the field, the laboratory, and the survey call center. The book is ideal for undergraduate and graduate courses that introduce students to sociological research methods.

Women's Empowerment Related to Pregnancy and Childbirth, **a special issue of** *BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth* **edited by the Women's Health, Gender and Empowerment Center of Expertise (COE) of the University of California Global Health Institute.** Published in November 2017, this special issue features papers responding to the central question of how women's empowerment relates to pregnancy and childbirth. The editors evaluated 52 submissions, inviting top scoring applicants to submit full papers and to participate in a development workshop. The final 12 accepted studies apply methodologies from anthropology, sociology, law, demography, and public health to provide empirical data on an aspect of women's empowerment during the reproductive life-course. The authors also connected their research results to potential policies and programs. The special issue provides a platform for examining the relevance of empowerment to various features of women's experiences of pregnancy and childbirth across the globe. The articles are grouped into three main subject areas: 1) Fertility, family planning, and abortion; 2) Antenatal care, delivery, and the perinatal period; and 3) Maternal health and mortality. The COE promotes research, education, and community engagement at the intersection of health and empowerment in the U.S. and globally. Collectively, it represents a wide variety of disciplines and approaches to improving women's health and empowerment. Faculty, staff, and students from across the campuses of the University of California, along with practitioners and international partners, comprise the COE.

The Economic and Fiscal Consequences of Immigration **edited by Francine D. Blau and Christopher Mackie (The National Academies Press, 2017).** More than 40 million people living in the United States were born in other countries, and almost an equal number have at least one foreign-born parent. Together, the first generation (foreign-born) and second generation (children of the foreign-born) comprise almost one in four Americans. Not only does immigration affect the environment in which everyone lives, learns, and works, but it also interacts with nearly every policy area of concern, from jobs and the economy, education, and health care, to federal, state, and local government budgets. The changing patterns of immigration and the evolving consequences for American society, institutions, and the economy continue to fuel public policy debate that plays out at the national, state, and local levels. *The Economic and Fiscal Consequences of Immigration* assesses the impact of dynamic immigration processes on economic and fiscal outcomes for the United States, a major destination of world population movements. This report endeavors to be a fundamental resource for policy makers and law makers at the federal, state, and local levels as well as the research community, the general public, nongovernmental organizations, the business community, and educational institutions.

The Economics of Women, Men, and Work, **eighth edition, by Francine D. Blau and Anne E. Winkler (Oxford University Press, 2018).** *The Economics of Women, Men, and Work* seeks to provide the most current and comprehensive source for research, data, and analysis on women, gender, and economics. The eighth edition includes fully updated data and research, and analyzes the consequences of recent developments in the labor market for men and women. These developments include the declining gender wage gap, rising wage inequality, and the growing divide in labor market and family outcomes by educational attainment.
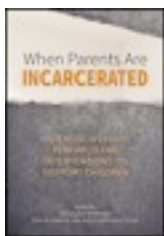
Lone Parenthood in the Life Course **edited by Laura Bernardi and Dimitri Mortelmans (Springer, 2017).** Lone parenthood is an increasing reality in the 21st century, reinforced by the profusion of divorce and separation. This open access volume provides a comprehensive portrait of lone parenthood at the beginning of the 21st century from a life course perspective. The contributions included in this volume examine the dynamics of lone parenthood in the life course and explore the trajectories of lone parents in terms of income, poverty, labor, market behavior, wellbeing, and health. Throughout, comparative analyses of data from several countries help portray how lone parenthood varies between regions, cultures, generations, and institutional settings. The findings show that one-parent households are inhabited by a rather heterogeneous world of mothers and fathers facing different challenges. Readers will discover not only the demographics and diversity of lone parents, but also the variety of social representations and discourses about the changing phenomenon of lone parenthood. The book provides a mixture of qualitative and quantitative studies on lone parenthood. Using large scale and longitudinal panel and register data, the reader will gain insight in complex processes across time.

To Be a Man Is Not a One-Day Job: Masculinity, Money, and Intimacy in Nigeria **by Daniel Jordan Smith (University of Chicago Press, 2017).** Drawing on twenty-five years of experience and research in southeastern Nigeria, Smith takes readers through the principal phases and arenas of men's lives, while also considering men who behave badly, mistreat their wives and children, or resort to crime and violence. All men face similar challenges as they navigate the complex geometry of money and intimacy. Smith offers a deeper understanding of both masculinity and society in Nigeria.

Routledge Handbook of Asian Demography **edited by Zhongwei Zhao and Adrian C. Hayes (Routledge, 2018).** Asia is the world's largest and most populous continent. It is also extremely diverse with populations living in hugely varied physical environments and representing a striking variety of stages of demographic transition and demographic characteristics. This *Handbook* provides a comprehensive study of population change in Asia and related issues through systematically examining demographic transitions in the region and their relationships with a wide range of social, economic, political, and cultural factors. It comprises 28 chapters written by more than 40 experts and is designed to provide a key reference for scholars, students, policy makers and others interested in population change in Asia.

When Parents are Incarcerated : Interdisciplinary Research and Interventions to Support Children **edited by Christopher Wildeman, Anna R. Haskins, and Julie Poehlmann-Tynan (American Psychological Association, 2017).** In the United States today, roughly 1 in 25 children has a parent behind bars. This insightful volume provides an authoritative, multidisciplinary analysis of how parental incarceration affects children and what can be done to help them. Contributors to this book bring a wide array of tools for studying the children of incarcerated adults. Sociologists and demographers apply sophisticated techniques for conducting descriptive and causal analyses, with a strong focus on social inequality. Developmental psychologists and family scientists explore how proximal processes, such as parent–child relationships and micro-level family interactions, may mediate or moderate the consequences of parental incarceration. Criminologists offer important insights into the consequences of parental criminality and incarceration. Practitioners who design and evaluate interventions review a variety of programs targeting parents, children, the criminal justice system, and the plight of poor children more broadly. Given the vast implications of mass incarceration for individual children and their families, as well as the future of inequality in the United States, this book will serve as a definitive resource for researchers, practitioners, and policymakers.

CONFERENCES

Conference on Time Use Across the Lifecourse, June 19-20, 2018: Call for papers. Cosponsored by the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health & Human Development (NICHD), Maryland Population Research Center (MPRC), and Maryland Time Use Lab (MTUL). Researchers are invited to submit abstracts for papers that address the collection or analysis of time use data on such topics as intergenerational caregiving and time transfers, policy and environmental influences on time use, time use and health, and time use and inequality. The deadline for submission is **February 9, 2018**. Authors will be notified by March 30, 2018. Abstracts may be submitted by email to: timeuse-2018@umd.edu.

Pre-PAA African Population, Environment, and Health Mini-Conference at CU Boulder. The CU Population Center at the Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado Boulder is pleased to host an African Population, Environment, and Health Mini-Conference immediately prior to the 2018 Population Association of American conference in nearby Denver. The mini-conference will feature a keynote address, presentation sessions, and small discussion workshops focused around key themes in African population and health. There will be ample time for discussion and exchange. The mini-conference will take place on **Wednesday, April 25** from 9am to 5pm. Transportation to and from the PAA hotel in Denver will be provided on Wednesday morning and evening. Breakfast and lunch will be provided for participants. Applications are required to ensure adequate space and to identify key thematic areas for workshops. In your submission, please indicate interest in participating in workshops and/or presenting. Participants will be selected based on the quality of the abstract and research alignment with thematic areas that emerge in the selection process. To apply, please submit a CV and a brief statement of research interests in African population, environment, and/or health. If interested in presenting, please also submit an extended abstract (2 pages) of your research manuscript. The deadline for application is **January 10, 2018** (with some flexibility due to the date of this announcement). Please submit application materials to Jessica.LaRue@colorado.edu. Decisions will be made by February 1, 2018. For additional information, contact Sara.Yeatman@ucdenver.edu.

Population Health Reception at the 2018 Annual PAA Meeting. If you are interested in population health, plan to attend the fourth annual Population Health Reception at the PAA Annual Meetings in Denver, likely to be scheduled for Thursday evening, **April 26**. This year's panel discussion is entitled "Assessing the Marriage of Demography, Genetics, and Population Health." Organized by Jason Boardman, it will feature comments by John Hewitt, Director of the Institute for Behavioral Genetics at the University of Colorado, Dalton Conley, Henry Putnam University Professor of Sociology at Princeton University, and Jonathan King, Program Director in the Division of Behavioral and Social Research, NIA. Following tradition, speakers will leave time for a lively audience discussion and refreshments. Join the NIH Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research and the Interdisciplinary Association for Population Health Science in sponsoring this even by contacting chrisbachrach@gmail.com.

Tel Aviv Workshop on Inequality and Uncertainty in Length of Life. The workshop, sponsored by the European Consortium for Sociological Research and the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Tel Aviv University, will be held in Tel Aviv, Israel on **May 17, 2018**. We invite scholars of all academic ranks, including doctoral and postdoctoral researchers, to participate and present their work on lifespan inequality as well as its implications for individual risk and uncertainty in length of life. Online applications. will be received by **February 5, 2018**. For additional information please contact Isaac Sasson.

The Fourth Annual Berkeley Formal Demography Workshop - Special Emphasis Topic: Mortality, to be held Monday-Friday, **June 4-8, 2017** at the University of California campus. Join us for an educational program designed to train the next generation of population researchers in the methods in formal demography. This week-long program, with funding by NICHD R25HD083136 at Berkeley consists of three days of hands-on training followed by two days of research presentations by invited faculty. Following the meeting, trainees may choose to take part in a mentored research project and a capstone presentation of projects at the 2019 Population Association of America annual meeting. The workshop is targeted to advanced graduate students, postdoctoral fellows, assistant professors and other early career researchers. We are particularly interested in supporting underrepresented minorities. Those studying

aspects of mortality, health disparities, economics, sociology and/or public health will particularly benefit, but those with other interests should also apply. Financial Support: Trainees' expenses for materials, lodging and meals will be covered. Need-based support for travel is available. We regret that we cannot cover travel from outside the United States. DEADLINE: **March 5, 2017**. Application materials and more information about the program and formal demography can be found on the Workshop Website. For more information, contact Dr. Leora Lawton, Executive Director, Berkeley Population Center, at Popcenter@demog.berkeley.edu, or 510-643-1270.

25th Annual RAND Summer Institute, **July 9-12, 2018, Santa Monica, CA**. Two conferences addressing critical issues facing our aging population: Mini-Medical School for Social Scientists; and Workshop on the Demography, Economics, Psychology, and Epidemiology of Aging. Interested researchers can apply for financial support covering travel and accommodations.

Interdisciplinary Association for Population Health Science: Call for submissions. Submissions are invited for the IAPHS 2018 conference, "Pushing the Boundaries of Population Health Science: Social Inequalities, Biological Processes, and Policy Implications." This 4th annual interdisciplinary population health research conference will convene **October 3-5, 2018** at the National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine in Washington, D.C. Please see the Call for Submissions for more details and information on how to submit. The deadline for submissions is **March 15, 2018**; those submitting will be notified of decisions by June 15, 2018. Registration for the October conference will open April 1, 2018 for members of IAPHS and May 15 for non-members. Follow the links for further information about the conference and membership in IAPHS.
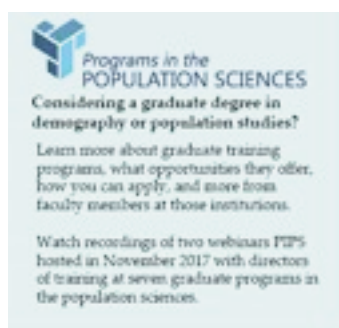

TRAINING

Summer Fellowships in Austria: IIASA YSSP. Every summer from 1 June to 31 August the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) hosts up to 50 doctoral students from around the world in its Young Scientists Summer Program (YSSP). Deadline: **January 11, 2018**. Each YSSP participant works on a topic related to his or her PhD thesis and to IIASA's own research agenda, the goal being to write a publishable paper. All YSSP participants are personally mentored by IIASA senior scientists. You should apply if: you are an advanced graduate student, your field of study complements research at IIASA, you are interested in pursuing interdisciplinary research, your research and career would benefit from working alongside 50 or so young scientists as well as senior scientists from around the world, and you would like to explore the policy implications of your work. Successful applicants from countries with an IIASA National Member Organization (NMO) are eligible for funding; some fellowships are also available for students from non-NMO countries. To learn about funding in your country, contact your National Member Organization. **IIASA** is an international scientific institute that conducts research into the critical issues of global environmental, economic, technological, and social change that we face in the twenty-first century. Our findings provide valuable options to policymakers to shape the future of our changing world. IIASA is independent and funded by prestigious research funding agencies in Africa, the Americas, Asia, Europe, and Oceania. General Questions: yssp.info@iiasa.ac.at.

The **Program in Survey Methodology at the University of Michigan recently expanded its curriculum to include a data science track, in addition to existing social and psychological science and statistics tracks.** The Program offers MS and PhD degrees. Housed in the Institute for Social Research (among the largest and oldest social science research organizations in the world), the Program in Survey Methodology provides instruction and research supervision from internationally renowned scholars. Now in its fifteenth year, the Program in Survey Methodology has recently expanded its curriculum to include training in the use of both designed and organic (big) data, as well as representative and non-probability samples, machine learning, and data visualization. This addition complements foundational training in questionnaire design, data collection methods, applied sampling, data analysis, analysis of missing data including imputation, and weighting. The combination of designed and organic data allows researchers to examine a panoply of interesting analytical questions. The training provided by the Program will impart to students the conceptual background and skills needed to assess the strengths and weaknesses of data

from both sources as well as the quality of their linkages when used together. Virtually all graduates are employed in the field doing work that calls on their training every day. To arrange a visit or to communicate with current students and alumni, please contact jesau@umich.edu. Applications for the 2018-2019 academic year are being accepted now through **January 1, 2018**.

Summer Institute in Migration. From the evening of Sunday, June 17 to the morning of Thursday, June 28, 2018, RSF will sponsor the first Summer Institute in Migration Research Methods at the University of California, Berkeley. The Summer Institute will train a new generation of U.S. migration researchers to leverage existing datasets, learn best-practices for rigorous, new data-collection projects, and apply cutting-edge methodologies for the study of mobile populations. The Institute welcomes applicants from all of the social sciences. The co-organizers and principal faculty of the Institute are Professors Irene Bloemraad (University of California, Berkeley) and Jennifer Van Hook (Pennsylvania State University). Applications are due **February 23, 2018**. Read more and apply.

Informational Webinars on Population Centers and Training Programs. The Programs in the Population Sciences (PIPS) website is available for undergraduate students and others who are interested in demographically-related graduate training and careers. The PIPS website is designed as a one-stop shop to access information on graduate training programs, information on application deadlines to those programs, and news about population-related internships and summer employment opportunities. A new page on the website posts recordings of two webinars that discuss specific training programs, presented by training directors of the programs. The first session provides introductions to training programs at Cornell University's Cornell Population Center, the University of Wisconsin's Center for Demography and Ecology, the University of Michigan's Population Studies Center, and Bowling Green State University's Center for Family and Demographic Research. The second provides information on UCLA's California Center for Population Research, Penn State's Graduate Program in Demography and Population Research Institute, and University of Texas - San Antonio's Department of Demography. The website was developed as part of an NICHD R25 Population Education project at the Population Studies Center of the University of Michigan and Social Science Data Analysis Network. Programs interested in contributing to future informational webinars should contact Bill Frey or John DeWitt.

DATA

The Population Council recently launched **The Girl Innovation, Research, & Learning (GIRL) Center**, a global research and thought leadership hub that generates, synthesizes, and translates evidence on adolescent girls. The GIRL Center works to ensure that policies and programs that aim to improve the health and well-being of adolescent girls are based on rigorous research and high-quality evidence. The GIRL Center is building an Adolescent Data Hub, a global portal where researchers and organizations can share and gain access to high-quality data on adolescents and young people. Currently, the Adolescent Data Hub includes Population Council data on approximately 200,000 adolescents and young people. We are now expanding the Adolescent Data Hub to include data from other institutions, and are calling all researchers and organizations with data on adolescents to share them in the Adolescent Data Hub. We seek data on girls and/or boys aged 10-24 years from any geographic location. For more information on sharing data with the GIRL Center's Adolescent Data Hub, please see our Data Sharing Procedures or contact us at GIRLCenter@popcouncil.org.

Data Sharing for Demographic Research (DSDR) at the University of Michigan recently released The National Survey of Fertility Barriers, 2010 (NSFB), a NICHD-funded, nationally representative telephone survey of women age 25-45 that focuses on the Psycho-Social-Biomedical dimensions of fertility barriers. The study's two wave design facilitates assessing people before they know that they have a fertility barrier and after they experience a fertility barrier and includes retrospective data on fertility history. A sample of the women's partners were also surveyed. NSFB data are freely available for download from the DSDR website.

IPUMS-DHS has added new variables on the environmental and social context of survey participants, calculated from sources outside the Demographic and Health Surveys. Data on the physical environment, climate, population, agriculture, political violence, and malaria incidence for, generally, a 10-kilometer radius around survey clusters are available as downloadable CSV files for **all** DHS samples with GPS cluster data and through the IPUMS extract system for countries included in the IPUMS-DHS database. IPUMS-DHS also includes thousands of integrated and fully documented variables from the DHS samples themselves, covering 23 countries and over 100 surveys from Africa, the Middle East, and South Asia.

Performance Monitoring and Accountability 2020 (PMA2020) uses innovative mobile technology to support low-cost, rapid-turnaround surveys monitoring key health and development indicators in 11 countries. Data are collected at household and health facility levels via mobile phones through a network of female data collectors, known as Resident Enumerators (REs), throughout the country. REs transfer data by phone to a central server using the mobile data network. In real time, data are validated, aggregated, and prepared into tables and graphs, making results quickly available to stakeholders. To date, the project has completed over 50 rounds of data collection. New data are now available! Access the Full Data Sets or Data Briefs (two-page summaries of key results) or Snapshot of Indicators (online tables that provide a summary of key family planning indicators and their breakdown by background characteristics). PMA2020 is led by the Bill & Melinda Gates Institute for Population and Reproductive Health at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health and is funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

Social Explorer Wins Charleston Advisor Award! Social Explorer has been named the Best New End User Product in the *Charleston Advisor*'s sixteenth annual Readers' Choice Awards. The *Charleston Advisor* publishes critical reviews of online resources for libraries, and the Readers' Choice Awards recognize the best digital services for academia. The editors praised SocialExplorer.com for being "powerful, intuitive, and easy to use," calling the site "one of the best products a library can license for their end users." The *Charleston Advisor*'s in-depth review of Social Explorer from earlier this year described the benefits of our tools, features and interface. From the January 2017 Advisor review by Michael J. Hughes: *Social Explorer adds interpretative value by turning complex data into visual abstractions that aid comprehension. Furthermore, Explorer's presentation and report options help users to compare and contrast data or put them into sociohistorical context, and all through an attractive and thoughtful interface that never overwhelms the user... Explorer is demography for dummies, or if that's too reductive, call it data visualization for the rest of us. It's a product as welcome in a high school classroom as the pages of the New York Times. Explorer's power lies not in the granularity of its data manipulation, though what's here is remarkable. Rather, it lies in the software's transmogrifying effect on intimidating data. It transforms eye-glazing rows of dry statistics into vibrant maps full of meaning. It awakens curiosity. It makes census data, dare I say, exciting.* We are honored to have been recognized by such an authority in the digital space. Click here to learn more about subscribing to Social Explorer, and get started with our maps and reports today.

JOBS

Postdoctoral Researcher, Aging Studies Institute at Syracuse University. Now accepting applications for a post-doctoral researcher to work with a team examining trends and spatial patterns in the ways that educational attainment shapes mortality in the United States. The project, "Education, Geography, and U.S. Adult Mortality," is funded by the NIA and led by Principal Investigator Jennifer Karas Montez at Syracuse University (with co-investigators across four universities). The postdoc will work with the project team, conduct analyses of mortality data at a Federal Research Data Center (located nearby at Cornell University), coauthor peer-reviewed publications, and present research at conferences. Applicants must have a Ph.D. in demography, sociology, economics, public health, or related discipline at the starting date. Due to the funding source and the use of a Federal Research Data Center, applicants must be U.S. citizens/permanent residents at the time of appointment and be able to pass a federal background check. The applicant must be in residence for the two-year period. Preference will be given to applicants with strong quantitative skills, experience analyzing large datasets, and interests in the social determinants of U.S. mortality. To submit application

materials, go to: http://www.sujobopps.com/postings/72576. Primary consideration will be given to applications received by **January 10, 2018**, but all applications will be considered until the position is filled.

Post-Doctoral Research Positions, Demography and Genetics, University of Colorado at Boulder. The Institute of Behavioral Science and the Institute for Behavioral Genetics recently received a T32 training grant from NIA to train pre- and post-doctoral candidates in Demography and Genetics (T32AG052371). We are currently searching for two post-doctoral positions that will begin early or late Summer 2018. These candidates will work with faculty in the IBS/IBG training program at the intersection of demographic and genetic research and will train in methods and substance in both areas. Each position is for a two-year period at the University of Colorado at Boulder. Candidates will be expected to participate in weekly research meetings, participate in graduate level training in demography and statistical genetics, attend and present at the annual meetings of the Population Association of America and the Behavior Genetics Association, and contribute to new and ongoing projects one or both research institutes. Candidates must have received, as of the beginning date of the appointment, a Ph.D., M.D., or comparable doctoral degree from an accredited domestic or foreign institution. Documentation by an authorized official of the degree-granting institution certifying all degree requirements have been met prior to the beginning date of training is acceptable. The University of Colorado is an equal opportunity and affirmative action employer. All qualified applicants will receive consideration for employment without regard to age, color, disability, gender, gender expression, gender identity, genetic information, race, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, or status as a protected veteran. Please submit the following to Jessica LaRue as one complete .pdf file with "your last name_first name.pdf" as the name of the document (e.g., boardman_jason.pdf): 1) Cover letter: please provide a brief description of your research interests and training in genetics or demography or both; 2) List of references (name and email is sufficient); 3) CV. Review of materials will begin at the **end of January 2018** but applicants are encouraged to submit their materials as soon as possible.

Dean, Tulane University School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine. Tulane University seeks an exceptional leader to serve as its next Dean of the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine (SPHTM). Reporting to, and working with, the Provost, the Dean will build upon and advance the longstanding and distinguished reputation of the School for excellence in research, teaching, and professional service. The successful candidate will be a recognized international scholar and leader in public health with a demonstrated potential for collaborative administrative leadership and a strong commitment to public health scholarship, education, and service. The Dean must possess the strategic, inspirational, and consensus-building skills needed to advance the School and its mission. The Dean will provide leadership in all aspects of the School's operations. These responsibilities include academic affairs, research administration and planning, student recruitment and career placement, faculty recruitment and advancement, enrollment and financial management, and institutional advancement. More information and application instructions are available at: https://sphtmdean.tulane.edu/.

Senior Biostatistician, PMA2020. PMA2020 is a multi-country research project led by the Bill and Melinda Gates Institute for Population Health at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Department of Population, Family and Reproductive Health and is implemented by local university and research organizations in Africa and Asia. PMA2020 uses innovative mobile technology to track FP2020 indicators, strengthen national M&E systems, and provide community and programmatic feedback to family planning stakeholders. PMA2020 is seeking to hire a Senior Biostatistician to provide oversight to the array of data collection and management activities for PMA2020 and related projects and assist in the planning, execution, and refinements of mobile-assisted surveys being implemented in 11 countries in Africa and Asia.

PEOPLE

Francine D. Blau, the Frances Perkins Professor of Industrial and Labor Relations and Professor of Economics at Cornell University, was awarded the 2017 Jacob Mincer Award by the Society of Labor Economists in recognition of a lifetime of contributions to the field of labor economics.

Francine D. Blau was awarded the 2017 Judge William B. Groat Alumni Award from the School of Industrial and Labor Relations (ILR) at Cornell University. The award is given annually to a graduate of the ILR School for outstanding professional accomplishments in the field of industrial and labor relations and for their commitment to the ILR School and the university.

Deborah Carr recently moved from Rutgers University to Boston University, where she is Professor of Sociology.

Christina Diaz and **Jeremy Fiel**, assistant professors of sociology at the University of Arizona received the Reuben Hill award from the National Council on Family Relations for their article, "The effect(s) of teen pregnancy: Reconciling theory, methods, and findings," published in *Demography* in 2016 (vol. 53, issue 1, pp. 85-116). The Reuben Hill Award is presented to the authors of the best research article from the prior year that makes a substantial and significant contribution to family research and theory.

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

2018 President of PAA: Wendy Manning

Future PAA Meetings
2018   April 26-28 Denver, Colorado
   Sheraton Denver Downtown
2019   April 11-13 Austin, Texas
   J W Marriott Austin