

Quarterly Newsletter of the Population Association of America, Inc.
Editor: Emily Klancher Merchant

PAA ELECTION RESULTS

by Bridget Gorman, PAA Secretary-Treasurer

All terms begin January 1, 2019, except for the Nominations Committee (terms begin immediately)

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GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

By Mary Jo Hoeksema, Director, PAA Office of Government and Public Affairs

Fiscal Year 2019 Appropriations. With the end of Fiscal Year (FY) 2018 looming, Congress worked through much of the summer to pass a slew of FY 2019 appropriations bills. While it seems unlikely that all 12 appropriations bills will be enacted before October 1, the start of FY 2019, Congress moved more funding bills to the House and Senate floors than it had done in recent history. At press time, even the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education appropriations bill, which funds the National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) and Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), was scheduled for Senate floor debate – the first time since 2007! PAA sent a [letter](#) to the U.S. Senate urging passage of this bill, praising its proposed increases for the NIH, NCHS, and BLS. At press time, the FY 2019 Commerce, Justice, Science (CJS) appropriations bill, which funds the Census Bureau and National Science Foundation, had not been scheduled for House or Senate floor action. Both bills include respectable increases for these agencies. PAA staff will be monitoring all related FY 2019 appropriations activities and alerting members if their input is needed to support federal agencies important to the population sciences.

Response to Proposed 2020 Citizenship Question. PAA thanks members who sent <http://www.populationassociation.org/wp-content/uploads/comments-to-Census-Bureau-re.-2020-Census-data-collection-and-citizenship-question-7-18-copy-copy-copy.pdf> comments to the Department of Commerce expressing concern about the proposed citizenship question to the 2020 Census. PAA submitted [comments](#), joining the over 250,000 individuals and organizations that responded. Stay tuned to the PAA home page for related news regarding the fate of the citizenship question.

Administration Announces Two Key Nominations. Over the summer, the White House announced two key nominations. In July, the President nominated [Dr. Steven Dillingham](#) to serve as the next Census Bureau Director. In August, he announced the nomination of [Dr. Kelvin Droegemeier](#) to serve as the next Director of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy. PAA is urging Congress to hold timely confirmation hearings for these candidates and to explore their qualifications thoroughly.

PAA Holds Successful Second Congressional Briefing. On July 16, PAA held its second briefing on Capitol Hill, “Momentum Shift: How the Millennial Generation is Reshaping America.” A complete summary of the [briefing](#), including the speakers’ slides and a recording, is posted on the PAA home page.

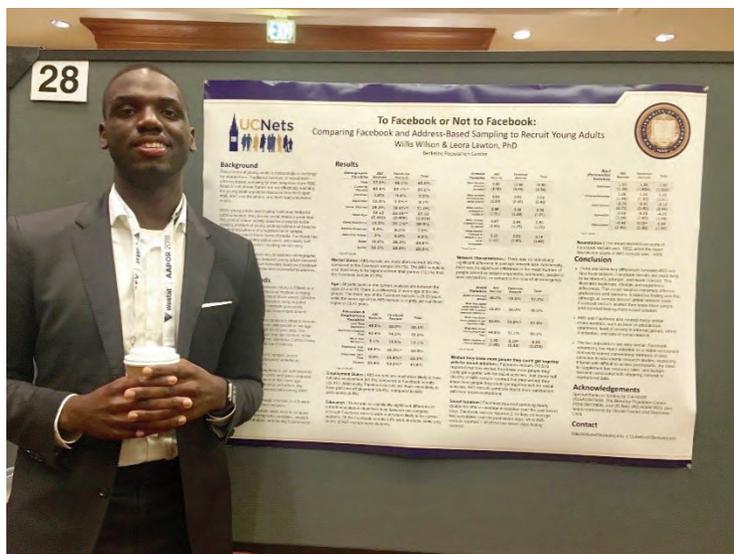
THE DEMOGRAPHY OF DEMOGRAPHERS: THINKING ABOUT DIVERSITY

By Leora Lawton, University of California, Berkeley

“NIH’s ability to help ensure that the nation remains a global leader in scientific discovery and innovation is dependent upon a pool of highly talented scientists from diverse backgrounds who will help to further NIH’s mission” ([NOT-OD-18-210](#)).

As faculty search committees, graduate admissions committees, and directors of training programs know, finding qualified candidates in the quantitative field of demography and aging – considered a STEM field because of the reliance on statistical analysis and mathematical underpinnings – who are members of underrepresented minorities (URM, as [defined by NIH](#)) is not always easy. At PAA meetings, attendees of African descent are more likely to be from Cameroon than from Compton. Recognizing the importance of different perspectives in population sciences, I developed a program with Joshua Goldstein (with funding from NIA R25AG047848, as part of NIA’s [MSTEM](#) program), called “Cal-ADAR: Advancing Diversity in Aging Research,” to create a pool of qualified underrepresented undergraduate students who might enter into a graduate program in demography and aging.

I built Cal-ADAR around a curriculum developed by John Wilmoth: a class where students learn the process of designing a research paper, step-by-step, from identifying a research question, to literature review, hypotheses, data analysis, and presentation. Cal-ADAR students take courses in our Department of Demography, learn how to develop a complete research paper, attend PAA or other professional meetings, get training in professionalization, and attend a workshop on applying for graduate school. They receive financial support and must maintain a GPA of at least 3.3 (many have been honors students).



This training and support have already borne fruit. Cal-ADAR alumni working in the field include Thea Matthews, a research assistant in aging and bioethics at UCSF; Omar Alonzo, a health policy researcher at Kaiser in Oakland, CA; and Alec Lepe, who is conducting research on ridership for a transit agency. Current students presented their research at professional meetings earlier this year, including Chris Soria on intergenerational relations at a roundtable at the Pacific Sociological Association in March 2018 and Willis Wilson (pictured on left) on Facebook versus address-based sampling recruitment at the May 2018 Annual Meeting of the American Association of Public Opinion Research. Other students and alumni are taking GREs and preparing to apply to graduate programs.

Of course, not all students will continue on as hoped, not all entrants into the program have stayed the demographic course, and we still have lessons to be learned about optimizing this program, yet I am confident we have some strong possibilities.

The real key to this program's success – and as I've learned, to the success of other programs of this nature – is mentoring. That is, taking time to develop a student through apprenticed learning, talking, and being present. There are many aspects of career success that students won't learn in the classroom. Even without a formal program such as ours, there is plenty PAA members can do. When you see a bright and curious URM undergrad in a class, reach out. There are many ways to engage your students' interests. Encourage them to take coursework in demography and research methods. Having experience carrying out a research project, especially if their work can be presented, changes how they view themselves. Teach them SPSS or Stata (or have a grad student do so) and hire them as summer research assistants. Students often feel intimidated by the idea of talking to professors, especially professors who look different, talk differently, or are from different cultural or socioeconomic backgrounds. Reduce that distance between yourself and your student by requiring students to see you at least once in office hours each semester or having a small group of students over for dinner (in a large university like Berkeley this is almost unheard of). Find funds to take a couple of undergrads to a local regional conference, or a national conference should it come to town.

Many underrepresented students seek recognizable professions, such as law and education. While the demography of aging may be less visible, it is nonetheless interesting and meaningful. Demography offers a useful perspective on almost any issue. Demographic research pays well and is an honorable profession. Rare among us is the person who knew they wanted to be a demographer when they grew up, and often it's an individual instructor that made the difference. You don't have to be a URM yourself, and indeed, one of the problems for URM faculty, especially junior faculty, is spending a disproportionate amount of time mentoring relative to white faculty.

So try to be that social psychologically significant other, to even just one student, and we will have a discipline representative of the societies we study.

RESEARCH TO POLICY

FEMALE POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT AND IMPROVEMENTS IN CHILD MATERNAL MORTALITY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

By Ross Macmillan, University of Limerick and Bocconi University; Wendy Sigle, London School of Economics and Political Science; and Naila Shofia, Bocconi University

A key theme in global public policy is the empowerment of women and the expectation of synergies and spillovers for key development targets. One significant area of policy interest and effort is female political empowerment. Data for 190 countries from the Inter-Parliamentary Union show that the percentage of female legislators increased from close to zero in the early 1960s to over 20 percent by 2015 with 42 countries at or above the target of 30 percent advocated by the U.N. Equal Opportunities Commission. Given variation across countries and the continued gender gap in representation, debates have emerged over the use of *gender quotas* as a means of increasing women's political representation. The case for gender quotas is typically premised on the idea that having more female legislators – or having a sufficient share of women in the legislature – will lead to different and better policy outcomes. On the one hand, there are good theoretical reasons why having more female politicians would matter. Advocates of descriptive representation, for example, argue that women's continued primary responsibility for child rearing and childcare may make them uniquely oriented towards issues of child and maternal health. At the same time, the empirical evidence is somewhat equivocal, with many studies showing either small effects or none at all. It is, therefore, not clear what we can expect from public policies that seek to increase female political representation.

Our research forthcoming in the October 2018 issue of *Demography* seeks a broader and deeper understanding of the impact of increases in female political representation on child and maternal mortality. We began with a large, diverse sample of 155 countries spanning 1990 to 2014. These countries represented five continents and covered the developmental boom of recent decades that included significant economic development, as well as “third wave” democratization. Given arguments about the necessity of a “critical mass,” we explicitly distinguished high levels, in our case 30 percent or more, from other lower levels of representation (e.g., less than 10 percent, 10 to 20 percent, 20 to 30 percent). We also considered how broader political-economic context, notably extent of development and democracy, might facilitate or moderate efforts of women to lobby for and effect change. Finally, we were concerned that prior work had not been sufficiently attentive to potential bias associated with pre-existing developmental differences and trends over time in key measures, and hence explicitly controlled for time-stable characteristics of countries, important time-varying factors (e.g., female labor force participation, gender differences in educational attainment), and general time trends.

There were a number of key results. At the outset, evidence of generic effects of female political representation are weak. This is because effects vary significantly along two dimensions, as shown in Figure 1. First, critical mass matters: robust effects were only seen when the percentage of representatives who are women is 30 percent or greater. Below this threshold, effects were not significant. Second, robust effects were only seen in contexts characterized by low extents of democracy *and* low development. In such contexts, the effects of the percentage of representatives who are women were very large and effectively eliminated differentials in a broad range of indicators of maternal and child health between developing and even highly developed countries. In other words, even countries with weak democracies and low levels of development have comparatively low mortality when the percentage of representatives who are women is high. Importantly, such effects are reasonably robust for neonatal, infant, child, and maternal mortality and across a wide array of measures of development (e.g., GDP, GNI, extent of mass education, gender parity in school enrollment, urbanization).

Given interest in the broad question of female political representation and debates over gender quotas, there are three clear policy implications of our work. First, we see evidence of higher levels of human development in settings where the share of women in the legislature has increased, specifically in the early part of developmental continua. Contexts where democracies are fledgling or in transition and where economic and social development is low appear to

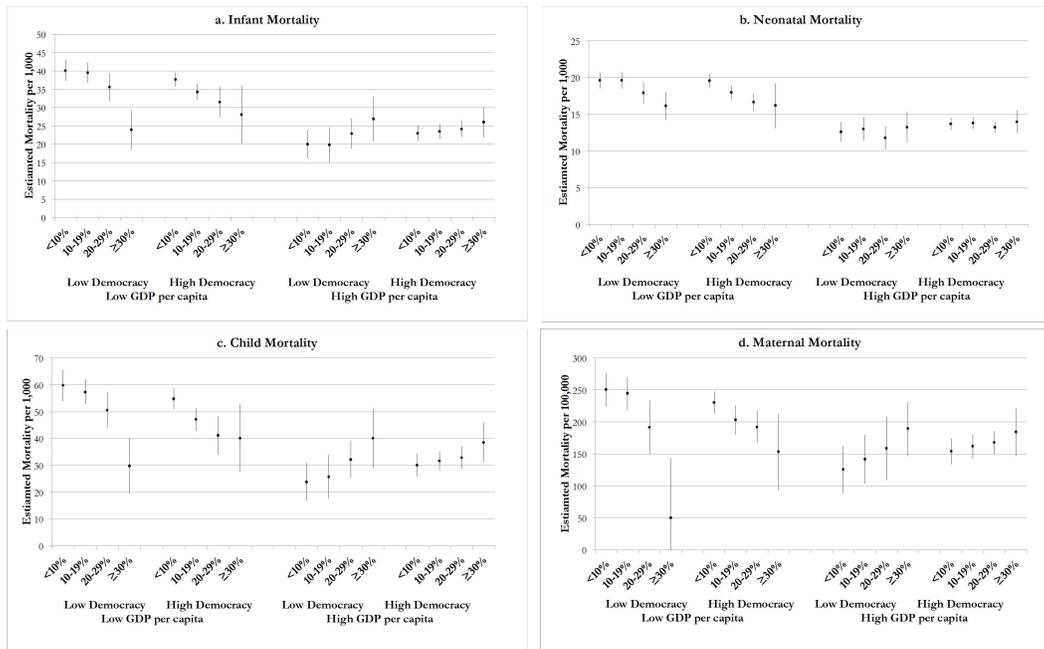


Figure 1. Estimated mortality by female political representation, extent of democracy, and GDP per capita for 155 countries, 1990 to 2014.

have uniquely benefitted from a higher share of legislators who are women. A better understanding of this link would contribute to debates about whether and when gender quotas might be expected to improve population health. Our results suggest that such quotas might be particularly important in fledgling or fragile political-economic contexts when historical traditions and conditions mean that channels of communication between the populace and their political representatives may be obstructed. The magnitude of the gains observed in settings where the share of legislators who are women has increased suggests the potential for dramatic improvements in population health in developing contexts. As the latter has been a centerpiece of macro-social policy for over a century, our work suggests unique and underexplored public policy opportunities for enhancing social development in the 21st century.

DATA POINTS

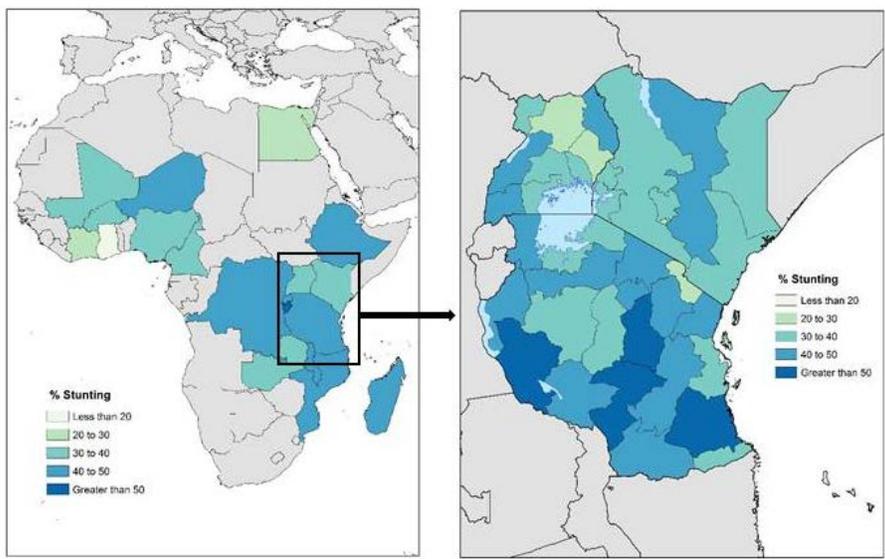
CHILD STUNTING: NATIONAL FIGURES CONCEAL SUBNATIONAL HETEROGENEITY

By Sula Sarkar, IPUMS and the University of Minnesota

While summary national-level statistics from sources such as the World Bank are a useful tool, these national-level figures may conceal great heterogeneity across subnational units such as provinces and large urban areas. Such differences are displayed in the figures above, which map data on the percentage of stunted children under age 5, nationally and by region within countries. For example, while 40 to 50 percent of Tanzanian children overall are stunted, the figures range from under 20 percent to 50 percent or more across Tanzanian regions.

Stunting here refers to low child height-for-age, defined as at least two standard deviations below the median for a reference population (from the World Health Organization). Stunting is an indicator of chronic malnutrition. Data are taken from [IPUMS-DHS](https://www.ipums.org/), a harmonized version of Demographic and Health Survey data that now includes 117 surveys and over 8,000 variables on the health of women, children, births, and household members from 28 countries and is available for free at dhs.ipums.org.

Prevalence of child stunting, under age 5, national and subnational

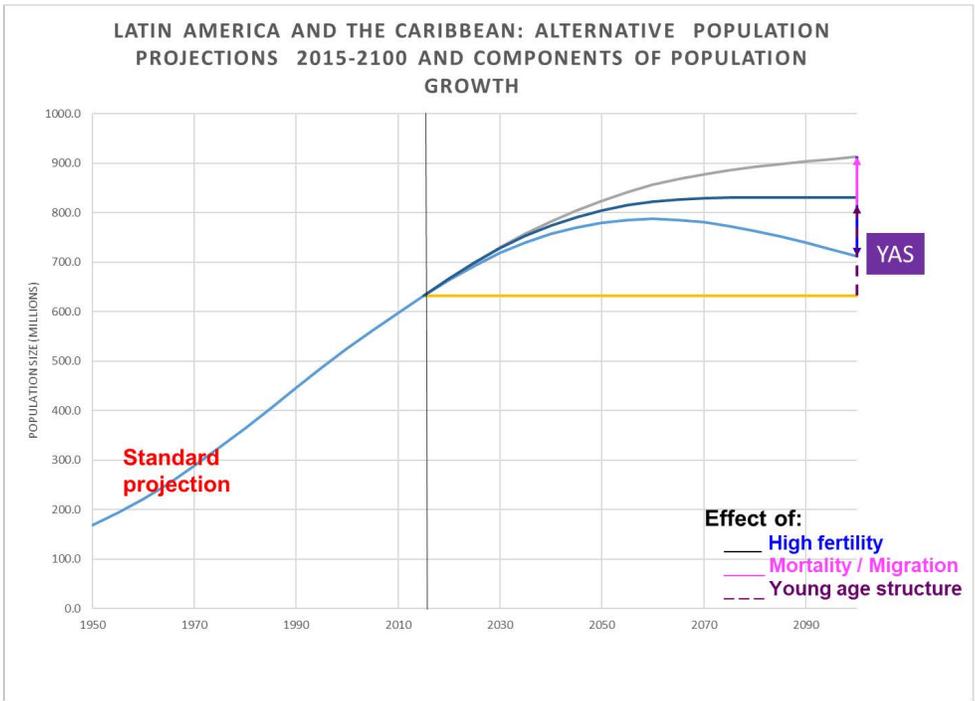


EXPLAINING POPULATION IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

By Pablo Salazar, United Nations Population Fund LAC Regional Office

The future growth expected for any population is attributable to the following demographic factors: a) high fertility, b) population momentum, and c) other factors, namely declining mortality and migration.

The contribution of each of these demographic factors to future population growth can be estimated with a series of hypothetical projections. In these projections, the influence of one factor is removed at each successive step. Four projections are involved.



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition.
Elaboration: UNFPA LACRO, 2018

- 1) The standard projection includes the contributions of all factors (i.e. young age structure, high fertility (wanted and unwanted), and mortality and migration. This is the medium variant projection of the [UN](#).
- 2) The replacement projection is identical to the standard projection but fertility is set to the replacement level from 2015 onward. It is affected by the young age structure and by mortality and migration.
- 3) The momentum projection sets fertility to replacement and holds mortality constant and has no migration; it is only affected by the young age structure.

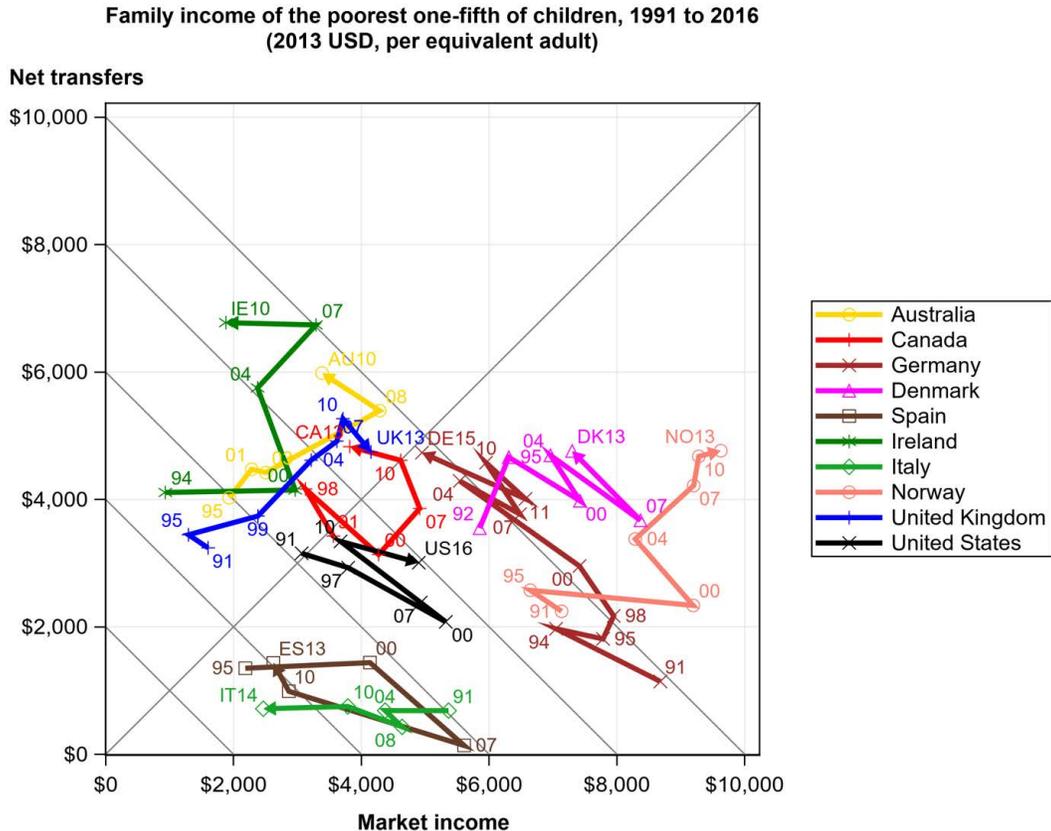
From a baseline level of 632.4 million in 2015, the standard, replacement, and momentum projections yield population sizes of 712.0, 913.6 and 830.3 million respectively in 2100 for LAC.

In addition, by the middle of the century, the population aged 60+ would be the only population group growing steadily in the region, given the current trend leading to low fertility in the region. However, the population momentum would prevent the total population in LAC from falling at the end of 2100 below the levels observed around 2010.

INCOME TRENDS FOR POOR CHILDREN IN THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER RICH NATIONS

By Bruce Bradbury, University of New South Wales; Markus Jääntti, Stockholm University; and Lena Lindahl, Stockholm University

The figure below shows the average household disposable income of the poorest one-fifth of children, and its decomposition into market income and net transfers, since the early 1990s. Market income (mainly wages) is indicated on the horizontal axis with the vertical axis showing net transfer income (government cash and near-cash transfers, minus income taxes and social insurance contributions). All incomes are PPP adjusted to 2013 USD and adjusted for household size (single adult equivalents). Data are from the Luxembourg Income Study.



Market and net transfer incomes add up to disposable income, so points which lie further to the top-right of the figure have higher disposable income. The level of disposable income can be read from where the diagonal lines intersect the axes. For example, in 2016, the average (equivalised) household market income of the poorest one-fifth of children in the United States was around \$5,000 and their families received an average of \$3,000 in social transfers. The US16 point thus lies close to the \$8,000 diagonal contour for disposable income.

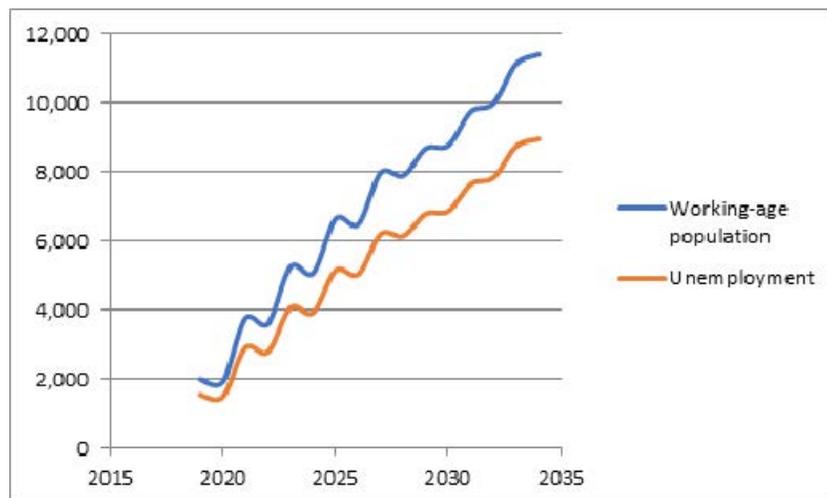
For most countries shown, the last two decades have seen a substantial increase in the real income of disadvantaged children. Spain and Italy are dramatic exceptions where market and total income fell substantially after the 2007-08 financial crisis. Real income growth was also relatively low in the US and Germany. At the start of the 1990s, the poorest children in the United States had higher disposable incomes than in most other English-speaking countries. However, by 2016 their incomes were below those of all other English-speaking countries – even below Ireland, which suffered a major income fall during the crisis.

For details, see [Bradbury, B., Jäntti, M. & Lindahl L. \(2018\), Soc Indic Res.](#)

PENSION REFORM IN RUSSIA

By Sergey Ivanov

The Russian Government submitted a pension reform bill on June 16, 2018. The political system all but guarantees that the bill will be approved by the State Duma. The statutory pension age in the participatory pension system (covering the entire population) will start increasing in 2019 from 60 years for men and 55 years for women. Every odd year, the pension age will advance by one year, until it reaches 65 years for men and 63 years for women. The declared rationale consists in decreasing the potential support ratio (in fact, this process has decelerated) and alleviating saturated health conditions (which is not true). The underlying cause is that the participatory system every year runs a deficit of about \$30 billion, which is covered from oil revenues. The automatic reduction in the number of pensioners will close the deficit by the early 2030s. If the national economy succeeds in creating jobs for those whose retirement is increasingly postponed, the balance sheets of the national pension fund will become black sooner. However, this is not very likely in the current state of the national economy. The reform is exceptionally drastic in its speed and unique in design. Instead of smooth trends, the “one-year-in-two-years” scheme would produce the contour of steep stairs. The echoes of the tragic history of the first half of the 20th century have deformed the population age structure. As a result, the steps are transformed into a saw. It will be particularly difficult to cope with such shapes,



especially when it comes to accommodating the ups and downs in the labor force just one year apart. Therefore, the society may face a dramatic growth in unemployment, which will quickly lose its youthful face. This implies that millions of senior citizens will find themselves without income. If the State chooses to act, it will have no other choice than to introduce a new type of stipend commensurate with the foregone pension. Back to square one.

Inevitable impact of the Russian pension reform (2018) on the working-age population and probable impact on unemployment, thousands of persons

Note: Impacts are calculated as differences of the variable under increasing and current statutory pension age. Unemployment under increasing pension age from the assumption that no jobs are created to accommodate the increasing labor force.



CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

Pushing the Boundaries of Population Health Science: Social Inequalities, Biological Processes, and Policy Implications. **October 3-5, 2018** at the National Academies of Science, Engineering and Medicine in Washington, D.C. [Register on-line](#) through September 28 or in person at the conference. Visit the [conference website](#) for details on registration, hotels, travel, and other meeting information. Also check out the IAPHS's new [Mentoring Program](#) if you are interested in mentoring or being mentored about issues in population health careers.

Celebrate Fifty Years of the Yun Kim Population Research Laboratory on October 12, 2018. The year 2018 salutes the half-century mark for a Utah State University population research lab that is one of the oldest such research hubs in the country. Since its founding in 1968, the Yun Kim Population Research Laboratory has been a force for population science and education in the western United States. The mission of the lab is to “stimulate and support quality scientific research on a range of population issues affecting our state, nation and world.” Over its 50 years, the lab has educated several hundred students who have become faculty members at universities ranging from Cornell to Minnesota to Seoul National and Chulalongkorn. Others have joined governments and NGOs worldwide including the UN, Kenya, the United Arab Emirates, Pakistan, Thailand, South Korea, the Philippines, and Israel. In the United States, Lab-trained demographers are at the Census Bureau, Centers for Disease Control, NIH, USAID, USDA and numerous state, city, and regional health departments. The lab sponsors research on domestic

and international migration, aging, sleep, obesity, gender and rural population change. On Oct. 12, graduates, faculty, and friends will gather for a celebration on USU's Logan campus, which will include an academic seminar, poster sessions, alumni introductions, and other events. The symposium is free but [pre-registration](#) is encouraged for those who plan to attend. Registration, agenda, and hotel accommodations can be found on the [website](#). For questions, please contact [E. Helen Berry \(Eddy\)](#) or call 435-797-1240.

Please join the Gateway to Global Aging Data at the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA) User Day on Wednesday October 17, 2018! As a Health and Retirement Study (HRS) sister study, [ELSA](#) is a nationally-representative, longitudinal survey of more than 12,000 persons at least 50 years of age in England. The ELSA User Day will offer the opportunity to find out more about the tools and resources available when analyzing the wealth of ELSA data, and computer-based workshops in the afternoon will provide practical guidance on using ELSA-specific data. The [Gateway to Global Aging](#), a platform for population survey data on aging around the world, will provide an introduction to the family of HRS studies and to the many tools the Gateway offers to make studying these surveys easy. The Gateway's afternoon workshop will introduce users to harmonized datasets, show how to merge these with original survey data, and perform cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses. The Gateway will also debut harmonized ELSA life history data, which will provide a year-by-year sequence of the major events in a respondent's life. The ELSA user day is open to researchers who are interested in using ELSA data and to existing users that want to find out more about the different datasets available. Space is limited, so [register soon](#), password: ELSAUSER. For more information, please [contact help@g2aging.org](mailto:contact_help@g2aging.org) or ELSA@ucl.ac.uk.

The 10th Demographic Conference of Young Demographers in Prague, Czech Republic: “Actual Demographic Research of Young Demographers (not only) in Europe.” On behalf of the Young Demographers, Department of Demography and Geodemography and the Geographical Institute (Charles University, Faculty of Science), the Institute of Sociology of the Czech Academy of Sciences, SAS institute of the Czech Republic and the Czech Statistical Office, we would like to invite you to the 10th Demographic Conference of Young Demographers: **“Actual Demographic Research of Young Demographers (not only) in Europe.”** The conference is planned for two days (**7th and 8th February 2019**) and will take place at the Faculty of Science, Charles University, Albertov 6, Prague 2, Czech Republic. All participants will have the possibility to present their actual research and discuss it with colleagues from other countries or fields of study. Although the conference is focused mostly on Ph.D. students of Demography, all young (or a bit older) researchers (not only demographers) are welcome. There will also be a workshop in current research and modern methods in historical demography on the 6th February 2019 (capacity is limited). The regular deadline for abstract submission is **14th November 2018**. If you are interested in participating, please submit the **title** of your proposed presentation, a **short abstract** (maximum 250 words) and 3–5 **keywords** via the online [registration form](#). The working language of the conference is English. Unfortunately, we cannot provide any foundation of the travel or accommodation expenditures. Looking forward to meeting you in Prague! (For more information visit: <http://www.demografove.estranky.cz/en>)

The [Second Biennial Conference on Population and Public Policy](#), presented by the International Association of Applied Demographers, hosted by the University of New Mexico Geospatial and Population Studies, and actively supported by the University of Houston's Hobby Center for Public Policy, will be held at the historic Hotel Albuquerque, February 8-9, 2019. Abstract submission and conference registration as well as hotel booking at the conference site may all be accomplished at the conference [website](#). Immigration is a major focus of the conference, which will also include panels on New Mexico-specific issues. The plenary speaker will be Douglas Massey, Henry G. Bryant Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs at Princeton University and author of *Brokered Boundaries: Creating Immigrant Identity in Anti-Immigrant Times* (Russell Sage 2010). An award and cash prize of \$500 will be given for the best student paper. The award is named for Guillermina Jasso (PhD, Johns Hopkins), Silver Professor and Professor of Sociology at New York University and author (with Mark Rosenzweig) of *The New Chosen People* (Russell Sage 1990). The conference has received generous support from Mckibben Demographics; Cropper GIS; The Social Science Research Center, Mississippi State University; and the College of Business

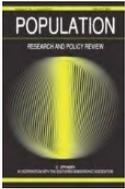
Administration, University of Nebraska Omaha. The deadline for submitting abstracts is **October 15th**. Complete papers will be due after the first of the year, before the start of the conference. This interdisciplinary gathering of researchers, practitioners, policy makers, and students is an excellent platform for sharing recent innovations, trends, challenges and solutions to population and public policy issues.

Request for Proposals: [American Psychological Foundation - Henry David International Travel Grant to 2019 Psychosocial Workshop](#). The Henry David International Travel Grant is available for a doctoral-level reproductive health/population science student or professional from abroad (i.e., US citizens are not eligible) with a demonstrated interest in human sexual/reproductive behavior, sexual/reproductive health, or population issues to participate in the 2019 Psychosocial Workshop. This workshop is for researchers in a variety of disciplines working on issues related to population, such as contraception, migration, or abortion, and is held in conjunction with the PAA annual meeting. In 2019, the workshop will take place on April 9-10. The one-time, \$1,500 grant is intended to cover expenses associated with travel to, during, and from the workshop. Completed applications should be submitted [online](#) by December 1, 2018. More information on the application can be found at <http://www.apa.org/apf/funding/david-travel.aspx>. Any questions should be directed to Erin Carney, APF Program Officer, at ecarney@apa.org.

OPPORTUNITIES

Call for Editorial Board Members: *Population and Environment* Volumes 40-44, 2019-2023. *Springer* invites nominations for the 2019–2023 editorial board of *Population and Environment*. This leading scientific journal publishes one volume of four issues per year. It is the sole social science journal focused on interdisciplinary research on social demographic aspects of environmental issues. The journal publishes cutting-edge research that contributes new insights on the complex, reciprocal links between human populations and the natural environment in all regions and countries of the world. Disciplines commonly represented in the journal include demography, geography, sociology, human ecology, environmental economics, public health, anthropology, environmental studies, and others in which population and environment are topics. The journal publishes original research, research briefs, and review articles. Quantitative, qualitative, or mixed methods contributions are welcome. The Editorial Board of *Population and Environment* consists of approximately twelve members who report to the Editor in Chief. Editorial Board members will participate in an annual virtual meeting, consult with the Editor in Chief on manuscripts in their area of expertise, recruit manuscripts, and otherwise promote the journal. The Editor in Chief is responsible for accepting and rejecting manuscripts on the basis of the quality of the research and the suitability of the subject matter, guiding manuscripts through the review process, overseeing revisions, and planning issues. Nominees should have proven excellence in peer-review publication and expertise in population and/or environmental studies. A good command of English is a requisite, as all manuscripts are submitted in this language. This is a volunteer position. Editorial Board members' names will appear on the masthead. Self-nominations are encouraged. Appointments will be made in the fourth quarter of 2018. Send a short letter of nomination and a CV by E-mail to Springer, attn. Evelien Bakker (evelien.bakker@springer.com) and to the Editor in Chief (elizabeth_fussell@brown.edu).

***Population Research and Policy Review* Call for Proposals: Special Issue 2020.** Deadline: **December 16, 2018.** *Population Research and Policy Review (PRPR)* welcomes proposals for its Special Issue 2020. *PRPR* intends to publish one Special Issue (SI) each year. This SI will include around five empirical papers together with an introductory editorial that provides a more overarching (theoretical) synthesis of the individual contributions. The proposal for the SI should be made by the expected guest editor(s) and submitted to the editors-in-chief of *PRPR* ([Lynne Cossman](#) and [Corey Sparks](#)). The proposal must include the title of the special issue; the names and affiliations of the guest editor(s); the names and affiliations of the contributing authors; a one page summary of the theme, overarching aim, timeliness and innovativeness of the SI for publication in *PRPR* (it should be shown that the different papers fit together as a coherent SI); all titles and (half page) abstracts of the SI paper contributions. If you have any further queries, please contact *PRPR* editors-in-chief Lynne Cossman and Corey Sparks.



The new scientific electronic peer-reviewed journal **Population and Economics** publishes the prior review of scientific articles, reviews and notices written in English and Russian (two editions). Principles of the Journal's editorial board: a scientifically-based approach to selection, review and posting of publications, free open access to research results and data used, which contributes to increased global knowledge sharing, compliance with international ethical editorial rules. Authors writing articles on demographic and interdisciplinary topics on theory, methodology, history, methods, data sources, analysis of the situation and forecasts in the field of demography, development and reproduction of population, economic demography, health economics, household economics, the economics of inequality, spatial demography and economy, demographic and socio-economic behaviour, applied demography, population policy and social policies and other interdisciplinary subjects are invited.

Session 1: November 3

- Prof. Matt Hall – Cornell University – Cornell Population Center
- Prof. Jenna Nobles – University of Wisconsin-Madison – Center for Demography and Ecology
- Prof. Paula Fomby – University of Michigan – Population Studies Center
- Prof. Wendy Manning – Bowling Green State University - Center for Family and Demographic Research



Informational Webinars on Population Training Programs – Call for Presenters. The Social Science Data Analysis Network (SSDAN) will host informational webinars to introduce prospective graduate students to population studies centers and training programs to which they are considering applying. We are seeking center graduate training directors to present information about their programs for webinars this Fall. These webinars are supported by an NICHD R25 Population Education Project awarded to SSDAN at

the University of Michigan Population Studies Center. The webinars will be both live-streamed and archived on the “[Programs in the Population Sciences](#)” website to inform prospective graduate students about the range of opportunities available at different centers prior to this year’s application deadlines. Last year’s webinar series featured seven programs (Bowling Green, Cornell, Penn State, UCLA, University of Texas-San Antonio, University of Wisconsin, and University of Michigan) and the videos remain available [online](#). Project staff will assist in coordinating the production of videos (approximately 7-10 minutes) and sharing the webinars to faculty and students. Interested training directors can complete the [brief form](#), preferably by **October 15th**. For further information, feel free to contact [Bill Frey](#) or [John DeWitt](#) of SSDAN.

The Russell Sage Foundation is Accepting LOIs for RSF Programs: [Behavioral Economics](#); [Future of Work](#); [Race, Ethnicity, and Immigration](#); and RSF Special Initiatives in [Computational Social Science](#); [Immigration and Immigrant Integration](#); and [Non-Standard Employment](#). Letter of Inquiry Deadline: November 30, 2018 (2 pm EST / 11 am PST). The Russell Sage Foundation was established by Mrs. Margaret Olivia Sage in 1907 for “the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States.” The foundation now dedicates itself exclusively to supporting social science research in its core program areas of [Social Inequality](#), [Behavioral Economics](#), [Future of Work](#), and [Race, Ethnicity, and Immigration](#) as a means of examining social issues and improving policies. The Foundation also carries out special initiatives on specific topics such as [Computational Social Science](#); [Immigration and Immigrant Integration](#); and [Non-Standard Employment](#). Grants are available for research assistance, data acquisition, data analysis, and investigator time for conducting research and writing up results. Budget requests are limited to a maximum of \$175,000 (including overhead) per project for no more than a two-year period. A detailed 4-page letter of inquiry must precede a full proposal. See <http://www.russellsage.org/how-to-apply>. Questions should be directed to Leana Chatrath, Senior Program Officer, at programs@rsage.org.

DATA

National Transfer Accounts (NTA) Data quantify how people at each age acquire and use economic resources to meet their current material needs, to share with others, and to provide for the future. The basic NTA data consist of economic flows for one or more recent years measured in nominal terms in the currency of each country. These accounts are designed to complement the UN System of National Accounts, population data, and other important economic and demographic indicators. Currently, research teams in more than 60 countries are constructing accounts that measure how people at each age produce, consume, and share resources, and save for the future. NTA data can be used to improve understanding of how population growth and changing population age structure influence economic growth, gender and generational equity, public finances, and other important features of the macro-economy. NTA data have been uploaded to the network's database portal, which provides access to the most up-to-date, detailed and comprehensive estimates. In addition, country reports are available for selected countries. These reports are useful for understanding the structure of NTA. Time-series indicators have also been constructed using population estimates and projections in conjunction with NTA data to support better analysis of the effects of changing population age structure. Cross-sectional indicators based on NTA data are useful for analyzing the cross-sectional relationships between population, development and economic interactions. The database is accessible through the "Data" menu (left-hand side) of the main page: <http://ntaccounts.org>.

The Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) announces the availability of datasets. The WEAI is an innovative survey-based tool that measures women's empowerment and inclusion in the agricultural sector. It was developed in collaboration by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Datasets from multiple household surveys that collected the WEAI are publicly available. We have currently posted datasets from Bangladesh, Uganda, and Guatemala, and expect to post more in the future. The WEAI is calculated on the basis of interviews with the key female and male decision makers in each household and includes indicators related to decisions about agricultural production, access to and decisions about productive resources, control of use of income, leadership, and time allocation. The available datasets also include data from a broad range of related areas (e.g., health and nutrition, agricultural practices and production). Analysis of these datasets has the potential to inform important research questions that link population change to women's empowerment, gender equity, and household gender dynamics. To download any of these datasets, learn how to use WEAI data, and keep informed about our latest developments, please check out the [WEAI Resource Center](#).

The National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (Add Health) is excited to announce the release of the following new datasets:

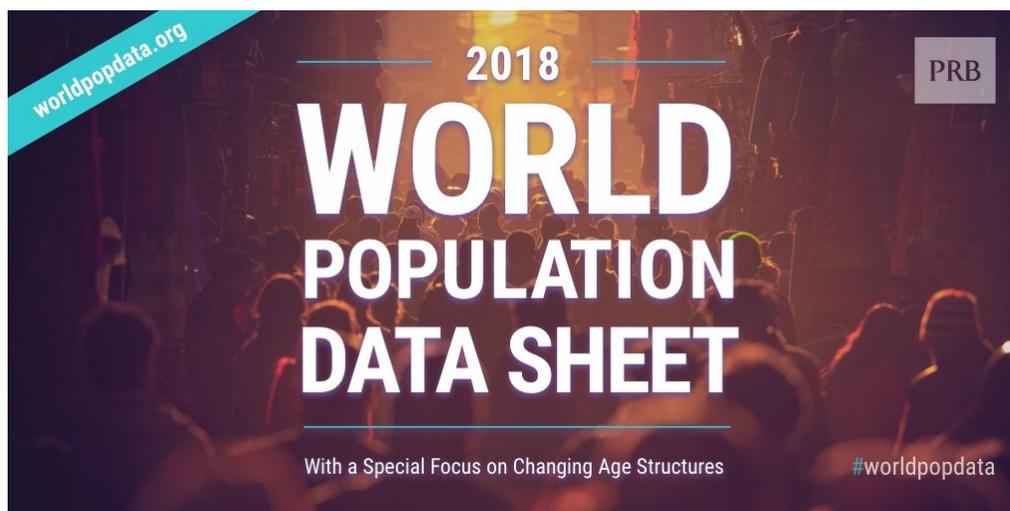
- **Wave V Sample 1:** Data from Wave V Sample 1 respondents who completed the survey between March 2016 and March 2017. This file is a partial release of data from 3,872 of the Wave V Sample 1 respondents.
- **Parents Phase 2 (2015-2017):** The parent data files contain social, demographic, behavioral, and health data collected in 2015-2017 on a probability sample of Add Health parents who were originally interviewed in 1995 during Wave I.
- **Polygenic Scores:** Constructed polygenic scores (PGS) for 30 phenotypes are available for Add Health respondents who provided archival saliva samples for genetic testing at Wave IV.
- **Ambient Air Pollutants Data:** These files include 365 daily exposure estimates of ambient air pollutants (individual pollutants/particulate matter/gases) for each Add Health study participant in Wave IV.
- **Wave III Academic Transcript Social Studies and Civic Coursework (ATRCVC) Data:** The Wave III ATRCVC data is a course-by-student-level file that includes academic transcript data related to social studies and civic coursework.
- **Wave IV Modified Retail Food Environment (mRFEI) Data:** This file includes the mRFEI for each respondent based on their Wave IV residential location.

Codebooks can be downloaded [online](#). To request any of these new restricted-use datasets, current contract users can complete the [order form](#). New users will need to complete the Restricted-Use Data contract using the [CPC Data Portal](#). General questions about contracts? Check out our [FAQs](#) or email addhealth_contracts@unc.edu.

[United States Mortality DataBase \(USMDB\): A New Database to Monitor and to Study Geographic Variations in U.S. Mortality.](#) The USMDB provides period life table series by sex for U.S. geographies (all Census Divisions, Census Regions, States, and D.C.) for all years since 1959. The series were constructed from natality and mortality data distributed by the National Center for Health Statistics as well as from the Census Bureau population data, using the methods of the Human Mortality Database (HMD). Initially funded by the National Institute of Aging and currently supported by various sponsors, including the Society of Actuaries, the USMDB is managed by the HMD team at the University of California. It is freely accessible and the data can be downloaded upon a short registration process. The USMDB series will be updated as new data become available and expanded to include cause-of-death information and, possibly, county-level life tables.

IPUMS-formatted Microdata Available in the FSRDC. The IPUMS research team, working with the Census Bureau, has created harmonized versions of the restricted-access long-form decennial census datasets for 1970-2000. These files are now accessible for use in Federal Statistical Research Data Centers (FSRDC). The FSRDC provides necessary security for allowing approved researchers access to non-public data from federal agencies, including decennial census data. These internal versions of the decennial census data provide high-density samples with low-level geographic information and other additional details not available in the public-use files. The IPUMS-format files provide standardized variable coding over time, making it far easier for researchers to compare census years. The data also includes IPUMS constructed variables, such as family interrelationship variables which identify spouses and children present in the household and help researchers leverage complex household information. In addition, we built on the work of our National Historical Geographic Information System (NHGIS) project to construct consistent tracts spanning 1960 to the present. Researchers can use these variables to define consistent geographic units in the restricted microdata. These harmonized complete-count data will allow innovative analyses of spatial change, will support consistent analyses of the impact of neighborhood context on individual behavior, and will permit studies of the smallest subpopulations. We are working on harmonized versions of the short-form decennial census data and we have plans to convert American Community Survey (ACS) data to IPUMS-format. Contact ipums@umn.edu with any questions about IPUMS format data in the FSRDC.

PRB World Population Data Sheet. In August, PRB launched its [2018 World Population Data Sheet \(WPDS\)](#). This year's WPDS focuses on Changing Age Structures and provides the latest data on key population, health,



128 Datasets 6 Regions 77 Countries
A unique global portal for data on more than 1,390,000 adolescents and young people living in low- and middle-income countries.



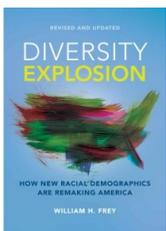
GIRL Center
 FOR INNOVATION, RESEARCH, AND LEARNING

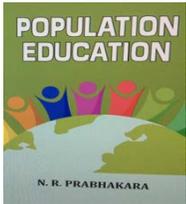
and environment indicators for the world, regions, and more than 200 countries and territories. It also features population projections for 2030 and 2050. Since 1962, the WPDS has been an essential resource for educators, policymakers, advocates, journalists, and others worldwide.

Are you conducting or interested in research on adolescents? In August, the Population Council’s [Girl, Innovation, and Research 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, the largest portal of data on adolescents, contains information on datasets covering more than 1,390,000 adolescents and young people across 77 countries and six regions of the world. Topics covered include education, marriage, migration, and reproductive health. The Adolescent Data Hub features the Population Council’s rich and unique body of longitudinal and cross-sectional data along with other open datasets on adolescents and young people. Data are searchable by country, region, and topic, as well as study design, type of data, and study population. The Adolescent Data Hub includes information on datasets meeting the following criteria: 1) Individual-level interviews of males and females ages 10-24; 2) One or more rounds of data collected in year 2000 or later; 3) Collected in low- and middle-income countries; and 4) Publicly available data. Please take some time to explore the GIRL Center’s [Adolescent Data Hub](#). [Contact us](#) to feature your data or give feedback on how we can improve this global resource.

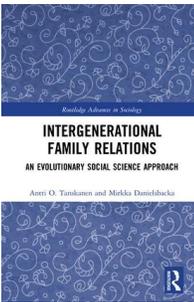
BOOKS

***Diversity Explosion: How New Racial Demographics Are Remaking America* Revised and Updated by William H. Frey (Brookings Institution Press, 2018).** This newly revised and updated edition draws lessons from the 2016 presidential election and fresh statistics to paint a clear picture of where America’s racial demography is headed, and what it means for the nation’s future. Adding recent American Community Survey and other national data, it tells the story of how rapidly growing “new minorities”—Hispanics, Asians, and multiracial Americans—along with African Americans and other groups are transforming and reinvigorating communities from cities to suburbs and from the coasts to the heartland. Richly illustrated with charts and maps, it discusses their impact on generational change, neighborhood segregation, and interracial marriage, as well as presidential politics. This Choice Outstanding Academic Title is suitable for both research and classroom use.





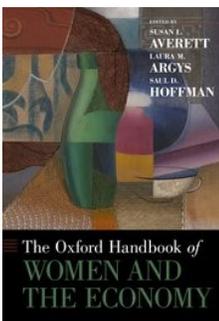
***Population Education* by N.R. Prabhakara (APH, 2018).** Sex composition of the human population is a basic demographic characteristic and vital for any meaningful demographic analysis. Changes in sex composition largely reflect underlying socioeconomic and cultural patterns of a population. This book deals with sex preference among parents and its implications for fertility behavior. India's total fertility rate, the average number of children expected to be born per woman during her reproductive years, has fallen by 19% over the past decade. 22% of women want more sons than daughters, but only 3% want more daughters than sons. Data from the National Family Health Survey, Census of India, and National Sample Registration Services demonstrate that the sex ratio in the age group 0-6 has changed at a faster pace than the overall sex ratio of the country after 1981, creating an imbalance that will haunt the population for a long time to come.



***Intergenerational Family Relations: An Evolutionary Social Science Approach*, by Antti O. Tanskanen and Mirkka Danielsbacka (Routledge, 2019).** This book offers a synthesis of social scientific and evolutionary approaches to the study of intergenerational relations, using biological, psychological and sociological factors to develop a single framework for understanding why kin help one another across generations. With attention to both biological family relations and in-law and step-relations, it provides an overview of existing studies centered on intergenerational relations—particularly grandparenting—that incorporate social scientific and evolutionary family theories. This evolutionary social science approach to intergenerational family relations goes well beyond the traditional nature versus nurture distinction. As such, it will appeal to scholars across a range of disciplines with interests in relations of kinship, the life course and the sociology of the family.

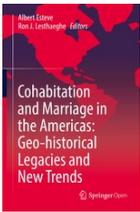


***Sites Unseen: Uncovering Hidden Hazards in American Cities* by Scott Frickel and James R. Elliott (Russell Sage Foundation, 2018).** In *Sites Unseen*, sociologists Scott Frickel and James R. Elliott uncover the hidden histories of hazardous industrial sites to show how they are regularly produced and reincorporated into urban landscapes with limited or no regulatory oversight. By revealing this legacy of our industrial past, *Sites Unseen* spotlights how city-making has become an ongoing process of social and environmental transformation and risk containment, as urban lands are used and re-used over and over again. To demonstrate these dynamics, Frickel and Elliott investigate four very different cities—New Orleans, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, and Portland, Oregon. Using original data assembled and mapped for thousands of former manufacturers' locations dating back to the 1950s, they find that more than 90 percent of such sites have now been converted to urban amenities such as parks, homes, and storefronts with almost no environmental review. And because manufacturers tend to open plants on new, non-industrial lots, associated hazards continue to spread relatively unabated. As they do, residential turnover driven by gentrification and the rising costs of urban living further obscure these sites from residents and regulatory agencies alike. A wide-ranging synthesis of urban and environmental scholarship, *Sites Unseen* shows that creating sustainable cities requires deep engagement with industrial history as well as with the social and regulatory processes that continue to remake urban areas through time.

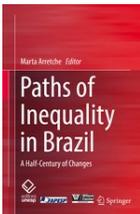


***The Oxford Handbook of Women and the Economy*, edited by Susan L. Averett, Laura M. Argys, and Saul D. Hoffman (Oxford, 2018).** This *Handbook* is the first comprehensive scholarly volume in economics focusing on women and the enormous changes in their economics lives over the past century. Its 32 chapters summarize and synthesize the newest research, with special emphasis on marriage and fertility, the labor market, and a wide range of policy issues in both developed and developing countries. Contributors include an international roster of top scholars in the field. While the primary focus is on research in economics, where appropriate, the chapters incorporate the newest interdisciplinary research about gender from biology, psychology, and other disciplines. This *Handbook* should be of great value to a wide

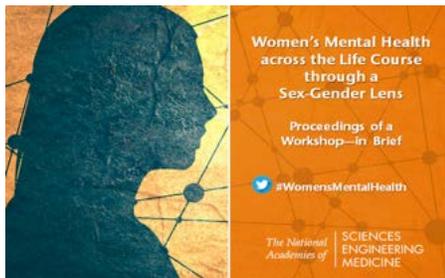
range of readers, from specialists to students, and also to scholars in other disciplines who want to see an overview of the most current research approaches concerning gender in economics.



Cohabitation and Marriage in the Americas: Geo-Historical Legacies and New Trends, edited by **Albert Esteve** and **Ron J. Lesthaeghe** (Springer 2016). This open access book empirically tests one of the currently most powerful explanatory frameworks for changes in family formation around the world, the theory of the Second Demographic Transition. It presents an innovative, collaborative study of the rise of unmarried cohabitation in the Americas, featuring cross-national, comparative research using the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, International.



Paths of Inequality in Brazil: A Half-Century of Changes, edited by **Marta Arretche** (Springer, 2019). This book presents multidisciplinary analyses of the historical trajectories of social and economic inequalities in Brazil over the last 50 years. As one of the most unequal countries in the world, Brazil has always been an important case study for scholars interested in inequality research, but in the last few decades it has brought a new phenomenon to renew researchers' interest in the country. While the majority of democracies in the developed world have witnessed an increase in income inequality from the 1970s on, Brazil has followed the opposite path, registering a significant reduction of income inequality over the last 30 years. Bringing together studies carried out by experts from different areas, such as economists, sociologists, demographers and political scientists, this volume presents insights based on rigorous analyses of statistical data in an effort to explain the long-term changes in social and economic inequalities in Brazil. The book adopts a multidisciplinary approach, analyzing the relations between income inequality and different dimensions of social life, such as education, health, political participation, public policies, demographics and labor market.



(National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, 2018).

This publication from the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine summarizes a workshop that was convened in March 2018 to help inform research, programs, and policies to better meet the mental health needs of women in the United States. Participants examined trends in mental health as well as risk and protective factors for diverse populations of women, and they considered the research needed for a better understanding of women's mental health. Important issues of practice and policy also were discussed. Experts explored these topics from a life-course perspective

and at biological, behavioral, social/cultural, and societal levels of analysis. [Download](#) the publication for free and [watch the workshop](#), which features opening and closing remarks from Texas PRC Director Deb Umberson.

Immigration and Changing Identities, a special issue of *RSF: The Russell Sage Journal of the Social Sciences*, edited by **Kay Deaux**, **Katharine Donato**, and **Nancy Foner**. Since the 1960s, the United States has undergone a profound demographic transformation due to increased immigration from Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean, and elsewhere. Today immigrants and their U.S.-born children represent approximately 25 percent of the population, or more than 85 million people. How has immigration changed the way that both newcomers and the native-born understand what it means to be American? This open-access issue of RSF, edited by immigration scholars Kay Deaux, Katharine Donato, and Nancy Foner investigates how immigration has shaped the way longer-established Americans, as well as immigrants and their children, see themselves and others in terms of race, ethnicity, and national identity—and also considers the implications for intergroup relations. **Contributors:** Andrea Becker, Hana E. Brown, Maureen A. Craig, Kay Deaux, Katharine M. Donato, Cynthia Feliciano, Nancy Foner, Jennifer A. Jones, Michael Jones-Correa, Oshin Khachikian, Prema Kurien, Cristina L. Lash, Jennifer Lee, Jess Lee, Satia A. Marotta, Helen B. Marrow, Dina G. Okamoto, Jennifer A. Richeson, Rubén G. Rumbaut, Deborah J. Schildkraut, Van C. Tran, Linda R. Tropp.

JOBS

The Canada Research Chair in **Social Statistics and Family Change at McGill University** is looking for a post-doctoral fellow for a research project that examines to what extent the economic changes that individuals experience over the course of their life influence their conjugal and fertility behaviors and, conversely, the effect of their family trajectories on their financial situation. The analyses will be based on a unique database matching the 2011 Canadian General Social Survey, a large retrospective study investigating respondents' family and work trajectories, with their tax files from 1982 to 2013. The initial appointment is for one year with possible renewal for a second year, and carries an annual stipend of \$35,000 plus travel budget for conferences. The position can start between September 1st and December 1st, 2018. Admissibility criteria: Ph.D. degree obtained within the last 5 years and completed by the date of appointment; experience of longitudinal data analyses with survey or administrative data. To apply send to celine.lebourdais@mcgill.ca: A letter of application stating the starting date of the fellowship and outlining the experience of the candidate in relation to the research project; a CV; one letter of recommendation (preferably from the thesis adviser) sent separately. Applications are being accepted immediately and submissions will be received until a suitable candidate is found.

The Initiative on Social Genomics at the University of Wisconsin-Madison seeks to hire three new tenure track faculty. The Initiative on Social Genomics is one of six successful proposals for Cluster Hires at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. The aim is for UW to become home to the largest and most innovative group of researchers pursuing topics in Social Genomics in the world. As part of the new Cluster Hiring Initiative in Social Genomics, an interdisciplinary group of scholars is seeking to hire three new tenure-track faculty members, all with appointments in relevant home departments, with expertise and interests in Social Genomics, defined as a field of research that integrates theories, data, and methods across the social, health, and genetic sciences. More information about the [cluster hire](#) and the [Initiative on Social Genomics](#) is available online. Deadline: November 15, 2018.

PEOPLE

Dr. Raeda K. Anderson is the new Quantitative Data Specialist for the Social Sciences and Assistant Professor for the Department of Research and Engagement at Georgia State University. Dr. Anderson's position was generated and is part of the [Research Data Services Team](#).

Susan L. Brown, Ph.D., was conferred the title of Distinguished Research Professor at Bowling Green State University. A professor and chair of the sociology department and co-founder, with Dr. Wendy Manning, Distinguished Research Professor of sociology, of the National Center for Family and Marriage Research, Brown is also a current holder of the Professorship of Research Excellence, which recognizes outstanding achievement. Recognized as one of the top and most visible family sociologists and demographers in the country, her prolific work on family dynamics and family relationships in the United States, including divorce and cohabitation among older adults, is widely cited and has created a new subfield of sociology.

Stephen A. Matthews (Penn State) has joined Jeremy Porter (CUNY Brooklyn College) as co-editor of the Springer journal *Spatial Demography*. Matthews replaces the founding editor of the journal, Frank M. Howell (Professor Emeritus, Mississippi State University). *Spatial Demography* publishes articles which stress the critical use and application of spatial concepts, data, measures and methods in demographic research. The journal publishes both substantive and methodological papers from across the discipline and its related fields (including economics, geography, sociology, anthropology, environmental science) and in applications ranging from local to global scale. Please direct questions about the journal to one or both co-editors: (Matthews at sxm27@psu.edu and Porter at jporter@gc.cuny.edu).

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

Bowling Green State University

Future PAA Meetings

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

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

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Related Publications:

Applied Demography

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