

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

PAA ELECTION RESULTS

By Bridget Gorman, PAA Secretary-Treasurer

Congratulations to the new PAA officers and board and committee members. Thank you to the 50.3% of total electors who voted in this election, and a tremendous thank you to all candidates who were willing to participate. All terms begin January 1, 2020, except for the Nominations Committee (terms begin immediately).

President-elect

[Robert Hummer](#), University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

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[Jennifer Johnson-Hanks](#), University of California, Berkeley

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[Kelly Raley](#), University of Texas, Austin

[Susan Short](#), Brown University

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[Elizabeth Fussell](#), Brown University

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NOMINATIONS FOR 2020 PAA ANNUAL AWARDS

The following awards will be open for nominations this fall. Please check the links below after September 15 for more details. Awards will be presented at the PAA 2020 Annual Meeting in Washington, DC.

Clifford C. Clogg Award for Mid-Career Achievement

Established in 1995, this biennial award originally honored innovative contributions to the design, collection, modeling, or analysis of population survey or census data. Beginning with the 2000 award, the terms were modified to recognize early career achievement in population studies and demography, broadly defined. In 2014 the award was re-named the Clifford C. Clogg Award for Mid-Career Achievement. It honors outstanding innovative scholarly achievements of population professionals who have attained their highest professional degree within the previous 10–20 years. The recipient need not be a PAA member and can be honored for distinguished work in the United States or in other developed or developing nations. The award is sponsored by PAA in association with the Population Research Institute of the Pennsylvania State University, and commemorates the memory and creative contributions of Clifford C. Clogg to the field of quantitative methods and labor force demography.

Dr. Clogg made important contributions to census and survey design and data collection systems through his work with National Academy of Science panels, PAA committees, and the U.S. Census Bureau. His scholarship included work on the analysis of rates, standardization methods, latent structure analysis, and the modeling of categorical data. Through his teaching at Penn State and numerous workshops worldwide, he left a legacy as a mentor to the disciplines of population studies and statistics.

Mindel C. Sheps Award

Jointly sponsored by PAA and the University of North Carolina School of Public Health, this award is given biennially for outstanding contributions to mathematical demography or demographic methodology. Individuals may be nominated on the basis of important contributions to knowledge either in the form of a single piece of work or a continuing record of high accomplishment.

PAA Early Achievement Award

Established in 2009, the PAA Early Achievement Award recognizes the career of a promising scholar who is a member of PAA. The award will be given biennially in even years to scholars who have made distinguished contributions to population research during the first ten years after receipt of the Ph.D. Such contributions may be original research published as articles or books, significant newly collected data, or a public policy achievement that broadens the impact of demography.

The Early Achievement award should not be confused with the Clifford C. Clogg award. The Early Achievement award recognizes the contributions of PAA members who have made distinguished contributions to population research during the first 10 years after receipt of the Ph.D. The Clogg award recognizes mid-career scholars who received their Ph.D. 10–20 years ago.

The Dorothy S. Thomas Award

Pre or postdoctoral students are invited to submit papers for the 2019 Dorothy S. Thomas Award competition. The Award has been established by PAA in honor of Dorothy S. Thomas and is presented annually for the best graduate student paper on the interrelationships among social, economic and demographic variables.

PAA GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS UPDATE

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

Budget Deal Reached and FY 2020 Appropriations Bills Move

Before adjourning for an extended recess, Congressional negotiators struck a comprehensive, two-year bipartisan budget deal with the White House that lifts the mandatory spending caps under the Budget Control Act for

Fiscal Years 2020 and 2021 and suspends that the debt limit through July 2021, well after the next presidential election. The House [approved](#) the measure on July 25 and then adjourned; the Senate [approved](#) the measure on August 1. While the budget agreement will be used establish the topline spending limits, it does not specify funding levels for individual programs and agencies, which will need to be determined through enactment of the 12 annual spending bills.

The House, anticipating the eventual passage of a budget deal, has been moving appropriations measures through the legislative process over the spring and summer. The Senate opted to wait until an agreement had been reached, and thus will have its work cut out for it once the chamber returns following Labor Day. There is guarded optimism that Congress will be able to pass a cluster of Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 appropriations bills before the current fiscal year ends on September 30—including the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations bill, which funds National Institutes of Health, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Institute of Education Sciences, and National Center for Health Statistics, to name a few. However, it is likely that a continuing resolution extending the fiscal year beyond September 30 will be necessary to complete the FY 2020 appropriations process.

The PAA is very pleased with the FY 2020 funding levels that the U.S. House of Representatives has approved thus far for the following agencies and has taken action to urge the U.S. Senate, at a minimum, to follow suit.

- **National Institutes of Health—\$41 billion**, which is \$2 billion more than the FY 2019 enacted level and \$6.9 billion above the President’s request.
- **National Center for Health Statistics—\$160.4 million**, which is the same as FY 2019 enacted level, but \$5 million above the President’s request.
- **Bureau of Labor Statistics—\$675.8 million**, which is \$60.8 million more than the FY 2019 enacted level and \$20.8 million above the President’s request.
- **Census Bureau—\$8.4 billion** (of which \$7.5 billion is designed for the 2020 Census), which is \$4.6 billion more than the FY 2019 enacted level and \$2.3 billion above the President’s request.
- **National Science Foundation—\$8.6 billion**, which is \$561 million more than the FY 2019 enacted level and \$1.5 billion above the President’s request.

Citizenship Question Laid to Rest

On July 11, 2019, President Trump announced that he would no longer pursue the addition of a citizenship question on the 2020 decennial census, two weeks after the Supreme Court rejected the Administration’s rationale for its inclusion and remanded it to the lower courts. Instead, the President announced an [Executive Order](#) requiring federal agencies to provide citizenship data to the Commerce Department. Read PAA President John Casterline’s [statement](#) on the Executive Order.

PAA Sponsors Congressional Briefing on Poverty Measures

On July 23, over one hundred congressional staffers took a break from the summer heat to attend PAA’s Capitol Hill briefing and ice cream social, “Drawing a Line: How We Measure Poverty and Why it Matters.” The briefing featured presentations regarding the practical and policy implications of altering the current poverty measures and recommendations for reducing U.S. child poverty by 50 percent within ten years.

Dr. Erica Groshen, former Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics moderated the panel, which included former PAA President Dr. Robert Moffitt, Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Connie Citro, National Academy of Sciences (NAS); and, Dr. Tim Smeeding, University of Wisconsin-Madison. A complete summary of the briefing, including a link to a video recording and the speakers’ slides, are posted at: <http://www.populationassociation.org/2019/07/01/drawing-a-line-how-we-measure-poverty-and-why-it-matters/>

PAA HISTORY

Interview with Past PAA President Robert Moffitt

By John Weeks, PAA Historian and Professor Emeritus, San Diego State University

At this year's annual meeting in Austin, the PAA History Committee had the privilege of interviewing [Dr. Robert Moffitt](#), who was PAA President in 2014, for the PAA Oral History Project. Dr. Moffitt is the Krieger-Eisenhower Chaired Professor in the Department of Economics at The Johns Hopkins University. He is also Professor, Department of Population, Family, and Reproductive Health, School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University. He received his BA in Economics from Rice University, and MA and PhD in Economics from Brown University. He has taught at the University of Pennsylvania, Rutgers University, Brown University, and since 1995 at The Johns Hopkins University.

In the following excerpt, he gives us his overview of how the PAA has changed over time:

I think my first PAA was in the 1980s. I think it wasn't until I went to Brown and I met all the demographers there. Sid Goldstein had been President of PAA back in 1975 and was very well connected to it and so was Fran Goldscheider and [current PAA President] John Casterline. Of course, PAA is a great organization and not only on scholarship; a great thing about PAA is its collegiality and the personal nature of it, which I've never found in any other association.

The field has definitely changed from my initial study of it. When I first got interested in demography back in the *Mathematica* years [when he was working as a researcher at *Mathematica*]—so that was the late 1970s—even then, it was pretty much dominated by population control and family planning and related kind of issues. Those were important issues. But the social demography side was really in its infancy and the big change that I see, particularly from my perspective, is the growth of social demography. You come to the PAA this year and the number of sessions on that topic or something related to it is tremendous. And, as a whole, the field of demography has broadened out away from those core issues of fertility, mortality, and migration.

You come to PAA today and you've got health and population health, for example. You've got applied demographers. You've got geographers. You've got survey issues and survey statisticians, although the Census Bureau has always been involved. You've got economists, of course, here. You've got anthropologists. It's a big tent and that's a nice thing about demography. Although I have to say that you've got to expect a little bit of tension between the traditionalists who say "this is what demography should be" and the younger people who say, "No. I want to do this. It's not quite the traditional stuff. I want to bring this in."

The big tent, with a lot of different disciplines represented at the PAA is, I think, very healthy. I also think that it's one reason for the vibrancy and intellectual excitement of demography. Four thousand submissions this year. It's amazing how many people come and many young demographers are interested in all different aspects of the field. This is why it is thriving and why the broadening out brings so many people to PAA. It's the reason that PAA has succeeded.

But demography has gone through a tremendous evolution. Even when I went to Johns Hopkins, it was still Johns Hopkins—a place excelling with demographers working on population control. It still has people like Stan Becker, a distinguished demographer who works on those issues. But [Past PAA President] Andy Cherlin is there, too, and he is representative of social demography—he is concerned with inequality, poverty, and marriage. The tremendous development has been very healthy, in my view.

Moffitt also discussed the way in which his career evolved, leading to his recent participation in a committee of the National Academy of Sciences chaired by Past PAA President Greg Duncan that issued a very important report this Spring on how to reduce child poverty by 50% in ten years.

[The entire interview is available on the PAA website.](#)

The PAA Oral History Project is a unique source for the history of demography. It currently includes interviews with a majority of PAA presidents who have served since 1948. The project began in 1973 as the brainchild of Anders (Andy) Lunde. In 1988, Jean van der Tak replaced Andy as PAA Historian, and Jean was tireless in her pursuit of interviews until 1994, when the job of PAA Historian was handed over to John Weeks. He subsequently formed the PAA History Committee, whose current members include Win Brown, Karen Hardee, Dennis Hodgson, and Emily Merchant.

PERSPECTIVES ON THE CENSUS

Who Was Missed in the 2010 U.S. Decennial Census?

By William P. O'Hare, President, O'Hare Data and Demographic Services

Demographers use two main measures to answer the question of who was missed in the U.S. Census: net undercounts and omissions. Although the measures sound similar, they convey different information about the accuracy of the data, and they often send different messages about the quality of the census results.

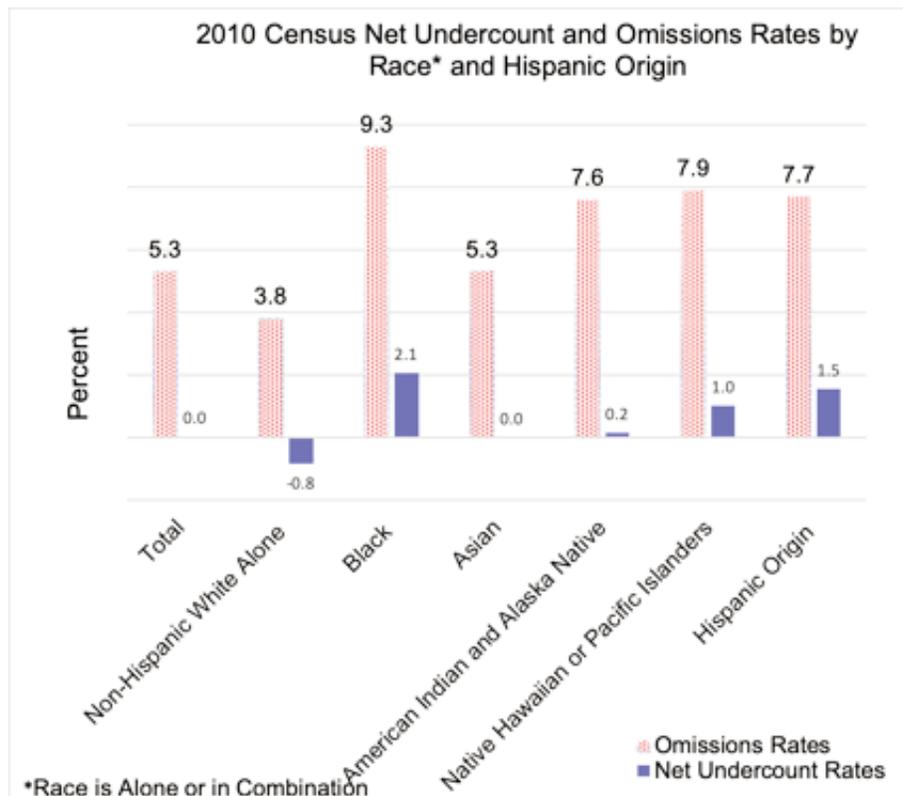
In the 2010 U.S. Census there were nearly 16 million omissions, an omission rate of 5.3 percent. In contrast, the net undercount rate was only 0.01 percent. The net undercount rate suggests a very successful census, while the omissions figure suggests a much less accurate census.

Omissions reflect the number of people missed in the census. They are defined by the U.S. Census Bureau (2012, page 12) as “people who should have been enumerated in the United States Census but were not.” Net undercounts (and overcounts) reflect a balance between those who are omitted from the enumeration (as defined above), those who are counted more than once or included in the census inappropriately (called “erroneous enumerations” by the Census Bureau), and whole-person imputations. Erroneous enumerations are mostly people who have been double counted, but the category also includes people who were counted in error, for example foreign tourists or people included in the count even though they died before April 1 of the census year. Whole-person imputations are people who are not enumerated but added to the census count based on some evidence of their existence. For example, if a housing unit looks occupied but does not return its census form or respond to repeated visits from a Census Bureau enumerator, the Census Bureau may impute people from that housing unit into the census count. In the 2010 Census there were about 10 million erroneous enumeration and about 6 million whole person imputations.

If the number of omissions is larger than the number of erroneous enumerations and whole-person imputations, there is a net undercount. If the number of erroneous enumerations and whole-person imputations is larger than the number of omissions, there is a net overcount. It is important to recognize that net undercounts are not the same as omissions. Unfortunately, people often equate net undercounts with people missed.

The graph below shows net undercount rates and omissions rates from the 2010 U.S. Census by race and Hispanic origin. Like net undercount rates, racial and Hispanic minorities have higher omission rates, but the differences are much more pronounced for omissions. For three groups (Asians, American Indians/Alaskan Natives, and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders) omissions tell a much different story than net undercounts. For these three groups the net undercounts are zero or near zero, suggesting few people in these groups were missed in the Census. But the omission rates for these three groups are 5% or more, indicating a large number of people in each group were not counted in the Census.

Detailed data on omissions are provided in a new [report](#) authored by William P. O'Hare and available on the [Population Reference Bureau](#) website. It relies heavily on Census Bureau data to estimate omissions for many demographic groups and includes data for states and large cities. Among the states, omissions rates range from a low of 2.6% in Iowa to a high of 8.9% in Mississippi. Large cities tend to have higher omission rates than the rest of the country. The report is motivated by the fact that data on omissions are neither widely used nor easily available. They



are nonetheless critically important because understanding the demographic characteristics of people missed in the 2010 Census can help us better target outreach efforts for the 2020 Census.

Reference:

- U.S. Census Bureau (2012). 2010 Census Coverage Measurement Estimation Report: Summary of Estimates of Coverage for Persons in the United States DSSD 2010 Census Coverage Measurement Memorandum Series #2010-G-01. U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC.

THE END OF THE CENSUS

By David A. Swanson, Professor Emeritus at UC Riverside and a faculty affiliate with the Center for Studies in Demography and ecology at the University of Washington, and Paula J. Walashek, attorney and CEO of Walashek Industrial & Marine Inc.

A leading indicator of whether the 2020 census will be our last is its overall participation rate. If participation is substantially less than the 74% recorded for the 2010 Census, the attempt to compensate for missing data to complete an accurate census will generate a flurry of activities within the Census Bureau and will also raise costs. Simultaneously, the Census Bureau will have to deal with lawsuits. Thus the cost of producing an accurate 2020 Census may rise well above the currently estimated \$15.6 billion and consequently much, if not all, of the work needed to deal with an extensive amount of missing data may not be funded. Such a chain of events could overwhelm the Census Bureau’s ability to deliver a reasonably accurate 2020 Census. If this happens, people will start to wonder what other means could be used to collect and assemble the information required to reapportion the House of Representatives while also supporting other important census uses, including the distribution of federal funds, redistricting efforts, the provision of general information to the public, and research, subject to applicable privacy and confidentiality restrictions affecting census data.

The answer lies in Executive Order 13880, issued by the White House on July 11, 2019. This order is specifically aimed at generating citizenship information for political purposes and is a reaction to the U.S. Supreme Court ruling that a citizenship question could not be added to the 2020 census. However, although not intended by the administration to do so, it reveals the extent of federal administrative records (e.g., Social Security, Medicare, income tax) and third party sources, such as credit reports, that have been available to the Census Bureau for many years and are updated on an ongoing basis. Sources within the Census Bureau estimate that these records cover approximately 85 percent of the US population.

While levels of coverage differ by race, ethnicity, age, and place of birth, a long line of research suggests that administrative records can go beyond serving as a supplement to the decennial census and, instead, serve as a feasible replacement for it (Census Scientific Advisory Committee, 2018; Judson, 2000, 2003, 2007; Judson and Bauder, 2003; Kilss and Alvey, 1984; Ortman, 2018; Policy Coordination Office, US Census Bureau, 2018; Prevost, 1996; Prevost and Leggieri, 1999; Scheuren, 1999). Information not available in administrative records can be supplemented by surveys such as the American Community Survey (which, by the way, already contains a citizenship question).

To be sure, there will be legal and related challenges when the federal government begins to openly consider administrative records as a replacement for the census as we now know it. One likely challenge is that administrative records do not involve “an actual enumeration,” a term found in the census enabling passage of the US Constitution. However, what “enumeration” means already has been litigated in federal courts all the way to the Supreme Court. In *Utah v. Evans* (2002), the Supreme Court ruled that it refers to a counting process without describing the count’s methodological details. Thus, the Court’s ruling in *Utah v. Evans* (2002) suggests that Congress has the authority to decide which method can be used, opening the door to the use of administrative records.

Major driving forces pushing the administrative records method forward are that the low-cost data platform (1) already exists, (2) provides good coverage of the US population, (3) contains much of the same information collected in the census (e.g., place of residence, age, gender, race) and (4) can be supplemented by surveys in the same way as the decennial census. As such, the administrative records method represents a cost-effective, non-intrusive data platform that can be used to reapportion the House of Representatives while also supporting other important census uses, including the distribution of federal funds, redistricting efforts, the provision of general information to the public, and research, subject to applicable privacy and confidentiality restrictions affecting census data.

Even if the administrative records method is not implemented for the 2030 census, it will be implemented at some point. Unlike the census in its current form, assembling administrative data requires neither expensive advertising campaigns to convince people to participate nor completion of mail-out/mail-back forms. It is an inevitable census method in the era of big data.

References:

- Census Scientific Advisory Committee (2018). [CSAC Administrative Records Working Group Final Report](#).
- Judson, D. (2000). The statistical administrative records system and administrative records experiment 2000. Paper presented at the National Institutes of Statistical Sciences Data Quality Workshop, Morristown, NJ.
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- Kilss, B. and W. Alvey. (1984) (Eds.) *Statistical Uses of Administrative Records: Recent Research and Present Prospects, Volumes I and II*, U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service.
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- Policy Coordination Office, U.S. Census Bureau. (2018). [Handbook for Administrative Data Products](#).
- Prevost R. (1996). Administrative records and the new statistical era. Paper presented at the 1996 Annual meeting of the Population Association of America, New Orleans, LA.
- Prevost, R., & C. Leggieri. (1999). Expansion of administrative records uses at the Census Bureau: A long-range research plan. Paper presented at the Annual Conference of the Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, Washington, DC.
- Scheuren, F. (1999). Administrative records and census taking. *Survey Methodology*, 25(2), 151–160.

CONFIDENTIALITY AND THE CENSUS

By David Van Riper, Director of Spatial Analysis, Institute for Social Research and Data Innovation

Protecting the confidentiality of census respondents' information while publishing useful data for policy and research purposes are dual mandates for the US Census Bureau. These dual mandates are in tension with each other, since protecting confidentiality requires manipulating the data, making them less accurate and therefore less useful for research and policy making. In September 2018, the Bureau announced a major change in their approach to confidentiality protection. According to the Bureau, increases in computing power and access to large individual-level databases mean that their traditional disclosure avoidance techniques no longer provide strong enough protection. The Bureau currently intends to adopt differential privacy as its disclosure avoidance technique for the 2020 Decennial Census. Differential privacy is based in cryptography and seeks to limit the amount of information disclosed about individuals by infusing noise into nearly all published data. This announcement sent shock waves through the social science research community, since it will have major impacts on data published by the Bureau. Differential privacy could have serious negative implications for research and policy, particularly in relation to small geographic areas and small sub-populations.

David Van Riper, director of spatial analysis at the [Institute for Social Research and Data Innovation](#) (home of [IPUMS](#)), presented an overview of differential privacy and its potential impacts on census data at a workshop on August 15–16, 2019. A recording of the presentation, entitled “Differential privacy and the decennial census”, is available on the [Institute's YouTube page](#). The presentation defines differential privacy, describes the Census Bureau's implementation in an accessible way, and analyzes its impact on published data.

To publish a response to one of these articles, or your own perspective on the upcoming census, please email ekmerchant@ucdavis.edu before December 5, 2019.

CONFERENCES

“Actual Demographic Research of Young Demographers (not only) in Europe”: The 11th Demographic Conference of Young Demographers in Prague, Czech Republic

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 11th Demographic Conference of Young Demographers: **“Actual Demographic Research of Young Demographers (not only) in Europe”**. The conference is planned for three days (**February 5–7, 2020**) and will take place at the Faculty of Science, Charles University, Albertov 6, Prague 2, Czech Republic. All participants will have the opportunity to

present their research and discuss it with colleagues from other countries or fields of study. Although the conference is focused mostly on Ph.D. students in demography, all young (or a bit older) researchers (not only demographers) are welcome. Following last year's success, a workshop will be included in the conference program. The workshop will be organized by our fellow PhD students in Demography Alyce Raybould from The London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) and Michaela Šedovičová from London School of Economics (LSE), organizers of PopFest 2019. The regular deadline for abstract submission is **October 22, 2019**. 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 this [registration form](#). The working language of the conference is English. Unfortunately, we cannot provide any funds for travel or accommodation. Program is subject to change. Looking forward to meeting you in Prague! For more information visit: <http://www.demografove.estranky.cz/en>.

Demography of Unauthorized Immigration Around the World, April 22, 2020, Pew Research Center, 1615 L Street NW, Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036

For years, Pew Research Center has been at the forefront of estimating the number and characteristics of unauthorized immigrants in the United States. Demographic methods and population estimation for this population, however, has received somewhat less attention in other countries. To that end, the Center is convening experts from around the world to discuss demographic and methodological issues in researching the size and characteristics of the unauthorized immigrant populations. The one-day conference is expected to have about 40 to 50 participants, including several of the Center's researchers. There will be plenary and parallel sessions where selected participants will present their research. The conference will run from 9am to 5:30pm on April 22, 2020 at the Pew Research Center offices in Washington, D.C. In order to participate in the conference, you must have a paper selected for presentation. There are no conference fees and a continental breakfast and lunch will be provided. Travel, lodging and additional meals are not included. Paper presentations should focus on the demography of unauthorized immigrant populations, including flows and stocks. Characteristics of unauthorized immigrant populations using quantitative or qualitative methods are welcome. Extended abstracts of about one page in length, or around 500 words, can be submitted by November 1, 2019 by emailing them to [Phillip Connor](#) for consideration. Presenters will be notified by Dec. 15, 2019 if their paper has been selected. If selected, presenters must provide a completed paper or presentation slides by April 15, 2020 in advance of the conference. The conference follows the IMF/World Bank annual meetings in Washington, D.C. and coincides with the annual meeting of the Population Association of America.

Families and Food—27th Annual Symposium on Family Issues at The Pennsylvania State University on October 21–22, 2019 in State College, PA

[More information and registration.](#)

DATA

Los Angeles Family and Neighborhood Survey

Data Sharing for Demographic Research (DSDR) at the University of Michigan recently released the [Los Angeles Family and Neighborhood Survey \(L.A. FANS\)](#), an NICHD-funded, two-wave study of adults and children in Los Angeles County and of the neighborhoods in which they live. L.A. FANS is designed to enable research on neighborhoods themselves and on neighborhood effects on households and individuals. The survey includes longitudinal data on neighborhoods, adults, and children, and on residential choice and neighborhood change. The L.A. FANS data series consists of three public-use and nine restricted-use studies. The RAND Labor and Population Center is the source of the L.A. FANS data, and RAND has delegated to DSDR the responsibility for providing access.

United Nations World Population Prospects 2019

The Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs has released [World Population Prospects 2019](#), the 26th edition of the UN's population estimates and projections. This latest biennial revision presents population estimates between 1950 and 2020 and projections from 2020 to 2100. World Population Prospects 2019 highlights the latest trends in population growth and population ageing, provides estimates of levels

of fertility, mortality, and international migration, and documents how demographic trends impact the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Key findings from the World Population Prospects 2019 include: 1) The world's population continues to grow, albeit at a lower rate than at any time since 1950. 2) While many countries are expected to experience continued rapid population growth, other countries are experiencing population decline. 3) In most of sub-Saharan Africa, as well as in parts of Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean, a recent decline in fertility is creating demographic conditions favorable to accelerated economic growth, known as a “demographic dividend.” 4) While the global increase in longevity is continuing, significant disparities in survival persist across countries and regions. 5) The world's population is facing unprecedented ageing, with the size of population aged 65 years or over expected to double by 2050. 6) International migration has become an important determinant of population growth and change in some parts of the world.

OPPORTUNITIES

Data Scientist, Nielsen Sampling, Universe Estimate and Product Automation Team

The Data Scientist position will be part of the Sampling, Universe Estimate and Product Automation team within the Audience Measurement Data Science. The role will include assisting with analysis, application of Nielsen's proprietary methodologies, and developing, testing, and facilitating the implementation of statistical solutions to address specific issues or client needs. Job responsibilities: assist in developing and automating methodologies in Python and identifying and recommending process improvements; work with the Product Leadership team to ensure compatibility of developing solutions with business needs; query data from large relational databases for various analyses and/or requests, using SQL; work with cross-functional teams to design, implement and test new methodologies; confidently represent Data Science methods and approaches to internal and external partners; work closely with internal customers and Operations team to improve current processes and engineer new methods, including support with writing new software, testing, and end-user requirements; detect, troubleshoot, and resolve data or system anomalies to support uninterrupted production and ensure data integrity. Role requirements: Bachelor's or Master's degree in Data Science, Mathematics, Statistics, Computer Science, or fields that employ rigorous data analysis and analytical experience; strong verbal, presentation, and written skills; high motivation with demonstrated capacity to work on multiple deliverables and projects with set deadlines; creative aptitude and desire to explore opportunities for new research innovations; expertise in Python and SQL through relevant experience or thorough training; proficient in SAS; data visualization skills such as Spotfire or Tableau; experience with Google Suite; knowledge and experience using Census data such as Current Population Survey (CPS) and American Community Survey (ACS). See the [job posting](#) for complete details.

Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research

The Laboratory of Digital and Computational Demography at the [Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research \(MPIDR\)](#) is recruiting at multiple levels: Postdocs and Research Scientists at various levels of seniority, Ph.D. students, visiting Ph.D. students. Please check our [jobs website](#) for more information about current openings.

PEOPLE

[William H. Frey](#) received the [2019 American Sociological Association Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award](#), recognizing his work with the [Social Science Data Analysis Network](#) at the University of Michigan, which provides instruction to teachers across the country for using US Census data in undergraduate courses.

PAA is a nonprofit, scientific, professional organization established “to promote the improvement, advancement, and progress of the human race by means of research into problems connected with human population, in both its quantitative and qualitative aspects, and the dissemination and publication of the results of such research.” Members receive the journal *Demography* and PAA Affairs. An annual meeting is held in the spring. Dues in 2019 are: Regular member, \$130; Emeritus member, \$112; Early-Career member \$90; Student member \$50; members in these categories who select to receive *Demography* in print will add \$22 to their membership fees; this applies to all except low-income members which is \$50. To join, contact: Population Association of America, 1436 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314, 301.565.6710.

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

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

2019 President of PAA: John Casterline

Future PAA Meetings

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

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

PAA Addresses

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