

CONGRESSIONAL UPDATE

By Mary Jo Hoeksema and Suzanne Stokes Vieth

The 114th Congress is drawing to a close, and when all is said and done, it appears a lot more was said than done. Of the legislation that was approved prior to adjournment of the post-election, lame duck session, two items are of particular interest to population scientists, namely, the fate of the Fiscal Year (FY) 2017 budget, and passage of the 21st Century Cures Act.

On the budget front, the Republican majority in Congress is considering passage of a long-term CR (Continuing Resolution), extending FY 2016 (which began October 1) to as late as, potentially, the end of April 2017. The implications of this decision are worrisome, because any increases in funding that the appropriations committees approved will at a minimum have to wait until late spring. Grantmaking agencies, such as the National Institutes of Health (NIH), will have to hold pay lines at or below FY 2016 levels. The outlook for the Census Bureau is even more precarious. The Bureau was counting on a significant increase in funding in FY 2017, in order to support critical field testing and other vital activities in preparation for the 2018 end-to-end test that is crucial to a successful 2020 decennial census. The Office of Management and Budget asked Congress to grant the Census Bureau a funding “anomaly,” which would allow the agency to spend above its FY 2016 funding level during the CR. PAA signed a [letter](#) supporting this request. At press time, it was not clear how the Bureau’s funding anomaly request nor the FY 2017 CR were going to fare.

Meanwhile, Congress was able to secure a final agreement on the 21st Century Cures bill, legislation that, among other things, boosts funding for NIH by \$4.8 billion over 10 years. The new funding, however, will be allocated among several major NIH research initiatives including the Administration’s Cancer Moonshot, the BRAIN initiative, and the Precision Medicine Initiative. The bill also includes a number of provisions intended to reduce administrative burden for researchers, enhance data sharing, and improve NIH transparency. At press time, the U.S. Senate was debating, but expected to pass, the bill. PAA will comment on the bill during its implementation phase.

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Finally, the election results continue to reverberate as the incoming Trump Administration scrambles to assemble its team and both parties organize in preparation for the 115th Congress. PAA is preparing a document for Trump transition team, highlighting interests of the population research community, namely: the importance of data collection and data sharing; the role of federally supported social and behavioral sciences; and the need to invest in federal agencies that directly or indirectly support population sciences.

As always, you can follow news from the PAA Office of Government and Public Affairs by visiting the PAA home page, www.populationassociation.org.

PAA HISTORY: CONCERNED DEMOGRAPHY AND THE CONCERNED DEMOGRAPHERS

By Emily Klancher Merchant, PAA History Committee*

At the 1969 PAA meeting in Atlantic City, several graduate students from the University of Wisconsin's Center for Demography and Ecology launched "a free-swinging rap session" (CD 2:1, p.1) about the state of their field and its role in the United States and the world. Demography had grown considerably over the previous decade, first with the support of private foundations and then with that of the United States government. As is true of any rapidly-growing population, the field was youth-heavy; graduate students comprised between a quarter and a third of PAA's membership (CD 1:1, p.6). Graduate students from the University of Wisconsin, "a hotbed of radical thought" (CD 2:1, p.1), were sympathetic to the antiwar and civil rights movements of the time, and wondered "whether an academic discipline which largely depended on handouts from the federal government could remain aloof from the effects of the genocidal war abroad and the increasing signs of repression at home" (CD 2:1, p.1).

Otis Dudley Duncan, then president of PAA, invited disaffected members to either leave the organization or work through formal channels to change it (CD 1:1, p.2 and p.6). The students took up Duncan's challenge to work within the existing structure of PAA and to express their ideas in conference sessions and by starting a new publication. Inspired by dissident caucuses forming in other professional associations, they created an informal group within the PAA known as "Concerned Demographers." Like many student organizations of the 1960s, there was no formal membership; leaders were those who volunteered to do the work. The initial discussion in Atlantic City included students from the University of Pittsburgh, Brown University, the University of Massachusetts, Cornell University, the University of Michigan, and Temple University, as well as the University of Wisconsin, which was designated "chairman school" for the first year (CD 1:1, p.6). Over the next four years, the Concerned Demographers published thirteen issues of a newsletter titled *Concerned Demography*. All issues have recently been scanned and archived on the [PAA website](#), thanks to the efforts of Charles Hirschman, one of *Concerned Demography's* early editors, and the PAA History Committee.

Concerned Demography provides a unique window into the history of demography during a time of immense growth. The 1960s saw the establishment of population research centers at the Universities of Michigan, Pennsylvania, Chicago, North Carolina, and Wisconsin (Caldwell and Caldwell 1986). PAA grew large enough to hold concurrent sessions for the first time in 1963 (Van Der Tak 2005 v.2, p.254). *Demography* began publication in 1964. As the field expanded, so too did public anxiety about rapid global population growth, and that anxiety further fueled demography's expansion. The Concerned Demographers were both beneficiaries and critics of demography's association with family planning, then considered an integral element of international development efforts (Berelson 1970).

*Acknowledgements: This article would not have been possible without the generous assistance of Gretchen Condran, David Featherman, Pete Guest, Bob Hauser, Charlie Hirschman, and John Weeks.

The first five issues of *Concerned Demography* were published by graduate students at the University of Wisconsin's Center for Demography and Ecology (CDE). CDE had been established in the early 1960s by Norman Ryder as a way to claim space in a new social science building (Van Der Tak v.2, p. 253). Its name explicitly linked Wisconsin's population center to the human ecology tradition that had originated in the University of Chicago's Department of Sociology in the 1920s and 1930s under the leadership of such scholars as Robert Park and Ernest Burgess, and had continued at the University of Michigan in the work of Roderick McKenzie, Amos Hawley, and Dudley and Beverly Duncan. CDE's graduate students in the late 1960s and early 1970s strongly identified with human ecology (CD 1:3, p.20). In the pages of *Concerned Demography*, they critiqued the rising trend in sociology of explaining social problems with reference to individual attitudes and characteristics and seeking individual-level solutions (CD 1:2, p.4). The epitome of this individual approach was family planning, which at the time was being sold to the public as the primary solution to poverty abroad and urban crowding and crime in the United States. Concerned Demographers supported the promotion of family planning as a fundamental right of families and individuals in all societies, but rejected the argument that overpopulation was the ultimate source of all of humanity's ill. (CD 1:3, p.19). *Concerned Demography* provided these students a venue in which to condemn the tendency of private foundations, governments, and scientists to attribute all of the world's strife and misery to too-large families and resulting population growth. Concerned Demographers criticized senior members of their own field, who had become "uninformed propagandists in world-wide family planning programs" (CD 1:1, p.3) in exchange for "very high salaries, consulting fees and prestige" (CD 1:4, p.2). They described an early issue of *Demography* that had consisted entirely of articles on family planning (vol. 5, no. 2) as "the ultimate in slipshod methodology, half-baked interpretations and outright lies" (CD 1:2, p.3).

In addition to these serious topics, the unsigned articles in the Wisconsin issues included a considerable dose of satire. Their authors poked fun at current trends in demography, the PAA, and even the Concerned Demographers themselves. An article instructing students how to navigate the 1970 PAA meeting warned them to "stay clear of the Concerned Demographers' crowd. This bunch of crackpots, mostly students from Wisconsin, Michigan and Cornell, are here to cause nothing but trouble" (CD 1:4, p. 13). Articles were written by several students, and a different one was listed as editor in each issue. *Concerned Demography* explained that editors were selected using a table of random numbers that had produced with the assistance of Professor Robert Hauser (CD 1:3, p.21), though this may have been an inside joke. Permanent executive editor Ezekiel Cumings, better known to CDE students as "Zeke," did spend a lot of time at CDE, but, being a dog, was not enrolled in the graduate training program.

Between 1970 and 1972, editorship of *Concerned Demography* rotated among the University of Wisconsin, the University of Michigan, the University of Pennsylvania, Brown University, and Cornell University. These issues explored graduate training in demography (Michigan issue), urban social ecology (Brown issue), and demography and development (Cornell issue). The University of Pennsylvania issue reviewed the IUSSP's 1970 Regional Latin American Population Conference in Mexico City. Students at Brown had the support of their department; those at the University of Michigan published their issue in spite of institutional opposition (CD 2:2, p.40). An issue planned by students at the University of California, Berkeley never seems to have appeared. An additional issue published by the staff of the Population Council examined population policy in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Population Council staff produced this issue in their personal capacities, clearly stating that it was neither an official nor an unofficial activity of the Council (2:4, p.1). The final volume, published in 1974, contained only two issues. The first was published by members of the PAA women's caucus, which had been established in 1970 to address discrimination against women within the profession of demography and "the oppression of all women in society especially in those areas where the knowledge and research skills of demographers were particularly relevant" (CD 4:1, p.21). The second issue reviewed the U.N. Population Year and World Population Conference. It was produced in collaboration with the new organization Emerging Population Alternatives; most of its articles were reprints rather than original material.

Although the editors of *Concerned Demography* didn't know it at the time, the World Population Year issue would be the last. The Concerned Demographers had gone several hundreds of dollars into debt publishing the newsletter.

They hoped that “prompt renewals by current subscribers and the sale of back issues” as well as “contributions of \$5-10 from a hundred faithful readers” would get *Concerned Demography* out of the red (CD 4:2, p.2), but this does not seem to have happened. The Concerned Demographers had by then achieved some of their initial aims, which included securing voting rights for student members of PAA (CD 2:1, p.4). Through *Concerned Demography* and sessions they organized at annual PAA meetings, they had made their concerns known to the field as a whole. It had not been easy. When the Concerned Demographers first began to voice their critique, some of the most senior and well-respected demographers of the time had dismissed them as spoiled children (CD 1:1, p.2) and a disgrace to the profession (Notestein 1969). Other distinguished demographers saw the value of their endeavor and subscribed to *Concerned Demography*. Some of the encouraging letters they wrote were printed in Volume 1, Issue 4 (pp.10-13).

By 1974, most of the early editors of *Concerned Demography* had graduated from their Ph.D. programs and taken up faculty positions in such institutions as Dartmouth College and Duke University. They had become full members of the profession and had begun to leave their imprint on it. In the following decades, former Concerned Demographers continued to pursue research on social stratification, urban ecology, migration, and other critical issues in demography; they trained generations of students and future demographers; and they remained active in PAA, with Charles Hirschman serving as president (2005) and Avery Guest as editor of *Demography* (1991-1993).

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CD = *Concerned Demography*

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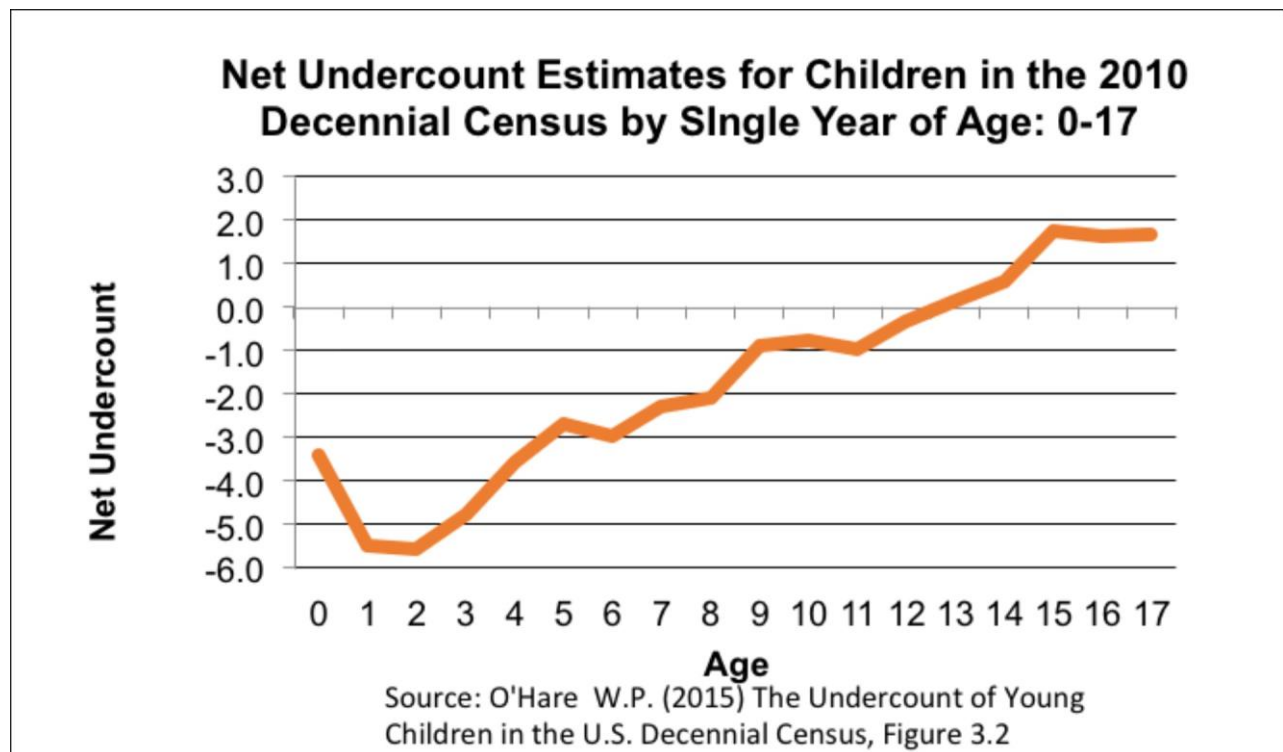
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DATA POINTS: NET UNDERCOUNT OF CHILDREN BY AGE IN THE 2010 U.S. CENSUS

By William O’Hare, O’Hare Data and Demographic Services LLC

The graph on the next page shows the net undercount rates for children (population under age 18) in the 2010 U.S. Decennial Census by single year of age. The undercount estimates shown here are derived by subtracting the independent population estimates from the Census Bureau’s Demographic Analysis (based mostly on birth and death certificate data) from the Census count. This method has been used to assess census coverage since 1950.

There are a couple of facets of the graph that are noteworthy. First, it is important to recognize that children should not be treated as a homogenous group when it comes to the likelihood of being undercounted in the Census. Young children have higher net undercount rates than any other age group (including adults age groups) while the population age 14 to 17 have a net overcount. Second, the relationship between age and net undercount rates is remarkably linear as one moves from the youngest children to the oldest. To the best of my knowledge there is no commonly accepted explanation for this relationship. The net undercount rate of young children has increased from 1.4 percent in 1980 to the 4.6 percent seen in the 2010 Census. As we approach the 2020 Census, it is important to remind ourselves that young children are a group with one of the highest net undercount rates.



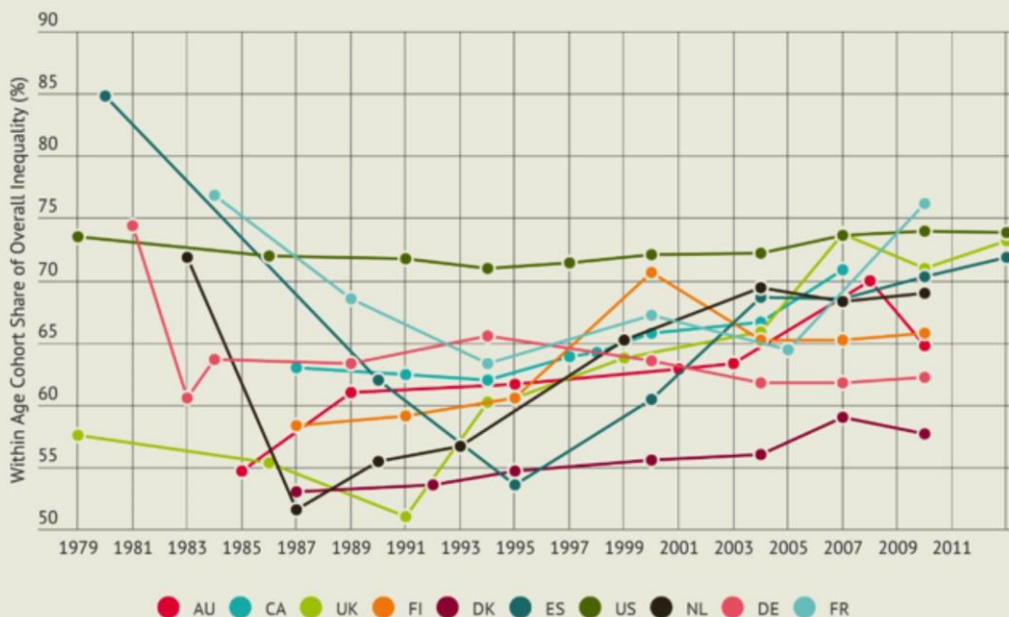
DATA POINTS: ANATOMY OF INCOME INEQUALITY IN THE US, 1979-2013

By Aboozar Hadavand, Barnard College

The figure on the next page is from a forthcoming paper that studies how much of the existing inequality in the U.S., and subsequently the increase in inequality in recent decades is due to life-cycle differences in income. Using microdata from the Luxembourg Income Study I calculate the respective shares of inequality that result from differences in income within and between different age groups. In addition to the observation that the within-cohort proportion of inequality in the U.S. is relatively high and stable compared to other countries I find that about 83 percent of the recent rise in income inequality has been due to inequality within cohorts. I argue that the flattening of the age-income profile demographic changes and the Permanent Income Hypothesis can partially explain this trend. Other stylized facts from the paper are: 1) between 1979-2013 there has been a greater rise in inequality within the very young and the very old age-cohorts 2) over the same period there has been a rise in inequality among men but a decrease in inequality among women and 3) there has been a larger rise in inequality among the highly educated as opposed to those with lower levels of education. I further analyze these findings and provide hypotheses that may explain them. The main argument in my paper is that a more granular analysis of inequality defined by age gender educational attainment etc. can help us investigate the causes of inequality which is impossible if we only look at a single inequality statistic.

After decomposition of inequality into within and between age-cohort components, we see that the within cohort share of the overall inequality which is the weighted average of inequality within each age group divided by overall inequality is consistently high and relatively stable in the United States. The advantage of the within cohort inequality is that it excludes inequality that is simply due to life-cycle differences among individuals. Data are based on net earnings from Luxembourg Income Study microdata.

High Within Age-Cohort Inequality has been a Steady Feature of U.S. Inequality



Source: Aboozar Hadavand, *Anatomy of Income Inequality in the United States: 1979-2013*, Forthcoming

DATA POINTS: THE GAP IN WHITE-NONWHITE NEIGHBORHOOD POVERTY

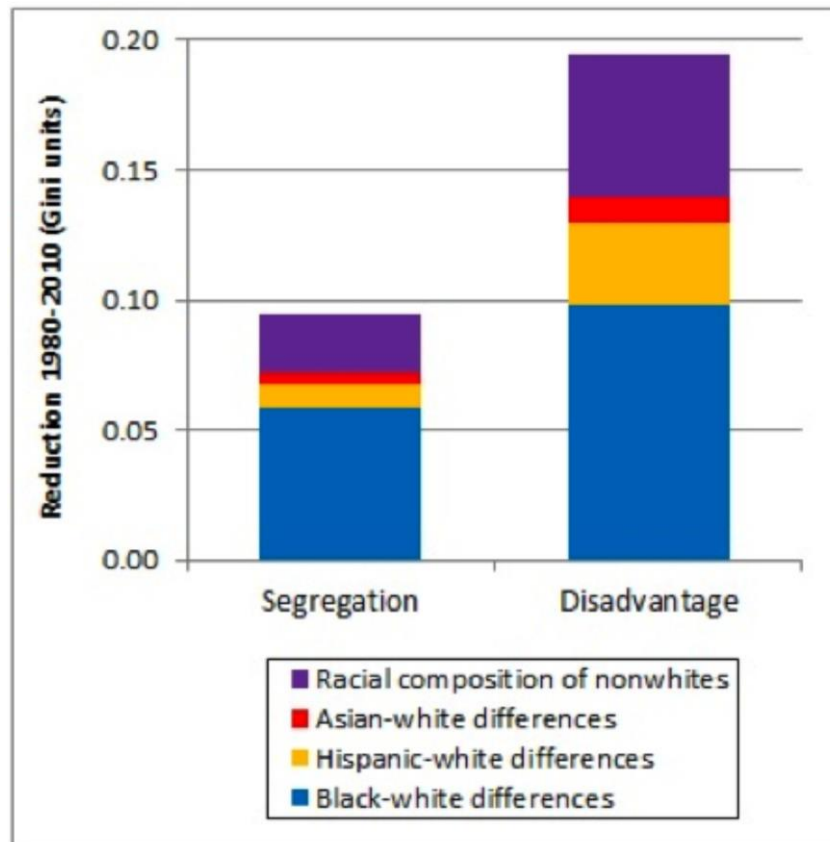
By Francesco Acciai and Glen Firebaugh, The Pennsylvania State University

Demographic studies have shown that the residential segregation of racial and ethnic minorities (blacks, Hispanics, and Asians) from whites, even though it remains high, has been declining in America. However, we know much less about the narrowing (or not) of differences in neighborhood poverty rates where whites and nonwhites reside. Has the neighborhood poverty disadvantage of nonwhites declined in conjunction with the decline in nonwhite residential segregation from whites?

Segregation and neighborhood disadvantage can be compared directly since both are types of inequality: Here, segregation refers to the uneven distribution of whites and nonwhites across neighborhoods while neighborhood disadvantage refers to the uneven distribution of whites and nonwhites across high- and low-poverty neighborhoods.

The Figure shows that white-nonwhite segregation declined by about 0.09 Gini units from 1980 to 2010 over the 57,370 census tracts in metropolitan America (comprising about 80% of the U.S. population). The decline in nonwhite neighborhood disadvantage was much faster, with a reduction of 0.19 Gini units over the 57,370 tracts for the same period. (The index of dissimilarity gives substantially identical results).

The Figure also reveals the sources of the declines in segregation and in neighborhood disadvantage vis-à-vis whites (the decomposition method is described in Firebaugh and Acciai, 2016). Both declines were driven largely by narrowing black-white differences, but black-white differences in neighborhood poverty declined much faster than



black-white segregation. A similar pattern is observed for Hispanic-white differences and for change in racial composition of nonwhites. Consequently, the gap in the neighborhood disadvantage of nonwhites greatly outpaced the decline in white-nonwhite segregation in metropolitan America.

Work cited:

Firebaugh, Glenn and Francesco Acciai. 2016. "For blacks in America, the gap in neighborhood poverty has declined faster than segregation." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (November 22); vol. 113 no. 47, 13372-13377, doi: 10.1073/pnas.1607220113.

RESEARCH TO POLICY

Secretary of Education Calls for End to Corporal Punishment, Citing Elizabeth Gershoff's Work. U.S. Secretary of Education John B. King Jr. sent an official letter to state leaders on November 22, 2016 that calls for states to ban corporal punishment in schools. The letter quotes multiple studies by The University of Texas at Austin Population Research Center faculty research associate Elizabeth Gershoff, including a [recent policy report](#) in *Society for Research in Child Development* co-authored with former PRC post-doc Sarah Font. See the [official letter here](#).

Michael Geruso Briefs Congress on Discrimination in the Health Care Marketplace. On November 17, 2016, The University of Texas at Austin Population Research Center's Michael Geruso reported findings to Congress from his recently released National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) that shows that despite the Affordable Care Act's popular provisions to protect consumers with pre-existing conditions from high health care costs, some consumers—including those with conditions such as multiple sclerosis (MS), rheumatoid arthritis and certain cancers—continue to face discrimination that results in thousands of dollars in out-of-pocket costs. More information is [available here](#).

PAA PEOPLE AND HONORS

University of South Carolina sociology professor Douglas Anderton has been named fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). Election as an AAAS fellow is among the most prestigious honors awarded in academia and all 2016 AAAS fellows, who were nominated by research peers for their contribution to scientific fields, are featured in the journal “Science.” Anderton joined the university’s faculty in 2012 and is chairman of the sociology department. He previously served at the University of Chicago, where he was associate director of the Social Development Center for five years, and at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst, where he was director of the Social and Demographic Research Institute for 22 years. His research focuses on demography, environmental and epigenetic health and statistical methods. He is studying new concepts of fertility and “epidemiological transition”—the changing patterns of population age distribution, life expectancy and causes of death. His work has explored marriage, childbearing and death in the 19th and early 20th century on the American frontier, in emerging New England industrial towns and several international settings. He has developed methods of demographic analysis in data-deficient settings, including historical populations and the homeless. He earned his master’s degree in economics and doctorate in sociology from the University of Utah.

American Association for the Advancement of Science: Prof Stanley Presser of the University of Maryland, College Park, was honored for his career’s work in the social psychology of survey research.

American Academy for Arts and Sciences: Andrew Cherlin of Johns Hopkins is one of the incoming 2016 class of fellows in AAAS, for his work in social demography and the family.

The Military Families Research Institute at Purdue University Excellence in Research on Military and Veteran Families Award 2016. “War and marriage: Assortive mating and the World War II GI Bill” a 2015 article by Matthew F. Larsen, T.J. McCarthy, Jeremy G. Moulton, Marianne E Page, and Ankur J. Patels that appeared in *Demography* (vol. 52, no. 5, pp. 1431-1461) was selected to receive the 2016 Award for Excellence in Research on Military and Veteran Families. The Military Families Research Institute at Purdue University established the Excellence in Research on Military and Veteran Families in 2015 to recognize the year’s best research on military-connected families. The winning paper is selected via a very rigorous process. No nominations or applications are accepted, and the authors have no idea that their work is being considered. Instead a large panel of accomplished scholars examine articles published during the eligible period and arrive at a final selection. This year over 700 articles were reviewed by a sixteen-person committee. This year’s award was announced November 16th, 2016 in Arlington, VA. The authors of “War and marriage” exploit between-cohort variation in the probability of military service to investigate how WWII and the GI Bill altered the structure of marriage, and find that it had important spillover effects beyond its direct effect on men’s educational attainment. Their results suggest that the additional education received by returning veterans caused them to “sort” into wives with significantly higher levels of education. This suggests an important mechanism by which socioeconomic status may be passed on to the next generation. The award presentation can be viewed at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-q8V-5POh8M> (starting around 1.39.00; with specific award presented at 1.43.30). The article has been made open access (for a limited time) at [Springer’s Demography website](#).

Kamran Ali Wins Hamilton Book Award Prize. Kamran Ali, a professor in anthropology from The University of Texas at Austin’s College of Liberal Arts and a faculty research associate at the Population Research Center, won the runner-up prize for the 2016 University Co-Op Robert W. Hamilton Book Award for his work *Communism in Pakistan: Politics and Class Activism 1947-1972* (I.B. Tauris & Co.). The Hamilton Book Award is the most prestigious honor for literary works at The University of Texas at Austin. See the full article on the 2016 Hamilton Book Award on the [UT News Website](#).

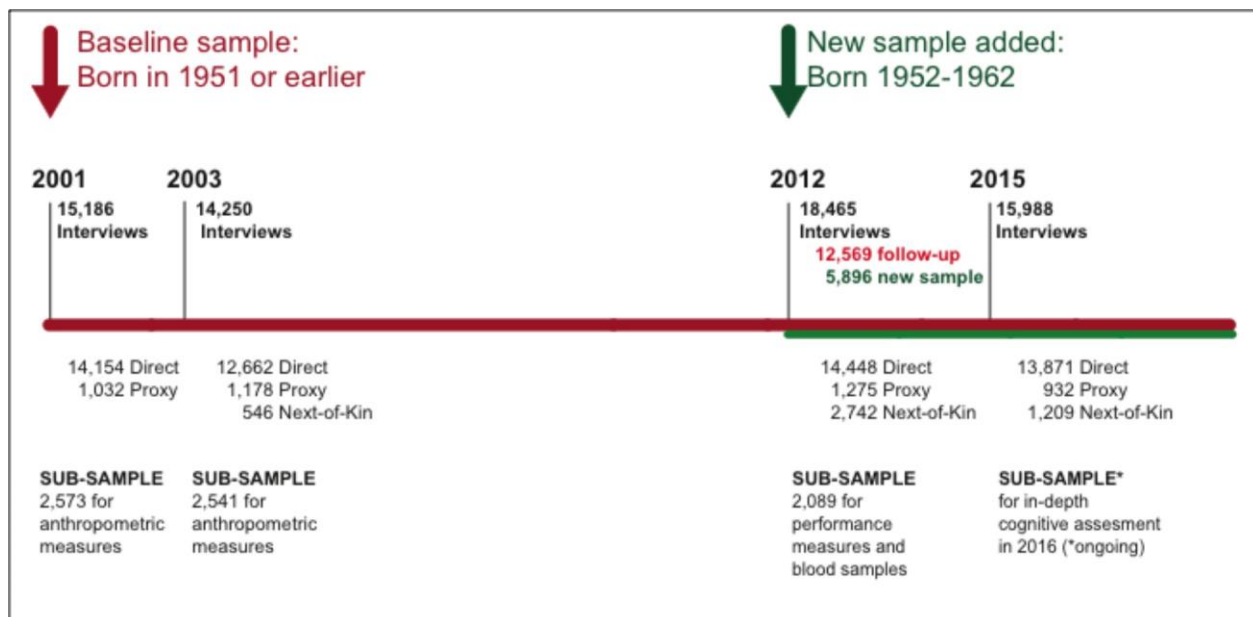
Sarah Brayne Wins Criminology Outstanding Article Award. The University of Texas at Austin faculty research associate Sarah Brayne has won the 2016 Outstanding Article Award from the American Society of Criminology for “Surveillance and System Avoidance: Criminal Justice Contact and Institutional Attachment.” This award is given annually to recognize the scholar with the peer-reviewed article that makes “the most outstanding contribution to research in criminology.” Read more about the award [here](#).

DATA AND RESOURCES

The Mexican Health and Aging Study (MHAS) Announces Release of New Data: Wave 4 (2015). MHAS was designed to prospectively evaluate the impact of disease on the health, function and mortality of adults over the age of 50 in both urban and rural areas of Mexico. The study protocols and survey instruments are highly comparable to the U.S. Health and Retirement Study (HRS). The MHAS 2001 baseline was a nationally and urban-rural representative survey of individuals born in 1951 or earlier. Four waves of data have been collected so far: baseline in 2001 and follow-ups in 2003, 2012, and 2015. In 2012, the study added a representative sample of the population from the 1952-62 birth cohorts.

The 2015 follow-up survey completed 13,871 direct, 932 proxy, and 1,209 next-of-kin interviews on deceased respondents, representing an 88.3% response rate (see Figure). With Wave 4, the MHAS reached a cumulative count of 4,497 deaths in the panel, making the study an increasingly powerful data resource to examine mortality and aging in a developing country. This most recent data collection included new content regarding tobacco smoking at home during childhood, body shape over the life course, menopause, sleep problems, personality traits, and loneliness. The data files and documentation are available free of charge at the study website [www.MHASweb.org] in English and [www.ENASEM.org] in Spanish. *MHAS is funded by the National Institute on Aging/National Institutes of Health (R01 AG018016) in the United States, and by the INEGI in Mexico.* Contact information: [Rebeca Wong](#), PI; [Alejandra Michaels](#).

ADR Doctor-Patient-Nurse-Pharmacist Data. These primary data were collected between May and August 2015 from the doctors, patients, nurses, and pharmacists of four tertiary care hospitals in Jaipur, India: SMS Hospital, Jaipuria Hospital, Fortis Hospital and Mahatma Gandhi Hospital. Data are based on Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of Adverse Drug Reaction (ADR) among doctors, patients, nurses and pharmacists. Questions are related with demographic characteristics like sex, age, qualification etc. as well as knowledge of ADR, knowledge of side-effect of ADR, causes of irregular reporting of ADR, ADR reporting systems in India, possible ways to promote ADR, ADR reporting to be practiced, reporting of drug safety, ADR related workshop, duration of training, source of information about ADR etc.



Performance, Monitoring and Accountability 2020 (PMA2020): PMA2020 uses mobile devices to routinely gather nationally and sub-nationally representative data on family planning and water and sanitation. Data are collected at both household and facility levels via mobile phones through a network of female resident enumerators stationed throughout the country. Resident enumerators transfer data by phone to a central server via the mobile data network. In real time, data are validated, aggregated and prepared into tables and graphs, making results more quickly available to stakeholders as compared to a paper-and-pencil survey. PMA2020 currently collects data in 10 countries in Africa and Asia. The project has been able to complete over 30 rounds of data collection. To date PMA2020 has made nearly 50 datasets available for public release, allowing users to conduct their own analyses. Learn more about PMA2020 data and request access to full datasets at <http://pma2020.org/pma2020-data>, and publications at <http://pma2020.org/publications>. PMA2020 is led by the Bill & Melinda Gates Institute for Population and Reproductive Health at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health and is funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

Russell Sage Foundation: Intergenerational Mobility in the United States—Proposal Deadline: Wednesday, March 1, 2017, 11 AM PT. The Russell Sage Foundation seeks proposals for research projects that deepen our understanding of intergenerational mobility by using recently released statistics on mobility from the [Equality of Opportunity Project](#). Based on Internal Revenue Service (IRS) administrative tax records on earnings for more than 40 million children and their parents, Chetty, Hendren, Kline, and Saez (2014) and Chetty and Hendren (2015) have recently made available new public use statistics on intergenerational mobility in the U.S., and the causal impacts of exposure to each county. We encourage proposals that provide new analyses of the mechanisms explaining geographic variation in economic mobility or the impacts of policies on economic mobility. The call for proposals, including eligibility and application requirements, can be found on our [website](#). Applications are due March 1, 2017 at 11 AM PT.

BOOKS

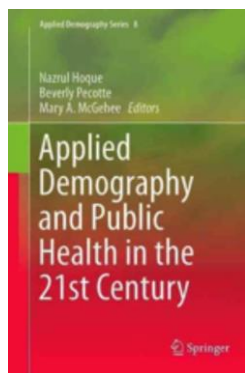
***On the Move* by Filiz Garip** of Cornell University offers a new perspective to understand the Mexico-U.S. migration flow. The prevailing accounts focus on averages and lose sight of the variations in the composition and drivers of the migration flow. Using survey data from over 145,000 Mexicans and in-depth interviews with nearly 140 Mexican families, *On the Move* traces the different kinds of migrants and the different reasons for migrating over roughly the past five decades. The book employs a data-driven method, cluster analysis, to characterize the heterogeneity among migrants. This analysis reveals four distinct groups among almost 20,000 first-time between 1965 and 2010. Each group displays a specific configuration of characteristics and prevails in a particular time period and under particular circumstances in the two countries. Circular migrants, mostly male household heads from rural areas, respond mainly to higher wages in the United States, and circulate back-and-forth under a weak border regime in the 1970s. Crisis migrants, typically younger sons from better-off families, proliferate at times of economic crisis in the 1980s. Family migrants, often women joining fathers or spouses already in the United States, are present throughout but sharply increase in numbers after the 1986 legislation that granted legal status to millions of Mexicans. Urban migrants, relatively-educated city dwellers, predominate the stream from the 1990s onwards, possibly in response to the economic changes in Mexico after NAFTA. The book shows that there are diverse mechanisms underlying migration; we need diverse theories to describe the flow of people, and diverse policies to manage that flow.

***The Genome Factor* by Jason Fletcher and Dalton Conley** shows how genomics is transforming the social sciences—and how social scientists are integrating both nature and nurture into a unified, comprehensive understanding of human behavior at both the individual and society-wide levels. For a century, social scientists have avoided genetics like the plague. But the nature-nurture wars are over. In the past decade, a small but intrepid group of economists, political scientists, and sociologists have harnessed the genomics revolution to paint a more complete picture of human social life than ever before. *The Genome Factor* describes the latest astonishing discoveries being made at the scientific frontier where genomics and the social sciences intersect. *The Genome Factor* reveals that

there are real genetic differences by racial ancestry—but ones that don't conform to what we call black, white, or Latino. Genes explain a significant share of who gets ahead in society and who does not, but instead of giving rise to a genocracy, genes often act as engines of mobility that counter social disadvantage. An increasing number of us are marrying partners with similar education levels as ourselves, but genetically speaking, humans are mixing it up more than ever before with respect to mating and reproduction. These are just a few of the many findings presented in this illuminating and entertaining book, which also tackles controversial topics such as genetically personalized education and the future of reproduction in a world where more and more of us are taking advantage of cheap genotyping services like 23andMe to find out what our genes may hold in store for ourselves and our children.

***From High School to College: Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Immigrant Generation* by Charles Hirschman.** Today, over 75 percent of high school seniors aspire to graduate from college. However, only one-third of Americans hold a bachelor's degree, and college graduation rates vary significantly by gender, immigrant generation, race/ethnicity and parental socioeconomic status. If most young adults aspire to obtain a college degree, why are these disparities so great? In *From High School to College*, Charles Hirschman analyzes the period between leaving high school and completing college for nearly 10,000 public and private school students across the Pacific Northwest. Readers can access the table of contents and download the first chapter of the book from the [publisher's website](#).

***Cohabitation and Marriage in the Americas: Geo-Historical Legacies and New Trends*, ed. Albert Esteve and Ron J. Lesthaeghe.** This open access book presents an innovative study of the rise of unmarried cohabitation in the Americas, from Canada to Argentina. Using an extensive sample of individual census data for nearly all countries on the continent, it offers a cross-national, comparative view of this recent demographic trend and its impact on the family. The book offers a tour of the historical legacies and regional heterogeneity in unmarried cohabitation, covering: Canada, the United States, Mexico, Central America, Colombia, the Andean region, Brazil, and the Southern Cone. It also explores the diverse meanings of cohabitation from a cross-national perspective and examines the theoretical implications of recent developments on family change in the Americas. The book uses data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, International (IPUMS), a project dedicated to collecting and distributing census data from around the world. This large sample size enables an empirical testing of one of the currently most powerful explanatory frameworks for changes in family formation around the world, the theory of the Second Demographic Transition. With its unique geographical scope, this book will provide researchers with a new understanding into the spectacular rise in premarital cohabitation in the Americas, which has become one of the most salient trends in partnership formation in the region. The book is accessible [online and for free](#).



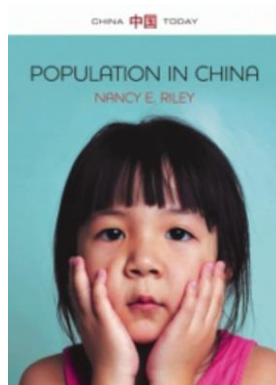
***Applied Demography and Public Health in the 21st Century*, ed. Nazrul Hoque, Beverly Pecotte, and Mary McGehee.** This book demonstrates different statistical techniques for analyzing health-related data as well as providing new techniques for forecasting and/or projecting the incidence of diseases/disorders. It presents information on a variety of health related issues from the developed and developing world. Featuring cutting edge research from distinguished applied demographers and public health specialists, the book bridges the gap between theory and research. Each chapter provides methods and materials that can be used to conduct further research aimed at promoting public health issues. This book is intended for public health professionals, health policy makers, social epidemiologists, administrators, researchers, and students in the fields of applied demography and public health who are interested in exploring the potential of ground-breaking research or who want to further develop

their existing research techniques. It complements another volume in the Applied Demography Series, *Applied Demography and Public Health* (Springer, 2013), which describes how applied demographic techniques can be used to help address public health issues.

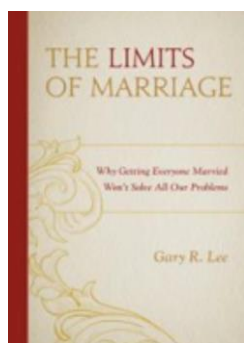
***Social Integration and Intermarriage in Europe: Islam, Partner-Choices and Parental Influence* by Sarah Carol.** Research in Migration and Ethnic Relations Series. New York: Routledge, 2016. Intergroup friendships and marriages are regarded as the most important indicators of immigrants' social integration, as they represent the most intimate ties that can exist between minority and majority group members. Drawing on unique, large-scale, cross-

national survey data, encompassing natives as well as Turkish, Moroccan, Pakistani and ex-Yugoslav migrants across several Western European countries, this book offers extensive analyses of intermarriage, as well as attitudes towards intermarriage and intergroup dating in general. Conceptualizing the willingness or otherwise to marry outside one's ethnic or religious group in terms of social distance, *Social Integration and Intermarriage in Europe* provides new evidence that different conceptions of family life, gender relations and religiosity are crucial for understanding why individuals can be reluctant to engage in intergroup relationships. With attention to the question of the role played by state policies in explaining immigrant social integration, the book explores differences across Western Europe and the ways in which each state regulates immigration and the accommodation of Islam. A detailed and rigorous study of attitudes to intermarriage, social integration and the role of the state, *Social Integration and Intermarriage in Europe* will appeal to policy makers and scholars of within the social sciences, with interests in migration, interethnic relations and social integration.

***The Frontiers of Applied Demography*, ed. David Swanson.** This volume consists of 23 chapters covering a range of demographic applications with an international perspective. Chapters include “A New Method for Estimating Small Area Demographics and Its Application to Long-Term Population Projection” by Takashi Inoue; “The Drivers of Health Trends: A Decomposition of Projected Health for Local Areas in England” by Stephen D. Clark and Philip H. Rees; “The Growth of Australia’s Very Elderly Population: Past Estimates and Probabilistic Forecasts” by Tom Wilson and Wilma Terblanche; and “Projecting Future Demand for Assisted Living: A Case Study” by Peter Morrison.



***Population in China* by Nancy Riley. Polity, 2016.** China is home to a fifth of the world's inhabitants. For the last several decades, this huge population has been in flux: fertility has fallen sharply, mortality has declined, and massive rural-to-urban migration is taking place. The state has played a direct role in these changes, seeing population control as an important part of its intention to modernize the country. In this insightful new work, Nancy E. Riley argues that China's population policies and outcomes are not simply imposed by the state onto an unresponsive citizenry, but have arisen from the social organization of China over the past sixty years. Riley demonstrates how China's population and population policy are intertwined and interact with other social and economic features. Riley also examines the unintended consequences of state directives, including the extraordinary number of “missing girls,” the rapid aging of the population, and an increase in inequality, particularly between rural and urban residents. Ultimately, China's demographic story has to be understood as a complex, multi-pieced phenomenon. This book will be essential reading for researchers and students of China and social demography, as well as non-specialists interested in the changing nature of China's population.



***The Limits of Marriage: Why Getting Everyone Married Won't Solve All Our Problems* by Gary Lee. Lexington Books, 2015.** From the publisher's website: This book documents and explains the remarkable decline in the American marriage rate that began about 1970. This decline has occurred in spite of the fact that married people are better off than unmarried people in many ways. Many other attempts to explain the “retreat from marriage” blame it on culture change involving a devaluation of marriage, and/or on ignorance of the benefits of marriage among the unmarried population. In turn, because unmarried adults and single-parent families are poorer than others, poverty and its associated problems are attributed to the failure to marry.

Special Issues of the *Russell Sage Foundation Journal*:

- *Wealth Inequality: Sources and Consequences*, ed. Fabian T. Pfeffer and Robert F. Schoeni. Now available for [free download](#).
- *Spatial Foundations of Inequality*, ed. George Galster and Patrick Sharkey. Available for [free download](#) on February 7.
- *The U.S. Labor Market During and After the Great Recession*, ed. Arne L. Kalleberg and Till M. von Wachter. Available for [free download](#) on March 14.

TRAINING

Demography and Economics of Aging Postdoctoral Program (NIA T32) at the University of Chicago. The goal of this program is to train recent doctoral recipients interested in the demographic and economic analysis of aging through the development of basic methodological tools, applied research, policy-making and analysis, and professional development. We have one slot available beginning summer/fall 2017. The program typically supports PhD recipients from the social sciences or a related field, but individuals with other doctoral degrees are welcome to apply. The deadline is rolling and the program is currently accepting applications. Candidates are encouraged to apply early but are welcome to apply any time through Spring 2017. Program directors will begin reviewing applications in late November. Candidates who apply later in the winter or spring may wish to contact [Kelsey Bogue](#), program administrator, to ask if there are postdoctoral positions remaining. Fellowships are awarded for one year with the ability to renew for a second year pending adequate progress in the program. Eligible candidates must be U.S. citizens, permanent residents, or non-citizen nationals to be eligible for a fellowship. The program provides a stipend according to NIH stipend levels, office space, medical insurance (no vision or dental coverage), and a small amount of training related expense funds. Please contact [Kelsey Bogue](#), Associate Director of Training Programs at CHSS, with any questions.

Third Annual Berkeley Formal Demography Workshop—Special Emphasis Topic: Fertility Patterns over Time, to be held Monday-Friday, **JUNE 5-9, 2017** at the University of California campus. Join us for an educational program designed to train the next generation of population researchers in the methods in formal demography. This week-long program, with funding by NICHD R25HD083136 at Berkeley consists of three days of hands-on training followed by two days of research presentations by invited faculty. Following the meeting, students may choose to take part in a mentored research project and a capstone presentation of projects at the 2018 Population Association of America annual meeting. The workshop is targeted to advanced graduate students, postdoctoral fellows, assistant professors and other early career researchers. We are particularly interested in supporting underrepresented minorities. Those studying aspects of fertility, family, and public health will particularly benefit, but those with other interests should also apply. Financial Support: Trainees' expenses for materials, lodging and meals will be covered. Need-based support for travel is available. We regret that we cannot cover travel from outside the United States. DEADLINE: **March 1, 2017**. Application materials and more information about the program and formal demography can be found on the [workshop website](#). For more information, contact [Dr. Leora Lawton](#), Executive Director, Berkeley Population Center, 510-643-1270.

Rostock Retreat [visualization]. The Rostock Retreat is an experimental format for scholarly exchange that is designed to encourage communication and collaboration on specific themes in a relaxed atmosphere. The first retreat (June 26-28, 2017, Rostock, Germany) will focus on data visualization. This event will bring together data visualization professionals, enthusiasts, and eager learners for a series of inspirational keynotes, studio time, group challenges, and group critiques. We aim to inspire new ideas, hone skills, and have fun. Some support for transportation and lodging may be available to a limited number of participants. See the [official call](#) for more details and information on how to apply. A separate IDEM workshop on data visualization in R, led by Jonas Schöley, will be held in the week prior to the Rostock Retreat (details forthcoming), and we encourage interested applicants to also apply for this.

Russell Sage Foundation Summer Institute in Computational Social Science (6/18-7/1/2017). Application Deadline: February 19, 2017. The Russell Sage Foundation will sponsor the first summer institute in Computational Social Science in June 2017 at Princeton University. The purpose of the Summer Institute is to introduce graduate students and beginning faculty in the social and data sciences (broadly conceived) to computational social science—the use of digital-age data sources and methods to conduct social research. The intensive program will involve lectures, group problem sets, and student-led research projects—topics covered will include text as data, website scraping, digital field experiments, non-probability sampling, mass collaboration, and ethics. There will also be outside speakers with relevant expertise from academia, industry, and government. Detailed information about the summer institute and submitting an application can be found here: <http://www.russellsage.org/summer-institute-computational-social-science>. Questions should be directed to Matt Salganik and/or Chris Bail at rsfcompsocsci@gmail.com.

Russell Sage Foundation Summer Institute: Social-Science Genomics (June 11-23, 2017). Application Deadline: February 13, 2017. The Russell Sage Foundation will sponsor the second Summer Institute in Social-Science Genomics in June 2017 in Santa Barbara, California. The purpose of this two-week workshop is to introduce graduate students and beginning faculty in economics, sociology, psychology, statistics, genetics, and other disciplines to the methods of social-science genomics—the analysis of genomic data in social science research. The program will include interpretation and estimation of different concepts of heritability; the biology of genetic inheritance, gene expression, and epigenetics; design and analysis of genetic-association studies; analysis of gene-gene and gene-environment interactions; estimation and use of polygenic scores; as well as applications of genomic data in the social sciences. Detailed information about the summer institute and submitting an application can be found here: <http://www.russellsage.org/summer-institute-social-science-genomics>. Questions should be directed to Dan Benjamin at RSF.Genomics.School@gmail.com.

CALL FOR PAPERS

The Partner Relationships, Residential Relocations and Housing in the Life Course Research Project (PartnerLife) invites contributions to two related events. **a) Research and Policy Workshop, 18-19 May 2017 in St Andrews, UK.** The workshop is a joint event between the PartnerLife project and Rory Coulter's ESRC Future Research Leaders project. The workshop will bring together academic researchers and non-academic policy makers to discuss key issues and recent research on family change, housing transitions, and the life course. For more information and on how to apply, please visit <https://partnerlifeproject.org/research-and-policy-workshop/>. **b) International Conference, 27-29 July 2017 in Cologne, Germany.** The international conference on "Partner Relationships, Residential Relocations and Housing in the Life Course" is organised as part the PartnerLife research project. The conference aims to create a meeting point for researchers who study the interrelationship between partnership trajectories, residential relocations and housing. The program will feature a number of invited talks by internationally renowned scientists. Further contributions on different national contexts as well as comparative work are welcome. For more information and on how to apply, please visit <https://partnerlifeproject.org/international-conference/>.

4th Human Mortality Database Symposium: Similarities and Peculiarities on the Way to Longer Life in Human Population. To celebrate its 15th anniversary, the Human Mortality Database (HMD) project invites all researchers interested in longevity studies to submit a 300+ abstract or draft paper to present at a forthcoming Symposium organized by the HMD at the WissenschaftsForum, Gendarmenmarkt in Berlin, Germany, on **May 22-23, 2017**. The event is dedicated to topics on mortality and the length of life in demography, epidemiology, or public health. Its aim is to foster research and exchanges on mortality and survival across time, space and population groups, with analyses preferably (but not necessarily) based on data from the HMD or the Human Life Table Database (HLD). Any topic related to longevity issues is appropriate (whether about methods, data, trends and differentials, or forecasting, in both developed and developing countries). In addition to contributing to the scientific program, participants are invited to provide feedback and suggestions about the content, techniques and setup of the HMD and the HLD. Abstract/draft should be sent **by February 19th 2017** with a provisional title for the presentation, the full name(s) of each author, their affiliations (full name of organization and department/division) and their email address(es) to hmd@mortality.org with copy to Jdanov@demogr.mpg.de. Authors will be notified by March 17 2017 whether their papers have been accepted. Participants will have to cover their own expenses but there is no participation fee. The Symposium final program and all practical information will be available at <http://www.mortality.org/Public/Events.php>.

The 25th Annual Postgraduate Population Studies Conference (PopFest) will take place in Stockholm May 31st-June 2nd 2017. The call for papers is now open. PopFest is an annual Population Studies conference for postgraduate students organized by fellow postgraduates. It aims to provide a relaxed and supportive environment for students to come together to present their work and provides an excellent opportunity to bring together researchers

from various Social Science disciplines. **Submission Deadline: February 3rd, 2017.** Follow this [Link](#) to submit an abstract to PopFest 2017. More information is available on our [webpage](#); please contact us by [email](#) with any questions. We look forward to welcoming you to Stockholm in May 2017!

Russell Sage Foundation Journal: Issue on Criminal Justice Contact and Inequality, ed. Kristin Turney and Sarah Wakefield. Details are available [online](#). Call closes 5 PM EST on January 15, 2017

Russell Sage Foundation Journal: Issue and Conference on Using Administrative Data for Science and Policy, ed. Andrew M. Penner and Kenneth A. Dodge. [Call goes live](#) on April 15, 2017 and will close at 5 PM EST on 6/15/17.

Journal of Interpersonal Violence, Special Issue: The Social and Economic Costs of Gender-Based Violence in Sub-Saharan Africa: Causes, Implications, and Policy Directions. This Special Issue aims to publish original empirical research on topics that deal with social and economic costs of GBV in Sub-Saharan Africa. These costs may include, but not be limited to, loss of revenue to individuals and the larger economy, physical/mental health costs, negative psychological effects on children, etc. We seek contributions from across disciplines that will appeal to an international audience of researchers, educators, victim advocates, policy makers, and other stakeholders. Topics that fit the general scope of this Special Issue are welcome but we wish to illustrate potential themes and the sorts of economic costs or contexts that would be of potential interest. Submission guidelines: Authors should submit their manuscripts for peer review to JIV at www.jiv.sagepub.com with an email to the managing editor (jiv@u.washington.edu) indicating that the submission is for the Special Issue. The submission deadline has been extended to January 31, 2016. Submission is not a promise of publication. Manuscripts that are peer-reviewed and accepted by the guest editors will be published.

2017 IUSSP International Population Conference—Side meeting, exhibit and sponsorship opportunities. The 28th International Population Conference organized by the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) will take place 29 October to 4 November 2017 in Cape Town, South Africa. The deadline for submission of abstracts is closed but there remain many other ways to take part in this Conference. Research Leader Sessions: For the first time, the IUSSP is offering the opportunity for a limited number of organizations working in the population field to organize a session as part of the regular scientific programme of the conference in exchange for a minimum donation of 10,000 USD. The deadline to submit a proposal is to 1 March 2017. For more information: <http://iussp.org/en/ipc2017-research-leader-sessions>.

Side meetings: Side meeting space is available for meetings and workshops before, during and after the Conference. Space is available on a first come, first serve basis and should be reserved before. For more information <http://ipc2017capetown.iussp.org/side-meetings>.

Exhibit booths and Advertising: The International Population Conference will offer unparalleled opportunities to organizations to showcase their products and services. For more information: <http://ipc2017capetown.iussp.org/exhibits>.

We hope to see PAA members at the Conference.

Important dates:

15 April 2017	Registration for Conference opens
15 July 2017	Deadline to request facilities for side meetings and exhibition space
15 September 2017	Last day for reduced registration fees
29 October 2017	Opening Ceremony.

For more information about the Conference and IUSSP, please visit the Conference website at <http://ipc2017capetown.iussp.org> and the **IUSSP website at <http://iussp.org>**.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

PAA Memorial Service. The 2017 PAA Memorial Service will be held Thursday evening at the Annual Meeting in Chicago and will be organized by the Memorial Committee. If you are aware of a recent passing of a PAA member or become aware of a member who passes away in the coming months, please let Committee Chair [Michael White](#) know so that the individual can be remembered at the 2017 service.

Programs in the Population Sciences Website. The Programs in the Population Sciences (PiPS) website is now available for undergraduate students who may be interested in demographically-related graduate training and careers. The [PiPS website](#) is designed as a one stop shop for undergraduates where students can access information on graduate training programs, information on application deadlines to those programs, and news about population-related internships and summer employment opportunities. This website was developed as part of an NICHD R25 Population Education project at the Population Studies Center of the University of Michigan as part of the Social Science Data Analysis Network (SSDAN).

The website aims to be as lively and engaging as possible to undergrads. The project asks PAA members to consider helping the project in one of three ways: (1) population centers can examine descriptions of their programs and suggest revisions; (2) producing additional content such as profiles or videos related to the program or related people affiliated with the program; or (3) pointing students to the website to learn more about the programs, internships, and careers. Programs are encouraged to [contact the project](#) for further information or to suggest changes.



JOBS, JOBS, JOBS!

RAND Postdoctoral Fellowship in the Study of Aging. RAND is accepting applications for one or more postdoctoral fellowships in the Study of Aging. This program enables outstanding scholars to sharpen their analytic skills and advance their research agenda in the field of aging. Scholars come from various disciplines including economics, demography, sociology, and psychology. Housed within RAND's Labor and Population Program, the program blends formal and informal training and extensive collaboration with distinguished researchers without teaching obligations. One-year fellowships are renewable for a second year and provide a stipend and health insurance. Fellows must be U.S. citizens or permanent residents, and must have completed a Ph.D. in a relevant discipline before they begin the program. The program is open to new scholars, as well as individuals who have some research experience or are on leave from an academic position. Application review begins January 31, 2017. Additional information and application materials are available online or by contacting: Cary Greif, RAND Corporation, 1776 Main Street, Santa Monica, CA 90407-2138, 310-393-0411 x6219 or the Associate Program Director, Kathleen Mullen. RAND is an Equal Opportunity Employer and encourages applications from Minorities/Females/Vets/Disabled.

The Office of Management and Budget is currently seeking applications for the position of Chief Statistician of the United States. The Chief Statistician is the Senior Executive responsible for ensuring the quality, relevance, and timeliness of Federal statistics while maximizing the efficiency of the decentralized Federal Statistical System (FSS). This individual also serves as the Branch Chief for Statistical and Science Policy, and provides the vision and motivation to guide FSS-wide quality and innovation, including embracing the opportunities presented by the rapid increase in the types and volume of data available inside and outside of government. The Chief Statistician

represents the U.S. as a member of the United Nations Statistical Commission, the OECD Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy, and similar international statistical bodies. As Chief of the Statistical and Science Policy Branch of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, they manage a unit of professional staff engaged in evaluating statistical program performance and agency compliance with government-wide principles and standards for information used in evidence-based regulatory and other government policy. The incumbent represents OMB in major interagency efforts and must demonstrate initiative and creativity in developing, managing, and delivering high-quality staff work to OMB policy officials and to other senior White House officials. Please see the [vacancy announcement](#) for more information.

Assistant/Associate/Full Professor Positions (tenure-track, two to three positions), Program in Public Health, Stony Brook University. We announce openings for multiple tenure-track open rank faculty positions in the Program in Public Health at Stony Brook University. The successful candidates will have earned a doctoral degree in Public Health, Epidemiology, Demography, Policy, Social Work or other relevant field. He or she will provide evidence of experience and/or promise in conducting research and teaching at the graduate level. We are seeking excellent candidates (or an excellent team) whose skills and expertise will complement and build on the existing research portfolio in the Program in Public Health. Salary is competitive, it is a good work environment, and Long Island is a picturesque place to live and to raise a family. Candidates from under-represented groups are strongly encouraged to apply. If you are interested in applying, please see the [full job description](#) (alternatively, from www.stonybrook.edu/jobs, click “faculty jobs”, then “health science and medical center faculty positions”, and then search for “Program in Public Health” under “Departments”). Review of applications begins December 1st, 2016.

The University of Lausanne is looking for its Faculty of social and political sciences for a full time position of Associate Professor or Tenure Track Assistant Professor to the rank of Associate Professor in social policy. Qualifications and requirements: The post requires a Ph.D. in social science or equivalent. Applicants should have strong teaching experience in an academic setting in the field of social policy. His/her research activities and publications should be well recognized in the field of social policy. The person should have an interest in the comparative aspects of social policy and in issues of inequality and vulnerable groups across the life-course. Starting date: preferably 1st August 2017. Prospective candidates are kindly requested to submit via email a letter of application, curriculum vitae, copies of academic qualifications, a list of publications and their five most significant publications in pdf format to: rhssp@unil.ch. Only applications that respect the above-mentioned format will be considered. For further information, contact [Prof. Nicky Le Feuvre](#). Closing date: 15 December 2016. More information is available [online](#).

Postdoctoral Fellowships: The Center on Poverty and Social Policy at the Columbia University School of Social Work and the Columbia Population Research Center are recruiting two postdoctoral research scholars. One postdoc will work with faculty and staff to conduct new analyses of national, state, and city trends in poverty using an improved measure of poverty based on the supplemental poverty measure (SPM) recently developed by the United States Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The other will support a project on the costs, benefits and distributional consequences of alternative policy packages to halve U.S. child poverty. The deadline for applications is March 1, 2017. Job descriptions and application details can be found at the links below:

<http://cupop.columbia.edu/career-opportunities/postdoctoral-research-scholar-child-poverty>.

<http://cupop.columbia.edu/career-opportunities/postdoctoral-research-scholar-supplemental-poverty-measure>.

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

PAA welcomes 164 new members from August 1 to December 31, 2016. The current membership is 2,764 as of December 31, 2016.

PAA FUND SUPPORT STRONG IN 2016

We're pleased to report that support for the PAA Fund was strong in 2016. More than 450 individuals gave over \$77,000 between January 1 and December 31, 2016. Twenty-eight population research colleagues were honored via donations to their Honor-a-Colleague campaigns. In November, the PAA Board of Directors reviewed the recommendations of the Initiatives Committee and voted to support several programs with PAA Fund monies. These programs include travel awards for international attendees to PAA 2017, briefings for federal agency staff as well as Members of Congress and staff, interviews of PAA's Past Presidents to grow PAA's oral history project, and a workshop on Census 2020.

At PAA 2017, you'll learn which PAA colleagues campaigns met the \$5,000 benchmark and you'll find a full list of donors on donor levels in the printed program.

Thank you for your continued support.

2017 Annual Meeting at Hilton Chicago April 27 – 29, 2017



Chicago Hilton, IL

Rooms are going fast, [book now!](#)

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

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

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

2017 President of PAA: Amy Tsui

Future PAA Meetings

2017 April 27-29 Chicago, Illinois
Hilton Chicago
2018 April 26-28 Denver, Colorado
Sheraton Denver Downtown
2019 April 11-13 Austin, Texas
J W Marriott Austin

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

PAA Addresses

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Mary Jo Hoeksema, Director of Government and

Public Affairs

Suzanne Stokes Vieth, Deputy Director of Government and Public Affairs

Population Association of America/Association of Population Centers

8630 Fenton Street, Suite 722

Silver Spring, MD 20910

Demography:

Co-Editors: John D. Iceland, Stephen A. Matthews, and Jennifer Van Hook

Pennsylvania State University

University Park, PA 16802

demography@psu.edu

PAA Affairs:

Co-Editors Leora Lawton, UC Berkeley

Emily Merchant, Dartmouth College and UC Davis

Related Publications:

Applied Demography

Diana Lavery

California State University

Office of the Chancellor

Long Beach, CA 90802