

Quarterly Newsletter of the Population Association of America, Inc.
Michael Spittel, Editor Leora Lawton, Associate Editor

PAA ELECTION RESULTS FOR 2016

Liana Sayer, PAA Secretary-Treasurer

The results of the PAA election, terms beginning January 1, 2016 (or immediately for the Nominations Committee), are:

President-elect: Amy Ong Tsui, Johns Hopkins University

Vice President-elect: Robert Hummer, University of Texas at Austin

Board of Directors:

Lisa Berkman, Harvard University

Kathleen Cagney, University of Chicago

Jason Fields, US Bureau of Census

Leah Van Wey, Brown University

Nominations Committee:

Patrick Heuveline, UCLA

David Lam, University of Michigan

Jennifer Van Hook, Penn State University

Publications Committee:

John Wilmoth, United Nations

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NOMINATIONS FOR PAA AWARDS

THE 2016 CLIFFORD C. CLOGG AWARD FOR MID CAREER ACHIEVEMENT

The Clifford C. Clogg Award for Mid Career Achievement is given biennially by the Population Association of America and the Population Research Institute of The Pennsylvania State University. The award commemorates the memory and creative accomplishments of Clifford C. Clogg to the fields 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, Population Association of America 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. Prior to 2002, recipients were honored for innovative contributions to the design, collection, modeling, or analysis of population survey or census data.

Beginning in 2002, the terms of the award were changed. The Clifford C. Clogg Award now recognizes early career achievement in population studies and demography, broadly defined. It honors outstanding innovative scholarly achievements of a population professional who shall have attained his or her highest professional degree within the previous 10 to 20 years, 1996 to 2005. 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 consists of a cash prize and a certificate, to be presented on April 1, during the PAA Annual Meeting in Washington, DC March 31-April 2, 2016. Nominations should be submitted by December 31, 2015 and include a description of the candidate's important contributions to the population field and a copy of the nominee's vita. Self-nominations are welcome. Inquiries and letters of nomination should be directed to John Strauss, Chair, Clifford C. Clogg Award Committee, University of Southern California, (email jstrauss@usc.edu) The recipient will be chosen by the Committee, whose other members are Francesco Billari (Bocconi University), Scott Lynch (Princeton University), Seth Sanders (Duke University), Michael Shanahan (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill), Kyle Crowder (University of Washington), Dora Costa (UCLA) and Ken Bollen (University of North Carolina).

2016 MINDEL C. SHEPS AWARD

Nominations are invited for the 2016 Mindel C. Sheps Award for outstanding contributions to mathematical demography, demographic methodology, and the modeling and analysis of population data. This biennial award is jointly sponsored by the PAA and the UNC School of Public Health. Individuals should 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. The Award consists of a cash prize and a certificate, to be presented on April 1, during the PAA Annual Meeting in Washington, DC March 31-April 2, 2016.

Nominations should be submitted via email by December 31, 2015, to Joshua Goldstein, Chair, Sheps Award Committee, University of California at Berkeley; josh@demog.berkeley.edu. Other committee members are James Holland Jones (Stanford University), Hans-Peter Kohler (University of Pennsylvania), Martina Morris (University of Washington), Hal Caswell (Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution), German Rodriguez (Princeton University), Larry Wu (New York University), and Anatoliy I. Yashin (Duke University).

2016 PAA EARLY ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

We welcome nominations for the recently instituted PAA Early Achievement Award to be presented at the PAA Annual Meeting in 2016. The PAA Early Achievement Award recognizes the career of a promising scholar who is a member of PAA. The award will be given biennially 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 Award consists of a cash prize and a certificate, to be presented on April 1, during the PAA Annual Meeting in Washington, DC March 31-April 2, 2016.

Nominations should be submitted by December 31, 2015. The nomination should include the name of the nominee, a brief description of his or her contributions to the field, two letters of recommendation indicating the importance of the contributions, and a copy of the nominee's vitae. Self-nominations are welcome. Inquiries and letters of nomination should be directed to Jason Boardman, Chair, boardman@colorado.edu. Other members of the committee are William Dow (Berkeley), Thomas LeGrand (Université de Montreal), Giovanna Merli (Duke University), Robert A. Pollak (Washington University in St. Louis), Daniel Powers (University of Texas), Debra Umberson (University of Texas), and Yang Yang (University of North Carolina).

2016 DOROTHY S. THOMAS AWARD

Pre or postdoctoral students are invited to submit papers for the 2016 Dorothy S. Thomas Award competition. The Award has been established by the Population Association of America (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. The Award consists of a cash prize and a certificate, to be presented on April 1, during the PAA Annual Meeting in Washington, DC March 31-April 2, 2016.

Eligibility: The research must be undertaken while the author is a pre-doctoral student in an accredited graduate program. The paper must have both theoretical and empirical aspects. Two or more students may share the award for a collaborative study, but a paper jointly authored by a student and a member of the faculty is not eligible. An individual is eligible for one year following completion of the study. Published papers are acceptable. Recipients of the Ph.D. prior to December 1, 2014 and previous winners of the award are not eligible. **Length:** The paper should be journal length; 12,000 words (including main text, references, end/footnotes, and appendix text) and 10 tables and graphs (combined, including appendices). Papers that exceed this limit will not be considered.

Submission Procedures: The deadline for receipt of submission is December 31, 2015. Students should email the paper and a letter from their research advisor confirming eligibility to the Chair: Christina Gibson-Davis (Duke University), cgibson@duke.edu. Other members of the committee are Fienian Chen (University of Maryland), Jason Fletcher (University of Wisconsin), Terra McKinnish (University of Colorado), Colter Mitchell (University of Michigan), Jeffrey Passel (Pew Research Center), Kevin J.A. Thomas (Pennsylvania State University), Leah Vanwey (Brown University), and Kathryn Yount (Emory University). The Committee reserves the right to withhold the award if it decides that no suitable paper was submitted.

GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE - FALL 2015

Despite advancing all 12 fiscal year (FY) 2016 funding bills through the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, the annual appropriations process has stalled over broader budget issues. Congress and the President fundamentally disagree over spending levels and proposals to raise revenue and cut spending. A revised agreement is necessary to raise the existing budget caps and to preclude extreme spending cuts, sequestration, from taking effect in FY 2016. On September 10, PAA is sponsoring an event, "Raise the Caps!," to urge Congress and the President to end sequestration and negotiate a revised budget agreement that equally restores funding for nondefense and defense programs. Until a new budget agreement is reached, the appropriations impasse will persist, requiring a continuing resolution to keep the government open after the current fiscal year ends on September 30.

Based on bills passed by the House and Senate Appropriations Committees to date, once the current stalemate is broken, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) should emerge with a generous funding increase. The House Appropriations Committee has recommended NIH receive \$31 billion in FY 2016, \$1 billion over FY 2015, while the Senate recommended NIH receive \$32 billion, a \$2 billion increase. While this is good news, the bill that funds the NIH, also recommends eliminating the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality and cutting funding for other agencies important to the PAA, such as the Bureau of Labor Statistics and National Center for Health Statistics. Other funding bills recommend drastic cuts to the Census Bureau and National Science Foundation.

A revised budget agreement would boost overall available spending and, hopefully, lead to improved funding recommendations for all of PAA's priorities in FY 2016.

More information about PAA's government affairs activities, including a summary of our latest congressional briefing, is posted at: <http://www.populationassociation.org/category/government-affairs/>.

INTERVIEW WITH REBECCA CLARK, BRANCH CHIEF POPULATION DYNAMICS BRANCH - NICHD

At the PAA in San Diego, we caught up with Rebecca Clark and a chat about her career in demography. Dr. Clark is the chief of the Population Dynamics Branch at the *Eunice Kennedy Shriver* National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD).

PAA: How did you get into demography?

As an undergraduate, I majored in psychology. My freshman year, I took a class with Fran Goldscheider in which she gave a lecture about why, historically, Irish immigrant women often married Italian immigrant men. It was all about immigration patterns and religious homogeneity. I was hooked; I realized "these are my people." Right after I graduated, my psychology undergraduate advisor, Pat Blough, and Fran both told me that I should consider applying to graduate school in demography. I still like psychology, though.

PAA: And what do you particularly like about your job?

I like pushing new scientific ideas and helping junior researchers—and senior researchers who are new to NIH—develop their ideas so that they can turn the ideas into successful research applications. I really like providing opportunities for funding of research projects in new areas. Two of my favorite funding announcements are *Social and Demographic Studies of Race and Ethnicity in the United States*—my impetus for writing it was that I kept hearing from potential applicants that they were under the impression that NIH did not fund research on the demography of race—and *Behavioral and Social Research on Disasters and Health*—which allowed us to fund several groundbreaking studies on the effects of Hurricane Katrina. I get excited when a cutting edge application or an application from a junior investigator gets a good enough score that we can fund it. I also love my colleagues, Susan Newcomer, Roz King, and Regina Bures.

PAA: And what are some of your challenges in your job?

You have to have a tolerance and patience for working within a large federal bureaucracy. Some of us love it, but it is not for everyone.

PAA: What kind of research do you see as particularly innovative and important right now?

Gene x environment research exploring population-environment relationships using population-representative data. Right now, a lot of studies are based on convenience samples, which cannot tell us anything about prevalence or incidence, and cannot tell us much about environmental impacts and interactions because the measure of the environment is truncated.

Other important emerging research areas for demographers are investigating non-medical interventions that improve health—education is a good example, but there are others—and how health at older ages is affected by what happens in the prenatal period, infancy, childhood, and adolescence, and even prior generations.

PAA: What would you want to tell graduate students now?

Come to PAA! I love PAA! My membership in PAA and interactions with other PAA members have really helped my career.

In terms of training, get grounding in human biology and genetics, and learn spatial methods such as geographic information systems and the associated statistics.

PAA: What advice do you have for everyone else?

For post-doctoral fellows, consider applying for a *Pathway to Independence Award* (K99/R00) (<http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-15-083.html>). This award supports up to two years for a post-doc and up to three years of research support once you are in a tenure-tracked position.

For assistant professors, consider applying for an individual mentored career awards, such as the NICHD Population Dynamics Scientist Development Award Program (K01) (<http://www.nichd.nih.gov/research/supported/Pages/prsdap.aspx>). In the first five years of this program, we funded Kelly Musick, Michelle Hindin, Marcy Carlson, Susan Brown, Jenna Johnson-Hanks, Penny Gordon-Larsen, Barbara Laraia, Jason Boardman, Ann Meier, Whitney Witt, Jamie Jones, David Lopez-Carr, Lisa Butler, Devah Pager, David Hacker, Feinian Chen, and Becky Pettit. It is an amazing program.

For everyone, read scientific research from outside your field. For instance, at least skim the contents of every issue of *Science and Nature*. Many scientific advances emerge from the intersection of two or more scientific perspectives.

For non-demographers, read more about demography! Demography provides a valuable lens for framing and understanding how socioeconomic and population processes affect human health, productivity, well-being.

PAA: Thanks!

And see Exploring Population Dynamics, <https://www.nichd.nih.gov/news/resources/spotlight/Pages/072115-pop-dynamics.aspx>.

INTERVIEW WITH JEFF EVANS, RETIRED PROGRAM DIRECTOR NICHD

In contrast to the current Program leadership at NICHD, the editors of PAA Affairs recently caught up with Jeff Evans, who served for 35 years as a Program Director at NICHD. See a brief description of his role [here](#).

PAA: Tell us a bit about yourself and your PAA background.

When I was a college senior I received a telegram from Duke University's J. J. Spengler offering a 5 year, NIH fellowship to study with him and the only requirement was that I minor in something called Demography. I consulted with my undergraduate mentor and he urged me to go to Duke because J.J. Spengler was a former President of the American Economic Association and the Population Association of America and was quite famous for his work which would later become the foundation for the Economics of Aging. I agreed and spent the summer before entering Duke reading Demography.

When I got to Duke, I was informed that I was enrolled directly into a Ph.D. program and that I would have to distort the normal coursework sequence to take advantage of a very unusual opportunity. Nathan Keyfitz was spending a year at Duke on his way from Chicago to the new department at Berkeley. I took his most advanced course simultaneously with his introductory demography course and got completely absorbed in Nathan's research project which was to finish his most famous work, [An Introduction to the Mathematics of Population](#). The central task of the work was to make sure the math could be programmed into a computer and I had to teach myself how to use FORTRAN IV in order to be helpful. It was one of the most exciting times in my life!

One day a site visit from NIH came to see how the Duke program was doing. As one of the students, I was interviewed by the site visit team and I got to spend some time with the NIH program people. From that point, I was amazed at how people at NICHD, a relatively new institute at NIH, could actually look at an area of science and influence its direction! I wanted to be one of them and I set out to make it happen. I had to wait out job freezes at the federal level and I spent that time consulting for Maryland State government and going to the Maryland Law School at night (I was interested in policy and thought studying law would give me insight). Eventually, the job opened up and I found myself on the staff of NICHD at NIH.

PAA: What were some of your more memorable experiences as a program officer at NICHD in your 35 years career at NIH?

I found myself in a unit that gave research grants for everything from Reproductive Biology to Demography. In college I had studied physics and economics – no biology! I had to really work hard to figure out what my colleagues were talking about. I remember an early assignment where I had to take a site visit to review a new program at the Baylor School of Medicine that was proposed by Bert O'Malley in the puzzling new field of molecular biology. I remember how the team of experts pondered the implications of this new subject for their fields. We gave the program an outstanding evaluation and I will always remember those conversations about what this field might do. The speculations all came true.

NIH has a core philosophy that the agency should be able to recognize and support outstanding basic science but that the agency should not try to direct its directions lest we make a big mistake and warp the whole field. I would say that is still the core philosophy of the agency. At NICHD, we divided our tools among several branches. Most of our money went into grants and our mission in the grants branch was to recognize and support outstanding science but to refrain from influencing the way science was developing. A little bit of our money went into research contracts administered by contracts only branches. Their mission was to propose research projects and fund contractors who would work for them on these projects. I got to be good friends with colleagues in the contract branch that did population work and they always included me in the workshops that were cutting edge in the field. The contract branches were limited by the fact that NIH only invested a little bit of money in them and research contracts are very difficult to administer. One of the most serious problems with contracts was that the OMB could stall data collection on topics they did not like, and they did not like us collecting data about topics like sex, intimate feelings and fertility. I believe some of our projects are still pending OMB approval after a generation of stalling. I began to wonder if we could use grants to target research without directing it. I proposed such a mechanism and called it a request for applications (mirroring a contract solicitation that is called a request for proposals). I had to fight it through NICHD and the highest levels of NIH (a background in law proved to be very helpful in making my case). Eventually they allowed me to do it and the first RFA ever issued by NIH came out of NICHD on the topic of Adolescent Pregnancy. This mechanism proved to be quite popular and soon everybody was doing them and it blurred the distinctions between contract and grant branches to the point that most branches now do both. The RFA proved to be a real boon for demography and most of the important directions in the field have benefited from the use of this mechanism. I am proud to be a pioneer in the mechanism.

NIH is a place that allows people who have a scientific vision to push the frontiers of science forward and NICHD was very much dedicated to research on fertility and family planning. I very much enjoyed being in such an environment and as a result, I put together efforts that have made substantial impacts on topics that might have been otherwise neglected such as immigration, family structure, fatherhood and have helped create big data projects that have given us big historical and longitudinal data sets. I was very resourceful and NIH rewarded my efforts. I still remember a conversation that I had with Art Campbell as he asked me what the National Survey of Families and Households was going to cost. I could not bring myself to speak the actual dollar amount but told him about the scale of the operation and he pieced the rough outline of the cost together mentally. At the end his eyes got wide and he took a big gulp but promised support even though it would consume a large portion of our budget. That took real courage on his part. September was a favorite time of the year for me because that was the end of the fiscal year and little pockets of money usually appeared. This was a perfect time to make the case for funding a project that was very close to the funding zone that might be lost but for some timely funding. If you could point to a possible paradigm shifting project or a very promising young investigator, NICHD often allowed funding using the funds transferred from other funding accounts at the end of the year. I remember we funded Doug Massey's "Mexican Migration Project" just that way. The same thing happened for Arland Thornton's early family work and Steve Ruggles' work that led to IPUMS. Rather than go on vacation I would hang around in late September looking for those opportunities and it often paid off.

NIH is a basic science agency. Period. It refuses to get involved in the rough and tumble business of federal policy formation and evaluation. But I was always interested in public policy and I realized that many of the topics that I was interested in had public policy implications and that the existence of public policies and laws created situations in which we could learn much about human behavior that drove population dynamics. NICHD cautiously allowed

me to pursue these interests and I soon found myself in the rather unusual position of interacting with policy professionals in other agencies. I particularly enjoyed interacting with colleagues at ASPE, DHHS because these were the people in my own department who really wanted to know about various aspects of population research because it was so policy relevant. So I made it my business to make sure they knew what we were doing and they often invited me to help them on various projects. Linda Mellgren of ASPE convinced me that marginalized young men of color were the most important demographic group for human services public policy purposes and I urged my colleagues at NICHD to pay more attention to men in general and young men of color in particular. At NICHD, women are preeminent. They control fertility, they raise children and they keep families together. Women are the primary patient for practitioners in OB/GYN and OB/Pediatrics. NICHD didn't do men! My assertions were met with disbelief, amusement and hostility. Virginia Cain even gave me a coffee cup with "save the males" on it. She did it to tease me: I used it as a battle cry. Linda and I joined forces in the Fatherhood initiative in the Clinton Administration and we accomplished a great deal in research and in public policy. I remember being summoned to the office of the Director at NICHD to go downtown to DHHS headquarters to help with an initiative headed by Vice President Al Gore. A team of us went by means of the subway and some of my more skeptical colleagues questioned why the subject was important and why NICHD was involved. I told them and a spirited debate broke out. I soon realized that the entire car was listening to us and were taking sides and most agreed with me. The Fatherhood Initiative was a great adventure and we used it to field many research projects some of which are still ongoing.

When I was a graduate student at Duke, Joe Spengler, Nathan Keyfitz and George Myers stressed that it was very important to be involved in professional societies. So I joined both AEA and PAA as a second year student. Starting in my third year, I started attending PAA meetings and PAA has been a very special activity in my life ever since. I have served on the Board of Directors twice and did two terms as PAA AFFAIRS editor and served on many committees. The last one picked the current executive director. I served as Sec-Treasurer and had to restructure the entire PAA office to enable the association to survive. I really enjoyed all of my jobs at PAA and made good friends along the way. One of my favorite activities were to attend the ribald parties thrown by the University of Texas. I actually stayed up all night as a result of some of those events. Sadly one of my PAA jobs was to find tamer alternatives once the PAA got larger and the Texas parties started to get too wild. I can only hope that all of the new members experience PAA as I did in some way.

PAA: What areas of program do you see being still active and relevant today?

I always tried to tie the topics that I programmed to some aspect of the human development mission of NICHD because in so doing it related aspects of population research to the core mission of the institute. The strategy also made allies of behavioral scientists and epidemiologists. This is still a viable strategy and it works in other institutes aside from NICHD. It implies that we should look at population dynamics as the social setting which provides the context for epigenetic expression, human development and the care and maintenance of our families and individuals.

NIH and NICHD are under enormous budget pressure right now and there has been considerable program pressure to emphasize the biological aspects of the core mission of both. This puts social science programs such as ours very much at risk because it tends to draw away from research that combines demography with behavioral and/or biological research and create focused social science programs. It robs research of much of its vitality and growth and isolates the program so that it is easier to attack. Currently, NSF is under attack to cut social research and it is so easy to do because the programs are organized by scientific discipline and are very visible as social science. If social science programs at NIH get visibly isolated, they too will be sitting ducks, especially if the administration changes next election.

I recently went on a lobbying mission for COSSA and visited the two most conservative delegations in Congress, Oklahoma and Utah. While skepticism of social research is great in these delegations, when reminded of how economic research on the long term effects of Head Start showed the wisdom of investing in early childhood education, how family structure research had informed welfare reform and helped us understand how better to care for the medical needs of our population, and how a focus on fathers helped us understand the importance of men's health in general, they agreed that this was important research and that members of their delegations were inclined

to support research like this at NIH. PAA members should be aware that Sen. Hatch of Utah is the principal sponsor of legislation that would double the NIH budget and it has gathered bi-partisan support in Congress. While this legislation might be vetoed by the President because of unrelated amendments added to it, I believe that this shows that there is important support for topics like these and programs that support research on them are viable and important to NIH and NICHD. I hope that the agency does not lose sight of this important fact.

PAA: What are some points you would like up and coming demographers to think about as they are shaping their research career?

Rapid change is good! It is a symptom that a field is making real progress. I often wondered what J.J. Spengler and Nathan Keyfitz would have thought of the way I was combining demography not only with economics, but with psychology, genetics, developmental biology, environmental science and the family. Even though the field looks very different than when they were active, I think they would be pleased. Nathan told me so at the last PAA meeting he attended. He was glad that his contributions to formal demography created a foundation for such an explosion of scientific progress. J.J. always lectured in history, political science, medicine and law. Gary Becker told me that he was grateful when J.J. gave his work support as others were condemning him for pushing economics into fields that seemed so remote from the core discipline of economics. I believe that J.J. would be tickled to see how aging research has progressed at NIH. I feel validated when I think these thoughts.

Young demographers should always reverence our past but embrace change. Don't be afraid of pushing demography into places never before traveled. Don't look back and try to hold on to the past. Make a new discipline for the future.

CHIEF OF THE POPULATION AND SOCIAL PROCESSES BRANCH, JOHN PHILLIPS, DISCUSSES ACCESS TO HRS INTERNATIONAL “FAMILY OF STUDIES”

Originally Posted on “Inside NIH: A Blog for Researchers”, Dr. John Phillips discusses HRS International data. Parts of the NIA blog posting are quoted here. For the full article go [here](#).

HOW MANY APPLIED DEMOGRAPHERS ARE THERE IN THE PAA?

By William P. O'Hare

The PAA conference next spring will mark the 40th anniversary of the meeting that launched Applied Demography within Population Association of America (PAA). While PAA is often viewed as an association of elite university researchers, the truth is that many demographers work in other settings and with different applications of their demographic skills and knowledge. In 1976, a group of demographers interested in state and local issues were not able to get room on the regular 1976 PAA conference program for sessions focused on their interests, so they organized a special session at 7AM Friday morning on their own. (Merrick 1987; Voss 2005). This meeting launched a State and Local demography affinity group within PAA. The Applied Demographers Friday morning breakfast session has become a PAA tradition ever since and the Applied Demography group has grown substantially since that first meeting in 1976.

In addition to demographers interested in government affairs, by the early 1980s there were enough trained demographers working in the field of business that an interest group on Business Demography emerged within PAA. PAA officially recognized the State and Local Demography affinity group in 1978 and Business Demography affinity group in 1982. These two groups merged in the early 1980s to become the Committee on Applied Demography, which has been the main agent representing the interests of Applied Demographers within PAA.

Applied Demography and Demographers

No official definition of Applied Demography exists but several definitions are possible. Smith (2002) states that, “Applied Demography is the subfield of demography that focuses on practical applications of demographic methods and material for decision-making purposes.” Swanson et al (1996) make a distinction between basic demography and Applied Demography with basic demography being confined to universities and Applied Demography being done outside universities. Even with these published definitions, it can also be argued that applied demography is any work that demographers do using some aspect of their training that is not basic demographic research, regardless of where they perform this work.

How many? The only reference available of previous attempts to count the number of Applied Demographers is from Smith (2003) who found 377 subscribers to the Applied Demography newsletter in 2002. He notes this was 13 percent of PAA membership at the time. In this essay, I estimate of the number of Applied Demographers shown below in Table 1 are taken from PAA membership file provided by the PAA office and reflects members as of May 2015. Two basic ways of estimating applied demographers in the PAA are from the membership data. The most straightforward way is to note who marked the Applied Demographer box on the PAA membership and who currently pay an additional \$5 in dues (see below). Related to this is to identify a group of current PAA members who selected the Applied Demography Group at any time since 1988.

The second way of identifying applied demographers is to include PAA members who are not employed in Academia. Admittedly this definition is a little dubious because some people who do not work in an academic setting would not call themselves Applied Demographers and some people who call themselves Applied Demographers work in academic settings.

Using these definitions, Table 1 shows 329 of the current PAA members are also current Applied Demography members. Thus Applied Demographers are 9 percent of the 3,541 PAA members. Of the 3,541 PAA members, there

Table 1. Work Place Location of PAA Members

	All Current PAA members*		Current PAA member, Applied Demography member at least once since 1988		Current PAA member, Current Applied Demography member	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
ACADEMIC						
Academic/Not Student	1,747	49	447	56	191	58
Student	1,081	31	192	24	76	23
ACADEMIC SUBTOTAL	2,828	80	639	79	267	81
Non Profit Organization	202	6	46	6	21	6
Federal Government	119	3	33	4	16	5
International Organization	69	2	19	2	5	2
Business and Industry	57	2	15	2	2	1
State/Local/Provincial Government	48	1	12	1	5	2
Private Consultant/Self-Employed	36	1	8	1	3	1
NON-ACADEMIC SUBTOTAL	531	15	133	17	52	16
Retired	65	2	12	1	5	2
No Data	117	3	21	3	5	2
GRAND TOTAL	3,541	100	805	100	329	100

were 182 who did not provide data or were retired. So using the entire PAA membership as the base probably results in underestimates of percentages. The data in Table 1 also show there are 805 current PAA members who selected the Applied Demography option at some point since 1988 when the PAA office started keeping track of this. These 804 people represent 23 percent of current PAA members. Also shown are 531 PAA members who currently work outside of Academia, or 15 percent of all PAA members. But many of these people are already reflected in the definition of Applied Demographers above. Of those 531 PAA members who work outside of Academia 198 were a member of Applied Demography at some time since 1988.

When all potential sources of Applied Demographers are considered the 804 current and former Applied Demography members along with those working outside of academic but not current or former Applied Demography members (333) the total is 1,137. Thus, using the broadest definition of Applied Demographers, they compose almost a third of current PAA members, and thus a membership—a most significant part of the PAA community.

CALL FOR PAPERS AND CONFERENCES

BSPS Annual Conference 2015 takes place at the University of Leeds on 7-9 September. Once again there is a packed programme of eight time slots each with six parallel sessions, plus three training sessions and a large poster display. As usual, there are two plenary sessions, this year featuring John Stillwell (School of Geography, University of Leeds) on *Monitoring Internal Migration in the United Kingdom* and Helga de Valk (Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute/KNAW/University of Groningen & Vrije Universiteit Brussels) on *European migrants: new demographic questions and challenges*. Further details can be found at: <http://www.lse.ac.uk/socialPolicy/BSPS/annualConference/2015-Conference/BSPS-Conference-2015-the-University-of-Leeds.aspx>.

Boys and Men in African American Families: Oct 26-27, State College PA - Penn State's 23rd Annual Symposium on Family Issues. The 2015 Symposium is aimed at contributing to the continuing dialogue on promoting the potential of Black boys and men, with a focus on the role of family. The annual Symposium gathers distinguished researchers, young scholars and students, policy-makers, and health and human service providers. Featured Topics are:

- Challenges facing Black males in the U.S. across the lifecourse
- The role of families in the well-being of African American males
- Implications of family research for policy and practice

Visit [our website](#) for a detailed description of the Symposium and to register.

The 2015 Symposium is jointly organized by Penn State faculty: **Susan McHale**, Director of the Social Science Research Institute; **Valarie King**, Professor of Sociology, Demography and Human Development; **Jennifer Van Hook**, Director of the Population Research Institute and Professor of Sociology and Demography; **Linda Burton**, Dean of Social Sciences at Duke University, and **Dorian Burton** of the Charles Hamilton Houston Institute for Race and Justice at Harvard Law School, and co-founder of TandemED. The 2015 Family Symposium is sponsored by The Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development; The following organizations at Penn State: Population Research Institute; Social Science Research Institute; Children, Youth and Families Consortium; Prevention Research Center; the departments of Sociology and Criminology, Human Development and Family Studies, Psychology, Anthropology, and Biobehavioral Health.

Building Bridges to Improve Population Health: September 28 & 29, 2015 in Washington, DC. You are invited to the first of a series of annual meetings aimed at connecting population health scientists from diverse disciplines. These conferences were developed with recognition that fostering a Culture of Health in the U.S. and improving population health in the U.S. will take innovative partnerships between researchers and stakeholders in different institutional settings from multiple disciplinary backgrounds. The field of population health science continues to grow, but until now there has been no shared professional space to cultivate innovative exchange among diverse

researchers. Connecting researchers from disparate disciplines to better understand the multiple determinants of health and health disparities can generate new knowledge to advance population health. The inaugural meeting, Building Bridges to Improve Population Health, will bring together a wide array of population health experts who will discuss several important issues in the field including:

- Opportunities to bridge upstream and downstream determinants of health to improve population health and reduce health disparities
- The type of research agenda that is needed to improve population health from the perspective of researchers, funders and practitioners
- Innovative technologies for population health researchers and practitioners
- Whether and how legislation can and cannot lead to changes in health risk behaviors.
- And much more!

The agenda, conference details, and registration are available here: <http://www.cvent.com/d/X7ctkT5CGE-GnK-Zg0NKRA/snwj/P1/1Q>.

NCHS Small Grant Funding Available for Research and Methods in Health Statistics (RFA-SH-16-001). This initiative invites research grant applications for projects involving the development and testing of statistical and survey methodology relevant to the conduct, analysis and reporting of health surveys and vital records. Existing NCHS data sets alone or in conjunction with other data sets may be used to develop and test new survey methodology, statistical analytical approaches or methods of displaying data. Additionally, research using recently released NCHS data sets to examine health outcomes and related factors is eligible for support. The R03 mechanism is intended to support small research projects that can be carried out in a short period of time with limited resources. It can be used to support different types of projects including: secondary analysis of existing data; small, self-contained research projects; pilot and feasibility studies; development and testing of statistical and survey methodology; and the development and testing of new survey technology. Closing date, October 7, 2015. Questions? Contact Virginia Cain, vcain@cdc.gov <http://www.grants.gov/web/grants/view-opportunity.html?oppId=278051> - Virginia S. Cain, Ph.D., Director of Extramural Research, National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The 7th Demographic Conference of “Young Demographers” in Prague, Czech Republic. “Actual Demographic Research of Young Demographers (not only) in Europe”: On behalf of the Young Demographers, Department of Demography and Geodemography and the Geographical Institute (Charles University in Prague, Faculty of Science) and of the “Young Demography” research group of the German Association for Demography (DGD) we would like to invite you to the 7th Demographic Conference of Young Demographers called traditionally “Actual Demographic Research of Young Demographers (not only) in Europe”. The conference is planned for two days (11th and 12th February 2016) and will take place at the Faculty of Science, Charles University in Prague, Albertov 6, Prague 2, Czech Republic. All participants will have the possibility to present their actual research and discuss it with colleagues from other countries or fields of study. Although the conference is focused mostly on Ph.D. students of Demography, all young (or a bit older) researchers (not only demographers—a section for non-demographers is planned) will be welcomed! If you are interested in participating, please submit the title of your proposed presentation, a short abstract in English (maximum 250 words) and 3–5 keywords via registration form (https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1MXCN_YsUf9aMPD9UOx-p8M-XKknwhrgikh8Or7eJysg/viewform) before the 15th November 2015. For more information please visit our web page (<http://www.demografove.estranky.cz/en/>). The working language of the conference is English and unfortunately we cannot provide any foundation of the travel or accommodation expenditures. Looking forward to meeting you in Prague!

A proposal for a special section in the International Journal of Psychology Youth and the Great Recession – are values, achievement orientation and health affected? This special section aims to bring together contemporary evidence on how events at the macro level cascade down to individual level experiences, and to provide new insights into the impact of the recession on young people’s evaluation of their situation in different countries characterised by

distinct welfare regimes and economic circumstances. Researchers interested in submitting an article to the Special Section should submit a letter of intent via email to Guest Editors Ingrid Schoon (I.Schoon@ioe.ac.uk) and Jeylan Mortimer (morti002@umn.edu) no later than September 1, 2015. The letter should include the tentative title and an abstract of 500 words maximum (including a short theoretical statement, sample description, preliminary results, and a sentence about the importance of the study for the field). The letters will be reviewed by the section editors and potential contributors will be selected based on the originality of the research, overall diversity of topics, and fit to the general theme of the Special Section. Successful authors will be notified within two weeks and invited to submit first drafts of manuscripts by January 1, 2016. Manuscripts should be no longer than 6,000 words (including footnotes, references, tables, and figures, but excluding the abstract), have no more than 30 references, and include a 200-word abstract. All manuscripts will be subject to an external review process. For further details about desired content, proposal submission and contacts, please download the [announcement](#).

The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) announces its National Conference on Health Statistics August 24–26, 2015 Bethesda. August 24 1-day Learning Institute Get hands-on training in accessing and analyzing NCHS survey data. August 25–26 Main Conference Learn about the latest developments at NCHS and hear from national leaders in the fields of health science, public health, and statistics. Exhibitor Showcase Meet and talk with NCHS staff and representatives from other federal agencies and from nonfederal organizations. A poster session will feature original research by academia, industry, and government agencies. Student research will be highlighted. For additional information—and to receive e-mail updates—visit the 2015 NCHS Conference website at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/events/2015nchs/>.

Call for Papers: FAMILY DEMOGRAPHY IN AFRICA AND POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT. The Demography and Population Studies Programme of the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa in collaboration with South-South Network for Demographic Training and Research in Africa [SSNDTRIA] and Network for Research in Family Demography is pleased to issue this Call for Papers inviting submissions from researchers and graduate students in demography and allied disciplines as well as practitioners in family-focused programmes and services in Africa to a three-day international conference on Family Demography in Africa and Post-2015 Development Agenda, slated to hold between June 25–28, 2016 in Johannesburg, South Africa. The Conference will focus on the role and status of the family and implications of family transitions in the achievement of post-2015 development agenda. All papers must adopt comparative empirical approaches from different African countries. Submissions of papers should include a short abstract of not more than 200 words, with an extended abstract of 2–4 pages. Submissions are due by December 31, 2015. Submit all abstracts to seyi.somefun@gmail.com and Nyasha.Chadoka@wits.ac.za. Authors of accepted abstracts will be notified by January 31, 2016 and full papers must be submitted by March 31, 2016. Limited financial support will be available for authors who submit completed manuscripts by the deadline. Enquiries should be directed to Nicole De Wet (Nicole.Dewet@wits.ac.za) and Clifford Odimegwu, (Clifford.Odimegwu@wits.ac.za). [Download the Call for Papers](#) for more information.

DATA & TOOLS

Gateway to Global Aging Data—a new website supported by the NIA—that enables cross-national comparisons of the health, social, and economic status of older people. The Gateway makes it easy to create interactive graphs and tables to immediately examine population estimates of various countries over time. You can generate graphs and tables to compare the same measures between sub-populations within a country or quickly identify cross-country differences, as well as changes over time. As with the support NIA has provided to the Health and Retirement Survey (HRS), NIA has also encouraged the development of additional longitudinal studies of aging in other countries around the world that are designed to be comparable to the HRS. This means one can now access data from 11 longitudinal studies on aging through this site, which is hosted by the University of Southern California's Program on Global Aging, Health, and Policy, whose goal is to provide the resources to support cross-national research on

aging: a comprehensive digital library of survey questions, a search engine that finds concordance information across surveys, and a set of harmonized or identically defined variables for analysis. Cross-nationally comparable population data gives researchers the chance to examine the factors that explain international differences in health. By studying commonalities and differences in many countries and peoples, we can better understand how population aging and related changes in social and behavioral factors influence health for older people around the world. Access and analyze the data with a free registration. For more information, please go to NIA's Blog [here](#).

Add Health Releases Codebook Explorer (ACE)

[Access the new Add Health Codebook Explorer \(ACE\) to search for questions administered in the In-School and In-Home Interviews](#). Interested in browsing the Add Health In-School and In-Home interviews for questions related to a specific topic, or quickly discovering whether questions were administered across multiple waves of interviews? The [Add Health Codebook Explorer \(ACE\)](#) allows you to view questions asked of respondents, parents, and interviewers during the In-School and In-Home interviews in Waves I through IV of [The National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health](#)*. You can use ACE to browse by topic or search for questions by variable name, keyword, or phrase in order to discover the rich volume of data collected by Add Health. The questions are organized by topic, subtopic, and variable. Collections of variables were constructed specifically for this site to show similar questions asked across several waves of data collection and do not represent grouping for research purposes. Don't forget to [view the ACE Instructions](#) before searching and browsing, as following the instructions will ensure that you maximize your results.* The questions included in ACE are from the In-School and In-Home interviews. There are many other datasets available; please visit our [Restricted-Use Dataset Descriptions and Codebooks page](#) for a complete list of available Add Health data, including contextual and biological data.

SES Indicator Website, by Charles Nam. The new website www.npb-ses.info provides information on the previous and new versions of the Nam-Powers-Boyd Occupational Status Scale, and assists users in determining how occupational reports can easily be translated into N-P-B occupational status scores. Measures of socioeconomic status have been used in research dealing with health and medicine, business, and various disciplines of the social sciences for a long time, and also to explain socioeconomic effects on other variables; as a control when other relationships are being studied; and as the focus of attempts to understand the social hierarchies in societies, communities, and groups. These socioeconomic measures have been designed for particular studies and also created for more general use. This website presents information about one general-use socioeconomic measure—what is now referred to as the Nam-Powers-Boyd Occupational Status Scale, and provides the history of the measure, the occupational status scores that were derived from it for different past years as well as the latest set of scores, how you can determine which occupational categories best fit the data you have, and references to books and articles that discuss the scale. The scale builds on analysis of occupational status in the U.S. censuses done by Census Bureau employees going back to the late 19th century, but this scale (begun after 1950) uses more developed methodology than in earlier years. The wide acceptability of this measure is reflected in the presentation of the N-P-B scale and resulting scores in the database of IPUMS (the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series maintained at the University of Minnesota). A page of this website refers to that database.

The [National Research Center on Hispanic Children & Families](#) (Center) has two new resources to advance understanding of Hispanic diversity in the United States. The first, [a brief](#), analyzes the extent to which the U.S. data infrastructure allows one to measure the diversity of our Hispanic population, and the second, [a web-based data tool](#), allows one to investigate this work interactively.

[New Brief: Improving Data Infrastructure to Recognize Hispanic Diversity in the United States](#). As the U.S. Hispanic population continues to grow, its diversity has become increasingly important to understand. However, an ongoing limitation is the lack of consistent, large-scale data that measure critical dimensions of diversity. The Center's new brief identifies 34 commonly used large-scale data sets, reviews which include recommended data

elements key to understanding the diversity of the Hispanic population, and suggests steps national surveys should take to improve their measurement of Latinos in the United States.

Online Data Tool: Unpacking Hispanic Diversity. Our new online tool allows you to dig deeper into the national surveys reviewed in the brief and see which include questions about country of birth, citizenship, literacy, sub-group heritage, and more. Interactive tables allow users to filter information to determine which data sets best fit research needs.

Population Reference Bureaus (PRB) Center for Public Information on Population Research (CPIPR) provides resources that faculty members may find useful for their demography courses. The CPIPR website includes links to a series of webinars that highlight new research on U.S. and international demographic issues. The website features archived recordings of an annual Symposium on Policy and Health, co-sponsored by PRB and the Hopkins Population Center, as well as video recordings of presentations from a recent PAA-sponsored Congressional Briefing on “The Vow Factor: Marriage, Divorce, and Family Formation and Their Impact on Health and Well-Being.” You can also find copies of our Population Bulletins, including recent reports on “The Effect of Educational Attainment on Adult Mortality in the U.S.” and “Migration and the Environment.” CPIPR is funded through the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. For more information, visit the CPIPR website at www.prb.org/CPIPR.aspx. If you are interested in being notified of upcoming webinars during the academic year, please email tconley@prb.org.

Data for the U.S. unauthorized resident population from the Center for Migration Studies: Information about the unauthorized resident population is needed to develop and evaluate U.S. immigration policy, determine the social and economic effects of unauthorized immigration, and assist service providers in carrying out their mission. Until recently, only limited estimates have been available for selected data points at the national and sometimes the state level. In 2014, the Center for Migration Studies (CMS) initiated a project designed to (a) to estimate the size and characteristics of the population at the national, state, and sub-state level, and (b) to make the information readily available to all users. A primary consideration in constructing the estimates was to protect the privacy of ACS respondents. A series of statistical procedures were developed to derive estimates based on micro data collected by the U.S. Census Bureau in the American Community Survey (ACS). Information about the project, including a detailed description of the methodology and an assessment of the validity of the results, is published in the Journal on Migration and Human Security at: <http://jmhs.cmsny.org/index.php/jmhs/article/view/38>. Estimates of the number and characteristics of the unauthorized resident population are displayed on the CMS website for each state and for every PUMA for 2012 and 2013. The detailed estimates, which can be downloaded to Excel or Word files, are available at: <http://data.cmsny.org/state.html>. Estimates for 2014 will be available in December.

New Data Available from the Generations & Gender Programme. The Generations & Gender Programme (GGP) recently released a new comparable data file entitled “Harmonized Histories” which provides users with access to the life histories of over 200,000 people in 19 countries (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, UK, USA). The life histories provide detailed partnership and fertility histories which enable researchers to examine macro and micro dynamics including non-marital births, cohabitation, divorce and re-partnering. The retrospective nature of the data helps researchers examine trends over decades and within different cohorts whilst the cross-national dimension facilitates comparative research which explores the role of cultural and contextual factors. The life histories are supplemented by a range of socio-economic indicators which allow detailed examination of dynamics within sub-populations such as migrants or across social indicators such as educational level or parental background. The data can be accessed via www.ggp-i.org and any questions should be sent to ggp@nidi.nl. Special thanks goes to the Non-Marital Childbearing Network for their work in developing the dataset.

The Integrated Demographic and Health Series (IDHS) recently added data on young children as well as doubling the number of countries, samples, and variables included. This consistently coded and fully documented

version of Demographic and Health Survey data is available for free at www.idhsdata.org and facilitates analysis across time and countries, much like IPUMS and other MPC integrated microdata projects. IDHS now includes over 2,000 variables pertaining to women of childbearing age and their children under age 5. The database incorporates 76 samples from the following countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. IDHS covers a broad range of topics relating to women's and children's health, with new material added on household decision-making, attitudes toward intimate partner violence, beliefs about child health treatment, access to healthcare, child nutrition, diarrheal and respiratory illnesses and their treatment, and vaccinations. IDHS allows users to see at a glance the variables available in each sample, to explore variable-specific documentation highlighting comparability issues (such as different universes or question wording), and to create a customized dataset with only the samples and variables relevant to a research project, in the format (SAS, SPSS, Stata, CSV, or ASCII) chosen by the user. IDHS is made possible with funding from the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development.

TRAINING

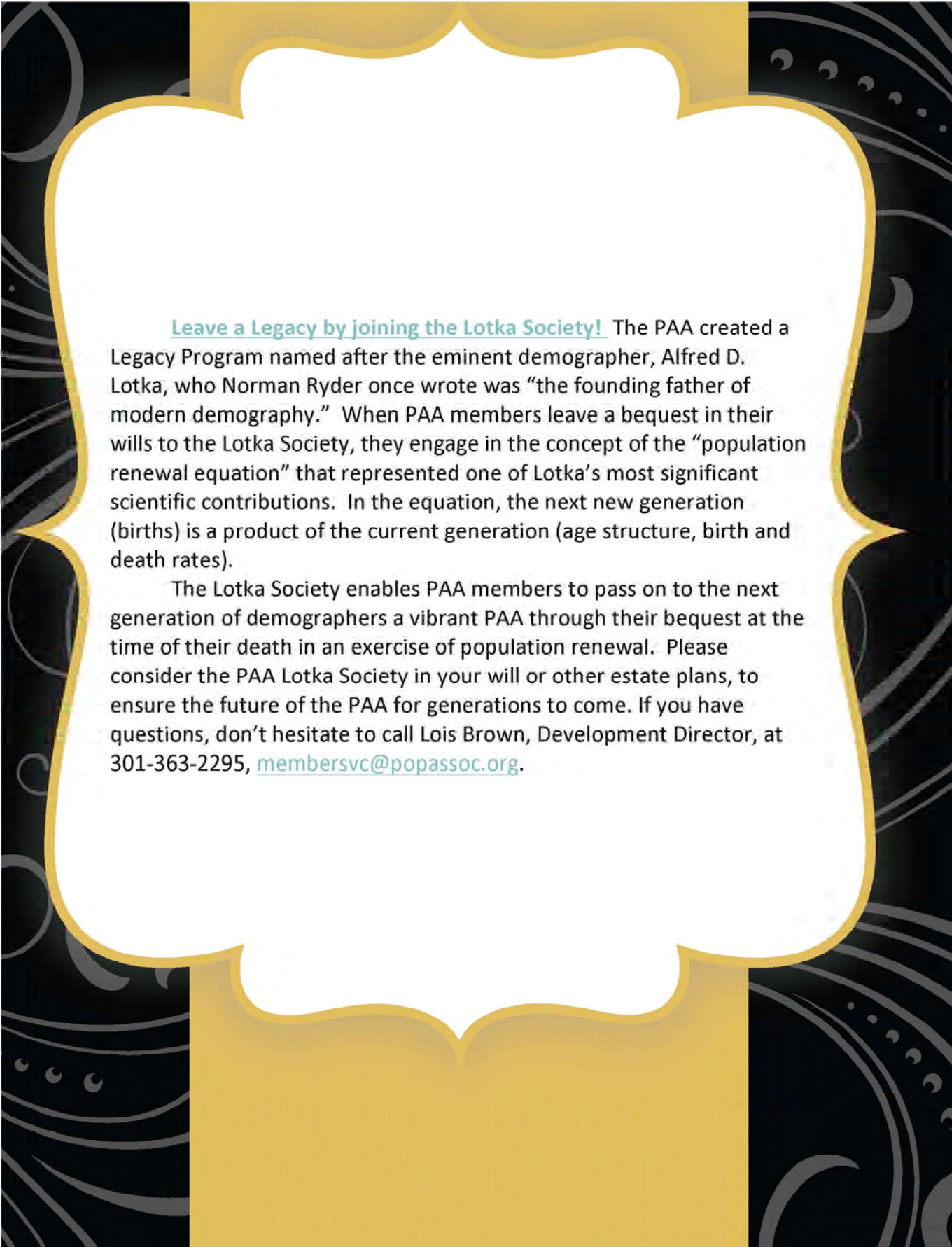
University of Southern California - Interdisciplinary Ph.D. in Population, Health and Place. This new program for doctoral studies is designed to position graduates among the leading scholars and practitioners working to clarify the role and significance of "place" in shaping human health and well-being in the future. The new program is organized around a series of graduate seminars, laboratory and project-based courses, and training opportunities in the population, health, and spatial sciences that emphasize how theory, models, and computational tools can be applied to understand the character and consequences of place on human health and well-being. For more information about this innovative program, visit <http://spatial.usc.edu/index.php/doctoral-programs/> or contact Ken Watson, Spatial Sciences Institute student advisor, at watsonke@usc.edu.

MEMBER STUDIES IN THE PRESS AND RESEARCH BRIEFS

Gary J. Gates, Blachford-Cooper Distinguished Scholar and Research Director at the Williams Institute, UCLA, was cited by US Supreme Court Justice Anthony Kennedy cited regarding Gates' demographic research in his [majority opinion](#) in *Obergefell v. Hodges*, declaring that same-sex couples have a constitutional right to marriage. Gates submitted a [friend-of-the-court brief](#) describing the demographic characteristics of same-sex couples and their families. Justice Kennedy's opinion referenced Gates' brief, stating that, "As all parties agree, many same-sex couples provide loving and nurturing homes to their children, whether biological or adopted. And hundreds of thousands of children are presently being raised by such couples. See Brief for Gary J. Gates as Amicus Curiae 4. Most States have allowed gays and lesbians to adopt, either as individuals or as couples, and many adopted and foster children have same-sex parents, see id., at 5. This provides powerful confirmation from the law itself that gays and lesbians can create loving, supportive families." As a result of this ruling, same-sex couples can now legally marry and their marriages are fully recognized throughout the country. Gates' [research](#) estimates that more than 200,000 children under age 18 are being raised by same-sex couples, who are nearly three times more likely than different-sex couples to be raising adopted or foster children. Prior to the historic Supreme Court ruling, an estimated [4 in 10 same-sex couples](#) (approximately 390,000 couples) had already married.

Sally Curtin, Demographic/Health Statistician Reproductive Statistics Branch NCHS just published a Quickstat article [here](#) on Annual Birth Rates by Marital Status. The piece was covered in the Wall Street Journal [here](#).

Hiroshi Kojima and colleagues just published a Report on the Survey on Muslim Students in Japan (2013-2014). Research Paper Series (Institute for Asian Muslim Studies, Waseda University), Vol.4 February 2015 ISBN 978-4-9907402-3-8. This report as well as other reports related to Muslim population in East Asia are downloadable from [here](#).



Leave a Legacy by joining the Lotka Society! The PAA created a Legacy Program named after the eminent demographer, Alfred D. Lotka, who Norman Ryder once wrote was “the founding father of modern demography.” When PAA members leave a bequest in their wills to the Lotka Society, they engage in the concept of the “population renewal equation” that represented one of Lotka’s most significant scientific contributions. In the equation, the next new generation (births) is a product of the current generation (age structure, birth and death rates).

The Lotka Society enables PAA members to pass on to the next generation of demographers a vibrant PAA through their bequest at the time of their death in an exercise of population renewal. Please consider the PAA Lotka Society in your will or other estate plans, to ensure the future of the PAA for generations to come. If you have questions, don’t hesitate to call Lois Brown, Development Director, at 301-363-2295, membersvc@popassoc.org.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES

A. Releases

Measuring Human Capabilities: An Agenda for Basic Research on the Assessment of Individual and Group Performance Potential for Military Accession. This report from the Board on Behavioral, Cognitive, and Sensory Sciences examines emerging advances that could provide scientifically valid new approaches for assessing human capability. [Learn more about the report.](#) Sponsor: U.S. Department of the Army.

B. Forthcoming Releases

The Integration of Immigrants into American Society will (1) summarize what we know about how immigrants are integrating into American society; (2) discuss what the implications of this knowledge are for informing various policy options; and, (3) identify any important gaps in our existing knowledge and data availability. The report is scheduled to be released September 10. [More information.](#)

The Growing Gap in Life Expectancy by Income: Implications for Federal Programs and Policy Responses follows-up on the report, *Aging and the Macroeconomy: Long-term Implications of an Older Population*. The report will evaluate the way that the widening income differences in mortality affect the value of net lifetime benefits for different income groups from Social Security retirement and other programs; consider how the differential changes in mortality would affect analyses of some possible reforms to government programs for the elderly in the face of population aging; and consider the consequences of policies such as raising the earliest eligibility age and the normal retirement age under Social Security, raising the age of eligibility for Medicare, basing the cost of living adjustment on a different kind of consumer price index, and changing the formula for how benefits are calculated for higher income beneficiaries. It is scheduled to be released September 17. [More information.](#)

Stalled Fertility in sub-Saharan Africa. This report is based on a meeting of international experts on fertility and family planning in Africa that met in Washington, D.C. on June 15-16, 2015. At the workshop, African population specialists reviewed trends in fertility and family planning in sub-Saharan Africa; identified explanations for the trends, including the importance of country specific factors and public policies and programs; and described the status of family planning programs in the region and their apparent impact. The workshop summary report will be released this fall and the project is sponsoring a special edition of the *Population and Development Review* in which papers prepared for the workshop will be published. [More information.](#)

C. Upcoming Events

September 4: Panel on Improving Federal Statistics for Policy and Social Science Research Using Multiple Data Sources and State-of-the-Art Estimation Methods, National Academy of Sciences, Room 250, Washington, DC. The goal of the panel study is to foster a paradigm shift in federal statistical programs—from the current paradigm of providing users with the output from a single census, survey, or administrative records source to a new paradigm of combining data sources to give users richer and more reliable statistics leading to new insights about policy and socioeconomic behavior. Major goals of the study include: (1) examining issues of access to alternative sources of data for federal statistical programs and the privacy risks associated with combining different data sources; (2) developing concepts, metrics, and methods for assessing the quality and utility of alternative data sources, analogous to the “total error” framework used for surveys; (3) developing and evaluating statistical models for combining data from multiple sources; (4) developing and improving metrics and methods for evaluating the quality of combined-information estimates; (5) providing “proof of concept” examples of such procedures; and (6) identifying priorities for needed research and development to further the multiple-data-sources paradigm, including research into and the use of remedial privacy technology. Contact Agnes Gaskin for more information (agaskin@nas.edu).

September 18: Symposium on Enhancing the Effectiveness of Team Science, Keck Center, Room 100, Washington, DC. Members of the committee that wrote the recently published report *Enhancing the Effectiveness of Team Science* will discuss the report at this symposium. The report synthesizes and integrates the available research to

provide guidance on assembling a science team; leadership, education, and professional development for science teams and groups; and institutional and organizational structures and policies to support science teams. The report also identifies areas where further research is needed to help science teams and groups achieve their scientific and translational goals. This event will be webcast. [More Information](#) | [Agenda](#) | [Register for this event](#).

September 25: Workshop on Raising the Bar—The Health of American Women (Joint with the Board on Population Health and Public Health Policy). Keck Center, Room 100, Washington, DC. For more information, contact [Mary Ghitelman](#).

Standing Committee on Integrating New Behavioral Health Measures into SAMHSA's Data Collection Programs (joint with the Board on Behavioral, Cognitive, and Sensory Sciences and the Board on Health Sciences Policy) (chair, James Jackson, University of Michigan). This committee is standing up workshops on the topics of serious emotional disturbance in children, specific mental illness diagnoses with any functional impairment, trauma, and recovery.

Three Workshops on Mental Health: Please check the website [link](#) for more detailed information on each workshop, or contact Michael Siri (msiri@nas.edu).

September 24-25: Workshop on Specific Mental Illness Diagnoses with Functional Impairment, Washington, DC.

December 17-18: Workshop on Trauma, Washington, DC

February 24-25, 2016: Workshop on Recovery, Washington, DC

October 23: Committee on National Statistics 128th meeting (chair, Lawrence Brown, University of Pennsylvania), National Academy of Sciences, Lecture Room, Washington, DC. The meeting will feature a public seminar, beginning with light refreshments at 2 pm and ending with a reception at 4:30 pm. The seminar will feature developments in measuring consumer prices and expenditures as a tribute to the late BLS commissioner, Janet Norwood. The Committee on National Statistics (CNSTAT) was established in 1972 at the National Academies to improve the statistical methods and information on which public policy decisions are based. The committee's work is supported by a consortium of federal agencies through a National Science Foundation grant. For more information, contact Eileen LeFurgy (elefurgy@nas.edu).

D. New projects

Methods for Integrating Multi-Data Sources to Improve Crop Estimates: This project under the Committee on National Statistics will address methods for integrating multiple data sources to improve county-level crop estimates by the National Agricultural Statistics Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. [More information about this project](#).

NEWS FROM THE BRITISH SOCIETY FOR POPULATION STUDIES AUGUST 2015

BSPS ran a meeting at LSE on 18 May on methodological issues arising from the Government's 2012-based household projections for England. Following introductory remarks by BSPS Past President John Hollis, the key results and issues were presented by their author Bob Garland, from the Department for Communities and Local Government. Critiques were then provided by four invited academic and policy users before discussion from the floor. There was particular concern that the projections had been prepared before the release of 2011 census data on the age, sex and relationship status of household representatives. On 25 June, jointly with the British Academy, BSPS celebrated the 50th birthday of the Economic and Society Research Council (originally SSRC). This meeting marked

SSRC/ESRC's half century of support for UK demography, illustrated with a timeline banner. The main feature was a lecture by social statistician Professor Sir Ian Diamond, former Chief Executive of the ESRC, on the key changes that have taken place in the British population over the past 25 years. In July, again in conjunction with the British Academy, a set of four Policy Forums brought together researchers and policy-makers to discuss the implications of some of the key demographic challenges currently facing the UK. These focused on ageing, ethnic diversity and the changing family, together with a session on the opportunities and issues posed by Big Data. Some of the presentations drew on material that is being developed for a book entitled *The changing population of the UK*, which is due to be launched at the next annual conference, to be held at the University of Winchester on 14-16 September 2016.

BOOK ANNOUNCEMENTS

Too Many Children Left Behind. Bruce Bradbury, Miles Corak, Jane Waldfogel, and Elizabeth Washbrook. <https://www.russellsage.org/publications/too-many-children-left-behind>. In *Too Many Children Left Behind*, an international team of social scientists assesses how social mobility varies in the U.S. compared with Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom. The authors show that the academic achievement gap between disadvantaged American children and their more advantaged peers is far greater than in other wealthy countries, with serious consequences for their future life outcomes.

Lynched: The Victims of Southern Mob Violence. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. Amy Kate Bailey & Stewart E. Tolnay. 2015, <http://uncpress.unc.edu/books/12845.html>. On July 9, 1883, twenty men stormed the jail in Morehouse Parish, Louisiana, kidnapped Henderson Lee, a black man charged with larceny, and hanged him. Events like this occurred thousands of times across the American South in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, yet we know scarcely more about any of these other victims than we do about Henderson Lee. Drawing on new sources to provide the most comprehensive portrait of the men and women lynched in the American South, Amy Bailey and Stewart Tolnay's revealing profiles and careful analysis begin to restore the identities of—and lend dignity to—hundreds of lynching victims about whom we have known little more than their names and alleged offenses. Comparing victims' characteristics to those of African American men who were not lynched, Bailey and Tolnay identify the factors that made them more vulnerable to being targeted by mobs, including how old they were; what work they did; their marital status, place of birth, and literacy; and whether they lived in the margins of their communities or possessed higher social status. Assessing these factors in the context of current scholarship on mob violence and reports on the little-studied women and white men who were murdered in similar circumstances, this monumental work brings unprecedented clarity to our understanding of lynching and its victims.

The Undercount of Young Children in the U.S. Decennial Census, Authors: William P. O'Hare. <http://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-3-319-18917-8>. This book covers several dimensions of the undercount of young children in the U.S. Decennial Census, examines the data from the 2010 U.S. Decennial Census in detail and looks at trends in the undercount of children over time. Other aspects included are the geographic distribution of the net undercount and an exploration for some of the potential explanations for the high net undercount of children. The number of young children in the US is growing, but almost one million young children (under age 5) were missed in the 2010 U.S. Decennial Census. The net undercount of young children has been higher than any other age group for the past several decades and is increasing rapidly, but little attention has been paid to the issue by demographers or the public.

Strangers No More: The Challenges of Integration in North America and Western Europe (Princeton University Press, 2015), Richard Alba and Nancy Foner; <http://press.princeton.edu/titles/10458.html>. *Strangers No More* is the first book to compare immigrant integration across key Western countries. Focusing on low-status newcomers and their children, it examines how they are making their way in four critical European countries—France, Germany, Great Britain, and the Netherlands—and, across the Atlantic, in the United States and Canada. This systematic, data-rich comparison reveals their progress and the barriers they face in an array of institutions—from labor markets and neighborhoods to educational and political systems—and considers the controversial questions of religion, race, identity, and intermarriage.

The Children of Immigrants at School: A Comparative Look at Integration in the United States and Western Europe (NYU Press, 2013), edited by Richard Alba and Jennifer Holdaway. <http://nyupress.org/books/9780814760253/>. *The Children of Immigrants at School* explores the 21st-century consequences of immigration through an examination of how the so-called second generation is faring educationally in six countries: France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and the United States. In this insightful volume, Richard Alba and Jennifer Holdaway bring together a team of renowned social science researchers from around the globe to compare the educational achievements of children from low-status immigrant groups to those of mainstream populations in these countries, asking what we can learn from one system that can be usefully applied in another. Working from the results of a five-year, multi-national study, the contributors to *The Children of Immigrants at School* ultimately conclude that educational processes do, in fact, play a part in creating unequal status for immigrant groups in these societies. In most countries, the youth coming from the most numerous immigrant populations lag substantially behind their mainstream peers, implying that they will not be able to integrate economically and civically as traditional mainstream populations shrink. Despite this fact, the comparisons highlight features of each system that hinder the educational advance of immigrant-origin children, allowing the contributors to identify a number of policy solutions to help fix the problem. A comprehensive look at a growing global issue, *The Children of Immigrants at School* represents a major achievement in the fields of education and immigration studies.

The Next Generation: Immigrant Youth in a Comparative Perspective (NYU Press, 2011), edited by Richard Alba and Mary Waters. <http://nyupress.org/books/9780814707432/>. One fifth of the population of the United States belongs to the immigrant or second generations. While the US is generally thought of as the immigrant society par excellence, it now has a number of rivals in Europe. *The Next Generation* brings together studies from top immigration scholars to explore how the integration of immigrants affects the generations that come after. The original essays explore the early beginnings of the second generation in the United States and Western Europe, exploring the overall patterns of success of the second generation. While there are many striking similarities in the situations of the children of labor immigrants coming from outside the highly developed worlds of Europe and North America, wherever one looks, subtle features of national and local contexts interact with characteristics of the immigrant groups themselves to create variations in second-generation trajectories. The contributors show that these issues are of the utmost importance for the future, for they will determine the degree to which contemporary immigration will produce either durable ethno-racial cleavages or mainstream integration.

Disasters in Field Research: Preparing for and Coping with Unexpected Events by Gillian H. Ice, Darna L. Dufour, Nancy J. Stevens http://www.amazon.com/Disasters-Field-Research-Preparing-Unexpected/dp/0759118027/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&qid=1437075925&sr=8-1&keywords=disasters+in+field+research. From ravenous ants and temperamental gear to debilitating illness and unpredictable politics, field research can be fraught with challenges and opportunities for mishap. *Disasters in Field Research* is your guide to what can go wrong while conducting fieldwork—and what you can do to avoid or minimize the impact of unexpected events. Ice, Dufour, and Stevens address the issues confronting both students and professional researchers as they embark on field research. For example, permits may be difficult to obtain—or even revoked at the last minute. Cultural differences and misunderstandings can disrupt data collection. Equipment can be held up by customs—or fail to work as expected. The authors offer practical advice on preparing for such possibilities, while active researchers from a wide array of disciplines relate, in brief first-person narratives, their own encounters with disaster, how they solved (or failed to solve) the problem, and their recommendations for avoiding similar issues in the future. Each thematic chapter concludes with strategies and suggestions for making the most of your preparations, recovering from missteps, and coping with calamity. The result is an excellent companion book for field methods courses in a variety of disciplines—and an excellent companion to carry with you into the field.

Gender-Based Violence: Perspectives from Africa, the Middle East, and India. Edited by Yanyi Djamba and Sitawa Kimuna. Springer 2015. <http://www.springer.com/us/book/9783319166698>. This book offers new perspectives on gender-based violence in three regions where the subject has been taboo in everyday discourse often due to patriarchal cultural norms that limit women's autonomy. The contributions to this book provide rare insight into

not only the levels and the socio-demographic determinants of domestic violence, but topics ranging from men's attitudes toward wife beating, domestic violence-related adolescent deaths, to women's health problems due to sexual and physical abuse. With a comprehensive introduction that provides a comparative international research framework for discussing gender-based violence in these three unique regions, this volume provides a key basis for understanding gender-based violence on a more global level.

Latinos in an Aging World. Social, Psychological, and Economic Perspectives. Ronald J. Angel and Jacqueline L. Angel. <https://sites.la.utexas.edu/utaustinsoc/2014/03/11/latinos-in-an-aging-world/>. This book summarizes thirty years of research on the economic, political, and social forces that affect the health and well-being of Latinos. The book consists of ten chapters that deal with demographics, education, employment, wealth and income and more for the major Latino subgroups. The book also deals with social and psychological issues related to neighborhood quality, fear of crime, and the determinants of psychological well-being. The authors take a life course perspective and pay particular attention to the consequences of life-long disadvantage for the health and welfare of the elderly. They deal with issues related to family structure and sources of care for older parents and present some of their recent work which shows that although Hispanics live as long as, or perhaps longer than non-Hispanic whites, they are at high risk of serious health problems that undermine the quality of their lives and that incur large social costs.

Race, Racial Inequality, and Biological Determinism in the Genetic and Genomic Era. Volume 661, *THE ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, September 2015. This special volume is edited by W. Carson Byrd and Matthew W. Hughey. Discussions of race, genes, and life outcomes were linked during the early years of colonialism. They developed into a set of legal and cultural codes that turned on the acceptance of both racial essentialism and biological determinism. After a sharp decline of such perspectives in the latter half of the twentieth century, the current era has witnessed a resurgent discussion of how similar or different certain racial groupings are to one another; how our racial histories are intertwined and separated dating back thousands of years; and what is the likelihood of inheriting disease, intelligence, and talent across racial groups. This volume of *The ANNALS* provides a crucial interdisciplinary discussion of the relationship between race, racial inequality, and biological determinism in the developing era of genetics and genomics. It will examine how biological determinist arguments influence the study of racial inequality today—using a sociohistorical context to describe the flaws of such limited perspective of social issues and how this line of research can actually increase and justify growing inequality. More information about the volume can be found at <http://ann.sagepub.com/>.

PAA PEOPLE AND HONORS

David Lam recently became director of the Institute for Social Research at Michigan on July 1, for a five-year term. University of Michigan news coverage [here](#).

Yanyi Djamba, former director of Auburn University at Montgomery Center for Demographic Research and professor of sociology is now the Regional Researcher for the Population Services International (PSI), where he leads population and health activities in more than 10 PSI affiliate countries in West and Central Africa.

Eduardo Rios Neto, Demography Berkeley Alumni (Cohort 1982) just accepted a Distinguished Lemann Professorship at University of Illinois in Urbana-Champaign for the 2015-2016 academic year. He will be using this opportunity to teach courses in demography with emphasis in Brazil and Latin America.

OBITUARIES

John H. Romani, age 90, of Ann Arbor, Michigan passed away on July 8 of natural causes. After serving in World War II, he received Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Government from the University of New Hampshire and a Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of Michigan. He held faculty appointments at the University of New

Hampshire, Western Michigan University and the University of Pittsburgh prior to serving on the faculty of the University of Michigan School of Public Health, for over 30 years. He was Associate Dean of that School as well as Associate Vice President for Academic Affairs of the University. He also served briefly as Vice Chancellor and Professor of Political Science at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Throughout his career he worked with a wide variety of governmental and non-governmental agencies on issues associated with the organization and administration of public health activities, both domestically and internationally. Among his professional activities were his service on the National Council of the American Society for Public Administration and as President of the American Public Health Association. He was a member of the American Public Health Association, the Royal Society for Public Health, the American Political Science Association and the Population Association of America. A committed classroom teacher he continued, after his formal retirement from the University of Michigan in 1993, to teach at the School of Public Health and in the University of Michigan Program in the Environment. His post-retirement years were also taken up with research on population and health in South Africa where he and his wife, **Professor Barbara Anderson** of the University of Michigan Department of Sociology, who survives him, have spent time each year since 1999 working with colleagues there.

2015 PAA MEMORIAL SERVICE

At the PAA Annual Meeting in San Diego, members gathered on Thursday evening to share personal memories of their demographic colleagues who died this past year. Nine colleagues were remembered at the meetings, including: **Gary S. Becker**, University Professor of Economics and Sociology (Robert Willis was lead speaker on his behalf); **Lawrence A. Brown**, Distinguished University Professor, Ohio State University (Elizabeth Menaghan was his lead speaker); **Graeme Hugo**, Professor of Geography, Environment and Population, University of Adelaide (Terry Hull and Peter McDonald were his lead speakers); **Larry Heligman**, Assistant Director, United Nations Population Division (John Wilmoth was his lead speaker); **Charles B. Keely**, The Donald G. Hezberg Professor of Demography, Emeritus, Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University (Mary Kritz was his lead speaker); **Marc Lebrun** Deputy Director, International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) (Jacques Vallin was his lead speaker); **Leonard I. Pearlin**, Graduate Professor and Senior Research Scientist, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland (Elizabeth Menaghan was his lead speaker); Richard Suzman Director, Division of Behavioral and Social Research, National Institute on Aging (Robert Willis was his lead speaker); and **Charles Teller**, Office of Population and Reproductive Health, USAID and Population Reference Bureau (William Butz was his lead speaker). After the lead speakers made their presentations, many members of the audience offered further memories. The 2015 Memorial Service was very well attended and a warm occasion for reflecting on the families, careers, and lives of deceased demographic colleagues. The committee received word of the death of **Koray Tanfer** of the Battelle Memorial Institute too late to include him in the 2015 program; he will be included in the 2016 program.

The Memorial Committee for the 2015 meetings was **Robert Willis**, University of Michigan (Chair); **Joseph Potter**, University of Texas; and **Michael White**, Brown University. Joe Potter (joe@prc.utexas.edu) will chair the committee in 2016; please let him know if you learn of PAA members who die during the coming year so that they can be included in the 2016 program at the Washington, D.C. PAA meetings.

JOBS! JOBS! JOBS!

The National Institute on Aging (NIA), is seeking exceptional candidates for the position of Director, Division of Behavioral and Social Research (DBSR). The Director is responsible for planning, directing and evaluating extramural and collaborative research and training in the two DBSR branches, Individual Behavioral Processes and Population and Social Processes. Information about current foci of the program can be found at <https://www.nia.nih.gov/about/offices/division-behavioral-and-social-research-dbsr>. The Director of DBSR is

responsible for collaborating with other NIA Divisions, NIH Institutes and Centers and other Federal agencies in the coordination and support of relevant scientific activities, including working with the NIA's Office of Communications and Public Liaison in developing material for distribution to Congress, scientists and the public. The Director will maintain liaisons with leading medical and scientific directors, private organizations, and professional societies and with leading researchers and clinicians in research on behavioral and social science. The Director will also be responsible for liaising with various industry groups as a participant, panelist and/or spokesperson as may be required periodically. The ideal candidate is adept at speaking publicly, to the news media (print and broadcast) and to various groups of influencers about the activities of the NIA, the current state of the science, research investments and projects, and the role of the NIA in helping to shape them. Applicants must possess a Ph.D. and/or M.D., or equivalent degree in the behavioral, economic, or social sciences with broad senior-level experience in one or more of the following: cognition; psychology; sociology and health economics; science of demography; bio-demography of aging; transdisciplinary fields of study, including neuro-economics, social neuroscience; behavior change; behavioral genetics; mechanisms linking social environmental factors to biological and clinical aspects of advancing age. They should be known and respected within their profession, both nationally and internationally, as distinguished individuals of outstanding scientific competence and should demonstrate through their experience that they have provided oversight for the quality, scientific productivity and management of a research program in the behavioral and social sciences. In addition, they should possess administrative management experience and have experience communicating with diverse audiences. Application packages include a CV with bibliography and a statement addressing the qualifications and interest in the position, and can be submitted via email at NIAJobs@mail.nih.gov or by mail to the National Institute on Aging, 9000 Rockville Pike, Building 31/Suite 2C02, Attention: Cheryl Caponiti. The deadline for all materials is September 30, 2015. For further information, contact Cheryl Caponiti at caponite@mail.nih.gov or by phone at 301-451-8387.

The Department of Family Science, School of Public Health, University of Maryland, College Park seeks a full-time tenure track (Assistant, Associate, or Full Professor) to help the Department further enhance its national leadership at the forefront of research and education on health and families. Candidates should hold a doctoral degree (Ph.D., Sc.D.) in maternal and child health, family and reproductive health, or another relevant public health field; family science; demography; human development or related social science discipline. Substantial public health training and research experience or an M.P.H. degree are essential if the highest degree is not in public health. The ideal candidate will have demonstrated excellence in health research, publication, and graduate teaching, including previous and current funded research from federal agencies and/or foundations. Candidates should have high-level quantitative research skills and demonstrated experience working with large-scale datasets, a strong interest in collaboration, and value commitment to community engagement and cultural competence. Applicants must apply electronically to ejobs.umd.edu, faculty section, position #106047. For best consideration, candidates should submit materials by December 1, 2015. Applications should include the following: 1) cover letter clearly indicating how the candidate meets each of the qualifications listed above, 2) curriculum vitae, 3) three representative publications, and 4) contact information for three references (to be contacted only with the candidate's approval). Contact: Drs. Leigh Leslie and Edmond Shenassa, Search Committee Co-Chairs (lleslie@umd.edu and shenassa@umd.edu) for questions about the position, and Ms. Erin McClure (elmc@umd.edu) for questions about application submission. Faculty member (open rank), Department of Family Science, School of Public Health, University of Maryland (<https://ejobs.umd.edu/postings/35199>).

Population Research Center, The University of Texas at Austin; Postdoctoral Position: The Population Research Center (PRC) at The University of Texas at Austin will have one opening for NICHD-funded postdoctoral position starting September 1, 2016. This position is for one year, but is potentially renewable for a second year. The PRC is an interdisciplinary research and training unit of The University of Texas at Austin (UT) that provides infrastructure support services and project development support for a very productive, interdisciplinary group of faculty, postdocs, graduate students, and undergraduate students at UT. Most of the research is concentrated in four overlapping and reinforcing thematic areas: Health disparities, Educational Inequality & Opportunity, Partnership, Parenting, & Human Development, and Work and Stratification.

As part of a research unit with a strong culture of collaboration, postdocs are expected to spend about half of their time working independently and about half of their time working together with research associates. We strongly encourage potential applicants to contact research associates to discuss collective interests prior to submitting an application. In addition, postdocs are expected to regularly attend the weekly PRC brownbag, present at least once at the brownbag during their period of support, and submit research for presentation at the Population Association (PAA) meetings. Postdoctoral fellows must have a Ph.D. in sociology, demography, public health, family studies or a related social science discipline and be citizens, or Permanent Residents, of the United States at the time of appointment. [Screening of applications will begin on October 30 and will continue until the position is filled.](#)

Send letter of interest with information about research interests and plans, anticipated postdoctoral PRC faculty mentor, and future employment goals; CV; and examples of written work to training@prc.utexas.edu. Three letters of recommendation are required. Letter writers should send their letters directly to training@prc.utexas.edu. All documents must be submitted electronically.

For more information about the PRC research activities and faculty see our website: <http://www.utexas.edu/cola/centers/prc/>.

For more information about this position, *contact Dr. Shannon Cavanagh, Associate Director of Training:* scavanagh@austin.utexas.edu.

Additional contact, NICHD Program Coordinator: training@prc.utexas.edu.

UCLAs Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences and the Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, Full-time Faculty Position: UCLAs Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences and the Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior (an interdisciplinary research and education institute devoted to the understanding of complex human behavior) is seeking applications for a full-time tenure-equivalent faculty position at the Assistant, Associate or Full Professor rank; level to be commensurate with background and experience.

Applicants must have a demonstrated record of excellence in scholarship that focuses on the social and cultural dimensions of psychological or physical health and human functioning. Specific area of expertise is open, but we are particularly interested in scholars who consider the role of psychosocial, cultural, or biological factors, and take a developmental or lifespan perspective in their work. Scholars who focus on development surrounding the years of adolescence are of particular interest.

Candidates must have a Ph.D. or M.D. and possess an established record of publication and demonstrated ability to secure extramural funding. The position includes doctoral and postdoctoral teaching and training responsibilities; excellent teaching and mentoring skills are required.

We welcome applications from scholars in diverse disciplines including psychology, anthropology, and sociology. The successful candidate will hold his or her primary appointment in the Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences. A joint appointment in a college or school department related by discipline to the candidate's primary research is possible. To apply, please submit a cover letter, curriculum vitae, statement of research and teaching interests, and contact information for at least three potential references at: <http://recruit.apo.ucla.edu/apply/JPF01587>.

For further information please contact Andrew J. Fuligni, Ph.D., at afuligni@ucla.edu. Review of applications will begin on October 1, 2015, and the final deadline for application submission is December 1, 2015. The University of California is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. All qualified applicants will receive consideration for employment without regard to race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin,

disability, age or protected veteran status. For the complete University of California nondiscrimination and affirmative action policy see: UC Nondiscrimination and Affirmative Action Policy. See more at: <https://chroniclevitae.com/jobs/0000899588-01#sthash.Y65pj9li.dpuf>.

Health and Sociology: University of Colorado. The Department of Sociology at the University of Colorado Boulder invites applications for a tenure track Assistant Professor with expertise in the area of health including medical sociology, public health, social epidemiology, the organizational dynamics of health care provision, health policy, health care access, caregiving, and the social construction of health and disease. The applicant will be expected to teach undergraduate and graduate courses in one or more of these areas. The appointment will begin August of 2016 and applicants must have a PhD in sociology or comparable field by the time of the appointment. Applicants should submit a C.V., a cover letter describing research and teaching interests, one sample research paper, and three letters of recommendation to the following: www.jobsatcu.com (job #105892). Review of application materials will begin September 15, 2015, and continue until the position is filled. Please contact Stefanie Mollborn (chair of search committee) at mollborn@colorado.edu for any additional information. The University of Colorado is an Equal Opportunity Employer committed to building a diverse workforce. We encourage applications from women, racial and ethnic minorities, individuals with disabilities and veterans. Alternative formats of this ad can be provided upon request for individuals with disabilities by contacting the ADA Coordinator at hr-ada@colorado.edu.

Demography and Population Studies Programme University of the Witwatersrand (Wits) Johannesburg, South Africa. SENIOR LECTURER / LECTURER. The Wits Demography and Population Studies (DPS) Programme, a partnership between the Schools of Social Sciences, and Public Health, offers an Honours-Masters-PhD programme with interdisciplinary and multi-method strengths and a growing methodological/technical emphasis. It is closely linked with highly productive rural and urban longitudinal research initiatives, and enjoys strong ties with African and international centres of excellence. The Programme seeks to appoint a senior lecturer or lecturer (depending on qualifications and experience). Responsibilities: The successful applicant will contribute to excellence in teaching, course development and postgraduate supervision and will pursue a productive programme of research and publication. Ample opportunity exists to network and build collaborations regionally and internationally. Requirements: 1. PhD and advanced training in demography, preferably with educational background and research experience in another measurement or social science discipline; -2. An existing research and publication record. 3. Accredited publications demonstrating self-initiated, independent research and scientific writing required; 4. Proven ability to teach, mentor and supervise postgraduate and undergraduate students; 5. Excellent communication and interpersonal skills; 6. Ability to work in a team; 7.Registration with a professional body would be advantageous. Remuneration: Competitive academic package with generous leave, depending on qualifications, achievement and experience. Enquiries to: Clifford Odimegwu, Clifford.Odimegwu@wits.ac.za OR Steve Tollman, Stephen.Tollman@wits.ac.za Closing date: 31 August 2015 Please submit the following to the *Wits i-Recruitment link* at <https://irec.wits.ac.za> - a covering letter motivating your application, a detailed CV,names, contact numbers and e-mail addresses of three recent referees, -two writing samples,certified copies of all academic transcripts ; ID (or passport and work permit).

Health and Sociology: University of Colorado. The Department of Sociology at the University of Colorado Boulder invites applications for a tenure track Assistant Professor with expertise in the area of health including medical sociology, public health, social epidemiology, the organizational dynamics of health care provision, health policy, health care access, caregiving, and the social construction of health and disease. The applicant will be expected to teach undergraduate and graduate courses and conduct research in one or more of these areas. The appointment will begin August of 2016 and applicants must have a PhD in sociology or comparable field by the time of the appointment. Applicants should submit a C.V., a cover letter describing research and teaching interests, one sample research paper, and three letters of recommendation to the following: <https://www.jobsatcu.com/postings/106629> (Job Posting Number F02763). Review of application materials will begin September 15, 2015. Please contact Stefanie Mollborn (chair of search committee) at stefanie.mollborn@colorado.edu for any additional information. The University of Colorado is an Equal Opportunity Employer committed to building a diverse workforce. We encourage applications from women, racial and ethnic minorities, individuals with disabilities and veterans.

Alternative formats of this ad can be provided upon request for individuals with disabilities by contacting the ADA Coordinator at hr-ada@colorado.edu.

The Department of Geography at the University of Colorado Boulder - tenure-track appointment at the Assistant Professor level beginning in August 2016. We seek a health/medical geographer who is trained in geographic methods, especially advanced quantitative methods and spatial analysis. The successful candidate will teach the Global Public Health class and be a core member of the Global Public Health certificate program on campus. Teaching the Geography Department's quantitative methods sequence and rotation into teaching of the department's large undergraduate required classes is expected. Preference will be given to candidates with a promising research program including extramural funding, and publication in prominent outlets is required. The Health Behavior program in the Institute of Behavioral Science offers a possible research affiliation. All requirements for the PhD must be completed by August 15, 2016. Apply electronically at <https://www.jobsatcu.com> and include an application letter, a curriculum vitae, up to three relevant reprints of publications, evidence of teaching effectiveness, and 1-2 page statements of research and teaching plans. Provide the names and e-mail addresses of three professional references. Full position description is available at <http://www.colorado.edu/ArtsSciences/Jobs/>. Informal inquiries can be made to the chair of the search committee, John O'Loughlin (johnno@colorado.edu). For full consideration, applications should be received by November 15, 2015. NOTE: On November 5, 2015, CU will transition from its current application platform to a new online system, thus it is important that your application is submitted by the closing date listed in the posting or by November 4, whichever date comes first. After that date, there will be no access to application materials stored on www.jobsatcu.com. Applicants will visit the new site at www.cu.edu/careers to search career opportunities and submit applications. If you submit your application to this position prior to November 5, you do not need to apply again on our new site.

ERRATUM

In the Summer 2015 issue of *PAA Affairs*, p. 17, the name of Tim Riffe was mistakenly omitted (Poster session winner with Pil Chung, at UC Berkeley). Riffe is currently a research scientist at the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research.

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

PAA would like to welcome 213 new members from May 1, 2015 through July 31, 2015. Current membership now stands at 2,976.

CONTRIBUTORS

PAA THANKS YOU!

The contributors listed below include new donors and those individuals who have advanced to a new donor category from May 16, 2015 through August 3, 2015. A complete list of contributors is available on the PAA website and printed in the PAA Annual Meeting Final Program.

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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 2015 are: Regular member, \$124; Emeritus member, \$81; Organizational member \$338; members in these categories selecting online access only to *Demography* will have their membership fees reduced by \$15 (the cost of the print version of the journal that PAA would otherwise incur); Joint spouse members, \$58; Student member, \$49; Low-income country resident and citizen, \$41. 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

2015 President of PAA: Steven Ruggles

Future PAA Meetings

- 2016 March 29-April 3 Washington, DC
Marriott Wardman Park
- 2017 April 27-29 Chicago, Illinois
Hilton Chicago
- 2018 April 26-28 Denver, Colorado
Sheraton Denver Downtown

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

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