PAA NEWS

PAA is Soliciting Applications for the Position of Secretary-Treasurer 2018–2021

Liana Sayer, our current Secretary-Treasurer, will end her term on June 30, 2018. The PAA is seeking candidates to assume the office for a three-year term beginning July 1, 2018. A transition period will begin in November 2017.

A Secretary-Treasurer needs a good head for numbers, good organizational skills, and, most important, a willingness to serve as an officer of the PAA. Candidates do not need to live in the Washington, DC area. The Secretary-Treasurer plays an essential role in the PAA. The PAA Constitution places custody of the funds of the Association in the hands of this officer and s/he approves all expenditures for the Association. While the Executive Office tracks and manages funds, the Secretary-Treasurer monitors the budget, the disbursement of funds, and the PAA's accounts and reviews the annual audit. Consulting with the Chair of the Finance Committee, the Executive Director and Secretary-Treasurer propose operating budgets and 5 year projection plans for the Association. The Secretary-Treasurer presents the budgets to the Board of Directors for input and approval. In addition, the Secretary-Treasurer works with the Executive Director to document the proceedings at PAA Board meetings and prepares reports for PAA Affairs that summarize Board meeting highlights and the PAA's financial status. S/he serves as the point of contact between the Board, President and Vice President, and the PAA Executive Office, consulting with the Executive Director about concerns and needs and preparing the Executive Director's annual performance appraisal. S/he communicates the results of PAA elections to the candidates and the membership and may perform other tasks as assigned.

Interested candidates can contact the current Secretary-Treasurer, Liana Sayer (lsayer@umd.edu), with questions about the position, and Leah VanWey (leah_vanwey@brown.edu, chair of the search committee) to apply for the position. Nominations and individual applications will be accepted until Friday September 29th. For nominations, please send name and a brief description of why the nominee would be qualified. For application, please include a CV and a short statement of interest, including a description of experience managing finances, budgets, and personnel.

PAA Affairs is Soliciting Applications for Editor(s)

Both Emily Merchant and Leora Lawton are reaching the end of their terms, and so we are searching for one or two new editors. Duties include: working with the PAA office to issue solicitations for contributions from members, PAA officers and the PAA office; compiling contributions into a draft document; minor editing on contributions;

reviewing of the draft document and delivery to PAA office. This happens four times per year. Each issue takes about 10-14 hours' total and a term is 3 years. Please contact Josh Goldstein (josh@demog.berkeley.edu), Chair, Committee on Publications, with a cover letter detailing interest and relevant experience, and contact the current editors with any questions (llawton@berkeley.edu and ekmerchant@ucdavis.edu). It's a great way to meet people and be in-the-know.

PAA Election Results

By Liana Sayer, PAA Secretary-Treasurer

All terms begin January 1, 2018, except for the Nominations Committee (terms begin immediately)

President-elect: John Casterline, Ohio State University
Vice President-elect: Noreen Goldman, Princeton University

Board of Directors:
Emily Hannum, University of Pennsylvania
Mary Beth Ofstedal, University of Michigan
James Raymo, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Kathryn M. Yount, Emory University

Nominations Committee:
Alaka Basu, Cornell University
John Haaga, Nation Institute on Aging
Jennifer Johnson-Hanks, University of California, Berkeley

Publications Committee:
Pamela J. Smock, University of Michigan

PAA 2017 Award Winners

The following awards were presented on April 28, prior to the Presidential Address at the PAA Annual Meeting in Chicago, Illinois:

Robert J. Lapham Award presented to Independent Consultant **Cheikh Mbacke** for distinguished contributions to population research, the application of demographic knowledge to improve the human condition, and service to the population profession.

The *Harriet B. Presser Award* presented to **Frances Goldscheide**, Brown University & University of Maryland in recognition of sustained, distinguished contributions to research on gender and demography.

The *Irene B. Taeuber Award* was presented to **Jere Behrman**, University of Pennsylvania in recognition of outstanding accomplishments in demographic research.

The *Dorothy S. Thomas Award* presented to **Eric Chyn**, University of Virginia in recognition of the paper titled, "Moved to Opportunity."

The *PAA Excellence in Public Service Award* to honor federal, state, and local policymakers who have supported population research and the federal agencies that fund it, was presented to **The Honorable Roy Blunt**, U.S. Senate (R-MO) and **The Honorable Patty Murray**, U.S. Senate (D-WA) in recognition of their bi-partisan leadership on the appropriations subcommittee that funds the National Institutes of Health (NIH). **Robert Bonner**, U.S. Senate House Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice and Science received an award for his efforts to protect and support the American Community Survey. **Laura Friedel**, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education was recognized for her work promoting demographic research programs at NIH.

NOMINATIONS FOR PAA AWARDS

The 2018 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 27, 2018 during the PAA Annual Meeting in Denver, CO.

Nominations should be submitted by December 31, 2017 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 Kyle Crowder, Clogg Award Committee Chair, Sociology Department, University of Washington (email kylecrow@uw.edu).

2018 Mindel C. Sheps Award

Nominations are invited for the 2018 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 University of North Carolina Gillings 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 27, 2018 during the PAA Annual Meeting in Denver, CO.

Inquiries and nominations should be submitted via email by December 31, 2017, to Lawrence Wu, Sheps Award Committee Chair, Department of Sociology, New York University (email Lawrence.wu@ny.edu).

2018 PAA Early Achievement Award

We welcome nominations for the recently instituted PAA Early Achievement Award to be presented at the PAA Annual Meeting in 2018. 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 27, 2018 during the PAA Annual Meeting in Denver, CO.

Nominations should be submitted by December 31, 2017. 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 mailto: Will Dow, School of Public Health, University of California at Berkeley, wdow@berkeley.edu.

2018 Dorothy S. Thomas Award

Pre or postdoctoral students are invited to submit papers for the 2018 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 27, 2018 during the PAA Annual Meeting in Denver, CO.

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, 2017. Students should email the paper and a letter from their research advisor confirming eligibility to the Chair: Jason Fletcher (School of Public Affairs, University of Wisconsin-Madison), jfletcher@lafollette.wisc.edu. The Committee reserves the right to withhold the award if it decides that no suitable paper was submitted.

For more information about PAA awards, please visit the website: http://www.populationassociation.org/sidebar/annual-meeting/awards/.

GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

In August, Congress adjourned for its traditional extended summer recess, leaving unfinished business, and an unclear path forward, on the Fiscal Year (FY) 2018 appropriations bills—bills essential to keeping the federal government open once the current fiscal year ends on September 30. This is a common refrain. 1994 was the last time Congress passed all 12 appropriations bills before the fiscal year ended.

Most of the 12 funding bills have passed the House and Senate Appropriations Committees and are awaiting floor action where they will either be considered individually, or, more likely, as part of a larger omnibus spending package. Before leaving for the August recess, the House of Representatives passed a minibus spending measure that included 4 bills funding, among other things, the Departments of Defense and Homeland Security. Rumors abound that the remaining 8 appropriations bills will be merged with the 4-bill security appropriations bill and sent to the House floor in September. The U.S. Senate leadership has neither expressed enthusiasm for this approach nor indicated yet what its strategy will be for moving FY 2018 appropriations bills. Given this uncertainty and the tight time frame, Congress may pass a continuing resolution (CR) to keep the federal government operating after September

Agency/Program	FY 2018 Requests	House Funding Recommendation	Senate Funding Recommendation
National Institutes of Health	$26.9 billion	$35.2 billion	N/A
National Center for Health Statistics	$155 million	$155.3 million	N/A
Census Bureau	$1.49 billion	$1.51 billion	$1.52 billion
National Science Foundation	$6.7 million	$7.34 billion	$7.31 billion
Bureau of Labor Statistics	$607.8 million	$609 million	N/A

30. The chart below summarizes the status of FY 2018 funding recommendations for the primary federal agencies important to the Population Association of America (PAA).

PAA sent its members an open letter, urging them to communicate three important messages to congressional representatives while they are home in August: 1) support funding the National Institutes of Health and Census Bureau; 2) raise the existing budget caps; and 3) oppose the Trump Administration's proposal to cap indirect costs on NIH grants. These issues, as well as others including tax reform, debt ceiling, and immigration policy, may be on the ambitious congressional agenda this fall. The PAA Office of Government and Public Affairs will be issuing action alerts to PAA members, especially regarding the FY 2018 appropriations bills and their implications for funding federal and statistical research agencies.
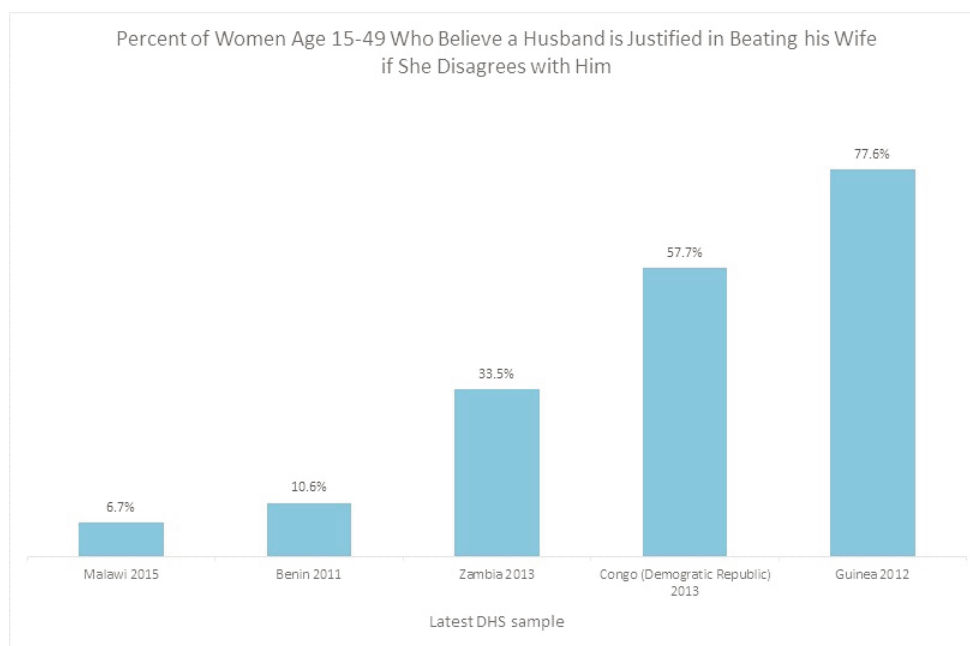
DATA POINTS

Variation in the Acceptability of Intimate Partner Violence in Sub-Saharan Africa
By Miriam King, Minnesota Population Center

Along with supplying information on the health of women and their children in low and middle income countries, the Demographic and Health Surveys supply essential information about the prevalence of, and attitudes toward, intimate partner violence. Figure 1 shows cross-country variation in the acceptability of intimate partner violence in selected Sub-Saharan African countries, based on the latest DHS surveys. For the countries shown, all women of childbearing age (15-49) were asked the following question: "Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: ... If she argues with him?" That the percent of women with this statement agreeing ranges from around 7 percent to 78 percent, depending on the country, merits further exploration.

For twenty-first century Demographic and Health Surveys, material from an optional Domestic Violence module allows researchers to track the relationship between attitudes toward domestic violence, the prevalence and severity of intimate partner and familial violence, the likelihood of help-seeking for domestic violence victims, and other indicators of women's status and well-being (such as education, labor force participation, fertility, access to health care, age at marriage, and participation in household decision-making). Figure 1 was created using harmonized DHS data from IPUMS-DHS (available for free at idhsdata.org), which includes over 100 surveys from 23 countries, including 33 surveys incorporating the Domestic Violence module.


Percent of Women Age 15-49 Who Believe a Husband is Justified in Beating his Wife if She Disagrees with Him

Malawi 2015	Benin 2011	Zambia 2013	Congo (Democratic Republic) 2013	Guinea 2012
6.7%	10.6%	33.5%	57.7%	77.6%

Latest DHS sample

Mapping Subnational TDR with GPWv4 Global Age and Sex Structure Grids

Linda Pistolesi, Susana Adamo, and Olena Borkovska, Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) at Columbia University

The inclusion of age and sex information in gridded population data extends their usefulness for social, humanitarian, and other applications and has long been a demand of research communities. SEDAC's *Gridded Population of the World (GPW)*, now in its 4th version, displays the global distribution (counts and densities) of the human population on a continuous surface, and has been expanded to include the basic demographic variables: age, as five-year age groups, and sex. The outcome is a consistent global gridded population data set with detailed estimates of age and sex distribution within each country, based on the 2010 round of censuses (CIESIN Forthcoming; Doxsey-Whitfield et al. 2015a and 2015b).

One measure which can be derived from the new GPWv4 age and sex grids is the total dependency ratio (TDR). TDR measures the total number of dependents relative to economically productive people. Dependents are generally those persons aged less than 15 and those aged 65 and over, while "economically productive" people are those of working age (15–64). The TDR is a rough indicator of the socio-economic burden the working population must carry.

These maps, along with a map of global total dependency ratio, were presented at the 2017 Esri User Conference, July 10-14, 2017. The poster is accessible at http://www.ciesin.org/binaries/web/global/news/2017/poster_gpw_age-sex.pdf. The full release of the GPWv4 age and sex structure grids is expected for Fall/Winter 2017.
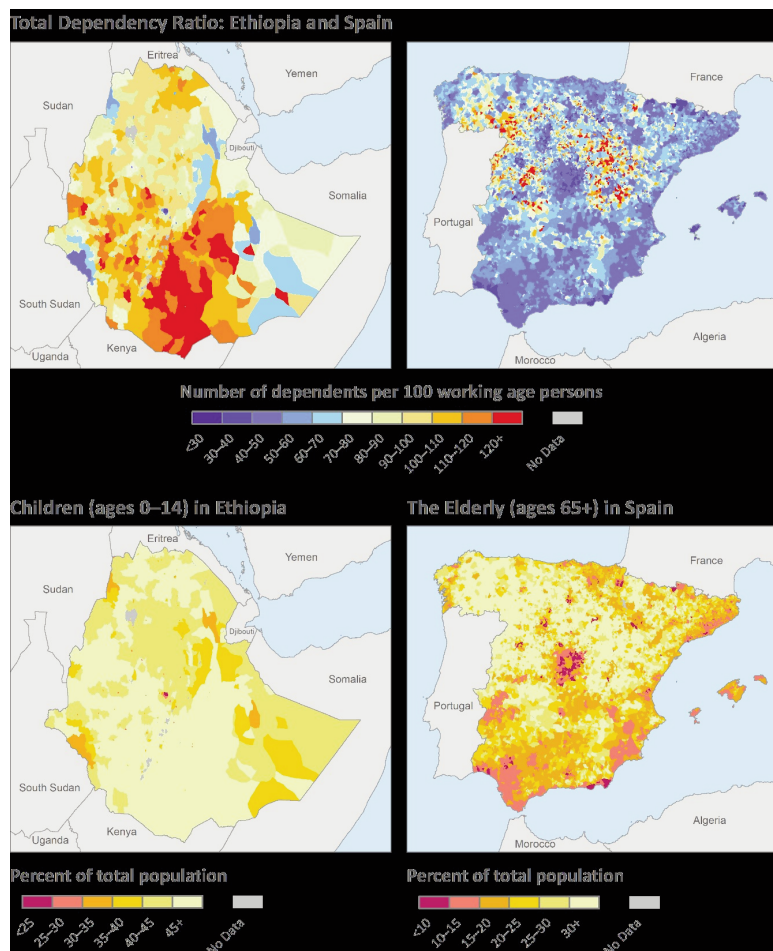
References

Center for International Earth Science Information Network - CIESIN - Columbia University. Forthcoming. Gridded Population of the World, Version 4 (GPWv4): Basic Demographic Characteristics, Revision 10. Palisades, NY: NASA Socioeconomic Data and Applications Center (SEDAC). https://doi.org/10.7927/H45H7D7F.

Doxsey-Whitfield, E., K. MacManus and S. Adamo. 2015a. Gridding male and female populations: new data from the Gridded Population of the World. Paper presented at the European Forum for Geography and Statistics 2015 Conference. Vienna, Austria. www.statistik.at/web_de/downloads/efgs2015/efgs2015_papers/1_3_efgs_doxsey-whitfield_2015.pdf

Doxsey-Whitfield, E., K. MacManus, S. Adamo, L. Pistolesi, J. Squires, O. Borkovska and S. Baptista. 2015b. Taking Advantage of the Improved Availability of Census Data: A First Look at the Gridded Population of the 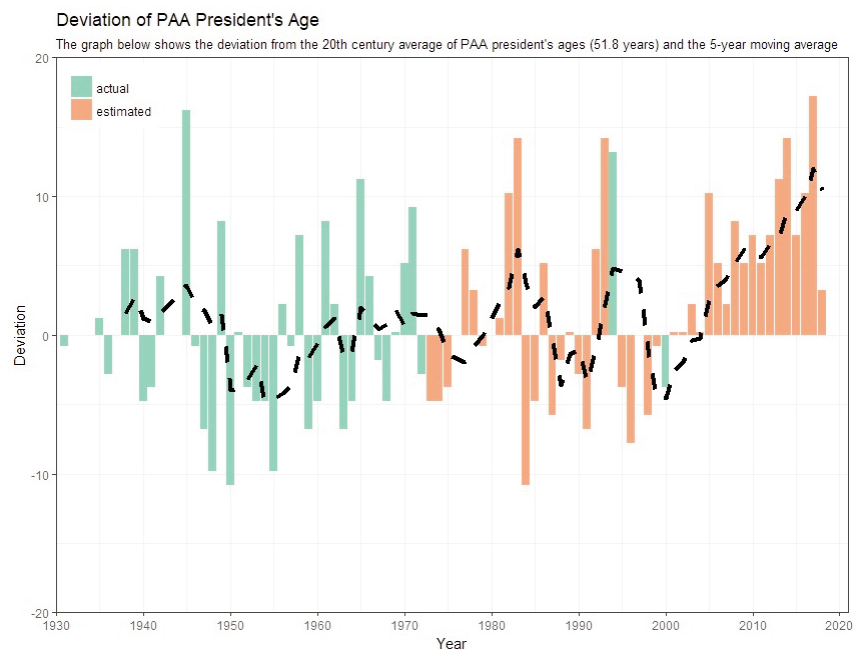World, Version 4. Papers in Applied Geography, 1(3):226-234. http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23754931.2015.1014272

Deviation of PAA President's Age, 1931-2018

by Mathew E. Hauer, University of Georgia

As demographers, we are all too familiar with the aging of the US and world population but I was curious to see if PAA was experiencing similar aging amongst our elected presidents.

I compare the deviation of each PAA president's age in their presidential year to the average age of PAA presidents in the 20th century. To examine presidential ages, I produce actual ages (n=37) using birth year information from either the PAA Oral History Project or published online obituaries. I estimate ages (n=41) during the presidential year based on published online CVs/PAA Oral History Project by subtracting 22 years from the year a BA was awarded. I compare the estimated ages to actual ages for past presidents (n=29) whom I had both data points and find the average estimated age within 0.34 years of actual age. For two PAA president's ages (Jacob S. Siegel 1980 and Karen O. Mason 1997), I could not locate an online CV or an online obituary and the Oral History Project did not list the year a BA was awarded. I exclude these three presidents from this analysis due to a lack of data.

I find that every president's age after 2000 is estimated above the baseline average of 1931–2000. The average age of a PAA president in his/her presidential year between 1931 and 2000 was 51.8. The 5-year moving average shows

Deviation of PAA President's Age
The graph below shows the deviation from the 20th century average of PAA president's ages (51.8 years) and the 5-year moving average

no real trend toward older or younger presidents during the 20th century and presidential ages tended to oscillate around the long-term average of 51.8 years. However, between 2001 and 2010, the average age rose to 55.9 and since 2011, the average age has increased further to 61.3. With the election of either John Casterline or Michael White, their deviations from the 20th century average are estimated at either +20.2 or +14.3, respectively.

The Counterintuitive Demography of Trump's Wall
Dudley L. Poston Jr., Texas A&M University and Peter A Morrison, RAND (retired)

President Donald Trump pledged to build a wall on the U. S. southern border to stop the "illegal" migration of Mexicans and others from Central America. In this short essay, we argue that Trump's wall will not work. It may actually increase, rather than reduce the number of undocumented immigrants in the U.S. Demographic research unveils an important reality: "Walling out" strong-willed, motivated migrants may unwittingly transform would-be circular migrants into a more permanent settled population of residents.

As of 2015, around 44 million persons living in the U.S. were foreign-born. Around 33 million are lawful immigrants—which includes naturalized citizens, persons granted lawful permanent or temporary residence status (e.g., as workers or students), and persons granted asylum or admitted as refugees. The remaining 11 million are unauthorized immigrants (a.k.a., "illegal" or "undocumented" immigrants)—whom President Trump wants to deport back across the southern border.

In fact, around two-fifths of these undocumented immigrants, or almost 4.5 million, are "visa overstayers." They entered the U.S. with legal passports and legal visas but either stayed past their visa expiration dates or otherwise violated the terms of their admission into the U.S. Most flew in legally from Asia, Europe and other continents, entering at major U.S. airports in San Francisco, New York, Los Angeles, and elsewhere. Trump's Wall is not high enough to keep them out.

No present plan addresses the issue of undocumented immigration via visa overstayers. The Department of Homeland Security does not match entry and exit records of persons entering and leaving the U.S. Congress mandated an electronic entry-exit system over 20 years ago, but it was never implemented. Hence visa overstayers will likely number around 4 to 5 million despite Trump's wall.

What about the other 6 to 7 million undocumented immigrants presently in the U.S—the so-called "illegal" immigrants who immigration officials refer to as "entered without inspection"? Such EWI's entered undetected or by using fraudulent documents when crossing the border. Almost all EWI's entered at the U.S.-Mexico border, and until recently most were of Mexican origin.

Why will Trump's wall cause the number of EWIs to increase, rather than curb their numbers? The stereotype of the undocumented immigrant crossing the Mexican-U.S. border no longer matches contemporary realities. Over the decades, most EWIs entering the U.S. over the southern border were people we demographers recognize as "circular migrants," most seeking low-level jobs in agriculture or construction and related areas. They stay for several months, maybe a year, earn their money and return home. Many are seasonal agricultural workers from Mexico, following harvests from California's Central Valley to Washington's Yakima Valley.

Douglas Massey and his colleagues, who have documented these immigration patterns, have shown that increased border enforcement has seriously disrupted the circular flow of workers coming and going. ("Why Border Enforcement Backfired" at www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/abs/10.1086/684200.) Increased border surveillance, they say, "has raised the costs of undocumented border crossing, requiring the undocumented immigrants to stay longer in the U.S. so to make the trip profitable." As a result, such migrants have minimized the border crossing, "not by remaining in Mexico but by staying in the United States." In short, would-be circular migrants are being transformed into a permanently settled population of unauthorized immigrants.

The two charts demonstrate this relationship. Figure 1 presents annual estimates by Pew Research Center demographers of the number of undocumented immigrants in the U.S. from 1990 to 2014. Undocumented immigrants in the

Figure 1. Estimated numbers of undocumented immigrants in the United States, 1990 to 2014
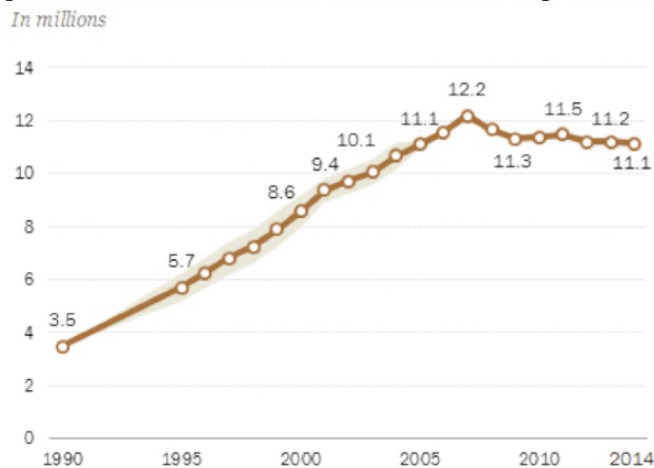
Source: Krogstand, Passel and Cohn (2016)

Figure 2. Enacted Annual Budgets of the U.S. Border Patrol, Fiscal Year (FY) 1990 to 2015
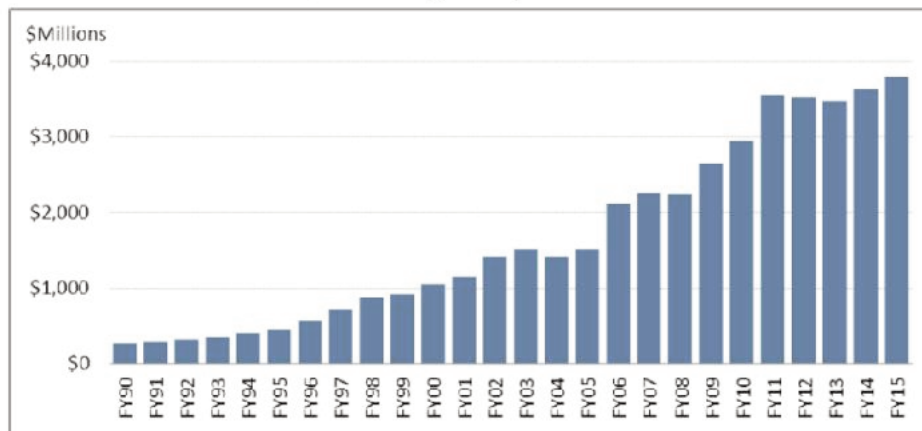
Source: Argueta (2016)

U.S. rose from 3.5 million in 1990 to 11.1 million in 2014. Figure 2 presents data on U.S. Border Patrol appropriations. It shows that border enforcement and surveillance appropriations have grown steadily over the period of 1990 to 2015 from $263 million in 1990 to $1.4 billion in 2002 to $3.8 billion in 2015. Together, these data document the rapid escalation of border surveillance and enforcement initiated in an attempt to halt the flow of undocumented immigration over the Mexico-U.S. border—and the failure of that attempt. Militarizing the border has been associated with an increase, not a decrease, in the number of unauthorized immigrants.

Demographic research confirms a central point: Militarization has transformed undocumented migration into the U.S. from a circular flow of migrants to and from just a few states to a permanent settled population of unauthorized immigrants in almost every state.

(Adapted from the authors' longer article in *N-IUSSP*, IUSSP's online news magazine.)

Well-Being of Young U.S. Women Across Generations
Beth Jarosz and Mark Mather, Population Reference Bureau

In a new report, "Losing Ground: Young Women's Well-Being Across Generations in the United States," PRB provides a broad overview of trends in young women's social, economic, and physical well-being over the past 50 years.

Progress Has Stalled for Young Women of Generation X and Millennial Generation.

Percent Change in Each Generation's Overall Index of Well-Being Score Compared With the Preceding Generation

66% — Baby Boom Generation

2% — Generation X

-1% — Millennial Generation
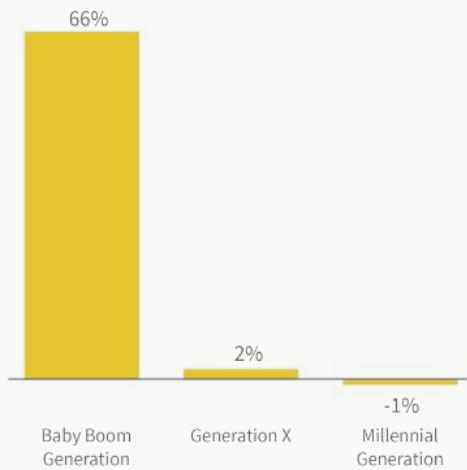
Notes: Each generation is the benchmark for each subsequent generation. WWII generation is not shown because data are not available for its preceding generation.
Source: PRB analysis.

PRB developed a new Index of Young Women's Well-Being to compare outcomes for young women (up to age 34) in the Millennial generation with young women in previous generations across 14 key social, economic, and health measures. The results show that the progress made by women of the Baby Boom generation has stalled among women of Generation X and the Millennial generation. Social and structural barriers to young women's progress have contributed to persistently high poverty rates, a declining share of women in high-wage/high-tech jobs, a dramatic rise in women's incarceration rates, and increases in maternal mortality and women's suicide.

PRB's index compares the well-being of young women today with the well-being of women in previous generations when they were the same age. PRB's analysis calculates the magnitude of change between generations. Using this approach, we find that young women of the Millennial generation experienced a slight decline (1 percent) in overall well-being compared with women of Generation X, and women of Generation X experienced only a modest gain (2 percent) in well-being relative to women of the Baby Boom generation. In contrast, women of the Baby Boom generation experienced a substantial gain (66 percent) in overall well-being relative to women of the World War II (WWII) generation. For more information, see: http://www.prb.org/Publications/Reports/2017/US-Womens-Well-Being-Stalled.aspx

The Importance of Decennial Census Data: Counting for Dollars
William P. O'Hare, O'Hare Data and Demographic Services, LLC, Billohare1@gmail.com

The U.S. Decennial Census is the backbone of the federal statistical system and is probably the single most important data collection activity of the federal government. The Decennial Census is important not only for the data it provides directly but also because it is the foundation for population estimates and projections and provides weights for most federal demographic surveys.

In that context, it is important for demographers to help others understand the central role of the Census. One of the most powerful ways to convince people about the importance of making sure everyone is counted in the Census is to talk about the federal dollars that are distributed to states and localities based on Census figures. A great new resource has just become available to help us with that task.

Andrew Reamer, at George Washington University, has updated a product he first unveiled just prior to the 2010 Census. In a set of tables available on his website (http://civilrightsdocs.info/pdf/census/CountingForDollars-Intro.pdf) Reamer shows how the funds from 16 large federal programs are distributed to the states. Overall, these 16 programs distributed $590 billion in Fiscal Year 2015. The table below shows the amount of money given out to each state. Reamer's website also includes more detailed tables providing information on each of the 16 programs. Showing state leaders the importance of the Census count for bringing federal funds into a state can help promote fuller participation in the Census.

A thorough explanation of Reamer's methodology is available on the website. Funding formulas are seldom simple or straightforward. The analysis requires a painstaking examination of the funding formula for each program to determine whether the funding uses Census-related data. In addition, it is important to recognize that the distribution of funds seldom relies solely on the counts from the Decennial Census. The data in the tables are based on a variety of Census-derived statistics, which are federal datasets that are extensions of or otherwise rely on the Decennial Census.

State Totals for 16 Largest Federal Assistance Programs that Distribute Funds on the Basis of Decennial Census-Derived Statistics (Fiscal Year 2015)

States	State Totals	States	State Totals
Alabama	$7,614,787,035	Montana	$2,054,746,744
Alaska	$2,184,979,595	Nebraska	$2,544,798,214
Arizona	$13,513,326,539	Nevada	$4,656,440,588
Arkansas	$7,571,277,022	New Hampshire	$2,115,464,469
California	$76,656,557,639	New Jersey	$17,561,261,043
Colorado	$8,080,172,941	New Mexico	$6,197,394,617
Connecticut	$7,951,377,848	New York	$53,194,672,345
Delaware	$2,227,161,421	North Carolina	$16,297,657,450
District of Columbia	$3,080,946,536	North Dakota	$1,446,647,171
Florida	$29,283,302,687	Ohio	$21,061,701,904
Georgia	$13,675,744,474	Oklahoma	$6,552,821,358
Hawaii	$2,194,706,217	Oregon	$10,041,847,365
Idaho	$2,437,466,406	Pennsylvania	$26,793,367,770
Illinois	$19,738,866,367	Rhode Island	$3,129,773,048
Indiana	$11,061,770,386	South Carolina	$7,338,120,937
Iowa	$5,306,566,902	South Dakota	$1,309,718,736
Kansas	$4,481,261,683	Tennessee	$13,073,610,847
Kentucky	$10,137,434,348	Texas	$43,334,650,874
Louisiana	$9,437,994,281	Utah	$3,253,452,654
Maine	$2,826,488,754	Vermont	$1,771,423,823
Maryland	$10,940,423,817	Virginia	$10,182,105,724
Massachusetts	$16,118,445,446	Washington	$13,722,789,945
Michigan	$14,559,830,141	West Virginia	$5,079,831,509
Minnesota	$8,411,135,752	Wisconsin	$9,142,484,123
Mississippi	$6,143,852,125	Wyoming	$881,376,094
Missouri	$11,261,993,496	Total U.S.	$589,695,029,211

Source: Andrew Reamer, George Washington Institute of Public Policy, George Washington University, Washington DC.

BOOKS

***A Fraught Embrace: The Romance and Reality of AIDS Altruism in Africa*, by Ann Swidler and Susan Cotts Watkins, Princeton University Press (2017).** This is a book about altruism—the flows of volunteers and money from wealthy countries to poor ones. Specifically, we write about the efforts of altruists from afar to turn the tide of the HIV epidemic in Malawi and to alleviate the suffering of the already-infected and postpone their deaths. In simply observing altruism in practice, rather than praising the efforts of the individual altruists or criticizing the massively-funded AIDS enterprise for its failures, we noticed features of altruism that others have not commented on. First, the organization of the AIDS enterprise has much in common with the organization of international business: a head office in one country that outsources production and distribution to organizations— often non-profit organizations—in other countries. What the enterprise produces is a profusion of cultural objects—a National AIDS organization in every country in sub-Saharan Africa to produce strategy documents for national HIV prevention and mitigation; t-shirts and caps branded with the name and slogan of a non-governmental organization, billboards advertising branded condoms, sponsored dramas about a character who died of AIDS because he was not faithful, talking heads on the radio exhorting listeners to get tested for HIV so that if she is infected she can learn how to "live positively" by taking pills and eating a balanced diet. Second, we came to appreciate role of the brokers—the cadres of relatively educated Malawians who stand between the altruists and the poor villagers they seek to help. Without these intermediaries, translators and fixers, nothing that the altruists imagined would happen, will happen. Lastly, we recognized the power of imagination: the altruists' visions of people whose lives they could transform, the villagers' visions of what an altruist from afar could do for them, and the brokers' visions of what the foreigners want—and their images of the villagers, images that inevitably shape—or frustrate—the altruistic projects imagined from afar.
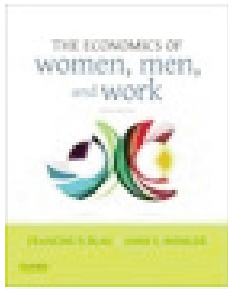
The Economics of Women, Men, and Work **by Francine D. Blau and Anne E. Winkler, 8th edition, Oxford University Press (2017).** The most current and comprehensive source available for research, data, and analysis on women, gender, and economics. Blau and Winkler are widely known for their research and contributions on the study of the economics of gender. The eighth edition includes fully updated data and research, and analyzes the consequences of recent developments in the labor market for men and women. These developments include the declining gender wage gap, rising wage inequality, and the growing divide in labor market and family outcomes by educational attainment.
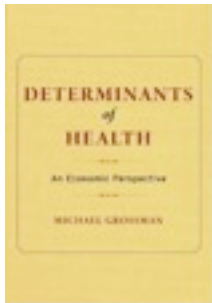
Determinants of Health: An Economic Perspective **by Michael Grossman, Columbia University Press (2017).** This collection of Michael Grossman's most important papers adds essential background and depth to his work on economic determinants of public health. Each of the book's four sections (the demand for health, the relationship between health and schooling, determinants of infant health, the economics of unhealthy behaviors) includes an introduction that contextualizes the issues and addresses the larger stakes of his work. An afterword discusses the significance of Grossman's approach for subsequent research on health economics, as well as the work others have done to advance and extend his innovative perspective. This book explains how the economic choices people make influence health and health behaviors. Grossman treats health as a form of human capital. He shows that public policies and programs that determine the price and availability of key inputs have critical effects on outcomes ranging from birth weight and infant mortality to cigarette smoking, alcohol abuse, illegal drug use, and obesity.
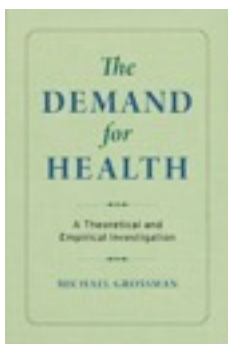
The Demand for Health: A Theoretical and Empirical Investigation **by Michael Grossman, re-issued by Columbia University Press (2017).** First published in 1972, this book introduced a new theoretical model for determining the health status of the population. Grossman's work uniquely synthesized economic and public health knowledge and has catalyzed a vastly influential body of health economics literature. Grossman bases his approach on Gary S. Becker's household production function model and his theory of investment in human capital. Consumers demand health, which can include illness-free days in a given year or life expectancy, and then produce it through the input of medical care services, diet, other market goods and services, and time. Grossman also treats health and knowledge as equal parts of the durable stock of human capital. Consumers therefore have an incentive to invest in health to increase their earnings in the future. From here, Grossman examines complementarities between health capital and other forms of human capital, the most important of which is knowledge capital earned through schooling and its effect on the efficiency of production. He concludes that the rate of return on investing in health by increasing education may exceed the rate of return on investing in health through greater medical care. This re-issued version has a new forward by Björn Lindgren of Lund University.
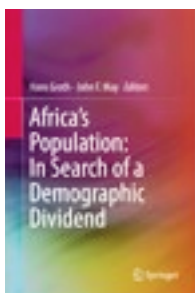
Africa's Population: In Search of a Demographic Dividend **ed. Hans Groth and John F. May, Springer (2017).** This book examines the promises and challenges the demographic dividend brings to sub-Saharan Africa as fertility rates in the region fall and the labor force grows. It offers a detailed analysis of what conditions must be met in order for the region to take full economic advantage of ongoing population dynamics. As the book makes clear, the region will need to accelerate reforms to cope with its demographic transition, in particular the decline of fertility. The continent will need to foster human capital formation through renewed efforts in the areas of education, health and employment. This will entail a true vision and determination on the part of African leaders and their development partners. The book will help readers to gain solid knowledge of the demographic trends and provide insights into socioeconomic policies that eventually might lead sub-Saharan Africa into a successful future.
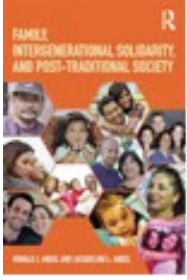
Family, Intergenerational Solidarity, and Post-Traditional Society by **Ronald J. Angel and Jacqueline L. Angel, Routledge (2018).** Almost all families will at some time have to make difficult decisions concerning aging family members, involving institutionalization, moving from medical interventions to palliative care, and even physician-assisted death. Yet, the historical transition from traditional to post-traditional society means that these decisions are no longer determined by strict rules and norms, and the growing role of the welfare state has been accompanied by changes in the nature of family and social solidarity. Advances in medical technology and greatly expanded life spans further complicate the decision-making process. *Family, Intergenerational Solidarity, and Post-Traditional Society* examines a range of difficult issues that families commonly face during the family life course within these contexts. The book explores both practical and ethical questions regarding filial responsibility and the roles of the state and adult children in providing financial and instrumental support to dependent parents. The book follows the experiences and deliberations of a fictional family through a series of vignettes in which its members must make difficult decisions about the treatment of a seriously ill parent. Advanced undergraduate and graduate students in family studies, gerontology/aging, sociology, social work, health and social care, and nursing will find this essential reading.

CONFERENCES

The population center at Florida State University was established in the fall of 1967. On October 6 and 7, the Center for Demography and Population Health at FSU will celebrate its 50th anniversary with a program of lectures, panel discussions, and conviviality.

The 9th Demographic Conference of "Young Demographers." The Young Demographers, Department of Demography and Geodemography, and the Geographical Institute (Charles University in Prague, Faculty of Science) announce the 9th Demographic Conference of Young Demographers titled "Actual Demographic Research of Young Demographers (not only) in Europe." The conference is planned for two days (15th and 16th February 2018) and will take place at the Faculty of Science, Charles University in Prague, Albertov 6, Prague 2, Czech Republic. All participants will have the opportunity 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 in 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 the online registration form before the 15th November 2017. For more information, please visit our web page (http://www.demografove.estranky.cz/en/). The working language of the conference is English; unfortunately, we cannot provide any funding for travel or accommodation expenditures. Looking forward to meeting you in Prague!

DATA

IPUMS-DHS now includes harmonized Demographic and Health Survey data from 23 African and Asian countries and over 100 surveys. The more than 5000 consistently coded variables cover a wide range of topics on the health and well-being of women of childbearing age, their young children, and their births, now with newly added material from Morocco and Congo Democratic Republic. IPUMS-DHS data are available for free online to researchers approved to download data from The DHS Program.

New data from the INDEPTH Network. The freely accessible INDEPTH Data Repository (www.indepth-ishare.org) now has datasets from 26 member health research centers in Africa and Asia, which include 30 HDSS field sites. The freely accessible INDEPTHStats (www.indepth-ishare.org/indepthstats) now has datasets from 26 member research centers in Africa and Asia, which include 34 HDSS field sites.

The Center on Poverty & Social Policy at Columbia just released a historical version of the Census' and Bureau of Labor Statistics' Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), which dates back to 1967. The SPM improves upon official poverty statistics by taking a fuller accounting of the resources that families have at their disposal. The data are now available at https://www.povertycenter.columbia.edu/historical-spm-data-reg

FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

RFA-AG-18-011: Socioeconomic Disparities in Health and Mortality at Older Ages (R01). The National Institute on Aging (NIA) announces a new Request for Applications (RFA) regarding health disparities at older ages. The purpose of this funding opportunity is to support studies that identify mechanisms, explanations, and modifiable risk factors underlying recent trends of growing inequalities in morbidity and mortality by income, education, and geographic location at older ages in the United States. Applications are due by October 20, 2017, by 5:00 PM local time of applicant organization. For more information please contact Amelia Karraker, Ph.D., (amelia.karraker@mail.nih.gov).

PEOPLE

David Swanson, Professor of Sociology at UC Riverside, was appointed Faculty Affiliate of the Center for Studies in Demography and Ecology at the University of Riverside and accepted an invitation to assume a three-year term on the Advisor Board for Penn State's online MA program in Applied Demography.

Karina M. Shreffler was promoted to Professor this summer at Oklahoma State University in the Department of Human Development and Family Science.

Robert M. Hauser became executive officer of the American Philosophical Society on June 12, 2017. Hauser is a distinguished quantitative sociologist best known for his work in social stratification, social statistics, and aging. His work on intergenerational status attainment has led to greater understanding of the ways inequality persists across generations. From 1969 to 2010, he led the Wisconsin Longitudinal Study, which has followed more than 10,000 Wisconsin high school graduates of 1957 and their siblings to study the life course and aging. Hauser has served as Vilas Research Professor of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and as executive director of the Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education at the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. He is also a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the National Academy of Sciences.

Robert Pollak, Hernreich Distinguished Professor of Economics at Washington University in St. Louis, was named a Distinguished Fellow of the American Economic Association. Pollak is a labor economist who has made fundamental contributions in the estimation of demand systems, welfare analysis, cost of living theory and implementation, and family economics. His work is characterized by the thoughtful application of economic theory to empirical problems, the careful investigation of the realism of the assumptions underpinning theoretical models, and the willingness to bring the insights of other fields, such as psychology and sociology, into the understanding of family dynamics. Pollak's advances in cost of living index theory, collected in *The Theory of the Cost of Living Index* (1971), have become the standard reference in this field. He is also well known for his work on the economics of the family. Pollak is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Econometric Society, and the Institute for Labor Research, and a research associate of the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Julie Maslowsky of the University of Texas at Austin Population Research Center (UT Austin PRC) has been chosen as a William T. Grant Foundation Scholar for her project "Preventing Unplanned Repeat Births to Hispanic Teens." Read more here. (May 23, 2017) Maslowsky has also won a five-year National Institutes of Health Career Development Award entitled "Demography, health, and contraceptive use of repeat teenage mothers." Read more here. (July 7, 2017)

David Yeager, from the UT Austin PRC, and colleagues have been awarded a grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation for his project addressing the rise in symptoms of depression, stress and anxiety that often accompanies the transition to high school and that is predicted by social difficulties such as bullying and victimization. (May 22, 2017)

Aprile D. Benner of the UT Austin PRC will be awarded a K01 Grant for her project "Biopsychosocial Pathways Linking Discrimination and Adolescent Health."

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

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

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

2017 President of PAA: Amy O. Tsui

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