

MEMBERSHIP REPORT 2018

The year 2017 brought significant changes for the LASA membership. Firstly, new membership dues were implemented in October 1, 2017 and announced in the Fall issue of the LASA Forum. Secondly, the membership showed interesting demographic changes compared to previous years and thirdly, LASA addressed the increased urgency to attract institutional membership.

LASA New Membership Dues

Until September 2017, LASA current membership costs only accounted for two separate salary classifications, one for Latin America and another for the rest of the world. Given the geographical and income diversity of our current membership, LASA moved towards a more comprehensive and fair model to account for intra-regional income disparities and new categories for members outside the academia and students.

For this reason, starting October 1st LASA implemented new membership rates using a two-dimensional model based on the Human Development Index (HDI) of the United Nations and the World Bank classification of income economies to account for income differences worldwide. Our new model will also incorporate new membership categories to account for independent scholars, government officials, grassroots activists, undergraduate students, and retired professors.

On one hand, both models categorize countries on four levels combining the World Bank classifications of Income Economies (High Income, Upper-Middle Income, Lower-Middle Income and Low Income) and the United Nations Human Development Index (Very High, High, Medium and Low) according to three development aspects: (1) Levels of wealth within the country measured by GDP per capita and adjusted in Purchasing Power Parity; (2) Education, measured by the percentage of the population in education at particular age and literacy levels, and (3) Health measured by life expectancy at birth.

Combining the two indices LASA will categorize countries as follows:

World Bank	United Nations
High Income Economies	Very High Human Development
Upper-Middle Income Economies	High Human Development
Lower-Middle Income Economies	Medium Human Development
Low-Income Economies	Low Income Development

Around 85% of the counties coincide at the same level under both classifications. For instance, Chile is classified by the World Bank as a High Economy and the United Nations classify it under a Very High Human Development list. Countries that did not coincide on both lists were placed in the “second category.” For instance, Argentina was classified by the United Nations under Very High Human Development Category but the World Bank classify it only as an Upper-Middle Income Economy. For this purpose, LASA placed Argentina and all countries on that same situation on the second category in order to benefit with lower membership rates. The adoption of these indices will involve a yearly evaluation of countries classification using the most recent United Nations and World Bank classifications.

Given these changes, new membership dues will follow the following chart according to salary, affiliation, and country of residence.

Individual Membership Categories	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4
\$200,000 and over	\$ 327	\$ 327	\$ 327	\$ 327
\$135,000 - \$199,999	\$ 272	\$ 272	\$ 272	\$ 272
\$100,000 - \$134,000	\$ 227	\$ 227	\$ 227	\$ 227
\$80,000 - \$99,999	\$ 189	\$ 189	\$ 189	\$ 189
	100%	60%	47%	34%
\$60,000 - \$79,999	\$ 158	\$ 94	\$ 74	\$ 53
\$50,000 - \$59,999	\$ 131	\$ 78	\$ 62	\$ 44
\$40,000 - \$49,999	\$ 109	\$ 65	\$ 51	\$ 37
\$30,000 - \$39,999	\$ 91	\$ 54	\$ 43	\$ 31
\$20,000 - \$29,999 (old under 30,000)	\$ 76	\$ 45	\$ 36	\$ 26
\$10,000 - \$19,999	\$ 61	\$ 36	\$ 29	\$ 21
Under \$10,000	\$50	\$ 30	\$ 23	\$ 17
Independent or Non-Affiliated Scholar	\$ 70	\$ 42	\$ 33	\$ 24
Retired Academic	\$ 60	\$ 36	\$ 28	\$ 20
Graduate Student	\$ 50	\$ 30	\$ 23	\$ 17
Undergraduate Student	\$ 35	\$ 21	\$ 16	\$ 12

Individual Membership Categories	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4
Professional / Executive	\$ 350	\$350	\$ 350	\$ 350
Lifetime	\$ 3,900	\$ 3,900	\$ 3,900	\$ 3,900
Countries	Andorra Aruba Australia Austria Bahrain Belgium Bermuda British Virgin Islands Brunei Darussalam Canada Cayman Islands Channel Islands Chile Croatia Curaçao Cyprus Czech Republic Denmark Estonia Faroe Islands Finland France French Polynesia Germany Gibraltar Greece Guam Hong Kong SAR, China Hungary Iceland Ireland Isle of Man Israel Italy Japan Korea, Rep. Kuwait Latvia Liechtenstein Lithuania	Albania Algeria Antigua and Barbuda American Samoa Argentina Azerbaijan Bahamas Barbados Belarus Belize Bosnia and Herzegovina Brazil Bulgaria China Colombia Costa Rica Cuba Dominica Dominican Republic Ecuador Fiji Georgia Grenada Iran, Islamic Rep. Jamaica Jordan Kazakhstan Lebanon Libya Macedonia, FYR Malaysia Maldives Marshall Islands Mauritius Mexico Montenegro Oman Palau Panama Peru Romania	Armenia Bangladesh Bhutan Bolivia Botswana Cabo Verde Cambodia Egypt, Arab Rep. El Salvador Equatorial Guinea Gabon Ghana Guatemala Guyana Honduras India Indonesia Iraq Kenya Kiribati Kosovo Kyrgyz Republic Lao PDR Micronesia, Fed. Sts. Moldova Mongolia Morocco Myanmar Namibia Nicaragua Pakistan Palestine, State of Paraguay Philippines Samoa São Tomé and Príncipe South Africa Sri Lanka Tajikistan Timor-Leste Turkmenistan	Afghanistan Angola Benin Burkina Faso Burundi Cameroon Central African Republic Chad Comoros Congo, Dem. Rep Côte d'Ivoire Djibouti Eritrea Ethiopia Gambia, The Guinea Guinea-Bissau Haiti Lesotho Liberia Korea, Dem. People's Rep. Madagascar Malawi Mali Mauritania Mozambique Nepal Niger Nigeria Papua New Guinea Rwanda Senegal Sierra Leone Solomon Islands Somalia South Sudan Sudan Swaziland Syrian Arab Republic Tanzania Togo

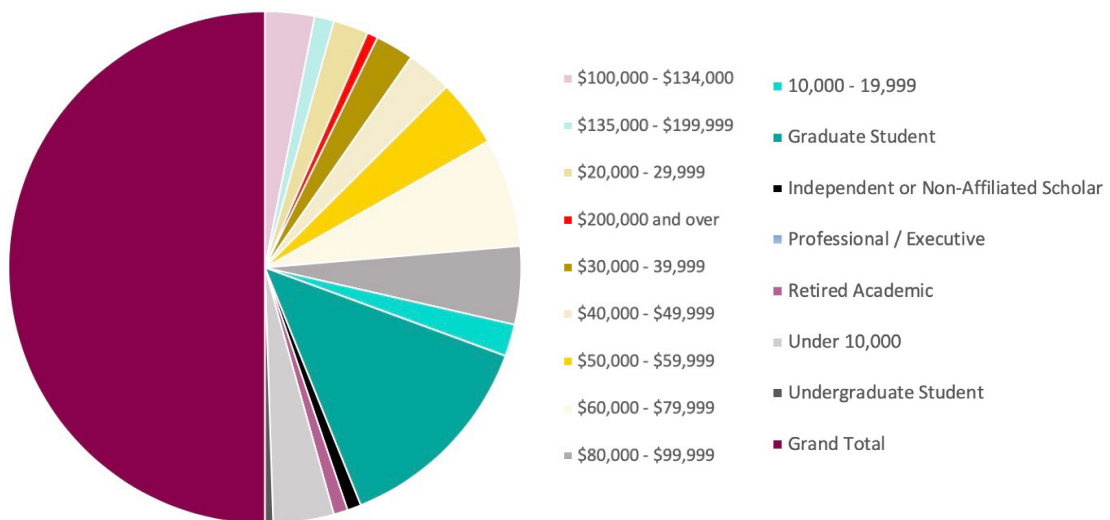
Individual Membership

LASA's individual membership has keep growing in the last three years. Whereas in 2016 it was 12,264, by 2017 it was 12,536, and for 2018 it jumped to 16,391.



Members per category (salaries/positions)

Analyzing our membership by country category (1, 2 and 3) we have the following distribution. Note that 1,004 Cuban members are not considered because they don't pay membership.

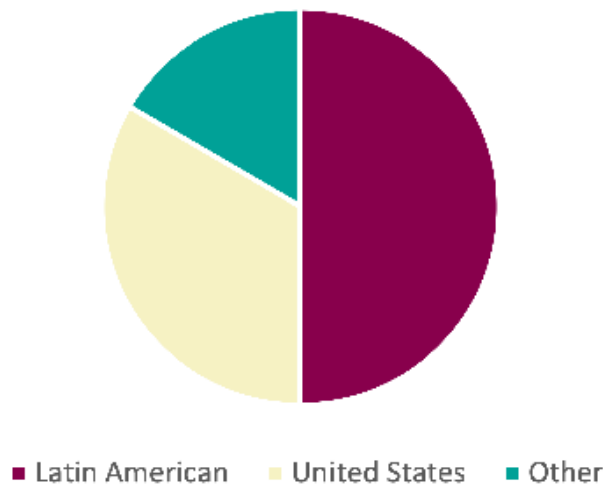


Sum of COUNT(*)	Column Labels			
Row Labels	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Grand Total
\$100,000 - \$134,000	283	14		297
\$135,000 - \$199,999	112	9		121
\$20,000 - \$29,999	201	321	6	528
\$200,000 and over	62	43		105
\$30,000 - \$39,999	220	203	5	428
\$40,000 - \$49,999	260	138	2	400
\$50,000 - \$59,999	387	76		463
\$60,000 - \$79,999	622	56	1	679
\$80,000 - \$99,999	447	21	2	470
\$10,000 - \$19,999	184	362	10	556
Graduate Student	1,207	453	18	1,678
Independent or Non-Affiliated Scholar	79	60	6	145
Professional / Executive		2		2
Retired Academic	81	26		107
Under 10,000	347	618	16	981
Undergraduate Student	47	113	2	162
Grand Total	4,539	2,515	68	7,122

Physical Residence Changes

The number of members living in Latin America shows a clear tendency of growing during the last three years. While in 2016 this figure represented 48.11%, in 2017 it increased to 50%, and for 2018 to 51%. To a total of 8,287. For 2018, 34% of our members live in the US and 16% in other parts of the world. It is interesting to note that back in 2011, 51.6% of our members resided in United States.

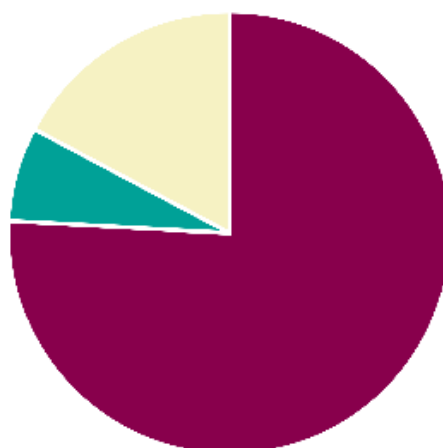
Membership Country



Institutional Membership

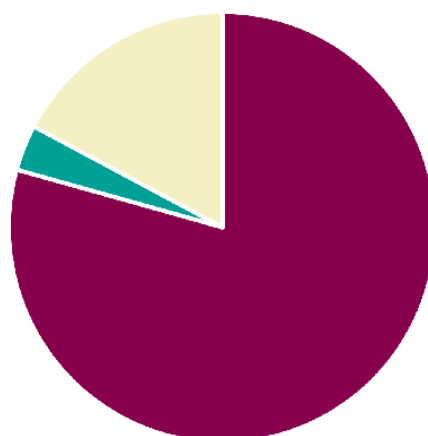
In August 2018 LASA implemented its new institutional membership system. Since then, 29 institutions have renewed or became affiliated, with a total of 32 institutions (3 still active in the old membership system). Twenty-two of these are in the USA, 2 in Europe, and 5 in Latin America. The great majority (24) are affiliated at level 1, one institution at levels 2, and five of them at level 3. To this date, LASA is working with two new institutions (Universidad Nacional de Colombia and Universidad de Guadalajara) on their institutional affiliation. Besides the benefits we offered in the original posting, LASA has created two new benefits for all institutions for the Boston 2019 Congress. On one hand, we are offering up space of up to three slots of 1.5 hour to institutions to carry out job interviews. On the other hand, LASA is offering 15% discount to institutions that post an announcement in our Career Center until May 1, 2019.

Institutions Members Since August 2018



■ USA ■ Europe ■ Latin America

Institutional Levels



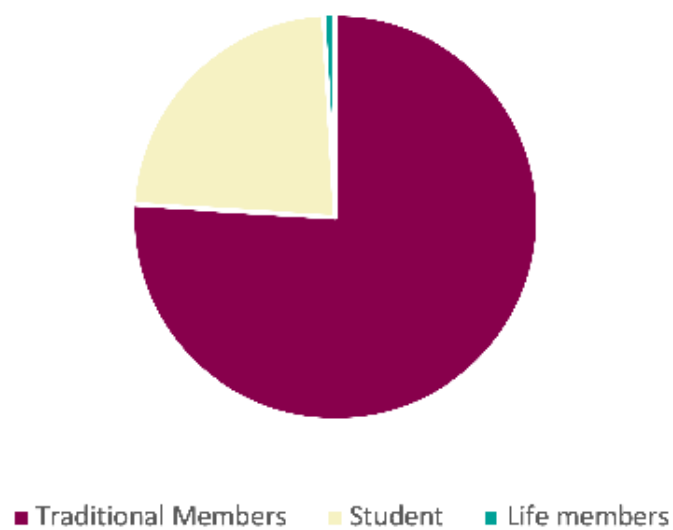
■ 1 ■ 2 ■ 3

In October 2018 we sent another invitation to institutions to join LASA and added one more benefit for all levels, which is the possibility to sign up for space to conduct job interviews at the Boston Congress. Additionally, for institutions affiliated at level 3 we announced that they will be entered in a raffle to have a chance to win the more than 150 books that were submitted for the 2018 Congress book awards.

Membership Types

Traditional academic members representation continues to be the largest component of our membership with more than 9,500 in 2017, and 12,306 for 2018. Graduate student membership has increased considerably since 2011, with a total number of 3,026 student members for 2017 and 3,952 for 2018. This means that approximately, 23% of the membership are students and 76% non-students. Life time members are currently 116 (3 of them new in the last year).

Membership



Disciplines

For 2018 these are the top disciplines:

- Political Science 10.28%
- Literature 10.27%
- History 9.95%
- Sociology 9.19%
- Anthropology and Archeology 7.56%
- Latin American Studies 6.74%
- Cultural Studies 4.06%
- International Relations and Global Studies 3.73%
- Economics 3.34%
- Education 3.19%
- Gender, Sexualities and Women's Studies 3.18%

Disciplines



- Political Science
- Literature
- History
- Sociology
- Anthropology & Archeology
- Latin American Studies

LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION

416 Bellefield Hall
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, PA 15260
lasa@lasaweb.org
Tel: 412-648-7929
Fax: 412-624-7145

