

THE ECONOMETRIC SOCIETY ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

August 26, 2019

Manchester, England

Mid-2018 to mid-2019 completed a period of transition for the Econometric Society. Both the Executive Vice-President and General Manager settled into their positions and the Society's new permanent office at the Cowles Foundation, Yale University, 30 Hillhouse Avenue, New Haven took root.

The year's focus has been on growing the Society's membership, strengthening links with fellows and regions, and expanding the reach of the Society's global meetings – efforts that have met with substantial success.

A membership drive at the end of 2018 and early 2019 brought 2018 year-end membership to its second highest level in two decades (6,482) and an all-time 2019 mid-year high. At the same time, institutional publishing subscriptions increased to their highest level since 2002 with an increase to 2,244 or 21.2% over 2017 sales of 1,852. Total end-of-year subscription rates (institutional and membership combined) hit an all-time high of 8,726. Finally, the Society's institutional publishing subscriptions surpassed those of AEA's by 10% for the first time since the Society began tracking membership statistics in 1975.

An outreach effort by Society President Stephen Morris to re-engage with Fellows of the Society resulted in an increase of active fellows from last year's low of 264 to 425 active fellows as of July 15, 2019.¹ Moreover, a record number of fellows was nominated and elected, with an increase in the number of women and geographic diversity of those elected. Additionally, the General Manager undertook a project to catalogue all fellows since the founding of the Society to ensure that every existing fellow is properly entered in the Society's database and receives regular communication from the Society. The project was successful, unearthing 164 fellows with whom there has been no recent contact and establishing that more than one thousand Fellows of the Econometric Society have been elected since its founding in 1930.

The Executive Vice President focused on the regions, visiting most of them to meet with the standing committees, ensuring each of them has effective leadership, and putting new procedures in place to improve interactions and information flows between the main office and the regions. Special efforts were made to encourage all regions to begin meeting planning earlier so as to spread the meetings out over the summer thereby preventing their overlap.

A full sequence of successful meetings, workshops and schools were conducted across the globe reaching economists at all levels of their careers, and work began in earnest on the 2020 World Congress and the 2021 schedule of meetings. At the same time, the Society increased its offering of schools from four to five, adding a Summer School in Dynamic Structural Econometrics, which took place at the University of Chicago in early July.

A new social media infrastructure has been created aided by a survey of economics Ph.D. students and how they use social media to access professional information in the field of economics. Finally, the Society designed a new logo with help of former Executive Vice President and current Executive Board member, Rafael Repullo. This logo, which is already visible on the Society's web page, will soon be seen on all Econometric Society materials.

¹ Active fellows in this case refers only to those fellows who have current, paid memberships.

Following are more specific details and charts outlining the year’s changes.

I. THE SOCIETY: MEMBERSHIP AND SUBSCRIPTIONS, 2018 TO MID-YEAR 2019

The Society’s membership numbers are illustrated in Figures I and II and presented in Table I, where the membership is classified according to institutional membership and individual membership. This year’s numbers confirm unequivocally that the Society’s move to a “license” model stopped and inverted the longstanding decline for institutional subscriptions. In fact, institutional subscriptions reached high levels not seen since 2001 and, for the first time, surpassed AEA’s institutional publishing figures. At the same time, we have seen an increase in the year-end and mid-year individual memberships when compared to 2017 and mid-year 2018. Year-end membership for 2018 was up to 6,482 compared to end-of-year 2017 numbers of 6,039 – a 7.3% increase. The annual membership growth rate also surpassed AEA’s growth rate, which was 1.2% in 2018. Mid-year 2019 comparisons saw a new record, with membership increasing to 6,009 compared to the 2018 mid-year of 5,691—a 5.6% increase. Part of this increase can be attributed to an effort to increase the number of student members by offering low student rates, and a special online-only \$10 rate for residents of low-income countries. Student membership hit a record end-of-year high for 2018 reaching 1,224 and mid-year 2019 seeing a significant increase compared to mid-year 2018 from 963 to 1,014, a 5.3% rise.

Figure 1 highlights membership growth in each of these areas.

Figure 1: Membership by type, Mid-Year

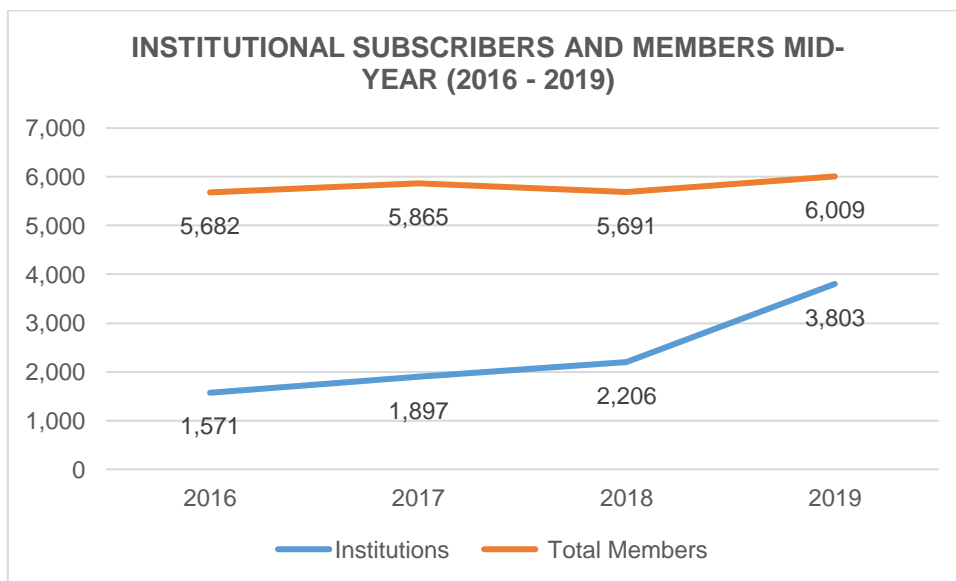


Figure 2: Membership by type, Full-Year



Table II displays the division between print and online and online-only memberships and subscriptions. Since the choice between these two alternatives was offered in 2004, there has been a continued shift toward online-only. Surprisingly, though, ordinary print and online memberships jumped by 8.6% mid-year (likely due to the Society’s membership drive) though the figure is still well below 2017 print and online subscription numbers. Many of the new institutional subscribers reached with the license model have opted for an online subscription, a trend that continues.

Table III compares the Society’s membership and the number of institutional subscribers with those of the American Economic Association (AEA). For the membership category, these figures include ordinary, student, free, and lifetime members for both the ES and the AEA. The ES/AEA ratio of 1.1:1 is at a record high level for institutional members and regular membership is keeping pace with AEA growth in the last year despite having fallen the previous year.

The geographic distribution of ordinary and student members by countries and regions as of mid-year of the current and selected previous years is shown in Table IV. The Table provides individual data on countries with more than 10 members and group data for countries with fewer than 10 members. The data is presented in 5-year blocks beginning in 1995. Unfortunately, despite an increased focus on membership in Africa, the region saw a decrease of 28% after experiencing a three-year steady rise. Nevertheless, it must be remembered that Africa is the only region for which double membership is allowed. Twenty-five members have declared secondary affiliations to Africa, bringing the total number of African members to 92. Five zones in Asia – China, Hong Kong, India, Japan, and Taiwan – saw increases. China experienced the largest increase adding 136 members, and remains the country with the largest membership in Asia followed by Japan. After losing members in 2018, India rebounded but is still below its 2016 level. Australasia continues to make great strides in membership, posting gains for the fifth year in a row with mid-year totals up from 249 to 269, an 8%

increase. Membership in the Europe and Other Areas region dropped for the third successive year to 1,712 but did experience small gains in Cyprus, Denmark, Hungary, Ireland, and Luxembourg, with large gains seen in Great Britain, Russia, and Spain. Latin America experienced a membership drop (after a two-year increase), falling in every country with the exception of Argentina, in which membership remained steady. Finally, North America posted a significant gain from 2,203 last year to 2,418 this year (a 9.8% increase) with Canada and the United States both adding members and picking up for the first time a member in Greenland. These changes are also apparent in Table V, which shows the percentage distribution of ordinary and student members by regions as of mid-year of the current and selected previous years.

Finally, Table VI presents the percentage distribution of institutional subscribers by regions as of June 30 of the current and the previous four years. Europe leads all regions in the percentage of institutional subscribers, reaching 55% of the mid-2019 total of 3,803.

2. FELLOWS

In 2018, a concerted effort to reach out to and re-engage with Fellows of the Society resulted in an increase in the number of active fellows from last year's low of 264 to 425 as of July 15, 2019.² This year, Lyn Hogan (General Manager) undertook a project to catalogue all fellows since the founding of the Society and to ensure that all fellows are properly entered in the Society's database. The project was successful, unearthing 164 fellows with whom the Society had been out of contact and establishing the total number of Fellows of the Econometric Society that have been elected between its founding in 1933 and 2018 to 1,010.

Table VII displays the geographic distribution of those fellows with paid memberships as of mid-year 2019. On June 30 this year, there were 725 total living Fellows, of whom 425 (58.6%) have an active membership in 2019. Those 425 fellows work in 29 countries, but two of the countries, the United Kingdom and the United States, combine to represent more than 74.1%. In terms of active fellows, the top five countries are the US (279), the UK (37), France (17), Israel (14) and Australia (10). The rest of the world combined adds up to 16.2% of the fellows.

Fellows Elections

Table VIII provides information on the nomination and election of Fellows. Since 2006, the election has been conducted with an electronic ballot system. This has led to a very significant increase in the participation rate. Participation reached a high in 2013 and then declined through 2014 before beginning to rise again, hitting a record level in 2018, with 362 or 84.2% returning ballots. This was a significant improvement over past years when the participation rate dropped as low as 70%.³

Two major changes were adopted by the Executive Committee in recent years:

First, the rollover rule took effect in 2014, which states, "Any candidate nominated in one of the previous three elections receiving at least 20% of the vote in that year will automatically appear on the ballot. The candidate will be listed as "nominated by X in year Y" if the last nomination (s)he received was from X in year Y." (Rules and Procedures 5.2).

² Active fellows in this case refers only to those fellows who have current, paid subscriptions.

³ To calculate the number of active fellows eligible to vote in a fellows election, Section 1.3 of the Society's Rules & Procedures states, "Active Fellows are defined as those Fellows who have paid their membership dues for either the current or the previous year. Only active Fellows are entitled to vote." For purposes of comparison, elsewhere in the document active fellows is defined as having a current paid membership for calculation purposes. Only in calculating fellows voting participation rate in elections is the R&P definition is used.

Second, the Fellows Nominating Committee (FNC) was encouraged in 2016 and thereafter to consider candidates who might have been overlooked, paying special attention to gender, diversity in geography, field and other attributes. In particular, the Committee has reached out to regional chairs and secretaries seeking suggestions for qualified nominees in each of these underrepresented categories.

Overall, in 2018, 104 candidates for Fellow were put forward. Of those, 26 were nominated by the FNC, including five women and six individuals from underrepresented areas. Of the FNC's 26 nominations, 13 were elected. Of these 13, nine had never been nominated before.

Of the 104 2018 candidates, 38 met the 20% threshold so rolled over from the previous year. Of those 38, 32 rolled over from 2017, four from 2016 and two from 2015. A total of eight rollover candidates were previous FNC nominations, two from the 2017 FNC.

The changes outlined above have been very successful, resulting in higher member participation, increased nominations, increased number of elected fellows, and increased diversity in both gender and region.

3. MEETINGS

All six regions of the Society organize meetings in 2019. In addition to the regional meetings, there are three schools held in Asia, a workshop in Latin America, and the recent addition of a Summer School in Dynamic Structural Econometrics. All regional meetings to date have been successfully completed. The North American Winter Meeting (NAWM) has traditionally taken place at the beginning of each year within the meetings of the Allied Social Sciences Association (ASSA). This year's NAWM took place in Atlanta, GA. The Asian region held its main meeting in Xiamen, China and another one in nearby Guangzhou soon afterwards. The North American Summer Meeting in Seattle, Washington took place at the end of June followed in quick succession by the Australasia meeting in Perth and the Africa regional meeting in Rabat, Morocco. The European Summer meeting will take place in Manchester, England in August. Finally, the Latin American meeting will take place in Puebla, Mexico in November and the European Winter meeting in Rotterdam, Netherlands in December. Work on the Society's World Congress, scheduled for August 17-21, 2020 at Bocconi University in Milan, Italy, began in earnest and planning for the slate of 2021 regional meetings is also well under way.

ENRIQUE SENTANA

Following is the full schedule of 2019 meetings:

2019 North American Winter Meeting
January 4-6, 2019
Atlanta, Georgia, USA

2019 Asia Meeting
June 14-16, 2019
Xiamen University
Xiamen, China

2019 China Meeting
June 18-20, 2019
Jinan University
Guangzhou, China

2019 North American Summer Meeting
June 27-30, 2019
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington

Econometric Society Australasian Meeting 2019
July 1-3, 2019
Perth, Australia

2019 Africa Meeting
July 11-13, 2019
Bank Al-Maghrib Training Center
Rabat, Morocco

2019 Latin American Meeting
November 7-9, 2019
Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla
Puebla, Mexico

2019 European Summer Meeting
August 26-30, 2019
The University of Manchester
Manchester, England

2019 European Winter Meeting of the Econometric Society
December 15-17, 2019
Erasmus School of Economics
Rotterdam, Netherlands

The schedule for 2019 schools and workshops follows:

2019 Latin American Workshop in Economic Theory
May 23-24, 2019
Bogotá, Colombia

Summer School in Econometrics and Statistics
July 2-8, 2019
Xiamen, China

Summer School in Dynamic Structural Econometrics
July 8-14, 2019
Chicago, IL

2019 Delhi Winter School
December 10-13, 2019
Delhi, India

2019 Summer School
August 6-10, 2019
Sapporo, Japan

Vietnam Symposium
Approved for a trial period by the Society but pending organization

Meeting planning is underway through 2021. The schedule to date follows:

2020 North American Winter Meeting
January 2-5, 2020
San Diego, CA, USA

2020 World Congress
August 17-21, 2020
Bocconi University, Milan, Italy

European Winter Meeting 2020
December 14-16, 2020
Nottingham, UK

2021 Africa Meetings of the Econometric Society
(tent.)
June 3-5, 2021
Ivory Coast

2021 North American Summer Meeting
June 10-13, 2021
Montreal, Canada

Asia Meetings of the Econometric Society
June 25-27, 2021
Miri, Malaysia

China Meetings of the Econometric Society
July 1-3, 2021
Shanghai, China

2021 Australasia Meetings of the Econometric Society
July 7-9, 2021
Melbourne, Australia

TABLE I (Part A)**INSTITUTIONAL SUBSCRIBERS AND MEMBERS END OF YEAR 2018**

Year	Institutions	Ordinary	Student	Soft Currency	Gratis ^a	Life	Total Members	Total Circulation
1980	3,063	2,294	491	49	47	74	2,955	6,018
1985	2,646	2,589	704	53	61	70	3,477	6,123
1990	2,636	3,240	530	60	74	68	3,972	6,608
1995	2,569	3,072	805	43	96	66	4,082	6,651
2000	2,438	3,091	648	–	77	62	3,878	6,316
2001	2,314	3,094	680	–	87	61	3,922	6,236
2002	2,221	3,103	758	–	105	60	4,026	6,247
2003	2,218	3,360	836	–	112	60	4,368	6,586
2004	2,029	3,810	1,097	–	101	58	5,066	7,095
2005	1,949	4,282	1,222	–	110	58	5,672	7,621
2006	1,931	4,382	1,165	–	93	58	5,698	7,629
2007	1,842	4,691	1,019	–	86	56	5,852	7,694
2008	1,786	4,742	916	–	89	56	5,803	7,589
2009	1,761	4,599	867	–	81	56	5,603	7,364
2010	1,639	4,990	1,056	–	92	56	6,194	7,833
2011	1,407	4,394	808	–	93	56	5,351	6,758
2012	1,321	4,843	855	–	96	56	5,850	7,171
2013	1,258	4,481	849	–	117	27	5,474	6,732
2014	1,200	4,452	991	–	86	27	5,556	6,756
2015	1,137	4,221	971	–	107	28	5,327	6,464
2016	1,596	5,261	1,219	–	134	43	6,657	8,253
2017	1,852	4,853	999	–	145	42	6,039	7,891
2018	2,244	5,068	1,224	–	148	42	6,482	8,726

TABLE I (Part B)**INSTITUTIONAL SUBSCRIBERS AND MEMBERS MID-YEAR**

Year	Institutions	Ordinary	Student	Soft Currency	Gratis ^a	Life	Total Members	Total Circulation
<i>2. Institutional subscribers and members at the middle of the year</i>								
1980	2,829	1,978	411	53	45	74	2,561	1,980
1985	2,428	2,316	536	28	55	71	3,006	1,985
1990	2,482	2,571	388	57	73	69	3,158	5,643
1995	2,469	2,624	603	46	77	66	3,416	5,885
2000	2,277	2,563	437	–	112	62	3,174	5,471
2001	2,222	2,456	363	–	71	62	2,952	5,174
2002	2,109	2,419	461	–	103	61	3,044	5,153
2003	1,971	2,839	633	–	117	60	3,649	5,620
2004	1,995	2,965	784	–	111	60	3,920	5,915
2005	1,832	3,996	1,094	–	106	57	5,253	7,085
2006	1,776	4,020	1,020	–	110	58	5,208	6,984
2007	1,786	4,393	916	–	97	58	5,464	7,250
2008	1,691	4,257	759	–	89	56	5,161	6,852
2009	1,686	4,268	744	–	81	56	5,149	6,835
2010	1,477	4,684	949	–	86	56	5,775	7,252
2011	1,350	4,147	746	–	92	56	5,041	6,391
2012	1,273	4,524	762	–	93	56	5,435	6,708
2013	1,223	4,194	777	–	106	27	5,104	6,327
2014	1,171	4,151	828	–	149	27	5,155	6,325
2015	1,100	4,156	894	–	105	27	5,182	6,282
2016	1,571	4,577	955	–	107	43	5,682	7,253
2017	1,897	4,723	952	–	147	43	5,865	7,762
2018	2,206	4,540	963	–	146	43	5,691	7,897
2019	3,803	4,812	1,014	–	141	42	6,009	9,812

TABLE II**INSTITUTIONAL SUBSCRIBERS AND MEMBERS BY TYPE OF SUBSCRIPTION
(2017 to 2019 Midyear)**

Note: this chart does not include lifetime or gratis members

	2017		2018		2019	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Institutions	1,897	100.0	2,206	100.0	3,803	100
Print + Online	327	17.2	249	11.3	203	5.4
Online only	1,570	82.8	1,957	88.7	3,600	94.6
Ordinary members	4,913	100.0	4,540	100.0	4,812	100
Print + Online	939	19.1	673	14.8	779	16
Online only	3,974	80.9	3,867	85.2	4,033	84
Student members	952	100.0	963	100.00	1,014	100
Print + Online	98	10.3	103	10.7	104	10
Online only	854	89.7	860	89.3	910	90

TABLE III
INSTITUTIONAL SUBSCRIBERS AND MEMBERS
ECONOMETRIC SOCIETY AND AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION
(End of year)

Year	Institutions			Individual Members		
	ES	AEA	ES/AEA (%)	ES	AEA	ES/AEA (%)
1975	3,207	7,223	44.4	2,627	19,564	13.4
1980	3,063	7,094	43.2	2,955	19,401	15.2
1985	2,646	5,852	45.2	3,416	20,606	16.0
1990	2,636	5,785	45.6	3,972	21,578	18.4
1995	2,569	5,384	47.7	4,082	21,565	18.9
2000	2,438	4,780	50.8	3,878	19,668	19.7
2001	2,314	4,838	47.8	3,919	18,761	20.9
2002	2,221	4,712	47.1	4,026	18,698	21.5
2003	2,218	4,482	49.5	4,368	19,172	22.8
2004	2,029	4,328	46.9	5,066	18,908	26.8
2005	1,949	4,234	46.0	5,672	18,067	31.4
2006	1,931	3,945	48.9	5,698	17,811	32.0
2007	1,842	3,910	47.1	5,852	17,143	34.1
2008	1,786	3,726	47.9	5,803	17,096	33.9
2009	1,761	3,383	52.1	5,603	16,944	33.1
2010	1,639	3,038	53.9	6,194	17,234	35.9
2011	1,407	2,893	48.6	5,351	16,902	31.7
2012	1,321	3,016	43.8	5,794	18,061	32.1
2013	1,258	3,037	41.4	5,474	18,469	29.6
2014	1,200	2,606	46.0	5,556	19,712	28.2
2015	1,137	2,453	46.4	5,327	20,294	26.2
2016	1,596	2,302	69.3	6,657	20,152	33.0
2017	1,852	2,163	85.6	6,039	20,536	29.4
2018	2,244	2,040	110.0	6,482	20,782	31.2

TABLE IV
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVE MEMBERS^a
(Midyear)

Region and Country	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<i>Africa^g</i>	–	–	–	–	42	71	91	93	67
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–
South Africa	–	–	–	–	13	31	26	17	12
Other Africa	9	5	10	12	29	40	51	76	55
<i>Asia^h</i>	–	–	–	–	–	928	1,163	1,117	1,312
<i>Far East</i>	228	189	315	580	584	–	–	–	–
<i>South and South East</i>	49	31	105	115	139	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	91	142	201	350	352	488
Hong Kong ^f	–	–	–	55	41	70	107	95	103
India	10	14	22	34	63	64	84	73	86
Japan	143	130	203	331	313	355	344	323	347
South Korea	–	–	–	50	46	58	76	89	76
Philippines	–	–	–	10	4	2	7	5	4
Singapore	–	–	–	56	53	81	84	77	84
Taiwan	–	–	–	52	36	57	52	56	56
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	5	6
Other Asia	5	7	6	4	14	40	48	42	62
Other Far East	85	59	112	1	6	–	–	–	–
Other South and South East Asia ^f	39	17	83	15	19	–	–	–	–
<i>Australasia</i>	98	90	162	245	178	237	214	249	269
Australia	88	78	137	218	169	220	197	229	249
New Zealand	10	12	25	27	8	16	17	20	20
Other Australasia	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
<i>Europe and Other Areas</i>	1,031	992	2,092	2,323	1,856	1,918	1,814	1,766	1,712
Austria	27	24	49	39	32	32	24	32	18
Belgium	31	32	61	39	29	35	34	42	37
Cyprus	–	–	–	11	5	6	5	8	9
Czech Republic	–	–	–	–	9	17	13	19	16
Denmark	38	22	47	49	38	42	33	35	42
Finland	15	13	27	38	23	29	25	28	24
France ^b	81	73	188	232	191	185	194	191	158
Germany	135	153	354	442	343	347	305	325	289
Greece ^c	14	15	18	19	7	10	10	3	7
Hungary	5	5	13	19	11	7	8	9	12
Ireland	6	6	15	15	8	6	8	8	11
Israel	32	37	56	42	36	40	44	45	54
Italy ^d	57	59	126	147	93	125	119	115	109

Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	10	11	9	10
Netherlands	103	86	130	175	111	111	112	101	84
Norway	29	21	52	53	44	38	35	37	28
Poland	27	27	22	17	7	9	8	8	6
Portugal	11	19	32	35	14	16	25	17	16
Russia ^e	4	5	11	27	32	32	38	34	41
Spain	88	81	171	220	113	103	98	77	88
Sweden	45	42	72	65	54	39	53	51	40
Switzerland	34	25	79	97	121	127	113	98	94
Turkey	8	9	21	20	47	47	39	40	36
United Kingdom	210	207	509	471	440	477	428	405	444
Other Europe	17	19	23	35	34	28	32	30	39
<i>Latin America</i>	87	105	180	191	218	282	260	263	231
Argentina	–	–	–	20	8	10	30	19	19
Brazil	–	–	–	73	97	108	97	89	83
Chile	–	–	–	31	43	50	44	55	43
Colombia	–	–	–	13	19	29	23	22	20
Mexico	16	15	33	33	33	57	41	33	31
Peru	–	–	–	–	–	13	13	22	15
Other Latin America	71	90	147	21	18	15	12	23	20
<i>North America</i>	1,989	1,498	2,409	2,275	2,165	2,246	2,323	2,203	2,418
Canada	200	127	208	249	285	232	240	235	251
United States	1,789	1,371	2,201	2,026	1,880	2,014	2,083	1,968	2,166
Other North America	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Total	3,482	2,905	5,263	5,729	5,182	5,682	5,865	5,691	6,009

^a “Active” refers to members whose dues are paid and up to date. Only countries with more than 10 members are listed individually. Until 2005, some countries were grouped together, so their individual membership data are not available.

^b Until 2005 the data for France includes Luxembourg.

^c Until 2005 the data for Greece includes Cyprus.

^d Until 2005 the data for Italy includes Malta.

^e Until 2005 the data for Russia corresponds to the Commonwealth of Independent States or the USSR.

^f Until 2005 Hong Kong Special Administrative Region appeared as Hong Kong and was included in South and South East Asia.

^g These numbers represent Africa’s primary members only, however note that Africa is the only region allowed to count secondary memberships toward its total which includes an additional 25 self-identified secondary Africa members. Until 2014 the data for Africa was designated under Europe and Other Areas, as Other Africa. Since its formal designation in August 2013, Africa is listed as an individual region.

^h Until 2015 the data for Asia was designated under Far East and South and Southeast Asia. The former region totals are listed for reference.

TABLE V
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS
(Midyear)

Region	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Africa ⁴	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.1
Asia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16.3	19.8	18.9	21.9
Far East	4.2	4.4	4.4	6.5	6.5	6.0	10.1	11.3	–	–	–	–
South and Southeast Asia	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.1	2.0	2.0	2.7	–	–	–	–
Australasia	2.3	2.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.1	4.3	3.4	4.2	3.7	4.0	4.5
Europe and Other Areas	24.9	23.4	24.6	29.6	34.1	39.7	40.5	35.8	33.8	30.9	33.1	28.5
Latin America	2.1	1.3	0.9	2.5	3.6	3.4	3.3	4.21	4.97	4.4	4.3	3.8
North America	65.5	67.4	65.9	57.1	51.6	45.8	39.7	41.7	39.5	39.6	38.1	40.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE VI
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INSTITUTIONAL SUBSCRIBERS
(Midyear)

Region	2010	2011	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Africa	–	–	–	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5
Asia						31.1	25.6	22.8	14
Australasia	2.0	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.3	1.2	3.8	2.9	1.5
Europe and Other Areas	35.0	35.9	35.0	32.6	31.4	42.5	41.0	45.9	55
Far East	31.0	28.8	30.2	30.7	31.5	–	–	–	–
Latin America	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.0	10
North America	25.3	26.6	25.7	26.9	27.2	21.6	26.7	25.7	19
South and South East Asia	3.6	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.2	–	–	–	–
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

⁴ These percentages don't include the double membership count.

TABLE VII

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF FELLOWS WITH PAID MEMBERSHIPS, 2019

Africa*	Israel (14)
	Italy (6)
Australasia (10)	Netherlands (2)
Australia (10)	Norway (1)
	Russian Federation (1)
Asia (16)	Spain (8)
China (3)	Sweden (3)
Hong Kong (2)	Switzerland (4)
India (1)	United Kingdom (37)
Japan (7)	
Korea (1)	Latin America (9)
Singapore (1)	Argentina (1)
United Arab Emirates (1)	Brazil (5)
	Chile (1)
Europe and Other (106)	Mexico (1)
Belgium (3)	Uruguay (1)
Finland (2)	
France (17)	North America (284)
Germany (8)	Canada (5)
	United States (279)

*These numbers are based on primary affiliations. However, fellows can list a secondary affiliation. In this case, two European fellows and one North American have a secondary Africa affiliation.

Total Fellows, July 15, 2019

Total Living Fellows:
725

Total Active Fellows with Paid Memberships, Mid-2019:
425

Total Fellows with Lapsed Memberships, Mid-2019
136

1 year lapse or less: 70
More than one year: 66

Total Living Fellows, No Membership
164

Total Fellows elected 1933 to 2018
1,010

TABLE XIII
FELLOWS' VOTING STATISTICS

Year	Total Fellows	Inactive	Eligible to Vote	Returned Ballots	Percent Returning Ballots	Number of Nominees	Number Elected	Percent Ratio Elected to Nominee	Late Ballots Returned but Not Counted
1975	197	26	171	100	58.5	63	21	33.3	n.a.
1980	299	49	251	150	59.8	73	18	24.7	n.a.
1985	354	57	301	164	54.4	60	13	21.7	17
1990	422	47	375	209	55.7	44	23	52.3	5
1995	499	119	380	225	59.2	52	15	28.8	2
2000	546	147	399	217	54.4	59	14	23.7	10
2001	564	170	394	245	62.2	55	10	18.2	0
2002	577	189	388	236	60.8	45	17	37.8	2
2003	590	200	390	217	55.6	53	20	37.7	10
2004	582	145	437	239	54.7	51	15	29.4	8
2005	604	140	464	211	45.5	50	14	28.0	16
2006	601	154	447	325	72.7	55	5	9.1	—
2007	599	166	433	305	70.4	50	16	32.0	—
2008	610	163	447	310	69.4	61	15	24.6	—
2009	617	184	433	311	71.8	56	21	37.5	—
2010	635	179	456	343	75.2	54	16	29.6	—
2011	647	193	454	320	70.5	75	16	21.3	—
2012	656	206	450	346	76.9	77	22	28.6	—
2013	677	220	457	357	78.1	63	19	30.2	—
2014	680	225	455	320	70.3	50	14	28.0	—
2015	692	234	458	346	75.5	69	13	18.8	—
2016	682	245	437	356	81.5	74	16	21.6	—
2017	680	217	463	374	80.6	78	20	25.6	—
2018	700	270	430	362	84	104	22	21.1	—