Immigration is in the news in the United States and elsewhere—and for good reason. Trends in migration, immigration, and refugee movement and resettlement are dramatically changing cultural, ethnic, and age dynamics in disparate countries. Wars, violence, famine, and natural disasters all contribute to the movement of people within countries and across national boundaries. In the United States, the percentage of the population composed of foreign-born individuals peaked around 1890, declined steadily until 1970, and has risen steadily since that time. These trends result in important generational differences in population composition. Geographic dispersion of foreign-born individuals has shifted from the Northeast and Midwest to the South and West, and the preponderance of immigrants now come from Asian and Latin American countries, whereas most came from European countries before 1980 (Grieco et al., 2012). The median ages of the foreign-born population have been decreasing, a major reason that the aging of the U.S. population has been slower than in some other countries (Pew Research Center, 2015). Population dynamics of this nature may have far-reaching implications for the experience of aging and aging care. For example, the influx of younger immigrants bolsters our Social Security system and aging care workforce while creating challenges for workforce readiness and a possible cultural disconnect between those who provide care and those who receive care. Dispersal of culturally diverse individuals across the United States changes communities and neighborhoods in which people age. In this special issue, *The Gerontologist* seeks to explore how contemporary trends in immigration, migration, and refugee movement affect how people age and how societies care for aging people.

We seek conceptually sophisticated papers that advance scholarly understanding or methodology, meeting high standards of scholarly rigor. We define immigration broadly to include migration, immigration, and refugee experiences. We will consider papers about immigration and aging from a variety of perspectives, including the aging experience of immigrants (health, mental health, social and psychological well-being), impact of changing neighborhoods on aging, workforce issues with foreign-born direct care workers, economic impacts, family dynamics, and impacts on institutions where older people belong, live, or receive care.

Quantitative, qualitative, and mixed-methods research approaches are welcome from disciplines that include (but are not limited to) anthropology, demography, criminal justice, economics, history, humanities, law, medicine, nursing and allied health professions, psychology, social work, and sociology. In keeping with the applied research mission of *The Gerontologist*, articles should identify implications for policy or practice.

Before submission, authors should carefully read the Author Guidelines for *The Gerontologist* located at oxford.ly/TG_ITAs. Manuscript formats include Research Articles, Intervention Research, Brief Reports, Forums, and Review Articles (published online only). Submit manuscripts electronically at mc.manuscriptcentral.com/tg.

References: