LASA’s 2015 individual membership increased by 27 percent from 2014 to a record-high total of 12,324 members. Individual membership has been steadily growing throughout the last years with a significant jump in 2015. The charts that follow show the growth in membership in the last few years along with a breakdown by member type, new versus renewed/lapsed members, residency, and discipline. The last chart shows institutional membership.

**Individual Membership**

Student representation continues to increase and is currently the highest it has ever been representing 26 percent of the membership. The number of student members, at 3,061, represent an increase of 268 percent from just five years ago in 2010. More than half of the members in 2015 had been members the previous year, and 32 percent (4,017) were new. The number of new members has increased significantly in the last couple of years. New members only represented 15 percent of the membership in 2005.

Based on their country of residency, 42 percent of the members in 2015 resided in the United States (compared to 61 percent in 2005) with most of the increase seen in Latin American residents which, in 2015, represent almost 47 percent. History, political science, and literature continue to be the disciplines with highest representation followed by sociology, anthropology, Latin American studies, and to a lesser extent economics, cultural studies and international relations.

**Institutional Membership**

As the following chart shows, LASA institutional membership continues to decline. There were 302 institutional members in 2015, most of them (199) located in the United States and 35 in Latin America.

**Figure 1. Individual members**

**Figure 2. 2015 member composition**
Figure 3. 2015 individual members

- Renewed from last year: 96%
- New members: 32%
- Renewed lapsed members: 12%

Figure 4. 2015 member residency

- U.S. residents: 42%
- Latin American residents: 47%
- Other: 11%

Figure 5. 2015 members by discipline

- Literature: 13%
- Other: 40%
- Political science: 11%
- History: 12%
- Sociology: 9%
- Anthropology: 8%
- Latin American studies: 7%
- Cultural Studies: 3%
- International Relations: 3%
- Economics: 3%

Figure 6. Institutional members

- 2008: 700
- 2009: 500
- 2010: 400
- 2011: 300
- 2012: 200
- 2013: 100
- 2014: 0
- 2015: 0