



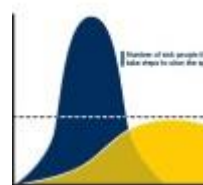
International Union for the Scientific Study of Population
Union internationale pour l'étude scientifique de la population

IUSSP Bulletin • Issue 47, March 2020

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COVID-19 pandemic and IUSSP activities

As the world is struggling to contain the COVID-19 pandemic, we hope that all IUSSP members around the world are doing what is required in their respective settings to reduce the health impact of the virus. The IUSSP Secretariat staff (based in France) is working from home. We are also planning to start posting information from members on our website about data sources on the Covid-19 pandemic. ([Read more](#))



Urban Family Planning Project

2nd cohort of UFP fellows

Congratulations to the second cohort of twelve fellows who were recently selected to carry out research on Family Planning, Fertility and Urban Development as part of an IUSSP project funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. ([Read more](#))



Seminars and conferences

International Migration activities

The IUSSP Panel on International Migration participated in the 2nd International Forum on Migration Statistics held 19-21 January in Cairo, with Guy Abel's training session on "Migration Estimation with R" and a roundtable on "Priorities in International Migration Research and Statistics: Prospects for a World Migration Survey." ([Read more](#))



New and Emerging Family Forms

The IUSSP Panel on New and Emerging Family Forms around the Globe conducted its 2nd International Seminar on 20-21 January 2020 at the University of the Philippines Diliman with the U.P. Population Institute (UPPI) hosting. ([Read more](#))



Population-Environment activities

PERN Cyberseminar

The Population-Environment Research Network (PERN) will organize a cyberseminar on Population, Climate Change and Food Security from 18 to 25 May 2020. Despite the central role demography plays in climate change and food security research, the topics remain understudied among demographers. ([Read more](#))



Population and Environment editorial board nominations

Population and Environment, the leading scientific journal in the fields of population and environmental studies, and Springer invite nominations for the 2020– 2024 editorial board of the journal. The deadline for nominations is May 15, 2020. ([Read more](#))



News from the members

Members' new publications

- *Population: An Introduction to Concepts and Issue, 13th edition*, by John R. Weeks.
- *Population, Fertility and Family Planning: Contraceptive Method Mix in Asian Countries*, by Aditi Kundu and Bhaswati Das.

([Read summaries](#))

New IUSSP members

Nine new members and 52 new student associates joined the IUSSP between 1 December 2019 and 1 March 2020.

([See list](#))

In Memory

Roland Pressat (1941-2019).

Longtime IUSSP member Roland Pressat passed away on January 3rd, just before his 97th year. He played a critical role in the development of the teaching of demography in France and naturally participated in several IUSSP committees on the teaching of demography as well as in the Working Group on the Multilingual Demographic Dictionary.



Regional population associations

8th APC poster winners

The Union for African Population Studies is delighted to announce the poster winners from the 8th African Population Conference.

[\(Read more\)](#)



2020 European Population Conference

The 2020 European Population Conference has been cancelled. The EAPS Council is currently exploring options to organize a small scale conference targeted at early career scholars (PhD and Postdocs) in the Spring of 2021.

[\(Read more\)](#)



2020 PAA Annual Meeting

The 2020 Annual Meeting has been cancelled. PAA is working on creating opportunities for asynchronous and synchronous exchanges.

[\(Read more\)](#)



XXI International AIDELF Conference

The XXI International AIDELF Conference has been postponed to Spring 2021. It will still be held in Athens (Greece) on the theme: "Demography and crises".

[\(Read more\)](#)



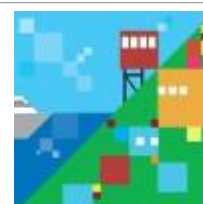
5th Asian Population Conference

The Asian Population Association has decided to postpone the 5th Asian Population Association Conference in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, to later dates in 2021. For more details on the conference, please visit the APA website. [\(Read more\)](#)



2020 ALAP Conference in Valparaiso, Chile

The Latin American Population Association (ALAP) still hopes the next Conference will take place as planned in Valparaiso, Chile, 3-6 November 2020 on the theme "Population studies and the challenge of equality in Latin America and the Caribbean". See the [Conference website](#). [\(Read more\)](#)



Other announcements

Call for Thematic Series – GENUS, Journal of Population Sciences

GENUS welcomes proposals for Thematic Series on a suitable demographic theme. This is an invitation to scholars who are interested in editing a Thematic Series. Deadline for submission of proposals: **15 May 2020**. [\(Read more\)](#)



N-IUSSP

Recent articles



- Transnational families living between Africa and Europe, Valentina Mazzucato, Djamila Schans, Kim Caarls, Cris Beauchemin
- Why has migrant fertility in Norway declined? Marianne Tønnessen
- Same-sex marriages in Sweden: 20 years of change, Martin Kolk, Gunnar Andersson
- Strong family ties moderate the negative effect of family size on children's education, in Wisconsin (USA), Ea Hoppe Blaabæk, Joseph Molitoris
- Dual earners' parental employment strategies in Belgium, Jonas Wood, Leen Marynissen
- Breaking down the increase in non-marital births in Finland, Christine Schnor, Marika Jalovaara
- Migrant mortality advantage and the selection hypothesis, Matthew Wallace, Ben Wilson
- Legalizing same-sex marriages improves subjective well-being (in England and Wales), Diederik Boertien, Daniele Vignoli
- Missing twins and twin-singleton mortality convergence in Sub-Saharan Africa, Roland Pongou, David Shapiro, Michel Tenikue
- Do birds of a feather really flock together? Hill Kulu, Tina Hannemann
- Explaining disability trends in the United States, 1963-2015, Jona Schellekens
- Impact of obesity on life expectancy levels and trends in Europe, Fanny Janssen, Nikoletta Vidra, Sergi Trias-Llimos
- Demography and development in the maze of Indian districts, Sanjay K. Mohanty, Udaya S. Mishra, Rajesh K. Chauhan, Sayantani Chatterjee

[\(Read articles\)](#)

Calls

IUSSP Calls for papers

- International Seminar on Unintended pregnancy and key outcomes - abortion and unplanned births: Improvements in Measurement and New Evidence. New Delhi, India, 27-29 October 2020 - Deadline for submission of abstracts: extended to 8 April 2020
- International Seminar on Demographic Processes and Socioeconomic Reproduction in the Long Run. Paris, France, 27-28 August 2020 - Deadline for submission of abstracts: extended to 15 April 2020
- International Seminar on Family Behaviour in East Asia and Southern Europe: Beijing, China, 23-24 October 2020, Deadline for submission of abstracts: 31 May 2020

Other calls for papers

- EAPS Health, Morbidity and Mortality Working Group. Évora, Portugal, 21-23 September 2020. Deadline for submissions: 3 April 2020
- Rostock Retreat on uncertainty visualization: 20-22 July 2020, Rostock, Germany. Deadline for submissions: 10 April 2020
- International seminar on “Global Longevity: Advances and Challenges”: HSE, St. Petersburg, Russia, 16-18 September 2020. Deadline for submissions: 15 April 2020
- BSPS Annual Conference 2020, 14 -16 September, University of Leicester, United Kingdom. Deadline for submissions. 20 April 2020
- 2020 Annual Lecture and Conference. University of Lagos, Nigeria: ‘Nigeria’s data challenge’, Lagos, Nigeria. Deadline for submissions: 1 May 2020
- Call for Thematic Series – *GENUS*, Journal of Population Sciences. Deadline for submissions: 15 May 2020

- Vienna Yearbook of Population Research (VYPR) 2021 Special Issue on “Demographic Aspects of Human Wellbeing” Deadline for submissions: 31 May 2020
 - International Conference on Family Planning 2021. Deadline for submissions: 2 June 2020
 - London Environment x Women's Health Workshop, 4 September 2020, London School of Economics & Political Science, (LSE), United Kingdom - Deadline for submissions: 15 July 2020
-

Job opportunities

Jobs/Fellowships

- RILSA. Prague. Research and development staff member – family and population ageing issues - Deadline for Applications: 01 May 2020
 - Open Positions at MPIDR: 3-year predoctoral positions - Deadline for Applications: 10 May 2020
 - National University of Singapore. Research Assistant for the Research Project on Lifelong Education for Aging Productively (LEAP) - Deadline for Applications: 31 Aug 2020
 - National University of Singapore. Research Associate for the Research Project on Lifelong Education for Aging Productively (LEAP) - Deadline for Applications: 31 Aug 2020
 - National University of Singapore. Research Associate for the Research Project on Childless Aging in Singapore and Thailand (CAST) - Deadline for Applications: 31 Aug 2020
-

Doctoral / Post-Doctoral Positions

Research fellowship for a PhD in demography (CURAPP – INED, with Hong Kong HKUST) - Deadline for applications: 31 March 2020

- Open position for two postdoctoral researchers (R201/2020) ERC Consolidator Grant project HEALIN Center for Demographic Studies (Barcelona) - Deadline for applications: 15 April 2020
 - Post-doctoral position at the University of Queensland -Deadline for applications: 16 April 2020
 - Post-doctoral fellowship Twin boom Project. Ined, Paris, France - Deadline for applications: 1 May 2020
 - Open Positions at MPIDR: Postdocs / Research Scientists - Deadline for applications: 3 May 2020
 - 3 doctoral students, Ined, France - Deadline for applications: 29 May 2020
 - Post-Doctoral position at the National University of Singapore for a Research Project on the Southeast Asian Family Dynamic Study - Deadline for applications: 30 June 2020
 - National University of Singapore. Postdoctoral Fellow for the research project on Southeast Asian Family Dynamic Study -Deadline for applications: 31 August 2020
-

Training Courses or Workshops

- European Doctoral School of Demography (EDSD). Applications for school year 2020-2021 - deadline for applications: 15 Apr 2020
 - National University of Singapore, CFPR's Upcoming Research Methods Training Program (May-July 2020) - deadline for applications start : 17 Apr 2020
 - London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine (LSHTM). 50th cohort of students MSc Demography and Health - deadline for applications: 31 Dec 2020
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Calendar

Forthcoming IUSSP meetings & other events

- IUSSP Seminar on African demography in historical perspective, Nairobi, Kenya, 2-3 Apr 2020 (**Postponed**)
- 2020 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America (PAA), Washington D.C., USA, 22-25 Apr 2020 (**Cancelled**)
- Research and programs on Couples and Reproductive Health - Preconference session at PAA2020, Washington D.C., United States, 22 Apr 2020 (**Online Zoom Meeting**)
- International Seminar on Family Demography and Family Law around the World, Montreal, Canada, 27-29 Apr 2020 (**Postponed**)
- XXIe colloque international de l'AIDELF, Athens, Greece, 26-29 May 2020 (**Postponed**)
- 2nd IUSSP Population, Poverty and Inequality Research Conference, Paris, France, 22-24 Jun 2020 (**Postponed**)
- 2020 European Population Conference, Padova, Italy, 24-27 Jun 2020 (**Cancelled**)
- 4th ISA Forum of Sociology, Porto Alegre, Brazil, 14-18 Jul 2020
- IUSSP Seminar on Demographic Processes and Socioeconomic Reproduction in the Long Run, Paris, France, 27-28 Aug 2020
- London Environment x Women's Health Workshop, , London School of Economics & Political Science, (LSE), United Kingdom , 4 September 2020
- EAPS Health Morbidity and Mortality Workshop, Evora, Portugal, 21-23 Sep 2020
- International Seminar on Family Behaviour in East Asia and Southern Europe, Beijing, China, 23-24 Oct 2020
- IUSSP Seminar on Unintended pregnancy and key outcomes—abortion and unplanned births, New Delhi, India, 27-29 Oct 2020
- 2020 ALAP International Conference, Valparaiso, Chile, 3-6 Nov 2020
- 5th Asian Population Association Conference, Yogyakarta, Indonesia, 24-27 Nov 2020 (**Postponed**)
- Wittgenstein Centre Conference 2020 on the Demographic Aspects of the COVID-19 Pandemic and its Consequences, Vienna, Austria 30 Nov 2020 - 1 Dec 2020
- Sixth International Conference on Family Planning, Thailand, 1-4 Feb 2021
- 2021 International Population Conference (IPC2021), Hyderabad, India, 5-10 Dec 2021

Submit your announcements

Feel free to share news from your institution and region so that we can keep all IUSSP members informed about recent or forthcoming events and opportunities in the population field. IUSSP members are welcome to submit information on conferences, job openings, post-doctoral positions, and research grants for inclusion in the newsletter and IUSSP website. Please send the information to contact@iussp.org and remember to include important dates for application deadlines (and photos when appropriate). Information should be sent by email or in a Word document so that it can be edited. For inclusion in the next Bulletin, please send information **by 1 June 2020**. We look forward to hearing from you soon.

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Covid-19 pandemic and IUSSP activities

We are certain that, no matter where you are located, the COVID-19 pandemic is impacting your daily lives and activities. At IUSSP we are closely monitoring the events to adjust our activities accordingly.

The IUSSP Secretariat offices are based at the French Institute for Demographic Studies (INED) in France, which is currently closed. We are all working remotely from home as the French government enforces strict confinement measures. Fortunately, most of our work can be done remotely, minimizing the impact of the pandemic on our ability to respond to your queries, organize activities such as video-conferences and keep you informed of news from members and their institutions through the IUSSP Bulletin, N-IUSSP, email announcements, Twitter feeds, and the like.

We are also planning to start posting information from members on our website about data sources on the Covid-19 pandemic in an effort to keep you informed about the demographic aspects of the pandemic and the contributions from our community to understanding the epidemic and its impacts.

As expected, the pandemic is having an impact on many IUSSP meetings programmed over the next couple of months as well as on many other events in our field. Below is a list of events that have been cancelled or postponed.

The Council of the IUSSP urgently requests organizers who are considering rescheduling their meetings, not to reschedule between mid-2021 and mid-2022, as this would place their event in direct competition with the IUSSP International Population Conference in India and would likely act to diminish the participation at both events.

The 2020 PAA Annual Meeting is cancelled, along with all the side meetings that the IUSSP had planned to organize there.

The IUSSP still plans to hold its 29th International Population Conference (IPC 2021) on 5-10 December 2021 in Hyderabad, India. We are hoping that by that time the pandemic will have subsided and that the conference can take place as planned. A call for papers will be sent to all members in the coming months. The deadline for abstract submissions remains 7 January 2021.

We remind you that for international meetings there is always the possibility of organizing side meetings before and after IPC 2021 to enable attendees to participate in both events. We hope you will keep this in mind and consider organizing an event jointly with IPC 2021.

As the world struggles to contain the COVID-19 pandemic, we hope that you and your loved ones, friends and colleagues will stay safe and are doing all that is required to reduce the health impact of the virus.

Stay safe and healthy!

List of cancelled / postponed events

- IUSSP Seminar on African demography in historical perspective, Nairobi, Kenya, 2-3 Apr 2020 (Postponed)
- 2020 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America (PAA), Washington D.C., USA, 22-25 Apr 2020 (Cancelled)
- Research and programs on Couples and Reproductive Health - Preconference session at PAA2020, Washington D.C., United States, 22 Apr 2020 (Online Zoom Meeting)
- International Seminar on Family Demography and Family Law around the World, Montreal, Canada, 27-29 Apr 2020 (Postponed)
- XXII colloque international de l'AIDELF, Athens, Greece, 26-29 May 2020 (Postponed)
- 2nd IUSSP Population, Poverty and Inequality Research Conference, Paris, France, 22-24 Jun 2020 (Postponed)
- 2020 European Population Conference, Padova, Italy, 24-27 Jun 2020 (Cancelled)
- 5th Asian Population Association Conference, Yogyakarta, Indonesia, 24-27 Nov 2020 (Postponed)

Second Cohort of IUSSP Early Career Research Fellows on Urban FP

Congratulations to the second cohort of twelve fellows who were recently selected to carry out research on Family Planning, Fertility and Urban Development as part of an IUSSP project funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. They were selected by the IUSSP Scientific Panel on Family Planning, Fertility, and Urban Development following a workshop organized in Entebbe, Uganda in November 2019. Below is a short biography of each fellow with a description of their project.

The fellowships are part of a 4-year project (2018-2022) to produce policy-relevant evidence on the effects of family planning and fertility change on urban welfare. The grant has provided fellowships to 16 early career researchers in sub-Saharan Africa. The project includes mentoring and training activities as well as funds for policy outreach at local, national and international levels. The ultimate aim of the project is to raise awareness of the contributions of family planning to sustainable cities among urban planners and policy makers and to put family planning on the urban policy agenda where it has been largely absent.

Meet the researchers

Dr. Sunday Adedini, University of the Witwatersrand on Family planning and urban development in Nigeria: Exploring the policy and programmatic gaps



Dr. Sunday Adedini is a health demographer with more than 12 years of teaching and research experience in universities in Nigeria and South Africa. He currently heads a team of demographers at the South African Medical Research Council Respiratory and Meningeal Pathogen Research Unit, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa. Dr. Adedini is a recipient of several academic laurels and fellowships, including Fogarty Foundation Postdoctoral Fellowship, CARTA PhD Fellowship, BIARI Fellowship, Wits University Postgraduate Merit Award, Exceptional Research Outputs Award of the Faculty of Health Sciences, Wits University,

amongst others. His research interests are in the areas of maternal and child health, reproductive health, and family demography.

As more people now live in urban areas than in rural communities in Nigeria, urban development (UD) requires urgent policy and programmatic attention. Although population has been identified as an important factor in achieving national development goals, and evidence shows that meeting the family planning (FP) and reproductive health needs of vulnerable urban populations can help achieve population growth rates consistent with building sustainable, habitable and prosperous urban settings, FP remains a neglected subject in UD goals in Nigeria. Currently little systematic information exists on the extent to which Nigeria's FP blueprint is being domesticated and the evidence base on barriers to integrated policy formulation and implementation of FP and UD programs in Nigeria is weak.

Against this background, Dr. Adedini's study aims to address the following questions: (i) To what extent is Nigeria's FP blueprint being domesticated in urban planning and development initiatives? (ii) What are the barriers to integrated policy formulation and implementation of FP and UD programs in Nigeria? (iii) In what ways can urban planners and other relevant

stakeholders make FP a priority subject in urban planning and development goals? The emerging results from this study will be useful for policymakers and program implementers in the efforts to improve FP in the urban contexts in Nigeria. A very similar study by another Fellow, Ferdinand Okwaro, on Kenya is expected to allow some comparative analysis between the two countries.

Dr. Nurudeen Alhassan, African Institute for Development Policy (AFIDEP) on Leveraging Family Planning for Sustainable Urbanisation in Malawi

Dr. Nurudeen Alhassan is a Research and Policy Analyst at the African Institute for Development Policy (AFIDEP). He received his PhD in Population Studies from the University of Ghana in 2017. His research interests are in gender dynamics, sexual and reproductive health and rights and urban development.



Dr. Alhassan's study will generate evidence on the demand for family planning (FP) with modern contraceptives among urban women in Malawi, assess the potential impact of increasing contraceptive uptake on urban development and examine the extent to which FP is prioritised and integrated into development plans, policies and in the operations of two city councils—Lilongwe and Mzuzu city councils.

Modern contraceptive prevalence in urban Malawi has increased significantly over the last 25 years, yet, intra-urban disparities in access to modern contraceptives persist. Lower levels of demand for FP satisfied with modern contraceptives are reported among adolescents and sexually active unmarried women. National urban policy and city councils do not prioritise FP. Urban policy makers and city authorities rarely understand the benefits of FP to critical aspects of urban life such as education, health and transport. This lack of understanding and lack of prioritisation of FP in urban development makes it difficult to extend FP services to the most marginalized and underserved urban women.

Using data from the 2015/16 Malawi DHS, this study will identify the categories of sexually active urban women with low demand for FP satisfied with modern contraceptives. The study will also use scenario modeling to simulate the impact of FP on key development outcomes including education, health and wellbeing and sustainable cities. In addition, the study will analyse urban policies and development plans to examine the extent to which they integrate FP. Case studies of the integration of FP into city and municipal development plans and operations will be conducted in Lilongwe and Mzuzu city councils. Key informant interviews will be conducted with policymakers to explore their views on FP, how they use population data and ways of integrating FP into urban development plans and policies.

The results of this study are expected to help secure buy-in and support from policymakers and municipal councils for the prioritisation and integration of FP into urban development plans and operations of city and municipal councils.

Dr. Adriana Biney, Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS) at the University of Ghana, Exploring use, non-use and discontinuation of modern contraception among urban youth in Accra, Ghana



Dr. Adriana Biney is a Lecturer at the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS) at the University of Ghana, where she received her PhD in Population Studies in 2013. Her research interests span issues on health and wellbeing among the deprived and marginalized in Ghana.

Her study will qualitatively explore contraceptive use and non-use among three categories of sexually active young people in Accra, Ghana.

The importance of preserving young people's sexual and reproductive health and rights cannot be underestimated, especially when it can contribute to a nation's development and the harnessing of a demographic dividend. Therefore, this study seeks to examine issues pertaining to discontinuation and non-use of modern contraception, among sexually active youth (ages 18 to 24) in Accra, Ghana, using a qualitative approach. In-depth relationship and contraception life history interviews will be conducted to understand young people's contraception experiences and personal barriers to contraceptive use as well as focus group discussions to explore contraceptive non-use among youth in distinct social contexts. Study participants will include youth in higher education, apprenticeships and informal employment. This will enable an understanding of the dynamics in contraceptive non-use and discontinuation among youth in these socio-economic groups, some more disadvantaged than others, but all considered to be at high risk of experiencing unintended pregnancies.

The Greater Accra Region, which includes the capital city of Ghana, is the most urbanized region of Ghana, but currently has the lowest prevalence of use of modern methods despite the lowest fertility rate of 2.8 births per woman. Accra is also characterized by high youth concentrations driven by in-migration, resulting in slum formation in parts of the city. Investigations accounting for these dynamics are needed as they have implications for national development. The study's findings will contribute to the existing literature and policy to help understand and provide the means of addressing low contraceptive prevalence among various groups of sexually active youth in Ghana.

Dr. Moussa Bougma, Institut Supérieur des Sciences de la Population (ISSP), Université Joseph Ki-Zerbo, on Fertility stagnation in Ouagadougou : the role of rural immigration and social mobility.

Moussa Bougma received his PhD in Demography from the Université of Montreal (Canada) in 2015. He is currently a researcher and assistant professor of demography at the l'Université Joseph Ki-Zerbo. He is head of the Research Unit on Population and Education at the Institut Supérieur des Sciences de la Population (ISSP) and President of the Burkina Faso Association of Demographers (ABDem)



Dr. Bougma's research project examines the role of rural immigration and the limited social mobility of rural-to-urban migrants on the

stagnation of fertility decline in the capital city of Ouagadougou. Over the past several years, the decline in the fertility rate of Ouagadougou, much like other African cities, has slowed, and even stagnated; the causes remain unknown and little studied.

At the same time, the city has undergone rapid urbanization leading to the development of vast areas of spontaneous settlements. Compared to other areas of the capital, these zones are distinguished by precarious housing and limited access to basic social services, suggesting important socio-economic differences including behaviour related to fertility. In this context, can the slowing decline of the fertility rate be attributed to certain social groups?

This question is relevant in the context of Ouagadougou because if all the socioeconomic groups in the city do not contribute equally to the drop in the fertility rate, it will be difficult to expect that the benefits of a demographic dividend will be in turn equally shared by all. Using 4 sources of complementary quantitative data collected by the Ouagadougou Demographic Surveillance System along with primary qualitative data, the research will contribute to a better understanding of the underlying reasons for fertility rate stagnation in Ouagadougou, in order to propose appropriate interventions to bring about greater equity in the drop in fertility rates among all social categories. The work of another ISSP Fellow, Idrissa Ouili, is also on Ouagadougou, and these combined efforts are expected to help multiply the policy impact of this study.

Dr. John Ganle, School of Public Health, University of Ghana on Identifying and developing low-cost and acceptable family planning interventions and service delivery models for urban slums in Ghana

Dr. Ganle is a lecturer in the Department of Population, Family and Reproductive Health, School of Public Health, University of Ghana. He received his doctoral training in Public Health from the University of Oxford. His research interests are mainly in maternal and child health; abortion and contraceptive behaviour; gender and health; and the intersection between disability, sexuality and reproductive health.



He is a recipient of a number of internationally and locally competitive research grants and fellowships, including a one-year Radcliffe Fellowship at the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study, Harvard University. He has also been a consultant on a number of maternal and child health projects in Ghana, including the Reducing Maternal Mortality and Morbidity (R3M) programme and The Hunger Project's (Ghana) Maternal and Child Healthcare Improvement Project (Phase II). He is also an academic editor for the journal PLOS ONE, and a member of the Global Young Academy.

Dr. Ganle's project aims to identify and develop low-cost and acceptable family planning interventions and service delivery models for urban slums in Accra, Ghana. Within current scholarly and programmatic literature, there is consensus that many slum dwellers in Africa have the most difficulty accessing basic services, including family planning (FP) services. At the same time, there are limited workable interventions/models for reaching slum communities with FP services in many low-income settings. Poor access to FP services in slums could negatively affect overall urban development via high fertility, rapid population growth and urbanisation, increased demand for urban services, and poor health outcomes. To address this gap, the following research questions will be examined using Accra as the focus:

1. What FP interventions and service delivery models currently exist in urban Africa, and how effective are existing interventions/service delivery models in increasing access to FP services?
2. What are the FP needs of slum populations, and how could existing FP interventions/service delivery models in urban Africa be adapted to provide low-cost and acceptable FP services to meet the needs of slum populations?
3. What new and innovative FP interventions/service delivery models are required to provide low-cost and acceptable quality FP services to meet the needs of slum populations?
4. How could a public-private partnership (e.g. government-NGO partnership) be developed to provide quality and affordable FP services to slum populations?
5. What policy and material resource changes are required for effective implementation of different FP interventions/services delivery models in urban slums?

Dr. Eliphas Gitonga Makunyi, Kenyatta University on Family planning among blended Somali Women aged 15 -39 years in Nairobi: Barriers and Inequalities in Nairobi City, Kenya



Dr. Eliphas Gitonga Makunyi is a lecturer of reproductive health at Kenyatta University, in the School of Public Health. He graduated with a PhD in reproductive health from Kenyatta University in 2018. His research interests are reproductive health in urban populations and vulnerable/marginalized communities.

Dr. Gitonga Makunyi will study urban family planning (barriers/inequalities) among Somali women in Nairobi City, Kenya. With an annual growth rate of 4%, Nairobi city, the Kenyan capital, is one of the fastest growing cities in sub-Saharan Africa and is projected to increase in size to five million residents by 2025. Such rapid urban growth has a negative influence on the health of vulnerable populations such as slum dwellers, adolescents, orphans and refugees. Most of the health indicators among the Somali women are poor coupled with vulnerability of some being refugees. Vulnerable women have increased risks of rape, unintended pregnancy, miscarriage, and unsafe abortion and may lack access to quality family planning services. Family planning is critical to achieving SDG 11 (sustainable cities) and improving the human rights of women, enabling them to choose the number of children they bear and their timing and spacing.

The study population of Somali women aged 15-39 years in Nairobi includes indigenous Kenyans and refugees from Somalia. The study aims to assess the utilization, barriers and inequalities in access to family planning services. A household survey of 600 women will be undertaken with Somali female research assistants to examine family planning services and urbanization linkages. The information will bridge the policy gap on family planning and urban linkages among vulnerable populations with poor health indicators and outcomes. Key stakeholders will be engaged, and targeted policy communication will be carried out during the project to reach urban planners, reproductive health policy makers, refugee managers and community leaders.

Dr. Francis Levira, Ifakara Health Institute, Tanzania, on Impact of HIV-FP service integration on urban fertility among HIV positive women

Dr. Francis Levira is research scientist within the Department of Health Systems Impact Evaluation and Policy at Ifakara Health Institute in Tanzania. He is trained as biostatistician, epidemiologist, and Monitoring and Evaluation specialist with interest in reproductive health, population health surveillance, mortality and fertility analysis, and monitoring and impact evaluation of program and policy interventions. He has worked with Ifakara Health Institute for over 12 years. Dr. Levira has participated in several evaluations including: Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP III), Tanzania Countdown Case Study for Maternal and Newborn Health, and DFID's Reproductive and Maternal Health Supplies Programme. He is skilled in the management and analysis of large datasets generated from population-based and clinical studies, clinical trials, observational studies and large surveys.



Dr. Levira's research will evaluate how family planning is integrated within HIV care and treatment services and how service integration influences contraceptive use, fertility and fertility outcomes among HIV positive women in Dar es Salaam and Dodoma, Tanzania. The rationale for this research is to generate evidence on the potential for integrated family planning and HIV care services to improve the health of mothers and their newborns, as well as improve household welfare in urban Tanzania.

HIV positive women constitute a special group in the population that requires comprehensive access to family planning (FP) services. FP is recognized by World Health Organization (WHO) as an important cost-effective intervention for prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV by averting unintended pregnancies.

The proposed study will address evidence gaps on the consequences of poor access to contraception on the fertility, pregnancy outcomes, and household welfare of HIV positive women on anti-retroviral therapy (ART) in urban Tanzania. The findings of this analysis are expected to be useful for policy and practices designed to strengthen the integration of FP into HIV care and reduce inequalities in access to FP.

The adoption of HIV test and treat policy in sub-Saharan African is expected to extend life expectancy and improve reproductive health and outcomes among HIV positive women. These benefits can only be achieved if HIV positive women can control their fertility through the use of modern contraceptive methods.

Dr Abiba Longwe-Ngwira, International Training and Education Center for Health (I-TECH) in Malawi on Intra-Urban Variations in Postpartum Family Planning Access and Utilization in Malawi: Evidence from a Randomized Control Trial

Dr. Abiba Longwe-Ngwira is a Director of Research, Monitoring and Evaluation at International Training and Education Center for Health (I-TECH) in Malawi. Dr Longwe-Ngwira has a PhD in Management Sciences (Economics) obtained at Radboud University Nijmegen, The Netherlands in 2013. She has expertise in quantitative methods and application of microeconomics and econometric analytical tools for



analyzing large datasets in health and agricultural sectors. Her research focuses on the interactions of population dynamics, poverty alleviation, and socio-economic development in Africa.

Dr. Longwe-Ngwira's study will examine the socio-economic differentials in urban women's access to postpartum family planning (PPFP) services in Malawi. Studies have documented the urban–rural dichotomy in utilization of family planning and maternal health care in developing countries; however, little is known about the variation and emerging inequality in access to and utilization of these services within urban settings.

Using data from the Malawi Family Planning Study (2016-2019) conducted in Lilongwe, she will 1) assess the level of intra-urban variation in women's PPFP access and 2) explore key determinants of women's PPFP utilization. The findings provide evidence to guide decision makers at both national and subnational levels on investments in family planning targeting vulnerable populations within urban residential areas. The sample consists of married women aged 18-35 from urban Lilongwe, Malawi, who participated in a family planning field experiment. Data analysis will utilize descriptive statistics, multivariate fixed effects logit models and discrete choice models.

Despite tremendous reduction in total fertility rate and improvements in modern contraceptive use, unmet need for family planning to space and limit births remains high in Malawi. The consequences of high fertility and unmet need are likely to be worse in urbanizing settings, which leads to adverse health outcomes. Malawi is predominantly rural, hence development policies emphasize rural development. However, urbanization is unlikely to be reversed, and it is imperative that development policies focus on ensuring that growing urban populations have access to essential services, including family planning.

Dr. Abdoul Moumouni Nouhou, Initiative OASIS (Niger), on Barriers to accessing family planning in Niamey: quality of services or women's motivation



Abdoul Moumouni Nouhou received his Ph.D. in Demography from the University of Geneva, Switzerland in 2016. He is currently a researcher at Initiative OASIS Niger. His research focuses on questions related to reproductive health, the education of girls, and the empowerment of individuals in the sub-Saharan context. He also has experience in the design, implementation and evaluation of population, health and education programs. Dr. Nouhou also works on projects that seek to support local leadership (Programme de Leadership au Sahel), professional internships and orientations for students (Programme Femmes dans le développement) and the promotion of research and innovation (Séminaires méthodologiques en sciences sociales). These projects are carried out in collaboration with several universities such as the Université Joseph Ki-Zerbo, l'Université Abdou Moumouni de Niamey and the Université de Zinder.

Dr. Nouhou's study will examine the barriers to contraceptive use in Niamey. Despite real advances, Niger missed its objective of achieving a contraceptive prevalence rate of 50% in 2020, a commitment made in the context of the Ouagadougou Partnership. Today efforts have turned toward creating demand through the mobilisation of new users of modern contraceptives. Understanding the factors behind the contraceptive practices of populations living in peripheral areas of urban centres can contribute to this objective.

The underlying hypothesis of his study is that the level of contraceptive use in peripheral neighbourhoods of Niamey is explained by a combination of the quality of family planning services and the level of women's motivation to plan births (pregnancies). He plans to analyse data from the Performance Monitoring for Action (PMA) surveys on the quality of family planning services in 27 service sites distributed among the five health districts of Niamey. The analysis will be complemented with qualitative information on women's motivations to space or limit births as well as their level of satisfaction with family planning services received.

The results will contribute to improve protocols for identifying family planning needs. This work could also help relaunch the debate over the role of communication on family planning matters in conservative contexts such as Niger.

Dr. Elizabeth Oele, Kisumu County Department of Health, on Fertility preferences and contraceptive use among women of reproductive age in an informal settlement, Kisumu, Kenya.

Dr. Elizabeth Oele is currently working as a medical epidemiologist with the Kisumu County Department of Health. The Department is a co-implementer of the Child Health and Mortality Prevention Surveillance (CHAMPS), a global project providing real time data on child mortality that is being implemented in the health and demographic surveillance site of Manyatta, an urban informal settlement in Kisumu City.



Using the CHAMPS platform, Dr. Oele will document the fertility preferences and contraceptive use among women of reproductive age residing in Manyatta, the largest informal settlement in Kisumu. Between 2003 and 2014, fertility in Kenya decreased from 4.9 to 3.9 births per woman. The total fertility rate (TFR) in Nyanza Region, where Kisumu is located, however, remains high at 4.3 and 23% of married women had unmet need for family planning (FP). The region also has the highest under-5 mortality rate among all regions in Kenya.

The study will provide baseline data on fertility characteristics of women in this informal settlement. Dr. Oele will collect information on fertility preferences, current FP choice and satisfaction with method and services. Using current FP choice as the dependent variable, regression analysis will be used to identify factors associated with specific FP use.

The findings can be used to quantify and correlate unwanted and mistimed births to child health outcomes such as immunization, malnutrition and mortality. With this information, the Department of Health will be able to advocate for appropriate FP commodities and health education on FP types and availability for the women in this community. As part of the project, Dr Oele will engage with policy makers at various levels to ensure the use of study findings in decision making.

Dr. Ferdinand Okwaro, Aga Khan University, on Family Planning and Urban Development in Kenya: Exploring the Policy and Programmatic Gaps and opportunities for intersection

Dr. Ferdinand Okwaro is a research fellow at the Aga Khan University's Centre of Excellence in Women and Child Health. He has a background in Medical Anthropology with a PhD from the University of Heidelberg, Germany, and Master and Bachelor degrees in Anthropology from the University of Nairobi. Prior to joining the Aga Khan University, Dr. Okwaro held a 3-year post-doctoral research fellowship at Oslo University, on a project examining the practice and ethics of collaboration in transnational medical research in East Africa, funded by the Norwegian Research Council. This project was preceded by a 2-year postdoctoral research fellowship at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) that was funded by the Wellcome Trust. Dr. Okwaro has conducted research in various fields including policy analysis, ritual healing and alternative medical practices, reproductive health and social marketing.



Dr. Okwaro's project explores the policy and programmatic gaps in Family planning (FP) and Urban Development with a view to identifying intersections and points of convergence that can be exploited for effective policy formulation and implementation in the county of Nairobi, Kenya, focussing on the urban poor living in informal settlements.

Kenya has a devolved system of government comprising the national government and 47 units or counties. Nairobi is the largest county with a population of 4.4 million, 56% of who live in informal settlements, according to the 2019 Kenya population and housing national census. Since the Kenyan constitution stipulates that resources be allocated based on population numbers, Nairobi County receives the largest proportion of national resources to provide services. Moreover, Nairobi hosts a number of local and international nongovernmental institutions, including UN-Habitat, that support the government's multi-sectoral approach to provision of essential services. Nairobi county thus provides an opportune setting for this study which explores policy planning and programme implementation in family planning and urban development, examining the ways in which the multi-sectoral approach operates in a devolved system of governance where policy planning and implementation are executed by different tiers of government.

Through a focus on the barriers to the integration of family planning and urban development policies and programmes, the study examines the evolution of policies and budgetary flows and the abilities of each tier of government to raise resources, as well as the gaps that emerge along the policy formulation-policy implementation trail to suggest ways to create synergies. This will be done through a finely grained analysis of current and past policy documents, Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with policy formulators and implementation stakeholders and a monitoring of public debates by policy makers and implementers in the two sectors.

The findings from this study are expected to shed light on the evolution of policies in FP and Urban development and the logic and evolution of budgets proposing ways in which synergies can be created for effective policy formulation and implementation. A very similar study by another Fellow, Sunday Adedini, on Nigeria is expected to allow some comparative analysis between the two countries.

Dr. Idrissa Ouili, Institut Supérieur des Sciences de la Population (ISSP), Université Joseph Ki Zerbo, Burkina Faso, on Fertility and multidimensional child poverty: Intra urban disparities in Ouagadougou.



Dr. Idrissa Ouili, completed doctoral studies in Economics at University of Montreal (Canada) and is assistant professor at Institut Supérieur des Sciences de la Population (ISSP) of Université Joseph Ki Zerbo. He directs the Ouagadougou Health and Demographic Surveillance System (Ouaga HDSS). He also has a master's degree in Statistics and Econometrics from University of Toulouse (France). His expertise lies in econometric analysis of population issues (education, poverty, family planning and reproductive health) and impact evaluation of population and reproductive health programs and policies. His research interests include methods to measure inequality and multidimensional poverty and assess their effect on education, health and family planning in developing countries. He is also interested in conflicts and their effects on child outcomes.

His project will focus on fertility and multidimensional child poverty in Ouagadougou. The general objective of this project is to study the impact of fertility on multidimensional child poverty in a context of high urbanization (with a heterogeneous urban population) associated with persistently high fertility in Ouagadougou, the capital of Burkina Faso. He will specifically investigate which dimensions of the child multidimensional poverty index are most affected by high fertility in formal and informal settlements of Ouagadougou, and the role that family planning could play in reducing multidimensional child poverty. This research should result in policy recommendations to city authorities for a better synergy among urbanization, fertility and family planning needs. The work of another Fellow from ISSP, Moussa Bougma, is also on Ouagadougou, and these combined efforts are expected to help multiply the policy impact of this study.

Activities of the Panel on International Migration at the 2nd International Forum on Migration Statistics

Cairo, Egypt, 19-21 January 2020

Over 700 migration scholars and representatives of national statistical offices and non-governmental organizations from 90 countries participated in the **2nd International Forum on Migration Statistics** held 19-21 January in Cairo, Egypt. The conference was organized collaboratively by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) and was hosted by the government of Egypt, which currently chairs the African Union (AU).

The themes of the forum included:

- Strengthening data for policy
- Capacity development and financing
- Data collection and innovation
- Measuring progress on the SDGs and other global commitments
- Cooperation and data governance

The **IUSSP Scientific Panel on International Migration: Strengthening the knowledge base for policy** participated in several formal as well as informal capacities. Panel Member Guy Abel (Asian Demographic Research Institute, Shanghai University) implemented a training session on migration estimation methodology and the application of “R” for generation of migration flow estimates. Over 30 migration statisticians and scholars attended the workshop.



Guy Abel explaining migration estimation methodology and the application of “R” for generation of migration flow estimates during a training session at the 2nd IFMS in Cairo

The IUSSP Panel also organized a session on ‘**Priorities in International Migration Research and Statistics: Prospects for a World Migration Survey.**’ The session was chaired by Mr. Gervais Appave (Senior Policy Advisor, IOM) and included presentations by Panel Members Marcela Cerrutti (Centro de Estudios de Poblacion) and Philippe Fargues (European University

Institute) and commentary on the IUSSP proposal for a world migration survey by IUSSP members Douglas Massey (Princeton University) and Jean-Christophe Dumont (OECD). The session was attended by a large audience and engendered a lively discussion of the rationale, timeliness, and feasibility for a world migration survey. Issues of sampling design loomed large among a generally enthusiastic community of migration scholars.



Ellen Kraly (IUSSP Panel chair), Gervais Appave (session chair) and Panel members Philippe Fargues and Marcela Cerrutti during the IUSSP session dedicated to "Priorities in International Migration Research and Statistics: Prospects for a World Migration Survey".

On the final day of the conference, the Panel also organized a luncheon gathering of IUSSP members attending the IFMS. The 'meeting' of approximately thirty colleagues was convivial, as we enjoyed sharing our very 'social' demographic perspectives on migration issues, data and research.



IUSSP members at the 2nd IFMS (from left to right: Aude Bernard, Arkadiusz Wisniowski, Emilio Zagheni, Guy Abel, Doug Massey, John Wilmoth)



IUSSP members at the 2nd IFMS (from left to right: Emanuele Del Fava, James Raymer, Aude Bernard and Arkadiusz Wisniowski)



IUSSP members at the 2nd IFMS (from left to right: Keiko Osaki Tomita, Amparo Gonzalez-Ferrer, Diego Iturralde, Fabien Sundjo, Philippe Fargues, Marcela Cerrutti, Priscilla Ndayara, Philipp Connor and Jeffrey Passel)

For more information on the IUSSP [International Migration Panel](#)'s activities read previous Bulletin articles:

- [International Migration Panel activities](#) (Dec 2019)
- [International Migration Panel activities](#) (Sept 2019)
- [International Migration Panel activities](#) (June 2019)

2nd IUSSP International Seminar on New and Emerging Family Forms around the Globe

University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines, 20-21 January 2020

After its seminal event in Barcelona, Spain in 2018, the **IUSSP Scientific Panel on New and Emerging Family Forms around the Globe** conducted its 2nd International Seminar on 20-21 January 2020 at the University of the Philippines Diliman with the **U.P. Population Institute (UPPI)** hosting. Generous support from the IUSSP and U.P. Office of International Linkages (UP-OIL) as well as individual participant contributions were key to the success of the event.



Despite the ongoing threat of a major eruption from Taal Volcano in Batangas Province, about 90 km south of the venue, the Seminar was able to proceed with 11 presentations and around 37 local and international observers present. While five presentations were cancelled due to the inability of some participants to fly to Manila in relation to Taal, the fact that the majority of registered participants still expressed their willingness to attend led the host organization UPPI in consultation with the IUSSP to press on as scheduled.

Presenters represented four continents of the world - Africa, Asia, Europe, and North America. Each of the presentations was immediately followed by an open forum. Members of the faculty of the UPPI and UP Department of Sociology served as moderators of the sessions. While most individual presentations dealt with country or regional data, post-presentation discussions at the end of every day encouraged cross-country and cross-regional comparison and more in-depth analyses.

The Seminar began with UPPI Director and IUSSP Panel member, Maria Midea M. Kabamalan giving the welcome remarks. Next was a message by Mercedes B. Concepcion, Philippines National Scientist and Honorary President of the IUSSP followed by IUSSP Panel Chair Brienna Perelli-Harris's introduction of the event.



Session 1 entitled “Family Change around the World” saw five presentations which focused on changing family dynamics especially in relation to socio-economic determinants. Cohabitation was explored in both European and African contexts, in terms of its relationship with, among others, socio-economic status and spatial context. In Europe as well, researchers zoomed in on the dynamics between relationship quality and childbearing and separation. In a pan-Asian context, Indian and Philippine studies explored ongoing shifts and changes in family forms as newer arrangements have come to the fore, upending more clear-cut, traditional family settings.

After the fifth presentation, Albert Esteve led a spirited, 30-minute discussion on changing family patterns with key inputs from the session.

The second day of the Seminar saw three sessions with two paper presentations each. Session 1, entitled “Changes in Partnership Formation and Living Together” presented the bounded shifts in decision-making in terms of arranged marriages in India and, in the second paper, the phenomenon of commuter unions in Nigeria in relation to changing gender roles and rising standard of living. Session 2, “Living Alone”, saw a global comparison of the rates of “living alone” by sex and age group and its relationship with human development index. The other presentation discussed expectations of marriage timing and the delay of marriage in the USA in relation to race, gender and socio-economic class. Finally, Session 3, “Living Alone and Childlessness”, looked into the isolation and self-measured loneliness of older people in the Philippines and the differences in decision-making paths for Indians and Canadians in relation to a childless (or childfree) partnership.

Summing up the second day’s presentations was another lively discussion led by Sharon Sassler followed by the closing ceremony.

This Seminar was able to help the participants in rethinking their thoughts about new and emerging family life forms around the world as well as the threats and challenges that further complicate these changes and shifts.

The IUSSP Panel members met after the seminar and selected several papers from this seminar and from the first one in Barcelona, to be invited to have them published as an edited volume.

See:

- [Programme & list of participants](#)
- [PDF report](#)



Organizing Committee: IUSSP Scientific Panel on New and Emerging Family Forms Around the Globe

[Brienna Perelli-Harris](#) (University of Southampton)

[Albert Esteve](#) (Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)

[Maria Midea M. Kabamalan](#) (University of the Philippines)

[James Raymo](#) (University of Wisconsin at Madison)

[Sharon Sassler](#) (Cornell University)

Roland Pressat (1923 - 2020)

Born in 1923, Roland Pressat recently left us, just before his 97th year. He started his career as a math teacher, but at 30 he turned to demographic research joining INED. Gérard Calot relates in his preface to an edited edition of *Population* in honor of Pressat at his retirement, that "with a modest university degree in mathematics, (Pressat) wrote to Alfred Sauvy asking him how one could become a demographer." At the time, demography was rarely taught; it was learned on the job. Alfred Sauvy, convinced by Roland Pressat's letter, and no doubt betting that this new recruit could one day remedy this situation, decided to offer him a position at INED. Bet won beyond all hope!



After initial research under the leadership of Louis Henry, devoted to the demographic situation of France, where he "quickly learned" demography, Roland Pressat is commissioned by INED to write a teaching manual. He passionately tackles this task, giving his first test lessons at the newly created Institute of Demography in Paris (IDUP). In 1961, the first edition of *Demographic Analysis Methods, Results, and Applications* is published. A huge success in Europe, it is translated into Russian and Polish in 1966 and Spanish in 1967, but this is only the beginning. In 1969, a second edition appeared, completely redesigned, which, as Massimo Livi Bacci writes in an introduction to the edited volume of *Population* in Pressat's honour, "toured the world several times in French and in many other languages, training legions of demographers." It has been re-edited and translated many times. If we add *Social Demography*, *Principles of Analysis*, *Statistical Demography*, *Methods in Demography* and *Practice of Demography*, without forgetting of course the *Dictionary of Demography*, all the languages that count in Europe and North America have translations of Pressat's works as well as Mandarin and Vietnamese.

Roland Pressat did not revolutionize the teaching of demography, he created it. An educator at heart, he was able to convince cohorts of students from all walks of life that demography is essential for understanding a number of social phenomena, and that one must use good tools to analyze it. I was personally fortunate to take advantage of his great teaching talent. There were no thesis scholarships at the time in demography, but some post-graduate institutions offered courses in demography. IDUP was one of them, which, in addition, offered a very attractive multidisciplinary program combining history, geography, genetics, etc. I immediately signed up believing I would find the magic key that would allow me to calmly write my thesis. In reality, I postponed this project because I was simply won over by demography. To the political science student without mathematical training that I was, Roland Pressat gave me the desire to learn a discipline, where another might have discouraged me for life. He is not only the author of a method of analysis based on the definition of phenomena (fertility, mortality, etc.) in the "pure" state, free from any interference from other factors, and on a rigorous distinction between "cohort" and "current" analysis, the famous "longitudinal" and "transversal" perspectives. He knew how to speak to students about these arid concepts by drawing on concrete and intimate events: birth, marriage, migration and death. Admittedly, he did not invent Lotka's theory of population dynamics or write a demographic treaty like Adolphe Landry, nor did he seek to establish a general population theory like Alfred Sauvy, any more than he sought to build population models to represent all cases like Ansley Coale and Paul Demeny. He simply built, with unequalled rigor, the instruments for measuring the key factors of population movement and, by the way, considerably enriched and above all precisely defined all the concepts and

parameters necessary for the measurement and understanding of these phenomena. Precisely isolating the constituent elements of the movement, he opened the way for the construction of perfectly defined and understandable synthetic indicators and highlighted their respective roles in the overall movement and their weight in the evolution of the structure of populations. He is the father of what has been called the French school of demography which convinced first, Europe and then, finally, those across the Atlantic.

The Canadians, who offered him a position as Full Professor in the Department of Demography at the University of Montreal, where he flourished, were not mistaken. After a few years, however, he asked to return to INED, perhaps put off by too much winter snow and cold. However, to return he had to be recruited again as INED researchers did not have civil servant status at the time. Those who wanted to work elsewhere had to resign. Upon his return, the status had changed and he had to go through the Evaluation Commission! I can testify personally as a member of the said commission that there was only unanimous praise! It was only a simple formality. He returned home through the front door, and Gérard Calot appointed him as head of the Department of Economic Affairs.

In addition to his passion for teaching, Roland Pressat has produced numerous demographic studies based on his research. He was for almost 20 years the anonymous author of the Report to the Parliament on the demographic situation of France that INED is legally required to produce annually (an activity which led to the creation in 1970 of a special Population column on the demographic situation). Roland Pressat also published numerous articles in *Population*. "Demonstrating admirable eclecticism" as Gérard Calot writes, he has treated demographic projections as well as fertility, contraception and abortion, nuptiality, divorce, mortality and aging populations, while tackling horizons as diverse as China, the Soviet Union and developing countries, as well of course, as France. He had a particular interest in the medical profession, publishing regularly in *Le Concours médical* from 1956 to 1991.

On June 20, 1991, forced by law, Roland Pressat retired, not at 65, but at almost 68, because he had become a university professor. At the time there was no emeritus positions at INED. This did not prevent him from continuing to come fairly regularly to the institute and to provide advice and criticism, sometimes fierce, to his younger colleagues. And this he did until the end.

Very shortly after joining INED in 1955, Roland Pressat joined the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), at a time when it was not open to everyone who wanted to become a member: one had to be sponsored and elected by members! For Roland Pressat, it was obviously not a problem. He remained a loyal member until his retirement. He participated in all the major congresses of the Union. Ottawa in 1963 to New Delhi in 1989, never failing to plead in his communications for teaching of demography as a scientific discipline in its own right. He also pleaded for the Union to create a Scientific Commission on the teaching of demography, which was done in 1969. This commission was renewed several times and, in addition to the 1969-1974 commission, Roland Pressat also participated in the activities of the 1979-1983 commission. In recent years, he was a member of the Working Group on the Multilingual Demographic Dictionary, associating the United Nations and IUSSP (1995-2000).

But Roland Pressat was not only a passionate demographer and an exciting pedagogue. He was also an amateur and collector of works of art. He particularly liked Jacques Villon. He even wrote about this artist for an exhibition of a collection of his engravings "L'oeuvre grave" published in 1989.

Jacques Vallin
Research director emeritus at INED
Honorary President of the IUSSP

New members and student associates

New members:

Eight new members joined the IUSSP between 1 December 2019 and 1 March 2020:

Cameroon: Danielle Sandrine Nsom Mbo. **Ghana:** Edmund Wedam Kanmiki. **India:** Akhil Goel. **Italy:** Pierluigi Molajoni. **Russian Federation:** Arseniy Sinita. **United States:** Olga Joos; Goleen Samari; Kristin Sznajder.

New Student Associates:

Fifty-two new student associates joined the IUSSP between 1 December 2019 and 1 March 2020:

Algeria: Farid Amir; Redouane Yahiaoui Yousfi. **Bangladesh:** Mahreen Khan. **Belgium:** Benjamin-Samuel Schlüter. **Bolivia:** Carolina Cardona. **Brazil:** Suyanne Bacelar; Mariana de Araujo Cunha; Matheus Menezes dos Santos. **Burkina Faso:** Boblawende Kabore; Rodrigue Maré. **Cameroon:** Njingouo Mouchingam Aoudou. **Chile:** Constanza Hurtado. **Côte d'Ivoire:** Zidago Danielle Christelle. **Egypt:** Mahmoud Shaban. **Ethiopia:** Girma Woldegebreal. **France:** Florian Grosset. **Ghana:** Akua Dampsey; Justice Tetteh. **India:** Madhubrota Chatterjee; Aparna Dash; Ganesh Hegde; Roshan Sahu; Nawaj Sarif; Gyanendra Singh; Shalini Singh; Ujjwala Singh; Arpit Singh; Ravita Yadav. **Indonesia:** Namira Samir. **Mexico:** Ornella Ortiz. **Netherlands:** René de Vries. **Nigeria:** Isaac Adedeji; Abass Badejo Toha; Inyang Elsie; Minna Favour; Favour Ugwu. **Russian Federation:** Alexander Subbotin. **Senegal:** Hamidou Diallo. **South Africa:** Lucas Banda; Mhlengi Lunga; Maatla Temane. **Switzerland:** Roxane Gerber. **Tunisia:** Asma Boussetta. **Uganda:** Clare Kyomuhendo. **United States:** Dana Bryazka; Stephanie Miedema. **Uzbekistan:** Shakhnoza Akramova; Kamila Ishchanova. **Viet Nam:** Linh Nguyen. **Zimbabwe:** Geogina Gumindega; Tawanda Pasipanodya; Takudzwa Taruza.