



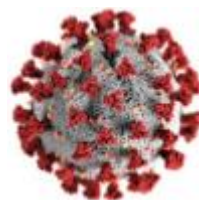
International Union for the Scientific Study of Population
Union internationale pour l'étude scientifique de la population

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IUSSP, population science and COVID-19

As we prepare this bulletin, the COVID-19 pandemic continues its spread. We hope you, your families, and colleagues are keeping well and doing your part to "flatten the curve". While working virtually, the IUSSP has been active... ([Read more](#))



IUSSP Council meeting

Virtual Council meetings & prospects for 2020-2021

The IUSSP Council held its first entirely web-based annual council meeting on 14, 15, 17 April and 4 May. The council focused on the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on IUSSP activities including IPC2021.

([Read more](#))



International Population Conference

IPC2021 Call for Papers with new COVID focus

The deadline to submit an abstract for IPC 2021 has now been extended to **15 February 2021** and will include COVID-19 as a cross-cutting theme.

([Read more](#))



IUSSP Webinar Series

Positioning population studies to understand the impacts of COVID-19

The IUSSP kicked off its IUSSP Webinars Series on 20 May with a webinar on "Positioning population studies to understand the short and long-term impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic", with Alberto Palloni, Sonalde Desai, Parfait Eloundou-Enyegue and Zeba Sathar. Several webinars are already scheduled for next month.

([Read more](#))



COVID-19 activities

IUSSP web page devoted to demographers' contributions to the understanding of the COVID-19 pandemic

All members working on the impacts of COVID-19 are invited to send us relevant publications or citations of your work in the news.

[\(Read more\)](#)



IUSSP Laureate

Gordon de Jong 2020 Laureate ceremony

The IUSSP 2020 Laureate ceremony in honour of Gordon De Jong took place online. Over 100 members and colleagues from all over the world attended. The award recognizes Gordon's groundbreaking work on migration and his service to the training of demographers worldwide. [\(Read more\)](#)



Call for 2021 IUSSP Laureate

Would you like one of your colleagues to be honoured for their decisive contribution to the advancement of demography and population research? Do not hesitate to round up support and propose a nomination for the 2021 IUSSP Laureate award.

[\(Read more\)](#)

Urban Family Planning

Urban Family Planning workshop

The African Population and Health Research Centre (APHRC) organized four Zoom webinars on 27 May and 16, 17 & 18 June to provide training on policy engagement and communications for the 16 IUSSP Urban Family Planning fellows. [\(Read more\)](#)



Seminars and workshops

Research and programs on couples & RH

The IUSSP Panel on Couples' Reproductive Health and Fertility organized this online working session on 5 May 2020. It included five presentations covering work in North America, India, and Africa with the aim of exchanging ideas and providing feedback on ongoing research. The session was attended by 42 participants. [\(Read more\)](#)



IUSSP 'CRVS' Panel online meetings

The IUSSP Scientific Panel on Population Perspectives and Demographic Methods to Strengthen CRVS Systems held a 4-part online workshop on 23-26 April 2020 to review draft manuscripts of the eight IUSSP CRVS Fellows. On 10 June 2020 the Panel held a technical panel discussion on "Legal identity, ethics, and rights". [\(Read more\)](#)



Population-Environment activities

PERN cyberseminar

The Population-Environment Research Network (PERN) held a cyberseminar on Population, Climate Change and Food Security from 18 to 25 May 2020. A webinar to introduce the topic to PERN cyberseminar participants took place on 18 May 2020. [Watch the webinar](#), [read the 7 background papers](#) and [view the cyberseminar postings](#)



Spatial data integration for demographic research

Online training materials and tutorials developed by Landy Sanchez (CEDUA-COLMEX) and Susana Adamo (CIESIN-Columbia University) are now available in English and Spanish. The materials cover basic techniques to link demographic and environmental data. ([Read more](#))



News from the members

New IUSSP members

Eleven new members and 18 new Student Associates joined the IUSSP between 1 March 2020 and 1 June 2020. ([See list](#))

Regional population associations

EPC 2020 webinar series – 24 to 26 June

The European Association for Population Studies (EAPS) is happy to announce a series of EPC 2020 webinars. They will showcase research that was to be presented at the cancelled European Population Conference. The EAPS Council is also exploring options for a small scale, possibly hybrid conference for early career scholars in the Spring of 2021. ([Read more](#))



PAA activities

The 2020 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America (PAA) was transformed into a series of virtual meetings. After some hesitation, the 2021 annual meeting is being planned as in-person event in St. Louis, Missouri, 5-8 May 2021. [Read more on these and other initiatives including the COVID-19 webinars and the PAA/APC statement on Black Lives Matters.](#)



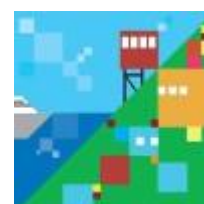
Asian families amid the COVID-19 pandemic

The Asian Population Association (APA), in collaboration with the National University of Singapore Centre for Family and Population Research, will host two webinars, on 9 and 23 July 2020 at 4.00 pm - 5.30 pm SGT (08:00-9:30 UCT) to explore the impact of COVID-19 on families in East, Southeast, and South Asia. ([Register](#))



2020 ALAP virtual conference

The Latin American Population Association (ALAP), which was scheduled to take place from 3 to 6 November 2020 in Valparaiso, Chile, has been transformed into a virtual conference on 9-11 December 2020. Additional information is provided on the [ALAP website](#). Read the [call for papers](#) (in Spanish and Portuguese). **Deadline for abstracts: 4 September 2020.** ([Read more](#))



Other announcements

17th IASSH conference

Nearly 200 social scientists attended the 17th Annual Conference of the Indian Association for Social Sciences and Health (IASSH) held at IIT Mandi, India, 8-10 December 2019. The [Fourth Prof. John Caldwell Memorial Lecture](#) was delivered by distinguished Sociologist Prof. N. Jayaram on the theme "Social Construction of Health and Illness: A Phenomenological Perspective".
([Read the IASSH conference report](#))



China Population and Development Studies

China Population and Development Studies (CPDS) is a quarterly English academic journal that focuses on China's population and development. It is hosted by the China Population and Development Research Center (CPDRC) and the China Population Association (CPA). CPDS encourages IUSSP members to contribute papers to the journal.



[Read more on the main contents of CPDS and the links to articles published in 2019](#)

Population Journal Young Author's Prize

Population is a quarterly scientific journal published in English (*Population-E*) and in French (*Population-F*) by INED. The Population Young Author Prize 2021 is open to PhD students and young researchers working in the field of population studies and will be awarded to the most outstanding original paper submitted to the competition jury. Deadline for submission: **5 November 2020**. ([Read more](#))



N-IUSSP

Recent articles

- The child health benefits of parents' education in diverse African families, Emily Smith-Greenaway
- The gender-cliff: Why women tend to earn less than their male partners, André Grow, Jan Van Bavel
- Fertility inequality can slow down global poverty reduction in developing countries, Frank-Borge Wietzke
- On the (changing) relationship between life expectancy and lifespan inequality, José Manuel Aburto, Ginevra Floridi, Ella Fegitz
- How cash support and tax relief may matter for third births in Hungary, Zsolt Spéder, Livia Murinkó, Livia SZ. Oláh
- Migrants' fertility in Italy: a comparison between origin and destination, Roberto Impicciatore, Giuseppe Gabrielli, Anna Paterno
- Do childhood migration experiences affect migration behaviour in adulthood? Aude Bernard, Sergi Vidal
- Gender-asymmetric time allocation and divorce. A US-West Germany comparison, Daniela Bellani, Gøsta Esping-Andersen
- Two centuries of change in the spatial inequality of mortality in France, Florian Bonnet, Hippolyte d'Albis
- Markedly lower child mortality in Malawi and Uganda with more educated mothers, Liliana Andriano, Christiaan Monden
- Family planning and child health care: the Peruvian case, 1996-2000, Marianna Battaglia, Nina Pallarés

([Read articles](#))



Calls

Calls for papers

- 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
 - Demographic Aspects of the COVID-19 Pandemic and its Consequences, Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital . 30 November - 1 December 2020, Vienna, Austria. Deadline for submissions: 31 July 2020
 - Demographic Change along the Rural-Urban Gradient, Deadline for submissions: 1 September 2020
 - GENUS Thematic Series on The Demography of COVID-19. Deadline for submissions: 30 September 2020
 - Journal of Demography Africa (JDA). Call for papers: Education-Health-Gender Equality-Economic Development-Population, Deadline for submissions: 30 November 2020
-

Job opportunities

Jobs/Fellowships

- 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

- IIPS, Mumbai. Research Grants for Field Survey in Ageing - Deadline for applications: 30 June 2020
 - St Andrews–Max Planck PhD Studentship in Population Health - Deadline for applications: 30 June 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
 - IDRC Research Awards 2021. Six positions at IDRC's head office in Ottawa, Canada, - Deadline for Applications: 16 Sep 2020
 - Call for Doctoral Candidates, Inequalities, Interventions and New Welfare State (DPIInvest) at University of Turku, Finland Deadline for applications: 18 September 2020
 - National University of Singapore. Postdoctoral Fellow for the research project on Southeast Asian Family Dynamic Study - Deadline for applications: 30 September 2020
 - Postdoctoral position in the computational modeling of COVID-19. INSERM, France - Deadline for applications: 31 December 2020
-

Training Courses or Workshops

- London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine (LSHTM). 50th cohort of students MSc Demography and Health - deadline for applications: 31 Dec 2020
-

Calendar

Forthcoming IUSSP meetings & other events

- **2nd IUSSP Population, Poverty and Inequality Research Conference**, Paris, France, 22-24 June 2020 (**postponed**)
- 2020 EPC Webinar Series, 24-26 June 2020
- ISC Webinar: Accounting for Everyone: Using Gridded Population Data For Sustainable Development, 24 June 2020
- IASS Webinar: "Sample surveys on COVID-19 pandemic around the world", 24 June 2020
- GPSDD-PEPFAR Webinar: Joining Up Health Data: A Case Study of The DREAMS Project in Kenya, Uganda, and Zimbabwe, 26 June 2020
- EU-AFD webinar: "Exploring the dynamics of micro- level consumption inequality in Ghana", 29 June 2020
- **IUSSP Webinar: Digital and Computational approaches to study determinants and consequences of the spread of covid-19**, 8 July 2020
- APA & NUS webinar: Asian Families Amid the COVID-19 Pandemic (1), 9 July 2020
- PAA webinar: Insights on COVID-19 Impacts: International Comparisons and Possibilities, 15 July 2020
- APA & NUS webinar: Asian Families Amid the COVID-19 Pandemic (2), 23 July 2020
- **IUSSP Seminar on Demographic Processes and Socioeconomic Reproduction in the Long Run**, Paris, France, 27-28 August 2020 (**postponed**)
- EAPS Health Morbidity and Mortality Workshop, Evora, Portugal, 21-23 September 2020
- **IUSSP Seminar on Family Behaviour in East Asia and Southern Europe**, Beijing, China, 23-24 October 2020 (**postponed**)
- **IUSSP Seminar on Unintended pregnancy and key outcomes—abortion and unplanned births**, New Delhi, India, 27-29 October 2020 (**postponed**)
- 5th Asian Population Association Conference, Yogyakarta, Indonesia (**postponed to 2021**)
- Wittgenstein Centre Conference 2020 on the Demographic Aspects of the COVID-19 Pandemic and its Consequences, Vienna, Austria, 30 November-1 December 2020
- 2020 ALAP Virtual Conference, 9-11 December 2020
- Sixth International Conference on Family Planning, Pattaya City, Thailand, 8-11 November 2021
- **2021 International Population Conference (IPC2021)**, Hyderabad, India, 5-10 December 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 September 2020**. We look forward to hearing from you soon.

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IUSSP, Population Science and COVID-19

As we prepare this bulletin, the COVID-19 pandemic continues its spread. We hope you, your families, and colleagues are keeping well and doing your part to “flatten the curve”. While working virtually, the IUSSP has been active despite the cancellation and postponement of many scheduled events. Many of these were held virtually - including the **IUSSP Council meeting**, the **2020 Laureate Ceremony**, and several panel activities that we report on in this bulletin.

The COVID-19 pandemic has led to new activities such as an **IUSSP Webinar series** and a **webpage posting the numerous contributions population scientists** are making to understanding the SARS-CoV-2/Covid-19 pandemic as it unfolds. We welcome your contributions to ensure the information we post reflects research from your region while demonstrating the role of population scientists in providing timely scientific evidence to combat the epidemic and to understand its long-term consequences.

Demography provides the tools to analyze population data and break down the health and economic impacts of the COVID-19 not only by sex and age but also by geography and socio-economic variables, in the process revealing the adverse and even cruel impacts of socio-economic inequalities and systemic racism. The COVID epidemic has laid bare inequalities within and across countries, revealing disparities in health and mortality in which specific vulnerable groups are disproportionately affected by the pandemic - more likely to become infected and die from the disease or lose their livelihoods in the economic downturn caused by efforts to contain its spread.

Long before COVID, health and mortality data similarly revealed that race and caste, regardless of one's wealth or socioeconomic status, is associated with worse health outcomes. Recently the death of George Floyd by the hands of the police in Minneapolis on 25 May, ignited long-simmering outrage over systemic racism in the United States and across the globe.

The International Science Council, of which the IUSSP is a member, has called for dialogue to address the scourge of systemic and institutional racism within scientific organizations and within society (see **Statement on combating systemic racism and other forms of discrimination**). Convinced that science can only flourish if it is fully inclusive, the Council of the IUSSP supports this statement and the call for scientific organizations to “gather existing knowledge on discrimination in science; to convene a global dialogue within and beyond the institutions of science; and to agree on additional concrete steps aimed at correcting systemic discrimination in science.”

The IUSSP remains firmly committed to promoting population sciences and population scientists globally, ensuring that population scientists, regardless of their nationality, ethnicity, race, gender or religion, contribute fully to high-level scientific research and discussions and debates about population matters. In the same vein, the Council is currently developing an anti-harassment policy and code of conduct for all IUSSP activities.

Virtual Council meetings & prospects for 2020-21

Zoom, 14, 15, 17 April and 4 May 2020

The spring 2020 IUSSP Council meeting took place through four 90-minute Zoom meetings on 14, 15, 17 April and 4 May. The Council meets at least once every year, usually in person, to review the previous year's activities, formally approve IUSSP accounts, review the planning budget for the current year and discuss new activities and initiatives. Council members discussed plans for new panels and activities including a new webinar series, preparations for the 2021 International Population Conference (IPC), changes to the guidelines for host countries interested in organizing future IPCs, and the development of a new Junior Demographer award and an anti-harassment policy for IUSSP events. At the top of the agenda for this year's meeting was a strategic assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on IUSSP activities, including the next International Population Conference planned for 5-10 December 2021.



IUSSP Council members and Secretariat staff during the first entirely virtual IUSSP Council meeting.

The Council is especially concerned about the short and long-term impacts of COVID-19 on IUSSP activities and prospects for funding. Currently, funding from donors is ample due to several multi-year donor-funded projects and programmes, while expenditures for travel to meetings in 2020 have fallen. IUSSP Panels had been planning over 20 activities for 2020; they have now cancelled, postponed, or moved these activities to virtual platforms.

The Council earmarked funds to develop a platform for webinars and virtual meetings and seeks to encourage all panels to transform already planned activities into virtual events rather than postponing or cancelling them, whenever possible. While online events do not provide the same potential for exchange and developing networks as in-person meetings, in the current context, they are the only available alternative and have the advantage of being accessible to members and researchers from other disciplines residing across the globe.

Of more significant concern is the impact COVID-19 will have on plans for the International Population Conference. While it is too early to know how the pandemic will unfold and its direct impact on events planned for the end of 2021, COVID-19 and the related economic crisis will surely make fundraising more difficult. The Indian National Organizing Committee (NOC) has

already signed a contract with the Hyderabad International Convention Centre, making any venue change difficult for the NOC. The Council has decided to maintain the IPC for Hyderabad in December 2021 and provide additional support to the NOC's fundraising efforts. The IPC Steering Committee is also considering cost-cutting options that might include holding a shorter conference with fewer sessions and participants and providing less or no support for travel awards. If necessary, the Steering Committee may also entertain the option of holding a hybrid (onsite and virtual) event.

The Council proposed that COVID-19 be added as a cross-cutting theme for IPC2021. By December 2021, researchers should have results to share on the demographic impacts of COVID-19 across a range of high-interest issues to the public and policymakers. To give scholars more time to consolidate their research, the deadline to submit papers to the IPC2021 has been moved forward to 15 February 2021.

Given the considerable costs of hosting the International Population Conference and the growing difficulty host country organizers face in raising funds, the Council approved **revised guidelines for organizing future IPCs**. This document aims to assist members who are considering making a bid to host the 2025 conference. The new document makes optional some of the more costly requirements, such as simultaneous interpretation and funding for travel grants, and offers other cost and revenue sharing options to make hosting the conference less onerous.

The COVID-19 pandemic has also served to highlight the value of experts for policy and programmes and the critical need for good data to support their efforts. Population specialists are well placed to contribute to these activities. Many demographers are already involved in assisting governments in estimating the pandemic's trajectory and in providing essential information for planning and interventions. IUSSP members have expertise on many relevant issues, including innovative data collection approaches, estimating the impact of policies and measures to curb the spread of the disease on the number of lives saved, assessing levels and impacts of gender violence, depression and suicides during confinement, changes in internal and international migration streams, and understanding other long-term impacts of the epidemic. The Council has decided to create two new panels that will focus on different aspects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Council is presently finalizing the panels; more information will be available by the next IUSSP Bulletin.

The Council decided to develop a new Junior Demographer Award that should start at the 2021 IPC. Tentatively, the Council hopes to work closely with the regional population associations to designate one top junior scholar from each continent (Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, and North America); the IUSSP would recognize their research achievements in a specially dedicated session at the IPC.

Lastly, the IUSSP is in the process of developing an anti-harassment policy for IUSSP events. In recent years, incidents of harassment at academic conferences have highlighted the need for policies to prevent harassment from occurring and handle incidents when they do. To date, the IUSSP has not had a specific policy. The new policy will include a code of conduct that emphasizes the central value of IUSSP meetings as inclusive and welcoming events for intellectual exchange. The policy will clearly define harassment, include a process for reporting and review of complaints, and, when needed, sanctions.

Much was accomplished at the 2020 Council meeting, despite its being much shorter and carried out virtually. However, we hope that by early 2021, the IUSSP Council will be able to hold its annual meeting in person again. The IUSSP auditor, Mazars, has approved the IUSSP 2019 Annual Management and Financial Report, which members can read [here](#).

IPC2021 Call for Papers with new COVID focus

Despite uncertainty about when it will be possible to organize large scale conferences, the IUSSP and the Indian National Organising Committee are going forward with plans to hold the conference in Hyderabad, India on 5-10 December 2021. By then we hope the pandemic will be under control.

In an era when the COVID-19 pandemic is changing the world, the Conference Organizers will include a particular focus on COVID-19 and its impacts. IPC 2021 will be one of the first global population conferences to take place in the wake of the pandemic when data are becoming available to understand the pandemic's impacts across a spectrum of population, health, and socio-economic indicators that cross-cut all of the 25 conference themes. The scientific programme of IPC 2021 will be an opportunity to illuminate and discuss the population dimensions and ramifications of the pandemic and the social and economic disruptions that it has created.

IUSSP warmly invites all those working in population and related fields to submit an abstract of recent research for presentation in an oral or poster session. We strongly encourage abstracts on all aspects of the COVID-19 pandemic across the 25 themes that structure the scientific programme. We also welcome submissions that deal with inequality, discrimination, and the differential vulnerability or resilience of specific groups that affect human welfare through population processes – a topic of importance to studying the impacts of COVID-19 and persistent inequalities.

All abstracts must be submitted online via the IPC2021 website, which will open for submissions on 1 November 2020. Individuals can submit no more than 2 abstracts. **The deadline for submissions is 15 February 2021.**

Submissions must include a short, 200-word abstract and an extended (2-4-page) summary describing the topic, including theoretical focus, data, research methods, and expected findings.

All submissions will be reviewed by two anonymous experts on the topic area. Theme conveners will select abstracts for inclusion in the programme based on reviews and the paper's fit for sessions created in the theme.

We expect that IPC 2021 will be an on-site conference. Because of the pandemic, we are considering other options, including a virtual event, if necessary.

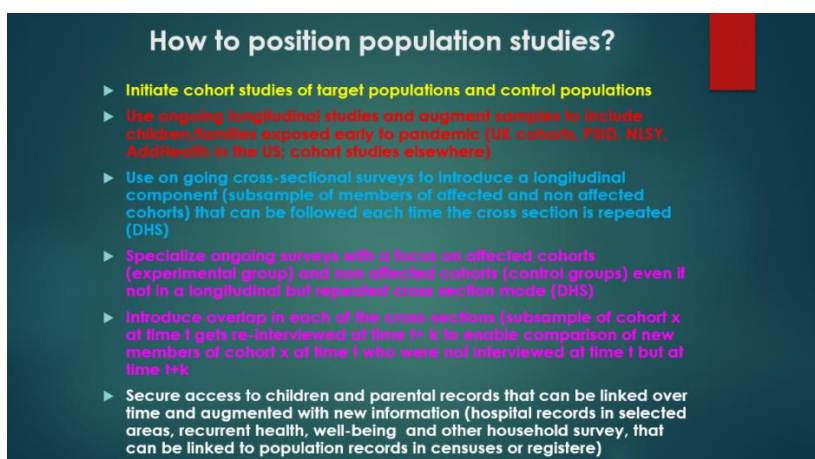
New IUSSP Webinar Series: 1 - Positioning population studies to understand the short and long-term impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic

Zoom, 20 May 2020

In response to COVID-19 and the cancellation of in-person seminars and meetings, the IUSSP has started a webinar series to further IUSSP's mission of promoting demographic research and exchange during this period when many members are working from home. The webinar series will fill a gap in IUSSP's regular programme of small in-person seminars and meetings, reaching out to a broader audience of members as well as non-members who rarely have the opportunity to participate in IUSSP seminars or workshops.

The first webinar, “**Positioning population studies to understand the short and long-term impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic**”, took place on 20 May. Zeba Sathar (Population Council, Islamabad) moderated the round table, which began with a presentation by Alberto Palloni (2019 IUSSP Laureate) followed by contributions from Sonalde Desai (Professor University of Maryland and National Data Innovation Centre in New Delhi), and Parfait Eloundou-Enyegue (Professor, Cornell University).

The premise for the webinar began with a “Blog” written by **Alberto Palloni** and **Stephen Walter**. It essentially asks what kinds of data population researchers should be collecting now to understand the long-term impacts of the COVID-19 on this and future generations. The blog emerged from reflections on studies of the 1918 Influenza pandemic and other famines and epidemics, where long-term impacts are known but difficult to trace given the lack of available data. Alberto Palloni focused on the health impacts of early exposure to famine, disease, and mental health challenges caused by such events, and their long-term implications, which can last through to adulthood and be passed on to subsequent generations. He outlined the numerous, mostly negative, impacts and the types of data demographers and population health researchers should be collecting now to understand the consequences of the pandemic 100 years from now.



How to position population studies?

- ▶ **Initiate cohort studies of target populations and control populations**
- ▶ **Use ongoing longitudinal studies and augment samples to include children/families exposed early to pandemic (UK cohorts, PSID, NLSY, AddHealth in the US; cohort studies elsewhere)**
- ▶ **Use on going cross-sectional surveys to introduce a longitudinal component (subsample of members of affected and non affected cohorts) that can be followed each time the cross section is repeated (DHS)**
- ▶ **Specialize ongoing surveys with a focus on affected cohorts (experimental group) and non affected cohorts (control groups) even if not in a longitudinal but repeated cross section mode (DHS)**
- ▶ **Introduce overlap in each of the cross-sections (subsample of cohort x at time t gets re-interviewed at time t+k to enable comparison of new members of cohort x at time t who were not interviewed at time t but at time t+k)**
- ▶ **Secure access to children and parental records that can be linked over time and augmented with new information (hospital records in selected areas, recurrent health, well-being and other household survey, that can be linked to population records in censuses or registers)**

Zeba Sathar then turned to Sonalde Desai and Parfait Eloundou-Enyegue with questions about the data and analytical tools demographers can bring to understanding the pandemic and how they can contribute to policies to mitigate the impacts of COVID-19, especially in low and middle-income country settings.

Drawing on examples from India, **Sonalde Desai** focused on what demographers know and have in their tool kit to assist policymakers in addressing the pandemic. These include tools to identify populations that are most at risk and knowledge of processes facilitating disease transmission. As an example of where consideration of demographic processes might have resulted in better policy, she cited the government order for all workers to return to their homes.

Home for many workers in urban areas of India is often far away in rural areas and other states. The order forced millions to leave their work to travel long distances, thus likely spreading further the disease rather than containing it. Demographers can also inform mitigation strategies because they have the tools and data to identify occupations most affected by lockdowns. In India, government assistance to relieve poverty mostly focuses on rural areas, but with the COVID pandemic, it is the urban informal sector that is most impacted. She also considered the pandemic's impact on gender relations and the need for gender-disaggregated data to understand short and long-term effects on gender relations and women in general.

Parfait Eloundou-Enyegue's comments focused on how demographers should position themselves with other disciplines to understand potential long-term impacts. Demography's interdisciplinarity and a unique bag of analytical tools and data give it a comparative advantage to analyze how the myriad of individual responses to the epidemic shape national outcomes. The COVID-19 pandemic may force us to rethink the endpoint of demographic history as we live out new family, work, and community arrangements we would not otherwise have considered. Demographers are in a unique position to blend big data, personal observation, discourse analysis, polls, and focus groups to look at the long-term responses to the pandemic and the institutional innovations in the arrangement of family, work, and community life that may result.

The webinar ended with speakers' responses to a few questions crowd-sourced from the many intriguing questions and comments submitted by participants via the [Q&A](#) feature.

The webinar attracted over 650 registrations from around the world. Four hundred eleven participants joined for the actual webinar, which was limited to 500 participants.

In starting the webinar series, there was some concern that many of our members based in low and middle-income countries might not have sufficient bandwidth to be able to participate. We were pleasantly surprised that participants were able to join from 63 countries and all regions. Nevertheless, not everyone had a good connection, including some based in North America and Europe. Zoom provides a free call-in option for some countries, and for those who could not make the meeting, be it due to timing or connectivity, you can view the video of the webinar [here](#).

<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of countries (63)</i>	<i>No. of participants</i>
Africa	17	74
Asia and Oceania	20	129
Europe	15	79
Latin America and the Caribbean	9	32
North America	2	97

The IUSSP has since presented the **2020 IUSSP Laureate award to Gordon De Jong** during a Zoom webinar on 8 June.

Currently, we are planning two webinars for July:

- **Digital and computational approaches to study determinants and consequences of the spread of COVID-19** (8 July at 13:30 UTC / 15:30 CEST time)
- **COVID-19 and its impact on adolescents.**

We hope to organize more webinars in the series starting again in September and encourage IUSSP panels as well as members to submit ideas for topics (the webinars do not need to focus on COVID) and speakers to the IUSSP Secretariat (contact@iussp.org) or one of the IUSSP Council members.

Demographers' contributions to the understanding of the COVID-19 pandemic

We have added a [new webpage](#) to the IUSSP website to feature some of the (numerous) contributions demographers have made to our understanding of the SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 pandemic as it unfolds. During epidemics and pandemics of infectious diseases, demography's insights help understand who infects whom, how many cases of infection there might be, and how severe a pathogen might be. Population scientists also play critical roles in evaluating the death toll linked to an epidemic, describing how it affects fundamental aspects of social life (e.g., marriage, fertility, residential arrangements), and planning social services to mitigate its impact on wellbeing.

The webpage includes:

- Demographers in the news featuring press articles citing IUSSP members research (examples include: The Guardian, NYT, Le Monde, the Economist, El Pais, etc.);
- Demographic research and advocacy on the spread and impact of COVID-19;
- Data collection on and during the COVID-19 pandemic;
- Data visualization corner where graphic displays related to demographic data are featured;
- Projecting impact and needs for the most vulnerable;
- Coping with the COVID-19 pandemic throughout the world;
- Data and website resources on COVID-19;
- Announcements for webinars, calls for papers, and other activities that may be of interest.

We update this page regularly but need your help to identify appropriate additions. We hope to highlight contributions from all regions of the world and welcome your participation. If you have information or resources you would like to share on this page, please email contact@iussp.org.

IUSSP 2020 Laureate Award Ceremony

Zoom, 8 June 2020

The IUSSP honoured Emeritus Professor **Gordon F de Jong** of Pennsylvania State University with its 30th Laureate award on 8 June in a virtual online ceremony that brought together Gordon De Jong's colleagues, former students, family, and IUSSP members from across the globe. This award recognizes the lifetime achievements of outstanding IUSSP members through their contributions to the advancement of population sciences and their distinguished service rendered to the IUSSP and the world community of demographers.



IUSSP President **Tom LeGrand** presided over the ceremony, which included presentations by colleagues and former students. **Stephen Matthews** covered Gordon's early biography before arriving at Penn State and then his post-retirement contributions. **David Shapiro** focused on Gordon's research contributions. **Parfait Eloundou-Enyegue** recounted his memories as a graduate student at Penn State of Gordon De Jong in the classroom, and **Stephanie Bohon** expressed her appreciation for Gordon as supervisor and mentor. He encouraged and supported his students to persevere with their research despite difficult circumstances.

To summarize Tom LeGrand's introductory remarks, Gordon De Jong's achievements are in four areas:

- **Training** - One of Gordon De Jong's most important accomplishments was his vision, dedication, and ability to create and carry through a unique interdisciplinary training program in Demography at Penn State. Penn State now has one of the top demographic training centers in the world, both in terms of its quality and its size. The program currently encompasses nearly 50 faculty members and is spread over ten academic departments.
- **Research** - Gordon is renowned both within the US and internationally for his publications on topics related to migration and immigration, social demography, population aging, and the demography of Pennsylvania. His work in the early 1980s on migration decision-making integrated into a single theory microeconomic and non-economic explanations that underlie migration, which continue to influence the field.
- **Service to the demographic community** Over and beyond Gordon's enormous contributions to institution-building at Penn State, he has generously given his time to committee work and other functions to the PAA, the IUSSP, the American and International Sociological associations, among others. He has also worked as editor of Demography and as an assistant editor at other journals.
- **Role as a teacher, mentor, leader and colleague** – Not the least in importance, is the enormous appreciation of Gordon expressed by his former students and colleagues. He succeeded in finding funding for many of his students through training programs or research projects and his colleagues recognize the central importance of his leadership at Penn State. He has generously helped many students and colleagues in various ways since arriving at Penn State 57 years ago.



Presentations were followed by additional speakers, who gave testimony to Gordon De Jong's many accomplishments and contributions to the field and their success. Several have pursued academic careers passing on what they learned from the example set by Gordon De Jong to their students and colleagues.

Over 100 people participated in the webinar joining in from as far away as the Philippines, likely far more than could have participated at the in-person ceremony initially planned for at the PAA annual meeting in Washington, DC in April. The video of the full ceremony is available [here](#).

About the Laureate

Each year, the IUSSP honours one of its members by bestowing its Laureate Award. As this is the most prestigious international award offered for outstanding accomplishments to the population field, the list of [past recipients](#) reads like the Who's Who of world leaders in demography. The Council encourages members to consider nominating exceptional colleagues for this award for upcoming years.

To be eligible for the Laureate, individuals must have been members of the IUSSP for at least ten years – a reason to maintain your membership! – and be nominated by at least five IUSSP members from different countries. The IUSSP Council then reviews the dossiers and testimonials of all the candidates received over the past four years and selects the recipient by secret ballot.

The IUSSP is in the process of developing a junior laureate award for exceptional young scholars from regions across the world – we hope to announce this new award in time for the December 2021 IPC in Hyderabad, India.

IUSSP Laureate: call for 2021 nominations

Each year the IUSSP honours one of its members by bestowing its Laureate Award. The IUSSP Laureate Award was established in 1991 to recognize the life-time achievements of outstanding IUSSP members. Contributions to the advancement of population sciences and distinguished service rendered to the IUSSP are considered when bestowing the award. The IUSSP membership nominates candidates for this award and the IUSSP Council selects the successful candidate by secret ballot after careful review of each candidate's dossier and testimonials.

New and more inclusive criteria

Considering that the criteria for the Laureate Award were onerous and no longer fully reflect today's realities, the Council decided last year to adjust the criteria and make them more inclusive. To be eligible for consideration, an individual must now :

- Have been a member of the IUSSP for at least 10 years (*rather than 20 years*) and currently be a member.
- Be nominated by five or more IUSSP members from different countries; self-nominations will not be considered.
- Members of the current Council may not be nominated for the Laureate award, but members of previous Councils, including Honorary Presidents, are eligible (*they used to be excluded*).

Nominated candidates remain eligible for the award for a period of 4 years (*rather than 2 years*).

Nominations for the 2021 IUSSP Laureate Award are invited and should be sent to the Executive Director of the IUSSP **by 1 November 2020**.

- **[Read more on the procedure.](#)**

An overview of Laureates and more information can be found at:

<https://www.iussp.org/en/about/awards>.

Urban FP training workshop on Policy Engagement and Communication

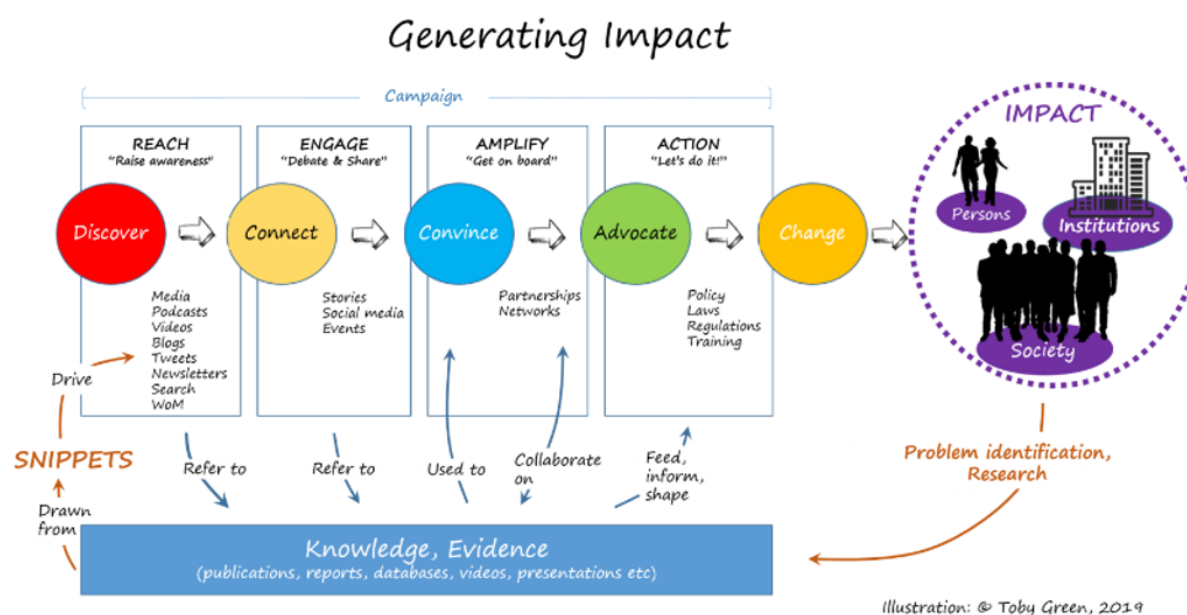
Zoom, 26 May and 16, 17 & 18 June 2020

The IUSSP Urban Family Planning fellowship program supports 16 early-career professionals in sub-Saharan Africa to carry out research on family planning in a specific city or cities. The program transformed its planned weeklong workshop that was to take place in Nairobi, Kenya, with the Urban Family Planning fellows, into a series of virtual webinars. The African Population and Health Research Centre (APHRC) organized four Zoom webinars on 27 May and 16, 17 & 18 June to provide training on policy engagement and communications for the 16 IUSSP Urban Family Planning fellowship recipients.

The **IUSSP Panel on Family Planning, Fertility and Urban Development** was dismayed COVID-19 prevented the project from bringing fellows to APHRC's new training center in Nairobi. However, we were pleased with the training modules APHRC's policy engagement and communications staff, spearheaded by Gaye Agesa, Lynette Kamau and Michelle Mbuthia, developed for the fellows. Using training materials for a workshop for cohort 1 fellows that took place in November 2019, the webinars combined formal presentations with group exercises and discussion. Using Zoom's breakout sessions and screen-sharing tools as well as Google Docs, smaller groups of fellows were able to work together on exercises and work through policy engagement and tracking activities for their specific research projects. The online collaboration with other fellows, trainers, and panel members, made the webinars both informative and interactive. Although internet limitations prevented all fellows from participating consistently, the sessions were recorded for later viewing.

The first four 2-hour webinars included:

- Introduction to Policy Engagement
- Crafting a Compelling Message
- Evidence in Policymaking
- Introduction to Policy Tracking



There are plans to have all the sessions translated into and run in French so that all the francophone fellows can fully participate. There will also be additional webinars on other topics.

Training on policy engagement and communication is a vital facet of the Urban Family Planning Fellowship project funded by a grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. As part of their research, fellows review the policy context for family planning and urban development in the urban areas they are studying to ensure policy relevance. At the appropriate time, fellows will engage with policymakers, program managers, and other decision makers in the health and urban planning communities to communicate research results. The project includes mentoring and training in policy outreach and the communication of results to policymakers. In addition to research mentors, the project supports urban policy partners for each fellow to help them navigate the urban policy context in their research site.

Researchers or advocates? We must be both



“The greater risk is in falsely believing that by publishing our results in peer-reviewed journals, our work as researchers is done. The reality is that most policymakers often do not read and apply results reported in peer-reviewed journals.”

Dr. Alex Ezeh, Emeritus Director of
APHRC

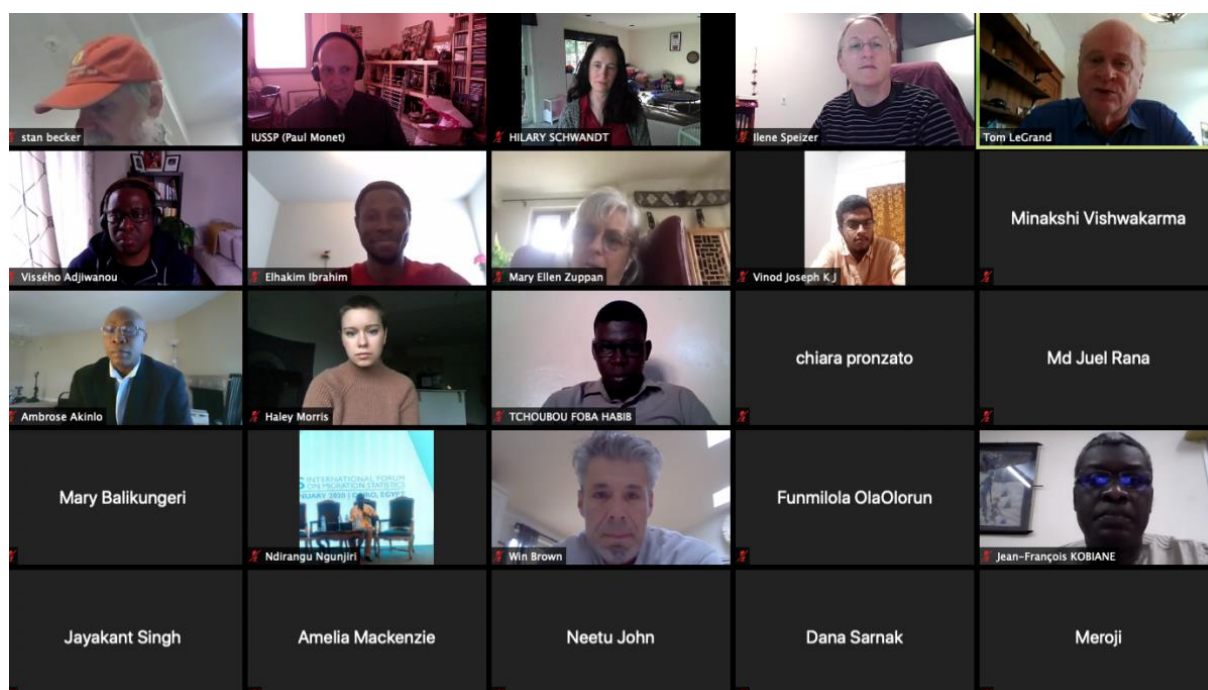
IUSSP Working Session on Research and Programs on Couples and Reproductive Health

Zoom, 5 May 2020

The **IUSSP Panel on Couples' Reproductive Health and Fertility** organized this web-based working session (using zoom) on May 5, 2020 (from 15:00 to 16:30 UTC), after the in-person side event scheduled for the day before the 2020 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America (PAA) was cancelled.

The aim of the session was to present ideas (e.g. for a future study or a brief outline of the study design or new hypotheses) and get feedback rather than to present results. The five presentations – two from North America, two from India, one from Africa – were selected through a call for papers. To keep the meeting small, as a means to encourage discussion, invitations to attend this virtual workshop were sent only to those who had registered to attend the original PAA side event as well as to participants who had attended a PAA online session organized on a related topic.

Forty-two participants attended the session, including the IUSSP Panel chair, Stan Becker, three of the Panel members – Vissého Adjiwanou, Ambrose Akinlo and Neetu John – and IUSSP Council Liaison Jean-François Kobiané.



Screenshot of the zoom session on Research and Programs on Couples and Reproductive Health (5 May 2020)

After a welcome by the President of the IUSSP, Tom Legrand, Stan Becker gave an overview presentation of the area.



Stan Becker noted that male partners are often left out of reproductive health research and programs though they were included in family planning research in the 1950s – the reason was that almost all the contraceptive methods available then involved male participation (e.g. condoms, rhythm, withdrawal). But with the introduction of the pill

and IUD contraception became medicalized and men were sidelined. Demographers followed suit as both the World Fertility Survey (with one exception) and the Demographic and Health Survey only included women in their surveys until 1987, when men were rediscovered. What happened is the realization that the major intervention to prevent HIV transmission was the condom and men use condoms! Seven longitudinal studies have shown that fertility preferences of both spouses are needed to best predict whether the couple would have a birth or not in the prospective period. Also, experimental studies of couple counseling versus woman-only counseling for contraception have usually shown significantly higher uptake of contraception with couple counseling. Of course, for female-dominated reproductive events (e.g. delivery, abortion) the woman must decide if she wants her partner involved or not. Reproductive health services can benefit from inclusion of male partners. The medical profession knows this already for infertility. But studies have shown positive effects of both partners' involvement for contraceptive sterilization, STI treatment and breast-feeding and there are probably positive effects of male involvement in programs to reduce infant and maternal mortality, though studies are lacking. **(For further information watch pre-recording of Stan Becker's introduction to the topic.)**

Stan Becker's introduction was followed by five short presentations.



Ilene Speizer: Examination of Couple-Level Fertility Desires on Family Planning and Fertility Outcomes: A Longitudinal Analysis Using Data from Select Urban Sites in Nigeria.

Using longitudinal data from couples from the Measurement, Learning and Evaluation project collected in urban sites of Nigeria, Ilene Speizer demonstrated that in this context there is a strong correlation between men's and women's fertility desires. Further, she showed that women's perceptions of their partners' desires correlated with their own desires. In multivariate analyses examining which women had a pregnancy or birth in the four-year follow-up period, it was observed that if either partner wanted to get pregnant at the baseline time period, the woman was more likely to have had a pregnancy or birth. In this context of high fertility and low family planning use, having the male data did not add significantly to the models examined. Future studies should consider in what circumstances it is most valuable to include men in family planning studies. In particular, examining men's fertility desires may be more important in settings with lower fertility and higher contraceptive use.



Tchoubou Foba Habib: The Non-Involvement of Men in the Promotion of Family Planning in Chad.

Family planning (FP) has been a great response to controlling the rapid growth of the population as it may be a brake on development efforts. In addition, it has also played a major role in the fight against maternal and infant mortality. However, it should be noted that despite the actions undertaken in this context, the contraceptive prevalence observed in Chad (5% in 2015), remains one of the lowest in the world. Most researchers continue to explain this situation using only the different factors related to women. Yet ignoring men (as spouses) in the promotion of FP could be one of the main obstacles to contraceptive practice. Thus, the study of men's participation in the promotion of FP is fundamental because of their dominant role in family decision-making, especially with regard to the reproductive component in the socio-cultural context in Chad. To this end, the purpose of this study is to understand the explanatory factors of non-involvement of men in the promotion of FP.



Hilary Schwandt: "We discussed it together saying let's use family planning so that our children can grow up well": Male Involvement in Family Planning in Rwanda Extends Beyond Communication about Contraceptive Use

Hilary Schwandt and Haley Morris presented the topic of spousal communication about contraceptive use in Sub-Saharan Africa. They presented some of their own research findings in this regard, as well as from the literature. Spousal communication about family planning use is such a strong predictor of current contraceptive use – but the mechanism of how these communications occur, and what transpires within them, remains poorly understood. Hilary advocates for more qualitative research into the nuances of spousal communication about contraceptive use – and particularly advocates also for research on spousal communication about coitus; this would provide a potential pathway for better understanding conversations about contraceptive use. Hilary also presented an idea to conduct qualitative interviews with both members of the couple together to better understand the conversations that occur between couples about contraceptive use and coitus.



Minakshi Vishwakarma: Husband's Gender Attitude and Wife's Covert Use of Modern Contraceptive Method in India

Researchers from all over the world have raised the differences in reproductive attitude and preferences between husbands and wives which leads them to have dissimilar contraceptive needs. Covert contraceptive use by women is the result of such situations and is defined as contraceptive use without informing the spouse. In recent years, a significant minority of women from many parts of the world use modern contraception without informing their husbands. In India, around 18 % of women keep their contraceptive use secret from their husbands. Men's strong disapproval for contraceptive, husbands' pronatalism and problematic spousal communication are a few of the explored reasons behind women's covert contraceptive use. Also, the literature suggests that gender attitude not only contributes to shaping one's reproductive strategies but also it can magnify the effect of other background characteristics on fertility intention which ultimately affect the decision to use contraception. Since India is a patriarchal society and men are the final authority in most cases, this study proposes to examine the hypothesis that husbands' gender attitude is associated with wives' covert use of modern contraceptive. This study will utilize couples' data from the recent round of the Indian Demographic Health survey (NFHS-4) to fulfil the objective. Structural Equation Modelling will be used to measure the complex relationship between wives' covert contraceptive use and husbands' gender attitude.



Md Juel Rana: Achieving Intended Fertility among Indian Couples: Perspectives of Gender and Sex Preference

Studies have theorized that final parity of a couple is a function of intended parity, fecundity impairments, unwanted births, long-term relationships with a marriage partner, and comparison of fertility goals with other aspirations. Unlike the developed countries, in the developing countries, especially India, the mean actual family size surpasses the mean intended family size, which is often argued as the result of unintended births due to unmet contraceptive needs. A few studies also established that son preference extends the family size in different parts of India. India is witnessing the transition from high to low fertility level, but there is wide variation in fertility across the regions. The couple's concordance or discordance may have a crucial role in son preference, fertility intentions, and achievement of fertility intention. Hardly any study has focused on the role of couples' dynamics of sex preference on the achievement of intended fertility. Therefore, an attempt is needed to investigate the role of couples' discordance in son preference, fertility intentions, and fertility behaviour in India. The specific objectives are

1) to assess the patterns of couples' discordance in son preference and fertility intention; 2) to evaluate the association of couples' discordance between son preference and fertility intention; and 3) to document the effects of couples' discordance in son preference and fertility intention on fertility behaviours. The last two rounds of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) shall be used in the analyses with women and men who are at the end of the reproductive years. The variable for the mismatch between intended and achieved fertility will be grouped into underachievement, achievement, and overachievement for women and men separately and multinomial logistic regression models will be used.

Each presentation was followed by questions and answers.



Panel member **Neetu John** summarized the insights from the seminar. First, the couples approach can be useful but is under-studied so how and when to have such an approach needs to be determined. In addition, what would a comprehensive couples approach look like? Clearly the focus solely on women ignores the reality of a large part of their lives (i.e. in marital union). Work must be done with couples to provide an enabling environment for women and men to achieve their reproductive goals. Further research to determine what couple communication means is important. With regard to reproductive health programs and interventions, how can we best engage partners? There is clearly plenty to consider in a future session of the panel!

See also:

- [Session agenda](#)
- [List of participants](#)
- [Pre-recording of Stan Becker's introduction to the topic.](#)

IUSSP ‘CRVS’ Panel online meetings

Zoom, 23-26 April 2020 and 10 June 2020

The IUSSP Scientific Panel on Population Perspectives and Demographic Methods to Strengthen Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) Systems held a 4-part online workshop on April 23-26, 2020. This meeting was held in lieu of a planned face-to-face side meeting on the sidelines of the 2020 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America (PAA) in Washington D.C. The first two sessions focused on “**Completeness and Quality Assessment**” and the latter two on “**Social and Behavioral Determinants of under-registration of vital events**”. Panel mentors reviewed draft manuscripts being developed by [IUSSP CRVS Fellows](#) that span field projects in Bangladesh, India, Iran, Italy, Malaysia, Peru, and Uganda.



IUSSP CRVS fellows, Panel members and invited experts at the Zoom meeting held 23-26 April 2020

On June 10, 2020 the Panel also held a technical panel discussion on “**Legal identity, ethics, and rights**” that explored contemporary ethics and human rights issues associated with civil registration, vital statistics and legal identity systems. This panel discussion built on the panel discussion hosted at the 2019 African Population Conference in Uganda and focused on challenges and opportunities for demographers and population scientists.



IUSSP CRVS fellows, Panel members and invited experts at the Zoom meeting held on 10 June 2020

Both meetings were attended by the eight fellows and members of the IUSSP Panel as well as by several additional invited experts.

This IUSSP Panel has received generous support from the [Centre of Excellence for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics \(CRVS\) Systems](#). Housed at the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), the Centre of Excellence is jointly funded by [Global Affairs Canada](#) and IDRC.

Population, Climate Change and Food Security

18 May 2020 to 25 May 2020

Webinar:

A **webinar** to introduce the topic to PERN cyberseminar participants took place on 18 May 2020.

Forum:

View **Postings**

Invited Experts and background Papers:

Molly Brown, University of Maryland, USA	 Spatial studies on environmental correlates of child malnutrition: examples from Guatemala, Burkina Faso, and Kenya
Richard Choularton, Tetra Tech, USA	 Food Security Crises, Climate Change and Population Dynamics
Kathryn Grace, Department of Geography, Environment, and Society, University of Minnesota, USA	 Spatial studies on environmental correlates of child malnutrition: examples from Guatemala, Burkina Faso, and Kenya
Thomas Hertel, Agricultural Economics, Purdue University, USA	 Trade in Technology: A Potential Solution to the Food Security Challenges of the 21st Century
Massimo Livi-Bacci, Department of Economics, University of Florence, Italy	 Population, Climate Change and Food Security
Aly Mbaye, University Cheikh Anta Diop and WASCAL, Senegal	 Climate Change and Food Security in the Sahel
Hugo Valin, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), Austria	 Modelling the impact of climate change on the food systems through integrated assessments

Summary:

Population dynamics are at the center of the climate change-population-food security nexus. On the one hand, not only does population growth contribute to greenhouse gas emissions, it also drives demand for food. Likewise, rising incomes come with changing diets toward animal-based products, which are typically more resource-intensive and display higher environmental impacts. Population size and composition thus influence both climate change and food security. On the other hand, the impacts of climate change on human wellbeing and livelihoods are already being felt. Climate change may affect food security directly by reducing crop yields and available farming land and through adverse impacts on livestock health. Indirect effects of climate change on food security may be observed through reductions in agriculture income, conflict, or impacts

on global “breadbaskets” that result in increasing (or volatile) international, national and local food prices. The level of vulnerability and ability to respond and adapt to climate change and subsequent food insecurity varies and reflects individual farmer and community factors as well as broader scale economic, governmental and policy responses. Population dynamics and characteristics thus matters both in terms of population impacts on climate change and food security and in terms of determining who is vulnerable.

Despite the central role demography plays in climate change and food security research, the topics remain understudied among demographers. The understanding of current and future population size, composition and spatial distribution as well as differentials in dietary patterns, vulnerability and adaptive capacity will help policy planning for future climate change. This cyberseminar will focus on the applications of methodological tools and concepts in demography, geography, economics, systems analysis, and other related fields in analyzing the population-climate change-food security nexus. We will explore empirical work and future scenarios that consider the impact of population on climate and food systems and the impact of climate and weather factors and food security on population subgroups and communities. The cyberseminar provides a platform for dynamic engagement between scientists from different disciplinary communities to advance the conversation centered on the nexus of population-climate change-food security.

Cyberseminar co-sponsors:

International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) is an independent, international research institute with National Member Organizations in Africa, the Americas, Asia, and Europe. Through its research programs and initiatives, the institute conducts policy-oriented research into issues that are too large or complex to be solved by a single country or academic discipline.

CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS), which brings together some of the world’s best researchers in agricultural science, development research, climate science and Earth system science, to identify and address the most important interactions, synergies and tradeoffs between climate change, agriculture and food security. <https://ccafs.cgiar.org>.

Organizers:

Raya Muttarak (International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)), Kathryn Grace (University of Minnesota), Bryan Jones (CUNY Baruch), Susana Adamo (CIESIN, Columbia University), Alex de Sherbinin (CIESIN, Columbia University), Andres Ignacio (Environmental Science for Social Change), Leiwen Jiang (Population Council and Asian Population Research Center), and César Augusto Marques (Escola Nacional de Ciências Estatísticas - ENCE)

Online Training: Introduction to Spatial Data Integration for Demographic Research

Link to training videos: <https://vimeopro.com/vcubeusa1/iussp-2019>

There is an increasing availability of georeferenced data but using such data requires finding ways to make different datasets compatible with one another, particularly because information may be generated by different agencies, at different scales and with different quality. Data integration has the capacity to improve demographers' ability to better account for complex interactions, while considering processes occurring at different scales. The combination of sources traditionally used by demographers (censuses, surveys, administrative records) with non-traditional spatial data, such as remote sensing, is a promising path to respond to emerging methodological challenges.

The goals of this online training are to:

- review the fundamentals of spatial data integration, with an emphasis on remote sensing;
- present an overview of relevant datasets and services (platforms and tools);
- develop basic skills for linking demographic and environmental data; and
- expand the use of specialized sources

This training has two components. The first part is composed of four video recordings:

1. Online Training Introduction to Spatial Data Integration for Demographic Research;
2. Fundamentals of Spatial Data Integration for Demographic Research;
3. Brief Review of High(er) resolution Remote Sensing Data and Online Distribution System;
4. Overview of the Tutorials.

The second part includes two tutorials, which are self-paced, self-administered hands-on exercises (**coming soon**):

1. An example of data integration;
2. Exploring environmental data using online platforms.

Support for this ONLINE workshop was provided by the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation.

See also:

Spanish version: Capacitación en Línea: Introducción a la Integración Espacial de Datos para la Investigación Demográfica: <https://vimeopro.com/vcubeusa1/iussp-2019>

New members and student associates

New members:

Eleven new members joined the IUSSP between 1 March and 1 June 2020:

Chile: Viviana Salinas; **Ghana:** John Ganle; **Italy:** Stanislao Mazzoni; **Japan:** Miho Iwasawa;
Kenya: Eliphaz Makunyi, Elizabeth Oele, Ferdinand Okwaro; **Malawi:** Abiba Longwe-Ngwira;
Rwanda: Jean Christophe Rusatira; **Tanzania:** Francis Levira; **United Kingdom:** Laura Brown.

New Student Associates:

Eighteen new student associates joined the IUSSP between 1 March and 1 June 2020:

Belarus: Olga Mandryk; **Brazil:** Igor de Mendonça; **Cameroon:** Bin Meh, Axel Njomy Njenkoua; **Ethiopia:** Girma Woldegebreal; **Ghana:** Anthony Agbeve; **India:** Komal Gajbhiye, Shivani Gharge, Shubham Kumar, Adarsh NA, Ronak Paul, Chandramani Piyush, Amiya Saha, Nelgyn Tennyson; **Indonesia:** Mirna Nadia; **Morocco:** Anass Barrahmoune; **Nepal:** Ram Dhakal; **Rwanda:** Innocent Manzi.