



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

IUSSP Bulletin • Issue 50, Dec 2020

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Warmest wishes for the holidays and hope for a better New Year!

This year has been a challenge for all of us, with travel plans and in-person meetings cancelled and work for many of us moved online. The IUSSP converted many 2020 meetings into virtual events and created a new webinar series that is reaching a larger and more diverse audience than our in-person events achieved in the past. We hope that the holiday break will provide you time for relaxation and renewal, and perhaps to enjoy watching some of our recent webinars or conferences. We hope that all of you will also plan to join us in December 2021 for the International Population Conference. As 2020 ends, the IUSSP Officers and Secretariat wish you and your family a safe and healthy holiday and brighter days for the New Year, with the hope that someday soon we can all put away our masks and again enjoy each other's company in person.

PopPov2020

IUSSP's first virtual conference: PopPov2020

The IUSSP organized its first virtual conference on 8-10 December with the **2nd IUSSP Research Conference on Population, Poverty and Inequality** (PopPov 2020). The conference included 3 live plenary sessions, 18 sessions featuring 59 pre-recorded paper presentations, and 3 poster sessions, 9 exhibitors... ([Read more](#))



International Population Conference

IPC2021 - Updates

Planning for IPC 2021 is ramping up. Read about plans for a virtual IPC, especially useful for those planning to submit to the [Call for Papers](#). **Deadline is 15 May 2021.** ([Read more](#))



IUSSP Elections

Report from the Nomination Committee

The Committee on Nominations will meet virtually in early 2021 to prepare a slate of candidates for the 2021 IUSSP Election of the 2022-2025 IUSSP Council. ([Read more](#))



Demography & the Data Revolution

Between 2014 and 2020, IUSSP delivered a work programme furthering links between demography and data science. As project funding provided by the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation for IUSSP Data Revolution activities winds down, IUSSP engaged the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) to qualitatively review the project to inform future strategy resulting in a report, a webinar and a Blog.

What have we learned? What role could IUSSP play?

To what degree did the project forge links between demography and data sciences and strengthen demographers' capacity to conduct cutting-edge research on data for development. This report draws on evidence from 27 interviews with IUSSP members, demographers and data scientists, students and CSO representatives involved in data revolution activity. ([Read report](#))



Webinar: lessons learned and the way forward

This webinar brought together population scientists and those engaged in the data revolution to discuss the contributions of demographers and population scientists. Speakers include Ruth Levine, Sam Clark, Claire Melamed, Tom Moultrie, Vissého Adjwanou, Emmanuel Letouzé, Tom LeGrand, Emma Samman and Louise Shaxson. ([Read more](#))

Interrogating the power relationships that shape data for sustainable development

This blog published by ODI Insights (18 December 2020) features an interview by Louise Shaxson (ODI) with Vissého Adjwanou (Université du Québec à Montréal) and Tom Moultrie (University of Cape Town) to discuss where the global data community stands on addressing the data divide 5 years after the creation of the Sustainable Development Goals. (Read the interview in [English](#), [French](#) or [Spanish](#))



International Science Council – CODATA

CODATA announces a new program to automate data sharing across scientific domains. [Read how IUSSP members can contribute](#) or visit the [CODATA website](#).



IUSSP at ALAP

IUSSP Participation in the Latin American Population Association Conference

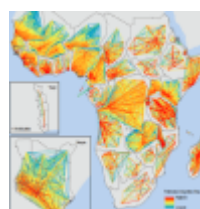
The IUSSP actively participated in the virtual IX Conference of the Latin American Population Association (ALAP) with a virtual exhibit and four sessions, 3 of which were organized by IUSSP including a round table on Rethinking training in demography for the 21st Century. ([Read more](#))



IUSSP Panel Activities

International Migration Panel Activities

The Panel on International Migration pursued its activities to promote a World Migration Survey, holding a session at the Online African School on Migration Statistics and a round table at the ALAP conference. The Panel also organized a webinar on research priorities in international migration and the implications of the COVID pandemic. ([Read more](#))



International Conference on Family and Fertility

The Panel on Family Behaviour in East Asia and Southern Europe organized a conference on Family and Fertility on 3-5 December 2020. The conference opened with a keynote speech by Professor Ron Lesthaeghe on regional and temporal variation in the prevalence and nature of non-marital cohabitation around the world. **The videos of the sessions can be viewed online.** ([Read more](#))



International Seminar on Family Demography and Family Law all around the Clock

The Panel on Family Demography and Family Law replaced its original plan for a two-day in-person seminar in Montreal with a series of virtual sessions spread out across the time zones and held between 28 October and 16 December 2020. **The videos of the sessions can be viewed online.** ([Read more](#))



Contraceptive Transition Theories

The Panel on Contraceptive Transition Theories held 3 virtual expert group meetings on 16, 23, and 30 October 2020, as a first step toward achieving its ultimate goal, which is to try to produce a relatively unified explanatory framework on contraceptive uptake. ([Read more](#))



Interventions in RH involving men or couples

The Panel on Couples' Reproductive Health and Fertility organized a virtual meeting on 10 November 2020 on "**Programmatic Interventions in Reproductive Health Involving Men or Couples**", with presentations by Karen Hardee, Aishwarya Sahay, Anita Raj, Anne Laterra, Kexin Zhang and Ilene Speizer as discussant. ([Read more](#))



IUSSP Webinar Series

Demography and the Data Revolution

The IUSSP organized a webinar on 24 November 2020 on "**Demography and the Data Revolution: lessons learned and the way forward**", with speakers Vissého Adjiwanou, Sam Clark, Claire Melamed, Tom Moultrie, Emmanuel Letouzé and moderated by Louise Shaxson and Ruth Levine. ([Watch webinar](#))

Research priorities in international migration and implications of the COVID pandemic

The Panel on International Migration hosted a webinar on 5 November 2020 on "**Priorities in research on international migration and mobilities: Implications of the COVID pandemic and its legacies.**" The WorldPop team's presentation on "Assessing the effects of travel and contact reductions to mitigate the COVID-19 pandemic and resurgence" was followed by a lively discussion. ([Watch webinar](#))

Q&A session on innovative use of social media for remote sensing and SDG monitoring

The Panel on Digital Demography hosted a live Q&A webinar on 19 October 2020 for the session it organized on "**Innovative use of Social Media for Remote Sensing and SDG Monitoring**" as part of the UN World Data Forum. ([Watch webinar](#))

News from the members

Members' new publications

- "Impact of alcohol on mortality in Eastern Europe: Trends and policy responses" in *Drug & Alcohol Review*, Special Section, Volume 39 Issue 7, November 2020. Guest Editors: Domantas Jasilionis, David Leon and Robin Room
- *Migration and Urban Transition in India. A Development Perspective*, edited by R. B. Bhagat, Archana K. Roy and Harihar Sahoo.
- *Demography and Economic Emergence of Sub-Saharan Africa*, by John F. May and Jean-Pierre Guengant.

([Read summaries](#))

New IUSSP members

Thirteen new members and 136 new Student Associates joined the IUSSP between 1 September and 1 December 2020. ([See list](#))

In memory

- **Lee-Jay Cho** (1936-2020)

Lee-Jay Cho, eminent demographer and economist, passed away October 31, 2020, in Honolulu, Hawaii. His research interests included regional economic development in east Asia and population policy and demography.



- **José Alberto Magno de Carvalho** (1940-2020)

José Alberto Magno de Carvalho, a beloved Professor of Demography for more than 50 years, who served on the IUSSP Council as Vice President (1994-1998) and President (1998-2001), died on Oct. 27, 2020.



- **Léon Tabah** (1923 - 2020)

We learned of the passing on 4 October 2020 of Léon Tabah at the age of 97.

He joined the IUSSP in 1949, chaired the IUSSP Committee on Economics and Demography between 1969 and 1974, editing the 1975 IUSSP 2 volume book on Growth and Economic Development in the Third World. He was also a member of the Committee on Interaction Between Demographic Variables and Income Distribution (1979-1984), and he served as an IUSSP Council Member from 1985 to 1989.

Regional population associations

PAA 2021 annual meeting

The Population Association of America (PAA) 2021 Annual Meeting will be organized entirely as a virtual conference on 5-8 May 2021. [Visit the PAA website.](#)



5th APA virtual conference

Due to the recent global pandemic, the Asian Population Association has decided to hold its 5th APA Conference as a 3-day virtual conference on 20-22 July 2021. Detailed information will be announced later on the [APA website.](#)



2020 ALAP virtual conference

The 9th Congress of the Latin American Population Association (ALAP) was held virtually 9-11 December 2020. Its general theme was *"The role of population studies after the Covid-19 pandemic and the challenge of equality in Latin America and the Caribbean"*. More than 500 researchers took part in the event, which included over 300 communications presented in 107 sessions including round tables, thematic sessions, and workshops. You may still visit the [scientific programme](#) and download the papers presented. You will also find more content on the congress website and the recording of some of the main activities on [ALAP's YouTube channel](#).



8th African Population Conference Report

The 8th APC took place in Entebbe, Uganda 18-22 November 2019, hosted by the Government of Uganda under the auspices of the National Population Council (NPC) of Uganda. This report provides an overview of the conference organization, scientific program, participants and financial support. ([Read the report](#))



Other announcements

ICFP's Not without FP Forum

Register now to participate in **ICFP's Not without FP Forum**, on 2-3 February 2021. This virtual gathering will serve as a platform to discuss COVID-19's impact on the FP and RH community, as well as FP's essential role in universal health coverage. It will also serve as a springboard toward the in-person ICFP in Pattaya City, Thailand, 8-11 November 2021. ([Learn more](#))



China Population and Development Studies

Special Issue Call for Papers : Ageing and Health in the Era of Longevity. Special Issue Editors: Jiehua Lu (Peking University), Tianji Cai (University of Macau) and Qiushi Feng (National University of Singapore) ([Read more](#))



N-IUSSP

Recent articles



- What becomes of marriage when non-marital childbearing is the norm? Ari Klængur Jónsson
- Female genital mutilation/cutting in Africa: ineffective policies and persistent inequalities, Valeria Cetorelli, Ben Wilson, Ewa Batyra, Ernestina Coast
- Migrant children's schooling in urban China, Yuanfei Li, Zai Liang, Zhongshan Yue
- Grandmotherhood and retirement in Italy, Francesca Zanasi, Inge Sieben
- Does population aging erode democratic support? Uwe Sunde
- Socioeconomic differences in life satisfaction and longevity in Spain, Aïda Solé-Auró, Mariona Lozano
- Prevalence of chronic diseases associated with increased risk of severe COVID-19 in the Philippines, Jeofrey B. Abalos
- How many people experience homelessness in Australia? James O'Donnell
- Selecting highly educated immigrants may not significantly raise the average education of the U.S. labor force, Jennifer Van Hook, Alain Bélanger, Patrick Sabourin, Anne Morse
- The subnational Human Development Index: details on inequality, Iñaki Permanyer, Jeroen Smits
- Education and sexually transmitted infections among Malawian adolescents, Barbara S. Mensch, Monica Grant, Erica Erica Soler-Hampejsek
- More siblings, less wealth in today's Germany, Philipp M. Lersch
- Accounting for diffusion, broader family planning program effects found in Nigeria, David K. Guilkey, Lisa M. Calhoun, Ilene s. Speizer

[\(Read articles\)](#)

Calls

Calls for Papers

- Colloque en hommage à Véronique Hertrich: Dynamique et Dividendes Demographiques au Mali et en Afrique : Realites et Perspectives. Bamako, Mali, 17-18 March 2021. Deadline for submissions: 15 January 2021
- China Population and Development Studies (CPDS). Special Issue (published by Springer): Ageing and Health in the Era of Longevity. Deadline for submissions: 1 February 2021
- 2021 International Population Conference, Online, 5-10 December 2021. Deadline for submissions: 15 May 2021
- Call for Papers Workshop on pensions and ageing. Paris, France, 7-8 October 2021. Deadline for submissions: 23 May 2021

Job opportunities

Jobs/Fellowships

- INED. Chargé-e d'études, Projet « Impact de la pandémie de COVID-19 sur la prise en charge médicale : Analyse des données médico-administratives » - Deadline for Applications: 23 Dec 2020
- Two tenured researchers at INED, Paris - Deadline for Applications: 22 Jan 2021
- Associate or Full Professor. Health Policy and Administration PopHealth- Open Rank at Pennsylvania State University - Deadline for Applications: 31 Jan 2021
- Penn State University: Health Policy and Administration PopHealth- Open Rank - Deadline for Applications: 31 Jan 2021

- New York University. Abu Dhabi. Social Research and Public Policy Professor, Tenured/Tenure-Track - Open Rank Deadline for Applications: 1 Feb 2021
- Professor of Demography opportunity at LSHTM - Deadline for Applications: 1 Mar 2021

Doctoral / Post-Doctoral Positions

- Postdoctoral position in the computational modeling of COVID-19. INSERM, France - Deadline for applications: 31 Dec 2020
- PhD Scholarships at LSE -Deadline for applications: 14 Jan 2021
- MPIDR: PhD Student in Labor Demography - Deadline for applications: 18 Jan 2021
- Centre for Demographic Studies_Bellaterra_Barcelona_Spain: Full-time 3 years post: Researcher in Demography (R3). -Deadline for applications: 31 Jan 2021

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
- Emory University: Qualitative Data Analysis Online Training Workshop - Deadline for applications: 19 Jan 2021
- Emory University: Mentored Qualitative Analysis Workshop - Online Session - Deadline for applications: 27 Jan 2021

Calendar

Forthcoming IUSSP meetings & other events

- ICFP's "Not Without FP Forum," (Online), 2 to 3 Feb 2021
- Berlin Demography Days 2021, (Online), 22 to 24 Mar 2021
- PAA 2021, (Online), 5 to 8 May 2021
- ASMDA2021 International Conference and Demographics 2021 Workshop, Athens, Greece, 1 to 4 Jun 2021
- 5th Asian Population Association Conference, (Online), 20 to 22 Jul 2021
- **IUSSP Seminar on Unintended pregnancy and key outcomes—abortion and unplanned births**, New Delhi, India, tentatively postponed to October 2021
- Sixth International Conference on Family Planning, Pattaya City, Thailand, 8 to 11 Nov 2021
- **2021 International Population Conference (IPC2021)**, Online & Hyderabad, India, 5 to 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 March 2021**. We look forward to hearing from you soon.

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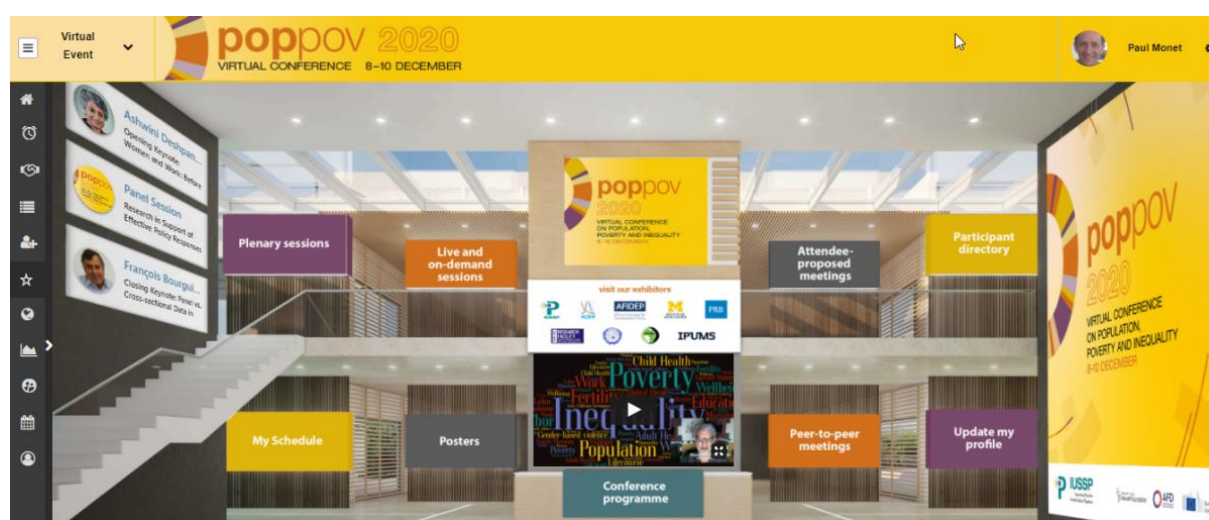
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IUSSP's first virtual conference: PopPov2020

Online, 8-10 December 2020

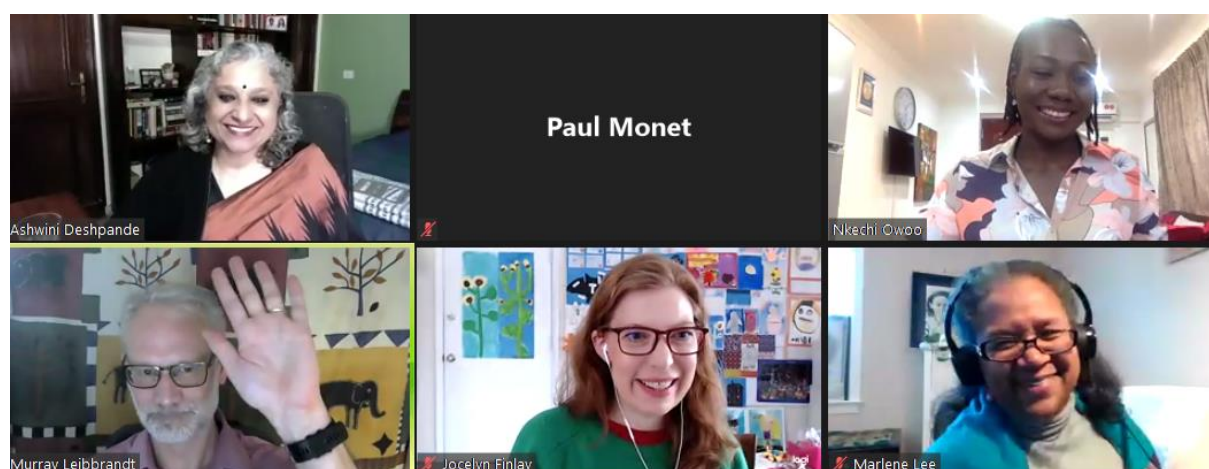
The IUSSP organized its first virtual conference from 8 to 10 December 2020 with the **2nd IUSSP Research Conference on Population, Poverty and Inequality** (PopPov 2020).

The **IUSSP scientific panel on Population, Poverty and Inequality** had initially planned for the conference to take place in Paris in June 2020 at the French Development Agency (AFD) headquarters, until COVID 19 scuttled those plans. In October, the paper authors enthusiastically agreed to participate in a virtual conference and the Panel agreed to test one of the platforms the IUSSP Secretariat is considering for IPC 2021. In a record seven weeks, the IUSSP Secretariat and the Panel, with the help of the platform provider Hubb and their partners at Dynamic Events, produced a full virtual conference.



PopPov2020 lobby / home page

The conference included three live plenary sessions, 18 regular sessions featuring 59 pre-recorded paper presentations in three parallel streams, and three poster sessions with 14 posters. The event also featured nine exhibitors and two attendee-proposed meetings including a training session organized by IPUMS... Click on the [Conference Programme](#) for details on sessions and speakers.



Opening plenary keynote: Ashwini Deshpande, Nkechi Owoo, Murray Leibbrandt, Jocelyn Finlay and Marlene Lee.

The virtual platform enabled us to open the conference to all IUSSP members who had registered in advance. Non-IUSSP members paid a modest fee as the number of participants was limited. Over 300 people were registered to attend the conference, although, in the end, only half attended. In a post-conference survey, attendees gave a highly positive evaluation of the scientific content of the programme and the virtual conference platform. Many participants, however, struggled to find time to attend all the sessions and fully utilize the platform's features.

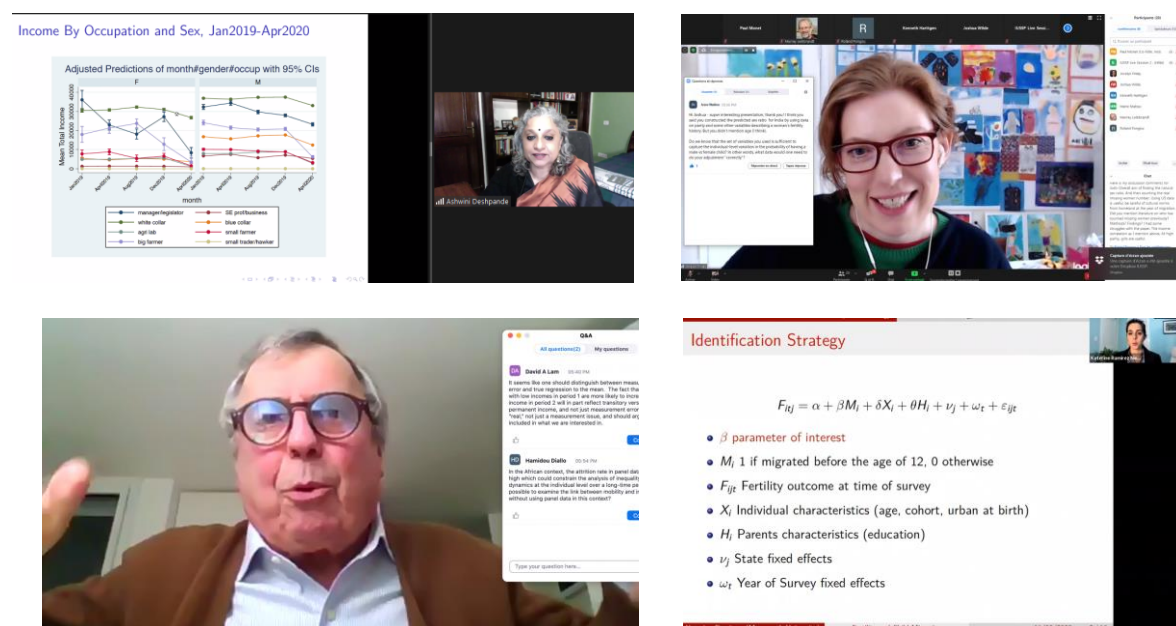
The **virtual platform** will remain open until 7 January for registered users to access papers and view the video recordings of the conference sessions. After that, video recordings of the sessions and posters will be archived and made available to all on this **IUSSP web page**.

The experience and feedback from participants will be invaluable for preparing the virtual experience for IPC2021.

Watch the PopPov2020 introductory video to get a sense of the features offered in this virtual conference:

Many thanks to the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation for the funding that made it possible to organize this event and make it free for all IUSSP members to join.

Photo Gallery:





IPC 2021 – New deadlines, lessons learned and update on registration fees

With 2021 just around the corner, planning for the 2021 International Population Conference is ramping up. As we wrote in our previous bulletin, IPC 2021 will go on in a completely different format. Instead of being a fully “live” onsite conference in Hyderabad, India, IPC 2021 will be hybrid, most likely a combination of several in-person sessions in India with most sessions being virtual. IPC 2021 will run on and around 5-10 December 2021 as initially planned.

In the meantime, we have gained experience from organizing IUSSP's first virtual conference on Population, Poverty and Inequality (PopPov, 8-10 December). Based on feedback from both attendees and speakers, here are some updates that will be especially useful for those planning to submit a paper for presentation. The [IPC 2021 Call for Papers](#) will open on 15 March and the deadline to submit is 15 May.

Pre-recorded Paper Presentations: The one feature that all authors at PopPov appreciated, though at first many were dubious about trying, was making a video recording of their presentation before the conference. The pre-recorded videos were played during the session and then followed by a live discussion and Q & A with the audience. We are planning to have pre-recorded presentations at IPC 2021 as well. This does take some advance planning for authors, as you can't wait until the last minute to prepare your presentation! But it means that an unstable internet connection will not cut you off when presenting, and you can also rehearse the quality of your presentation and check that it stays within the allotted time. The biggest benefit, however, is during the session: authors get to relax and better enjoy engaging with the audience and the other authors.

Informal Meet-the-author Sessions: PopPov participants also appreciated informal meet-the-author meetings in a virtual Zoom room after the regular session ended. These meetings encourage participants to continue the discussion from the sessions as well as to chat informally about other issues and topics. These virtual meetings replicate the conversations that take place in the hallway and during coffee breaks between sessions at a live conference. We plan to make sure these informal exchanges also happen at IPC2021!

Virtual Poster Sessions: Poster authors benefit when their posters are on display for the full length of the conference and are likely to get more views than during an in-person meeting. At IPC 2021, we will try to schedule Poster sessions in such a way that poster authors can engage in a live chat with the audience. Conference attendees can also leave comments on posters and engage in asynchronous discussions with the poster authors for the duration of the conference. We will make sure at IPC 2021 that poster authors too, will get value for their participation!

Round-the-clock Sessions: Time zones will probably be the biggest challenge for a virtual international conference. At IPC 2021, we will organize the program in such a way that there will

always be sessions taking place at a good time for participants, wherever they may reside and whatever their schedules may be. We hope that this will facilitate participant attendance because we know that it is more difficult for conference attendees to set aside time from work and family obligations when joining a virtual conference from home. All sessions will also be recorded and posted online, allowing participants to view them later.

To make this possible, we will be asking authors to indicate during the online submission the time zone they expect to be in during the conference and to select any preferred periods to present their paper or poster. This information will make it easier for conveners to try to put together abstracts from diverse time zones in the same session. Even though the authors will have pre-recorded their presentation, they are expected to participate in the live sessions so that they can engage with other authors and the audience.

Room Monitors: Providing Round-the-clock sessions means that we will be looking for volunteers from around the world in places with secure, ideally wired, internet connections to serve as Room Monitors to play the pre-recorded presentations. Coordinating the Room monitors for the sessions will be an enormous challenge. If you are interested in helping us with this task, please let us know!

Registration Fees. Many of you have been asking about IPC 2021 registration fees so that you can include these in your 2021 budget. The Steering Committee initially hoped to reduce the registration fees for a virtual conference under the assumption that a virtual meeting is less expensive. Unfortunately, we now have learned that virtual events are not less costly than live ones; the costs are just different. For the IUSSP, it will be more expensive to organize a virtual conference than an onsite conference. Where the local organizers always covered the cost of the venue of a live conference, the costs of the virtual platform venue will be entirely covered by the IUSSP, using the registration fee revenue. We currently estimate that the costs of the virtual conference platform will be around 250,000 - 300,000 euros. Taking these estimates into account, we expect that the early registration fees for IPC 2021 will be the following:

IPC 2021 Early Registration Fees (through 15 October 2021)

IUSSP Member (since 2017)	Euro 300
IUSSP Members (new and renewed)	Euro 400
IUSSP Student Associates	Euro 150
Non-Members	Euro 600
Indian resident	INR 15,000
Indian Student (IUSSP student Associates)	INR 5,000

Hybrid Satellite Hub options: By the end of 2021, we anticipate that some travel and in-person gatherings will again be possible. In that hope, the National Organizing Committee (NOC) plans to hold sessions on India and the opening ceremony at the Hyderabad International Convention Center. Institutions around the globe, but especially those in the South, where individuals' access to a good internet connection may be a challenge, are invited to consider becoming an **IPC 2021 Satellite Hub**, where those interested in the conference can gather to

jointly view sessions and participate in the discussions and IPC 2021 activities. IPC 2021 Satellite Hubs are a way to encourage dialogue with scholars, program managers, and policymakers in your community around population matters. They can also serve to strengthen and forge new networks across institutions and disciplines in your region.

Research Leader Sessions and Sponsorship: A small number of slots on the program will be set aside for individuals and institutions to propose a Research Leader Session as was done for the 2017 Cape Town Conference. We will be sending out a call with more information in the New Year.

Exhibits and Side meetings: As with in-person conferences, there will also be possibilities to have a booth in the Exhibit and to organize Side meetings. For the PopPov conference, the virtual platform offered exhibitors a live chat and a virtual live meeting room (Zoom meeting room) where those visiting the booth could drop in to meet live with exhibit representatives. Exhibits included a welcome video and allowed exhibitors to post an unlimited number of documents for conference attendees to browse or download. Information about IPC 2021 Exhibits and Side meetings will follow.

We are looking forward to you and your colleagues' participation in our virtual IPC 2021. Don't forget the deadline to submit your abstract is 15 May and the website to upload abstracts and papers will open 1 March.

Important Dates and Deadlines

- 1 March 2021 - Website opens for submissions
- 15 May 2021 - Last date for submission of abstracts
- 15 September 2021 - Author notification / Conference website opens for registration
- 15 October 2021 - Deadline to register to confirm paper slot on the programme
- 1 November - Expiration of early bird registration fee
- 5 December 2021- Conference Opening Ceremony



IUSSP 2021 Elections

Elections for IUSSP Officers and Council members for 2022-2025 will take place from 15 September to 31 October 2021. Following the procedure outlined in the IUSSP Constitution ([article 10](#)), the Committee on Nominations will prepare a first list of candidates. This list will include at least two candidates for each position open for election and at least 8 candidates for the Council members elected at large. The list of nominees for Council can include no more than four nominees standing for re-election.

The Committee on Nominations will consult with the Officers of the Union and can be contacted by members. Members are therefore invited to send nominations directly to members of the Committee on Nominations: Anastasia Gage, Chair, Alex Ezech, Terrence Hull, Nico Keilman, Susheela Singh, and Laurent Toulemon.

We are deeply saddened by the loss of Brigida Garcia, a member of the Committee on Nominations. As the constitution requires that members of the Committee on Nominations be elected by the membership, Professor Garcia's position on the Committee of Nominations for the 2021 elections cannot be replaced. Instead, the Committee on Nominations is proposing to consult with Dr. Fatima Juarez, a former IUSSP Council Member for Latin America, on nominees from the region. Members are invited to also send nominations from Latin America directly to Dr. Fatima Juarez. Nominations must clearly indicate the office or Council seat: Vice President, Secretary General and Treasurer, Council member for Africa, Council member for Asia and Oceania, Council member for Europe, Council member for Latin-America, Council member for North America, and Council Member-at-large.

The Committee of Nominations will pool nominations received to prepare a first list of candidates for Officer and Council positions by January 31, 2021. The list of proposed candidates shall be sent to all members of the Union by means of a circular signed by the Chair of the Committee on Nominations. Once the Committee on Nominations' list has been circulated, members of the Union shall be invited to submit additional nominations.

IUSSP Webinar - Demography and the Data Revolution: lessons learned and the way forward

This webinar brought together population scientists and those engaged in the data revolution to discuss demographers' and population scientists' contributions. The round table was moderated by **Ruth Levine** (Executive Director, [IDinsight](#)). Deeply committed to evidence-informed decision making, she was the program director at the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation when the grant was made. In her opening remarks, she provided insights into the rationale behind the project, highlighting the specific strengths demographers bring to population data analysis. A key theme of this webinar was how demographers should engage with the emerging field of data science.



From left to right and from top to bottom: Tom Moultrie, Ruth Levine, Emma Samman, Sam Clark, Louise Shaxson, Claire Melamed, Vissého Adjiwanou and Emmanuel Letouzé.

Emma Samman (Overseas Development Institute - ODI) began with a summary of IUSSP work under the 'Demography and the data revolution' project and ODI's assessment of the Union's overall contribution to advancing this work.

Sam Clark, Associate Professor at Ohio State University, followed with a frank evaluation of what needs to be done to attract young scholars interested in data science to the field of demography.

Claire Melamed, Chief Executive Officer at Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data, discussed the ways IUSSP could help strengthen relationships between demography, data science and the work of National Statistical Offices.

Tom Moultrie, Professor of Demography at the University of Capetown, spoke about data science and the marginalization of data scientists from the Global South, and how IUSSP might address this concern.

Vissého Adjiwanou, Associate Professor at the Université du Québec à Montréal, reflected on training demographers in Sub Saharan Africa in innovative data science methods and how the Union could further advance these training activities to help digital demography gain legitimacy.

Emmanuel Letouzé, Director and co-Founder of Data-Pop Alliance, spoke on innovative approaches to engaging in topics relating to digital demography, and on the training and other engagements with diverse stakeholders around the production and use of 'new' data.

The presentations were followed by a lively and often provocative discussion moderated by **Louise Shaxson** (ODI) about data science, demographic training and data ecosystems. **Tom LeGrand**, IUSSP President, gave the closing remarks.

For more information, please [view the webinar](#).

IUSSP Participation in CODATA

As a member of the [International Science Council](#) (ISC), IUSSP was invited to send representation to [CODATA](#), ISC's Committee on Data. CODATA's mission is "to promote global collaboration to improve the availability and usability of data for all areas of research." This goal is often summarized as making data FAIR: Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Re-usable. For example, CODATA has been a strong supporter of data archives, and it played an important role in creating the Core Trust Seal, which certifies "trustworthy digital repositories" for scientific data.

In 2021, CODATA will be launching a [Decadal Programme](#) titled "Making data work for cross-domain grand challenges." The program aims to help scientists address global challenges, such as the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), by accelerating data-intensive analysis. In particular, the program focuses on breaking down barriers between disciplines by automating data sharing across scientific domains. "Data wrangling," i.e., collecting, cleaning, and reshaping data, is widely recognized as a major burden on data intensive research. Automating these tasks will require standards and tools that are just beginning to emerge, such as translating data formats and terminologies across disciplines. For example, the term "variable," which is commonplace in social sciences, is not used in geographic information standards that describe "features" and "feature attributes."

IUSSP has a great deal to contribute to this effort. Demography is a data-rich field, and IUSSP members have extensive expertise on indicators of health, social, and economic development targeted in SDGs. The challenge is to make these resources more accessible to climate scientists, ecologists, urban planners, and other scientists.

Interested IUSSP Members can participate in these activities in a number of ways. CODATA [task groups](#) and [working groups](#), such as "Aligning Citizen Science outcomes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals," welcome participants from any discipline. A simple but important contribution is identifying "use cases" for the data science community. What research or policy goals, such as SDGs, would be easier to achieve if data from different sources were easier to access, combine, and analyze?

George Alter, University of Michigan, IUSSP Delegate to CODATA

IUSSP at ALAP 2020

9-11 December 2020

The IUSSP actively participated in the virtual IX Conference of the Latin American Population Association (ALAP) with a [virtual exhibit](#) and four sessions, 3 of which were organized by IUSSP including a round table on Rethinking training in demography for the 21st Century. The conference, which was initially to take place in Chile, was transformed into an entirely virtual meeting.



Read below for a description of the sessions involving IUSSP.

Round Table: Regional Population Associations

Following up on a similar session at the IUSSP International Population Conference 2017 in Cape Town, ALAP organized a Round Table of Regional Population Associations at its recent virtual conference on Dec 9 2020. The Round Table discussed population challenges in world regions and the work of the regional associations. Moderated by Georgina Binstock (ALAP), the following association presidents participated: Ignacio Pardo (ALAP), Aris Ananta (Asian Population Association, APA), Donatien Beguy (Union for African Population Studies, UAPS) and Helga de Valk (European Association for Population Studies, EAPS).

IUSSP President Tom Legrand opened the discussion, noting both similarities as well as regional differences in population dynamics across the world, such as population ageing, population growth and decline, migration/mobility and urbanization, not to forget health and environment interactions. Against this backdrop, the regional associations have an impressive track record of activities and experiences that benefit our (inter-)discipline of population studies. Overarching themes include the need for reliable data and rigorous methods for population analysis as well as innovative approaches to both. These are shared concerns for all, as is training. Fostering diversity and inclusiveness in their membership and activities and involving new generations of researchers in their work, are common challenges for the associations, who are all coping with the COVID-19 pandemic and moving their activities online. The presidents expressed the need to regularly exchange experiences and share good practices, for instance with online events, and, to coordinate activities where possible to address the ever-growing number of online events that threaten to overburden their members. Future round tables of the regional associations are warmly welcomed by all associations as well as by the IUSSP.

Round Table: Priorities in Research and Information Generation on International Migration: Prospects for a Global Migration Survey

This round table was organized and chaired by Marcella Cerruti (National Scientific and Technical Research Council – Argentina) on behalf of the IUSSP Scientific Panel on International Migration. Speakers included Diego Iturralde (Statistics South Africa) who spoke about the ‘Challenges and possibilities of a World Migration Survey pilot in Africa’ while Philippe Fargues (European University Institute) presented more generally on “Prospects for a World Migration Survey”. Silvia Giorgiuli Saucedo (El Colegio de México) speaking on “Lessons learned from long-standing multi/sited surveys in Latin America” brought the experience of Latin America to the table. Frank Laczko (IOM’s Global Migration Data Analysis Centre) ended the session by focusing on “The role of WMS to fill data gaps for research and policy interventions.” Though the session got off to a late start, it was well attended with over 35 participants and fruitful discussion.



Frank Laczko (IOM)

IUSSP session on the status of the 2021 International Population Conference

Mary Ellen Zuppan (IUSSP Executive Director) and Nico Van Nimwegen (Secretary-General) gave an overview of IUSSP activities and an update on plans for a virtual 2021 International Population Conference. Members of the IUSSP Early Career Task Force also presented some of their ideas to increase participation by early career researchers in IUSSP activities. After a short presentation, there was an open Q & A with participants on the forthcoming virtual conference format (Please see the article on IPC 2021 in this bulletin for more details).



Round Table: Rethinking training in demography for the 21st Century - Dec 10, 2020

The round table provided a forum for exchange and reflection on graduate student training in light of recent major changes in the data and methods used by demographers (e.g., Big Data), new topics of analysis (e.g., COVID-19; climate change), changes in university policies and funding, and innovations in training programs. Tom LeGrand (IUSSP president) provided an overview of the issues and moderated the session, which included the following presentations and speakers :

Training Demographers for a World in Transition. Sonalde Desai (incoming PAA president, professor at the University of Maryland and director of the NCAER-National Data Innovation Centre in New Delhi) gave a wide-ranging presentation. She ended with the recommendation that training should differ between Northern and LMIC institutions, with institutions in the Global South increasing their emphasis on policy outreach.

Training in demography in uncertain times: Challenges in a context of changing policies regarding higher education in Latin America. Silvia Giorguli Saucedo (professor of demography and president of El Colegio de Mexico) focused on how policies in Latin America are altering support for publicly funded graduate schools. She described the ensuing challenges for demographic training programs and questioned whether graduates trained by existing programs are well-adapted to the labour market.

University training in demography: What are the challenges in Brazil? Jordana Cristina de Jesus (adjunct professor of Demography and Actuarial Science at the Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte in Natal, Brazil) spoke from the perspective of a young professor from a poorer Black family. She emphasized the importance of ensuring more inclusive demographic training in Brazil and recruiting promising graduate students from disadvantaged groups (Black, indigenous, etc.).

Challenges for advanced demographic research training: Lessons from the European Doctoral School of Demography (EDSD). Frans Willekens (Emeritus Professor at the University of Groningen, former director of NIDI and Senior Researcher & Chief Research Coordinator at MPIDR) has been closely involved with the development of the EDSD. He spoke convincingly of the value of such a program for ensuring high-quality training in the population sciences in the European context – a model that may be replicable elsewhere.

The session ended with a lively discussion and agreement on the value of continuing exchanges on these issues in the future.

International Migration Panel activities

November-December 2020

On November 5, the **IUSSP Panel on International Migration: Strengthening the Knowledge Base for Policy** hosted a webinar on the "Priorities in research on international migration and mobilities: Implications of the COVID pandemic and its legacies." The WorldPop research team at the University of Southampton headed by Andrew Tatum set the stage with a presentation on *"Assessing the effects of travel and contact reductions to mitigate the COVID-19 pandemic and resurgence."*

Alessandra Carioli, Jessica Floyd, Shengjie Lai, Corrine Ruktanonchai and Nick Ruktanonchai provided a comprehensive review of relationships between pandemics and human mobility with a critical analysis of data sources on mobility appropriate for testing relationships and modelling. The team illustrated different approaches to modelling interventions and policies to mitigate disease spread at different spatial and temporal scales.



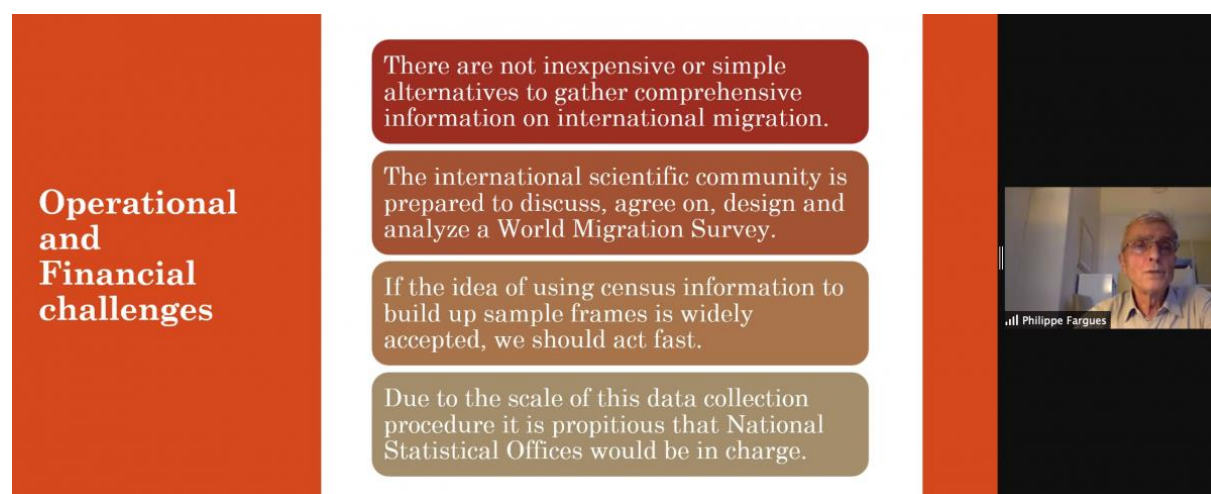
IUSSP Panel member, Marie McAuliffe (IOM), and Ayman Zohry (Egyptian Society for Migration Studies) and former IUSSP Panel Chair, deepened the focus of the discussion by outlining requisite components of migration research and how that research can benefit theory and policy.

Mohammad Jalal Abbasi-Shavazi, the University of Tehran and IUSSP Council member, provided a synthesis of the presentation emphasizing the importance of revisiting migration theory, concepts and measurement to inform policy at different scales of analysis. He underscored the particular analytic assets of the population sciences as demonstrated in the WorldPop presentation integrating new forms of geographic and demographic data and modelling new patterns of international mobilities at variable geographic scales, disaggregated by gender, age, education. Going forward, Abbasi-Shavazi argued for a demographic focus using dynamic data and innovative techniques for measuring and modelling both international mobility and *immobility* and engaging with other disciplines to understand the drivers and implications of migration and mobilities.

The **video recording** of the webinar, the **presentations** and a record of the written **Q&As** are available [here](#).

Ongoing activities of the Panel include collaboration with the Specialized Technical Group on Migration of the African Union Commission concerning the piloting of a World Migration Survey (WMS) in Africa. Members of the Panel participated in a session on the prospects of an African migration survey at the "**Online African School of Migration Statistics**", 2-4 December, sponsored by IOM GMDAC, African Union Commission, Statistics Sweden and the Government of Germany.

Panel Member Marcela Cerrutti organized a round table discussion at the IX Congress of the Latin American Population Association (ALAP), on December 9th, entitled "*Prioridades en investigación y en generación de información sobre migración internacional: perspectivas para una encuesta mundial sobre migración*" (**Research and data priorities on international migration: perspectives for a World Migration Survey, WMS**). For more information on the ALAP session, click [here](#).



Operational and Financial challenges

- There are not inexpensive or simple alternatives to gather comprehensive information on international migration.
- The international scientific community is prepared to discuss, agree on, design and analyze a World Migration Survey.
- If the idea of using census information to build up sample frames is widely accepted, we should act fast.
- Due to the scale of this data collection procedure it is propitious that National Statistical Offices would be in charge.

Philippe Fargues

Panel member Philippe Fargues presenting virtually at the ALAP Conference

International Conference on Family and Fertility

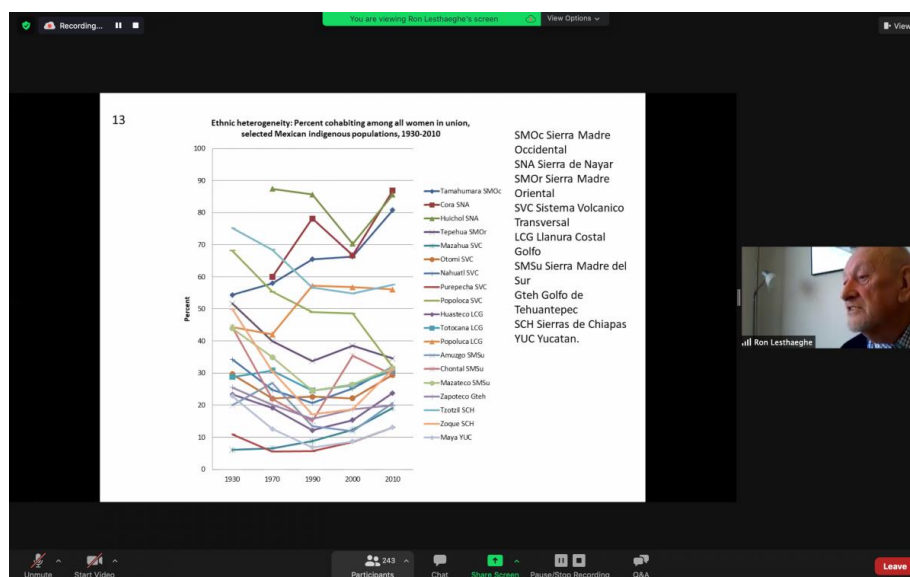
Virtual conference, 3-5 December 2020

This international conference is organized by the **IUSSP Panel on Family Behaviour in East Asia and Southern Europe**, in collaboration with the **Center for Social Research, Peking University**.

Organizing committee: Jim Raymo (Princeton University); Yu Xie (Princeton University); Jia Yu (Peking University)

The IUSSP Scientific Panel on Family Behaviour in East Asia and Southern Europe organized a conference on Family and Fertility on 3-5 December 2020. This online conference was a rescheduling of a cancelled conference that was to be held at Peking University in October. The conference was co-sponsored by the Center for Social Research at Peking University, the Center on Contemporary China at Princeton University, and the Office of Population Research at Princeton University.

The main conference was preceded by a meeting of the steering committee of the Scientific Panel on Family Behaviour in East Asia and Southern Europe at which five teams of collaborators presented ongoing research on fertility intentions, intimacy, and the meaning of children in these two low-fertility regions.



Keynote speech by Professor Ron Lesthaeghe

The main conference started with an engaging keynote speech by Professor Ron Lesthaeghe (Vrije Universiteit of Brussels) on regional and temporal variation in the prevalence and nature of non-marital cohabitation around the world and what this variation means for our understanding of the second demographic transition. This talk was attended by 244 scholars from around the world. The conference was comprised of three English-language sessions and one session held in Chinese. The English-language sessions included 10 papers that focused on issues related to family formation and low fertility in a wide range of countries, including China, Greece, Japan, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, and Sweden. Attendance at each of these three sessions was about 100. Attendance at the Chinese-language session (open to the public) was 5,000.

See [Conference Programme and videos](#).

An International Seminar on Family Demography and Family Law all around the Clock

Virtual sessions, between 28 October and 16 December 2020

The IUSSP Panel on Family Demography and Family Law had planned to hold a regular two-day seminar last March in Montreal under a generic title: “An International Seminar on Family Demography and Family Law around the World”. The pandemic forced us to turn our seminar into a series of virtual sessions that took place this autumn and that we renamed, at least unofficially, “An International Seminar on Family Demography and Family Law all around the Clock”. The original sessions were organized in a conventional way, grouping presentations by themes. For the virtual sessions, we did our best to group them by optimizing on two criteria: topic and time zones. The seven sessions were programmed on Wednesdays and spread out between 28 October and 16 December, some starting as early as 5 am EST and other as late as 8 pm EST. **Video recordings of the 7 sessions are available [here](#).**

In the first session, titled *Comparative and theoretical research*, Ewa Batrya and Luca Maria Pesando presented their work on the extent to which changes in age-at-marriage laws are effective in curbing early marriage in sub-Saharan Africa, Central Asia and South Asia, concluding that laws were insufficient in themselves and that policy implementation and enforcement are necessary preconditions for actual change. Cécile Bourreau-Dubois presented an economic analysis of the relations between family law and family policy centered mainly on an economic analysis of the costs of divorce and their allocation between the family, the state and the market, concluding with suggestions on policies that may reduce the social cost of the externalities generated by union breakdown.

The second and third sessions grouped papers on marriage, law and the family in common law countries. Shoshana Grossbard presented an overview of her recent and current research on family law and fertility, with a special reference to her work in historical demography that shows that before the abolition of [coverture](#), some American women forfeited marriage and had children out of wedlock to avoid the loss of legal personality and property that marriage imposed on women. Victoria Vernon presented an econometric analysis of the pros and cons of common-law marriage in the United States, the peculiar legal institution still extant in some states in which an unmarried stable relationship can be recognized as a marriage by a court by the petition of just one of the partners. She concludes that her results support the case for the abolition of common-law marriage given that the net social benefits of the law are likely negative. In an interesting counterpoint, Haley Fisher presented a study of the consequences of the extension of some of the rights and duties of marriage to unmarried cohabiting couples in Australia and concluded that this extension was beneficial because the partners could invest more in their relationship, concentrate on the traditional roles, benefit from specialization and, actually, become happier.

The fourth and fifth sessions grouped papers on special topics in the non-English-speaking Americas. The presentation by Wanda Cabella and Mariana Fernández Soto focused on the spread of consensual union and fertility within consensual union in Uruguay over the last 30 years, showing that this spread occurred across educational levels although more common among the less educated, in a context where partners are not imposed the rights and duties of marriage and where the registration of consensual union, although available, is very rarely used. Two papers were about Quebec, where the seminar was originally scheduled to be held. Hélène Belleau and Maude Pugliese compared retirement savings strategies of married and unmarried couples in Quebec, where all forms of retirement savings are equalized upon divorce for married couples, but are separate for unmarried couples despite survivors' pensions being available to

unmarried couples as it is for married ones. Their results show that unmarried couples are not as prone as married ones to pool retirement savings. Marie-Ève Paré presented an overview of the current research related to ethnocultural diversity and legal pluralism in Quebec, where the flow of immigrants from countries whose family law may be very different creates a context in which they are prone to choose alternative rather than institutional conflict resolution schemes and forces judges and lawmakers to consider giving some weight to elements of “foreign” law in matters such as adoption.

The last two sessions grouped papers on country specific studies. Hyuna Moon and Minja Choe examined how the legal status of children born within or outside marriage has been treated in the Civil code of 1958, in the 1989 revision and in the 2005 revision. They show that the strong link between marriage and childbearing in Korea was partly created by the law and played a significant role in the advent of low fertility. Lorretta Ntoimo studied the award of child custody in Nigeria's customary courts, which base their rulings on customary law as well as on the Matrimonial Causes Act and the Child Right Act and finds that in almost all the cases she looked at, the court awarded custody to the father, the influence of customary law being overwhelming. She points to the need to reform customary and family laws in Nigeria to ensure greater gender equality.

At the time this article is being submitted, the last session has not yet taken place and some results remain a surprise. Alessandra De Rose will examine the patterns of conjugal behaviour following the dissolution of the first marriage before and after the 2015 reform of Italian law that made divorce easier. Md Mehedi Hasan Khan will discuss the changes in family structure and dynamics that have hampered the maintenance of the increasing number of older persons in Bangladesh and led the government to pass the Parents’ Care Act 2013, which imposes the maintenance of older people by their kin, thus enforcing by law what until recently had been a strong tradition. Gaëlle Meslay will examine the factors influencing the choice of same-sex couples to get married in France, where approximately one-third of same-sex couples get married, which is a high rate in comparison with other European countries. Her preliminary results showed that sociodemographic differences do not seem to explain much and points towards the importance of legislation.

The original seminar was planned for 24 presenters and attendees. Each of the virtual session was attended by about 12 people on average, despite the time differences, and a total of 36 people accessed the papers and recorded session. The series of virtual sessions has just ended and the organizers will now move to the task of organizing the publication of a selection of the papers.

Contraceptive Transition Theories

Virtual Expert Group Meeting, 16, 23, and 30 October 2020

The goal of the **IUSSP Panel on Contraceptive Transition Theories** is to specify and critique theoretical perspectives on the forces that drive historical change in the prevalence of contraception. Pace of change and trajectories of change are the empirical facts to be explained. These are known to vary across societies – generating theory that explains this variation is the aim, with particular attention to those societies where prevalence of modern contraception remains low (notably many countries in sub-Saharan Africa). Ultimately the panel aspires to produce a relatively unified explanatory framework.

To start the process toward the achievement of this goal, the panel organized an “expert group meeting” in October. The aims of this first meeting were to identify in simplified and brief form the major contending theoretical perspectives on contraceptive change. The meeting was designed to be inclusive in terms of scholarly disciplines and to encourage creative exchange.

The program for the meeting consisted of nine topics, each with reference to contraceptive change and its determinants: (1) Overview of empirical patterns; (2) Economic development; (3) Political and cultural systems; (4) Societal crises (disease, civil unrest, economic crisis); (5) Health transition; (6) Gender roles and reproductive autonomy; (7) Fertility preferences; (8) Patterns by age/parity, stopping vs. spacing, and method type; (9) Policies, programs, new technologies.

Ten invited scholars contributed brief written pieces as well as oral presentations on the nine discrete topics. The scholars were: Vladimira Kantorova (United Nations), Mahesh Karra (Boston University), Alaka Basu (Cornell University), Georges Guiella (Université Ouaga I Pr Joseph Ki-Zerbo), Caroline Moreau (Johns Hopkins University), Shireen Jejeebhoy (IUSSP Vice President, India), Zeba Sathar (Population Council, Pakistan), John Bongaarts (Population Council, New York), Teresa Castro-Martin (Spanish Research Council), and Eliya Zulu (AFIDEP, Kenya). The seven members of the panel, and Council liaison Suzana Cavenaghi, were also active participants in the meeting.

The meeting occurred in three separate virtual sessions (16, 23, and 30 October), ranging in length from 90 minutes to 150 minutes.

Following this first meeting, the panel is in the process of writing a report that will set the terms for the subsequent work of the panel.



Programmatic Interventions in Reproductive Health Involving Men or Couples

Virtual meeting, 10 November 2020

Organizing committee: Stan Becker (Johns Hopkins University) and Neetu John (Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health).

This working session was organized by the **IUSSP Scientific Panel on Couples' Reproductive Health and Fertility**. The Panel had organized a **prior meeting on "Research and Programs on Couples and Reproductive Health"** on May 5th, 2020 and there was interest in having a second session specifically on family planning interventions involving men and couples. A call for abstracts was disseminated and five presentations were selected: two of these presentations are reviews of the literature and three are intervention studies from Africa and Asia.

In the future, the Panel plans to organize a debate on the usefulness (or not) of family planning programs allocating funds for efforts to involve men and/or husbands.

- There is a **video recording** of the session and the presentations files are available below.

Presentations:

- **Karen Hardee** (What Works Association, United States)
 - *A Long Way to Go: An Analysis of the Proposed Engagement of Men and Boys in 13 Family Planning Country Implementation and Action Plans*
- **Aishwarya Sahay** (International Center for Research on Women, India)
 - *Engaging Young Men and Couples in Family Planning Programs through a Gender Transformative Approach*
- **Anita Raj** (University of California, San Diego, United States)
 - *The CHARM2 Intervention (Counseling Husbands & Wives to Achieve Reproductive Health and Marital Equity)*
- **Anne Laterra** (CARE USA)
 - *Engaging Husbands of Married Adolescents in Bangladesh and Niger: Formative Research and Programmatic Experience from the IMAGINE project*
- **Kexin Zhang** (Boston University, United States)
 - *Exploring User-Centered Counseling in Contraceptive Decision-Making: Evidence from a Field Experiment in Urban Malawi*

Discussant:

- **Ilene Speizer** (Gillings School of Global Public Health, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

Meeting chat:

- **Chat file**

Lee-Jay Cho (1936 - 2020)

Lee-Jay Cho, eminent demographer and economist, passed away October 31, 2020, in Honolulu, Hawaii. His research interests included regional economic development in east Asia and population policy and demography. He received his PhD in sociology from the University of Chicago, a doctorate in economics from Keio University and doctorate in demography from the University of Tokyo. He developed the own-children method in the mid-1960s which enabled obtaining age-specific fertility rates for years prior to a census or household survey using reverse survival techniques. The method has been repeatedly used over the years often to estimate fertility trends of subpopulations. His professional career included 30 years of service with the East-West Center, serving as Director of the East-West Population Institute, Vice President for Academic Affairs and Acting President. He advised many Asian governments and most recently was Chairman of the Northeast Asia Economic Forum.



José Alberto Magno de Carvalho (1940 - 2020)

José Alberto Magno de Carvalho, a beloved Professor of Demography for more than 50 years, who served on the IUSSP Council as Vice President (1994-1998) and President (1998-2001), died on Oct. 27, 2020. He would be 80 on Nov. 15.

José Alberto was born in São Vicente de Minas, a small town of Minas Gerais state in Brazil's southeast. He was the oldest of eleven surviving children. His father worked for the municipal government, making a minimum wage. Although he faced a wide range of adversities during the first decades of life, he was talented and lucky overcoming the hard times.

Born into a feverous catholic family, nephew of the town's priest, he was admitted to a Catholic Seminary. After concluding secondary education, he migrated to Belo Horizonte, the state's capital, to pursue his dreams. He was admitted to the School of Economics at the Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (UFMG) in 1961, one of Brazil's best. The premature death of his father in 1965 imposed new challenges for him and his family. He became the family breadwinner, a role that he never renounced until the very end of his life. The experiences from the beginning of life shaped José Alberto's character. He always felt responsible for the wellbeing of family members, students, and colleagues. He was optimistic, enthusiastic, and peaceful, but ever had a firm opinion.



During the 20th century, José Alberto (1940-2020), Elza Berquó (1925-), and Giorgio Mortara (1885-1967) were the most prominent demographers in Brazil. Thanks to them, Brazil has one of the most vibrant and prolific scientific communities of population studies in the world. Among these three notable scientists, José Alberto was the one who taught and mentored the largest number of students. Thousands learned economics, basic and advanced demography by taking his classes. He served as Professor at UFMG for almost 55 years. There was only a brief pause of three years, during which he attended the London School of Economics. Even after compulsory retirement at 70 (by law), he volunteered to work. In 2010, he became Emeritus Professor, teaching until his death. His passion and talent to transform complex models into simple ideas inspired all kinds of students. The quality of José Alberto's relationships with students inside the classroom promoted curiosity and learning. He enjoyed being called by his nickname - "Zé" - for bonding with students. A day after José Alberto's death, hundreds of touching testimonials flooded social networks. These messages reminded us of his contributions during his long and happy academic life.

The interregnum of three years in José Alberto's teaching career was not in vain. In 1973, he became the first Brazilian to get a PhD in demography. At that time, there was growing interest in regional and urban planning. Population dynamics was critical to improving analytical models. The School of Economics at UFMG decided to send José Alberto abroad to study demography. With his wife, Nazaré, and three young children, he disembarked in London in 1970. He used to tell funny stories about his adventures and misadventures as a provincial man in England. Yet, José Alberto's academic performance at the London School of Economics (LSE) impressed other students and professors. David Glass and William Brass became his mentors. In his dissertation, he applied indirect demographic methods to Brazilian census data. He investigated regional trends in fertility, mortality, and migration between 1940 and 1970. The influence that the LSE had on his academic life was remarkable. Every graduate student of José Alberto learned Brass methods. We all became Brass fans and experts because of his classes. Thanks to the LSE heritage, formal demography has been one of Cedeplar-UFMG's cornerstones and one of our secrets to success.

José Alberto studied demography amidst the debate about the applicability of demographic transition theory in developing countries. Mortality had started to decline decades before, and the Brazilian population was growing fast. According to the neo-Malthusian view, it was unlikely that the fertility transition would occur in a non-modern and unequal country. Thanks to society's reaction, the idea of a national policy for controlling population growth never prospered in Brazil. Among demographers, most were fundamentally against coercive measures. However, some of them also claimed that socio-economic development was necessary for the spontaneous decline of fertility. As José Alberto argued, leftist demographers and birth control advocates unintentionally shared the same belief. For a while, they discredited any empirical evidence that suggested a sustained reduction in the number of children. José Alberto played a crucial role in this debate. Wisely and quietly, he listened more, talked less, gathered more data, and applied demographic methods. He was the first to show that the fertility transition started in the mid-1960s, despite the socio-economic context and ideological resistance. He only regretted that he and Brass missed the boat during his PhD. In his dissertation, he used the P/F ratio method. The P/F ratios increased with age for some regions, suggesting a possible recent decline in fertility rates. Still, at that point, they did not believe it was a real change. After the 1970s, José Alberto reexamined fertility trends almost every year, attracting many students to the field. His research team worked on historical, regional, and subgroup analyses of fertility. They helped to show, for example, that fertility decline started as early as the 1930s, but only for some specific urban areas. He collaborated with statistical agencies, governments, and the Brazilian Bureau of Census (IBGE). José Alberto became the foremost expert in fertility measurement in Brazil.

In the 1950-1960s, demographic projections suggested that Brazil's population growth would remain high. After fertility's sustained decline was confirmed, future population changes became inevitable. José Alberto and the Cedeplar team worked on different national and local demographic projections. They helped IBGE improve the assumptions adopted in the official estimates. Students learned a lot from his adroit ability to predict the trajectories of the demographic variables. José Alberto never trusted unplausible results. He always demanded a meticulous examination of data and a solid understanding of demographic methods. The use of formal demography has anchored all the research carried out at Cedeplar-UFMG. It also helped to put us at the forefront of discussion on the implications of population changes in Brazil.

The contributions of José Alberto were not restricted to fertility and population changes. He published on several topics, from health and mortality to racial classifications. He engaged with students and colleagues to study migration for many years, breaking new ground in research. In Brazil, the census asks different migration questions, including the last place of residence and

previous residence at a fixed date. José Alberto combined them in inventive measures to calculate more accurate migration rates. His work uncovered detailed internal migration patterns that prevailed during the second half of the last century. He also worked on international flows of migrants. In this case, the data were more deficient. José Alberto used contra factual and reverse projections to estimate them. Among his findings, he showed a net loss of population for some of the decades after 1980. It was a surprising result for a country known for receiving people until the Second World War.

On another front, José Alberto wrote a seminal book with Charles Wood in 1988 entitled *The Demography of Inequality in Brazil*. The two authors combined their sociology and demography expertise to conduct the study. The book discusses and quantifies different dimensions of population and development using historical and regional perspectives. It includes chapters on population growth, mortality, fertility, urbanization, labour supply, and Amazonia's frontier expansion. The result is a broad collection of demographic estimates by population subgroups and regions. In each chapter, sociological and historical discussions add significant substance to the statistics. Since the book's publication, many new studies have examined socio-economic differentials in demography in Brazil. However, none of them has articulated such a vast array of results in a comprehensive and coherent analysis as Zé and Chuck did.

One of José Alberto's primary achievements during life was to develop stable institutions. Consensus-building and focus on cohesion were his trademarks. In 1967, at the age of 27, he and another five colleagues created Cedeplar at the Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais. The Center was initially conceived to foster research and graduate training in economics, focusing on regional development and planning. In 1975, Cedeplar started to offer a master's degree in economics with a specialization in economic demography. To strengthen teaching and research on the new field, José Alberto and his associates hired foreign-born faculty. They also stimulated young Brazilians to attend graduate programs in demography abroad. In 1985, there was enough critical mass to offer two new degrees at the Cedeplar: master and PhD in demography. Led by José Alberto, Cedeplar invested continuously in the consolidation of the graduate programs. For example, in 1987, an international meeting was organized to discuss graduate training in demography. Giants of the field attended, including Ansley Coale, William Brass, Etienne Van de Walle, and Jean Bourgeois-Pichat. In 1992, the Demography Department at UFMG was finally created. Today, more than 70 faculty members, including standing, retired members, and visitors, are associated with the Center's graduate programs in Demography and Economics. It is a case of success in Brazil's social sciences.

José Alberto planned the future of Cedeplar-UFMG from the very beginning. He is the founding father who stayed longest in the institution. He was director twice, totaling 17 years as the main manager of the Center. Over the years, he was central in raising national and international funding to keep the Center thriving. Also, José Alberto helped many master students get into PhD programs overseas, believing that many would return to Brazil (yes, most of us did return!). He backed any initiative that could help Cedeplar engage in the international community. For example, we have trained several students from other countries in Latin America and Lusophone Africa. Cedeplar training has helped build critical mass in places where human resources were scarce. José Alberto used to say that this was a mission we could never give up.

José Alberto's leading role in research and tertiary education was not limited to Cedeplar. He was the Dean of the School of Economics at UFMG for two mandates (1986-1990 and 2006-2010). He also served the central administration of the University in different capacities. At the national level, José Alberto created the Brazilian Association of Population Studies (ABEP) with other colleagues in 1977. He fought hard for ABEP over the decades, helping consolidate one of the

world's largest associations on population studies. José Alberto probably attended all ABEP meetings and was famous for his challenging questions and supportive comments during sections. At the closing parties, he was the top dancer. In the international arena, José Alberto participated in numerous IUSSP scientific meetings. He played a leading role in the XXIV International Population Conference organization in Salvador, Bahia, Brazil (18-24 August 2001), and also served IUSSP as a council member, Vice President (1994-1998), and President (1998-2001).

José Alberto used to say that working at Cedeplar-UFMG was vital for his survival. When he was forced to retire in 2010, he was afraid he would not be allowed to stay. However, we all loved the idea of having him in the office every day and teaching classes. He had to quit the administrative duties, which frustrated him a lot, but he adapted to his new life. In March 2020, came the Covid-19 stay-at-home order. The University was closed. He resisted for a while. In the end, after 55 years, he had to stop working in his University's office. Some of us, including myself, called him at home many times during the quarantine. He participated in online seminars, defences, and classes. Although he was not a technological person, he found help in his 10-year-old granddaughter, Maria Flor, to stay connected. It seemed he was adapting once again and would surpass this new obstacle in his life. Unfortunately, the quarantine was too long. After seven months, the University campus had not reopened yet. Despite all the love and care he received from his family, José Alberto had an accident at home. He went to the hospital, and after 40 days of fighting, his heart stopped. On Oct. 27, José Alberto made his last trip to his hometown, São Vicente de Minas, where he was buried next to his parents.

Zé Alberto is survived by his wife Nazaré, four children, seven grandchildren, and many generations of students. We are all very thankful for his presence in our lives.

Cássio M. Turra
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Brazil

Léon Tabah (1923 - 2020)

We learned of the passing on 4 October 2020 of **Léon Tabah** in Boulogne-Billancourt, France at the age of 97. He joined the IUSSP in 1949 and held multiple positions. He chaired the IUSSP Committee on Economics and Demography between 1969 and 1974, editing the 1975 IUSSP 2 volume book on Growth and Economic Development in the Third World with Ordina Editions. He was also a member of the Committee on Interaction Between Demographic Variables and Income Distribution (1979-1984), and he served as an IUSSP Council Member from 1985 to 1989.

Léon Tabah and Frédéric, his twin brother, were born on 16 May 1923 in Istanbul. The family emigrated to France in 1926. He began his studies at the Faculty of Sciences of Lyon, and then at the Faculty of Law in Paris, but under the Occupation, he had to flee Paris. In 1941, he joined the MLN (National Liberation Movement) with his brother gathering intelligence for the Resistance. In 1944, he participated in the liberation of Lyon.

After WWII, he obtained a doctorate in economic and social science. In 1946, Alfred Sauvy recruited him to INED where he tackled an eclectic range of subjects but developed a dominant interest in the relationship between population and development in the Third World.

In 1957, he was recruited by the United Nations to teach at the Latin American Demographic Center (CELADE), in Santiago de Chile, where he participated in the training of a generation of young researchers and future demographers in Latin America.

He returned to INED in 1963 where he headed a research group on the demography of the Third World while teaching at the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes (EPHE), as well as at the Institute of Higher Studies of Latin America and the Institute of Political Studies in Paris (Sciences Po).

In 1972, he returned to the United Nations, becoming director of the Population Division in New York, a position he held until 1984. It was in this context that he was notably Deputy Secretary-General of the 1974 World Population Conference in Bucharest and the International Population Conference in Mexico City in 1984 when he retired.

Upon his return to Paris, the French government entrusted him with a mission to reflect on cooperation in the area of population, leading to the creation of CEPED (Center for the Study of Population and Development).

From 1990 to 1993, he was President of the International Committee for the Coordination of National Research in Demography (CICRED) while serving on the High Council for Population and Family (1990-1995).

In his preface to a special issue of Population devoted to the Maghreb published in 1971, Léon Tabah wrote: "Demographic studies [...] must help clarify political choices". This is arguably the best summary that one can make of his career.

Unparalleled chess player and avid bridge lover, Léon Tabah was a man appreciated and loved by all who knew him.

Léon Tabah was awarded the Médaille de la Résistance, and was Chevalier de l'Ordre National du Mérite, and Officer of the Legion d'Honneur.

Abridged translation of French text by Magda Tomasini, Director of the National Institute for Demographic Studies, INED

New members and student associates

New members:

Thirteen new members joined the IUSSP between 1 September and 1 December 2020:

China: Cheng Cheng. **India:** Neetu Choudhary; Karthikeya Naraparaju. **Lebanon:** Mariam Itani. **Malawi:** Chifundo Kanjala. **Peru:** Luis Meza. **Rwanda:** Pierre Claver Rutayisire. **Trinidad and Tobago:** Nekehia Quashie. **Uganda:** Joyce Nalugya. **United States:** Lara Cleveland; Peter Rich. **Zambia:** Mwewa Kasonde. **Zimbabwe:** Sehlulekile Gumede-Moyo.

New Student Associates:

136 new student associates joined the IUSSP between 1 September and 1 December 2020:

Argentina: Julieta Mendive. **Bangladesh:** Md. Anwer Hossain. **Belgium:** Jelena Luyts. **Botswana:** Kabelo Kgongwana. **Brazil:** Carlos Beluzo; Maria Luiza Duarte; Michelle Ferreira; Juliana Gandra; Bruna Garcia; Thiago Malaguth; Richard Moreira; Marcella Semente; Carolina Vieira. **Burkina Faso:** Souleymane Sanogo. **Burundi:** Jean Nsabimana. **Cameroon:** Florent Nkougaga. **Canada:** Anaëlle Francois. **Chile:** Daniela Urbina. **China:** Kai Feng; Fan Huang; Yongxin Shang; Xiaojie Shen; Wen Su; Shuai Zhou. **Colombia:** Liliana Calderon Bernal; Sandra Munevar-Meneses; Nydia Johana Navarrete Suárez; Tania Varona. **Ecuador:** Adriana Robles. **Egypt:** Marwah Siam. **Ethiopia:** Kinfé Assefa. **France:** Thomas Licart. **Germany:** Roxana Pollack. **Ghana:** Vincent Bediako; Andrew Conduah; Naa Adjeley Mensah; Esmond Nonterah; Basil Tungbani. **Haiti:** Guéter Port-Louis. **Hong Kong:** Tsz Him Cheung. **India:** Ahmad Bari; Jayanta Kumar Basu; Chandni Bhambhani; Leena Bhattacharya; Ankita Chakrabarti; Sourav Chowdhury; Tijo George; Anayat Gill; Harleen Gill; Anand Gupta; Heena Mishra; Priyanka Patel; Aditi Prasad; Ashish Raj; Mayank Singh; Vishal Vishal. **Iran:** Mohammad Haddadi. **Italy:** Bouhsis Fatima; Ainhwa-Elena Leger; Alessio Rebecchi. **Kenya:** Ndirangu Ngunjiri. **Madagascar:** Stéphanie Rakotovo. **Mexico:** Julio Armillas Canseco; José Castellanos Elizalde; María Coria Ortega; Velez Echagaray; Evelyn Fuentes-Rivera; Paulina Mancebo; Andrea Miranda-Gonzalez; Roxana Rodríguez; Luz Helena Rodríguez-Tapia; Josue Sauri Garcia; Penélope Soto Leyva; Itzel Vázquez Sánchez; Paola Vazquez-Castillo. **New Zealand:** Moana Rarere. **Nigeria:** Margaret Akinwaare; Isaac Oluwatimilehin. **Philippines:** Raison Arobinto; Charl Andrew Bautista; Katrina Guanio; Leonardo Jaminola; Job David Manalang; Jsydney Pascual; Charmaine Perez; Amabelle Quendangan; Christia Rizza Rabang; Russell Sodusta; Mejedin Tena; Anna Amalia Vibar. **Senegal:** Moustapha Dieng; Ndoye Edmée. **Singapore:** Jasmon Hoh. **South Africa:** Samantha Culligan; Emma Whitelaw; Biong Arop. **Spain:** Cristina Suero García. **Switzerland:** Rojin Sadeghi. **Syria:** Yara Issa. **Uganda:** Isabirye Alone; Charles Katulamu; Edwin Mpaabe. **United Kingdom:** Poulami Bhattacharya; Jasmine Birmingham; Thomas Lowe; Louisa Moorhouse; Sarah Rafferty; Alyce Raybould; Ekaterina Zhelenkova. **United States:** Emma Banchoff; Charles Boynton; Brian Buh; Jason Campos; Denys Dukhovnov; Megan Evans; Shelley Grant; Sunshine Jacobs; Jordan Klein; Joe LaBriola; Sophia Magalona; Patricia Pittman; Amy Read; Carolyn Reyes; Nathan Robbins; Dana Sarnak; Juhwan Seo; Anna Shetler; Rae Willis-Conger; Rachel Yorlets. **Uruguay:** Hugo Carrasco; Guillermo D'Angelo; Gonzalo De Armas; Natalia Martínez Hernández; Manuel Piriz. **Zambia:** Emmanuel Musonda. **Zimbabwe:** Talent Tapera.