



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

# IUSSP Bulletin • Issue 66, Dec 2024

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## International Population Conference

### Registration is Open for IPC2025!

To allow you to use 2024 funds, book your airfare and accommodation and plan your travels, the IUSSP decided to open registration for the 2025 International Population Conference in Brisbane early. The preliminary programme is being finalized and we will try to notify authors as soon as possible, beginning with those of papers accepted in the regular (oral) sessions.

[\(Read more\)](#)

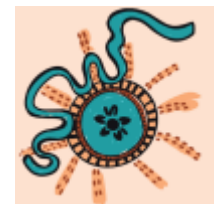


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### Call for Research Leader Session Proposals

**Become a knowledge partner and raise awareness of your organization's research and work in the population field.** There are still some Research Leader Session slots on the IPC2025 conference programme. **Deadline to submit: 1 April 2025.**

[\(Read more\)](#)



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### Call for host country proposals for IPC 2029

The IUSSP Council invites national population associations and other national institutions to consider hosting the XXXI International Population Conference in 2029. Formal bid proposals are requested for 15 March 2025, but in the meantime, expressions of interest are welcome.

[\(Read more\)](#)

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## IUSSP outreach

### Welcome to the new Affiliated Institutions

The IUSSP is proud to announce its first six Affiliated Institutions: the French Institute for Demographic Studies (INED), the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research (MPIDR), NYU Abu Dhabi, the Population Foundation of India, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology and the Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital. We hope many more population centers across the globe will join IUSSP in 2025 as an Affiliated Institution to foster cooperation and increase the voice and relevance of population sciences. ([Learn more about IUSSP Institutional affiliation and join.](#))

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## IUSSP Panel activities

### ECR rehearsal session at APA 2024

The IUSSP Panel on Early Career Perspectives organized a preparatory flash session on 26 November 2024 for presenters registered for the Asian Population Association (APA) Conference in Kathmandu, Nepal. This initiative aimed to create a supportive and informal platform where participants could present their research, receive constructive feedback, and refine their presentations ahead of the main event.

([Read more](#))

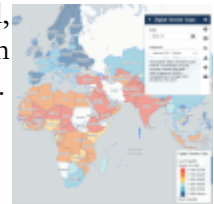


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### Digital Technologies and Sustainable Development Workshop

Under the umbrella of the IUSSP Digital and Computational Demography Panel, the Digital Gender Gaps team at the University of Oxford hosted a workshop on 30 Sept-1 October 2024 on 'Digital Technologies and Sustainable Development'. The workshop provided a space for discussions on the intersection of digital technology, gender inequality, and sustainable development.

([Read more](#))

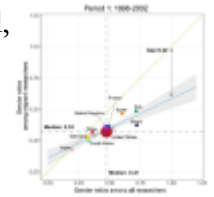


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### Scholarly Migration and Scientific Mobility Symposium

Under the umbrella of the IUSSP Digital and Computational Demography Panel, the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research hosted on 15 October 2024 a Scholarly Migration and Scientific Mobility Symposium, which brought together 32 in-person participants and more than 110 online attendees.

([Read more](#))



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### The White Death as a Social Disease

The IUSSP Scientific Panel on "Epidemics and Contagious Diseases: The Legacy of the Past", in collaboration with the University of Sassari and the EU-COST Action "The Great Leap", organized this workshop on "Tuberculosis: The White Death as a Social Disease", in Alghero, Italy, 26–27 September 2024.

([Read more](#))



## From Influenza to COVID

The IUSSP Scientific Panel on “Epidemics and Contagious Diseases: The Legacy of the Past”, in collaboration with the EU-COST Action ‘The Great Leap’ and the Network “Retosdemográficos 2023-2025, organized this International Seminar "From Influenza to COVID. Continuity and Discontinuity in the Factors of Inequality" in Madrid, Spain on 14-15 November 2024.

([Read more](#))



## PERN's updated website

After months of intense work, the Population-Environment Research Network (PERN)'s website has been upgraded, updated, and completely rebuilt. Please take a look at the redesigned website at its usual address.

(<https://populationenvironmentresearch.org/>)



## Forthcoming International Workshop on Multiple Cause-of-Death Analysis

The IUSSP Scientific Panel on Declining Mortality and Multi-morbidity at Death is pleased to announce that the 6th International Workshop on Multiple Cause-of-Death Analysis will be held in Barcelona (venue to be confirmed) on 16-17 Oct 2025. Submissions of presentation proposals are due by 31 March 2025.



## Members news

### Members' new publications

- *An Introduction to Population Studies – Global Perspective*, by Frank Trovato
- *Global Settlement Dynamics: How People Inhabit the World*, edited by Yoann Doignon and Sebastien Oliveau

## In memoriam

- **Susan Cotts Watkins** (1938-2024)

Susan Cotts Watkins died peacefully in her sleep at her home in Santa Monica on August 26, 2024, at the age of 85. Susan was an eminent demographer and sociologist and a leader in research on social networks, gender, fertility, and AIDS in Africa. She had joined the IUSSP in 1981 and served as a member of the Committee on Anthropological Demography (1998-2002).



- **Pierre Cantrelle** (1926-2024)

Pierre Cantrelle, demographer at ORSTOM/IRD, died on November 7 at the age of 98. He played an important role in the development of African demography and was a long-time active member of the IUSSP, which he had joined in 1960. He helped organize the 1st African Regional Conference on Population, in Accra in 1971, organized by UNECA and IUSSP.



## New IUSSP members

Twenty-six new members and 28 new Student Associates joined the IUSSP between 1 September and 30 November 2024. Please encourage your colleagues and students to become members.

([See list](#))

## Regional population associations

### 2024 APA conference in Kathmandu, Nepal

The 6th Asian Population Association Conference took place in Kathmandu, Nepal, from 27 to 30 November 2024. Take a look at the scientific programme, the photo gallery and more. ([Read more](#))



### 2024 ALAP congress in Bogota, Colombia

The 11th Latin American Population Association (ALAP) Congress was held in Bogota, Colombia, from 9 to 13 December 2024 on "*New*" demographic scenarios: *the contribution of population studies in Latin America and the Caribbean*. ([Read more on the ALAP 2024 website](#))



## Other Announcements

### Interested in a PhD in Demography at the LSE?

This PhD programme aims to provide you with the skills and competencies that will enable you to successfully undertake original primary research worthy of publication in the field of demography. You will begin on the MPhil, and will need to meet certain requirements to be upgraded to PhD status. Scholarships are available. **Apply by the deadline of 15 January 2025.**



### Postgraduate study at LSHTM

Applications are now open for postgraduate study in Demography and Reproductive and Sexual Health with the Population Studies Group at the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine (LSHTM).



## N-IUSSP

### Recent articles

- Fertility transitions in the Global South: do preferences matter? John Bongaarts
- Child care in America, Joseph Chamie
- Stagnating mortality convergence across European regions in recent years, Markus Sauerberg, Florian Bonnet, Carlo-Giovanni Camarda and Pavel Grigoriev
- Infant mortality after an unintended birth, Heini Väisänen and Ewa Batyra
- Family planning and children's development in urban Malawi (2016-2018), Daniel Maggio, Mahesh Karra and David Canning
- Rising childlessness in Korea: marriage postponement and rising education, Misun Lee and Kryštof Zeman
- Education and the timing of family formation: a quantile regression analysis, Ewa Batyra
- On the move. The new reality for China's migrant children, Lidan Lyu, Mengyao Cheng, Yu Chen and Yu Bai
- Introducing child benefits in pension systems: rationale, pros and cons, Gustavo De Santis
- Threshold ages and automatic adjustment mechanisms in PAYGO pension systems, Gustavo De Santis
- Unilateral divorce legislation supported the rise in educational homogamy in the US, Geghetsik Afunts and Stepan Jurajda



- A quarter of a century of euthanasia and assisted suicides, Gianpiero Dalla Zuanna and Asher D. Colombo

[\(Read articles\)](#)

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## Calls

### Calls for papers

- Special Issue of China Population and Development Studies on Low Fertility and Population Aging in Asian Countries. Deadline for submissions: 15 December 2024
  - Numéro spécial des Cahiers Québécois de Démographie : Démographie numérique et computationnelle : état des lieux et perspectives. Deadline for abstract submissions: 15 December 2024
  - South Asia Regional Conference on Social Change: Understanding and Addressing Emerging Inequalities in the 21st Century in South Asia, Bengaluru (Karnataka), India, 24-26 February 2024. Deadline for submissions: 18 December 2024
  - 5th Belgian Demography Day, with a special theme for the 2025 edition on Population and Climate Change, Leuven, Belgium, 25 April 2025. Deadline for abstract submissions: 19 January 2025
  - MR2025 Conference on Mobility, Adaptation, and Wellbeing in a Changing Climate, New York, United States, 16-18 June 2025. Deadline for submissions: 20 January 2025
  - Sixth Conference of the European Society of Historical Demography, Bologna, Italy, 10-13 September 2025. Deadline for submissions: 31 January 2025
  - 36th REVES Conference (Réseau Espérance de Vie en Santé - Network on Health Expectancy), Tampere, Finland, 14-16 May 2025. Deadline for submissions: 31 January 2025
  - Workshop on the integration paradox, Utrecht, the Netherlands, 18 June 2025. Deadline for abstract submissions: 1 February 2025
  - XV National Demographic Research Meeting in Mexico, Aguascalientes, Mexico, 18-20 June 2025. Deadline for abstract submissions: 28 February 2025
  - **Workshop: New ways of transcribing, visualizing, publishing, and providing access to data on epidemics and contagious diseases, Online, 18 June 2025. Deadline for submissions: 1 March 2025**
  - First International Conference of the Sustainable Ageing EAPS Working Group, Padua, Italy, 11-12 September 2025. Deadline for submissions: 21 March 2025
  - **6th International Workshop on Multiple Cause-of-Death Analysis, Barcelona, Spain, 16-17 October 2025. Deadline for submissions: 21 March 2025**
  - Special Issue of China Population and Development Studies on “Reproductive Health at a Crossroads: 30 Years After ICPD in Cairo”. Deadline for submissions: 4 May 2025
  - Special Issue of Vienna Yearbook of Population Research on "Delayed Reproduction: Patterns, Challenges & Prospects". Deadline for submissions: 31 May 2025
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## Training

### Training courses and workshops

- Population and Social Data Science Summer Incubator Program, MPIDR, Rostock, Germany, 2 June-22 August 2025. Deadline for applications: 8 January 2025
- 2025 Young Scientist Summer Program (YSSP) at the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), Laxenburg (Vienna), Austria, 2 June-29 August 2025. Deadline for applications: 13 January 2025
- Training workshop on "Demographic Analysis with Applications to Aging and Health", Bangkok, Thailand, 3-21 November 2025. Deadline for applications: 25 April 2025

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## Career and study opportunities

### Jobs/Fellowships/PhD Positions/Post-Docs

- Population Affairs Officer (P-3), UN Population Division (New York). Deadline for Applications: 25 December 2024
- Associate Professorship in Social Demography, University of Oxford (United Kingdom). Deadline for Applications: 5 January 2025
- Assistant or Associate Professor of Public Health in Biostatistics or Epidemiology, University of Rhode Island (United States). Deadline for Applications: 7 January 2025
- Assistant Professor of Public Health in Health Policy, University of Rhode Island (United States). Deadline for Applications: 7 January 2025
- Assistant or Associate Professor of Public Health in Community Based Research, University of Rhode Island (United States). Deadline for Applications: 14 January 2025
- PostDoc position in VID's Research Group Demography of Austria (Vienna, Austria). Deadline for Applications: 15 January 2025
- PhD student position in VID's Research Group on Population Data and Projections (Vienna, Austria). Deadline for Applications: 31 January 2025
- Post-doctoral Associate at NYU Abu Dhabi, Division of Social Science (Abu Dhabi, UAE). Deadline for Applications: 14 February 2025

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## Calendar

### Forthcoming IUSSP meetings & other events

- 2025 Annual Meeting of the PAA, Washington, DC (United States), 10-13 April 2025
- **New ways of transcribing, visualizing, publishing, and providing access to data on epidemics and contagious diseases, Online, 18 June 2025**
- 22nd IMISCOE Annual Conference - Decentering migration studies, Paris–Aubervilliers, France and online, 1-4 July 2025
- 2025 New Zealand Population Conference, Wellington, New Zealand, 10-11 July 2025
- **2025 International Population Conference (IPC2025)**, Brisbane, Australia, 13-18 July 2025

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## 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](#), [calls for papers](#), [training](#), [career or study opportunities](#) as well as their [recent publications](#) or [peer-reviewed software](#) for inclusion in the newsletter and IUSSP website. Please send the information to [contact@iussp.org](mailto: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 2025**. We look forward to hearing from you soon.

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### IUSSP Bulletin / Bulletin de l'UIESP

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## Registration is Open for IPC2025!

*19 December 2024*

The International Organising Committee (IOC) for IPC2025 convened in Paris, France on 4-5 December to finalize and approve sessions for the conference, which will be held in Brisbane from 13-18 July 2025. A total of 209 regular and flash (oral) sessions have been included in the preliminary programme, featuring 1,096 papers. Additionally, 870 papers will be accommodated in thematic poster sessions. The IOC extends its gratitude to all reviewers, organizers, and conveners for their dedication and hard work in preparing the programme.

### Paper Acceptance and Notifications

Acceptance notices for oral session papers will be sent to presenting authors in the coming days, with notifications for poster authors and invitations to chairs following shortly thereafter.

### IPC2025 Registration

Online registration for IPC2025 will open on 19 December, allowing those with remaining 2024 funds to register, book flights, and secure accommodation before the year ends. Before registering, please ensure your IUSSP membership is current to take advantage of the member rate discounts. Early registrants who complete their registration before 1 April 2025 will be entered into a drawing to win two complimentary tickets for a river trip and visit to the Koala Sanctuary near Brisbane.

To secure the best options for flights and accommodations near the Brisbane Convention & Exhibition Centre, we encourage participants to make their arrangements as early as possible.

### Important Deadlines for Presenting Authors

- **Registration Deadline:** Presenting authors of accepted papers in regular sessions must register and pay registration fees by 1 April 2025 to confirm their slots in the programme.
- **Unregistered Papers:** Papers without a registered presenting author by this date will be removed from the programme and replaced by high-quality papers accepted in the relevant poster sessions. Exceptions will be made for authors who have applied for IUSSP travel support.
- **One Appearance Rule:** Each presenting author is permitted only one appearance in the programme as the presenter of a paper or poster. The registration fee covers only one paper or poster.

Session scheduling will take place in late April after assessing the number of registered participants and making adjustments to sessions when needed. IPC2025 will be an in-person event; we regret that it will not be possible to accommodate virtual participation due to time zone constraints and the costs of hybrid facilities.

## Travel Support

The IUSSP and the IOC are actively working to secure donor funding for travel support. The IUSSP also plans to allocate reserves to assist a limited number of presenting authors. The online travel support application will open on 15 January 2025. Applicants must be current IUSSP members or student associates to access the application. Please verify your membership status before applying.

## Travel Support Details

- **Eligibility:** Preference will be given to Early Career researchers from low- and middle-income countries.
- **Funding Scope:** Limited partial travel support will be available to cover airfare, accommodation, and/or registration fees.
- **Employer Support:** Applicants should seek financial support from their employer before applying. An "Institution Declaration of Support" form must be submitted along with the travel support application.

## A Memorable Conference in Brisbane

IPC2025 promises to be an exceptional event, featuring a diverse and engaging programme in a world-class conference center located in the vibrant and traveler-friendly city of Brisbane. We hope many IUSSP members will join us for this 30th International Population Conference and take the opportunity to explore the beautiful sights of Australia.

We look forward to welcoming you to Brisbane in 2025!





## IPC2025 Research Leader Sessions

Become a knowledge partner and raise awareness of your organization's research and work in the population field, submit a **Research Leader Session proposal for IPC 2025**. A limited number of Research Leader Sessions are available on the conference program for the IUSSP International Population Conference in Brisbane Australia, 13-18 July 2025. This is an opportunity for institutions in the field to organize a session for the scientific program while supporting the participation of authors from low- and middle-income countries (LMIC) in the conference.

**Proposals** should include a **short description of the session topic**, the **format for the session** (scientific presentations, panel discussion, debate, etc...), a **tentative list of speakers** with their presentation topic (if appropriate), their institution, and email. The session topic should have a global or regional focus and preferably include speakers from more than one country or institution. The organizers will review proposals in December 2024 and select proposals of high scientific quality or policy relevance and impact.

**Cost:** Euro 10,000 for a 90-minute Research Leader Session. The amount will include Conference registration fees for up to 2 speakers not already in the scientific program. Speakers with a role (poster or paper presenter, chair, or discussant) in the regular program are required to pay the registration fee. Funds received will be used to support the participation of presenters from LMIC countries with a communication on the scientific program.

**There are still some slots remaining in the scientific programme for Research Leader sessions. The new deadline to submit a proposal for a Research Leader session is 1 April 2025.**

**How to apply:** Interested partners can write to [IPC2025@iussp.org](mailto:IPC2025@iussp.org) at their earliest convenience, please include in the subject line "Research Leader Session" or fill out a Research Leader Application Form here: <https://forms.gle/UNPZnrqr5RXGGA5bA> (*When using the form, you can ignore the request to sign-in with a Google account*).

## Call for 2029 IPC Host Country candidates

**The IUSSP invites national population associations and other national institutions to consider hosting the XXXI International Population Conference in 2029.**

If you or other members of your national association or institution are interested in hosting the 2029 International Population Conference, please contact IUSSP Executive Director, Mary Ellen Zuppan ([zuppan@iussp.org](mailto:zuppan@iussp.org)) to ask for additional information and/or let us know of your interest.

Considering four years is now the minimum amount of time required to adequately organize such a meeting and ensure the availability of conference facilities, **formal bid proposals are requested for 15 March 2025**, but in the meantime, expressions of interest are welcome. The host country for the 2029 International Population Conference will be announced at the Closing Ceremony at IPC2025 in Brisbane, Australia on 18 July 2025.

### **Information on hosting the International Population Conference:**

The IUSSP organises the International Population Conference once every four years in collaboration with a host country institution. This is a major international event that draws population specialists, policymakers, academics and government officials from around the world to present the latest population research and discuss pressing global and regional population issues. Typically, between 1500 and 2000 researchers, policy makers, funders and government representatives attend these conferences.

Host country organisers can be governmental or private institutions, a national population association, or a group of institutions. Organisers can also propose a multi-country collaboration. The host country organiser is expected to handle local arrangements and costs for the Conference. Costs range between 2-3 million USD depending on the costs of services and facilities in the host country.

The final proposal should include a description of host country facilities and how the host country will organise the event, making sure to address all host country requirements listed in the guidelines; a budget of host country costs; and, a list of secured and potential donors to support the bid and/or a fundraising plan.

### **For more information please read:**

- the [IUSSP Conference Planning Guidelines](#).
- the [International Population Conference web page](#).

## Welcome to the new Affiliated Institutions

The IUSSP is proud to announce its first six Affiliated Institutions:

- **French Institute for Demographic Studies (INED)**, which has supported IUSSP ever since the move to Paris in 2000.
- **Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research (MPIDR)**
- **New York University (NYU), Abu Dhabi**
- **Population Foundation of India**
- **The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology**
- **Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital** and its 3 pillars: the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), the Vienna Institute of Demography (VID)-Austrian Academy of Sciences, and the Department of Demography, University of Vienna.

We hope many more population centers across the globe will join IUSSP in 2025 as an Affiliated Institution to foster cooperation and increase the voice and relevance of population sciences. **To learn more about IUSSP Institutional affiliation and join, read below.**

### Affiliation to the IUSSP

#### Background

The IUSSP Council has opened the possibility for population centers across the globe to join IUSSP as an **Affiliated Institution**. Population science is needed now more than ever to address the many challenges that the world is facing. The Council is convinced that closer cooperation and stronger networks in the broad and interdisciplinary field of population research will serve to increase the voice and relevance of population sciences, will facilitate population research in all its dimensions, and stimulate the training of future generations of population scientists and those using population data across diverse fields and regions. Our hope is that affiliation will bring us all closer to achieving these common goals. Practically, affiliation will give population centers more active involvement in global dialogues on population issues through the IUSSP platform, and would ensure that IUSSP continues to reflect the diversity of the field of population studies in all its evolving dimensions across the globe.

#### Opportunities

IUSSP Affiliates gain various opportunities to raise their international visibility and develop new collaborations through networking opportunities, including:

- An annual virtual networking event to meet with the IUSSP leadership and discuss issues of common interest and contribute to IUSSP's activities;
- A global in-person networking event preceding the quadrennial IUSSP International Population Conference;
- Priority to host and/or co-organize joint events with the IUSSP such as Research Leader Sessions at the IPC, (virtual) workshops, webinars, and training sessions, or host an in-person seminar or workshop in collaboration with one of IUSSP's Scientific Panels;
- The possibility to collaborate in global advocacy and advisory opportunities that are part of IUSSP's UN ECOSOC status and membership of the International Science Council;
- Free use of IUSSP channels for job advertisements and other relevant announcements of your center;

- A link to the landing page of their organization on the IUSSP website and the possibility to contribute to the [IUSSP Bulletin](#);
- Affiliated Institutions can opt for collective payment of individual membership fees and/or conference fees of their staff at discounted rates.

### **Urgency**

Institutional affiliation (and the membership dues it will bring) are of vital importance to the long-term sustainability of the IUSSP in an era where individual membership fees are declining and donor support for core funding is dwindling. The Council is convinced that sustaining a financially healthy Union is vital to achieve the overall aims of our field. A strong network of IUSSP Affiliated Institutions will also increase the visibility of the Union at the grassroots level with the potential to attract new individual members and better retain current members. Overall, we believe that a strong body of Affiliated Institutions will engage more colleagues – including new generations of population researchers – in IUSSP activities, which would strengthen the study of population across the globe. A professional association like the IUSSP cannot be sustained without the support of the global population community. Joining the IUSSP as an Affiliated Institution supports the only global professional association in the population field and helps to develop our remit to promote population research across the globe.

### **Affiliation Dues**

Taking into account that the financial possibilities of population institutions vary considerably across the world regions, institutions' annual affiliation dues are based on the [country classification used for individual membership dues](#):

- €5,000 a year for institutions in High Income Countries
- €2,500 a year for institutions in Middle Income Countries
- €1,000 a year for institutions in Low Income Countries

### **Join us**

If your population institution is interested in affiliating with the IUSSP, please fill in this [form](#) or write to the IUSSP Executive Director, [Mary Ellen Zuppan](#).

## ECR rehearsal & feedback session at APA 2024

*Kathmandu, Nepal, 26 November 2024*

The **IUSSP Panel on Early Career Perspectives** organized a preparatory flash session on 26 November 2024 for presenters registered for the Asian Population Association (APA) Conference in Kathmandu, Nepal. This initiative aimed to create a supportive and informal platform where participants could present their research, receive constructive feedback, and refine their presentations ahead of the main event. By offering this opportunity, the session provided a space for presenters to enhance their work and confidence without the pressure of a formal conference setting. There were 40 participants in the workshop, of whom 9 gave a presentation.



The session adhered to a structured format to maintain focus and clarity. Each participant followed a concise five-slide presentation format, emphasizing the most critical aspects of their research. Presenters were allotted 7-10 minutes to share their findings, followed by a 10-minute feedback session. This format encouraged participants to distill their research into its essential components, ensuring clarity and precision. The feedback sessions provided a rich environment for discussion, helping presenters refine their work based on expert insights.

A distinguished panel of senior researchers and early-career professionals provided comprehensive feedback, offering a well-rounded perspective. The senior researchers included Dr. Reiko Hayashi, President of the APA, and Dr. K. S. James, Vice President of the APA, both of whom brought invaluable insights based on their extensive experience in the field. Complementing their expertise were early-career panelists who offered diverse perspectives from various stages and career paths. These panelists included Dr. Kajori Banerjee, Assistant Professor at the Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata; Dr. Punit Mishra, Lead of Partnerships at Population Council India, who brought an industry perspective with experience in government collaborations and policy analysis; and Ms. Ekaterina Zhelenkova, a final-year Ph.D. scholar at the Vienna Institute of Demography. Ms. Zhelenkova's presence resonated closely with the presenters, as she shared similar experiences and challenges, making her feedback particularly relatable.



From right to left: Reiko Hayashi, KS James, Ekaterina Zhelenkova, Kajori Banerjee and Punit Mishra.

The event took place at the Central Department of Population Studies, Tribhuvan University. It began with an engaging session on effective research communication, where panel members shared their insights on key aspects of delivering impactful research findings. They discussed concepts such as clarity, conciseness, simplicity, and the logical flow of information. The panelists emphasized the importance of selecting relevant examples and ensuring their contextual accuracy. They also addressed common issues in scientific reporting, including over-interpretation, misleading statements, and the Hawthorne effect. Additionally, the panelists highlighted the significance of storytelling and sequential information delivery in enhancing audience engagement. Drawing from their personal experiences, they provided practical frameworks for evaluating the clarity and coherence of research presentations and articles.

The flash session featured ten presentations, each lasting 15-20 minutes, including the feedback portion. Presenters came from esteemed institutions such as the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay; the International Institute for Population Studies; the Vienna Institute of Demography; and Tribhuvan University. The research topics covered a wide range of demographic and health-related issues, including anemia and child nutrition, antenatal care services, multistate fertility models, fertility interventions, female empowerment, and diabetes research.



During the feedback sessions, presenters received valuable insights that addressed various aspects of their research. The panelists offered guidance on refining research questions, strengthening conceptual frameworks, and considering potential confounding factors within their models. They also suggested alternative analytical techniques to enhance the robustness of their findings. This diverse and comprehensive feedback allowed participants to view their work from multiple angles, fostering both academic rigor and practical relevance.

Overall, the flash session successfully created a collaborative and supportive environment for early-career researchers to refine their presentations. The combination of senior expertise and peer-level insights provided participants with a holistic perspective, enhancing the quality of their research and presentation skills. By offering a space for constructive feedback and meaningful dialogue, the session equipped presenters with greater confidence and a polished presentation for the main APA Conference.

Many thanks to the IUSSP Panel on Early Career Perspectives and in particular to Mayanka Ambade for organizing this event!



From left to right: Kajori Banerjee, Mayanka Ambade, Ekaterina Zhelenkova and Punit Mishra.



# Digital Technologies and Sustainable Development Workshop

*Oxford, United Kingdom, 30 September- 1 October 2024*

Under the umbrella of the **IUSSP Digital and Computational Demography Panel**, the **Digital Gender Gaps team** at the University of Oxford was thrilled to host a two-day workshop on 30 September and 1 October 2024 on the theme of ‘**Digital Technologies and Sustainable Development**’.

The workshop was held at Nuffield College, Oxford, and featured a lineup of interdisciplinary researchers from academic institutions—including UC Berkeley, Bielefeld University, Carnegie Mellon University Africa, University of Oxford, Johns Hopkins University, Boston University, Rutgers University, University of Toronto, Lahore University of Management Sciences, University of Washington, University of Cape Town, William & Mary, SUPSI, and Saarland University—and organizations such as ICT Africa, Meta, GSMA, BBC Media Action, UNFPA, and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

The workshop provided a space for insightful presentations and discussions on the intersection of digital technology, gender inequality, and sustainable development. Across seven thematic sessions, researchers delivered 30 presentations on topics such as measuring digital expansion and inequality, the role of digital technology in women’s empowerment, financial and economic inclusion in the digital revolution, the use of digital trace data in social and demographic research, and the broader population impacts of digital technologies.





Presentations covered different types of digital technologies such as mobile phones, internet technologies, social media and platforms, apps, and generative AI and their impacts. The role of digital technologies in fostering new types of data for social and demographic measurement, including web, social media and geospatial data was also a central theme. Outside of formal research presentations, conference participants discussed shared overlapping research and policy interests, common methodological challenges, and areas for future collaboration.

The workshop highlighted the value of diverse methodological approaches—quantitative and computational, qualitative, ethnographic, and mixed-method—to address complex questions about digital technology’s impact on populations. It concluded with a wide-ranging discussion emphasizing the importance of careful measurement and data collection, qualitative insights, and collaboration between academics, practitioners, and policymakers to understand and the role of digital technology in shaping global sustainable development dynamics and social inequalities.

- **Workshop programme**

*The Digital Gender Gaps Team is grateful for funding for the workshop from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (INV-045370) and Nuffield College Academic Fund. We plan to host this workshop again in Fall 2025.*

# Scholarly Migration and Scientific Mobility Symposium

*Rostock, Germany, 15 October 2024*

Under the umbrella of the **IUSSP Digital and Computational Demography Panel**, the **Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research (MPIDR)** hosted on 15 October 2024 a **Scholarly Migration and Scientific Mobility Symposium**.

The aim of the symposium was to give a stage to people who work on the migration and mobility of scientists and researchers, come from different backgrounds, and use different data sources to share their works and ideas. We are happy that we reached this goal with 32 researchers attending in person and more than 110 attendees joining online.

The symposium brought together inspiring talks by the keynote speaker Vincent Larivière, and guest speakers Mathias Czaika and Valeria Aman, compelling oral presentations in two sessions, and poster presentations by MPIDR researchers.

The works presented at the symposium led to stimulating discussions at the end of the event thanks to the engagement and contributions of all participants. As symposium organizers, we hope that the valuable discussions we had during the event would continue in the future to form a network on scholarly migration and mobility. To serve this purpose, we will now work on a special issue on scholarly migration and mobility, likely part of the journal *Quantitative Science Studies* where our keynote speaker Vincent Larivière is the Editor in chief.

- [Workshop programme](#)



# Tuberculosis: The White Death as a Social Disease

*Alghero, Italy, 26–27 September 2024*

This IUSSP workshop on "**Tuberculosis: The White Death as a Social Disease**" was organized by the **IUSSP Scientific Panel on "Epidemics and Contagious Diseases: The Legacy of the Past"** in collaboration with the Department of Economics and Business, University of Sassari and the EU-COST Action 'The Great Leap'.

The workshop was organized by Lucia Pozzi (University of Sassari), Gabriele Ruiu (University of Sassari) and Michail Raftakis (University of Bologna) and held in Alghero, Sardinia 26–27 September 2024, hosted by the Department of Economic and Business Sciences at the University of Sassari.

Tuberculosis has been a significant public health concern, affecting millions of people worldwide throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, with its impact persisting in certain regions today. It has drawn extensive attention due to its profound impact and intriguing debates surrounding it. Tuberculosis was historically a leading cause of death across various stages of life, especially in young adulthood. Its persistent nature resulted in a high prevalence and considerable burden of the disease. Ongoing discussions have focused on the key factors influencing geographical, gender, age, and temporal disparities in mortality, with particular emphasis on the interplay between resistance and exposure.

Despite the severity and significant mortality associated with tuberculosis in historical populations, the investigation of its demographic characteristics has unfortunately received relatively limited attention. Significant gaps remain in the available evidence concerning trends in tuberculosis mortality and morbidity, with research largely concentrated on historical North-Western Europe, particularly Britain and North America. This leaves a noticeable dearth of information from Eastern and Southern Europe and other regions beyond Europe (i.e., South America, Asia, and Africa), hindering a comprehensive understanding of the disease's impact in these areas.

The workshop aimed to foster a discussion among scholars from different disciplines, including historical demography, history of medicine and health, and economic and social history, focusing on various aspects of tuberculosis, and its relationships with other diseases. It covered diverse geographical contexts and employed macro- and micro-analytical approaches, incorporating quantitative and qualitative sources and methods.

The papers presented at the workshop, along with the discussion, comments and questions posed to the presenters, allowed the seminar's objectives to be achieved well beyond the organizers' expectations. The program featured twenty-four presentations from scholars of different disciplinary backgrounds and countries. Topics were organised into six sessions: 1) Medical and institutional progress in relation to tuberculosis; 2) Geographical and spatial analysis of tuberculosis mortality; 3) Nutrition, living standards and tuberculosis; 4) Tuberculosis mortality across Europe; 5) Tuberculosis mortality in rural and mining communities; 6) Gender, ethnic and racial differentials in tuberculosis mortality and morbidity.



Most workshop participants came from various European Countries (including Spain, Switzerland, Croatia, Poland, Netherlands, Sweden, Italy, UK, Ireland, Belgium, Lithuania, Romania, Denmark), with one participant from New Zealand, focusing on indigenous Māori communities. It is worth noting that several proposals were received from researchers in various African countries, India, the USA, and other parts of Europe, though participants withdrew due to financial constraints. This wide international participation underscores the global relevance of the topic.

The workshop was preceded by an **ICD10h** training session, organized within the activities of the project **The Great Leap. Multidisciplinary approaches to health inequalities, 1800-2022 (COST Action: CA22116)** coordinated by Alice Reid (University of Cambridge, UK) and Mayra Murkens (University of Groningen, NL). The session addressed the complex process of standardizing and coding historical causes of death into the newly developed ICD10h, with a particular focus on the tuberculosis-related deaths. Participants also learned to apply semi-automatic tools for classifying ICD10h-codes into disease categories.

Selected papers from the workshop will be published in a special issue of a peer-reviewed demographic journal, co-edited by the workshop organizers, in early 2026.

*Financial support for the meeting was provided by the Department of Economics & Business, University of Sassari, Fondazione di Sardegna, EU Great Leap Cost Action (CA22116). A further support has been provided by the project 'APEGADRUS' under DM 737/2021 resources 2021–2022, financed by NextGenerationEU.*

- [Workshop programme](#)
- [Workshop report \(PDF\)](#)

# From Influenza to COVID. Continuity and Discontinuity in the Factors of Inequality

*Madrid, Spain, 14-15 November 2024*

This International Seminar "**From Influenza to COVID. Continuity and Discontinuity in the Factors of Inequality**" was held in Madrid, Spain on 14-15 November 2024, organized by the **IUSSP Scientific Panel on "Epidemics and Contagious Diseases: The Legacy of the Past"**, the COST Action CA22116 The Great Leap. Multidisciplinary Approach to Health Inequalities, 1800-2022 and the Network "Retosdemográficos 2023-2025. Red temática investigación en demografía y estudios la población". (RED2022-134952-T).

The workshop was organized by Diego Ramiro-Fariñas (Spanish National Research Council, Spain), Michel Oris (Spanish National Research Council, Spain), and Alain Gagnon (University of Montreal, Canada).

This report focuses on three main aspects: what we have covered and learned, what we may have missed, and what we envision for future research in the area. This report summarizes the key points discussed, identifies gaps, and outlines potential directions for our collective efforts moving forward.



## 1. What We Covered, What We Learned

The call for proposals outlined our goals: to explore the continuities and discontinuities in epidemic dynamics, particularly in relation to social and spatial inequalities. The presentations and discussions offered insights into both these historical and contemporary dimensions of pandemics.

### *Discontinuities*

A significant contrast exists between past and present understandings of diseases. In 2020, the viral cause of COVID-19 was identified almost immediately, its genome sequenced, and this crucial knowledge was rapidly shared among laboratories worldwide. This is in stark contrast with the cholera pandemics. At the time, it seemed that nobody had a clue, perhaps with the exception of John Snow. As Isabelle Devos as well as Tania Ferreira and Alexandra Esteves highlighted in their presentations on Belgium and Portugal, respectively, public health efforts in the past often

focused more on combating foul odors and other superficial concerns—undoubtedly a response to the terrible smells—rather than addressing water sources.

Lack of understanding about the causes of disease was further evident during the 1918 influenza pandemic. Although people recognized the potential usefulness of wearing masks, they mistakenly believed influenza was caused by a bacterium identified decades earlier by Pfeiffer during the 1890 influenza pandemic. It was not until 1933 that Shope, Laidlaw, and others isolated the influenza virus.

People in the past were not unreceptive to new knowledge or blind to the “ultraviolet light of science,” in reference to Chris Dibben and Andrew Stevenson’s talk on influenza and sunlight. Their presentation brought a novel perspective on what might have been suspected long ago: people noticed back then that soldiers who were nearly declared dead and therefore left outside the large army tents, which served as makeshift hospitals, tended to recover better than those who were assigned beds inside the tents.

However, because epidemics disrupt societies, potentially disturbing public order, it can also happen that the authorities hide the realities to keep control. This is convincingly demonstrated by Hampton Gaddy, Svenn-Erik Mamelund and Michael Baker, who show the extent to which the influenza epidemic of 1918-1921 was covered up.

### *Continuities*

Despite significant scientific advancements, inequalities continue as a persistent thread running through centuries. Knowledge, while empowering, can also increase divides, as the privileged are able to leverage resources and knowledge to mitigate risks, perhaps even more today than in the past. Gagnon’s talk suggested that the 1918 pandemic, in some cases, appeared relatively indifferent to factors such as socioeconomic status or race, particularly among young adults. In contrast, the COVID-19 pandemic revealed clear disparities along these lines of vulnerability. Nevertheless, socioeconomic status, race, gender, and geography have been, and remain, critical determinants of health outcomes during epidemics and pandemics, as emphasized in the presentation by Mélanie Bourguignon about the individual determinants of mortality associated to the 1918 flu pandemic in Belgium.

Similarly, Katarina Matthes’s comparative analysis of the pandemics of 1890, 1918, and 2020 highlighted persistent regional disparities tied to poverty in specific areas of Switzerland. Similarly, Ritu’s exploration of gender inequities underscored the vulnerabilities Indian women faced during the 1918 influenza pandemic. The extended discussion period that followed the talks proved useful. Here, it revealed potential reasons for women’s heightened risk. These included their traditional roles as caregivers and, in the case of India, high fertility rates, with pregnancy being a significant risk factor. Babere Kerata Chacha’s presentation on Africa for its part emphasized racial and socioeconomic disparities during epidemics and pandemics.

The social causes of diseases were also thoroughly explored in the final session of the conference by Jordan Kein and Marcelo Pereira de Souza Fleury, with the added bonus of complex statistical modeling. Jean-Marie LeGoff’s presentation further addressed epidemiological models of COVID-19 diffusion within and between households, once again highlighting the value of cross-fertilizing social science and epidemiology to generate new insights into contemporary pandemics

## ***The aftermath and consequences of pandemics***

Several presentations enriched our understanding by examining not only the determinants but also the consequences and aftermath of pandemics. For instance, Jonas Helgertz (with Tommy Bengtsson and Martin Dribe) identified unexpected increases in risk for certain age groups during subsequent waves of the 1918 influenza pandemic. This historical observation offers valuable insights that demographers and historical epidemiologists can share with immunologists to explore the potential immunological mechanisms underlying these patterns.

In a similar vein, Michel Oris, Stanislao Mazzoni and Diego Ramiro, building on Peter Ori's detailed event history modeling of infant and child mortality of historical Hungary, showed that the increase in child mortality following parental death was not necessarily due to cross-contamination during and around the major influenza peaks in 1913-1922 Madrid. This finding highlights how specialized expertise can uncover phenomena that challenge conventional assumptions.

Still about Madrid, Diego Ramiro Fariñas's presentation shed light on the intricate ways influenza may interact with tuberculosis, highlighting stark differences in the declines in tuberculosis mortality following the 1918 pandemic.

## **2. What We Missed**

Despite the richness of the programme and of our discussions, certain areas received less attention.

### ***Geographical Scope***

While most discussions focused on Europe and America, notable contributions expanded the geographic lens. For example, Babere Kerata Chacha addressed continuities and discontinuities in African contexts, while Hampton Gaddy provided an account of Pacific Island epidemics, and Ritu addressed the fascinating Indian case. However, we observed limited exploration of the rest of Asia, underscoring some gap in our geographical coverage.

### ***Underexplored Pandemics***

In our call for proposal, we wrote: "Despite progress and convergence, several deadly episodes have been overlooked by the media and underexplored by the scientific community, such as the Hong Kong influenza in 1968-70." Despite having quite significant (just in the month of December 1969, it made about 30000 deaths in France) we completely went over this Hong Kong flu, and episodes like the 1957 influenza pandemics were also largely overlooked.

Not only this, whenever we talk about the 19th century, it is always about cholera, but there were also other epidemics, pandemics, many of influenza that were never quantitatively analysed, as Peter Ori showed.

### ***Quarantine Practices***

Although quarantines played a critical role in historical epidemics like cholera, their discussion was limited in this conference – with some exceptions, of course – likely due to our focus on influenza and COVID-19 (in the title).

### 3. What's Next?

Looking ahead, several opportunities for advancing this research were identified:

#### *Broadening Historical Focus*

Future conferences should explore pandemics beyond the extensively studied episodes of 1890, 1918, 2009, and 2020. Earlier 19th century epidemics remain under-quantified and ripe for investigation. The rapid advancement of AI technologies and the growing availability of databases are opening up unprecedented opportunities to address this gap. Historical data collection is being revolutionized on a daily basis by the new technologies to process large amounts of archival records from handwritten documents to dispersed datasets, which should be regrouped. These tools will allow researchers to reconstruct demographic and epidemiological patterns with a great level of detail, uncovering trends obscured by incomplete or inaccessible data. By leveraging these technologies, we can deepen our understanding of how societies have historically responded to health crises, offering valuable perspectives for contemporary and future public health challenges.

#### *Collaborative and Systematic Approaches*

To enhance comparability, we should prioritize coordinated efforts through international collaborations. We should emphasize standardized and comparative methodologies, ensuring consistency in how data is collected, processed, and analyzed. Historical demographers and epidemiologists have recognized the value of collaborative approaches, as evidenced by studies that apply identical methods to the same variables across diverse historical databases. This approach minimizes the usual pitfalls of endless disagreements stemming from researchers addressing seemingly similar topics but using widely different datasets or methods.

In that perspectives, an excellent initiative is the European COST Action “The Great Leap. A multidisciplinary approach to health inequalities”, which supported this Madrid workshop, with the IUSSP scientific panel on ‘Epidemics and Contagious Diseases: The Legacy of the Past’. We express our gratitude for their support, while highlighting the necessity to expand the scope of comparative research across continents and time periods.

*Alain Gagnon, Michel Oris and Diego Ramiro Fariñas*

- [Workshop programme](#)
- [Workshop report \(PDF\)](#)



## Susan Cotts Watkins (1938 – 2024)

*Susan Cotts Watkins died peacefully in her sleep at her home in Santa Monica on August 26, 2024, at the age of 85. She had joined the IUSSP in 1981 and served as a member of the Committee on Anthropological Demography (1998-2002).*



Susan was an eminent demographer and sociologist and a leader in research on social networks, gender, fertility, and AIDS in Africa. She spent her professional life trying to unravel the mysteries of dramatic, widespread, and consequential changes in sex and death: first the historical declines in fertility in Europe and the U.S., then the global spread of fertility control, and finally the role of informal social networks in responses to the AIDS epidemic in Africa. She served as President of the Social Science History Association in 1993-4, Vice President of the Population Association of America (PAA) in 2000, and, in 2005, was awarded the Irene Taeuber Award by the PAA for exceptionally sound and innovative research.

Susan graduated from Swarthmore in 1960. She married soon after, travelled with her husband on diplomatic assignments around the world, and had two children before enrolling in graduate school to study demography and sociology at Princeton University, where she earned her PhD in 1980. Although her initial academic appointment was in the Department of Sociology at Yale University, her professional home for most of her career was as a professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania (1982-2007). In 2007 she moved to Santa Monica to be closer to her family and became a Visiting Scholar at the California Center for Population Research, University of California, Los Angeles.

As a graduate student at Princeton, Susan worked with Ansley Coale on the European Fertility Project where they established the importance of understanding historical fertility transitions. She demonstrated that what's important is not just the changing number of children ever born, but the ideas that influence these decisions. These collaborative efforts came to fruition under their co-edited book *The Decline of Fertility in Europe*.

In her early years at Penn, Susan expanded her vision, delving deeply into the ways that culture and attitudes shaped demographic outcomes. Her widely praised *From Provinces into Nations* (1991) was innovative both theoretically and empirically. It documented the growing homogeneity of demographic processes within countries in Western Europe and the growing demographic differences across borders as nation states consolidated culturally. The book earned the First Annual Otis Dudley Duncan Award from the American Sociological Association's Sociology of Population Section in 1992. Then, along with Penn colleagues, she turned to important topics in U.S. demographic history including a deep examination of a unique sample of the 1910 U.S. population. This project culminated in the edited *After Ellis Island: Newcomers and Natives in the 1910 Census* (1994). In work that prefigured her work in Malawi, she interviewed older women in the Philadelphia area to understand cultural attitudes, leading to two important articles, one about childhood healthcare practices in the early 20th century (1994, with Alice Goldstein and Ann Rosen Spector), and another about women's gossip networks and fertility change (1995, with Angela Danzi).

The subjects of her historical projects couldn't tell their stories, however, so Susan made a remarkable pivot in the second half of her career – at the age of 56 – to study fertility in Africa.

In the words of Sam Preston, “Susan could have rested on her historical laurels but instead started a whole new career to answer questions that the historical record can't address.” In Africa, she could talk to, and more importantly listen to, people about how they made decisions about childbearing. With funding from the NIH, she began this work in Kenya, designing a longitudinal survey along with in-depth qualitative fieldwork (1994-2000), and subsequently moved the project to Malawi (1997-2015). Susan quickly realized that HIV on the continent was becoming a massive, deadly scourge at a scale unprecedented in modern times, affecting every aspect of African life, and it became the central focus of the rest of her career.

It was around this time that Susan began to develop and use an innovative adaptation of classical ethnography, employing unique methodological approaches to understanding everyday conversations around the AIDS epidemic. This approach grew from her long interest in social networks and gossip as ways that social information and ideas travelled and her growing frustration with the limitations imposed by survey and interview methods for capturing the content of those interactions. In the southern district of Malawi, which became her home base upon her regular visits, she worked closely with local researchers, asking them to write down conversations that they overheard about life, sex, and HIV in their day-to-day comings and goings: at the bus stop, the hair salon, the market, or the clinic.

Through this practice, these local ‘cultural insiders’ became journalists of who-said-what-to-whom in conversations that they overheard or participated in. Their careful recollections of everyday conversations grew into the Malawi Journal Project (1999-2015), a treasure trove of rich documentation of how Malawians’ conversations about and strategies towards HIV changed over the height of the AIDS epidemic. A key focus of the journals was gossip and how Malawians used it to develop strategies to avoid and to cope with HIV. This method has been adopted by scholars who want to know what people say to each other, not just what they say to researchers, and was featured on an episode of “This American Life.”

True to her brilliant intellectual adventurousness, in later years Susan turned her attention to a critical analysis of the enterprise of international development and received the John Simon Guggenheim Fellowship in 2009 to develop this area of research. Until a few years before her death, she continued to write and publish prolifically with her collaborators, notably publishing with Ann Swidler, *A Fraught Embrace: The Romance and Reality of AIDS Altruism in Africa* (2017), a project of which she was particularly proud. In the book, Ann and Susan describe the contradictions in the efforts of deep-pocket donors and individual volunteers from foreign countries to turn the tide of the AIDS epidemic in Malawi and to postpone the deaths of those who are HIV positive.

In addition to her academic writings, Watkins’ intellectual contributions are carried forward through her numerous collaborators and mentees. She famously invited graduate students and faculty to Malawi to help with fieldwork whenever she had the chance and contributed to mentoring many dozens of graduate students from her home institutions and ones further afield. Neither of us were (initially) students in her program, and yet she left an indelible mark on us, shaping the types of research questions we ask and how we answer them. She also mentored scores of Malawian researchers, interviewers, and local ethnographers, many of whom affectionately called her *gogo* (grandmother).

Susan had and continued to develop many joys in her personal life, including murder mysteries, swimming, movies, Rachel Maddow and Trevor Noah, and, in later years, European soccer. She loved nothing more than a night at the opera and a weekend with friends and family at the family cottage in Bethany Beach, Delaware. She is survived by her brother, Gerald Cotts; her sister, Virginia Cotts; daughter, Katherine Watkins; son, Timothy Watkins; and four grandchildren.

*Michelle Poulin, University of California, Berkeley & Sara Yeatman, University of Colorado, Denver.*

## Pierre Cantrelle (1926-2024)

*We are sorry to announce the passing of Pierre Cantrelle, demographer at ORSTOM/IRD, on November 7 in Saint-Clément de Rivière (near Montpellier, France). Pierre Cantrelle played an important role in the development of African demography and was a long-time active member of the IUSSP, which he had joined in 1960. He played a major role in organizing the 1st African Regional Conference on Population, in Accra, Ghana) December 9-18, 1971, organized by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and the IUSSP. The proceedings of this conference are included in the volume *Population in African Development*, edited by Pierre Cantrelle and published by the IUSSP (Ordina) in 1974.*



Pierre Cantrelle in Senegal, vaccinating against measles.

Pierre Cantrelle was a "pioneer of African demography" (this title was kindly awarded to him at the Ouagadougou African Demography Conference in January 1975). He began his career in 1954 as a medical doctor, nutritionist and anthropologist at IFAN (Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire) in Dakar, Senegal. He then participated in the very first demographic operations set up by INSEE-Cooperation (Guinea, Upper Volta, Dahomey). He conducted the MISOES survey (Socio-economic Mission of the Senegal River) in 1957-1958, a pioneering, multidisciplinary, demographic and health survey, 30 years before the DHS surveys. This survey aimed at collecting precise demographic data (mortality, fertility, causes of death), epidemiological data (measles, malaria, tropical diseases) and nutritional data (anthropometry, diet). Then in 1963 he set up a demographic surveillance in Niakhar and Paos-Koto, a "multi-round survey", later reduced to Ngayokheme and Ndemene, which was the origin of the Niakhar population laboratory. He participated in the testing of the first vaccines against measles, a disease that he had identified as an important cause of death during the MISOES survey. A tireless researcher, he published numerous articles (127 in the Horizon database) for more than 60 years (1959-2021), gave courses in demography in several universities, supervised numerous theses, and inspired many demographers and nutritionists. He left a deep memory with his Senegalese friends, and 20 years after his departure from Dakar, people were still talking about him and his work for the development of the newly independent country, for establishing civil registration in rural areas, and for demographic research.

Deeply affected in recent years by the death of his wife and two sons, he held on until the end, and remained a warm and cheerful friend throughout his life. Following the celebrations of 50 years in Niakhar, a film was dedicated to him at the IRD, entitled "Conversation avec Pierre Cantrelle", produced in 2013 by Doris Bonnet, with the collaboration of Bernard Surugue.

*By demographers and colleagues of Pierre Cantrelle at ORSTOM/IRD - Michel Garenne, Francis Gendreau, Patrick Gubry, Philippe Antoine, Valérie Delaunay, Jacques Vangelade, André Briend, Olivier Fontaine, Bernard Maire, Doris Bonnet, Jean-Pierre Guengant, Charles Becker, et alii.*

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- *Conversation avec Pierre Cantrelle*. Film réalisé en 2013 par Doris Bonnet, avec la collaboration de Bernard Surugue.

## New members

26 new members joined the IUSSP between 1 September and 30 November 2024.

**Bangladesh:** Rahul Sanjowal. **Canada:** Lianne Tripp. **China:** Chunyan Li; Iris Zhao. **Germany:** Kathrin Schilling. **Ghana:** Lily Kpobi. **Hungary:** Péter Óri. **India:** Rajeshwari Jaglan; Paramita Majumdar; Protap Mukherjee; Kavitha N; Anupama Singh; Yogendra Singh; Saurabh Sinha. **Indonesia:** Winida Albertha. **Korea, Republic of:** Doyoon Kim. **Mexico:** Martha Estrada Rivera. **Niger:** Nouroudine Aboubacar Chaibou. **Nigeria:** Bosede Adejugbe. **Switzerland:** Katarina Matthes. **Thailand:** Ruttiya Bhulaor. **Uganda:** Proscovia Nagawa. **United States:** Taryn Dinkelman; Nicole Haberland; Mark Keegan; Sanyu Mojola.

## New Student Members

28 new student members joined the IUSSP between 1 September and 30 November 2024.

**Burkina Faso:** Kossougdou Allassane. **Cameroon:** Teda Soh Fossi Rodrigue Marcial; Bangomb Teclaire Amandine; Caroline Teh. **China:** Liangqiu Han. **Congo, The Democratic Republic of the:** Didier Ndombe. **Czech Republic:** Darina Kmentová. **Ghana:** Ernestina Nyaaba. **Haiti:** Houlio St-Preux. **India:** Mahashweta Chakrabarty; Vikas Kalyankar; Vinod Kumar; Gourab Kumar; Subhojit Let; Saptarshi Mitra; Devikrishna N B; Rajnish Prasad; Lekshmi Prasannan Reeba; Madhurima Sharma. **Ireland:** Paula Jones. **Korea, Republic of:** Jaeheon Jung. **Nigeria:** Goodnews Oshiole. **Philippines:** Anna Amalia Vibar. **Portugal:** Camila Monteiro. **South Africa:** Nthabiseng Dlamini; Stephina Mbele. **United States:** Amber Khan; Ching Yu.