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# Newsletter



Sociology  
of Population

of the RC41



## MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR

By Vaida Tretjakova

Dear RC41 members,

Welcome to the latest edition of our newsletter!

It is a collective endeavor, so thank you to everyone who contributed. A special thank you to Walter Bartl, Christian Suter, and Alberto Veira-Ramos for sharing their experiences in preparing their newest book on the global politics of census taking, and to Byron Villacís, who came up with the idea and conducted the interviews. I hope you will find it as illuminating and uplifting as I did.

In this issue, you will also find information on the newest RC41 activities, the introduction of the new member and calls for papers for major conferences.

If you have any suggestions or topics you would like the next newsletter to cover, please don't hesitate to reach out at [vaida.tretjakova@gmail.com](mailto:vaida.tretjakova@gmail.com) or [vaida.tretjakova@lcss.lt](mailto:vaida.tretjakova@lcss.lt)

## Newsletter Highlights

Introducing a new publication: "Global Politics of Census Taking"

Interviews with Walter Bartl, Christian Suter and Alberto Veira-Ramos

RC41 (member) activities

Welcome to a new member!

Calls for abstracts/papers

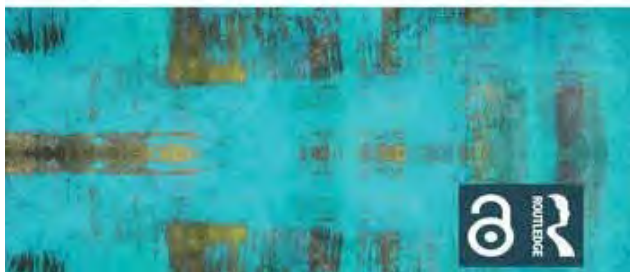


## THE GLOBAL POLITICS OF CENSUS TAKING

QUANTIFYING POPULATIONS, INSTITUTIONAL  
AUTONOMY, INNOVATION

Edited by

Walter Bartl, Christian Suter and Alberto Veira-Ramos



## INTRODUCING A NEW PUBLICATION

### Description

This book examines in detail the state of the art on census taking to spark a more vivid debate on what some may see as a rather technical – and hence uncontroversial – field of inquiry.

Against the backdrop of controversy between instrumental and performative theoretical stances towards census taking, it analyses the historical trajectories and political implications of seemingly technical decisions made during the quantification process by focusing on the 2020 round of censuses, which have been particularly revealing as activities have been affected by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and the ensuing containment policies.

The book is freely available online (click on the picture)

Through case studies of countries from the Global North and the Global South, the book highlights the consequences of, and innovations and challenges in census taking focusing on three particular areas of concern – the politics of the census in terms of identity politics; the institutional autonomy of the census; and significant and transformative methodological innovations.

This book will be of key interest to scholars, students and practitioners of quantification studies, and social demography and more broadly to public policy, governance, comparative politics and the broader social sciences.

### Editors

**Walter Bartl** is Senior Lecturer of Sociology (Privatdozent) at Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany, and President of the International Sociological Association's Research Committee 41, Sociology of Population.

**Christian Suter** is Professor Emeritus of Sociology at the University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, and President of the International Sociological Association's Research Committee 55, Social Indicators.

**Alberto Veira-Ramos** is Professor of Demography and Population Theory at the Carlos III University of Madrid, Spain, Treasurer of International Sociological Association's Research Committee 41, Sociology of Population, and Vice President of the Research Network on Economic Sociology of the European Sociological Association.

## BOOK CHAPTERS

**Bartl, W.** (2024). The Global Politics of Census Taking: Conclusions and desiderata for further research. In W. Bartl, C. Suter, & A. Veira-Ramos (Eds.), *The Global Politics of Census Taking: Quantifying Populations, Institutional Autonomy, Innovation* (324-36). Routledge.

<https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003259749-17>

**Bartl, W., Veira-Ramos, A., & Suter, C.** (2024). The Global Politics of Census Taking in the 2020 Census Round: An Introduction. In W. Bartl, C. Suter, & A. Veira-Ramos (Eds.), *The Global Politics of Census Taking: Quantifying Populations, Institutional Autonomy, Innovation* (1-45). Routledge.

<https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003259749-1>

**Bhagat, R. B.** (2024). Census, Politics and the Construction of Identities in India. In W. Bartl, C. Suter, & A. Veira-Ramos (Eds.), *The Global Politics of Census Taking: Quantifying Populations, Institutional Autonomy, Innovation* (80-96). Routledge.

<https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003259749-4>

**Capistrano, D., Silva, C. C., & Pereira Rabelo, R.** (2024). Education Censuses and Recognition: The Politics of Collecting and Using Data on Indigenous Students in Latin America. In W. Bartl, C. Suter, & A. Veira-Ramos (Eds.), *The Global Politics of Census Taking: Quantifying Populations, Institutional Autonomy, Innovation* (97-112). Routledge.

<https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003259749-5>

**Körner, T., & Grimm, E.** (2024). Towards a register-based census in Germany: Objectives, requirements and challenges. In W. Bartl, C. Suter, & A. Veira-Ramos (Eds.), *The Global Politics of Census Taking: Quantifying Populations, Institutional Autonomy, Innovation* (266-282). Routledge.

<https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003259749-14>

**Loveman, M.** (2024). An avalanche of ethnoracial population data: on the productive politics of official ethnoracial statistics in 21st-century Latin America. In W. Bartl, C. Suter, & A. Veira-Ramos (Eds.), *The Global Politics of Census Taking: Quantifying Populations, Institutional Autonomy, Innovation* (49-79). Routledge.

<https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003259749-3>

**Owolabi, T.** (2024). The Politics of the Population Census in Nigeria and Institutional Incentives for Political Interference. In W. Bartl, C. Suter, & A. Veira-Ramos (Eds.), *The Global Politics of Census Taking: Quantifying Populations, Institutional Autonomy, Innovation* (179-200). Routledge.

<https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003259749-10>

**Radermacher, W. J.** (2024). Population census - large scale project of a public statistics in transition. In W. Bartl, C. Suter, & A. Veira-Ramos (Eds.), *The Global Politics of Census Taking: Quantifying Populations, Institutional Autonomy, Innovation* (115-135). Routledge.

<https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003259749-7>

**Sacco, N., Mendes Borges, G., & Villacís, B.** (2024). The Latin-American Observatory of Population Censuses: Increasing statistical literacy through an academia-civil society network. In W. Bartl, C. Suter, & A. Veira-Ramos (Eds.), *The Global Politics of Census Taking: Quantifying Populations, Institutional Autonomy, Innovation* (162-178). Routledge.

<https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003259749-9>

## BOOK CHAPTERS (continued)

**Takwa, T. J.** (2024). Adoption of Smartphones for Data-Collection during the Fourth General Population and Housing Census of Cameroon: Motivations, Opportunities and Challenges. In W. Bartl, C. Suter, & A. Veira-Ramos (Eds.), *The Global Politics of Census Taking: Quantifying Populations, Institutional Autonomy, Innovation* (303-323). Routledge.  
<https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003259749-16>

**Thiel, A.** (2024). Techno-political Transformation and Adaptability in Ghanaian Census History. In W. Bartl, C. Suter, & A. Veira-Ramos (Eds.), *The Global Politics of Census Taking: Quantifying Populations, Institutional Autonomy, Innovation* (283-302). Routledge.  
<https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003259749-15>

**Tyshchuk, T., & Sologoub, I.** (2024). Census in Ukraine: not trusted and not needed? In W. Bartl, C. Suter, & A. Veira-Ramos (Eds.), *The Global Politics of Census Taking: Quantifying Populations, Institutional Autonomy, Innovation* (201-231). Routledge.  
<https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003259749-11>

**Veira-Ramos, A., & Bartl, W.** (2024). Establishing a Register-Based Census in Spain: Challenges and Implications. In W. Bartl, C. Suter, & A. Veira-Ramos (Eds.), *The Global Politics of Census Taking: Quantifying Populations, Institutional Autonomy, Innovation* (235-65). Routledge.  
<https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003259749-13>

**Villacís, B.** (2024). Population Census in Crisis: United States, Brazil, and Ecuador in comparative perspective. In W. Bartl, C. Suter, & A. Veira-Ramos (Eds.), *The Global Politics of Census Taking: Quantifying Populations, Institutional Autonomy, Innovation* (136-161). Routledge.  
<https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003259749-8>



## INTERVIEW WITH WALTER BARTL

By Byron Villacís

***BV: Congratulations on the book! It is a compelling piece that reveals the political complexities behind censuses and updates the operation's technical challenges, identifying the institutional and organisational points of conflict. It also pays attention to the – usually underestimated – politics behind the execution of censuses, the autonomy of the entities in charge, and the scope of methodological innovations. I want to ask about your motivations for this endeavour, particularly considering the current global economic and political context. Why is this book important now and under the current global conditions of the production of censuses? Why would this effort have been different if we had pursued the same effort a few decades ago?***

***WB:*** Thank you for your kind words, Byron. The original motivation came from the impression of an increased relevance of statistical data, for example, due to the definition and indicatorization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). They raised expectations not only about the power of numbers as a tool for transparency but also about the statistical capacity of states. Since the census is one of the most important sources of official

data and the ongoing census round (2015-2025) was about to reach its peak, we thought collecting current experiences from around the world would be worthwhile. Although numbers usually are in high demand for depoliticising issues, they paradoxically have also become much more controversial. Hence, Desrosière's idea of official statistics providing a common language for public issues seems more relevant than ever but is also more difficult to achieve. This is visible in many chapters of the book such as in the politicisation of the citizenship question in the US, described in your chapter, or in the chapter on Nigeria, where census numbers have repeatedly been controversial because they form the base for political power sharing. I think, a few decades ago, official statistics were still met with considerably more trust, and technological changes were probably less revolutionary. Therefore, these two aspects would probably not have been as prominent. At the same time, public sensitivity about the information collection of states and its potential conflict with individual privacy needs dates back to the 1970s. In Germany, there was a census boycott movement in the 1980s because of these concerns. Surprisingly, the transition to a register-based census that is planned for 2031 has raised almost no public discussion so far. Similar in the case of Spain. Is that an effect of Big Tech companies collecting our data 24/7 and us getting accustomed to it? I am suspicious. This public negligence is in stark contrast to the recent discussion about differential privacy around the US census.

***BV: When analysing the potential audiences for the book, I see two groups: academics who understand the census as an object of governance and policymakers who see it as a functional tool of public administration. Are there other audiences for which the book was planned? Was there an intention to create bridges***



***between these audiences? Or is it the case of a more scholarly exercise concentrated on the scientific analysis of these operations?***

**WB:** Yes, it is these two groups that we would like to address. The group of academics is certainly more differentiated than those scholars who do (qualitative) research on the 'politics' of census taking. Another obvious group are academics who rely on census data for quantitative analysis. While it is difficult to use data in an instrumental sense and simultaneously question the conditions under which it was produced, the two perspectives are actually needed for valid analyses. I was impressed to learn that you and some of your colleagues have created a bottom-up network for increasing the somewhat nerdy knowledge about the production of statistical data in Latin America. My experience is that people, as well as other academics, are sometimes puzzled if I mention census taking as an object of enquiry. Too mundane have official statistics become it seems at first glance. However, thinking again most people quickly grasp the reach of data politics in official statistics. In a book launch event at the IASH in Edinburgh, for example, we had a mixed audience of scholars in the humanities and local citizens – formally no experts. I found it fascinating how these seemingly lay people took very little time to get to the crucial points asking very fundamental questions.

Nurturing sensitivity about the official production of data also opens up the perspective of lobbying for better research data or better access to data for research. Creating bridges or dialogue between academics and practitioners was the main intention. I think it is pivotal for both

communities to oscillate between apparently technical, detailed issues and basic, more reflective questions. Therefore, the contribution of Walter Radermacher was very welcome, because he has made the endeavour of building bridges between official statistics and the social sciences a personal mission.

***BV: In your final chapter, you call for a more explicit transdisciplinary dialogue about censuses and a more systematic exploration of translations required from the beginning of the statistical chain to a possible policy impact. Could you please elaborate on this idea?***

**WB:** If we take our book as an example, the possibility for dialogue is limited, even though we had fruitful discussions at several conference sessions that preceded our work on the book. At the same time, numerous states around the world lack a sufficient statistical infrastructure to formulate public policies. In most cases, not being counted diminishes 'statistical citizenship' (*Matthew Hannah*). Other states struggle to modernise their statistical infrastructure, making it more efficient and more agile – Germany is not an exception. If these challenges are to be met, cooperation and exchange between academia and statistical offices will have to be more continuous, more intense and possibly institutionalised in a certain form. However, cooperation between research and statistical production will probably require manyfold forms of translation, because the genuine logic of each practice is different. Furthermore, if statistical data is to be used in public policy, there are certainly many more translations required. Analysing these translations and developing a language for describing and navigating them could be worthwhile.



## INTERVIEW WITH ALBERTO VEIRA-RAMOS

By Byron Villacís

**BV:** *Congratulations on the book! The selection of contributions calls for an extended understanding of country cases and transversal discussions regarding autonomy, ethnonational categories, and technological innovations. How did the three sections of the book come to life? How does this categorisation respond to the current contributions on censuses and the politics behind them?*

**AVR:** The categorisation revealed itself after the call for contributions was answered by the authors. Reading the papers sent to us we realised that each piece of work was addressing primarily one (or two) of these three topics. We found it quite interesting that without instructing or informing contributors about this categorisation in advance, the main topics addressed in the works we received could fall smoothly into one of these three categories. I guess this already serves as a response to the second question. The categorisation was not a preconceived idea of ours into which we forced contributors to comply, but a reaction to what our contributors were already doing by themselves. Hence, we believe that this categorisation responds to what experts are discussing already when addressing the topic of census implementation.

Technological innovations, attempts to reinforce or undermine the autonomy of agencies in charge of implementing the population censuses and the political implications of ethnonational categories within the census questionnaire seemed to be the three primary issues of concern of colleagues doing practical research in the field nowadays.

**BV:** *Your perspective on the evolution of the Spanish census describes vital insights regarding the pre-conditions for adopting censuses based on registers. Now that the book has also offered a panoramic view of cases around the globe and thinking about the pre-conditions that Spain had since the end of the 1990s, what do you consider unique from that experience? I ask this considering the positive experience of Spain with caution: a country could see that experience and create a list of requirements to walk the same path; however, some structural differences could be underestimated. Do you identify some of them?*

**AVR:** There was a great deal of serendipity in the Spanish case. It was by no means planned in advance. Let me explain.

One of the crucial elements that facilitated the adaptation to a register-based census was the fact that each Spanish citizen use the same identifier when dealing with any administration, that is, our DNI number (NIE for foreigners). That made the merging of data from different institutions (municipalities, ministry of education, tax agency, etc.) much simpler once the necessary technological devices were developed. The obligation of having a DNI number was established already many years earlier, during the 1950s. The main issue was the passing of laws needed to make the process of interconnecting information legal, that is, in ways that are

respectful of the required anonymity (privacy) established by European legislation.

Another very relevant aspect that facilitated the creation of a register-based census in Spain is the fact that Spanish municipal registers were particularly effective at accurately counting the number of immigrants (including those residing irregularly). This was caused by certain features already operating well before Spain became a country that received a significant number of immigrants. Strong incentives to register at municipal “padrón” were the accessibility to municipal services like schooling and health care centres. This applied to any individual residing within the administrative boundaries of the municipality, regardless of nationality and legal status in the country. Such a register (padrón) was not dependent on the police, so it could not be used to trace irregular residents. Municipalities had established these incentives to register inhabitants because their funding from the central government depends on the number of people registered. Hence, the arrival of immigrants was a means to increase their budget.

The idea that census data and municipal register data could be put in contrast to validate each other was a task initiated long before the technological means necessary to create a register-based census database were developed. In the beginning, the idea was to avoid having the same person registered in two different municipalities. The coordination tasks were assigned to the same institution (INE) in charge of implementing the censuses.

Hence, as time and technology developed, the idea of directing the efforts of INE to

create a census similar to that of the Scandinavian countries became “too tempting”. The right elements were already put in place before the idea was conceived. According to official documentation, the main arguments in favour of this option are cost reduction and improvement in the quality of the data, which could be updated annually instead of every ten years.

Having said all this, I would conclude that while the Spanish case can be interesting for any country interested in implementing a register-based census, it is likely that most countries will not share certain features that facilitated the accomplishment of this type of census in the Spanish case. Perhaps there are too many particularities and national nuances that make the Spanish case unfit to serve as a universal example.

***BV: Your chapter also demonstrates an efficient understanding of censuses; this skill facilitates the application of recommendations, particularly for policymakers and NSOs. This also gives you a privileged position to understand what is missing in the current academic contributions to make them more practical. How can academic studies in censuses improve their content and format to make them more accessible for practitioners?***

***AVR:*** Generally speaking, academic work serves to signal potential shortcomings of census data. For instance, from a historical perspective, academic research has greatly contributed to signalling the underrepresentation of certain populations. Academic work can also help to correctly interpret certain statistics derived from census data. Academics tend not to be as pressured by time as practitioners on elaborating reports. Hence, they can



address the nuances of censuses that may be favouring certain results instead of others because of the way data sets are constructed. Finding such elements tends to be time-consuming, and there is no immediate economic reward to it but academic and scientific reputation.



## INTERVIEW WITH CHRISTIAN SUTER

By Byron Villacís

***BV: Congratulations on the book! It is a valuable and unique piece where scholars and policy practitioners can identify the convergences and divergences of population censuses in the Global North and the Global South. In this regard, and once the project is complete, what are your reflections regarding the current conditions of production of censuses around the world? Do you see a slow but systematic convergence of methods and challenges, or do you see an increasing divergence between countries? How does the division of global South vs North feed this perspective?***

**CS:** Many thanks for your comments and these questions. The chapters of the volume demonstrate the considerable diversity among national censuses of the 2020-2022 round. This is not surprising, given the large variety of societal, political, institutional, and historical contexts among countries, not only between countries of the Global North and the Global South but also within these two groups of countries. Despite increasing international cooperation and standardisation efforts (for instance through UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, and other international organisations), the

divergences might even have become more pronounced over the past few years. This is partly due to the differential impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and recent methodological innovations. This is evidenced by the transition to register-based censuses in several countries of the Global North (notably in Europe), compared to digital smartphone-based census data collection and the utilisation of GIS and digital satellite imagery tools in several countries of the Global South.

***BV: Considering the book as an academic endeavour and the enormous difficulty of coordinating a volume that collects experiences from various countries, what lessons would you suggest for scholars interested in analysing experiences at a global scale?***

**CS:** It has been quite a long process, from the initial idea to the recently published Open Access book. It thus takes time, and you need perseverance and a lot of patience. You also have to be pragmatic. Thus, it was important to us that both countries from the Global North and South are represented in the book. But we were not aiming for complete global coverage.

Our project has also benefited from institutional support: the editors organised three sessions at the 2020/2021 Forum of Sociology of the International Sociological Association (ISA), hosted by the ISA research committees RC41 (Sociology of Population) and RC55 (Social Indicators). This event brought the authors together and provided an opportunity for exchange and fruitful debates. Later in the publication process we also benefited from the financial support from academic institutions (from the Global North) covering the Open Access costs of the volume.

But not only institutional support matters: you also need committed scholars and in particular a main coordinator who “holds the threads together” and keeps the project going – as Walter Bartl has done for us. Without his commitment and his hard work, the publication would not have been possible.

***BV: Now that the contribution is alive, what are the next steps for this line of research? Let me ask this question explicitly in two publics: scholars from the Global North and the Global South. What could be a reasonable agenda for further investigations, considering the context of their respective realities?***

**CS:** An important research gap concerns the comparative analysis. Our book consists mainly of individual case studies – with a few notable exceptions like your chapter, Loveman’s, and Capistrano et al. chapters. However, a systematic comparative analysis, both between countries of the Global North and the Global South, as well as within countries of the Global North and the Global South, is still lacking. I’m thinking of focused analyses based on a well-designed comparative approach. This can be a simple two-country comparison, in the tradition of a “most similar” systems design (i.e. with a focus on institutional similarities), or a comprehensive comparison from the perspective of a “most different” systems design (i.e. with a focus on contrasting patterns; see the “classic” study on comparative methodology of Adam Przeworski and Henry Teune, 1970, *The Logic of Comparative Social Inquiry*, New York: Wiley).

## OTHER MEMBERS' PUBLICATIONS (books)



### Reference

Bartl, W. (2024). *Räumliche Ungleichheit – wie ein Föderalstaat sehen und intervenieren. Entwicklung und Folgen quantifizierender Territorialpolitiken in Deutschland*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS.

### Description (in German)

Räumliche Ungleichheiten innerhalb von Staaten haben jüngst an Bedeutung gewonnen, wie die geografische Verteilung von Wahlergebnissen in vielen Ländern zeigt. Das Buch analysiert die Rolle von Indikatoren sowohl für die Messung von räumlichen Disparitäten als auch für die Steuerung kompensatorischer Interventionen des Staates. Indikatoren vermessen Raum typischerweise in einem territorialen Schema, was nicht unbedingt den durch Praktiken konstituierten Räumen entspricht. Der Band untersucht die Territorialpolitik staatlicher Akteure in den Politikfeldern Kommunalfinanzien, Bildungsinfrastruktur, Regionalförderung und Asylverwaltung primär am Beispiel Deutschlands. Er zeigt, dass Indikatoren nur in einigen dieser Politikfelder eine Schlüsselstellung erreicht haben.

The book is available for purchase or through institutional access. For more information click on the picture.

## OTHER MEMBERS' PUBLICATIONS (book chapters and journal articles)

**Mohammad Mainul Islam** (2024). Population Dynamics and Demographic Change in Bangladesh: What are the Key Messages? *International Journal of Population Issues*, February 2024, Vol.1, No.1, <https://doi.org/10.36312/ijpi.v1i1.181>, e-ISSN, pp.69-70.

<https://journal-center.litpam.com/index.php/ijpi/article/view/1811>

**Mohammad Mainul Islam** with Peige Song et al. (2024) of the International Society of Global Health (ISoGH). Setting research priorities for global pandemic preparedness: An international consensus and comparison with ChatGPT's output. *J Glob Health* 2024; (Impact Factor: 7.664), Volume 54; February 16, 2024, DOI: 10.7189/jogh.14.04054

<https://jogh.org/2024/jogh-14-04054>

**Mohammad Mainul Islam** and Amal K. Mitra (2024). Population Projection (Book Chapter 13), in the edited book - *Statistical Approaches for Epidemiology: From Concept to Application* (ISBN: 978-3-031-41783-2), Edited by Amal K Mitra, Springer, DOI: 10.1007/978-3-031-41784-9

[https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-031-41784-9\\_13](https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-031-41784-9_13)

**Mohammad Mainul Islam**, SM Abdullah and Mohammad Bellal Hossain (2023). 'Age Structure Transition and Demographic Dividend in Bangladesh,' Chapter 6, PP. 109-139, Volume 6- Social Sciences for Life and Living, *Celebrating the 100 Years of the University of Dhaka: Reflections from the Alumni - International and National*, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh, June 2023

**Mohammad Mainul Islam**, MD Yeasir Yunus, Mohammad Saifullah Akib, Rakibul Iqbal, Mohona Khan (2023). 'Prevalence of COVID-19 Vaccine Hesitancy in South Asia: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis', *Journal of Population and Social Studies* (JPSS), Volume 31, 29 March 2023. pp. 587-611. <http://doi.org/10.25133/JPSSv312023.033>

**Mohammad Mainul Islam** and Mayabee Arannya (2023). Unmet need for family planning and sexual and reproductive health and rights among adolescents in Bangladesh, *China Population and Development Studies*, Springer <https://rdcu.be/dcV34>

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s42379-023-00131-6>





## ISA/ RC41 SPONSORS A CONFERENCE IN LUCKNOW, INDIA

RC41 has received an ISA activity grant of 840€ to assist in organising the International Conference on “[Population and Development: Navigating Challenges and Exploring Opportunities](#)”, which will take place on November 18-20, 2024 in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India. The conference is organized by Sri Jai Narain Mishra Post Graduate College, Lucknow University. [Prof. \(Dr.\) Vinod Chandra](#) is the director of the conference and the Principal of the Sri JNMPG College.

### Conference objectives

The conference aims to explore population dynamics and development issues from a global perspective, covering regions worldwide, from the Global North to the Global South. Keeping this view, we aim to explore the possible solutions for growing challenges affecting people globally, such as climate change, increasing population, health and well-being, marginalisation and discrimination based on caste, race, ethnicity and gender. It further aims to engage in the debate whether urbanisation is a real phenomenon or only a pseudo phenomenon. This conference also intends to facilitate platforms where people will take the pledge to work together to reach the goals that make development sustainable alongside a prosperous future.

### Mode of the Conference

The Conference will be held in hybrid mode (both online and offline).

### Conference Proceedings

All accepted papers will be published in the conference proceedings in digital format and in Green Open Access. The proceedings will be published from a reputed Publishing House in India with an ISBN and Digital Object Identifier (DOI). The proceedings book will be accessible for download from the conference website and other repository and academic platforms.



**International Conference**  
on  
**Population and Development - 2024**  
**Navigating Challenges and Exploring Opportunities**  
18-20 November 2024 Lucknow, India  
Organized by  
Sri Jai Narain Misra Post Graduate College, Lucknow  
In Association with  
Sociology of Population (RC-41) of International Sociological Association,  
Social Demography (RC-18) of Indian Sociological Society (ISS),  
Indian Association for the Study of Population (IASP) &  
Circle for Child and Youth Research Co-operation in India (CCYRCI)





## CALL FOR PAPERS

This international interdisciplinary conference strives to achieve the dual goal of extending the frontiers of current knowledge on socio-demographic understanding that relate to population and sustainable development and simultaneously navigating the population policies and practices. In this background, we hope to gather academicians, demographers and policy makers currently researching and developing socio-demographic policies and practices “on the ground” worldwide. We are looking forward to learning from experiences in a wide range of areas from research studies and debates considering the perspective and expertise of multiple actors and stakeholders: academia, state owned population research institutions, non-profits, civil society organisations, and International Population Research Institutions (e.g.UNFPA etc). We encourage the submission of papers drawing on theoretical, methodological and experimental approaches from population studies, sociology, development economics and other social sciences.

We are inviting abstracts of paper for both oral and poster presentations for thematic sessions, abstract for panel discussions and symposia submissions on the following sub-themes:

1. Population, Health, and Well-being: From Global North to Global South
2. Urbanization and Urban Growth: Changing Landscape of population settlements
3. Population and Sustainable Development Goals
4. Demographic Transition in the Global South
5. Climate Change and its Impact on Population
6. Women’s Empowerment, Gender Inequality, and Population Growth
7. Migration, Population and Development
8. Human Rights and Population Policies
9. Sources of Population Data: Report and Development
10. Aging Population, Health and Well-being
11. Child and Youth Indicators: Challenges and Prospects
12. Lessons from COVID-19 Experience
13. Any Other (related to the theme of the conference)

**Call for abstracts ends on:  
Sep 30, 2024**

**Notification of acceptance by:  
Oct 10, 2024**

**Submission of full paper by:  
Nov 15, 2024**

**Submission through:  
<https://icpd2024.com/>**



ESCAP Photo/Caio Perim

## STUART GIETEL-BASTEN PARTICIPATED AT APPC7

Stuart Gietel-Basten was invited to moderate the Round Table on population dynamics, sustainable development and climate change at the seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference, Bangkok, 15-17 November 2023, hosted by United Nations ESCAP and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

The roundtable was part of a thematic dialogue on the implementation of the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development, featuring focused roundtable discussions on population dynamics, sustainable development, climate change, and health, including sexual and reproductive rights.



He said: “It was a real privilege to learn more about the work of the Thai Government on population and climate change issues under the excellent leadership of H.E. Varawut Silpa-Archa, the truly inspiring work of Laisa Bulatale (Fiji Women's Rights Movement) and Sadikshya Aryal, as well as the tremendous work being performed by John Wilmoth and colleagues at United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.”



## WE HAVE A NEW RC41 MEMBER, WELCOME!

### Short Bio

<b>Name</b>	<b>Dr. Titik Harsanti</b>
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<b>The reason for joining ISA RC41</b>	in line with my educational background (statistics, population and man power studies, and sociology), to enrich my research on demographic and population sciences, and to broaden my knowledge by joining communities with similar interests from various countries





جامعة محمد الخامس بالرباط  
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Université Mohammed V de Rabat

**isa** International  
Sociological  
Association



**5<sup>th</sup>**

**ISA FORUM OF  
SOCIOLOGY**

المنتدى  
العالمي الخامس  
للسociology

معرفة العدالة في الأنثروبوسين

KNOWING JUSTICE IN THE ANTHROPOCENE

**6-11 July 2025 يوليوز 11-6**

**RABAT  
MOROCCO**

**QQΘ.E  
HC.40ZE**

الرباط  
المغرب

**#ISAforum25#Morocco**





The 5th ISA Forum of Sociology will take place in Rabat, Morocco on July 6-11, 2025. This is the first ISA Forum to be held in the region and specifically in a country that is known for being at the crossroads of civilizations spanning the Mediterranean, the Middle East and Africa. This unique geographic location, and the campus of Mohammed V University where we will be hosted, is the perfect setting for the intense intellectual debates that are foreseen around the theme "Knowing Justice in the Anthropocene". The dates of the Forum provide us with the opportunity to engage these debates in our Forum and in a sociological film festival that will be open to the public, just before the city will turn its gaze from sociology to football as host of the 2025 Africa Cup of Nations.

The Forum will bring together sociologists from around the world to unpack this complex theme. Our point of departure lies in the recognition of the Anthropocene and the environmental concerns that accompany it. This word entered our lexicon at the turn of the Millennium when geologists first began to identify what they considered to be irreversible geological traces of human societies on the planet. In March 2024, the 'scientists' (according to a New York Times reporter) decided that no, we were not really in a new geological epoch. But the journalist noted that the term had already gained so much importance in anthropology and history that it will most likely stay relevant in societies. This situation of contested knowledges is precisely what we will tackle in Rabat.

What does it mean to "know" in the context of the Anthropocene? Whose knowledge counts? What forms of knowing (understood in its feminist and relational sense) are prioritized, and with what consequences, in societal change? While some sub-disciplines have been actively contributing to academic and public debates, sociology writ large has not been at the center of these debates regarding the conditions of living with and in the Anthropocene. How might engaging the sociological imagination in discussions of the Anthropocene better equip sociologists and citizens to contribute to these public debates about our individual and collective capacities to live together in such an epoch?

This brings us to the question of justice. How do we know what is fair and just? Can we forge new understandings of justice for the Anthropocene? What can sociology contribute to how we know justice among knowledges (ontological and epistemic justice) or about aspects of our social worlds, such as environmental justice, legal justice, transitional justice, land justice, water justice, interspecies justice, racial justice, ethnic justice, or gender justice? What new questions are opened about these types of relations when the conditions of the Anthropocene are taken seriously?

This broad theme provides a space for dialogue within and across ISA's 67 Research Committees (RCs), Working Groups (WGs), and Thematic Groups (TGs). We invite all sociologists from all walks of life and all corners of the earth to join us in Rabat in 2025!

**Allison Marie Loconto, Vice-President for Research & 5th ISA Forum President**



## CALL FOR ABSTRACTS

### Conference Format

The 5th ISA Forum of Sociology will be an **on-site event only**, and we look forward to welcoming you onsite in Morocco! There will be no options available for presenting or attending online, please plan accordingly.

### Key Points for Submission

For submitting your abstract, you should prepare:

1. **Title**
2. **Keywords** - Up to four custom keywords.
3. **Author(s)** - Presenting author and any co-authors. There is a limit of seven (7) authors.
4. **Abstract** - Abstract text may not exceed 300 words and can be entered in either English, French or Spanish. Please review the languages accepted in the session you want to submit for.

### Duties and Deadlines

- **Abstracts Submission Opens:** August 5, 2024
- **Abstracts Submission Closes:** October 15, 2024 - No deadline extensions.
- **Abstracts Selection Closes:** November 10, 2024
- **Abstract Relocation Closes:** November 30, 2024
- **Notification of Acceptance:** December 5, 2024

### Rules for all presenters

- All abstracts must be submitted in English, French or Spanish. Please review the languages accepted in the session you want to submit for.
- There is a limit of seven (7) authors per abstract.
- Authors and co-authors cannot present and chair in the same session. Please note that session organizer and chair does not need to be the same person.

[SUBMIT AN ABSTRACT](#) →

[EXPLORE RC/WG/TG SESSIONS](#) →



## RC41 SESSIONS

RC41 has received proposals for 7 sessions (press on the title of the session to go to submission site). Please note that the third session “Current Developments in the Sociology of Population” is an open one, where all submissions related to the study of population are welcome!

- [30 Years Later: How the International Conference on Population and Development \(ICPD\) Transformed the Global North and South?](#)
- [Addressing Global Reproductive Health: A Sociological Perspective](#)
- [Current Developments in the Sociology of Population](#)
- [Demographic Data and Sociological Imagination](#)
- [Demographic Implications of Climate Change](#)
- [Fortunes of \(Post-\)Multi-Ethnic Cities](#)
- [Population Indicators As Epistemic Interventions: Knowing Populations in Public Policy](#)





## RC41 SESSIONS' DESCRIPTIONS

### [1. 30 Years Later: How the International Conference on Population and Development \(ICPD\) Transformed the Global North and South?](#)

RC41 Sociology of Population (host committee)

Language: English

Session Type: Oral

In 2024, the United Nations and the world commemorate the 30th anniversary of the landmark International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) event in Cairo, Egypt in 1994 (5-13 September). In this regard, to stimulate discussion, engage new partners, and expand the knowledge generation on emerging population issues in the global north and south, expand the ICPD Programme of Action (PoA) to impact the ICPD agenda beyond 2024 significantly. This session will feature national examples of right-based, gender-sensitive, human-centred population and development policies grounded in the ICPD principles. The questions are: What were the significant achievements in implementing the ICPD PoA from 1994 to 2024? Have the population-related challenges been adequately addressed in policies and actions nationally (in terms of advocacy, capacity building, funding, partnerships, South-South cooperation, etc.)? Are there institutional, policy, individual, or household-level barriers to implementing the ICPD PoA? How do we use data to monitor progress regionally, at the country level, sub-nationally, or locally? What are the implications of population policies designed and implemented? Does increasing population diversity pose new policy challenges for tackling social inequality and other disparities? What evidence can research further contribute? And do we need a new understanding of population diversity? How will the success and challenges of countries and regions of the global north and south be reflected? For global north and south governments to optimize their health, education, housing, or infrastructure investments, population change must be understood and integrated into population policy in the post-2030 landscape.

Session Organizer:

Prof. Mohammad Mainul ISLAM, PhD, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh, [mainul@du.ac.bd](mailto:mainul@du.ac.bd)



## 2. Addressing Global Reproductive Health: A Sociological Perspective

RC41 Sociology of Population (host committee)

Language: English

Session Type: Oral

Three decades after the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, reproductive health remains a significant global concern, despite notable progress. A significant number of women still die from preventable causes related to pregnancy and childbirth, and adolescent pregnancy is still a huge challenge in many countries. Many people still face constraints in accessing and making decisions about a safe and satisfying sex life, as well as if, when, and how to reproduce. Innovative approaches aimed at expediting comprehensive reproductive health for both males and females are imperative in achieving Sustainable Development Goal 3, which aims to ensure healthy lives and well-being for individuals of all ages. This session calls for research utilizing traditional quantitative and qualitative methodologies, including systematic reviews and meta-analyses, with an emphasis on strategies to promote reproductive health in any country. Papers examining reproductive health matters from a sociological perspective are of particular interest.

Session Organizer:

Loretta Favour L.C. NTOIMO, Federal University Oye Ekiti, Nigeria, [ntoimof@yahoo.com](mailto:ntoimof@yahoo.com)





### 3. Current Developments in the Sociology of Population

RC41 Sociology of Population (host committee)

Language: English

Session Type: Oral

This is an open session on current developments in the sociology of population, including the production and use of population numbers.

Session Organizer:

Loretta Favour L.C. NTOIMO, Federal University Oye Ekiti, Nigeria, [ntoimof@yahoo.com](mailto:ntoimof@yahoo.com)



#### 4. Demographic Data and Sociological Imagination

RC41 Sociology of Population (host committee)

Language: English

Session Type: Oral

Demographic data, through categories and enumeration, constitutes and reconstitutes social structure and social relationship. While it creates imagined communities and a sense of belonging, at the same time provides equally forceful basis of othering and exclusions. Sociologically, differential size, growth, composition and differential fertility, mortality and migration have been important factors shaping a sociological narrative and a political discourse. Demographic data provides a backdrop of evidence and knowledge shaping competition among social classes and political parties justifying policy making and programmes for electoral gains in a political system driven by number and majority rule. The sociology of demography starts with a bottom line of who counts for what political purpose. Who are included and who are excluded, why and how? Categories and classification, availability/non-availability data are important dimensions of what are hidden or revealed with strong sociological imaginations influencing social relationship, social cohesion and conflict. Demographic differentials in size and growth influenced by differential fertility, mortality and migration have set the political narrative shaping the interlinkages between social identity, politics and power. In return, state has shown enormous interest in bio-politics surrounding population issues.

The session aims to invite abstracts and papers from those who are interested in nature of demographic data, its definition, categorisation and counting leading to the sociological fall outs interlinked with political narratives in different parts of the world.

Session Organizer:

**Ram B. BHAGAT**, International Institute for Population Sciences, India,  
[rbbhagat@iipsindia.ac.in](mailto:rbbhagat@iipsindia.ac.in)



## 5. Demographic Implications of Climate Change

RC41 Sociology of Population (host committee)

Language: English

Session Type: Oral

Climate change is one of three important mega challenges along with artificial intelligence and growing inequalities. Climate change manifests in two forms, namely gradual and sudden. Gradual changes are increasing aridity and desertification, loss of biodiversity, rising sea level, and so on, while sudden changes include extreme weather events like cyclones, floods, severe droughts, and more. Further, climate change entails huge demographic implications not only confined to migration but also mortality and fertility and its direct effect is confounded by the overlapping nature of climate change and socio-economic conditions.

The session is based on the premise that climate change should not be seen merely as a biophysical change, but must be looked upon embedded in the socio-economic conditions of the population affected by it. It means that populations differ in their adaptive capacity, and those who are socio-economically poor are more likely to be affected in terms of their morbidity, mortality and fertility outcomes along with migration. It is worthwhile to mention that there has been a spatiality between the areas of climate change vulnerability, socio-economic deprivations, and the emerging pattern of migration and demographic patterns in various parts of the world. Besides, impact on sources of livelihood such as agriculture, fisheries, livestock and forestry are likely to be badly affected pushing migration, morbidity, mortality and compromising reproductive health rights of the people. This session will highlight how the socio-economically vulnerabilities of poor and marginal communities produce migration and other demographic outcomes as an adaptive strategy of climate change.

Session Organizer:

**Ram B. BHAGAT**, International Institute for Population Sciences, India,  
[rbbhagat@iipsindia.ac.in](mailto:rbbhagat@iipsindia.ac.in)



## 6. Fortunes of (Post-)Multi-Ethnic Cities

RC05 Racism, Nationalism, Indigeneity and Ethnicity (host committee)

RC31 Sociology of Migration

RC41 Sociology of Population

Language: English and Spanish

Session Type: Oral

The role of multi-ethnicity in cities has been explored on examples of, mostly Western European, cities that have, since the twentieth century, become more ethnically diverse (see e.g. Vertovec 2007; Kymlicka 1996; Valentine 2008; Sartori 2002; Antonsich and Matejskova 2015). The term post-multiculturalism has been used but only to mean a new phase in the development of already highly multicultural cities (Vertovec 2010). In this session, we invite contributions from scholars who research the role of bygone or diminished ethnic diversity in cities that used to be very cosmopolitan and multiethnic but, for different reasons, lost their diversity. We are thinking here of cities such as Rabat, Alexandria, Thessaloniki, or many of the cities of Central and Eastern Europe that were once truly diverse and with time became nearly mono-ethnic. We are interested in the legacies of past cosmopolitanism and in the ways today's activists, public intellectuals and normal citizens try to remember (or forget) their cities' multiethnic histories. We are also interested in long-lasting frequencies of (ethnic) change and in the meanings of old diversities for new migrants. Finally, we welcome papers that focus on the intersection of different diversities and memories, past and present.

Session Organizer:

Piotr GOLDSTEIN, DeZIM Berlin, Germany, [goldstein@dezim-institut.de](mailto:goldstein@dezim-institut.de)



## 7. Population Indicators As Epistemic Interventions: Knowing Populations in Public Policy

RC41 Sociology of Population (host committee)

Language: English and Spanish

Session Type: Oral

The UN slogan “Better Data, Better Lives” has become even more salient since the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development relies on population and housing censuses to develop many of the indicators operationalizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). While indicators are often seen as instruments for gathering objective information, they can also be conceptualized as instruments that constitute their objects in a particular way and are, hence, interventions that might induce epistemic change in their use context. Since population statistics have existed for around two centuries, they have largely become taken for granted. Consequentially, they are hardly questioned any more. What are the purposes and meanings that they become associated with in processes of public policy?

While the knowledge-use literature originally asked to which extent research results are used in public policy, the assumption of instrumental knowledge use was later reformulated, emphasizing the epistemic changes in policymaking that were attributable to the diffusion of academic concepts through the media. On the “detour” of the media, academic concepts are trivialized, become partially taken for granted, and are partially imbued with new meanings. Applying this idea to population indicators, the planned session strives to bring together contributions on the use of population indicators in public policy. In which policy fields are population indicators most relevant? What do they stand for in political and administrative practice? To which extent have administrative practices changed through the use of population indicators? How contested are population indicators compared to other indicators and non-quantified forms of knowing?

Session Organizer:

Dr. Walter BARTL, Institute for Higher Education Research at the Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany, [walter.bartl@soziologie.uni-halle.de](mailto:walter.bartl@soziologie.uni-halle.de)





The **IUSSP International Population Conference** is the world's largest international scientific conference on population issues. First organised in 1927 and held every four years since 1959, the conference brings together over **2,000 scientists, policymakers and practitioners from around the globe** to present and discuss the latest research on contemporary population and development issues.

At the invitation of the Australian Population Association, the **30th International Population Conference (IPC2025)** will take place in **Brisbane, Australia** at the Brisbane Convention and Exhibition Centre (BCEC) from 13 to 18 July 2025. IPC 2025 will be an in-person conference.

The **Conference will include over 800 oral presentations and up to 1,000 posters selected from research submitted to the Call for Papers.** There will also be plenary sessions, debates and invited panel discussions featuring leading experts in the field, as well as training workshops, exhibits and side meetings occurring both before and during the Conference.

The Conference is open to all members of the population community and those interested in population matters working in research, teaching, governmental and non-governmental organisations, as well as the private sector including publishing companies and the media.

Institutions working in the population field are encouraged to organise exhibits, side meetings, training workshops, or sponsored research leader sessions.



Authors can submit to one of the 24 conference themes or one of the 72 member-organized session topics listed below. All submissions will be reviewed by 2 anonymous experts on the topic area. Theme Conveners and Session Organisers will select abstracts for inclusion in the programme based on reviews, relevance and appropriateness of the communication for the session.

IPC 2025 will be an **in-person conference**. Authors whose papers are accepted on the programme will be expected to register for and attend the conference in Brisbane, Australia 13-18 July 2025.

## IMPORTANT DATES AND DEADLINES

Deadline for submission of paper or poster abstracts	15 SEPT 2024
Deadline to submit Sponsored Research Leader Session proposals	1 DEC 2024
Author notification for paper and poster abstracts	15 JAN 2025
Website opens for Conference Registration and financial assistance applications	15 JAN 2025
Deadline for financial assistance applications	15 FEB 2025

[Call for Papers](#)

[Submit your Abstract](#)



# Contemporary Perspectives in Family Research

## CALL FOR PAPERS

### **Immigration and Families: Examining the Causes, Processes, and Consequences of Migration**

Contemporary Perspectives in Family Research, a series which focuses upon cutting-edge topics in family research around the globe, is seeking manuscript submissions for a special volume. The theme of the volume is: **‘Immigration and Families: Examining the Causes, Processes, and Consequences of Migration.’**

Over recent years, migration has become an increasingly common situation for families. Millions of individuals are leaving one’s own country, looking for a better and more secure life. There are a multitude of reasons for migration: war, natural disaster, famine, poverty, or political oppression, among others. However, irrespective of the reasons for migration, immigrants or immigrant families commonly face many challenges in starting a new life in completely different cultural contexts. Many of them succeed, but many experience intense frustration in adjusting to new environments, thus leading to problems not only for them, but also for their families and the larger society. Beyond the impact upon families, migration has also become a highly controversial issues within politics, thus underscoring the necessity for obtaining a better understanding of it. Given the growing changes in migration, it is important that researchers examine the many issues relating to migration and the family.

This volume seeks a broad examination of immigrant families. Given the broad nature of this topic, we welcome empirical, theoretical, and policy-oriented papers. We seek manuscripts covering many issues, such as migration and mate selection, employment abroad and marital dynamics, family strategies of acculturation and assimilation, immigration and religion, divorce and migration, familial acculturation across generations, the conflict between native and new systems of values, cultural shock, cultural adjustment, work-family balance, early child care among migrants, immigrants’ children educational experiences, social mobility and intergenerational change in immigrant families, residential patterns of migrant families, and family stress and well-being, among others.

**Submission guidelines:** Manuscripts should be limited to approximately 40 double-spaced pages (not including tables, figures, and references), adhere to APA format, and be submitted as MS WORD documents. Include an abstract of 150-200 words at the beginning of the manuscript. Josip Obradović (Catholic University of Croatia) and Sampson Lee Blair (The State University of New York) will serve as coeditors for this volume. Please submit manuscripts directly to the editors ([Josip.obradovic@gmail.com](mailto:Josip.obradovic@gmail.com) and [slblair@buffalo.edu](mailto:slblair@buffalo.edu)). All manuscript submissions should be original work and not previously published. Manuscript submission to this call for papers implies a commitment to publishing with CPFR. All manuscripts will undergo peer review, and there are no fees. The deadline for submissions is September 15, 2024. Direct all questions to the editors: [Josip.obradovic@gmail.com](mailto:Josip.obradovic@gmail.com) and [slblair@buffalo.edu](mailto:slblair@buffalo.edu). Authors are encouraged to submit a brief abstract prior to the manuscript deadline.

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