



Sociology
of Population

RC41 NEWSLETTER 2020_2

Editor: Walter Bartl

RC41 Newsletter is published semi-annually by the Research Committee on Sociology of Population (RC41) of the International Sociological Association (ISA), and mailed electronically to all RC41 members. Please, send contributions to walter.bartl@soziologie.uni-halle.de.

Article submissions are limited to 1,000 words, will be reviewed by the RC41 officers for possible publication, and may be edited for clarity or space.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Editorial.....	2
Announcements	4
Challenges of the 21st Century: Democracy, Environment, Inequalities, Intersectionality. Fourth ISA Forum of Sociology, February 23 - 27, 2021, online.....	4
Board 2018-2022.....	15

EDITORIAL

Dear friends and members of RC41,

This is a very belated second newsletter of the year 2020, please accept my apologies.

I would like to bring to your attention the programme of the upcoming Fourth ISA Forum of Sociology, which will be held online, February 23-21, 2021. The entire programme can be accessed here:

<https://isaconf.confex.com/isaconf/forum2020/meetingapp.cgi>

You will find an overview of the sessions hosted by RC41 below in this newsletter.

Registration information for those who do not present at the Forum can be found here:

<https://isaconf.confex.com/isaconf/forum2020/registration/call.cgi>

Please bear in mind our RC41 Business Meeting on Thursday, 25 February 2021, 10:45 - 12:15 BRT:

<https://isaconf.confex.com/isaconf/forum2020/meetingapp.cgi/Session/15283>

Also, I would like to highlight the Common Session that RC41 is co-organizing together with RC55 on "The Politics of the Population Census: Key Indicators for Sustainable Development?". It is scheduled for Thursday, 25 February 2021, 17:45 - 20:00 BRT. We are happy to be able to present papers by Ram B. Bhagat (Mumbai), Mara Loveman (Berkeley) and Simon Patrick (Paris), who are outstanding experts in the political sociology of population governance. They will be reflecting upon the politics of official information gathering.

Hope to see many of you soon online!

All the best for your health and warm regards,

Walter Bartl

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CHALLENGES OF THE 21ST CENTURY: DEMOCRACY, ENVIRONMENT, INEQUALITIES, INTERSECTIONALITY. FOURTH ISA FORUM OF SOCIOLOGY, FEBRUARY 23 - 27, 2021, ONLINE.

Overview of the sessions hosted by RC 41. Please click on the session titles below to read the abstracts of each presentation.

Wednesday, 24 February 2021

09:00 - 10:30 [516 FAMILY DEMOGRAPHY AND INEQUALITY](#)

Family is a key social institution for understanding demographic and sociological events and change. It is a unique realm, relating both the private and the public spheres, where decision-making processes on reproduction, health, care, labor supply, and education, among other outcomes take place, significantly influencing population dynamics. It is also a carrier of social inequality reproduction. We highlight the socialization process, family size and composition and inter-generational dynamics as well as family resources and investments in health and education. Family has changed over time. There has been an increase in cohabitation rates in some parts of the world, substantial fertility decline in a number of developing countries and recent increase in some developed countries. In fact, different societies impart distinct values and attitudes towards the family institution and family structure varies according to the life cycle of its members, which engenders specific sets of incentives regarding its priorities and necessities.

Session Organizers

- Maria Tomas (Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais)
- Andre Caetano (Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais)

Chair

- Andre Caetano (Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais)

Oral Presentations

- 516.1 Single Motherhood in Africa: Prevalence, Associated Factors, and Multidimensional Poverty. Favour L.C. NTOIMO, Federal University Oye-Ekiti, Nigeria, Nigeria and Nyasha MUTANDA, University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa
- 516.2 Family Trajectories of Mexican Children: A Sequence Analysis. Rosa Maria CAMARENA-CORDOVA, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, UNAM, Mexico
- 516.3 Couples' Fertility Differentials By Education: Do Stepchildren Make a Difference? Laurent TOULEMON and Alessandra TRIMARCHI, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED), France
- 516.4 Social Exclusion and Honour Killing: Reflections for Remedy. Gurusamy SELLAMUTHU, Prof, India
- 516.5 Understanding Sex and Geographical Differences in School Non-Attendance in India: The Need for Greater Focus on Rural Girls. Abhishek SINGH1, L GAUTSCH2, Ajeet Kumar SINGH1, Anita CADUFF2, Lotus MCDUGAL2 and Anita RAJ2, (1)International Institute for Population Sciences, India, (2)University of California San Diego, USA

14:15 - 15:45 517 RACE AND RACIAL RELATIONS IN A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

Changes over racial issues around the globe have not diminished its importance on politics, demography and inequality matters. On one hand, facts and debates on racial inequalities had increased, encouraging hypothesis such as “the declining significance of race over race” or a “post-racial era”. On the other hand, expectations over civil rights act in the United States, or racial democracy in Brazil, were not fully attended in a way which researchers keep facing persistent inequalities. In 21st century, however, these increasing inequalities go alongside to political speeches racially divided. Aware of these movements, and social, economic, political and demographic processes this session discusses papers using case studies or comparative perspective on i) racial classification and identity, ii) public interventions, such affirmative actions and anti-discrimination policies, iii) racial inequality, including labor market outcomes, fertility, mortality, and health outcomes, v) interracial marriage and families, and vi) social movements.

Session Organizers

- Leonardo Silveira (Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais)
- Maria Tomas (Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais)

Chair

- Ofra Anson (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev)

Oral Presentations

- 517.1 Economic and Health Status of Unorganized Workers : A Sociological Exploration. Sita Ram SINGH, Ganpat Sahai Post Graduate College, India
- 517.2 Racial Disparities in Aging in the USA: A Prospective Approach. Sergei SCHERBOV, IIASA, Austria; RANEP, Russian Federation and Stuart GIETEL-BASTEN, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong
- 517.3 Ecological Analyses of Migration Streams in China: 2005-2010. Dudley POSTON¹, Baochang GU² and Huanjun ZHANG¹, (1)Texas A&M University, USA, (2)Renmin University of China, China
- 517.4 Marriage Migration of Russian-Speaking Women: Scales, Directions, Consequences. Svetlana SIVOPLYASOVA, Institute of Sociopolitical Researches, RAS, Russian Federation; Moscow Aviation Institute (National Research University), Russian Federation

16:00 - 17:30 518 CONTEMPORARY DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITIONS

Even in post-transitional societies demographic change continues: life expectancy, in general, continues to decline, but it does so at a different pace for different sections of the population, and there may even be reversals. These changes may be related to variations in health care, in living conditions or in patterns of behaviour. Similarly, fertility may increase or decrease, at different rates for different sections of the population, which may be related to changes in employment and in nuptiality patterns (or partnering patterns in general). These changes need also to be related to more macro-social changes which directly and indirectly effect demographic changes. The session will explore current changes in mortality and fertility and their relation to social structures and changes.

Session Organizer and Chair

- Jonathan Anson (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev)

Oral Presentations

- 518.1 Recovery to Replacement Level Is Possible? Fertility Development of Japan Since 2005. Toshihiko HARA, Sapporo City University, Japan
- 518.2 Argentina's Demographic Transition: A National-Level Analysis of Fertility Patterns (1980-2010). Yasmin MERTEHIKIAN, University of Pennsylvania, USA
- 518.3 Inequalities and Access Barriers to Health Care Services Among People Living with Disabilities in Anambra State, Nigeria. Peter EZEAH, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, Nigeria
- 518.4 The Global Chains of Reproduction and Affection: The Adoptive Triad in International Adoptive Families. Diana JARENO RUIZ and María José RODRIGUEZ JAUME, University of Alicante, Spain
- 518.5 Gender, Motherhood, and Commuting Time in Brazil. Sarah QUEIROZ and Iracy PIMENTA, Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil
- 518.6 Adopting an Adaptation-Mitigation-Resilience Framework to Ageing. Stuart GIETEL-BASTEN, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong

Thursday, 25 February 2021

09:00 - 10:30 [519 DATA REVOLUTION IN RESEARCH ON LGBTI POPULATION](#)

A number of studies on non-heterosexual populations have emerged in the two last decades, in part due to the increased visibility of homosexuality in the context of AIDS, then a politicization of homosexuality brought on by the legal recognition of same-sex couples and same-sex families. Until the years 2000s quantitative sources were mainly limited on surveys about sexual behaviors and practices. Since then, new types of sources have emerged. This session aims to study how changes in legislation and an unprecedented social visibility contribute to enlarge sources and create new possibilities to study LGBT groups.

Presentations on the three following topics are particularly welcome:

Census, registers and surveys: how quantitative sources have been adapted to make LGBT groups statistically visible? Which blind spots remain and why? What can we learn from these news sources? In which way new data enlarge research opportunities on non-heterosexual populations in several domain beyond sexuality: education, work, health, culture, social mobility, migration, discrimination... Quantitative data and qualitative methods. Qualitative data used to be hegemonic in the field of LGBT studies because of the lack of quantitative data. Does this new context make possible to mix methods?

Session Organizers and Chairs

- Wilfried Rault (INED)
- Marie Digoix (French Institute for Demographic Studies)

Oral Presentations

- 519.1 Demographic Data and Analyses of the Transgender and Cisgender Populations. Dudley POSTON¹, Mario SUAREZ² and Guadalupe MARQUEZ-VELARDE², (1)Texas A&M University, USA, (2)Utah State University, USA
- 519.2 Sexual Orientation and Life Satisfaction. David BARTRAM, University of Leicester, United Kingdom
- 519.3 Knowledge and Acceptance of Homo-Bisexuality By Parents : What Consequences on the Mental Health of Lesbian and Bisexual Women? Tania LEJBOWICZ, Institut national d'études démographique (Ined), France

10:45 - 12:15 [520 RC41 BUSINESS MEETING](#)

14:15 - 15:45 521 FAMILY AND SOCIAL STRUCTURES

As standards of living go up, mortality declines. However, social stratification, the location of individuals in a graduated social space, is multi-dimensional and we cannot (or at least, should not) simply project it onto one single dimension of hierarchy. One solution, in the form of an overarching logic, has been provided by Bourdieu (1986), based on a generalisation of the Marxist concept of Capital: cumulated work which has taken on a substantive form and which enables whoever controls it to expropriate social energy, human work, either their own or that of someone else. Bourdieu identified three types of capital: Economic capital; Cultural capital and Social capital. This session will focus on ways of measuring these three forms of Capital and analysing their effect, which may differ from one social situation to another, on levels of mortality in the population.

Bourdieu, P. (1986) The forms of capital. In J. Richardson (Ed.) Handbook of Theory and Research for the Sociology of Education (New York, Greenwood), 241-258.

<https://www.marxists.org/reference/subject/philosophy/works/fr/bourdieu-forms-capital.htm>

Session Organizer and Chair

- Jonathan Anson (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev)

Oral Presentations

- 521.1 The Triple Helix of Social Hierarchy: Bourdieu's Three Forms of Capital. Jonathan ANSON, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel
- 521.2 Welfare and Marital Status in Spain in the 21st Century: Gendered Models and New Immigration Patterns. Pau MIRET-GAMUNDI, Centre for Demographic Studies, Spain
- 521.3 The Relationship between Motherhood and Education in Brazil in 1980 and 2010. Iracy PIMENTA and Sarah QUEIROZ, Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil
- 521.4 Gender Ideology and Fertility in South Korea: Trends amid the Male Breadwinner Model in Transition? Yunmyung CHO, Yonsei University, Republic of Korea and Young-Mi KIM, Yonsei University, South Korea

16:00 - 17:30 [JS-41 POPULATION CENSUSES: PRECONDITIONS AND ALTERNATIVES](#)

Population censuses have become part of the indispensable epistemic infrastructure of modern statehood and seem to be equally indispensable for holding governments accountable through analysis and critique when they fail to deliver on their declared public policy aims. While national statistical systems have been designed more and more systematically also because the United Nations have promoted population censuses worldwide since the 1950s, the census is by far not a global model that travels without translations. First, some states have never managed to implement a consistent system of population statistics leading to various problems of invisibility and exclusion for vulnerable groups. Others, often multi-ethnic states, have strategically refrained from collecting systematic statistics on their populations for decades in order to avoid possible conflicts about political power distribution among population subgroups. What are the challenges and risks of introducing systematic forms of population statistics? Second, increasingly population registers are becoming a primary source of official population statistics replacing or transforming traditional, questionnaire-based censuses, either by themselves, or in combination with other data sources. Why do we see this search for alternative methods of counting populations? Third, increasingly more states from every world region engage in highly innovative experiments of data collection on their populations partially in response to the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data. How are alternative data for key population indicators generated and used?

Session Organizers and Chairs

- Walter Bartl (Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg)
- Alberto Veira-Ramos (University Carlos III of Madrid)

Oral Presentations

- JS-41.1 Ghana's 2021 Population Census and the Politics of Innovation. Alena THIEL, Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany
- JS-41.2 Adoption of Mobile Phones for Data Collection for the Fourth General Population and Housing Census of Cameroon: Motivations, Opportunities and Challenges. Teke TAKWA, Central Bureau for Censuses and Population Studies, Cameroon
- JS-41.3 The Politics of Population Census, Socio-Economic Planning and Crisis of Underdevelopment in Nigeria. Temitope Joshua OWOLABI, University of Lagos, Nigeria
- JS-41.4 Map 4 Census: An Innovative Experiment for Census Cartography Data Collection through Civil Society. Javier Andres CARRANZA TORRES, GeoCensos Foundation, Colombia
- JS-41.5 National Indicators for the Advancement of Women: Construction and Use By Researchers for Formulation and Evaluation of Policies. Shirley NUSS, Nuss & Associates, Fort Morgan, CO, USA

17:45 - 20:00 COMMON SESSION: [16 THE POLITICS OF THE POPULATION CENSUS: KEY INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT?](#)

The slogan „Better Data, Better Lives“ of the United Nations Statistical Commission captures the widespread instrumental belief that better information, such as collected through the 2020 World Population and Housing Census, will lead not only to better collective decision making but also to better individual results. However, this instrumental view becomes debatable if we look at the performative effect of counting populations. By producing key indicators on the populations to be governed censuses shape the knowledge of democracies about its demos in important ways. The systematic description of standardised features of the population transforms the object itself by defining those to be included and the classification of subgroups. Hence, otherwise latent subgroups become visible by their operationalisation and description through certain indicators. For example, the US census created racial categories that ultimately came to represent heterogeneous populations as homogeneous and consequentially changed patterns of identification in private and in public life, which are very different from the patterns of identification in Brazil. On the other hand avoiding the application of existing social classifications during the production of population indicators, might contribute to a blurring of social boundaries but also to a neglect of social problems relating to particular subgroups. This common session aims at exposing the current state of the art on the politics of the population census and sparking a more vivid sociological debate on what some may see as a rather technical and hence uncontroversial field of inquiry.

Session Organizers and Chairs

- Walter Bartl (Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg)
- Christian Suter (University of Neuchâtel)

Oral Presentations

- 16.1 Brightening Race and Ethnicity or Keeping Them in the Shade? Political and Methodological Debates about the (De)Racialization of Official Statistics in 2020. Patrick SIMON, Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques, France
- 16.2 The Politics of Ethnoracial Population Data and the Future of the Census in Latin America. Mara LOVEMAN, University of California at Berkeley, USA
- 16.3 Census, Politics and Construction of Identities in India. Ram BHAGAT, International Institute for Population Sciences, India

Friday, 26 February 2021

09:00 - 10:30 [522 THE FORMATION OF NEW FAMILY STRUCTURES](#)

Demographic transition and social changes in the status of women brought about changes in family structures. Survival, both of infants and children and at old age, created the possibility of multi-generational households and inter-generation relations. The change in women's status, mainly economic relative independence, some argue, contributed to the increase in single parent families. In this session we will discuss current developments in family structures.

Session Organizer and Chair

- Ofra Anson (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev)

Oral Presentations

- 522.1 Change in Sex Ratio at Birth in Turkey: Any Hints for Son Preference? Ismet KOC and Melike SARAÇ, Hacettepe University, Turkey
- 522.2 Tri-Generational Residential Trajectories across Time and Their Early Life Determinants. Ignacio MADERO-CABIB and Consuelo ARAOS, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile
- 522.3 Cohabitation and Transition to Marriage in Lithuania and Belarus: An Analysis of First-Partnership Formation Among the 1970-1984 Birth Cohorts. Ausra MASLAUSKAITE, Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania
- 522.4 A New Perspective on Family Demography – Changing Compositions and Individual Positions in Multigenerational Families. Bettina HÜNTELER, University of Cologne, Germany
- 522.5 Only-Child Families in the Context of Fertility Decline: A Global Perspective. Mariana DE ARAUJO CUNHA and Christiaan MONDEN, Nuffield College and Sociology Department, University of Oxford, United Kingdom

10:45 - 12:15 [523 MIGRATION AND HEALTH](#)

There is an apparent contradiction between two the two prevailing approaches to migration and health:

- The resourceful migrant effect;
- The stressful migration effect.

The first leads to hypothesize that migrants enjoy better health. migrants are often resourceful people, who can use their resources to better adapt to the new society.

on the other hand, migration is a stressful social phenomena, both to the individual and to the two societies involves. adaptation and cutting off social relations increase stress; resources are withdrawn from homeland and the new land needs to invest in absorbing the newcomer. This approach would lead to predict the migration jeopardizes health.

There are also methodological issues, such as the definition of migrants, which is relevant to the efforts to understand migrants' health. I hope to discuss these issues in the session.

Session Organizer and Chair

- Ofra Anson (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev)

Oral Presentations

- 523.1 Utilization of Maternal Health Care Services in Nigeria: Are Internal Migrants and Ethnic Minorities Disadvantaged? Favour L.C. NTOIMO, Federal University Oye-Ekiti, Nigeria, Nigeria
- 523.2 The Construction of Health Causal Relations in the Belo Monte DAM Context. Marcia GRISOTTI, Federal University of Santa Catarina, Brazil and Guillaume LETURCQ, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil
- 523.3 Health and Emotional Well Being of Muslim Adults in South Florida: A Mixed Methods Study. Elena BASTIDA-GONZALEZ¹, Bandar ALSAIF² and Amani OTHMAN², (1)Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, Florida International University, USA, (2)Florida International University, USA
- 523.4 Local Hostility Effect on Immigrants' Wellbeing: Does Population Composition in Neighbourhood and Neighbourhood Contact Matter? Michaela SEDOVIC, London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom

16:00 - 17:30 JS-65 VARIETIES OF POPULATION INDICATORS: THEIR CONSTRUCTION AND USE IN POLITICS

The relevance of population indicators for democratic politics has been widely acknowledged in the still young field of Quantification Studies. A basic assumption in this line of reasoning is that there is an inherently political dimension to what seems to be methodological or technocratic issues in the construction and use of numbers in politics. The planned session picks up this argument by focusing on specific aspects of how population indicators are constructed and used in politics.

Population indicators often operate largely hidden from public scrutiny, while indeed defining the population(s) to be considered in public policy, the size of electoral districts, the nature of intergovernmental fiscal relations etc. However, the processes by which population indicators are constructed and institutionalized as key elements of public policy are still poorly understood. Why do some societies rely on censuses and others on registers to know their populations? How contentious are institutionalization processes?

Expectations about the future are often narrated by using demographic projections. On the one hand demographic projections belong to the most reliable type of projections that we know and are hence crucial for policy formulation. On the other hand, migration movements introduce a notoriously hard to predict element in demographic projections. Critics have argued that demographic projections are politically exploited for sparking fears of ethno-racial conflicts or suggesting overwhelming factual constraints. How do population indicators operate as instruments of political imagination and why are they chosen over other possibilities?

Session Organizer and Chair

- Walter Bartl (Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg)

Oral Presentations

- JS-65.1 Population Censuses in Crisis: The Cases of US, Brazil and Ecuador. Byron VILLACIS, UC Berkeley, USA
- JS-65.2 Paths of Racial Categories in Brazilian National Censuses. Alexandre DE PAIVA RIO CAMARGO, IUPERJ-UCAM, Brazil
- JS-65.3 Establishing a Register-Based Census in Spain: Challenges and Implications. Alberto VEIRA-RAMOS, University Carlos III of Madrid, Spain; Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, Spain
- JS-65.4 Education Censuses and Recognition: The Politics of Collecting and Using Data on Indigenous Peoples in Latin America. Daniel CAPISTRANO¹, Christyne CARVALHO DA SILVA² and Rachel RABELO², (1)University College Dublin, Ireland, (2)National Institute for Educational Studies and Research, Brazil
- JS-65.5 School Failure Index in the Measurement of Quality Education. Natalia GIL, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

Saturday, 27 February 2021

10:45 - 12:15 **524 INEQUALITY: CHALLENGES OF THE 21ST CENTURY**

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals calls for ending poverty, protecting the planet and ensuring all people enjoy peace and prosperity. Goal 10 is for Reduced Inequalities which points out income inequality on the rise and underlines adoption of global solutions of sound policies for empowerment and economic inclusion of all. Economic inequality is the disparity of wealth or income between different groups or within a society. It is the gap in income or assets between the poorest and richest segments in the nation. The inequality within most advanced and emerging markets and developing countries has increased.

The research on the role of demographic factors in inequality is being considered important. There are various population and other issues noted below related to inequality in different countries which needs to be discussed: Population growth, inequality and poverty. Age structure and income inequality. Household structure, size and inequality. Implication of changing family types on income inequality. Education Levels and inequality. Migration of Population and inequality. Life expectancy and income inequality. Ethnic composition of population and inequality. Information technology and income inequality. Globalisation and economic inequality. Gender disparities and economic inequality. Technological progress and economic inequality. Impact of income inequality on economic growth. Inequality and increase in Crime. Inequality causes poor health. Fiscal policy for reducing inequality.

Session Organizer

- Rajendra Patil (Shivaji University)

Chair

- Ofra Anson (Ben Gurion University)

Oral Presentations

- 524.1 Birth of Children As a Factor of Regressing of Socio-Economic Status of the Family. Svetlana SIVOPLYASOVA, Institute of Sociopolitical Researches, RAS, Russian Federation; Moscow Aviation Institute (National Research University), Russian Federation and Evgenia SIGAREVA, Institute of Sociopolitical Researches RAS, Russian Federation
- 524.2 The Educational Gradient in Singlehood, Educational Assortative Mating and the Role of Country-Level Inequalities in Europe. Alessandra TRIMARCHI and Laurent TOULEMON, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED), France
- 524.3 Public Policies Influencing Adolescent Pregnancy Prevalence in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2000-2019. Clara RODRIGUEZ RIBAS, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain
- 524.4 Internal Migration in Iran: Status, Determinants and Consequences. Hossein MAHMOUDIAN, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Tehran, Iran

BOARD 2018-2022

President:

Ofra Anson (Israel)

Vice President:

Walter Bartl (Germany)

Gurusamy Sellamathu (India)

Secretary:

Vinod Chandra (India)

Treasurer:

Favour Loretta Ntoimo (Nigeria)

Member at Large:

Gul Baloch (Malaysia)

Eric Fong (Hong Kong)

Conrad Hackett (USA)

Guillermina Jasso (USA)

Andrzej Kulczycki (USA)

Rajendra Patil (India)

Ex-officio:

Jon Anson (Israel)