



Sociology  
of Population

## RC41 NEWSLETTER 2\_2018

Editor: Walter Bartl

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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.

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## EDITORIAL

Dear Members of RC41,

The ISA World Congress in Toronto was a great success, and RC41 hosted sessions on a great variety of topics from the Sociology of Population. You will find short reports on many of the sessions below.

Furthermore, in this newsletter you can find a report on the conference co-hosted by RC41 and RC06 (Sociology of the Family) “Changing demography, changing families” which took place at the National University of Singapore, in May 2018.

The final version of the manuscript “Studies in the Sociology of Population. International Perspectives” edited by three board members of RC41 has been submitted to Springer and is [forthcoming](#) in early 2019. Please have a look at the publications section in this newsletter for a preview on its contents.

Another forthcoming publication originated from the workshop “Governing by numbers: Key indicators and the politics of expectations” which was co-hosted by RC41 in Halle, Germany in October 2017. This manuscript has been submitted as well and its publication has been announced for early 2019.

Recently you received notice via our mailing list that a new board was elected (the new board members are listed at the end of this newsletter).

I thank you for your interest in the RC41-Newsletter during the last four years and I am looking forward to inspiring news on the Sociology of Population in the years to come.

Best regards,

Walter Bartl

## REPORTS ON PAST RC41 ACTIVITIES

### THE XIX ISA WORLD CONGRESS, TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 15-21, 2018

Report: Ofra Anson, Program Coordinator

I would like to open my report by saying that, in my humble opinion, we had a very successful congress. We were allocated 14 sessions, of which we realized 13, 12 academic sessions and a business meeting. All sessions were almost full, only few of our presenters encountered last minute problems, mainly financial but also Canadian visa, and unfortunately missed the congress.

I was present in all sessions, and found the quality of the papers presented quite high and interesting.

I chaired three sessions. One on the new family, where four papers were presented. Three of the papers dealt with single parenthood, one with the social policy challenges presented by the new family. It should be noted, that in May we had a joint 3-days RC41 and RC6 joint conference in Singapore. The meeting included some 200 presentations.

In the second session I chaired we discuss the interface between demography and health. We heard four papers. Two papers focused on labor force and health, specifically with construction workers. One paper looked at the labor market reciprocal relationship with obesity, and one with the interaction between neighbors and caretakers who report violence against children and professionals.

Last, but not least, was a session which included three interesting papers that did not fit the other topics. Here we had two papers on ethnicity. One was a study of indigenous population in Taiwan and the changing of social policy; the other the changing lifestyle in Azerbaijan. The last paper dealt with economic development and population.

### THE XIX ISA WORLD CONGRESS, TORONTO, SESSION: POPULATION AND HEALTH OF THE DISADVANTAGED PEOPLE

Session Organizer and report: Farhat Yusuf, The University of Sydney

#### **Excess Child Mortality Among Ex-Untouchables and Indigenous People in India.**

Bali Ram, Carleton University, Canada. (Email: bram42@yahoo.com)

There is ample evidence that most people belonging to these groups still lag behind those from “upper/forward castes” on almost all social indicators. One such indicator is child mortality, which is the focus of this study. Child mortality not only reflects the conditions associated with quality and access to medical care and public health practices, but also social and health inequality in a caste-ridden society such as India.

The major objective of this paper was to examine the reasons why children of ex-untouchable and indigenous groups are at a significantly increased risk of dying, compared with those belonging to forward castes. Micro-data on child mortality obtained from the second (1998-99), third (2005-06) and possibly fourth (2014-15) cycles of India’s National Family Health Survey were used.

### **The Death of Young Children: An Expression of Social Inequality.**

Rosa Maria Camarena-Cordova, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico. (Email: rcamaren2001@yahoo.com.mx)

The objective of the paper was to analyze the inequality existing in the death of children under five years of age between indigenous and non-indigenous mothers, distinguishing in both cases between mothers living in rural and urban areas. Data used came from the National Survey of Demographic Dynamics (ENADID) carried on in 2014, which collected longitudinal and retrospective reproductive and maternal data for a sample of about 68 thousand indigenous and non-indigenous mothers aged 15 to 54. Incidence of different factors was explored through the use of multivariate statistical methods.

### **Multiple Morbidities Among Immigrant Populations in a Context of Universal Healthcare Coverage: Evidence from Canada.**

Neeru Gupta, University of New Brunswick, Canada. (Email: neeru.gupta@unb.ca)

This research examines trends and tests hypothesized relationships between immigrant status (recent immigrant, longer-term immigrant, or non-immigrant), ethnic minority status, low income and material deprivation, and the occurrence of multiple chronic diseases. Using data from the 2016 Canadian Community Health Survey, we apply multinomial regression to examine the association between different individual- and community-level dimensions of marginalization and the risk of multiple morbidities.

### **Health of Biracial Children.**

Kate Choi, University of Western Ontario, Canada. (Email: hchoi228@uwo.ca)

Using data from the 1998-2012 National Health Interview Surveys, we compared the general health of biracial children born to White and Black parents with that of single-race White and Black children. We also explored the extent to which group differences can be explained by socio-demographic correlates of health. Finally, we investigate regional variations in the relationship between children's racial background and their overall health.

### **Epidemiologic Profile of the Indigenous People in Australia.**

Farhat Yusuf, The University of Sydney, Australia. (Email: farhat.yusuf@sydney.edu.au)

The main objective of this research was to present the current demographic and health conditions prevalent among the Indigenous people of Australia. The 2012-13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey was the primary source of data.

Among the lifestyle factors affecting health, smoking and higher levels of alcohol consumption were much more prevalent among the Indigenous people than the figures for the whole population of Australia. In nine out of the 16 ICD groups, the prevalence rates among the Indigenous people were higher than the total population. The three most common conditions for Indigenous population were the diseases of eye and adnexa, respiratory and circulatory systems. When compared to the national data, the prevalence of diabetes and kidney diseases among the Indigenous was about two-fold while the cardiovascular diseases were slightly less prevalent among the Indigenous people.

### **The Demography of the Declining White Population in the United States: Will U.S. Whites Continue to Maintain Their Advantage or Will They Become Disadvantaged?**

Dudley Poston, Texas A&M University, USA. (Email: d-poston@tamu.edu)

When the United States was established as a country in 1776, whites comprised roughly 80 percent of the population. The share of whites rose to 90 percent in 1920 where it stood until 1950. But the percentage of whites began declining in 1950, to 76 percent in 1990, to 69 percent in 2000, to 64 percent in 2010, and to 61 in 2016—the lowest percentage ever recorded. Census Bureau projections indicate that whites will be in the minority by 2050; we suggest this will occur around 2044. After showing in our paper why and how demographically the white decline has occurred, we then ask what will happen to whites when they are in the minority. Will white supremacy experience a decline? Will the reduced share of the U.S. population that is white be accompanied by a reduction in the white advantage? Or will whites maintain their socioeconomic advantage despite being disadvantaged demographically? These are particularly important questions to address given the declining majority populations in many other countries of Europe and Asia.

Anybody interested in getting copies of the presentation slides may contact the presenters via their email.

## THE XIX ISA WORLD CONGRESS, TORONTO, SESSION: POPULATION INDICATORS AND THE POLITICS OF EXPECTATIONS

Organizers: Walter Bartl, Reinhold Sackmann, Report: Walter Bartl

The session focused on how population indicators are used in politics, the implication being that population indicators are not a purely technical device but participate in a politics of forming collective expectations about the future.

### **Public Views of Census Data and Population Predictions**

Carol PORTEOUS and Sarah CUNNINGHAM-BURLEY, University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom

In her presentation Carol Porteous asked how citizens understand the role of, and conceptualize the census. Furthermore, do these understandings and conceptualizations have implications for government and society? She reported findings from a research project conducted with a panel of citizens in Scotland to explore their views of: the census as a measurement of population, census collection activities and views of plans for the next census in 2021. The slogan of the census is “Shaping our future”. It is planned to be implemented as an online survey with obligatory response. Data for the presentation was collected via focus groups. In these discussions citizens’ views on the utility of new questions were controversial. Furthermore the selectivity of the census was debated as well as the inclusion of administrative data in order to complement the survey. Overall, my impression was that citizens raised quite similar aspects as experts do.

### **Public Knowledge of Population Trends and Preferences over Pension Policies. Evidence from a Survey Experiment in Germany, Spain and the United States**

Antonio M. JAIME-CASTILLO, University of Malaga, Spain, Juan J FERNÁNDEZ, Department of Social Sciences, University Carlos III of Madrid, Spain, Jonas RADL, Carlos III University of Madrid, Spain and Gema GARCIA, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, Spain

Antonio Jaime-Castillo presented results from an online survey experiment investigating the demographic knowledge of the population in Germany, Spain and the United States. Are the publics in these countries aware of the (present and future) extent of the aging process? How does demographic knowledge at the individual level influence preferences over pension policies? The experiment consisted in providing objective information about population projections to a random split of the sample and then comparing the preferences of this group and the control group (those who do not receive additional information). Respondents in Germany where

better informed than in the other two countries. Furthermore, the effect of new information was higher in this case. It remains to be investigated why that is the case.

### **The Political Importance of Indicators in Global Development Efforts: Maintaining the Focus on Reproductive Health in the SDG Era**

Andrzej KULCZYCKI, University of Alabama, USA

Andrzej Kulczycki traced back the use of reproductive health indicators in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the 1994 Cairo Agenda. He emphasized how formulating political aims in terms of numbers raised public awareness for the issue of reproductive health and attracted resources to this field on national and global levels. The world has now transitioned from the MDGs to the 17 more ambitious SDGs (subdivided into 169 targets and still more indicators) in reproductive health. There is only one SDG, whose 13 targets include the three health MDGs but a limited vision of issues such as provision of safe, legal abortion. The presentation examined attempts to institutionalize key reproductive health indicators in the UN's global development efforts and their operation as instruments of imagination, with particular reference to the Maternal Mortality Rate. As if the author was guided implicitly by a World Polity perspective (which puts an emphasis on de-coupling mechanisms) he also addressed potential difficulties for sustaining focus on reproductive health in the 2030 agenda and for addressing the needs of marginalized groups.

### **Research on the Change of Birth Cohort Size and Its Social Effect in Metropolisthe Case of Beijing**

Yan MA, Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China

Using birth data of Beijing from 1981 to 2016, the paper of Yan Ma discussed the characteristics and trends of birth cohort size in Beijing. Her results showed that the change of birth cohort size in Beijing is totally different from the whole country. A combination of family planning policies, age structure and traditional fertility culture lead to these results. Planning and allocation of public resource didn't match the change of birth cohort size in Beijing, birth cohort size imposed a squeezing effect on public resources, and this effect was transferred to members of birth cohorts. Her conclusion was that public policies should respond to the change of birth cohort size to make sure people born in different birth cohort can enjoy the equal outcomes of social development.

## **RC06-41 CONFERENCE IN SINGAPORE, MAY 17-19, 2018**

Organization and report: W. Jean Yeung

The joint RC06-41 conference was held in Singapore on May 17-19, 2018. The main theme of the conference is Changing Population  Changing Families. The main organizing institution is the Centre for Family and Population Research (CFPR) of the National University of Singapore (NUS). <http://www.fas.nus.edu.sg/cfpr/>

CFPR sought financial support from the NUS Global Asia Institute and the NUS Department of Sociology as co-organizers. CFPR also received sponsorship from the OUE Limited for venue and food. The NUS Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences also provided fund to support this conference.

The Call for Papers for the joint RC06-41 conference in Singapore had an overwhelming response, with about 500 abstracts from about 40 countries submitted.

The program committee consisting of 28 demographers and family scholars in Singapore was chaired by Professor Jean Yeung of the National University of Singapore, who worked with faculty members and scholars from local universities (see conference website <https://singaporerc0641.nus.edu.sg/>). The committee sifted through them and created a 2.5-day program consisting of 54 panels with about 210 paper, 2 keynote speeches, and 1 plenary session on family changes in Asia. The themes in the sessions include those related to fertility, migration, mortality and health, population dynamics, productive health, aging, education, labor market, family changes, transition to adulthood, marital formation and dissolution, family structure, gender, social capital, data and methods, historical demography, remarriage, alternative family forms, and so on. There was also a book launch and authors-meet-critics session for the new book on Family and Population Changes in Singapore edited by Yeung and Hu.

The conference took place on May 17-19th in Mandarin Orchard hotel, Singapore. About 300 representatives from 38 countries (in all continents except Antarctica), including faculty members, students and researchers from 118 universities, 17 research institutes & centers around the world, as well as local practitioners and policy makers from 5 Singapore Ministries and 11 private social organizations participated in the conference to explore issues surrounding the changing population landscape and the family institution around the world. Participants in attendance include the President of RC06, Prof Yi Chin-Chun, the President-elect of RC06, Prof Susan McDaniel, and Secretary of RC41, Prof Ofra Anson. This conference attracted many new members for RC06 and RC41.

The keynote speakers on the first and second day of the conference are Prof Judy Seltzer of the UCLA in USA and Prof Wolfgang Lutz of the Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital in Austria respectively. The title of Prof Seltzer's speech is Family and Demographic Change: Problems and Progress and that for Prof Lutz was Population and Climate Change. The speakers on the plenary session on the third day are Prof Ofra Anson, Prof Gavin Jones, and Prof Jean Yeung. They discuss the family and population changes in Israel, Southeast and South Asia regions, and in Singapore. There are 6-7 parallel sessions throughout the 2 and a half day. The sessions are very well attended from beginning to the end. The conference program, including abstracts of the papers, can be found on the conference website:

<https://singaporerc0641.nus.edu.sg/>

Participants include many renowned Sociologists from US, Europe, Canada, Australia including University of Michigan, U Penn, University of Wisconsin-Madison, UCLA, Duke University, Washington University, University of Toronto, University of Queensland, University of British Columbia, Australia National University, University of Sdney, University of Oxford, LSE, Johns Hopkins, and many other institutions. Participants from Asian universities include those from Peking University, Fudan University, 3 universities in HK and top universities in Taiwan, Japan and Korea, and many more.

There was a conference dinner on the first day of the conference with cultural performance in the conference hotel. In addition, we have exhibit by 3 international Longitudinal Family Studies – the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, the China Family Panel Study, and the Indonesia Family Life Survey.

Springer and Francis-Taylor press also joined in the conference to exhibit books and journals relevant to the family and population fields. Francis-Taylor held a meet-the-editor session for the Asian Population Studies housed in NUS.

The photos of the conference can be found on the CFPR website:

[https://www.facebook.com/nuscfpr1/?hc\\_ref=ARQWjEzrNcefy3g\\_2TGn0A8tpvAbSKV91C01WGrSgsH-34fEjAsRjjGGMzYCSAdf4cU](https://www.facebook.com/nuscfpr1/?hc_ref=ARQWjEzrNcefy3g_2TGn0A8tpvAbSKV91C01WGrSgsH-34fEjAsRjjGGMzYCSAdf4cU)

The conference was supported by conference secretariat consisting of staff of the Centre for Family and Population Research and a team of NUS students and volunteers. CFPR received many positive feedbacks about this conference. We thank RC06 and RC41 for giving us this opportunity to host this conference in Singapore.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### UPCOMING CONFERENCES

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ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY FOR DEMOGRAPHY (DGD), BAMBERG, 13-15 MARCH 2019.

Abstracts (max. 300 words) can be submitted online via <https://dgd-online.de/die-dgd/veranstaltungen/jahrestagung/> until 25 November 2018.

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EUROPE AND BEYOND: BOUNDARIES, BARRIERS AND BELONGING, 14TH ESA CONFERENCE, 20-23 AUGUST 2019, MANCHESTER / UK

Call for Papers planned for December 2018.

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FOURTH ISA FORUM OF SOCIOLOGY, PORTO ALEGRE, BRAZIL, JULY 14-18, 2020

Call for sessions will be open from February 4 – 15 March 2019 24:00 GMT.

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EUROPEAN POPULATION CONFERENCE OF EAPS, PADOVA, ITALY, 24-27 JUNE 2020

Save the date!

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

**Anson, Jon; Bartl, Walter; Kulczycki, Andrzej 2019 [forthcoming]: The Roots and Fruits of Population Growth and Social Structures: Demographic and Sociological Vistas. In: Anson, Jon; Bartl, Walter; Kulczycki, Andrzej (eds.): Studies in the Sociology of Population. International Perspectives. Dordrecht: Springer.**

World population, currently approaching 7.5 billion, will probably exceed 11 billion by the end of the century, almost double what it was at turn of the present century. The growth is uneven, and the result is a redistribution of the world's population: at the end of this century Europe will have no more people than it had fifty years ago, whereas Africa's population will have multiplied 20-fold, and will have gone up from under 10 percent to over 30 percent of the world's population (United Nations 2017). Thus, not only is population growing but it is currently growing in those regions of the world that have the least resources at their disposal, and the result is liable to be a dramatic rise in world inequality; increased conflict over access to resources; and increased migratory pressure from the poor to the richer regions of the world. In this introductory chapter, we discuss the history and sources of growth in world population over the past two centuries (in particular mortality and fertility) and its eventual stabilisation. We consider some of the major links between population and social dynamics in the light of two basic approaches to world population growth: The Malthusian approach, which views growth as a catastrophe, and the Marxian approach, which sees both population growth and its outcomes as contingent on social conditions and responses. We focus on the mutual relationship between population and societal change at all levels, the micro-, the meso- and the macro-levels, a relationship that is also reflected in the papers in this collection. However, there is also agency in population growth and the introduction concludes with a consideration of the options which humanity faces given the anticipated growth of world population and its redistribution

**Bartl, Walter; Papilloud, Christian; Terracher-Lipinski, Audrey 2019 [forthcoming]: Governing by Numbers: Key Indicators and the Politics of Expectations. An Introduction. In: Historical Social Research 44, 2.**

In this special issue of *Historical Social Research* indicators are considered as epistemic devices rendering the world governable by quantification. While endowed with an aura of objectivity, indicators are not neutral devices but instead transform the world they claim to describe. Against the backdrop of a global proliferation of indicators we argue for a strategic research focus on the processes leading to the institutionalisation and systematic use of key indicators in politics in comparison to cases in which those processes fail. Such a research strategy could not only enhance the accumulation of systematic knowledge but also the relevance of social studies of quantification. Furthermore, we propose a heuristic for analysing how indicators are involved in shaping imaginations of the future following the distinction of three dimensions of meaning (factual, social, temporal) introduced by Luhmann. Additionally, we review diachrone and synchrone approaches to analysing the genesis and use of indicators in order to derive testable hypotheses about the gap between indicator design and policy use. Finally, we introduce the articles of this special issue.

**El-Habib Draoui, Brahim; Jiménez-Delgado, María; Ruiz-Callado, Raúl 2019 [forthcoming]: Minorities in Spanish Secondary Education: School Segregation, between Reality and Official Statistics. In: Anson, Jon; Bartl, Walter; Kulczycki, Andrzej (eds.): Studies in the Sociology of Population. International Perspectives. Dordrecht: Springer.**

The deepening of social inequality in Spain during the last decade due to the global financial crisis has brought a growth in residential and school segregation in urban areas. This article analyses ethnic segregation across four public secondary schools in the Northern Area of Alicante (Spain), covering six disadvantaged neighbourhoods with a high concentration of immigrant and Roma populations. To this end, the student bodies

were examined according to their national and ethnic composition and their expectations for the future. Field work findings show that official statistics do not reflect the real situation of ethnic diversity in these schools, concealing the worrying dimensions of school segregation in marginalized areas, a phenomenon which has negative impacts on minority students' aspirations and equal opportunities.

***Ezdi, Sehar; Künemund, Harald 2019 [forthcoming]: Sex ratios in old age: Comparing Countries in Middle Eastern Asia to East and Southeast Asia. In: Anson, Jon; Bartl, Walter; Kulczycki, Andrzej (eds.): Studies in the Sociology of Population. International Perspectives. Dordrecht: Springer.***

This chapter analyses the elderly missing women phenomenon – masculinized sex ratios in the elderly population – in countries of Middle Eastern Asia and East and Southeast Asia. While many studies have explored the missing women phenomenon in East and Southeast Asia, Middle Eastern Asia, where the extent of the female deficit is worse, has mostly been neglected. Further, even in East and Southeast Asia the problem has mostly been studied at young ages. Countries forming both regions display different facets of the elderly missing women phenomenon, with some countries displaying it as a cohort effect only (e.g. Malaysia in Southeast Asia and Lebanon in Middle Eastern Asia) while others exhibit it in the total population as well (e.g. China in East Asia and Qatar in Middle Eastern Asia). This chapter further shows that in light of the rapid demographic transition of countries in these regions, it is imperative to change the focus of this issue from younger to older age groups in East and Southeast Asia and to place greater emphasis on studying the phenomenon in Middle Eastern Asia.

***González Pérez, Guillermo Julián; Vega López, María Guadalupe 2019 [forthcoming]: Violence, Firearms and Life Expectancy in Mexico. In: Anson, Jon; Bartl, Walter; Kulczycki, Andrzej (eds.): Studies in the Sociology of Population. International Perspectives. Dordrecht: Springer.***

Violence in Mexico has caused a large number of victims, mostly related to the use of firearms (FA). This paper analyses the trend in FA-related mortality in Mexico in the last 15 years and its impact on life expectancy in Mexico, and its 32 states, in the 2001-2003 and 2011-2013 triennia. Based on official reports of deaths and population data, trends in FA-related death rates by age and sex between 2000 and 2013 were analysed; abridged life tables by both sex at national level and for males by state were constructed for each triennium studied. Temporary life expectancy (TLE) and years of life expectancy lost (YLEL) for population aged 0 to 85 were calculated – using Arriaga's method – by age group and selected causes (FA-related deaths, diabetes mellitus, malignant neoplasms and traffic accidents) in each triennium. In the period analysed, the FA rate fell between 2000 and 2007, increased markedly between 2007 and 2012 and then decreased slightly; and male FA-related death rates are clearly higher than female rates. Between the 2001-2003 and 2011-2013 triennia, FA-related YLEL increased nationally (from 0.40 to 0.98 years in men, 0.04 to 0.08 in women) and in 30 states for men. In 11 states, the FA-related YLEL in 2011-2013 exceeded one year among males. In 19 of 21 states where TLE declined between the two triennia, the FA-related YLEL increased. In 2011-2013, injury by FA was the leading cause of male YLEL in age group 15–34. YLEL due to firearms among males in 2011-2013 (0.98) was higher than YLEL by traffic accidents (0.56). Variables like "hectares cultivated with marijuana and opiates destroyed by the army", "Confiscated FA" and "index of impunity" play an important role in explaining the inter-state variations in male FA-related YLEL and the observed changes between both triennia. Thus, the increase in the FA-related death rate, especially among young people, is impeding the rise in life expectancy in Mexico. In several states, particularly Chihuahua and Guerrero, mortality caused by FA seems to be the main reason for the decline in life expectancy among males aged 0 to 85 years.

**Jackson, Natalie; Brabyn, Lars; Maré, Dave; Cameron, Michael; Pool, Ian 2019 [forthcoming]: From ageing-driven growth towards the ending of growth. Subnational population trends in New Zealand. In: Anson, Jon; Bartl, Walter; Kulczycki, Andrzej (eds.): Studies in the Sociology of Population. International Perspectives. Dordrecht: Springer.**

In this paper we report on population change and its demographic drivers for 143 New Zealand towns, 132 rural centres and 66 Territorial Authority Areas (TAs), for the period 1976-2013. We undertook the exercise to identify whether New Zealand's towns and rural centres are following their international counterparts in declining from what is proposed as a 'new' and increasingly intractable form of population decline, where net migration loss is accompanied by natural decrease, as opposed to the 'old' form where natural increase is positive but fails to offset net migration loss. We also examined whether 'age-selective migration', as in the migration-driven loss of young people and/or gain of older people, is a major factor driving New Zealand's subnational structural population ageing. We found that the old form of depopulation, net migration loss, was the major determinant of New Zealand's subnational depopulation across the period 1976-2013; also that migration was highly age-selective. In the process, it accelerated the structural ageing of the majority of TAs, towns and rural centres. In 2013, 41 per cent of towns and 29 per cent of rural centres had populations with greater than 20 per cent aged 65+ years (compared with just 15 per cent for Total New Zealand); 85 per cent of towns were older with migration than they would have been in the absence of migration, as were two-thirds of rural centres and four-fifths of TAs. We also found the new, 'dual' form of depopulation to be present, but as yet affecting a relatively small number of towns and rural centres. However, projections at TA level indicate that the shift to natural decrease and the new form of depopulation will soon escalate, the latter becoming the major cause of depopulation by 2043 and the major cause of population change per se. Overall our analysis confirms that migration is not a panacea for growth. Just 39 per cent of towns, 33 per cent of rural centres, and 26 per cent of TAs were larger in 2013 than 1976 as the result of migration. A further 27 per cent of towns, 17 per cent of rural centres, and 36 per cent of TAs also grew across the period, but were smaller with migration than they would have been in its absence; for them, natural increase played the major role in determining growth. Moreover, we found that migration is negatively correlated with natural increase, and, relatedly, that the proportion of women aged 15-44 years heavily determines natural increase. These findings suggest that areas losing their young, reproductive age population are paying the price of the gains made by other areas. These findings have a number of policy implications, all of which point to the need for regionally-specific policies.

**Jasso, Guillermina. 2018. "The Theory of Comparison Processes." Pp. 249-280 in Peter J. Burke (ed.), Contemporary Social Psychological Theories. Second Edition. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.**

When humans reflect on their attributes and possessions, they often compare what they have, called the actual holding, to a comparison holding that reflects what they would like to have or expect or think just. These comparisons generate judgments and sentiments that include self-esteem, the sense of justice, and happiness. The hallmark of comparison processes (also known as reference dependent processes) is that the actual holding and the comparison holding have opposite effects on the outcome. For example, as actual earnings increase, self-esteem increases, but as expected earnings increase, self-esteem decreases. The outcomes in turn affect every area of behavior. Comparison theory systematically yields, from its parsimonious starting postulates, a broad range of testable predictions, including novel predictions. Thus the stage is set for further theoretical development and concomitantly for empirical test of the predictions. This chapter provides an introduction to comparison theory and to the research agendas it generates.

**Jasso, Guillermina. 2018. "What Can You and I Do To Reduce Inequality?" *Journal of Mathematical Sociology* 42(4):186-204. Prepublished 10 August 2018, DOI: 10.1080/0022250X.2017.1343826**

Are there things that ordinary people can do in their private lives to reduce economic inequality? And, if so, how would these things work? This paper first examines inequality measures and behavioral models that produce inequality effects, identifying five sets of inequality mechanisms which lead to levers that ordinary people can use to reduce income inequality, and next discusses the levers, with special attention to their feasibility, ease of use, and side effects. The five levers highlight transfers, equal additions, negative assortative mating, wage schedules that reward multiple personal characteristics, and compensation procedures with voting rules, many voters, diversity of thought, and secret ballots. This work raises new questions for research, such as the sources of diversity of thought.

**Jasso, Guillermina. 2018. "Anything Lorenz Curves Can Do, Top Shares Can Do: Assessing the TopBot Family of Inequality Measures." *Sociological Methods and Research*. Prepublished May 13, 2018, DOI: 10.1177/0049124118769106. Online First.**

Newly precise evidence of the trajectory of top incomes in the United States and around the world relies on shares and ratios, prompting new inquiry into their properties as inequality measures. Current evidence suggests a mathematical link between top shares and the Gini coefficient and empirical links extending as well to the Atkinson measure. The work reported in this paper strengthens that evidence, making several contributions: First, it formalizes the shares and ratios, showing that as monotonic transformations of each other, they are different manifestations of a single inequality measure, here called TopBot. Second, it presents two standard forms of TopBot that satisfy the principle of normalization. Third, it presents a new link between top shares and the Gini coefficient, showing that properties and results associated with the Lorenz curve pertain as well to top shares. Fourth, it investigates TopBot in mathematically specified probability distributions, showing that TopBot is monotonically related to classical measures, such as the Gini, Atkinson, and Theil measures and the coefficient of variation. Thus, TopBot appears to be a genuine inequality measure. Moreover, TopBot is further distinguished by its ease of calculation and ease of interpretation, making it an appealing People's measure of inequality. This work also provides new insights, for example, that, given nonlinearities in the (monotonic) relations among inequality measures, Spearman correlations are more appropriate than Pearson correlations, and that weakening of correlations signals differences and shifts in distributional form, themselves signals of income dynamics.

**Jasso, Guillermina. 2018. "Quantitative Methods." Pp. 235-241 in J. Michael Ryan (ed.), *Core Concepts in Sociology*. New York, NY: Wiley-Blackwell.**

As a scientific discipline develops, it achieves increasing exactness, accuracy, and parsimony. Ideas about the subject matter of the discipline become clearer; the essential operations and relations come more sharply into focus, and the epicycles fall away. This increasing clarity both arises from and spurs quantitative expression. Of course, disciplines develop at different rates. Some phenomena resist scientific description. And, within discipline, theory and empirics, though deeply intertwined, also develop at different rates. Fortunately, the methods of both theoretical analysis and empirical analysis rest on a common foundation of logic, mathematics, and statistics. And thus "quantitative methods" – like "qualitative methods" -- are methods for both theory and empirics, and methodological advances in one are advances for both. This article first considers briefly theory and empirics, then moves to three major elements in models of sociological phenomena – variables, functions, distributions.

**Kette, Sven 2019 [forthcoming]: From Topic to Problem: Organisational Mechanisms of Constructing Demographic Change. In: Anson, Jon; Bartl, Walter; Kulczycki, Andrzej (eds.): Studies in the Sociology of Population. International Perspectives. Dordrecht: Springer.**

This article aims at revealing the mechanisms by which organisations problematize demographic change. It asks (1) for the structural preconditions making organisations pay attention to demographic change at all. Therefore, the paper starts from the assumption that demographic change does not impose itself on organisations but rather appears to organisations as a non-instructive problem, which is plastic, ambiguous and long-term in character. Consequently, the paper (2) also asks for the concrete constructs organisations develop to grasp the demographic change. Based on the empirical analysis of five organisations I show that demographic change is only problematized by organisations when personal initiatives succeed. However, the topic tends to fade if exclusive responsibilities are not assigned. Concerning the constructs, I show that demographic change is most likely to be connected to established problems but is not yet assessed as an important problem in itself.

**Kroismayr, Sigrid 2019 [forthcoming]: Small school closures in rural areas – the beginning or the end of a downward spiral? Some evidence from Austria. In: Anson, Jon; Bartl, Walter; Kulczycki, Andrzej (eds.): Studies in the Sociology of Population. International Perspectives. Dordrecht: Springer.**

School closures in rural areas are especially relevant because schools are assumed to fulfil not only educational but also social functions for the local community. Critics of school closures maintain that the closure of the last local school might induce an overall negative development of the affected municipality. This article explores the demographic, economic and social trends in Austrian municipalities where at least one primary school was closed down. Two groups of municipalities are compared: those that had lost their last school and those that still had a school left within their municipal borders. Altogether, eleven municipalities in four Austrian regions were included in the study. The results show that the municipalities follow different coping strategies concerning the former school building: those with no school left tended to retain ownership, whereas those with still one municipal school open were inclined to sell the former school building(s). However both groups tried to find ways to preserve the public character of the building. The demographic and economic trends following the school closure differ. In most of the municipalities, the decrease in the number of inhabitants was due mainly to outmigration rather than to falling numbers of births. Economic development did not reflect the downward movement in the population but improved in most municipalities of the sample. Finally, the analyses show that a high proportion working in the agricultural sector, especially in remote areas, seems to have a positive impact on the demographic and economic trends in the municipality and mitigates possible negative effects of school closure.

**Kulczycki, Andrzej; Lobo, Arun Peter 2019 [forthcoming]: Intermarriage and Assimilation among Arabs in the United States. In: Anson, Jon; Bartl, Walter; Kulczycki, Andrzej (eds.): Studies in the Sociology of Population. International Perspectives. Dordrecht: Springer.**

Intermarriage is indicative of an immigrant group's assimilation into its host society. This study investigates recent intermarriage levels and patterns for Arab Americans; evaluates how acculturation, cultural and structural factors affect their marital choices; and examines differences among Arab national-origin groups. We employ logistic regression analysis and use data from the 2007-11 American Community Survey that gives a sufficiently large sample. The relatively strong socio-economic status of Arab Americans, especially the native-born, leads us to expect high out-marriage rates. Results confirm earlier findings, based on 1990 census data, despite the doubling in size of this population and its disparagement since 9/11. The overall high levels of exogamy suggest Arab Americans are assimilating quickly. The predictors are largely similar for both sexes, but there are also some significant ethnic effects.

**Marquez-Velarde, Guadalupe; Engin, Ceylan; Poston, Dudley L. 2019 [forthcoming]: Natural Decrease in Semi-Peripheral Nations: County-Level Analyses of Mexico and Turkey. In: Anson, Jon; Bartl, Walter; Kulczycki, Andrzej (eds.): Studies in the Sociology of Population. International Perspectives. Dordrecht: Springer.**

Natural decrease is the demographic phenomenon in which more deaths than births occur in a population in a given period. In many countries, developed and developing, natural increase, i.e., the excess of births over deaths, typically accounts for most of the population increase, and often is large enough to offset population losses due to outmigration. However, if the excess births are replaced by excess deaths, i.e., natural decrease, then it is unlikely there will be any population growth. Demographic research has shown that it is at the subnational (county) level where the excess of deaths over births first begins to appear. In this chapter, we analyse the birth:death ratios of the 2,457 municipios (counties) of Mexico in the 2005-2013 period, and the 81 subnational units (counties) of Turkey in the 2007-2014 period. We analyse the two countries as two individual case studies. We do so separately and do not compare the data and empirical patterns of the two countries. In this sense, the country-specific spatial characteristics of one country will not affect the analysis of the other country. This is not a perfect answer to the issue of the differences in the size of their respective subnational units. Nonetheless, it is the best we can do given the strategies the two governments have chosen with respect to the spatial configurations of their respective counties. In our chapter, we show that natural decrease is indeed occurring at the subnational level in Mexico in over 16% of all the counties. In Turkey, we did not find evidence of natural decrease in any of its counties, although some of its counties are moving toward having more deaths than births; in other words, they are “near natural decrease.” We then use two demographic independent variables, one focusing on fertility, the other on the presence of elderly, and modelled the birth:death ratio among the counties in the two countries. We conclude our chapter by drawing out some of the social and economic implications of our findings for the two countries.

**Urrea-Giraldo, Fernando 2019 [forthcoming]: The Demographic Transition in the Nasa-Indigenous and Black Populations of Northern Cauca (Colombia). In: Anson, Jon; Bartl, Walter; Kulczycki, Andrzej (eds.): Studies in the Sociology of Population. International Perspectives. Dordrecht: Springer.**

Northern Cauca in southwestern Colombia is a multi-ethnic-racial Andean region, inhabited by Indigenous (Nasa-Indigenous), Black and White-mestizo populations. For the last three decades, this region has experienced a rapid process of modernization associated with a strong agribusiness development and an expansion of industrial maquila companies. Notwithstanding this trend, the Andean indigenous peasant economy continues to be pivotal in the mountainous area of the region. This chapter presents a comparative analysis of fertility patterns among ethnic-racial minorities (Indigenous and Black) and White-mestizo populations. It utilizes data from the 1993 and 2005 Colombian population censuses; the Colombian national register of households in poverty; Colombian demographic and Cali household surveys from 2010 to 2015 and one Nasa-Indigenous household survey. In addition, it uses national statistics records of several countries and some data from specialized demographic studies of the World Bank and the United Nations from 2000 to 2015. Accordingly, an international comparison of fertilities among Colombian ethnic-racial minorities and their counterparts in other countries is possible. Conceptually, the chapter draws on insights from Johnstone’s work on Indigenous fertility transitions in developed countries and Caldwell’s transition theory to examine how the increasing levels of schooling and the changes in the occupational structure of this region are affecting the fertility transition of Indigenous and Black minorities.

**Winkler, Oliver 2019 [forthcoming]: Occupational classes of immigrants and their descendants in East Germany. In: Anson, Jon; Bartl, Walter; Kulczycki, Andrzej (eds.): Studies in the Sociology of Population. International Perspectives. Dordrecht: Springer: forthcoming.**

The distinct pattern of East German labour migration is closer to the pattern of other former communist countries than to that of West Germany. Immigrants in East Germany were particularly affected by the collapse of the GDR. While the labour market improved in 2005, little is known about the development of the structural integration of immigrants and their descendants living in East Germany. Cross-sectional survey data by the Federal Statistical Office (Mikrozensus 1991-2011) reveal that even after controlling for formal and vocational education, immigrants from the first and second generation are consistently more likely to be employed in lower status occupations than are non-migrants. Although the proportion of Vietnamese in intermediate positions is similar to that of non-migrants, higher occupations remain closed to the Vietnamese. On the other hand, differences in the proportions of non-migrants and of immigrants from Poland in higher status occupations have diminished over time. The study concludes that the structural integration of immigrants in East Germany, and especially of their descendants, remains problematic.

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