



Sociology
of Population

RC41 NEWSLETTER 1_2018

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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.

CONTENT

Editorial.....	3
Announcements.....	4
Conferences	4
XIX ISA World Congress of Sociology. Power, Violence and Justice: Reflections, Responses and Responsibilities. <i>Toronto, Canada, July 15-21, 2018</i>	4
The 39th Congress of the German Sociological Association takes place from 24.09.2018 to 28.09.2018 at the Georg-August-University of Göttingen.	4
EPC 2020 in Padova, Italy, 24-27 June 2020.....	4
Recent publications.....	5
Anson, J., Bartl, W., & Kulczycki, A. (Eds.). (forthcoming). <i>Studies in the Sociology of Population: International Perspectives</i> . Dordrecht: Springer.....	5
Guillermo Julián González-Pérez, María Guadalupe Vega-López, María Elena Flores-Villavicencio (2017): The increase of firearm mortality and its relationship with the stagnation of life expectancy in Mexico. <i>Ciência & Saúde Coletiva</i> , 22(9):2861-2872, DOI: 10.1590/1413-812320172229.21902016	6
Guillermo Julián González-Pérez ¹ , María Guadalupe Vega-López ¹ , Edinilsa Ramos de Souza ² , Liana Wernersbach Pinto ² (2017) Violence deaths and its impact on life expectancy: a comparison between	

Mexico and Brazil. <i>Ciência & Saúde Coletiva</i> , 22(9):2797-2809, DOI: 10.1590/1413-81232017229.12172017.	6
Board 2014-2018.....	8

EDITORIAL

Dear Members of RC41,

The ISA World Congress in Toronto is imminent and RC41 hosts a total number of 10 sessions on a great variety of topics on the Sociology of Population. Please note the RC41 business meeting on Wednesday, 18 July 2018, 15:30-17:20 hours.

In October 2017 RC41 co-hosted a workshop on “Governing by numbers: Key indicators and the politics of expectations” in Halle, Germany which was very well received by its participants. A report on the workshop by Lisa Knoll can be found online: <https://conventions.hypotheses.org/1053>. As a more durable outcome of the workshop, a selection of the papers presented will be published as a special issue of [Historical Social Research](#), probably in early 2019.

Another event that was co-hosted by RC41 and RC06 (Sociology of the Family) was entitled “Changing demography, changing families” and took place at the National University of Singapore, 17-19 May 2018. An overview of the programme can be found online: <https://singaporerc0641.nus.edu.sg/programme.php>.

The manuscript of the book “Studies in the Sociology of Population. International Perspectives” which Jon Anson, Andrzej Kulczycki and myself are editing has been reviewed positively by Springer and is [forthcoming](#) in early 2019 (see the description below).

I hope you enjoy the newsletter and I would like to encourage you to send me your news at anytime.

I am looking forward to seeing you at the congress venue in Toronto!

Best regards,

Walter Bartl

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CONFERENCES

XIX ISA WORLD CONGRESS OF SOCIOLOGY. POWER, VIOLENCE AND JUSTICE: REFLECTIONS, RESPONSES AND RESPONSIBILITIES. *TORONTO*, CANADA, JULY 15-21, 2018

We will be hosting sessions on the following topics:

- Challenges to Population Health and Well Being
- Demography of the LGBTI Populations
- Fertility and Religion
- Inequalities and Their Impact on Mortality
- Population Indicators and the Politics of Expectations
- Population and Health of Disadvantaged People
- The Demography of the New Family
- The Effect of the Increase in Life Expectancy on Intergeneration Relationships
- Violence Against the Elderly: Justice Denied

You can access the detailed programme here:

<https://isaconf.confex.com/isaconf/wc2018/webprogram/Symposium478.html>

Please note the RC41 business meeting on Wednesday, 18 July 2018, 15:30-17:20.

THE 39TH CONGRESS OF THE GERMAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION TAKES PLACE FROM 24.09.2018 TO 28.09.2018 AT THE GEORG-AUGUST-UNIVERSITY OF GÖTTINGEN.

Keynote speakers include: Andrew Abbott, Gurminder K. Bhambra, Julian Go, Karen Phalet, Sylvia Walby, Andreas Wimmer.

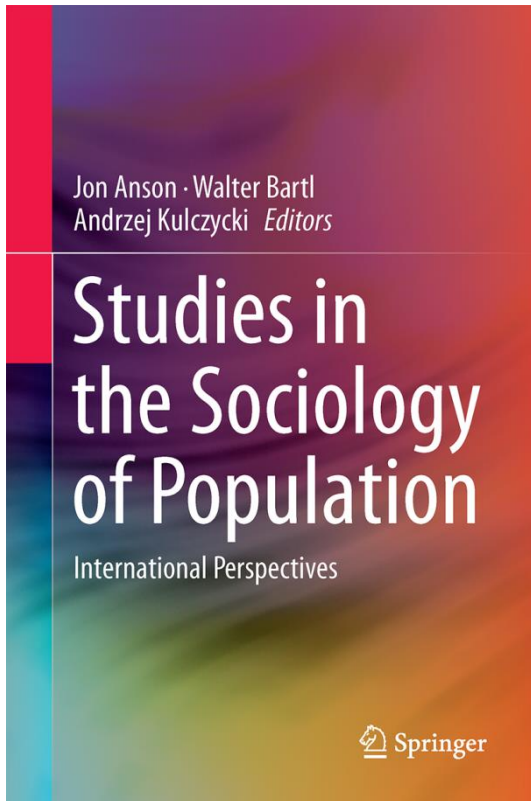
<https://kongress2018.soziologie.de/en/programme/keynotes/>

EPC 2020 IN PADOVA, ITALY, 24-27 JUNE 2020

The next European Population Conference (EPC 2020) will convene in Padova, Italy from 24-27 June 2020. Save the date!

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

ANSON, J., BARTL, W., & KULCZYCKI, A. (EDS.). (FORTHCOMING). *STUDIES IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF POPULATION: INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES*. DORDRECHT: SPRINGER.



This book presents a cross section of the work and concerns of social demographers worldwide, covering a broad range of topics from social structure through population structure to social policy; from fertility and mortality through migration to the way in which organisations deal with the demographic environment in which they operate. Topics addressed also include morbidity and health profiles and transitions, as well as policies and programs concerned with these and other issues.

The volume touches on some of the major links between population and societal dynamics. It addresses demographic patterns and issues from micro-level, meso-level, and macro-level perspectives and helps put into focus the past, present and future of the mutual relations between population dynamics and societal responses.

With a unique introductory chapter discussing the global unevenness of population growth today, its associations with inequality and the challenges it presents for the future, and a truly international approach to social and demographic change and policy responses, this book will serve as a valuable resource for professionals and students in sociology, demography, social policy and local governance.

GUILLERMO JULIÁN GONZÁLEZ-PÉREZ, MARÍA GUADALUPE VEGA-LÓPEZ, MARÍA ELENA FLORES-VILLAVICENCIO (2017): THE INCREASE OF FIREARM MORTALITY AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE STAGNATION OF LIFE EXPECTANCY IN MEXICO. *CIÊNCIA & SAÚDE COLETIVA*, 22(9):2861-2872, DOI: 10.1590/1413-81232017229.21902016

Corresponding author: ggonzal@cencar.udg.mx, Centro de Estudios en Salud, Población y Desarrollo Humano, Centro Universitario de Ciencias de la Salud, Universidad de Guadalajara.

Abstract This study analyzes firearms mortality (FA) and their impact on life expectancy in Mexico – compared to other causes of deaths- during the three-year periods 2000-2002 and 2010-2012 and the weight of the different age groups in years of life expectancy lost (YLEL) due to this cause. Based on official death and population data, abridged life tables in Mexico were constructed for the three-year periods studied. Temporary life expectancy and YLEL for aged 15 to 75 by selected causes and age groups were calculated in each three-year period. Among men, FA mortality went from being the cause less YLEL caused in 2000-2002 to be the main cause of YLEL between 15 and 75 years in 2010-2012. Among women, YLEL for FA mortality had a higher relative growth. In both sexes, the greatest increase in YLEL by FA mortality was between 20 and 34 years. Findings indicate that the increase in FA mortality, especially among young people, has substantially contributed to the stagnation of life expectancy in recent years, and even his decline in the case of men. This reflects that violence linked to the FA is not only a security problem but also a collective health problem that must be copied in an interdisciplinary and intersectoral form if it is to increase the life expectancy of the country.

GUILLERMO JULIÁN GONZÁLEZ-PÉREZ¹, MARÍA GUADALUPE VEGA-LÓPEZ¹, EDINILSA RAMOS DE SOUZA², LIANA WERNERSBACH PINTO² (2017) VIOLENCE DEATHS AND ITS IMPACT ON LIFE EXPECTANCY: A COMPARISON BETWEEN MEXICO AND BRAZIL. *CIÊNCIA & SAÚDE COLETIVA*, 22(9):2797-2809, DOI: 10.1590/1413-81232017229.12172017.

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Abstract Using official data, this study analyzed violent deaths (homicide, suicide, events of undetermined intent and deaths due to legal intervention) in Brazil and Mexico in the three-year periods 2002-2004 and 2012-14, the impact of these causes of death on life expectancy in both countries and the role of the different age groups in years of life expectancy lost (YLEL). Abridged life tables were constructed for both countries for both periods. Temporary life expectancy and YLEL between zero and 80 years by selected causes and age groups were calculated for each triennium. The leading cause of YLEL among men was homicide in both periods in Brazil (1.5 years) and in the second period in Mexico (one year). Violent deaths (VD) accounted for around 16% of YLEL in Brazil and 13% in Mexico in 2012-2014. Among women, YLEL due to homicides and suicides showed the greatest relative increase in both countries, although VD accounted for barely 3% of total YLEL. The

highest percentage of YLEL due to VD was found among the 15 to 29 year age groups in both countries and for both sexes. The increase in rates of VD in Mexico, above all among young people, has curbed further increases in life expectancy in recent years, especially among men. Likewise, the high rates of VD in Brazil in both periods have hindered the growth of life expectancy.

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