



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

2013 Conference Evaluation



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Introduction

The 27th International Population Conference, organized by the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) and the Korean National Organizing Committee (NOC), was held in Busan, Korea, from 26 to 31 August 2013. The registration database contains information on 2,101 population scientists from 106 countries who attended the conference.

The IUSSP decided to carry out survey of the Conference, as it had done for the Conferences that took place in 2001 in Bahia, in 2005 in Tours, and in 2009 in Marrakech. The main purpose of this survey is to prepare a successful International Population Conference in 2017.

The survey was conducted online from 20 September to 21 October, using the same online survey company as in 2009 (Survey Monkey). Responses were collected anonymously. The online questionnaire was sent electronically to the 2,001 registered participants who had valid email addresses, 30 of which bounced. The email therefore reached (at most) 1,971 participants, of which 780 responded (though not necessarily to all the questions – 30 respondents replied only to the first, mandatory question on which language they wished to use for the questionnaire).

The response rate based on 1,071 respondents was approximately 38%, far less than for the 2009 conference survey (60%). However, given the very low response rate of Korean nationals (80 respondents of the 852 Korean nationals, most of which were Korean students), the response rate for non-Korean participants (60%) is a more comparable figure.

The questionnaire was available in English and in French: 83.2% of respondents (649) chose to answer in English, 16.8% responded in French (131). In the following pages, for the sake of clarity, non-respondents are not included in the graphs; the number of respondents (n) is indicated for each question.

General conclusions and recommendations

The results of this evaluation indicate that the 27th International Population Conference was a very positive experience for a large majority of respondents. Results show in particular that respondents were satisfied with the scientific quality of the Conference and appreciated their stay in Busan.

Conference assessment:

- Ratings for the scientific quality of the Conference as a whole and for specific items (papers, posters etc.) were higher than in Marrakech.
- Most services in BEXCO and most of what was organized by the events company (MECI) hired by the Korean National Organizing Committee (NOC) were very well rated.
- The rating of the conference website was lower than for Marrakech but despite the many problems that IUSSP Secretariat had to face, the online submission form and programme were perceived as functional and only a minority of respondents encountered problems using it.
- Lunches were (again) one of the few areas of complaints, whether because of lack of time, cost or difficulties to find proper vegetarian meals.
- The quality of simultaneous translation was very well rated but the service was (again) insufficiently used by those who would need it and its organization resulted in many comments.

Attendance:

Respondents' level of attendance was particularly high:

- Nearly half the respondents attended all 6 days and on average they attended 3 of the 4 regular sessions per day.
- Poster sessions and plenary sessions were not quite as well attended. Only about one-third of respondents attended the NOC sessions.
- More than half the respondents attended at least one side meeting and nine out of ten visited the exhibition booths.

Planning for 2017:

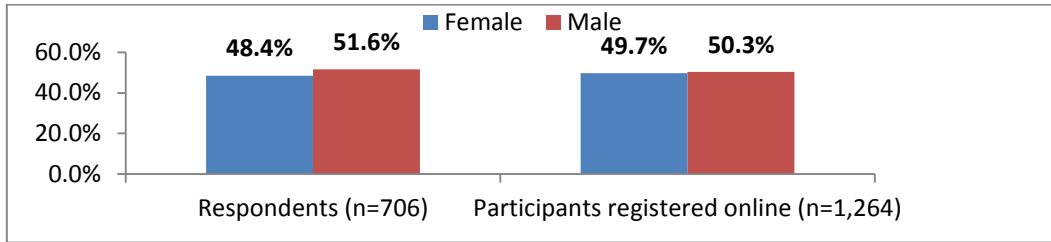
- A majority of respondents approve of the present format of the conference, but if there are to be changes, the conference should not be made longer and the number of simultaneous sessions should not be extended.
- One area where some improvement should probably be made is around the lunch break / poster session, which at present is too compressed to do both well.
- A large minority would favour starting at 9 am (instead of 8:30).
- As before, a majority would favour discussants for all sessions and support plenary debates.
- Research and networking remain the main reasons to attend the conference but the IUSSP should offer more opportunities for younger scholars (career opportunities, training, mentoring...) and can still do more to promote networking opportunities.

I. Characteristics of the respondents

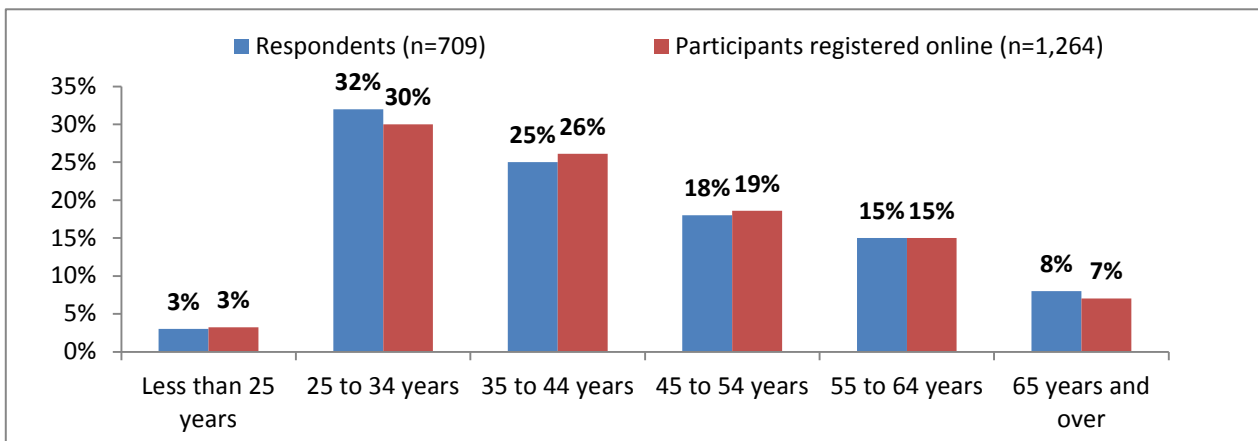
Demographic characteristics of the sample compared to Conference participants

Detailed demographic information on participants such as gender and age is available only for the subset of conference participants who registered online (1,264 of a total 2,101 registered). However, as shown by data on regional distribution (available for all registered participants) these respondents who registered online are more comparable to respondents since most of those who did not register online were Korean students, whose involvement in the conference was more limited (and whose response rate was therefore very low).

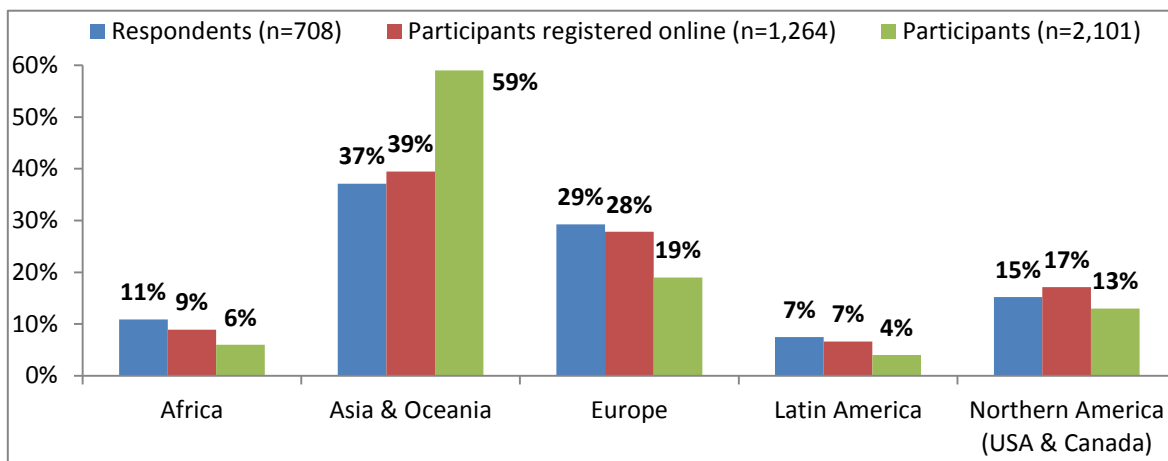
1) Sex: The gender distribution of respondents, close to parity, was comparable to that of participants who registered online.



2) Age: The age distribution of respondents and participants registered online was similar.

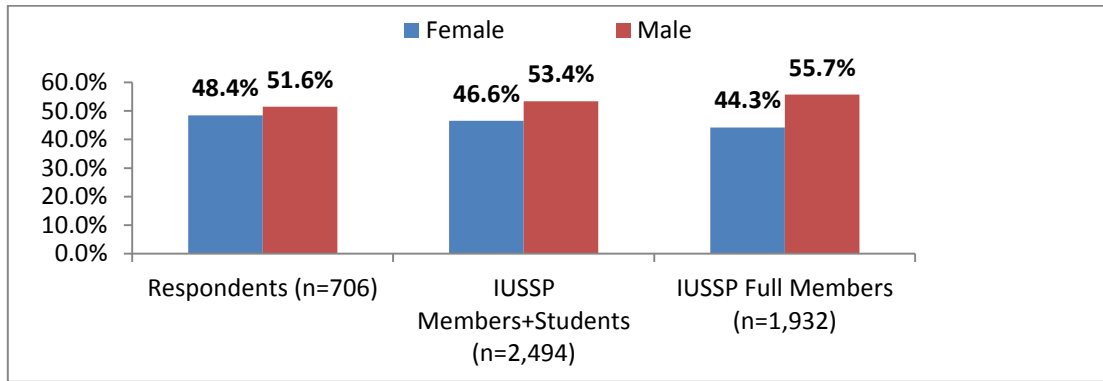


3) Region of residence: The distribution of respondents and participants registered online by region of residence is comparable, whereas if all participants are included there is a large under-representation of Asian respondents.

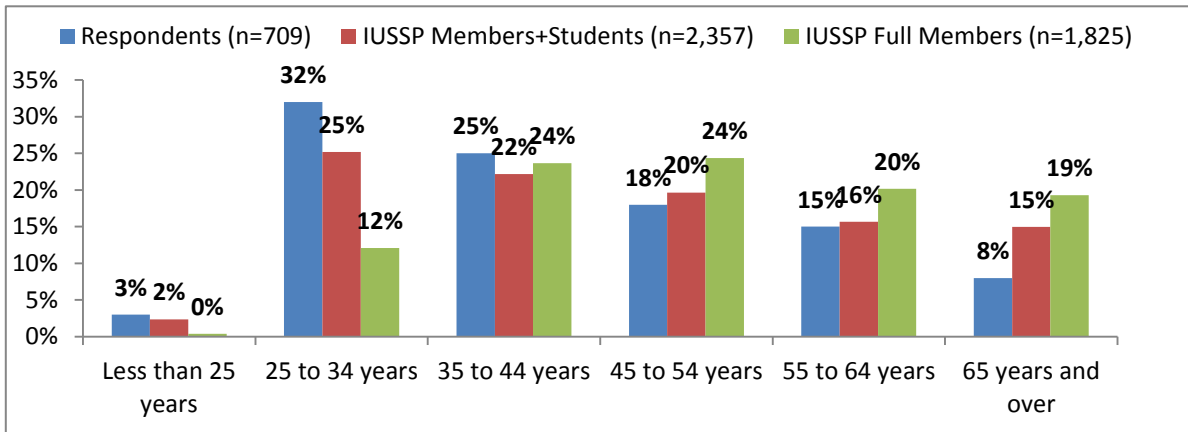


Demographic characteristics of the sample compared to IUSSP members (and students)

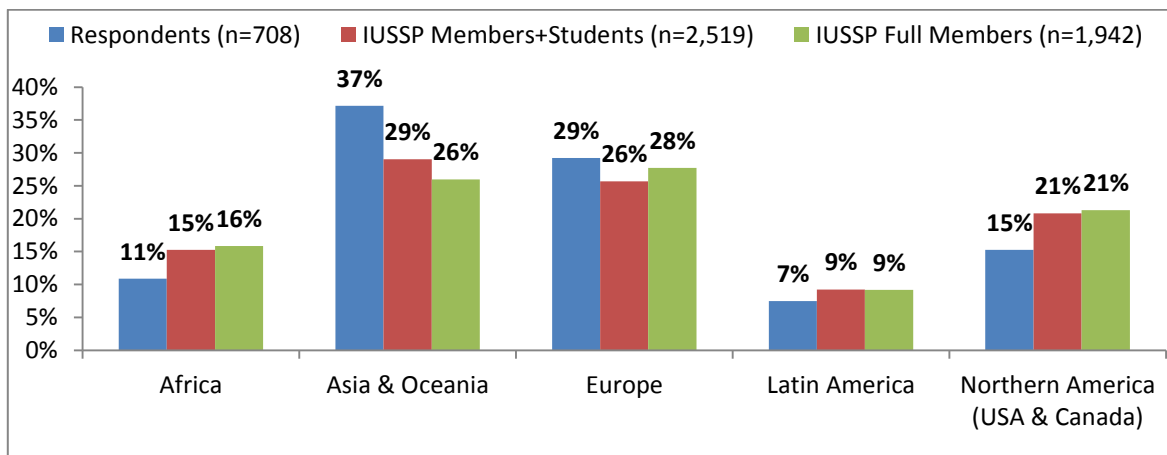
1) Sex: The proportion of female respondents is slightly higher than what they represent among IUSSP members, even when Student Associates are included.



2) Age: Respondents are much younger than IUSSP members, and remain younger even when Student Associates are added to full members.

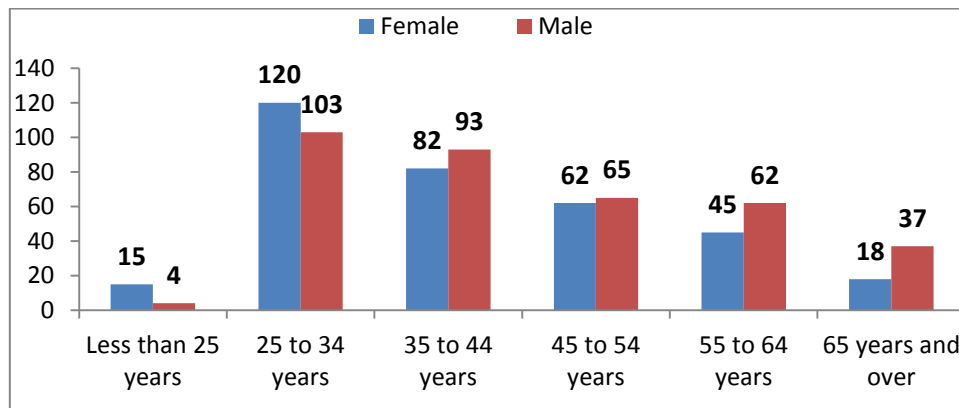


3) Region of residence: Respondents from Asia are over-represented compared to their proportion among IUSSP members while respondents from North America and Africa are under-represented.

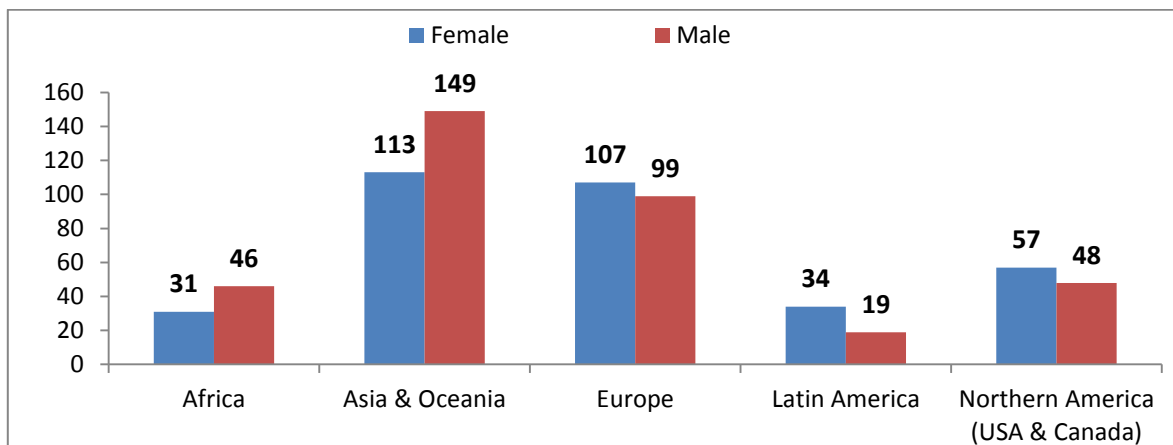


Other demographic characteristics of the sample:

1) Sex and age: A total of 706 respondents provided information on their sex and age: 342 women and 364 men. Women in the sample are slightly younger than men: they outnumber men in age groups under 35 years old, whereas beyond 35, male respondents are more numerous.

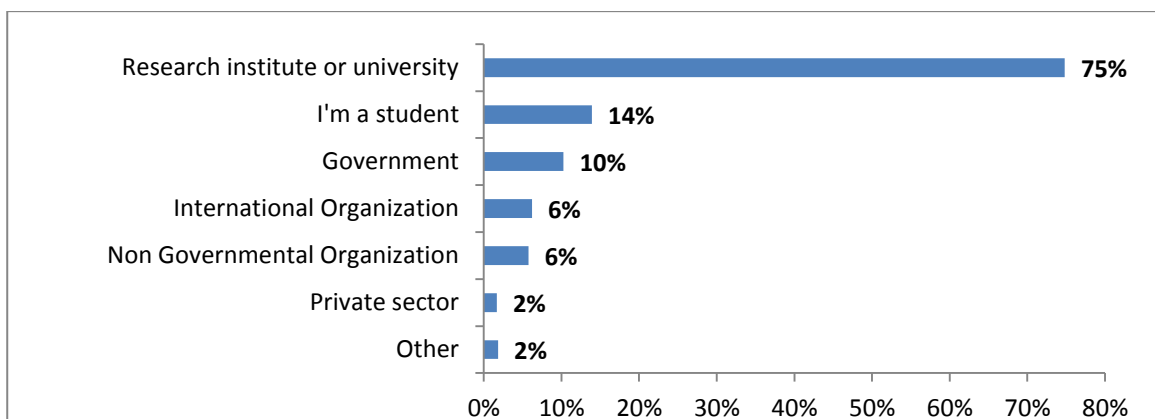


2) Gender and region of residence: A total of 703 respondents provided information on their gender and region of residence: 342 women and 361 men. Women are more numerous than men among respondents from Europe, Latin America and Northern America, while men are more numerous among respondents from Africa and Asia.



3) Sector of work (*Tick as many answers as apply*) (n=711)

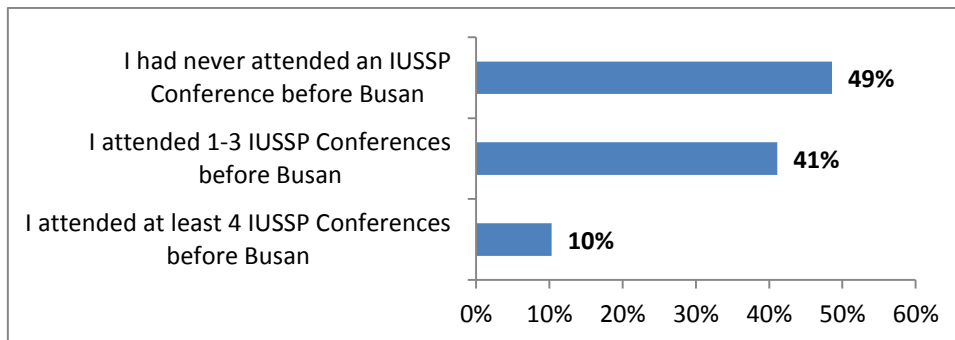
Three-quarters of respondents work for a university or a research institute; 14% are students. The remainder work mainly for the government (10%), International Organizations (6%) or NGOs (6%).



Previous attendance at conferences:

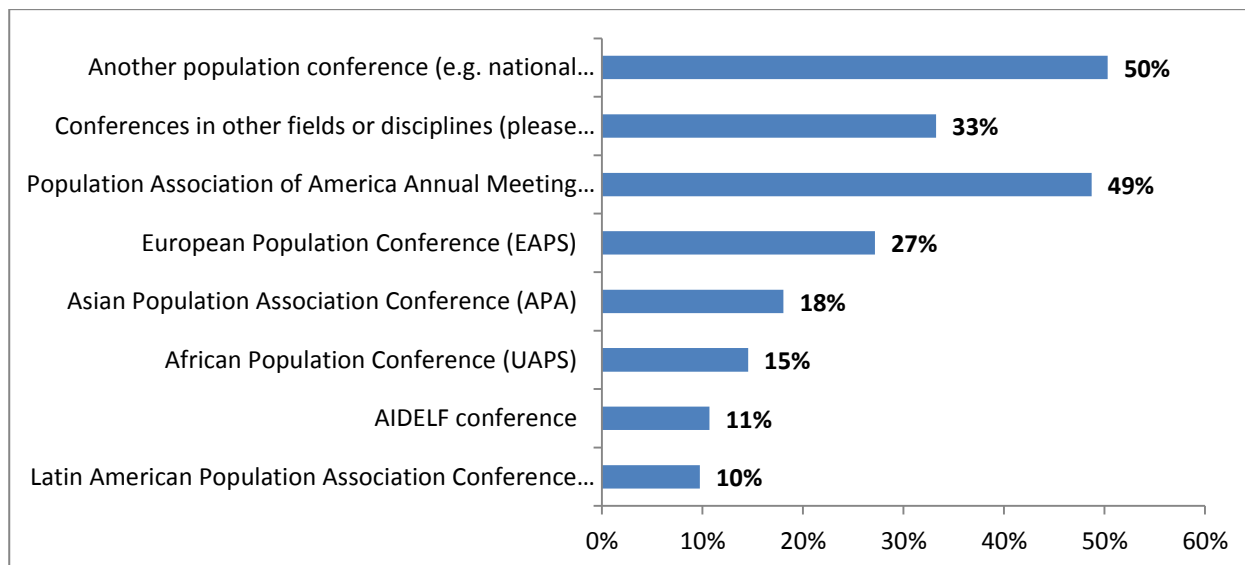
Q32. How many previous IUSSP International Population Conferences (Marrakech 2009, Tours 2005, Bahia 2001...) did you attend before the Busan Conference? (n=708)

For nearly half of the respondents (49%), the Busan Conference was their first IUSSP Conference (vs. 63% for the 2005 Conference in Tours and 56% for Marrakech); 41% had attended 1-3 conferences and 10% had attended 4 conferences or more.



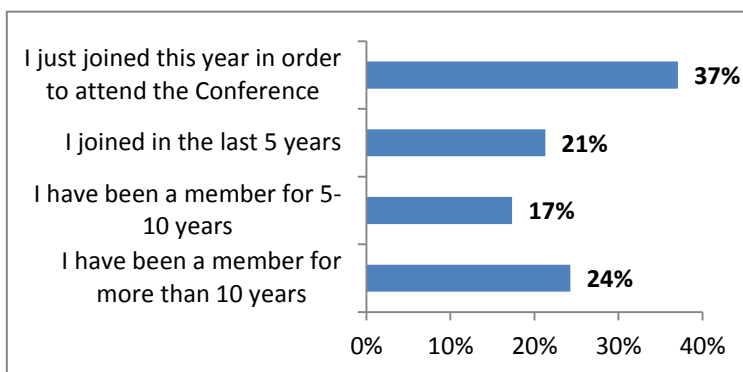
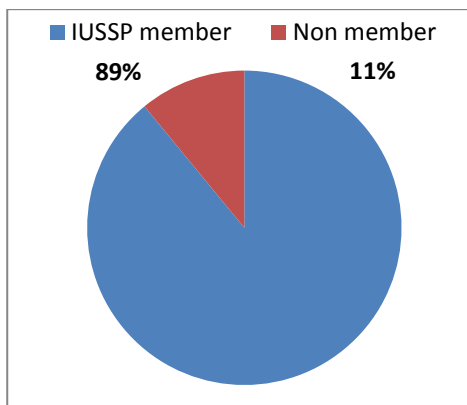
Q33. What other Conferences have you attended in recent years? (Tick as many answers as apply) (n=626)

[Approximately 88% of the respondents had attended at least another conference before this one in recent years – based on n=712]. Among these, half had attended another population conference (e.g. of their national association), and one-third had attended a conference in another discipline (see list in Annex 1). Also many respondents had attended a regional population conference, and not only from their own region of residence: 49% had attended a PAA annual meeting (to compare with 15% of respondents residing in Northern America), 27% had attended an EAPS conference (29% respondents from Europe), 18% had attended an APA conference (37% respondents from Asia), 15% had attended a UAPS conference (11% respondents from Africa), 10% had attended an ALAP conference (7% respondents from Latin America); 11% had attended an AIDELF conference.



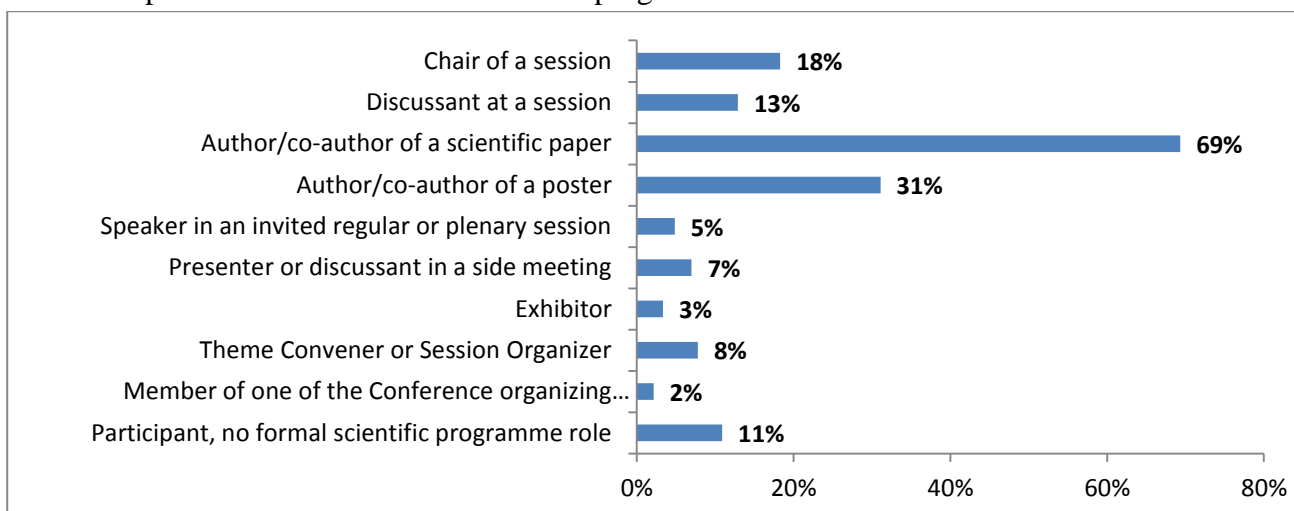
IUSSP Membership: Q34 (n = 712) and Q34a (n = 634)

Eighty-nine per cent of respondents were IUSSP members (vs. 75% for Marrakech and 70% for Tours), of which 37% joined in order to attend the conference.



Q.7 What was your role in the scientific programme? (Tick as many answers as apply) (n=743)

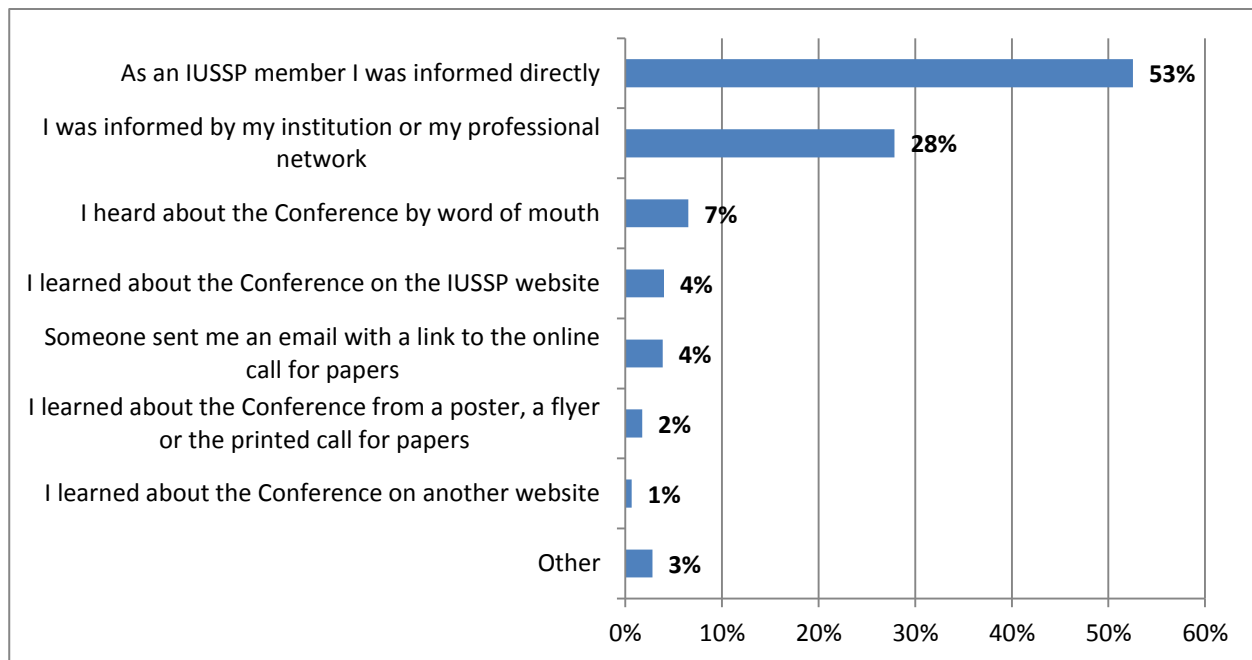
Most respondents played an active scientific role in the Conference, in particular as authors or co-authors of papers (69%) or of posters (31%), session chairs (18%) and discussants (13%). Only 11% of respondents had no formal role in the programme.



II. Organization and communication prior to the Conference

Q1. How did you FIRST learn about the Busan Conference? (n=750)

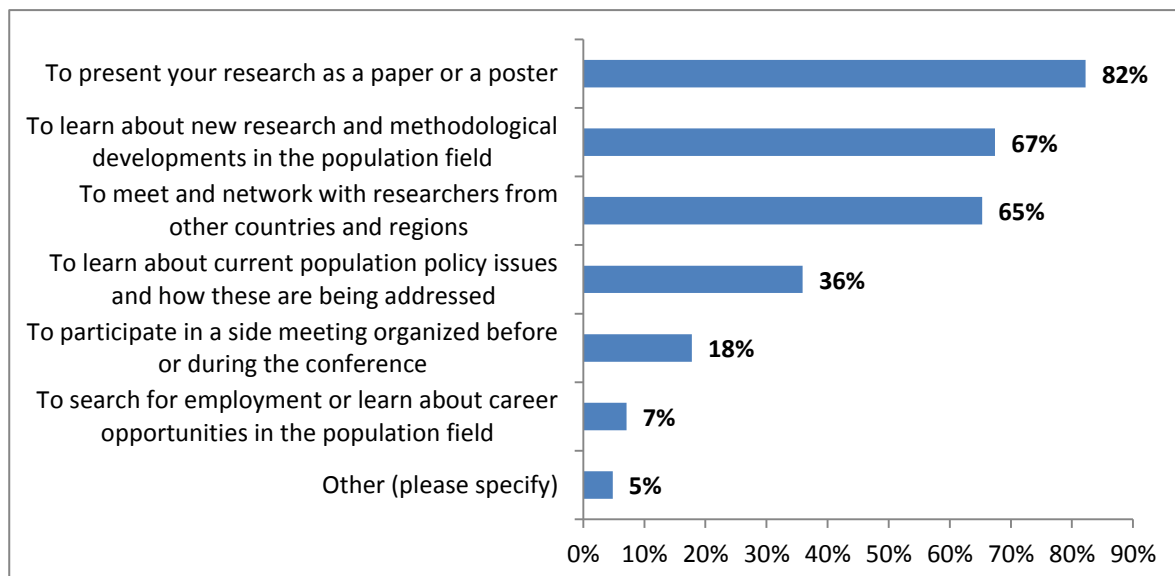
More than half of the respondents (53%) learned about the conference as IUSSP members and more than a quarter (28%) learned about it through their institution or professional network.



Three per cent of respondents (21 individuals) indicate that they heard of the conference via “other” means, mainly at another population conference, informed by their professor or because they were invited speakers or chairs.

Q2. What were your main reasons for attending the International Population Conference? (Tick as many answers as apply) (n=749)

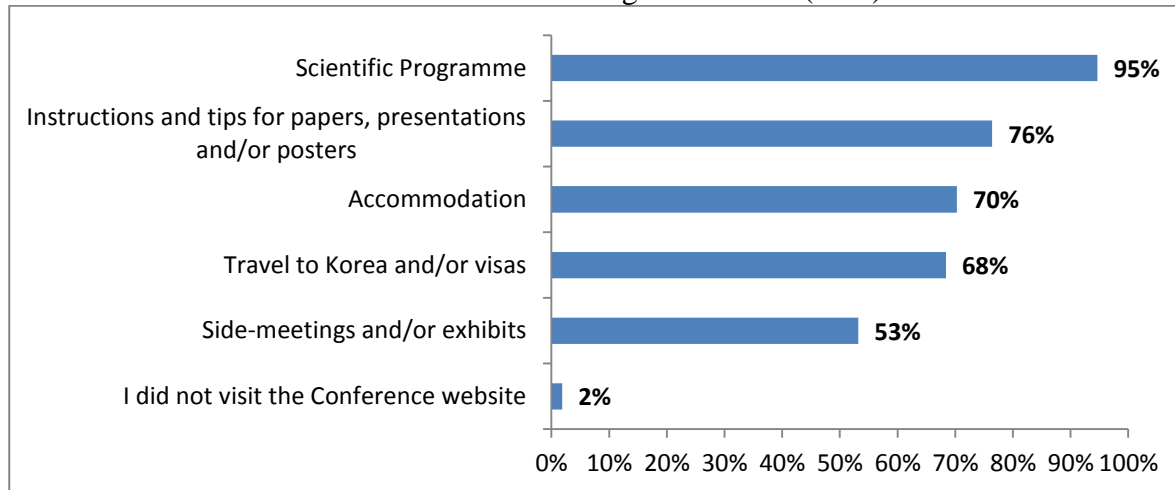
The three main reasons for attending the conference are to present research (82% of respondents), learn about new research (67%) and network with other researchers (65%).



Five per cent of respondents (36 individuals) indicated an “other” reason to attend the conference, mainly organizers or session chairs, and to visit Korea.

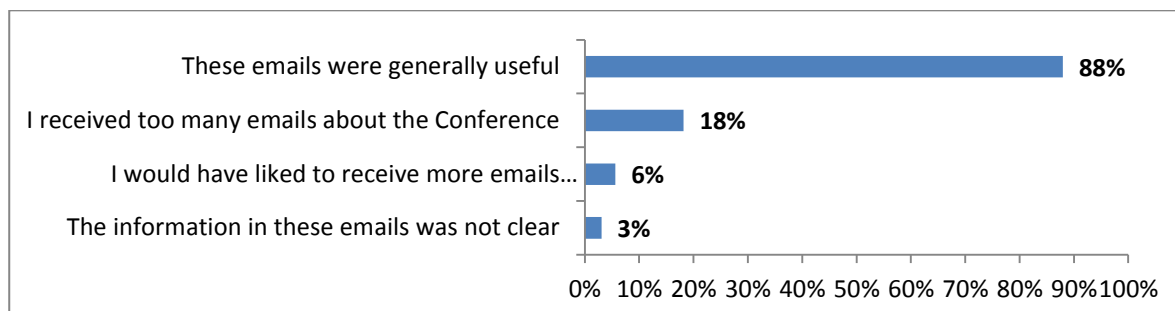
Q3. Did you visit the IUSSP Conference website for information on the following items? (Tick as many answers as apply) (n=750)

Nearly all the respondents visited the conference website, at least to see the programme (95%). A large proportion of respondents also visited the website for other types of information, including instructions for papers etc. (76%), accommodation (70%), travel to Korea (68%). More than half visited the website to find out about side meetings or exhibits (53%).



Q4. The IUSSP sent emails to participants to inform them about various aspects of the Conference. What is your feeling regarding these emails? (Tick as many answers as apply) (n=749)

The vast majority of respondents (88%) found the emails sent by the IUSSP useful. A number of respondents (18%, 136 respondents) however declare that they received too many emails (up from 14% for the Marrakech conference, and perhaps related to the uncertainties of the new website).

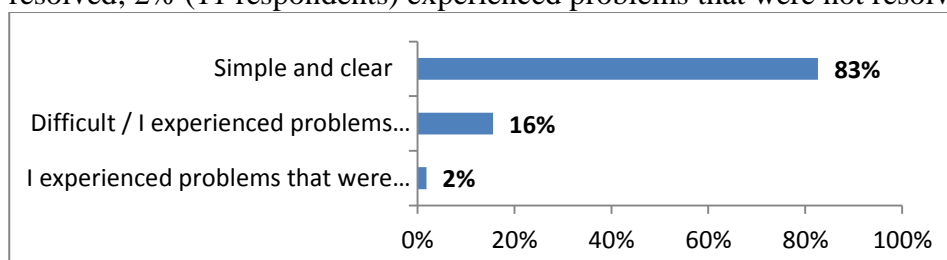


Paper submissions (Q5; n=744), (Q5a; n = 604) and (Q5b; n = 104)

Q5: 82% of respondents submitted a paper themselves, using the online submission system.

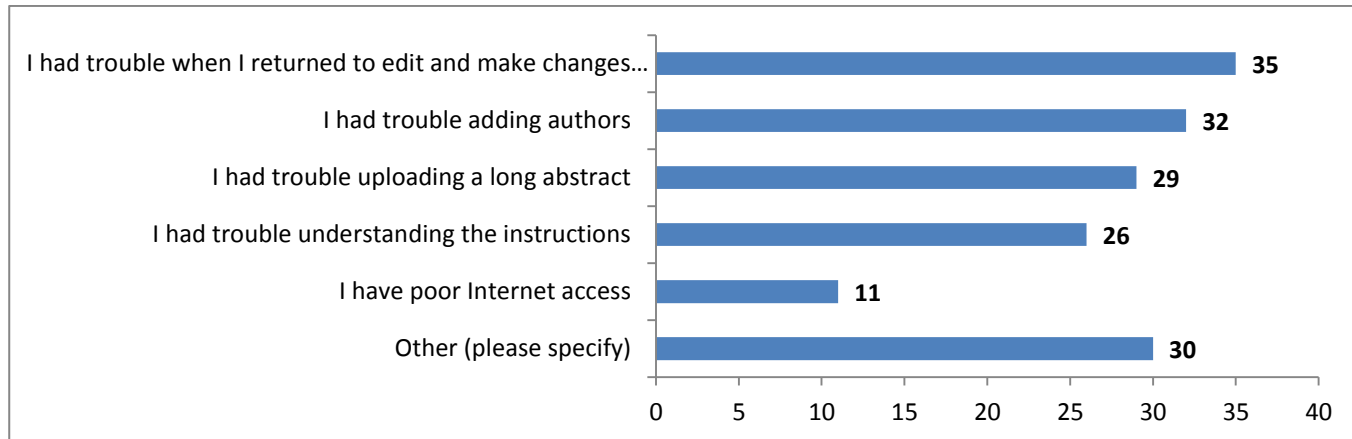
Q5a. How would you describe the online paper submission procedure? (n=604)

Eighty-three per cent of these found the paper submission system simple (vs. 97% for Marrakech); 16% (94 respondents) found it difficult or experienced problems but the problems were eventually resolved; 2% (11 respondents) experienced problems that were not resolved.



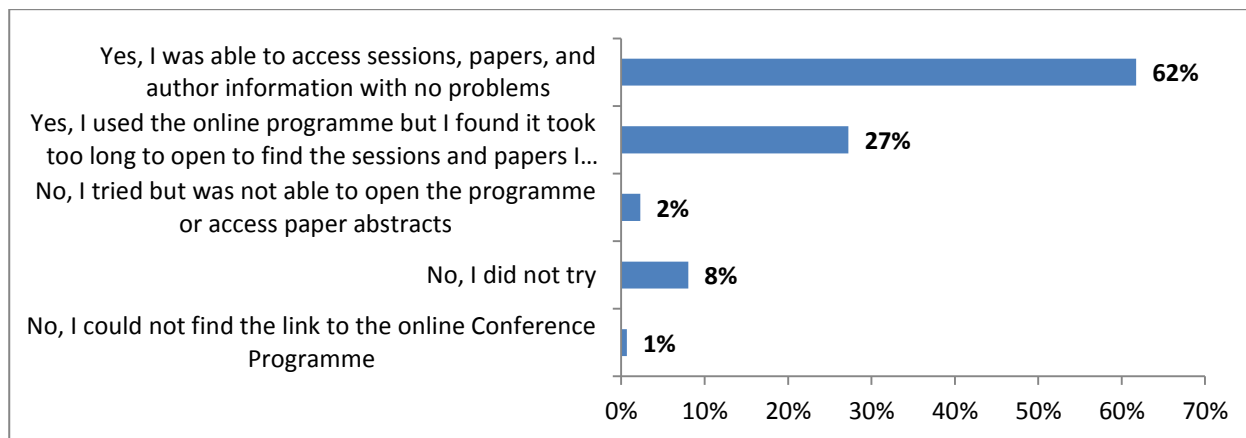
Q5b. Why was the online paper submission difficult for you? (Tick as many answers as apply)
(*n=104*)

Respondents who experienced problems with the submission system had a variety of problems and these problems are mostly unrelated to the quality of their access to the internet. Among those who indicated problems “other” than those already identified by the IUSSP Secretariat, the main issue was that it was too slow (to the extent that they lost their connexion) and, in a few cases, there seem to have been browser issues (older versions of explorer).



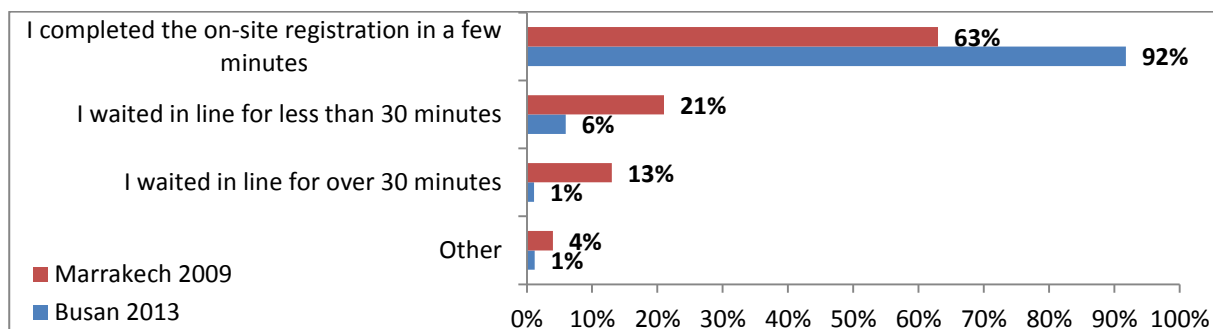
Q6. The online conference programme provided access to abstracts and papers. Were you able to access this online programme? (*n=745*)

Most respondents (62%) did not experience any problems to access the programme and papers; a little over one-quarter (27%) were able to access the programme but found it took too long; only 2% indicate that they could not access the programme.



Q9. How long did it take you to register on-site in Busan to get your badge? (*n = 1,172*)

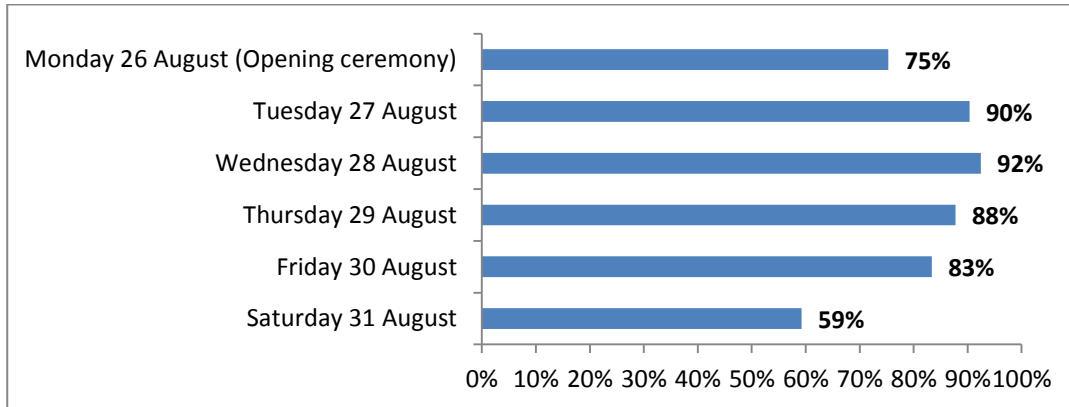
Nearly all the respondents registered on-site in only a few minutes (92%, vs. 63% in Marrakech); 6% registered in less than 30 minutes (vs. 21% in Marrakech); only 1% (8 respondents) registered in more than 30 minutes (vs. 13% in Marrakech).



III. Level of attendance and participation

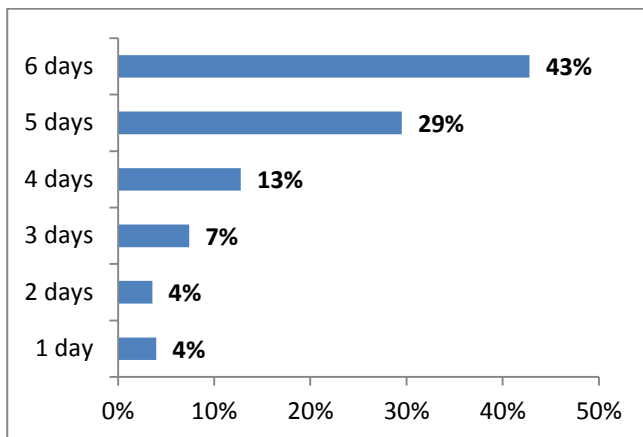
Q14. Which days did you attend the Conference? (Tick as many answers as apply) (n=729)

Respondents' attendance was very high all through the conference: 75% on the opening day and at least 83% of respondents were present during the four central days of the conference (similar to Marrakech), but considerably less on the closing day (59%, vs. 76% in Marrakech). This is probably related to the fact that Saturday was only a half-day.



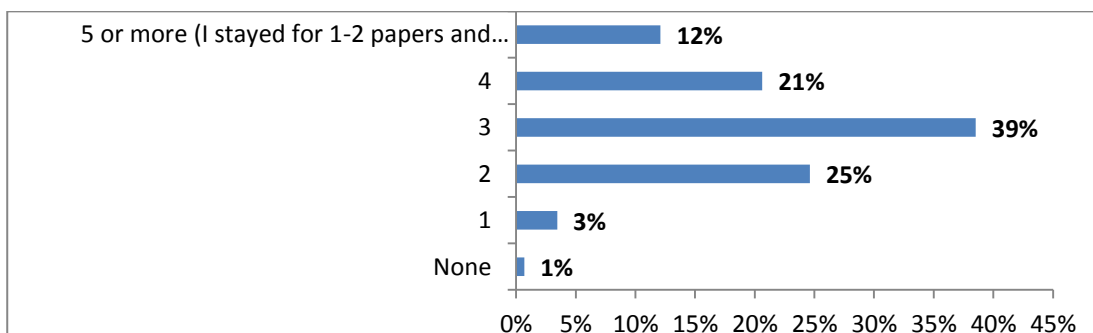
Forty-three per cent of the respondents attended all 6 days and another 29% attended 5 days (N.B. these attendance rates probably do not correctly reflect attendance by participants as one can assume that respondents are a more “involved” subset of participants).

Q14. Number of days attended (n=729)



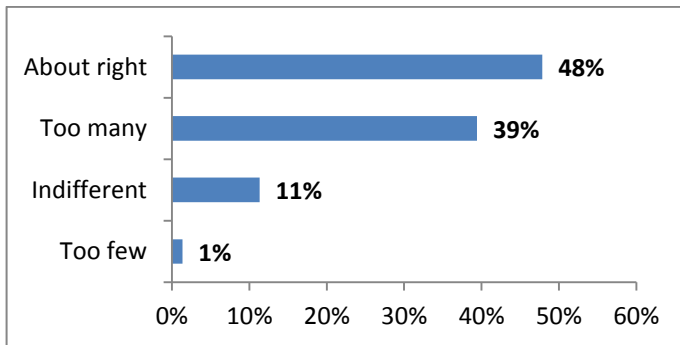
Q15. There were four daily time periods during which regular sessions were held (for the first four days of the conference). How many regular sessions did you attend each day, on average? (n=727)

On average, respondents attended 3 regular sessions per day: 21% attended all 4 sessions in the day, 39% attended 3 sessions, 25% attended 2 sessions, 3% attended one session and 12% attended 5 sessions or more (staying for 1-2 papers and then moving to another session).



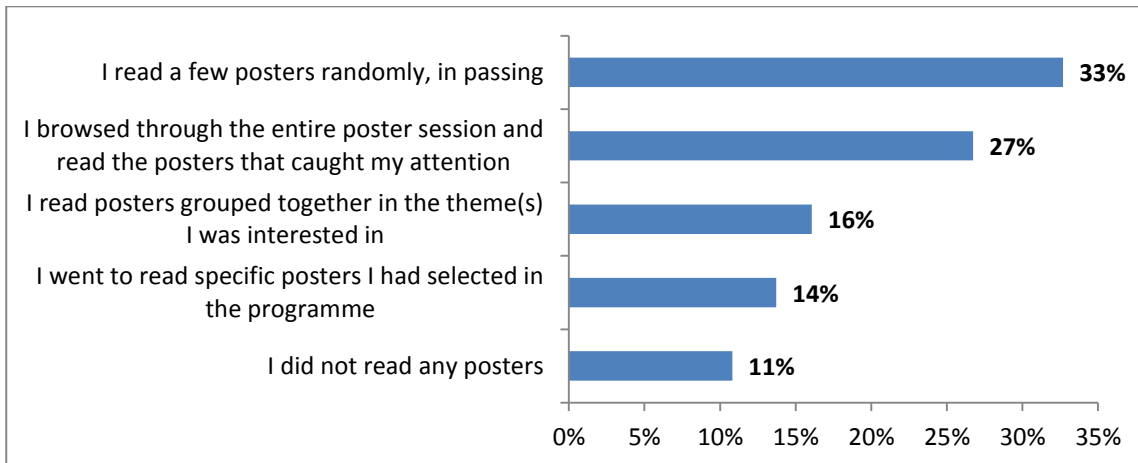
Q16. There were 15 simultaneous sessions every day. According to you, were there [too many, too few...?] (n=723)

Almost half the respondents (48%) felt the number of simultaneous sessions was about right while a slightly smaller proportion (39%) felt there were too many; 11% were indifferent and 1% felt there were too few parallel sessions. (*Distribution of responses similar to Marrakech, where there were 11 simultaneous sessions*)



Q17. Posters were presented in 4 daily Poster Sessions and grouped each day into 8 smaller thematic groups. Which of the following best describes the way you attended the Poster Sessions? (n=722)

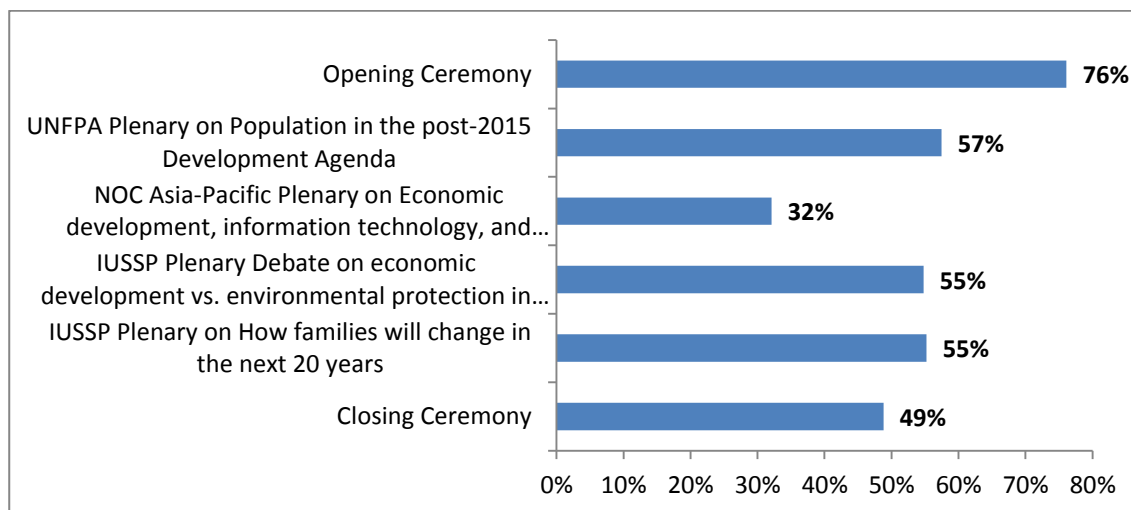
Most participants who attended the poster sessions either read a few posters randomly, in passing (33%) or browsed through the entire poster session and read the posters that caught their attention (27%). Those who organized their attendance based on the grouping by theme (16%) or who went to read specific posters they had selected in the programme (14%) were only a minority. (11% of respondents declare that they did not read any posters).



[This question was not included in the survey after the Marrakech Conference. Instead respondents were asked how many of the five poster sessions they had attended and most respondents answered 2 or 3 (respectively 28% and 24%).]

Q18. Which plenary sessions did you attend? (Tick as many answers as apply) (n=670)

The opening ceremony was the most attended plenary (76% of respondents), followed by the UNFPA plenary on the 2nd day of the conference (57%). The two IUSSP plenaries on the 4th and 5th day each attracted 55% of respondents. The Korean NOC plenary was attended only by 32% of respondents. The closing ceremony was attended by 49% of respondents (many respondents had already left Busan). *[Attendance at plenaries was generally higher than in Marrakech, except for the closing ceremony.]*



Q19. Did you attend any of the Asia-Pacific Special Sessions (organized by the Korean NOC) (n=717)

Almost one-third of respondents (32%) attended some of the sessions organized by the Korean National Organizing Committee (vs. 23% in Marrakech).

Q20. Did you visit the exhibition booths during the Conference? (n=723)

Eighty-nine per cent of respondents visited the exhibition booths during the Conference.

Q21. Did you attend any of the side meetings organized by various institutions? (n=724)

Fifty-six per cent of respondents attended at least one of the side meetings organized by various institutions.

IV. General Assessment of Conference features

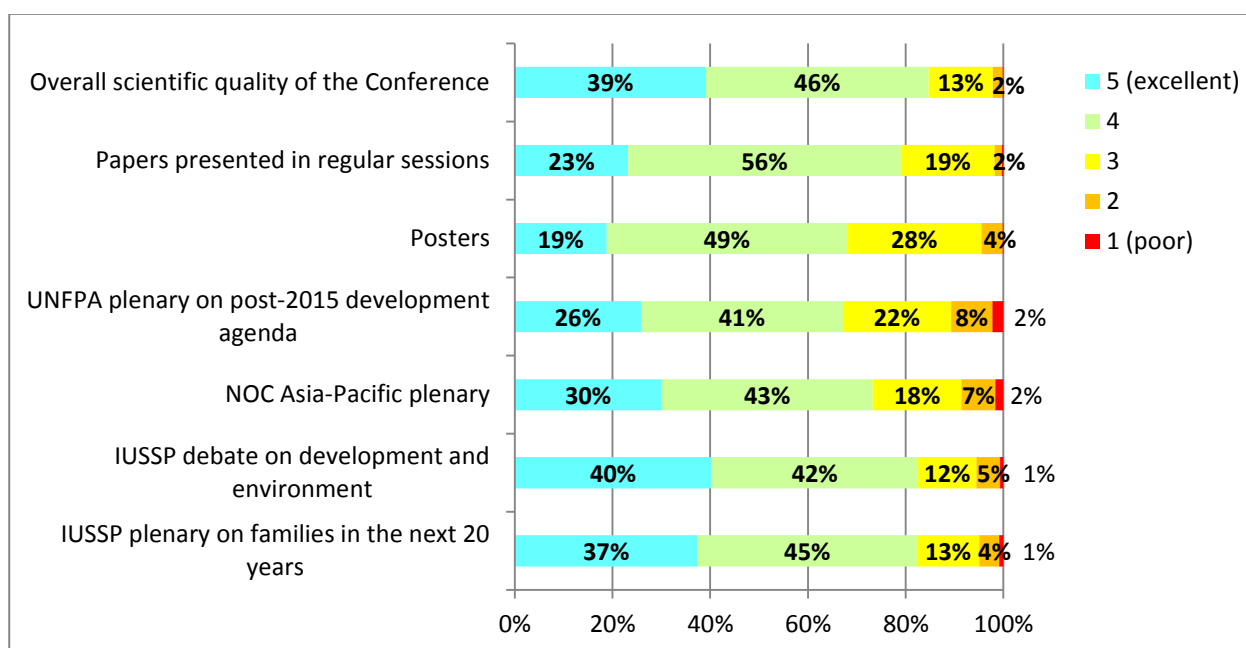
How would you rate the following aspects of the Conference? Score each item from 1 (poor) to 5 (excellent), or tick N/A if you cannot evaluate the item.

Q10. Quality of the scientific programme

The **overall scientific quality of the conference** was rated excellent by 39% of respondents* (vs. 30% in Marrakech), another 46% rating it 4; total positive (5+4): 85% (vs. 79% in Marrakech). ($n=726$) [*Respondents who answered N/A are not included]

Separately, the various scientific features were rated positively (5+4) by:

- 79% for **papers** (vs. 67% in Marrakech) ($n=724$)
- 68% for **posters** (vs. 63% in Marrakech) ($n=621$)
- ranging from 67% and 83% for the various **plenary sessions** (vs. 67% in Marrakech for plenaries on the whole) (n ranging from 303 to 446)



Q11. Quality of the conference services

Most conference centre services are very well rated.

- Excellent: 78% for **on-site registration** (vs. 37% in Marrakech) ($n=682$)
- Excellent: 67% for **Wi-Fi** (not rated in Marrakech) ($n=627$)
- Excellent: 64% for **audio-visual services** (vs. 34% in Marrakech) ($n=689$)
- Excellent: 64% for the **internet lounge** (vs. 11% in Marrakech) ($n=525$)
- Excellent: 60% for **BEXCO facilities** (vs. 27% in Marrakech) ($n=700$)

(In comparison, in Marrakech, not one service or feature was rated excellent by more than 50% of respondents.)

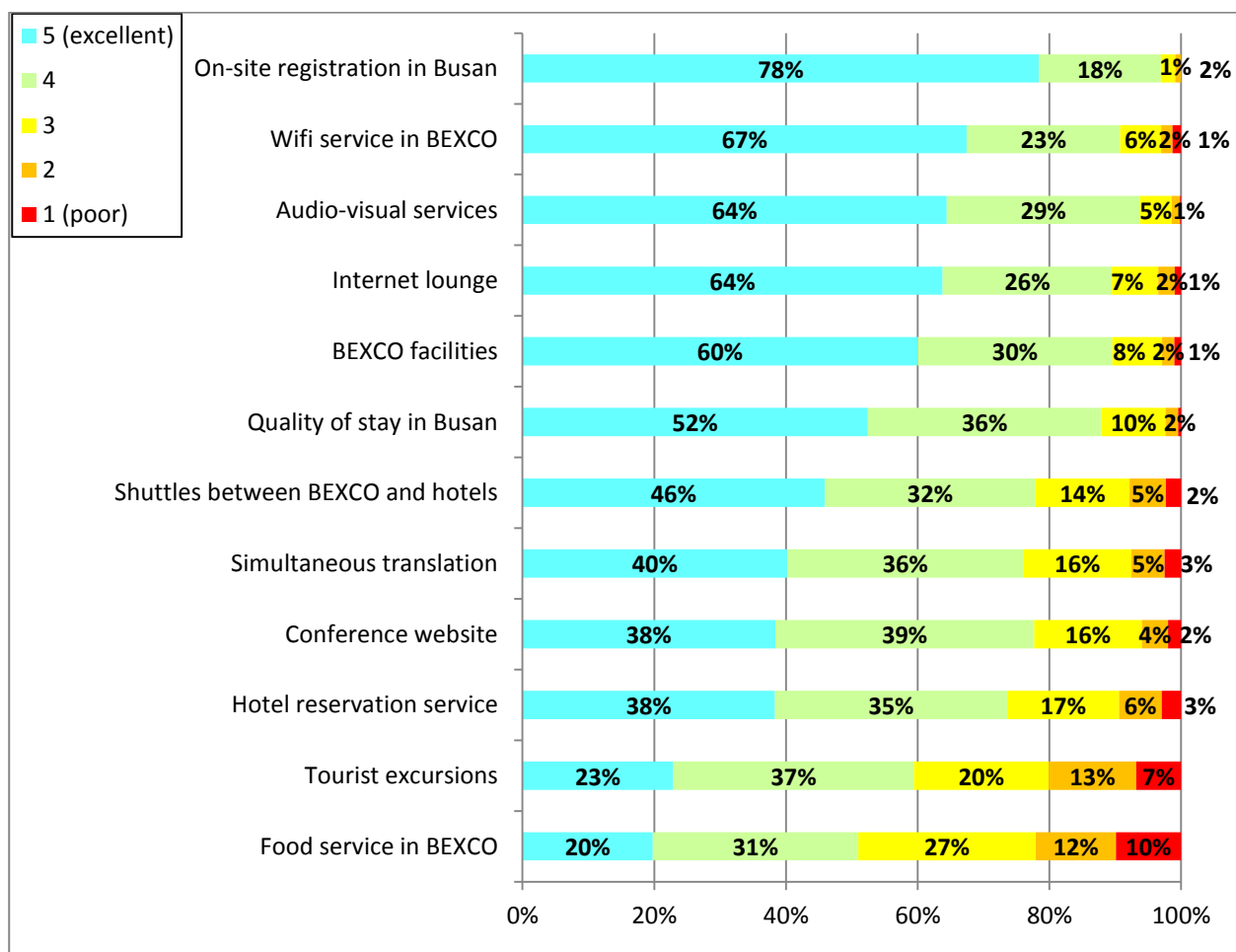
The **overall quality of their stay in Busan** ($n=721$) was rated excellent by 52% of respondents (vs. 46% in Marrakech) and the total positive ratings (5+4) reached 88% (vs. 82% in Marrakech).

All other services were also well rated (more than 50% rated them 5 or 4), but less than 50% rated them excellent.

One service which was rated much better in Busan than in Marrakech was simultaneous transition ($n=480$, which implies that many of the respondents are English-speakers, not only French-speakers and Korean-speakers): 40% of respondents rated it excellent (vs. 17% in Marrakech) and the total positive ratings (5+4) reached 76% (vs. 48% in Marrakech). [These positive ratings are related both to the quality of the interpreters and to the fact that it was easy to use the service, compared to Marrakech].

Only three services were (very slightly) less well rated in Busan than in Marrakech:

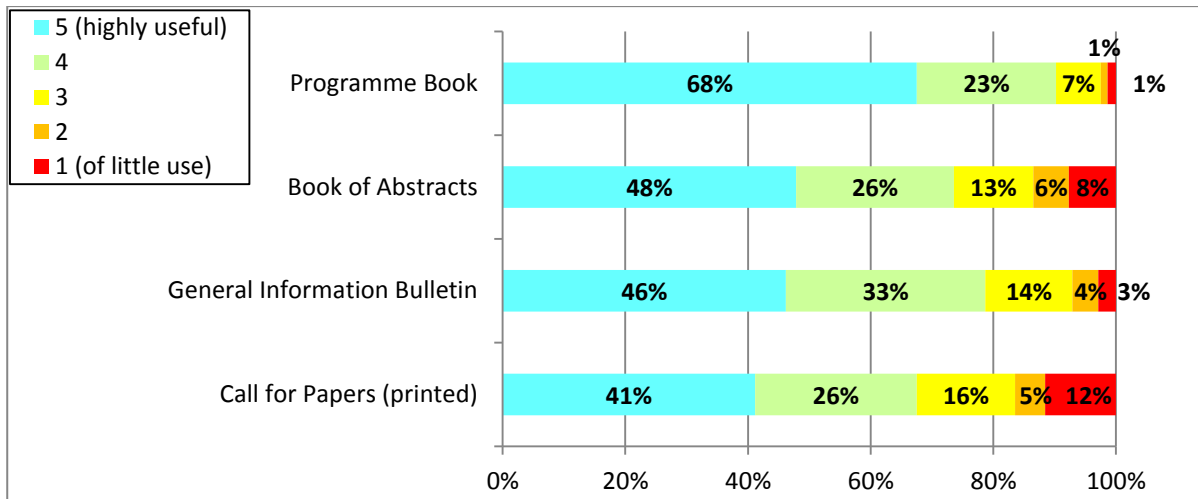
- **Food service in BEXCO** (20% rated it excellent vs. 21% in Marrakech; 49% rated it average or below vs. 40% in Marrakech). ($n=667$). [This could be related to the fact that these lunches were not subsidized, that it was difficult to find restaurants easily and fast, that it was mostly Korean food, and that it may have been difficult to understand what was offered]
- **Tourist excursions** (23% rated them excellent vs. 29% in Marrakech; 40% rated them average or below vs. 33% in Marrakech). ($n=249$). [Only about one-third of respondents replied to this question – compared to Marrakech, few excursions were available on-site]
- **Conference website** (38% rated it excellent vs. 43% in Marrakech; 22% rated it average or below vs. 14% in Marrakech). ($n=722$). [While the overall rating remains very positive this decrease clearly reflects the problems that affected the submission and programme websites as well as the difficulties to provide clear information on one unique website].



Q12. Usefulness of printed conference documents

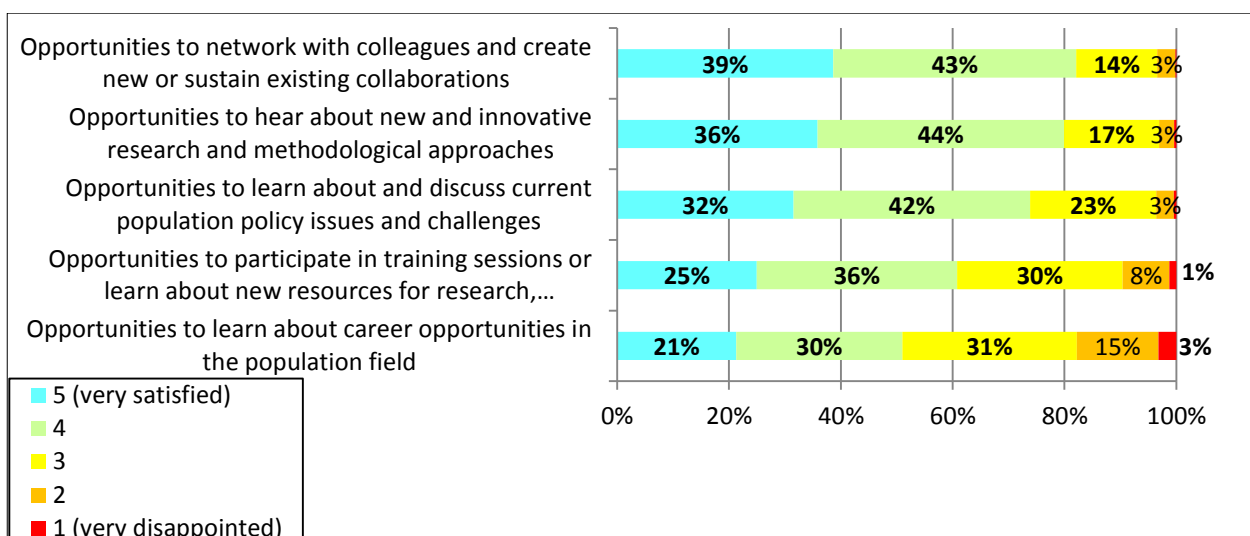
Conference documents were generally considered very useful by respondents, in particular the Conference Programme (rated “highly useful” by 68% of respondents, total positive (5+4): 90%; $n=727$). The other publications were considered slightly less useful: total positive (5+4) = 74% for the Book of Abstracts ($n=719$); 79% for the General information bulletin ($n=691$); 68% for the Call for papers ($n=554$). These ratings were similar to those in Marrakech.

The printed call for papers was considered not very useful (rated 1+2) by 16% of the respondents (up from 13% in Marrakech) and the Book of Abstracts was rated 1+2 by 13% of the respondents (up from 8% in Marrakech).



Q13. Degree to which the conference met your expectations for the following:

The conference met respondents’ expectations most in the areas of networking (very satisfied 39%, total positive 5+4: 82%; $n=704$), getting to hear about new research (very satisfied 36%, total positive 5+4: 80%; $n=712$); and discussing policy issues (very satisfied 32%, total positive 5+4: 74%; $n=666$). Respondents were slightly more disappointed with the conference with regards to their opportunities to participate in training sessions or learn about new resources for research (very satisfied 25%, total positive 5+4: 61%; $n=469$) and opportunities to learn about career opportunities (very satisfied 21%, total positive 5+4: 51%; $n=404$). [This question was not included in the Marrakech survey.]



V. Focus on specific aspects of the conference.

Simultaneous Translation (Q22, Q22a, Q22b, Q23, Q23a and Q11 for quality)

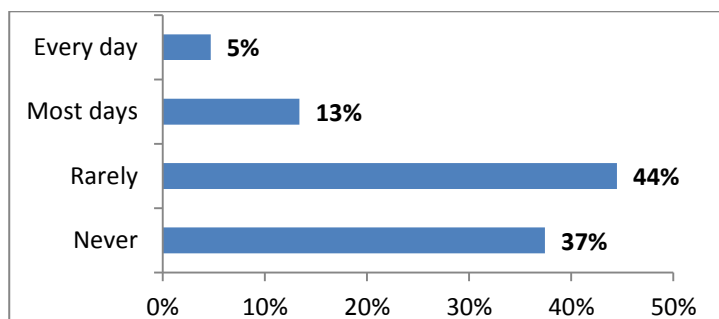
Note: Two-way English/Korean simultaneous translation was provided for the NOC Asia-Pacific sessions. For plenary sessions, it was provided from English to French and to Korean. For regular sessions, it was mainly provided from French into English (to enable French-speaking participants to present their research). When possible (for about 60 sessions), translation was provided from English to French to enable participants who did not understand English to follow presentations.

Main results:

- 18% of respondents used simultaneous translation regularly;
- Most respondents (82%) rarely or never used simultaneous translation.
- Most respondents who do not understand French did not use simultaneous translation (52%)
- Only 3% of respondents declare that they cannot understand a presentation in English; 83% understand English correctly, 14% approximately.
- 36% of respondents residing in Africa have only approximate knowledge of English and 4% have no understanding at all of English.
- Simultaneous translation was generally of excellent quality.

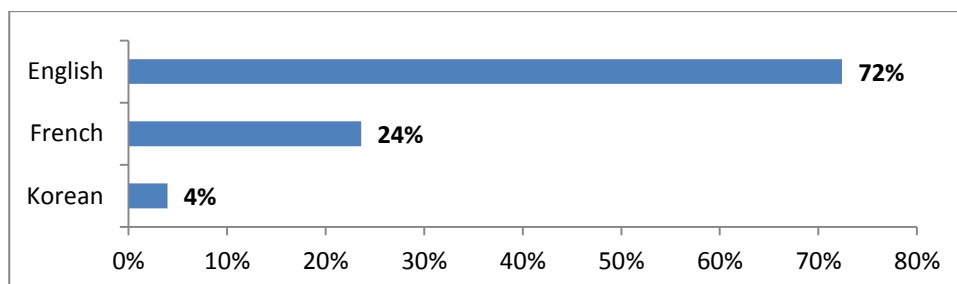
Q22. Did you use simultaneous translation? (n=724)

Only a minority of respondents (18%) used simultaneous translation regularly, either every day (5%) or most days (13%); 44% of respondents declare that they used it rarely and 37% never. Simultaneous translation was used less than in Marrakech (*total regular use in Marrakech: 26%*), despite the fact that it was easier to get headphones. The main reason is that the proportion of Francophones was presumably smaller in Busan (and among respondents: 17% responded to this survey in French vs. 31% for the Marrakech survey).



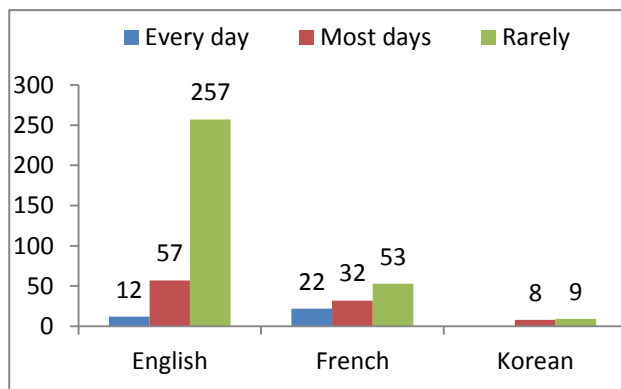
Q22a. In which language did you choose to listen to the simultaneous interpretation? (language listened to in the earphone) (n=453)

Seventy-two per cent of respondents listened to simultaneous translation in English, 24% in French and 4% in Korean, which means that English-speakers, are both the vast majority of those who used simultaneous translation and under-represented among users of simultaneous translation, which can be explained by the fact that most papers were presented in English. (*In Marrakech, 62% used English, 35% used French and only 3% used Arabic.*)



Q22a / Q22b (n=450):

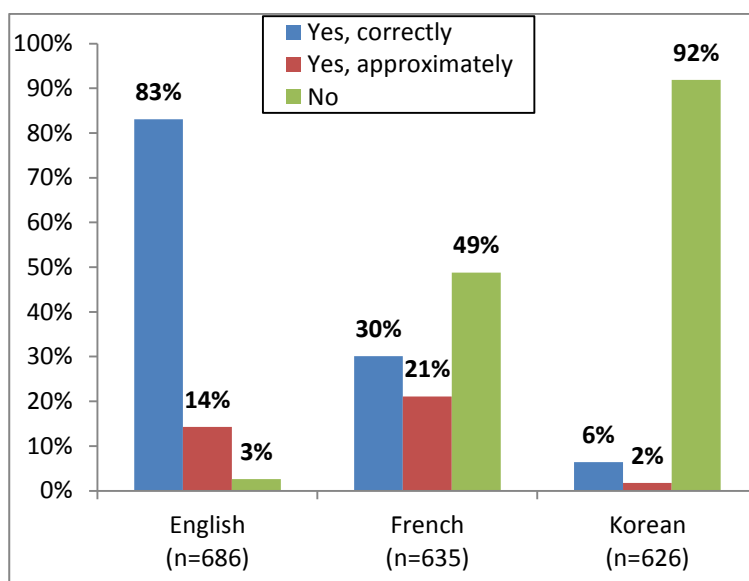
Looking at the **number of respondents using simultaneous translation according to the language used and the “intensity” of use**, we can see that most users were Anglophones but that most of these used it rarely. Even among those using translation into French, those who used it rarely (53) are almost as many as those who used it on a regular basis (every day or most days) (55).



Q22b. If simultaneous translation had not been available, would you have been able to understand presentations made in each of the 3 languages listed below? (Answer for each language) (n=721 for at least one item of the question)

Almost all respondents have some command of the English language (83% understand it correctly, 14% approximately); only 3% declare that they do not understand English. Just over half of the respondents understand French either correctly (30%) or approximately (21%); 49% declare they do not understand French at all. This last category was the principal target of the simultaneous translation service, which aimed to allow Francophone participants to present in French and be understood by the public. Among these, 52% never used simultaneous translation and 30% used it rarely.

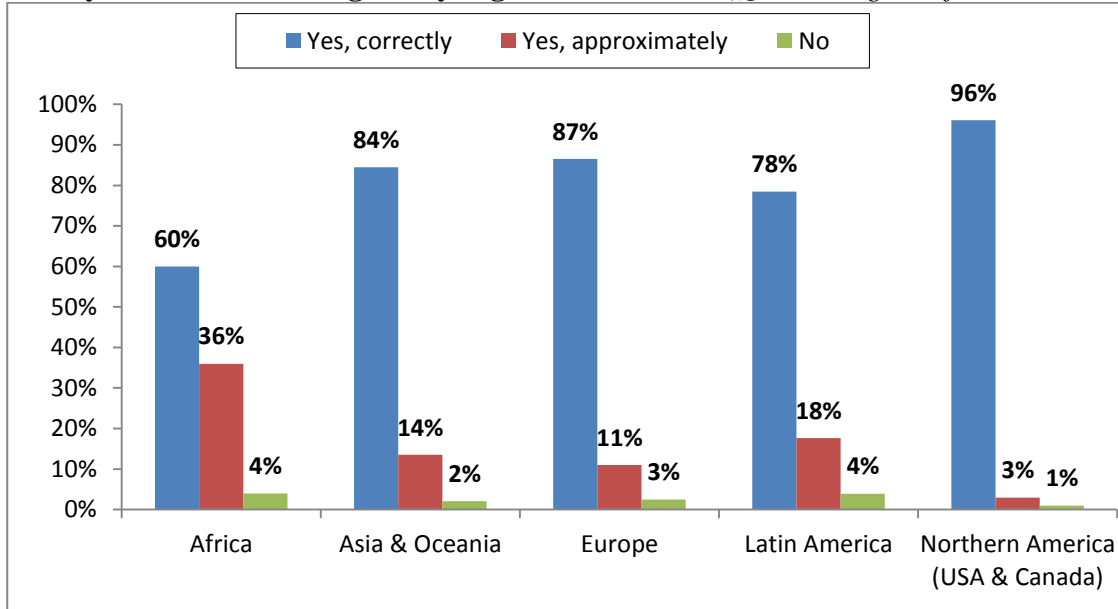
Very few of the respondents (but not of the participants), understood Korean (6% correctly and 2% approximately). [In Marrakech, the proportion of respondents who understood English correctly was smaller (65%) while the proportion of those who understood French at least approximately was larger (64%).]



Differences by region of residence:

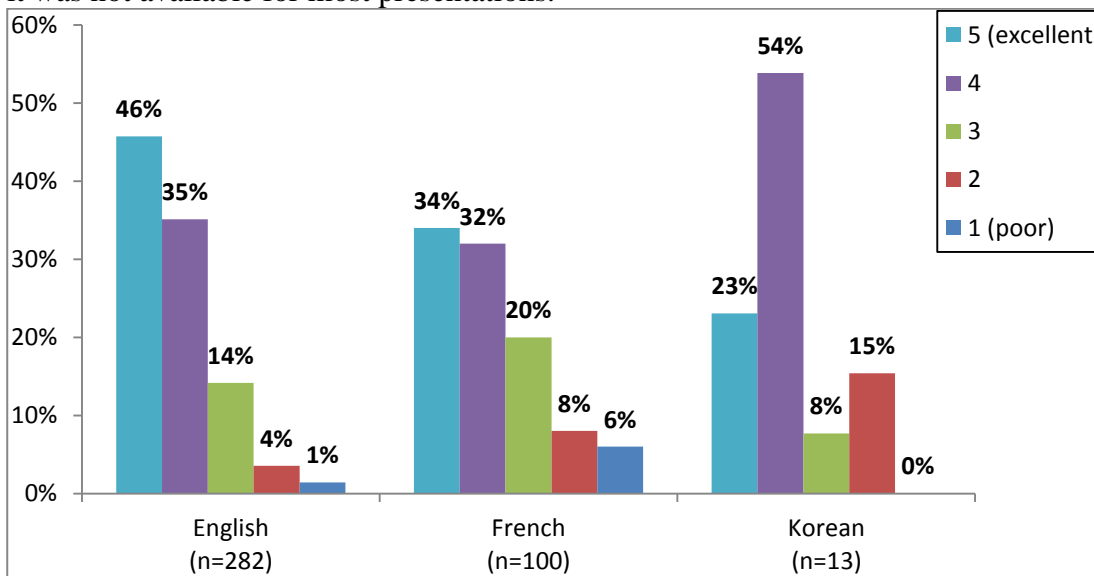
Africa (and of course mainly French-speaking West Africa) is the continent where knowledge of English is the most limited. Though only 4% of respondents from Africa (vs. almost one-fourth in Marrakech) have no understanding of English, a total of 40% of respondents from Africa declare they have approximate (or no) understanding of English. For all other regions, at least 78% of respondents declare that they have correct understanding of English.

Ability to understand English by region of residence (Q22b / Region of residence; n=671)



Quality of simultaneous translation (Q11 by language of translation (Q22a); n=395)

Simultaneous translation was intended mainly from French into English. Translation into English (as a whole) was very well rated (46% excellent, total 4+5: 81%). Ratings for the quality of simultaneous translation was slightly less positive for French but this may reflect more the fact that it was not available for most presentations.



Q23. Did you present any paper in French? (n=712)

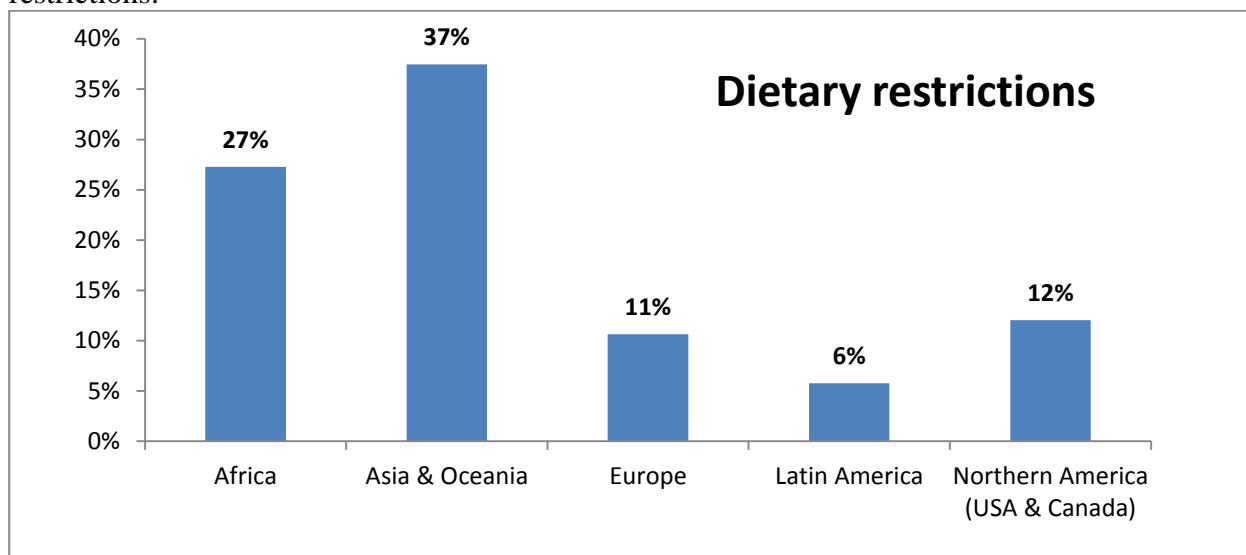
Eight per cent of the respondents (59 respondents) presented a paper in French. Among these, 31 respondents provided feedback (see Annex 2).

Food

Q24. Did you indicate in your online registration form that you had dietary restrictions (no meat, beef, or pork)? (*n*=721)

Twenty-two per cent of the respondents indicated that they had dietary restrictions (160 respondents).

The proportion of respondents who indicated dietary restrictions varied considerably by region, Asia (37%) and Africa (27%) having significantly higher proportions of respondents with dietary restrictions.



Q24a. Were you satisfied with the vegetarian options made available at the opening ceremony reception and conference banquet? (*n*=162)

One-third of those who indicated that they had dietary restrictions declared that they were not satisfied with what was offered (42% of respondents from Asia).

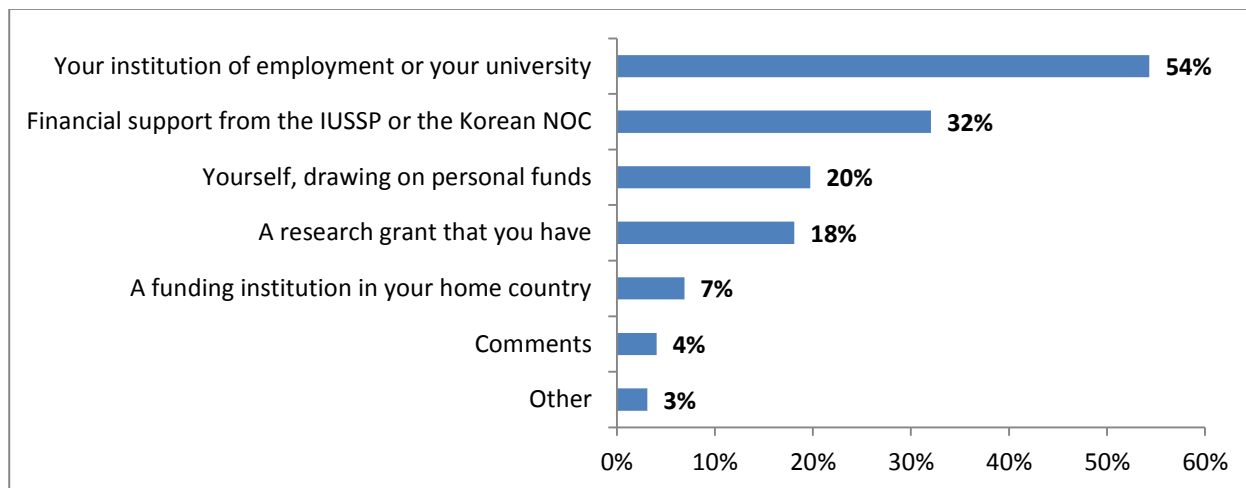
24b. Why were you not satisfied with the vegetarian options made available? (*n*=49)

Most complaints were from vegetarians (mainly from India), who were not able to find proper vegetarian food. (*For more detail, see Annex 3...*)

VI. Financial support to attend the Conference

Q8. Were your travel, registration and/or accommodation expenses partially or totally paid by one of the following? (Tick as many answers as apply) (Q8; n=740)

A majority of respondents had their travel, registration or accommodation expenses covered by their institution or university (54%); 18% used a research grant; 7% received support from a funding institution in their home country; 32% received support from the IUSSP or the NOC; 3% received support from other sources (mainly UNFPA and AUSAID); 20% of respondents drew at least partially on personal funds to attend the Conference.

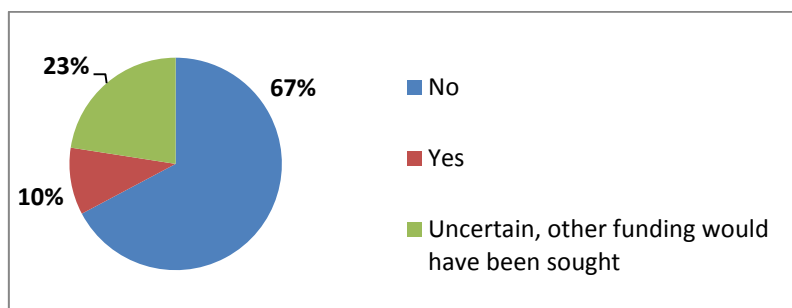


Q8a. What kind of support did you receive [from IUSSP or NOC]? (Tick as many answers as apply) (n=235)

Of the 32% of respondents who received financial support from the IUSSP or the Korean NOC (235 respondents), 64% received “full support” (registration fees, accommodation and airfare) while the others received only partial support.

Q8b. Would you have been able to attend the Conference if you had not received financial assistance from the IUSSP or NOC? (n=235)

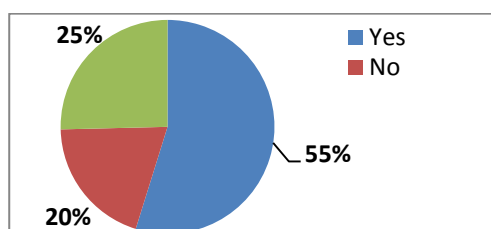
Two-thirds of the respondents who received IUSSP or NOC support declare that they could not have attended the Conference without that support while 23% declare that they would have had to seek funding from elsewhere and 10% declare that they could have come anyway.



VII. Planning for 2017

Q25. A number of sessions had no discussant in Busan. Would you prefer a discussant in all sessions? ($n=717$)

A majority of respondents (55%) would prefer a discussant for each session. (*Similar results for Marrakech 2009 and Tours 2005*).



Q26. Did you find there was enough time for the discussion of papers? ($n=719$)

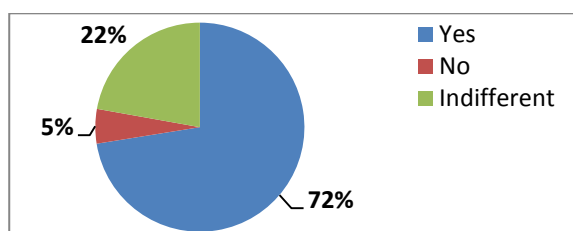
More than three-quarters of respondents found there was enough time for discussion (*the same proportion for respondents who indicated they were chairs or discussants in Busan*).

Q26a. Why was there not enough time for the discussion of papers? ($n=130$)

A large number of respondents (130) however explained why they felt there was not enough time for discussion (*see Annex 4*). The main reasons provided can be grouped in two categories: the way the sessions were set up (too little time for discussion) and because some people did not respect their time allocation (presenting authors, discussants, or chairs, by lack of authority).

Q27. Should the IUSSP organize plenary debate sessions at the 2017 Conference? ($n=709$)

A large majority of respondents favour the organization of plenary debates (72%).

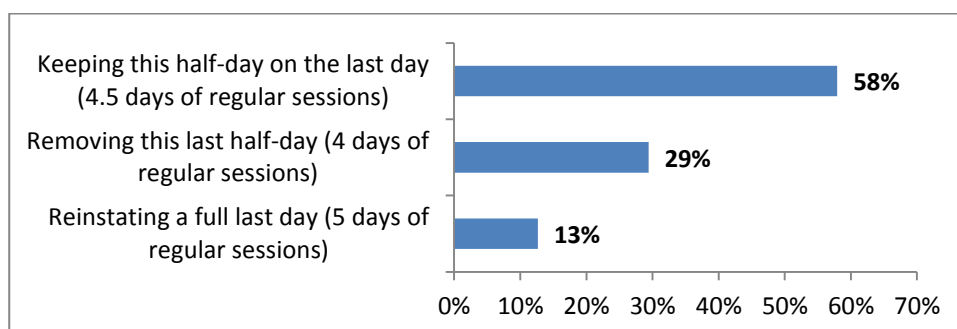


Q27a. If you have a good suggestion for a plenary topic for 2017 please note it below? ($n=199$)

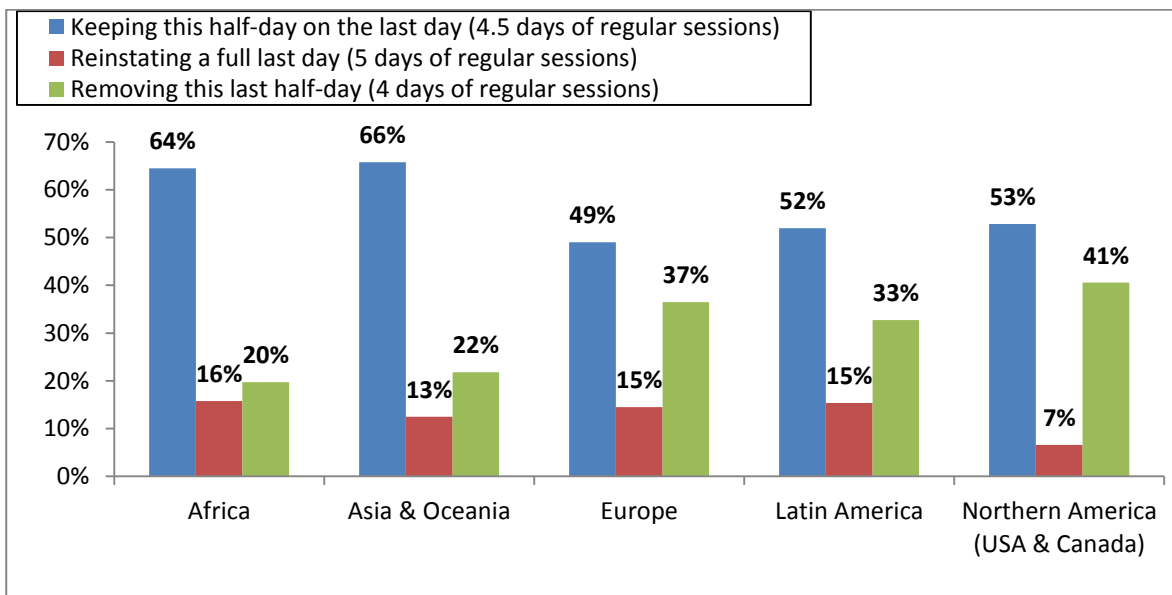
Nearly 200 respondents provided suggestions for plenary sessions in 2017 (*see Annex 5*).

Q28. Sessions were scheduled only in the morning on the last day (Saturday), followed directly by the Closing Ceremony. For the 2017 Conference, [what] would you recommend? ($n=687$)

Most respondents (58%) are in favour of keeping a half-day at the end of the conference; 29% are in favour of organizing the conference over 4 main “work” days (after the opening session). Only 13% declare that they would prefer reinstating a 5-day conference (as in Marrakech and Tours).



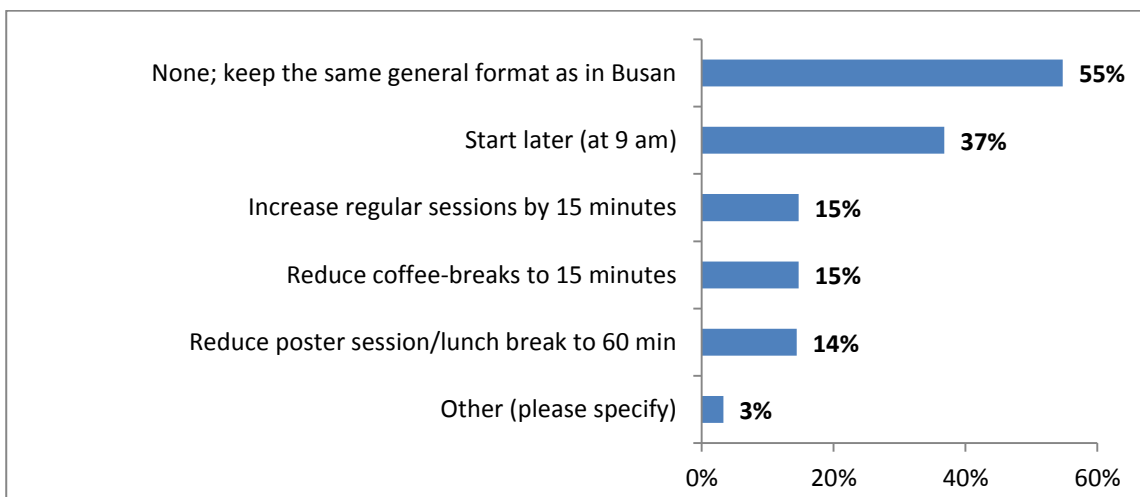
Q28 by region of residence: In all regions the majority favour the 4.5-day conference as in Busan, but the proportion of respondents in favour of moving to 4-day conference is greater than average in Northern America (41%), Europe (37%) and Latin America (33%).



Q28 by gender: Both sexes prefer the 4.5-day conference but a larger proportion of women (35%) would favour a 4-day conference than men (24%).

Q29. For this Conference, regular sessions started at 8:30 am and lasted 90 minutes; the poster session/lunch break also lasted 90 minutes; coffee-breaks lasted 30 minutes. Which of the following options would you recommend for the 2017 Conference? (Tick as many answers as apply) (n=701)

A majority of respondents declare they prefer to keep the general format used for the Busan conference (55%); a large proportion (37%) also indicate their preference for beginning at 9 am (instead of 8:30). Other proposed changes receive only 15% of approval; 3% of respondents have other proposals to suggest (see Annex 6).

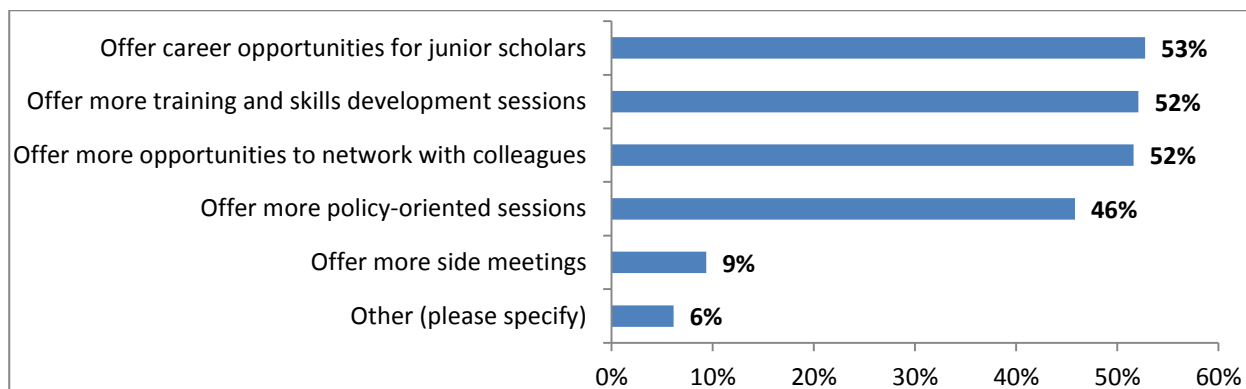


Q29 (Other, please specify) (n=23)

Most suggestions revolved around ways to improve the poster session / lunch overlap (and related conflicting priorities).

Q30. At the next IPC, in which of the following areas would you recommend improvements or more emphasis? (Tick as many answers as apply) (n=620)

A majority of respondents recommend more emphasis on offering career opportunities for junior scholars (53%), more training and skills development sessions (52%) and more opportunities to network with colleagues (52%); 46% also recommend more policy-oriented sessions. Only 9% consider that offering more side meetings is a task IUSSP should focus on; 6% made other recommendations, often recommending that the IUSSP keep the general focus of the conference on scientific sessions (see Annex 7).



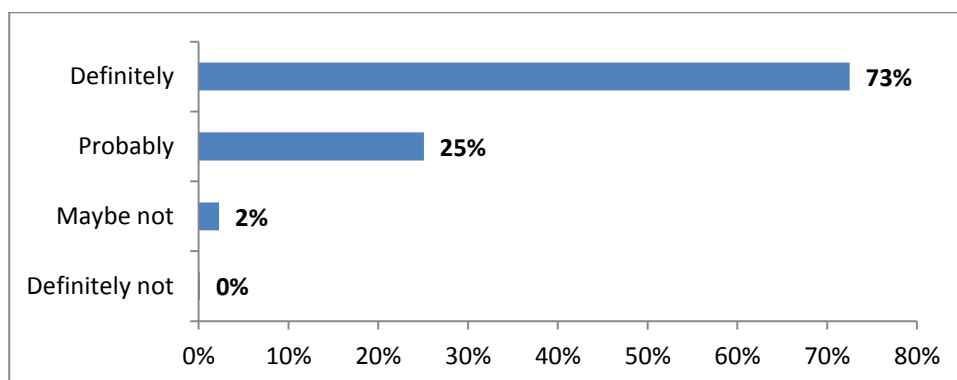
Q31. In planning the next Conference, were there any scientific topics that you thought were given insufficient attention in the Busan programme? (n=697)

Only 19% of respondents (135) considered some topics were given insufficient attention at the Conference (vs. 26% in Marrakech); 38% considered no topics had been overlooked and 43% had no opinion on the subject.

Those who answered that they felt certain topics had been given insufficient attention were asked to list up to three “neglected topics” (Q31a): 111 respondents contributed to the list of 233 “neglected topics” available in Annex 8.

Q35. Based on your experience of the Conference, would you recommend to your colleagues that they attend the next IUSSP conference? (n=702)

Almost three-quarters of respondents (73%) indicate that they would *definitely* recommend attending the next IUSSP conference to their colleagues; one-quarter would *probably* recommend it. Only 2% indicate that they may not (and 1 respondent indicated that he/she would definitely not recommend it).



Q36. If you have any other comments on the 2013 Conference or suggestions that you would like to make for the 2017 Conference, please note them briefly in the space below. (n=222)

For a full list of comments see Annex 9.

Annex

XXVII IUSSP International Population Conference - Busan 2013

Evaluation questionnaire *(English version)*

Thank you for attending the XXVII IUSSP International Population Conference. We hope it met your expectations. While it is still fresh in your memory we would like to get your feedback on what worked well and what should be changed or improved for the next conference. We would be very grateful if you could take 10-15 minutes of your time to answer this anonymous survey to help us prepare the next conference.

NOTE:

This questionnaire is anonymous. It contains 36 main questions. Please respond to every question. If you exit the survey before completion you can return to this questionnaire using the link sent by email until the survey closes on 21 October 2013.

In which language would you like to take the survey?

(Dans quelle langue souhaitez-vous répondre à ce questionnaire)?

- English
- Français

Q1. How did you FIRST learn about the Busan Conference?

- As an IUSSP member I was informed directly
- I was informed by my institution or my professional network
- Someone sent me an email with a link to the online call for papers
- I learned about the Conference on the IUSSP website
- I learned about the Conference on another website
- I learned about the Conference from a poster, a flyer or the printed call for papers
- I heard about the Conference by word of mouth
- Other (please specify)

Q2. What were your main reasons for attending the International Population Conference? **(Tick as many answers as apply)**

- To present your research as a paper or a poster
- To participate in a side meeting organized before or during the conference
- To learn about new research and methodological developments in the population field
- To learn about current population policy issues and how these are being addressed
- To meet and network with researchers from other countries and regions
- To search for employment or learn about career opportunities in the population field
- Other (please specify)

Q3. Did you visit the IUSSP Conference website for information on the following items? (Tick as many answers as apply)

- Scientific Programme
- Instructions and tips for papers, presentations and/or posters
- Side-meetings and/or exhibits
- Travel to Korea and/or visas
- Accommodation
- I did not visit the Conference website

Q4. The IUSSP sent emails to participants to inform them about various aspects of the Conference. What is your feeling regarding these emails? (Tick as many answers as apply)

- These emails were generally useful
- I received too many emails about the Conference
- The information in these emails was not clear
- I would have liked to receive more emails about the Conference

Q5. Did you yourself submit a paper for the Conference using the online submission system?

- Yes
- No [*Filter → Go to question 6*]

Q5a. How would you describe the online paper submission procedure?

- Simple and clear
- Difficult / I experienced problems but the problems were resolved
- I experienced problems that were not resolved

Q5b. Why was the online paper submission difficult for you? (Tick as many answers as apply)

- I had trouble understanding the instructions
- I have poor Internet access
- I had trouble adding authors
- I had trouble uploading a long abstract
- I had trouble when I returned to edit and make changes to my submission
- Other (please specify)

Q6. The online conference programme provided access to abstracts and papers. Were you able to access this online programme?

- Yes, I was able to access sessions, papers, and author information with no problems
- Yes, I used the online programme but I found it took too long to open to find the sessions and papers I was looking for.
- No, I tried but was not able to open the programme or access paper abstracts
- No, I could not find the link to the online Conference Programme
- No, I did not try

Q7. What was your role in the scientific programme? (Tick as many answers as apply)

- Chair of a session
- Discussant at a session
- Author/co-author of a scientific paper
- Author/co-author of a poster
- Speaker in an invited regular or plenary session
- Presenter or discussant in a side meeting
- Exhibitor
- Theme Convener or Session Organizer
- Member of one of the Conference organizing committees
- Participant, no formal scientific programme role

Q8. Were your travel, registration and/or accommodation expenses partially or totally paid by one of the following? (Tick as many answers as apply)

- Your institution of employment or your university
- A research grant that you have
- Yourself, drawing on personal funds
- A funding institution in your home country
- Financial support from the IUSSP or the Korean National Organizing Committee (NOC)
[Filter → Go to question 8a]
- Other

Other, please specify:

Q8a. What kind of support did you receive? (Tick as many answers as apply)

- Registration fees
- Accommodation
- Airfare

Q8b. Would you have been able to attend the Conference if you had not received financial assistance from the IUSSP or NOC?

- Yes
- No
- Uncertain, other funding would have been sought

Q9. How long did it take you to register on-site in Busan to get your badge?

- I completed the on-site registration in a few minutes
- I waited in line for less than 30 minutes
- I waited in line for over 30 minutes
- Other

Q10. How would you rate the following aspects of the Conference? Score each item from 1 (poor) to 5 (excellent), or tick N/A if you cannot evaluate the item.

- Overall scientific quality of the Conference
- Papers presented in regular sessions
- Posters
- UNFPA plenary on population in the post-2015 development agenda
- NOC Asia-Pacific plenary on economic development, information technology, and demographic processes
- IUSSP plenary debate on economic development and environmental protection in developing countries
- IUSSP plenary on how families will change in the next 20 years

Q11. Please rate the following services offered for the conference. Score each item from 1 (poor) to 5 (excellent), or tick N/A if you did not use or cannot evaluate the item.

- On-site registration in Busan
- Conference website
- Simultaneous translation
- Audio-visual services for presentations
- Internet lounge (free access to computers)
- Wifi service in the conference centre
- Conference centre facilities
- Food service in the conference centre
- Hotel reservation service
- Shuttles between the conference centre and hotels
- Tourist excursions
- Quality of your stay in the city of Busan

Q12. Several PRINTED Conference documents were produced and distributed to participants. Score the usefulness of each of those documents from 1 (of little use) to 5 (highly useful) or tick N/A if you cannot evaluate the document.

- Call for Papers (printed and distributed in May 2012)
- General Information Bulletin (included in the Conference bag)
- Programme Book (included in the Conference bag)
- Book of Abstracts (included in the Conference bag)

Q13. Please rate the degree to which the conference met your expectations for the following: Please rate from 1 (very disappointed) to 5 (very satisfied) or tick N/A if not applicable.

- Opportunities to hear about new and innovative research and methodological approaches
- Opportunities to participate in training sessions or learn about new resources for research, communication and teaching
- Opportunities to network with colleagues and create new or sustain existing collaborations
- Opportunities to learn about and discuss current population policy issues and challenges
- Opportunities to learn about career opportunities in the population field

Q14. Which days did you attend the Conference? (Tick as many answers as apply)

- Monday 26 August (Opening ceremony)
- Tuesday 27 August
- Wednesday 28 August
- Thursday 29 August
- Friday 30 August
- Saturday 31 August

Q15. There were four daily time periods during which regular sessions were held (for the first four days of the conference). How many regular sessions did you attend each day, on average?

- None
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 or more (I stayed for 1-2 papers and then went to another session)

Q16. There were 15 simultaneous sessions every day. According to you, were there:

- Too few
- Too many
- About right
- Indifferent

Q17. Posters were presented in 4 daily Poster Sessions and grouped each day into 8 smaller thematic groups. Which of the following best describes the way you attended the Poster Sessions?

- I did not read any posters
- I read a few posters randomly, in passing
- I browsed through the entire poster session and read the posters that caught my attention
- I read posters grouped together in the theme(s) I was interested in
- I went to read specific posters I had selected in the programme

Q18. Which plenary sessions did you attend? (Tick as many answers as apply)

- Opening Ceremony
- UNFPA Plenary on Population in the post-2015 Development Agenda
- NOC Asia-Pacific Plenary on Economic development, information technology, and demographic processes
- IUSSP Plenary Debate on economic development vs. environmental protection in developing countries
- IUSSP Plenary on How families will change in the next 20 years
- Closing Ceremony

Q19. Did you attend any of the Asia-Pacific Special Sessions (organized by the Korean National Organizing Committee and held on Tuesday and Wednesday in Room 211-212)

- Yes
- No

Q20. Did you visit the exhibition booths during the Conference?

- Yes
- No

Q21. Did you attend any of the side meetings organized by various institutions?

- Yes
- No

Q22. Did you use simultaneous translation?

- Every day
- Most days
- Rarely
- Never [*Filter* → *Go to question 22b*]

Q22a. In which language did you choose to listen to the simultaneous interpretation? (language listened to in the earphone)

- English
- French
- Korean

Q22b. If simultaneous translation had not been available, would you have been able to understand presentations made in each of the 3 languages listed below? (Answer for each language)

- | | <i>Yes, correctly</i> | <i>Yes, approximately</i> | <i>No</i> |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| - English | | | |
| - French | | | |
| - Korean | | | |

Q23. Did you present any paper in French?

- Yes [*Filter* → *Go to question 23a*]
- No

Q23a. If you presented a paper in French, feel free to provide your feedback in the comment box below:

Q24. Did you indicate in your online registration form that you had dietary restrictions (no meat, beef, or pork)?

- Yes
- No [*Filter* → *Go to question 25*]

Q24a. Were you satisfied with the vegetarian options made available at the opening ceremony reception and conference banquet?

- Yes
- No [*Filter* → *Go to question 24b*]

Q24b. Why were you not satisfied with the vegetarian options made available?

Q25. A number of sessions had no discussant in Busan. Would you prefer a discussant in all sessions?

- Yes
- No
- Indifferent

Q26. Did you find there was enough time for the discussion of papers?

- Yes
- No [*Filter → Go to question 26a*]

Q26a. Why was there not enough time for the discussion of papers?

Q27. Should the IUSSP organize plenary debate sessions at the 2017 Conference? (as it did for its plenary on economic development vs. conservation of natural resources in developing countries)

- Yes
- No
- Indifferent

Q27a. If you have a good suggestion for a plenary topic for 2017 please note it below?

Q28. Sessions were scheduled only in the morning on the last day (Saturday), followed directly by the Closing Ceremony. For the 2017 Conference, would you recommend:

- Keeping this half-day on the last day (4.5 days of regular sessions)
- Reinstating a full last day (5 days of regular sessions)
- Removing this last half-day (4 days of regular sessions)

Q29. For this Conference, regular sessions started at 8:30 am and lasted 90 minutes; the poster session/lunch break also lasted 90 minutes; coffee-breaks lasted 30 minutes. Which of the following options would you recommend for the 2017 Conference? (Tick as many answers as apply)

- None; keep the same general format as in Busan
- Start later (at 9 am)
- Reduce coffee-breaks to 15 minutes
- Reduce the poster session/lunch break to 60 minutes
- Increase regular sessions by 15 minutes (to 105 minutes)
- Other (please specify)

Q30. At the next IPC, in which of the following areas would you recommend improvements or more emphasis? (Tick as many answers as apply)

- Offer career opportunities for junior scholars
- Offer more policy-oriented sessions
- Offer more training and skills development sessions
- Offer more side meetings
- Offer more opportunities to meet and network with colleagues
- Other (please specify)

Q31. In planning the next Conference, were there any scientific topics that you thought were given insufficient attention in the Busan programme?

- Yes
- No [*Filter* → *Go to question 32*]
- No opinion [*Filter* → *Go to question 32*]

Q31a. Please list below up to 3 neglected topics

- Topic 1
- Topic 2
- Topic 3

Q32. How many previous IUSSP International Population Conferences (Marrakech 2009, Tours 2005, Bahia 2001...) did you attend before the Busan Conference?

- I had never attended an IUSSP Conference before Busan
- I attended 1-3 IUSSP Conferences before Busan
- I attended at least 4 IUSSP Conferences before Busan

Q33. What other Conferences have you attended in recent years? (Tick as many answers as apply)

- African Population Conference (UAPS)
- AIDELF conference
- Asian Population Association Conference (APA)
- European Population Conference (EAPS)
- Latin American Population Association Regional Conference (ALAP)
- Population Association of America Annual Meeting (PAA)
- Another population conference (e.g. national population association)
- Conferences in other fields or disciplines (please list the main ones)

Q34. Are you a member of the IUSSP?

- Yes
- No [*Filter* → *Go to question 35*]

Q34a. How many years have you been a member?

- I just joined this year in order to attend the Conference
- I joined in the last 5 years
- I have been a member for 5-10 years
- I have been a member for more than 10 years

Q35. Based on your experience of the Conference, would you recommend to your colleagues that they attend the next IUSSP conference?

- Definitely
- Probably
- Maybe not
- Definitely not

Q36. If you have any other comments on the 2013 Conference or suggestions that you would like to make for the 2017 Conference, please note them briefly in the space below.

A. In which sector do you work? (Tick as many answers as apply)

- Research institute or university
- Government
- Private sector
- Non Governmental Organization
- International Organization
- I'm a student
- Other

B. In which region do you reside?

- Africa
- Asia & Oceania
- Europe
- Latin America
- Northern America (USA & Canada)

C. In which age group are you?

- Under 25 years
- 25 to 29 years
- 30 to 34 years
- 35 to 39 years
- 40 to 44 years
- 45 to 49 years
- 50 to 54 years
- 55 to 59 years
- 60 to 64 years
- 65 to 69 years
- 70 years and over

D. What is your gender?

- Male
- Female