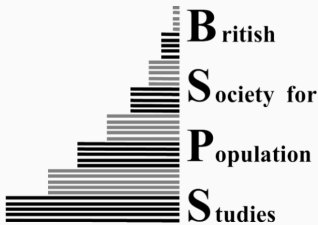


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Welcome to Manchester

Manchester is one of the great post-1800 European cities. The city's architecture represents one of the high points in Victorian achievement. The modern city is a major centre of banking, commerce and manufacturing. It has a highly cosmopolitan atmosphere and its cultural life is internationally renowned.

Within a fifteen minute walk of the campus, for instance, there are three outstanding professional theatre companies. Ten minutes in the opposite direction is perhaps the best stretch of road in the entire country for Indian and Pakistani food. Amongst developments enriching the area's cultural life have been: the opening of the Lowry Centre at Salford

Quays; the opening of the National Football Museum in the centre of Manchester and of the Imperial War Museum North, designed by Daniel Libeskind, in Salford.

Trafford is known internationally for sport: the home of Manchester United FC. The Commonwealth Stadium became the home of Manchester City FC in 2003. Manchester Piccadilly railway station is served by inter-city and other train services. The expanding network of Metrolink tram services offers an alternative mode of public transport. Peak District, one of the most beautiful countryside in Europe is just over a thirty minute drive from the University.

Welcome to PopFest 2016

Dear PopFest 2016 delegate,

We are delighted to welcome you here to participate and share in the 24th annual population postgraduate conference hosted by the University of Manchester. Thanks for coming. We know that many of you have travelled long distances. We would like to acknowledge all our members from the UK, Europe and further afield who have made the journey to participate in this most internationally diverse PopFest conference.

The main sponsor is the British Society for Population Studies (BSPS). Founded in 1973, the BSPS aims to promote the scientific study of various disciplines connected with human populations and to contribute to the public awareness of them. By doing so, it is committed to supporting events that promote the discussion of these issues and acts as a vehicle for the exchange of ideas. We are very grateful for their continued support of PopFest. We would like to also acknowledge the contribution made by our other sponsors: methods@manchester, Discipline of Social Statistics, CPC Southampton, cities@manchester, Population Geography Research Group, ESRC NWDTTC funding, UoM Humanities Research-Led Initiative funding, and Wiley.

This year our themes are families, fertility and well-being, migration, mobility and the life course, social and economic

inequalities, drivers of health and well-being, data & methods, children and maternal health, families and unions, and migration and integration. Among the activities we have planned are workshops about getting published and careers outside of academia.

We are honoured to have Dr Juho Härkönen join us on Monday, as well as Prof Jan van Bavel on Wednesday. Both speakers are esteemed specialists in population studies. Juho is Associate Professor of Sociology at Stockholm University. His broad research interests are in the developments of social inequalities across the life course. Jan is Professor of Demography at the University of Leuven. His research focuses on long term trends in reproductive behaviour in Europe.

Please consult this conference booklet for specific events. Prepare yourself to be challenged, excited and inspired. We also hope you can join us in the evening time on Monday and Tuesday for dinner and drinks. We will set off to dinner from the university on foot both evenings thereby providing a short walking tour of the city and its hinterland.

It is a pleasure to welcome you here to Manchester and we hope you have a great time.

The PopFest 2016 Organising Committee

Conference Programme

Monday 4th July

- 10.00 Registration - HBS Atrium
10.30 Welcome and introduction - HBS G6
- 11.00 Opening Keynote – HBS G6
Dr Juho Härkönen, Stockholm University, Sweden
Educational divergence in family demography: what is it and what are its (potential) implications?

Dr Juho Härkönen



Dr Härkönen is Associate Professor in Sociology and member of SUNSTRAT, SUNDEM, SPaDE, and TITA. He also teaches at the University of Turku in Finland. He received his PhD in Political and Social Sciences from the European University Institute (Florence) in 2007 and was Postdoctoral Associate at Yale University before joining Stockholm University in 2009.

His research and teaching interests cover social stratification, family demography and sociology, labour market attachment and careers, life course research, and health. He is particularly interested in how the intersections of family patterns and social inequalities develop over the life course. He coordinates a research project (funded by the Swedish Council for Working Life and Social Research) on these questions. His research is done using quantitative methods and is often cross-nationally comparative.

12.00 Lunch - HBS 1.69/1.70

Session 1 - Families, Fertility and Well-being [HBS G6]

Chair: Evgenia Bystrov, Chemnitz University of Technology, Germany

13.00 Childbearing preferences among postpartum women in Uganda

Patricia Ndugga, University of Southampton, UK

13.20 Family (in)stability after the birth of an unplanned child

Klara Capkova, Stockholm University, Sweden

13.40 Fertility effect on subjective well-being in Hungary

Márta Radó, Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary

14.00 Cash-for-Care use and family stability in Finland

Kathrin Morosow, Stockholm University, Sweden

14.20 Discussion / Q & A

14.30 Coffee break - HBS Hanson Room

Session 2 – Migration, Mobility and the Life Course [HBS G6]

Chair – Helen Packwood, University of St Andrews, UK

14.45 Circular migration between Finland and Sweden: Who moves abroad again?

Rosa Weber, Stockholm University, Sweden

15.05 Growing up Moroccan in Spain: Transition to Adulthood for First, 1.5, and Second Generations

Chia Liu, Centre for Demographic Studies, Spain

15.25 Student mobility and territorial disparities in Italy. Is inter-regional migration a zero-sum game?

Francesca Tosi, University of Bologna, Italy

15.45 Mobility of young people during the transition to adulthood in Britain

Alina Pelikh, University of Liverpool, UK

16.05 Discussion / Q & A

16.15 Coffee Break - HBS Hanson Room

Prof Wendy Sigle



HBS G6

16.30 - 17.30

Workshop 1: Getting Published

Professor Wendy Sigle, London School of Economics and Political Science, UK

Prof Sigle is Professor of Gender and Family Studies and has worked on a variety of issues related to child fostering, child health and single parenthood in historical and contemporary societies. Her recent publications have focused on the potential impact of proposed welfare reform policies in the US and the living arrangements of new parents. Dr Sigle's research interests include the social networks and social isolation of young adults who have been in care as children or who became young parents, with a particular emphasis on the differences by gender. She has also carried out comparative work on lifetime gender and motherhood gaps in pay and on policies that attempt to address work life balance. She is an editor of *Population Studies*.

Prof Cecilia Wong



Professor Cecilia Wong, University of Manchester, UK

Prof Wong is Professor of Spatial Planning and has over 25 years research expertise on policy monitoring and spatial analysis, strategic planning, and urban and regional development policies. She has conducted major research projects for UK central government departments, Joseph Rowntree Foundation, Economic & Social Research Council, Royal Town Planning Institute, Homes and Community Agency, and regional and local bodies. Recently, she was a commissioner of the Lyons' Independent Review of Housing for the Labour Party. She has assessed research grants for different international bodies: Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and the Netherlands. She is an editor of *Town Planning Review*.

Tuesday 5th July

Session 3 - Social and Economic Inequalities [HBS G6]

Chair – Kalwinder Sandhu, Coventry University, UK

- 10.00 Mind the educational attainment gap, placing child poverty and ethnicity
Helen Packwood, University of St Andrews, UK
- 10.20 The evolution of unemployment inequality in Northern Ireland, 1991-2011
Neil Rowland, Queen's University Belfast, UK
- 10.40 Exploring the pathways and transitions between juvenile and adult penal institutions
Jayne Price, University of Liverpool, UK
- 11.00 Modelling potential health effects following a hypothetical 10% price increase of processed meat in Germany
Johanna Schönbach, University of Bremen, Germany
- 11.20 The impact of women's role on the decrease of child mortality: A case study on Bangladesh
Chiara Puglisi, University of Palermo, Italy
- 11.40 Discussion / Q & A

Session 4 – Drivers of Health and Well-being [HBS G7]

Chair – Klara Capkova, Stockholm University, Sweden

- 10.00 Health, social care and multimorbidity: The role of social inequality
Paul M. Henery, University of Stirling, UK
- 10.20 Exploring the geographical relationship between area deprivation and health: An output area level analysis using Geographically Weighted Regression
Emily Dearden, University of Liverpool, UK

- 10.40 Unravelling Urban-Rural Health Disparities in England: Context or Composition
Rebecca Allan, University of Liverpool, UK
- 11.00 Enduring influences of socio-economic circumstances in childhood on adult health: Findings from the Cloister Study
Angela Wiedemann, Vienna Institute of Demography, Austria
- 11.20 Introducing the positive mental health (PMH) framework and testing its association with mortality
Christopher Jacobi, University of Oxford, UK
- 11.40 Discussion / Q & A

12.00 Lunch - HBS Atrium

Session 5 - Data and Methods [HBS G6]

Chair – Kathrin Morosow, Stockholm University, Sweden

- 13.00 Using regionalisation algorithms to delineate areas with consumer data
Kaisa Lahtinen, University of Liverpool, UK
- 13.20 Small Area Estimation of Latent Economic Wellbeing Indicators in Italy
Angelo Moretti, University of Manchester, UK
- 13.40 Scientific placemaking with an activity-based approach: who participates in what?
Somayeh Taheri, University of Manchester, UK
- 14.00 Multilevel modelling approach to analysing socioeconomic status longitudinal data and compensating for missingness
Adrian Byrne, University of Manchester, UK
- 14.20 Discussion / Q & A
- 14.45 Coffee break - HBS Atrium

Session 6 – Children and Maternal Health [HBS G7]

Chair – Angela Wiedemann, Vienna Institute of Demography, Austria

- 13.00 HIV and timing of antenatal care in Zimbabwe: Multivariate multilevel modelling
Martin M. Gazimbi, University of Hull, UK
- 13.20 Use of Maternal Health Services among unmarried adolescents in Uganda: a Systematic Review
Agaba Peninah, University of Hull, UK
- 13.40 Measuring malnutrition in Colombia: classification systems, child growth charts, and nutrition statistics
Natalia Niño, University of Edinburgh, UK
- 14.00 Social affiliation and safety deprivation of children in PIIGS countries
Gaetano Grilli, University of Naples “Parthenope”, Italy
- 14.20 Discussion / Q & A
- 14.45 Coffee break - HBS Atrium



HBS G6 & G7

15.15 - 17.30

Workshop 2: Careers Outside of Academia

Nicola Wildash – Research Executive in the Political and Social team, YouGov, UK

Nicola graduated from the University of Warwick in Politics and International Relations in 2013. She started working for the YouGov in 2014 after completing a 3 months internship with the company. Her day to day tasks involve managing projects, designing and scripting surveys, monitoring fieldwork and processing the data to deliver to the end client.

Dr Annika Smits, Senior Researcher, City of Amsterdam, Netherlands

Annika holds a Master's in Sociology. She wrote her PhD thesis on the role of parents in housing and residential locations of their adult children at the University of Amsterdam. Since 2013, she is a senior researcher at the office of Research, Information and Statistics in the City of Amsterdam. Her main focus is on population projections and demographic developments of the city.

Dr Jackie Carter, Director of Methods@Manchester, University of Manchester, UK

Jackie has a Master's in Sociology and a PhD in Geo-Statistics. She joined the university in 1996. She leads on research methods training at undergraduate, postgraduate and continuing professional development levels at methods@manchester. She is also the employability champion for social statistics.

Oliver Dormon, Office for National Statistics, Hampshire, UK

Oliver graduated from the University of Southampton in Population Sciences in 2006. He joined the Office for National Statistics in Hampshire in 2007. His day to day task involve analysing data for the production of official and national statistics, and undertaking research to improve those statistics. He is also temporary head of the Population Statistics Division's stakeholder engagement team.

Dr Rossella Icardi, Researcher, NatCen Social Research, London, UK

Rossella holds Master's in Economics and a PhD in Sociology and Social Policy from the University of Southampton. Since 2015, she is a researcher at the National Centre for Social Research in London. Her tasks involve conducting quantitative analysis and impact evaluation on a wide range of projects.

Wednesday 6th July

Session 7 - Families and Unions [HBS G7]

Chair – Chia Liu, Centre for Demographic Studies, Spain

- 10.00 Negative affect and being off time in union formation and at the labour market
Evgenia Bystrov, Chemnitz University of Technology, Germany
- 10.20 British South Asian women's lived experiences and consequences of choosing their own partners
Kalwinder Sandhu, Coventry University, UK
- 10.40 British Sikh Attitudes to Same-Sex Marriages within the Gurdwara (A Sikh Place of Worship)
Mandeep Singh Sehmi, Coventry University, UK
- 11.00 A critical exploration of birth parent's experiences of adoption,
Lewis Shirley, Coventry University, UK
- 11.20 Discussion / Q & A

12.00 Lunch - HBS Hanson Room

Session 8 – Migration and Integration [HBS G7]

Chair – Rosa Weber, Stockholm University, Sweden

- 13.00 Changing human values and attitudes to immigration amongst the majority and minority populations – a latent class approach
Valmira Hoti, Lancaster University, UK
- 13.20 Immigration Policies and Public's Attitude towards the Government/Asylum Policies
Mohamed Hussein Mansour, Bocconi University, Italy

Prof Jan van Bavel



- 13.40 Spatial and parental inheritance factor in the intergenerational transmission of human capital among ethnic minority groups in Belgian urban areas
Lena Imeraj, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium
- 14.00 Caught between the Two Worlds: Transnational Migration of Chinese Luoshang to Canada
Guo Shengnan, University of Leeds, UK
- 14.20 Discussion / Q & A
- 14.30 Coffee break - HBS Hanson Room
- 14.45 Closing Keynote – HBS G7
Prof Jan van Bavel, University of Leuven, Belgium
Demographic implications of the reversal of the gender gap in education
- Jan Van Bavel is Professor of Demography at the Centre for Sociological Research of the University of Leuven (KU Leuven) in Belgium. Prior to that, he headed the Interface Demography research unit at the Vrije Universiteit Brussel. Jan's research focuses on long term trends in reproductive behaviour in Europe. His recent projects look into the reversal of gender inequality in education and its consequences for families and societies in Europe.
- 15.45 Presentation Award and Conference Close - HBS G7

Abstracts in alphabetical order

Allan, Rebecca L.

Unravelling urban-rural health disparities in England: context or composition

Previous research presents significant health and mortality variations by differing residential contexts. Numerous studies report better health and lower mortality among rural populations in comparison to urban residents, whereas other research displays the opposite, with poor health and high mortality in rural areas. Upon investigation of rural-urban health variations researchers are faced with a fundamental issue, that unlike mortality there is no universally accepted definition of what constitutes rural. As a result, there is a body of literature which suggests that any rural-urban health variations reported would potentially be simply a data artefact, a consequence of the methods used to define rural areas. The aims of this study were two fold, firstly it investigated health variations in England by residential contexts and the causes of such differences. Secondly, it examined the sensitivity of results according to the differing rural urban classifications utilised.

Using individual-level data from the 2001 UK census and applying logistic regression models, we demonstrate significant health variation by residential context. A clear gradient is apparent, with people living in rural areas possessing better health than those living in major and large cities along with other urban contexts. The only anomaly to the gradient takes the form of the capital city. London residents as a whole possess better than anticipated health, this is particularly the case in outer London, with individuals holding health expectations similar to those in the most rural locations. Once we control for individual socio-demographic characteristics, including occupational status and educational level, the variations between residential contexts significantly decline; however, marked differences persist. The persistence of such differences indicates that although health variations are influenced

by compositional factors, contextual issues play a significant role. Rural populations continue to have better health than that of urban areas. This supports the existence of a positive urban-rural health gradient with the exception of the capital city. From this investigation it is also evident that health variations across the continuum are indeed influenced by the classification utilised.

Byrne, Adrian

Multilevel modelling approach to analysing socioeconomic status longitudinal data and compensating for missingness

Multilevel modelling offers a unique framework for analysing longitudinal data as the method accounts for correlations of observations across time. These data can consist of repeated observations over time (level 1) nested within individuals (level 2). This framework can handle a variety of functional forms of change over time and can tolerate both unequally spaced data and missing data that is assumed to be missing at random.

Missing data may cause bias in parameter estimation and weaken the generalizability of the results in longitudinal studies. Moreover, ignoring cases with missing data may lead to a loss of information which in turn decreases statistical power. Multiple imputation provides one solution to compensate for missing data by replacing missing values with model-based predictions thereby enhancing statistical power and possibly producing less biased model results.

This paper examines the changes in socioeconomic status over the life course by comparing two models: a polynomial growth multilevel model and a step function growth multilevel model both dependent on gender, region of residence and parental socioeconomic status. We also address the problem of missing data, compare multiple imputation solutions and contrast these with complete-case and available-case results.

The Occupational Earnings Scale is chosen as the measure of socioeconomic status (Bukodi, Dex and Goldthorpe 2010; Nickell 1982). This measure injects a form of hierarchy into routinely collected occupation data by ordering each occupation according to its mean hourly wage rate (ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings) and produces a continuous measure of socioeconomic status over the life course. The 1958 National Child Development Study forms the longitudinal dataset (University of London, Institute of Education, Centre for Longitudinal Studies) and has the property that data collection is not evenly spaced across the life course.

Bystrov, Evgenia

Negative affect and being off time in union formation and at the labour market: the cases of China and Germany

The goal of this research is to document the association of emotional wellbeing among Chinese and German youth and their being 'off-time' in two domains – personal relations and the labour market. Psychological research literature has shown that negative affect contributes differently to wellbeing and the general feeling of happiness across cultures: while the absence of negative affect has been found to be detrimental for wellbeing in the Western context, it had no such influence in the Eastern context.

Current research addresses the following question: To what degree is being 'on time'/'off time' in regard to partnership and employment connected with wellbeing, and/or with negative affect? This research builds upon the widely used concept of wellbeing, which captures different aspects of a person's state, and the concepts of positive and negative affect (measured as a non-specific distress or depressiveness). Wellbeing is a multi-dimensional concept; reported mood and feelings, which are in the focus of this research, reflect the emotional dimension of wellbeing. The working assumption is that negative affect is as conducive to

understanding emotional wellbeing as positive affect.

The multi-item batteries for measuring negative and positive affect were originally designed as summative indices. Current research constructs the measures of negative and positive affect from individual self-reported assessments in large-scale national surveys using confirmatory factor analysis. Data originate from the Chinese Family Panel Studies (CFPS) and German Panel of Intimate Relationships and Family Dynamics (pairfam). Structural equation modeling is applied to estimate the relations between these constructs and wellbeing, and their associations with being 'on time' in regards to marriage (in the Chinese case) or union formation (in the German case), and at the labour market.

Capkova, Klara

Family (in)stability after the birth of an unplanned child

The birth of a child has an overall positive effect on partnership and family stability. Birth of a common child positively affects stability of marital unions, for births within cohabitation, the results are rather mixed. Although normative pressure directing the ideal timing and conditions of crucial life transitions such as finding a partner, marriage, and childbearing have attenuated greatly, getting married and planning a family is often part of one decision. Whereas married partners may expect to become parents eventually, for cohabiters, the pregnancy and subsequent birth might instead represent a situation that must be coped with. This paper focuses on couples' disagreement on fertility plans, their subsequent fertility, and the consequences of the discrepancies between plans and outcomes.

It targets the implications of experiencing (un)planned birth for the stability of cohabiting and married families. We use data from the first six waves (2008-2014) of the Panel Analysis of Intimate Relationships and Family Dynamics – PAIRFAM. Information about couple's (dis)agreement in fertility plans from a wave

preceding birth of first common child is used to construct an indicator of the (un)planned status of the child. Family dissolution is measured as break up in cohabiting families, and as separation or divorce in married families. We employ a discrete-time event-history analysis approach, based on the dataset modified into couple-years. The models are equivalent to logistic regression with the family dissolution as dependent variable. Our results suggest that the unplanned status of a child increases the risk of family dissolution, and that the effect is more pronounced among cohabiting couples. Most of the births described as unplanned are unplanned by the partner who has little control over the use of contraceptives. Families experiencing unplanned birth, where male partner originally had negative fertility plan, have the highest risk of dissolution.

Dearden, Emily

Exploring the geographical relationship between area deprivation and health

Given persistent and widening health inequalities in the UK, this investigation aims to explore the extent and spatial distribution of disparities in health between more and less disadvantaged populations in England and Wales. This quantitative investigation has an explicit geographical focus and provides a comprehensive contextual, area-based account of how health inequalities are generated, reproduced and spatially manifested. A spatially explicit approach is employed by drawing on an under-utilised geographically weighted regression (GWR) approach to explore how health inequalities and their explanatory factors manifest spatially.

GWR is a spatial statistics tool that expands standard regression by allowing for spatial variance in parameters. GWR results confirm that place matters for health and the relationship between contextual variables and poor health prevalence varies substantially across England and Wales. Multicollinearity among the predictor variables was found not to be a problem. Within an in-

ternational policy context, this research indicates that a 'one-size fits all' policy strategy is not appropriate to address inequalities in health outcomes. Health policies need to be spatially adaptive, based on the contextual characteristics of each individual area.

Gazimbi, Martin M.

HIV and timing of antenatal care in Zimbabwe: Multivariate multilevel modelling

The World Health Organisation (WHO) recommends pregnant women to initiate antenatal care (ANC) in the 1st trimester, and to have HIV pregnancy related test. The rationale for the test is to identify HIV positive mothers in 1st trimester and introduce them to prevention of mother to child HIV transmission programmes. Despite the recommendation, pregnant women in Zimbabwe still initiate ANC very late. Latest Zimbabwe demography and health survey (ZDHS, 2011) reported that 90% of pregnant women had at least one antenatal care (ANC) visit, but only 19 % had ANC visit in the 1st trimester. Based on pooled secondary data from (ZDHS, 2005-2011) surveys, this study identified individual and community level determinants of ANC visit in the 1st trimester and the independent effects of HIV.

The results showed that urban women were 1.39 times more likely than rural women to have ANC visit in the 1st trimester. Similarly, women exposed to mass media were 1.40 times more likely to initiate ANC in the 1st trimester compared with women not exposed to media. Also women from richest households were 1.38 times more likely to have ANC visit in the 1st trimester, compared with women from poorest households. Regarding HIV factors, women who were not concerned about HIV status disclosure were 1.10 times more likely to have ANC visit in 1st trimester than those who were concerned. Those who had no prior HIV test when the initiated ANC were 1.50 times more likely to have early ANC visit. Women who lived in communities with many people who knew someone with HIV and those from higher HIV prevalence areas

were 1.62 and 1.84 times more likely to have ANC visit in the 1st trimester, respectively, compared with their counterparts. The study has identified where action is needed to reduce late ANC visits.

Grilli, Gaetano

Social affiliation and safety deprivation of children in PIIGS countries

The quality of children's lives is an important issue that currently stimulates new research methods and empirical analyses. Investigating wellbeing among children is relevant not only because of the importance of the problem itself, but also because it can lead to life-long adverse effects. However, there is no unique way of measuring child wellbeing emerging from the academic literature. One of the approaches to define and measure child wellbeing is to consider wellbeing as a multi-dimensional concept. In this paper we do not aim to measure child wellbeing as a whole. Indeed, we only pay attention to two separate dimensions, namely social affiliation (being able to interact with other children) and safety (being able to live in safety), whose lack is a relevant factor in determining social exclusion. An important issue regarding the two dimensions is the selection of the indicators that are adequate to be used. Moreover, there is also an aggregation decision to be made. With regard to the choice of indicators, we employ secondary data from the European Survey on Income and Living Conditions. Whereas with regard to add up indicators within domains, we use Item Response Theory models. This study goes beyond the measurement of those domains and aims to compare them across five members of the European Union (Portugal, Italy, Ireland, Greece and Spain) that became historically known as PIIGS countries during the economic recession in 2008. The similar macroeconomic scenario that these five countries shared in time of crisis stimulates a deep comparison on the lack of these two social aspects for children's lives. The analysis also aims to compare the

impact that household characteristics have on these two social dimensions across countries. As a matter of fact, findings show interesting similarities between these five countries.

Guo, Shengnan

Caught between the two worlds: Transnational migration of Chinese Luoshang to Canada

One of the main features of China's recent transnational migration is that an increasing number of new Chinese migrants, instead of settling in the receiving countries, choose to continue their work and career in China, leaving their families abroad and travelling transnationally between China and the receiving country. A new social group called luoshang (naked businessmen), referred by Chinese media as "the better-off who stay in China to make money while sending their families and assets abroad", emerges during the recent decade and has aroused widespread public concern in Chinese society. Luoshang's migration experiences would highlight the importance of education imperative instead of the traditional economic imperative in making migration decisions, illustrate that entrepreneurship is not transferable worldwide, and challenge the view that elites, who are often regarded as privileged due to their control of much economic and social capital, would be painless in transnational migration. Tracing the transnational mobility of luoshang families who simultaneously live their lives in two worlds (China and Canada), this research aims to investigate the rationale and 'real lives' of Chinese luoshang families living a transnational life, to observe the unique features of luoshang's experiences in process, and to analyse various connections made by luoshang's migratory experiences between China and Canada. Luoshang's migration trajectories, seen as a case exemplifying the extent of transnational linkages and flows of resources and people, could provide new insights into imperatives of making migration decisions in the context of increasing globalisation and the emerging network society as experienced by mainland Chi-

nese. Suggesting wider variations in transnational practices, this research will contribute to developing new theoretical insights on transnationalism.

Henery, Paul M.

Health, social care and multimorbidity: The role of social inequality

Inequality is one of the biggest predictors of poor health and may have a greater effect on the health of older people. In Scotland, those aged 65 and above comprise 18% of the total population, with this proportion predicted to increase and more than half of the population has more than one chronic condition (multimorbidity). Efforts have been underway to integrate health and social care under one joint authority for every locality – the aim of this study is to examine the role of inequality regarding the effect of provision of types of social care on the health outcomes of older people with multimorbidities in Scotland. Following a literature review, it was found that is likely that multimorbidities occur earlier and in greater number and aggravate other problems in deprived areas, in part due to such things as an inability to balance multiple prescriptions/appointments with a hectic personal life. The prevalence of individual conditions such as dementia in these areas was also assessed. There was a lack of evidence regarding social care in deprived communities.

This study uses a linked dataset developed by the Scottish Government, consisting of linked health, social care and prescription data. The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) will be used to measure inequality for this study. Those whom are 65 or over, resident in Scotland and in receipt of some form of social care will be included in analysis. Analysis consists of logistic regression models using likelihood of emergency admissions as the dependent variable, with explanatory variables such as presence of multi-morbid conditions, level of deprivation, use of different

types of social care and basic demographic variables (age, sex). We will also examine likelihood of multimorbidity and likelihood of use of social care, again using logistic regression and with inequality as an explanatory variable.

Hoti, Valmira

Changing human values and attitudes to immigration amongst the majority and minority populations – a latent class approach

A number of recent studies have examined the relationship between human values and attitudes towards immigration (Davidov et al, 2007; Davidov and Meulman, 2012) using the European Social Survey (ESS). Much of this work has restricted analysis to the majority or host population, and has neglected the views of the minority. The initial focus for our work is therefore to examine the attitudes of the minority as well as the majority. A second question is how “minority” and “majority” are defined. Research in this area using the ESS tends to use the respondent’s self –definition of belonging to an ethnic minority. However, there are other ways of defining minority based on country of origin, language spoken at home, religion and nationality. A third issue relates to human values and how they are operationalised. There are ten motivational human values assessed by 21 items which have been repeated consistently over the sweeps of the survey. An alternative approach is to propose a latent class structure to human values, identifying different groups of individuals who prioritise different value items. These classes can then be used as predictor variables.

This presentation therefore uses a latent class approach to human values and identifies a number of distinct value orientation groups. Using sweeps of the ESS survey, and analysing UK data, we explore the latent class approach, and examine changes over time for both the majority and minority populations. We explore how attitudes to immigration have changed over time for both

the majority and minority populations. Finally, we explore the statistical relationship between attitudes to immigration and the human value latent classes, in conjunction with other socio-demographic variables. We also examine whether this relationship holds for the majority and minority populations.

Imeraj, Lena

The spatial inheritance factor in the intergenerational transmission of human capital among ethnic minority groups in Belgian urban areas

Urban areas in Western European societies are marked by modest but persistent patterns of socioeconomic and ethnic segregation. The role of cities as ports of arrival for the highly diversified influx of international migration in the past decades, suggests this influx and the subsequent differential integration pathways of the migrant population and their descendants to potentially act as a fundamental mechanism for urban population change. Considering the process of class reproduction is strongly determined by the parental degree of educational attainment, and hence the migration background, the distinct spatial fragmentation of social and ethnic groups is associated with social inequalities and their intergenerational persistence. The literature on social reproduction and mobility increasingly devoted attention to the individual and contextual determinants of human capital transmission from one generation to the next, with a special focus on ethnicity. There is, however, a dearth of research that includes the geographical dimension and a detailed ethnic breakdown within this research area.

This study addresses this gap and aims to reveal how both educational attainment and intergenerational social mobility differ across ethnic minority groups and over space, using Belgian urban areas as a case study. Multilevel multinomial logistic regressions are based on an examination of the linked Belgian censuses from

1991 and 2001. It is argued that a migrant's ethnic background and one's immediate residential environment – be it the ethnic or the socio-economic composition of the neighbourhood – shapes differential opportunities in gaining or losing status on the educational ladder and are therefore crucial factors in explaining differential patterns of class reproduction, potentially exacerbating spatial patterns of socio-economic segregation. As such, this study contributes to the furthering theoretical and empirical comprehension of the parental and spatial inheritance factor that shapes intergenerational social mobility or reproduction and urban geography.

Jacobi, Christopher J.

Introducing the positive mental health (PMH) framework and testing its association with mortality.

This study examines the association between positive mental health (PMH) and all-cause mortality in a nationally-representative sample of the United Kingdom via the new Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-Being Scale (WEMWBS). The WEMWBS combines emotional, psychological and subjective well-being into an integrated PMH measure. The coherence and usefulness of the WEMWBS as an indicator of PMH is tested by comparing and contrasting it to an established measure of negative mental health (NMH), the GHQ, and to a unidimensional measure of cognitive mental health, life satisfaction.

Discrete-time survival models (complementary log-log) are used to analyse if PMH is associated with a lower risk of mortality over a 4-year follow-up period (N=28,662), when adjusting for chronic health conditions and common sociodemographic factors. The results indicate that better PMH has a strongly protective effect against mortality (HR 0.82, 95% confidence interval: 0.76-0.89, P<0.001). PMH appears to be somewhat orthogonal to negative mental health and to be relatively distinct from life-satisfaction. Overall, the reported associations between the WEMWBS and

mortality support the notion that an integrated PMH approach can provide new insights. The results are supportive of a dual-continua mental health model (Keyes 2002).

Further research is needed to specify the exact pathways between the different dimensions of PMH and mortality.

Lahtinen, Kaisa

Using regionalisation algorithms to delineate areas with consumer data

Neighbourhoods are considered to have important influences on individuals' life outcomes in terms of range of health implications and problem behaviours, just to mention a few. However, how neighbourhoods are defined is a much more contested question.

Administrative boarders are sometimes used as proxies for neighbourhoods, however, such proxies might run into 'Modifiable areal unit problem' (MAUP). These administrative areas might be being used to measure the phenomenon on different levels than the ones already taking place, for example: measuring antisocial behaviour at Local Authority level even if it only affects the individual's well-being at a lower level of geography.

Another alternative to administrative boarders is to use statistical methods to delineate neighbourhoods. One of the statistical methods designed to do this is regionalisation. This method uses existing data to define areas which would be considered the most homogenous thus creating 'regions'. Regionalisation methods have been used previously with success to define areas for example defining Output Areas for Census. However, with the current rise of availability and volume of consumer behaviour data it would be beneficial to estimate whether this form of data could also be used to define neighbourhoods.

This is especially timely as in current society one's identity is increasingly constructed via consumer behaviour, hence it could be assumed that it also might have valuable contributions to

delineating, and understanding, neighbourhoods. This presentation is going to explore how using data generated from consumer behaviour with regionalisation algorithms aims to delineate neighbourhood boarders.

Lewis, Shirley

A critical exploration of birth parent's experiences of adoption, including their understanding of consent

The majority of adoptions in England involve children who are removed from the care of their birth parents by the state. Adoption is life changing for all involved; the child, adoptive parents and birth parents. However, the voices of birth parents are often dismissed within adoption discourse due to the confusion they bring to adoption (Garrett 2002). This PhD research will provide a view of birth parent's experiences of adoption under current legislation. It also explores the discrepancy between the legal terminology of 'consent' and contested adoption, and parents lived experiences of this process. Finally, birth parent's experiences of contact after adoption are explored. Whilst only a small number of children are adopted in England each year, the study of adoption can contribute to wider themes of childhood and family demography as it allows for an exploration of wider values of family and kinship (Logan 2013).

The research uses a narrative approach to construct life histories collaboratively with participants allowing for an exploration of the links between structure and agency. A range of methods have been used to construct the life histories including in-depth narrative discussions, timelines, and the use of photographs and objects for elicitation. This presentation will provide an overview of preliminary findings from the research. It will also highlight ethical issues and some of the challenges encountered whilst undertaking research with marginalised groups. An initial pilot study has already been completed, with further fieldwork due to be undertaken before the date of the presentation.

Liu, Chia

Growing up Moroccan in Spain: Transition to adulthood for first, 1.5, and second generations

This study examines the family characteristics and living arrangements of Moroccans in Spain compared to the populations of Morocco and Spain. Within the group of Moroccans in Spain, we explore the coresidential behaviors among first, 1.5, and second generation individuals, paying particularly close attention to young adults to identify the timing of leaving parental home, union formation, and childbearing. We use the Integrated Public-Use Microdata Series International (IPUMS-I) and Spain 2011 data provided by the National Statistics Institute of Spain (INE) which contain person records organized into households. Preliminary findings show that the living arrangements of Moroccans in Spain are unique compared to both populations in Morocco and Spain. First and 1.5 generation Moroccans have lower parental coresidence at early ages compared to the native Moroccan population. Second generation Moroccans, particularly females, marry and have children significantly earlier than the general Spanish population. Upward educational mobility is observed for second generation Moroccans. We also consider the composition of first generation migrants from Morocco and found that migrants possess more human capital compared to the general population of Morocco, consistent with previous studies on migrant selectivity.

Mansour, Mohamad H.

Immigration policies and public's attitude towards the government

In this paper we exploit the data on inflow of funds and donations in Middle Eastern countries to understand the effect of immigration policies on how natives perceive their governments. Lebanon, Jordan, and Turkey have witnessed the largest share of immigration inflows in the last 5 years which made these three countries

alone host over 30% of the world's total refugees and asylum seekers. To understand how natives in these countries reacted to their governments' policies, we need to identify exogenous factors pushing policy makers to implement strategies allowing more refugees. In these countries, donations and from the EU through different institutions and funds from the different UN agencies and other NGOs was crucial in making governments make decisions facilitating the entry into their territories. This happened despite the social, demographic, and security concerns that come along with such huge inflows of this type of migrants. As soon as the sources of funding stopped pumping cash, authorities in host countries became stricter and in some cases even completely closed their borders. In this study our main aim is to understand how voters react to such policies by showing the change in political affiliations reflected by polls, surveys, and elections. We find that policies facilitating the entrance of refugees had a negative and significant effect on how citizens viewed their government and political leaders. This effect is larger and more significant for natives living closer to the Syrian borders. In addition, unskilled workers and lower educated citizens had a greater negative view of such policies. The effect is persistent along the three countries and remains when controlling for different macro- and microeconomic variables. Various policy implications are concluded. Governments should distribute refugees across the country and should take into consideration the country's division of labor, skills, and education.

Moretti, Angelo

Small Area Estimation of Latent Economic Wellbeing Indicators in Italy

Measuring poverty and wellbeing is a key issue for policy makers who require a detailed understanding of the geographical distribution of social indicators. This understanding is essential for the formulation of targeted policies that address the needs of people

in specific geographical locations.

Most large-scale social surveys provide accurate estimates only at a national level. For instance, a relevant survey in the European Union for analysing social exclusion phenomena is the EU-SILC (European Union Statistics for Income and Living Conditions). However, this data can be used to produce accurate direct estimates only at the regional level (i.e. Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics level 2). Hence, when the goal is to measure poverty and well-being indicators at sub-regional levels, they cannot be directly estimated from EU-SILC. Here, model-based estimation methods, in particular small area estimation (SAE) methods, should be used.

Although it is generally agreed that poverty and wellbeing are multidimensional phenomena, there is an on-going debate about the suitability of considering a factor model for combining multiple indicators into a single latent variable rather than using a dashboard of single indicators (Silber et al., 2013).

In our paper we discuss the problem of SAE for multidimensional poverty and well-being indicators by defining a factor model to reduce the dimensionality into a single latent variable. The univariate empirical best linear unbiased prediction (Rao, 2003) has been used in order to predict factor score means at a small area level in Italy using EU-SILC data. We compare the results with the dashboard of univariate small area predictions from the single indicators.

Morosow, Kathrin

Cash-for-care use and family stability in Finland

Cash for care (CFC) benefits are paid to parents whose young children are not in public childcare. In Finland, these benefits are widely used, yet they are surrounded by continuous debate as they are argued to contradict other family policy aims of gender equality and high maternal employment. Finland was the first country

to introduce the CFC in 1985. Cutting the costs and limiting the demand for public childcare were the objectives as well as the opportunity to choose the type of care. Children aged 9 months up to 3 years are eligible for CFC benefits which are state and municipalities funded. Finland also shows the highest take up rate in the Scandinavian countries with 50.5% of all eligible children (Duvander & Ellingsæter, 2016). Criticisms of CFC benefits emphasize a negative effect on mother's labor market participation (Schöne, 2004). On the other hand, long prominent theories suggest that a gendered division of labor within the couple, like the one promoted through CFC, increases marital stability. A short-term effect reducing the likelihood of marital dissolution has been shown by Hardoy and Schöne (2008) for Norway.

In this study, we analyze whether CFC use is associated with union dissolution risk in the long run. The short-term effect reported in Norway could either indicate postponement of divorce, or an actual long-term effect. We use high-quality Finnish register data during 1987-2009, which allow measuring union dissolutions at monthly precision and regardless of marital status. Using event history methods we analyze whether a) families which use CFC are more stable than those which do not, b) whether this effect varies by the length of CFC use, c) whether the effect differs by socioeconomic status, and d) whether the effects differ by the stage of the macroeconomic cycle.

Ndugga, Patricia

Childbearing preferences among postpartum women in Uganda

Studies on the drivers of demand for children among postpartum women in Uganda are limited and yet such studies would inform population reduction policies in a country whose fertility has remained persistently high. Despite this, there is increasing evidence that women in Uganda are having more children than they actually desire. For example, their desired fertility is 4.8 and

yet actual fertility is 6.2. The aim of this paper was to examine the drivers of women's fertility preferences in Uganda.

I used the 2011 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) data, and selected a weighted sample of 2,789 married and unmarried women who had a live birth in the last two years prior to the survey and were not pregnant. The main dependent variable was child preference (want more/ want no more). I used chi-squared tests and binary logistic regressions to investigate the factors associated with childbearing preference among postpartum women.

Almost two thirds (63%) of women want to have another child soon or later. The odds of reporting preference for another child were higher among women from the North/ karamoja region (OR = 3.65; 95% CI: 1.88-7.08) and among married women (OR = 3.09; 95% CI: 2.25-4.24). Interventions addressing fertility should place more emphasis on married women and those women in North/ Karamoja region of Uganda and assisting them realise their fertility preferences.

Niño, Natalia

Measuring malnutrition in Colombia: Classification systems, child growth charts, and nutrition statistics

Child growth reference charts have been used since the 1960's in order to assess children's growth, implement nutritional surveillance, and compare how different population groups are growing. In 2006 an important breakthrough occurred in the history of anthropometry and nutritional assessment; the WHO released new growth charts for international comparison after promoting the use of the charts developed by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and US National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) for over 30 years. According to the WHO these charts indicate how children should grow for the best health outcome in contrast to the NCHS/CDC charts that indicated how the average child grows.

This shift from a descriptive to a prescriptive –and rather normative – approach allowed the WHO to state that all children in the world have the potential to grow and develop within the same range of height and weight, thus, implying that all children should develop in specific standardised ways regardless of ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and type of diet.

In 2010, Colombia, along with 125 other countries, adopted the new standards after having used the NCHS charts since the 1980s to measure children's growth and to develop malnutrition indicators during early childhood. One of the multiple consequences of the shift between charts became visible in the production of malnutrition statistics by the National Survey of Nutritional Status and the National Nutrition Surveillance System, which reported a higher and unexpected percentage of overweight, underweight, and stunted children. In this paper I will discuss how the adoption of the WHO growth charts challenged previous notions of normal and abnormal growth and, therefore, the measurement of malnutrition itself. Using Colombia as a case study, I am particularly interested in discussing, from a Science and Technology Studies perspective, the challenges involved in the transition between standards and its implications for the production of health statistics at the national level.

Packwood, Helen

Mind the educational attainment gap, placing child poverty and ethnicity

Almost one in six children in the UK (2.3 million) are affected by child poverty (HM Government 2015). It is clear that the ambitious Government target (announced in 1999) to eradicate child poverty by 2020 looks set to be missed by considerable margin. Recent studies reveal that the gap between the educational attainment of pupils from high and low-income families continues to grow; resulting in some pupils leaving school earlier, having

poorer long term job prospects and remaining in persistent poverty as adults. This paper seeks to develop a critical understanding of how child poverty interacts with issues of ethnicity, migration and educational attainment. It asks whether factors such as educational provision, migration histories and local place effects can enhance our understanding of the persistent inequalities among certain disadvantaged groups. Following a critical review of the literature, the paper will present some initial secondary analysis which forms a part of this mixed methods doctoral research. By shedding light on the interaction between child poverty, ethnicity and the education system this research hopes to contribute to scholarship and wider policy debates around integration and inequalities.

Pelikh, Alina

Mobility of young people during the transition to adulthood in Britain

This paper examines mobility of young people in England and Wales, who began their transition to adulthood in the early 1990s. We look at the dynamics of cohort and gender changes in mobility among young people, controlling for both personal background characteristics (such as parental socio-economic status and region of birth) and interaction with other life domains, such as employment, education and partnership histories. The analysis is conducted on 18 waves of the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS), an annual survey consisting of a nationally representative sample of households recruited in 1991. To gain the holistic picture of young people's moves, we apply the techniques of multistate event history analysis, which is based on the set of competing risks models for repeated events (sequence of long- or short-distance moves). Preliminary results show that the youngest cohort (born 1985-1990) postpones leaving parental home, but once they leave the parental nest, they show higher residential mobility than the two older cohorts (born 1974-1979 and 1980-

1984). As for the gender gap in mobility, our results confirm an overall trend of females leaving parental home earlier than males and moving more often 2nd time, but by the higher order of moves these differences disappear.

Peninah, Agaba

Use of maternal health services among unmarried adolescents in Uganda: A systematic review

Worldwide, there are high rates of pregnancies among teenagers and pregnancy during this stage is associated with poor pregnancy outcomes including preterm birth, low and very low birth weight and still births. These are worsened by the fact that adolescents use for maternal health services are low compared to older women and use of maternal health care services has shown to reduce the adverse effects. Teenage pregnancy is at 24% in Uganda, abortion is illegal and most of these pregnancies are among unmarried teenagers. Therefore, a systematic review to find out factors for use or non-use of maternal health services by unmarried adolescents is being conducted.

Thirty seven articles were identified through a search of six electronic data bases and data was analysed to find out factors for maternal health services use among adolescents aged 10-19 years. Of these, thirty four were quantitative, three were qualitative and one was a systematic review. Twenty five were conducted in Low developed countries and twelve were in developed countries.

Five themes were identified from the literature analysis that is number of antenatal care visits, timing of first antenatal care visit, place of delivery, assistance during birth and postnatal care check-up by a skilled provider within 42 days of postpartum. Findings indicate that lower education levels, rural residence, low self-esteem, low economic status, lack of family support, low caste or minority ethnic group, young adolescents and higher parity led to reduced chances of using the services. Surprisingly, in Bangla-

desh, use of postnatal services was high among Muslims. No study is so far conducted in Uganda, most studies were among married adolescents and none of the studies included health facility factors, local beliefs, behaviours and practices related to maternity.

Puglisi, Chiara

The impact of women's role on the decrease of child mortality: A case study on Bangladesh

Bangladesh is the country that, in the period between 1990 and 2013, experimented the sharpest absolute decline in the neonatal mortality rates. The aim of this work is the evaluation of the impact of the women's role on the decrease of child mortality in Bangladesh.

In order to estimate infant and child mortality rates it has been used a so-called direct method, based on the use of complete fertility histories, uncovering the dates of birth, and if applicable the deaths, of all children born to the interviewed women. This method allows to estimate the rates having only the date of birth of the children, their survival status, and the dates of death or ages at death of deceased children.

The analysis - carried out by using the data emerging from the Bangladesh Demographic and Health survey, realised in 2011 by the DHS program -concentrates on the estimation of the impact of schooling and of female empowerment on the decrease of child mortality in Bangladesh. In particular it evaluates the different impact that various background characteristics have on the trends of child mortality: type of area where interviewed mothers and children live (urban or rural); wealth quintile of the interviewed mothers; educational level of the interviewed mothers. As for what concerns the impact of female empowerment on child mortality, two indicators in particular have been utilised: decisional power of the women in the household context and women's attitude towards wife beating by husbands.

The analysis highlighted that mother's level of education, as well as her level of empowerment, is positively related to her child's survival. In particular, the educational level of the mother results as the variable that influences positively the most the outcomes in terms of reduction of child mortality, compared to both the variables concerning the type of area and the wealth quintile. Moreover, the analysis showed that the child mortality rates decrease with the increase of women's power in the decision-making process, and with the decrease of women's agreement with wife-beating.

Radó, Márta

Fertility effect on subjective well-being in Hungary

This paper aims to answer to how parenthood affects subjective well-being. The recent research question has been considered as a missing link in understanding demographic processes. The existing international literature is inconsistent about the direction of the relation between fertility and subjective well-being. Whereas no research has been done in Hungary, however, it is a key question also in this country which has a very low total fertility rate. Besides the general effect of fertility, the effect of atypical parenthood is also observed. There is a vacant scholarship about the later topic even in the international literature.

This analysis is based on the dataset of the Turning Points of Life Course programme (Hungarian GGS), which is a longitudinal research programme (between 2001 and 2004). The gold standard of causal interference is randomized experiment, however, the research topic at hand does not allow for conducting an experiment since the researcher cannot arbitrarily decide who should give a birth. Therefore, observational data is required for this analysis. The aim of this presentation is to estimate causal relationships by combining a matching method with longitudinal data analysis. The results show that fertility has a positive effect on subjective

well-being for both women and men. The number of child(ren) in the family is also observed in the analysis. The first child in the family firmly increases subjective well-being compared to childlessness. Moreover, despite of no negative correlation having been found between having a second child and the change in subjective wellbeing, the estimation of causality still shows a positive increase even in this case. However, the second child raises the subjective well-being at a lower rate than the first child. However, atypical parenthood does not have this comprehensive positive effect at all.

Rowland, Neil

The evolution of unemployment inequality in Northern Ireland, 1991-2011

This paper assesses the relationship between religion and unemployment in Northern Ireland's labour market. Since 1975, researchers have tried to explain why the Catholic rate of unemployment was significantly and consistently higher than the Protestant rate (see Smith and Chambers, 1991, for example). By the late 1990s, academics appeared to have had resolved this debate, concluding that a number of factors – including, most controversially, religious discrimination – combined to generate unemployment inequality. However, no published research has used the latest available data to investigate whether Northern Ireland's two main communities are still so sharply divided along these economic lines.

This literature gap is addressed here using the Northern Ireland Longitudinal Study (NILS), which is a 28 per cent sample (approx. 500,000 individuals) of Northern Ireland's census records linked to administrative data for the previous four censuses (1981-2011). Its large sample size and longitudinal structure provide a unique opportunity to analyse this research question at a level of detail unmatched by other individual-level datasets. To investigate, using the NILS sample for each of the 1991, 2001 and 2011

censuses, various regression models were constructed to estimate raw and conditional differentials between Catholic and Protestant unemployment rates. The results reveal that these differentials have narrowed since 1991 (the year with the biggest differential), with the biggest decrease occurring between 1991 and 2001. However, despite this initial narrowing through time and despite past policymaking efforts, Catholics in the 2001 and 2011 samples face an approximate 3.0 percentage point higher probability of unemployment than Protestants after controlling for confounding factors. Although this indicates that full unemployment equality has yet to be achieved, it also indicates that intercommunal unemployment outcomes in Northern Ireland have never been as similar as they are at present.

Schönbach, Johanna

Modelling potential health effects following a hypothetical 10% price increase of processed meat in Germany

Last year, the International Agency for Research on Cancer has classified processed meat to be carcinogenic, supporting the recommendation to limit its intake. Price increases could give an economic discouragement to consume processed meat. Therefore, the objective of this study was to explore the use population health modelling to examine to what extend a 10% price increase for processed meat (ham, sausages etc.) has the potential to improve populations' health outcomes.

Baseline processed meat consumption was taken from the German National Nutrition Survey II. The expected change in processed meat consumption following a hypothetical 10% price increase implementation was estimated applying price elasticities for processed meat. These were calculated from the Association for Consumer Research's consumer panel.

Effects on health were based on relative risk estimates, relating processed meat consumption to health outcomes, taken from the

Global Burden of Disease study. Policy-attributable prevented disease incidence (CHD, diabetes, colorectal cancer) and effects on life expectancy were calculated using a multi-state life table spreadsheet.

Mean intake of processed meat was approximately 60g/day for males and 30g/day for females. Price elasticity for processed meat was found to be -0.699. Tentative result of our modelling exercise indicated that in a stylized analysis a price increase of 10% would extend life expectancy by about 3 weeks for males and 1.5 weeks for females.

Preliminary findings of this stylized analysis with undetermined uncertainty suggest that a 10% price increase for processed meat has the potential to improve populations' health outcomes to a considerable amount.

Sandhu, Kalwinder

British South Asian women's lived experiences and consequences of choosing their own partners

Social and cultural norms prescribe how intimate relationships are formed within boundaries of ethnicity, faith, gender, class and where partner choice may be situated anywhere along the spectrum from collective familial decision to an individual's personal decision. The aim of this study is to explore the experiences of British South Asian women who have grown up with the notion of arranged marriage. As adults they have departed from such social norms to form a relationship with a person of their own 'choice' and, then, experience domestic violence within that intimate relationship.

The research will explore British South Asian women's agency in 'choice' of partner and examine the power relations within the family, community and the intimate relationship itself. The research will consider whether choosing a partner against social norms bears any influence within the abusive relationship. The

research will explore whether and how notions of honour, izzat and shame influence a woman's experiences of domestic abuse from the partner of choice.

The use of social media as well as direct contact with agencies, to engage participants will be presented. Research methods of semi-structured in-depth interviews with participants, alongside personal narratives of their experiences written by the participants themselves will be employed. The researcher's experiences and positionality within the research process will also be discussed. This research fits into the themes of migration by exploring South Asian diaspora and specific to ethnicity as it relates to South Asian women and their experiences as South Asian women and the life course from child to marriageable age.

Sehmi, Mandeep Singh

British Sikh attitudes to same-sex marriages within the Gurdwara (a Sikh place of worship)

This paper will discuss Sikh attitudes to same-sex marriages and the arguments for and against same-sex wedding ceremonies at a Gurdwara. The Sikh tradition is opposed to same-sex relationships. Although a statement was released by the Akal Takhat (the Highest Temporal Body of the Sikhs) rejecting same-sex marriages and relationships, there is evidence to suggest that there is a developing Sikh LGBT community at both a national and international level. Within the Sikh community, the subject of same-sex marriage is rarely mentioned and it is considered a taboo.

However, in the last decade, many social media sites, such as, 'Sarbat.net', 'gaysikh.com' and 'Sher Vancouver Out and Proud Project' provided a platform for Sikhs who were concealing their sexuality from family members and friends due to the stigma associated with being gay. Some online forums and websites encourage gay Sikhs to 'come out'. These social media sites have also challenged Sikh leaders to recognise the LGBT community as

equals members of the faith. Unfortunately, at an academic level, there is very little literature available on Sikhs' general attitudes to homosexuality, same-sex marriage and spirituality.

Therefore, this paper will discuss interviews that were conducted around the UK, consisting of men and women who were, single, married, divorced, gay or lesbian and how they have constructed their attitudes towards marriage and same-sex relationships. Drawing on Grounded Theory to qualitatively analyse these interviews, the paper provides original insights into this aspect of British Sikhs' attitudes, social relations and spiritual identities.

Taheri, Somayah

Scientific placemaking with an activity-based approach: Who participates in what?

This paper investigates current placemaking arguments and methodologies in order to highlight the importance of the relationship between spatial and social aspects of places. The activity-based approach is outlined as a framework for measuring the relationship between people and places. A case study in Manchester is used to capture residents' activities and their socio-economic profiles via structured interviews. A partitioned clustering technique has been developed to redefine activities based on their attributes rather than their function, and a logistic regression model of socio-economic profiles of residents has been developed to link the residents to the attribute-based definitions of activities. It is concluded that capturing people's participation in activities and applying an activity-based approach to this information can help to delineate who lives and works where, what they need and do, and how they relate to each other.

Tosi, Francesca

Student mobility and territorial disparities in Italy. Is inter-regional migration a zero-sum game?

Inter-regional migration flows from the South to the Centre-North have been endemic in Italy since a long time. Unlike the past, new migrants show a high incidence of qualified workers with secondary or tertiary education; moreover, Southerners have started to migrate also during their studies, typically to enrol in a Centre-Northern university. Student mobility reflects territorial disparities between the North and the South of Italy in terms of economic opportunities and labour market conditions. Migration is thus conceivable as a way to social mobility for the Southern youth, especially because in the South network-related factors still play a major role in shaping young people's opportunities.

Empirical evidence shows that students migrating for study purposes are unlikely to go back to the South after they graduate; furthermore, it is observed that migrants often constitute a positively selected group of population in terms of both skills and motivation. In this context, a substantial proportion of the Southern, most qualified human capital gets drained by destination regions.

We aim to evaluate the propensity to move among "high-quality" students, i.e. those with the best performances at school and university, by answering the following questions: (i) are high-quality students more inclined to migrate compared to low-quality ones? (ii) are those who migrate for study purposes also more likely to migrate again after graduation? (iii) are Italian regions equally benefiting from the exchange of human capital? By using individual-level information from the Istat databases on graduates' transition and on University graduates' vocational integration, we apply regression analysis with simultaneous equations to control for self-selection within the surveyed population as well as for the potential bias given by the family background. Then, propensity score matching is used to evaluate the probability to move for "treated" individuals, i.e. high-quality students, compared to the non-treated group of low-quality students.

Wiedemann, Angela

Enduring influences of socio-economic circumstances in childhood on adult health: findings from the Cloister Study

The objective of this paper is to identify among several health outcomes in adulthood those which are at least partially influenced by childhood socio-economic status irrespective of exposures later in life. In recent years there has been a growing interest in the role of early-life characteristics for adult health and mortality. A number of studies found an association between socio-economic deprivation in childhood and poor adult health, independent of socio-economic factors in adulthood. However, a challenge in such analyses is to account for individual differences in relevant health factors during the remaining life span in order to isolate the influence of early-life conditions.

In this paper, the approach to address this problem is to study the relationship between child socio-economic origin and health in a sample of Catholic order members. This subpopulation is particularly special as it has different socio-economic backgrounds, but lives adult lives under almost similar conditions. For instance, the monastery population is less diverse than the general population with regard to important health determinants as e.g. lifestyles, daily routines, and living conditions. Thus, by means of the study setting it is controlled for major individual differences in behavioral, socio-economic and environmental factors in adulthood. The data stems from the first wave of the Health Survey of the German-Austrian Cloister Study in 2012. The influence of socio-economic circumstances in childhood on adult health will be assessed by a series of multivariate regression models. The analyses will focus on 1.150 individuals aged 50+ years. Health will be evaluated using global indicators (e.g. self-perceived health) and information on diseases (e.g. diabetes, chronic respiratory disease etc.). The results are expected to provide further insights and validation of the long-term effects of adverse socio-economic conditions in

childhood on later-life health net of other factors in adult life.

Weber, Rosa

Circular migration between Finland and Sweden: Who moves abroad again?

It has been shown that the decision to undertake a further migratory trip is strongly influenced by legal restrictions. However, to our knowledge, no study so far has analysed circular migration in a setting of free mobility. In this paper we try to fill this gap in the literature by studying the determinants of circular migration between Finland and Sweden. Both countries are members of the common Nordic labour market, which means that migrants can move between Finland and Sweden without the need for residence or work permits. Moreover, we observe a high frequency of return and circular migration and even though these migration flows have become less salient in the public debate over the last few decades, Finnish nationals still make up a large share of the immigrant stock in Sweden. We use unique linked Finnish and Swedish register data covering the years 1987-2005, which allow us to observe individuals in both countries and thus to follow migrants across national borders. Specifically, we observe circular migration at a high level of accuracy and have information from before and after the move. We use an event history framework and estimate duration models to study the determinants of migrating for the first time, returning and engaging in circular migration. The focus of the analysis is, arguably, of interest given the development of a common labour market in Europe and free mobility of labour therein. Initial results reveal that males are more likely to engage in circular migration than females and most circular migrants are still below the age of 35. Many first time movers are employed or study during the year prior to migration, while circular migrants are often in precarious working situations. Additionally, circular migrants are more likely to live in single-family households than first time migrants.



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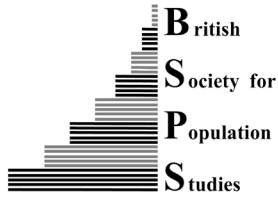


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Its main objectives are to further the scientific study of biological, economic, historical, medical, social and other disciplines connected with human populations and to contribute to the public awareness of them. BSPS provides a forum for discussion of these issues and is a vehicle for the interchange of ideas and the dissemination of information.

The BSPS Secretariat is provided by the PIC (Population Investigation Committee) and is funded from the surplus from their *Journal Population Studies*.

To become a student member and benefit from participating in various events, including the upcoming 2016 BSPS Conference in Winchester, 12-14 September, email us or register via the online booking form on the website. A membership application form is available on the website. The *2017 BSPS Conference* will be at the University of Liverpool 6-8 September 2017.

The Population Geography Research Group (PGRG) of the RGS-IBG provides a forum for population geographers to present and discuss the latest findings of their research, to debate relevant theoretical, philosophical and methodological issues, and to consider policy dimensions.

We also play a key role in encouraging postgraduate population geographers to participate in relevant training, workshops, and to share their research. You can get involved by joining us for one of our themed sessions at the *Annual Conference of the RGS-IBG*, submit papers to *Population, Space and Place*, or by joining us at other activities throughout the year.

We are always keen to meet new postgraduate researchers and for you to join our group. We are also keen to learn more about your research. If you are a new or current PG Fellow of the RGS and member of PGRG, email our newsletter editor to discuss writing a short article about your PhD.

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Faculty of Humanities

 @HumsResearchers

The **Faculty of Humanities Researcher Development Team** works in collaboration with methods@manchester and artsmethods@manchester to offer relevant, effective and comprehensive professional development for researchers at various stages of their careers.

We also work alongside other University training providers, each School in the Faculty and with Researcher Development teams in the other Faculties allowing for shared delivery of training events, and promoting an interdisciplinary approach to the development of first-class research skills.

Read our blog: <http://blogs.humanities.manchester.ac.uk/humsresearchers/>

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Social Statistics DA

School of Social Science

The **Social Statistics Discipline Area (DA)** is one of six Discipline Areas in the School of Social Sciences, Faculty of Humanities at the University of Manchester together with Economics, Politics, Sociology, Social Anthropology and Philosophy. It was launched in January 2009 with an aim to improve the methodological rigour and range of quantitative enquiries in social science.

The Social Statistics DA encourages innovations in quantitative methodology, the application of cutting-edge statistical methods in social contexts, and the analysis of complexities in social data. Our research activity is both methodological and substantive with interests in social inequalities and population dynamics. Our methodological research with longitudinal, social network and multilevel data informs our interdisciplinary research applications in topics such as employment, ageing, health inequalities, and migration. In addition, our research into survey methodology, small area estimation, statistical disclosure control, missing data problems and statistical modelling has made Social Statistics into one of the leading disciplines in the country. Our research strengths are reflected in our top rating as part of the Sociology submission for the 2014 REF where we ranked first in the percentage of overall research activity that is world leading (4*).



<http://cities.manchester.ac.uk>

cities@manchester.ac.uk



@citiesMCR



<http://demotrends.wordpress.com>

demotrendsblog@gmail.com



@demotrends



/Demotrends

The work of cities@manchester speaks to city-making and to its contradictions - including growing economic disparities, challenging environmental conditions, shifting political affiliations and borders, and globe-spanning cosmopolitan cultures.

cities@manchester draws both on the city of Manchester's unique place at the epicentre of industrial capitalism, as well as its subsequent strategies to set out its post-industrial futures, alongside The University of Manchester's position as one of the top universities in the world. By bringing together work from across the arts and humanities, the social sciences, business and health we are committed to an increased understanding of the global urban condition - past, present and future - and to studying and changing the world through engaging with a range of global, national and local stakeholders.

Read our blog: <http://blog.policy.manchester.ac.uk/category/urban/>

[Demotrends](http://demotrends.wordpress.com) is a blog written and curated by population researchers, and is aimed at those with similar interests. The blog is a collaboration between demographers from different countries and organisations. It was formed largely thanks to previous PopFest conferences, especially those held in Groningen, the Netherlands (2010) and Southampton, the UK (2013). Demotrends covers a broad range of population-related topics, but all of them are related to populations somehow. We have featured blog posts on the difference between epidemiology and demography, the Lexis diagram, spatial variations in fertility, regional differences in mortality, Bayesian analysis, the meaning of data, modelling demographic uncertainty, and developmental themes, just to name some of the issues.

We welcome contributions on research related to demography, as a summary of a thesis or an article published, or on a general topic relevant to demographic debate. Our blog posts are usually between 500-1500 words, concise and referring to other research. Demotrends helps with editing the texts.

Visit our website: <https://demotrends.wordpress.com/>

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methods@manchester



@methodsmcr



/methodsmcr



/methodsmcr

methods@manchester, based in CMIST, is an initiative funded by the Faculty of Humanities, University of Manchester. It aims to: first, highlight the University of Manchester's strength in research methods in the humanities; second, promote interdisciplinary and innovative methodological developments; third, offer training opportunities to researchers at all career stages.

methods@manchester achieves these aims via:

- seminars, workshops and training events
- a YouTube channel featuring training videos and highlighting research
- web pages and events showcasing the expertise in research methods within the faculty

Key annual events include:

- Methods Fair featuring keynote presentations, seminars, workshops, a poster competition and exhibitions
- Summer School featuring one week courses in qualitative and quantitative research skills

Read our website: www.methods.manchester.ac.uk

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artsmethods@manchester

artsmethods@manchester is an academic programme of talks, workshops and events which explore approaches to arts research methods and their dissemination. We aim to:

- promote and facilitate methodological excellence and expertise,
- encourage dialogue, innovation and inter-disciplinary work in collaboration with cultural partners from the University and across the North West

to enhance the impact of arts and languages research and contribute to the creative economy of the North West.

Landscape Institute North West

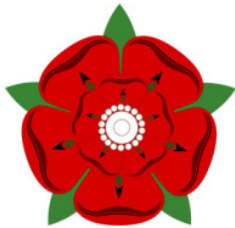
www.landscapeinstitute.com



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Northwest



www.nwdtc.ac.uk



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The **Landscape Institute** is the professional body and regulator for landscape architecture. Under its Royal Charter the Landscape Institute is charged with protecting, conserving and enhancing the natural and built environment for the benefit of the public. The LINW attempts:

1. to continue to improve communications with LINW branch members
2. to provide a calendar of CPD/Social Events.
3. to support students and P2C candidates.
4. to assist and support the Lancashire Historic Gardens Project.

Visit our website: <http://northwest.landscapeinstitute.org/>

The **North West Doctoral Training Centre (NWDTC)** is the largest Economic and Social Research Centre (ESRC) funded DTC in England, awarding a minimum of 63 new postgraduate studentships per year to support research and training at master's and doctoral level.

The NWDTC is one of 21 DTCs in the UK and brings together the Universities of Lancaster, Liverpool and Manchester. Studentships are available across the full range of social science disciplines and students have access to research expertise across the three constituent Universities.

The North West DTC has been accredited between three institutions:

- Lancaster University
- The University of Liverpool
- The University of Manchester

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First, Wiley's Global Research business is a provider of content-enabled solutions to improve outcomes in research, education and professional practice with online tools, journals, books, databases, reference works and laboratory protocols. With strengths in every major academic, scientific and professional field, and strong brands including Wiley Blackwell and Wiley VCH, Wiley proudly partners with over 800 prestigious societies representing two million members. Through Wiley Online Library, we provide online access to a broad range of content: over 4 million articles from 1,500 journals, 9,000+ books, and many reference works and databases.

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4 - 6 July 2016

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