

BSPS Annual Conference 2012

The 2012 BSPS Conference will be held at the University of Nottingham from 10-12 September. All Conference sessions will be held on site, where Conference catering and accommodation will also be available at very reasonable rates. Booking forms will be available from early June, together with a provisional timetable.

There will be a full programme of simultaneous strand sessions of submitted papers. Proposals or abstracts for papers and posters are invited across the entire demographic and population studies spectrum. Presenters are requested to submit ongoing work with incomplete analyses and findings as posters rather than papers. Oral presentations should include results. For organizational purposes, strand organizers have been allocated to specific themes: email queries may be addressed to the strand or session organizer shown. There is a strand for 'other papers' which do not appear to fit the strands announced. Submissions of quantitative and qualitative papers are welcome.

Some sessions within strands have been suggested and these will be organised by the person named as session organiser, within an overall strand. Sessions within strands are shown beneath the overall

strand title.

Training sessions:

Proposals for training or 'how to' sessions are welcome, using the

Conference online submissions system or by direct contact with BSPS at pic@lse.ac.uk. One such session will be organised by Piers Elias as part of the local authority stream.

Fringe sessions: Proposals for debates or other sessions on demographic matters/history that do not fit into the usual framework of contributed papers can also be positively considered. These should be submitted as soon as possible, using the online submissions system, or by direct contact with BSPS at pic@lse.ac.uk.

(continued overleaf)

Contents

Conference.....	p.1
Obituary.....	p.3
Meeting report.....	p.6
Announcements.....	p.11
News.....	p.13
Scholarships.....	p.15
New Members.....	p.15

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Suggestions for articles in future editions of BSPS News welcomed.

BSPS Annual Conference 2012

(continued from previous page)

There will be two plenary sessions.

- **Professor Peter McDonald** (Australian National University & President of the IUSSP), provisionally entitled A century of population studies, society and Population Studies' Societies.
- A double plenary, 90 minute session on the 2011 Census and its quality with two speakers and 30 minutes for questions and discussion:
 - **Professor Danny Dorling** (University of Sheffield), on Can we trust the 2011 one number?
 - **Glen Watson** (ONS Census Director)

Information updates on the Conference will be posted to the BSPS website as available. See: <http://www2.lse.ac.uk/socialPolicy/BSPS/annualConference/Home.aspx>

Presenters of posters will be expected to attend the scheduled poster session on the first evening of the Conference, but posters will remain on display for the duration of the Conference.

Submissions for oral presentations and posters should be made online by Friday 11 May 2012. Presenters are asked to submit a short abstract of up to 250 words. An extended abstract of up to 2000 words may be submitted to pic@lse.ac.uk (not via the online system). Please note the research

question, methods, data sources, and any preliminary results in the space provided in the online submissions form, plus a note on the nature of any potential applications of the results. Strand organisers may request further details of a potential presentation or an extended abstract before decisions are made on acceptance. Short abstracts of all papers will appear in the printed Conference programme. Extended abstracts can be posted to the Conference website.

Choose an appropriate strand and submit online at: <https://www.survey.bris.ac.uk/lsewebsite/bsps2012/>

Please read the full call for papers before submitting. A full list of strand and session organisers is shown there, as are various other important pieces of information. APDF version can also be accessed there for easy distribution. The full call for papers can be accessed at: <http://www2.lse.ac.uk/socialPolicy/BSPS/annualConference/Home.aspx>

Seeking quiz-makers!

BSPS is seeking a short demographic quiz for this year's conference.

We are looking for from one to ten questions, intriguing, feasible for delegates from outside the UK, and not requiring advanced demographic training! Send your suggestions to the newsletter editor, Amos Channon (a.r.channon@soton.ac.uk)



Obituary

Dave King

By Roy Lewis

With the sudden and untimely death of Professor Dave King we have lost a major voice from the debate on the impact of demographic change on housing and development planning policies in this country.



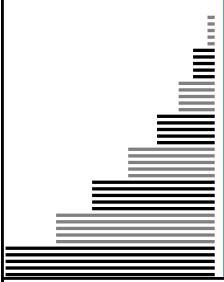
Dave King pursued a productive and influential career forging links between academia and real world practice. It is a measure of his success that he was equally recognised as a demographer and as a town planner

and by academics and practitioners alike, in the public and private sectors. For many town planners Dave demystified the process of demographic analysis and forecasting. Above all, he demonstrated to practitioners how demography was not just the reporting of quantitative data. Through his careful and detailed analysis of underlying trends Dave ably explained how emerging trends were likely to impact on proposed policy initiatives. By this means Dave was instrumental in moving planning debates from arid discussions of methodology to the real world consideration of future policy requirements. His voice will be sadly missed, especially with the current changes to the planning system in England creating an entirely new cohort of town planners in need of demographic guidance and advice.

His major contribution was the promotion of the benefits of demographic analysis and modelling to better inform policy development within town planning. Key to this contribution was Dave's lead role in the development of the Chelmer Model and the allied creation of the Population and Housing Research Group (PHRG). The Chelmer Model provided the methodology by which independent projections of population, households and labour supply could be produced. PHRG provided the means by which that methodology could be kept up-to-date and responsive to user needs whilst allowing scope for more detailed research of the effect of demographic change on future development needs.

Both the Chelmer Model and PHRG became widely regarded by users in national and local government and by planning consultants working for the development industry. For a large part of the country 'Chelmer' became the by-word and status quo during public examination of Structure and Regional Plans and many a public inquiry. The success and benefits of the Chelmer Model as a forecasting tool in the town planning field were that it could be used:

- equally for the production of local, regional and national forecasts or projections;
- to show either the future policy implications of continuation of recent demographic trends or (*continued overleaf*)



Obituary

Dave King

By Roy Lewis

(continued) the demographic consequences of future development/housing provision scenarios;

- as a desk-top application within a town planning office with regular data updates provided by PHRG.

Dave, with the use of the Chelmer Model and PHRG made a major contribution to the planning debate on future housing supply and other development requirements arising from the ever changing size and structure of local populations. Many in the planning profession have experience of working with Dave both in collaboration and in opposition on a variety of planning issues and projects. That is the nature of planning debates! But the esteem in which Dave was held could be observed through opposing sides approaching him for advice with equal confidence, and sometimes together, during otherwise fractious planning debates and public inquiries on planning proposals. Dave would field all questions with his usual calm and quietly spoken manner, allowing his analysis to stand for itself. Everyone always knew that Dave would tell the demographic story as it was – plainly and clearly with no embellishments to favour either side of the argument.

Throughout his career Dave conducted an academically based research agenda which was published in a variety of both academic and practice-orientated journals and presented at an equally wide range of Confer-

ences. A major driver of this research was Dave's concern that Government projections were suggesting a dramatic fall in future UK household growth after the 1960s baby boomers had passed into the housing market. Dave proved to be right in arguing that extra households generated by migration and other social changes would offset that effect, resulting in the continuing high levels of projected household growth and housing demand. The significance of this work subsequently contributed to the appointment of PHRG to provide the official household projections for the Department of Communities and Local Government between 1998 and 2006.

Dave was an active member of BSPS. He was a Council member of BSPS between 2000 and 2004. He was also a regular contributor at BSPS day meetings and the Annual Conference.

Dave was actively committed to engaging with a wide spectrum of interests not only in demography and town planning but also in local government research and information, housing policy and the development industry. In addition to contributing to scientific and technical agendas Dave made a major contribution to the administration and management of a number of other organisations. A member of the Board of the British Urban and Regional Information Systems Association (BURISA) from 1986, Dave (continued overleaf)



Obituary

Dave King

By Roy Lewis

(continued) edited the Newsletter between 1989 and 2001, in the process revamping its style and promoting contributions of best practice from practitioners. From 1991 he was also the UK representative of the Urban Data Management Society. Within the Royal Town Planning Institute he was an advisor to its Housing Panel.

Dave began his career as a Planning Assistant with Derbyshire County Council in 1974, following graduation in Geography from Christ's College Cambridge followed by a Masters in Town Planning from Sheffield University. In 1978 Dave was appointed to a lectureship at the then predecessor to Anglian Ruskin University. He remained at the University until his retirement in 2009 as Associate Dean in the Faculty of Science and Technology. During his tenure at the University Dave made a major contribution to the establishment of the University's planning school and its links with planning practitioners in the East of England whilst also being active in the development of research activity at the University. A prominent referee for many academic journals Dave was also a visiting lecturer at University College London's Bartlett School of Planning, University of Newcastle and Greenwich University.

Dave recently retired to Cornwall, where he maintained a research interest in selected projects whilst fulfilling his love of the countryside and sea views. It was whilst walking on the Cornish coastal path overlooking the sea that Dave suffered a fatal heart attack.

He is survived by his wife Tina, daughters Sarah, Julie and Diya and stepsons Stephen and Tim.


Population and Housing Research Group, Anglia Ruskin University

Unfortunately the death of Professor Dave King has been quickly followed by the death, after a short illness, of Roger Jackson, one of Dave's long-time close associates at the Population and Housing Research Group (PHRG). Sympathy is extended to Roger's family at this time.

Roger, the senior programmer, was an original member of the Group from its inception together with Janet Hayden, the database manager. Dave, Roger and Janet worked together within PHRG throughout its entire existence until the Group ceased to exist in 2008 with the transfer of the Chelmer Model to the ownership of Cambridge Econometrics. The trio were a formidable team with complementary skills that ensured efficient and effective delivery of quality advice, products and services.

Thankfully, Janet Hayden, the third member of the trio, is well and living in retirement in Essex. Our thoughts are with her at this sad time.

Although PHRG ceased to exist in 2008 for those who knew the members of the Group the recent sad events mark the true passing of an era. It is people who make organisations. It is the people we remember.



Meeting Report

Bob Woods Memorial Symposium

by Eilidh Garrett


While tinged with sadness and a sense of loss, the Memorial Symposium for Bob Woods, who died at the early age of 61 in February 2011, was very much a celebration of his life and career. Participants, among them Bob's own teachers and mentors, his fellow post-graduate students at Oxford, his colleagues, and many of those whom he had supervised as graduate students and nurtured through their own careers, academic or otherwise, shared personal, happy memories within their discussions of the areas of academic interest which had excited Bob. Some had collaborated with him, some had had co-incident interests and many had been inspired by his thoughts, teaching or enthusiasm.

Personal memories of Bob – as a man who could source the best wines, swinging happily in the sunshine with small children, conducting loud discussions about fertility control in a crowded train, discovering the joys of flamenco, encouraging colleagues 'not to moan, but to find solutions', and of his unorthodox method of dismounting from a bicycles to list but a few – abounded; 'unstructured reminiscences' were encouraged.. There was no denying, however, Tim Dyson's assertion in his opening keynote address that 'Bob had tremendous depth' and that as a geographer, historian and a demographer he was 'terrific at all three'. To reflect Bob's multi-faceted research, teaching and publishing career the Symposium was



arranged into five themed sessions, each with a keynote address from invited speakers and submitted papers: 'Global Demography', 'Models and Theory', 'Historical Demography', 'Fetal and Infant Mortality' and 'Medical and demographic interactions'. Some papers considered Bob's contribution to the particular theme under discussion, others demonstrated how he had inspired the author's interest in a particular area, and yet others provided new insights into debates, questions or issues with which he had engaged.

The great variety of approaches to his work which Bob took, and often pioneered or honed to his requirements, was repeatedly commented on. Exacting demographic modellers, enthusiastic exponents of maps, graphs and figures and thorough historians all had words of praise and appreciation for the way in which Bob had pursued his endeavours in their specialist field. He would have relished how the variety of perspectives contributed a much rounder picture of his corpus of work as a whole, and (*continued overleaf*)



Meeting Report

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(continued) might have had a quiet chuckle at the debates as to why his interests had moved away from social geography to historical demography.

In the Global Demography session, Tim Dyson (LSE) touched on Bob's interests in demographic regimes around the globe and across time and highlighted his delight in using 'varied forms of evidence', indulging his love and wide knowledge of art, literature and poetry. Claire Holdsworth (Keele) then picked up on one form of evidence which Bob was notorious for deploying: the graph. Her discussion highlighted how effective figures and charts can be as a teaching tool when looking at international comparisons, particularly when web-based tools now allow them to be 'animated' to introduce a temporal dimension which had not been previously possible. Graham Root (Montrose International), travelled from Uganda to discuss 'what works and what doesn't work in achieving mortality declines in Africa' from the practical perspective of implementing disease prevention projects via the public, private and the charitable sectors. Unlike many of Bob's student's Graham had not followed an academic path, but was applying his knowledge and business skills to help bring about improvements in health 'on the ground'.

In his introduction to the Models and Theory session the chair, Bob's D.Phil.

supervisor, Ceri Peach (Oxford), noted that when Bob moved into demography this had been a great loss to urban, ethnic and social geography. The keynote address, 'Bob the (model) Builder' was given by Phil Rees (Leeds) who focussed on Bob's expertise as a modeller and his ability, whether using socio-temporal, mathematical, or graphical models, model life tables or simulations, to find innovative ways to make complex phenomena more comprehensible while 'testing conventional wisdom'. Bob's papers and books, he concluded, should be read as 'guides to excellent analysis of issues that continue to be important'. Paul White (Sheffield), who had been a fellow research student in Oxford in addition to a colleague at Sheffield, provided a history of Bob's progress from a 'race relations' geographer, researching migration and ethnic distributions, to demography, from spatial patterns to historical interests, pointing out that many of the thoughts on ethnicity which Bob expressed in his early work still had much to say to commentators on events unfolding today. Paul Williamson (Liverpool), in a paper entitled 'The demographic drivers of future household numbers,' demonstrated the use of models and simulation which included migration in their calculation to forecast the future structure, and therefore the number, of households in Scotland. Average household size would decline, he predicted, as increasing numbers of single individuals moved to live on their (continued overleaf)



Meeting Report

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(continued) own, with a concomitant increase in the number of households.

The third session on Historical Demography, perhaps predictably, held the greatest number of papers. Tony Wrigley (Cambridge), in his keynote address summed up Bob's work on historical demography as having 'breadth of vision without sacrifice of precision'. Along with other speakers he commented on the clarity of Bob's writing, which enabled him to make the complex issues he was tackling accessible to others, and emphasised further Bob's ability to 'move beyond statistics' to engage with art and literature and emotional reactions to demographic events, such as child death. There were, Tony noted, advantages in 'resisting the temptation to specialise'. In the paper which followed Nicola Shelton (UCL), who had worked closely with Bob for a number of years and co-authored the 'Atlas of Victorian Mortality', discussed the problems they had faced in creating the Atlas, and some of the patterns their work had revealed which remain unexplained and in need of further research. Jon Anson (Ben Gurion University) presented a paper suggesting new ways of deploying life tables to consider mortality. One needed, he argued, not only to look at the level of the curves representing numbers of survivors, but also at their shape, or morphology; relating mortality at one age range to that in other age ranges. He proceeded to apply

this methodology to the Registration Districts of nineteenth century England and Wales and to discuss how the spatial and temporal patterns revealed threw light on the mortality changes being experienced at this time. The fourth speaker, Violetta Hionidou (Newcastle) admitted Bob had had to direct her to historical aspects of demography, but she had become 'hooked'. Her paper considered households on the Ionian island of Kythera from the eighteenth through to the twentieth centuries, a period which saw increasing numbers of households taking more complex forms as economic conditions deteriorated. Migration, changes in life expectancy and in age at marriage had all played a part, but economic links between generations while remaining strong had had to adapt in the face of changing economic circumstances. Concluding the session, Tommy Bengtsson's (Lund) paper turned attention from households to marriage, deploying evidence from both Europe and Japan to persuade the audience that simple economic models were insufficient to explain many of the marriage patterns seen, and to suggest new models which take greater cognizance of social, gender and generational differences within populations.

The first paper in the 'Fetal and infant mortality' session, by Andy Hinde (Southampton) revisited a question which had intrigued Bob in *(continued overleaf)*

Meeting Report

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(continued) the late 1980s: the unexpectedly high infant mortality rates found around the Wash in the east of England in the middle of the nineteenth century, which then declined over the later decades of the century. The use of maps illustrated the problem, but despite further research a solution to an answer to the question of what caused the elevated rates remains elusive, although lively discussion after the presentation suggested several new avenues of enquiry. Diego Ramiro (Spanish National Research Council) acknowledged Bob's more recent interest in stillbirths by considering comparative rates of stillbirths in Spain across a 'long' twentieth century. He was able to show regional differences in the rates, and differences between urban areas of different size, indicating that 'small towns' in Spain saw stillbirth rates rise while other areas saw a decline. The session was rounded off by a paper from Simon Szreter (Cambridge) who used Bob's idea of 'compositional demography' – that the changing distribution of a population across its constituent sections can lead to a rise in mortality, even although death rates are falling in each of the sections - to estimate rates of venereal disease in England and Wales in the early part of the nineteenth century, and compared these with recorded



Participants at the Bob Woods Memorial Symposium, 9/10th March 2012, including Mrs Alison Woods (front, centre seated)

rates for the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

A theme of the role of the medical profession in mediating death, disease and mortality had run through much of Bob's research and writings this interest was picked up by Frans van Poppel (NIDI) in the first paper of the final session on 'Medical and demographic interactions'. The paper addressed the question of whether, given the knowledge doctors had, were they able to reduce the mortality of their own children below that of children in general? Using data from the Netherlands Frans was able to show that, compared to their social peers, doctors were not able to ensure the better survival of their offspring for most of late nineteenth century. However after the 1890s doctors' children appear to have benefitted from the medical professions increased awareness of bacteriology. Before his death Bob was working on a book (*continued overleaf*)



Meeting Report

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(continued) book assessing the role of midwifery on improving both infant and maternal survival through consideration of the life and work of two eighteenth century midwives. Knowing he would be unable to complete this volume he asked Chris Galley (Barnsley College), with whom he had previously published on several occasions, to see the work through to completion. Chris presented a 'preview' of the forthcoming book *'Mrs Stone and Dr. Smellie; eighteenth century midwives and their patients'* by outlining the life and work of Dr. Smellie, (apparently pronounced Smile-y) who in his case notes and in a series of impressive publications had provided a 'state of the art' account of midwifery in the mid 1700s. Maintaining the midwifery theme the final paper of the conference, presented by Alice Reid (Cambridge), addressed the combined role of doctors and midwives, either trained or untrained, on birth outcomes in early twentieth century Derbyshire. Her work showed that to be attended by an uncertified midwife and a doctor was a particularly lethal combination, presumably because the doctor had had to be called when the labour had not gone smoothly. However, it was also evident that the geographical distribution of midwives and doctors was also very important – the time taken to reach patients was crucial, and therefore the number of midwives per acre rather than their number per person was more important to the welfare of their patients.

In combination the papers presented provided both a history and an overview of Bob's career. They also demonstrated that his influence will live on. Several times in the presentations and discussions speakers alluded to points in Bob's writings where he sign-posted questions that remain unanswered and are ripe for future research. As Chris Galley remarked, it was not always easy to predict where Bob's interests would take him next, but he has left behind him a legacy of suggestions for future research paths for those population and social geographers contemporary and historical demographers and medical historians whom he encouraged and inspired to follow. This symposium was ample proof that there was great enthusiasm to pick up these trails.

The Memorial Symposium was very ably organised by a team at Liverpool University led by Prof. Bill Gould, to whom a large vote of thanks is owed. It was very generously sponsored not only by the School of Environmental Sciences at Liverpool, but also by the Journal Population Studies, of which Bob had been an editor, by the British Society for Population Studies, of which he was a past president, and also by the Society for the Social History of Medicine. All the participants were very glad that Alison, Bob's widow, and his children, Gavin and Rachel, and were able to join in the proceedings.



Announcements

BSPS Prize, 2012

Entries are invited for the 2012 BSPS Prize.

This is awarded to the entry judged to be the best MSc. Dissertation on a demographic topic during the year 2011 (which would normally be at or around distinction level). Applicants should supply four copies of their dissertation, which do not need to be bound – hard copies are required please.

Please note that all entries should be submitted by the institution awarding the degree, or by the supervising academic, and not by the authors themselves. A maximum of two entries per institution will be accepted. A word limit of 12,000 words per entry is encouraged, on the basis that it is very difficult to judge and compare entries of vastly differing lengths.

However, longer dissertations may also be entered, with a section not exceeding the given word limit being nominated for judging.

A cash prize of £300 is offered, which will be increased to £400 if there is a tie for first place and the Prize is split between two winners. The winner(s) will be announced at the BSPS Conference in September.

For the purposes of this prize, demography is defined as the scientific study of human populations, especially with reference to their size, structure and distribution the scientific study of the determining processes, such as fertility, mortality and migration, and the relationship of these with the social, economic and cultural context within which they exist.

Entries should be received by 30 April 2012 at the BSPS Secretariat, POR.2.01, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE, or pic@lse.ac.uk

The New Population Bomb

The New Population Bomb: the Politics of Population Change, 1 May, 630 pm, Wolfson Theatre, London School of Economics, featuring Jack Goldstone (George Mason University), The Economist globalisation editor John Parker and Eric Kaufmann (Birkbeck College, University of London):

<http://www2.lse.ac.uk/publicEvents/events/2012/05/20120501t1830vWT.aspx>

The panel will discuss the current global demographic revolution – the contrast between an aging developed world and a youthful developing world. This marks the publication of Political Demography: how population changes are reshaping international security and national politics.



Announcements

Conference of the Asociación de Demografía Histórica (ADEH).

The Xth ADEH Conference will take place between the 18 to 21 June 2013. It will be held at the Faculty of Humanities at Albacete, University of Castilla La Mancha and will be co-organized by the Social History of Population Seminar, directed by the conference scientific committee and coordinated locally by Professor Francisco Garcia Gonzalez. The ADEH celebrated its 30th anniversary during 2013. We kindly suggest to all of you to book these dates in your diaries.

Call for proposals for sessions

The Conference will be organized in plenary

sessions, individual sessions and posters. ADEH invites members (including new members) to suggest ideas for individual Conference sessions. The proposals must be sent to ADEH via email (secretaria@adeh.org), stating the name of the organizer, session title, short description and contact information. ADEH is keen to encourage innovative formats, such as panels, forums, training sessions, discussions or workshops. The deadline for proposals to extend the parallel sessions is up to the May 31, 2012.

Academy of Social Sciences

The Academy of Social Sciences publishes a list of events and consultations that might be of interest to the members. The latest version is available at:

<http://www.acss.org.uk/publication.htm>

In the April Policy Monitor the two following announcements may be the most relevant to the BSPS membership:

15 June 2012

Scottish Government: A Scotland-wide Data Linkage Framework for Statistics and Research. Consultation Paper on the Aims and Guiding Principles— The Scottish Government is working with a wide range of partners to establish such a collaborative

framework and seeks views on its aims. More info on :

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2012/03/3260>

5 July 2012

Office for National Statistics: Consultation on International Migration Statistical Outputs. Views are sought on proposed changes.

More info on <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/about-ons/consultations/index.html>

ACADEMY
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Migration Statistics User Forum

A recent decision was made to move to annual meetings for the User Forum (the next one set for 18 September 2012) but with the establishment of an email distribution list to allow communication between users and producers of the statistics throughout the year. This decision was largely in recognition of very good progress with respect to providing more user-friendly information in with the last statistical release Immigration Statistics April - June 2011:

www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/immigration-asylum-research/immigration-q2-2011.

John Salt and Pablo Mateos have established an electronic JISMAIL list to act as the Forum's email distribution list. Home Office Statistics intends to use this list in future for the main communication with users of migration statistics, so this is the list to join if you wish to be kept in touch with de-

velopments. If you would like to join click on the below link, and enter your name and email address where indicated:

www.jiscmail.ac.uk/cgi-bin/wa.exe?SUBED1=MIGRATION-STATS

Once you have provided the information you will receive an email message to which you need to reply as instructed before you can be added to the list. This list provides a forum through which members can communicate with other members of a list on issues relating to migration statistics. This list is open to members of the public, but is moderated by the list owners to avoid abuse of the system (e.g. to avoid emails being sent not related to migration statistics). To join there is no need to have been a member of the Migration Statistics User Forum and members can leave the list at any time. Some members of the Forum are already recruited to the list and do not need to join again.

Global Social Change Research Project

Gene Shackman, Director of the Global Social Change Research Project (<http://gsociology.icaap.org/>) has announced that one part of the project, to prepare reports about long term global and regional demographic, social, political and economic trends has been recently completed. A set of demographic reports (<http://gsociology.icaap.org/reports.html>) can now be accessed.

These reports, along with other reports, are intended to present simple, easy to understand reports about various global trends. They would like to receive feedback, comments, suggestions about these reports. The reports might be of use to demographers, and to people who want to teach about or understand population trends a bit more.

Reports from the Migration Policy Centre

In light of the growing importance of EU-India ties, the Migration Policy Centre has written a series of research reports that will be of interest to European policy-makers, migration scholars, as well as India-EU specialists.

The Centre is very active is producing reports and can be found at www.migrationpolicycentre.eu:

The German Case Study, by Pierre Gottschlich, outlines the century-old history of the Indian population in Germany, with a particular focus on how despite its small size, the Indian community (ies) in Germany have become influential and well-integrated in the political sphere.

The Swedish Case Study, by Kristina Myrvold, examines the socioeconomic and religious facets of Indian immigration to Sweden, as well as Swedish migration and educational policy.

The Dutch Case Study, by Ellen Bal, describes the unique division of the Indian population in the Netherlands between the Hindustanis from the former Dutch colony of Surinam and Indian nationals, mostly highly skilled professionals, who have migrated to Holland for temporary work assignments in recent years.

The Italian Case Study, by Kathryn Lum, discusses the Punjabi and Malayali Indian groups in Italy, and traces their different migration trajectories and occupational/socioeconomic profiles.

“Attracting Highly Skilled Migrants: US Experiences and Lessons for the EU”, by Philip Martin, which analyses US policy in attracting and retaining highly skilled professionals from India, and compares the US experience with the new EU blue-card scheme, UK policy and German policy.

“Developing a Knowledge base for policy-making on India-EU Migration: Skill-Matching”, by Göran Hultin, describes the current state of skill-matching in highly-skilled, medium-skilled and low-skilled categories across Europe, and highlights how the EU needs medium-skilled workers in a range of sectors.

The paper by Natalia Buga and Jean-Baptiste Meyer, entitled **Human Resources Mobility: Brain Drain Versus Brain Gain** traces the overall profile and geographical distribution of the highly skilled diaspora from India, assesses the magnitude of India’s brain drain and discusses how India has become a "brain reservoir" in the new knowledge-based economy.

The paper, the **"Silent Indian Revolution in Italy’s dairy industry"**, by Kathryn Lum explains how Indians have come to constitute the largest and preferred group of employees in this sector.



Courses Offered by the TALISMAN project

The following courses will be offered by the University of Leeds as part of the TALISMAN project, a node of the National Centre for Research Methods. Please pass along the details of these courses to anyone who you think may be interested.

June 27-28 – Introduction to Geographical Information Systems – Using MapInfo

A Geographical Information System (GIS) uses spatial and aspatial data to explore where ‘things’ are and how they are related. This is a ‘hands-on’, introductory course on using MapInfo Professional – a series of short activities will allow participants to explore the functionality and potential applications of the GIS, guiding through the basics of opening and importing geographical boundaries, linking aspatial data (e.g. Census data) to those boundaries, querying and analysing data, extracting data to meet criteria, visualising data and producing maps and graphs which can be used in research outputs. MapInfo uses a menu-based interface.

<http://tinyurl.com/bnbpxos>

July 9 – Measures of Deprivation and Area Type

Measures such as the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) are widely used in re

search on spatial variations in many phenomena, ranging from health and crime to education and economic activity. Understanding the strengths and weaknesses of the underlying measures is often poorly developed. In this course we explain the basis of deprivation measures and consider their potential drawbacks in some detail. Alternative measures of small area deprivation will be considered and we will discuss methods for the construction of alternative measures from first principles

<http://tinyurl.com/cbnpvvl>

July 26-27 – Introduction to Geographical Information Systems – Using ArcGIS (Raster Applications)

This is a 1.5 day course introducing Geographical Information Systems (GIS) using ESRI’s ArcGIS version 10.0 software. It builds on basic knowledge of data manipulation, mapping and analysis, introducing the Spatial Analyst extension. The emphasis of this course is working with raster data in the context of a variety of environmental applications by exploring surface geoprocessing tools within ArcGIS. The course will mix teaching with demonstrations and hands-on exercises.

<http://tinyurl.com/btcjfaq>



Scholarships

Commonwealth Scholarships for MSc Gerontology (Distance Learning)

The Centre for Research on Ageing at Southampton University, in collaboration with the Commonwealth Scholarships Commission, is offering ten scholarships for students to study on the MSc Gerontology (Distance Learning) programme in 2012-13. The scholarships cover the cost of tuition fees for the programme, teaching and learning materials, and travel to, accommodation and subsistence for the week-long MSc Gerontology (Distance Learning) Residential Course at the University of Southampton in Spring 2013. Although the scholarships are open to citizens from any Commonwealth country, preference will be given to applications from citizens of the following Commonwealth countries, where the Centre for Research on Ageing is engaged in collaborative capacity building and research projects: Bangladesh, Belize, Botswana, Cameroon, The Gambia, Ghana, Jamaica, India, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sierra

Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and Zambia.

Applications from candidates with a minimum of an Upper-second-class (2:1) Bachelors Honours or equivalent degree in the Social Sciences or a field relevant to Gerontology and ageing, should be submitted on the University of Southampton's online application system, accessible here:

http://www.southampton.ac.uk/ageing/postgraduate/taught_courses/apply.page?

The deadline for submitting your application is 5pm (UK time) on Wednesday 30th May 2012. For more information, please contact the Admissions Tutor, Dr Athina Vlachantoni at a.vlachantoni@soton.ac.uk

For more information, please visit the Centre for Research on Ageing website at: <http://www.southampton.ac.uk/ageing/postgraduate/scholarships.page?>

New Members of BSPS

We are delighted to welcome the following new members to BSPS.

Amie Kamanda (Southampton) - Postgraduate student in Demography

Aditya Singh (Portsmouth) - Postgraduate student in health sciences & social work

Masreka Khan (LSE) - Postgraduate student in gender, policy & inequalities

Monica Li (GLA) - Research & statistical analyst

Ben Corr (GLA) - Senior research & statistics officer

Heini Vaisenen (LSE) - MSc student – social research methods

Shirley Parks (former member; Department of Education) - Civil servant – working in West Yorkshire