



The Third International Population Geographies Conference

Hosted by the
Population Geography Research Group
of the
Royal Geographical Society
(with Institute of the British Geographers)

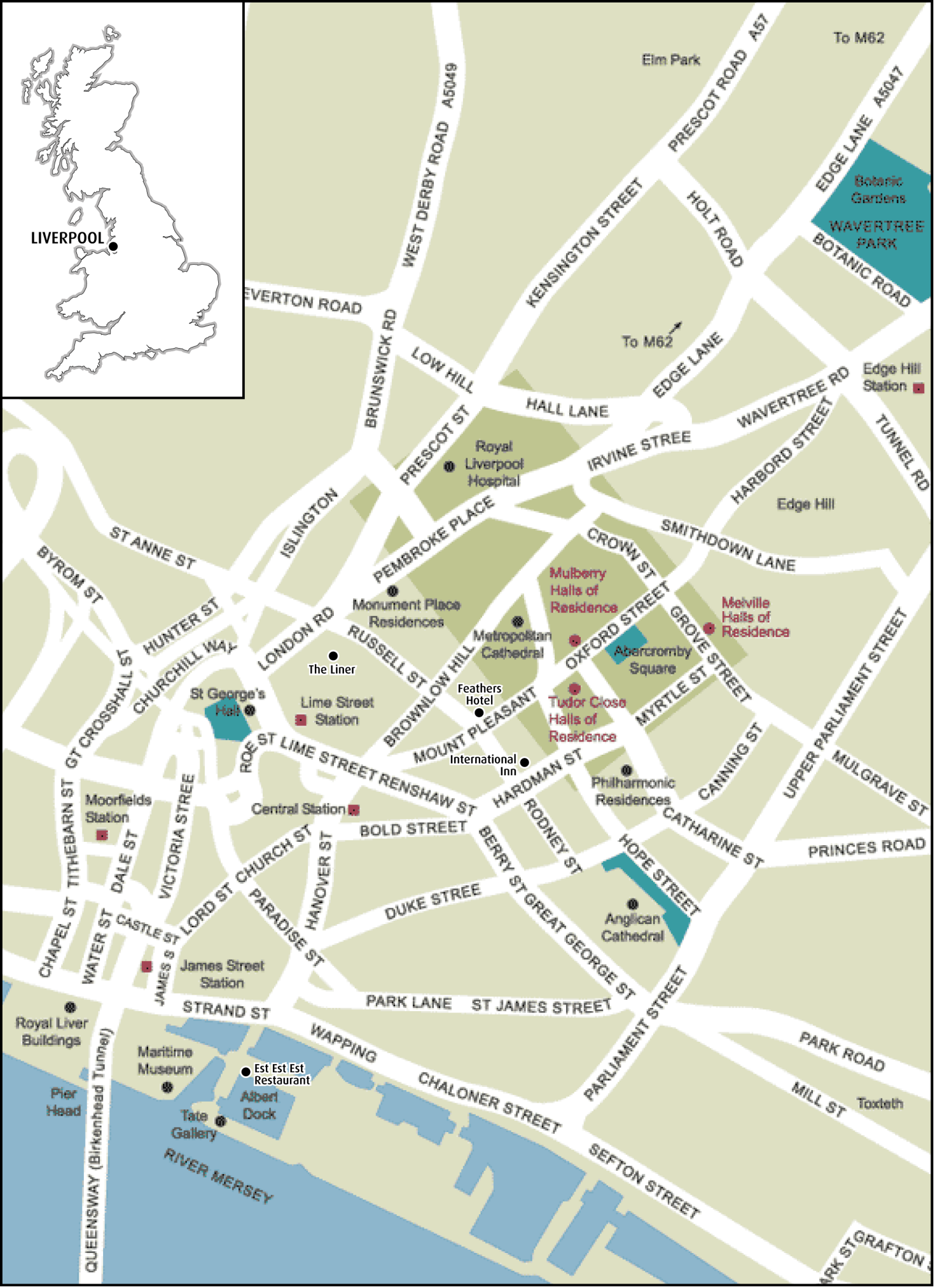
PROGRAMME AND ABSTRACTS VOLUME

Monday 19th June –
Wednesday 21st March 2006

at the

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL
Liverpool, United Kingdom

LIVERPOOL



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WELCOME FROM THE ORGANISING COMMITTEE

I am the people – the mob – the crowd – the mass
Do you know that all the great work of the world is done through me?
Carl Sandburg "I Am the People, the Mob", Complete Poems (1950).

The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history.
Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse Tung (1966)

A very warm welcome to the Third International Population Geographies Conference, held at the University of Liverpool between the 19th and 21st June 2006. As the quotations above attest, wisdom in matters of population is international in nature. This is the third in the series of gatherings of population geographers from across the world. The first and second conferences were hosted by the University of St. Andrews in Scotland. We were hoping that the third conference in the series would move to North America but this was not possible in 2006 (but it is still on the agenda for the future). We have moved to another country, England, for the third conference and to one of its distinctive cities, Liverpool. Most people think of Liverpool as the home of the pop music group, the Beatles, who influenced music worldwide and the football team, Liverpool FC, who were European Champions (again) in 2005. After some troubled decades of industrial decline and adjustment to a west coast location (as European links became as important as Atlantic), Liverpool is undergoing a renaissance which will prepare it for being European City of Culture in 2008. We hope you enjoy your visit to the 'Pool and manage to cope with the "scouse" accent of the city's natives.

The conference programme promises to be a splendid *smorgasbord* of the themes of contemporary population geography. Being population geographers, the emphasis is on migration as a force for changing people's lives and the places they live in but there are papers on population and environment, regional studies of population, children's geographies and population ageing. The conference has designed to be rather informal – we did not ask presenters for papers in advance and we ask all chairs to leave plenty of time for questions, responses and discussion. The language of the conference is English but we hope that all speakers will use a lucid style of exposition so that those for whom English is not their mother tongue can follow the argument.

To ensure that presentations flow smoothly, we would request that all speakers for each session meet their session chair ten minutes before the session starts so that all powerpoint files can be preloaded on the lecture room computers from memory sticks/pen drives or CD ROMs (or diskettes). We will collect together the presentations, with author's permission and provide them on the Population Geography Research Group web site after the conference. If you need any assistance during the conference, please approach one of us for help. We hope you enjoy the conference, meet old friends, make new acquaintances and forge new international collaborations that will, in time, contribute to a shared understanding of our peoples.

Darren P. Smith, Conferences Officer, PopGRG
Phil Rees, Chair, PopGRG and Chair of 3rd IPGC
Paul Norman, Treasurer, PopGRG
Seraphim Alvanides, Secretary, PopGRG
Paul Boyle, Chair, 1st and 2nd IPGCs
Nissa Finney, Liverpool Organiser
Dan Vickers, Committee member, PopGRG

GUEST SPEAKERS

Martin Bell



The Conference is very pleased to welcome Professor Martin Bell of the University of Queensland. Martin is Head, School of Geography, Planning and Architecture and Director of the Queensland Centre for Population Research (<http://www.gpa.uq.edu.au/qcpr/>). He is one of Australia's leading demographers and population geographers, a former chair of the Australian Population Association and author of a series of definitive monographs on migration in Australia (e.g. Bell M, Hugo G, 2000 *Internal Migration in Australia 1991 – 96: Overview and the Overseas-born* Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra). He has carried out seminal work on comparing migration measures across countries (e.g. Bell, M. *et al.* (2002) Cross-national comparison of internal migration:

issues and measures, *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society A*, 165(3): 435-464. He has worked with Tom Wilson to develop new stochastic forecasts of the populations of Australia, Queensland and New Zealand (e.g. Wilson, T. and Bell. M. (2004) [Australia's uncertain demographic future](http://www.demographic-research.org). *Demographic Research* 11-8. www.demographic-research.org). He has a longstanding interest in those forms of temporary mobility which are vital in social and economic development but difficult to measure and has recently published on this theme in a journal published by John Wiley, one of our conference sponsors (Martin Bell, Dominic Brown (2006) Who are the visitors? characteristics of temporary movers in Australia. *Population, Space and Place*, 12, 77-92). In his guest lecture Martin will lecture on the *Dimensions of Mobility in Australia*.

Plenary Speakers: ESRC/JISC Census Programme

In the closing plenary session, we are very pleased to have presentations by a team of distinguished population geographers, who work together on this very successful United Kingdom programme, funded by the Economic and Social Research Council and the Joint Information Systems Committee of the UK Higher Education Funding Councils. The programme puts, free at the point of use, multiple datasets on the desk top or wireless lap top of researchers, for example, all of the small area statistics, all of the migration and flow statistics and longitudinal data from the past three or four censuses.

David Martin



We are very pleased to welcome Professor David Martin from the University of Southampton. David is a Professor in the [School of Geography, University of Southampton](http://www.southampton.ac.uk/school-geography/), Coordinator of the [ESRC/JISC 2001 Census of Population Programme](http://www.esrc.ac.uk/jisc/) and a Co-Director of the [ESRC National Centre for Research Methods](http://www.esrc.ac.uk/ncre/). He is an expert in geographic information science and used this expertise prior to the United Kingdom's latest census in 2001 to help National Statistics design new small areas for the output of statistics, utilising zone design methods and embedding them in GIS systems (see Martin, D. *et al.* 2001, The application of zone design methodology to the 2001 UK Census Environment and Planning A [33, 1949-1962](http://www.esrc.ac.uk/jisc/) and [The Census Data System](http://www.wiley.com/9780732111111/) Chichester: Wiley 389pp

2002). David is the co-author with Robin Flowerdew of a text book (*Methods in human geography: a guide for students doing a research project* Second Edition, 2005, Harlow: Pearson 366pp) that all our geography undergraduates love, irrespective of their specialism or approach. If you have read the book, you will know that David has a world class skill in explaining complex topics in simple, easy to understand way. He will give an overview of the ESRC/JISC Census Programme.

John Stillwell



We are very pleased to welcome Professor John Stillwell from the University of Leeds. John is Director of the Census Interaction Data Service (CIDS), which is a Data Support unit of the ESRC/JISC Census Programme. From August 2006 CIDS will become the Census Interaction Data Estimation and Research (CIDER), providing the data interface to the large and complex migration and commuting flow datasets generated from the UK Census (see Stillwell et al. [Delivering census interaction data to the user: data provision and software development](#), Working Paper 05/01, School of Geography, University of Leeds, Leeds, pp. 38, 2005). Since the autumn of 2005, John has had responsibility for co-ordinating a major ESRC research initiative on *Understanding Population Trends and Processes - A*

Secondary Data Analysis Initiative (UPTAP), which brings together researchers from across the social sciences to address key questions about the British population using micro and macro data. John's research interests include internal and international population migration, geographical information systems (GIS), and regional development and planning. In 2004, with colleague Rachael Unsworth, he edited and published an account of one of Europe's up-and-coming cities, [Twenty-First Century Leeds - Geographies of a Regional City](#), Leeds University Press, 2004, which is a coffee-table must for any urban geographer. John will describe the role of CIDS/CIDER and report on the opening phase of the UPTAP programme.

Paul Boyle



The Conference is very pleased to welcome Paul Boyle. Paul was the Chair of the First and Second International Population Geographies Conferences held at University of St. Andrews in Scotland. Paul is Director of the Social Dimensions of Health Institute (Universities of Dundee and St. Andrews) and Professor of Human Geography at the University of St Andrews. He is also Director of the [Longitudinal Studies Centre - Scotland \(LSCS\)](#), which is currently establishing the Scottish Longitudinal Study (SLS). He co-edits, with Allan Findlay, the journal *Population, Space and Place*. Paul Boyle is currently vice-chair of the British Society for Population Studies. Paul sat on the Scottish Executive *Measuring Inequalities in Health Working Group*

which produced a recommendation document *Inequalities in Health*. He is also a member of the [Office for National Statistics \(ONS\) Academic Census Advisory Group](#), the [General Register Office for Scotland \(GROS\) Population and Migration Statistics Committee](#) and the [Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency \(NISRA\) Northern Ireland Longitudinal Study group](#). Paul's research interests include geographical health and demographic issues. For example, he has published on the relationship between migration and health, health inequalities, mortality in Scotland; the context versus composition debate; population mixing and its role in childhood leukaemia; accessibility issues for patients with end stage renal failure; and the clustering of Motor Neurone Disease. He is co-editor of a recently published book *The Geography of Health Inequalities in the Developed World: Views from Britain and North America* (Ashgate, London). Recent papers include Boyle et al. (2002) Does migration exaggerate the relationship between deprivation and long-term illness. *Social Science and Medicine*, 55, 21-31 and Pearce, Boyle PJ and Flowerdew R (2003) Predicting smoking behaviour in census output areas across Scotland, *Health and Place* 9 139-149. In his talk he will consider the potential of longitudinal studies to answer key research questions in social science that cross-sectional datasets cannot.

SPONSORS

The Third International Population Geographies Conference is sponsored by a number of societies, University departments and publishers. We are very grateful to all these organisations for support, either financially or in publicising the event. The involvement in a network of organisations ensures the continuity of the Conference series, which we hope will migrate to other parts of the world after its gestation in the United Kingdom.

The Conference is sponsored by the *Population Geography Research Group*, one of the specialist research groups of The Royal Geographical Society (with the Institute of the British Geographers), which has taken local organising responsibility for the first three conferences.

The Conferences have been supported by our sister professional organisations, the *Population Specialty Group* of the Association of American Geographers (AAG) (Bruce Newbold), the *British Society for Population Studies* (BSPS) (Nicola Shelton), the *European Association for Population Studies* (EAPS) (Guillaume Wunsch). Our particular thanks are due to EAPS for allowing us to set up the TIPGC as a pre-meeting to the European Population Conference 2006 (21-24 June 2006).

The *School of Geography at the University of Leeds* (Ruth Bailey, David Hughes, Alison Manson, David Appleyard) has provided valuable administrative support for Registration and the Handbook and provided a grant to fund our Guest Speaker invitations. *The Department of Geography, University of Liverpool* (William Gould, Nissa Finney, Paul Williamson) has been immensely helpful in arranging the conference venue and various associated events.

We are very grateful to John Wiley & Sons (publisher of *Population, Space and Place*) for their support in providing each delegate with a recent issue of the journal and in funding a prize for the best paper presented by a research postgraduate during the conference. We would also like to thank Taylor and Francis (Publishers of the *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*) for hosting a reception on Monday evening, following the Guest Lecture.

WELCOME TO POPFEST ATTENDEES

The Conference incorporates three sessions of the annual POPFEST conference. POPFEST is a group of postgraduate students in population studies who organise a population studies conference for postgraduates. The POPFEST conference sessions have been organised by Albert Sabater (CCSR, University of Manchester). These sessions provide a more informal context for postgrads to present their research ideas and progress. Delegates are very welcome to attend the POPFEST sessions but keep in mind the context (positive feedback please).

HONGKONG JULY 2007

The Department of Geography and Resource Management of The Chinese University of Hong Kong (Jianfa Shen) has agreed to host the next conference. We can look forward to the Fourth International Population Geographies Conference in Hong Kong, scheduled for 17-21 July 2007. Put these dates in your diary.

CONFERENCE ARRANGEMENTS

Registration Desk

The registration desk is situated in the Rendall Theatre Workshop (1st floor), and will be open between 10.00am-1.00pm on Monday 19th June. Please contact one of the members of the conference organising committee (see back cover) if you require assistance during the conference.

Sessions

There are a total of 20 sessions for the IPGC2006 conference (plus 3 sessions organised by POPFEST for postgraduate students). These sessions will take place in one of the following venues (please see below programme):

- Rendall Lecture Theatre 6 (Room A)
- Rendall Lecture Theatre 9 (Room B)
- Rendall Lecture Theatre 1 (Room C)

The Guest Lecture by Martin Bell (Monday evening, 8pm-9pm), and the plenary session led by David Martin (Wednesday morning, 11am-12 noon) will both take place in the Rendall Lecture Theatre 6.

Refreshments and meals

All refreshments (coffee/tea/water) will be served in the Rendall Foyer.

The buffet lunch on Tuesday (12.30-1.40pm) will be served from the Rendall Foyer and the Theatre Workshop.

The wine reception hosted by the Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies (JEMS) on Monday evening (9.00pm/2100) will take place in the Roxby Senior Common Room (9th floor).

The Conference Dinner will take place on Tuesday evening at 7pm (1900) at the Est Est Est Restaurant, Edward Pavilion, Albert Dock, Liverpool L3 4AF, tel 0151 708 6969. See the Map of Liverpool City Centre map for the location. It is a pleasant stroll of 2 km (downhill) from campus. If you are uncertain of how to get there please ask a member of the organising committee to guide you.

Delegates should make their own arrangements for dinner on Monday and lunch on Monday and Wednesday.

Message Board

A notice board in the Rendall Theatre Workshop (1st floor) will be available for displaying messages.

Computing Facilities

Arrangements have been made for delegates to have temporary access to computing facilities in the Rendall Computer Room (1st floor).

Car Parking

The University parking permit requirements will be waived for conference delegates. Delegates must display a note in their car indicating they're attending the conference. Windscreen notes can be obtained from the conference organisers.

Shops

There are a full set of facilities (shops, café, bar) in the Student Service Centre (location 36 on the campus map on the inside back cover). There is a newsagent nearby on 11 Oxford Street (Multan). The nearest Post Office is at 1 Monument Place on the west side of the Liverpool campus area.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPEAKERS AND CHAIRS OF SESSIONS

Presentations

Please bring with you your presentation as a powerpoint (if possible) as a file on a suitable medium, such as a USB port pen drive/memory stick/MP3 player or CD-ROM. Alternatively, bring a set of overhead transparencies (projectors will be provided).

Please see the Chair of your conference session at least 5 minutes before the start of the session to load all of the session powerpoint files ready for use on the lecture theatre PC. Please make sure you have named your presentation in a recognizable way, e.g. not "TPIGC_presentation.ppt" but something like "Rees_and_Parsons_Child_Poverty_in_the_UK.ppt."

We intend to make the presentations available on the Population Geography Research Group web site after the Conference, for general dissemination, but please let us know if you do not wish this to happen. Organising Committee member Dan Vickers will be gathering together the presentations each day.

Paper copies of slides or text or summary

You may wish to bring with you paper copies of your powerpoint slides or overhead slides or full paper for distribution to the audience in your session. Plan on bringing 50 copies, please. To reduce the weight and paper, copy double-sided or as two page prints or both (though this is trickier).

Publication of your papers

We have not planned a conference publication. Conferences are for participants to get feedback on their work and to help them revise papers for journal or book chapter submission. The conference is also there for you to discuss with colleagues collective publication plans. And don't forget that two of our sponsors, John Wiley (*Population, Space and Place*) and Taylor and Francis (*Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*) offer excellent outlets for your research in population geography.

Discussion time

Could session chairs please agree with their speakers their allocated times and set aside time for questions to each speaker and time for general discussion. Plan on 15 minute presentations and leave 5 minutes per paper for discussion and debate.

Language and style

The language of the conference will be English, However, presenters and discussants should remember that for many in the audience, English will not be their mother tongue, so please speak reasonably slowly and clearly. It is a good idea to stick with the content of your visual presentation, so that the audience can follow your talk and "text". It is important also to engage the audience in your presentation and avoid talking to the screen or to your notes.

We hope this guidance will help make this conference something you will remember in later years.

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME: SESSIONS AT A GLANCE

Sessions	Date	Venue	Time
OPENING SESSION	19 th June	Room A (Rendall Lecture Theatre 6)	13.00 – 13.30
1. International Migration & Labour Markets	19 th June	Room A (Rendall Lecture Theatre 6)	13.40 – 15.20
2. Children's Geographies	19 th June	Room B (Rendall Lecture Theatre 9)	13.40 – 15.20
<i>POPFEST (1)</i>	19 th June	Room C (Rendall Lecture Theatre 1)	13.40 – 15.20
Tea/coffee		Rendall Foyer and Theatre Workshop	15.20 – 15.50
3. Work and Mobility	19 th June	Room A (Rendall Lecture Theatre 6)	15.50 – 17.30
4. The Complexity Of Migration	19 th June	Room B (Rendall Lecture Theatre 9)	15.50 – 17.30
<i>POPFEST (2)</i>	19 th June	Room C (Rendall Lecture Theatre 1)	15.50 – 17.30
Dinner	19 th June	Delegates explore Liverpool	17.30 – 20.00
GUEST LECTURE	19 th June	Room A (Rendall Lecture Theatre 6)	20.00 – 21.00
JEMS Wine Reception	19 th June	Senior Common Room (Roxby, 9 th Floor)	21.00 – 22.00
5. Attitudes To Migration	20 th June	Room A (Rendall Lecture Theatre 6)	09.00 – 10.20
6. Rural Populations & Change	20 th June	Room B (Rendall Lecture Theatre 9)	09.00 – 10.20
7. Population Studies Of Scotland & England	20 th June	Room C (Rendall Lecture Theatre 1)	09.00 – 10.20
Tea/coffee	20 th June	Rendall Foyer and Theatre Workshop	10.20 – 10.50
8. Migration & The Family	20 th June	Room A (Rendall Lecture Theatre 6)	10.50 – 12.30
9. New Geographies Of Ethnicity	20 th June	Room B (Rendall Lecture Theatre 9)	10.50 – 12.30
10. Fertility	20 th June	Room C (Rendall Lecture Theatre 1)	10.50 – 12.30
Buffet lunch	20 th June	Rendall Foyer and Theatre Workshop	12.30 – 13.40
11. Internal Migration (1)	20 th June	Room A (Rendall Lecture Theatre 6)	13.40 – 15.20
12. Internal Migration (2)	20 th June	Room B (Rendall Lecture Theatre 9)	13.40 – 15.20
<i>POPFEST (3)</i>	20 th June	Room C (Rendall Lecture Theatre 1)	13.40 – 15.20
Tea/coffee	20 th June	Rendall Foyer and Theatre Workshop	15.20 – 15.50
13. New Analyses Of Data	20 th June	Room A (Rendall Lecture Theatre 6)	15.50 – 17.30
14. Ageing Populations	20 th June	Room B (Rendall Lecture Theatre 9)	15.50 – 17.30
15. Mapping 'Other' Populations	20 th June	Room C (Rendall Lecture Theatre 1)	15.50 – 17.30
16. Residential Preferences & Well-being	21 st June	Room A (Rendall Lecture Theatre 6)	09.00 – 10.40
17. Environmental & Population Change	21 st June	Room B (Rendall Lecture Theatre 9)	09.00 – 10.40
18. Population Issues Around The World	21 st June	Room C (Rendall Lecture Theatre 1)	09.00 – 10.40
Tea/coffee	21 st June	Rendall Foyer and Theatre Workshop	10.40 – 11.00
PLENARY AND CLOSING REMARKS	21 st June	Room A (Rendall Lecture Theatre 6)	11.00 – 12.15

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME: FULL DETAILS FOR EACH SESSION

Monday 19th June – afternoon session 1

Room A	Room B	Room C
1. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND LABOUR MARKETS	2. CHILDREN'S GEOGRAPHIES	POPFEST (1)
Chair: Paul Norman	Chair: Paul Boyle	Chair: Albert Sabater
13.40 Global Human Resourcing: Corporate Practice & Policy Jane Millar & John Salt (University College London, UK)	13.40 Child Poverty in the UK: Socio-Demographic Scenarios to 2020 for Children Philip Rees & John Parsons (University of Leeds, UK)	13:40 Exposure To Family Planning Messages Through Mass Media And Interpersonal Communication And Current Use Of Modern Contraceptives In Ghana Claire Bailey (University of Southampton, UK)
14.00 Socio-Spatial Contexts of Second Generation Immigrant Progress: Understanding Local Labour Market Structures & Intergenerational Mobility Jamie Goodwin-White (University of Southampton, UK)	14.00 Issues In The Marginalisation Of Sex And Relationships Education (SRE) In Schools: Evidence From Merseyside William Gould, C. Thetford and B. Evans (University of Liverpool, UK)	14:00 Contexts And Continuities Of HIV Risk Behaviour. A Study Of Urban Female Sex Workers And Their Rural Peers In Indonesia D I Puradiredja (London School of Economics and Political Science, UK)
14.20 From Immigration to Labour Market Integration: Evidence from London Anne Green (University of Warwick, UK)	14.20 Progressing Social Capital: Including The Experiences Of Young People With Mind-Body-Emotional Differences Louise Holt (University of Reading, UK)	14:20 Young Immigrants In The Spanish Labour Market, 1999-2005 Elena Vidal (Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics, Barcelona, Spain)
14.40 The Occupational and Geographical Locations of Transnational Immigrant Minorities in Japan Tony Fielding (University of Sussex, UK)	14.40 Living the Dream? Young Migrants Experiences of Rurality Naomi Bushin (University College Cork, Ireland)	14:40 Understanding Internal Migration In A Divided Society: Insights From Qualitative Research In Northern Ireland Gemma Catney, Queen's University, Belfast
15.00 Albanian Immigration & Thessaloniki's New (Population) Geography: Exploring The Patterns Of Territorial Insertion Of An "Exemplary" Migratory Group Ifigeneia Evlampia Kokkali (Institut Francais d'Urbanisme, Paris, France)		15:00 Deriving Age-Specific Fertility Rates By Ethnic Group At The Ward Level For Bradford: An Assessment Of Six Promising Strategies Lee Williamson (University of Manchester, UK)
1520-1550	Tea/Coffee	

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME: FULL DETAILS FOR EACH SESSION

Monday 19th June – afternoon session 2

Room A	Room B	Room C
3. WORK & MOBILITY	4. THE COMPLEXITY OF MIGRATION	POPFEST (2)
Chair: Seraphim Alvanides	Chair: Phil Rees	Chair: Gemma Catney
15.50 Agglomeration Economies and Job Mobility - A Longitudinal Analysis of Labour Mobility in Sweden (1990-2002) Rikard Eriksson (Umea University, Sweden)	15.50 Social & Economic Mobility Of Israeli Jewish Immigrants In The United States, 1980-2000 Uzi Rebhun (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel)	15:50 Stopping sooner or starting later? Fertility Decline in Uzbekistan David Clifford (University of Southampton, UK)
16.10 Labour Mobility & Segregation: A Study of Job Careers & Life Courses in Distressed Neighbourhoods Charlotta Hedberg (Stockholm University, Sweden)	16.10 A Study on the Migration of Agricultural Population in China Jianfa Shen (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, Hong Kong)	16:10 A critical review of the concept «linked population» used in the 2001 Census of Population in Spain. An application to Catalonia Joan Alberich (Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics, Barcelona, Spain)
16.30 Have Work, Will Travel; Toward An Understanding Of Work-Related Temporary Mobility In Australia Elin Charles-Edwards & Martin Bell (University Queensland, Australia)	16.30 Internal Female Migration in a Time of Transition: Post-Conflict Perspectives from Siem Reap, Cambodia Katherine Brickell (London School of Economics & Political Sciences, London, UK)	16:30 Constructing population time series with an ethnic breakdown (and age and sex) for sub-national areas in England and Wales, 1991-2001 Albert Sabater (University of Manchester)
16.50 Home-To-Work Mobility Patterns In Spanish Cities Dolores Lopez, Carolina Montoro & Juan Jose Pons (University of Navarra, Spain)	16.50 Who Migrates Internally, Internationally, & Who Stays Behind in Egypt? Ayman Zohry (American University in Cairo, Egypt)	16:50 Estimating disability prevalence at sub-national levels Alan Marshall (University of Manchester, UK)
17.10 Title TBC Aina Tollefsen & Urban Lindgren (Umea University, Sweden)	17.10 Regional Effects of German Internal East-West-Migration & the Probability of Return-Migration Andrea Schultz (Martin-Luther-Universität, Halle, Germany)	17:10 Disabled persons' families. Some preliminary results for the Basque Country from the "Disabilities, Deficiencies and Health Survey of 1999" Ainhoa Alustiza (Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics, Barcelona, Spain)
1730-1930 DINNER (delegates free to explore Liverpool's restaurants, cafes and pubs but be back for the Guest Lecture)		
2000 - 2100 Guest Lecture - Martin Bell: 'Dimensions of Mobility in Australia' (Rendall Lecture Theatre 6)		
2100 JEMS WINE RECEPTION (Roxby Senior Common Room, 9 th floor)		

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME: FULL DETAILS FOR EACH SESSION

Tuesday 20th June – morning session 1

Room A	Room B	Room C
5. ATTITUDES TO MIGRATION	6. RURAL POPULATIONS AND CHANGE	7. POPULATION STUDIES OF SCOTLAND & ENGLAND
Chair: Darren P. Smith	Chair: Paul Norman	Chair: Seraphim Alvanides
9.00 Socio-Economic Differentiation & Selective Migration in Sweden Susanne Hjort (Umea University, Sweden)	9.00 The Social Profile of Rural Britain Heather Joshi, Brian Dodgeon & Gareth Hughes (University of London, UK)	9.00 Trends in Migration To & From Scotland: An Analysis Philip Rees, Daniel Vickers & Jianhui Jin (University of Leeds, UK)
9.20 The Family Context & Residential Choice: A Challenge for New Research Clara Mulder (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)	9.20 Excavating the ‘Counter’ In Counterurbanisation: A Preliminary Reassessment Keith Halfacree (University of Swansea, UK)	9.20 Upward And Onward: A Study Of Scots Out-Migration From A Global City Allan Findlay (Dundee, UK), Donald Houston (Dundee, UK), Colin Mason (Strathclyde, UK) and Richard Harrison (Queens Belfast, UK)
9.40 A Non-Event? Using Biography to Understand East German (Non) Migration Kim Seaton (University of Sheffield, UK)	9.40 Urban / Rural & Between-City Differentials in the Migration Components of Population Change In England Since 1991 Tony Champion (University of Newcastle, UK)	9.40 Explaining Fertility Differences Between Scotland And England Elspeth Graham, Paul Boyle and George Bouliotis (University of St Andrews, UK), John Ermisch (University of Essex, UK) Vernon Gayle (University of Stirling, UK)
10.00 Focusing On the Life Spaces: Measure & Description Nicolas Robette (INED, France)	10.00 People in a Painted Landscape Gunnar Malmberg (Umea University, Sweden)	10.00 Changing Geographies of Fertility in Scotland 1981-2001 Paul Boyle, Elspeth Graham & Zhiqiang Feng (University of St Andrews, UK)
1020-1050	Tea/Coffee	

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME: FULL DETAILS FOR EACH SESSION

Tuesday 20th June – morning session 2

Room A	Room B	Room C
<p>8. MIGRATION & THE FAMILY</p> <p>Chair: Darren P. Smith</p> <p>10.50 Residential Mobility & Migration Of The Separated Peteke Feijten ((University of St Andrews, UK)</p> <p>11.15 The Effect of Moving On Union Dissolution Paul Boyle (University of St Andrews, UK) & Hill Kulu (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research)</p> <p>11.35 Geography and the journey to adulthood: parental proximity, mobility sequences and outcomes Suzanne Davies Withers and Elise Bowditch (University of Washington)</p> <p>11.55 Proximity of Elderly Parents to Their Children in the Netherlands Francesca Michielin & Clara Mulder (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)</p>	<p>9. NEW GEOGRAPHIES OF ETHNICITY</p> <p>Chair: Paul Norman</p> <p>10.50 Spatial Partitioning Of Population According To Religion in Thrace (Greece) Michalis Agorastakis(University of Thessaly, Greece), Seraphim Alvanides (University of Newcastle, UK) & Byron Kotzmanis (University of Thessaly, Greece)</p> <p>11.10 Mixed Neighbourhoods, Parallel Lives? An Investigation into Whether Residential Proximity Promotes Inter-Ethnic Contact in German Neighbourhoods Anita Drever (University of Tennessee Knoxville & the DIW Berlin) & William Clark (University of California, Los Angeles, USA)</p> <p>11.30 Age, Gender, &... <i>Ethnicity</i>? How to Segment Populations by a Slippery Dimension in European Multicultural Geographies Pablo Mateos & Richard Webber (University College London, UK)</p> <p>12.10 Market-Led Pluralism: Re-Thinking Our Understanding of Racial/Ethnic Spatial Patterning in US Cities Lawrence Brown (Ohio State University) & Su-Yeul Chung (Western Illinois University)</p>	<p>10. FERTILITY</p> <p>Chair: Phil Rees</p> <p>10.50 Occupational Differentials in Nuptiality & Fertility in 19th Century Sweden & Scotland Stefan Warg (Umea University, Sweden)</p> <p>11.10 Settlement Hierarchy & Fertility in the Nordic Countries Hill Kulu (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research), Andres Vikat (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe) & Gunnar Andersson (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research)</p> <p>11.30 Geography of Fertility in Greece: Cohort Analysis Using Census Data Kakia Sofianopoulou (University of Thessaly, Greece)</p> <p>11.50 Fertility Change in Central Asia David Clifford (University of Southampton, UK)</p> <p>12.10 Life, Death and Development on the Margins: The Child Health Interventions of Civil Society in Orissa, India Nick McTurk (University of Dundee)</p>
1230-1340	Buffet Lunch (Rendall Foyer and the Theatre Workshop)	

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME: FULL DETAILS FOR EACH SESSION

Tuesday 20th June – afternoon session 1

Room A	Room B	Room C
<p>11. INTERNAL MIGRATION (1)</p> <p>Chair: Seraphim Alvanides</p> <p>13.40 Internal Migration In Italy: Geographical Patterns Sara Basso (Italian National Institute for Statistics, Italy), Lorenzo Cassata (Italian National Institute for Statistics, Italy) & Cecilia Reynaud (University of Rome, Italy)</p> <p>14.00 A Detailed Spatial Analysis of the Population Changes in Greece during the Period 1940-51 Nikolas Mostratos (University of Newcastle, UK)</p> <p>14.20 Changing Patterns of Internal Migration in Malaysia Mohd Razani Mohd Jali, John Stillwell & Philip Rees (University of Leeds, UK)</p> <p>14.40 The Salient Patterns Of Italy's Internal Migration Flows Since 1955 Frank Heins (Rome, Italy)</p> <p>15.00 Migration By Social Class In Japan Satoshi Nakagawa (Kobe University, Japan)</p> <p>1520-1550</p>	<p>12. INTERNAL MIGRATION (2) Chair: Phil Rees</p> <p>13.40 Applying Model Migration Schedule Families to Estimate Age-Specific Migration Flows James Raymer (University of Southampton) & Andrei Rogers (University of Colorado, USA)</p> <p>14.00 Age-Specific Migration Behaviour in Japan Using Spatial Interaction Models Keiji Yano (Ritsumeikan University, Japan)</p> <p>14.20 Migrant Population in Italy & Serbia. Differences & Different Impact on the Age Structure. The Case of Rome & Belgrade Lorenzo Cassata (Italian National Institute for Statistics, Italy), Vladimir Nikitovic (Demographic Research Centre of Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade) & Donatella Zindato (Italian National Institute for Statistics, Italy)</p> <p>14.40 The Evolution of Internal Migrations in Italy between 1999 and 2003 Domenico Gabrielli and Enrico Tucci Istat, Rome, Italy</p> <p>1500 Concurrent Prevalence of Underweight and Overweight/Obese among Women in India: A Spatial analysis Ramesh Poluru (Deemed University, Pune, India)</p>	<p>POP FEST (3)</p> <p>Chair: Albert Sabater</p> <p>13:40 Methods of Geographical Perturbation for Disclosure Control Caroline Young (University of Southampton, UK)</p> <p>14:00 General tips on how to write and publish your paper Paul Norman (University of Manchester, UK)</p> <p>14:40 Plans for PopFest 2007</p>
Tea/Coffee		

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME: FULL DETAILS FOR EACH SESSION

Tuesday 20th June – afternoon session 2

Room A	Room B	Room D
13. NEW ANALYSES OF DATA	14. AGEING POPULATIONS	15. MAPPING 'OTHER' POPULATIONS
Chair: John Stillwell	Chair: Louise Holt	Chair: Keith Halfacree
15.50 Geography & Geographical Analysis Using The ONS Longitudinal Study Julian Buxton & Christopher Marshall (London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, UK)	15.50 Retirement Migration in Greece: A New Facet of a Recent Phenomenon Apostolos Papadopoulos & Alexandra Tragaki (Harokopeion University, Greece)	15.50 Identifying New Migrant Populations in UK Cities David Owen & Audrey Lenoel (University of Warwick, UK)
16.10 Quality Assuring & Adding Value to the 2001 Census Output Area Classification Daniel Vickers & Phil Rees (University of Leeds, UK)	16.10 Geographical Distribution of the Older-Old in Spain: A Comparative Analysis between Rural – Urban Environment Rosa Gomez-Redondo & Elena Robles (Universidad Nacional de Educacion a Distancia, Madrid, Spain)	16.10 Assessing The Effects of Asylum Policies On The Geography Of Flows Etienne Piguat (University of Neuchatel, Switzerland)
16.30 The Estimation Of Unknown Multiway Distributions: To IPF Or To Reweight, That Is The Question? Paul Williamson (University of Liverpool, UK)	16.30 Space-Related Aspects of an Ageing Society Elke Goltz (Free University of Berlin, Germany)	16.30 Measuring Circular Mobility Among Indigenous Australians John Taylor (The Australian National University, Australia) & Martin Bell (University of Queensland, Australia)
16.50 A Zone Design Approach for Investigating Inequalities in Infant Mortality Konstantinos Daras (University of East Anglia, UK) , Seraphim Alvanides (University of Newcastle, UK) & Ian Gregory (Queen's University, Belfast, UK)	16.50 Demographic and Labour Market Policy Options for the Ageing Europe Jakub Bijak and Dorota Kupiszewska (Warsaw, Poland)	16.50 Foreign Property Owners in Hungary Sandor Illes (Demographic Research Institute, Budapest, Hungary)
17.10 Which Influences The Self-Reporting Of Health, Country Of Birth Or Country Of Residence? A British Analysis Using Individual-Level Data Paul Norman (University of Manchester, UK), Paul Boyle (University of St Andrews, UK) & Mark Brown (University of Manchester, UK)	17.10 Elderly In Africa – Respected And Cared For Or Looked Down Upon And Neglected? Hazel Barrett (Coventry University, UK), Gilbert Mbaka Nduru (Moi University, Kenya) & Doris Schmied (Bayreuth University, Germany)	17.10 Student Populations & Moral Panic: 'When Is A Student Area A Ghetto?' Darren P. Smith (University of Brighton, UK)
1900 Conference Dinner (Est Est Est Restaurant, Albert Dock: see Liverpool City Map on front inside cover)		

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME: FULL DETAILS FOR EACH SESSION

Wednesday 21st June – morning session 1

Room A	Room B	Room C
16. RESIDENTIAL PREFERENCES AND WELL-BEING	17. ENVIRONMENTAL & POPULATION CHANGE	18. POPULATION ISSUES AROUND THE WORLD
Chair: Darren P. Smith	Chair: Seraphim Alvanides	Chair: Phil Rees
9.00 Residential Preferences For Interregional Migration: Demographic, Socio-Economic & Geographical Determinants Thomas Niedomysl (Uppsala University, Sweden)	9.00 Aging & Place: The Human Development in Small Municipalities of State of São Paulo: Case Studies Odeibler S. Guidugli (University of S. Paulo, Brazil)	9.00 Geographical Attributes Of Hiv/Aids Pandemic: The Collapse in the Endangered Regions, Threats for the Central & Eastern Europe Jiri Preis (University of Plzen, Czech Republic)
9.20 Propensity to Leave the Neighbourhood & the Effect of Being Different From the Neighbourhood Population Maarten van Ham & Peteke Feijten (University of St Andrews, UK)	9.20 The Social Construction of Vulnerability to Forest Fires in Portugal Fantina Pedrosa <i>et al.</i> (University of Porto, Portugal)	9.20 Some Aspects of Urbanization and Internal Migration in India Atreyi Majumdar
9.40 Building a Simulation Model of Happiness & Well-Being in Britain Dimitris Ballas (University of Sheffield, UK)	9.40 Technological Progress & Agricultural Productivity Changes in China Guangshuai Cheng (Zhong Nan University Of Economics & Law, China) & Quanbao Jiang (Xi'an Jiatong University, China)	9.40 Questions of Identity in the South African Census A.J. Christopher (Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, Port Elizabeth, South Africa)
10.00 (Re)presentations Of A Periphery: Northern Sweden In The News Madeleine Eriksson (Umea University, Sweden)	10.00 Reduction of the Livestock Holders Nomadism: The Case of Sistan & Baluchistan Province, Iran Faramaza Barimani (University of Sistan & Baluchistan, Zehedan, Iran)	10.00 Internal Migration Flows & Residential Segregation in Northern Ireland: Relations, Motivations & Geographical Variations Gemma Catney (Queen's University Belfast, UK)
10.20 Attractive Vicinities Wenjuan Li (Spatial Modelling Centre, Kiruna, Sweden), Einar Holm & Urban Lindgren (Umeå University, Sweden)		10.20 Residential Segregation in Northern Ireland: Scale Effects & Geographical Patterns Ian Shuttleworth & Chris Lloyd (Queen's University Belfast, UK)
1040-1100	Tea/Coffee	
1100-1200 PLENARY The ESRC/JISC Census Programme (Rendall Lecture Theatre 6) David Martin, Paul Boyle and John Stillwell	Chair: Phil Rees	12.00-12.15 CLOSING REMARKS

ABSTRACTS

3rd INTERNATIONAL POPULATION GEOGRAPHIES CONFERENCE

Department of Geography
University of Liverpool, UK
June 19-21, 2006

Abstracts are listed in alphabetical order of first author

Spatial Partitioning of Population According to Religion in Thrace (Greece)

Michalis Agorastakis, University of Thessaly, Greece, Seraphim Alvanides, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, UK, Byron Kotzamanis, University of Thessaly, Greece

Greece is the only country in the South-east Europe (Balkan) region characterized by intense national homogeneity: 95% of population are native Greeks, according to the 1991 Census. However, the eastern region of Thrace (North-east Greece) is a unique exception to this pattern, consisting the only administrative unit in Greece with heterogeneous population, in terms of religion and language. This heterogeneity is a result of the region's historical past and international agreements during the inter-war period and mostly concerns two out of the three Prefectures in Thrace: Xanthi and Rodopi. In these prefectures the marginal majority of residing population according to the 1928 and 1951 Censuses, consisted of Turkish-speaking Muslims.

Unfortunately, the 1951 census was the last one to record religion and language. More than half a century later, little is known about the proportional distribution of the population in these prefectures, according to religion (and by extension ethnic group). We assume here that the demographic behaviour of these two distinguishable groups (Christians and Muslims) has been significantly different during the last decades and we would expect this to be reflected in the demographic composition of small geographic areas. Statistical analysis of the population by sex and age for the most recent census (2001) for 97 Municipalities (NUTS 4) and 366 settlements (NUTS 5) resulted in a clustering of administrative units into three distinguishable groups: Christians, Muslims and mixed populations. Using a limited number of basic variables, such as population change 1951-2001, age pyramids and indices concerning the ageing rate in 2001, we created the first "demographic map" of the region on the basis of religion, while taking under consideration the special weight of each component in the total population of the two prefectures in 2001.

Building a Simulation Model of Happiness and Well-Being in Britain

Dimitris Ballas, University of Sheffield, UK

This paper presents a spatial microsimulation approach to estimating happiness and well-being and to examining the degree to which happiness varies over time and space. In particular, the paper discusses how existing work on the perception of happiness can be extended and highlights new possibilities for exploring "geographies of happiness" using secondary socio-economic data sets. In particular, the paper explores the possibility of adding a geographical dimension to the existing research on happiness, by building a geographical microsimulation model that will be capable of providing information on the different degrees of happiness attained by people in different regions and localities, under alternative scenarios and happiness definitions. This model will be based on data from the UK Census of population, the British Household Panel Survey, as well as other relevant surveys.

Reduction of the Livestock Holders Nomadism: The Case of Sistan and Baluchistan Province, Iran

Faramarz Barimani, University of Sistan and Baluchistan, Zahedan, Iran

According to the geographical and ecological situation of Iran, traditional livestock as a career has been one of the ways of the cultural and human adaptation. It is claimed so because over 77% the population of Iran had been involved in livestock in 1906. But the environmental, economical and social evolution during the last century has largely affected and decreased the number of the livestock holders. It is thus asserted that the number has decreased up to 2% at present. Nevertheless, the rate of livestock holders due to the least

promotion of urbanization and development of Sistan and Baluchistan province is estimated about 5%. At the same time, the tendency of the people towards turning down the above mentioned career and the change of method of life hood from Nomadism to transhumance settlement has drastically increased in this country in general and in Sistan and Baluchistan in particular. Now the government and policy makers are deeply involved in rearrangement of this type of life hood because they play a significantly high role in the economical status of the country and moreover the high rate of fertility among this community causes the high rate of livestock in pasture which leads to imbalanced pasture and livestock. As far as the role of the government in improving the life hood is concerned, it has totally inhabited over 4757 families of live stock holders in this province during the three socio economical and cultural planning (1988-2004). This is the interest of this study to investigate the reduction process of the livestock hood from nomadic to transhumance and the steps taken by the government in this process in Sistan and Baluchistan province.

Elderly in Africa – Respected and Cared For or Looked Down Upon and Neglected?

Hazel Barrett, Coventry University, UK, Gilbert Mbaka Nduru, Moi University, Kenya, Doris Schmied, Bayreuth University, Germany

So far population geographers have paid comparatively little attention to the growing number of elderly people in Sub-Saharan Africa and their rapidly changing living circumstances. While traditionally the elderly were highly respected in African societies and looked after by their families, rapid urbanization, the pluri-locality of households, the pressures on the extended family system, the arrival of modern values and the resulting growing individualisation have endangered this social position. Moreover, the increase in life expectancy amongst this age-cohort, without concurrent increase in health and institutional care, has led to increased morbidity and disability among the elderly. At the same time they have been burdened with new social and economic responsibilities in the wake of the AIDS epidemic.

This paper will briefly describe the demographic, economic and social characteristics of the elderly in sub-Saharan Africa and will explore old age through the eyes of the young. This will be illustrated by results from an explorative survey among university students in the region on their personal experiences with the elderly as well as their perceptions of old age in general.

Internal Migration In Italy: Geographical Patterns

Sara Basso, Istat (Italian National Institute for Statistics), Italy,
Lorenzo Cassata, Istat (Italian National Institute for Statistics), Italy,
Cecilia Reynaud, University of Rome “La Sapienza”, Italy

Aim. The internal migration flows between Italian macro-regions changed direction and intensity during the last decades. The classical pattern, from the South to the North is losing its importance, in favour of short distance movements. The goal of the paper is to compare the internal fluows, distinguishing them on the distance bases and on the socio-economic characteristics of the individuals, with the help of some socio-economic indexes.

Data and Methods. Talking about internal migration, we will take into account the population register subscriptions and cancellations from 1996 until 2001. The socio-economic variables will be taken from the official statistics (by Istat).

Results. The main attention will be on the definition of geographical clusters, that indicate the Italian socio-economic context associated to the population mobility.

Demographic and Labour Market Policy Options for the Ageing Europe

Jakub Bijak and Dorota Kupiszewska

Central European Forum for Migration Research, ul. Twarda 51/55, 00-818 Warsaw, Poland

The paper aims at deriving a typology of selected European countries with respect to the expected efficiency of various demographic and labour market policies designed to partially counterbalance the effects of population ageing. The analysis covers 27 countries: the EU (without Cyprus and Malta), Bulgaria, Romania, Norway, and Switzerland, over the period 2002–2052. For all countries, a set of the future demographic and economic activity scenarios is used, including assumptions on fertility, mortality, migration between the countries under study, treated as one migratory system, as well as on the economic activity.

The departure point for the analysis is a simulation of population and labour force developments without immigration from the other parts of the world. On the top of that, we consider three policy options directly relevant for the purpose of counterbalancing the effects of ageing: (1) increased fertility, (2) non-zero immigration from the other countries, and (3) increased labour force participation. With respect to the first one, we simulate the effects of increasing the projected country-specific total fertility rates by 0.25 and 0.50 child per woman. For the second alternative, we assess the impact of immigration on population and labour force indicators in three variants of low, medium (base) and high immigration. In the case of the third option we simulate the effects of raising the age-specific patterns of economic activity to the maximum values observed in the period 1985–2002 in all countries under study.

The simulations (1)–(3) yield which policy options are most efficient for particular countries, and to what extent. In result, it is possible to present plausible combinations of the mentioned policy alternatives that would be optimal for the countries under study, provided that the other assumptions on demographic and labour market variables will hold. We argue that given the European diversity, various countries will require different policy combinations in order to mitigate the unfavourable side-effects of population ageing in the future.

Longitudinal data from the UK censuses

Paul Boyle, School of Geography and Geosciences, University of St Andrews,
Director, Longitudinal Studies Centre - Scotland

This presentation will consider the potential of longitudinal data resources and analysis for research in population geography. It will argue that relatively little use is being made by geographers of some of the most exciting secondary datasets available in the UK and will explain why this situation should be reversed. Examples of the valuable research that can be conducted using longitudinal data will be provided, drawing especially on the 'Office for National Statistics Longitudinal Study' and the 'Scottish Longitudinal Study' and the potential they offer for studies of population dynamics.

Changing Geographies of Fertility in Scotland 1981-2001

Paul Boyle, Elspeth Graham and Zhiqiang Feng
University of St Andrews, UK

This paper uses vital registration and census data to investigate geographical variations in fertility over three time periods. In particular, we are interested in whether there are significant spatial clusters of relatively high or low fertility, and whether these endure over time. We find, on the one hand, that low and declining fertility is remarkably consistent across certain population groups. On the other hand, the number of births in the population shows significant geographical variation, even when local age structures and socio-economic circumstances are taken into account. We argue that a local perspective on fertility

can provide helpful insights into possible influences on fertility that vary spatially but that population sorting must be taken into account before firm conclusions can be drawn about the existence of local fertility cultures.

The Effect of Moving On Union Dissolution

Paul J. Boyle, University of St Andrews, UK
Hill Kulu, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Rostock, Germany

There is a large multi-disciplinary literature looking at the determinants of union dissolution in Europe and North America. While the effect of various economic and social factors on separation and divorce has been studied in detail, the possible impact of geographical mobility has received only little attention, even though numerous studies suggest that women's economic well-being and employment suffer from family migration. This paper examines the effect of migration and residential mobility on union dissolution among married and cohabiting couples. We base our study on retrospective event-history data from Austria and apply intensity regression. Our analysis shows that couples who move frequently over short or long distances have a significantly higher risk of union dissolution. We explore some of the mechanisms that might explain why frequent moving increases couple stress.

Internal Female Migration in a Time of Transition: Post-Conflict Perspectives from Siem Reap, Cambodia

Katherine Brickell, London School of Economics and Political Science, London, UK

After years of upheaval and displacement Cambodia is currently in the throws of a 'triple transition'- from armed conflict to the end of hostility, from political authoritarianism to liberal democracy, and from socialist economic systems to market-driven capitalist ones. Cambodia however remains theorised and understood as almost exclusively rooted to its past. This lack of knowledge is particularly evident in relation to patterns and experiences of migration in the country, and is compounded by the limited studies that do exist which concentrate mainly on the issues and needs of migrant sex workers. There is therefore a definite lack of information and analysis on other aspects of migration and the broader phenomenon of migrants in Cambodia. This paper proposes an alternative way of looking at population movements in Cambodia. Rather than continuing solely to concentrate on the forced migration associated with Pol Pot- the paper situates Cambodia relationally within strong socio-economic processes post Khmer Rouge. To redress the policy focus on international migration, a case study of three internal female migrants (a construction worker, bar girl and divorcee) is used as a metaphor for these wider transitions along with the increasing 'feminisation of migration'.

The research is based in rapidly expanding Siem Reap, the home of the Angkor archaeological site and the most important pole of tourism in Cambodia. It is based on oral history interviews and discussion groups between March 2004 and April 2005.

Market-Led Pluralism: Re-Thinking Our Understanding of Racial/Ethnic Spatial Patterning in US Cities

Lawrence A. Brown, Ohio State University
Su-Yeul Chung, Western Illinois University

Vast differences between the US city of today, compared to that of a quarter and half century ago, call for a rethinking of conventional frameworks that provide an explanation of clustering/segregation along racial/ethnic lines -- Assimilation, Stratification, and Resurgent Ethnicity. Accordingly, we put forth a new framework, Market-Led Pluralism, that better fits today's realities. However we evaluate the relevance of existing frameworks, they all miss a central element of today's racial/ethnic residential mosaic -- the Market Makers. At the center are housing developers who continually unveil new urban spaces with culturally open

communities; lending agencies which, encouraged and supported by government policy, provide highly affordable mortgages to an increasingly wide range of households; real estate brokers/agents for whom the discriminatory practices of the past are illegal, profit reducing; and beside the point in today's market place; and communities which impose their own development agenda, or lack there of, on the housing market. Facilitating efforts of these market makers is information that is pervasive and fluid (e.g., via the web, e-mail, cell phone) and procedures that are more systematized, automated, and transparent; a consumption equation dominated by class-type elements such as affordability and amenities in housing and neighborhood; and well-working market mechanisms. Fleshing out Market-Led Pluralism is done in five steps focusing on (i) Building (developers-builders), (ii) Lending (banks, mortgage agencies, government policy and entities), (iii) Selling and Renting (real estate practices, including discrimination), (iv) Consuming (buyers, renters, their preferences), and (v) Local Communities (annexation, zoning, development agendas, cooperative agreements among communities). Empirical support for the framework is drawn from secondary data and key-informant, protocol-driven interviews.

Living the Dream? Child Migrants' Experiences of Rurality

Naomi Bushin, University College Cork, Ireland

Census data show that increasing numbers of children are migrating to rural areas of Britain. The findings presented in this paper are based on one aspect of my children-focussed and children-inclusive PhD research that explored children's experiences of family migration to rural Devon. Their experiences of living in rural locations are discussed and compared to their experiences in their urban origins. Children's and parents' expectations of what living in the countryside would be like for young people are highlighted, with specific regard to issues of identity, 'fitting in', 'hanging out' and developing senses of attachment to places.

Geography and geographical analysis using the ONS Longitudinal Study

Julian Buxton and Christopher Marshall
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, UK

The ONS Longitudinal Study (LS) is a set of individual-level records, linking census data and vital events of people living in England & Wales. It was started using the 1971 Census in the 1970's and is a 1% sample of people born on four birth dates. It is a continuous sample, with people being added at each census, together with intercensal births and immigrations. With the addition of data from the 2001 Census, the dataset now contains information from 4 censuses and 30 years of follow-up. There were around 540,000 individuals present in the dataset at 2001. The LS also contains information on other household members at each census, and household and family type information.

There is huge potential for geographical studies using the LS. There are 10 different time points in the LS where information on address is available. It is possible to look at migration and mobility between these time points, carry out analysis using urban and rural indicators or other area classifications and perform regional analysis. If you have aggregate-level data or ecological data, this can be added to the LS dataset for your analysis. You can also create new geographies like travel-to-work-areas. In this presentation we will describe some of the ways the geographical information contained in the ONS LS can be used and review some of the work that has been undertaken using the LS. To date geographical information from the ONS LS has been used in over 150 publications. These include: studies of the effects of deprivation; migration; rural populations; geographical differences in health and mortality; and analyses of specific areas like Cornwall.

As well as reviewing the strengths and potential of the ONS LS, we will also consider problems that arise and possible ways of overcoming some of them. These difficulties include changes in classifications, definitions and boundaries over time and disclosure

control issues which mean that it is not possible to carry out analysis at low levels of geography or to receive small cell counts in results.

Finally, the presentation will include brief information about the support available from the Centre for Longitudinal Study Information and User Support (CeLSIUS) for academic researchers wanting to use ONS LS data. CeLSIUS, based at the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, provides extensive web based information, (www.celsius.lshtm.ac.uk), including a new online training module on "Geography in the LS" to be launched in 2006, and Celsius support officers will create extracts from the dataset and run analyses for users.

Migrant Population in Italy and Serbia: Differences and Different Impact on the Age Structure, The Case of Rome and Belgrade

Lorenzo Cassata, Italian National Institute for Statistics, Italy

Vladimir Nikitovic, Demographic Research Centre of Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade

Donatella Zindato, Italian National Institute for Statistics, Italy

The aim of this paper is to compare socio-demographic characteristics and spatial distribution of immigrants in Italy and Serbia, two countries with a very different migration history and whose immigrant populations are characterised by quite dissimilar features.

Immigration towards Italy has acquired a growing importance during the last two decades. At the beginning of eighties, Italy has been interested especially by transit migrations from the South of the Mediterranean Basin to the Northern and Central Europe. Since the end of the 1980s to the present day, experiencing the inflow of various typologies of immigrants (i.e. foreign workers, persons coming for family reunifications, asylum seekers, etc.), Italy has become one of the most important destination countries in Southern Europe. Foreign citizens usually resident in Italy at 2001 Census were 1 334,889. The ratio on usually resident population was of 2.3 foreign citizens for every 100 persons.

Serbia experienced large migratory influxes to its territory two times during the second half of 20th century. The last one took place during the 90s as a consequence of war in the territory of former SFRY. According to 2002 Census there were 379,135 immigrants permanently residing in Serbia, who account for 5.06% of the total usually resident population.

As to spatial distribution, foreign citizens usually resident in Italy are concentrated in the Northern and Central regions of Italy (almost 90%) but a more detailed breakdown shows a great variability within the same main geographical subdivisions and a big concentration in a few big municipalities (the foreign population of Rome and Milan accounts for the 14% of the total foreign population while a fourth of the total is concentrated in only 15 municipalities). Immigrants in Serbia are mainly located in the northern part of the country, precisely in the province of Vojvodina (49%) and in the City of Belgrade (29%). A closer look to spatial distribution of immigrants in Vojvodina reveals a greater concentration in municipalities located near the border with Croatia (mainly in villages) while in Central Serbia immigrants tended to settle mostly in towns.

On the basis of census data, a comparative analysis of patterns of spatial distribution and of structural characteristics of Italy and Serbia immigrant populations will be carried out. As to structural characteristics, relying also on birth statistics, special attention will be devoted to the impact of immigration on the age structure of each of the two countries, both of which are interested by a strong ageing process. After a general overview, the analysis will be focused on Rome and Belgrade, the two cities with the greatest number of immigrants. A common trait to both countries in regard to recent immigration is its large volume. In contrast to Italy, though, age structure of Serbia's immigrants is less favourable due to the forced character of such an immigration: while immigration to Italy, caused primarily by economic factors, consisted mainly of young individuals seeking for better living conditions, immigration to

Serbia, caused basically by war push factors, consisted of whole families seeking for refuge and of very old individuals.

Internal Migration Flows and Residential Segregation in Northern Ireland: Relations, Motivations and Geographical Variations

Gemma Catney, Queen's University Belfast, Northern Ireland

Internal migration within Northern Ireland takes place within a very specific and unique context, with the prevailing political, religious and social situations, conditions and interactions likely to play a distinctive role in the migration process. Internal migration in Northern Ireland is likely to adopt unique forms and patterns, influencing and influenced by the persistent existence yet changing patterns of residential segregation in Northern Ireland. This relationship between migration and residential segregation has been largely under-researched in academia, both in Northern Ireland but also in the wider academic literature. Indeed, the fluid and dynamic nature of residential segregation is often ignored, and the role of migration unaccounted for, such as its potential influence in acting to reinforce or erode segregation patterns (Simpson 2004). Drawing on current PhD research, this paper explores the movement of individuals and households in Northern Ireland, reasons behind these moves, and their impact on residential patterns. Utilising data from the 2001 Census of Population of Northern Ireland, the paper begins by describing and explaining inflow and outflow rates, with a particular focus on community background (an additional indicator for 'religion or religion brought up in', used for the first time in the 2001 Census). Geographical differences in migration are examined and interpreted. In addition, Geographically Weighted Regression is used to explore spatial variations in relations between migration rates and a host of relevant variables. In order to probe more deeply into the potential motivations and rationale behind movements of individuals and households, the paper also reports on in-depth interviews conducted with a range of individuals. The bulk of this will be through interviews with residents of selected areas, including the reconstruction of migration histories. In addition to this, the paper will discuss interviews with community workers, local MPs and councillors, and representatives of housing institutions. Some preliminary conclusions drawing upon both sets of data will be discussed.

Urban/Rural and Between-City Differentials in the Migration Components of Population Change In England Since 1991

Tony Champion, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, UK

This paper examines the way in which migration is redistributing population between the types of settlements in England. It begins by looking at the relative contribution of natural change and total migration to overall population change for the 13-year period from 1991 to 2004. In the second section the migration component is broken down so as to differentiate between the effect on population change of international movement into and out of the UK as opposed to that of within-UK migration. This analysis focuses on the three years since the 2001 Census. Both these analyses are undertaken for a 10-way grouping of local and unitary authority districts by urban status and broad regional location. The final part of the paper examines the experience of 56 Primary Urban Areas, giving particular attention to the relationship between rates of international and within-UK migration across this set of cities. Among the main results, it is found that the population growth rate contribution of both natural change and international migration declines with increasingly rurality, but their joint effect is more than offset by the strong negative relationship between urban status and net within-UK migration. At the individual-city level, too, there is a positive correlation between natural increase and international migration and a negative one between international and within-UK migration.

Have Work, Will Travel; Toward an Understanding of Work-Related Temporary Mobility in Australia

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Temporary movements are increasingly recognised as a significant component of population mobility in the developed world and, as such, have been the subject of a growing volume of scholarly inquiry in both the United Kingdom and Australia. Research, however, has tended to focus on the peripatetic wanderings of specific lifestyle and occupational groups with attention only recently being directed to the overall dimensions of the phenomenon. This paper explores temporary moves undertaken for work or production-related purposes in Australia, providing for the first time an overview of the Australian system of work-related temporary mobility and the characteristics of Australian business travellers.

The paper begins with a series of summary indicators, measuring the temporal and spatial dimensions of work-related temporary mobility in Australia. Circuits of business travel, captured in a 2004 survey of passengers at the Brisbane Domestic Airport, are then discussed. Finally, the characteristics of business travellers are explored through the application of Logistic Regression analysis to data from the Australian National University's 'Negotiating the Life Course' survey.

Results show that work-related temporary mobility is prevalent within the Australian community and that the overwhelming majority of work-related temporary moves are undertaken by groups not previously identified in Australia. Two aggregate systems of work-related temporary mobility can be identified: the first centred on remote Western Australia; and the second around the metropolitan eastern seaboard. Interestingly, characteristics identified by the Logistic Regression analysis are contrary to those commonly hypothesised in the literature, with occupational, rather than industrial, characteristics prevailing.

Technological Progress and Agricultural Productivity Changes in China

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This paper, using China's census data (1982, 1990, 2000) and the China statistics yearbook from 1980-2004 to analyse this title. The analysis indicates that both the constitution reform and the marketability degree have positive influence on the agricultural productivity change. Moreover, the labor force flow and the technological progress also have positive influence on the agricultural productivity, but not to the extent as expected, With these findings, the paper comes up with corresponding policy suggestion

Questions of Identity in the South African Census

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Modern national censuses do more than count heads, questions are asked about a range of topics from age, sex and marital status to place of residence, occupation and income. However, there is frequently a set of questions which probe personal identity. South African censuses have been concern with such enquiries largely for political purposes. Questions of identity have been included in all South African censuses since unification in 1910, although they have changed in form. Race has been the dominant personal indicator, and the classification system has been applied in a fairly constant manner since the 1920s. Indeed the post-1994 government has stuck rigidly to the practice of its apartheid predecessor in this respect. Religion has also been the subject of extensive enquiry, but with marked shifting approaches between races and census dates. Language was only introduced in 1918 and then only for Whites. Only since 1996 has a standard language question been asked for all groups. Finally in 1921 a statement of citizenship was asked for the first time, again on a racially selective basis. The lack of standardisation in the questions of identity

sometimes makes inter-census comparative statements of dubious value. It must be asked whether the questions could be improved and whether other questions might be asked, particularly with regard to ethnic identity and language proficiency.

Fertility Change in Central Asia

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The Ex-Soviet states of Central Asia have been relatively neglected in the demographic literature. This gap is unfortunate given the importance of context to an understanding of fertility change and the particular socialist history of the region. This study provides an analysis of fertility change in Uzbekistan, the most populous of the Central Asian republics. Substantively, interest lies in assessing whether fertility decline has been effected through a 'starting later' pattern, characterised by the postponement of childbearing, or a 'stopping sooner' pattern, characterised by a reduction in childbearing at later ages. The demographic measures calculated are designed to distinguish between these two scenarios. Cohort and period trends in the ages at first marriage and birth are complemented by cohort perspectives on the first birth interval, subsequent birth intervals, and cumulated fertility at different ages. Data are extracted from the 2002 Uzbekistan Health Examination Survey (UHES). There is evidence that the country has followed both models of fertility decline: earlier birth cohorts (1953-57 through to 1963-67) followed a 'starting later' pattern; later cohorts (1963-67 through to 1973-77) followed a 'stopping sooner' pattern. This latter trend is rooted in the complex set of changes associated with the end of Soviet-style socialism and the economic hardship of the post-independence years. The research therefore serves to reinforce the importance of local context to an understanding of fertility change.

A Zone Design Approach for Investigating Inequalities in Infant Mortality

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Infant mortality is generally accepted as one of the most essential demographic measures of well-being in society. It is a particularly sensitive indicator and remains a useful means of measuring poverty and inequalities in health, especially in developing countries. In this research, an overview of infant mortality in England and Wales over the last century is presented, focusing on findings for the period 1911-1971 when infant mortality rates declined rapidly. The aim of this research is to identify regional inequalities in infant mortality. In particular, the changing patterns of infant mortality over the twentieth century are investigated using the zone design approach. As a result, new homogeneous regions are constructed using optimisation criteria based on two variables: infant mortality rate and estimated population.

Furthermore, the present study concentrates on inter-regional variations during the period of declining infant mortality and investigates such variations at a higher geographical scale using aggregated local districts into fewer zones. The proposed number of zones is equal to the number of counties in the studied period. The selection of counties as the appropriate level of analysis was based on literature findings where the majority of studies operate at county level. Thus, it is possible to compare results of this study with existing findings related to infant mortality and health inequalities in England and Wales. In addition, inequality at the local district and county level is compared using four measures: coefficient of variance, variance of logarithms, Gini coefficient and Theil's Entropy Index. Finally, the advantages and disadvantages of using various geographies and geographical levels in a study are explored by comparing four different geographies: Local Government Districts, Counties, output zones with homogeneous regions by infant mortality and output zones with homogeneous regions by estimated population.-

Mixed Neighborhoods, Parallel Lives? An Investigation into Whether Residential Proximity Promotes Inter-Ethnic Contact in German Neighborhoods

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Internationally, researchers have paid a great deal of attention to the exclusionary effects of ethnic neighbourhoods on the minorities who live within them. Less attention, however, has been paid to the members of the majority who reside in these spaces. Who are they? What factors influence their decisions to move both into and out of ethnic neighbourhoods? Do they have contact with their neighbours of immigrant origin or do they lead parallel lives? We explore the answer to these questions within the German context using data from the immigrant sub-sample of the German Socio-Economic Panel. We find that though Germany's ethnic neighbourhoods are fairly mixed – rarely is more than 50% of a neighbourhood's population of post-1955-immigrant origin – spatial proximity has not translated into greater numbers of inter-ethnic friendships. Part of the explanation lies in the fact that vastly different sub-populations of immigrant and German-origin persons are sorting into Germany's ethnic neighbourhoods. These differences are being exacerbated by the tendency of German-origin families to move out of ethnic neighbourhoods at the time they have children. Our findings suggest that the assumption that the spatial integration of minorities translates into their social integration should be treated with caution.

(Re)presentations of a Periphery: Northern Sweden In The News

Madeleine Eriksson, Umea University, Sweden

The construction of places and people as distinct and different are common themes within the wide spectra of social sciences. Postcolonial research commonly addresses the westernized representations of non-Western cultures. This study differs from such research since it focuses on the construction of the 'others' 'belonging' to the nation.

Since the middle of the 20th Century Sweden has successfully market its image as a progressive and modern nation where equality persists and where racism, sexism, class boundaries and other conflicts are long gone (Gaunt and Löfgren 1984; Pred 2000). However, this self-image has been harder and harder to sustain within the nation because of the uneven distribution of the processes of modernization between different regions and people in Sweden (Hansen 1998; Öhman 2001).

This paper concerns Norrland, a region in the north of Sweden. Norrland is situated in the periphery both in a geographical and imaginary fashion. The region is a former colony with a harsh climate and poor soils, but the region is at the same time an important source of natural resources. In the popular geographical imagination Norrland has become a negatively charged category that refers to people as problematic, traditional and backward. As well as an abstract rural space that is constructed as wild, empty and underdeveloped. I argue that these undesirable traits are edited out from the national identity. According to this argument, the geographic idea of 'Sweden' and 'Norrland' are opposites poles of a binary and the identity of one cannot be understood except as linked to the identity of the other. These geographically specific political economies of power and social relations have had implications for the economical and social welfare of the region. Rural restructuring and urbanization in Sweden during the 20th century have increased the social polarization among people and regions (Öhman 2001; Håkansson 2000; Bäärnhielm 1976).

Our knowledge of different places, spaces and people derives from various different sources. This paper focuses on news media as one important source of information. News media affects our perceptions of place on a daily basis in a variety of ways, for example

through news reporting or reports on policymaking. The news media contribute to what we see in the world and how we perceive it.

Media representations of minorities and segregated or poor areas are often described as biased and partial, favoring majority groups over minorities (Fairclough 1992; Bourdieu 1996; Van Dijk 1988). The media representations of Norrland or Northern Sweden have similarly been criticized as being biased and incomplete focusing to a great extent on rural deprivation (see e.g. Sörlin 1988; Persson 1990; Öhman 2001). Yet these representations have received little attention by scholars.

The focus of this article lies on media representations of Norrland. Through the use of critical discourse analysis and Swedish newspaper texts collected from the leading daily *Dagens Nyheter* I examine how the textual choices contribute to the representations of Norrland and the Norrlanders as problematic in contrast to other regions and people. Furthermore I explore how the journalistic practices of news making play a part in the discursive construction of Norrland.

The findings of the study suggest that an interaction relating to the geographically specific economies of power and social relations of Sweden, journalistic practices and unawareness towards the representational power of news media, results in a polarized representation of Sweden. The findings of the study furthermore put forward Norrland as primarily represented in relation to topics concerning subsidies and out-migration.

The analysis suggests that depopulation is an important feature in the discourse of Norrland in defining the unattractive space from which people move. The representations of people escaping Norrland in favor of the urban lifestyle and the frequent representations of Stockholm as the place of power are further reproducing the discourse of the progressive city and the traditional rural space. The people remaining in Norrland are as a result represented as different and obsolescent.

Regardless of whether it was done by use of topics or labeling news discourse in *Dagens Nyheter* represented Norrland and Stockholm as opposite poles. The representations of the relations between Norrland and the majority in Stockholm can be described as one of power imbalance where the Norrlanders are constructed as the rural other. In the representations of the Norrlanders as 'others' and Norrland as an unattractive space the identity of Stockholm is constructed as a modernized and attractive space. A focus upon the history and geography of the region, resource relationships and the reproduction of Norrland discourses reveal how the one-sided representations are made natural to most people by blaming the problems of the region on the Norrlanders.

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Agglomeration Economies and Job Mobility - A Longitudinal Analysis of Labour Mobility in Sweden (1990-2002)

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There has been an increased attention towards the role of labour market mobility in contemporary geography. Geographical mobility is considered to be correlated with the economic situation and regarded as an instrument for stimulating structural transformation between declining and growing segments of the economy. This has especially been highlighted in recent research on spatial agglomeration where both inter- and intra-regional labour mobility are viewed as signs of well-being labour markets due to their ability to relocate human resources between firms and regions. Hence, labour mobility facilitates regional knowledge upgrading, innovation and growth. The few empirical studies made on this topic do, however, have a tendency to use cross-sectional data, isolating certain industries and regions of interest in order to show the impacts of agglomerations on mobility rates. The regional interdependence of an economy and the individual socio-economic determinants of mobility are then neglected because of their focus on pure economic aspects rather than socio-demographic factors. Moreover, time-specific heterogeneity, like the general economic situation, is ignored in cross-sectional studies. With a unique panel data set on a sample of the entire Swedish workforce during the years 1990-2002, this paper controls for time-specific heterogeneity and finds that individual socio-economic factors and place attachment rather than pure economic causes determine the propensity for changing workplace within and between local labour markets. In addition, it is found that regional economies do affect mobility patterns, but contrary to previous case-studies, the presence of urbanisation economies outweighs the impacts on mobility of localisation economies.

Residential Mobility and Migration of the Separated

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Union dissolution has become a rather common life event in the last few decades. Still, it is a stressful event for those who experience it, not least because a union separation involves a relocation of one of the ex-partners (and sometimes both). With respect to relocation following separation, research has been done on the housing position of the separated, partly because the decreased resources of the individuals involved cause downward moves on the housing ladder. For example, a move from an owner-occupied home to a rental home is more often made by separated owner-occupiers than by owner-occupiers in other household types.

Less attention has so far been paid to the spatial behaviour of the separated. Do the separated show distinctive spatial behaviour, in the sense of frequency, distance and direction of residential relocations? The separated have special characteristics, compared to couples and singles. These characteristics might cause them to behave differently in terms of the frequency by which they move in the period after separation, the distance over which they move and the direction in which they move. It is hypothesized that the separated might:

- move considerably more often than singles and people in couples who have not separated (firstly due to the move implied by the separation itself, secondly due to subsequent moves to gain better housing after a downward housing move, and thirdly due to moves to live with a new partner).
- be less likely to move over long distances if they have children living with their ex-partner, compared to separated people without children and compared to unbroken families (if separated parents without custody want to see their children regularly, they can not live too far from their children. This applies mostly to men, presumably).
- more often move to/stay in cities than people in couples who have not separated (because of the availability of affordable housing in cities; nearness of

work/employment; stronger anonymity; a more tolerant moral climate concerning divorce; more distractions; and a larger pool of potential new partners).

This paper will consider differences in spatial behaviour between men and women, and between separated people with and without children. Also, it will be analyzed whether deviating spatial behaviour after separation is lasting or temporary, using a retrospective dataset from the Netherlands.

The Occupational and Geographical Locations of Transnational Immigrant Minorities in Japan

Tony Fielding, University of Sussex, UK

This paper (i) applies the 'new immigration model' to Japan to explain the paradox of increasing immigration at a time of economic stagnation (the 'lost decade' of the 1990s); (ii) assesses the relevance of this model for the eight main immigrant groups in Japan through an analysis of their social class locations and patterns of spatial distribution; (iii) measures the links between internal migration and international migration as predicted by the model; and (iv) proposes a characterization of Japanese immigration policy (the main factor influencing immigration that is not included in the model) in the context of possible political and philosophical positions on immigration issues.

Upward and Onward: A Study of Scots Out-Migration from a Global City

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Donald Houston, University of Dundee, UK
Colin Mason, University of Strathclyde, UK
Richard Harrison, Queens University, Belfast, UK

This paper uses longitudinal data from the 1991 and 2001 censuses to measure upward occupational mobility as well as primary survey data collected in 2005 at four locations across the South East of England to study the links between occupational and spatial mobility. Building on Fielding's escalator region hypothesis, as well as later research on return migration flows to the English regions by Champion, this paper reports on recent research on longer distance flows out of the UK's 'escalator region'. It advances the existing critique of the escalator region hypothesis set out by Findlay et al (2003) and asks why the Scots population of London is dropping during a decade when opportunities for occupational mobility into the professional and managerial classes were so good.

The evolution of internal migrations in Italy between 1999 and 2003

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The changes of residence survey, which Istat carries out every year, highlights synthetically the main aspects, quantity and characteristics of the migration flows that have taken place in the past years compared to the years of strong internal migrations between the South of Italy and the North. This survey, based on individual survey models, reports both the origin and the destination of the flows, as well as some of the main socio-demographic characteristics of the migrants, such as age, gender and education degree. This paper reports on findings of the survey.

Space-Related Aspects of an Ageing Society

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Different areas of Germany were set under intensive alteration pressure by the demographic transformation and esp. the ageing of society. Besides the changes in population numbers and population structure the issue of an adjustment of infrastructure and services to these

dynamic changes plays an import role within the geographical debate on ageing societies. Thus it is necessary to discuss the adjustments of infrastructure – either as shrinking or as customer-specification – and to look at the ways in which the affected elderly people react to these changes in their environment.

This paper will draw upon the living conditions of elderly people in different geographical settings; it will also sketch recommendations for the further development of infrastructure and services orientated to the needs of an ageing society. The data used in this paper derives from an empirical study undertaken in the inner city of Berlin, a suburban area and the rural periphery of the Prignitz in East Germany (2005). Within this study standardised questionnaires were used to explore the living conditions, the mobility patterns and the everyday activities; additionally interviews were conducted with experts from various public and private sectors.

The results from this study illustrate the specific adjustments and customisation of elderly people to their environment but it also demonstrates the limitations of the actual corporatist strategies in rural areas which depend heavily of self-help and solidarity. From a geographical perspective it is well worth mentioning that simple categorisation of urban, suburban or rural do not explain the complexity of living standards and content perceived by the elderly.

Geographical Distribution of the Older-Old in Spain: A Comparative Analysis between Rural – Urban Environment

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We develop a geographical description of the distribution of the older-old in Spain during the aging population process in the XX century. The spatial differences are related with the analysis between those living in a rural or an urban environment in the present. As well, the differential analyses include some live conditions (those that are living alone, with those living in households with more members (by age, sex and civil status). We will enlighten the role of informal care as well, the effect of environmental scenarios in the studied distribution and evolution of the elder Spanish population.

Socio-Spatial Contexts of Second Generation Immigrant Progress: Understanding Local Labour Market Structures and Intergenerational Mobility

Jamie Goodwin-White, University of Southampton, UK

Studies of immigrant economic progress lack a coherent understanding of how immigrants' position within unequally-structured local labour markets affects their social mobility. In this paper, I employ a network-driven focus on the structural dynamics of intergenerational occupational segmenting in U.S. metropolitan areas in to generate more complete knowledge on the economic trajectories of immigrants and their adult children in local labour markets. The proposed paper suggests approaches and answers to the following three questions:

- 1) To what extent do the adult children of immigrants experience the occupational segmenting that their immigrant parents' generation does? How are these related?
- 2) Why and how does this vary across metropolitan labour markets?
- 3) What are the returns in terms of absolute and relative wages to immigrant labour market segmentation? How do these returns differ for their adult children?

Issues in the Marginalisation of Sex and Relationships Education (SRE) in Schools: Evidence from Merseyside

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This paper explores the learning environments of young people's understanding of issues relating to sex and relationships, building upon the findings of the OFSTED 2005 report on SRE in the UK, and drawing upon empirical work carried out in Merseyside. Initially we aimed to develop a new internet-based sex and relationships teaching resource, in response to teachers' comments identifying the need for such a resource from a previous project in which an internet site was developed to promote young people's understanding of epidemics. In addition to a literature review of best practice in sex and relationships education (SRE), mixed methods including focus group discussions, qualitative unstructured interviews and questionnaires, were used to consult secondary school pupils, teachers and health education professionals in the North West. Although a range of high quality internet-based and other high quality SRE teaching resources for young people already exist, these do not appear to be widely used in the school environment and teachers do not appear to be aware of their existence. It would seem that SRE is becoming further marginalised within schools and the PSHE curriculum, despite governmental commitment to its improvement. Recent government strategies place great importance upon the role of the school in providing comprehensive SRE to enable young people to make healthier sexual decisions. The evidence of this study is that these strategies do not appear to have filtered down into everyday practice within secondary schools.

Explaining Fertility Differences between Scotland and England

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John Ermisch, University of Essex, UK, Vernon Gayle, University of Stirling, UK

Before the 1980s, fertility in Scotland was higher than fertility in England, as might be expected for a population with a lower per capita income and a larger proportion of people living in council housing. For the past two decades, however, Scotland's fertility has been consistently lower than that in England despite little change in their relative economic prosperity or social composition. This paper examines a range of factors that might explain the current fertility differential. Using data from the British Household Panel Survey, we investigate the characteristics of fertility in both countries. We adopt a modelling approach and focus on age at first birth and time to second birth as outcome variables. We argue that both individual and contextual factors are implicated, and that consideration must be given to differences in attitude and culture between the two parts of Britain.

From Immigration to Labour Market Integration: Evidence from London

Anne Green, University of Warwick, UK

In the context of an ageing population and skill shortages, the UK government has increasingly focused attention on 'managed migration policy' to fulfil labour market needs. While the UK government sets a national framework, many issues of labour market integration are dealt with by institutions and agencies at regional and local levels. In the case of refugees, the activities of refugee and community organisations in the voluntary sector play an important role in facilitating integration into employment. This paper addresses key issues to be addressed in ensuring that the economic contribution of migrants, with a particular focus on refugees, is maximised. It highlights problems faced by migrants in accessing and retaining employment commensurate with their skills, and assesses the strengths, weaknesses and gaps facing local providers/ initiatives to help integrate migrants into the labour market. In particular, the paper focuses on evidence from London, drawing on material from OECD- and LSC-funded research.

Aging and Place: The Human Development in Small Municipalities of State of São Paulo: Case Studies

Odeibler S.Guidugli, University of State of S.Paulo, Brazil

The more relevant objective of the development is to create a favourable environment wherefore all the human beings may be to enjoy from a life but long, with health, opportunities and creative. However have a longer life, have health, have chances and have a creative life are characteristics that can be modified through the time and from the history of life of each one. But, these components assume differentiated profiles when we consider the kids, the youngsters, the adult or the aged. One of these differentiations is, justly, on the specific necessities, on the possibilities to consider these demands and from the conditions of insertion each group in yours life space. The main objective from this research is to evaluate the aging process and the elders in the little municipalities (less than 5000 inhabitants) in the São Paulo State considering in one side the level of human development for aged; in the other the significance of this development in the context of the state. The state of São Paulo, in 1970, had 120 municipalities with, at most, 5000 inhabitants what corresponded to 21% of the total of municipalities of the state. In 2000 this total reached 180 and the participation 29% and, finally in 2005, 167 is the total of these municipalities and the participation 26%. The majority of these municipalities reveals three main characteristics: a- stability of the total of their population; b- low increase or even decrease of their total population and, c- high level of growth of the elders (60 years old and more).The research focused the question if aging in these municipalities associated to the questions of the satisfiers of quality of life considering the Human Development Index (ONU) as a reference. The results revealed significant aspects: a) the demographic homogeneity of these municipalities in face of the diversity of the quality of life for elder peoples; b) the small demographic value of the group in rebuttal to the meaning of their territories is relevant e to the planning ; c) challenges verified in these municipalities in a context of municipal budgets and demands of the aged; d) the differentiation of typologies considering the small demographic amplitude regarding the dynamics of aging and, e) the equivocal imagination that this kind of municipalities represents tranquillity and high level of quality of life.

Excavating the ‘Counter’ In Counterurbanisation: A Preliminary Reassessment

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It is now usual to regard counterurbanisation, at least in those countries where it is commonplace, as a fairly ordinary and unremarkable socio-culturally infused spatial practice. Indeed, at one level this seems to be very much the case. However, I argue that we can actually read much more into such everyday practices than an implicit reinforcement of the socio-political *status quo*. Drawing on writers on ‘everyday life’, not least Henri Lefebvre, we can interpret practices such as counterurbanisation as embracing – albeit never completely, always unstably – contradictory tendencies. This paper begins to investigate this temporary resolution a bit further by seeking to draw out some of the more ‘counter-cultural’ voices contained within otherwise seemingly bourgeois forms of counterurbanisation. This excavation is made through the re-consideration of some classic studies of this widely studied migration phenomenon.

Labour Mobility and Segregation: A Study of Job Careers and Life Courses in Distressed Neighbourhoods

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Migration studies often consider one side of the process, either international or national migration, and either departure or reception of migrants. In a project that is just initiated, I intend to integrate the study of the reception of international migrants with the process of internal mobility in the country of reception. Furthermore, the project brings two themes into

population geography that mostly has been studied within economic and urban geography: labour mobility and segregation.

The project conceptualises labour mobility in a broad sense: One main problem in the reception of international migrants concerns large unemployment rates. Thus, entrance on the labour market is an essential part of labour mobility. A second important question relates to the internal migration of international migrants into and out of distressed neighbourhoods, and if this will be accompanied with better employment possibilities. Previous research shows that it does, which points towards important connections between internal and international migration. Other relevant questions concern the abilities/willingness to commute, which are assumed to be particularly low for immigrated women, and mobility between business areas. Theories of discrimination and gendered labour mobility are thought to give important guidance in this research.

The project will use a combined approach of quantitative and qualitative methods, in order to both map the extension of labour mobility, and try to explain it from the views of individuals. An extensive data base will be used to analyse labour mobility of three distressed neighbourhoods in Sweden from a quantitative point of view. In a second step, an interview study will be conducted to further analyse the results that turn out to be most relevant from the statistical study.

The Salient Patterns Of Italy's Internal Migration Flows Since 1955

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Italian interregional migration patterns of the last decades are characterized by processes of urbanization, migration flows from the *Mezzogiorno* to the cities and industrialized areas of Northern and Central Italy and, more recently, the migration flows to prosperous areas of the Third Italy.

In the paper population register based migration flow data are analysed for the years since 1955. The advantages and shortfalls of this data source are discussed, as well as some peculiarities of information on internal migration in Italy.

Migration rates and the demographic effectiveness are used as a measure of internal migration at the provincial level and for single migration flows. Using multivariate methods (factor analysis and k-cluster analysis), a typology of inter-provincial migration flows based on the changes of flow effectiveness over time is attempted. Not surprisingly, the emerging types discriminate predominantly on the migration (im)balances of the 50s and 60s.

For selected clusters migration flows are related to external variables, such as distance between provinces, population density of origin and destination provinces, as well as socio-demographic and socio-economic indices.

The differentiation of Italy's internal migration system in single flows provides further insights and a better understanding regarding the underlying changing socio-economic factors. The aggregation of similar single migration flows into migration flow types allows a reasoned description and 'explanation' of changes in Italy's internal migration patterns. As expected, especially the long-distance migration flows are often associated with disparities between provinces regarding economic well-being and unemployment. Although inter-provincial migration intensity is comparatively low in Italy, the demographic effectiveness measure of in- and out-migration and of inter-provincial migration flows hints at a continuous dynamism of internal migration in Italy.

The study elaborates on an earlier article: Bonifazi C., Heins F., 2000, Long-term trends of internal migration in Italy, *International Journal of Population Geography*, 2, 111-131

Socio-Economic Differentiation and Selective Migration in Sweden

Susanne Hjort, Umeå University, Sweden

In several Swedish studies focused on the late 1990s, it has been noted that, when asked about their decision to migrate, migrants frequently state reasons other than labour-market-related ones. Possible explanations include a change in attitude towards work and leisure as well as the nature of the Swedish welfare state, which enables people to remain unemployed in their present location, putting off a decision to migrate. In addition, transportation in some areas has been improved, leading to easier commuting both on a daily and weekly basis. Also the increasing importance placed on housing may affect migration decisions and lessen the importance of work. Taken together these factors work in favour of a migration pattern slightly different from before, where emphasis is placed on quality of life rather than on work exclusively. It is possible that migration selectivity will be accentuated and that different socio-economic groups will settle in different areas, further enhancing the clustering of people that are 'alike' in specific areas or segments of the housing market.

This paper aims to explore socio-economic differentiation in both rural and urban areas, as manifested by migration and settlement patterns. The paper is a synthesis of four different studies on selective migration and population distribution in both rural and urban areas in Sweden. The focus is on the patterns of selectivity and explanations for these. Also the paper makes connections to the perceived attachment of people to their residential area. Depending on where people live they have different views and perceptions about things in life, such as housing, leisure and local environment. There is a marked difference between the values and perceptions of people in rural and urban areas and between those with high and low education. Migration tends to reinforce these patterns.

Progressing Social Capital: Including the Experiences of Young People with Mind-Body-Emotional Differences

Louise Holt, University of Reading

This paper considers the utility of the concept of 'social capital'; a chaotic social category with high political currency to human geography. By exploring the experiences of social inclusion and exclusion of young ('disabled') people with mind-body-emotional differences across school, home and 'leisure' spaces, the concept of social capital is refined and re-theorised. Three key conclusions are reached. First, that social capital is a concept that has utility. Second, that the (re)production of different types and values of social capital need to be more fully appreciated. Third, that the concept of social capital must be fluid; capable of both considering and suspending economic considerations, to avoid either an overly voluntaristic notion of the social or economic reductionism.

Foreign Property Owners in Hungary

Sándor Illés, Demographic Research Institute, Budapest, Hungary,

Migration and tourism are increasingly important elements of human mobility. Both of them were also expansive process in numbers, forms and terms in the last decades. It was increasingly difficult to distinguish one from another applying traditional terminology when try to explore the emerging new phenomena within the tourism migration continuum. The research on foreign property purchase was conducted in the blurred zone between of international tourism and migration related to Hungary.

The data on foreign property purchases originated from the legal register of the Local Governments Department of the Ministry of Interior. The coherent national database

contains the characteristics of property purchases by foreigners in terms of location and citizenship of the new owners 2001 onwards.

The research has quantitative method. We use first of all time series analysis combined with cartographic presentation.

The definite aim of this paper is to give a national scale picture of the type of the properties purchased by foreigners and the spatial distribution of their new owners according to nationality.

According to the preliminary research result, two-thirds of the property purchased by foreigners was flats and houses on national level. One-fifth were vacant sites while the rate of second homes and of dispersed rural houses was below 10 percent. The most popular areas were the capital, Budapest, and Somogy, Zala, Győr-Moson-Sopron, Vas and Veszprém counties in Transdanubia, western part of the country. Nógrád and Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg counties, situated in north and eastern Hungary, were the least popular. Germans represented the majority of foreign property owners. The extent of German investors in Hungary was far less than to countries of southern Europe but more than for instance, to Sweden. This intermediate position reflected that Hungary was not a peripheral destination within the German system of direct private investment abroad. They could be considered as potential buyers in the whole of the country without particular territorial preferences. Other citizens, mainly those from the surrounding countries, prefer to buy in the counties near the border. This fact combined with the diminishing German share in east direction showed that the distance dependency was high, but financial, ethnic and spatial forces could modify the quasi-linear relationship.

Changing Patterns of Internal Migration in Malaysia

Mohd Razani Mohd Jali, John Stillwell and Philip Rees
University of Leeds, UK

Patterns of internal migration have been changing in developing countries as the processes of urbanization have accelerated. This paper considers the volume, demographic composition, and patterns of inter-state and inter-district migration in Malaysia as well as the flows between rural and urban areas in the five-year periods before the last two population censuses. After independence, people migrated in large numbers to urban areas in search of jobs and better living conditions. However, when the country became more developed, urban areas became more densely populated, and people with higher incomes have moved to better living environments. Preliminary study shows that pattern of internal migration is changing as Malaysia progresses towards becoming a more developed country. However, population change can occur either through migration (in or out) or through natural increase. The study will use data from secondary sources, primarily from census reports published by the Department of Statistics, Malaysia and data from the United Nations, to provide evidence of the extent of changes taking place in population numbers, natural increase and migration.

The Social Profile of Rural Britain

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Institute for Education, University of London, UK

This paper examines the relative affluence and poverty in the rural and semi-rural areas of England and Wales, distinguishing the two countries, and comparing the rural areas of each with urban areas, and an intermediate category of market towns. For England we use longitudinal evidence about the relative affluence of rural dwellers, to compare in-movers with those still in urban areas and those who have stayed in the countryside. A similar analysis for Wales, of internal and with-England migration, will be included if official permission and funding is received in time. The paper asks:

- Has migration in England (and Wales) generated a changing socio-demographic profile in rural areas?
- Do the life courses of people who remain in particular types of rural area differ from those who move out and from those who move in?
- What types of local area have the most population turnover?
- Do international migrants tend to settle in urban or rural areas?
- What types of people, in terms of age, sex, social advantage and deprivation are more likely to be found in, stay in or move into rural areas?

In other words, are rural areas being colonised by affluent former-city-dwellers?

The paper uses data from the Millennium Cohort Study (MCS) and the Office of National Statistics Longitudinal Study (LS) to analyse the social profile of rural areas and geographical mobility in and out them. The MCS consists of 18,819 babies born in the UK over a 12-month period in 2000/2001, and living in selected UK wards at age 9 months. It is clustered in 398 electoral wards (or amalgamations thereof across the UK), 200 in England and 73 in Wales. In these about 70% of all births in between September 2000 and August 2001 were surveyed. These families are being followed up wherever they move to, the results of the second sweep becoming available by Easter 2006. 71 of the English clusters have been provisionally classified as rural, containing 2,047 families, or 17.5 percent of the sample in England.

The LS tracks 1% of the population of England and Wales at each decennial Census since 1971, and also collects vital event data such as deaths, emigration and cancer registration. The study has already been used for a number of projects relating social and geographical mobility, but this is one of the first projects to analyse the results of the 2001 census data link, which only became available last year. A set of Census-based rural residence histories, focussing on the time points 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001, combines histories of location in rural areas with those of qualifications, employment, occupation, household composition, commuting, car access, housing tenure and quality, mobility, longstanding illness, mortality, and for women fertility. Rural areas are classified in various ways. Individual histories are differentiated by sex, age, age at entering motherhood, and date of birth.

MCS can establish in some detail the relative circumstances of rural and urban dwellers in families with young children in 2001. It shows that rural inhabitants are more likely to live in advantaged areas, have higher income, more home ownership, higher qualifications and greater satisfaction with their living environment. The LS is used to see how far these contrasts apply to other age groups, and who has been moving in and out of rural areas over the past 30 years. Characteristics measured do not include income, but do include parental class, housing tenure, number of siblings, experience of lone parenthood, ethnic group, etc.

Albanian immigration and Thessaloniki's new (population) geography: Exploring the patterns of territorial insertion of an "exemplary" migratory group

Ifigeneia – Evlampia Kokkali, Institut Français d'Urbanisme (Paris 8), France

Albanian immigration in Greece could be qualified as singular, given its ample repartition throughout the national territory, which is not the case for other migrant groups (e.g. the Pakistani) that tend to be concentrated in specific areas, in particular, in the Athenian agglomeration. This "exemplary" migration seems to generate comparable patterns even within the urban space. Hence, it seems that there is not any precise geographic territory within cities, reserved to Albanians, i.e. "Albanian neighbourhoods" or "enclaves".

The object of this paper is to illustrate the spatial pattern that Albanian migration takes on in a Greek metropolis, through the example of Thessaloniki, as well as to reveal the Albanian

immigrants' mode of territorial insertion. In addition, we are interested in explaining why and through which processes such patterns are established.

Therefore, our principal question is centered on Albanians' geography in the city: Do they constitute precise communities based on ethnicity or rather offer a more "diffused" prototype within the urban space?

We will try to explore these issues based on cartography and the use of Geographical Information Systems (GIS); a map of the city (small spatial scale, e.g. block of flats or census sector), illustrating the places where Albanian immigrants are settled, will be presented. This will enable us to confirm or reject our hypothesis on Albanian immigrants' dispersion all over the urban territory, as well as to acquire an idea on whether or not segregation and/or ghettoisation phenomena take place in Thessaloniki.

Settlement Hierarchy and Fertility in the Nordic Countries

Hill Kulu, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Germany

Andres Vikat, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

Gunnar Andersson, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Germany

There is a growing literature looking at the causes of below-replacement fertility in developed countries. While the variation in childbearing patterns across countries and between socio-economic groups within a country has been studied in detail, little is known about the differences in fertility patterns across settlements within a country. A few recent studies suggest persistent distinction between high- and low-fertility settlements in contemporary Europe. This study examines fertility variation across settlements in four Nordic countries: Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden. We base our study on aggregate- and individual-level register data. We first examine annual total and parity-specific fertility rates across settlements in the four countries from the mid-1970s to the present day. We then study the relative contribution of the characteristics of the local population and the characteristics of the settlements to this variation, using hazard regression models.

Attractive Vicinities

Wenjuan Li, Spatial Modelling Centre, Kiruna, Sweden

Einar Holm, Umeå University, Sweden

Urban Lindgren, Umeå University, Sweden

Today's spatial configuration of populations is the result of layers of innumerable social, economic and cultural processes in the past. From the Swedish case we know that spatial changes in population distributions tend to work at a slow pace. The relative population distribution at the regional level (within 30 kilometres from each of circa 2 500 parishes) only changed by 15% between 1810 and 1990. The population numbers increased from circa 2.5 million to 8.6 million during the last two hundred years, but the growth did not change much of the settlement structure inherited from the era before the 18th century. As a consequence, the current patterns of population distribution were formed in a pre-industrial society, in which the conditions for localisation mainly were propelled by requirements of agriculture.

Although contemporary population redistribution trends operate on the margin of patterns produced more than two hundred years ago, it seems essential to look closer at today's population changes. There is a need of increased understanding of site and situation forces, which produce population redistribution. One way of interpreting these distributional changes is to regard them as shifts in attractiveness between places. The qualities and assets of places determine their long-term competitiveness for attracting people. From this point of departure this study aims at analyzing the driving forces to variations in place attractiveness by exploring the socio-economic characteristics of their surroundings at different

geographical scales. Moreover, different physical properties of the place related to land use and amenities are incorporated in the analyses.

The proposed conceptual model for analysing place attractiveness departs from a micro-orientated perspective where vicinity is defined as the geography nearby the place of residence (hectare square). The attractiveness of the vicinity is also determined by the characteristics and qualities of its wider geographical setting. By adopting this approach, demographic, socio-economic as well as physical factors related to land use and amenities can be combined in the analysis. Furthermore, it makes it possible to examine changes in variation of explanatory power of different factors across space (vicinity, neighbourhood, local area and hinterland).

Based on a longitudinal micro database covering the Swedish population and the Swedish Red Map (containing land use variables), analyses of all inhabited vicinities and their neighbourhoods have been carried out. Two models for estimating place attractiveness are presented – net migration and income. Preliminary findings indicate that the explanatory power of demographic, socio-economic and physical factors vary considerably, and that the effects of these factors differ across spatial scales.

Home-To-Work Mobility Patterns in Spanish Cities

Dolores Lopez, Carolina Montoro and Juan José Pons, University of Navarra, Spain

As a result of the distinctive morphological and functional characteristics of the historical city centres, and the characteristics of the people residing there, the mobility pattern of the resident population has its own particular features that are different from those of the inhabitants of the rest of the city. These features include: greater pedestrian travel, lesser presence of private vehicles and shorter travelling times and distances. This work aims to make a comparative study of the home-to-work mobility of the population residing in historical city centres compared to that of the residents in the rest of the city.

The study source is the Population Census for 2001 which includes information not only on the place of work, but also on the means of transport, travelling time and the number of journeys required to go to and to come from work. It also provides micro-scale information (census tract) to enable a dividing line to be constructed between the historical city centre and the rest of the city.

This work quantifies and assesses the similarities and differences of home-to-work mobility depending on the place of residence in the city (historical city centre – rest of the city). In addition, in order to determine the home-to-work mobility differences in Spain as a whole, we selected a significant number of provincial capital cities, geographically distributed throughout the country.

Some Aspects of Urbanization and Internal Migration in India

Atreyi Majumdar, Reader in Economics, University of Delhi.

The acceleration in the rate of growth of the cities in the developing world is nearly universal. In 1960, a little less than 22% of the developing nation population lived in urban areas while in 1990, the comparable figure stood at 34%. By 2015, the same is expected to exceed 50% of the total population when the number of city dwellers will be 4 billion and 225 urban agglomerations with a population of more than 2 million each. India is no exception in this regard. Urban India which was just 14% of the total population rose to 28% in 2001 and is expected to be 40% by 2021. The million plus cities will increase from 35 to 75 in two decades. In 1951, the largest urban units were only 5 in number.

Despite exhibiting very stable process of urbanization as manifested in the slowly rising proportion of urban population over the past many decades along with the stable structure of

urban settlements and perceptible deceleration in the rate of growth of urban population during the last two decades, the million plus cities have witnessed a substantial increment in the total urban population from 32.5% in 1991 to 37.8% in 2001 following rural to urban and urban to urban movements. The top heavy structure of urban growth in India has become very heavy indeed and the megalopolises of India are bursting at the seams with acutely deficient basic amenities and infrastructures. This has adversely affected the very quality of life of every dweller leading to declining efficiency and productivity in every walk of life.

People in a Painted Landscape

Gunnar Malmberg, Umeå University, Sweden

The paper presents a study of a place-making process in a rural area in southern Sweden; converted into a periphery during the urbanization process. The place making process found in the local population could be characterized as a self-peripheralisation process. However, the image from outside produced by the external cultural elite, especially the landscape painters who moved into the area during the summers, was in many ways different. While painting the rural landscape, the artists as well as authors and film makers became major actors in the place-making process and produced an alternative place image; the untouched rural idyll. The paper deals with two competing discourses of the area; the peripheral rural area of *South East Skåne* and the rural idyll *Österlen*, an old name of the region reintroduced by the cultural elite.

Delivering UK Census Data to Researchers: Progress and Challenges

David Martin, University of Southampton and Coordinator, ESRC/JISC Census Programme

This presentation will review the changing access arrangements to UK census data, including an overview of the principal census output products. The system developed for academic access to 2001 datasets will be described, addressing issues of funding, access control and new developments for 2006-11. These arrangements have been established in the context of a major government initiative to provide neighbourhood statistics to the general public. The future challenges in reconciling widespread data use with the needs of academic users will be explored. Full details of the ESRC/JISC Census Programme can be found online at <http://census.ac.uk>. This presentation will provide the context for the following two case studies of research use of the census datasets in population geography research.

Age, Gender, and *Ethnicity*? How to Segment Populations by a Slippery Dimension in European Multicultural Geographies

Pablo Mateos and Richard Webber, University College London, UK

The core 'constituent dimensions' into which populations can be subdivided conform to a well established triad: age, gender and ethnicity. However, the third element of this triad, a population group's ethnic origin, is not a dimension easy to define, not least to measure, comprising one of the most contested and unstable research concepts of the last decade, not only in the social sciences, but also in human biology and medicine. Despite of the problems associated with defining and measuring ethnicity, detailed understanding of the nature and detailed composition of ethnic groups remains critical to the results of to a swathe of studies in these disciplines.

The ethnic group ascribed to individual is necessarily a single categorical variable that tries at the same time to encapsulate different dimensions of the person's self-perceived identity and their level of integration with the host community. Amongst these is physical appearance, a concept sometimes also referred to as *race*., In addition to this the concept can imply geographic origin, language, religion, nationality, caste, longevity to exposure and degree of residential and marital segregation from the host population as well as

anthropological and cultural bonds. The advantage of using ethnicity as a single variable into which subdivide populations is thus that all its constituent components are automatically incorporated into the categorisation, hence somehow providing an indirect measurement of the various demographic, socioeconomic and cultural factors associated with all the separate dimensions of ethnicity, and that can help the explanation of differential outcomes in the population (in health, education, income, social status, migration, fertility, etc). Most of the research into ethnicity is constrained by the appropriateness and accuracy of ethnicity classifications, and has consequent shortcomings in our ability to meaningfully subdivide populations. Ethnicity information is not available in most large scale public sector data series, and such data as are routinely available are often based upon diverse, vague or over-generalised classifications. Common consequences are a lack of consistency between different studies, incompleteness of coverage, and impediments to longitudinal analysis. More fundamentally still, the various socioeconomic, demographic, and cultural correlates of ethnicity cannot be identified accurately.

This paper will first present a review of different efforts to define and measure population ethnic groups, developed in different disciplines, to then describe a new ontology of ethnicity based on the origin of family and personal names, introducing an extensive classification of Cultural Ethnic and Linguistic (CEL) groups into which populations can be subdivided in a more meaningful and consistent way. The alternative methodology developed by the authors to ascribe population ethnicity, uses a tool to assign an individual's personal name and family name to one of 130 Cultural Ethnic and Linguistic groups (CEL), which are weighted according to name scores, in order to assign the most probable CEL allocated to each individual at very fine geographical levels (typically the UK unit postcode, accounting for c. 30 individuals). This classification can be continuously updated using a basic name and address register. Such method has been applied to the UK Electoral Roll and European telephone directories as well as to several health registers in London. The accuracy of the method has been evaluated using separate datasets where the self-reported ethnicity of individuals has been recorded. The outcome of the research is an improved methodology for classifying population registers, as well as small areas (typically postcode units), into cultural, ethnic and linguistic groups, that makes possible the creation of much more detailed, frequently updated, representations of the multicultural geographies of European cities.

Life, Death and Development on the Margins: The Child Health Interventions of Civil Society in Orissa, India

Nick McTurk, University of Dundee, UK

Orissa is one of India's least developed states and its infant mortality rates reflect this (99 per 1000 births in Orissa, compared to 77 per 1000 across India in 1997. Source: SRS bulletin, Oct 1998). In this presentation, the spatiality of infant and child mortality is examined and major determinants are outlined. High-risk groups characterised by socio-spatial marginality are identified. In rural Orissa, the State constitutes the prime developmental instigator and healthcare provider. Its response to persistently high infant and child mortality rates is explored utilising a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats approach.

Proximity of Elderly Parents to Their Children in the Netherlands

Francesca Michielin and Clara H. Mulder, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands

Despite the proliferation of internet and communication technology, geographical proximity between family members is still of major importance to the intensity and shape of contacts among them. Moreover, proximity turns out to be one of the most powerful variables explaining the provision of care and support in family networks (see for instance Bian et al., 1998).

While during the life course there are many potential triggers for moving, related for example to educational attainment and the labor market career, at the same time the importance of family ties might lead people to refrain from moving further away from family members or to move closer to them. The individual and family dimensions of the life course are thus connected, and individual choices oriented towards reaching personal goals might compete or interfere with the desire to maintain family solidarity (Bengtson, 2001).

In the scarce literature concerning the determinants of intergenerational proximity or co-residence of adult children and their parents (see Clark and Wolf, 1992; Rogerson et al., 1993, 1997; Bian et al., 1998; Choi, 2003; Glaser and Tomassini, 2000; Shelton and Grundy, 2000; Fransson and Teeland, 2004; van Diepen and Mulder, 2005; Mulder and Kalmijn, 2005), many factors have been found important in determining geographical distances. Among other factors, the literature considers the level of education and educational enrollment, labor market position, home ownership, gender, individual household situation, age, number of siblings, health situation, level of urbanization, and ethnicity. These factors are likely to influence proximity because of their role in determining the *probability of having moved during the life course*, the *needs of the family members involved* and/or the *expectations of support*.

The aim of this paper is to investigate co-residence and proximity among family members simultaneously, as different options of the same choice, and to gain a better understanding of their determinants. In particular, we analyze the role of gender, of the sibling structure, of past parental financial support and also whether the impact of gender differs according to the life course stage.

For the analysis we use data coming from the Netherlands Kinship Panel Study, which offers a unique opportunity for simultaneously considering detailed geographical information about places of residence of multiple family members and detailed individual information as well. First, we will represent the geography of a “typical” family network according to the family size and the sibling structure. Then, using logit models and linear regression models (on the logarithm of distance) we explore which are the determinants for co-residence of adult children with their parents and, in case of no co-residence, which are the factors associated with a higher or lower proximity between them.

Global Human Resourcing: Corporate Practice and Policy

Jane Millar and John Salt, University College London. UK

This paper will focus on international relocation among the highly skilled within the internal labour markets of large transnational corporations (TNCs). It uses the results of an interview-based survey of over 30 large UK-based TNCs, spread over several sectors of the economy, carried out in the Summer and Autumn of 2005. The evidence base includes quantitative and qualitative data and information about changing forms and patterns of international mobility among professional, managerial and technical staff. It will demonstrate how geographical patterns of mobility shift as a result of corporate restructuring, technological support and market evolution and it will examine the implications of these shifts for corporate human resourcing policy. The theoretical implications of the findings will be discussed.

A Detailed Spatial Analysis of the Population Changes in Greece during the Period 1940-51

Nikolaos Mostratos, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, UK

This paper examines spatially the changes that occurred in the population of Greece, during the turbulent period of 1940-51. During the study period, World War II and the succeeding Civil War caused dramatic changes in both numbers and spatial distribution of the Greek

population. We review the historical events and political causes that resulted in these changes and analyze them in space and time.

The massive population changes during WWII, caused mainly by the war and resistance casualties, the destruction of towns and villages because of bombardments and German and Bulgarian atrocities, the great famine in the cities and remote areas, the holocaust of Greek Jews, the migration of people to safer areas, etc. are studied.

The aftermath of WWII and the following Greek Civil War, caused even more dramatic changes, with more casualties, destroyed villages, especially in mountainous areas, the departure of non Greek speaking population groups (Bulgarians, Slavomacedonians, Albanians, Italians), the departure of political refugees to communist eastern European countries, etc.

This is the first time these population changes are analyzed spatially at the finest "OTA" level (local authority level), in order to examine accurately the impact of the events of the period in specific areas of Greece. We use demographic data from censuses and estimates of the years 1928, 1940 and 1951 and because of the numerous administrative changes during this period, we had to create a detailed cartographic base of 1928-1951 in order for the data to be comparable.

The Family Context and Residential Choice: A Challenge for New Research

Clara H. Mulder, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands

In previous research, residential choice (behaviour with respect to residential mobility, migration, location choice and housing quality) has usually been approached from a cost-benefit perspective and has been explained from the characteristics of individuals and/or households. However, even in today's western societies, a substantial influence on residential choice from the wider family context (parents, children, and siblings living outside the household) can be expected. This influence is likely related both to the locations of these family members (people are hypothesised to take these locations into account in their own location choice) and their resources (family members expectedly exchange financial and other resources that facilitate residential choice). In their turn, the residential choices of households determine the geographical distribution of the population according to such characteristics as income and ethnicity. The influences of family members on residential choice are therefore likely to play a role in the dynamics of segregation with regard to socio-economic status and ethnicity. Furthermore, the inter-generational transmission of housing quality, and particularly home-ownership, is likely to reproduce or even exacerbate existing social inequalities over the generations. In this paper, an agenda is set out for research designed to investigate the influence of the wider family context on residential choices of households and the feedback of these choices to segregation. The research will be carried out in the period 2005-2010 by a team of five researchers.

Data will be derived from three sources: the new Netherlands Kinship Panel Study, focused on social relationships and solidarity in the wider family network; the Social Statistical Database developed by Statistics Netherlands, based on a combination of register and survey data; and postcode-level data on the quality of the residential environment and the local availability of amenities from the Social Statistical Database and/or ABF Real Estate Monitor. The use of a variety of descriptive and explanatory statistical and Geographical Information Systems techniques is envisaged, with the joint inclusion of variables on the level of the individual, the household, dyadic relationships with family members, the family network, and the socio-spatial context.

The results of the research will contribute to the academic literature on residential choice, family migration, family solidarity, and to societal and policy debates on social inequality and residential segregation.

Migration by Social Class in Japan

Satoshi Nakagawa, Kobe University, Japan

Japan has been thought to be a country with massive middle class, and about 80% of the Japanese have regarded themselves as belonging to the middle class for decades, neither to the upper class nor the lower class. However, in the most recent years, some sociologists and economists point out that the economic and social disparity within the Japanese society is widening. But nobody knows whether the growing disparity is observed between social classes at national level or rather between regions, in other words, between Tokyo and other regions of Japan.

This paper tries to discuss the economic and social disparity of Japan from a geographical perspective, namely by analyzing the regional migration by social class for a longer period. The tentative results of the research are summarized as follows:

1. All kinds of people came to stay in Tokyo until the 1970s.
2. The proportion of the well-educated among those settled in Tokyo rose up after the mid of the 1980s affected by post-industrialization of Tokyo.
3. The tendency started in the late 1980s is accelerating in the most recent years, in particular for the female migrants bound for Tokyo, implicating that the regional disparity between Tokyo and the other regions becomes more and more serious.

The presentation also refers the relationship between the widening socioeconomic gap in Japan and the economic globalization of Japan and the Tokyo's changing into the "Global City" as well.

Residential Preferences for Interregional Migration: Demographic, Socio-economic and Geographical Determinants

Thomas Niedomysl, Uppsala University, Sweden

Policymakers are showing increasing interest in factors that make places attractive for prospective new residents. This paper focuses on residential preferences for interregional migration and aims to explore what place attributes people would value highly if they would consider migrating. Special attention is given to differences in preferences between population subgroups in terms of demographic, socio-economic and geographical determinants. An ambitious pre-study with 390 respondents was carried out to ascertain relevant place attributes for the main study. The main study was carried out via a survey sent to a national sample of 5000 Swedes of whom approximately 53 per cent took part. The results give valuable information on how demographic, socio-economic and geographical aspects determine residential preferences in Sweden, and make some contributions to methodological issues on researching preferences in a migration context.

Which Influences the Self-Reporting of Health, Country of Birth or Country of Residence? A British Analysis Using Individual-Level Data

Paul Norman, University of Manchester, UK
Paul Boyle, University of St Andrews, Scotland
Mark Brown, University of Manchester, UK

Many studies demonstrate that self-reported health is a powerful predictor of subsequent illness and mortality, with self-rated health a commonly-used indicator of morbidity and a major input to local health profiles. However, the way we report our health may be influenced by cultural factors and there is potential for self-assessment to be affected by subjective factors. For example, significant differences have been found in the reporting of limiting long-

term illness (LLTI) in Wales and Scotland compared to England, which may be due to different interpretations of what constitutes a *limiting* and/or a *long-term* illness. Perhaps there is something about being English, Scottish or Welsh which influences the way a question on health is answered. Alternatively, there may be something about being born in or living in England, Scotland or Wales which affects your health.

This paper will explore the influences of country of birth and country of residence on the self-reporting of health in Britain. For example, for the residents of Wales, how does the health of those born in Wales compare with those born elsewhere? Similarly, do those who are Welsh born report their health differently when they are resident in another country? Since people from different backgrounds may report different health in different places and at different times, analyses are based on the Censuses for both 1991 and 2001.

Identifying New Migrant Populations in UK Cities

David Owen and Audrey Lenoël, University of Warwick, UK

International migration to the UK has accelerated substantially since 1990 and is projected to be largely responsible for UK population growth over the next 25 years. The nature of migrants to the UK has also changed considerably. Increased integration with the rest of the EU has brought more continental Europeans to the UK, but migration from the rest of the world has also increased and there have also been large flows of asylum seekers, many of whom have been recognised as refugees. Thus, new migrant communities with weaker ties to the UK than those from the Commonwealth have become established. This new migrant population provides a new workforce for British employers, but also places new demands upon housing and public sector services and hence it is important for local authorities to be able to identify these populations and predict their growth. Unfortunately, British population statistics are very poor at identifying refugees and respond slowly to changing geographical origins. This paper identifies the changing nature of international migration to the UK and critically reviews the data sources which might be used to identify these new population groups at the local scale, together the literature concerned with the methods which have been used to identify and survey these populations and their needs. The paper will also present estimates of the new migrant population in major cities.

Retirement Migration in Greece: A New Facet of a Recent Phenomenon

Apostolos G. Papadopoulos and Alexandra Tragaki
Harokopeion University, Athens, Greece

In recent decades, gains in life expectancy go hand in hand with longer and healthier retirement period. In most developed countries, pensioners enjoy health and wealth which give them greater capacity for residential mobility. The reasons behind retirement migration have attracted the interest of demographers and sociologists; there is a continually increasing literature about the characteristics of both migrants and destination areas as well. This mainly concerns southern European countries. Frequently, the residential mobility affects rural areas, which are considered to fulfil the demands for better quality of life and environmental values.

Greece has recently turned into a destination for economic migrants and there is a steadily growing literature about the explanatory factors behind this phenomenon, the characteristics of immigrants and their regional distribution as well as the impact of their presence on the country's economic and social life. Nevertheless, the aspect of retirement migration in Greece has not been examined yet.

This paper intends to provide an exploratory approach to this issue: to examine retired migrants in Greece, their ethnic characteristics and their settlement patterns. Emphasis will be placed not only on international inflows of pensioners but also on internal migration,

including Greek retirees who move into a new region within the country. The analysis is based on the 2001 census estimates, the most recent and reliable information about the number of immigrants and their ethnic characteristics. Moreover, qualitative material which is provided by available case studies will be used to illuminate further the patterns and specificities of retirement migration to rural settlements in the country.

The Social Construction of Vulnerability to Forest Fires in Portugal

Fantina Pedrosa, José Gomes, Ricardo Gomes, Maria Augusta Moreno, Inês Pereira, Liliana Pinto, António Portocarrero and Liliana Silva, University of Porto, Portugal

Over the last 25 years forest fires have destroyed over 2.7 million hectares of forest areas, 1.1 million of which in the period of 2000- 2005 alone. Over the 30 years the annual rate of forest burnt area has been increasing gradually and stands today at 2.7% per year, i.e., a rate four times greater than in South European countries. In a country in which 64% of the territory is covered by forest, which generates 3.2% of GDP, 12% of industrial GDP and 11% of export (PNDFCI, 2005: 7), forest fires have great repercussions at the economic, social and environmental level. Besides the destruction of forest resources, in the period of 2000-2005, forest fires caused 38 deaths, many injured, having destroyed hundreds of dwellings and agricultural areas. Over 90% of forest fires are man-made, even though only a reduced percentage of them represent intentional criminal acts.

In this paper we intend to reflect upon the vulnerability of the population to forest fires and identify strategies to increase resilience. Having selected for analysis a geographical space in the North of Portugal combining dynamics of depopulation and urbanisation, we intend to:

- Assess the role that forest fires play in the destabilisation of the social structures of local communities;
- Identify the influence of cultural and educational issues on the management of forest fire risk and in the resistance to change in terms of the individual and collective behaviours;
- Characterise the perception of forest fire risk;
- Question the importance that it is attributed to the population factor in the methodology of assessment of forest fire risk employed by Portuguese Governmental Institutions, as well as the variables considered;
- Define programs to integrate actively the population in the policy of prevention of forest fires.

For the achievement of these objectives, a georeferenced database was created on the occurrence of forest fires at the scale of local communities, integrated in a GIS environment. In addition, a survey has been conducted among the populations of the local communities.

Assessing the Effects of Asylum Policies on the Geography of Flows: The Case of West African Migration to Europe 1992-2002

Etienne Piguet, University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland

What are the reasons, which drive a refugee to flee and head toward one asylum country instead of another? These simple questions remained for a long time at the margin of refugee studies. It seemed obvious that in a context of violence, emergency and danger refugees would just escape toward the first safe haven of peace, which would be on their way (Kunz 1973). Attempts at theorizing refugee flows are therefore very scarce. Among the 27 papers selected by Robin Cohen for his reader "Theories of Migration" (1996), only three make an attempt at theorizing refugee movements.

Recently however, several authors have investigated more systematically different factors explaining either the size or the direction of refugee flows (Böcker and Havinga 1999; Efiionayi-Mäder, Chimienti, Dahinden and Piguet 2001; Holzer, Schneider and Widmer 2000;

Neumayer 2004; Richmond 1993; Rotte and Vogler 1998, 2000; Schmeidl 2001; Thielemann 2003).

In this paper, we shall present a general framework toward a theory of refugee flows. On that basis, we shall attempt at testing hypotheses concerning more specifically the effects of *asylum policies* (reception facilities, employment opportunities, chance of recognition of the refugee status, etc.) on the evolution of the repartition of asylum requests in Europe between 1992-2002. Does the numerous policy changes which have been implemented in European country – generally toward a more restrictive admission policy – show any effects? In that case what are the policies, which have more impact and to what extent does more restrictions reorient the flows toward other countries?

The case of Western African asylum-seekers is interesting in this respect. It is a new origin of asylum migration, which took a growing weight during the nineties. Our data are constituted of monthly asylum requests by origin and country of destination (Dependant variable) and detailed chronologies of changes in asylum policies (Independent variable). We can thus assess the intensity of the policies effects nationality by nationality. This research has been funded by a grant of the Swiss federal office for migration (Besson and Piguet 2005). On a more general level, this paper tries to contribute to the theory of migration through a better understanding of the links between migration flows and policies.

Concurrent Prevalence of Underweight and Overweight/Obese among Women in India: A Spatial analysis

Ramesh Poluru

Population Research Centre, Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics (Deemed University)

While under-nutrition (underweight and stunting) is still prevalent and a significant cause of morbidity and mortality in most of the developing countries, the rates of overweight and obesity are steadily increasing in all regions, especially among adults. In India also, there is some evidence of an emerging nutrition transition. The results from the Second Indian National Family Health Survey show that a significant proportion (11 percent) of overweight women coexisting with high rates of under nutrition (36 percent). This paper examines the levels, trends and determinants of the coexistence of 'double burden' of underweight (BMI, <18.5 kg/m²) and overweight/obesity (BMI, ≥25.0 kg/m²) among ever-married women age 15-49 years in 15 major states of India using data from the National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) surveys and the Second National Family Health Survey (NFHS-2). From the NNMB data, a decreasing trend in the proportions of underweight and an increasing trend in the proportions of overweight/obese were observed among rural Indian women during the periods 1975-79 to 2000-2001. The NFHS-2 results shows that at state level, the disparities are quite widespread and underweight ranges from 11 to 48 percent and the overweight ranges from 4-34 percent. The proportion of overweight/obese is exceeded the proportion of underweight in Delhi, Punjab, Sikkim and Kerala states and all the three metro cities. The results of the multivariate logistic regression analyses revealed that broadly similar set of factors is relevant to both under-and-overweight. For example, education, standard of living and age are positively and significantly associated with overweight or obesity and these factors are all inversely related to under-nutrition or with low BMI. In summary, both chronic energy deficiency and overweight/obesity are widespread in India and the prevalence varied significantly by population subgroup. These findings illustrate the need for public health programs that are able to address underweight and overweight simultaneously.

Geographical Attributes of the HIV/AIDS Pandemic: the Collapse in the Endangered Regions, Threats for Central and Eastern Europe

Jiri Preis, University in Plzen, Czech Republic

HIV/AIDS pandemic has been a world phenomenon for last couple of years, but it is not a domain of only medical science anymore.

Submitted thesis is a geographical pioneering work in the Central and Eastern Europe. It has two main aims. Firstly, to discuss economic, cultural and social factors influencing spread HIV and analyze spatial and structural features of pandemic (e.g. comparison rural – urban areas, border – inland areas, different age groups, genders, social groups etc.). This part will deal with regions, where HIV/AIDS pandemic has really burst out.

Secondly, the thesis will come up with developments and generating some possible scenarios in the Central and Eastern Europe, the second most afflicted region in the world according to the relative figures published by UNAIDS. As a bridge among these two parts an analysis of prevention programs fighting HIV/AIDS should follow. This chapter will also be discussing what kind of programmes are successful and effective in decreasing of prevalence, and what programmes are not.

As for methodology, the first part will be mainly a discussion of foreign literature (especially British and American authors), as nothing geographical was published in the post-soviet region. Personal experience and data sources from the field will be added too. Second part will synthesize a research among fieldworkers in the Central and Eastern Europe.

Applying Model Migration Schedule Families to Estimate Age-Specific Migration Flows

James Raymer, University of Southampton, UK
Andrei Rogers, University of Colorado, Boulder, USA

In this paper, families of model migration schedules (Rogers and Castro 1981) are used to demonstrate the regularities found in internal migration profiles of migration between states in the United States West region during the 1985-1990 and 1995-2000 periods. First, model migration schedules are reviewed. Second, the observed age profiles of interstate migration are described over time. Third, the known age patterns are estimated using various families of model migration schedules based on model schedule families found in the previous census. Finally, the applicability of this approach is discussed in a more general migration modelling context, with a particular emphasis made on age-specific international migration flows. The results show that four model migration schedule families can be used to effectively represent 196 origin destination-specific flows of migration. This greatly simplifies the modelling process. Also, aggregate in-migration and out-migration profiles capture most of the age patterns. Often, origin-destination-specific age patterns of migration are not available (e.g., intra-European migration data from Eurostat only include age patterns of immigration and emigration). This study suggests that it is quite reasonable to expect that regularities found in observed age patterns of migration can be used to capture missing or inadequate age-specific migration data.

Social and Economic Mobility of Israeli Jewish Immigrants in the United States, 1980-2000

Uzi Rebhun, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel

This study utilizes data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) of the U.S. decennial censuses from 1980, 1990 and 2000 in an attempt to trace changes in major social and economic characteristics of Israeli Jewish immigrants in the United States. I use

place of birth, language, and ancestry questions to identify the target population. My focus is on four different complementary social and economic indicators including language skills (i.e. fluency in English), citizenship, educational attainment, and level of income. Empirical findings from a cohort follow-up show that as time in the host country lengthens Israeli Jewish immigrants experience a significant upward mobility. Likewise, later waves of immigrants were found to be more capable than were earlier immigrants. Implications for both sending and receiving countries are discussed.

Child Poverty in the UK: Socio-Demographic Scenarios to 2020 for Children

Phil Rees and John Parsons, University of Leeds, UK

In this paper we describe the projection of a set of tables of the 2010 and 2020 population distribution across seven variables, relevant in the analysis of child poverty, across 13 regions, the Government Office Regions of England together with Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The work was undertaken for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation as part of their Child Poverty project.

The seven variables projected are age (to identify the numbers of dependent children), number of dependent children in families (a strong influence on child poverty), type of family (to project the numbers of vulnerable families, such as lone parent), size of households (which influences child poverty), ethnic group (because child poverty varies by ethnicity), number of earners (which influences poverty risk) and housing tenure (which reflects resources available to families).

We have used three different approaches to projection: (1) existing official projections (for age, some household categories, employment forecasts); (2) extrapolation of inter-census trends or survey statistics (number of dependent children, type of family, size of households, number of earners, housing tenure) and (3) our own cohort-component projections (ethnic group). For each region we projected seven sets of marginal tables, each containing numbers of people and each summing to the most accurate total, the total regional population estimated by combining GAD national (2004-based) and ONS sub-national (2003-based) projections. This ensured consistency of the variable tables.

We produced a full seven variable by 13 region array by aggregating the individual records in the 2001 Census Individual Sample of Anonymised Records. We then built a seven dimensional iterative proportional fitting algorithm and associated implementation software to adjust this 2001 Census based array to marginal tables for 2010 and 2020. This was a pioneering attempt to quickly generate consistent projections of the UK population across more socio-demographic dimensions than hitherto attempted. The results are reasonably robust and can be used to re-weight micro-simulation results for 2010 and 2020 to yield an improved understanding of whether policy will achieve the goal of child poverty eradication. In the paper we illustrate some of the important trends in socio-demographic make-up of the population of the UK using a variety of graphs and innovative regional cartograms.

Trends in Migration to and from Scotland: an Analysis

Phil Rees, Daniel Vickers and Jianhui Jin, University of Leeds, UK

The future size and make up of Scotland's population is an important issue for Scotland's government. The 2004 based projections of the Government Actuary's Department (GAD) suggest that Scotland's population will continue to rise but only until 2020, after which decline sets in. Attracting new migrants and retaining them has been a key goal adopted by the Scottish Executive. This paper, based on a report prepared for the Scottish Executive, assesses whether recent trends in migration to and from Scotland are helpful or problematic in terms of improving Scotland's migration balance.

The analysis of trends in migration into and out of Scotland and its Health Board Areas over a fifteen year period (1988-2003) was based on a data series derived from the NHS Central Register by the General Register Office for Scotland. This data series enables, through its age classification, an investigation of the influence of life course stage on migration. We also examined the international migration series for Scotland by broad age though these data are less reliable. The post war period from 1950 to 1988 was characterised by large net migration losses for Scotland, with shrinking natural increase over the period. In 1988-90 the demographic regime shifted to one of fluctuating but rough migration balance and low natural change. From 1995-96 there has been natural decrease, resulting in population losses in some years.

The period since 1990 has been one of considerable volatility in the migration balances for Scotland. International migration has been in net deficit in eight of the eleven years 1992-2002 but in surplus in three. Migration balances between Scotland and the Rest of the UK have fluctuated between positive and negative several times since 1990, a fluctuation which appears to be linked to the national economic cycle and Scotland's improving economic position. Since 2000 Scotland has gained small numbers of internal migrants. In general, since 1990, migration between Scotland and the Rest of the UK has been in positive balance for the family ages (0-14, 30-44), the later working ages (45-59) and around and beyond retirement (60-69, 70+). The migration balance for 15-19 year olds has also been positive though not as high since 1998-99 as before. Scotland is attractive to students entering Higher Education from elsewhere in the UK. Where Scotland has lost migrants is in the 20-24 and 25-29 age groups from 1994-95 onwards, following a short period, 1989-90 to 1993-94, of gains. Migrants at these ages are most sensitive to the flux of job opportunities in different regions: the earlier period saw jobs in short supply in SE England, whereas the later period saw a revival in job opportunities.

International migrants are more concentrated in the 15-44 age range than domestic migrants. In the 15-24 age group, associated with entry to and study in Higher Education, Scotland has usually gained migrants. In the age group, 25-44, Scotland has generally lost migrants on balance and also at other ages. The patterns have been volatile reflecting both measurement problems and periodic immigration waves.

In the paper we present a series of simple models that attempt to explain the fluctuations in Scotland-Rest of the UK migration and in Scotland-Rest of the World migration. We conclude by drawing out lessons for policy on migration.

Focusing on the Life Spaces: Measure and Description

Nicolas Robette, INED, Paris, France

The purpose of this work is to identify and describe life spaces of individuals, their reference spaces. Instead of assigning one single place to each person, as for instance mobility studies usually do, taking into account the diversity of locations with which people interact (throughout their life, through their activities, through the members of their social network...) allows to locate them in the middle of their territory. Then the research objectives lie in the way to measure these spaces, so as to be able to describe them.

This paper will be based the definition of a specific space, the life space at any point in time, that is (to say), the space "constructed with all the places with which individuals are interacting simultaneously, directly or through the people who live there" (Courgeau, 1975). We use the data from the "Biographies et entourage" survey, conducted by INED in 2001. It collected 2,830 life histories of individuals' contact circle ("entourage"), retracing the family, residential and occupational event histories along four generations through interviews with people born between 1930 and 1950.

With the extensive range of locations provided by this survey, an indicator of the focusing of the life spaces at the time of the survey is built. A Hierarchical Cluster Analysis on the spatial coordinates of all locations for each respondent -associated to a threshold of minimal concentration of locations in the clusters- enables to identify hubs. A typology of life spaces configurations is constructed from the different number of hubs for each respondent, and then a description of this typology, using socio-demographical data.

Regional Effects of German Internal East-West-Migration and the Probability of Return-Migration

Andrea Schultz, Klaus Friedrich, Martin-Luther-Universität, Halle, Germany

With German unification high out-migration rates from East to West Germany could be observed. Since 1991 East Germany has lost more than 1.2 Million people. Nearly 70 % of the decrease is caused by negative net migration facing West Germany. Participants are primarily young people with qualifications above the average. Our research project, funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG), is based on the assumption that in East Germany a deficiency of these high skilled people increases and minors the endogenous potentials for the future economic development. The non-migrating population has the burden of faster aging and the loss of human capital resources. Empirical findings from several regional surveys allow quantifying the Human Capital Effect by comparing the educational levels of out-migrants and immigrants. However, regional policy concepts try to reduce the Human Capital outflow by motivating the migrants to stay or come back. We assume that return migration could possibly lead to a human capital influx.

Our research is based on about 1200 telephone interviews with young out-migrants to West Germany.

In the case of a so called brain re-gain, an original region could not only win back its original human capital resources, but also the skills acquired by them in the meantime. In this case, the negative effects of out-migration could be transformed into positive effects in future. In our survey beside other information we have explored the networks and the level of integration into the destination areas and the probability of return migration.

A Non-Event? Using Biography to Understand East German (Non) Migration

Kim Seaton, University of Sheffield, UK

The aim of this paper is to show how biographical approaches to migration provide an insight into individual lives, choices and decision-making as linked to migrant (non) decisions. The research draws on approximately 40 interviews carried out in Germany with both East German migrants and non-migrants. Since reunification in Germany there has been significant migration from East to West Germany which has been well documented. However, while work on migration trends has highlighted the main characteristics of the migrants, there are people remaining behind who have similar characteristics and who we might expect to migrate but who do not. The research investigates how a comparison of non-migrant and migrant biographies as structured around the reunification event, can provide a more detailed insight into individual lives and thus the migration process. This paper presents some of these findings.

A Study on the Migration of Agricultural Population in China

Jianfa Shen, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, Hong Kong

China's household registration (hukou) system assigns the hukou status of agricultural population to people in rural areas. The hukou system was used to control the migration of the agricultural population and restrict their access to state subsidies and welfare reserved for urban non-agricultural population before the 1980s. The mobility of agricultural population

has been increased dramatically as the control over migration has been relaxed since the early 1980s. Indeed, the agricultural population dominates the internal migration in China in the 1990s. Making of the migration data from the 2000 population census of China, this paper attempts to reveal the major characteristics of the migration pattern of agricultural population in 1995-2000, and the difference between permanent migration and temporary migration. The social and policy implications of the migration of agricultural population will also be discussed.

Residential Segregation in Northern Ireland: Scale Effects and Geographical Patterns

Ian Shuttleworth and Chris Lloyd, Queen's University, Belfast, UK

The quantitative measurement of residential segregation is a key concern of many social geographers as well as researchers in other disciplines. The values that different segregation indices take and their interpretations are sometimes hotly debated. Previous analyses have been limited by reliance on the choice of output geography made by data suppliers. Given that segregation is scale dependent, this presents potential problems for any analysis using only one set of geographical units. In this paper, the concern is with religious/political segregation in Northern Ireland — particularly the proportion of Protestants (often taken as an indicator of Unionism) to Catholics (often taken as an indicator of Nationalism). Using counts of individuals who identify with a particular religion or community background aggregated over different geographical units, variations in values taken by different segregation indices for different regions and different time periods are explored. The paper presents results using a variety of different geographical units (enumeration districts or output areas, wards and grid squares) for each of the censuses of 1971, 1991 and 2001. In Northern Ireland, unlike in the rest of the UK, population counts have been available on 1 km square grids since 1971 while in urban areas counts on 100 m square grids are available (grid square counts ceased to be made available in the rest of the UK after 1971). This gives certain advantages in terms of flexibility and comparability of results through time. Indices computed include the index of dissimilarity, the index of interaction and the index of isolation. Variations in results for different geographical units and for different regions are compared. Several key substantive and methodological outcomes of the research are detailed. Finally, limitations of the current analysis and ideas for future work are outlined.

Student Populations and Moral Panic: 'When is a Student Area a Ghetto?'

Darren P. Smith, University of Brighton, UK

This paper problematises and disrupts the taken-for-granted link between the unfolding of processes of studentification and high concentrations of student populations. Drawing upon a recent international research project which examined the residential geographies of higher education students within Australia, Ireland and Canada, and compared to the UK context, it is argued that relatively high concentrations of students are not always perceived as a problem. Rather, it is asserted that local contingences and place-specific conditions are pivotal to the diverse perceptions and interpretations of studentification. The discussion therefore points to some of the ways in which high concentrations of students and student housing may be more effectively managed and integrated into established residential communities. This perspective places an emphasis on some of the key benefits that increasing concentrations of students may possibly stimulate within university towns and cities.

Geography of Fertility in Greece: Cohort Analysis Using Census Data

Kakia Sofianopoulou, University of Thessaly, Greece

In recent years, the decline of fertility levels in Europe has attracted the attention of many researchers and international institutions. Eurostat and other institutions have commissioned several studies in this field. Greece is among the EU countries with the lowest levels of fertility (estimating a Total Fertility Rate of 1.25 child/woman). In this paper we are trying to examine whether a convergence or divergence is present between the cohorts of women that have fulfilled their fertility cycle in Greece; specifically, cohorts of women born in years 1925-1929, 1930-1934, 1935-1939, 1940-1944, 1945-1949 and 1950-1954. Since the relationship between the cohorts was determined, we focus on the identification of spatial patterns concerning the total fertility levels. Groups of similar fertility behavior were derived at the spatial level of reference which is, in this case, the Municipality level (in Greece there are 1036 municipalities in 2001). The data for this analysis are coming from the 2001 Census and specifically from the question of "How many children have you given birth to?". From the total of the answerers we derived the number of children per woman as well as their age group of belonging in which the child was delivered. The fertility analysis by cohort juxtaposed with the low administrative spatial level patterns reflects the geography of fertility in Greece.

Census interaction data: from CIDS to CIDER

John Stillwell, University of Leeds, UK, CIDS Director and UPTAP Coordinator

The Census Interaction Data Service (CIDS) provides registered users throughout the UK with online access to census origin-destination migration and commuting statistics through the Web-based Interface to Census Interaction Data (WICID). This presentation will summarise the data holdings, demonstrate how queries are constructed in WICID, exemplify some outputs and explain the transformation of CIDS to a Centre for Interaction Data Estimation and Research (CIDER) during the next ESRC Census Programme period. (A short overview of the ESRC UPTAP initiative will also be presented).

Measuring Circular Mobility among Indigenous Australians

John Taylor, The Australian National University, Australia
Martin Bell, University of Queensland, Australia

While most national statistical offices continue to focus on the collection of permanent migration data, there is widespread recognition in the scholarly community of the rising importance of circulation and other forms of temporary mobility. The application of biographical and ethnographic techniques has afforded useful insights into the complex space-time circuits and lifetime sequences involved in these forms of movement, both in Developing Countries, and among Indigenous peoples in Developed Country settings. To date, however, little progress has been made in quantifying these circuits. This paper defines circular mobility and examines common patterns of circulation among Indigenous Australians described in the literature. We then review a range of potential measures and summary indicators that might be used to capture the multiple dimensions of these forms of movement, and establish the data that are needed for their implementation.

Transnational citizens or circulating semi-proletarians? A study of migration circulation between Sweden and Asia, Latin America and Africa between 1968 and 2002

Aina Tollefsen and Urban Lindgren, University of Umeå, Umeå, Sweden

Research on transnational migrations has been theoretically significant and usually based on in-depth qualitative studies with detailed case study data linked to specific contexts. The concept of transnationalism has been used to capture and theorize enduring and complex interchanges of people, things and ideas between places, regions and/or countries. Transnationalism has also been linked to accounts of intense forms of international migrations under globalisation, often in contexts of unequal power relations. Rather few studies have tried to grasp the phenomenon in larger samples, examining its importance and characteristics over time in different migratory contexts. While sharing theoretical and epistemological understandings from the transnational research field, this paper explores the phenomenon by analysing a comprehensive set of quantitative data on long-distance frequent movers between Sweden and Asia, Latin America and Africa. By looking at the most mobile of all migrants in this South-North context, the paper explores the characteristics and scope of transnational migrations. The analyses show that transnational circulators, constitute a very small proportion of total South-North migrants over a 35-year period. They are more likely than other groups to be highly educated, males, low-income earners and Swedish citizens. These results contrast with other studies where transnational mobility of the highly skilled often is associated with successful career migrations and high incomes. The conclusion of this paper is that, despite high qualifications of circulators, long-distance circulation between Sweden and the Global South is associated with low income and increased marginalisation. The paper also questions the relevance of the concept of transnationalism itself in this specific context.

Propensity to Leave the Neighbourhood and the Effect of Being Different From the Neighbourhood Population

Maarten van Ham and Peteke Feijten, University of St Andrews, UK

Little attention has been paid to date to the role of the neighbourhood as a factor influencing residential mobility and the residential choice process. The question addressed here is to what extent neighbourhood characteristics form triggers for residential moving behaviour for different categories of residents. The answer to this question is capable of enhancing our understanding of residential mobility and mechanisms causing segregation by income and ethnic groups. This paper reports for the Netherlands the effect on people's propensity to leave their neighbourhood of three neighbourhood characteristics: percentage of low income households; percentage of rented dwellings; percentage of people belonging to an ethnic minority group in the neighbourhood. We use data from the 2002 Netherlands Housing Demand Survey, enriched with neighbourhood characteristics. The propensity to leave the neighbourhood is estimated using a multilevel logistic regression model with cross-level interaction effects between individual and neighbourhood characteristics. The results show that the propensity to leave the neighbourhood increases with the percentage of people from an ethnic minority in the neighbourhood, but to a lesser extent for members of the ethnic minority themselves.

Quality Assuring and Adding Value to the 2001 Census Output Area Classification

Daniel Vickers and Phil Rees, University of Leeds, UK

The 2001 Census has provided a wealth of population statistics at comparable small area scale (Output Areas or OAs) across the whole of the United Kingdom. The Office for National Statistics and the School of Geography at the University of Leeds collaborated to use part of the OA dataset to create an Output Area Classification or OAC (ONS 2005, Vickers et al. 2005). Before the OA classification was released it was subject to a series of careful and innovative quality assurance procedures. This paper describes those procedures and some of the spin-off analyses that the quality assurance suggested.

The paper describes the input data verification methods, the effect of removal of variables on the classification and the degree to which the classification was successful in accounting for the variance in the input data, compared with other classification. A careful examination was carried out of OAs that were outliers in the classification to establish the factors involved. "Ground truthing" of the classification was achieved through assembling photographs of OA cluster types, through its use on a student field class and through an innovative consultation exercise with a set of geodemographic experts. The respondents to the survey raised a number of very interesting points which helped in the finalization of the classification. One of the suggestions made was to adopt a fuzzy version of the classification and we show one such representation.

The experience of developing the OA Classification demonstrates the value of rigorous quality assurance and peer review. The OAC is available free at the point of use to all users, and is now being widely used to support academic, government and business research.

Occupational Differentials in Nuptiality and Fertility in 19th Century Sweden and Scotland

Stefan Warg, Umeå University, Sweden

Historical research on occupational differentials and changes in family- and fertility patterns has, during the last few decades, advocated the need for a detailed analysis of fertility and nuptiality change both in terms of methods and of geographical unit of investigations and descriptions. The understanding of early fertility limitation as a highly localised phenomenon, initially involving subsets of occupational groups, suggests that the focus of future research should be directed towards local communities within larger geographical areas. Secondly, in order to carry out detailed studies of changes in fertility behaviour we need access to data that allows longitudinal analysis based on family reconstitutions.¹ Thirdly, international comparison can provide further insights in terms of measuring the importance of economic and cultural elements in relation to fertility change. The latter suggestion requires that national population data in the countries investigated should be of comparable quality with respect to appropriate information. The data of Sweden and Scotland meet this demand.

The purpose of the research suggested here is to analyse nuptiality and fertility patterns in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century using Swedish parish records digitised by the Demographic Data Base, Umeå University, and data from the Civil Registers of Scotland. The analysis of occupational differentials in fertility in selected local environments in different cultural settings will, arguably, provide further insight into the interaction between economic and demographic change.

The Estimation of Unknown Multiway Distributions: to IPF or to Reweight, That Is The Question?

Paul Williamson, University of Liverpool, UK

Iterative Proportional Fitting has long provided the standard approach to estimating unknown multi-way distributions. Recently Simpson and Tranmer have demonstrated how IPF can be implemented using the general log-linear modelling capabilities of a standard statistical software package. The ease of use this offers heralds the prospect of estimating unknown distributions involving a greater number of dimensions, and fitted to a far greater number of marginal constraints. An alternative approach is to reweight survey microdata to a series of known marginal constraints, using a technique variously described as 'combinatorial optimisation' and 'Iterative incremental weighting' (IIW). This paper compares the utility of IPF and IIW, including consideration of estimation accuracy, computational efficiency and

algorithmic robustness. Examples considered include the estimation of small-area housing affordability and the disaggregation of standard census outputs by ethnic group.

Geography and the Journey to Adulthood: Parental Proximity, Mobility Sequences and Outcomes

Suzanne Davies Withers and Elise Bowditch, University of Washington, USA

This paper examines the geographic origins and destinations of young adults leaving home from 1970-1990 in relation to their parents' location in the United States. Using the Panel Study of Income Dynamics we explore where offspring live in relation to their parents initially, and at intervals until their mid-thirties on the basis of zip code, county, and state. We consider the relationship between family characteristics (attitudes, need, coherence) and young adult proximity to the parental home. Generally, about half (or more) of young adults reside within the same county as their parents, and one-quarter are within the same zip code by their mid-thirties, yet these general measures mask more varied behavior by particular subgroups. We further examine the relationship between geographic and economic outcomes in the transition to adulthood by comparing need ratios for parents and offspring in 1970 and 1990 in general and across gender, race and city size. Using a binomial logit model, we find that proximity varies by race, gender and city size in ways that are more complex than general measures of home-leaving indicate. In part, this paper confirms the connection between social and spatial mobility because education and family income contribute to moving away and financial success. Yet, we also address the reverse assumption that spatial immobility means lower success for offspring, and find that the financial story of those who live near their parents is complex. We find that the 'typical path' of transition to adulthood depicts urban white men well, but women and minorities show different social and spatial patterns and outcomes. Particular attention is given to the sequence of moves from leaving the parental home to establishing adulthood and economic outcomes. This study points to the significance of geography and spatial mobility in the transition to adulthood, and the complex role parental proximity serves in this important life-course transition.

Specific Migration Behaviour in Japan Using Spatial Interaction Models

Keiji Yano, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Spatial interaction models relate some aspect of migration between an origin and destination and the spatial separation of the two. In this paper we measure and comment on differences in the behaviour of migrants in Japan from the point of view of age-specific and economic conditions.

The migration system under study consists of about 3300 municipalities in 47 prefectures in the late 1980s and the late 1990s in Japan. The age-specific migration flow data between the municipalities used to calibrate the models were estimated from the 1990 and the 2000 Population Censuses of Japan, Results of Tabulations on Internal Migration, using Iterative Proportional Fitting (IPF) methods.

We use the origin-specific competing destinations production-constrained spatial interaction models (Fotheringham, 1983, Yano et al, 2003) as follows;

$$p_{ij} = P_j^{\alpha(i)} A_j^{\beta(i)} d_{ij}^{\gamma(i)} / \sum_{j \neq i} P_j^{\alpha(i)} A_j^{\beta(i)} d_{ij}^{\gamma(i)}$$

where p_{ij} denotes the probability that a migrant at origin i will select destination j . Suppose we have two destination attributes that affect destination choice: Population size, P_j , and a measure of relative location with respect to other destinations, A_j . The spatial separation is measured by the distance between i and j , d_{ij} . Parameters $\alpha(i)$, $\beta(i)$ and $\gamma(i)$ denote the origin-

specific elasticity of destination choice with respect to population size, relative location of destinations and distance.

The above origin-specific spatial interaction model of destination choice is calibrated separately for age-specific migrants in the late 1980s and the late 1990s, respectively, enabling age variation in the determinants of destination choice to be examined. In Japan the period 1985-1990 coincided with an era of economic boom, and the period 1995-2000 coincided with an era of depression. We will identify the contrast of not only age-specific but also economic condition.

Who Migrates Internally, Internationally, & Who Stays Behind in Egypt?

Ayman Zohry (American University in Cairo, Egypt/Danish Institute for International Studies, Denmark)

Few studies have been made of the interrelationships between internal and international migration in developing countries. With reference to migration trajectories in Egypt, this paper provides an exploration of the characteristics and motives of internal and international migrants versus those who stay behind. The key question addressed by this study is: Do different categories of people engage in internal as opposed to international migration, and who stays behind? This question is answered through a statistical desk study supplemented by fieldwork in two different locations in Egypt. The results of the study revealed the fact that rural to urban migration has increased as landless farm laborers, deprived of the means to improve their living conditions in their origin, are pressured to abandon work and life in the rural areas and migrate in search of wage labor in the urban centers and agglomerations where the economic base is largely dependent on the informal sector. The relatively better-off laborers can afford a bus ticket to Libya where work in the informal sector is the same as working in Cairo or Alexandria. The "first class" passage to international migration is the "secondment" or purchasing a work contract through labor brokers in a first class country (Arab Gulf countries). Women do not migrate; migration is dominated by males; internal and international. In addition to women, government employees can not afford leaving their secured jobs and migrate.

ABSTRACTS

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A Critical Review of the Concept “Linked Population” Used In the 2001 Census of Population in Spain. An Application to Catalonia

Joan Alberich, Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics, Barcelona, Spain

The 2001 Census in Spain introduced, for the first time, the concept of linked population in substitution of the traditional the *facto* population. The aim of this population base is to facilitate a better count of the ‘actual’ population through the collection of information of labour mobility and the use of second residences through the individual and household questionnaires. As such, this change has allowed a better estimation of the population present in different local areas, however, since the results obtained through the individual questionnaire differ from the household questionnaire, adjustments are needed to achieve and measure quality assurance.

The aim of this study is twofold. Firstly, it will critically analyse the results obtained of the linked population at individual and household level. Secondly, it will demonstrate the efficacy of using weighting measures to improve the estimation of this population.

Disabled Persons’ Families. Some Preliminary Results for the Basque Country from the “Disabilities, Deficiencies and Health Survey of 1999”

Ainhoa Alustiza, Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics, Barcelona, Spain

The main objective of this work has been to analyze the relationship between disabled people and their nearest environments, the family and the household. It is considered that the absolute autonomy of any person from their material and social environment is not possible. The family environment is the location of most of the support supplied to people who need special care.

We have undertaken transversal and descriptive research using the “Deficiencies, Disabilities and Health Survey” carried out by the National Statistics Institute in 1999. We have studied the effects of disabilities on people who live in family households, as well as the kind of help they receive and the characteristics of the helpers.

One of the factors affecting disability is age. Disability is very scarce in young people and increases with the age, being very frequent at older ages. Differences in life expectancy between men and women make old, widowed women the most likely to be disabled.

Many of the disabled live alone and do not receive any special personal care. This confirms that disability is not synonymous with dependence. The care they require is supplied by relatives, especially by women aged over 50.

Exposure to Family Planning Messages through Mass Media and Interpersonal Communication and Current Use of Modern Contraceptives in Ghana

Claire Bailey, University of Southampton, UK

A sub-sample of women ages 15-49 from the individual women's questionnaire of the 2003 GDHS is used to examine the associations between exposure to family planning messages through the mass media and interpersonal communication and current use of modern contraceptives.

The methodology employed is multilevel multiple logistic regression models to control for a range of socio-economic background variables and to account for the hierarchical nature of the data due to the sampling strategy.

The results of the analysis show that although exposure to mass media messages has significant and positive gross effects on the odds of a respondent using contraception those effects do not remain after controlling for socio-economic variables. Family planning

messages received through interpersonal communication have significant and strong, positive associations with current use of modern methods, which remain after controlling for all other variables. Further investigation reveals that exposure to mass media messages has a significant association with the probability of a respondent discussing family planning with someone. There is also some evidence of a cumulative 'dose/response' effect of exposure to messages through multiple media channels on the odds of discussing family planning.

The study demonstrates that mass media family planning messages do not have a direct association with contraceptive use when other variables are controlled for, but are associated with creating interpersonal discussion, which in turn is associated with contraceptive use.

Understanding Internal Migration In A Divided Society: Insights From Qualitative Research In Northern Ireland

Gemma Catney, Queen's University, Belfast, UK

Residential segregation in Northern Ireland has been subject to continuing attention by the media and in social and political arenas. Given the often sensationalised and inaccurate reporting of patterns of segregation, the need for reliable research is paramount. Recent academic research has highlighted that the emphasis on increasing segregation reported in the media may be an over-simplified and exaggerated representation of reality. One important process when considering residential segregation is internal migration. Building on existing research on the changing nature of segregation, this paper will comment on the importance of recognising the role which migration flows have to play in the reinforcement or erosion of residential segregation. Drawing on current PhD research, this paper explores the movement of individuals and households in Northern Ireland, reasons behind these moves, and their impact on residential patterns. Although a substantial portion of this research is quantitative in nature, utilising data from the 2001 Census of Population of Northern Ireland, this paper will focus on the qualitative research conducted to date. By reporting on interviews and focus groups held with residents, and through the reconstruction of migration life histories, the potential processes and motivations behind migration will be explored. A focus of this will be in questioning how far issues relating specifically to Northern Ireland are considered in the destination choice, and how far movements take place for reasons 'more common' to the rest of the UK. The paper will also report on the implementation of a cognitive mapping exercise in order to address some of these issues with residents. In addition to this, the paper will discuss interviews with community workers, local MPs and councillors, and representatives of housing institutions. Some preliminary conclusions will be discussed.

Population Change, Residential Segregation and Internal Migration in Northern Ireland, 1971-2001

Gemma Catney and David McNair, Queen's University, Belfast, UK

Changes in patterns of residential segregation in Northern Ireland have been the subject of much attention by the media and academic research. However, much of the reporting on these changes has been sensationalised and inaccurate. One major problem in the analysis of residential segregation is in accurately measuring change through time. Standard census geographies used for the release of data changed between census years. In addition, both the definitions of variables and classifications also changed. As such, comparisons through time using standard census statistics may be problematic. A key advantage for analysis of population change in Northern Ireland over the rest of the UK is the availability of population counts on grid squares for each of the Censuses from 1971 to 2001 inclusive. These data are available as 1km grid squares over Northern Ireland as a whole, and as 100m grid squares in urban areas. This paper will explore some of the applications of these data for analysing population changes over time. The paper will assess evidence for change in

residential segregation between 1971-2001, utilising various segregation indices. Recognising that some change has occurred, the problem of distinguishing between in-situ growth and migration will be addressed. Utilising data on internal migration at grid square level, the paper will outline the geography of internal migration in Northern Ireland over the selected time period. Some preliminary results and shortcomings of the data are discussed.

Stopping Sooner or Starting Later? Fertility Decline in Uzbekistan

David Clifford, University of Southampton, UK

The Ex-Soviet states of Central Asia have been relatively neglected in the demographic literature. This gap is unfortunate given the importance of context to an understanding of fertility change, and the particular socialist history of the region. This study provides analysis of fertility change in Uzbekistan, the most populous of the Central Asian republics. Substantively, interest lies in assessing whether fertility decline has been effected through a 'starting later' pattern, characterised by the postponement of childbearing, or a 'stopping sooner' pattern, characterised by a reduction in childbearing at later ages. The demographic measures calculated are designed to distinguish between these two scenarios. Cohort and period trends in the ages at first marriage and birth are complemented by cohort perspectives on the first birth interval, subsequent birth intervals, and cumulated fertility at different ages. Data are extracted from the 2002 Uzbekistan Health Examination Survey (UHES). There is evidence that the country has followed both models of fertility decline: earlier birth cohorts (1953-57 through to 1963-67) followed a 'starting later' pattern; later cohorts (1963-67 through to 1973-77) followed a 'stopping sooner' pattern. This latter trend is rooted in the complex set of changes associated with the end of Soviet-style socialism: in particular, greater economic hardship during the post-independence years served to discourage childbearing beyond the culturally-expected first birth. The research therefore serves to reinforce the importance of local context to an understanding of fertility change.

Abortion in Structural Context on Sexual and Reproductive Health: Cases of Belgium and France

Laia Ferrer, Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics, Barcelona, Spain

My poster shows the results of a research titled Abortion in Sexual and Reproductive Health context in Belgium and France. A study from Demography.

The main intention of these research has been identified the role of public measures on Sexual and Reproductive Health in order to avoid risk sexual behaviours, specially Induced Abortion, in both countries.

Abortion process is an individual process. To analyse abortion in this level we have to study individual behaviours just before abortion or abortion determinants (exposition on unintended pregnancy, contraception, decision, accessibility to abortion services and induced abortion). However, individual process is not isolated, it develops in a large context which is characterised by *social logics* as regards of reproduction and sexuality.

In this theoretical context we have considered public measures on Sexual and Reproductive Health as a concretion of social logics. Our contribution to other studies which have wanted to explain incidence of abortion is introduced a large Sexual and Reproductive Health perspective: we include not only contraception and accessibility to abortion services but also other aspects of sexuality and prevention of risk.

From this perspective, Abortion is an indicator of both sexual behaviours and Sexual and Reproductive Health.

Estimating Disability Prevalence at Sub-National Levels

Alan Marshall, University of Manchester, UK

This paper is a preliminary discussion of data analysis and methods to be used in a PhD investigating the forecasting of disability prevalence at sub-national levels. Information on disability by type is essential in order that governments can direct their resources effectively and provide access to specialised services, equipment and support. Although sources such as the Health Survey for England contain detailed information at a sub-national level this information is often not reliable as it is based on small samples. Whilst the census provides reliable estimates at sub-national level it lacks detailed information on disability.

Contexts and Continuities of HIV Risk Behaviour. A Study of Urban Female Sex Workers and Their Rural Peers in Indonesia

D I Puradiredja, London School of Economics and Political Science, UK

Standard public health prevention theory is informed by risk concepts, which see the individual as a rational choice actor who is able to or carries the responsibility to make well-informed, strategic choices on risk. This individualisation of risk, however, relies heavily on an individual's strategic ability in risk management but does not sufficiently account for the structural or contextual constraints within which such abilities are exercised. Since 1994 Indonesia's National HIV/AIDS strategy has focused primarily on bringing about behavioural change, such as abstinence, being faithful to one's sexual partner, and the use of condoms, through educational measures and condom distribution. However, preliminary analysis of data from surveys (Indonesian Demographic Health Survey, IDHS 1987 – 2003; Behavioural Surveillance Survey, BSS 1996 – 2000) illustrate the limits of these well-intentioned interventions that treat individual health behaviours as separate from their socio-cultural and economic context. While AIDS awareness among surveyed populations has increased over time, rates of change in preventative behaviour remain extremely low.

Thus, in linking both qualitative (open-ended, in-depth, semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions) and quantitative methods (questionnaires and secondary data analysis of large-scale surveys) in one design, I intend to address the two primary objectives of my research: Firstly, to examine the social, cultural and economic context within which women employed or labelled 'at risk of' or 'vulnerable to' becoming employed in commercial sex work make decisions about risks. Secondly, how and to what extent contextual factors might influence women's decision to enter sex work and the types of sexual HIV-related risks these women may take or encounter as sex workers. The following inter-linked concepts are seen as critical: individual agency, an individual's ability and capacity to act, particularly to negotiate outcomes in their self-interest and to implement them, and the structural and situational context within which it is exercised.

My presentation will include contextual background information based on literature reviews and personal observations from a recent feasibility study, secondary data analyses, and the structure and rationale behind my research methodology and design.

Constructing Population Time Series with an Ethnic Breakdown (And Age and Sex) For Sub-National Areas in England and Wales, 1991-2001

Albert Sabater, University of Manchester, UK

Although census output from both 1991 and 2001 provides a detailed account of the population with an ethnic group dimension, and with detail of age and sex, however, analyses of population change for sub-national areas are restricted by four major separate issues: 1) Changes in the population definition; 2) Treatment of under-enumeration; 3) Differences in ethnic group categories; and 4) Boundary changes.

The aim of this research is to overcome these issues: (1) and (2) by making use of complete population estimates derived from the latest 2001 Census results. (3) Taking into account 'best fit' ethnic group categories between 1991 and 2001. (4) Employing proportional allocation with the use of geographical conversion tables.

The paper will present a standard methodology to achieve population time series with an ethnic breakdown (and age and sex) for a variety of small areas, consistent with the latest revision of ONS mid-year estimates, thus allowing analyses of population change between 1991 and 2001 in England and Wales for sub-national areas.

Period Fertility Measures. Is There A Perfect Indicator?

Marta Serra, Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics, Barcelona, Spain

In the current situation of very low fertility rates in most of the European countries, the measure of period fertility has become very useful to measure little changes with performance indicators.

In our work, we try to oversee the evolution of the measures proposed by several authors, and their different optics (Period and cohort perspectives, quantum and tempo interaction). Then we apply some of it to measure the period fertility of the population of the Spanish State and Catalonia.

Our goal is to define the most appropriated measures, according to the needs and characteristics of the population. In a second part, we propose to simulate the evolution of a population and his fertility to create data without quality problems and test all the indicators proposed.

The Distribution of Surnames in Catalonia: An Approach of Migrations in the Past

Miquel Valls Figols, Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics, Barcelona, Spain

The distribution of surnames in Catalonia (Spain) is studied for the years 1497 and 1553 by using householder registration data. The most common surnames in each Catalan region are used as a reference. Difference in the distribution of surnames are assessed and mapped to show changes in the population between one year and the next.

Using spatial analysis and the coefficient of isonymy (which measures the proportion of people having the same surname) we show different spatial distributions of surnames: a) the highest occurring surnames in the entire territory; b) surnames of average frequency, but occurring in specific regions; c) the least occurring surnames; and d) surnames that occurring in two geographical areas, a phenomenon that is likely to be the result of internal migration. With this methodology it is possible to observe some old migration flows, when data are not available.

Young Immigrants in the Spanish Labour Market, 1999-2005

Elena Vidal, Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics, Barcelona, Spain

The principal aim is to explore how young immigrants are situated in the Spanish Labour Market during the period 1999-2005 in comparison with young nationals. This research is based in the dual or segmented labour market theory, which identifies two different segments in labour markets. Jobs in the primary segment are stable, well paid, with chances of advancement and with good working conditions. By contrast, jobs in the secondary segment are low-paid, highly unstable and with poorer working conditions. The initial hypothesis is that, although young workers are frequently situated in the worse positions in labour market, this is specially true for young immigrants, who also play a complementary role of autochthonous labour force, holding those occupations refused by national workers. Nationality is considered as a very significant explanatory variable, once other socio-

demographic characteristics are controlled. The Quarterly Spanish Labour Force Survey for the 1999-2005 period is used in this research. Following the initial purpose, the probability of working with a permanent labour contract and, the probability of holding a unskilled job of young people aged 16-29 were calculated through two different multivariate regression analysis. Results confirm the initial hypothesis: non national young people, specially those non-EU15 nationals, have more chance to perform an unskilled work in the Spanish labour market and their probability of having a permanent labour contract is lower comparing with young nationals with the same socio- demographic characteristics.

Gender Structures, Methodological Pluralism and Triangulation: The Role of Group Research

Pierre Walthery, University of Manchester, UK

This poster will describe the early stage of a project I am planning to carry out along my PhD research. It is aiming at a methodological and empirical assessment of the potential interest of three distinct qualitative approaches of 'group research' as tools for triangulating quantitative findings: focus group interviews, cooperative inquiry and '*analyse en groupe*', barely known in the English speaking community.

The three specific approaches rely on very different ontological and epistemological assumptions (and ambitions): whereas focus groups are usually described as a relatively straightforward technique for gathering qualitative data, the others draw more heavily on specific theoretical frameworks. Some assume the existence of social structures, whereas others focus instead on the centrality of rational discussion between individuals and the interaction process. The focus of this poster will be placed in reviewing the strengths and weaknesses of these approaches. Issues such as contradictions between opinions expressed and actual behaviour, and lack of consistency across time will be discussed.

The poster will also outline how the empirical assessment will be carried out by developing a case study of the factors influencing women's transitions between childcare and paid work, aiming to find links between well-known empirical regularities (such as between gender, child-bearing, and career interruption) with corresponding discursive patterns arising during group interaction.

Deriving Age-Specific Fertility Rates by Ethnic Group at the Ward Level for Bradford: An Assessment of Six Promising Strategies

Lee Williamson, University of Manchester, UK

This paper draws on the author's PhD research on developing strategies for estimating demographic rates for small areas and ethnic groups for use in population projections. Specifically this paper presents and evaluates six strategies for estimating small area fertility rates for ethnic groups in Bradford.

In the UK, at subnational and subdistrict levels there is a growing need for plausible and reliable population projections for efficient planning and resource allocation by Local Authorities. Ideally projections are required with sex and single year of age (SYOA) detail and often according to ethnic group.

The first part of the paper introduces the Bradford fertility data (which can be likened to Hospital Episode Statistics) and the problem presented by the small number of births when broken down by ward and ethnic group.

The second part gives an overview of the strategies through which the Bradford wards may be grouped together to overcome the problem of small numbers when deriving Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFRs). The first is simply grouping wards according to the Total Fertility

Rate (TFR), then grouping wards by urban-rural measures, the ONS classifications of wards and various commonly-used deprivation indices. These are considered along with cluster analysis undertaken on the wards using a range of Census variables which encompass indicators of different dimensions of deprivation.

The final part considers six sets of ASFRs based on different estimation strategies, assessing their performance against actual births both by ethnic group at ward-level and at the ward-level. The measurement of error presented is the mean average percentage error.

Methods of Geographical Perturbation for Disclosure Control

Caroline Young, Joint between Division of Social Statistics and Department of Geography,
University of Southampton, UK

Disclosure Control methods are used to protect the confidentiality of individuals and households in published census data. The possibility of disclosure is great when 100% data are released for small areas such as *2001 output areas*, or when geographies are published that overlap and can be differenced to produce *slivers*. These slivers or small areas usually contain small numbers of people, particularly so in rural areas, which increases the occurrence of *unique* records. Unique records exist when an individual or household is the only one in an area with a particular combination of characteristics. Disclosure control is applied to the data so that the probability of identification of these unique records is small.

I will describe some new ideas for geographical perturbation of household records for disclosure control, performed on a synthetic census dataset. The synthetic dataset has been created by a spatial microsimulation technique combining existing sources of census data into an enriched dataset at small area level.

Random record swapping was carried out on the 2001 UK census and is used as a benchmark for assessing new perturbation methods. I will show results of two new approaches; firstly perturbing households a distance drawn from a specified distribution irrespective of geographical boundaries and secondly a spatially-sensitive approach, perturbing households a distance related to the local population density.

Furthermore I will discuss how large a sample should be perturbed, advantages of a targeted sample and also look at alternatives to swapping.

The aim is to create uncertainty in the data, measured by the conditional probability that a published value of one in a small area is actually the true record. At the same time, we try to preserve the statistical properties of the data for example, by matching household swaps on a set of key variables.

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