

- Papers which do not appear to fit one of the existing strands:

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- Scottish demography.
- Papers fitting plenary theme of methodological challenges:

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- Transnational & subnational migration
- Papers fitting plenary theme of European population challenges

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and household socio-economic status” (Paper authors: *Angela Baschieri, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and Jane Falkingham*)

This is a free day meeting. However, attendance is limited to 50 places and these will be allocated on a first come first served basis, with the exception of a small number of places that will be reserved for participants who have an abstract accepted to present a poster at the meeting.

To reserve a place at the meeting please e-mail the BSPP secretariat: pic@lse.ac.uk

Call for poster abstracts:

Abstracts (250 words max) are invited for posters that relate to the BSPP meeting. The B13.2(e)-f plenary meeting place is reserved for participants who have an abstract accepted to present a poster at the meeting. Abstracts should be submitted to the secretariat (pic@lse.ac.uk) by 12.00pm on the day before the meeting (Monday 12th June 2012).

initiative. It is clear that these issues are multi-faceted, and a deeper understanding requires attention to the interaction between various closely-related variables and situations. The sponsors encourage applicants to address the complexity of interactions, both in their conceptual frameworks and in the development and application of appropriate methodologies. The aim is to fill gaps in knowledge about the relationship between reproductive health/demography and macroeconomic outcomes, particularly economic growth; and between reproductive health/ demography and microeconomic outcomes, particularly poverty reduction and household economic welfare. In addressing these issues, the two sponsors encourage contributions from different social science perspectives. In assessing the consequences of socio-economic changes, the sponsors encourage applicants to address both positive and negative aspects.

The sponsors wish to stress that applicants should adopt a broad definition of terminology deployed in this specification, including that used for “reproductive health”. Depending on social context, reproductive health policies and interventions can be multi-faceted – the sponsors do not have any preconceived notions or prejudices as to what might be construed as appropriate reproductive health interventions in different contexts; the key issue is that in any proposal the focus and definition adopted for the proposed project be feasible and coherent in terms of research questions, methodology, data regime and anticipated intellectual and policy outcomes.

The full call specification document can be found by following the link below (along with other relevant information).
Deadline for applications: 4pm on 24 April 2007.
http://www.esrcsocietytoday.ac.uk/ESRCInfoCentre/opportunities/current_funding_opportunities/HewlettESRCResearchScheme.aspx?

Please send an email to Hewlett@esrc.ac.uk should you have any queries on the above, or telephone:

Lyndy Griffin: (01793) 413135

Mary Day: (01793) 413078



ILC-UK and Actuarial Profession Joint Seminar

The aim of this conference is to create a multidisciplinary European forum in which researchers applying evolutionary theory to the behavioural sciences can meet and exchange ideas. Many of the presentations concern reproductive behaviour, and include papers on: the demographic impact of a development project; the effects of uncertainty on reproductive behaviour; variation in life expectancy in relation to diet; maternal determination of sex ratios at birth; reproductive history and body size; and "baby fever" and emotional incentives for childbearing. The full programme of oral

Household Projections and the South East Regional Plan - Robin Edwards

Robin Edwards is Chairman of the South East Regional Demography Sub-group and has been presenting the Regional Assembly's case at the Examination in Public into proposals for future housing development. This examination started in November 2006 and was ongoing at the time of the meeting.

Technical work for the regional plan started in 2003. Throughout the process, the lack of current data has caused problems. The Assembly's demographic projections used material from the 2001 Census plus the 2002-based fertility and mortality projections from the Government Actuary. The 2003 DCLG projections did not become available until March 2006. The annual increase in the latter, 36,800 households, was noticeably more than that projected by the Assembly (35,000) and the previous sub-national projections (34,500). The main reason for the differences was the more rapid population growth in the 2003 projections.

The Assembly chose not to base proposals on projected trends in households. Their choice reflected views expressed in public consultation and considerations bearing on the supply of land for development. The chosen figure, 29,500 allowed for household growth arising from local population change (zero net migration), plus allowances for some in-migration and a reduction in housing needs that were unmet at the base year.

Robin explained why the Assembly did not follow the household projections. The projections do not show housing need. All projections are ephemeral and not to be slavishly followed. The 2001 Census showed that the 1996-based projections had overstated the rate of household growth. The most recent 2004-based population projections show fewer migrants into the region. Evidence suggests that the divorce rate, a contributor to household formation, may have started to fall.

