

Editor: Dr James Robards

The British Society for Population Studies Newsletter

## Editorial

Welcome to the May BSPS newsletter. For the next two newsletters I will be taking over as editor from Melanie Channon who is on maternity leave.

Summer is rapidly approaching and the BSPS conference in Winchester is not too far off. More information on the conference is included on page 4 including the final date for early bird registration. Professor Pearl Dykstra (Professor of Empirical Sociology at Erasmus University Rotterdam and Vice-President of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences) and Dr Katherine Rake OBE (Director of totalpolicy) will give plenary speeches. There will be 4-5 free training sessions, plus the full complement of strand sessions of submitted papers. We hope for a

lively poster session with over 50 posters on display. Booking forms and a provisional programme will be available shortly.

For any student members looking to get more involved take a look at page 3 and consider applying to be the next student representative. This will also involve working with me on this fine publication, so if you have any ideas for BSPS News then this is the job for you. However, I'll leave the finer details for our current student representative to explain over the page.

In this edition we also have a review of a new book from Danny Dorling and Bethan Thomas, 5 minutes with BSPS Vice-President Piers Elias, our regular spotlight on research section and much more.

Do let me know if you have any suggestions for the newsletter — especially if you want to write an article.

**Contact me:** [james.robards@soton.ac.uk](mailto:james.robards@soton.ac.uk)

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## Postgraduate Student Representative: Ridhi Kashyap

The spring edition of the newsletter customarily captures the anticipation leading up to two conferences of great interest to BSPS student members. This edition is no different. First, from July 4-6, Popfest the postgraduate multi-disciplinary population conference will be held at the University of Manchester. With wide-ranging thematic sessions, several workshops specially targeted for PhD students, and social events to look forward to, Popfest promises to be an exciting event. Then, come September the BSPS annual conference will be held in Winchester from September 12-14. I hope to see many of you there.

This time, my anticipation for the annual conference is a tad bittersweet, as it marks my last one as your student rep. As my PhD studies draw to a close, I will be stepping down from the role. The BSPS is looking for a new student rep (see full description on p. 3) and I encourage you to apply for the role.

This edition's student spotlight features Cecilia Potente of Nuffield College at the University of Oxford who is studying health trajectories at older ages using novel methods. I encourage you to contact me at [ridhi.kashyap@nuffield.ox.ac.uk](mailto:ridhi.kashyap@nuffield.ox.ac.uk) if you would like to write a piece for the student spotlight section. I also am keen to hear your ideas on how the BSPS can better engage with student concerns, events you'd like to see organised at the BSPS conferences or suggestions for BSPS day meetings. For the social media savvy, join our Facebook

group at: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/300124886760445/>.

I wish you all a good end to the term, and a happy and sunny summer.



## CURRENT BSPS COUNCIL MEMBERS

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# Be the Next Postgraduate Student Representative

BSPS is looking for a new postgraduate student representative. The ideal candidate is someone who is at the early stages of their PhDs and who would be willing to take on initiatives to facilitate a more vibrant student community within BSPS.

Being the postgraduate student representative for BSPS involves the following responsibilities:

- Attending and participating in council meetings (3 meetings a year).
- Securing student member contributions to the BSPS newsletter (3 issues per year).
- Maintaining a Facebook page for BSPS student members (adding student members only, advertising interesting opportunities and facilitating a platform to post matters of interest).
- Participating in organising events at the BSPS annual conference, particularly events of student interest.
- Maintaining a list of student members and contacting them occasionally (renewal of membership, welcoming new members, help with payment of memberships, etc.)
- Trying to boost student membership.
- Undertaking any other initiatives that may be of interest to BSPS student members or bringing issues important to students to the BSPS council.

On average, it takes about 1-1.5 hours per week to perform these tasks, some of them (e.g. organising a session or other activities at the annual conference) involve a bit more work.

Being the BSPS postgraduate student representative has been an invaluable experience at the early stages of my academic career. The position has enabled me to get to know members of the council, who are prominent demographers in academia, government and policy worlds, and learn more about how the society works. Due to my membership in the council, I have had the opportunity to get insights on and participate in planning the BSPS annual conference. I also co-organised a strand at the BSPS annual conference, which was a fantastic learning experience. I have also had an excellent time interacting with other young researchers at BSPS annual conferences and learning about their projects and experiences.

If you feel that you would like to be the next postgraduate student representative, please send a short CV (max 2 pages) and short motivation letter (max 1 page) to [ridhi.kashyap@nuffield.ox.ac.uk](mailto:ridhi.kashyap@nuffield.ox.ac.uk) by 30 June 2016 explaining why you would be a good student representative and what kind of ideas you would seek to implement. Should you have any questions about the role, feel free to contact me. The next BSPS student representative will take over at the Annual General Meeting at the BSPS conference in September in Winchester.

## BSPS Conference 2017

The 2017 BSPS Conference will take place

**Wednesday 6 to Friday 8 September**

at the University of Liverpool

Please save the date!

# BSPS Conference 2016

## University of Winchester, 12-14 September

Final plans are being made for the 2016 BSPS Conference to be held at the University of Winchester, 12-14 September. All Conference sessions will be held on site, where Conference catering and high-standard accommodation will also be available at very reasonable rates. A provisional programme together with the conference booking form will shortly be placed online at <http://www.lse.ac.uk/socialPolicy/Researchcentresandgroups/BSPS/annualConference/Home.aspx>.

There will be two plenary sessions on the link between academia, demography and evidence-based policy. These will be given by Professor Pearl Dykstra (Professor of Empirical Sociology at Erasmus University Rotterdam and Vice-President of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences) and Dr Katherine Rake OBE (Director of totalpolicy).

Presenters of papers or posters should be registered to attend the Conference by the end of July 2016 to ensure inclusion in the final programme.

### Key dates:

⇒ Early-bird registration rate ends: Sunday 31 July

⇒ Conference booking closes: Friday 2 September

[pic@lse.ac.uk](mailto:pic@lse.ac.uk)

Tweet: @bspsUK

#bsps2016

Information updates on the Conference will be posted to the BSPS website as available.

# Call for Papers: International Seminar on Causal Mediation Analysis in Health and Work

## Rostock, Germany, 26-29 September 2016

Deadline for submissions: 15 June 2016

This meeting is organized by the IUSSP Scientific Panel on Pathways to Health, in collaboration with the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research (MPIDR), the Centre for Economic Demography, School of Economics and Management, Lund University, and the Department of Demography, Université de Montréal.

### Seminar description:

Late-life labour force participation and health are determined not only by recent lifestyles and work place conditions, but also by factors earlier in life; possibly dating back to fetal stage or prior generations. The pathways from early life conditions to later life outcomes may be direct, through permanent but latent damage that manifests itself later in life, or indirect, for example via socioeconomic achievement and life-styles. When analysing health conditions and labour market performance in older ages, focus therefore should not only be on contemporary conditions, but also on conditions over the life course, beginning in early childhood.

This seminar will bring together researchers working at the intersection of labour market participation, retirement, and health and will shed light on the life-course processes that influence labour market performance and older-age health.

The 4-day seminar will consist of a

A: 3-day course on causal mediation analysis, and

B: One-day workshop with presentations on life-course, health and work.

The seminar is open to PhD students, mid-career and senior researchers.

For more information on this seminar and for applications visit: <http://iussp.org/en/iussp-seminar-causal-mediation-analysis-health-and-work>



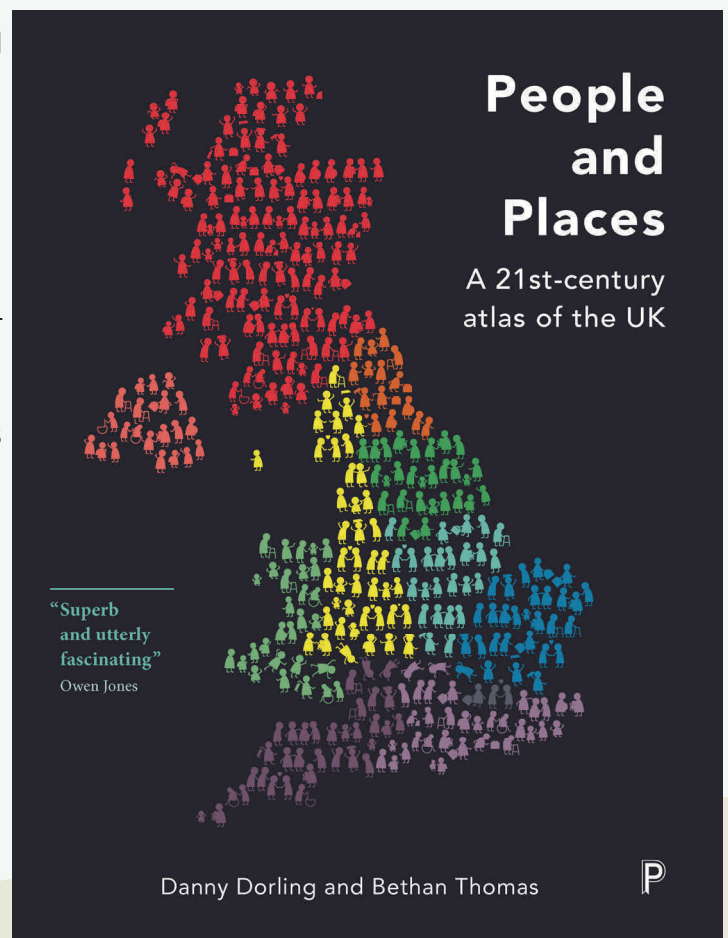
# Book Review: *People and places* by Danny Dorling and Bethan Thomas

Review written by Fran Darlington-Pollock

Book published by Policy Press: Bristol. RRP £22.99. (Current price is £18.39).

Census lovers and ‘cartophiles’ will have eagerly awaited the latest edition of *People and Places*, a valuable contribution to the growing collection of atlases exploring the changing landscapes of society through the ever-popular cartogram. The increasing familiarity of cartograms (thanks in no small part to the authors themselves) negates the need for any lengthy discussion of their interpretation. In fact, a short comment in the introduction reminding readers that “all you need to know is that they are topologically correct... everywhere districts touch where they should and nowhere that they shouldn’t” (Dorling and Thomas, 2016: 6) is the only real aid to interpretation the authors offer. This assumption of understanding may be a little overstated, so for the more forgetful amongst us it is worth reiterating that the key difference between traditional maps and contemporary cartograms is the method of scaling. In cartograms, areas are scaled according to the population or attribute of the population mapped rather than the size of the areas themselves as in traditional maps. Despite this overstated assumption (and the wariness it might instil in a reader new to cartograms), the following pages more than compensate. The book is a riot of colourful graphics and figures, accompanied by clear commentary. I’ll mention some of the more intriguing insights into contemporary society shortly, but first the introduction.

This book is one to be dipped into, to be explored as and when the mood takes you, perhaps in no specific order and simply reflecting your current moods and interests. Notwithstanding, the introduction provides important context, not only to the society mapped but also through a potted history of the census, mapping techniques, the atlas itself and the added interest of a little history on the authors themselves. This chapter is essential preliminary reading but the following chapters can then be taken at a more meandering pace. My one suggestion (or request) to the authors and publishers at this stage would be a pull out set of the introductory maps. In these opening pages Dorling and Thomas explore (changing) population density, population potential (a simple measure of how near you are to everyone else), and the changing distributions of poverty, wealth and riches in the population, as well as those who fall somewhere in the middle. As I read on I flicked back to these pages repeatedly, intrigued by my own comparisons between the distribution of changing unemployment rates (p121), lack of qualifications (p135) or real estate activities (p159) and the distribution of wealth (p24) or the average population (p20). I am sure others will make similar comparisons.



## Book Review: *People and places* by Danny Dorling and Bethan Thomas

Having introduced the society being mapped, Dorling and Thomas then explore sex, age and marriage; religion and ethnicity; birthplace and nationality; qualifications and employment; occupation and industry; families, caring and health; and finally, homes and commuting. The full range of census topics. Each page boasts two cartograms depicting rates of the attribute mapped and where possible, change between 2001 and 2011. Rates are mapped as a proportion of the entire Local Authority district population. For example, the rate of students describes the number of students for every 100 people living in each place. Denominator populations might normally be restricted, for example using the working age population to calculate unemployment rates. However, by using the entire population as the denominator it is possible to compare the different rates calculated. This method also simplifies analysing change over time. These cartograms are then accompanied by various graphs, sometimes providing more temporal detail while still others provide more background information.

The commentary supporting each of the figures is a key highlight of this atlas. While census data is increasingly mapped at various scales, these maps are often produced in isolation from discussion. Dorling and Thomas' narrative helps the reader navigate the changing landscape of society effectively, highlighting interesting points and emphasising those areas which have seen the most change or continuity.

For example, I was interested to discover that the increase in the population aged 25-29 between 2001 and 2011 is solely attributed to immigration (p37): unsurprisingly, this age group is concentrated in London whose boroughs (Newham, Hackney and Tower Hamlets) also saw some of the largest increases. The distribution of the population by age is relevant to many other themes of the book, education, certain types of occupation, and the provision of unpaid care. For example, areas with higher proportions of elderly people, away from the cities of London, Birmingham or Manchester, have some of the highest rates of unpaid care (p182). These areas are also often characterised by poorer service provision. It is in these commentaries, particularly those introducing each chapter, in which the policy relevance and political importance of this book shines. The maps drawn by Dorling and Thomas illustrate political neglect or areas of need while their commentary highlights key issues such as the need to meet the housing demands of a changing and ageing population.

The atlas concludes with a look back to the authors' previous edition and their classification of the human geography of the UK: London and the Archipelago — a country within which success or prosperity is determined by proximity to London. Dorling and Thomas assesses the state of the North/South divide today, looking at the geography of a number of telling variables such as age, occupations in finance and insurance, average annual income of pensioners and rooms per person. Importantly, these geographies are changing, but not necessarily as we would like. While some gaps or divides are narrowing, London appears to be cleaving apart. The ability to identify this change is a valuable thing for demographers, politicians and the public — this book is a testament to the value and need of the census. A book for the coffee table, the office, the journalist's desk and the University library, this is certainly well worth a read.

## 5 Minutes With... Piers Elias



A chance to get to know BSPS Vice-President Piers Elias a little better

### **Can you introduce yourself and your background in 2-3 sentences?**

I am Piers Elias, born in Liverpool, brought up on the Wirral. I did a Maths and Economics degree at Loughborough University. Spent two years travelling (Scandinavia & Antipodes) then 7 years at BUPA (Actuarial work), 9 months round South America. Got married, then 21 years in Local Government covering three censuses (with a sabbatical in Spain 2007) three children and long-term BSPS member. Empty nester from September. We have a smallholding with veg & fruit, hens, geese and two Tamworths.

### **What are you currently working on?**

I left Local Government last year and went to work for Edge Analytics in Leeds - shortly after, I got really ill and we parted company. I am now getting back to full fitness and around Christmas last year, I set up a demographic support service to promote best practice in Local Government with the aim of sharing my knowledge on projection work and experience with admin data with LG and the public sector as a whole. Not the best time to be trying this but it is where my interests lie and I hope to use this service as a way to recruit more LG members to BSPS.

### **What has been your most satisfying experience with regard to your work?**

Realising and harnessing the power of individual level mapped data - at Tees Valley I sourced and built up databases of GP Patients, Council Tax, Land and Property Gazetteers, Electoral Registers, Pupil Census data, Student Addresses across five Unitary Authorities over 15 years - you might remember my bar-coding idea for an instant census at Canterbury 2005 (which hasn't been taken up, strangely). Oh, and getting ONS to change population figures following the 2001 Census - that may have been the catalyst for increased use of admin data in population estimates, and indeed we will soon be totally reliant on admin sources following the 2021 Census.

### **What would your plan B have been if you hadn't been a Demographer?**

Anything to do with numbers.

### **Do you have any advice for young demographers starting out in this field?**

Never make assumptions and always ask lots of questions.

### **Who inspired you?**

The two Steve's both BSPS members - My ex boss, Steve Turner (who sadly died in 2010) who nurtured me and transferred much of his knowledge to improve my understanding and interest in statistics, demography and cycling, and Steve Smallwood at ONS, the fount of all knowledge on census and population methodology and an inspiration for all the activities he does outside work.

### **And finally, have you got any plans for the summer?**

Find some more work or get a job (any offers?).

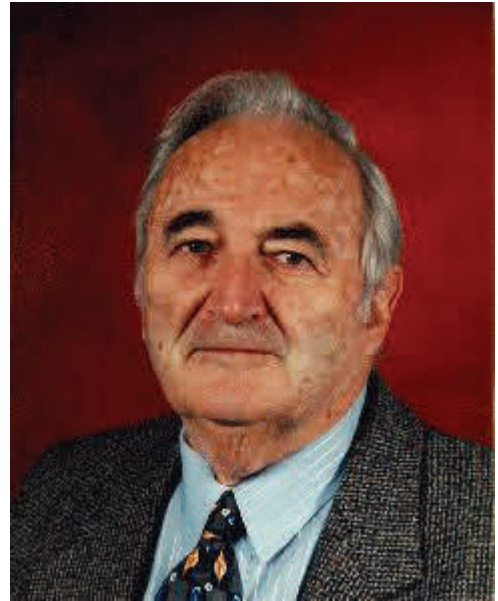
## Jack Caldwell 1928-2016

***Emeritus Professor John Charles (Jack) Caldwell, Head of the Demography Program at ANU from 1970 to 1988, and one of the world's leading demographers, died on Saturday 12 March at the age of 87 years. Bob Douglas, Terry Hull and Peter McDonald have written the following obituary.***

John Charles ('Jack') Caldwell who died aged 87 was one of the Australian National University's international treasures. A 2009 survey of nearly 1000 demographers worldwide, named him the most influential researcher of all time in the demographic field. Caldwell shared most of his research career with his anthropologist wife of 60 years, Rosie 'Pat' Caldwell. Together they were a formidable team. Pat's death in 2008 had a great effect upon Jack. Caldwell was the author of 25 books, 128 book chapters and 139 journal articles. Jack was the first President of the Australian Population Association and served as the Association's Patron until his death.

Caldwell's seminal work included documentation of the role of mother's education in fertility limitation and child mortality decline and the role of circumcision in inhibiting the spread of HIV/AIDS in Africa. He is particularly noted for his 'wealth flows' theory, which relates demographic transition theory to changes in intergenerational transfers within the family. Caldwell received recognition both at home and overseas. In 1985, the Population Association of America presented him with its highest prize, the Irene Taeuber Award for excellence in demographic research. In 1994, he began an elected four-year term as President of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, the peak international body for demography and in 2004 he was presented with the United Nations Population Award. These are the three highest international honours in the field of demography and no other person has won all three of these awards. He was made an Officer in the General Division of the Order of Australia in 1994 and received the Australian Centenary Medal in 2001.

Jack Caldwell was born in the suburb of Canterbury, Sydney. His father was a school master, and when Jack was 9 years old the family relocated to Canberra, where his father became the first language master of Canberra High School, and Jack obtained his NSW Education Department Leaving Certificate. His tertiary education took him to Sydney University, Sydney Teachers College, The University of New England and the Australian National



University where he gained his PhD in 1961. He was awarded Honorary Doctor of Science degrees by the University of Southampton and the Australian National University.

For many years he taught in primary school in Nabic on the NSW Mid North Coast and on his return to Canberra in 1953 he taught at Telopea Park High School while undertaking his academic qualifications as an external student.

Caldwell's first academic appointment was at the University of Ghana (1962-64). This early experience began a life-long interest in Africa and produced his first two books, being the products of surveys carried out on migration and family life in Ghana. He was appointed in 1964 as a staff member of the Department of Demography of the Australian National University and took leave from that post to work with the Population Council in New York in 1968 and with the University of Ife, Nigeria in 1969. The family returned to Australia in 1970 where Jack took up the Headship of the Department of Demography at the ANU, a position he would hold until 1988. In 1970, he initiated the first major Australian sample survey of marriage, fertility and contraception, tested in Queanbeyan, and carried out in Melbourne. During the 1970s, he developed a close working relationship with Lado Ruzicka which was to continue for the rest of their careers.

Also in the 1970s, the Caldwells co-directed the Changing African Family Project. This program of work used demo-



# Jack Caldwell 1928-2016

graphic and anthropological approaches to understand the nature and trends of fertility and mortality shaping the many unique family systems across the continent. His speculations on intergenerational flows of wealth and obligations fuelled debate about the likelihood of fertility decline at a time when the western world was investing heavily in family planning programs. His conclusion that fertility decline would be a long and slow process in Sub-Saharan Africa has been borne out by history.

Caldwell believed deeply that researchers could not gain a good understanding of demographic phenomena without being steeped in the cultures to which the behaviour applied. He practised this himself in what he called micro-demography (or anthropological demography) where the researcher meets face-to-face with the subjects of the research in their own environment. His belief was that this experience should inform quantitative surveys, leading to the development of theoretical modelling, which was also underpinned by the experience to be gained from the historical record in the western world.

From 1977, the Caldwells' research attention shifted to South Asia (India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh) where he fine-tuned the micro-approach working with South Asian scholars. Visitors and students flocked to the ANU to learn about "Caldwellian methods".

As Head of ANU Demography, he attracted numerous PhD students, from Australia, from other developed countries and, most importantly, from developing countries. He was then highly influential in furthering the careers of the Department's PhD graduates often ensuring that they occupied positions where they could be exponents of micro-demography. He was an incredibly generous leader and teacher, encouraging all staff and students to develop their own interests and produce their own publications.

Caldwell played a pivotal role in the 1970s in the development of the World Fertility Survey (WFS) and he continued to contribute to the WFS as a member of its Technical Committee. At Head of Demography at ANU, he was instrumental in the creation of the International Population Dynamics Program and the Masters Degree in Demography.

Caldwell stepped away from the Demography Department at the end of 1988 but he had by no means finished his work. Having worked for many years on the theory of the Demographic Transition that had firmly shaped international studies of human population change, he saw that there was great opportunity to marry the theories of demography with the developing research findings on morbidity and mortality. The Rockefeller Foundation provided Caldwell with initial funding for the establishment of a Health Transition Centre, to explore the cultural and social determinants of health. This Centre was housed in the newly developed National Centre for Epidemiology & Population Health (NCEPH) in 1988, for which he was the first Acting Director. As the enormity of the HIV/AIDS epidemic became clear in the late 1980s, Caldwell applied his knowledge of African family systems to understand what he termed 'sexual networking'. The Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing Countries supported research collaboration with academics in Uganda, Ghana and Nigeria into the social and behavioural context of the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

An international conference entitled 'The Continuing Demographic Transition' was held in 1996 to mark Jack's retirement. Colleagues from around the world who had been influenced by him came to Canberra to honour him. Oxford University Press published a volume, which drew together many of the threads of his many academic contributions. An endowment was established at ANU in 1998 to honour Jack's lifetime work. It has supported collaborations between demography and epidemiology at the ANU, and most recently has funded visits by outstanding African population researchers to ANU, as JC Caldwell Fellows. Subsequent to retirement, Jack returned to the ANU Demography Program as an Emeritus Professor.

Jack was a humble and unassuming man with an adventurous mind and an abiding commitment to a better understanding of human behaviour. He is survived by four sons, Peter, Colin, Grahame and Bruce, 6 grandchildren and 13 great-grandchildren.

## Spotlight on Research:

### Cecilia Potente, Nuffield College, University of Oxford

***Cecilia Potente is a second-year DPhil student in Sociology at Nuffield College, University of Oxford working under the supervision of Prof. Christiaan Monden. She has a bachelor's degree and MPhil in Economics from Bocconi University in Milan. Before starting her PhD, she worked as an intern in the population unit at the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and in the knowledge network of McKinsey & Co.***

Health is strongly embedded in social life. Various aspects of the social environment are reflected in the health status of individuals. The overall goal of my research is to study the socioeconomic gradient in health and mortality over the life-course and over periods. I began my research aiming to understand why individuals belonging to different socioeconomic groups age in different ways, and which socioeconomic indicators help to predict these differing health pathways. The role played by socioeconomic status in later-life health is not yet clearly understood. For example, positive, neutral and negative socioeconomic gradients in old-age health have all been documented in the literature. I contribute to this area of research in two ways.

First, I take time to death rather than age as the key independent variable, and analyse health trajectories with respect to a fixed end-point: death. Previous studies have investigated health trajectories using age as the central focus of analysis. However, socioeconomic status might have a critical role in shaping these health trajectories to death, irrespective of age. Although age represents one of the determinants of health status in later life, health and chronological age are not straightforwardly associated in old age. Consequently, age is no longer the central focus in my approach. By applying the method of latent class analysis to data from the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing I identify the most common pathways leading to death for old individuals.

The second contribution of my research is comparing the explanatory power of traditional socioeconomic indicators with respect to health trajectories at the end of life. In particular, I analyse how different socioeconomic indicators predict belonging to certain health trajectories leading towards death. Interestingly, different roles for income (mainly pensions in this context) and wealth (financial and non-financial assets) emerge from my analyses. Wealth, but not income, seems to be associated with a decreased likelihood of poor health.

This suggests that wealth might be a better indicator for cumulative advantages accrued over the life-course.

My research also examines changes in socioeconomic differences in health over time. The socioeconomic gradient in health appears to have increased over time in the United States, yet the causes of this change are still a matter of dispute among scholars. Previous studies have pointed to different explanations, such as smoking and health behaviours, increasing income inequality, and differential access to healthcare for the lowest strata of the population. In my research, I am interested in how compositional changes within different educational groups might influence the widening socioeconomic gap in health over time. During the past century we have witnessed dramatic educational expansion, which has resulted in differences in who belongs to each educational group. Since educational expansion is a cohort phenomenon, my analysis aims to understand the changing effect of education on health across different cohorts over the last century. In particular, I look at how the internal composition of educational groups influence the health of those groups over time. I use height as a measure of homogeneity within different educational groups, and study how height composition is associated with health over time within different educational groups.

*Cecilia's research is funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), Clarendon Fund and Scatcherd European Scholarship. If you would like to get in contact with her, please email:*

*cecilia.potente@nuffield.ox.ac.uk.*



# Call for papers: International Journal of Population Studies

With support from colleagues around the world, we launched the inaugural issue of International Journal of Population Studies (IJPS) in January 2016. We now call for papers related to population and development, especially themes focusing on urbanization, sustainable development, population aging, maternal and child health, and migration.

IJPS is a new open access, multidisciplinary journal that aims to publish high quality original research and reviews of recent advances and emerging issues in population processes, including dynamics of fertility, mortality, and migration, and linkages with socioeconomic and environmental change across time, space, and cultures.

The journal is committed to rapid and high-quality refereeing for all research that is submitted to the journal. We would like to encourage researchers from different countries to consider IJPS as a venue to present your research, and encourage researchers to keep the open access spirit by sharing with IJPS readers all necessary information to replicate and reproduce their research.

Submitted manuscripts should not have been previously published, nor be currently under consideration for publication elsewhere. All papers are refereed through a double-blind, rigorous peer review process. All manuscripts must be written in English. Before you start to prepare your paper, please read the Author Guidelines <http://ijps.whioce.com/index.php/ijps/about/submissions#onlineSubmissions>. All papers must be submitted online. To submit a paper, please go to the Online Submission System <http://ijps.whioce.com/index.php/ijps/login>.

Papers submitted before June 30, 2016 will have the page charge fee waived (US\$300 per paper) if they are accepted. The US\$300 publication fee could be also waived if the first author of an accepted paper is from the least developed countries [http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/cdp/ldc/ldc\\_list.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/cdp/ldc/ldc_list.pdf).

We look forward to your submissions,

The IJPS Editorial Office

## Advanced STATA: Programming and other techniques to make your life easier

### A 5 day course from the Centre for Population Studies, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

Date: Monday 7th November to Friday 11th November 2016

Cost: £1250

The course is aimed at researchers and other professionals, from any discipline, who regularly use STATA for analysis but want to learn how to work more efficiently. It would be particularly suited to those who are about to embark on large analyses. We will cover a range of topics including:

- efficient ways of working using do files.
- commands that allow you to manipulate data and to easily create new summary variables and datasets.
- Stata's commands for accessing and outputting results including put excel to send results to Excel, a similar command to send output to Word documents and two simple commands to write text files and Stata datasets containing results.
- creating new commands (programs) for STATA.

The course has run since 2008 and has been a great success. Participants have consistently commented on the excellent teaching and feedback includes "I learnt so much in such a short time", "I would recommend this course" and "This has saved me months of work". Each year we find that many people have had the course recommended by a friend or colleague.

Full details of the course can be found at: <http://www.lshtm.ac.uk/study/cpd/sasta1.html>

The application form can be found here: [https://evision.lshtm.ac.uk/live/sits.urd/run/siw\\_ipp\\_lgn.login?process=siw\\_ipp\\_app&code1=SSTA&code2=0003](https://evision.lshtm.ac.uk/live/sits.urd/run/siw_ipp_lgn.login?process=siw_ipp_app&code1=SSTA&code2=0003)