

Changing POPULATIONS

In this first edition of the CPC bulletin we highlight our work on constitutional change and the effects of Brexit and the financial crisis, and reflect on the difficulties of forecasting migration.

We examine different family dynamics, explore outcomes in Scottish school qualifications and celebrate our highly acclaimed public engagement project 'How to get to 100 – and enjoy it'.



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Constitutional change, Brexit and the financial crisis

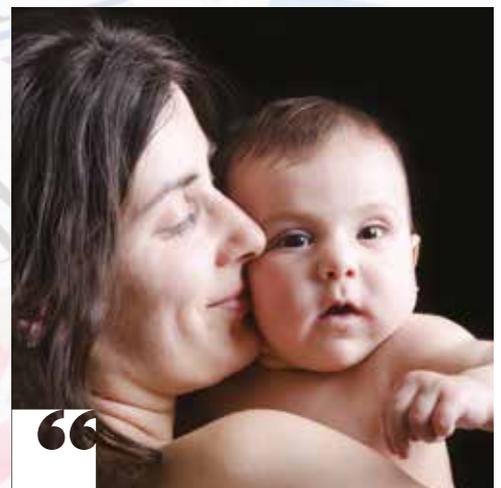
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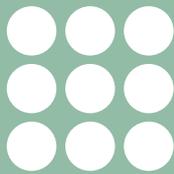
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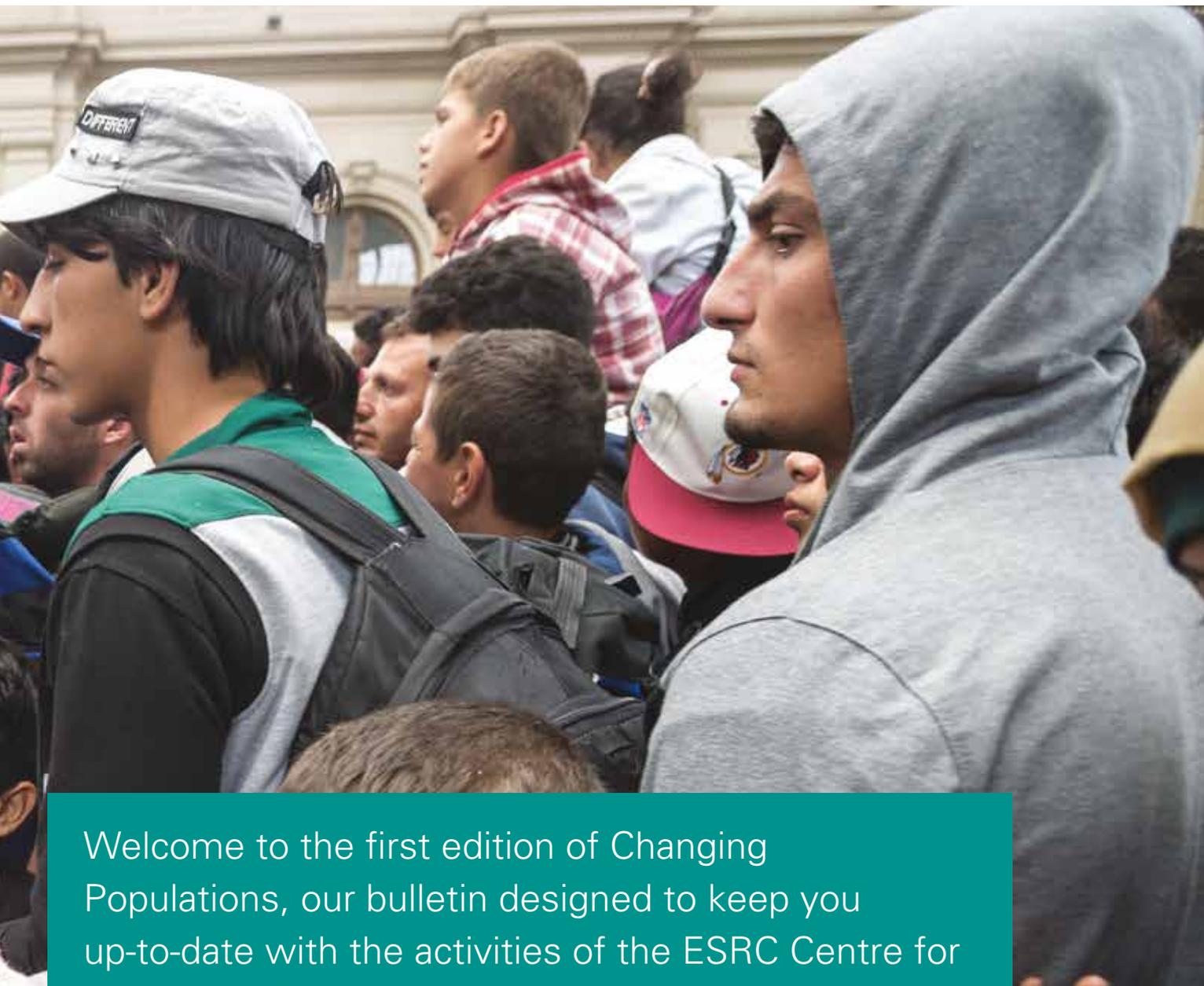
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Welcome to the first edition of *Changing Populations*, our bulletin designed to keep you up-to-date with the activities of the ESRC Centre for Population Change.

Our communities are being shaped and re-shaped at unprecedented speed. Understanding the extent and implications of these changes is essential to develop appropriate policy responses at the national, regional and local level. Since establishing the Centre in 2009, our innovative research on the drivers and consequences of population change has strengthened the scientific evidence base, provided new methods for understanding and forecasting changes in fertility and family, population mobility and migration and contributed to the policy debates around intergenerational relationships, longer lives, and constitutional change.

CPC is unique in its multi-institutional structure, and its multi-disciplinary and multi-national approach. Our

researchers are experts in a variety of disciplines allowing us to evaluate population change holistically from a range of perspectives. We are using an array of methods to gather our evidence, using newly available data and cutting edge analysis techniques to ensure our research is of the highest quality.

I am proud that in our 7th year of operation, CPC continues to make a positive contribution to the ESRC's mission of producing world-class social science research that supports improving the lives of individuals, families and communities, not just in the UK, but internationally.

**Professor Jane Falkingham, OBE
Director, ESRC Centre for
Population Change**



Constitutional Change

Following on from CPC's contribution to the debate around the 2014 Scottish Independence Referendum, members of the Centre continue to work on issues of constitutional change and its effect on society, particularly in relation to the recent EU referendum.





Brexit

implications for EU Migrants

In the lead-up to the UK's referendum on European Union membership, CPC members received funding under the ESRC's UK in a Changing Europe initiative to investigate the implications of a possible Brexit for EU migrants.

The aim of this project was to provide unbiased, research driven evidence to inform the debate around the referendum. The CPC project focussed on three main areas: Mapping the characteristics of the EU population in the UK, led by Jane Falkingham, Maria Evandrou and Athina Vlachantoni with Frank Feng; Investigating migrants' attitudes to a changing EU, led by Derek McGhee and Athina Vlachantoni with Chris Moreh; and Migrants' entitlements in the context of changing social policies led by Traute Meyer and Paul Bridgen with Josh Moran.

Findings from the project were presented at two events in London in May 2016. The morning event saw CPC researchers present their interim findings to an audience of policy-makers, academics, charity workers and journalists, followed by questions and discussion which will feed into our continuing research on the impact of Brexit.



In the afternoon CPC hosted a panel debate, with members of the public invited to participate as audience members. BBC's Mark Mardell chaired the debate, with Don Flynn, Director of the Migrants' Rights Network; and Professor Adrian Favell from the University of Leeds joining the panel along with CPC members. There was a lively discussion, with topics ranging from the economic contribution of migrants to the work of the UK Border Police. After the event, when questioned, 70% of the audience said that they felt they understood more about the implications of a possible Brexit for EU migrants, while more than half said they would talk to friends and colleagues about the issues raised in the debate.

You can read more about the research findings in CPC Briefing Papers 33, 34, 35

www.cpc.ac.uk/publications/cpc_briefing_papers.php



Getting to know UK migrants better

Aiming to shed light on UK immigration discussions which have gathered pace during the EU referendum, CPC members Jackie Wahba, Hector Calvo-Pardo and Dafni Papoutsaki have examined household wealth in the UK between 2006 and 2012, a period that comprises the eve, advent and persistence of the 2007 financial crisis.



Throughout the lead-up to the referendum, the stereotype of benefit-claiming migrants has been widespread, however the evidence uncovered paints a different picture. Much of the ongoing debate has been fuelled by fears stemming from the effect of the financial crisis and of immigration on the UK labour market. Not much has been said about the ability of UK households to sustain their standards of living through the crisis, and how this compares to the ability of migrants to do the same.

Surprisingly, overall wealth of the average person in the UK increased throughout the financial crisis, only to stop growing in the 2010-12 period. The gap between UK natives and less affluent migrant groups closed as the crisis unfolded, with the richest 25% of EU migrants catching up with the richest 25% of UK natives in 2010-12. A closer look at the main components of wealth by country of origin reveals that the increased property ownership rate amongst migrants during and after the crisis, as well as the drop in the real value of housing, lie behind this closing gap.

Through the 2008-10 crisis period, the average person's income, including benefits, dropped in all population subgroups. Comparing across the subgroups, those who earned the most were from 'Developed non-EU' countries (including the US, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Israel, South Korea or Japan), followed by EU migrants, UK natives, and finally those from 'developing non-EU' countries. However, by 2012, the sharp increase in benefit claims from UK natives meant that their incomes overtook those of EU migrants' incomes.

Read the full article on the Public Policy@Southampton blog

www.southampton.ac.uk/publicpolicy/what-we-do/blogs/viewson europe/voe42-calvo-pardo

The Sociology of Brexit Seminar Series

CPC members Chris Moreh, Derek McGhee and Emilia Pietka-Nykaza have been funded by the Sociological Review Foundation to run a seminar series focussed on the sociology of 'Brexit', examining citizenship, belonging and mobility in the context of the British referendum on EU membership. The series is addressing four main areas: European citizenship - politics, rights and identities; Sub-national citizenship: belonging and independence; National citizenship - practices and meanings; and Social citizenship.

The seminars discuss the experience and practice of European citizenship that could be affected by the Brexit process, and the experiences, opinions and future plans of mobile Europeans. In addition, they are examining how British citizenship is – or might be – affected by the UK's renegotiation of its EU membership.

The Scottish experience of devolution and sub-national citizenship will also be discussed, seeking to explore the already noticeable and possible future regional effects of a radically changed relationship between the UK and the EU. For example, what effect has the experience of the Scottish Independence Referendum had on patterns of mobilisation of EU migrants resident in Scotland, compared to those in other parts of the UK?

Find out more and sign up to attend: <https://sociobrexit.wordpress.com/>

The changing role of women

Economic recession and uncertainty can have wide ranging implications for women and families. CPC researchers investigate the reasons behind current fertility trends and the increase in women as main earners.



How does education affect when women have children in Britain?

British women are starting their families at increasingly later ages. Childlessness is also relatively common. Despite this, Britain has one of the highest fertility levels in Europe. Does women's education influence whether they have children or not? Does it affect how old they are when they have their first child and how many children they go on to have? How has this changed over time?

Research undertaken by CPC members Ann Berrington and Juliet Stone, in collaboration with Eva Beaujouan, shows that educational differences in the timing of entry into motherhood and in the total number of children that women have are widening and, in particular, more educated women tend to delay childbearing to a later age. Evidence suggests that these women still want relatively large families, so it is important to examine the extent to which women today are able to 'catch up' their childbearing if they postpone entry into motherhood.

"Previous research suggests that women who enter motherhood later in life would still like to have as many children as those who entered motherhood earlier; they still want relatively large families.

Given that we show a persistent link between delayed childbearing and smaller overall family size, policies are needed that address the barriers that women face to having the size of family they intended" says Ann Berrington. "At the same time, couples need to be made fully aware of the extent to which the chances of conception decline with age. For those women wishing to enter motherhood earlier in life, more supportive policies would be welcomed to ensure there are no significant detrimental effects on other aspects of life, such as career and financial stability."

You can read more about this research in CPC Briefing Paper 29

www.cpc.ac.uk/publications/cpc_briefing_papers.php and in the journal paper Demographic Research www.demographic-research.org/Volumes/Vol33/26/

Fall in births to women with low educational attainment

Through investigating the effects of the economic recession and austerity policies in the UK on women's childbearing choices, CPC researchers have found that women who have only completed compulsory school education have changed their behaviour most since the economic crisis of 2008. Prior to 2008, this group of women were more likely to have a(nother) child compared to women with higher levels of education. However, post-2008 the relative likelihood of having a(nother) child has reversed, and women with low education are now around 2% less likely to have a(nother) child compared to their better educated peers.

CPC's Elspeth Graham and her team used data from the UK Family Resources Survey to model the reversal in more detail by looking at differences across age groups and by number of births. They have found that it is women aged 20-29 with low educational attainment whose fertility has changed most. Added to this, for all women with only compulsory education, the relative decrease in the likelihood of having a child is apparent whether the woman already has one child or no children, although

it is greatest for those who have not yet started a family.

The increasing birth rate among women aged 40 and above has recently attracted media attention but the results of this study suggest that significant changes in childbearing among women with low educational attainment are likely to be making a more important contribution to the current fertility decline and increase in the average age of mothers when they have their first child in the UK.



Female Breadwinner Families

Recipient of a prestigious ESRC Future Research Leaders grant, Agnese Vitali's research is investigating the prevalence of female-breadwinner families (families in which women are the sole or main income provider) in Europe. Despite the increase of female-breadwinner families in developed countries, little is known about who these couples are, how and why they emerge, and what trends in female breadwinning mean for women, men and children.

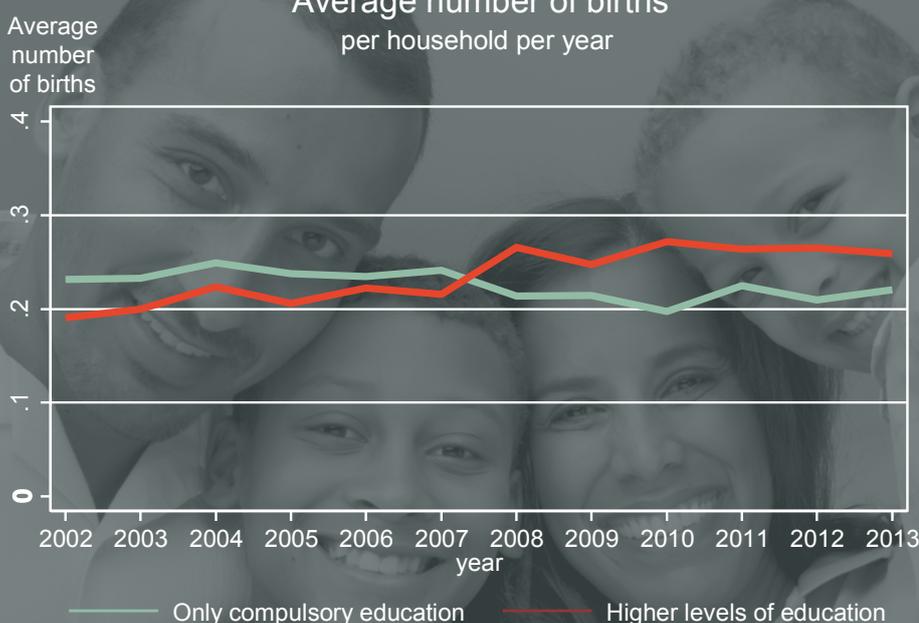
“I am grateful to have been successful in receiving this grant and am excited to start work on the research and contribute to our understanding of female-breadwinner families.”

Agnese Vitali

The ESRC Future Research Leaders scheme aims to enable outstanding early-career social science researchers to acquire the skills set to become future world leaders in their field.

Stay updated with how this project is developing at www.cpc.ac.uk/research_programme

Average number of births per household per year



Source: Graham et al (unpublished) Authors own elaborations based on Family Resources Survey. For more information contact cpc@soton.ac.uk



Home moves over the life course

A recent CPC research project, involving Jane Falkingham, Juliet Stone, Joanna Sage and Athina Vlachantoni, sheds new light on the ways in which residential mobility is associated with life course events such as individuals' employment, partnership and fertility, and how these are influenced by socio-historical context.

This project not only contributes to our greater understanding of the residential mobility of today's older people, but it also highlights the importance of using a life course perspective to understand dynamic changes in individual's circumstances over their lives. The research utilised the life history data in the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing to produce a range of mobility trajectories. Three birth cohorts were compared: men and women born between 1918-1927; 1928-1937 and 1938-1947. These cohorts have been shaped by the time period through which they have lived; for example those born in the 1930s benefitted from being young adults during the expansion of education in the post war British welfare state, whilst those born in the late 1940s entered the work force at the time of gender equality legislation.

The research found differences in residential mobility both between men and women, and between different birth cohorts. The patterns of residential mobility for men is similar across all male cohorts, but younger women experience different residential mobility trajectories to older female cohorts, reflecting changes in female labour participation and the timing of parenthood.

Jane Falkingham who led the research, commented: "It is interesting that the gender differences in patterns of residential mobility are starker during young adulthood, which tells us something about the developing diversity in pathways to adulthood between men and women, and about women's changing role in society".

This research is published in *Advances in Life Course Research* www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S104026081630034X

Understanding intergenerational relations and exchange

Understanding patterns of intergenerational support is key against the background of changing family structures and population ageing. This research has implications for informal care provision by adult children towards future groups of older people, and by extension, the organisation of social care.

This work, currently being undertaken by CPC members Maria Evandrou, Jane Falkingham, Madelin Gomez-Leon and Athina Vlachantoni, analyses data from the National Child Development Study to examine the extent to which the receipt of parental help earlier in the life course affects the chances of adult children reciprocating support to their parents later in life.

Initial findings show that three-quarters of mid-life adults had received some support from their parents earlier in adult life, and at age 50 more than half of these were

providing care to their parents. Sons are more likely to have received help with finances and accommodation earlier in life, and daughters with childcare.

Athina comments “The research also found an interesting difference in so far as reciprocity and altruism guide adult children’s provision of support: providing help to parents with personal tasks such as bathing or dressing is less associated with having received support from them in the past than providing help with more instrumental tasks such as cooking or shopping, which we found

is more likely to take place when parents have provided support to their adult children.”

This work promotes our understanding of the dynamic exchange of support by individuals across the life course. Maria Evandrou, who leads the project, said: “Being able to empirically examine the amount and type of support provided and received by individuals across different points of their life course is extremely rare, and we are fortunate to analyse a cohort study for this research.”

Couples counselling is effective in increasing uptake of HIV testing

CPC members Vicky Hosegood and Nuala McGrath are part of a team that has worked for eight years to develop and conduct a trial in South Africa that has found providing couple counselling is an effective way to get people to test for HIV.

The Uthando Lwethu/Couples in Context study, carried out in KwaZulu Natal is the first trial to determine whether access to couple counselling services would increase the uptake of couples HIV testing and counselling services.

In the randomised control trial, a total of 332 couples participated in

an initial workshop. Then, couples in the intervention group were given an additional group session, along with four sessions of couple counselling. The program used mobile caravans as the site for counselling sessions. There was a high level of commitment to the counselling by participants and over 90% retention in the study over nine months. The majority of couples in the trial were not married or living together but nonetheless were committed to attending sessions together.

While the importance of talking about HIV within a relationship is acknowledged the reality is that couples still find it difficult. The counselling covered topics like alcohol abuse, family planning, intimate partner violence, health, communication, and issues around HIV. Couples were able to speak about their relationship and what they liked about their partner. Counselling was designed to help couples

develop positive communication skills and understanding.

The counselling was provided by local lay counsellors which strengthens the feasibility of translating the program from research to practice in the community. In addition, 55% of those who tested HIV positive in the study were newly diagnosed. Nuala commented: “This highlights how Couples HIV Testing and Counselling services provide an opportunity to link to treatment and reduce onward HIV transmission”.

The Couples in Context/Uthando Lwethu trial is a project of the Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa, in partnership with the University of California, San Francisco, USA, the University of Southampton, UK, and the International Center for Research on Women, USA. It was funded by National Institutes of Health, USA.

Between the NEET and the tidy

Exploring 'middle' outcomes in Scottish school qualifications



A new research approach by CPC member Vernon Gayle has uncovered four groups of pupils within Scotland's secondary schools, and is highly relevant to measuring the effectiveness of educational policy reforms, by focussing on outcomes in School Standard Grade qualifications in Scotland. The research uses newly available administrative data from the Scottish Qualifications Authority linked to individual and parental information from the Scottish Longitudinal Study.



"School qualifications play an important role in determining the educational and employment pathways that young people follow" says Vernon. "The results reported in this work clearly indicate that there are two distinctive groups of Scottish pupils with 'middle' or 'moderate' school Standard Grade outcomes. These hidden groups of 'ordinary' young people with different patterns of educational outcomes may require assistance and encouragement in different areas of the school curriculum."

The analyses uncovered four main hidden educational groups.

Latent group 1 (Low Outcomes): 46% of pupils were in this group and they had very poor Standard Grade outcomes. Pupils in this group were from generally more socially disadvantaged families.

Latent group 2 (Middle Non-Science): 14% of pupils were in this group and they had moderate overall Standard Grade outcomes. They were more likely to gain a Credit pass (grade 1 or 2) in English, but were relatively less likely to gain Credit passes in Mathematics and Sciences.

Latent group 3 (Middle Science): 14% of pupils were in this group. This group also had moderate overall Standard Grade outcomes. They were unlikely to gain Credit passes (grade 1 or 2) in English and Mathematics, but were more likely to gain Credit passes in the Sciences.

Latent group 4 (High Outcomes): 27% of pupils were in this group and they had very positive overall Standard Grade outcomes. Pupils in this group were from generally more socially advantaged families.

He continues: "This finding appeals to 'Getting it Right for Every Child' (GIRFEC), which is the national approach to improving the wellbeing of children and young people in Scotland, as well as the aims of the Curriculum for Excellence reforms, the strategy for developing Scotland's young workforce, and the Westminster Government's strengthened approach to tracking the life chances of Britain's most disadvantaged children."



Standard Grades have now been replaced by the new 'National' Qualifications Framework. The new National Qualifications are also ungrouped and awarded at the individual subject level. Schools have made different decisions regarding the number of Nationals that a pupil will study, but it is likely to be approximately six courses. Therefore the latent variable modelling approach demonstrated by the research team is important because it provides a method for analysing the messy and complicated data which will emerge from the new Scottish National Qualifications.

You can read more about this research in CPC Working Paper 76

www.cpc.ac.uk/publications/cpc_working_papers.php

CPC PhD Student Spotlight

The ESRC Centre for Population Change is committed to enhancing the capacity of the social science community to meet the research challenges presented by population change. To meet this objective the Centre provides opportunities for linked studentships in our five core research areas and knowledge exchange.

Scott Tindal, University of Edinburgh



Scott Tindal has recently completed an ESRC-CPC funded studentship which examines the process of knowledge exchange at the Centre for Population Change.

Having completed his undergraduate degree in 2009 in Human Geography, Scott developed specific interests in national, European, and international migration. He pursued this interest by undertaking an MSc in Population and Welfare Geography at the University of Dundee. After carrying out several research projects using quantitative and qualitative methodologies, Scott successfully obtained the ESRC-CPC studentship joining the University of Edinburgh's Centre for Research on Families and Relationships (CRFR) to undertake his CPC PhD scholarship.

Scott's thesis examined the CPC's Knowledge Exchange (KE) seminars. KE seminars are social sites where multiple actors from different organisations and with different knowledge physically come together

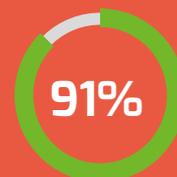
to engage in a topic of mutual interest. His thesis explores what functions academics and non-academic professionals feel KE seminars serve, and how best to maximise their benefits while mitigating some of the barriers to participation.

This thesis also pointed out that KE seminars do not happen in a social vacuum, and so it carefully details the wider social, economic, and political contexts in which the CPC's KE seminars are situated. This wider social environment is hugely important to understanding what drives non-academic professionals to sign-up and participate in KE seminars.

As well as undertaking his PhD, Scott spent a year working as a Research Fellow at the University of St Andrews within the migration strand of CPC, where he contributed to two projects. The first, exploring how UK immigration policy was viewed by Scottish employers, and situating these views within the context of possible constitutional change. The second project examined student migration flows within the UK and how UK constitutional change may change those flows in the future.

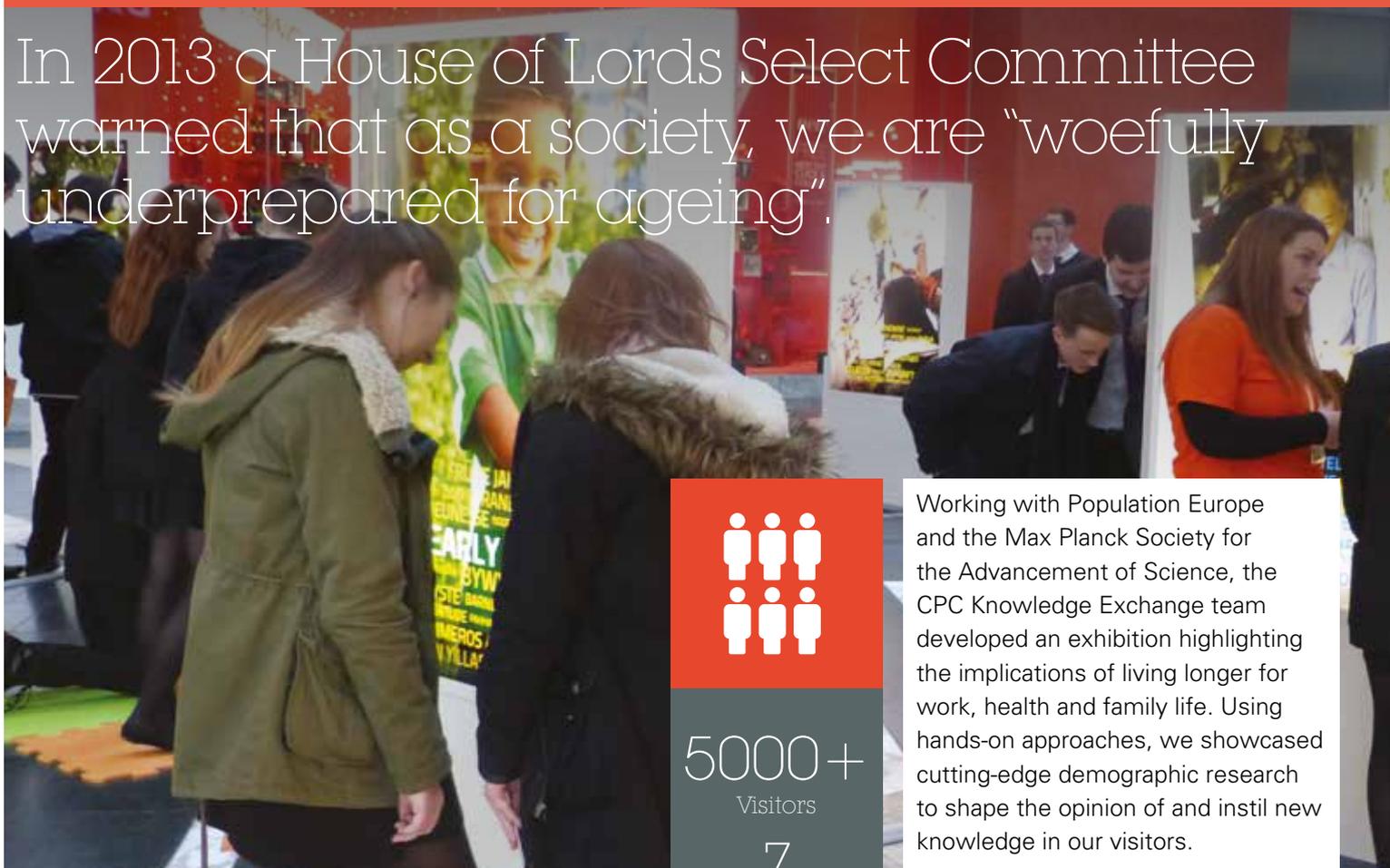
Since submitting his PhD, Scott has taken up employment as a Research Fellow at the University of Edinburgh working on a project exploring how military reservists, their families, and employers negotiate the intersecting domains of family life, (civilian) employment, and military service.

HOW TO GET TO 100 AND ENJOY IT



91%
of **students**
reported
new
knowledge

In 2013 a House of Lords Select Committee warned that as a society, we are “woefully underprepared for ageing”.



5000+

Visitors

7

UK cities

7m

people saw the
exhibition
live on BBC
Breakfast

4

BBC Radio 4
interviews

Working with Population Europe and the Max Planck Society for the Advancement of Science, the CPC Knowledge Exchange team developed an exhibition highlighting the implications of living longer for work, health and family life. Using hands-on approaches, we showcased cutting-edge demographic research to shape the opinion of and instil new knowledge in our visitors.

The exhibition toured the UK from October 2014 to February 2015, visiting venues from shopping centres to children's science museums, allowing the research to reach audiences that do not usually engage with academic work. Over 5,000 visitors, from school children to pensioners, discovered how demographic research is relevant to their own lives. The project provoked dialogue on the choices needed to



Migration and mortality modelling

The modelling team have been busy providing the UK government with new ways to model mortality and predict migration.

In September 2015 the Office for National Statistics published new smoothed life tables. The tables draw on work by the CPC team, along with colleagues from Southampton Statistical Sciences Research Institute, and provide period life expectancy for males and females by single year of age for the three-year period centred on a census.

The team also produced a report on the limits of migration forecasting, which was commissioned by the Migration Advisory Committee. After critically evaluating the various methods and models for forecasting, they provided recommendations for migration policy which recognise the high uncertainty associated with forecasting it.

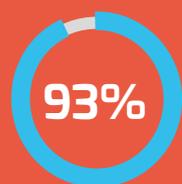
Led by Jakub Bijak, they found that migration is very volatile and difficult to predict - it is susceptible to economic, political and policy shocks. Still, some types of migration flows are more stable, and so are more predictable than others. The team concluded that when forecasting international migration, it is important to tailor the model used to the type of migration flow being forecast, and that future work should focus on 'early warning systems, detecting changes in migration trends and highlighting the potential policy impacts of migration processes'."

You can read more about the research findings in [CPC Briefing Paper 28](#)

www.cpc.ac.uk/publications/cpc_briefing_papers.php

Risk Management Matrix of Migration Flows

		Uncertainty (risk)		
		Low	Medium	High
Impact	Low		Long-term migration of UK nationals	Short-term non-EU migration
	Medium		Long-term migration of other EU nationals: old EU (Western Europe) Long-term migration of non-EU nationals	Long-term migration of other EU nationals: Central and Eastern Europe Short-term EU migration Student migration
	High		Visas issued, by type	Refugees and asylum seekers



of **stakeholders** would **discuss** **issues** with colleagues



of **visitors** stated **increased awareness**



manage the pressing issues triggered by ageing.

At each venue a launch event was hosted at which CPC members and invited speakers discussed social and policy issues, for example, highlighting our work on the increasing number of single adults in mid-life and implications for future social care. We started a national conversation with decision-makers stimulating them to think holistically about the influence of ageing on the whole life-course. The research featured on local TV, radio and press, culminating in a week-long special inspired by the exhibition's subject matter on BBC Breakfast, and a live broadcast on the show.

The exhibition continues to be in demand, and is due to be displayed in Brussels in Autumn 2016.



CENTRE FOR POPULATION CHANGE

Keep in touch!

To discover more about our work, visit the CPC website:

www.cpc.ac.uk

To subscribe to the CPC newsletter and keep up-to-date with research activity, news and events, please register at: www.cpc.ac.uk/newsletter

For our latest research updates you can also follow CPC on Twitter @CPCpopulation and find us on Facebook, Mendeley and Scoop.it!

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