

# WISERD NEWS

Wales Institute of Social & Economic  
Research, Data & Methods

## WISERD Conference 2011

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# Updates from WISERD's Thematic Reference Groups

## 'Migration and Mobilities' Workshop 'Gweithdy Ymfudo a Symudedd'

In September WISERD's Language, Identity and Citizenship thematic network held a one-day workshop at the University of Glamorgan on the topic of migration and mobilities. Introducing the session, the group's convenor, Graham Day, explained WISERD's objectives and the role of the network, and noted how migration and movement provided a cross-cutting theme for its concerns.

Paul Milbourne (Cardiff University) opened proceedings with a review of work on mobilities in rural Wales, pointing out how migration has been a long-standing feature but is now added to by many other sorts of movements. Drawing on evidence from several 'deep rural' communities, he concluded that rural identities are threatened by but also dependent upon mobilities of many kinds. Hywel Jones introduced a session organized by the Welsh Language Board with an examination of some statistical sources, showing the problems involved in tracking the movements of young Welsh-speakers, especially those who leave Wales. Two postgraduates, funded by the Board, presented their work in progress. Lowri Wynn Cunningham (Bangor) is researching the reasons behind the high rate of out-

migration of children from non-Welsh backgrounds. Catrin Edwards (Aberystwyth) is investigating policies towards migration in minority language communities in Wales, Quebec and Catalonia.

In the afternoon three presentations provided different takes on the recent experience of Eastern European migration into Wales and the UK. Stephen Drinkwater (Swansea University) gave a statistical overview, drawing on administrative data, and outlined findings from survey interviews about migrants' strategies and future plans. Andrew Thompson (Glamorgan) discussed findings from a qualitative study in Llanelli, stressing the part played by recruitment agencies, and pointing to the significance

of 'migratory drift', as migrants adapt their initial plans according to circumstances. This gives migration a temporal as well as spatial character. Stuart Tannock (Cardiff) and Lesley Hodgson (Glamorgan) spoke about the example of Merthyr, where a large food processing plant relies almost wholly on foreign labour. A number of imaginative schemes have been developed to try to integrate migrants into the local community, and overcome some local prejudices.

Finally Sue Leake from the Welsh Government Statistical Directorate described some developing sources of official data, and how researchers could engage with them. By the end of the meeting it was clear that there was scope for much more discussion of the meeting's themes, including conceptual and methodological issues, and a considerable potential research agenda to be explored. A further meeting, possibly on the topic of language and community, is planned for the new year.

Ym mis Medi cynhaliodd rhwydwaith thematig iaith, Hunaniaeth a Dinasyddiaeth WISERD weithdy undydd ym Mhrifysgol Morgannwg ar bwnc ymfudo a symudedd. Gan gyflwyno'r sesiwn, esboniodd cynullydd y grŵp, Graham Day, amcanion WISERD a rôl y rhwydwaith, a sylwodd sut oedd ymfudo a symudiad yn darparu thema drawsbynciol ar gyfer ei bryderon.

Agorodd Paul Milbourne (Prifysgol Caerdydd) y digwyddiad gydag adolygiad o waith ar symudedd yng Nghymru wledig, gan nodi sut y bu ymfudo yn nodwedd hirsefydlog ond erbyn hyn ychwanegir ato gan lawer o fathau o symudiadau eraill. Yn tynnu ar dystiolaeth gan nifer o gymunedau 'perfeddion cefn gwlad', daeth i'r casgliad y caiff hunaniaethau gwledig eu bygwth gan wahanol fathau o symudedd ond hefyd maent yn dibynnu arnynt. Cyflwynodd Hywel Jones sesiwn a drefnwyd gan Fwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg gydag archwiliad o rai ffynonellau ystadegol, sy'n dangos y problemau sydd ynghlwm wrth olrhain symudiadau siaradwyr Cymraeg ifanc, yn enwedig y rhai sy'n gadael Cymru. Cyflwynodd dau fyfyrwr ôl-radd, wedi'u hariannu gan y Bwrdd, eu gwaith sydd ar y gweill. Mae Lowri Wynn Cunningham (Bangor) yn

ymchwilio i'r rhesymau y tu ôl i'r gyfradd uchel o allfudo ymhlith plant o gefndiroedd di-gymraeg. Mae Catrin Edwards (Aberystwyth) yn ymchwilio i bolisiau tuag at ymfudo mewn cymunedau ieithoedd lleiafrifol yng Nghymru, Quebec a Chatalonia.

Yn y prynhawn soniodd tri chyflwyniad am wahanol agweddau ar y profiad diweddar o ymfudo o ddwyrain Ewrop i Gymru ac i'r DU. Rhoddodd Stephen Drinkwater (Prifysgol Abertawe) drosolwg ystadegol, yn tynnu ar ddata gweinyddol, ac amlinellodd ddarganfyddiadau o gyfweiliadau mewn arolygon am strategaethau ymfudwyr a'u cynlluniau ar gyfer y dyfodol. Trafodd Andrew Thompson (Morgannwg) ddarganfyddiadau o astudiaeth ansoddol yn Llanelli, gan bwysleisio'r rhan a chwaraeir gan

asiantaethau recriwtio, ac yn nodi arwyddocâd 'drifftio ymfudol', wrth i ymfudwyr addasu eu cynlluniau cychwynnol yn ôl eu hamgylchiadau. Mae hyn yn rhoi cymeriad amserol i ymfudo, yn ogystal ag un gofodol. Siaradodd Stuart Tannock (Caerdydd) a Lesley Hodgson (Morgannwg) am enghraifft Merthyr, lle mae gwaith prosesu bwyd yn dibynnu bron yn gyfan gwbl ar lafur o dramor. Cafodd nifer o gynlluniau dychmygus eu datblygu er mwyn ceisio integreiddio ymfudwyr i mewn i'r gymuned leol, a goresgyn rhai rhagfarnau lleol.

Yn olaf disgrifiodd Sue Leake o Gyfarwyddiaeth Ystadegol Llywodraeth Cymru rai ffynonellau data swyddogol sy'n datblygu, a sut gallai ymchwilyr ymgysylltu â nhw. Erbyn diwedd y cyfarfod roedd yn glir bod lle ar gyfer llawer mwy o drafod themâu'r cyfarfod, gan gynnwys materion cysyniadol a methodolegol, ac agenda ymchwil bosibl sylweddol i'w archwilio. Mae cyfarfod arall, o bosibl ar bwnc iaith a chymuned, wedi'i gynllunio ar gyfer y flwyddyn newydd.

# Diweddariadau gan Grwpiau Cyfeirio Thematig WISERD



## A successful networking event took place in June to launch WISERD's Environment, Tourism and Leisure thematic reference group.

'Community, Environment and Sustainability in Wales' was held at Bangor University as part of Universities Week. The well attended event provided a network and knowledge exchange opportunity for grassroots activists, NGOs, policy makers and academics from across Wales and further afield, with interests in local community sustainability and environmental campaigns and initiatives. Dr Alexandra Plows, WISERD Research fellow at Bangor University, said: "We were very pleased with the variety of people at the event, who ranged from 'green champion' teachers from local schools through to an economist from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) who had travelled from London".

A packed programme of talks ranged from overviews of community-led environmental and artistic projects, to campaigns, initiatives and businesses.

The talks encompassed local level national networks of expertise across Wales, as well as global links through overviews of the latest climate change research being undertaken in Wales, and projects connecting communities in Wales and Africa.

In one talk, Dr Saskia Pagella from Bangor University provided an overview of the Climate Change Consortium of Wales (C3W), highlighting its vision of becoming one of the world-leading climate change research centres.

Dr John Barry from the Institute for a Sustainable World at Queens University Belfast provided a rousing keynote talk on the topic of 'Vulnerability and Resilience in Contemporary Green Thought and Action'.

All presentations are available on-line at: <http://www.bangor.ac.uk/so/research/WISERD/resources.php.en>

The Environment, Tourism and Leisure group is convened by Professor Michael Woods of the School of Geography and Earth Sciences at Aberystwyth University. For more information about the group, please visit the 'Networks' page on the WISERD website [www.wiserd.ac.uk](http://www.wiserd.ac.uk)

## Thematic reference group launched at networking event in Bangor Lansio grŵp cyfeirio thematig mewn digwyddiad rhwydweithio ym Mangor

### Bu digwyddiad rhwydweithio llwyddiannus ym mis Mehefin i lansio grŵp cyfeirio thematig Amgylchedd, Twristiaeth a Hamdden WISERD.

Cafodd 'Cymuned, Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd yng Nghymru' ei lansio ym Mhrifysgol Bangor fel rhan o Wythnos y Prifysgolion.

Mynychodd llawer o bobl y digwyddiad a oedd yn cynnig rhwydwaith a chyfle i gyfnwio gwybodaeth ar gyfer gweithredwyr sylfaenol, sefydliadau anllwyddraethol, llunwyr polisïau ac academyddion ledled Cymru ac ymhellach i ffwrdd, gyda diddordebau mewn cynaliadwyedd y gymuned leol ac ymgyrchoedd a mentrau amgylcheddol. Dywedodd Dr Alexandra Plows, cymrawd Ymchwil WISERD ym Mhrifysgol Bangor:

"Roeddem wedi'n plesio'n fawr gan yr amrywiaeth o bobl yn y digwyddiad, yn amrywio o athrawon 'hyrwyddwyr gwyrdd' o ysgolion lleol i economegydd o'r Swyddfa Ystadegau Gwladol (ONS) a oedd wedi teithio o Lundain".

Amrywiodd rhaglen lawn o sgysrsiau o drosolygon o brosiectau artistig ac amgylcheddol a arweinir gan y gymuned, i ymgyrchoedd, mentrau a busnesau.

Cwmpasodd y sgysrsiau rhwydweithiau arbenigedd cenedlaethol ar lefel leol ledled Cymru, yn ogystal â chysylltiadau byd-eang o'r ymchwil ddiweddaraf i newid yn yr hinsawdd sy'n cael ei wneud yng Nghymru, a phrosiectau sy'n cysylltu cymunedau yng Nghymru ac yn Affrica.

Mewn un sgwrs, darparodd Dr Saskia Pagella o Brifysgol Bangor drosolwg o Gonsortiwm Newid Hinsawdd Cymru (C3W), gan amlygu ei weledigaeth o fod yn

un o'r canolfannau ymchwil ar y newid yn y hinsawdd sy'n arwain y byd.

Darparodd Dr John Barry o'r Sefydliad ar gyfer Byd Cynaliadwy ym Mhrifysgol y Frenhines, Belfast brif sgwrs gyffrous ar y pwnc 'Bod yn Agored i Niwed a Gwydnwch o ran Meddwl a Gweithredu Gwyrdd Cyfoes'.

Mae'r holl gyflwyniadau ar gael ar-lein ar: <http://www.bangor.ac.uk/so/research/WISERD/resources.php.en>

Caiff y grŵp Amgylchedd, Twristiaeth a Hamdden ei ymgynnull gan yr Athro Michael Woods o'r Ysgol Ddaearyddiaeth a Gwyddorau'r Ddaear ym Mhrifysgol Aberystwyth.

I gael rhagor o wybodaeth am y grŵp, ewch i'r dudalen 'Rhwydweithiau' ar wefan WISERD [www.wiserd.ac.uk](http://www.wiserd.ac.uk)



# Quality of Life

## WISERD publishes report on Quality of Life in Ethnically Diverse Neighbourhoods

**Dr Clair Wilkins and Rhys Davies from WISERD at Cardiff formed part of an inter-institutional team which analysed the quality of life in ethnically diverse neighbourhoods in EU15 countries (Member States before the 2004/2007 accessions) utilizing the 2007 European Quality of Life Survey (EQLS). The results of this research programme were published in August 2011 by Eurofound.**

Here, Dr Wilkins explains the background to the report, its policy context and implications, and a summary of key findings.

### Background to the Report

Many European countries have experienced a high level of immigration from all parts of the world in the past two decades and the population of visible minority ethnic groups has grown rapidly. Neighbourhoods with a high percentage of minority ethnic groups are expected to be relatively disadvantaged in social and economic terms.

The focus of the analysis was on the comparative situation of neighbourhoods in which respondents to the EQLS stated that the proportion of the population from racial or ethnic groups different from the majority population was relatively high. The analysis concentrated on the EU15 aggregate and ten selected countries within it. The selection of these countries was pragmatic and reflected the available sample size within the EQLS of respondents who reported that they lived in these areas.

### Policy Context

It was expected that the emergence of multi ethnic neighbourhoods would contribute to areas of relative deprivation characterised by relatively high levels of poverty, low levels of educational attainment, poor quality of life and poor quality housing. The mix of people from more socio-economically disadvantaged groups in the indigenous population combined with an emerging migrant population may in turn contribute to increased levels of ethnic, racial and religious tensions. Low levels of cohesion within such communities can result in potentially serious and persistent conflicts sometimes culminating in violence. Conditions in specific neighbourhoods therefore create a serious challenge to the social inclusion and cohesion policy of the European Union, which remains an important policy objective within the EU's strategy of 'inclusive growth'.

### Key Findings

#### Housing

Relative levels of deprivation and difficulties with meeting housing costs are found to be higher within neighbourhoods that have high levels of ethnic diversity. Further, socio-economic and spatial factors combine to produce relatively high rates of overcrowding and a poorer physical quality of housing.

#### Social Exclusion

Social exclusion resulting in social cohesion is a dominant feature in multiethnic neighbourhoods. Respondents living in areas of high ethnic diversity are more likely to report being socially excluded and are more likely to report a perceived lack of access to welfare services. Respondents are also more likely to report that they are socially isolated

#### Quality of Life

Subjective quality of life is lower in multiethnic neighbourhoods. Satisfaction with life as measured across a variety of dimensions is substantially lower than in areas with low ethnic diversity.

#### Ethnic and Religious Tensions and Tensions over Immigration

Not surprisingly, ethnic and religious tensions and tensions over immigration are found to be highest in areas of increased ethnic diversity. However, contrary to what might be expected, rural areas seem to be more susceptible to societal tensions than cities.

Perceived levels of ethnic tensions reported by EQLS respondents are relatively high overall and highest in the Netherlands and France. These findings appear to reflect events within these countries over the past decade that have increased levels of discourse surrounding policy towards migrants and have contributed to a polarisation of opinions.



### Policy Pointers

Existing ethnic, religious and migrant tensions reduce the social cohesion of multiethnic communities. To what extent these will increase the probability of open conflict and even violence is difficult to estimate on the basis of this research. Research from the European network of cities for local integration policies for migrants (CLIP) looking at the local integration policy of 35 European cities shows that a preventive intercultural policy based on tolerance, recognition of cultural differences and the 'law of the land' can contribute significantly to reducing those tensions.

The report 'Quality of Life in Ethnically Diverse Neighbourhoods' is available at <http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/publications/htmlfiles/ef1122.htm>



# Making an impact

**The term 'Impact' is firmly on the academic agenda. In the current economic climate, both the Government and research councils expect their research investments to have social and economic, as well as academic, benefits.**

The emphasis is on research having the biggest possible impact on the economy, society and the environment. Public expenditure constraints increasingly underline the importance of collaborative initiatives that support the pooling of expertise, ideas and resources. All of this is reflected in the new Research Excellence Framework, which sets out to capture and reward these added value benefits.

Having impact is critically important to WISERD's remit. In addition to improving research quality and grant capture through collaboration, WISERD also aims to maximise the social and economic impact of its research by forging relationships with public policy makers and practitioners. The Welsh context is key, providing WISERD with a unique opportunity to act as a bridge between academic social scientists and Welsh policy and practice communities.

The potential benefits are significant. WISERD's research can offer insights into Welsh policy and practice issues, and the institute is ideally placed to build up cross sector social science capacity, which is acknowledged as being weak in Wales. There are also benefits for researchers. By working closely with policy makers and practitioners, researchers can develop their skills, raise their profile and ensure their research has practical outcomes.

From its inception, WISERD has supported a range of knowledge exchange activities and has liaised closely with partners such as the Welsh Government and the Office for National Statistics. As the Institute moves

into the next stage of its development, the aim is to more comprehensively embed knowledge exchange and collaboration throughout the institute's various work programmes.

This integration needs to operate at the level of individual projects, where researchers are responsible for identifying and liaising with stakeholders as early as possible in the life of a project, setting specific knowledge exchange objectives, developing clear research messages and targeting their knowledge exchange activities.

At the WISERD wide level, the aim is to adopt a more strategic approach to knowledge exchange. WISERD's research programmes will be developed in consultation with partners in the public and third sectors. There will be an emphasis on mining the valuable survey and administrative data sources that already exist for Wales, and making the most of new sources such as Understanding Society and the new national survey for Wales. The intention is to provide a series of reports and briefings aimed at policy makers and practitioners alongside academic outputs.

In addition, WISERD will also continue to develop its research resources to support social researchers in a range of sectors. The Geoportal, which provides meta-data on a wide range of quantitative and qualitative data sources, is currently being tested in advance of being made more generally available. WISERD also runs a successful

training and capacity building programme and has a number of workshops and events scheduled for the coming year, including an annual conference, taking place in Bangor University on 28-29 March 2012.

Over coming months we will be reviewing and strengthening WISERD's thematic networks. The networks, which are at varying stages of development, provide informal forums for the development of inter-institutional and inter-disciplinary working and are an important mechanism for engaging with policy makers and practitioners. We are also looking closely at the possibility of establishing a cross cutting network on behavioural insight, a theme that is of growing cross sector interest.

Another priority is to improve the policy dialogue between academics and policy makers. In partnership with the Welsh Government, WISERD is planning to hold a series of evidence symposia, bringing together leading experts and senior policy official/analysts to challenge the evidence base on important cross cutting policy issues.

As a cross-disciplinary, cross-institutional, pan-Wales institution, WISERD is ideally placed to convert knowledge exchange from good intentions to practical reality.

## Angela Evans

Angela Evans has started work for WISERD in a knowledge exchange capacity. For further information you can contact Angela on 07854 882503.



# Education expert awarded prestigious ESRC Fellowship

**Dr Chris Taylor, Reader in Education at the Cardiff School of Social Sciences and Chair of WISERD's Education and Young People Thematic Group has been awarded an ESRC Mid-Career Development Fellowship to carry out an analysis of the Millennium Cohort Study (MCS).**

The Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) awards only 10 to 15 Mid-Career Development Fellowships each year. They are intended to enable outstanding researchers to develop their careers by taking their research in a new direction or to a new level.

The Fellowship - 'Growing up in 21st Century Britain: spatial analysis of the Millennium Cohort Study' - will provide an unique opportunity to explore in detail the potential geographical benefits of longitudinal data and develop spatially-based analyses of this data within the mainstream social sciences area of education.

It will also address a number of very important contemporary issues in relation to children growing up in the UK during the first decade of the 21st Century.

One of the main objectives of the Fellowship is to undertake new interdisciplinary research and analysis using the MCS in order to make a direct contribution to improving social welfare, social cohesion and well-being. Through its interdisciplinary research and analysis the Fellowship will contribute directly to the evaluation of key educational policies and initiatives in Wales and the rest of the UK.

Dr Taylor said: "Given the attention on children's lives much of the research will consider the role and impact of education and the educational policies of the different governments and political administrations in Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland and England."

The Millennium Cohort Study (MCS) is a multi-disciplinary research project following the lives of around 19,000 children born in the UK in 2000/1. It is the most recent of Britain's world-renowned national longitudinal birth cohort studies.

The study has been tracking the Millennium children through their early childhood years and plans to follow them into adulthood. The four surveys of MCS cohort members carried out so far - at age nine months, three, five and seven years - have built up a uniquely detailed portrait of the children of the new century. They have also amassed a vast amount of information on the children's siblings and parents.

As well as contributing to social welfare and cohesion, the Fellowship will be beneficial to academic researchers through activities intended to directly contribute to their methodological development. By utilising WISERD's existing methodological and data integration expertise, the academic benefits of the Fellowship will be shared through WISERD's Wales and UK-wide networks.

Dr Taylor continued: "Researchers are increasingly interested in looking at how people's lives develop and change from place to place, perhaps depending on where they live or are brought up. Such 'spatially-based' analyses of longitudinal data offer the combined benefits of studying changes in behaviour, attitudes and outcomes over time, whilst also recognising that there are likely to be important geographical variations in, or area effects on, those trends."



**Dr Chris Taylor**

Key outputs from the Fellowship include: eight research presentations, five working papers, four submitted peer-reviewed journal articles, one new methodological network, one workshop, and a placement in the Welsh Government.

The Fellowship will establish and convene an MCS user group in Wales for members of the academic community and a range of public, private and third sector organisations. Following an initial face-to-face meeting of the group, WISERD will support means for virtual communication through the group's own Virtual Research Environment (VRE).

The Millennium Cohort Study was commissioned by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), whose funding has been supplemented by a consortium of Government departments and the Wellcome Trust. The next sweep of the study is planned for 2012.

# Dr Mamata Parhi

## visits UNU-MERIT, Maastricht, The Netherlands

**Dr Mamata Parhi (WISERD Swansea) was recently awarded a short visiting grant from the European Science Foundation (ESF), for its 'Academic Patenting in Europe' (APE) project.**

As part of this grant, Dr Parhi visited the United Nations University Maastricht Economic and Social Research Institute on Innovation and Technology (UNU-MERIT), in the Netherlands in June 2011. The visit was connected to a project on 'A comparative analysis of knowledge diffusion in Dutch, French and British academic networks'.

The visit was highly successful in terms of initiating productive academic collaboration and also in terms of producing a first set of results in line with the proposed project.

This project aims to initiate a comparative study of the interaction structure of academic inventors based on the ESF-APE database. Based on the Resource-Based View and Social Network Theory, the study intends to first explain how (and which) personal characteristics and their specific brokering behaviour can be helpful for some scientists gaining a higher network position within the academic network. The second aspect of the study attempts to explore the role of institutional background and personal industrial linkages in the knowledge diffusion model.

Dr Parhi said: "During the visit we analysed the academic patenting network in France, UK and the Netherlands in order to provide a comparative analysis of the patenting dynamics in Europe. The cross country study in this regard intended to identify the key similarities and differences in academic patenting networks and especially to understand what factors govern the knowledge diffusion over time.

*"By invoking the concepts and theorisations of the network theory we studied the social process by which the academic community is organised and how they contributed to the development of science and technology in the three countries. We also examined the social process by which the technologies and their applications have evolved in these countries by looking at the patents and their network structure"* Dr Parhi added.

This project is in collaboration with Dr. Mei Ho (UNU-MERIT, Maastricht), Professor Patrick Llerena (BETA, Strasbourg) and Professor Bart Verspagen (UNU-MERIT, Maastricht). The current project builds on some earlier collaborative work on the topic between the same team of researchers and extends the scope of the work by including the comparative perspective.

More information about the programme is available at: <http://www.esf.org/activities/research-networking-programmes/social-sciences-scss/academic-patenting-in-europe-ape-inv.html>



**WISERD**



# WISERD Conference 2011

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*Very good to have international contributions to contrast and compare with Wales.*

**The second annual conference this year showcased WISERD's research infrastructure in the economic, political and social landscapes of Wales and beyond. WISERD Co-Director, Professor David Blackaby, reflects on another successful conference and how this fits into WISERD's past, present and future.**

The aim of the 2011 WISERD Summer Conference was to establish this annual event as a major 'shop window' for social science research in Wales.

The conference theme was 'Changing Wales: Social, Economic and Political Perspectives' which set out to encapsulate the broad range of WISERD's research activities and interdisciplinary working methods, whilst also reflecting the issues facing society in Wales and beyond. Colleagues from across the WISERD partner Universities, invited speakers, representatives of voluntary organisations, postgraduate students and representatives from the public sector met in Swansea to present their work.

When WISERD was launched in 2009, our vision could be expressed by the then First Minister, Rt Hon Rhodri Morgan, in his 'clear red water' speech (2002). In it, he said that the "sense of Welsh communities

as a test-bed for larger scale experimentation is paralleled in the way in which devolution itself has provided a 'living laboratory', in which different approaches to common problems can be worked out and applied."

Our founding Director, Professor Huw Beynon, was extremely fond of this analogy, and it is our current Director, Professor Gareth Rees, who is now driving this vision forward. WISERD has made great progress in demonstrating real impact in social science research in Wales, and the conference confirmed that 'outreach' and interdisciplinary working is what we're all about.

Really well  
organised  
conference.  
Good range of  
presentations.



## Film screening

The conference began with a special screening of Professor Gideon Koppel's (Aberystwyth University) award winning film "Sleep Furiously" at the Taliesin cinema in Swansea. It was quite a coup securing Professor Koppel to introduce the critically acclaimed film which portrays life in a village faced by the forces of change. The film focuses our attention on rural lives, beleaguered in ways that are similar to and different from other parts of Wales, such as the post-industrial lives in the South Wales Valleys. The screening, which attracted a wide audience, was chosen because it highlights many of the issues raised in the papers, roundtables and keynote lectures that formed the main body of the conference.

## Keynotes

Keynote speakers at the conference were Charlotte Williams, Professor of Social Justice at Keele University, and WISERD Director Professor Gareth Rees.

Professor Williams was approached because of her research interests in issues to do with equality and social mobility, particularly in Wales. Her work also aligns very closely with the recent Equalities and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) report on 'An Anatomy of Economic Inequality in Wales' carried out by WISERD researchers. This landmark report has provided a milestone in our understanding of relations between peoples economic outcomes - such as education, employment, earnings, poverty and wealth - and their characteristics and circumstances. Professor Williams kindly chaired a session about this report at the conference with contributions made by several authors of the report.

Professor Gareth Rees' talk closed the conference with a Director's address entitled 'Home and Away: higher education, social mobility and locality in Wales'. In it, he discussed how the transformation in the UK higher education system has been one of the great social changes of the last few decades. His presentation reflected on some of the implications of this transformation in Wales by reference to WISERD research. He paid particular attention to economic rationality in relation to patterns of participation in higher education, and on how differences in class and aspirations affected the distance Welsh students would travel to attend university.

## Topics

The topics discussed at the conference reflected on the institute's interdisciplinary working methods showcasing research on themes relating to Wales. More than 140 delegates attended over the two days, providing an opportunity for researchers across Wales to engage with each other and with policy-makers and the public more widely.

A key topic under discussion at the conference was an analysis of the economic contribution of major events in Wales, where Rob Holt (Chief Executive of Ryder Cup Wales 2010) reflected on the value of the Ryder Cup. The session also looked at the wider public policy implications of major events and at developing methodologies to measure the impact of similar events in the future. Another session addressed the concept of 'behaviour change' within a Welsh context. Clive Bates, Director General of Sustainable Futures at the Welsh Government, was joined by Cardiff University's Professor Ken Peattie to review the work being undertaken around behaviour change in Wales and its potential to offer improved policy outcomes.

Other specific sessions focussed on Inequality in Wales, Ageing and Place, Poverty and Homelessness, Education and Health in Wales, Migration, Tourism, Citizenship, Criminology and Devolution, Participation and Civil Society, and Skills and Employment.

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# WISERD Conference 2011

It is clear from the timetable and from the abstracts submitted that the conference succeeded in highlighting a range of social, economic and political issues. The programme was balanced in favour of all disciplines related to WISERD. Below are just a few of the many positive comments received from delegates, along with a note from Professor Noel Thompson about welcoming the conference to Swansea and from Roberta Roberts about her conference highlights. Copies of the presentations can be accessed via the WISERD Learning Environment (WLE). [www.wiserd.ac.uk/wle](http://www.wiserd.ac.uk/wle)

## WISERD Conference 2012

We now look forward to next year's conference 'Devolution, Place and Change' on the 28th and 29th of March 2012. Taking place in Bangor, we hope to present WISERD to a new audience and welcome our existing supporters and interested parties. Planning is fully underway and the call for abstracts has now opened. Deadline for submissions is November 7th 2011, and authors of shortlisted abstracts will be informed by November 21st 2011. We are delighted to confirm Professor Ron Martin (Fellow of the Cambridge-MIT Institute) and Professor John Curtice (University of Strathclyde) as keynote speakers at the conference.



## Professor Noel Thompson, Pro-Vice Chancellor for Academic Development at Swansea University, reflects on the timeliness and significance of the conference.

It gave me enormous pleasure to welcome colleagues, on behalf of Swansea University, to the two-day conference organised by the Wales Institute of Social and Economic Research, Data and Methods (WISERD).

All those who organise and participate in such conferences like to feel that, in the patois of the day, they are timely and significant. But I think timely and significant is more than a form of words as far as this conference was concerned.

There can be few periods that have thrown up more challenges for the social sciences and social scientists than the last three years: as turbulent as any I can remember since the dog days of the Callaghan years and the dark and dismal days of the first government of Mrs Thatcher when the Iron Lady was in her handbagging prime.

The credit crunch and its aftermath; the implosion of public finances; the social, economic and cultural challenges of inward migration; the increase in the devolutionary powers available to the government of Wales; the changing skill base of an economy in rapid transition; growing economic and social inequality and a demographic in Britain and Wales increasingly skewed to the aged end of the spectrum; represent just a few of the challenges we face as a society.

Of course, such challenges can create opportunities, devolution in Wales being a case in point, but they also engender pressures and fault lines within nations, within communities and within families. They impinge on every aspect of our social and individual lives and in doing so they



*The conference delivered well in terms of its aims to bring together practitioners and academics. Indeed, this is a real strength of the conference and far more needs to be made of this success.*



*Good varied conference appealing to academics and practitioners.*

influence and even determine the health and well-being of our population. Whether we can negotiate these challenges, the manner in which we negotiate them, whether we can negotiate them to our social benefit will have a fundamental bearing on the quality of life we and future generations experience.

It was Maynard Keynes who said, in one of his Essays in persuasion, that 'economists are guardians not of civilisation but of the possibility of civilisation'. Of course as a founder of the Cambridge Arts Theatre and the husband of the prima ballerina Lydia Lopokova and as a major benefactor of the arts Keynes could also legitimately have said that he was a guardian of civilisation, not just of its possibility.

But what Keynes said is something that, I think, can be transposed to social science more generally; namely that social scientists in important and profound ways are indeed guardians of the possibility of civilisation. No mean role to be allocated. And I think the themes of the conference articulated just such a role, addressing as they did:-

Inequality in Wales; contemporary pressures on local communities; generational change and ageing; migration; the delivery of health care; citizenship and participation; skills and employability; the resilience of the Welsh economy; work and well-being; housing and homelessness; the evolving nature of linguistic behaviour – and I haven't touched on all of them.

These are issues which impact directly on the possibility of a full and civilised existence for our communities. They are critical areas of policy making in Wales and more generally in Britain. And if such policy making is to be well-informed and evidence based then it needs the kind of research activity which WISERD promotes and which this conference reflected.

### **Roberta Ingman Roberts, Research Advisor at the Wales Council for Voluntary Action (WCVA), shares her highlights from the conference**

On the evening prior to the conference there was a screening of 'Sleep Furiously', a film about a rural community in Mid Wales. The film tied in with the conference title and many of the papers presented during the conference that discussed the resilience of rural localities. The film illustrated how essential services were provided to sustain a quality of life in rural Wales and how people adapted to changes brought on by public sector economic tightening.

In respect of WCVA activities, sessions on 'behaviour change', well being and the contribution of volunteers to major events to support the Welsh Economy were particularly interesting.

The conference was an excellent event to share and discuss current research in Wales. The event was a great opportunity to network informally with a wide range of stakeholders from academia, public, private and third sectors.



*Great venue and set-up. Nicely balanced programme with varied approaches and backgrounds.*





# Joint SKOPE/WISERD Project on Welsh Graduate Migration

**The mobility of graduates in the UK is likely to become an even more important issue as a result of recent changes in the funding of higher education and the announcement of different fees policies by the devolved governments.**

This is particularly relevant in the Welsh context since the existence of a 'brain drain' of graduate labour has long been a focus of debate (Drinkwater and Blackaby, 2004; Fevre, 2004). Furthermore, the Welsh and English higher education and labour markets are interconnected (Rees and Taylor, 2006) and Wales is a 'loser' region generating more undergraduates than it recruits recent graduates into employment (Hoare and Corver, 2009). A research project, being undertaken jointly between colleagues in WISERD and the ESRC Centre on Skills, Knowledge and Organisational Performance (SKOPE) based at Cardiff and Oxford Universities, seeks to deepen the understanding of the nature and scale of graduate flows to and from Wales.

The project focuses on key questions such as to what extent does Wales retain its human capital in higher education and subsequent employment? Does Wales

retain those who come to study from elsewhere in the UK? And do Welsh graduates who have studied or worked elsewhere return to Wales at a later stage?

The project also seeks to investigate the location and employment outcomes of successive 'graduate cohorts' since the 1992 expansion of Higher Education. It does this by augmenting the widely-used graduate first destinations data produced by the Higher Education Statistics Agency with detailed analysis of the Labour Force Survey and Annual Population Survey data. In so doing, it aims to contribute to the existing literature on the relationships between human capital acquisition from higher education and migration (Faggian et al, 2007).

The analysis also aims to provide new insights into the returns to human capital acquisition and to our understanding of the different stages of graduate mobility.

This in turn has implications for higher education and skills policies in Wales and highlights important inter-relationships between the mobility of students and graduates.

The SKOPE/WISERD report on Welsh Graduate Migration will be published at the end of October 2011 and will be available from the SKOPE and WISERD websites. It will be launched at a workshop being held on Thursday October 27th 2011 between 2.30pm and 5.30pm in the Committee Rooms of the Glamorgan Building at Cardiff University. Invited guests will include university academics and administrators, as well as business representatives, Welsh Government, Office for National Statistics and HEFCW officials.

Further details can be found at the project website:

<http://www.wiserd.ac.uk/research/wiserd-projects-current/welsh-graduate-migration/>



# Girls, Film-Making and Movement

Communicating the research findings of the young people and place project using visual participatory methods.

By Emma Renold and Gabrielle Ivinson

## What is the 'Young People and Place' project?

### Aims

This project is concerned with exploring young people's understanding and use of public and private spaces in a local post-industrial community experiencing regeneration. A key aim of the Young People and Place project is to explore the ways in which locality defines their pasts, presents and futures. By investigating place on numerous levels (e.g. as physical environments, as sources of symbolic resources, as social constructs and in terms of affect) we have gained a fuller understanding of 'locality' from the perspectives of young people with the potential to offer richer understandings to the challenges of social, political as well as material regeneration. The intersection of gender, age and class have been particularly salient in exploring young people's mobility and movement, social interactions and escapades in the public and hidden corners of their everyday lives (e.g. in schools, on the street, on-line etc.).

### Methods

From 2009-2011, young people have been accessed via local secondary schools and youth work settings. A range of participatory ethnographic methods have been employed to generate multi-modal data representing the various geographies of young people's appropriation and negotiation of local spaces. The fieldwork to date has produced a range of data forms, such as visual, material, aural, oral, digital and textual and data types, including photographs/films, interviews, and field notes. For an overview of the methodology see <http://www.wiserd.ac.uk/research/qualitative/klic/klic-project-young-people-and-place/>

## Participatory visual methods: films and film-making

The final phase of the Young People and Place project meets one of the KLIC (Local Knowledge in Context Research) programme's core aims to make significant methodological contributions to 'innovation' in relation to research methods, and to ensure that any innovation is contextualised, grounded, productive and sustainable. Using visual media in participatory ways to visually communicate emerging research findings, was one such contribution.

Two one week multi-media workshops were organised in two secondary schools with two groups of students who had registered their interest and volunteered to take part. These 'hands on' workshops were led by a consultant, Pete Moles, who specialises in visual media (documentaries, films, videos) and supported by ourselves (Gabrielle and Emma). It was an intensive, exhausting, emotional and highly productive week for all involved. At the end of the two weeks we had generated data for the editing of seven short films with the following working titles:

*Still Running* (2 girls)  
*Shades of Place* (2 girls)  
*Ffrindiau: They Stick Together* (4 girls)  
*Simplicity: The Beginning* (3 boys)  
*Skid* (4 boys)  
*Closing the youth centre* (1 boy)

During the film-making weeks we also generated a range of rich narratives that further enhanced our knowledge of young people's everyday lives, cultures, identities, practices, fears and fantasies in relation to a range of topics: schooling, families, friendships, careers, being a teenager, being a child, sub-cultures, drinking, music, drugs, sex/uality, rurality, nature, death/suicide and many more. As we write this brief overview, the films are currently being edited, so here we share what we

have learned in the making of the films and the significance of the gendered movements in particular.

## Stuck girls, moving boys: emerging findings and theoretical connections

While undertaking extensive interviews with young people (aged 13-14 years) about their perceptions of the locality where they were growing up, they spoke a great deal about the activities associated with places. Many boys spoke of roaming far and wide across the landscape undertaking activities such as BMX biking, mountain biking, building ramps, playing rugby, boxing, going to the gym, hunting, fishing and camping. Girls spoke less about outdoor activities that involved bikes and machines and talked more about their activities in virtual media, in their bedrooms and within the near environments of homes and school. Fear of others in public space (e.g. of being attacked, followed, or simply watched) also permeated girls' narratives, such that movement became a compulsory practice, with little associated fun, choice, or pleasure. The interviews gave us the impression that the boys moved and the girls were relatively sedentary and seemed to be restricted, constrained and even corporeally suppressed.

### *Still Running: the camera, ruptured viewpoints and 'becoming'*

Whilst many of these themes endured in terms of what the girls wanted to focus on for their own film projects, something different emerged. Despite the well documented difficulties that adolescent girls experience in having their moving bodies scrutinised, this failed to emerge when the cameras were trained on the minutia of their corporeal movements (Young 2005). In order to begin to understand what we learned by working with the girls in the medium of film we have been working with Gilles Deleuze's writings on cinema (1983/1986, 1985/1989).



Here, we have been considering the apparatus: the camera. The camera's lens is an artificial eye that disconnects the gaze from any person and their point of view. In the film, 'still running', 2 girls re-enact their pre-adolescent pleasure in running – a pursuit which as teenagers they rarely engaged in because of the tension between the social demands to look feminine and the functional, hot and sticky appearance that inevitably accompanies running. We knew they were aware of these restrictions, not only through the way they used their bodies in school, but also because they both articulated in the story-boarding activity that "girls leave something of themselves behind" when they go running. Yet, somehow, they were able to run again, to re-experience their younger running selves. Indeed, the girls transgressed again and again the social conventions of feminine comportment with no judgement because, perhaps, there was no a fixed point of view. By playing with time, we were all shifted out of the everyday ordering of the world, common sense judgements and time. The girls' and our ability to become intensely absorbed in the process acted as if it moved us into a different medium in which the usual social and cultural rules did not apply.

## Moving Forward

Myths of masculinity as movement and femininity as stillness perpetuates itself through affects which girls and indeed boys cannot easily articulate. The film-making process, however, generated a space where something different began to emerge, or in the words of Deleuze and Guattari (1987), enabled a series of 'becomings': micro movements which ruptured established embodied and gendered legacies. We have been thinking through how the girls' movements during the making of the film were in some ways removed from the real and imagined critical gaze of others, including their sense of the social norms that police femininity and impose restricting conventions of girls' and women's corporeal comportments. The film-making process revealed to the girls again their love of movement. Individual experiences of running seem to give them a sense of freedom, enjoyment, accomplishment and autonomy. We are beginning to conceptualise the girls' intense engagement with the film-making process as a generational and historical double entanglement where the manifestation of

their desire to run, and what they said in interviews and acted out in the school playground around bodily constraints and immobility, are expressions of the pre-personal affective forces that reach back to antiquity.

We are now feeling our way through new theoretical synergies in conceptualising the relationship between locality, space and young gendered subjectivities, particularly regarding embodiment, relationality, movement and affect. We are beginning to make new in-roads to explore how working with cameras reconfigures the ways in which young people visually represent their everyday lives, cultures, identities and fantasies. We will be sharing our analysis of the film-making phase further in the forthcoming WISERD event, "Exploring the Use of Visual Media in the Communication of Research Findings" (Wednesday 9th November). Here we will reflect more upon the challenges and opportunities of using participatory methods to visually represent ethnographic research findings. To find out more contact [wiserd.events@cardiff.ac.uk](mailto:wiserd.events@cardiff.ac.uk).

## References

Young, I.M. (2005) *On Female Body Experience: 'Throwing Like a Girl' and Other Essays*. Oxford University Press.

Deleuze, G. and Guattari, F. (1987/2004) *A Thousand Plateaus: Capitalism and Schizophrenia*. Trans. and Foreword by Brian Massumi. London: Continuum.

Deleuze, G. (1985) *Cinema 1: The Movement-Image*, trans. H. Tomlinson and B. Habberjam, Minneapolis: University of Minneapolis Press.

Deleuze, G. (1985) *Cinema 2: The Time-Image*, trans. H. Tomlinson and R. Galeta, Minneapolis: University of Minneapolis Press.



# THE WISERD GEOPORTAL

**The WISERD Geoportal is a set of tools that allow socio-economic researchers to discover and re-use a variety of socio-economic data relating to Wales (in the first instance). The WISERD GIS/Data Integration Team have developed a spatial framework that enhances a researcher's ability to discover survey (government and academic), public, administrative and 'grey' socio-economic data (both quantitative and qualitative) relating to Wales, with the aim of encouraging collaborative research and re-use of existing data. This article provides a brief overview of the types of data and functionality available to the WISERD Geoportal users.**

Using free and open-source software (FOSS) components and services (Figure 1), a range of software tools have been developed by the WISERD Data Integration Team to capture standards compliant metadata for a variety of socio-economic data sources. The software developed has enabled the WISERD Data Integration Team to build a rich meta-database of government surveys (down to question level), geo-referenced semantically tagged qualitative data (generated from primary WISERD research), grey data (e.g. Transcripts, journal publications, books, Ph.D. theses) and geo-referenced administrative data (e.g. education data from schools).

The WISERD Geoportal (WGP) provides map-based and text-based search tools to query this database using free and open-source software (FOSS) components and services. Using a FOSS stack (PostgreSQL,

PostGIS, GeoServer, GeoWebcache, OpenLayers/GeoExt/Extjs) a GeoPortal has been developed that enables end users to query the meta-database using a number of tools.

Tools for interrogating the data include simple keyword searches, more complex text queries, point-and-click tools and spatial analysis tools. These features enable the end user to query the meta-database using a traditional text based method or by using a dynamic cartographic interface to search for data spatially. Moreover, using RDF and SPARQL, external data sources may also be linked and queried (e.g. Data.gov.uk, Ordnance Survey) to return any datasets pertaining to the search parameters. The results of the search are returned in traditional list format but with the ability to view more detailed metadata relating to the survey (e.g. response rates, number of

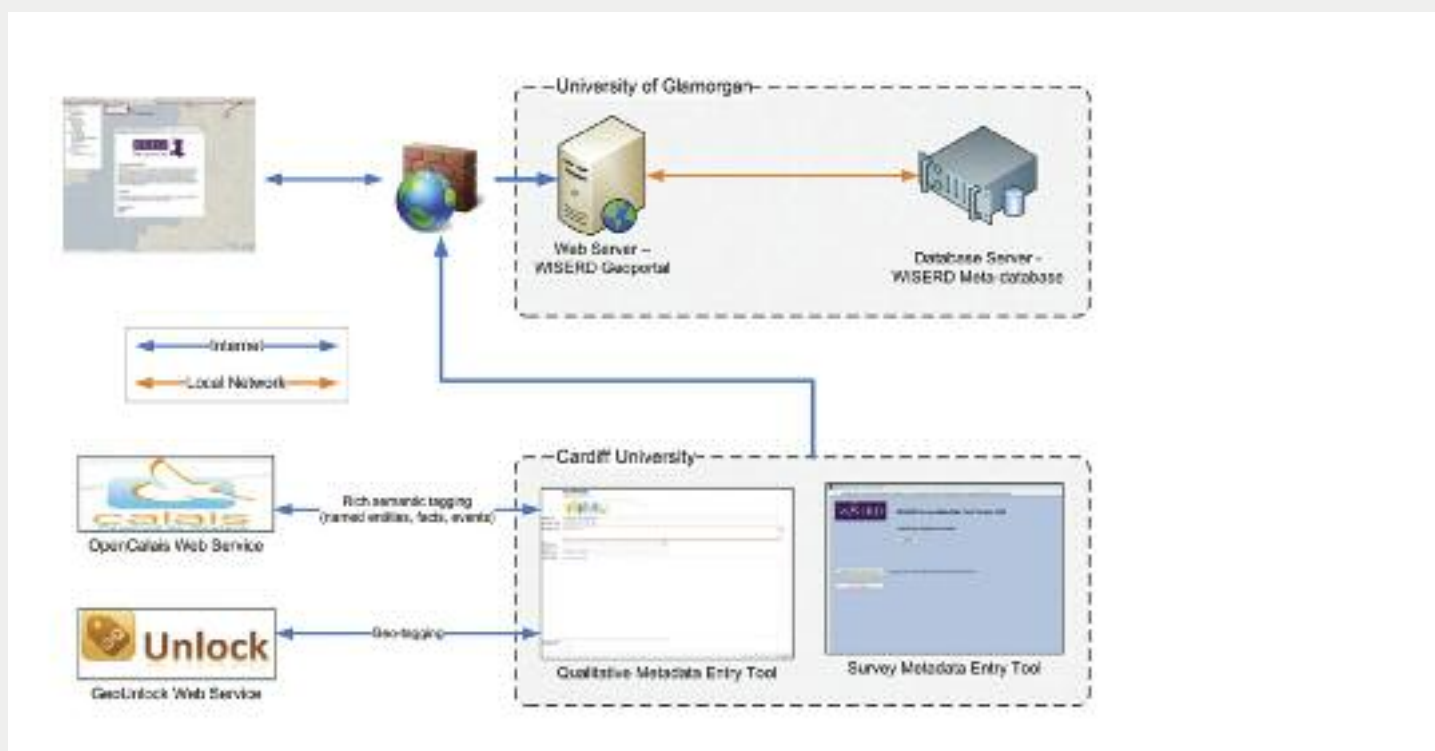
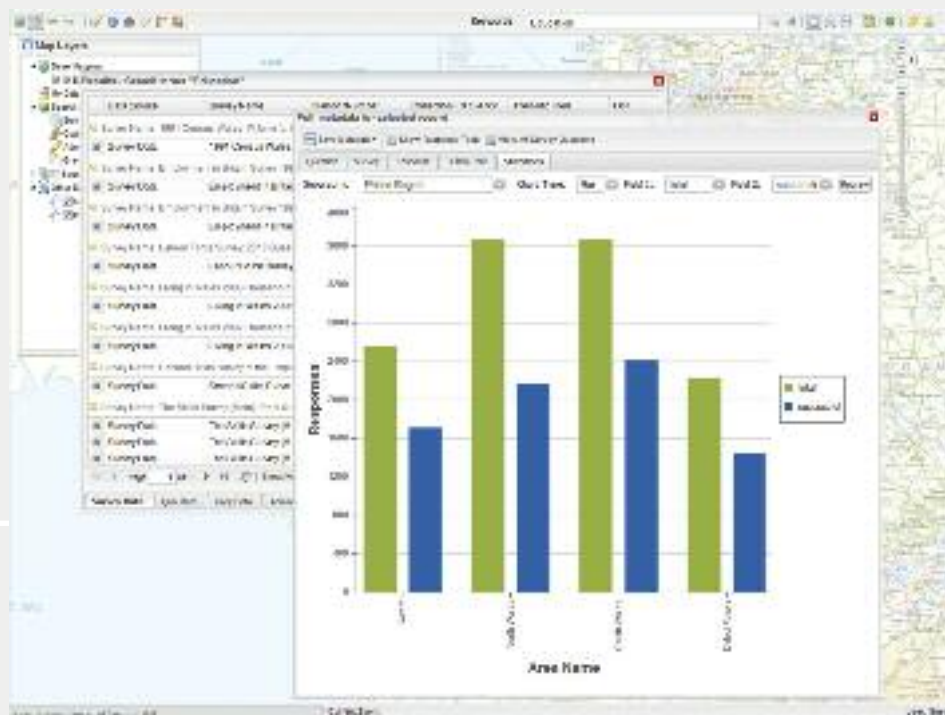


Figure 1: WISERD Geoportal Architecture

Figure 2: Keyword Search with MetaData View



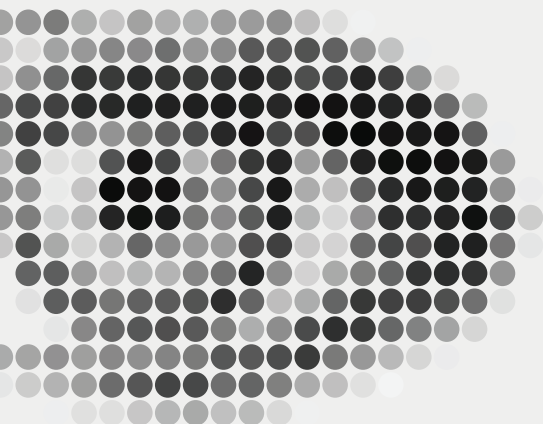
questions, frequency, spatial coverage, collection techniques etc.), and to show the results on a map at discrete spatial units or as points, thus enabling spatial analysis and data pooling.

Using the survey metadata form (Figure 2), users are able to explore the various levels of metadata available for the chosen survey (Dublin Core, survey, question and response), view any associated survey response tables in a separate window, or view other questions in the same survey. Interactive graphing tools can also be accessed from this form, which enable a user to analyse and visualise the survey response statistics for any geographical/administrative areas where response data is available. This can inform the user on the sample sizes of responses to survey data questions for geographical areas of interest and whether these are large enough for quantitative analysis. Furthermore, it also allows users to

compare the sample sizes of responses to questions in different surveys and, if the questions and response categories are similar enough, whether data from different surveys can be "pooled" to increase the sample size of responses to allow robust quantitative analysis. The qualitative metadata form also has additional tools that enable further value to be extracted from the data. If a user wants to find out more about the content of a particular research interview for example, they are able to produce a word/tag "cloud"

of the keywords within the interview text, where the relative prominence of each term in the document is indicated by the size and colour of the text font. Another function that has been developed for discovering more about qualitative interview data without infringing on copyright or revealing any potential disclosure material is the qualitative data geography analysis tool. This tool can be used to show the frequency and location of place names within the source document, without revealing the source text itself. These place names can also be added to the map as proportional point symbols. This can help to provide a researcher with an indication of how relevant the research or interview might be for their particular study area. All metadata reports and analysis can then be saved to a WGP user's personal account and/or exported to PDF. Further to the metadata view, all data with response statistics can be mapped (Figure 3). This allows the end user to visualise the spatial extent of the data and use location as a variable when searching for data.





Moreover, the WISERD Geoportal has the functionality to search for data using location as the primer. The tools developed allow the end user to define areas of interest or locations and search for data using spatial and keyword variables. The results are returned to the end user as mappable data, which can then be added to the map interface allowing end users to perform basic spatial analysis upon the data sources.

Future developments for the WISERD Geoportal include crowd sourcing of metadata, incorporating linked data searches, expanding the Geoportal data remit beyond Wales to provide comparative data analysis tools, community features (forums, sharing etc.), potential secure download of source data, metadata download in GIS formats and publishing data streams of data held within the metadata base for consumption by other applications.

Figure 3: Choropleth Mapping of Survey Response Data

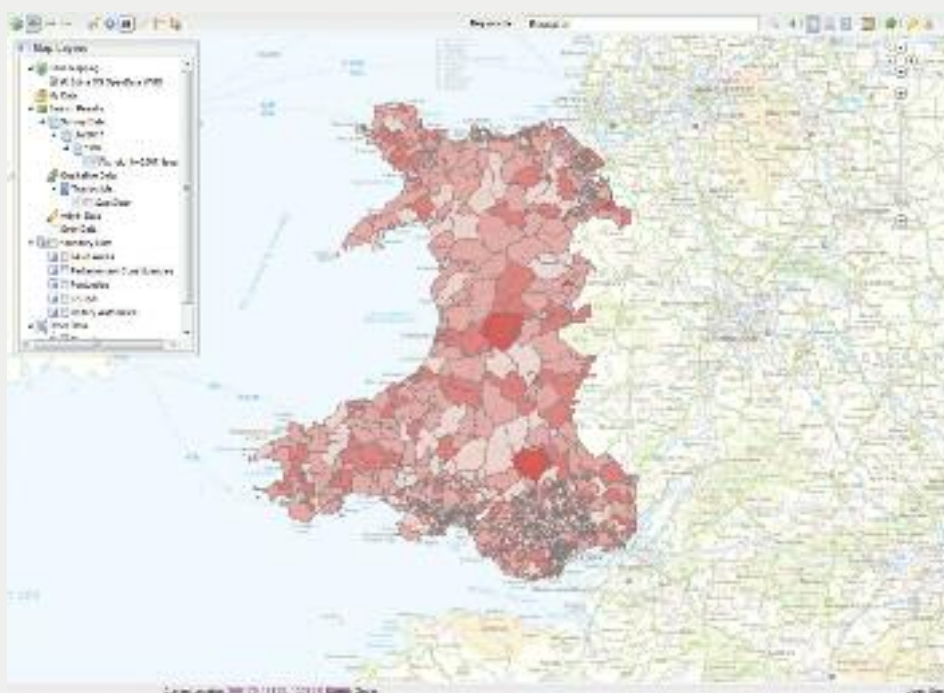


Figure 4: Spatial Search Capabilities



## The Data Integration team

is currently refining many aspects of the Geoportal and adding new functionality. We are currently embarking on an alpha testing programme that is open for registration now. Please visit <https://wiserd.comp.glam.ac.uk/home/> for more information regarding the Geoportal and to register as an alpha user.

### The Data Integration Team:

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Rob Berry (rberry@glam.ac.uk),  
Rich Fry (rfry@glam.ac.uk)  
and Sam Jones (jones97@cardiff.ac.uk).



# Evaluating the Foundation Phase

## **WISERD wins £1M to evaluate “one of the most important educational policies since devolution in Wales”.**

WISERD has secured a £1M competitive research bid - commissioned by the Welsh Government - to evaluate the Foundation Phase early years education policy. The high-profile team, led by researchers at WISERD, will include leading experts from early childhood studies, education, economics and statistics; drawn from Cardiff University, Canterbury Christ Church University, Swansea University and the University of Manchester. WISERD Director, Professor Gareth Rees, said:

*“The award of this grant demonstrates the effectiveness of WISERD in drawing together research expertise from across the Welsh universities and beyond. This has provided the basis for winning a competitive tender which will have interested researchers from across the UK.”*

The Foundation Phase (FP) is an early intervention approach to learning for all children aged three to seven years in Wales. It is based on principles of experiential learning - or ‘learning through doing’ - and marks a radical departure from more assessment-based competency approaches.

The three-year research project will include analysis of educational data and interviews with teachers, parents, local authorities, head-teachers, and the school children themselves. It will evaluate the implementation of the policy and what impact it has had to date. The research will also assess the value for money of the FP and design a framework to track its outputs and outcomes in the future.

Dr Chris Taylor, Reader in Education at Cardiff University’s School of Social Sciences and director of the research project, said:

*“We are delighted to have been given the opportunity to evaluate one of the most important educational policies since devolution in Wales; designed to raise educational achievement, prepare children better for their later schooling, and help reduce inequalities between different groups of children. This will be a complex and detailed evaluation that will not only examine the impacts of the Foundation Phase on children’s lives in Wales but will also help guide and shape best practice for teachers and schools.”*

At the heart of the FP curriculum are seven areas of learning: personal, emotional and social development, well-

being and cultural diversity; language, literacy and communication; mathematical development; welsh language development, knowledge and understanding of the world; physical development; and finally, creative development. Children are given opportunities to solve real-life problems and gain first-hand experiences through play and active involvement. They are encouraged to be creative and investigative in order to develop a positive attitude to learning, whilst increasing their self-confidence and self-esteem. It is hoped that this kind of early intervention and developmental approach to learning will be one of the most effective ways of combating educational inequalities associated with social disadvantage.

The evaluation by the WISERD team will assess whether the FP has had a differential effect on children and ensure that it promotes positive learning for all children in Wales. The research will offer a truly independent assessment of the policy in order to make recommendations for the future.

More information about the project will soon be available on the WISERD website.

### **The research team**

#### **Chris Taylor**

(Cardiff University)

#### **Trisha Maynard**

(Canterbury Christ Church University)

#### **David Blackaby**

(Swansea University)

#### **Rhys Davies**

(Cardiff University)

#### **Laurence Moore**

(Cardiff University)

#### **Ian Plewis**

(Manchester University)

#### **Sally Power**

(Cardiff University)

Two full-time additional postdoctoral research associates are soon to be employed with expertise in school-based research.



# WISERD Conference 2012: “Devolution, Place and Change”

Wednesday 28th and Thursday 29th March 2012  
Main Arts Building, Bangor University

## Cynhadledd WISERD 2012: “Datganoli, Lle a Newid”

Dydd Mercher 28 a dydd Iau 29 Mawrth 2012  
Prif Adeilad y Celfyddydau, Prifysgol Bangor

### Keynote speakers already confirmed:

#### Professor Ron Martin

Professor of Economic Geography and a  
Fellow of the Cambridge-MIT Institute

#### Professor John Curtice M.A. (Oxon)

Professor of Politics,  
University of Strathclyde

### Call for papers

Please submit abstracts for: panels,  
workshops, roundtables, papers,  
documentary film, interactive displays or  
posters to [wiserd.events@cardiff.ac.uk](mailto:wiserd.events@cardiff.ac.uk) by  
November 7th 2011.

Given WISERD's research orientation, we  
would particularly welcome sessions with  
a multi-disciplinary / mixed-methods  
flavour.

All submissions will be considered by the  
conference planning group and you will be  
informed of their decision by 21 November  
2011.

### Prif siaradwyr wedi'u cadarnhau yn barod:

#### Yr Athro Ron Martin

Athro Daearyddiaeth Economaidd a  
chymrawd Sefydliad Caergrawnt-MIT

#### Yr Athro John Curtice M.A. (Oxon)

Athro Gwleidyddiaeth,  
Prifysgol Strathclyde

### Galw am bapurau

Rydym yn gofyn i chi gyflwyno syniadau ar  
gyfer: paneli, gweithdai, trafodaethau o  
amgylch y bwrdd, papurau, ffilmiau dogfen,  
arddangosfeydd rhyngweithiol neu bosteri  
a'u hanfon i [wiserd.events@cardiff.ac.uk](mailto:wiserd.events@cardiff.ac.uk)  
erbyn 7 Tachwedd 2011.

O ystyried pwyslais WISERD ar ymchwil,  
byddem yn gwerthfawrogi'n fawr unrhyw  
sesiynau o natur ryngddisgyblaethol neu  
sesiynau sy'n trin a thrafod amrywiaethau  
o ddulliau.

Bydd grŵp cynllunio'r gynhadledd yn  
ystyried pob cais ac yn rhoi gwybod i chi  
am eu penderfyniad erbyn 21 Tachwedd  
2011.

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