

POPULATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA


2003 ANNUAL MEETING

May 1-3
Hilton Minneapolis
Minneapolis, Minnesota



FINAL PROGRAM AND ABSTRACTS



Population Association of America
8630 Fenton Street, Suite 722
Silver Spring, MD 20910
301.565.6710  *fax* 301.565.7850
www.popassoc.org

SOCIAL SCIENCE THAT MATTERS

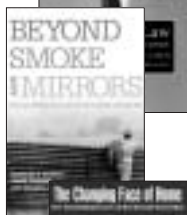


AMERICA'S NEWCOMERS AND THE DYNAMICS OF DIVERSITY

FRANK D. BEAN
& GILLIAN STEVENS

A volume in
the ASA's Rose Series
in Sociology

\$32.50 cloth
0-87154-124-6 228 pp.



TRUST IN THE LAW

Encouraging Public
Cooperation with the
Police and Courts

TOM R. TYLER
AND YUEN J. HUO

\$32.95 cloth
0-87154-889-5 272 pp.



BEYOND SMOKE AND MIRRORS

Mexican Immigration
in an Era of Free Trade

DOUGLAS MASSEY,
JORGE DURAND,
& NOLAN J. MALONE

\$29.95 cloth
0-87154-589-6 216 pp.



THE CHANGING FACE OF HOME

The Transnational Lives
of the Second
Generation

PEGGY LEVITT
& MARY C. WATERS, EDS.

\$39.95 cloth
0-87154-517-9 424 pp.



THE NEW RACE QUESTION

How the Census Counts
Multiracial Individuals

JOEL PERLMANN
& MARY C. WATERS, EDS.

Copublished
with the Levy
Economics Institute

\$39.95 cloth
0-87154-657-4 416 pp.



ENGAGING CULTURAL DIFFERENCES

The Multicultural
Challenge in Liberal
Democracies

RICHARD A. SHWEDER,
MARTHA MINOW, & HAZEL
ROSE MARKUS, EDS.

\$49.95 cloth
0-87154-791-0 504 pp.

SOCIAL CONTRACTS UNDER STRESS

The Middle Classes
of America, Europe,
and Japan at the Turn
of the Century

OLIVIER ZUNZ,
LEONARD SCHOPPA, &
NOBUHIRO HIWATARI, EDS.

\$47.50 cloth
0-87154-997-2 448 pp.

VISIT US AT
BOOTH #31



RUSSELL SAGE
FOUNDATION

At bookstores now or call 1-800-524-6401
112 East 64th Street, New York, NY 10021

www.russellsage.org

TABLE OF CONTENTS

General Information	3
Meeting Rooms and Floor Plans	4
Officers, Past Presidents and Past Secretary-Treasurers	7
Program Committee, Local Arrangements Committee and Staff ...	8
Acknowledgements	9
PAA Fund Contributors	10
Exhibitors	12
Member Initiated Meetings	13
Program Summary	17
Program	23
Program Abstracts	138
<i>(Poster Session Abstracts Available Online, http://paa2003.princeton.edu)</i>	
Index	330

Cover photo courtesy of The Greater Minneapolis Convention and Visitors Association

✓ HPN AD
will insert with pages for printer



Demographic Research

www.demographic-research.org

is a free, expedited, online journal of peer-reviewed research
and commentary in the population sciences

Demographic Research is based at the
Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research in Rostock,
Germany



www.demogr.mpg.de



GENERAL INFORMATION

REGISTRATION - PAA Registration is located in Grand Ballroom Foyer, Third Floor. Hours are:

Wednesday	12:30 pm - 8:30 pm	Friday	7:30 am - 4:00 pm
Thursday	7:30 am - 5:00 pm	Saturday	8:00 am - 12:00 noon

EXHIBITS - An exhibit of publications and software is located in the Grand Ballroom and Foyer, Third Floor. Hours are:

Wednesday	12:30 pm - 5:00 pm	Friday	9:00 am - 4:00 pm
Thursday	7:30 am - 5:00 pm	Saturday	9:00 am - 12:00 noon

LOCAL INFORMATION DESK - Information about Minneapolis, PAA Restaurant Guide and Message Board, located in the Grand Ballroom Foyer, Third Floor.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE - Listings of job vacancies and a listing of prospective applicants are available at the Employment Exchange table in the exhibit area.

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING - Thursday, May 1, 5:30 - 6:30 pm, Grand Ballroom F, Third Floor. This is an opportunity for members to voice their opinions, discuss items of interest to PAA members, and query PAA officers about the affairs of the Association.

CHILD CARE - Contact the hotel concierge.

SPEAKER REHEARSAL ROOM - Located in Board Room 3, Third Floor. An LCD projector and overhead projector are available to authors who wish to practice their presentation. Hours are:

Wednesday	2:00 pm - 5:00 pm	Friday	8:00 am - 4:00 pm
Thursday	8:00 am - 5:00 pm	Saturday	8:00 am - 12:00 pm

BADGE RECYCLE PROGRAM - Before you leave, please drop your badge holder in the designated receptacle in the registration area.

TAPE RECORDING, VIDEO RECORDING OR PHOTOGRAPHS ARE NOT ALLOWED WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE POPULATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA AND THE SPEAKER.

MEETING FACILITIES

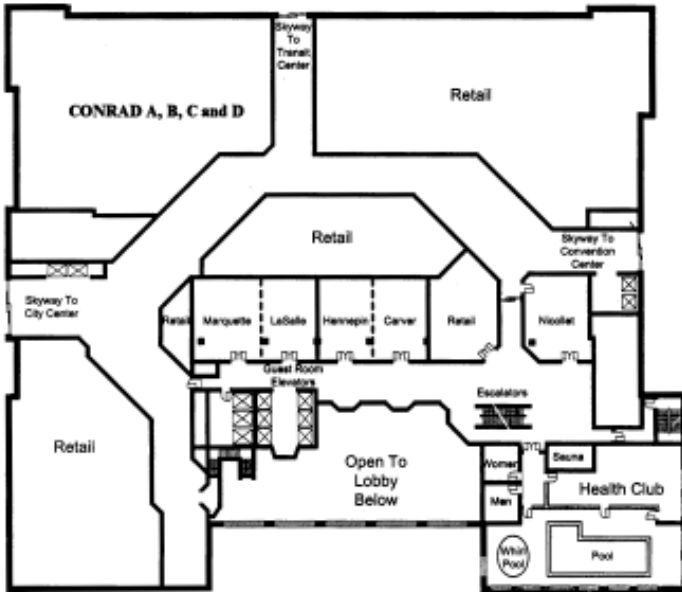
Second Floor

Marquette
LaSalle
Hennepin
Carver
Nicollet
Conrad A-D

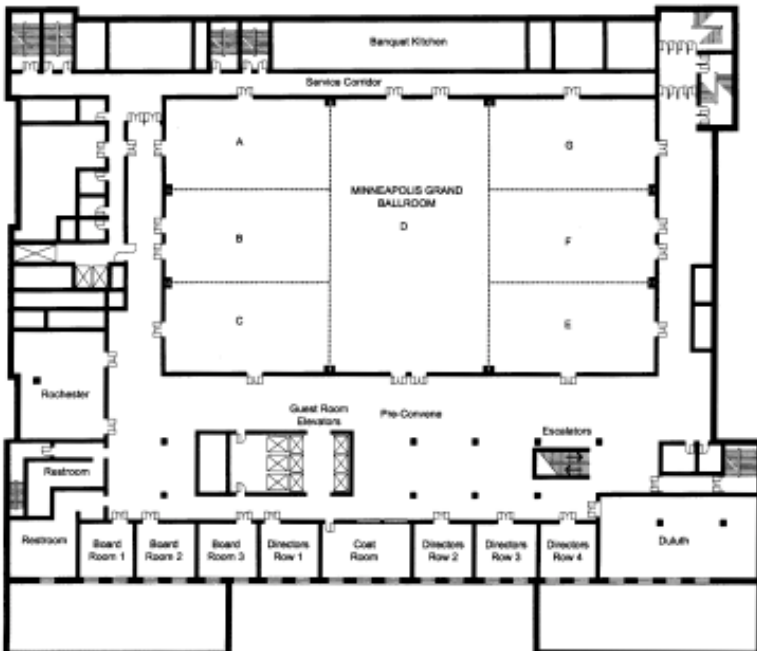
Third Floor

Grand Ballroom A-G and Foyer
Board Room 1, 2 and 3
Directors Row 1, 2, 3 and 4
Duluth
Rochester

MEETING FACILITIES - SECOND FLOOR



MEETING FACILITIES - THIRD FLOOR



✓ POP COUNCIL

will insert with pages for printer

POPULATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

— *Founded 1931* —

2003 Officers

S. Philip Morgan, *President*
Sara McLanahan, *President-Elect*
Christine A. Bachrach, *Vice President*
Alberto Palloni, *Vice President-Elect*
Lynne M. Casper, *Secretary-Treasurer*

2003 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Joseph Chamie	Robert M. Hauser	Elizabeth Peters
Irma Elo	Mark Hayward	Judith J. Treas
Elizabeth Frankenberg	John F. Long	Lawrence L. Wu
Calvin Goldscheider	Robert A. Moffitt	Hania Zlotnik

PAST PRESIDENTS

2002	Marta Tienda	1980	Jacob S. Siegel	1957-58	Harold F. Dorn
2001	Arland Thornton	1979	Charles B. Nam	1956-57	Joseph A. Spengler
2000	Suzanne M. Bianchi	1978	Richard A. Easterlin	1955-56	Henry S. Shryock, Jr.
1999	Andrew J. Cherlin	1977	Evelyn M. Kitagawa	1954-55	Margaret J. Hagoood
1998	Anne R. Pebley	1975-76	Sidney Goldstein	1953-54	Irene B. Taeuber
1997	Karen O. Mason	1974-75	Charles F. Westoff	1952-53	Clyde V. Kiser
1996	Douglas S. Massey	1973-74	Arthur A. Campbell	1951-52	Rupert B. Vance
1995	Linda J. Waite	1972-73	Norman B. Ryder	1950-51	Philip M. Hauser
1994	J. Richard Udry	1971-72	Amos H. Hawley	1949-50	Frederick Osborn
1993	Albert I. Hermalin	1970-71	Nathan Keyfitz	1948-49	Conrad Taeuber
1992	Etienne van de Walle	1969-70	Everett S. Lee	1947-48	Frank W. Notestein
1991	Ronald R. Rindfuss	1968-69	Otis Dudley Duncan	1946-47	Frank Lorimer
1990	Larry Bumpass	1967-68	Ansley J. Coale	1945-46	Frank H. Hankins
1989	Harriet B. Presser	1966-67	Paul C. Glick	1942-45	Lowell J. Reed
1988	Reynolds Farley	1965-66	Calvin F. Schmid	1941-42	P.K. Whelpton
1987	Ronald D. Lee	1964-65	Ronald Freedman	1940-41	T.J. Woofter, Jr.
1986	Paul Demeny	1963-64	Donald J. Bogue	1939-40	Leon E. Trusdell
1985	Jane A. Menken	1962-63	Kingsley Davis	1938-39	Alfred J. Lotka
1984	Samuel H. Preston	1961-62	John D. Durand	1936-38	Warren S. Thompson
1983	George J. Stolnitz	1960-61	C. Horace Hamilton	1935-36	Louis I. Dublin
1982	John F. Kanter	1959-60	Dudley Kirk	1931-35	Henry Pratt Fairchild
1981	Judith Blake	1958-59	Dorothy S. Thomas		

PAST SECRETARY – TREASURERS

1999-02	John Haaga	1975-78	Mary Grace Kovar	1950-53	Henry S. Shryock, Jr.
1996-99	Elizabeth Hervey Stephen	1971-75	James W. Brackett	1946-49	Harold F. Dorn
1993-96	V. Jeffery Evans	1968-71	Abbot L. Ferriss	1942-46	Philip M. Hauser
1990-93	Barbara Foley Wilson	1965-68	Anders S. Lunde	1939-42	Conrad Taeuber
1987-90	Suzanne M. Bianchi	1962-65	Paul C. Glick	1934-39	Frank Lorimer
1984-87	Robert J. Lapham	1959-62	Kurt B. Mayer	1932-33	Clarence G. Dittmer
1981-84	John L. Goodman, Jr.	1956-59	Daniel P. Price	1931-32	Alfred J. Lotka
1978-81	Thomas W. Merrick	1953-56	Hugh Carter		

2003 PROGRAM ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

S. Philip Morgan, Co-Chair
Christine Bachrach, Co-Chair

Ann Blanc	Larry Long
Claudia Buchmann	Ken Manton
Natasha Cabrera	Karen Mason
Lynne Casper	Marjorie McElroy
Anjani Chandra	Susan Newcomer
Rebecca Clark	Angela O’Rand
Beth Corder	Emilio Parrado
Larry Corder	Laura Shrestha
William A. Darity	Audrey Singer
Thomas DiPrete	Frank Sloan
Jeffrey Evans	Eric Stallard
Kathleen Harris	Steven Tordella
Mary Elizabeth Hughes	Jim Vaupel
Robert Kominski	Robert Weller
Kenneth Land	Zeng Yi
Paul Leslie	

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE

Dennis Ahlburg, Chair
Minnesota Population Center and Carlson School
of Management

Becky Boudreau, Carlson School of Management
Cathy Fitch, Minnesota Population Center
Iman Ghazalla, Humphrey Institute
Barb Schwab, Minnesota Population Center

PAA STAFF

Stephanie D. Dudley, Executive Director
Lois M. Brown, Member Services Coordinator
Ann L. Murray, Administrative Assistant

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 2003 Co-Chairs thank numerous persons and organizations for their contributions to the annual program. We have literally asked hundreds of people to help, incredibly high proportion agreed, and their assistance has been invaluable. Special acknowledgements to:

Gary Thompson, for managing the web site, handling most meeting correspondence, and preparing the preliminary and final programs. Gary has been key to the successful organization of the 2003 meetings.

German Rodriquez, for developing the excellent web-software and for frequent advice on its use. This web-based software represents a valuable contribution to PAA this year and for years to come. Also thanks to **Princeton's Office of Population Research** for allowing the software to be resident on their servers.

Dennis Ahlburg, for chairing the local arrangements committee.

Members of the program organizing committee: whose ideas shaped the substance of the program

From Duke/UNC, Claudia Buchmann, Beth Corder, Larry Corder, William A. Darity, Thomas DiPrete, Kathie Harris, M.E. Hughes, Ken Land, Paul Leslie, Ken Manton, Marjorie McElroy, Angela O'Rand, Emilio Parrado, Frank Sloan, Eric Stallard, Jim Vaupel, Zeng Yi

From Washington: Ann Blanc, Natasha Cabrera, Lynne Casper, Anjani Chandra, Rebecca Clark, Jeffrey Evans, Bob Kominski, Larry Long, Karen Mason, Susan Newcomer, Audrey Singer, Laura Shrestha, Steven Tordella, Robert Weller.

Session Organizers are listed in this program. Their timely decisions on nearly 1800 paper submissions allowed timely completion of a very strong scientific program.

Stephanie Dudley, PAA Executive Director, whose organizational skills and institutional memory keep things on track and whose demeanor reduces crises to manageable problems. Also thanks to **Lois Brown**, PAA Member Services Coordinator, and **Ann Murray**, Administrative Assistant, for service to the Association and for promptly responding to countless requests and processing hundreds of annual meeting registrations.

CONTRIBUTORS

FOUNDER

Sonalde B Desai
Linda G Martin
Jane A Menken
Peter A Morrison
Charles B Nam

John C Pock
David C Ribar
William Seltzer
J Richard Udry
Linda J Waite

BENEFACTOR

Albert F Anderson
Christine A Bachrach
Beth Berkov
Patricia Donovan
Ronald Freedman
Albert I Hermalin
Piyadasa Hewage
Nan E Johnson
Peter Kunstadter
Karen Oppenheim Mason

David R McKusick
Anne R Pebley
Harriet B Presser
John A Ross
Ross M Stolzenberg
Richard M Suzman
Calvin Gray Swicegood
Barbara Boyle Torrey
Charles F Westoff

SPONSOR

Linda H Archer
Wendy H Baldwin
Erik E Bergstrom
Gladys K Bowles
Virginia S Cain
Arthur A Campbell
Kenneth S Chew
Jorge H Del-Pinal
Ruth Dixon-Mueller
V Jeffery Evans
Noreen J Goldman

Sidney Goldstein
Michael Grossman
Robert M Hauser
Paula E Hollerbach
Elise F Jones
Lynn A Karoly
Anne S Lee
Daniel B Luten Jr
Kristin A Moore
Joseph E Potter

Mark C Regets
Harry M Rosenberg
Robert Schoen
Fred Sklar
Beth J Soldo
William F Stinner
Koray Tanfer
Sloan R Wayland
John R Weeks
Michael J White
Nicholas Zill

FRIEND

Deborah A Abowitz
Emily M Agree
Jacqueline L Angel
Roger C Avery
William G Axinn
Mohamed Ayad
Frank D Bean
Suzanne M Bianchi
Ann K Blanc
Monica Boyd
William P Butz
Lynne M Casper
Lee-Jay Cho
Lolagene C Coombs
Barbara B Crane
Julie DaVanzo
Jane S De Lung
Peter J Donaldson
Katharine M Donato
Harriet O Duleep
Richard L Forstall
Frances K Goldscheider
John L Goodman Jr
John Haaga
Christiane Hale

Eugene A Hammel
Barbara D Hanrieder-Stewart
Karen A Hardee
Jan M Hoem
Dennis P Hogan
Martin K Holdrich
George E Immerwahr
Carlos Manuel Indacochea
Jodi Jacobson
Joan R Kahn
Nathan Keyfitz
Vicki L Lamb
Gary L Lewis
Rose Maria Li
Zai Liang
Anders S Lunde
Laurence J C Ma
Alphonse L MacDonald
John J Macisco Jr
Albert M Marckwardt
Douglas S Massey
W Parker Mauldin
Marjorie B McElroy
Sara McLanahan

Warren B Miller
Iwao M Moriyama
William D Mosher
Nancy E Moss
George C Myers
Karen Norberg
Mary Beth Ofstedal
Valerie K Oppenheimer
Dudley L Poston Jr
Rick G Rogers
Rachel A Rosenfeld
Haruo Sagaza
Sharon L Sassler
Paul M Siegel
Pamela J Smock
George J Stolnitz
Michael A Stoto
Michael S Teitelbaum
Pietronella Van Den Oever
Paul R Voss
Robin J Walther
Linda B Williams
Robert J Willis
Douglas A Wolf
James J Zuiches

SUPPORTER

Meena R Abraham
Susan Enea Adamchak
Bahri Ahmed
Charles H Alexander
Adrienne A Allison
Douglas L Anderton
John Angle
Fred Arnold
Juhee Baek
Philip E Bardsley
Samuel Baum
Robert L Boyd
Louie A Brown
Moshe Buchinsky
Sandra Charvat Burke
Charles A Calhoun
Marcia J Carlson
James A Carr
Robert R Cassinelli
Frances M Chevarley
Marin E Clarkberg
Lisa A Cubbins
Sara R Curran
Sian L Curtis
John C Cutler
Henry P David
Ana Luisa Davila
Sofie De Broe
Hiroko Hayama Dodge
Barry Edmonston
Parfait M Eloundou Enyegue
Barbara Entwisle
Douglas C Ewbank
Laurence L Falk
Matthew R Falkenstein
Bruce Fetter
Glenn A Firebaugh
Thomas R Ford
Ewa-Zofia Fratzak
William P Frisbie
Carl M Frisen
Richard A Fry
Anastasia J Gage
Robert W Gardner
Alejandro E Giusti
Paul C Glick
Lisa M Godek
Peter MG Harris
Adrian C Hayes
Donald F Heisel
Katherine Hempstead
Christine L Himes
Kiyosi Hiroshima
Charles Hirschman
Marie B Hotz
Nancy Howell
Joan Huber
Terence H Hull
Eric R Jensen
William A Kandel
Ruth Kattumuri
Robert F Kelly
Catherine T Kenney
Augustine J Kposowa
Kathleen A Lamb
Peter M Lance
Raymond L Langsten
Sara B Laufer
Everett S Lee
Susan K Lewis
Daniel T Lichter
Andrew S London
John F Long
Terri Ann Lowenthal
Norman Y Luther
Jennifer H Madans
Zuali H Malsawma
Stephen A Matthews
Poul Chr Matthiessen
Jane Mauldon
Pamela McMullin-Messier
Elizabeth G Menaghan
Ann Miller
S Philip Morgan
Nittala N Murthy
Constance A Nathanson
Anjanette Nelson-Wally
Susan F Newcomer
Dorothy Nortman
Mohamed Abdel Monem Nour
Philomena Efua Nyarko
Clifford Obby Odimegwu
Janice A Olson
Alberto Palloni
Susan M Palmore
Jeffrey S Passel
Cynthia J Peters
Christine Peterson
John Pitkin
Mary G Powers
J S Prince
M Omar Rahman
Kelly Raley
Joseph L Rodgers
Jane R Rubin-Kurtzman
Georges Sabagh
Philip S Salisbury
Antunez-de-Mayolo Santiago
Robert F Schoeni
Judith R Seltzer
Kesasia Seniloli
Mohammed Shahidullah
Gail A Shea
Amy R Sheon
Laura B Shrestha
Henry S Shryock Jr
Richard A Smiley
Janet L J Smith
Edward J Spar
Mary C Speare
Elizabeth Hervey Stephen
Gillian Stevens
Edward G Stockwell
Leroy O Stone
David A Swanson
John Sydenstricker-Neto
Jeffrey M Tayman
Richard K Thomas
Elizabeth Thomson
Arland Thornton
Michael F Timberlake
Amy O Tsui
Jean Van Der Tak
Leah K VanWey
Stephanie J Ventura
Kenneth W Wachter
Samson Waga Wasao
Ann Adams Way
Jerry W Wicks
Barbara Foley Wilson
Franklin D Wilson
Roger A Wojtkiewicz
Brent Wolff
Gooloo S Wunderlich
Clarence J Wurdock
Nancy V Yinger
Chizu Yoshida
Hania Zlotnik

EXHIBITORS*

The Alan Guttmacher Institute
Beyond 20/20 Inc.
Center for Human Resource Research
Elsevier Science**
Health and Retirement Study
Institut National D'Etudes Demographiques
IUSSP
Kluwer Academic Publishers
Lawrence Erlbaum Associates**
Max Planck Institute
Migration Policy Institute
Minnesota Population Center
The National Academies
National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging
National Center for Health Statistics
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development
National Institutes of Health
ORC Macro Measure DHS+
Philippine Population Association**
Population Council
Population Reference Bureau
Population Research Systems
Public Data Queries, Inc.
RAND
Russell Sage Foundation
Unicon Research Corporation
United National Publications
University of Chicago Press**
University of Wisconsin, CDHA
US Agency for International Development
US Census Bureau
Yale University Press**

* *Reserved at press time*

** *Book Display*

2003 MEMBER INITIATED MEETINGS

Member Initiated Meetings are held by and for members of the Population of America (PAA), and do not necessarily represent the views of PAA.

Monday, April 28

8:00 am – 5:00 pm
*Hennepin/Carver
Second Floor*

Federal-State Cooperative for Population Estimates
Organizer: Ann Powell, US Census Bureau

*Marquette/Lasalle
Second Floor*

US Census Bureau/State Data Center (SDC)
Organizer: Renee Jefferson-Copeland, US Census Bureau

3:00 pm – 5:00 pm
*Rochester
Third Floor*

Association for Population/Family Planning Libraries and Information Centers International
Organizer: Zuali Malsawma, Population Reference Bureau

Tuesday, April 29

8:00 am – 5:00 pm
*Hennepin/Carver
Second Floor*

Federal-State Cooperative for Population Estimates
Organizer: Ann Powell, US Census Bureau

*Marquette/Lasalle
Second Floor*

US Census Bureau/State Data Center (SDC)
Organizer: Renee Jefferson-Copeland, US Census Bureau

*Duluth
Third Floor*

Psychosocial Workshop
Organizer: Larry Severy, Family Health International

8:30 am – 5:00 pm
*Rochester
Third Floor*

Association for Population/Family Planning Libraries and Information Centers International
Organizer: Zuali Malsawma, Population Reference Bureau

Wednesday, April 30

8:00 am – 5:00 pm
*Hennepin/Carver
Second Floor*

Federal-State Cooperative for Population Projections
Organizer: Ann Powell, US Census Bureau

*Duluth
Third Floor*

Psychosocial Workshop
Organizer: Larry Severy, Family Health International

*Grand Ballroom E
Third Floor*

Food Processing Industries and Immigration
Organizer: Sandra Charvat Burke, Iowa State University

8:30 am – 5:00 pm
*Grand Ballroom G
Third Floor*

Human Research Protections in Demographic Research
Organizer: Felice J. Levine, American Educational Research Association

Wednesday, April 30

8:30 am – 5:00 pm

*Rochester
Third Floor*

Association for Population/Family Planning Libraries and Information Centers International

Organizer: Zuali Malsawma, Population Reference Bureau

Grand Ballroom F

Third Floor

Urban Studies and Demography of China

Organizer: Zai Liang, SUNY at Albany

8:30 am – 5:30 pm

*Marquette
Second Floor*

PRB Population Policy Communication Fellows Workshop

Organizer: Elizabeth Ransom, Population Reference Bureau

12:00 pm – 6:00 pm

*Nicollet
Second Floor*

Economic Demography Workshop

Organizer: Jacob Alex Klerman, RAND

2:00 pm – 5:00 pm

*Conrad D
Second Floor*

NIA Training and Center Directors

Organizer: Robert Schoeni, University of Michigan

*Carlson School
of Management*

University of Minnesota

Census in the Classroom

Organizer: William H. Frey, University of Michigan

Directors Row 1

Third Floor

Population Center Computing Services Group

Organizer: William Block, Minnesota Population Center

3:00 pm – 5:00 pm

*Directors Row 2
Third Floor*

Southern Demographic Association Spring Board Meeting

Organizers: Peter Morrison, RAND

Carl Schmertmann, FSU Population Center

4:00 pm – 6:00 pm

*Directors Row 4
Third Floor*

PAA Committee on Applied Demography Business Meeting

(Open to all interested persons)

Organizer: Stanley K. Smith, University of Florida

6:00 pm – 7:00 pm

*Conrad A
Second Floor*

IUSSP Laureate Ceremony for Paul Demeny

Organizer: Hania Zlotnik, United Nations

7:30 pm – 9:00 pm

*Nicollet
Second Floor*

\$80.3 Million and Counting: How to Get Funding from NICHD

Organizer: Rebecca L. Clark, NICHD

Thursday, May 1

7:00 am – 8:20 am

*Grand Ballroom E
Third Floor*

International Migration Breakfast

Organizer: Joseph Chamie, United Nations

Thursday, May 1

7:00 am – 8:20 am

*Conrad D
Second Floor*

DBSB Center/Training Directors Breakfast

Organizer: Christine Bachrach, NICHD

12:00 pm – 2:00 pm

*Duluth
Third Floor*

Post-doctoral Fellowships in Population

Organizer: Valerie Durrant, Committee on Population

12:30 pm – 2:00 pm

Board Room 1

PAA Committee on Population (COPS) Luncheon Meeting

Organizer: Donald J. Hernandez, SUNY at Albany

2:30 pm – 4:30 pm

Board Room 1

COPS and Census Bureau Meeting

Organizer: Donald J. Hernandez, SUNY at Albany

6:30 pm – 7:30 pm

*Directors Row 3
Third Floor*

Society for the Study of Social Biology

Organizer: S. Jay Olshansky

6:30 pm – 8:00 pm

*Carver
Second Floor*

International Migration Working Group

Organizer: Lisa S. Roney

Rochester

Third Floor

Update on Chinese Demography

Organizer: Daniel Goodkind, US Census Bureau

Marquette

Third Floor

Population Council Fellows Reception

Organizer: Jude Lam, Population Council

Duluth

Third Floor

**Applied Demography Reception – Annie E. Casey
Foundation and Population Reference Bureau (*Open to all
interested persons*)**

Organizer: John Haaga, Population Reference Bureau

Panelists: Shelley Lapkoff, Lapkoff & Gobalet

Demographic Research • Peter Morrison, RAND • Martha

McMurray, Minnesota State Demographic Center • Bill O'Hare,

Annie E Casey Foundation • Signe Wetrogan, US Census

Bureau

6:30 pm – 8:30 pm

*Directors Row 4
Third Floor*

**Towards a New Conceptualization of Human Settlements
for Demographics**

Organizer: Anthony G. Champion, University of Newcastle

7:00 pm – 8:30 pm

*Directors Row 1
Third Floor*

Web of Knowledge

Organizer: Elana Broch, Princeton University

Board Room 2

Third Floor

**Los Angeles Family and Neighborhood Survey Public
Release Data**

Organizer: Anne R. Pebley, UCLA School of Public Health

Thursday, May 1

7:00 pm – 9:00 pm

Hennepin

Second Floor

Getting Published in Peer-Reviewed Journals

Organizer: Patricia Donovan, The Alan Guttmacher Institute

8:30 pm – 10:00 pm

Grand Ballroom F

Third Floor

PAA Memorial Service

Organizer: Linda Waite, University of Chicago

Friday, May 2

7:00 am – 8:20 am

Conrad A

Second Floor

PAA Committee on Applied Demography Breakfast

Organizer: Stanley K Smith, University of Florida

Speaker: Jay Siegel

Topic: **Official Multilingualism in the United States:
Where is it going?**

Grand Ballroom D

Third Floor

United Nations Population Division: A briefing for students

Organizer: Joseph Chamie, United Nations

12:30 pm – 1:30 pm

Conrad C

Second Floor

Easing into the Health and Retirement Study with RAND

Organizer: Patricia St. Clair, RAND

6:30 pm – 7:30 pm

Board Room 1

Third Floor

Evolutionary Demography

Organizer: Ulrich Mueller, University of Marburg

Rochester

Third Floor

Explaining State Fiscal Crises

Organizer: Philip S. Salisbury

6:30 pm – 8:00 pm

Duluth

Third Floor

South Asian Demographers – Population Issues

Organizer: K. V. Rao, Bowling Green State University

Saturday, May 3

2:30 pm – 4:15 pm

Marquette

Second Floor

Association of Population Centers

Organizer: John Haaga, Population Reference Bureau

2:30 pm – 6:00 pm

Rochester

Third Floor

GIS Workshop

Organizer: Stephen Matthews, Pennsylvania State University

Sunday, May 4

9:00 am – 12:30 pm

Carlson School

of Management

University of Minnesota

GIS Workshop

Organizer: Stephen Matthews, Pennsylvania State University

2003 Meeting Program Summary

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 9:00 AM - 5:00 PM

PAA Board of Directors' Meeting
Lasalle, 2nd Floor

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 8:30 PM - 11:00 PM

Welcome Mixer, *Grand Ballroom E-G, 3rd Floor*
(admittance and beverage ticket included in the registration fee)

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 8:00 AM - 10:00 AM

P-1 Poster Session 1: Reproductive Health and Family Planning

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM

- 1 Global Changes in Population Aging
- 2 The Demographic Impact of the HIV Epidemic
- 3 Demographic Effects of Poverty
- 4 Race, Ethnicity and the Family
- 5 The Impact of Crises and Long-Term Malnutrition on Child Health
- 6 Reproductive Health in Developing Countries
- 7 Transition to Adulthood in Developing Countries
- 8 Family, Work, and Time with Dependents
- 9 Immigrants and the Labor Market
- 10 Methodological Challenges and Advances in Fertility Research
- 11 Longitudinal Relations between Aspects of Health and Disability
- 12 Migration Consequences in Developing Countries
- 13 Innovative Applications to Enhance the Use of Secondary Data
- 14 Adolescent Sexual Risk-Taking
- 15 Contraceptive Use Dynamics
- 16 Communicating Results to Decision-Oriented Audiences: Practical Approaches and Lessons Learned

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM

- 17 Residential Segregation
- 18 Gender-Based Violence
- 19 Social Forces Shaping Very Low Fertility
- 20 Health Status and Mortality over the Life Course in Developing Countries
- 21 Adolescent Fertility
- 22 Family Structure and Outcomes for Children and Youth
- 23 Values, Attitudes, and the Family in the United States
- 24 Fertility, Reproductive Health, and Public Policy in Developed Countries
- 25 The Influence of Social Institutions on Health: Family, Religion, and Community

- 26 On the Verge of Retirement: Projecting Health and Economic Disparities of the Baby Boom Cohort
- 27 Health and Mortality in the Former Soviet Union and Central Europe
- 28 Confidentiality, Privacy and Ethical Issues
- 29 Service and Social Influences on Contraceptive Practice
- 30 Women and Migration
- 31 Welfare Reform and Union Formation

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 11:30 AM - 1:30 PM

P-2 Poster Session 2: Fertility and Family

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1:30 PM - 3:20 PM

- 32 Welfare Reform and Its Demographic Consequences
- 33 Sexual Coercion and Reproductive Health Outcomes
- 34 Reproduction, Contraception and HIV Protection
- 35 Language, Poverty, and Living Arrangements of Children of Immigrants
- 36 Human Impacts on the Environment
- 37 Transitions from Adolescence to Adulthood
- 38 Resource Allocation within and across Households and Generations
- 39 Microsimulation Models and Techniques
- 40 Data and Methods in Studies of Immigration
- 41 Health Care Policy and Access to Health Care
- 42 Family and Households in Developing Countries
- 43 The Demography of Infectious Diseases
- 44 Cultural Perspectives on Fertility
- 45 Adolescent Sexual Activity and Contraceptive Use
- 46 The Demography of Race and Ethnicity in the Twenty-First Century

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 3:00 PM - 5:00 PM

P-3 Poster Session 3: Work, Education, Welfare, Parenting and Children

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 3:30 PM - 5:20 PM

- 47 Immigrants and Labor Markets
- 48 Men's Health Knowledge, Risks, and Behavior across the Life Cycle
- 49 Demography of Income and Wealth Inequality
- 50 Reproductive and Fertility Issues in Societies with Medium and High Fertility
- 51 Identity, Racial Boundaries, and Patterns of Social and Self-Classification
- 52 International Perspectives on Fatherhood
- 53 Investments in Education, Demographic Processes, and Socioeconomic Development
- 54 HIV/AIDS Prevention in Sub-Saharan Africa
- 55 GIS and Spatial Models
- 56 Inequality, Race and Housing

- 57 Early Socioeconomic Status and Health: Intergenerational Transmission and Historical Effects
- 58 Risk and Protective Factors for the Young
- 59 Links between Gender Inequality and Socioeconomic Development
- 60 Causes and Consequences of Divorce
- 61 Emerging Global Patterns of Very Low Fertility
- 62 Gender and the Demographic Agenda: Where Do We Go from Here?

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 5:30 PM - 6:30 PM

PAA Annual Membership Meeting
Grand Ballroom F, 3rd Floor

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 8:30 PM – 10:00 PM

PAA Memorial Service
Grand Ballroom F, 3rd Floor

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 8:00 AM - 10:00 AM

- P-4 Poster Session 4: Aging, Population Trends and Methods, Religion and Gender

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM

- 63 Migration, Urbanization and Development
- 64 HIV/AIDS and Sexual Behavior
- 65 Beyond the Basics: Estimating and Projecting Characteristics Other than Age, Sex, and Race
- 66 Women's Changing Labor Force Participation
- 67 Child Health and Education in Developing Countries
- 68 Social and Economic Forces and the Transition to Motherhood
- 69 Demography of Disability and Aging
- 70 Fertility Transitions in Sub-Saharan Africa
- 71 Cohabitation and Exchange
- 72 Public Policy and the Family
- 73 New Strategies in Demographic Measurement and Analysis
- 74 Mortality Measurement
- 75 Economic Demography of Health and Aging
- 76 Age Patterns of Migration
- 77 Statistical Demography
- 78 Demographic Foundations of Evolution

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM

- 79 International Insights on Internal Migration and Population Redistribution
- 80 Resource Allocation Within and Across Households and Generations II
- 81 Gender and Sexuality

- 82 Race, Ethnicity and the Niceties of Neighborhoods
- 83 A Multidisciplinary Exchange on Causality in Demographic Research
- 84 How Late Can You Wait? Fertility, Fecundity, and Aging
- 85 Socioeconomic Status and Health among the Elderly in the U.S.
- 86 Demographic and Health Impacts of Family Planning Services
- 87 Father and Fathering: Paternal Investment on Children
- 88 Public Policy and the Wellbeing of Children and Youth
- 89 Abortion: Measurement, Motivations and Determinants
- 90 Small Area Population Estimates and Projections
- 91 Interracial Contact
- 92 Population and Land Use
- 93 Environmental Impacts on Population, Health, and Quality of Life
- 94 Issues in the Use of Demographic Surveys to Define Population Genetics

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 11:00 AM - 1:00 PM

P-5 Poster Session 5: Health and Mortality

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 12:30 PM - 2:20 PM

- 95 Gender Differences in Determinants and Consequences of Migration
- 96 Immigrant Labor Market Integration and Impact
- 97 Maternal Mortality and Pregnancy Outcomes
- 98 Gender, Livelihoods and Labor Markets
- 99 Race and Identity in the 2000 Census
- 100 Contraceptive Use and Effectiveness
- 101 Gender and HIV/AIDS
- 102 Retirement, Pensions and Health Insurance
- 103 Mortality and Emerging Health Threats
- 104 Cohabitation
- 105 Innovations in Population and Household Forecasting
- 106 Biodemography of Human Fertility
- 107 Fertility Attitudes and Preferences II
- 108 Income and Public Policies and Child Well-Being
- 109 Population and Environment: New Approaches and Methodologies
- 110 The Evidence for Declining Disability Rates among the Elderly

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 2:00 PM - 4:00 PM

P-6 Poster Session 6: Migration, Urbanization, Race and Ethnicity

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 2:30 PM - 4:20 PM

- 111 Immigrant Adaptation
- 112 Health and Mortality Differences within the Hispanic Population
- 113 Demography of Schooling and Educational Attainment
- 114 Gender and Demographic Processes
- 115 Family Relationships, Health and Mortality in Historical Perspective

- 116 Why Networks Matter
- 117 New Approaches to Family Planning Service Delivery and Research
- 118 Spatial Variation in Sub-Saharan Africa's Fertility Transition
- 119 Fertility Attitudes and Preferences
- 120 Gender, Health and Mortality
- 121 Father Involvement and Its Impact on Child Development
- 122 Measurement and Methods in Asking Questions about Sex
- 123 Investments in Education, Demographic Processes, and Socioeconomic Development II
- 124 Measurement Issues in Aging Research: Self-Report, Biomarkers, ADLs/IADLs, Active Life Expectancy
- 125 Inequality and Education in Developing Countries
- 126 Family Relationships, Health, and Mortality

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 4:30 PM - 6:00 PM

Presidential Address, *Grand Ballroom D-G, 3rd Floor*

Presentation of Awards

Presider:

Ronald R. Rindfuss

University of North Carolina

Presidential Address:

S. Philip Morgan

Duke University

“Is Low Fertility a 21st Century Demographic Crisis?”

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 6:00 PM - 7:00 PM

Presidential Cocktail Party (*cash bar*)

Grand Ballroom Foyer, 3rd Floor

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 9:00 PM - 12:00 MIDNIGHT

Alumni Night Party (*cash bar*)

Grand Ballroom D-G, 3rd Floor

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM

- 127 New Immigrant Destinations
- 128 Women's Empowerment and Demographic Processes
- 129 Economic Foundations of Marriage
- 130 Values, Attitudes, and the Family in Europe and Asia
- 131 Youth Employment and Unemployment
- 132 Social and Economic Factors in Birth Spacing and Delay
- 133 Excess Female Mortality and Morbidity

- 134 High and Declining Fertility
- 135 Demography and Public Policy
- 136 Demographic Processes in Brazil- Recent Trends and Interpretations.
Sponsored Jointly by Brazilian Population Association
- 137 Households and Families in Transition
- 138 Causes and Consequences of Adolescent Sexual Activity
- 139 Early Life Conditions and Health/Mortality over the Life Course
- 140 School Supply, School Quality and Educational Expansion
- 141 Immigrant Adaptation in Europe and Australia

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM

- 142 New Measurement Methods in Studies of Health and Aging
- 143 Mathematical and Statistical Demography
- 144 Race and Ethnic Differences in Educational Aspirations and Attainment
- 145 Socioeconomic and Health Status among the Elderly: International
Studies
- 146 Demographic Research on Sexual Behaviors Related to HIV
- 147 The American Community Survey: Current Status and Future Prospects
- 148 Men's Reproductive Behavior and Health
- 149 Nonmarital Fertility
- 150 Employment, Child Care and Welfare: Effects on Children
- 151 Educational Outcomes of Children of Immigrants
- 152 Gender and SES Considerations in Juggling Work and Family
- 153 Less Explored Factors Underlying Child Health and Survival
- 154 Demography of North American Aboriginal Populations. Sponsored
Jointly by the Canadian Population Society
- 155 Family Structure and Outcomes for Children and Youth II
- 156 Gender, Power, and Reproduction

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 12:30 PM - 2:20 PM

- 157 Differential Mortality
- 158 Intergenerational Exchanges and Aging
- 159 Land Use and Migration
- 160 Findings from U.S. Historical Censuses
- 161 Economic Aspects of Population Growth and Aging in Different Contexts
- 162 Population and Household Forecasting in Developing Countries
- 163 Transitions Into and Out of Cohabitation
- 164 Fertility Measurement and Models
- 165 Reproductive Intentions, Perceptions, and Motivations
- 166 Internal Migration of U.S. Immigrants
- 167 Adult Sexuality, Sexual Behavior, and Sexual Health
- 168 Child Care and Early Childhood Education
- 169 The Role of Demographic Assumptions in Projecting the Financial Status
of the Social Security Trust Fund: An Open Meeting with the Technical
Panel on Assumptions and Methods

2003 Annual Meeting Program

**WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30
9:00 AM - 5:00 PM**

**PAA Board of Directors' Meeting
*Lasalle, 2nd Floor***

**WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30
8:30 PM - 11:00 PM**

**Welcome Mixer
Grand Ballroom E-G, 3rd Floor
(admittance and beverage ticket included in
registration fee)**

**Thursday, May 1, 8:00 AM - 10:00 AM
Grand Ballroom A - 3rd Floor**

**P-1 POSTER SESSION 1: REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND FAMILY
PLANNING**

1 Misfortune before Birth: Intrauterine Mortality in China, 1955-1987 • **Yong Cai**, *University of Washington*; **Feng Wang**, *University of California, Irvine*

2 Killing Female Fetus in Haryana, India: Is It a Result of Family Composition Strategy or Sex Selective Discrimination • **Sutapa Agrawal**, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*; **Sayed Unisa**, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*

3 Prevalence of Induced Abortion and Factors Affecting It in Bangladesh • **Mohammad A. Islam**, *Bangladesh Agricultural University*; **Mohammad Kabir**, *Jahangirnagar University*

4 Association between Violence and Gynaecological Disorders: Some Findings from 1999 Guizhou Male's Role in Reproductive Health Survey, China • **Yunrong Liu**, *National Research Institute for Family Planning, China*; **Liying Zhang**, *Mahidol University*; **Shah Iqbal**, *World Health Organization (WHO)*

- 5 Implementing the ICPD Paradigm Shift in the Pakistani Context: Challenges of Gender, Power and the Health System • **Ali M. Mir**, *Population Council*
- 6 Ever-Married Adolescents' Knowledge and Attitude on Reproductive Health and Gender Issues in the Islamic Republic of Iran • **Mohammed Mosleh-Uddin**, *United Nations*
- 7 Can Family Planning Programs Help Close Gender Gaps in Education? Theory, Simulation, and Application to African Countries • **Parfait Eloundou-Enyegue**, *Cornell University*
- 8 Women's Status, Reproductive Behavior and Context in Nepal • **Bina Gubhaju**, *Pennsylvania State University*; **Stephen Matthews**, *Pennsylvania State University*
- 9 Male Involvement in Reproductive Health in Rural Bangladesh • **Jill Clark**, *Emory University*; **Japhet Killewo**, *ICDDR,B: Centre for Health and Population Research*; **Kathryn M. Yount**, *Emory University*
- 10 Identifying the Concerns and Obstacles to Increase a Greater Participation of Men in Improving Women's Reproductive Health: Experience from Rural Uttar Pradesh, India • **Sampurna Singh**, *National Council of Applied Economic Research, India*
- 11 Determinants of Reproductive Morbidity among Teenage Mother: Evidences from NFHS-2 Data • **C.P. Prakasam**, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*; **S. Radhakrishnan**, *Tata Institute of Social Sciences*
- 12 Self-Reported Symptoms of Reproductive Tract Infections: The Question of Accuracy and Meaning. A Case Study in Urban Pakistan • **Durre Nayab**, *Australian National University*
- 13 Use of Pregnancy Related Care and Family Planning in the Ch'orti Area of Guatemala • **Sofie De Broe**, *University of Southampton*
- 14 Barriers to Access to Reproductive Health Services among Nomadic Communities in Kenya • **Anne Khasakhala**, *University of Nairobi*
- 15 Integrating Sexual and Reproductive Health Services for Youth in Colombia • **Denise Kohn**, *International Planned Parenthood Federation*; **Rebecca Koladycz**, *International Planned Parenthood Federation*
- 16 Awareness of Infertility: Its Role in Treatment Seeking • **Lynn White**, *University of Nebraska at Lincoln*; **Julia McQuillan**, *University of Nebraska at Lincoln*; **David Johnson**, *Pennsylvania State University*; **Arthur Greil**, *Alfred University*
- 17 The Effects of SES on Previous History of STDs and Clinical Service Attended in the Republic of Georgia • **Benjamin Nieto-Andrade**, *University of Texas at Austin*
- 18 Partner Notification of STIs in Six African Countries • **Sara Zellner**, *University of Texas at Austin*

19 Unmet Needs of STDs and HIV/AIDS among Sex Workers in Shanghai: Lessons from a Baseline Survey of an Intervention Study • **Junqing Wu**, *Shanghai Institute of Planned Parenthood Research*; **Xikuan Chen**, *Shanghai Institute of Planned Parenthood Research*; **Ying Yang**, *Shanghai Institute of Planned Parenthood Research*; **Hong Yu**, *Shanghai Institute of Planned Parenthood Research*; **Pengfei Zhao**, *Shanghai Institute of Planned Parenthood Research*

20 Breastfeeding and Maternal HIV Disease Progression in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania • **Gilda Sedgh**, *Harvard University*; **Donna Spiegelman**, *Harvard University*; **Gernard Msamanga**, *Muhimbili University College of Health Sciences*; **Wafaie W. Fawzi**, *Harvard University*

21 HIV/AIDS Related Stigma and Discrimination among Health Providers and High Officials: The Need for an Advocacy Strategy to Change Attitude • **Khalid Hasan**, *ORG-MARG Quest*

22 Intentions and Actual Practices of Antenatal and Postpartum Sexual Abstinence in Delhi, India: An Opportunity to Promote Safe Sex Practices • **Anurag Mishra**, *Population Council*; **Leila Varkey**, *Population Council*; **Anjana Das**, *Population Council*; **Emma Ottolenghi**, *Population Council*; **Shahina Begum**, *Population Council*

23 Quality of Life among HIV Positive Women Who Have Recently Given Birth: Impact of Social Support, Coping Style and violence. • **Emily Das**, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*; **Rekha G. Daver M.D.**, *Grant Medical College*

24 Sexual coercion within marriage and the risk of HIV • **Mandar K. Mainkar**, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*; **Ravi K. Verma**, *Population Council*

25 HIV/AIDS in Two Provinces in China: Do Men's and Women's Attitudes and Behavior Differ? • **Karen Hardee**, *Futures Group International*; **Victor Yuan**, *Horizon Market Research*; **Tim Manchester**, *Futures Group Europe*

26 To Implement a Workplace-Based AIDS Education Program among Floating Unmarried Young Workers Aged 18-30 in East China • **Xiaoming Sun**, *Nanjing College for Population Program Management (NCPMP)*

27 Women's Perceptions of an Encroaching HIV/AIDS Epidemic: In-Depth Interviews and Focus Groups with Women from rural Senegal • **Rebecca Perry**, *Population Reference Bureau*

28 Potential HIV/AIDS Trajectories in India • **Puja Jawahar**, *University of Maryland*

29 Long-Term Governmental Costs and Savings of HAART Therapy and Preventative HIV Interventions with Limited Government Budgets • **Emiko Masaki**, *University of California, Berkeley*; **Russell A. Green**, *University of California, Berkeley*

30 The Demographic Impact of AIDS on the Bangkok Population in Thailand • **Orratai Rhucharoenpornpanich**, *BMA AIDS Control Division*; **Philip Guest**, *Population Council*

- 31 Barriers to Condom Use in Urban Cameroon: Results from a Qualitative and Quantitative Study in Yaounde and Douala • **Rachelle Djangone**, *Santé Familiale et prévention du SIDA (SFPS)*; **Eliwo M. Akoto**, *Institut De Formation Et De Recherche Demographiques (IFORD)*
- 32 Where Do Adolescents Obtain Condoms? The Role of Financial Access and Desired Quality in Jamaica • **Ruth R. Berg**, *Abt Associates Inc.*
- 33 Condom Use among Urban Adolescents in Nairobi, Kenya: Findings from a Web-Based Survey • **Tilda Farhat**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*; **Carolyn Tucker Halpern**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*; **Ellen M.H. Mitchell**, *Ipas*; **Sarah Onyango**, *Ipas*
- 34 Urban-Rural Differentials in Adolescent Sexuality and Contraceptive Use: Considerations for Policy and Programs • **Zelda C Zablan**, *University of the Philippines*; **Elma Laguna**, *Demographic Research and Development Foundation*
- 35 Preparing for Compulsory Unprotected Sex: HIV/AIDS and Sexual and Reproductive Decision Making among Young Adults in Zimbabwe • **Ravai Marindo**, *Population Council*; **John Casterline**, *Population Council*
- 36 Sexual Risk Behaviors of Adolescents in the Era of HIV/AIDS in Botswana • **Gobopamang Letamo**, *University of Botswana*
- 37 The Influence of Dating Violence on Condom Use within Romantic Relationships among Adolescents • **Yasamin Kusunoki**, *University of California, Los Angeles*
- 38 Gender and Relationship Differences in Condom Use in Angola • **Ndola Prata**, *University of California, Berkeley*; **Ashley Fraser**, *University of California, Berkeley*
- 39 Knowledge about Condom in Ethiopia • **Zewdu Woubalem**, *Brown University*
- 40 Safe Sex at First Sex? A Study of Adolescent Boys in the Urban Slums of Recife • **Fatima Juarez**, *El Colegio de México*; **Thomas LeGrand**, *University of Montreal*
- 41 Understanding Adolescent HIV Related Sexual and Reproductive Behavior in Sub-Saharan Africa: Looking beyond Individual Factors • **Vanessa Woog**, *Alan Guttmacher Institute*; **Akinrinola Bankole**, *Alan Guttmacher Institute*
- 43 Considering Context: The Case of Female Sterilization in Brazil • **Sara J. Brown**, *University of Missouri at Columbia*
- 44 Areal Variation in Contraceptive Use in East Africa • **Steve Clements**, *University of Southampton*; **Angela Baschieri**, *University of Southampton*; **Monique Hennink**, *University of Southampton*; **Nyovani Madise**, *University of Southampton*
- 45 The Difference a Man Makes: How Partner and Relationship Characteristics Affect Contraceptive Use • **Ellen K. Wilson**, *Research Triangle Institute*; **Helen P. Koo**, *Research Triangle Institute*

- 46 Husband-Wife Communication about Family Planning and Contraceptive Practice in Nepal: A Comparative Analysis of 1996 and 2001 DHS Survey • **Devendra P. Shrestha**, *Tribhuvan University*; **Bhanu B. Niraula**, *United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)*
- 47 Determinants of Unintended Childbearing in a High Fertility Society: A Case Study of Nepal • **Rajan Adhikari**, *Ministry of Health, Nepal*
- 48 Determinants of Contraceptive Norms in Rural Bangladesh • **M. Nurul Islam**, *Dhaka University*
- 49 Reversible or Irreversible: The Choice of Contraceptive Use among Married Women in Rural China • **Haijiang Wang**, *Johns Hopkins University*
- 50 The Missing Determinant: The Importance of “Ease” in Obtaining Fertility Regulation Methods • **Martha Campbell**, *University of California, Berkeley*; **Nuriye Hodoglugil**, *University of California, Berkeley*; **Brandon Swansfeger**, *University of California, Berkeley*
- 51 Pill Compliance: Do the Users Really Understand about Its Use-Effectiveness? • **Mehrab A. Khan**, *ICDDR,B: Centre for Health and Population Research*; **AHM Golam Mustafa**, *ICDDR,B: Centre for Health and Population Research*; **Manoj K. Barua**, *ICDDR,B: Centre for Health and Population Research*; **Radheshyam Bairagi**, *ICDDR,B: Centre for Health and Population Research*
- 52 Adolescent Dual Use of Condoms and Hormonal Contraception: Trends and Correlates 1991-2001 • **John E. Anderson**, *U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)*; **John S. Santelli**, *U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)*; **Brenda Colley Gilbert**, *U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)*
- 53 Understanding the Discrepancy between Knowledge and Use of Contraceptives at First Sex: Qualitative Evidence from Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil • **Ann M. Moore**, *University of Texas at Austin*
- 54 Contraceptive Use in India and its Effect on Fertility Levels – A Trend Analysis • **Vaidehi Yelamanchili**, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*
- 55 Parental Influence on Adolescent Sexual Behavior: A Source of Efficacy • **Ron Bulanda**, *Bowling Green State University*
- 56 Home-Leaving and Sexual Initiation among Filipino Youth • **Elma Laguna**, *Demographic Research and Development Foundation*
- 57 Initiation of Sexual Intercourse and Its Related Factors among Japanese Youths • **Ryuzaburo Sato**, *National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Japan*; **Makoto Atoh**, *National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Japan*; **Gianpiero Dalla Zuanna**, *University of Padua*
- 58 Association of Risky Sexual Behavior with Alcohol Consumption and Tobacco Use among Youth in Two Developing Countries: Haiti and Uganda • **Anastasia J. Gage**, *Tulane University*; **Chiho Suzuki**, *Tulane University*

59 Brazilian Adolescent Sexual Activity and Childbearing: Social Construction of Adolescence, Sexuality and Pregnancy and the Role of Social Support and Social Control • **Claudia Gras**, *International Planned Parenthood Federation*

60 Child Support and the Sexual Activity of Adolescent Males • **Chien-Chung Huang**, *Rutgers University*; **Wen-Jui Han**, *Columbia University*

Thursday, May 1, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM **Conrad A - 2nd Floor**

1 GLOBAL CHANGES IN POPULATION AGING

Chair: **Mark D. Hayward**, *Pennsylvania State University*

Discussant: **Robert Schoen**, *Pennsylvania State University*

1 Mortality Decline and Economic Growth in Industrialized Countries • **Ryan D. Edwards**, *Stanford University*; **Shripad Tuljapurkar**, *Stanford University*

2 Changes and Challenges of Population Aging in China • **Xiaochun Qiao**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*; **Chirayath Suchindran**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

3 The Demographic Window: Challenges and Opportunities • **Jean Marie Robine**, *Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale (INSERM)*; **Karen SL. Cheung**, *Hong Kong University of Science and Technology*; **Ed Tu**, *Hong Kong University of Science and Technology*; **Yi Zeng**, *Duke University*

4 Population Aging and Population Decline • **Victoria Velkoff**, *U.S. Census Bureau*

5 The Persistent Near-Linear Increase of Life Expectancy at Birth in Industrialized Countries: Explanation and Prospects for the Future • **John R. Wilmoth**, *University of California, Berkeley*

Thursday, May 1, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM **Duluth - 3rd Floor**

2 THE DEMOGRAPHIC IMPACT OF THE HIV EPIDEMIC

Chair: **Tukufu Zuberi**, *University of Pennsylvania*

Discussant: **Pierre Ngom**, *African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC)*

1 Childhood Mortality in Sub-Saharan African Countries: An Examination of the HIV Epidemic Impact • **Yoonjong Choi**, *Johns Hopkins University*

2 Orphans and “Grandorphans” in Sub Saharan Africa: The Consequences of Dependent Mortality • **James H. Jones**, *University of Washington*; **Martina Morris**, *University of Washington*

3 Assessing the Potential for Spread of HIV/AIDS in China • **Giovanna Merli**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*; **Bo Wang**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*; **Sara Hertog**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*

4 HIV/AIDS Effects on AIDS Orphans in Tanzania • **El Daw Suliman**, *Johns Hopkins University*

Thursday, May 1, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM **Nicollet - 2nd Floor**

3 DEMOGRAPHIC EFFECTS OF POVERTY

Chair: **Jennifer L. Romich**, *University of Washington*

Discussant: **Mary Daly**, *Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco*

1 Immigrant Socioeconomic Status and Mortality • **Harriet O. Duleep**, *Urban Institute*; **Daniel J. Dowhan**, *U.S. Social Security Administration (SSA)*

2 Regional Inequalities in Infant Mortality in Vietnam: Patterns and Explanatory Power of Economic Hypothesis • **Liem T. Nguyen**, *Brown University*

3 Concentrated Poverty vs. Concentrated Affluence: Effects on Neighborhood Social Environments and Children’s Outcomes • **Anne Pebley**, *University of California, Los Angeles*

4 Families Coping without a Job or Cash Assistance • **Sheila Zedlewski**, *Urban Institute*; **Sandi L. Nelson**, *Urban Institute*

Thursday, May 1, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM **Carver - 2nd Floor**

4 RACE, ETHNICITY AND THE FAMILY

Chair: **Zhenchao Qian**, *Ohio State University*

Discussant: **Philip N. Cohen**, *University of California, Irvine*

1 Race, Ethnicity & Family Wealth Transfers • **Jinkook Lee**, *Ohio State University*

2 A Counterfactual Approach to the Black-White Differential in U.S. Marital Trends: The Effect of a “Total Institution” • **Jennifer Hickes Lundquist**, *University of Pennsylvania*

3 Kin Care of Preschool Children: The Interaction of Race and Marital Status • **Irene Padavic**, *Florida State University*; **Karin Brewster**, *Florida State University*

4 Racial and Ethnic Variation in Marital Dissolution: A Story of Differences in Culture or Composition? • **Julie A. Phillips**, *Rutgers University*; **Megan M. Sweeney**, *University of California, Los Angeles*

Thursday, May 1, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM
Hennepin - 2nd Floor

5 THE IMPACT OF CRISES AND LONG-TERM MALNUTRITION ON CHILD HEALTH

Chair: **Monica Das Gupta**, *World Bank Group*

Discussant: **Jere Behrman**, *University of Pennsylvania*

1 Impact of a Public Program on Children's Nutritional Status in a Low-Income Rural Economy • **Anoshua Chaudhuri**, *University of Washington*

2 Long Term Consequences of Early Childhood Malnutrition • **John Hoddinott**, *International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)*; **Harold Alderman**, *World Bank Group*; **Bill Kinsey**, *University of Zimbabwe*

3 Crises and Child Health Outcomes: The Impacts of Financial and Drought/smoke Crises on Child Mortality and Birthweight in Indonesia • **Pungpond Rukumnuaykit**, *Michigan State University*

4 Improving Child Access to Health Services during the Economic Crisis: An Indonesian Experience of the Safety Net Program in the Health Sector • **Eunike Suci**, *Brown University*

Thursday, May 1, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM
LaSalle - 2nd Floor

6 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Chair: **Jane Bertrand**, *Johns Hopkins University*

Discussant: **Ilene S. Speizer**, *DynCorp*

1 Disentangling the Links. Women's Empowerment, Violence and Reproductive Health in Mexico • **Irene Casique**, *Universidad Nacional Autonoma De Mexico*

2 A Multi-Level Analysis of the Continuation of Female Genital Cutting in Kenya • **Sarah R. Hayford**, *University of Pennsylvania*

3 Infertility in Central Africa • **Ulla Larsen**, *Harvard University*

4 Migration Networks and Modern Contraceptive Knowledge and Use in Rural Guatemala • **David Lindstrom**, *Brown University*; **Elisa Munoz-Franco**, *Brown University*

Thursday, May 1, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM
Marquette - 2nd Floor

7 TRANSITION TO ADULTHOOD IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Chair: **Kelly A. Musick**, *University of Southern California*

Discussant: **John Hobcraft**, *London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)*

1 Schooling and Work in Thailand: A Life Course Study of Youth • **Soumya Alva**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

2 Growing up in Contemporary Pakistan: The Separate Worlds of Boys and Girls • **Cynthia B. Lloyd**, *Population Council*; **Zeba A. Sathar**, *Population Council*; **Minhaj ul Haque**, *Population Council*; **Judith A. Diers**, *Population Council*

3 Trends in the Timing of Marriage among Men and Women in the Developing World • **Barbara Mensch**, *Population Council*; **Susheela Singh**, *Alan Guttmacher Institute*

4 The Transition to Adulthood in East Asia: An Overview • **Hyunjoon Park**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*; **Gary Sandefur**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*

Thursday, May 1, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM
Rochester - 3rd Floor

8 FAMILY, WORK AND TIME WITH DEPENDENTS

Chair: **Rosalind B. King**, *National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), NIH*

Discussant: **Suzanne M. Bianchi**, *University of Maryland*

1 Human Capital of Young Children and Time Squeeze of Their Parents • **Wei-Jun J. Yeung**, *New York University*; **Frank Stafford**, *University of Michigan*

2 Social Class Differences in Parental Time with Children: Cross-National Variation • **Liana C. Sayer**, *University of Pennsylvania*; **Anne H. Gauthier**, *University of Calgary*; **Frank Furstenberg**, *University of Pennsylvania*

3 The Impact of Unemployment on the Organisation of Family Life: The Case of Parental Time in France • **Anne Solaz**, *Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)*; **Ariane Pailhe**, *Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)*

4 Managing Caregivers in Singapore Organizations: Why and How the State Should Become Involved • **Theresa W. Devasahayam**, *National University of Singapore*

Thursday, May 1, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM
Directors Row 4 - 3rd Floor

9 IMMIGRANTS AND THE LABOR MARKET

Chair: **Gretchen Livingston**, *University of Pennsylvania*

Discussant: **Nolan J. Malone**, *University of Pennsylvania*

1 Job Quality and the Assimilation Process of US Immigrants • **Maria E. Enchautegui**, *University of Puerto Rico*

2 Underemployment across Immigrant Generations • **Leif Jensen**, *Pennsylvania State University*; **Tim Slack**, *Pennsylvania State University*

3 Immigrant-Native Differentials in Multiple-Earner Strategies and Household Poverty • **Alexa K. Kennedy-Puthoff**, *University of Maryland*

4 Self-Employment among the Portuguese in the U.S.: Can It Be Explained by Class or Ethnic Resources? • **Maria Mulcahy**, *Brown University*

Thursday, May 1, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM
Directors Row 3 - 3rd Floor

10 METHODOLOGICAL CHALLENGES AND ADVANCES IN FERTILITY RESEARCH

Chair: **Gray Swicegood**, *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*

Discussant: **Thomas W. Pullum**, *University of Texas at Austin*

1 A Family of Flexible Parametric Duration Functions and their Application to Modelling Child-Spacing in Sub-Saharan Africa • **Gebrenegus Ghilagaber**, *Stockholm University*; **Stephen Obeng Gyimah**, *University of Western Ontario*

2 Using the Coale-McNeil Model for the Study of Postponement of First Births • **Dimiter Philipov**, *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research*

3 Tempo-Quantum and Period-Cohort Interplay in Fertility Changes in Europe. Evidence from the Czech Republic, Italy, the Netherlands and Sweden • **Tomas Sobotka**, *University of Groningen*

4 Aiming at an Unobserved Moving Target: A Simple Nonlinear Model of Fertility • **Jose A. Ortega**, *Universidad Autonoma de Madrid and Universidad de Salamanca*

Thursday, May 1, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM
Directors Row 2 - 3rd Floor

**11 LONGITUDINAL RELATIONS BETWEEN ASPECTS OF
HEALTH AND DISABILITY**

Chair: **Yang Yang**, *Duke University*

Discussant: **Eric Stallard**, *Duke University*

1 Redefining Substitution: When Does Assistive Technology Take the Place of Personal Care? • **Emily M. Agree**, *Johns Hopkins University*; **Vicki A. Freedman**, *Polisher Research Institute*; **Jennifer C. Cornman**, *Polisher Research Institute*

2 Changes in the Demographic and Economic Characteristics of SSI and DI Beneficiaries • **Teran Martin**, *Colorado College*; **Paul Davies**, *U.S. Social Security Administration (SSA)*

3 Older before Your Time?: Age, Chronic Illness, and Depression in Later Life • **Jason S. Schnittker**, *University of Pennsylvania*

Thursday, May 1, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM
Directors Row 1 - 3rd Floor

**12 MIGRATION CONSEQUENCES IN DEVELOPING
COUNTRIES**

Chair: **David Jaeger**, *College of William and Mary*

Discussant: **Ellen Brennan-Galvin**, *United Nations*

1 Post-Migration Fertility Hazards • **Eric R. Jensen**, *College of William and Mary*; **Dennis A. Ahlburg**, *University of Minnesota*

2 Fertility and Reproductive Health in Developing Countries: What Is the Urban Dimension? • **Mark R. Montgomery**, *Population Council*

3 Neighborhood Effects among Migrants: Evidence from Bangkok, Thailand • **Sakiko Tanabe**, *IBM Solutions and Yokohama National University*; **Futoshi Yamauchi**, *International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and Yokohama National University*

4 Impacts of Rural to Urban Migration on the Health of Young Adult Migrants in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam • **Mark VanLandingham**, *Tulane University*

Thursday, May 1, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM
Board Room 2 - 3rd Floor

**13 INNOVATIVE APPLICATIONS TO ENHANCE THE USE OF
SECONDARY DATA**

Chair: **Roger Avery**, *Brown University*

Discussant: **Michael Rendall**, *University of London*

1 The Life Table as a Theoretical Model: Demography in a New Key • **Thomas K. Burch**, *University of Victoria and University of Western Ontario*

2 Census 2000 Coverage Analysis Using Demographic Methods • **Arjun Adlakha**, *U.S. Census Bureau*; **Gregory Robinson**, *U.S. Census Bureau*; **Kirsten West**, *U.S. Census Bureau*; **Antonio Bruce**, *U.S. Census Bureau*

3 Calibrating Census Microdata against Gold Standard Surveys: Kenya 1999 (Fertility) and Mexico 2000 (Female Labor Force) • **Robert McCaa**, *University of Minnesota*; **Murungaru Kimani**, *University of Kenya*; **Albert Esteve**, *Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona*; **Jose Rodolfo Gutierrez-Montes**, *University of Minnesota and Universidad Autónoma de Baja California*; **Gabriela Vazquez-Benitez**, *University of Minnesota*

4 Estimating Life Expectancy at Old Ages • **Nan Li**, *University of Victoria*; **Zheng Wu**, *University of Victoria*

Thursday, May 1, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM
Grand Ballroom G - 3rd Floor

14 ADOLESCENT SEXUAL RISK-TAKING

Chair: **Nancy Williamson**, *Family Health International*

Discussant: **Leo Morris**, *U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)*

1 Social Networks as Protective Factors for Adolescent Girls in Senegal • **Kristen A. Velyvis**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*

2 Parental Factors in Adolescent Sexual Risk-Taking in Ivory Coast • **Stella Babalola**, *Johns Hopkins University*; **Basile O. Tambashe**, *Tulane University*; **Claudia Vondrasek**, *Johns Hopkins University*

3 Individual-, Family-, and Neighborhood-Level Effects on Adolescent Childbearing in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa: A Multilevel Analysis • **Ali M. Karim**, *Tulane University*

4 Coming of Age across America: Local Conditions and Risky Sexual Behavior of Adolescents • **Diane K. McLaughlin**, *Pennsylvania State University*; **Anastasia R. Snyder**, *Pennsylvania State University*

Thursday, May 1, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM
Grand Ballroom F - 3rd Floor

15 CONTRACEPTIVE USE DYNAMICS

Chair: **Elizabeth M. Armstrong**, *Princeton University*

Discussant: **Henri F. Leridon**, *Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale (INSERM)*

1 A Unified Model of Contraceptive Use Dynamics • **Saifuddin Ahmed**, *Johns Hopkins University*

2 Contraceptive Use Dynamics: A Life Course Approach and an Application to Bangladesh • **Mohsina Khatun**, *University of Groningen*; **Frans Willekens**, *University of Groningen*

3 Trends and Determinants of Contraceptive Method Choice in Kenya • **Monica A. Magadi**, *University of Southampton*; **Sian Curtis**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

4 The Determinants of Contraceptive Use-Dynamics in Kassena-Nankana District of Northern Ghana • **John E. Williams**, *Navrongo Health Research Centre*; **Elizabeth F. Jackson**, *Population Council*; **Isaac Akumah**, *Navrongo Health Research Centre*; **James F. Phillips**, *Population Council*

Thursday, May 1, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM
Grand Ballroom D - 3rd Floor

16 COMMUNICATING RESULTS TO DECISION-ORIENTED AUDIENCES: PRACTICAL APPROACHES AND LESSONS LEARNED

Chair: **Peter A. Morrison**, *RAND*

1 One Page, Three Bullets, and “So what?” • **Martha F. Riche**, *Farnsworth Riche Associates*

2 Why Didn't You Write What I Thought I Said? Demographers and the Media • **John Haaga**, *Population Reference Bureau*

3 Blindsided by Politics--An Apolitical Demographer's View of the Culture Wars • **Linda Waite**, *University of Chicago*

4 You Only Have Two Minutes • **Samia El-Badry**, *Teknecon Inc.*

5 Observations on the Media Marketplace for Garbled Demography • **Michael S. Teitelbaum**, *Alfred P. Sloan Foundation*

Thursday, May 1, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM
Grand Ballroom E - 3rd Floor

17 RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION

Chair: **Nancy A. Denton**, *University at Albany, State University of New York*
Discussant: **Barrett A. Lee**, *Pennsylvania State University*

- 1 Residential Segregation in the Multiracial United States • **Pamela R. Bennett**, *Johns Hopkins University*
- 2 City-Suburb Differences in Multiethnic Residence and Status • **Susan K. Wierzbicki**, *University of California, Irvine*; **Golnaz Komaie**, *University of California, Irvine*
- 3 Mapping Social Distance: Ethnic Residential Segregation in a Multiethnic Metro • **Michael J. White**, *Brown University*; **Jennifer E. Glick**, *Arizona State University*; **Ann Kim**, *Brown University*
- 4 Distinguishing the Levels and Dimensions of U.S. Metropolitan Segregation, 1960-2000 • **Claude S. Fischer**, *University of California, Berkeley*; **Gretchen Stockmayer**, *University of California, Berkeley*; **Jon Stiles**, *University of California, Berkeley*; **Michael Hout**, *University of California, Berkeley*

Thursday, May 1, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM
Nicollet - 2nd Floor

18 GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Chair: **Ina Warriner**, *World Health Organization (WHO)*
Discussant: **Mary Ellsberg**, *Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH)*

- 1 Women's Health at the Nexus of Poverty and Domestic Violence: Evidence from the Developing World • **Sunita Kishor**, *ORC Macro*; **Kiersten Johnson**, *ORC Macro*
- 2 Couple Attributes and Attitudes and Intimate Partner Violence in Vietnam • **Nancy Luke**, *Harvard University*; **Sidney Ruth Schuler**, *Center for Applied Behavioral and Evaluation Research*; **Tran Hung Minh**, *Consultation of Investment in Health Promotion Company (CIHP)*; **Tu Anh Hoang**, *Consultation of Investment in Health Promotion Company (CIHP)*; **Le Thuy Duong**, *Consultation of Investment in Health Promotion Company (CIHP)*
- 3 Factors Affecting Repeated Incidents of Intimate Partner Violence by Race and Ethnicity • **Marybeth J. Mattingly**, *University of Maryland*; **Laura Dugan**, *University of Maryland*
- 4 Violence in Intimate Relationships as Women Transition from Welfare to Work • **Elizabeth Votruba-Drzal**, *Northwestern University*; **Brenda Lohman**, *Northwestern University*; **Lindsay Chase-Lansdale**, *Northwestern University*

Thursday, May 1, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM
Carver - 2nd Floor

19 SOCIAL FORCES SHAPING VERY LOW FERTILITY

Chair: **William P. Butz**, *RAND*

Discussant: **Jan Hoem**, *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research*

- 1 An Analysis of Fertility Differentials by Religion in Kerala State: A Test of Interaction Hypotheses • **Dr. Manoj Alagarajan**, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*
- 2 Social Influence on Childbearing Behavior in a Low Fertility Context • **Laura Bernardi**, *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research and Brown University*
- 3 Do Cross-National Differences in the Costs of Children Influence Fertility Behavior? • **Thomas DiPrete**, *Duke University*; **S. Philip Morgan**, *Duke University*; **Henriette Engelhardt**, *Austrian Academy of Sciences*; **Hana Pacalova**, *Duke University*
- 4 Impact of Labor-Force Attachment on Childbearing in Finland in the 1990s • **Andres Vikat**, *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research*

Thursday, May 1, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM
Hennepin - 2nd Floor

20 HEALTH STATUS AND MORTALITY OVER THE LIFE COURSE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Chair: **Alberto Palloni**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*

Discussant: **Karen Swallen**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*

- 1 China: Economic Development and Mortality Decline • **Judith Banister**, *Javelin Investments*; **Xiaobo Zhang**, *International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)*
- 2 A Microsimulation Study of the Effects of Marriage, Divorce and Remarriage on Lifetime Risks of HIV/AIDS in Rural Malawi • **Michael D. Bracher**, *Independent Researcher*; **Gigi Santow**, *Independent Researcher*
- 3 Insurance and Other Determinants of Elderly Longevity in a Costa Rican Panel • **Luis Rosero-Bixby**, *Universidad de Costa Rica*; **William H. Dow**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*; **Adriana Lacle**,
- 4 Determinants of Old-Age Mortality in Taiwan, 1989 to 1999 • **Zachary Zimmer**, *Population Council*; **Linda G. Martin**, *Population Council*; **Hui-Sheng Lin**, *Taiwan National Institute of Family Planning*
- 5 Education, Gender, and Functional Transitions Among Older Indonesians • **Toshiko Kaneda**, *Population Council*

Thursday, May 1, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM
LaSalle - 2nd Floor

21 ADOLESCENT FERTILITY

Chair: **Ann Meier**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*

Discussant: **John Casterline**, *Population Council*

1 Caring Men: Husbands' Involvement in the Maternal Care of Their Adolescent Wives in Rural India • **Alka Barua**, *Foundation for Research in Health Systems (FRHS)*; **Rohini P. Pande**, *International Center for Research on Women (ICRW)*; **Sunayana Walia**, *International Center for Research on Women (ICRW)*; **Kerry MacQuarrie**, *International Center for Research on Women (ICRW)*

2 Transitions into Sex, Parenthood and Unions among Adolescents and Young Adults in South Africa • **Ann E. Biddlecom**, *Alan Guttmacher Institute*; **Anne Bakilana**, *University of Cape Town*

3 Determinants of Abortion among Young Women in Edo State, Nigeria • **Nancy Murray**, *Futures Group International*; **William Winfrey**, *Futures Group International*; **Scott Moreland**, *Futures Group International*; **Friday Okonofua**, *Futures Group International*; **Jerome Mafeni**, *Futures Group International*; **Leanne Dougherty**, *Futures Group International*; **Minki Chatterji**, *Futures Group International*

4 Early Teenage Pregnancy among Adolescents in South Nyanza, Kenya • **Monica A. Magadi**, *University of Southampton*; **David Omollo**, *African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC)*; **Alfred O. Agwanda**, *University of Nairobi*

Thursday, May 1, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM
Marquette - 2nd Floor

22 FAMILY STRUCTURE AND OUTCOMES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Chair: **Suzanne M. Bianchi**, *University of Maryland*

Discussant: **Marcia Carlson**, *Columbia University*

1 The Longitudinal Effects of Mother and Father Absence on Adolescent School Engagement • **Holly E. Heard**, *Arizona State University*

2 Changing Family Structure, Maternal-Adolescent Relationships and Indicators of Distress among Teenage Boys and Girls • **Amy G. Langenkamp**, *University of Texas at Austin*; **Michelle L. Frisco**, *Iowa State University*

3 Family Structure, Social Support, and Early Child Development among Puerto Rican Children in the United States • **Bridget K. Gorman**, *Rice University and University of Texas*

4 The Effect of Family Structure and Instability on Mothering Practices • **Cynthia A. Osborne**, *Princeton University*

Thursday, May 1, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM
Rochester - 3rd Floor

23 VALUES, ATTITUDES, AND THE FAMILY IN THE UNITED STATES

Chair: **Arland Thornton**, *University of Michigan*

Discussant: **Lisa D. Pearce**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

1 Single-Parent Families and Their Impact on Children: Changing Attitudes in the U.S., 1900-1998 • **Margaret Usdansky**, *Princeton University*

2 Do Attitudes Predict Union Type? Does Union Type Change Attitudes? • **Karen B. Guzzo**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

3 Then Comes Marriage? Religion, Race, and Marriage in Urban America • **W. Bradford Wilcox**, *University of Virginia*; **Nicholas H. Wolfinger**, *University of Utah*

4 Creating Intimate Equity and Creating Gender Discord: The Early Years of Covenant and Standard Marriages • **Steven Nock**, *University of Virginia*; **Laura Sanchez**, *Bowling Green State University*; **James D. Wright**, *Central Florida University*

Thursday, May 1, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM
Directors Row 4 - 3rd Floor

24 FERTILITY, REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH, AND PUBLIC POLICY IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Chair: **Jacob A. Klerman**, *RAND*

Discussant: **Jeffrey Grogger**, *University of California, Los Angeles*

1 Did Welfare Reform Increase Abortion? • **Theodore Joyce**, *City University of New York at Baruch and National Bureau of Economic Research*; **Robert Kaestner**, *University of Illinois at Chicago*; **Sanders Korenman**, *City University of New York*

2 The Effect of Medicaid Eligibility Expansions on Fertility • **Marianne Bitler**, *RAND*; **Madeline Zavodny**, *Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta*

3 Access to Family Planning Services in the Era of Welfare Reform – Impact of the California Program • **Diana L. Greene**, *University of California, San Francisco*; **Julia Bley**, *University of California, San Francisco*; **John Mikanda**, *California Department of Health Services*; **Philip Darney**, *University of California, San Francisco*; **Felicia Stewart**, *University of California, San Francisco*

Thursday, May 1, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM
Directors Row 3 - 3rd Floor

**25 THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS ON HEALTH:
FAMILY, RELIGION, AND COMMUNITY**

Chair: **Christopher G. Ellison**, *University of Texas at Austin*

Discussant: **Robert A. Hummer**, *University of Texas at Austin*

1 Health and Neighborhood Context: The Reciprocal Relationship between Social Organization and Aggregate Health Status • **Kathleen A. Cagney**, *University of Chicago*; **Christopher Browning**, *Ohio State University*

2 Family, School, and Religious Capital Effects on Adolescent Health Behaviors: Substitutes or Complements? • **John P. Hoffmann**, *Brigham Young University*; **Mikaela Dufur**, *Brigham Young University*; **Alice Lapray**, *Brigham Young University*

3 Trajectories of Health in Later Midlife: The Impact of Family and Household • **Mary Elizabeth Hughes**, *Duke University*; **Linda Waite**, *University of Chicago*

4 Neighborhood and Family Effects on Children's Health in Los Angeles • **Narayan Sastry**, *RAND*

Thursday, May 1, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM
Directors Row 2 - 3rd Floor

**26 ON THE VERGE OF RETIREMENT: PROJECTING HEALTH
AND ECONOMIC DISPARITIES OF THE BABY BOOM
COHORT**

Chair: **Angela O'Rand**, *Duke University*

Discussant: **Diane Macunovich**, *Columbia University*

1 Understanding Cohort Differences in the Expected Retirement Income of Future Retirees • **Barbara A. Butrica**, *Urban Institute*; **Howard Iams**, *U.S. Social Security Administration (SSA)*; **Karen E. Smith**, *Urban Institute*

2 Projecting the Health Behaviors & Lifestyle-Related Chronic Conditions of the American Baby Boom: A Lifecourse Perspective • **Rebecca Utz**, *University of Michigan*

3 Intergenerational Comparison of Retirement Income • **Barbara Smith**, *U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO)*; **Michael J. Collins**, *U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO)*; **Brendan Cushing-Daniels**, *U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO)*; **Janice L. Peterson**, *U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO)*; **Alicia P. Cackley**, *U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO)*; **Grant Mallie**, *U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO)*

4 Projected Pension Income: What's in Store for the Baby Boom Cohort? Equality or Disparity • **James H. Moore**, *U.S. Social Security Administration (SSA)*

Thursday, May 1, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM
Directors Row 1 - 3rd Floor

27 HEALTH AND MORTALITY IN THE FORMER SOVIET UNION AND CENTRAL EUROPE

Chair: **Michel Guillot**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*
Discussant: **Barbara Anderson**, *University of Michigan*

1 Causes of Death in Russia : Assessing Trends since the 50s • **France Meslé**, *Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)*; **Jacques Vallin**, *Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)*; **Véronique Hertrich**, *Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)*; **Evgueni Andreev**, *Institute of Economic Forecasting, Russia*; **Vladimir Shkolnikov**, *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research*

2 Recent Mortality Trends in Russia: Differences between Younger and Older Generations • **Natalia S. Gavrilova**, *University of Chicago*; **Victoria G. Semyonova**, *Ministry of Health, Russia*; **Galina N. Evdokushkina**, *Ministry of Health, Russia*; **Leonid A. Gavrilov**, *University of Chicago*; **Alla E. Ivanova**, *Ministry of Health, Russia*

3 East and West German Mortality before and after Reunification - New Insights from the German Life Expectancy Survey • **Marc A. Luy**, *Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany*

4 Mortality Risk and Economic Recovery in Kazakhstan • **Charles Becker**, *University of Colorado at Boulder*; **Dina Urzhumova**, *Pragma Corporation*; **Ai-Gul Seitenova**, *Pragma Corporation*

Thursday, May 1, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM
Board Room 2 - 3rd Floor

28 CONFIDENTIALITY, PRIVACY AND ETHICAL ISSUES

Chair: **Myron P. Gutmann**, *University of Michigan*
Discussant: **Michael Micklin**, *National Institutes of Health*

1 Ethical Issues Surrounding Data Collection under the Demographic and Health Surveys Program • **Jacob Adetunji**, *U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)*; **Sarah Pacque-Margolis**, *U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)*; **James Shelton**, *U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)*

2 Confidentiality and Ethical Issues Involved in Counselling for HIV Testing among Women of Reproductive Age: An Experience in a PMTCT Site in Mumbai, India • **Emily Das**, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*; **Rekha G. Daver M.D.**, *Grant Medical College*; **Naval G. Daver**, *Grant Medical College*

3 Privacy at What Cost to Health Research? What Demographers Need to Know about the New Privacy Rule • **Rose M. Li**, *Analytical Sciences, Inc.*

Thursday, May 1, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM **Grand Ballroom G - 3rd Floor**

29 SERVICE AND SOCIAL INFLUENCES ON CONTRACEPTIVE PRACTICE

Chair: **Rob Stephenson**, *Johns Hopkins University*

Discussant: **Ann Blanc**, *Blancroft Research International*

1 Who Are We Serving?: An Assessment of the Extent to Which Reproductive Health Services Serve Their Local Population in Seven Countries. • **Jane Diamond**, *University of Southampton*; **Sarah A.L. Barnett**, *University of Southampton*; **Martyn Brookes**, *University of Southampton*

2 Impacts of a Successful Quality-of-Care Intervention on Client Outcomes Six Months Later • **Federico R. Leon**, *Population Council*; **Santiago Roca**, *Escuela de Administración de Negocios para Graduados (ESAN)*; **Alex Rios**, *Escuela de Administración de Negocios para Graduados (ESAN)*; **Adriana Zumarán**, *Escuela de Administración de Negocios para Graduados (ESAN)*; **Susan E. Adamchak**, *Family Health International*; **Ana R. Feijoo**, *Escuela de Administración de Negocios para Graduados (ESAN)*

3 How Does Participation in Groups Affect Contraceptive Intentions and Use in Rural Malawi? Results from a District-Level Study in Malawi • **Valerie Paz Soldan**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

4 Male Involvement in Family Planning in Pakistan: The Impact of Social Marketing • **Ibrahim Hassan**, *Greenstar Social Marketing*; **Kerry Richter**, *Population Services International (PSI)*

Thursday, May 1, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM **Grand Ballroom F - 3rd Floor**

30 WOMEN AND MIGRATION

Chair: **Mary G. Powers**, *Fordham University*

Discussant: **Ellen Percy Kraly**, *Colgate University*

1 Women Left Behind?: Women's Roles in Migration and Residential Arrangements • **Caroline S. Archambault**, *Brown University*

2 The Impact of Migration on the Status of Women in Rural China • **Rachel Connelly**, *Bowdoin College*; **Kenneth Roberts**, *Southwestern University*; **Zhenzhen Zheng**, *Peking University*

3 The Effects of Status Inconsistency between Spouses on Migration: Analysis of NLSY79 Couples • **Ji-Youn Lee**, *Korea National Statistical Office*; **E. Helen Berry**, *Utah State University*; **Michael B. Toney**, *Utah State University*

4 Gender Structures among Recent Latino Immigrant Women: The Case of Durham, NC • **Emilio A. Parrado**, *Duke University*; **Chenoa A. Flippin**, *Duke University*; **Chris McQuiston**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

Thursday, May 1, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM **Grand Ballroom D - 3rd Floor**

31 WELFARE REFORM AND UNION FORMATION

Chair: **Kathryn Edin**, *Northwestern University*

Discussant: **Daniel T. Lichter**, *Ohio State University*

1 Relationship Skills Training and Marriage among Low-Income Couples • **Paul Amato**, *Pennsylvania State University*

2 Why Don't Poor Women Get Married, but Have Children They Can't Afford? • **Kathryn Edin**, *Northwestern University*; **Liana C. Sayer**, *University of Pennsylvania*; **Nathan Wright**, *Northwestern University*

3 Can Social Welfare Policy Increase Marriage or Decrease Divorce? Evidence from the Minnesota Family Investment Plan • **Lisa A. Gennetian**, *Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (MDRC)*; **Virginia Knox**, *Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (MDRC)*

4 The Hand or the Heart: The Adverse Effects of Multiple Partner Fertility on Family Formation • **Ronald Mincy**, *Columbia University* Thursday, May 1, 11:30 AM - 1:30 PM

Thursday, May 1, 11:30 AM - 1:30 PM **Grand Ballroom A - 3rd Floor**

P-2 POSTER SESSION 2: FERTILITY AND FAMILY

1 Teenage Motherhood, Child Survival and Child Health • **Satyajeet Nanda**, *Indian Institute of Health Management (IIHMR)*; **Faujdar Ram**, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*

2 Filipino Youth in Multigenerational Household • **Clarinda R Lusterio-Berja**, *University of the Philippines*

- 3 Geographical Fertility Cluster among Youth in the Main Urban Area of Costa Rica • **Andrea Collado**, *Universidad de Costa Rica*
- 4 Fertility Behaviour of Married Adolescents in Bangladesh • **M Mazharul Islam**, *Dhaka University*; **Mamunur Rashid**, *ICDDR,B: Centre for Health and Population Research*
- 5 Adolescent Marriage in Pakistan: Process, Timing, and Consequences for Girls • **Judith A. Diers**, *Population Council*; **Zeba A. Sathar**, *Population Council*
- 6 The Effect of School Socio-Economic Status on Racial-Ethnic Differences in Adolescent Premarital Child Bearing: The Influence of Peers • **Stacey Ruf**, *Arizona State University*
- 7 Determinants of Fertility Intentions among Married Couples in 35 Countries • **Stan Becker**, *Johns Hopkins University*; **Agbessi Amouzou**, *Johns Hopkins University*
- 8 Women Who Delay Childbearing: Going beyond a Simple Demographic Profile • **Gladys M. Martinez**, *National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*; **Stephanie Willson**,
- 9 Delaying a Family: Determinants and Characteristics of Temporary Childlessness in the US • **William Mosher**, *National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*; **Gladys M. Martinez**, *National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*
- 10 Strategising the Timing of First Birth in the Cultural Context of Netherlands and Karnataka in India • **Sarbani Banerjee**, *University of Groningen*; **Frans Willekens**, *University of Groningen*
- 11 Changes in the Timing of Fertility in Spain: The Impact of Education and Employment • **Alicia Adsera**, *University of Illinois at Chicago*
- 12 Risks and Realities Associated with Early or Delayed Childbearing in New Zealand • **Durga S. Rauniyar**, *New Zealand Ministry of Health*
- 13 Do Fertility Preferences Influence Subsequent Fertility Behavior? Evidence from Northern Ghana • **Cornelius Y. Debpuur**, *Navrongo Health Research Centre*; **Ayaga A. Bawah**, *Navrongo Health Research Centre*
- 14 Some Regional Multi-Level Models for Wanted Fertility in India • **Laxmi Kant Dwivedi**, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*; **Faujdar Ram**, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*
- 15 Fertility Transition in Nepal: Level, Trends and Determinants • **Tika R. Aryal**, *Banaras Hindu University*; **K.N.S. Yadava**, *Banaras Hindu University*; **Bhakti R. Aryal**, *Banaras Hindu University*
- 16 The Perverse Effect of Population Policies. A Case Study • **Cristina Bradatan**, *Pennsylvania State University*

- 17 Progression to the Second Child in a Lowest-Low Context: The Case of Italy • **Romina Fraboni**, *Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT)*; **Alessandro Rosina**, *Università Cattolica*
- 18 Reproductive Polarisation in New Zealand • **A Dharmalingam**, *University of Waikato*; **Ian Pool**, *University of Waikato*; **Janet Sceats**, *Portal Consulting and Associates Ltd.*; **Sandra Baxendine**, *University of Waikato*
- 19 Why the Peruvian Total Fertility Rate Did Not Change in the 1990s? • **Tania R. Vasquez**, *University of Texas at Austin*
- 20 Rethinking Brazilian Fertility Decline • **Ana Maria Goldani**, *University of California, Los Angeles*
- 21 The Fertility Transition in an Iranian District: A Comparison between Shiraz City and Its Surrounding Villages • **Amandine Lebugle**, *Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)*
- 22 Medium and High Fertility Regions in the Philippines: Issues and Explanations • **Josefina V. Cabigon**, *University of the Philippines*
- 23 Fertility Differentials by Ethnicity in Rural Tripura, India • **Prasanta K. Majumdar**, *Indian Statistical Institute*
- 24 Surprising Sex Ratios in the South Caucasus: Son Preferences in the Former Soviet States of Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia • **Dennis J. Donahue**, *U.S. Census Bureau*; **Jennifer L Fortado**, *U.S. Census Bureau*
- 25 Impact of Infant and Child Mortality on Fertility in Kenya. Evidence from 1998 Kenya Demographic Health Survey (1998 KDHS) • **Ezekiel N. Ngure**, *University of Nairobi*
- 26 Fertility Decline in Bangladesh: Evidence from the 1993-94, 1996-97 and 1999-2000 Bangladesh Demographic and Health Surveys (BDHS) • **Barkat-e- Khuda**, *ICDDR,B: Centre for Health and Population Research*; **Roy Nikhil**, *ICDDR,B: Centre for Health and Population Research*; **Nirod Ch. Saha**, *ICDDR,B: Centre for Health and Population Research*
- 27 Estimation of Total Fertility Rates for Oman • **Atsu S. S. Dorvlo**, *Sultan Qaboos University*; **Charles S Bakheit**, *Sultan Qaboos University*; **Asya Al-Riyami**, *Ministry of Health, Oman*
- 28 Women's Educational Attainment and Fertility Transition in Sub-Saharan Africa • **David Shapiro**, *Pennsylvania State University*; **Lisa Strunk**, *Pennsylvania State University*; **Tesfayi Gebreselassie**, *Pennsylvania State University*
- 29 Economic Value of Children and Fertility Behaviour in an Agricultural Society • **Ravendra K. Sharma**, *Delhi University Enclave*; **Arvind Pandey**, *Indian Council of Medical Research*

- 30 Cultural Differences in Fertility in Kenya: Family Formation as a Case Study • **Michele Steinmetz**, *Pennsylvania State University*
- 31 Timing of Marriage in the Context of AIDS: A Case of Malawi and South Africa • **Chiweni E. Chimbwete**, *Africa Center for Health and Population Studies*
- 32 Gender Segregation and Union Transitions • **Lars Jarkko**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*
- 33 Trends in Family Formation Patterns in Less Developed Countries: Estimates from Life Table Models • **Margaret M. Weden**, *Johns Hopkins University*
- 34 Maasai Marriage: Continuity and Change in Kenya and Tanzania • **Ernestina E. Coast**, *London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)*
- 35 Declining Marriage Rates in Japan: The Role of Marriage Market Composition and Spouse Pairing Preferences • **Jim Raymo**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*; **Miho Iwasawa**, *National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Japan*
- 36 Nuptiality Transition and Marriage Squeeze in Lebanon - Consequences of Sixteen Years of Civil War • **Prem C. Saxena**, *American University of Beirut*; **Andrzej Kulczycki**, *University of Alabama at Birmingham*; **Rozzet Jurdi**, *American University of Beirut*
- 37 Race/Ethnic Differences in Marital Expectations of Adolescents: The Role of Romantic Relationships • **Sarah R. Crissey**, *University of Texas at Austin*
- 38 Neighbors or Neighborhoods? Effects on Marriage Timing in Nepal • **Scott T. Yabiku**, *Arizona State University*
- 39 Migration and Marital Timing: How Does Leaving Home Affect Forming a Family? • **Aree Jampaklay**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*
- 40 Marriage Patterns in Rural India: Influence of Socio-Cultural Context • **Shiva S. Halli**, *University of Manitoba*
- 41 Study of Age at First Marriage in Contemporary China: A Relative Distribution Approach • **Shige Song**, *University of California, Los Angeles*
- 42 Diffusion of Cohabitation between Young Men and Women in Italy: Gender and Generations matter? • **Paola Di Giulio**, *Università di Roma "La Sapienza"*; **Alessandro Rosina**, *Università Cattolica*
- 43 Male and Female Fertility, How Different Can They Be? • **Paul Stupp**, *U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)*; **Ramon Enamorado**, *Ashonplafa*
- 44 Fertility Differentials among First and Second Generations of Canadians • **Alain P. Belanger**, *Statistics Canada*; **Stephane Gilbert**, *Statistics Canada*

- 45 Estimates of the Fertility of the Population of Hispanic Origin: Age-Parity-Progression Patterns, 1980-1999 • **Ward Kingkade**, *U.S. Census Bureau*
- 46 Did Divorces Decline After the Oklahoma City Bombing? A County-Level Analysis of Divorce Rates in Oklahoma, 1985-2000 • **Paul A. Nakonezny**, *University of North Texas*; **Joseph L. Rodgers**, *University of Oklahoma*; **Rebecca Reddick**, *University of North Texas*
- 47 Two Spouses, One Divorce • **Amy Godecker**, *University of California, San Francisco*
- 48 Child Disability and Marital Stability: Evidence Using Matched Records from the 1993 NHIS and the 1995 NSFG • **Carrie E. Spearin**, *Brown University*; **Jennifer M. Park**, *Brown University*; **Maryhelen D'Ottavi**, *Brown University*; **Fran Goldscheider**, *Brown University*
- 49 From Sex Preference of Children to Its Reality: Sex Ratio at Birth and Its Determinants in China • **Xiaochun Qiao**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*
- 50 Intergenerational Effect on Marital Quality • **Jianjun Ji**, *University of Wisconsin at Eau Claire*
- 51 The Next One Changed Everything!: Patterns and Problems in Marriage and Family after a Second Child • **Rebecca L. Upton**, *University of Michigan*
- 52 Consequences of the Transition to Remarriage for Psychological Well-Being: Toward an Explanation of Gender and Life Course Variations • **Kristi Williams**, *Ohio State University*
- 53 The Living Arrangements of Unmarried Mothers following the Birth of a Child • **Jean T. Knab**, *Princeton University*
- 54 Interracial Unmarried-Partner Households: How Do They Compare with Interracial Married-Couple Households in Census 2000? • **Tavia Simmons**, *U.S. Census Bureau*; **Martin T. O'Connell**, *U.S. Census Bureau*
- 55 Leaving the Parental Home in Thailand: Evidence from the Family and Youth Survey • **Jittinee Juntarodjana**, *Mahidol University*; **Arnstein Aassve**, *University of Leicester*
- 56 The Decision of Leaving Home in France and Italy: A Multilevel Hazard Model • **Stefano Mazzuco**, *Università di Padova*
- 57 Direct and Indirect Measures of Cohabitation in Census Bureau Data: Who's Just Sharing Rent? • **Jason Fields**, *U.S. Census Bureau*; **Martin T. O'Connell**, *U.S. Census Bureau*
- 58 Spatial Dimensions of Family Types: Neighborhood Level Distributions of Married and Single-Parent Families in Metropolitan Areas, 1990-2000 • **Audrey N. Beck**, *Duke University*

59 Of Marriages and Mortgages: Divergent Trends in Ownership and Partnership in Gävle, Sweden, 1975-1990 • **Nathanael Lauster**, *Brown University*; **Lars-Erik Borgegard**, *Uppsala University*; **Urban Fransson**, *Uppsala University*

60 Family and Household Transformation in China • **Qiang Ren**, *Peking University*; **Qiong Zhou**, *Peking University*; **Lihua Pang**, *Peking University*; **Leiwen Jiang**, *Peking University*

Thursday, May 1, 1:30 PM - 3:20 PM **Grand Ballroom E - 3rd Floor**

32 WELFARE REFORM AND ITS DEMOGRAPHIC CONSEQUENCES

Chair: **Seth G. Sanders**, *University of Maryland*

Discussant: **Mark Duggan**, *University of Chicago*

Discussant: **Bob Schoeni**, *University of Michigan*

1 Reassessing the Impact of Welfare Reform on Female Employment and Labor Supply • **Jeffrey T. Lewis**, *University of Maryland*

2 Welfare Reform and Health Insurance Coverage of Low-Income Families • **Robert Kaestner**, *University of Illinois at Chicago*; **Neeraj Kaushal**, *Columbia University*

3 Welfare Reform and the Uninsured • **Thomas DeLeire**, *University of Chicago*; **Judith A. Levine**, *University of Chicago*; **Helen Levy**, *University of Chicago*

4 Welfare Work Requirements and Child Well-Being: Evidence from the Effects on Breastfeeding • **Bob Schoeni**, *University of Michigan*; **Steve Haider**, *Michigan State University*; **Ali Jacknowitz**, *RAND*

Thursday, May 1, 1:30 PM - 3:20 PM **Nicollet - 2nd Floor**

33 SEXUAL COERCION AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH OUTCOMES

Chair: **Ina Warriner**, *World Health Organization (WHO)*

Discussant: **Paula Miranda-Ribeiro**, *Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais*

1 Does Violence Aggravate the Risk of HIV? • **Mandar K. Mainkar**, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*; **Ravi K. Verma**, *Population Council*

2 Extent of Sexual Coercion among Young Migrant Workers and Their Sexual Health Problems in Nepal • **Mahesh Puri**, *University of Southampton*; **John Cleland**, *London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine*

3 Sexual Pressure and Violence During Adolescence in Semi-Rural Settings of Cameroon • **Nathalie Lydié**, *Université de Montréal*; **Barthelemy Kuate-Defo**, *University of Montreal*

4 Violence, Coercion, Trickery and Reproductive Health Outcomes among Nairobi's Poorest Residents • **Megan L. Klein**, *University of Maryland*; **F. Nii-Amoo Dodo**, *University of Maryland*

Thursday, May 1, 1:30 PM - 3:20 PM **Carver - 2nd Floor**

34 REPRODUCTION, CONTRACEPTION AND HIV PROTECTION

Chair: **Susan F. Newcomer**, *National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), NIH*

Discussant: **Naomi Rutenberg**, *Population Council*

1 Sexual Behavior, Reproductive Attitudes, and Perceptions of Risk: Sexually Transmitted Diseases among Young Adults in Uzbekistan • **Cynthia Buckley**, *University of Texas at Austin*; **Yakov P. Asminkin**, *Tahlil Center for Social Research*; **Jennifer Barrett**, *University of Texas at Austin*

2 Reproductive Behavior, Contraceptive Use and Risk for Sexually Transmitted Infections in California • **Diana L. Greene**, *University of California, San Francisco*; **Mi Suk Kang**, *California Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Branch*; **Joan Chow**, *California Department of Health Services*; **Julia Bley**, *University of California, San Francisco*; **Nikki Baumrind**, *California Department of Social Services*; **Marta Induni**, *Public Health Institute*; **John Mikanda**, *California Department of Health Services*; **Philip Darney**, *University of California, San Francisco*; **Felicia Stewart**, *University of California, San Francisco*

3 Women's Reproductive Health, Sociocultural Context and AIDS Knowledge in Northern India • **Saseendran Pallikadavath**, *University of Southampton*; **William Stones**, *University of Southampton*; **A. A. Jayachandran**, *Population Foundation of India*

4 Condoms as Contraception versus Condoms as Protection: Obstacles to HIV/AIDS Prevention among Young People Urban Nigeria • **Daniel Smith**, *Brown University*

Thursday, May 1, 1:30 PM - 3:20 PM
Hennepin - 2nd Floor

35 LANGUAGE, POVERTY, AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF CHILDREN OF IMMIGRANTS

Chair: **Suet-ling Pong**, *Pennsylvania State University*

Discussant: **Kimberly Goyette**, *Temple University*

1 Language Proficiency and the Hispanic Dropout Rate • **Karine S. Moe**, *Macalester College*

2 When Children Speak Different Languages: The Effects of Sibship Ordering and Family Life Cycle Stage on Children's Minority Language Usage in Immigrant Households • **Gillian Stevens**, *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*; **Hiromi Ishizawa**, *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*

3 The Living Arrangements of African American and Immigrant Children, 1880-1990 • **Stewart E. Tolnay**, *University of Washington*

4 One Step Forward, Two Steps Back: The Increase in Immigrant Child Poverty from 1970 to 2000 • **Jennifer Van Hook**, *Bowling Green State University*; **Susan L. Brown**, *Bowling Green State University*; **Maxwell Ndigume Kwenda**, *Bowling Green State University*

Thursday, May 1, 1:30 PM - 3:20 PM
LaSalle - 2nd Floor

36 HUMAN IMPACTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT

Chair: **Jianguo (Jack) Liu**, *Michigan State University*

Discussant: **William G. Axinn**, *University of Michigan*

1 Impacts of Demographic and Socioeconomic Factors on Spatio-Temporal Dynamics of Panda Habitats • **Li An**, *Michigan State University*; **Guangming He**, *Michigan State University*; **Zai Liang**, *University at Albany, State University of New York and Queens College*

2 Population and Water Resources in Brazil: Water Uses and Conflicts • **Roberto L. Carmo**, *Universidade Estadual de Campinas*

3 Dynamics of Village Settlement in a Frontier Region: Nang Rong, Thailand • **Barbara Entwisle**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*; **Jeffrey Edmeades**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*; **Ronald R. Rindfuss**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*; **Stephen J. Walsh**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

4 A Cross-Cultural Study of Human Impacts on the Rain Forest Environment in Ecuador • **Flora L. Holt**, *Stanford University*; **Richard Bilsborrow**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

Thursday, May 1, 1:30 PM - 3:20 PM Marquette - 2nd Floor

37 TRANSITIONS FROM ADOLESCENCE TO ADULTHOOD

Chair: **Valarie King**, *Pennsylvania State University*

Discussant: **Jeylan T. Mortimer**, *University of Minnesota*

1 Better Late than Never? An Examination of Delayed Enrollment in the High School to College Transition • **Robert Bozick**, *Johns Hopkins University*; **Stefanie DeLuca**, *Johns Hopkins University*

2 American Women's Transition to Adulthood in Comparative Perspective • **Elizabeth Fussell**, *Tulane University*; **Anne H. Gauthier**, *University of Calgary*

3 The School to Work Transition for Adolescents with Disabilities • **Dennis Hogan**, *Brown University*; **Thomas Wells**, *Brown University*

4 Growing up Too Fast? The Implications of Precocious Social Competence in Young Adults from Disrupted Families • **Donna R. Morrison**, *Georgetown University*

Thursday, May 1, 1:30 PM - 3:20 PM Rochester - 3rd Floor

38 RESOURCE ALLOCATION WITHIN AND ACROSS HOUSEHOLDS AND GENERATIONS

Chair: **Marjorie McElroy**, *Duke University*

Discussant: **Elizabeth Peters**, *Cornell University*

Discussant: **Alessandro Tarozzi**, *Duke University*

Discussant: **Shannon Seitz**, *Queens College*

1 Dynamic Intrahousehold Bargaining, Matrimonial Property Law and Suicidal Canadians • **John Hoddinott**, *International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)*; **Christopher Adam**, *University of Oxford*; **Ethan Ligon**, *University of California, Berkeley*

2 Marriage, Cohabitation, and Intrahousehold Bargaining: Evidence from Brazilian Couples • **Marcos A. Rangel**, *University of California, Los Angeles*

3 Welfare Design, Women's Empowerment and Income Pooling • **Luis Rubalcava**, *Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE)*; **Graciela M. Teruel**, *Universidad Iberoamericana*; **Duncan Thomas**, *University of California, Los Angeles*

4 The Life Cycle Saving Behavior of Two-Person Households: Evidence from the U.S. Panel Study of Income Dynamics • **Nigar Nargis**, *Cornell University*

5 The Unequal Division of Household Labor: Gender Roles and the Puzzle of Positive Correlation between Fertility and Female Labor-Force Participation • **Almudena Sevilla-Sanz**, *Brown University*; **Joost De Laat**, *Brown University*

Thursday, May 1, 1:30 PM - 3:20 PM
Directors Row 4 - 3rd Floor

39 MICROSIMULATION MODELS AND TECHNIQUES

Chair: **David Sallach**, *University of Chicago*
Discussant: **Michael D. Bracher**, *Independent Researcher*

1 Do We Need Agent-Based Computational Demography? • **Francesco C. Billari**, *Università Bocconi*; **Fausta Ongaro**, *Università di Padova*; **Alexia Fuernkranz-Prskawetz**, *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research*

2 Neighborhood Choice and Neighborhood Change • **Elizabeth E. Bruch**, *University of California, Los Angeles*

3 Individual Disease Progression Module for Population Event History Simulation • **Samuel J. Clark**, *University of Colorado at Boulder and University of the Witwatersrand*; **Alex Welte**, *University of the Witwatersrand*

4 Uncertainty Analysis for Demographic Microsimulation • **Douglas A. Wolf**, *Syracuse University*

Thursday, May 1, 1:30 PM - 3:20 PM
Directors Row 3 - 3rd Floor

40 DATA AND METHODS IN STUDIES OF IMMIGRATION

Chair: **Audrey Singer**, *The Brookings Institution*
Discussant: **Guillermina Jasso**, *New York University*

1 Immigrant Change: Using Taxfiling Patterns to Identify Patterns of Emigration and Mortality of Landed Immigrants • **Heather B. Dryburgh**, *Statistics Canada*; **Maureen Kelly**, *U.K. Office for National Statistics*

2 Foreign-Born Emigration from the United States: 1990-2000 • **Tammany J. Mulder**, *U.S. Census Bureau*

3 Return Migration Trip Progression Ratios: A Period Approach. • **Fernando Riosmena**, *University of Pennsylvania*

- 4 Coming to Stay: An Analysis of the U.S. Census Question on Year of Arrival • **Douglas S. Massey**, *University of Pennsylvania*; **Ilana Redstone**, *University of Pennsylvania*
- 5 The Ins and Outs of International Migration • **Joseph Chamie**, *United Nations*

Thursday, May 1, 1:30 PM - 3:20 PM
Directors Row 2 - 3rd Floor

41 HEALTH CARE POLICY AND ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

Chair: **Arpita Chattopadhyay**, *University of California, San Francisco*

Discussant: **Jane Mauldon**, *University of California, Berkeley*

- 1 Medicaid Managed Care in Two States: Findings from Two Studies to Evaluate Effects on Prenatal Care Use, Smoking, and Infant Birth Weight • **Anna S. Sommers**, *Urban Institute*; **Lisa Dubay**, *Urban Institute*; **Genevieve Kenney**, *Urban Institute*; **Embry Howell**, *Urban Institute*
- 2 Racial and Payer Differences in Hospital Obstetric Care: Does Competition Matter? • **Jeanette W. Chung**, *Princeton University*
- 3 Does Context Affect SCHIP Disenrollment? Findings from a Multilevel Analysis • **Jane E. Miller**, *Rutgers University*; **Julie A. Phillips**, *Rutgers University*
- 4 Got Health? Advertising, Medicaid and Child Health • **Anna Aizer**, *Princeton University*

Thursday, May 1, 1:30 PM - 3:20 PM
Directors Row 1 - 3rd Floor

42 FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLDS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Chair: **Vincent Evans**, *National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), NIH*

Discussant: **Vijayendra Rao**, *World Bank Group*

Discussant: **Andrew Foster**, *Brown University*

- 1 Initial information and successful marriage: Evidence from Chinese Couples • **Ginger Jin**, *University of Maryland*; **Lixin Colin Xu**, *World Bank Group*
- 2 Marriage in Transition: Evidence on Assets, Education, and Age at Marriage from Six Developing Countries • **Agnes R. Quisumbing**, *International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)*
- 3 Far above Rubies: The Association between Bride Price and Extramarital Liaisons in Uganda • **David Bishai**, *Johns Hopkins University*; **George Pariyo**, *Makerere University*; **Kenneth Hill**, *Johns Hopkins University*

4 Inter-Household Allocations within Extended Households: Evidence from the Indonesia Family Life Survey • **Firman Witoelar**, *Michigan State University*

Thursday, May 1, 1:30 PM - 3:20 PM **Board Room 2 - 3rd Floor**

43 THE DEMOGRAPHY OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Chair: **Kate MacIntyre**, *Tulane University*

Discussant: **Michel Garenne**, *Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD)*

1 Qualitative Research as a Means to Accessing Medium Risk Groups for Surveys on HIV/STI Infection in Urban Mali • **Sarah Castle**, *London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine*; **Enias Baganezi**, *U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)*; **Caroline Ryan**, *U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)*; **Flabou Bougoudogo**, *National Public Health Research Institute, Mali*; **Ellen MacLachlan**, *U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)*; **Kathy A. Parker**, *U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)*; **Pamina Gorbach**, *University of California, Los Angeles*

2 Using the DHS to Measure Intermittent Prophylactic Treatment of Malaria and Low Birth Weight in Malawi • **Erin Eckert**, *ORC Macro*; **Kate MacIntyre**, *Tulane University*

3 Mortality from Infectious and Parasitic Diseases of the Elderly Brazilian Population • **Neir A. Paes**, *Federal University of Paraiba*

4 Understanding TB and HIV at a District Level in Kenya • **Brian Williams**; **Jennifer Sykes**; **Chris Dye**

Thursday, May 1, 1:30 PM - 3:20 PM **Grand Ballroom G - 3rd Floor**

44 CULTURAL PERSPECTIVES ON FERTILITY

Chair: **Amal Fadlalla**, *University of Michigan*

Discussant: **Susan Watkins**, *University of Pennsylvania*

1 Catholics as Forerunners of the Contraceptive Revolution in Sub-Saharan Africa? • **Victor Agadjanian**, *Arizona State University*

2 Two Regimes of 'Natural' Fertility: Non-Parity Specific Influences on High and Low Fertility Populations • **Alaka Malwade Basu**, *Cornell University*; **Sajeda Amin**, *Population Council*

3 Meaning Given to Late Motherhood by Contemporary Japanese Women • **Hideko Matsuo**, *University of Groningen*

4 When and Whom to Marry? Changes in Men's Marriage Patterns and Their Implications for Fertility Decline in Rural Senegal • **Nathalie Mondain**, *Harvard University*

Thursday, May 1, 1:30 PM - 3:20 PM
Grand Ballroom F - 3rd Floor

45 ADOLESCENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Chair: **Jennifer Manlove**, *Child Trends*

Discussant: **Matthew Stagner**, *Urban Institute*

Discussant: **Clea McNeely**, *University of Minnesota*

1 Within Group Differences in the Timing of First Sex among Hispanic Adolescents: The Role of Acculturation and Neighborhood Social Environments • **Michelle M. Doty**, *Commonwealth Fund*; **Dawn Upchurch**, *University of California, Los Angeles*

2 Community, Neighborhood and School Effects on Adolescent Sexual Behavior • **John O.G. Billy**, *Battelle- Centers for Public Health Research and Evaluation*; **Lisa Cubbins**, *Battelle- Centers for Public Health Research and Evaluation*; **William R. Grady**, *Battelle- Centers for Public Health Research and Evaluation*; **Daniel H. Klepinger**, *Battelle- Centers for Public Health Research and Evaluation*

3 Contraceptive Use Patterns within First Sexual Relationships • **Suzanne Ryan**, *Child Trends*; **Elizabeth Terry-Humen**, *Child Trends*; **Kerry Franzetta**, *Child Trends*

4 Contraception and Conception among Young Single Women: An International Comparison • **Mohamed Ali**, *World Health Organization (WHO)*; **Neeru Gupta**, *World Health Organization (WHO)*; **Iuri da Costa Leite**, *Escola Nacional de Saúde Pública*

Thursday, May 1, 1:30 PM - 3:20 PM
Grand Ballroom D - 3rd Floor

46 THE DEMOGRAPHY OF RACE AND ETHNICITY IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

Chair: **Reynolds Farley**, *University of Michigan*

1 New Approaches to the Measurement of Race and Ethnicity • **David Harris**, *University of Michigan*

2 The Rise and Fall of the Concept of Race • **Charles Hirschman**, *University of Washington*

3 Census Categories and Social Research • **Matthew Snipp**, *Stanford University*

Thursday, May 1, 3:00 PM - 5:00 PM
Grand Ballroom A - 3rd Floor

**P-3 POSTER SESSION 3: WORK, EDUCATION, WELFARE,
PARENTING AND CHILDREN**

- 1 The Demographic, Socioeconomic and Cultural Determinants of Child Fostering in Burkina Faso • **Younoussi Zourkaleini**, *University of Ouagadougou and Université de Montréal*
- 2 Parental Survival and Living Arrangements of Children in Malawi • **Henry V. Doctor**, *University of Pennsylvania*
- 3 Demographic Effects of Poverty: Findings from the Participatory Poverty Assessment of Thailand • **Sirirat Taneerananon**, *Prince of Songkla University*
- 4 The Role of Grandmothers in Low-Income Hispanic Families • **Paula Fomby**, *Johns Hopkins University*
- 5 Children's Access to Coresident Grandparenting in Contemporary Pacific Societies and Its Impact on Educational Attainment • **Sela Panapasa**, *University of Michigan*; **Timoci Bainimarama**, *Fiji Islands Bureau of Statistics*; **Vasemaca Lewai**, *Fiji Islands Bureau of Statistics*
- 6 Sons and Daughters: Father's Involvement and Marital Stability • **Michael S. Pollard**, *Duke University*
- 7 Quality of Family Welfare Services in Four Selected States of India: From Exit Eligible Women's Perspective • **Dibya Mahanta**, *Utkal University*
- 8 Social Connections of Adolescents in Single Father Families • **Susan Jekielek**, *Child Trends*; **Brett Brown**, *Child Trends*; **Berkeley Smith**, *Child Trends*
- 9 Parental Investment and Later Outcomes among Low Birthweight Children • **Rebecca Kilburn**, *RAND*; **David Loughran**, *RAND*
- 10 The American Community Survey: A Tool for Describing the Family and Household Experiences of Children and Adolescents with Disabilities • **Robin T. Levine**, *U.S. Census Bureau*
- 11 The Economic Wellbeing of Multi-Generational Households with Children: Measurement Issues and Policy Implications • **Pamela Davidson**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*; **Nancy Folbre**, *University of Massachusetts*; **Tamara Ohler**, *University of Massachusetts*
- 12 What about the Children? Indicators from Census Supplementary Surveys Related to PRWORA and TANF Evaluation Measures: 2000-2001 • **Jane L. Dye**, *U.S. Census Bureau*; **Robin T. Levine**, *U.S. Census Bureau*

- 13 Impact of Family, School and Classroom Factors on Children's Achievement • **Annie Georges**, *Columbia University*
- 14 Self-Control and Contextual Influences: The Roles of Familial and Kindergarten Experiences • **Christine P. Li-Grining**, *Northwestern University*
- 15 Changes in the Lives of U.S. Children: 1990-2000 • **Kristin Smith**, *U.S. Census Bureau*; **Robert Kominski**, *U.S. Census Bureau*; **Julia V. Overturf**, *U.S. Census Bureau*
- 16 Assessing Gilligan versus Sommers: Gender-Specific Trends in Child and Youth Well-Being in the United States, 1985 - 1999 • **Sarah Meadows**, *Duke University*; **Vicki Lamb**, *Duke University*
- 17 School Readiness Skills of Biracial Children: Findings from the ECLS-K • **Nicholas Zill**, *Westat, Inc.*
- 18 A Sociodemographic Risk Index? • **Kristin Moore**, *Child Trends*; **Sharon Vandivere**, *Child Trends*; **Zakia Redd**, *Child Trends*
- 19 The Role of Mothers' Preferences in Children's Schooling Outcomes: Allocations under Varied Household Structures • **Joyce J. Chen**, *Harvard University*
- 20 Educational Support and Children's Living Arrangements over the Life Course • **Sangeetha Madhavan**, *University of the Witwatersrand*
- 21 Assessing the Links between Emotional and Behavioral School Engagement and Academic Performance among High School Adolescents • **Frank Avenilla**, *Pennsylvania State University*
- 22 Protecting Youth: Countering Risk Behaviour with Universal Protective Factors • **Manirul I. Khan**, *Mahidol University*; **Khurshid K. Talukder**, *Institute of Child and Mother Health*; **Sabina Faiz Rashid**, *BRAC*; **AMR Mushtaque Chowdhury**, *BRAC*; **Shamim H. Talukder**, *Institute of Child and Mother Health*
- 23 Improving the Prediction of Risk Behaviors of Filipino Adolescents: Beyond Demographic, Socioeconomic and Family Structure Factors • **Corazon M. Raymundo**, *University of the Philippines*
- 24 Explaining Patterns of Adolescent Drug Use and Sexual Behaviors: The Role of Ethnicity, Nativity, and Context • **Jon Hussey**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*; **Denise Hallfors**, *Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation*; **Hyunsan Cho**, *Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation*; **Bonita Iritani**, *Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation*; **Martha Waller**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*
- 25 Racial/Ethnic Differences in the Relationship between Parenting Style and Sexual Risk-Taking among Adolescents • **Anne K. Driscoll**, *University of California, Davis*; **Stephen T. Russell**, *University of California, Davis*; **Lisa J. Crockett**, *University of Nebraska at Lincoln*; **Brandy A. Randall**, *North Dakota State University*

- 26 Parenting Patterns and Adolescents' Avoidance of Risky Behaviors • **Sharon Vandivere**, *Child Trends*
- 27 Family Influences on the Risk Behaviors of Filipino Adolescents • **Grace T. Cruz**, *University of the Philippines*
- 28 Adolescent Behavior and Family Relationships • **Julia V. Overturf**, *U.S. Census Bureau*; **Barbara Downs**, *U.S. Census Bureau*
- 29 Parent and Youth Perceptions of Vulnerability: Does Correspondence Affect Behavior? • **John Schneider**, *University of Chicago*
- 30 School Dropout, Adolescent Work and Mother's Work in Developing Countries: The Mexican Case • **Silvia Elena Giorguli Saucedo**, *El Colegio de México*
- 31 Bilingual Education and Poverty Alleviation: Evidence from Indigenous Children in Mexico • **Susan Parker**, *Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE)*; **Graciela M. Teruel**, *Universidad Iberoamericana*
- 32 Poverty in Mexico, 1990-2020 • **James Pick**, *University of Redlands*; **Maria-Antonieta Rebeil**, *Universidad Iberoamericana*
- 33 The Role of Information in Postsecondary Enrollment Outcomes • **Eric Grodsky**, *University of California, Davis*; **Stefanie DeLuca**, *Johns Hopkins University*
- 34 The Effect of Grade Repetition on Returns to Schooling in Brazil • **Christopher E. Dunn**, *University of Michigan*
- 35 Positive Outcomes from Poor Starts: Predictors of Dropping Back In • **Christopher Jepsen**, *Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC)*; **Laura Hill**, *Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC)*; **Deborah S. Reed**, *Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC)*
- 36 Are Public Basic Education Mexican Teachers Negatively Selected? • **Liliana Meza**, *Universidad Iberoamericana*; **Carla Pederzini**, *Universidad Iberoamericana*
- 37 The Role of Religiosity in Educational Attainment: The Case of Fundamentalist Protestants in the United States • **Evelyn Lehrer**, *University of Illinois at Chicago*
- 38 Access to Education: Implications of Alternative Measures of Access Derived from Quantitative and Qualitative Data • **Marya R. Sosulski**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*
- 39 Gender Differentials in Education in India • **Sonya Rastogi**, *University of Maryland*
- 40 Poverty or Ethnicity? Differences in Schooling of Rural Youths in Yucatan Peninsula • **Cecilia A. Rabell**, *Universidad Nacional Autonoma De Mexico*; **Marta Mier-y-Teran**, *Universidad Nacional Autonoma De Mexico*

- 41 The Earnings Gap by Occupation and Educational Attainment: Findings from Census 2000 • **Jennifer Cheeseman Day**, *U.S. Census Bureau*; **Nikki L. Graf**, *U.S. Census Bureau*; **Kurt J. Bauman**, *U.S. Census Bureau*
- 42 Racial Wage Inequality: Job Composition Effects across U.S. Labor Markets • **Philip N. Cohen**, *University of California, Irvine*; **Matt Huffman**, *University of California, Irvine*
- 43 Gender Differences in Becoming Self-Employed in Taiwan and Korea • **Fengbin Chang**, *University of Chicago*
- 44 Trends in Women's Self-Employment Participation, 1940-1990 • **Michelle Budig**, *University of Massachusetts*
- 45 Occupational Sex-Typing and Employment Transitions among Women and Men • **Hyunjoo Min**, *Cornell University*; **Marin Clarkberg**, *Cornell University*
- 46 Migration Histories and Occupational Achievement • **Clara H. Mulder**, *University of Amsterdam*; **Maarten van Ham**, *University of Amsterdam*
- 47 On Race and U.S. Labor Force Growth • **Quincy Stewart**, *Indiana University*
- 48 The Enlistment, Enrollment and Employment Decisions of Youth: 1973-2001 • **Meredith A. Kleykamp**, *Princeton University*
- 49 Determinants of Female Work Participation in India • **Jalandhar Pradhan**, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*
- 50 Institutionalizing Women's Employment: Understanding Cross-National Variation in Women's Work • **Becky Pettit**, *University of Washington*; **Jennifer L. Hook**, *University of Washington*
- 51 Patterns and Predictors of Women's Employment during Early Parenthood: An Application of the Group-Based Trajectory Method • **Kathryn Hynes**, *Cornell University*
- 52 The Impact of Female Headship on Working Daughters' Occupational Attainment: A Re-Examination of the Disadvantage Hypothesis • **Leanna M. Mellott**, *Ohio State University*; **Sharon Sassler**, *Ohio State University*
- 53 Effects of Spatial Segregation and Local Labor Markets on the Income and Employment Status of Black and White South Africans • **Troy A. Powell**, *Duke University*
- 54 A Dynamic Analysis of Unemployment and Household Economic Well-Being in Korea • **David C. Ribar**, *George Washington University*; **Sung Un Kim**, *George Washington University*; **Maria Laura di Tommaso**, *University of Turin*
- 55 Parenting across State Lines: Effect of the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act • **Yunhee Chang**, *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*; **Andrea H. Beller**, *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*

56 Child Support Enforcement and Unmarried Fathers' Participation in the Underground Economy • **Lauren Rich**, *University of Chicago*; **Qin Gao**, *Columbia University*

57 Do Welfare Sanctions Work? Measuring the Impacts of Sanctions on Economic Well-Being of Sanctioned TANF Recipients • **Chi-Fang Wu**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*

58 The Effect of Work Transitions on Depression among Current and Former Welfare Recipients • **Lisa M. Altenbernd**, *Northwestern University*; **Dan A. Lewis**, *Northwestern University*

59 Work Schedule Problems and Parenting Stress among Unmarried Welfare Mothers with Very Young Children • **Eunjeong Kim**, *University of Texas at Austin*; **Yolanda C. Padilla**, *University of Texas at Austin*; **Seung-Eun Song**, *University of Texas at Austin*

60 Welfare Use and Labor Force Participation of Low-Income Population in the 1990s: Immigrant-Native Differentials • **Lingxin Hao**, *Johns Hopkins University*; **Yingyi Ma**, *Johns Hopkins University*

Thursday, May 1, 3:30 PM - 5:20 PM
Conrad A - 2nd Floor

47 IMMIGRANTS AND LABOR MARKETS

Chair: **Enrico A. Marcelli**, *University of Massachusetts*

Discussant: **David Jaeger**, *College of William and Mary*

1 Labor Force Participation and Access to Health Care Insurance for Immigrants and Natives • **Olga Bright**, *University of California, Irvine*; **Frank D. Bean**, *University of California, Irvine*

2 Do Immigrants Benefit from an Increase in the Minimum Wage Rate? An Analysis by Immigrant Industry Concentration • **Kalena E. Cortes**, *University of Pennsylvania*

3 A Comparison of the Quality and Economic Effectiveness of the Social Networks among Latinos in Boston and Los Angeles • **Nadia Flores**, *University of Pennsylvania*

4 Social Networks and Employment Segregation among Hispanic Workers • **Ted Mouw**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

Thursday, May 1, 3:30 PM - 5:20 PM
Duluth - 3rd Floor

**48 MEN'S HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, RISKS, AND BEHAVIOR
ACROSS THE LIFE CYCLE**

Chair: **Eliya M. Zulu**, *African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC)*

iscussant: **Baffour K. Takyi**, *University of Akron*

1 Condom Use and Need for Protection against HIV among Young Men in Sub-Saharan Africa • **Akinrinola Bankole**, *Alan Guttmacher Institute*; **Susheela Singh**, *Alan Guttmacher Institute*

2 Risky Sexual Behaviour among Young Men in Nepal • **Govinda P. Dahal**, *University of Southampton*; **Andrew Hinde**, *University of Southampton*; **Monique Hennink**, *University of Southampton*

3 Spousal Communication and HIV-Preventive Behaviors among Men in Uganda • **Anastasia J. Gage**, *Tulane University*; **Disha Ali**, *Tulane University*

4 Does Marriage Influence Individual Behavior in Urban Africa? Evidence from a High HIV Area in Kenya • **Nancy Luke**, *Harvard University*; **Kaivan Munshi**, *Massachusetts Institute of Technology*

Thursday, May 1, 3:30 PM - 5:20 PM
Nicollet - 2nd Floor

49 DEMOGRAPHY OF INCOME AND WEALTH INEQUALITY

Chair: **Harriet O. Duleep**, *Urban Institute*

Discussant: **Reynolds Farley**, *University of Michigan*

1 Immigrant and Native Asset Accumulation: The Issue of Long Term Immigrant Assimilation • **Sherrie Kossoudji**, *University of Michigan*; **Stan Sedo**, *University of Michigan*

2 Housing and Wealth Inequality: Race/Ethnic Differences in Home Equity in the United States • **Lauren J. Krivo**, *Ohio State University*; **Robert Kaufman**, *Ohio State University*

3 The Financial Assimilation of U.S. Immigrants • **Una Okonkwo Osili**, *Indiana University*; **Anna Paulson**, *Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago*

4 Economic Well Being in Old Age: The Role of International Migration in Mexico • **Rebeca Wong**, *University of Maryland*

Thursday, May 1, 3:30 PM - 5:20 PM
Carver - 2nd Floor

**50 REPRODUCTIVE AND FERTILITY ISSUES IN SOCIETIES
WITH MEDIUM AND HIGH FERTILITY**

Chair: **Shiva S. Halli**, *University of Manitoba*

Discussant: **Gurumurthy Rangaiyan**, *Population Council*

1 An Examination of the Intensification Effect of Son Preference on Recent Trends in Regional Fertility in India • **Rukmini Potdar**, *Cornell University*; **Douglas T. Gurak**, *Cornell University*

2 Decision Making and Family Planning Use in Cebu, Philippines • **Kammi K. Schmeer**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

3 Mortality and Fertility Interactions: New Insights from Recent Population Dynamics in Cambodia • **Patrick Heuveline**, *University of Chicago*

4 Inconsistencies in the Relationship between Contraception and Fertility in Bangladesh: How and Why? • **Unnati Rani Saha**, *ICDDR,B: Centre for Health and Population Research*; **Radheshyam Bairagi**, *ICDDR,B: Centre for Health and Population Research*

Thursday, May 1, 3:30 PM - 5:20 PM
Hennepin - 2nd Floor

**51 IDENTITY, RACIAL BOUNDARIES, AND PATTERNS OF
SOCIAL AND SELF-CLASSIFICATION**

Chair: **Mary E. Campbell**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*

Discussant: **Samuel L. Myers, Jr.**, *University of Minnesota*

1 The Urbanization of Native Americans: The Experience of Mixed Ethnicities in Los Angeles • **Darcy W. Hango**, *Ohio State University*; **Paula A. Arriagada**, *Ohio State University*

2 Biracial Black/White Children and Class: The Semi-Permeable Boundaries of Race in America • **Aaron Gullickson**, *University of California, Berkeley*

3 Bleach in the Rainbow: Latino Ethnicity and Preference for Whiteness • **William Darity, Jr.**, *Duke University and University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*; **Jason Dietrich**, *U.S. Office of the Comptroller*; **Darrick Hamilton**, *University of Michigan*

4 The "One-Drop Rule": Does Hypodescent Still Operate for Multiracial Americans? • **Mary E. Campbell**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*

Thursday, May 1, 3:30 PM - 5:20 PM
LaSalle - 2nd Floor

52 INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON FATHERHOOD

Chair: **Andrew J. Cherlin**, *Johns Hopkins University*

Discussant: **Andrew J. Cherlin**, *Johns Hopkins University*

1 Fatherhood in the New Millennium: A European Perspective • **Lynda Clarke**, *London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine*; **Ceridwen Roberts**, *University of Oxford*

2 Fatherhood in Urban Mexico • **Brígida García**, *El Colegio de México*; **Orlandina Oliveira**, *El Colegio de México*

3 Father and Fathering in India: Implications from Nationwide National Family Health Survey • **Niyati Joshi**, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*; **Prachi N. Surti**, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*; **Chander Shekhar**, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*

4 Before Separation and After: the Link Between Family Characteristics and Custody Arrangements • **Heather Juby**, *Institut National de la Recherche Scientifique (CIED)*; **Celine Le Bourdais**, *Institut National de la Recherche Scientifique (CIED)*; **Nicole Marcell-Gratton**, *Université de Montréal*

Thursday, May 1, 3:30 PM - 5:20 PM
Marquette - 2nd Floor

53 INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION, DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES, AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Chair: **Mark R. Montgomery**, *Population Council*

Discussant: **Cem Mete**, *World Bank Group*

1 Falling behind while Catching up: Changes in the Female-Male Wage Differential in Urban Turkey, 1988 to 1994 • **Meltem Dayioglu**, *Middle East Technical University*; **Insan Tunali**, *Koc University*

2 Assessing the Impact of Affirmation Action on Educational Attainment in India • **Sonalde Desai**, *University of Maryland*; **Veena Kulkarni**, *University of Maryland*

3 Gender Differences in Test Score in Colombia. The Paradox of More Education but Low Scores for Women • **Juan C. Guzman**, *Princeton University*

4 Regional Wage Differential and the Social Returns to Education: A Hierarchical Approach • **Bernardo L. Queiroz**, *University of California, Berkeley*

Thursday, May 1, 3:30 PM - 5:20 PM
Rochester - 3rd Floor

54 HIV/AIDS PREVENTION IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Chair: **Dominique Meekers**, *Tulane University*

Discussant: **Sarah Castle**, *London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine*

1 Community Mobilization and HIV/AIDS Prevention among Youth in West Africa: The Guinea Case Study • **Fannie Fonseca-Becker**, *Johns Hopkins University*; **Winifride Mwebesa**, *Johns Hopkins University*

2 Does Knowledge of Risk of Contracting AIDS Change Sexual Behavior? The Case of Mozambican Youth • **Ndola Prata**, *University of California, Berkeley*; **Mark Stehr**, *Drexel University*; **Leo Morris**, *U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)*; **Elizio Mazingo**, *National Institute of Statistics, Mozambique*

3 Changing Perceptions of Risk of Infection with HIV/AIDS in Rural Malawi • **Kirsten Smith**, *University of Pennsylvania*

4 Perceived Social Support and Condom Use in Urban Cameroon • **Basile O. Tambahe**, *Tulane University*; **Gervais Beninguise**, *Institut De Formation Et De Recherche Demographiques (IFORD)*

Thursday, May 1, 3:30 PM - 5:20 PM
Directors Row 4 - 3rd Floor

55 GIS AND SPATIAL MODELS

Chair: **Pedro M. Hernandez**, *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*

Discussant: **Stuart H. Sweeney**, *University of California, Santa Barbara*

1 Causality Analysis of Point Events in GIS Environments • **Naresh Kumar**, *Brown University*

2 County Child Poverty Rates in the U.S.: A Spatial Econometric Approach • **Paul R. Voss**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*; **David D. Long**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*; **Roger B. Hammer**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*; **Samantha Friedman**, *George Washington University*

3 Contrast or Continuum? The Creation and Application of an Urban Gradient Index Using Remotely Sensed Imagery and GIS • **John R. Weeks**, *San Diego State University*

4 The Spatial Diffusion of Fertility in Brazil: How Large Is the Effect? • **Joseph E. Potter**, *University of Texas at Austin*; **Carl P. Schmertmann**, *Florida State University*; **Suzana M. Cavenaghi**, *Universidade Estadual de Campinas*

Thursday, May 1, 3:30 PM - 5:20 PM
Directors Row 3 - 3rd Floor

56 INEQUALITY, RACE AND HOUSING

Chair: **Youqin Huang**, *University at Albany, State University of New York*

Discussant: **Dowell Myers**, *University of Southern California*

1 New Houses and Economic Segregation in the United States, 1980-2000 • **Rachel E. Dwyer**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*

2 The Ecology of Racial Digital Divide • **Eric Fong**, *University of Toronto*; **Xinshan Cao**, *University of Toronto*

3 Segregation by Choice: Private School Attendance and Public School Inequality • **Salvatore Saporito**, *College of William and Mary*

4 Housing Tenure Choice of Taiwanese Immigrants: A Different Path to Residential Assimilation • **Zhou Yu**, *University of Southern California*

Thursday, May 1, 3:30 PM - 5:20 PM
Directors Row 2 - 3rd Floor

**57 EARLY SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AND HEALTH:
INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION AND HISTORICAL
EFFECTS**

Chair: **Ken R. Smith**, *University of Utah*

Discussant: **Douglas L. Anderton**, *University of Massachusetts*

1 The Effect of Grandmaternal and Maternal Health and Socioeconomic Factors on Birth Weight • **Nan M. Astone**, *Johns Hopkins University*

2 Effects of Life-Course Conditions on Old Age Mortality in Southern Sweden 1829-1894 • **Tommy Bengtsson**, *Lund University*; **Göran Broström**, *Umea University*

3 Long Term Effects of Spanish Influenza on Mortality of Norwegian Cohorts Born around 1900 • **Svenn-Erik Mamelund**, *University of Oslo*

4 Social Classes, Inequalities and Health Disparities: The Intervening Role of Early Health Status • **Carolina Milesi**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*

Thursday, May 1, 3:30 PM - 5:20 PM
Directors Row 1 - 3rd Floor

58 RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS FOR THE YOUNG

Chair: **Shyam Thapa**, *Family Health International*

Discussant: **Richard Jessor**, *University of Colorado at Boulder*

- 1 Risk and Protective Factors of Substance Use and Premarital Sex among Asian Youth • **Minja K. Choe**, *East West Center*
- 2 Risk and Protective Factors for Sexual Behaviors among Caribbean Youth • **Robert Blum**, *University of Minnesota*; **Sarah Lerand**, *University of Minnesota*; **Marjorie Ireland**,
- 3 Non-Consensual Sexual Experiences of Young People: A Review of the Evidence from Developing Countries • **Shireen J. Jejeebhoy**, *Population Council*; **Sarah Bott**, *Independent Consultant*
- 4 Risk and Protective Factors for Coercive First Sex in Rakai, Uganda • **Michael Koenig**, *Johns Hopkins University*; **Tom Lutalo**, *Rakai Project*; **Nelson Sewankambo**, *Makerere University*; **Jennifer Wagman**, *Rakai Project*

Thursday, May 1, 3:30 PM - 5:20 PM
Board Room 2 - 3rd Floor

59 LINKS BETWEEN GENDER INEQUALITY AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Chair: **Ann Blanc**, *Blancroft Research International*

Discussant: **Anju Malhotra**, *International Center for Research on Women (ICRW)*

- 1 Socioeconomic Development and Gender Inequality in Bangladesh: The Mediating Role of Marriage • **Lisa M. Bates**, *Harvard University*; **Farzana Islam**, *Jahangirnagar University*; **Md. Khairul Islam**, *Plan International*
- 2 Household Economic Strategies and the Dynamics of Marital Power in Rural Africa: Ugandan Case • **Kofi D. Benefo**, *City University of New York*
- 3 Changing Economic Roles of Men and Women in Northern Vietnam: An Analysis of Four Marriage Cohorts • **Kim Korinek**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*
- 4 Does Educational Superiority Autonomize Daughters-in-Law Who Live with Their Mothers-in-Law? A Test of Caldwell's Thesis • **Manisha Sengupta**, *Johns Hopkins University*; **Nan Johnson**, *Michigan State University*

Thursday, May 1, 3:30 PM - 5:20 PM
Grand Ballroom G - 3rd Floor

60 CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF DIVORCE

Chair: **Mary Elizabeth Hughes**, *Duke University*

Discussant: **Larry Bumpass**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*

- 1 Marital Dissolution and Migration: The Case of Mexico • **Reanne Frank**, *University of Chicago*; **Elizabeth M. Wildsmith**, *University of Texas at Austin*
- 2 Fathers' and Mothers' Expectations about Child Rearing after Divorce: Does Anticipating Difficulty Reduce the Chance of Divorce? • **Anne-Rigt Poortman**, *Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam*; **Judith A. Seltzer**, *University of California, Los Angeles*
- 3 Marital Quality and Divorce Adjustment • **Sheela Kennedy**, *University of Pennsylvania*; **Frank Furstenberg**, *University of Pennsylvania*
- 4 The Influence of Parents' and Children's Union Formation and Dissolution on Adult Children's Attitudes toward Divorce • **Mick Cunningham**, *Western Washington University*; **Arland Thornton**, *University of Michigan*

Thursday, May 1, 3:30 PM - 5:20 PM
Grand Ballroom F - 3rd Floor

61 EMERGING GLOBAL PATTERNS OF VERY LOW FERTILITY

Chair: **Elwood Carlson**, *Florida State University*

Discussant: **Tomas Frejka**, *Independent Consultant*

- 1 A Comparative Study of Recent Trends in Canadian and American Fertility, 1980-1999 • **Alain P. Belanger**, *Statistics Canada*; **Genevieve Ouellet**, *Statistics Canada*
- 2 Fertility Decline in the Former Communist Countries of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe • **Timothy Heleniak**, *World Bank Group*
- 3 Europe's Population at a Turning Point – A New Policy Approach • **Wolfgang Lutz**, *International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)*; **Brian C. O'Neill**, *International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)*; **Sergei Scherbov**, *University of Groningen*
- 4 Fertility Studies in Context of Negative Natural Increase: An Analysis Based on the 2000 Census Data in Metropolitan Shanghai, China • **Yuan Ren**, *Fudan University*

Thursday, May 1, 3:30 PM - 5:20 PM
Grand Ballroom D - 3rd Floor

62 GENDER AND THE DEMOGRAPHIC AGENDA: WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

Chair: **Karen O. Mason**, *World Bank Group*

- 1 • **Carmen Barroso**, *MacArthur Foundation*
- 2 • **Adrienne Germain**, *International Women's Health Coalition*
- 3 • **Harriet B. Presser**, *University of Maryland*
- 4 • **Herbert L. Smith**, *University of Pennsylvania*

THURSDAY, MAY 1
5:30 PM - 6:30 PM

PAA Annual Membership Meeting
Grand Ballroom F, 3rd Floor

THURSDAY, MAY 1
8:30 PM - 10:00 PM

PAA Memorial Service
Grand Ballroom F, 3rd Floor

Friday, May 2, 8:00 AM - 10:00 AM
Grand Ballroom A - 3rd Floor

P-4 POSTER SESSION 4: AGING, POPULATION TRENDS AND METHODS, RELIGION AND GENDER

- 1 Census 2000 as a Source of Data on Disability • **John Haaga**, *Population Reference Bureau*
- 2 Cognitive Impairment as a Predictor of Functional Declines; Japanese Cohort Study • **Hiroko H. Dodge**, *University of Pittsburgh*; **Takashi Kadowaki**, *Shiga University of Medical Science*; **Takehito Hayakawa**, *Shiga University of Medical Science*; **Hirotsugu Ueshima**, *Shiga University of Medical Science*
- 3 Social Environment and Cognitive Function in an Elderly Population • **David A. Landau**, *Georgetown University*; **Maxine Weinstein**, *Georgetown University*; **Shu-Hui Lin**, *Bureau of Health Promotion, Taiwan*

- 4 Disability Transition Risk: Estimates from Russian Panel Data with Modifications for Kazakhstan • **Charles Becker**, *University of Colorado at Boulder*; **Irina Merkurjeva**, *St. Petersburg State University*
- 5 A Geographic Assessment of Changes in Elderly Disability in the US: 1990-2000 • **Ge Lin**, *West Virginia University*
- 6 Changes in the Prevalence of ADL Limitation among Older Asians: A Cross-Country Comparison • **Mary Beth Ofstedal**, *University of Michigan*; **Angelique Chan**, *National University of Singapore*; **Albert Hermalin**, *University of Michigan*; **Josefina Natividad**, *University of the Philippines*
- 7 Ageing of the Dying, Ageing of Experiencing Death • **Alain Monnier**, *Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)*; **Sophie Pennec**, *Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)*
- 8 Socio-Demographic Determinants of Comorbidity at the Time of Death in Four Asian American Groups • **Mira M. Hidajat**, *Pennsylvania State University*
- 9 The Impact of Worklife Patterns on Health at Older Ages • **Joan R. Kahn**, *University of Maryland*
- 10 Relative Deprivation and Health among the Elderly in Taiwan • **Jennifer Dowd**, *Princeton University*
- 11 A Study of Elderly Care and the Well-being of the Elderly in China • **Peiyun She**, *University of California, Berkeley*
- 12 Mobility Difficulty among Older Persons in India: Evidence from the National Sample Survey • **Manisha Sengupta**, *Johns Hopkins University*; **Emily M. Agree**, *Johns Hopkins University*
- 13 Is an Impaired Nutritional Status Passed on from One Generation to the Next? A Case Study among adolescents and their parents in Matlab, Bangladesh • **Alinda Bosch**, *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)*
- 14 Do Intergenerational Transfers Reduce Household Income Inequality among Older People in Peninsular Malaysia? • **Julie DaVanzo**, *RAND*; **Shahina Amin**, *University of Northern Iowa*
- 15 Work Participation and Decision Making Pattern of Rural Women in South India- A Micro Level Analysis • **Jyothi Santhosh**, *University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore*; **Gracy Paily**, *University of California, Berkeley*
- 16 Various Motives of Bequest in Indonesia • **Turro Wongkaren**, *University of Hawaii at Manoa*
- 17 Attitude toward Reliance on Children as Old Age Support in Transitional Taiwan • **Li-Shou Yang**, *University of Michigan*

- 18 Racial Difference in Family Lineages in the United States • **Rongjun Sun**, *Cleveland State University*; **Sarah Matthews**, *Cleveland State University*
- 19 Race and the Living Arrangements of Elderly Brazilians 1970-1998 • **Susan De Vos**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*; **Flavia Andrade**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*
- 20 Living Arrangements of Older Women and Men in Egypt • **Kathryn M. Yount**, *Emory University*
- 21 Living Arrangements of the Elderly in South Africa • **Amadou Noubbissi**, *University of Pennsylvania*; **Chuks Mbamaonyekwu**, *University of Pennsylvania*
- 22 Examining Living Arrangements of Widows in India Using Core National Family Health Survey Data • **Pushpanjali Swain**, *National Institute of Health and Family Welfare*
- 23 Korean American Elderly Transitions to Independent Living • **Jibum Kim**, *University of Chicago*
- 24 Women, Ethnicity and Ageing in the UK • **Mahmood Messkoub**, *Leeds University*
- 25 An Ethnic Comparison of the Economic Situation of Widows: Longitudinal Evidence from the H-EPESE and AHEAD • **Jacqueline L. Angel**, *University of Texas at Austin*; **Cynthia Buckley**, *University of Texas at Austin*; **Ronald Angel**, *University of Texas at Austin*; **Maren Andrea Jimenez**, *University of Texas at Austin*
- 26 Race Inequities in Women's Retirement: An Evaluation of the Intervening Effects of Health, Wealth, and Work and Family Histories • **Tyson Brown**, *University of Florida*
- 27 Marital Transitions and Retirement • **Regina M. Bures**, *University at Albany, State University of New York*
- 28 Social Security, Employment, and Retirement Outcomes for Single Mothers • **Richard W. Johnson**, *Urban Institute*; **Melissa M. Favreault**, *Urban Institute*
- 29 Retirement and Work, Work and Retirement: How Do We Know? • **John Scott**, *University of Maryland*
- 30 Securing Family Benefits: Social Security Reform in the 21st Century • **Pamela Herd**, *University of Michigan*
- 31 What's Acceptable to Ask? Exploring Questions about Sexual Behavior with Women in North India • **Shelah S. Bloom**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*; **Sunita Singh**, *Banaras Hindu University*; **Kaushalendra K. Singh**, *Banaras Hindu University*
- 32 Religion and the Ideal Number of Children in Developed Countries • **Alicia Adsera**, *University of Illinois at Chicago*
- 33 On the Effects of Presence of Others during Interview in a Large Scale National Family Health Survey in India • **Krishna Mohan P.V.T.**, *Surat NHL Municipal Medical College*

- 34 Methods for Measuring Pregnancy Intentions: Examining Intentions of Women's First, Last and Current Pregnancies in a Sample of Women from New Orleans • **Ilene S. Speizer**, *DynCorp*; **John S. Santelli**, *U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)*; **Aimee Afable**, *Tulane University*
- 35 A Spatial Microsimulation Model for Rural Ireland—Evidence from the 2002 Irish Census of Population • **Emily Wiemers**, *Rural Economy Research Centre, Ireland*; **Dimitris Ballas**, *University of Leeds*; **Graham Clarke**, *University of Leeds*
- 36 Adjusting the Age Distribution of the Population Age 85 and over in the 1990 Census • **Monique B. Williams**, *U.S. Census Bureau*
- 37 Will the Long Term Historical Database at the Census Tract Level Improve the Accuracy of the Long Term Population Projection for Census Tracts? • **S. Simon Choi**, *Southern California Association of Governments*; **Jung Won Son**, *University of California, Los Angeles*
- 38 Core Based Statistical Areas, 1960-2000 • **Todd K. Gardner**, *U.S. Census Bureau*
- 39 Future Household Transportation Demand: A Comparative Analysis of the U.S. and Austria • **Alexia Fuernkranz-Prskawetz**, *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research*; **Leiwen Jiang**, *Peking University*; **Brian C. O'Neill**, *International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)*
- 40 On the Indirect Estimation Method and Application of Age-Specific Fertility Rate and Total Fertility Rate • **Guangzhou Wang**, *China Population Information and Research Center (CPIRC)*
- 41 Population Momentum under Gradual Demographic Transitions and Ultimate Population Size • **Sushil Khanal**, *Centre for Research Development Programme*; **I.P. Panthee**; **Rabi Khanal**
- 42 The Statistical Modeling of the Fertility of Chinese Women • **Dudley L. Poston**, *Texas A&M University*
- 43 Hindu-Muslim Differentials in Fertility: A Visit to Minority Hypothesis • **Aparajita Chatterjee**, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*; **Ram B. Bhagat**, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*; **Tarun K. Roy**, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*
- 44 Many Faiths of Many Regions: Exploring County-Level Religion Statistics in the United States • **Clifford Grammich**, *RAND*
- 45 Explaining Fertility Differentials in the Contemporary Jewish Population • **Dawn S. Hurst**, *Ohio State University*; **Frank Mott**, *Ohio State University*
- 46 Is Fertility Impaired among the Longeovous Women? Testing the Evolutionary Theories of Aging • **Natalia S. Gavrilova**, *University of Chicago*; **Leonid A. Gavrilov**, *University*

of Chicago; **Galina N. Evdokushkina**, *Ministry of Health, Russia*; **Victoria G. Semyonova**, *Ministry of Health, Russia*

47 Effects of Heterogeneity on the Spread of HIV/AIDS among Intravenous Drug Users in a Spatially Structured Environment • **John R. D'Souza**, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*; **Lysander M. Menezes**, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*

48 Demographic Constraints on Regional Development in the EU's Periphery • **David A. Swanson**, *Helsinki School of Economics and Business Administration*

49 The Characteristics of Wisconsin Communities That Increased Household Size between 1990 and 2000 • **Donald Harrier**, *State of Wisconsin*; **David A. Egan-Robertson**, *State of Wisconsin*

50 Tenure Shift in Contemporary Urban China: A Longitudinal Analysis • **Youqin Huang**, *University at Albany, State University of New York*

51 The Birth of a Nation: The Demography of East Timor • **Thomas M McDevitt**, *U.S. Census Bureau*; **Peter Johnson**, *U.S. Census Bureau*

52 Higher Decadal Population Growth Rate in Bihar, Northern State in India, during 1991-2001: An Investigation for Possible Reasons from the Preliminary Census 2001 Data • **Ajay Pandey**, *National Commission on Population (NCP)*

53 Assessing the Socio-Demographic Impact of Hurricane Floyd in Eastern North Carolina: Combining Quantitative, Qualitative, and Spatial Methods • **Daniel H. de Vries**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

54 Analysis of Demographic Segmentation of Local Residents in the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area: A GIS Approach for the Potential Park Visitors • **Bob D. Lee**, *Pennsylvania State University*; **Alan Graefe**, *Pennsylvania State University*; **Robert Burns**, *University of Florida*

55 Changes in Status and Autonomy of Women in the Brazilian Demographic Processes • **Jose Eustáquio Diniz Alves**, *Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE)*

56 Determinants and Manifestations of Women's Autonomy in Bolivia and Nicaragua • **Tina Huntsman**, *Brigham Young University*; **Dallan F. Flake**, *Brigham Young University*; **Tim B. Heaton**, *Brigham Young University*

57 Agreement between Husband and Wife Reports of Domestic Violence: Evidence from Poor Refugee Communities in Lebanon • **Marwan Khawaja**, *American University of Beirut*; **Mylene Salem**, *American University of Beirut*

58 Violence against Women and Self-Reported Reproductive Morbidity: Relationship Examined • **Gurumurthy Rangaiyan**, *Population Council*; **Ravi K. Verma**, *Population Council*; **Rajib Acharya**, *ORC Macro and Johns Hopkins University*; **Madhumita Das**, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*

59 Measuring Gender Differentials in Migration • **Benoy Peter**, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*

60 The Demography of Demography: Gender Transformation of a Social Science • **Simona Bignami**, *University of Pennsylvania*; **Meredith A. Kleykamp**, *Princeton University*; **Ann Morning**, *Princeton University*

Friday, May 2, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM **Conrad D - 2nd Floor**

63 MIGRATION, URBANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Chair: **Leah K. VanWey**, *Indiana University*

Discussant: **Rebecca L. Clark**, *National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), NIH*

1 Back to the Countryside: Urban Refugees in Post-Socialist Rural Hungary • **David L. Brown**, *Cornell University*; **Laszlo Kulcsar**, *Szent Istvan University*; **Laszlo J. Kulcsar**, *Cornell University*

2 Modeling Migration and Defining Transnational Outcomes in Rural Oaxaca, Mexico • **Jeffrey H. Cohen**, *Pennsylvania State University*; **Alicia Sylvia Gijon-Cruz**, *Universidad Autonoma Benito Juárez de Oaxaca*; **Rafael Reyes-Morales**, *Instituto Tecnológico de Oaxaca*; **Garry Chick**, *Pennsylvania State University*

3 Replication and Advancement of the Cumulative Causation Model: Evidence from Nang Rong, Thailand • **Sara Curran**, *Princeton University*; **Filiz Garipe**, *Princeton University*; **Chang Y. Chung**, *Princeton University*; **Kanchana Tangchonlatip**, *Mahidol University*

4 Rural Families and Urban Households or Rural Households and Urban Families? Migration, Urbanization, and Family Change in Nigeria • **Daniel Smith**, *Brown University*; **Thanh-Huyen Vu**, *University of Chicago*

Friday, May 2, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM **Board Room 1 - 3rd Floor**

64 HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

Chair: **Kristine Hopkins**, *University of Texas at Austin*

Discussant: **Margaret Greene**, *Population Action International*

1 The Influence of Knowledge Factors on Perception of HIV Risk in Kenya • **Priscilla A. Akwara**, *Macro International Inc.*

2 Urban-Rural Differences in Sexual Networking in Burkina Faso • **Maria Khan**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*; **Lisanne Brown**, *Tulane University*; **Nicolas**

Nagot, *Centre Muraz*; **S Salouka**, ; **S Ganou**, ; **Joseph Bidiga**, *Conseil National de Lutte Contre le SIDA*; **Sharon Weir**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

3 Determinants of Reported Ability to Refuse Unwanted Sex among Female Youth in Côte d'Ivoire • **Megan L. Klein**, *University of Maryland*

4 Sexual Behavior of Older Thai Men • **Mark VanLandingham**, *Tulane University*; **John Knodel**, *University of Michigan*

Friday, May 2, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM **Conrad C - 2nd Floor**

65 BEYOND THE BASICS: ESTIMATING AND PROJECTING CHARACTERISTICS OTHER THAN AGE, SEX, AND RACE

Chair: **Warren A. Brown**, *Cornell University*

Discussant: **Warren A. Brown**, *Cornell University*

1 Counting Same-Sex Unmarried Partners in the 2000 US Census Data: How Many Are Gay and Lesbian? • **Dan Black**, *Syracuse University*; **Gary J. Gates**, *Urban Institute*; **Seth G. Sanders**, *University of Maryland*; **Lowell Taylor**, *Carnegie Mellon University*

2 An Evaluation of Small Area Estimates of Household Income • **Thomas G. Exter**, *MapInfo Corporation*; **Lew Jean C. King**, *King Business Associates*

3 Has Asthma Prevalence Continued to Increase? A Quantifiable, but Convolutd, Answer • **Jeanne Moorman**, *U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)*; **Clinton J. Alverson**, *U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)*

4 'Lingering Effects' of Discrimination: Tracing Persistence over Time in Local Populations • **Peter A. Morrison**, *RAND*

Friday, May 2, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM **Conrad B - 2nd Floor**

66 WOMEN'S CHANGING LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

Chair: **Matt Sobek**, *University of Minnesota*

Discussant: **Deborah S. DeGraff**, *Bowdoin College*

1 The Timing of Marriage, Fertility, and Female Labor Force Participation in Morocco • **Ragui Assaad**, *University of Minnesota*; **Sami Zouari**, *University of Sfax*

2 The Relationship between Remarriage and Female Labor Supply • **Alison Aughinbaugh**, *U.S. Bureau of Labor and Statistics (BLS)*

3 Changes in the Size and Composition of the Population Outside the Labor Force • **Shasta F. Jones**, *University of Pennsylvania*

4 Do Lack of Human Capital and Traditional Values Hinder Female Labor Force Participation? The Case of Portuguese Women in the U.S. • **Maria Mulcahy**, *Brown University*

Friday, May 2, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM
Duluth - 3rd Floor

67 CHILD HEALTH AND EDUCATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Chair: **Linda Adair**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*
Discussant: **Elizabeth Cooksey**, *Ohio State University*

1 Education in Pastoralist Communities in Kenya • **Cheryl Doss**, *Yale University*

2 Smoking, Drinking and School Dropout among Adolescents in the Philippines • **Michelle Hindin**, *Johns Hopkins University*

3 Early Childhood Development in the Philippines: Family Background-Service Provider Interactions • **Elizabeth King**, *World Bank Group*; **Jere Behrman**, *University of Pennsylvania*; **Judith B. Borja**, *University of San Carlos*; **Sharon J. Ghuman**, *University of Pennsylvania*; **Socorro Gultiano**, *University of San Carlos*

4 Food for Thought: Poverty, Family Nutritional Environment and Children's Educational Performance in Rural China • **Shengchao Yu**, *University of Pennsylvania*; **Emily Hannum**, *University of Pennsylvania*

Friday, May 2, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM
Carver - 2nd Floor

68 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FORCES AND THE TRANSITION TO MOTHERHOOD

Chair: **Anjani Chandra**, *National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*
Discussant: **Steven P. Martin**, *University of Maryland*

1 Distribution of the Age at First Birth among US Women 1984-1993: An Analysis of a Bimodal Pattern • **Rachel Sullivan**, *University of California, Berkeley*

2 Do College-Educated Women Reduce Their Motherhood Wage Penalty by Delaying Childbearing? • **Catalina Amuedo Dorantes**, *San Diego State University*; **Jean Kimmel**, *Western Michigan University*

3 Entry to Motherhood and Higher Education in Three Regimes of Welfare Capitalism • **Michael Rendall**, *University of London*; **Encarnacion Aracil**, *Universidad Complutense*; **Christos Bagavos**, *University of Athens*; **Alessandra DeRose**, *Università di Roma "La Sapienza"*; **A Dharmalingam**, *University of Waikato*; **Heather Joshi**, *University of London*; **Lisbeth B. Knudsen**, *Aalborg University*; **Philip Merrigan**, *Université du Québec à Montréal*; **Lene Meyer**, *Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (INSEE)*; **Ian Pool**, *University of Waikato*; **Filomena Racioppi**, *Università di Roma*; **Janet Sceats**, *Portal Consulting and Associates Ltd.*; **Georgia Verropoulou**, *University of Thrace*

4 On the Changing Relationship between Fertility and Female Employment over Space and Time • **Henriette Engelhardt**, *Austrian Academy of Sciences*; **Alexia Fuernkranz-Prskawetz**, *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research*

Friday, May 2, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM **Hennepin - 2nd Floor**

69 DEMOGRAPHY OF DISABILITY AND AGING

Chair: **Larry S. Corder**, *Duke University*

Discussant: **Doug Wolfe**

1 Toward a Better Understanding of Race/Ethnic Differences in Active Life Expectancy • **Mark D. Hayward**, *Pennsylvania State University*; **David F. Warner**, *Pennsylvania State University*; **Eileen Crimmins**, *University of Southern California*

2 Does Frailty Always Mean Short Longevity? • **Anatoli I. Michalski**, *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research*; **Kenneth G. Manton**, *Duke University*; **Anatoli Yashin**, *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research*

3 A Comprehensive Sociomedical Framework for Measuring Changes in Physical Functional Status among Older Age Groups • **Shuanglin You**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*; **S.L. Bernard**, *Research Triangle Institute*; **R.G. Rozier**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*; **Jianwen Cai**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

4 Trajectories of Physical Disability and Distress: The Longitudinal Effects of Social Support • **Miles G. Taylor**, *Duke University*; **Scott M. Lynch**, *Princeton University*

Friday, May 2, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM **LaSalle - 2nd Floor**

70 FERTILITY TRANSITIONS IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Chair: **Alex Ezeh**, *African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC)*

Discussant: **Eliya M. Zulu**, *African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC)*

1 The Onset of Fertility Transition in Rural West Africa: Evidence from Niakhar Demographic Surveillance System, Senegal • **Valérie Delaunay**, *Institut de Recherche*

pour le Développement (IRD); Agnès A. Adjamagbo, Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD); Pierre Levi, Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD); Adama Marra, Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD)

2 The Fertility Transition in Ethiopia: A Search for Explanations • **Muluye S. Desta**, *University of Southampton*; **Ian D. Diamond**, *University of Southampton*; **Zoe Mathews**, *University of Southampton*

3 The Timing of the Fertility Transition in Sub-Saharan Africa • **Michel Garenne**, *Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD)*; **Veronique Joseph**,

4 Fertility Transition in Sub-Saharan Africa: Evidence from the Demographic and Health Surveys • **David Shapiro**, *Pennsylvania State University*; **Lisa Strunk**, *Pennsylvania State University*; **Tesfayi Gebreselassie**, *Pennsylvania State University*

Friday, May 2, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM **Marquette - 2nd Floor**

71 COHABITATION AND EXCHANGE

Chair: **Mark Wilhelm**, *Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis*

Discussant: **Donald Cox**, *Boston College*

Discussant: **Charlene M. Kalenkoski**, *Ohio University*

1 How Institutionalized Is Cohabitation? Emotional and Material Support from Parents to Cohabiting Adult Children • **Susan M. Lee**, *University of Michigan*; **Pamela J. Smock**, *University of Michigan*

2 Cohabitation and Exchanges of Support • **David Eggebeen**, *Pennsylvania State University*

3 Who Pays the Rent? Who Pays for the Kids? How Married vs. Cohabiting Parents Divide Expenses for the Household and the Child when the Couple Keeps Separate Purses • **Catherine T. Kenney**, *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*

4 Financial Arrangements in Marital and Cohabiting Unions with Children: An Analysis of the Income Allocation Methods of Fathers of Mainland Puerto Ricans * • **Sal Oropesa**, *Pennsylvania State University*; **Nancy S. Landale**, *Pennsylvania State University*; **Tanya Kenkre**, *Pennsylvania State University*

Friday, May 2, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM
Rochester - 3rd Floor

72 PUBLIC POLICY AND THE FAMILY

Chair: **Kathleen Mullan Harris**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

Discussant: **Sanders Korenman**, *City University of New York*

Discussant: **Ronald R. Rindfuss**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

1 The Effect of Child-Care and Part-Time Opportunities on Fertility Decisions in Southern Europe • **Pau Baizán**, *Universitat Pompeu Fabra and Institució Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avançats (ICREA)*

2 The Impact of Parental Leave Statutes on Maternal Return to Work after Childbirth • **Sally C. Curtin**, *University of Maryland*; **Sandra Hofferth**, *University of Maryland*

3 Determinants of Out-of-Home Living Arrangements for Children: To What Extent Do Family Resources, Family Structures, and Public Policies Make a Difference? • **Lawrence M. Berger**, *Princeton University*; **Jane Waldfogel**, *Columbia University*

4 The Impact of Welfare Reform on Living Arrangements • **Jonah B. Gelbach**, *University of Maryland*; **Hilary W. Hoynes**, *University of California, Davis*

Friday, May 2, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM
Directors Row 4 - 3rd Floor

73 NEW STRATEGIES IN DEMOGRAPHIC MEASUREMENT AND ANALYSIS

Chair: **James W. McNally**, *University of Michigan*

Discussant: **David Lindstrom**, *Brown University*

1 Data Sources for the Estimation of Hierarchical Models of Individual Mortality Outcomes • **Troy Blanchard**, *Mississippi State University*; **Jeralynn S. Cossman**, *Mississippi State University*; **Martin L. Levin**, *Mississippi State University*

2 Measuring Living Standards in Demographic Surveys and Evaluating Their Impact on Unmet Need for Family Planning: A Structural Equation Modeling Approach • **Paul Hewett**, *Population Council*

3 Application of Mortality Estimation Techniques to the 1999 Census of the Solomon Islands: Problems and a New Procedure • **George Groenewold**, *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)*; **Jeroen van Ginneken**, *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)*; **Bart de Bruijn**, *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)*; **Reuben Tovutovu**, *Ministry of Development Planning, Solomon Islands*

4 How Are Biomarkers Related to Physical and Mental Well-Being? • **Christopher L. Seplaki**, *Princeton University*; **Yu-Hsuan Lin**, *Bureau of Health Promotion, Taiwan*

Friday, May 2, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM
Directors Row 3 - 3rd Floor

74 MORTALITY MEASUREMENT

Chair: **Thomas LeGrand**, *University of Montreal*

Discussant: **Barthelemy Kuate-Defo**, *University of Montreal*

1 Infant Mortality in Brazil: A Probabilistic Record Linkage Approach • **Carla J Machado**, *Centro de Desenvolvimento e Planejamento Regional (CEDEPLAR)*; **Kenneth Hill**, *Johns Hopkins University*

2 Assessing the Validity of Adult Mortality Estimates Measured through Questions on Sibling Survival in Household Surveys • **Emmanuela E. Gakidou**, *World Health Organization (WHO)*; **Christopher J.L. Murray**, *World Health Organization (WHO)*; **Margaret Hogan**, *World Health Organization (WHO)*; **Alan D. Lopez**, *World Health Organization (WHO)*

3 New Life Tables for Latin America: An Investigation of the Evolution of Mortality Patterns since 1900 • **Guido Pinto**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*

4 Aggregation and Insurance-Mortality Estimation • **William H. Dow**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*; **Kristy Gonzalez**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*; **Luis Rosero-Bixby**, *Universidad de Costa Rica*

5 New Life Tables for Sub-Saharan African Countries • **Pierre Ngom**, *African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC)*; **Alex Ezech**, *African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC)*

Friday, May 2, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM
Directors Row 2 - 3rd Floor

75 ECONOMIC DEMOGRAPHY OF HEALTH AND AGING

Chair: **Sara Hertog**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*

Discussant: **Christine Himes**, *Syracuse University*

1 The Returns to Medicare: New Answers to an Old Question • **Jay Bhattacharya**, *Stanford University*; **Darius N. Lakdawalla**, *RAND*

2 Health Risk and Portfolio Choice • **Ryan D. Edwards**, *Stanford University*

3 Social Security and Minorities • **Gretta Goodwin**, *U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO)*; **Brendan Cushing-Daniels**, *U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO)*; **Grant Mallie**, *U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO)*; **Alicia P. Cackley**, *U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO)*

4 Intergenerational Transfers, Aging & Health Dynamics • **Jinkook Lee**, *Ohio State University*

Friday, May 2, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM
Directors Row 1 - 3rd Floor

76 AGE PATTERNS OF MIGRATION

Chair: **Larry Long**, *U.S. Census Bureau*

1 Migration during the Relatively Stationary Mid-Life Years: Migration among Mid-Lifers by County Context • **E. Helen Berry**, *Utah State University*; **Michael B. Toney**, *Utah State University*; **John Cromartie**, *U.S. Department of Agriculture (DOA)*

2 Recent Age-Specific Net Migration Patterns in the United States • **Kenneth M. Johnson**, *Loyola University Chicago*; **Glenn V. Fuguitt**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*; **Roger B. Hammer**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*

3 Mobile Nation? Migration and the Effects of Changing Age Structure and Family Characteristics in the U.S., 1981-2001 • **Kimberlee A. Shauman**, *University of California, Davis*

4 County Net Migration Rates by Age, Sex and Race/Ethnicity, 1990 to 2000: Methodology and Outcomes • **Paul R. Voss**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*; **Scott C. McNiven**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*; **Glenn V. Fuguitt**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*; **Kenneth M. Johnson**, *Loyola University Chicago*

Friday, May 2, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM
Board Room 2 - 3rd Floor

77 STATISTICAL DEMOGRAPHY

Chair: **Jason Fields**, *U.S. Census Bureau*

Discussant: **David Johnson**, *Pennsylvania State University*

1 A Simple Correction for Fertility Selection • **Mark Pitt**, *Brown University*

2 Modelling Human Mortality Trajectories via an Accelerated-Ageing Hazard Function • **Elisabetta Barbi**, *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research*; **Francesco Lagona**, *Università Roma Tre*

3 A Simulation Analysis of Maximum Likelihood Estimation of Log-Rate Models with Gaussian Unobserved Heterogeneity • **Francesca Michielin**, *University of Padua*; **Constantijn (Stan) Panis**, *RAND*

4 Bayesian Multivariate Spatial Estimation of Small-Area Fertility Schedules • **Renato M. Assuncao**, *Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais*; **Carl P. Schmertmann**, *Florida State University*; **Suzana M. Cavenaghi**, *Universidade Estadual de Campinas*

Friday, May 2, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM **Grand Ballroom G - 3rd Floor**

78 DEMOGRAPHIC FOUNDATIONS OF EVOLUTION

Chair: **Deborah Roach**,
Discussant: **Steve Orzack**,

1 Rethinking the Evolution of Aging: Fertility, Mortality and Intergenerational Transfers • **Ronald Lee**, *University of California, Berkeley*

2 Optimality Models vs. Evolutionary Models of Mortality Patterns • **Shripad Tuljapurkar**, *Stanford University*

3 Demo-Evo Models of Negative Senescence • **James W. Vaupel**, *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research*; **Annette Baudisch**, ; **Jutta Gampe**, *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research*

Friday, May 2, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM **Conrad D - 2nd Floor**

79 INTERNATIONAL INSIGHTS ON INTERNAL MIGRATION AND POPULATION REDISTRIBUTION

Chair: **Alfred Nucci**, *U.S. Census Bureau*
Discussant: **Larry Long**, *U.S. Census Bureau*

1 Comparing Internal Migration between Countries: Measures, Data Sources and Results • **Martin Bell**, *University of Queensland*

2 Beyond the Urban/Rural Dichotomy: Towards a New Conceptualization of Settlement for Demographers • **Anthony G. Champion**, *University of Newcastle upon Tyne*; **Graeme J. Hugo**, *University of Adelaide*

3 Residential Moves and Residential Choices of the Foreign Born • **William A.V. Clark**, *University of California, Los Angeles*

4 Recent Trends in Internal Migration and Population Redistribution in Australia • **Graeme J. Hugo**, *University of Adelaide*

Friday, May 2, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM
Board Room 1 - 3rd Floor

**80 RESOURCE ALLOCATION WITHIN AND ACROSS
HOUSEHOLDS AND GENERATIONS II**

Chair: **Marjorie McElroy**, *Duke University*

Discussant: **William P. Butz**, *RAND*

Discussant: **Susan Chen**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

1 Family Culture of Intergenerational Transfers: Dynamics of Aging and Health • **John Henretta**, *University of Florida*; **Beth Soldo**, *University of Pennsylvania*

2 Transmission of Sex Preferences across Generations: The Allocation of Educational Resources among Siblings • **Cyrus Chu**, *Academia Sinica*; **Ruey S. Tsay**, *University of Chicago*; **Huoying Wu**, *Academia Sinica*

3 Grandparents' Work, Leisure, and Care for Grandchildren • **Rebecca Kilburn**, *RAND*; **Ashlesha Datar**, *RAND*

4 The Impact of the One-Child Policy on the Well-Being of Chinese Children and Gender Differential • **Guanghui Li**, *University of Washington*

5 Network Propositions on the Division of Household Labor • **Yoosik Youm**, *University of Illinois at Chicago*

Friday, May 2, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM
Conrad C - 2nd Floor

81 GENDER AND SEXUALITY

Chair: **Terence H. Hull**, *Australian National University*

Discussant: **Iwu D. Utomo**, *Australian National University*

1 Sexuality and Sterilization in International Reproductive Health Programs • **Margaret Greene**, *Population Action International*

2 The Prevalence of Gender Ballet on Sex among Young Couples: Some Results on Italy and Other Six Countries • **Gianpiero Dalla Zuanna**, *University of Padua*; **Letizia Mencarini**, *University of Florence*

3 The Epidemiology of the Sexual Behaviour of Shanghai Couples • **Guo Youning**, *Shanghai Institute of Family Planning*; **E.M.L. Ng**, *University of Hong Kong*; **Katherine Chan**, *Leeds University*

4 Chinese Sexual Behaviors: Emerging Trends and Consequences for Women • **Tianfu Wang**, *University of Chicago*; **William L. Parish**, *University of Chicago*; **Edward O. Laumann**, *University of Chicago*; **Kwai Hang Ng**, *University of Chicago*

Friday, May 2, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM
Conrad B - 2nd Floor

82 RACE, ETHNICITY AND THE NICETIES OF NEIGHBORHOODS

Chair: **Alisa Lewin**, *University of Haifa*

Discussant: **Jacob L. Vigdor**, *Duke University*

1 Movin' on Up? Racial Inequality in Children's Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status • **Jeffrey M. Timberlake**, *University of Chicago*

2 Race-Ethnic Preference and Neighborhood Quality Effects on Residential Mobility Decisions: Evidence from the Los Angeles Survey of Families and Neighborhoods • **Vanesa Estrada**, *University of California, Los Angeles*; **Robert D. Mare**, *University of California, Los Angeles*

3 Historical Trends in the Determinants of Exiting and Entering Poor Neighborhoods • **Kyle D. Crowder**, *Western Washington University*; **Scott J. South**, *University at Albany, State University of New York*

4 The Place of Opportunity: Community and Individual Determinants of Economic Hardship among Jews and Arabs in Israel • **Alisa Lewin**, *University of Haifa*; **Haya Stier**, *Tel Aviv University*; **Daphna Caspi-Dror**, *Tel Aviv University*

Friday, May 2, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM
Duluth - 3rd Floor

83 A MULTIDISCIPLINARY EXCHANGE ON CAUSALITY IN DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH

Chair: **Christine Bachrach**, *National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), NIH*

Discussant: **Geoffrey McNicoll**, *Population Council*

1 • **Tom Fricke**, *University of Michigan*

2 • **Robert Moffitt**, *Johns Hopkins University*

3 • **Herbert L. Smith**, *University of Pennsylvania*

Friday, May 2, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM
Carver - 2nd Floor

84 HOW LATE CAN YOU WAIT? FERTILITY, FECUNDITY, AND AGING

Chair: **Jane Menken**, *University of Colorado at Boulder*

Discussant: **German Rodriguez**, *Princeton University*

1 Pushing the Age Limit? Long-Term Trends in Late Childbearing: Evidence from Sweden • **Francesco C. Billari**, *Università Bocconi*; **Gunnar Andersson**, *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research*; **Hans Lundstrom**, *Statistics Sweden*

2 How Late Can You Wait? Measurement Challenges and Health Concerns Related to Infertility and Delayed Childbearing • **Anjani Chandra**, *National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*; **Elizabeth H. Stephen**, *Georgetown University*; **Dik Habbema**, *Erasmus University*; **Egbert R. te Velde**, *Utrecht University*

3 Age and Fertility: What Are Your Chances of Bearing a Child at Each Age? • **Henri F. Leridon**, *Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale (INSERM)*

4 “Can We Wait until the Early 30s?” Some Results on the Effect of Age on the Probability to Have a First Child • **John W. McDonald**, *University of Southampton*; **Ester Rizzi**, *Università di Padova*; **Alessandro Rosina**, *Università Cattolica*

Friday, May 2, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM
Hennepin - 2nd Floor

85 SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AND HEALTH AMONG THE ELDERLY IN THE U.S.

Chair: **Robert M. Hauser**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*

Discussant: **Thomas DiPrete**, *Duke University*

1 Trends in Socioeconomic Differentials in Mortality and Risk Factor Distributions by Age, Race, and Gender • **Irma T. Elo**, *University of Pennsylvania*; **Kirsten Smith**, *University of Pennsylvania*

2 Inequality in Adult Mortality in the United States: Measurement and Determinants • **Emmanuela E. Gakidou**, *World Health Organization (WHO)*; **Ajay Tandon**, *World Health Organization (WHO)*; **Gary King**, *Harvard University*

3 Functioning, Disability and Health among Older Americans: Evidence from the National Health Interview Survey, 1997-2000 • **Diane S. Shinberg**, *University of Memphis*

4 The Cumulative Impact of Job Characteristics on Health at Midlife • **John R. Warren**, *University of Minnesota*; **Pascale Carayon**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*; **Peter Honnaker**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*

Friday, May 2, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM
LaSalle - 2nd Floor

**86 DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH IMPACTS OF FAMILY
PLANNING SERVICES**

Chair: **John Bongaarts**, *Population Council*

Discussant: **Rodolfo A. Bulatao**, *National Academies*

1 The Rise of Sterilization and the Cost of Neglecting Birth Spacing in India • **Zoe Matthews**, *University of Southampton*; **Sabu S. Padmadas**, *University of Southampton*; **Juliet McEachran**, *John Snow International, UK*; **B.M. Ramesh**, *J.S.S. Institute of Economic Research*

2 The Fertility Impact of the Navrongo Project • **James F. Phillips**, *Population Council*; **Elizabeth F. Jackson**, *Population Council*; **Ayaga A. Bawah**, *Navrongo Health Research Centre*; **Cornelius Y. Debpuur**, *Navrongo Health Research Centre*

3 China's Population Policy: One-Child Variations and Fertility Response • **Susan E. Short**, *Brown University*; **Andrew Foster**, *Brown University*

4 Fertility, Child Work and Schooling Consequences of Family Planning Programs: Evidence from an Experiment in Rural Bangladesh • **Nistha Sinha**, *Yale University*

Friday, May 2, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM
Marquette - 2nd Floor

**87 FATHER AND FATHERING: PATERNAL INVESTMENT ON
CHILDREN**

Chair: **Natasha Cabrera**, *University of Maryland*

Discussant: **Linda Mellgren**, *U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)*

Discussant: **Vincent Evans**, *National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), NIH*

1 Assessing the Causal Relationship between Child Support and Visitation • **Elaine Sorensen**, *Urban Institute*; **Kate Pomper**, *Urban Institute*

2 Child Support Payments and Father/Child Contact in Fragile Families: Establishing a Causal Path • **Lenna Nepomnyaschy**, *Columbia University*

3 Father Involvement and Child Support Payments: Multiple Families, Multiple-Father Families, and Interstate Enforcement • **Andrea H. Beller**, *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*; **Elizabeth T. Powers**, *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*

4 Do Fathers Invest More in Sons? • **Sara Raley**, *University of Maryland*

Friday, May 2, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM
Rochester - 3rd Floor

88 PUBLIC POLICY AND THE WELLBEING OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Chair: **Kristin Moore**, *Child Trends*

Discussant: **Sandra Hofferth**, *University of Maryland*

1 The Impact of Child Support on Fertility, Parental Investments and Child Health and Well-Being • **Anna Aizer**, *Princeton University*; **Sara McLanahan**, *Princeton University*

2 The Impact of the WIC Program on Pregnancy, Infant, and Child Outcomes • **Marianne Bitler**, *RAND*; **Janet Currie**, *University of California, Los Angeles*

3 Exploring the Effects of the National School Lunch Program on Child Obesity and Development Using the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study • **Rachel Dunifon**, *Cornell University*; **Lori Kowaleski-Jones**, *University of Utah*

4 A Reconsideration of an Oft-Used Method of Program Evaluation • **Craig G. Gundersen**, *U.S. Department of Agriculture (DOA)*; **Dean Jolliffe**, *U.S. Department of Agriculture (DOA)*; **Laura Tiehen**, *U.S. Department of Agriculture (DOA)*

Friday, May 2, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM
Directors Row 4 - 3rd Floor

89 ABORTION: MEASUREMENT, MOTIVATIONS AND DETERMINANTS

Chair: **Charles Westoff**, *Princeton University*

Discussant: **Axel Mundigo**, *Center for Health and Social Policy*

1 Socio-Demographic Determinants of Abortion in India: A North-South Comparison • **Sunita Bose**, *University at Albany, State University of New York*; **Katherine Trent**, *University at Albany, State University of New York*

2 A New Approach to Estimating the Efficacy of Medical Abortion • **Allison A. Hedley**, *Princeton University*; **Charlotte Ellertson**, *Ibis Reproductive Health*; **James Trussell**, *Princeton University*; **Abigail Norris Turner**, *Population Council*; **Beverly Winikoff**, *Population Council*

3 Women and Reproductive Control: The Nexus between Abortion and Contraceptive Use in India • **Anju Malhotra**, *International Center for Research on Women (ICRW)*; **Laura Nyblade**, *International Center for Research on Women (ICRW)*; **Sulabha Parasuraman**, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*; **Kerry MacQuarrie**, *International Center for Research on Women (ICRW)*; **Namita N. Kashyap**, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*; **Sunayana Walia**, *International Center for Research on Women (ICRW)*

4 Sex Selective Abortions in Rajasthan, India • **Shalini Verma**, *Population Council*; **Hillary Bracken**, *Population Council*; **Batya Elul**, *Population Council*

Friday, May 2, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM **Directors Row 3 - 3rd Floor**

90 SMALL AREA POPULATION ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS

Chair: **Signe I. Wetrogan**, *U.S. Census Bureau*

Discussant: **Linda Jacobsen**, *Claritas, Inc.*

1 An Evaluation of Hispanic Population Estimates for Counties in Florida • **Stanley K. Smith**, *University of Florida*; **June M. Nogle**, *University of Florida*

2 Developing State Population Estimates: Can the Current Two Methods Be Integrated into One? • **Katherine M. Condon**, *U.S. Census Bureau*; **Larry D. Sink**, *U.S. Census Bureau*; **Sam T. Davis**, *U.S. Census Bureau*

3 Estimation and Projection of County Survival Rates • **David A. Egan-Robertson**, *State of Wisconsin*; **Balkrishna Kale**, *State of Wisconsin*

4 Small Area Population Projections Using Stochastic Simulation • **Stuart H. Sweeney**, *University of California, Santa Barbara*

Friday, May 2, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM **Directors Row 2 - 3rd Floor**

91 INTERRACIAL CONTACT

Chair: **Richard Alba**, *University at Albany, State University of New York*

Discussant: **Margo Anderson**, *University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee*

1 Between Acculturation, Segregation and Assimilation: Examining the Association between Racial Contact and Psychological Distress • **Jenifer Bratter**, *University of Houston*; **Karl Eschbach**, *University of Houston*

2 Mixed Race Households, Residential Segregation, and Neighborhood Diversity • **Steven R. Holloway**, *University of Georgia*; **Mark Ellis**, *University of Washington*; **Richard Wright**, *Dartmouth College*; **Margaret A. Hudson**, *University of Georgia*

3 Meet the Parents: Why Interracial Intimacy Declines in the Transition to Adulthood • **Kara Joyner**, *Cornell University*; **Grace Kao**, *University of Pennsylvania*

4 Socioeconomic Outcomes of Children of Interracial and Same-Race Couples • **Thomas Wells**, *Brown University*

Friday, May 2, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM
Directors Row 1 - 3rd Floor

92 POPULATION AND LAND USE

Chair: **Sara Curran**, *Princeton University*

Discussant: **Michael J. White**, *Brown University*

1 Incorporating Demographics into Agent-Based Models of Landcover Change • **Tom P. Evans**, *Indiana University*; **Hugh Kelley**, *Indiana University*; **Leah K. VanWey**, *Indiana University*

2 Land Use and the Family Cycle in the U.S. Great Plains • **Myron P. Gutmann**, *University of Michigan*; **Sara Pullum-Piñon**, *University of Texas at Austin*; **Geoff Cunfer**, *Southwest State University*

3 Human Impacts on the Environment in India • **Dewaram A. Nagdeve**, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*

4 Multilevel Statistical Models to Assess Factors Influencing Land Use: A Case Study in the Ecuadorian Amazon • **William Pan**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*; **Richard Bilsborrow**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

Friday, May 2, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM
Board Room 2 - 3rd Floor

**93 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS ON POPULATION, HEALTH,
AND QUALITY OF LIFE**

Chair: **Vinod Mishra**, *East West Center*

Discussant: **Daniel J. Hogan**, *Universidade Estadual de Campinas*

1 Air Pollution, Health, and Socioeconomic Status: The Effect of Outdoor Air Quality on Childhood Asthma • **Matthew J. Neidell**, *University of Chicago*

2 The 1997 Malaysian Forest Fires: Respiratory Hospitalizations in Persons with a History of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease • **Joshua A. Mott**, *U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)*; **Clinton J. Alverson**, *U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)*; **David Mannino**, *U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)*; **Andrew Kiyu**, *Sarawak Health Department, Malaysia*; **Jamila Hashim**, *Sarawak Health Department, Malaysia*; **Ken Falter**, *U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)*; **Stephen Redd**, *U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)*

3 Unequal Burdens: The Demographics of Noxious Industrial Activity in Metropolitan Areas • **Pamela Davidson**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*

4 Rural Out-Migration and Environmental Risk: Examining the Association between Hazardous Waste Facilities and Population Loss • **Lori M. Hunter**, *University of Colorado at Boulder*; **Jeannette Sutton**, *University of Colorado at Boulder*

Friday, May 2, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM
Grand Ballroom G - 3rd Floor

94 ISSUES IN THE USE OF DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEYS TO DEFINE POPULATION GENETICS

Chair: **Elizabeth H. Corder**, *Duke University*

1 Epidemiologic Issues in the Design and Analysis of Demographic Surveys Utilizing DNA 'Data' • **Elizabeth H. Corder**, *Duke University*

2 Polymorphism Choice and Implications for Linkage Disequilibrium Estimation and Mapping • **Nancy Cox**, *University of Chicago*

3 Epistemological Problems with Genetics Shared with Other Population-Based Observational Research and Ethical Issues • **Mailia Fullerton**, *Pennsylvania State University*

4 Methods for Inferring Haplotype Blocks and Informative SNP Selection • **Bjarni Halldorsson**, *Celera Genomics*

Friday, May 2, 11:00 AM - 1:00 PM
Grand Ballroom A - 3rd Floor

P-5 POSTER SESSION 5: HEALTH AND MORTALITY

1 The Effect of the Changing Composition of Births on Infant Mortality in Africa • **Mark S. Mather**, *Population Reference Bureau*; **Peter J. Donaldson**, *Population Reference Bureau*

2 Environmental and Socio-Demographic Risk Factors of Childhood Mortality: Evidence from Longitudinal Surveillance Data • **Kubaje Adazu**, *Brown University*

3 Risk of Child Mortality Due to Environmental Hazards in Rural Bangladesh • **Md. Kapil Ahmed**, *ICDDR,B: Centre for Health and Population Research*; **Peter K. Streatfield**, *ICDDR,B: Centre for Health and Population Research*

4 Community Effects on Infant Mortality in Rural India: A Multilevel Approach to Prioritize the Program Inputs • **Damodar Sahu**, *Institute for Research in Medical Statistics (ICMR)*; **Arvind Pandey**, *Indian Council of Medical Research*; **Sada Nand Dwivedi**, *All India Institute of Medical Sciences*

- 5 Influence of Ethnic Differentials in Socioeconomic Status and Health Care on Childhood Mortality • **Kuniko Chijiwa**, *University of Florida*
- 6 Estimating the Effect of Living Standards on Childhood Mortality in Rural Malawi • **Henry V. Doctor**, *University of Pennsylvania*
- 7 Poverty, Education, Race, and Pregnancy Outcome • **David A. Savitz**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*; **Jay S. Kaufman**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*; **Nancy Dole**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*; **Anna Maria Siega-Riz**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*; **John M. Thorp, Jr.**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*; **Diane Kaczor**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*
- 8 External shocks, state management and under-five mortality in Zambia • **Michel Garenne**, *Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD)*; **Eneas Gakusi**, *Centre D'Etudes et de Recherches sur le Développement International (CERDI)*; **Christopher Grigoriou**, *Centre D'Etudes et de Recherches sur le Développement International (CERDI)*
- 9 The Risk of Death at Young Ages (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil) • **Mario F.G. Monteiro**, *Rio de Janeiro State University (UERJ)*, *CNPq*, and *University of Cambridge*
- 10 The Persistence of Rural-Urban Health Gap Among Under-Five Children in Sub-Saharan Africa • **Jacob Adetunji**, *U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)*
- 11 The Impact of SES on Relationships between Children's Medical Impairments and Their Physical and Mental Health Status and School Attendance • **Roger Avery**, *Brown University*; **Michael Msall**, *Brown University*; **Michelle L. Rogers**, *Brown University*
- 12 Functional Health among Schoolage Latino Children • **Barbara Zsembik**, *University of Florida*; **Amy K Johnson**, *University of Florida*
- 13 Education, Health Knowledge & Child Health in Ghana • **Catherine N. Stiff**, *Brown University*
- 14 Declines in Childhood Anemia in Kazakhstan: How Fast and for Whom? • **Benjamin Moulton**, *University of Texas at Austin*; **Amanda Maedgen**, *University of Texas at Austin*
- 15 Maternal Employment, Malnutrition and Morbidity among Children in Tamilnadu, India • **Alesan Thangasamy**, *Kamaraj College*
- 16 A Portrait of the Mental Health of Children and Adolescents with Disabilities: What Do We Know, What Do We Need to Know? • **Michelle L. Rogers**, *Brown University*; **Michael Msall**, *Brown University*
- 17 Community Collective Efficacy and Adolescent Health in Los Angeles • **Deborah Cohen**, *RAND*; **Brian K. Finch**, *RAND*
- 18 Family Structure and Adolescent Obesity • **Christine Himes**, *Syracuse University*

- 19 Seasonal Mortality in Denmark. The Role of Sex and Age • **Roland Rau**, *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research*; **Gabriele Doblhammer**, *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research*
- 20 Gender and Socioeconomic Inequalities in Health and Healthcare Use for Children in Rural Bangladesh: Does Public Health Intervention Make a Difference? • **Nurul Alam**, *ICDDR,B: Centre for Health and Population Research*
- 21 Explaining High Rates of Hunger and Food Insecurity in Oregon • **Mark E. Edwards**, *Oregon State University*; **Bruce A. Weber**, *Oregon State University*
- 22 Do Work Characteristics Affect Health? Experiences of the Middle-Aged in East Asia • **Yean-Ju Lee**, *University of Hawaii at Honolulu*; **Yasuhiko Saito**, *Nihon University*; **Yi-Li Chuang**, *Bureau of Health Promotion, Taiwan*; **Yu-Hsuan Lin**, *Bureau of Health Promotion, Taiwan*
- 23 Stress Proliferation among Informal Caregivers to People with AIDS in Togo (West Africa) • **Ami R. Moore**, *University of North Texas*
- 24 Family Planning, Gender Preference, and Child Health: The Case of Bangladesh • **Juhua Yang**, *Brown University*
- 24 Cortisol Patterns and Stress in Working Parents • **Lianne M. Kurina**, *University of Chicago*; **Barbara Schneider**, *University of Chicago*
- 25 Love and Death in Germany. The Marital Biography and Its Impact on Mortality • **Hilke Brockmann**, *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research*
- 26 Access to Safe Drinking Water: Effects on Health and Time Management • **Garimella Rama Rao**, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*; **Sita K**, *Independent Consultant*; **Prasad M.N.V.**, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*
- 27 Water Resources and Quality of Life: Case Studies in Indian Villages • **Rekha Krishnan**, *Tata Energy Research Institute*
- 28 Commuting and Exposure to Airborne Carcinogenic Materials: A Case Study of Bangkok • **Priyakamon Khan**, *Mahidol University*; **Sureeporn Punpuing**, *Mahidol University*; **Martin A. Hooper**, *Monash University*; **Bev Hooper**, *Monash University*
- 30 Effect of Early Health on Cognitive Ability • **Carolina Milesi**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*
- 31 Adult Health Transition in Low-Income Asia: Evidence from Indonesia and China • **John Strauss**, *Michigan State University*; **Agus Dwiyanto**, *Gadjah Mada University*; **Zhehui Luo**, *Michigan State University*; **Bondan Sikoki**, *RAND*
- 32 Change and Continuity in Mortality Trends in Romania: A Case Study of Eastern European Mortality • **Solveig Argeseanu**, *University of Pennsylvania*

- 33 Acceleration of the Rate of Increase of Centenarians: A Comparison of England, France and Japan • **Jean Marie Robine**, *Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale (INSERM)*; **Carol Jagger**, *University of Leicester*
- 34 Native American-White Differences in Adult Health • **Shu-chuan Wang**, *University of Texas at Austin*
- 35 Gender Differentials in the Leading Causes of Death among African American in the United States • **Monique Wilson**, *Morgan State University*; **Mian B. Hossain**, *Morgan State University*
- 36 Are Sex Mortality Differentials Biologically Caused? Madigan Revisited by a New Comparison of Sex-Specific Survival in Monastic and General Population • **Marc A. Luy**, *Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany*
- 37 Sociodemographic Characteristics of Homicides in Puerto Rico: 1990-1999 • **Raul Figueroa**, *University of Puerto Rico*
- 38 Demographics of Tobacco Use in Puerto Rico: 1996-2000 • **Luz Leon**, *University of Puerto Rico*; **Dinorah Heredia**, *University of Puerto Rico*
- 39 Life Course of Cardiovascular Disease by Smoking History -Multistate Life Table Analysis of the Framingham Heart Study Original Cohort • **Abdullah A. Mamun**, *University of Groningen*; **Anna Peeters**, *Erasmus University*; **Jan Barendregt**, *Erasmus University*; **Wilma Nusselder**, *Erasmus University*; **Luc Bonnuex**, *Erasmus University*
- 40 A Longitudinal Study of Maternal Morbidity and Mortality in a Remote Region of Northern Tanzania • **Brooke R Johnson**, *Ipas*; **Moke Magoma**, *St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Tanzania*; **Paul W. Leslie**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*; **Trude Bennett**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*
- 41 Population Composition as an Intervening Mechanism in the Relationship between Income Inequality and Mortality in U.S. States • **Elayne J. Heisler**, *Duke University*
- 42 Admission to General Hospital as a Predictor for Suicide among the Elderly • **Annette Erlangsen**, *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research*
- 43 The Effect of Veteran Status on Mortality among Older Americans and Its Pathways • **Xian Liu**, *Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS)*; **Charles Engel, Jr.**, *Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS)*; **Han Kang**, *Department of Veterans Affairs*; **David Cowan**, *Walter Reed Army Medical Center*
- 44 Utilizing Successful Research in Community-Based Services with Constrained Resources: The Nkwanta Experience Catalyzing Organizational Change in Rural Ghana • **John K Awoonor-Williams**, *Volta Regional Health Administration*; **Tanya C. Jones**, *Population Council*; **Frank Nyonator**, *Ghana Health Service*; **James F. Phillips**, *Population Council*

- 45 Children's Health Insurance 2001 • **Shailesh R Bhandari**, *U.S. Census Bureau*; **Elizabeth J. Gifford**, *Pennsylvania State University*
- 46 Gaps and Transitions in Health Care Access: Welfare Reform and America's Uninsured Poor Children • **Deborah Graefe**, *Pennsylvania State University*; **Pamela Farley Short**, *Pennsylvania State University*; **Tokunba Oluwole**, *Pennsylvania State University*
- 47 Unequal Access: Why Are Some Children Using Hospital-Based Facilities as a Usual Source of Care? • **Kelly Holder**, *Brown University*
- 48 Correlates of Medicaid Status: An Examination of Children from Low-Income Families in Boston, Chicago, and San Antonio • **Ronald Angel**, *University of Texas at Austin*; **Sonia Frias**, *University of Texas at Austin*; **Terrence Hill**, *University of Texas at Austin*; **Maren Andrea Jimenez**, *University of Texas at Austin*
- 49 Does Health Intervention Improve Health Equity?: Evidence from Matlab, Bangladesh • **Abdur Razzaque**, *ICDDR,B: Centre for Health and Population Research*; **Peter K. Streatfield**, *ICDDR,B: Centre for Health and Population Research*
- 50 Complementary/Alternative Medicine (CAM) Visits in Germany: Popularity, Patients, and Predictors • **Omer Gersten**, *University of California, Berkeley*
- 51 Adolescents' Use of Maternal and Child Health Services in Developing Countries • **Heidi W. Reynolds**, *Family Health International*; **Shyam Thapa**, *Family Health International*; **Emily Wong**, *Family Health International*; **Catherine Harcum**; **Heidi Toms**
- 52 Access to Health Care during the Transition to Adulthood for Youth with Disabilities • **Elizabeth J. Gifford**, *Pennsylvania State University*
- 53 Gender Bias in Healthcare Utilization in Rural Bangladesh—Policy Implications • **Joseph Young**, *University of Colorado at Boulder*
- 54 County Characteristics and Racial and Ethnic Disparities in the Use of Preventive Services • **Maureen R Benjamins**, *University of Texas at Austin*; **James B. Kirby**, *U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)*; **Stephanie A. Bond Huie**, *U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)*
- 55 Reducing Parameters by Developing a New Mortality Model • **Rajesh K. Chauhan**, *Planning Department, Uttar Pradesh, India*
- 56 Spatial Implications of Different Mortality Standardization Schemes • **Ronald E. Cossman**, *Mississippi State University*; **Jeralynn S. Cossman**, *Mississippi State University*; **Troy Blanchard**, *Mississippi State University*; **Wesley James**, *Mississippi State University*; **Carol Campbell**, *Mississippi State University*
- 57 Estimation of Adult Survival Probabilities at Various Five-Year Ages beyond Age 5 from the Cumulative Life Table Survival Ratios - $T(x+5)/T(x)$ in Life Table Terminology: A Methodological Investigation • **Subrata Lahiri**, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*

58 A Comparison of Six Methods for Decomposition of Changes in Expectation of Life at Birth and Differentials in Life Expectancy at Birth • **Krishna Murthy Ponnappalli**, *Addis Ababa University*

59 Using Burial Surveillance Data to Monitor HIV/AIDS Mortality in Developing Countries. An Example from Ethiopia • **Georges Reniers**, *University of Pennsylvania*; **Tekebash Araya**, *Addis Ababa University*; **Eduard Sanders**, *Ethiopian Health and Nutrition Research Institute*

60 National Data Sources on the Risk and Incidence of Firearm-Related Injuries and Deaths • **Brian Wiersema**, *University of Maryland*

Friday, May 2, 12:30 PM - 2:20 PM
Conrad D - 2nd Floor

95 GENDER DIFFERENCES IN DETERMINANTS AND CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION

Chair: **Rebecca L. Clark**, *National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), NIH*

Discussant: **Gordon F. De Jong**, *Pennsylvania State University*

1 Immigrant Social Structure and Gender Differentials in Internal Migration • **Mary M. Kritz**, *Cornell University*; **Douglas T. Gurak**, *Cornell University*

2 Employment, Gender, and Social Ties among Mexican Immigrants • **Gretchen Livingston**, *University of Pennsylvania*

3 Is Migration Healthy for Mexican Boys and Girls? Sex Differences in Child Health • **Katharine M. Donato**, *Rice University*; **Melissa Stainback**, *Rice University*; **Caitlin C Rosenthal**, *Rice University*; **Shawn Malia Kanaiaupuni**, *Kamehameha Schools*

4 Gender and Unauthorized International Labor Recruitment and Migration from Northern Thailand • **Teresa R. Sobieszcyk**, *University of Montana*

Friday, May 2, 12:30 PM - 2:20 PM
Board Room 1 - 3rd Floor

96 IMMIGRANT LABOR MARKET INTEGRATION AND IMPACT

Chair: **Deborah L. Garvey**, *Santa Clara University*

Discussant: **Charles Keely**, *Georgetown University*

1 Crossing Borders in the Information Age: The Impact of Highly Skilled Migrants on US Labor Market Outcomes • **Jeanne Batalova**, *University of California, Irvine*; **Frank D. Bean**, *University of California, Irvine*

2 The Wage Structure of Latino Origin Groups across Generations • **Richard A. Fry**, *Pew Hispanic Center*; **B. Lindsay Lowell**, *University of Southern California*

3 U.S. Meat Processing Industry Restructuring and New Hispanic Migration • **William A. Kandel**, *U.S. Department of Agriculture (DOA)*

4 Does Immigration Affect Wages? Evidence from Occupational Data • **Madeline Zavodny**, *Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta*; **Pia Orrenius**, *Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas*

Friday, May 2, 12:30 PM - 2:20 PM
Conrad C - 2nd Floor

97 MATERNAL MORTALITY AND PREGNANCY OUTCOMES

Chair: **Cynthia Stanton**, *Johns Hopkins University*

Discussant: **Nancy Williamson**, *Family Health International*

Discussant: **Cynthia Stanton**, *Johns Hopkins University*

1 Skilled Attendance at Delivery: A Comparative Study of Trends in Delivery Care in Six Developing Countries • **Sian Curtis**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*; **Jacqueline Bell**, *University of Aberdeen*; **Silvia Alayon**, *Macro International Inc.*

2 Qualitative Assessment of Emergency Obstetric Care Services in the Maharashtra State of India • **Lakhan Singh**, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*; **Shrikant Singh**, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*; **Harish C. Srivastava**, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*; **Subrata Lahiri**, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*

3 Implementing Reproductive Rights: Identifying Cost-Effective Strategies to Increase Access to Safe Abortion Care • **Heidi B. Johnston**, *Ipas*; **Janie Benson**, *Ipas*

4 Constructing Political Will for Safe Motherhood in Honduras • **Jeremy Shiffman**, *Syracuse University*; **Cynthia Stanton**, *Johns Hopkins University*; **Ana Patricia Salazar**, *Independent Consultant*

Friday, May 2, 12:30 PM - 2:20 PM
Conrad B - 2nd Floor

98 GENDER, LIVELIHOODS AND LABOR MARKETS

Chair: **Cheryl Doss**, *Yale University*

Discussant: **Deborah Levison**, *University of Minnesota*

1 Accounting and Counting Housewives Work: Low-Income Migrant Women's Informal Income Generating Activities in Urban Turkey • **Saniye Dedeoglu**, *University of Southampton*

2 Is Bangladesh Experiencing a 'Feminization' of the Labour Force? • **Simeen Mahmud**, *Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS)*

3 Maquiladoras and Market Mamas: Women's Work and Child Care in Guatemala City and Accra • **Agnes R. Quisumbing**, *International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)*; **Marie Ruel**, *International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)*

4 Gender and Intergenerational Transfer of the Farm: It's Influence on Multiple Job-Holding and On-Farm Decision-Making among U.S. Farm Women • **Jill L. Findeis**, *Pennsylvania State University*; **Hema Swaminathan**, *Pennsylvania State University*

Friday, May 2, 12:30 PM - 2:20 PM
Duluth - 3rd Floor

99 RACE AND IDENTITY IN THE 2000 CENSUS

Chair: **Louis Kincannon**, *U.S. Census Bureau*

Discussant: **William Darity, Jr.**, *Duke University and University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

1 Exploring the Consistency of Race Reporting in Census 2000 and the Census Quality Survey • **Claudette Bennett**, *U.S. Census Bureau*; **Jorge del Pinal**, *U.S. Census Bureau*; **Art Cresce**, *U.S. Census Bureau*

2 New Explorations of Race Reporting for Interracial Couples and Their Children: Census 2000 • **Nicholas A. Jones**, *U.S. Census Bureau*; **Amy S. Smith**, *U.S. Census Bureau*

3 How Intermarried Couples Identify Their Children's Race in the 2000 Census • **Zhenchao Qian**, *Ohio State University*

4 Race and Hispanic Origin for Puerto Rico in Census 2000: An Evaluation • **Matthew Christenson**, *U.S. Census Bureau*

5 Changing Racial and Ethnic Classification: A Comparative Study of U.S., British and Indian Censuses • **Ram B. Bhagat**, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*

Friday, May 2, 12:30 PM - 2:20 PM
Carver - 2nd Floor

100 CONTRACEPTIVE USE AND EFFECTIVENESS

Chair: **James Trussell**, *Princeton University*

Discussant: **Gigi Santow**, *Independent Researcher*

1 Sterilization Failure, Sterilization Reversal, and Pregnancy after Sterilization Reversal in Quebec • **Edith Guilbert**, *Université Laval*; **Allison A. Hedley**, *Princeton University*

2 Why Do Women Use Contraception? • **Tom A. Moultrie**, *University of Cape Town*; **Ian M. Timaeus**, *London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine*

3 The Calendar of Contraceptive Method Choice, France, 2000 • **Clementine Rossier**, *Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)*

4 Understanding Risk: A Randomized Controlled Trial of Communicating Contraceptive Effectiveness • **Markus Steiner**, *Family Health International*; **Rosalie Dominik**, *Family Health International*; **Sandy Dalebout**, *Family Health International*; **Sean Condon**, *Family Health International*

Friday, May 2, 12:30 PM - 2:20 PM
Hennepin - 2nd Floor

101 GENDER AND HIV/AIDS

Chair: **Kerry Richter**, *Population Services International (PSI)*

Discussant: **Kim Longfield**, *Population Services International (PSI)*

1 The Influence of Culture on Sexuality: Gender Stereotypes and Condom Use among Young Mexicans • **Fatima Juarez**, *El Colegio de México*; **Cecilia Gayet**, *El Colegio de México*; **Miguel A. Sanchez**, *Instituto Nacional de Salud Publica*; **Carlos Conde**, *Instituto Nacional de Salud Publica*

2 Suspicion, Infidelity and HIV among Married Couples in Malawi • **Shelley Clark**, *University of Chicago*

3 Gender, Inequality, and HIV Risk in South Africa • **Kelly Hallman**, *Population Council*

4 Men's Sexual Behavior and Women's Vulnerability to HIV in Urban North India • **Shelah S. Bloom**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*; **Kaushalendra K. Singh**, *Banaras Hindu University*; **Sunita Singh**, *Banaras Hindu University*; **Chirayath Suchindran**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

Friday, May 2, 12:30 PM - 2:20 PM
LaSalle - 2nd Floor

102 RETIREMENT, PENSIONS AND HEALTH INSURANCE

Chair: **Richard W. Johnson**, *Urban Institute*

Discussant: **Sara E. Rix**, *AARP Public Policy Institute*

- 1 Transitions to Self-Employment at Older Ages: The Role of Wealth, Health, Health Insurance, and Other Factors • **Lynn Karoly**, *RAND*; **Julie M. Zissimopoulos**, *RAND*
- 2 The Distributional Consequences of Removing the Retirement Earnings Test before the Normal Retirement Age: Results from a Microsimulation Analysis • **Melissa M. Favreault**, *Urban Institute*; **Jillian Berk**, *Urban Institute*; **Caroline Ratcliffe**, *Urban Institute*
- 3 How Differentials in Health Status among Elderly Americans Impact Annuity Valuation • **Cassio M. Turra**, *University of Pennsylvania*
- 4 Annuities and Retirement Satisfaction • **Constantijn (Stan) Panis**, *RAND*

Friday, May 2, 12:30 PM - 2:20 PM
Marquette - 2nd Floor

103 MORTALITY AND EMERGING HEALTH THREATS

Chair: **Sam Preston**, *University of Pennsylvania*

Discussant: **Jane E. Miller**, *Rutgers University*

- 1 Popular Perceptions of Emerging Influences on Mortality and Longevity: Statistical Savvy or Befuddled Deduction? • **Sajeda Amin**, *Population Council*; **Alaka Malwade Basu**, *Cornell University*
- 2 The End of Declining Mortality: An Example from Southern Zambia • **Samuel J. Clark**, *University of Colorado at Boulder and University of the Witwatersrand*
- 3 Health Impact of Lifestyle Changes in Kerala • **Saseendran Pallikadavath**, *University of Southampton*; **William Stones**, *University of Southampton*
- 4 Navigating AIDS in Rural Malawi • **Susan Watkins**, *University of Pennsylvania*

Friday, May 2, 12:30 PM - 2:20 PM
Rochester - 3rd Floor

104 COHABITATION

Chair: **David C. Ribar**, *George Washington University*

Discussant: **Fran Goldscheider**, *Brown University*

Discussant: **Judith A. Seltzer**, *University of California, Los Angeles*

1 How Do Marriage, Cohabitation, and Single Parenthood Affect the Material Hardships of Families with Children? • **Robert Lerman**, *Urban Institute*

2 Children's Economic Well-Being in Cohabiting Parent Families: An Update and Extension • **Wendy D. Manning**, *Bowling Green State University*; **Susan L. Brown**, *Bowling Green State University*

3 Father Involvement in Fragile Families: A Comparison of Married, Cohabiting, Visiting, and Nonromantic Family Structures • **Bryndl Hohmann-Marriott**, *Arizona State University*

4 Union Transitions of Unmarried Families: What Explains the Differences by Living Arrangement? • **Cynthia A. Osborne**, *Princeton University*

Friday, May 2, 12:30 PM - 2:20 PM
Directors Row 4 - 3rd Floor

105 INNOVATIONS IN POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD FORECASTING

Chair: **Kenneth C. Land**, *Duke University*

Discussant: **John R. Wilmoth**, *University of California, Berkeley*

1 Forecasting the Components of Life Expectancy • **Vladimir Canudas Romo**, *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Germany, and Population Research Centre, Netherlands.*; **James W. Vaupel**, *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research*; **Francesco Lagona**, *Università Roma Tre*

2 Integration of Estimates within Population Projections • **Ludi Simpson**, *Cathie Marsh Centre for Census and Survey Research*

3 Past, Present, and Future Patterns of First Union Formation in the United States • **Hsien-Hen Lu**, *Columbia University*; **Neil G. Bennett**, *City University of New York*; **David E. Bloom**, *Harvard University*

4 U.S. Households Projection by Race Using Demographic Rates as Input • **Yi Zeng**, *Duke University*; **Wang Zhenglian**, *Duke University*

Friday, May 2, 12:30 PM - 2:20 PM
Directors Row 3 - 3rd Floor

106 BIODEMOGRAPHY OF HUMAN FERTILITY

Chair: **Maxine Weinstein**, *Georgetown University*

Discussant: **Christine Bachrach**, *National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), NIH*

- 1 Young Ovaries Extend the Life Expectancy of Old Ovariectomized Mice: Biological and Demographic Implications for Humans • **James R. Carey**, *University of California, Davis*; **Shelley Cargill**, *University of California, Davis*; **Hans Muller**, *University of California, Davis*; **Gary Anderson**, *University of California, Davis*
- 2 Do Late Children Indeed Enhance Female Longevity? Findings from the European Royalty (1790-1939) • **Ulrich Mueller**, *University of Marburg*
- 3 Dads and Cads: Parental Cohabitation and the Human Sex Ratio at Birth • **Karen Norberg**, *National Bureau of Economic Research*
- 4 Kin Effects on Fertility. Evidence from Bejsce's Parish Register Reconstitution Study: 18th-20th Century, Poland • **Krzysztof Tymicki**, *Warsaw School of Economics*

Friday, May 2, 12:30 PM - 2:20 PM
Directors Row 2 - 3rd Floor

107 FERTILITY ATTITUDES AND PREFERENCES II

Chair: **James R. Walker**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*

Discussant: **Lynn Smith-Lovin**, *University of Arizona*

- 1 Unintended Childbearing and Children's Cognitive Ability and Achievement • **Jennifer Barber**, *University of Michigan*; **Elizabeth Cooksey**, *Ohio State University*; **Linda Young-DeMarco**, *University of Michigan*; **Dawn S. Hurst**, *Ohio State University*
- 2 Fertility, Marriage and Happiness in Low Fertility Contexts: Evidence from a Study of Danish Twins • **Hans-Peter Kohler**, *University of Pennsylvania*
- 3 The Mystery of the Childless Woman: An Insight into Childlessness in Italy • **Massimo Livi Bacci**, *University of Florence*; **Letizia Mencarini**, *University of Florence*; **Silvana Salvini**, *University of Florence*; **Maria Letizia Tanturri**, *University of Florence*
- 4 The Emergence of Sub-Replacement Family Size Ideals in Europe • **Joshua R. Goldstein**, *Princeton University*; **Wolfgang Lutz**, *International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)*; **Maria Rita Testa**, *Austrian Academy of Sciences*

Friday, May 2, 12:30 PM - 2:20 PM
Directors Row 1 - 3rd Floor

108 INCOME AND PUBLIC POLICIES AND CHILD WELL-BEING

Chair: **Kathryn Tout**, *Child Trends*

Discussant: **Michael Foster**, *Pennsylvania State University*

1 How Welfare and Employment Policies Affect Children of Different Ages • **Elizabeth Clark-Kauffman**, *Northwestern University*; **Greg J. Duncan**, *Northwestern University*; **Pamela Morris**, *Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (MDRC)*

2 Family Income and Child Outcomes in Canada • **Martin Dooley**, *McMaster University*; **Jennifer Stewart**, *McMaster University*

3 The Effect of Neighborhood Poverty and Migration on Behavior Change in Children • **Darcy W. Hango**, *Ohio State University*

4 Parents Who Won't Pay: Expected Parental Contributions and Postsecondary Schooling • **Charlene M. Kalenkoski**, *Ohio University*

Friday, May 2, 12:30 PM - 2:20 PM
Board Room 2 - 3rd Floor

109 POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENT: NEW APPROACHES AND METHODOLOGIES

Chair: **Barbara Entwisle**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

Discussant: **Emilio Moran**, *Indiana University*

1 An Integrative Model with Agent-Based Artificial Intelligence and GIS (IMABAIG): Simulating Spatio-Dynamics of Rural Households and the Associated Impacts on Giant Panda Habitats in the Wolong Nature Reserve (China) • **Li An**, *Michigan State University*; **Marc Linderman**, *Michigan State University*; **Ashton Shortridge**, *Michigan State University*; **Jianguo (Jack) Liu**, *Michigan State University*

2 Turning Influential Data Points into Ethnographic Informants: Elaborating Links between Population Dynamics and Environmental Consumption • **Lisa D. Pearce**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*; **William G. Axinn**, *University of Michigan*; **Indra Chaudhary**, *Population and Ecology Research Laboratory (PERL)*

3 Spatial Configuration of Malaria Risk on the Amazon Frontier • **Marcia C. De Castro**, *Princeton University*

4 Health and Haze: The Immediate and Medium Term Effects of Smoke Inundation on the Health of Adults in Indonesia • **Elizabeth Frankenberg**, *University of California, Los Angeles*; **Douglas M. McKee**, *University of California, Los Angeles*

5 Population in Greenhouse Gas Emissions Projections: Bridging Scenario-Based and Fully Probabilistic Approaches to Representing Uncertainty • **Brian C. O'Neill**, *International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)*

Friday, May 2, 12:30 PM - 2:20 PM
Grand Ballroom G - 3rd Floor

**110 THE EVIDENCE FOR DECLINING DISABILITY RATES
AMONG THE ELDERLY**

Chair: **Georgianne Patmios**, *National Institute on Aging, NIH*

Discussant: **Eileen Crimmins**, *University of Southern California*

1 Secular Trends in Physiological Capital: Implications for Equity in Health Care • **Robert Fogel**, *University of Chicago and National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER)*

2 Resolving Inconsistencies across National Surveys in Old-Age Disability Trends • **Vicki A. Freedman**, *Polisher Research Institute*

3 The Case for Accelerating Decline in Disability among the Elderly • **Kenneth G. Manton**, *Duke University*

4 Declining Disability Internationally • **Timothy A. Waidmann**, *Urban Institute*

Friday, May 2, 2:00 PM - 4:00 PM
Grand Ballroom A - 3rd Floor

**P-6 POSTER SESSION 6: MIGRATION, URBANIZATION, RACE
AND ETHNICITY**

1 Internal Migration in China, 1996-2000: An Ecological Perspective • **Xiaodong Wang**, *Texas A&M University*; **Xiuhong You**, *Texas A&M University*

2 Internal Migration and Ethnic Conflicts in South Western Kenya: A View from Gucha District • **Valerie Golaz**, *Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)*

3 Beyond Income Differentials: Improving Our Understanding of Interstate Migration in Mexico • **Estela Rivero-Fuentes**, *Princeton University*

4 Individual and Contextual Determinants of Internal Migration in Russia, 1985-2001 • **Theodore Gerber**, *University of Arizona*

5 Return Migration in China: New Methods and Findings • **Zai Liang**, *University at Albany, State University of New York and Queens College*; **Yingfeng Wu**, *Stony Brook University, State University of New York*

- 6 Internal Migration of the Older Population in the United States: 2000 • **Wan He**, *U.S. Census Bureau*; **Jason P. Schachter**, *U.S. Census Bureau*
- 7 Relative Deprivation and Migration in an Agricultural Setting of Chitwan Valley, Nepal • **Prem Bahadur Bhandari**, *Pennsylvania State University*
- 8 Moving for Care: Findings from the HIV Cost and Services Utilization Study • **Andrew S. London**, *Syracuse University*; **Janet Wilmoth**, *Syracuse University*; **John A. Fleishman**, *Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality*
- 9 First Nations Mobility on the Prairies: Understanding Migration Decisions • **Martin J. Cooke**, *University of Western Ontario*; **Danièle Bélanger**, *University of Western Ontario*
- 10 Settlers, Stories and Sojourns: Calls from the Frontier Settlements of Roraima State, Brazil • **Alexandre Diniz**
- 11 Keeping a Foot in the Rural Area: Migration Dynamics, Household Structure and the Link with Socio-Economic Status in Rural South Africa • **Mark Collinson**, *University of the Witwatersrand*; **Stephen Tollman**, *University of the Witwatersrand*; **Kathleen Kahn**, *University of the Witwatersrand*; **Martin Wittenburg**, *University of the Witwatersrand*
- 12 Rural Poor Towards Dhaka • **Debashish Roy**, *Australian National University*
- 13 Migration and Urbanization in Burkina Faso. The Impact of Rural Development Policies • **Cris Beauchemin**, *University of Montreal*; **Bruno Schoumaker**, *University of Montreal*; **Bonayi Dabire**, *University of Ouagadougou*; **Victor Piché**, *University of Montreal*
- 14 Urbanization Patterns and Policies in Romania in 1948-2000 • **Ionica Berevoescu**, *University of Bucharest*
- 15 Unemployment, Lay-Off, Poverty and its Demographic Consequents in Urban China • **Zaisheng Zhang**, *Nankai University*
- 16 Demographic Distress in the Heartland: Exploring Patterns of Growth and Decline • **Katherine J. Curtis White**, *University of Washington*; **Jerald R. Herting**, *University of Washington*
- 17 Impact of Migration on Population Dynamics: Regional Demographic Scenarios in Indonesia • **Salahudin S. Muhidin**, *Brown University*
- 18 Migration and Land Use Changes: A Case Study of Hyderabad Urban Development Area Using Remote Sensing and GIS Techniques • **Neelakantan K. Iyer**, *National Remote Sensing Agency, India*; **Sumati Kulkarni**, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*; **Raghavaswamy V**, *National Remote Sensing Agency, India*
- 19 Bangladesh Migrants into the Brahmaputra Valley and Its Impact on the Agricultural Labour Market • **B.S. Mipun**, *North-Eastern Hill University*

- 20 Lowest Low Fertility in an Urban Context: The Role of Migration in Turin, Italy • **Francesca Michielin**, *University of Padua*
- 21 Projecting Indian Populations for the Purpose of Determining Water Requirements: Methodological Issues • **Gretchen Greene**, *Northwest Economic Associates*; **Michael Taylor**, *Northwest Economic Associates*; **Jeri Sawyer**, *Northwest Economic Associates*
- 22 Improving Internal Migration Data for State and County Population Estimates: Can the American Community Survey Inform? • **Hyo C. Park**, *U.S. Census Bureau*; **Bashiruddin Ahmed**, *U.S. Census Bureau*
- 23 Residential Segregation in Places • **John Iceland**, *U.S. Census Bureau*; **Erika Steinmetz**, *U.S. Census Bureau*
- 24 Establishing Segregation in Northern U.S. Cities from 1880 to 2000: New Evidence from New York, Chicago, Cleveland, New Orleans and Elsewhere • **Andrew A. Beveridge**, *Queens College and Grad Ctr -- CUNY*; **Susan Weber**, *Queens College*; **Charis Ng**, *Vanderbilt University and Queens College*; **Michiyo Yamashiki**, *Queens College*
- 25 Socioeconomic Well-Being and Migration: A Case Study of Three Zones in Bogotá, Colombia • **Maria Aysa**, *University of Pennsylvania*
- 26 Migration and the Production of Poverty in the Refugee Camps of Jordan • **Marwan Khawaja**, *American University of Beirut*
- 27 Residential Concentration and the Racial Identification of Biracial Asian Americans • **Kristen K. Peterson**, *Brown University*
- 28 The Comparative Study of Residential Segregation between Blacks in Detroit and Hispanics in San Diego Metropolitan Areas • **Hideki Morooka**, *University at Albany, State University of New York*
- 29 Exiting and Entering Poor Neighborhoods: Latinos, Blacks, and Anglos Compared • **Scott J. South**, *University at Albany, State University of New York*; **Kyle D. Crowder**, *Western Washington University*; **Erick Chavez**, *University at Albany, State University of New York*
- 30 African American Economic and Racial Residential Segregation in U.S. Metropolitan Areas • **John Iceland**, *U.S. Census Bureau*; **Cicely Sharpe**, *U.S. Census Bureau*; **Erika Steinmetz**, *U.S. Census Bureau*
- 31 Documentary Clues about Clandestine Migration: Steamship Passenger Manifests and the Chinese American Diaspora, 1882-1943 • **Ken Chew**, *University of California, Irvine*; **John Liu**, *University of California, Irvine*; **Gary Richardson**, *University of California, Irvine*; **Mark Leach**, *University of California, Irvine*
- 32 Network Migration: Nicaraguans to Costa Rica and the United States • **Juan Carlos Vargas**, *Universidad de Costa Rica*; **Leila Rodriguez**, *Pennsylvania State University*

- 33 Legalization Hoops: An Examination of the Barriers to Legalization among Mexican Migrants • **Nolan J. Malone**, *University of Pennsylvania*
- 34 Determinants of the Possession of Legal Documents among Mexican Women Who Have Migrated to the U.S. • **Silje Pettersen**, *Georgetown University*
- 35 International Female Migration and the Problem of Trafficking: A Study Based on Nepali Migrants in India • **Arun Kumar Acharya**, *Universidad Nacional Autonoma De Mexico*
- 36 Trafficking in Persons: Concepts, Intervention Models and Implications for Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS Program Research • **Dale Huntington**, *World Bank Group*; **Philip Guest**, *Population Council*
- 37 Does It Matter Who You Are? How Characteristics Influence Immigrants' State and Local Fiscal Impacts • **Deborah L. Garvey**, *Santa Clara University*
- 38 Migration and Remittances from Central Texas to Mexico: Factors Shaping the Activation of Financial Services • **Jennifer J. Tovar**, *University of Texas at Austin*; **Felipe Gonzalez Ortiz**, *Escuela Nacional de Antropologia e Historia*; **Peter Ward**, *University of Texas at Austin*
- 39 Reproductive and Child Health Care Status in Rajasthan: Empirical Evidence from One of the Developing States of India • **Pradeep Kumar Bhargava**, *National Institute of Adult Education (NIAE)*
- 40 Health Insurance Coverage among Immigrants in Los Angeles • **Julia C. Prentice**, *University of California, Los Angeles*
- 41 Immigration, Gender, and Health Behaviors in the United States • **Lorena Lopez-Gonzalez**, *University of Texas at Austin*; **Veronica C. Aravena**, *University of Texas at Austin*
- 42 Education of Floating Children in China • **Fang Wang**, *China Youth University for Political Science*
- 43 Cohabitation among Second Generation Swedes of Turkish and Polish Origin • **Eva Bernhardt**, *Stockholm University*; **Calvin Goldscheider**, *Brown University*
- 44 Assimilation or Upward Mobility? The Intermarriage Patterns among Asian Immigrants • **Chiung-fang Chang**, *Texas A&M University*; **Carol S. Walther**, *Texas A&M University*
- 45 Refugees/Asylum Seekers and the Problem of Adjustment in South Africa • **Asmamaw Agaze**, *University of North West*
- 46 Fertility Disrupted: The Effects of Migration and Country of Origin on Immigrant Women's Fertility • **Stephanie Nawyn**, *University of Southern California*

- 47 Pre- Migration or Post-Migration Factors: Which Ones Account for Migrants' Sexual Risk-Taking Behavior? • **Macoumba Thiam**, *University of Montreal*
- 48 Labour Market Performance of the 1990's Immigrants to Canada • **Tina W.L. Chui**, *Statistics Canada*; **Jane Badets**, *Statistics Canada*
- 49 Migration and the National Census: Who Is Counted and What Is Left behind (the Case-Study of the Meskhetian Turks' Participation in the Russian Census 2002) • **Elisaveta A. Koriouchkina**, *Brown University*
- 50 Estimating Immigrant Populations • **Barbara J. Ronningen**, *Minnesota State Demographic Center*
- 51 Ethnic Composition of Indonesia in the 21st Century • **Evi N. Arifin**, *Institute of Southeast Asian Studies*; **Aris Ananta**, *Institute of Southeast Asian Studies*
- 52 Canada's Changing Ethno-Cultural Portrait: Findings from the 2001 Census • **Jane Badets**, *Statistics Canada*; **Tina W.L. Chui**, *Statistics Canada*
- 53 The Older Immigrant Population of the United States • **Jeanne Batalova**, *University of California, Irvine*; **Judith Treas**, *University of California, Irvine*
- 54 Glass Ceiling; Different Labor Market Achievement for Asian Immigrant Men from White Men • **Changhwan Kim**, *University of Texas at Austin*
- 55 Discrimination when No-One Discriminates • **Sheila Ards**, *Benedict College*; **Samuel L. Myers, Jr.**, *University of Minnesota*; **Allan Malkis**, *University of Minnesota*
- 56 Job Reservation Policy in India: Do Ethnicity and Gender Confound Returns to Education? • **Maitreyi B. Das**, *World Bank Group*
- 57 Attitudes toward Arab Americans in Detroit in 1992 • **Sapna Swaroop**, *University of Michigan*; **Colleen Heflin**, *University of Kentucky*
- 58 Producing Population Estimates Using Vital Statistics Data with Limited Race Detail • **Amy S. Smith**, *U.S. Census Bureau*; **Nicholas A. Jones**, *U.S. Census Bureau*
- 59 An Overview of Health Data on American Indians: What Is Available and How Can It Be Analyzed? • **Ginger L. Gossman**, *University of Texas at Austin*
- 60 About the Imbalance of Power between Men and Women – A Case Study from Austria • **Irene M. Tazi-Preve**, *Austrian Academy of Sciences*

Friday, May 2, 2:30 PM - 4:20 PM
Conrad D - 2nd Floor

111 IMMIGRANT ADAPTATION

Chair: **Emilio A. Parrado**, *Duke University*

Discussant: **Katharine M. Donato**, *Rice University*

1 Hispanic Inter-marriage: Assimilation and Marriage among U.S. Immigrants • **J. Brian Brown**, *Ohio State University*; **Daniel T. Lichter**, *Ohio State University*

2 The Role of Peers in the Adaptation Processes of Immigrant Youth • **Kathleen Mullan Harris**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*; **Guang Guo**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*; **Kathryn Harker**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

3 How Remitting Affects Authorized and Unauthorized Mexican Immigrant Integration in the United States • **Enrico A. Marcelli**, *University of Massachusetts*; **B. Lindsay Lowell**, *University of Southern California*

4 The Process of Naturalizing: Contrasts for Asian and Latin American Immigrants • **Karen A. Woodrow-Lafield**, *University of Notre Dame*; **Xiaohe Xu**, *Mississippi State University*; **Bunnak Poch**, *University of Chicago*; **Thomas M. Kersen**, *Mississippi State University*

Friday, May 2, 2:30 PM - 4:20 PM
Board Room 1 - 3rd Floor

112 HEALTH AND MORTALITY DIFFERENCES WITHIN THE HISPANIC POPULATION

Chair: **Robert N. Anderson**, *U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)*

Discussant: **Samuel Echevarria**, *Ohio State University*

1 Hispanic Pregnancy Outcomes: Differentials over Time and Current Risk Factor Effects • **Parker Frisbie**, *University of Texas at Austin*; **Seung-Eun Song**, *University of Texas at Austin*

2 A Re-Examination of the Hispanic Mortality Paradox • **Elizabeth Arias**, *National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*

3 Health and Chronic Disease Epidemiology among Latino Adults • **Barbara Zsembik**, *University of Florida*

4 Casting Light on the Hispanic Mortality Paradox: A Study of Age Patterns of Mortality at Older Ages • **Cassio M. Turra**, *University of Pennsylvania*

Friday, May 2, 2:30 PM - 4:20 PM
Conrad C - 2nd Floor

113 DEMOGRAPHY OF SCHOOLING AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Chair: **Claudia Buchmann**, *Duke University*

Discussant: **Yu Xie**, *University of Michigan*

1 How Do Mothers' Educational Attainments Affect the Educational Attainment of the Next Generation? • **Robert D. Mare**, *University of California, Los Angeles*; **Vida Maralani**, *University of California, Los Angeles*

2 Mother's or Teacher's Education? Educational Stratification and Grade Progression in Brazil • **Eduardo L.G. Rios-Neto**, *Federal University of Minas Gerais*; **Cibele C. César**, *Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais*; **Juliana Riani**, *Centro de Desenvolvimento e Planejamento Regional (CEDEPLAR)*

3 Dynamics of Family Structure and Progress through School in South Africa: Evidence from Retrospective Histories • **Kermyt G. Anderson**, *University of Oklahoma*; **David Lam**, *University of Michigan*

4 Rural-Urban Educational Inequality in Contemporary China • **Xiaogang Wu**, *University of Michigan*

Friday, May 2, 2:30 PM - 4:20 PM
Conrad B - 2nd Floor

114 GENDER AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES

Chair: **Sunita Kishor**, *ORC Macro*

Discussant: **Nancy Riley**, *Bowdoin College*

1 How Pervasive Is Gender Discrimination in Childhood Care and Nutrition in India? • **Vinod Mishra**, *East West Center*; **Tarun K. Roy**, *International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)*; **Robert D. Retherford**, *East West Center*

2 Gender Differentials in Motives, and Incentives for Migration, Peru 1997: The Role of Wages, Employment, Marriage, Networks, and Relative Deprivation • **Vajeera S. Dorabawila**, *Department of Homeless Services, City of New York*

3 "Take Your Mat and Go!": Rural Malawian Women's Strategies in the HIV/AIDS Era • **Enid Schatz**, *University of the Witwatersrand*

4 Integrating Gender into Reproductive Health Outcomes: Does It Make a Difference to Outcomes? • **Carol Boender**, *Independent Consultant*; **Diana Santana**, *JSI Research and Training Institute*; **Diana Santillan**, *JSI Research and Training Institute*; **Karen Hardee**, *Futures Group International*

Friday, May 2, 2:30 PM - 4:20 PM
Conrad A - 2nd Floor

115 FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS, HEALTH AND MORTALITY IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Chair: **Catherine A. Fitch**, *University of Minnesota*

Discussant: **George Alter**, *Indiana University*

- 1 Family Organization, Disability, and Mortality in Rural China, 1749-1909 • **Cameron D. Campbell**, *University of California, Los Angeles*; **James Z. Lee**, *California Institute of Technology*
- 2 Maternal Mortality on the Croatian-Bosnian Border 1700-1900 • **Eugene A. Hammel**, *University of California, Berkeley*; **Aaron Gullickson**, *University of California, Berkeley*
- 3 Does Health Mediate Mortality in Families? • **James C. Riley**, *Indiana University*
- 4 Two Centuries of Marriage and Mortality in the United States: An Analysis of New Family History Data • **Sven E. Wilson**, *Brigham Young University*

Friday, May 2, 2:30 PM - 4:20 PM
Duluth - 3rd Floor

116 WHY NETWORKS MATTER

Chair: **Martina Morris**, *University of Washington*

- 1 A Blau Space Primer: Networks and Niches in Sociodemographic Dimensions • **Miller McPherson**, *University of Arizona*
- 2 Social Cohesion and Connectivity: Diffusion Implications of Relational Structure • **James Moody**, *Ohio State University*

Friday, May 2, 2:30 PM - 4:20 PM
Carver - 2nd Floor

117 NEW APPROACHES TO FAMILY PLANNING SERVICE DELIVERY AND RESEARCH

Chair: **Amy Tsui**, *Johns Hopkins University*

Discussant: **Gustavo Angeles**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

- 1 The Impact of a Microfinance Program on Client Perceptions of the Quality of Care Provided by Private Sector Midwives in Uganda • **Sohail Agha**, *Tulane University*; **Asma Balal**, *Commercial Market Strategies*; **Francis Ogojo-Okello**, *Commercial Market Strategies*

2 The Costs of Expanding an Intervention to Improve the Quality of Care in Ministry of Health Clinics in Egypt • **Barbara S. Janowitz**, *Family Health International*; **Stirling Cummings**, *Family Health International*; **Ibrahim Kharboush**, *Population Council*; **Laila Nawar**, *Population Council*; **Sara Loza**, *Social Planning, Analysis and Administration Consultants (SPAAC)*; **Susan E. Adamchak**, *Family Health International*

3 Provider Motivation in Social Franchises for Reproductive Health • **Dominic Montagu**, *University of California, Berkeley*; **Kristin Bradbury**, *University of California, Berkeley*; **Bella P. Uttekar**, *Center for Operations Research and Training (CORT)*

4 Are People Willing to Pay for Contraceptive? Implications on Policy • **Gloria Chepnengo**, *African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC)*; **Frederick Mugisha**, *African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC)*

Friday, May 2, 2:30 PM - 4:20 PM **Hennepin - 2nd Floor**

118 SPATIAL VARIATION IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA'S FERTILITY TRANSITION

Chair: **Victor Gaigbe-Togbe**, *United Nations*

Discussant: **Etienne van de Walle**, *University of Pennsylvania*

1 The Southern Region Leading the Way! Regional Fertility Trends in Mozambique • **Carlos Arnaldo**, *Universidade Eduardo Mondlane*

2 Education, Fertility Decline, and the Timing of the Second Birth in Sub-Saharan Africa • **Jennifer Johnson-Hanks**, *University of California, Berkeley*

3 Social Border and Fertility Transition in Senegal • **Keita Ohashi**, *Université de Montréal*

4 Where Does It Pay for Households to Restrict Their Fertility? Testing the Quality-Quantity Trade off • **Feng Zhao**, *Johns Hopkins University*

Friday, May 2, 2:30 PM - 4:20 PM **LaSalle - 2nd Floor**

119 FERTILITY ATTITUDES AND PREFERENCES

Chair: **James R. Walker**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*

Discussant: **Elizabeth Thomson**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*

1 Determinants of Repeat Unintended Pregnancy • **Christina I. Fowler**, *Research Triangle Institute*; **Helen P. Koo**, *Research Triangle Institute*

2 Fertility Attitudes and Preferences in Rural South India • **Inge Hutter**, *University of Groningen*; **N.V. Rajeswari**, *J.S.S. Institute of Economic Research*; **J.S. Hallad**, *J.S.S. Institute of Economic Research*; **B.M. Ramesh**, *J.S.S. Institute of Economic Research*

3 Pregnancy Wantedness, Maternal Psychosocial Factors, and Birth Outcomes • **Lynne Messer**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*; **Nancy Dole**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*; **Jay S. Kaufman**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*; **David A. Savitz**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

4 The Influence of Attitudes toward Contraception on the Adoption of Permanent Methods to End Childbearing • **Keith D. Robinson**, *University of Michigan*

Friday, May 2, 2:30 PM - 4:20 PM **Marquette - 2nd Floor**

120 GENDER, HEALTH AND MORTALITY

Chair: **Anne Pebley**, *University of California, Los Angeles*
Discussant: **Mary Brinton**, *Harvard University*

1 Cause-Specific Contributions to Sex Differences in Adult Mortality among Whites and African Americans between 1960 and 1995 • **Irma T. Elo**, *University of Pennsylvania*; **Greg L. Drevenstedt**, *University of Pennsylvania*

2 The Influence of Cross-Gender Conversational Networks on Responses to AIDS in Rural Malawi • **Hans-Peter Kohler**, *University of Pennsylvania*

3 Gender, Lifetime Socioeconomic Environments, and Health among the Elderly: The Cases of Taiwan and Japan • **Yean-Ju Lee**, *University of Hawaii at Honolulu*; **Yasuhiko Saito**, *Nihon University*; **Yi-Li Chuang**, *Bureau of Health Promotion, Taiwan*

4 Gender, Education and Mortality across Age: Does Schooling Have the Same Effect on Mortality for Men and Women? • **Anna Zajacova**, *Princeton University*

Friday, May 2, 2:30 PM - 4:20 PM **Rochester - 3rd Floor**

121 FATHER INVOLVEMENT AND ITS IMPACT ON CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Chair: **Jacinta M.H. Bronte-Tinkew**, *Child Trends*
Discussant: **Natasha Cabrera**, *University of Maryland*

1 Does In-Hospital Paternity Establishment Affect Father Involvement? • **Irwin Garfinkel**, *Columbia University*; **Ronald Mincy**, *Columbia University*; **Lenna Nepomnyaschy**, *Columbia University*

- 2 Fathers in Fragile Families: How Involved Are They, and Does It Matter for Children? • **Marcia Carlson**, *Columbia University*; **Jeanne Brooks-Gunn**, *Columbia University*
- 3 How Multiple Domains of Fathering Affect Children's Educational Success • **Wei-Jun J. Yeung**, *New York University*
- 4 Father Involvement and Youth Transition into Risky Behaviors in Immigrant and Native-Born Families • **Jacinta M.H. Bronte-Tinkew**, *Child Trends*; **Jonathan Zaff**, *Child Trends*; **Kristin Moore**, *Child Trends*

Friday, May 2, 2:30 PM - 4:20 PM
Directors Row 4 - 3rd Floor

122 MEASUREMENT AND METHODS IN ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT SEX

Chair: **Susan Rogers**, *Research Triangle Institute*

Discussant: **David Kanouse**, *RAND*

- 1 Men's Reports of Contraceptive Use: The Effect of Question Variation and the Extent of Uncertainty • **Joyce C. Abma**, *National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*; **Laura E. Porter**, *Johns Hopkins University*; **Freya L. Sonenstein**, *Urban Institute*
- 2 Have You Ever Had Sex? A Methodological Comparison of the Reporting of Sensitive Behavior among Adolescents in Kisumu, Kenya • **Paul Hewett**, *Population Council*; **Barbara Mensch**, *Population Council*; **Annabel Erulkar**, *Population Council*
- 3 Sex in Geneva, Sex in Lilongwe and Sex in Balaka • **Linda A. Tawfik**, *Johns Hopkins University*
- 4 Same-Sex Relationships and Sexual Orientation in Canada: Data, Concepts, and Methodological Issues • **Pierre Turcotte**, *Statistics Canada*; **Viviane Renaud**, *Statistics Canada*

Friday, May 2, 2:30 PM - 4:20 PM
Directors Row 3 - 3rd Floor

123 INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION, DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES, AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT II

Chair: **Cem Mete**, *World Bank Group*

Discussant: **Emmanuel Jimenez**, *World Bank Group*

Discussant: **Paul Glewwe**, *University of Minnesota*

1 Educational Reversals and Fertility in Sub-Saharan Africa • **Laurie DeRose**, *University of Maryland*

2 A General Equilibrium Self-Employment Theory Based on Human Capital Differences • **Gerardo Jacobs**, *Universidad Iberoamericana*

3 Educational Enrollment and Trend of Parental Investment on Education during Economic Reform Period in Vietnam • **Phuong I. Nguyen**, *Independent Researcher*

4 Universal Education and Fertility: A Nigerian Experiment • **Una Okonkwo Osili**, *Indiana University*; **Bridget Terry Long**, *Harvard University*

Friday, May 2, 2:30 PM - 4:20 PM
Directors Row 2 - 3rd Floor

124 MEASUREMENT ISSUES IN AGING RESEARCH: SELF-REPORT, BIOMARKERS, ADLS/IADLS, ACTIVE LIFE EXPECTANCY

Chair: **Ellen Kramarow**, *National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*

Discussant: **Jennifer Madans**, *National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*

1 The Contribution of Biomarkers versus Self-Reported Measures for Understanding Self-Rated Health • **Noreen Goldman**, *Princeton University*; **Dana A. Gleit**, *Georgetown University*; **Ming-Cheng Chang**, *Taiwan Provincial Institute of Family Planning*

2 The Accuracy of Self Reported Anthropometric Measures and Self Reported Diabetes in Nationally Representative Samples of Older Adults in Mexico • **Alberto Palloni**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*; **Beth Soldo**, *University of Pennsylvania*; **Rebeca Wong**, *University of Maryland*

3 Self-Reported Health among Older Bangladeshis: How Good a Health Indicator Is It? • **Omar Rahman**, *Harvard University*; **Arthur J. Barsky**, *Harvard Medical School*

4 Self-Rated Health and Subsequent Health Outcomes: Do the Relationships Extend to a Low Income Setting? • **Elizabeth Frankenberg**, *University of California, Los Angeles*; **Nathan Jones**, *RAND*

Friday, May 2, 2:30 PM - 4:20 PM
Directors Row 1 - 3rd Floor

125 INEQUALITY AND EDUCATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Chair: **Linda Adair**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

Discussant: **Paula Griffiths**, *Loughborough University*

1 Educational Determination in Brazil and Its Effect on Inequality Transmission • **Christopher E. Dunn**, *University of Michigan*

2 Subsidy to Promote Girls' Secondary Education: The Female Stipend Program in Bangladesh • **Shahidur Khandker**, *World Bank Group*; **Mark Pitt**, *Brown University*; **Nobu Fuwa**, *Chiba University*

3 Living Arrangements of Orphans in Sahelian Countries • **Richard Marcoux**, *Université Laval*; **Amadou Noubissi**, *University of Pennsylvania*; **Tukufu Zuberi**, *University of Pennsylvania*

4 Does Economic Inequality Matter Even when Average Incomes Are Low: An Analysis of Educational Attainment in Rural India • **Ankur Sarin**, *University of Chicago*

Friday, May 2, 2:30 PM - 4:20 PM
Board Room 2 - 3rd Floor

126 FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS, HEALTH, AND MORTALITY

Chair: **Christine Himes**, *Syracuse University*

Discussant: **Nan M. Astone**, *Johns Hopkins University*

1 Trends in Childhood Accident Rates: The Relative Contributions of Maternal Human Capital and Access to Medical Care • **Latika Chaudhary**, *University of California, Los Angeles*; **Janet Currie**, *University of California, Los Angeles*; **V. Joseph Hotz**, *University of California, Los Angeles*

2 Cleaning up Their Act: The Impacts of Marriage, Cohabitation and Fertility on Licit and Illicit Drug Use • **Greg J. Duncan**, *Northwestern University*; **Paula England**, *Northwestern University*; **Bessie Wilkerson**, *Northwestern University*

3 Reproductive and Family History and Health in Later Life: Associations between Childbearing History, Health and Mortality among Women in England and Wales, Results

from a Record Linkage Study • **Emily Grundy**, *London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine*; **Cecilia Tomassini**, *Università di Roma “La Sapienza”*

4 Gendering, Psychic Rewards and the Effects of Husband’s and Wife’s Work on Each Other’s Health • **Ross M. Stolzenberg**, *University of Chicago*; **Kristi Williams**, *Ohio State University*

FRIDAY, MAY 2
4:30 PM - 6:00 PM
Presidential Address
Grand Ballroom D-G, 3rd Floor
Presentation of Awards

Presider:
Ronald R. Rindfuss
University of North Carolina

Presidential Address:
S. Philip Morgan
Duke University

“Is Low Fertility a 21st Century Demographic Crisis?”

FRIDAY, MAY 2
6:00 PM - 7:00 PM
Presidential Cocktail Party (cash bar)

FRIDAY, MAY 2
9:00 PM - 12:00 MIDNIGHT
Alumni Night Party (cash bar)

Saturday, May 3, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM
Conrad D - 2nd Floor

127 NEW IMMIGRANT DESTINATIONS

Chair: **William A. Kandel**, *U.S. Department of Agriculture (DOA)*
Discussant: **Kristin Espinosa**, *University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee*

- 1 The Rise of New Immigrant Gateways: Historical Flows and Recent Settlement Trends • **Audrey Singer**, *The Brookings Institution*
- 2 Charting the Age of Immigrant Populations in U.S. Urban Areas, 1990-2000 • **Elizabeth Fussell**, *Tulane University*
- 3 Persistence and Change in Immigrant Destinations: A Pacific Northwest Case Study of New Immigrants to Portland, Oregon • **Barry Edmonston**, *Portland State University*; **Susan W. Hardwick**, *University of Oregon*; **Sharon M. Lee**, *Portland State University*
- 4 Pro- and Anti-Immigrant Sentiment in a Meatpacking Town: A Content Analysis • **Sandra C. Burke**, *Iowa State University*

Saturday, May 3, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM
Conrad C - 2nd Floor

128 WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES

Chair: **Fred Arnold**, *ORC Macro*
Discussant: **Ann E. Biddlecom**, *Alan Guttmacher Institute*

- 1 The Effect of Women's Status and Autonomy on Birth Intervals in Cebu, Philippines • **Ushma D Upadhyay**, *Johns Hopkins University*; **Michelle Hindin**, *Johns Hopkins University*
- 2 Women's Autonomy and Child Survival: A Comparison of Muslims and Non-Muslims in Four Asian Countries • **Sharon J. Ghuman**, *University of Pennsylvania*
- 3 Married Youth and Their Mothers: Do Empowered Mothers Foster Gender-Equitable Relationships and Better Reproductive Health among Young People in Rural Bangladesh? • **Sidney Ruth Schuler**, *Center for Applied Behavioral and Evaluation Research*; **Lisa M. Bates**, *Harvard University*; **Farzana Islam**, *Jahangirnagar University*; **Md. Khairul Islam**, *Plan International*
- 4 Does Divorce Risk Depend on Spouses' Relative Income? A Register-Based Study of First Marriages in Sweden in 1981-1998 • **Guiping Liu**, *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research*; **Andres Vikat**, *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research*

Saturday, May 3, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM
Conrad B - 2nd Floor

129 ECONOMIC FOUNDATIONS OF MARRIAGE

Chair: **Marin Clarkberg**, *Cornell University*

Discussant: **Kelly Raley**, *University of Texas at Austin*

- 1 Economic Opportunity and Marriage Formation in the United States, 1850 – 1920 • **Catherine A. Fitch**, *University of Minnesota*
- 2 The Earned Income Tax Credit, Premarital Pregnancy, and Duration to Marriage • **Stacy Dickert-Conlin**, *Syracuse University*; **Scott Houser**, *California State University, Fresno*; **Yun Li**, *Syracuse University*; **Jan Ondrich**, *Syracuse University*
- 3 The Relationship between Union Formation and Labour Force Participation: A Comparative Analysis of Italy and Spain • **Lucia Coppola**, *Università di Roma “La Sapienza”*; **Arnstein Aassve**, *University of Leicester*
- 4 Dollars, Dependency and Divorce: Assessing Five Perspectives on the Effects of Wives’ Income on Divorce • **Stacy Rogers**, *Pennsylvania State University*

Saturday, May 3, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM
Conrad A - 2nd Floor

130 VALUES, ATTITUDES, AND THE FAMILY IN EUROPE AND ASIA

Chair: **Elizabeth Thomson**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*

Discussant: **Jennifer Barber**, *University of Michigan*

- 1 The Impact of Attitudes on the Transition to Marriage among Cohabiting Couples in Sweden • **Eva Bernhardt**, *Stockholm University*; **Guy Moors**, *Tilburg University*
- 2 The Joint Influence of Attitudes towards Emancipation and Social-Economic Resources on Family Life Behavior of Women • **Miranda Jansen**, *Utrecht University*
- 3 Values and Norms Related to: Contraception, Fertility and Family. The Case of Poland • **Ewa Frateczak**, *Warsaw School of Economics*; **Janusz Balicki**, *Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University*
- 4 Twenty Years Hence: Changes in Young Filipino Women’s Attitude toward Premarital Sex and Unmarried Childbearing since the 1980s • **Maria Midea M. Kabamalan**, *University of Hawaii at Manoa*
- 5 Age at Marriage of Girls in India: Vision and Reality • **D. Radha Devi**, *Independent Researcher*

Saturday, May 3, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM
Duluth - 3rd Floor

131 YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Chair: **Mary Brinton**, *Harvard University*

Discussant: **V. Joseph Hotz**, *University of California, Los Angeles*

- 1 Schooling and Work among Youth in the Context of HIV/AIDS in South Africa • **Kelly Hallman**, *Population Council*; **Monica Grant**, *Population Council*
- 2 Youth Employment and School Performance: Replication and Elaboration • **Jennifer C. Lee**, *University of Minnesota*; **Jeremy Staff**, *University of Minnesota*
- 3 Adolescent Schooling and Work in Vietnam Post Doi Moi • **Sara Peracca**, *Population Council*; **Soumya Alva**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*
- 4 Labor Market Transitions for Young Adults in Korea in a Comparative Perspective: The Roles of Gender and Education • **Gary Sandefur**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*; **Hyunjoon Park**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*

Saturday, May 3, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM
Carver - 2nd Floor

132 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS IN BIRTH SPACING AND DELAY

Chair: **Stephanie Ventura**, *National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*

Discussant: **Ward Kingkade**, *U.S. Census Bureau*

- 1 Getting a Piece of the Pie?: Declining Teen Birth Rates during the 1990s • **Cynthia G. Colen**, *University of Michigan*; **Arline Geronimus**, *University of Michigan*; **Maureen G. Phipps**, *Brown University*
- 2 Young Mothers, Only Children: An Analysis of Lowest-Low Fertility in Ukraine • **Brienna Perelli**, *University of Michigan*
- 3 Second Birth and Women's Employment: A Fallacious Mutual Impact? Evidence from Greece, Italy, Spain and Portugal in the 1990s • **Pau Baizán**, *Universitat Pompeu Fabra and Institutió Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avançats (ICREA)*
- 4 Fertility Regulation and Economic Resources: Evidence from Indonesia • **Christopher McKelvey**, *University of California, Los Angeles*

Saturday, May 3, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM
Hennepin - 2nd Floor

133 EXCESS FEMALE MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY

Chair: **Dana A. Gleib**, *Georgetown University*

Discussant: **Elizabeth M. Armstrong**, *Princeton University*

1 Can Vitamin A Equalize Gender Differentials in Child Survival? Evidence from Nepal • **David Bishai**, *Johns Hopkins University*; **Samir Kumar**, *Tribhuvan University*; **Michael Koenig**, *Johns Hopkins University*; **Hugh Waters**, *Johns Hopkins University*; **Joanne Katz**, *Johns Hopkins University*; **Keith West**, *Johns Hopkins University*

2 Female Excess Mortality among Older Adults in Historical Italy • **Mary Alice Ernish**, *Johns Hopkins University*

3 Explaining Gender Disparity in Child Health in Haryana State of India: Combining Qualitative Data with Analysis of the National Family and Health Survey (NFHS) • **Santosh Jatrana**, *Asian MetaCentre for Population and Sustainable Development Analysis*; **Suresh Kumar**, *Australian National University*

4 Gender, Context, and Infant Mortality in Rural China • **William M. Mason**, *University of California, Los Angeles*; **William Lavelly**, *University of Washington*

Saturday, May 3, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM
LaSalle - 2nd Floor

134 HIGH AND DECLINING FERTILITY

Chair: **Alesan Thangasamy**, *Kamaraj College*

Discussant: **Josefina V. Cabigon**, *University of the Philippines*

1 Fertility of Palestinian Women in Gaza, West Bank, Jordan and Lebanon • **Marwan Khawaja**, *American University of Beirut*

2 Fertility Transition in Mongolia in a Period 1960-1998 • **Gereltuya Altankhuyag**, *University of Southampton*; **Ian D. Diamond**, *University of Southampton*

3 Potential Replacement-Level Fertility in Bangladesh: The Role of Socioeconomic Factors and Family Planning Programs • **Mizanur Rahman**, *Pathfinder International*; **Julie DeVanzo**, *RAND*; **Abdur Razzaque**, *ICDDR,B: Centre for Health and Population Research*

4 How Does the Interaction between Readiness, Willingness, and Ability Affect the Use of Contraception in India? • **Mariachiara Di Cesare**, *University of Rome*

Saturday, May 3, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM
Marquette - 2nd Floor

135 DEMOGRAPHY AND PUBLIC POLICY

Chair: **Saul D. Hoffman**, *University of Delaware*

Discussant: **Robert Moffitt**, *Johns Hopkins University*

Discussant: **Saul D. Hoffman**, *University of Delaware*

1 Long-Run Effects of Birth Rates Changes on Welfare Participation • **Amy G. Cox**, *RAND*; **Jacob A. Klerman**, *RAND*

2 Welfare Reform, Family Structure, and Migration: Moving to Benefits: Moving from Restrictions • **Gordon F. De Jong**, *Pennsylvania State University*; **Deborah Graefe**, *Pennsylvania State University*; **Tanja St. Pierre**, *Pennsylvania State University*

3 The Effect of Child Support Enforcement on Domestic Violence among Married and Cohabiting Couples • **Angela R. Fertig**, *Princeton University*; **Sara McLanahan**, *Princeton University*; **Irwin Garfinkel**, *Columbia University*

4 Does the Family Cap Alter Children's Living Arrangements? The Case of New Jersey • **Radha Jagannathan**, *Rutgers University*; **Michael J. Camasso**, *Rutgers University*

5 Minor Mothers' Living Arrangements and School Enrollment following Welfare Reform • **Heather L. Koball**, *Columbia University*

Saturday, May 3, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM
Rochester - 3rd Floor

136 DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES IN BRAZIL- RECENT TRENDS AND INTERPRETATIONS. SPONSORED JOINTLY BY BRAZILIAN POPULATION ASSOCIATION

Chair: **Eduardo L.G. Rios-Neto**, *Federal University of Minas Gerais*

Discussant: **Marcia C. De Castro**, *Princeton University*

1 Brazilian Population Ageing: Differences in Well-Being by Rural and Urban Differences • **Ana Amelia Camarano**, *Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada (IPEA)*

2 What Will Happen to Brazilian Fertility? • **Ana Maria Goldani**, *University of California, Los Angeles*

3 Demographic Dynamics in Brazil's Major Ecological Regions • **Daniel Joseph Hogan**, *Universidade Estadual de Campinas*

4 Scheduled Cesarean Sections in Brazil: Why so Many? • **Joseph E. Potter**, *University of Texas at Austin*; **Kristine Hopkins**, *University of Texas at Austin*; **Ignez H.O. Perpétuo**,

Federal University of Minas Gerais; **Anibal Faundes**, *Centro de Pesquisas Materno-Infantis de Campinas (CEMICAMP)*

5 Trends in Inequalities in Under-Five Mortality: Evidence from São Paulo, Brazil, 1970-1991 • **Narayan Sastry**, *RAND*

Saturday, May 3, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM
Directors Row 4 - 3rd Floor

137 HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES IN TRANSITION

Chair: **Jed Friedman**, *RAND*

Discussant: **John Strauss**, *Michigan State University*

Discussant: **William L. Parish**, *University of Chicago*

1 Remaining Single: A Continuing Trend in Thailand • **Philip Guest**, *Population Council*; **Lindy Williams**, *Cornell University*; **Anchalee Varangrat**, *Mahidol University*

2 Transformations in Latin American Families in the Last Decades: A Socio-Demographic Perspective • **Brigida García**, *El Colegio de México*; **Olga Rojas**, *El Colegio de México*

3 The Impact of Economic Reforms on Family Division in China • **Feinian Chen**, *Texas A&M University*

4 Intra-Household Spillover Effects of a Health Program: Evidence from Rural Bangladesh • **Anoshua Chaudhuri**, *University of Washington*

Saturday, May 3, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM
Directors Row 3 - 3rd Floor

138 CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF ADOLESCENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Chair: **Renee Sieving**, *University of Minnesota*

Discussant: **Anne K. Driscoll**, *University of California, Davis*

Discussant: **Jennifer Manlove**, *Child Trends*

1 Non-Coital and Coital Sexual Behaviors of Adolescents in the U.S. • **David Kanouse**, *RAND*; **Rebecca Collins**, *RAND*; **Marc Elliott**, *RAND*; **Sandra Berry**, *RAND*; **Sarah Hunter**, *RAND*; **Angela Miu**, *RAND*

2 Sexual Initiation among Brazilian Adolescents: Trends and Socialization Influences • **Claudia Gras**, *International Planned Parenthood Federation*

3 Adolescent Couples' Sexual Activity and Pre-Romantic Social Ties to Partners • **Christine E. Kaestle**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*; **Carolyn Tucker Halpern**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

4 The Effects of Sexual Activity on Adolescent Well-Being • **Ann Meier**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*

Saturday, May 3, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM
Directors Row 2 - 3rd Floor

**139 EARLY LIFE CONDITIONS AND HEALTH/MORTALITY
OVER THE LIFE COURSE**

Chair: **Ken R. Smith**, *University of Utah*

Discussant: **Diane S. Lauderdale**, *University of Chicago*

1 Then and Now: Recent and Childhood Parental Loss and Depression in Late Adulthood • **Steven Haas**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*; **Karen Swallen**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*

2 The Long-Term Health Consequences of Childhood Physical Abuse: Evidence from a Large Sample of Middle-Aged Men and Women • **Kristen W. Springer**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*; **Molly Carnes**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*; **Jennifer Sheridan**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*; **Daphne Kuo**, *University of Washington*

3 Cumulative Life Experiences, Emotion, and Mortality Risk Partitions • **Lauren Hale**, *Princeton University*

4 Do the Differences in Life Span by Month of Birth Persist among Cohorts Born Today? Evidence from the Minnesota Twin Family Study • **Gabriele Doblhammer**, *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research*; **Kaare Christensen**, *University of Southern Denmark*

Saturday, May 3, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM
Directors Row 1 - 3rd Floor

**140 SCHOOL SUPPLY, SCHOOL QUALITY AND EDUCATIONAL
EXPANSION**

Chair: **Amelie Quesnel-Vallee**,

Discussant: **Cynthia B. Lloyd**, *Population Council*

1 School Availability and School Participation in 21 Developing Countries • **Deon P. Filmer**, *World Bank Group*

2 Global Patterns of Education Inequality by Gender and Rural/Urban Residence • **Annababette Wils**, *Population-Environment Research Network (PERN) and Tellus Institute*

3 Education and Occupational Attainment: The Indian Paradox • **Sonalde Desai**, *University of Maryland*; **Maitreyi B. Das**, *World Bank Group*

4 High Stakes Graduation Tests and High School Dropout in Texas and Florida, 1979 – 2001 • **John R. Warren**, *University of Minnesota*

Saturday, May 3, 8:30 AM - 10:20 AM
Board Room 2 - 3rd Floor

141 IMMIGRANT ADAPTATION IN EUROPE AND AUSTRALIA

Chair: **Graeme J. Hugo**, *University of Adelaide*
Discussant: **Amparo Gonzalez**, *Duke University*

1 Intermarriage and Immigration in Denmark • **Vera L. Botelho**, *University of Southern Denmark*; **Helle Aagaard-Hansen**, *University of Southern Denmark*

2 Becoming German: Naturalization Processes among “Labor Migrants” in a Hesitant Immigration Country • **Claudia Diehl**, *Bundesinstitut für Bevoelkerungsforschung*

3 Occupational Concentration and Mobility of Asian Immigrants in Australia • **Fei Guo**, *Macquarie University*; **Nick Parr**, *Macquarie University*

4 Sponsorship of Relatives for Migration and Immigrant Settlement Intention • **Siew-Ean Khoo**, *Australian National University*

Saturday, May 3, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM
Conrad D - 2nd Floor

142 NEW MEASUREMENT METHODS IN STUDIES OF HEALTH AND AGING

Chair: **William P. Marton**, *U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)*
Discussant: **Emily M. Agree**, *Johns Hopkins University*

1 Comparison of Self- and Physician-Assessed Overall Health Status by SES & Race-Ethnicity among Older Americans • **April A. Greek**, *Battelle- Centers for Public Health Research and Evaluation*

2 Health Perceptions, Social Indicators and Crime Events • **Luis Rubalcava**, *Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE)*; **Paulina Oliva**, *Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE)*

3 Using Anchoring Vignettes to Improve Comparability of Self-Reported Health Measures: Evidence on Shifting Expectations for Health in Aging Populations • **Joshua A. Salomon**, *World Health Organization (WHO)*; **Ajay Tandon**, *World Health Organization (WHO)*; **Christopher J.L. Murray**, *World Health Organization (WHO)*

4 Disability and Assistance in the U.S. and Singapore • **Lois M. Verbrugge**, *University of Michigan*; **Kalyani K. Mehta**, *National University of Singapore*; **Maggie Wilkin**, *University of Michigan*

5 The Measurement of Psychological Well-Being among Aging Adults • **Kristen W. Springer**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*; **Robert M. Hauser**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*

Saturday, May 3, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM
Marquette - 2nd Floor

143 MATHEMATICAL AND STATISTICAL DEMOGRAPHY

Chair: **Robert Schoen**, *Pennsylvania State University*

Discussant: **Shiro Horiuchi**, *Rockefeller University*

1 Does Period Life Expectancy Overestimate Current Survival? • **Michel Guillot**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*

2 A Duration Dependent Multistate Lifetable with Applications to Nuptiality • **Juha Alho**, *University of Joensuu*

3 A Methodological Comparison of Age-Period-Cohort Models: Fu's Intrinsic Estimator and Conventional Generalized Linear Models • **Yang Yang**, *Duke University*; **Kenneth C. Land**, *Duke University*; **Wenjiang J. Fu**, *Michigan State University*

4 A Bayesian Approach to the Correlated Frailty Models • **Isabella Locatelli**, *Università Bocconi*; **Paul Lichtenstein**, *Karolinska Institutet*; **Anatoli Yashin**, *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research*

Saturday, May 3, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM
Conrad C - 2nd Floor

144 RACE AND ETHNIC DIFFERENCES IN EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATIONS AND ATTAINMENT

Chair: **Claudia Buchmann**, *Duke University*

Discussant: **Michael Hout**, *University of California, Berkeley*

1 Correlates of Educational Expectations: Differences by Class • **Kimberly Goyette**, *Temple University*

2 Minority Educational Aspirations and Expectations under the Texas Top 10% Law: New Opportunity or False Hope? • **Kim M. Lloyd**, *Princeton University*; **Kevin Leicht**, *University of Iowa*; **Teresa A. Sullivan**, *University of Texas at Austin*

3 Behind the Admissions Office Doors: Factors Affecting Admission to Selective Universities • **Lauren Hale**, *Princeton University*; **Thomas J. Espenshade**, *Princeton University*; **Chang Y. Chung**, *Princeton University*

4 Trends in Educational Attainment among Ethnic Minorities: Arabs in Israel • **Barbara S. Okun**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*; **Dov Friedlander**, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem*

Saturday, May 3, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM
Conrad B - 2nd Floor

145 SOCIOECONOMIC AND HEALTH STATUS AMONG THE ELDERLY: INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

Chair: **Steven Haas**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*

Discussant: **Robert M. Hauser**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*

1 Subjective Social Status: Evaluation of a New Instrument • **Noreen Goldman**, *Princeton University*; **Jennifer C. Cornman**, *Polisher Research Institute*; **Ming-Cheng Chang**, *Taiwan Provincial Institute of Family Planning*

2 Socioeconomic Status Differentials in Life and Active Life Expectancy Among Older Adults in Beijing and Taiwan • **Toshiko Kaneda**, *Population Council*; **Zachary Zimmer**, *Population Council*; **Zhe Tang**, *Beijing Municipal Network for Health and Care of the Elderly*; **Mandy Li**, *University of South Carolina*

3 Mortality of Elderly People : Socioeconomic Differentials and Causes of Death in Matlab, Bangladesh • **Golam Mostafa**, *ICDDR,B: Centre for Health and Population Research*

4 Socio-Economic Status and Iron Deficiency among Older Adults • **Duncan Thomas**, *University of California, Los Angeles*; **Jed Friedman**, *RAND*; **Bondan Sikoki**, *RAND*

Saturday, May 3, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM
Conrad A - 2nd Floor

146 DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH ON SEXUAL BEHAVIORS RELATED TO HIV

Chair: **Dominique Meekers**, *Tulane University*

Discussant: **Sohail Agha**, *Tulane University*

1 Who You Do It with Matters: Characteristics of Sexual Partnerships among Male and Female Youth in Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa • **Lisanne Brown**, *Tulane University*; **Naomi Rutenberg**, *Population Council*; **Ali M. Karim**, *Tulane University*

2 Does Condom Use Promote Behavioral Disinhibition? Empirical Evidence from Rakai, Uganda • **Saifuddin Ahmed**, *Johns Hopkins University*; **Ronald H. Gray**, *Johns Hopkins University*; **Tom Lutalo**, *Rakai Project*; **David Serwadda**, *Makerere University*; **Noah Kiwanuka**, *Rakai Project*; **Godfrey Kigozi**, *Uganda Virus Research Institute*; **Maria Wawer**, *Johns Hopkins University*

3 Partners and Protection: HIV Risk Trajectories among Young Men • **Randy Capps**, *Urban Institute*; **Freya L. Sonenstein**, *Urban Institute*; **Jason Ost**, *Urban Institute*; **Gary J. Gates**, *Urban Institute*

4 Risk Factors for Sexually Transmitted Diseases and HIV in a Society with High AIDS Awareness and Prevalence: An Analysis of Zimbabwe • **Amson Sibanda**, *University of Pennsylvania*

Saturday, May 3, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM **Duluth - 3rd Floor**

147 THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY: CURRENT STATUS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

Chair: **Donald J. Hernandez**, *University at Albany, State University of New York*

1 New Data for the 21st Century • **Louis Kincannon**, *U.S. Census Bureau*

2 New Data for Local Decisions • **Linda Gage**, *State of California*

3 Is It Time for a Change in Census Data Collection? • **Barry Edmonston**, *Portland State University*

4 A View from Capitol Hill • **David McMillen**, *U.S. House of Representatives*

Saturday, May 3, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM **Carver - 2nd Floor**

148 MEN'S REPRODUCTIVE BEHAVIOR AND HEALTH

Chair: **F. Nii-Amoo Dodoo**, *University of Maryland*

Discussant: **Sara Seims**, *Alan Guttmacher Institute*

1 Childbearing History and Health in Later Life: Comparing Men and Women in Southern Sweden 1766-1895 • **Martin Dribe**, *Lund University*

2 Effect of Men's Reproductive Health Knowledge, Attitude and Behavior on Their Wives' Reproductive Behavior in Two Rural Areas of Bangladesh • **Mian B. Hossain**, *Morgan State University*; **ABM Khorshed A. Mozumder**, *ICDDR,B: Centre for Health and Population Research*

3 Men's Fertility: Trends, Correlates and Trajectories for Canadians • **Zenaida R. Ravanera**, *University of Western Ontario*; **Fernando Rajulton**, *University of Western Ontario*

4 Male Contraceptive Use: Significant and by Choice • **Amy Tsui**, *Johns Hopkins University*; **Nasim Haque**, *Johns Hopkins University*; **Rob Stephenson**, *Johns Hopkins University*

Saturday, May 3, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM
Hennepin - 2nd Floor

149 NONMARITAL FERTILITY

Chair: **Lawrence L. Wu**, *University of Wisconsin at Madison*

Discussant: **Kelly A. Musick**, *University of Southern California*

- 1 Unmarried Parenthood: Does it Matter? • **Kathleen Kiernan**, *London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)*
- 2 The Effects of Adolescent Fertility on Adult Educational Attainment • **Athena A. Tapales**, *Johns Hopkins University*
- 3 Parenting across Racial and Class Lines: Assortative Mating Patterns of New Parents Who Are Married, Cohabiting, Dating, and No Longer Romantically Involved • **Joshua R. Goldstein**, *Princeton University*; **Kristen Harknett**, *Princeton University*
- 4 What Role Does Cohabitation Play in the Structure of the Western Family? • **Jeffrey M. Timberlake**, *University of Chicago*; **Patrick Heuveline**, *University of Chicago*

Saturday, May 3, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM
LaSalle - 2nd Floor

150 EMPLOYMENT, CHILD CARE AND WELFARE: EFFECTS ON CHILDREN

Chair: **Michele C. McLennan**, *Ursinus College*

Discussant: **Elizabeth Peters**, *Cornell University*

- 1 Changing Effects of Work on Children's Health 1988-98 in Ghana • **Laurie DeRose**, *University of Maryland*
- 2 The Impact of Maternal Work Participation on Duration of Breastfeeding Among Poor Women in South India • **Sivakami Muthusamy**, *Institute for Social and Economic Change*
- 3 Inter-relationships Between Women's and Children's Work: Effects on Children's Education in Malawi • **Flora J. Nankhuni**, *Pennsylvania State University*; **Jill L. Findeis**, *Pennsylvania State University*
- 4 The Effects of Women's Employment and Fertility Decisions on the Cognitive Development of Young Children: The Role of Mother's Education • **Frank Heiland**, *Florida State University*

Saturday, May 3, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM
Rochester - 3rd Floor

151 EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES OF CHILDREN OF IMMIGRANTS

Chair: **Kathryn Harker**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*
Discussant: **Grace Kao**, *University of Pennsylvania*

- 1 Predicting Verbal Ability and GPA: Effects of Family Structure, Immigrant Status, and School Composition • **Mary H. Benin**, *Arizona State University*
- 2 Dynamics of Educational Progression: Comparing Native Danes and Children of Immigrants • **Bjorg Colding**, *Institute of Local Government Studies - Denmark*
- 3 Young Children in Immigrant Families: Still “Divided Fates”? • **Jennifer E. Glick**, *Arizona State University*
- 4 Parental Involvement in Immigrant Children’s Education • **Suet-ling Pong**, *Pennsylvania State University*; **Lingxin Hao**, *Johns Hopkins University*; **Erica Gardner**, *Pennsylvania State University*

Saturday, May 3, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM
Directors Row 4 - 3rd Floor

152 GENDER AND SES CONSIDERATIONS IN JUGGLING WORK AND FAMILY

Chair: **Lynne M. Casper**, *National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), NIH*
Discussant: **Paula England**, *Northwestern University*

- 1 Paid and Unpaid Work Time Patterning among Middle-Class Dual-Earner Couples • **Yun-Suk Lee**, *Cornell University*; **Phyllis Moen**, *Cornell University*
- 2 Family Income Differences in Work-Family Spillover • **Enilda A. Delgado**, *University of Wisconsin at La Crosse*; **Donna Anderson**, *University of Wisconsin at La Crosse*
- 3 Does the Use of Work-Family Policies Influence Time Spent in Domestic Labor? • **Sarah Beth Estes**, *University of Cincinnati*; **Mary C. Noonan**, *University of Iowa*; **Jennifer Glass**, *University of Iowa*
- 4 Working Poor Families: What Employment Characteristics Influence Their Food Stamp Participation? • **Signe-Mary McKernan**, *Urban Institute*; **Caroline Ratcliffe**, *Urban Institute*

Saturday, May 3, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM
Directors Row 3 - 3rd Floor

153 LESS EXPLORED FACTORS UNDERLYING CHILD HEALTH AND SURVIVAL

Chair: **Monica Das Gupta**, *World Bank Group*

Discussant: **Kenneth Hill**, *Johns Hopkins University*

1 Does Race Matter? Children's Height in Brazil and South Africa • **Sarah A. Burgard**, *University of California, Los Angeles*

2 Childhood Mortality and Morbidity: A Case of Rural, Urban and Urban Slum • **Saswata Ghosh**, *Jawaharlal Nehru University*; **Subrato K. Mondal**, *National Council of Applied Economic Research, India*

3 Cross-Cultural Variation in Family Influences on Child Health • **Tim B. Heaton**, *Brigham Young University*; **Renata Forste**, *Brigham Young University*; **John P. Hoffmann**, *Brigham Young University*

4 A Tale of Two Continents: Explanations for Death Clustering in India and Africa • **Nyovani Madise**, *University of Southampton*; **Zoe Matthews**, *University of Southampton*; **Alison Whitworth**, *Office for National Statistics, UK*

Saturday, May 3, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM
Directors Row 2 - 3rd Floor

154 DEMOGRAPHY OF NORTH AMERICAN ABORIGINAL POPULATIONS. SPONSORED JOINTLY BY THE CANADIAN POPULATION SOCIETY

Chair: **Matthew Snipp**, *Stanford University*

Discussant: **Gustave Goldmann**, *Statistics Canada*

1 Aboriginal Demography in Canada at the Turn of the Century: Problems, Options and Implications • **Don Kerr**, *University of Western Ontario*; **Eric Guimond**, *Indian and Northern Affairs Canada*; **Roderic Beaujot**, *University of Western Ontario*

2 Part-American Indians in Census 2000: Similarities and Contrasts with Part-American Indians in the 1990 Census • **Carolyn A. Liebler**, *University of Minnesota*

3 Aboriginal Mobility and Migration within Urban Canada: Outcomes, Factors and Implications • **Mary Jane Norris**, *Indian and Northern Affairs Canada*; **Stewart Clatworthy**, *Independent Consultant*

4 Abridged Life Tables for Registered Indians in Canada, 1976-80 to 1996-2000 • **Ravi B.P. Verma**, *Statistics Canada*; **Margaret Michalowski**, *Statistics Canada*; **R. Pierre Gauvin**, *Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Canada*

Saturday, May 3, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM
Directors Row 1 - 3rd Floor

**155 FAMILY STRUCTURE AND OUTCOMES FOR CHILDREN
AND YOUTH II**

Chair: **Marybeth J. Mattingly**, *University of Maryland*

Discussant: **Rosalind B. King**, *National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), NIH*

- 1 Adoptive Single Parents and Their Children: 2000 • **Rose Kreider**, *U.S. Census Bureau*
- 2 Family Structure, Quality of Relationship, and Next Generation Parenting • **I-Fen Lin**, *Bowling Green State University*
- 3 Who Gets It Next? The Impact of Family Structure on the Risk of Child Abuse in Abusive Multi-Child Households • **Julianne K. Ohlander**, *Pennsylvania State University*; **Ken Chew**, *University of California, Irvine*; **Richard McCleary**, *University of California, Irvine*
- 4 Parenting Practices as Modifiers and Moderators of Adolescents? Educational Outcomes • **Christopher C. Weiss**, *Columbia University*; **Julien O. Teitler**, *Columbia University*

Saturday, May 3, 10:30 AM - 12:20 PM
Board Room 2 - 3rd Floor

156 GENDER, POWER, AND REPRODUCTION

Chair: **Elisha Renne**, *University of Michigan*

Discussant: **Shireen J. Jejeebhoy**, *Population Council*

- 1 Latino Men's Perceptions of Gender, Power, and Culture in Reproductive Health • **M. Catherine Maternowska**, *University of California, San Francisco*; **Amy Godecker**, *University of California, San Francisco*
- 2 Changes in Marriage and Childbearing Decision-Making and the Timing of First Birth in Rural China • **Ying Hong**, *Stockholm University*
- 3 Is It Big Talk or Women's Power? Spousal Communication and Perceptions of Childbearing Desires in a Pare Community in Northern Tanzania • **Ulla Larsen**, *Harvard University*; **Marida Hollos**, *Brown University*
- 4 Bridewealth and Male Dominance: Reproductive Decision Making among Couples in Uganda • **Tom O. Owuor**, *University of Maryland*

Saturday, May 3, 12:30 PM - 2:20 PM
Conrad C - 2nd Floor

157 DIFFERENTIAL MORTALITY

Chair: **Mark E. Hill**, *Pennsylvania State University*

Discussant: **Mark E. Hill**, *Pennsylvania State University*

1 Body Mass, Smoking, and Overall and Cause Specific Mortality among Older Individuals • **Patrick M. Krueger**, *University of Colorado at Boulder*; **Richard G. Rogers**, *University of Colorado at Boulder*; **Robert A. Hummer**, *University of Texas at Austin*; **Jason D. Boardman**, *University of Colorado at Boulder*

2 Cardiovascular Risk in the 1990s: Do Changes in Socioeconomic Effect Accompany Changes in Prevalence? • **Diane S. Lauderdale**, *University of Chicago*; **Ronald A. Thisted**, *University of Chicago*

3 Racial Differences in Causes of Death: Double Jeopardy for Blacks, but for Which Causes? • **Scott M. Lynch**, *Princeton University*; **J. Scott Brown**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

4 Does Education Have the Same Effect on Mortality of Blacks and Whites across Age? • **Anna Zajacova**, *Princeton University*

Saturday, May 3, 12:30 PM - 2:20 PM
Conrad B - 2nd Floor

158 INTERGENERATIONAL EXCHANGES AND AGING

Chair: **John Henretta**, *University of Florida*

Discussant: **Douglas A. Wolf**, *Syracuse University*

1 Intergenerational Coresidence and Income Shocks: Evidence from Germany • **Enrica Croda**, *University of California, Los Angeles*

2 Reciprocity in Relationships: Socio-Economic and Health Influences on Intergenerational Exchanges between Mature Parents and Their Adult Children in Great Britain • **Emily Grundy**, *London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine*

3 Financial Reciprocity and Elder Care: Understanding Multiple, Interdependent Resource Transfers • **Maurice M. MacDonald**, *Iowa State University*; **Sun-Kang Koh**, *Iowa State University*

4 Impact of Individual, Family and Community Characteristics on Inter-Generational Support: An Analysis of the Canadian 1996 General Social Survey on Social and Community Support • **Fernando Rajulton**, *University of Western Ontario*; **Zenaida R. Ravanera**, *University of Western Ontario*

Saturday, May 3, 12:30 PM - 2:20 PM
Conrad A - 2nd Floor

159 LAND USE AND MIGRATION

Chair: **Annababette Wils**, *Population-Environment Research Network (PERN) and Tellus Institute*

Discussant: **Lori M. Hunter**, *University of Colorado at Boulder*

1 Exploring the Influence of Environmental Hardship on Population Mobility in the Drylands of Argentina: The Case of the Department of Jáchal • **Susana Adamo**, *University of Texas at Austin*

2 Impacts of Population Migration on Land Degradation in Tarim River Basin, Xinjiang of China • **Leiwen Jiang**, *Peking University*; **Yufen Tong**, *Xinjiang University*; **Zhijie Zhao**, *Peking University*; **Tianhong Li**, *Peking University*; **Wei Han**, *Peking University*

3 The Use of Rapid Assessment Techniques to Acquire Baseline Data in Squatter Communities: The Case of Palawan Province, the Philippines • **James W. McNally**, *University of Michigan*; **John Poggie**, *University of Rhode Island*

4 Migration and Land Use Change: A Case Study in Nang Rong, Buriram, Thailand • **Wannarat Rattanawarang**, *Mahidol University*

5 The Influence of the Natural Environment on Migration in Burkina Faso. A Multilevel Event History Analysis • **Bruno Schoumaker**, *University of Montreal*; **Sabine Henry**, *Catholic University of Louvain*; **Cris Beauchemin**, *University of Montreal*; **Bonayi Dabire**, *University of Ouagadougou*

Saturday, May 3, 12:30 PM - 2:20 PM
Duluth - 3rd Floor

160 FINDINGS FROM U.S. HISTORICAL CENSUSES

Chair: **Steven Ruggles**, *University of Minnesota*

Discussant: **Jenny Wahl**, *Carleton College*

1 Determinants of Post-Secondary School Attendance: United States 1850-1990 • **Dennis A. Ahlburg**, *University of Minnesota*

2 Southern Migrants and International Immigrants: A Long-Term Comparison of Occupational Attainment in the North, 1870-1990 • **Trent Alexander**, *University of Minnesota*; **Jason C. Dignan**, *University of Minnesota*

3 The Housing Market Impact of State-Level Fair-Housing Laws 1960-1970 • **William J. Collins**, *Vanderbilt University and National Bureau of Economic Research*

4 Labor Force Participation by Married Women in the United States: Results from the 1917/19 Cost-of-Living Survey and the 1920 PUMS • **Evan Roberts**, *University of Minnesota*

Saturday, May 3, 12:30 PM - 2:20 PM
Carver - 2nd Floor

161 ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF POPULATION GROWTH AND AGING IN DIFFERENT CONTEXTS

Chair: **William J. Serow**, *Florida State University*

Discussant: **William J. Serow**, *Florida State University*

1 The Social and Economic Implications of the Future of “Snowbirding” in the U. S. • **Stephen K. Happel**, *Arizona State University*; **Timothy D. Hogan**, *Arizona State University*

2 Does Population Ageing Reduce Savings? • **Mahmood Messkoub**, *Leeds University*

3 Economic Transition Induced Changes in Expenditure on Medical Care among Elderly in Kerala, India • **Thandassery R. Dilip**, *Centre for Enquiry Into Health and Allied Themes*

4 Analyzing the Developing Country Growth Collapse of the 1970s and 1980s: Demographic Influences and Regional Differences • **Brant Liddle**, *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research*

Saturday, May 3, 12:30 PM - 2:20 PM
Hennepin - 2nd Floor

162 POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD FORECASTING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Chair: **Hsien-Hen Lu**, *Columbia University*

Discussant: **Ludi Simpson**, *Cathie Marsh Centre for Census and Survey Research*

1 Using the Lee-Carter Method to Forecast Mortality for Populations with Limited Data • **Nan Li**, *University of Victoria*; **Ronald Lee**, *University of California, Berkeley*

2 Constructing Dynamic Scenarios for Forecasting Demographic Variables in Developing Countries • **Salahudin S. Muhidin**, *Brown University*

3 Education Prospects in India • **Anne Goujon**, *Austrian Academy of Sciences*; **Kirsty McNay**, *London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)*

4 A Dynamic System for Population Projections for Very Small Areas: Projecting for Districts and Neighborhoods in São Paulo/Brazil in 2005-2010 • **Paulo Jannuzzi**, *Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE)*

Saturday, May 3, 12:30 PM - 2:20 PM
LaSalle - 2nd Floor

163 TRANSITIONS INTO AND OUT OF COHABITATION

Chair: **Dawn Upchurch**, *University of California, Los Angeles*

Discussant: **Robert Lerman**, *Urban Institute*

Discussant: **Julien O. Teitler**, *Columbia University*

- 1 The Formation of Cohabiting Unions: New Perspectives from Qualitative Data • **Wendy D. Manning**, *Bowling Green State University*; **Pamela J. Smock**, *University of Michigan*
- 2 Why Cohabit? Analyses of the Circumstances Surrounding Union Formation • **Karen B. Guzzo**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*
- 3 Cohabitation Dissolution and Distress • **Sarah A. Avellar**, *University of Michigan*
- 4 Trial Marriage Reconsidered: Evidence for a Positive Causal Effect of Cohabitation on Marital Stability • **Felix Elwert**, *Harvard University*

Saturday, May 3, 12:30 PM - 2:20 PM
Directors Row 4 - 3rd Floor

164 FERTILITY MEASUREMENT AND MODELS

Chair: **Shea Rutstein**, *ORC Macro*

Discussant: **Shea Rutstein**, *ORC Macro*

- 1 Coping with Time: The Use of a Local Time-Path Calendar in the Measurement of Durations • **Karen Haandrikman**, *University of Groningen*; **N.V. Rajeswari**, *J.S.S. Institute of Economic Research*
- 2 Multilevel Factors Influencing Fertility on the Agricultural Frontier: A Longitudinal Analysis of Women in the Northern Ecuadorian Amazon • **William Pan**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*; **David Carr**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*
- 3 Transformation of First Marriage Behavior of Japanese Female Cohorts: Estimation and Projection of Lifetime Measure via Empirically Adjusted Coale-McNeil Model • **Ryuichi Kaneko**, *National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Japan*

Saturday, May 3, 12:30 PM - 2:20 PM
Directors Row 3 - 3rd Floor

**165 REPRODUCTIVE INTENTIONS, PERCEPTIONS, AND
MOTIVATIONS**

Chair: **Jennifer Johnson-Hanks**, *University of California, Berkeley*

Discussant: **Anthony T. Carter**, *University of Rochester*

1 The Influence of Socio-Demographic, Behavioral, and Physiological Factors on Perceptions of Difficulty Getting Pregnant and Infertility in Malawi • **Janine Barden-Ofallon**, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

2 Fertility Attitudes and Behaviours of Rural-to-Urban Migrants in China • **Fei Guo**, *Macquarie University*

3 The Motivational Force of Cultural Schemas behind Reproductive Health Behaviour in South India • **Inge Hutter**, *University of Groningen*

Saturday, May 3, 12:30 PM - 2:20 PM
Directors Row 2 - 3rd Floor

166 INTERNAL MIGRATION OF U.S. IMMIGRANTS

Chair: **John Cromartie**, *U.S. Department of Agriculture (DOA)*

Discussant: **Charles Keely**, *Georgetown University*

2 The Changing Demography of Latinos, 1990-2000 • **Eileen Diaz McConnell**, *Indiana University*

3 Immigrant Churning through Gateway Cities: Foreign-Born Flows In and Out of Los Angeles and New York 1975-2000 • **James R. Elliott**, *Tulane University*

4 New Immigrants' Location Choices: Magnets without Welfare • **Neeraj Kaushal**, *Columbia University*

Saturday, May 3, 12:30 PM - 2:20 PM
Directors Row 1 - 3rd Floor

167 ADULT SEXUALITY, SEXUAL BEHAVIOR, AND SEXUAL HEALTH

Chair: **Lisa M. Godek**, *Pfizer Inc.*

Discussant: **Nathalie Lydié**, *Université de Montréal*

1 Female Control over First Sexual Intercourse in Brazil: Qualitative Evidence from Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais • **Ann M. Moore**, *University of Texas at Austin*

2 Baseline Behavioral Surveillance Survey in Maharashtra, India • **Rajatashuvra Adhikary**, *Family Health International*

3 Changing Patterns of Sexual Behavior among Undergraduates in Nigerian Universities (a Case Study of Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka) • **Nkolika E Obianyo**, *Nnamdi Azikiwe University*; **Oranye Nelson**, *Nnamdi Azikiwe University*

4 Fifty Ways to Leave Your Rubber: How Men in Mombasa Rationalize Unsafe Sex • **Sarah C. Thomsen**, *Family Health International*; **Michael Stalker**, *Family Health International*; **Cathy Toroitich-Ruto**, *Family Health International*; **Ndugga Baker Maggwa**, *Family Health International*; **Peter Mwarogo**, *Family Health International*

Saturday, May 3, 12:30 PM - 2:20 PM
Board Room 2 - 3rd Floor

168 CHILD CARE AND EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Chair: **Susan L. Averett**, *Lafayette College*

Discussant: **Matthew Stagner**, *Urban Institute*

1 Childcare and Receipt of Public Assistance, 1995–2001 • **Sandra L. Eyster**, *Education Statistics Services Institute*; **Christopher Chapman**, *National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)*; **Daniel Princiotta**, *Education Statistics Services Institute*

2 Employment Trends and Child Care Trends: Does Rising Demand Mean Rising Supply? • **Carlana Cochi Ficano**, *Hartwick College*

3 The Effect of Government Child Care Subsidy Programs on Child Care Choice among Low Income Families • **Marcia K. Meyers**, *University of Washington*; **Se-Ook Jeong**, *University of Washington*

4 Does Early Childhood Education and Care Improve the Academic Skills of Children from Low-Income Families? • **Katherine A. Magnuson**, *Columbia University*; **Jane Waldfogel**, *Columbia University*

Saturday, May 3, 12:30 PM - 2:20 PM
Conrad D - 2nd Floor

**169 THE ROLE OF DEMOGRAPHIC ASSUMPTIONS IN
PROJECTING THE FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE SOCIAL
SECURITY TRUST FUND: AN OPEN MEETING WITH THE
TECHNICAL PANEL ON ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS**

Chair: **Robert L. Clark**, *North Carolina State University*

1 Brief Overview of Current Assumptions and Methods • **John R. Wilmoth**, *University of California, Berkeley*

2 Open Discussion

PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

1. MORTALITY DECLINE AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES

Ryan D. Edwards and Shripad Tuljapurkar

EMail: ryanedw@stanford.edu

The fundamental question of growth theory in economics is why some countries are rich and others poor. Similarly, when demographers characterize current trends or project into the future, they must ask why some human populations are long-lived and others are not. The causes of universal, continuous mortality decline in industrialized countries over the past 50 years are numerous and difficult to quantify. Substantial heterogeneity in the speed and variability of mortality decline across political boundaries suggests that socioeconomic factors and institutions are important in explaining increases in human longevity, as do recent research efforts that uncover evidence of convergence across countries to “best-practices” mortality. This paper investigates the sources of differential mortality decline among industrialized nations over the past 50 years, identifying income inequality and capital investment gradients as key elements.

1. CHANGES AND CHALLENGES OF POPULATION AGING IN CHINA

Xiaochun Qiao and Chirayath Suchindran

EMail: qiao@unc.edu

The objective of this paper is to project the age structure changes in China, to portray China’s aging processes over the first half of the 21st century, and to analyze the potential challenges of the population aging to China’s development. The new data from the 2000 national population census will be used to project the population changes. It concludes that both sharp transitions in both the age structures and transitions in the socioeconomic institutions will accompany the aging problems in China in the early years of the century. The combination of these two components-together with the increasing number of elderly citizens, the lack of infrastructure, poverty, and labor outflow-will make the problems of aging more serious in China than in any other country in the world, where such rapid aging and institutional transitions are not occurring as they are in China.

1. THE DEMOGRAPHIC WINDOW: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Jean Marie Robine, Karen SL. Cheung, Ed Tu and Yi Zeng

EMail: robine@valdorel.fnclcc.fr

In many developing countries, the rapid ageing of the population is viewed as an obstacle to the implementation of significant social policies. A commonly held view is that “faster is ageing, heavier is the burden to the society...” Although this is true, the forecasted population ageing in developing countries will remain modest for the next two or three decades compared with the level reached in developed countries. In many developing countries, ageing is accompanied by a substantial decrease in the dependency ratio (young and elderly to adult population) that first declines with the fall in fertility before later increasing with the ageing of the population. This modifies the age structure of the population in favour of young adults. The relatively low social burden, supported by the working-age adults for two or three more decades, creates a rare opportunity to implement social policies founding sustainable development, before an inescapable fast ageing.

1. POPULATION AGING AND POPULATION DECLINE

Victoria Velkoff

EMail: victoria.a.velkoff@census.gov

Low fertility and improved health and longevity have generated growing numbers and proportions of older people throughout the world. The current level and pace of population aging varies, however,

virtually all countries are experiencing growth in the number of older people. This growth poses challenges to social institutions which must adapt to changing age structures. The demographic aspects of population aging have been well documented. A second, less studied, result of trends in fertility and mortality is population decline. Over half of the developed countries, and some developing countries, are projected to experience population declines in the future. In developed countries, population declines are due to a combination of extremely low fertility and mortality. The developing countries that will experience population declines are typically experiencing increased mortality, usually related to HIV/AIDS. This paper will use US Census Bureau projections to examine the demographics of global population aging and population decline.

1. THE PERSISTENT NEAR-LINEAR INCREASE OF LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH IN INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES: EXPLANATION AND PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE

John R. Wilmoth

EMail: jrw@demog.berkeley.edu

Recent studies have demonstrated a persistent near-linear increase in life expectancy at birth in industrialized nations over the past 50 years. Such a pattern stands in sharp contrast to the predictions of most mortality forecasts, which typically anticipate a slowdown in this trend. Such expectations derive from a key assumption of standard forecasting methodology, namely, a constant age pattern of mortality decline. Drawing on past evidence about an “aging of the mortality decline,” we build four hypothetical scenarios of future mortality trends. Two scenarios hold the age pattern of mortality decline constant over time, while the other two assume a gradual shift in this pattern toward older ages. These calculations illustrate that the aging of the mortality decline could be a key mechanism driving the near-linear increase of life expectancy at birth. In light of these results, we suggest that a revision of standard mortality forecasting methodology should be considered.

2. CHILDHOOD MORTALITY IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN COUNTRIES: AN EXAMINATION OF THE HIV EPIDEMIC IMPACT

Yoonjoung Choi

EMail: ychoi@jhsph.edu

The demographic impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in sub-Saharan Africa has been examined in a number of studies. Among other outcomes, the epidemic has been shown to affect childhood mortality, resulting in reduced rates of mortality reduction or even increases in some countries. However, HIV is only one among numerous factors that may affect levels of under 5 mortality. This paper presents results of a study investigating the associations between the HIV/AIDS epidemic and the trends and determinants of childhood mortality, using aggregate country-level data. Data come from the DHS and the UNAIDS HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base. A total of 54 DHS from 30 Sub-Saharan African countries are used, generating under 5 mortality rates in defined three-year periods. Independent variables corresponding to each period are used in order to control for three major characteristics - adult HIV prevalence, socio-economic development, and primary health care.

2. ORPHANS AND “GRANDORPHANS” IN SUB SAHARAN AFRICA: THE CONSEQUENCES OF DEPENDENT MORTALITY

James H. Jones and Martina Morris

EMail: jameshj@u.washington.edu

In the absence of extended family able to provide foster care, children orphaned by AIDS are at risk of negative developmental outcomes. Under a generalized epidemic, the family structure which can support orphans is strained. Furthermore, because HIV can be transmitted sexually, the infection of one parent is frequently followed by the infection of the second, producing mortality correlations within households. We present a stylized demographic model incorporating parental AIDS mortality correlations, which allows us to explore the effects of correlated mortality on the structure of the orphaned pool of children. Not surprisingly, within-household correlations increase the fraction of double orphans, however, they

also induce structural changes on households across generations that have profound implications on the care of subsequent generations of potential orphans. Children born into new households formed by double-orphans lack grandparents, making them vulnerable to abandonment should their parents contract HIV.

2. ASSESSING THE POTENTIAL FOR SPREAD OF HIV/AIDS IN CHINA

Giovanna Merli, Bo Wang and Sara Hertog

EMail: gmerli@ssc.wisc.edu

Concerns about the unfolding of an HIV epidemic in China are based on a characterization of the future course of the epidemic which relies on an UNAIDS model highly sensitive to the specifications given and not responsive to the prevalent regime of sexual relations. In this paper, we will show the sensitivity of results to changes in model assumptions. In particular, we will rely on results of simulations that produce different time trends of the epidemics using various regimes of sexual behavior and observe the trajectory of the rate of HIV increase they induce. After comparing results for China with these alternative trajectories, we will fit to Chinese data a curve of the time trend of the epidemic which will resemble that yielded by simulations that rely on a sexual relations regime corresponding to that empirically observed from recently collected data on sexual behavior in China.

2. HIV/AIDS EFFECTS ON AIDS ORPHANS IN TANZANIA

El Daw Suliman

EMail: esuliman@jhsph.edu

This paper has three objectives: 1) to estimate the numbers of Tanzanian orphans; 2) to review the data on human capital attainments by Tanzanian orphans and; 3) to predict the likely impact of AIDS orphanhood on the Tanzanian labor market. Our estimates show that in year 2000 there is an estimated 750,000 to 1 million orphans in Tanzania (comprise 8-11% of children under 15). Orphans in Tanzania have lower school participation rates, higher participation in paid work as compared to non-orphans. Orphans are significantly more likely to do work only or do work while attending school. Results from a random effects logistic model show that the strongest determinants of current school attendance are the schooling of the household head and the asset index of the household. Orphanhood independently raises the odds of child labor and raises the odds of dropping out of school.

3. IMMIGRANT SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AND MORTALITY

Harriet O. Duleep and Daniel J. Dowhan

EMail: HDuleep@ui.urban.org

A disconcerting fact of U.S. society is a pronounced inverse relationship between socioeconomic status and mortality. To shed light on this issue we analyze the mortality experience of U.S. immigrants. As other researchers have found, groups with high immigrant representation such as Hispanics have lower than expected mortality given their socioeconomic status. To unravel this paradox, we explore a hypothesis that speaks to the etiology of socioeconomic mortality differentials. It is not education per se that affects mortality. Rather, education embodies life experiences that promote or dissuade investment in health: the more educated tend to have more experiences that suggest that human-capital investments pay off. This relationship would, however, be society-specific. Immigrant groups with relatively low education could have lower-than-predicted mortality because their schooling, by source-country standards, is relatively high and conveys more positive experiences relevant to human-capital investment than does the same absolute level of education for U.S.-born individuals.

3. REGIONAL INEQUALITIES IN INFANT MORTALITY IN VIETNAM: PATTERNS AND EXPLANATORY POWER OF ECONOMIC HYPOTHESIS

Liem T. Nguyen

EMail: Nguyen_Liem@brown.edu

Infant mortality in Vietnam presents an interesting case study since Vietnam has achieved a remarkably low rate of infant mortality compared to other countries at a similar level of economic development. Moreover, it has lowered infant mortality in the context of dramatic socioeconomic restructuring as a result of political and economic reform. Using data from the 1999 Vietnamese Census and the 1997 Economic and Living Standard Survey, I present an analysis of the relationship between economic development and regional inequalities in mortality. The results show that less developed regions experience higher infant mortality and that the lowest income quintile is the best predictor of infant mortality. Another important finding is that the number of physicians per 10,000 population has a strong and positive association with infant mortality level. This result contradicts to the results from developing countries, but it is consistent with results from developed countries.

3. CONCENTRATED POVERTY VS. CONCENTRATED AFFLUENCE: EFFECTS ON NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIAL ENVIRONMENTS AND CHILDREN'S OUTCOMES

Anne Pebley

EMail: pebley@ucla.edu

Ample social theory supports the idea that social environments affect children's development. Nonetheless, the evidence on neighborhood effects is contradictory and often weak. This paper uses new data from the 2000-2001 Los Angeles Family and Neighborhood Survey (L.A.FANS) to examine neighborhood effects on two measures of children's growth and development: (1) reading and problem solving skills (measured by Woodcock-Johnson Revised standardized tests), and (2) social and psychological development (measured by the Behavior Problems Index). Our analysis is presented in two parts. First, we examine the relationship of neighborhood level poverty, affluence, turnover rates, ethnic composition, immigrant composition, and crime rates and measures of neighborhood social control, social cohesion, and social interactions among neighbors. Second, we use both fixed effects and random effects models to examine the effects of neighborhood and family characteristics on children's outcomes.

3. FAMILIES COPING WITHOUT A JOB OR CASH ASSISTANCE

Sheila Zedlewski and Sandi L. Nelson

EMail: szedlews@ui.urban.org

Some families with children report living without public assistance or earned income in national surveys. Questions arise as to whether some of these reports reflect inaccurate survey measurement, and for families reporting their situation accurately, how they cope with limited incomes. It is important to understand why some families do not have employment or public assistance as we continue to evaluate the effects of welfare reform. Time limits have eliminated the entitlement to welfare, and many states limit access to welfare benefits. This paper describes results of qualitative, telephone interviews with families with children that reported little or no income on the 2002 National Survey of America's Families (NSAF). Results show the extent of discrepancies between the NSAF data and families' current work and cash assistance status, and how families without work or cash assistance get by.

4. RACE, ETHNICITY & FAMILY WEALTH TRANSFERS

Jinkook Lee

EMail: JinkookLee@hec.ohio-state.edu

The aims of this paper is to examine potential differences in family wealth transfer behavior across racial/ethnic groups. Using all the available waves of Health and Retirement Study (HRS) data, the

patterns of inter vivo transfers from parents to children are identified over 7-8 year time period. A significant difference in family wealth transfer is found across different racial/ethnic groups. On average, 32.9% of Caucasian Whites, 22.6% of African Americans, 16.1% of Hispanics, and 29.4% of other racial groups made inter vivo transfer in a two-year time period. Whether and how the determinants of wealth transfers, such as health and wealth status, age, cohorts, and economic, health, and family events differently influence wealth transfers across racial/ethnic groups are investigated.

4. A COUNTERFACTUAL APPROACH TO THE BLACK-WHITE DIFFERENTIAL IN U.S. MARITAL TRENDS: THE EFFECT OF A “TOTAL INSTITUTION”

Jennifer Hicckes Lundquist

EMail: jhickes@pop.upenn.edu

While “retreat from marriage” rates have been on the rise for all Americans, social scientists have noted an increasing divergence in family patterns between African Americans and Caucasian Americans, with the former experiencing markedly higher divorce, nonmarital childbearing and never-marrying rates. Explanations generally focus on one of three theories ranging from economic class and race stratification, historic and present cultural differences, and the skewed gender ratio in the African-American marriage market. My research poses a new, counterfactual approach to the race-family formation question. I examine what happens to marriage trends for blacks and whites when they are removed from larger society and placed in a structural context that minimizes racial and economic discrimination. Specifically, I examine nuptial patterns among the races within the US Military, a total institution in the Goffman sense, which serves as a near natural control for many of the arguments presented in the literature on the retreat from marriage.

4. KIN CARE OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN: THE INTERACTION OF RACE AND MARITAL STATUS

Irene Padavic and Karin Brewster

EMail: ipadavic@garnet.acns.fsu.edu

While overall trends in child care arrangements in recent decades are well-documented, remarkably little is known about race-specific patterns of child care use. This study examines race-specific trends in one type of non-parental child care arrangement: care provided by relatives. Our hypotheses, which are informed by ethnographic and quantitative studies of child care, concern the relative roles of macro-level forces and cultural preferences in shaping the child care choices of white and African-American families. We test these hypotheses using pooled cross sections from the 1977 and 1982 Current Population Surveys (CPS) and from the 1984 through 1994 Survey of Income Program Participants (SIPP). Preliminary analyses show evidence of racial convergence in employed mothers’ reliance on relatives for child care. This convergence is driven largely by a substantial decrease in relative-care among married blacks, although a small upswing among white single women also plays a role.

4. RACIAL AND ETHNIC VARIATION IN MARITAL DISSOLUTION: A STORY OF DIFFERENCES IN CULTURE OR COMPOSITION?

Julie A. Phillips and Megan M. Sweeney

EMail: Japhill@rci.rutgers.edu

We use data from the National Survey of Family Growth to investigate recent patterns of marital disruption among non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and Hispanic women, and to determine the role that compositional versus cultural differences across these groups play in explaining large racial disparities in dissolution rates. To identify cultural differences in the context of dissolution, we examine how the process of dissolution from first marriages differs across racial and ethnic groups. We then apply regression decomposition techniques to disentangle the contributions to the racial/ethnic disruption differential made by compositional differences (i.e. variation in average levels of covariates) and by process differences (i.e., the effects of covariates on the risk of marital dissolution)

across groups. This study greatly expands the array of risk factors considered in prior investigations of the racial gap in disruption and is one of a few recent studies to examine explicitly the process of disruption among Hispanic women.

5. IMPACT OF A PUBLIC PROGRAM ON CHILDREN'S NUTRITIONAL STATUS IN A LOW-INCOME RURAL ECONOMY

Anoshua Chaudhuri

Email: anoshuac@u.washington.edu

This paper analyzes the impact of a maternal and child health program on the nutritional status of children. With the help of a natural experiment from Matlab, Bangladesh, this study investigates the role of the health program, role of mother's education and its interaction with program resources in attaining better health for children. Results indicate that children residing in the treatment area are of higher nutritional status. Mother's education is positively related to children's health. Results show that the treatment improves the long-run health of boys and not of girls compared to boys and girls in the comparison area. Mothers who are less educated are better able to look after their children with the help of the program but there is no gender differential evident here.

5. LONG TERM CONSEQUENCES OF EARLY CHILDHOOD MALNUTRITION

John Hoddinott, Harold Alderman and Bill Kinsey

Email: J.Hoddinott@cgiar.org

This paper examines the impact of preschool malnutrition on subsequent human capital formation in rural Zimbabwe using an instrumental variables – maternal fixed effects (IV-MFE) estimator with a long term panel data set. Representations of civil war and drought “shocks” are used to identify differences in preschool nutritional status across siblings. Improvements in height-for-age in preschoolers are associated with increased height as a young adult, a greater number of grades of schooling completed and an earlier age at which the child starts school. Had the median pre-school child in this sample had the stature of a median child in a developed country, by adolescence, she would be 4.6 centimeters taller, had completed an additional 0.7 grades of schooling and would have started school seven months earlier.

5. CRISES AND CHILD HEALTH OUTCOMES: THE IMPACTS OF FINANCIAL AND DROUGHT/SMOKE CRISES ON CHILD MORTALITY AND BIRTHWEIGHT IN INDONESIA

Pungpond Rukumnuaykit

Email: pungpond@msu.edu

Short-term impacts of the crises were examined using data from the Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS). We find that the financial crisis had adverse effects on neonatal mortality in both urban and rural areas. The effects on post-neonatal mortality were felt only by urban infants. In rural areas, the drought/smoke crises had more adverse effects on post-neonatal mortality than the financial crisis. The crisis effects are larger after controlling for community fixed-effects. Infants of highly educated mothers suffered from the financial crisis in urban areas, while those of less educated mothers suffered from the drought/smoke crises in rural areas. In both urban and rural areas, neither crises adversely affected birthweight. However, this result is subject to selection problems in reported birthweights because only half of infants born at home were weighed. We find that some mothers switched from hospital to home delivery during the crises, which causes further selection problems.

5. IMPROVING CHILD ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES DURING THE ECONOMIC CRISIS: AN INDONESIAN EXPERIENCE OF THE SAFETY NET PROGRAM IN THE HEALTH SECTOR

Eunike Suci

EMail: eunike_suci@brown.edu

Child health has been a serious problem in Indonesia for the past several decades. The prolonged Indonesian economic crisis in 1997 had a tremendous impact on child health. In 1998, the Indonesian government launched a broad social safety net program. In the health sector, it took the form of the JPSBK. I examine the extent to which JPSBK contributed to better health services for poor children in four provinces: Central Java, Yogyakarta, East Java, and South Sulawesi. In addition to the data sets from the JPSBK study, I used the Village Potentials data set. I found that JPSBK programs met their overall targets. Over one year of the program, the number of poor children experiencing sickness decreased significantly. When they were sick, the poor likely to visit outpatient care. One crucial determinant of outpatient visits was health card possession, the means by which poor children access services for free.

6. DISENTANGLING THE LINKS. WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT, VIOLENCE AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH IN MEXICO

Irene Casique

EMail: irene@correo.crim.unam.mx

The role of women's empowerment as a factor shaping the prevalence of marital violence and its links with women's reproductive health remain mostly unexplored in the Mexican research agenda. This paper explores first, the pathways among women's autonomy, women's decision making power and the experience of violence and, in the second section, the relationships between marital violence and four adverse reproductive health outcomes: unwanted pregnancies, unwanted sex, miscarriages and sexually transmitted diseases (STD). Logistic regression models were constructed to examine all these relationships. The data used comes from the Mexican National Survey on Reproductive Health 1998 (Encuesta de Salud Reproductiva con Población Derechohabiente, ENSARE 98), conducted among men and women affiliated to the Social Security system. Preliminary regression results show that the prevalence of violence is higher among more empowered women. On the other hand, the likelihood of experiencing unwanted pregnancies, unwanted sex, miscarriages and STD are all significantly higher among abused women.

6. A MULTI-LEVEL ANALYSIS OF THE CONTINUATION OF FEMALE GENITAL CUTTING IN KENYA

Sarah R. Hayford

EMail: shayford@pop.upenn.edu

In this paper, I examine community-level influences on the prevalence of female genital cutting in Kenya. I first outline the history of the campaign against genital cutting in Kenya. I then present quantitative analyses using data from the 1998 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey. The analysis is motivated by a game-theoretical account of the continuation of female genital cutting first proposed by Mackie (1996). Mackie's convention hypothesis attributes the continuation of genital cutting largely to social pressures. I address this hypothesis through multi-level modeling of individual and community effects on mothers' decisions to have their daughters cut. I find that community characteristics, including the dominant ethnicity and the proportion of women who have undergone genital cutting, strongly influence the probability of having daughters cut. However, I also find correlations between individual-level characteristics and the decision to carry out genital cutting.

6. INFERTILITY IN CENTRAL AFRICA

Ulla Larsen

Email: ularsen@hsph.harvard.edu

OBJECTIVES: To determine the prevalence and risk factors of primary and secondary infertility in the four Central African countries of Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic and Gabon. **METHODS:** Primary infertility was approximated by the percentage of women childless after at least five years of marriage. The percentage with no birth at least five years subsequent to a previous birth was considered to have secondary infertility. Logistic regression models were estimated to determine the risk factors of primary and secondary infertility. **RESULTS:** The prevalence of infertility was highest in Central African Republic and lowest in Chad. Women married more than once vs. only once and formerly married women vs. women living with their husband had higher odds of primary and secondary infertility. In contrast, place of residence, religion, education and socioeconomic status were generally not associated with primary or secondary infertility. **CONCLUSIONS:** Infertility is still prevalent in Central Africa.

6. MIGRATION NETWORKS AND MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE IN RURAL GUATEMALA

David Lindstrom and Elisa Munoz-Franco

Email: david_lindstrom@brown.edu

This paper takes the concept of social networks as it is used in the contraception and migration literatures to explore the impact of out-migration on modern contraceptive knowledge and use in rural Guatemala. Results from regression models indicate that urban migration experience, and social ties to urban migrants at the family and community level are all associated with a greater likelihood of knowing one or more modern method. Social ties to international migrants have weaker effects on contraceptive knowledge, and are only significant at the family level. In the case of contraceptive use, the effects of more distant migrant ties (family outside the country or living in a community where urban migration is common) operate on contraceptive use primarily through the diffusion of information about different methods, whereas, the effects of closer migrant ties (family in urban areas of Guatemala) have a direct effect on the likelihood of contraceptive use.

7. SCHOOLING AND WORK IN THAILAND: A LIFE COURSE STUDY OF YOUTH

Soumya Alva

Email: salva@unc.edu

With tremendous economic change in Thailand since the 1980s, domestic and foreign investments in predominantly export-based industry have resulted in high levels of economic growth with important consequences for individual lives including a growth in non-agricultural employment accompanied by rural-urban migration. Simultaneously, changes in government education policies have led to increasing enrollment especially at the secondary level. Given this context, we analyze retrospective life history data on individuals from Nang Rong district in Thailand to observe changes in youth transition to adulthood focusing on education and employment in the past two decades. We use a life course approach to examine three markers of this transition, first employment, first employment in a non-agricultural activity and first move outside of Nang Rong district for various cohorts of youth. We also make comparisons between the life course employment patterns of these youth with that of middle aged individuals during the same time period.

7. GROWING UP IN CONTEMPORARY PAKISTAN: THE SEPARATE WORLDS OF BOYS AND GIRLS

Cynthia B. Lloyd, Zeba A. Sathar, Minhaj ul Haque and Judith A. Diers

Email: clloyd@popcouncil.org

Our paper has two objectives: (1) to characterize the contemporary transitions to adulthood of boys and girls in Pakistan according to key domains such as puberty, schooling, work, engagement, marriage, childbearing and residence and (2) to identify recent changes by comparing the experience of two cohorts (15-19; 20-24). Our analysis is based on a nationally representative Adolescent and Youth Survey in Pakistan (AYSP) conducted by the Population Council and fielded from October 2001 to March 2002. The questionnaires for young people include background information, life-event histories and time use profiles as well as information on decision-making, mobility and gender role attitudes. A new feature of this questionnaire is the detailed attention to the process of marriage, including the economic aspects of the marriage arrangements.

7. TRENDS IN THE TIMING OF MARRIAGE AMONG MEN AND WOMEN IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD

Barbara Mensch and Susheela Singh

Email: Bmensch@popcouncil.org

Trends in the Timing of Marriage among Men and Women in the Developing World Barbara S. Mensch and Susheela Singh This paper reviews the literature on the timing of marriage in developing countries and using UN data from 74 countries and DHS data from 51 countries examines trends in age of first marriage of both men and women. We investigate the extent to which the delay in first marriage that has been observed among women in many countries is continuing and whether it is also occurring among men. The focus on men as well as women is a major contribution as the demographic and sociological literature on timing of marriage in developing countries has been limited almost exclusively to women. While the analyses are essentially descriptive, it is hoped that we will provide the basis for hypotheses that will lead to further in-depth research.

7. THE TRANSITION TO ADULTHOOD IN EAST ASIA: AN OVERVIEW

Hyunjoon Park and Gary Sandefur

Email: hypark@ssc.wisc.edu

Using various social surveys and previous literature, in this overview we first provide the descriptions of four aspects of the transition to adulthood in East Asia (Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan) with a reference to American young people. Those four markers of transition to adulthood are: 1) educational enrollment and attainment, 2) labor market outcomes including employment and unemployment, 3) family formation including first marriage and childbearing, and 4) living home. For each of these four aspects, we describe the country-specific patterns and the timings at which each transition event occurs. As far as the data are available, furthermore, we will document how the patterns and timings of the transition to adulthood have changed in each society. Then, we try to understand how institutional characteristics in the East Asian societies are associated with distinctive patterns of transition to adulthood, compared to the American experiences.

8. HUMAN CAPITAL OF YOUNG CHILDREN AND TIME SQUEEZE OF THEIR PARENTS

Wei-Jun J. Yeung and Frank Stafford

Email: jean.yeung@nyu.edu

This paper examines the intra-family resource allocation through children's time diaries collected in the 1997 Child Development Supplement to the Panel Study of Income Dynamics. We examine two types of trade offs parents make in time allocation: (1) tradeoffs between investing time in children and in parents themselves, and (2) that between investing in the market career of the husband and that

of the wife. Our analysis focuses on a strategy of work-family balance — the temporal distribution of time with children between weekdays and weekends. Mothers who have high earnings and education maximize their goals by spending less time in play/companionship activities with their children but attempt to make up for that by spending more time with them on weekends, particularly in activities that enhances children’s human capital. Fathers with high human capital also spend selectively more time with children in achievement related activities, particularly on weekends.

8. SOCIAL CLASS DIFFERENCES IN PARENTAL TIME WITH CHILDREN: CROSS NATIONAL VARIATION

Liana C. Sayer, Anne H. Gauthier and Frank Furstenberg
Email: lsayer@ssc.upenn.edu

Parental investments in children are an important indicator of children’s present and future well-being. Research suggests that in the United States higher SES parents invest more and spend time differently with their children than do lower SES parents. The effect of parental SES and time investments in children may vary cross-nationally, however, because of macro-level differences in the provision of state-funded programs designed to equalize resources for nurturing and development children across families. We analyze time-diary data from five Western industrialized nations to determine if the effect of SES on two indicators of parental time with children varies cross-nationally. We strategically select countries to be representative of different types of welfare regimes. The results offer new empirical assessments of the effect of SES on parental time with children and shed insight on relevant policy issues.

8. THE IMPACT OF UNEMPLOYMENT ON THE ORGANISATION OF FAMILY LIFE: THE CASE OF PARENTAL TIME IN FRANCE

Anne Solaz and Ariane Pailhe
Email: solaz@ined.fr

Parental time is usually the most evenly shared part of domestic time. Does this mean that the time spent by the father or mother is substitutable (either parent could do the task) or complementary (both parents are needed)? We tested these hypotheses in the context of a sudden change in time constraints, such as that caused by unemployment. We established a distinction between leisure, care, homework, transport, using the French Time Use survey (INSEE 1999). Our sample includes 1885 families with at least one working parent. Using a bivariate tobit model, we show that the only substitutable activity between men and women is transportation time. Daily care is also substitutable, but it is only substituted when the woman is unemployed. A partner’s participation in parental activities can thus reflect his or her power of negotiation and desire to contribute to the common good, represented by the child.

8. MANAGING CAREGIVERS IN SINGAPORE ORGANIZATIONS: WHY AND HOW THE STATE SHOULD BECOME INVOLVED

Theresa W. Devasahayam
Email: aritwd@nus.edu.sg

In Singapore, the State has defined the family as the site for eldercare with the rationale that it promotes filial piety, a cultural value intrinsic to society. In the majority of private- and public-sector organizations, there is an absence of a leave scheme for employed caregivers. This paper examines the urgent need for a more family-friendly work policy for employed caregivers. The author stresses that employers have a significant role to play. Currently, there is little employer support. Employers see no urgency for a provision for employed caregivers under the current Employment Act itself. The author argues that the onus is for the State to act by reinscribing the role of the employer. Furthermore, by adopting an active role in mandating employer support, the State is also reinforcing its own efforts to uphold filial piety.

9. JOB QUALITY AND THE ASSIMILATION PROCESS OF US IMMIGRANTS

Maria E. Enchautegui

Email: njgd@isla.net

This paper examines the quality of the jobs held by immigrants. I use data on immigrant households in Los Angeles and New York City which contain detailed information on immigration status and 12 indicators of job quality. The most important predictor of job quality is whether or not the immigrant is unauthorized. Movement toward better quality jobs with time in the US, occurs slowly. Failure to account for immigration status on most national surveys likely over-estimate the assimilation into good jobs. Policies to improve the job quality of immigrants can target the characteristics that make immigrants likely to hold low-quality jobs. Another policy route, however, is to target the conditions that create low-quality employment in a restructured economy.

9. UNDEREMPLOYMENT ACROSS IMMIGRANT GENERATIONS

Leif Jensen and Tim Slack

Email: lij1@psu.edu

The employment circumstances of immigrants and their children constitute a key dimension along which immigrant adaptation to the U.S. economy and labor market can be evaluated. The purpose of this paper is to describe and analyze employment adequacy — defined as underemployment — among the first, second, and third (or higher) immigrant generations. We analyze concatenated files from the March CPS for the nine years spanning 1994-2002 to answer the following exploratory research questions. How does the prevalence of underemployment vary across immigrant generations, and between race/ethnic groups within immigrant generations, and can this variation be accounted for by differences in socioeconomic and demographic composition? Are there discernible trends over time in the prevalence of underemployment among immigrant generations? Are there particular forms of underemployment to which immigrant groups are especially susceptible? Finally, how do first, second, and third generation youth compare in the severity and etiology of underemployment?

9. IMMIGRANT-NATIVE DIFFERENTIALS IN MULTIPLE-EARNER STRATEGIES AND HOUSEHOLD POVERTY

Alexa K. Kennedy-Puthoff

Email: akennedy@socy.umd.edu

Using data from the Census 2000 Supplementary Survey, this paper addresses poverty at the household level and examines the role of secondary earners in alleviating that poverty. Descriptive analyses assess the extent of poverty among native- and foreign-born households as well as the prevalence of secondary earners in each household. Multivariate analyses follow Jensen's (1991) conceptualization of "amelioration," that is, the ability of secondary earners (earners other than the householder) to raise household income above the poverty line. The primary research question posed is, is the ameliorative effect of secondary earners greater in foreign-born than in native-born households?

9. SELF-EMPLOYMENT AMONG THE PORTUGUESE IN THE U.S.: CAN IT BE EXPLAINED BY CLASS OR ETHNIC RESOURCES?

Maria Mulcahy

Email: maria_gloria_mulcahy@brown.edu

This study uses data from the 1990 census (IPUMS) and logistic regression analysis to investigate the self-employment of Portuguese men by comparing them with Italians and other Euro-Americans. The analysis shows that the frameworks developed to explain the self-employment of ethnic groups in general are of little use in predicting the self-employment of the Portuguese in the U.S. Overall, Portuguese men have a much lower likelihood of being self-employed than white natives of European ancestry, including Italians. Controlling for human capital and family characteristics reduces group differences to an insignificant level for U.S.-born Italians, but not for U.S.-born Portuguese or immigrants

of either group. Furthermore, living in areas of high concentration of Portuguese, with but one exception, has no effect on the self-employment of Portuguese Americans, indicating that, for the most part, they do not avail themselves of the potential Portuguese ethnic market to go into business for themselves.

10. A FAMILY OF FLEXIBLE PARAMETRIC DURATION FUNCTIONS AND THEIR APPLICATION TO MODELLING CHILD-SPACING IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Gebrenegus Ghilagaber and Stephen Obeng Gyimah

EMail: Gebre@stat.su.se

The birth-interval approach to the study of fertility reflects two aspects of the process of reproduction: (1) the quantum of fertility, as indicated by the proportion of women who move to the next higher parity; and (2) the tempo of fertility, as measured by the time it takes to make the transition for those women who continue reproduction. The present paper focuses on the tempo of fertility where covariates act, multiplicatively, on the duration itself, so that their effect is to accelerate or decelerate the time it takes to make the transition. We demonstrate how a number of common parametric duration models may be embedded in a single parametric framework, and how each competing model may be assessed relative to a more comprehensive one. Results from three African countries (Eritrea, Ghana, & Kenya) show that the flexible parametric approach provides an alternative to the usually untenable proportional hazards modeling of birth interval data.

10. USING THE COALE-MCNEIL MODEL FOR THE STUDY OF POSTPONEMENT OF FIRST BIRTHS

Dimiter Philipov

EMail: philipov@demogr.mpg.de

Postponement of births has recently become a significant constituent of fertility change. On the macro-level, it is usually studied by following shifts in the mean age at birth, and shifts in the fertility schedule. On the micro-level, researchers frequently employ hazard models. However, changes in the hazard of a birth potentially confuse tempo and quantum effects. This report suggests the usage of the Coale-McNeil model. Its parameters (mean, variance, and level) make possible an explicit delineation of effects of covariates on fertility tempo and quantum. These parameters are connected to recent studies of tempo and quantum due to Bongaarts and Feeney whose formula is based on changes in the mean age, and Kohler and Philipov who added the variance effect. The model is applied for the estimation of effects of covariates. We suggest the usage of the CM model as a baseline distribution in hazard modelling.

10. TEMPO-QUANTUM AND PERIOD-COHORT INTERPLAY IN FERTILITY CHANGES IN EUROPE. EVIDENCE FROM THE CZECH REPUBLIC, ITALY, THE NETHERLANDS AND SWEDEN

Tomas Sobotka

EMail: t.sobotka@frw.rug.nl

Using detailed data on period and cohort fertility in four European countries, this paper discusses various indicators of period fertility, including indicators adjusted for changes in fertility timing. Empirical analysis focuses on the comparison of cohort fertility and corresponding indicators of period fertility; particular attention is paid to the periods of intensive postponement of childbearing. Some period indicators come consistently closer to the completed cohort fertility than the total fertility rates. This pattern of differential period-cohort approximation strongly varies by birth order. Quite high level of approximation is provided by the tempo-adjusted birth probabilities of parity 1 and a combined indicator of total fertility. Two examples illustrate the use of indicators discussed in the paper: the first provides an estimation of the tempo (timing) and quantum (level) components in fertility change in the Czech Republic and the second presents projections of cohort fertility in the Czech Republic and Italy.

10. AIMING AT AN UNOBSERVED MOVING TARGET: A SIMPLE NONLINEAR MODEL OF FERTILITY

Jose A. Ortega

EMail: joseantonio.ortega@uam.es

Ronald Lee introduced a simple nonlinear model of fertility which could capture many of the characteristic features of US fertility change such as the intensity of the baby-boom and bust compared to cohort fertility. The moving target model described period fertility as a fixed proportion of the gap between a (moving) target fertility, and current cohort fertility. In this paper we explore an alternative model where the desired fertility level is unobserved and estimated from data. This produces an array of simple nonlinear models of US fertility: fixed proportion, age-specific fixed proportion, time-varying fixed proportion, time-varying age-specific proportion. The different models are presented and estimated using US data and the forecasting performance of the models is evaluated. These models provide an interesting and useful alternative to the simpler models based purely in historical trends, pure cohort fertility, and to the more complex models of parity-specific fertility quantum and tempo.

11. REDEFINING SUBSTITUTION: WHEN DOES ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY TAKE THE PLACE OF PERSONAL CARE?

Emily M. Agree, Vicki A. Freedman and Jennifer C. Cornman

EMail: eagree@jhsph.edu

By substituting for personal care, assistive technology (AT) may reduce older disabled persons' dependence on personal caregivers. Yet, the nature of substitution between AT and informal or formal care is poorly understood and little attention has focused on which groups are most likely to exhibit this behavior. In this paper we examine these tradeoffs and identify circumstances under which AT takes the place of personal care. Drawing upon a national sample of older persons with underlying disability, we explore four different definitions of substitution. We then jointly model decisions about AT use, formal care, and informal care. We find that in some circumstances AT use is associated with fewer hours of informal care; however AT appears to supplement formal care hours. For two groups – unmarried persons and those with some college education – AT and formal care together seem to offset informal care hours. Implications for the cost of caring for older disabled persons are discussed.

11. CHANGES IN THE DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SSI AND DI BENEFICIARIES

Teran Martin and Paul Davies

EMail: T_Martin@coloradocollege.edu

Previous research has studied trends in program costs and changes in the number of Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Disability Insurance (DI) beneficiaries. However, those studies do not specifically analyze how the demographic characteristics, sources of income, and poverty status of SSI and DI beneficiaries have changed over time. We assess these changes using administrative records from the Social Security Administration (SSA) matched to the 1984 and 1996 panels of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). The matched SIPP-SSA data improves the accuracy of estimates of SSI and DI beneficiaries. We find substantial changes in the marital status, family size, home ownership, education level, family income, and labor force participation status of SSI and DI beneficiaries between 1984 and 1999. We discuss those changes in the context of legislative and programmatic changes between 1984 and 1999 and consider the impact of demographic changes in the general population.

11. OLDER BEFORE YOUR TIME?: AGE, CHRONIC ILLNESS, AND DEPRESSION IN LATER LIFE

Jason S. Schnittker

EMail: jschnitt@soc.upenn.edu

Later life is simultaneously a time of psychological maturity and physical decline. The effects of illness on depression are examined using a large, nationally representative, and longitudinal sample of individuals over the age of 50. Seven illnesses and three forms of disability are found to substantially increase depressive symptoms. Most of the effects, however, vary substantially by age. Respondents who develop chronic but not immediately life-threatening illnesses earlier in life tend to report more depression than do those who develop them later. Similarly, disability is more depressing when experienced at younger ages. The implications of the results are discussed with respect to theories of illness, depression, and aging, as well as theories linking life expectancy and morbidity to the burden of depression among the elderly.

12. POST-MIGRATION FERTILITY HAZARDS

Eric R. Jensen and Dennis A. Ahlburg

EMail: eric_jensen@wm.edu

Migration often is seen as operating on fertility through normative differences between origin and destination. A competing view is that for successful migrants, fertility decreases are attributable to increased opportunity cost of children. The two explanations are difficult to differentiate empirically, because women who move to more urbanized areas are likely to encounter both lower fertility norms and higher opportunity cost than in the origin state. We attempt to disentangle norms and opportunity costs using a model where conception hazards are contingent on past migration. We use DHS data from the Philippines that contains a large proportion of moves between equally urbanized areas, and so is well-suited to our task.

12. FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: WHAT IS THE URBAN DIMENSION?

Mark R. Montgomery

EMail: mmontgomery@popcouncil.org

This paper reports new findings on reproductive health in the cities of developing countries, drawing from the forthcoming U.S. National Academy of Sciences report, *Cities Transformed*. We first set out a theory of reproductive decision-making in LDC urban environments, giving emphasis to urban socioeconomic diversity, neighborhood effects, social networks, and externalities. We then examine how relative poverty affects reproductive health. Using data from the DHS, we compare three groups: rural dwellers, the urban poor, and the urban non-poor. We find that the urban poor suffer from reproductive health disadvantages that are much like those afflicting rural populations; in some instances, the urban poor are just as disadvantaged as rural residents. Finally, we study the spatially concentrated urban poor—those who live in slums and squatter settlements—whose levels of disadvantage are found often to exceed rural levels. The paper concludes with a discussion of the urban services and program environment.

12. NEIGHBORHOOD EFFECTS AMONG MIGRANTS: EVIDENCE FROM BANGKOK, THAILAND

Sakiko Tanabe and Futoshi Yamauchi

EMail: sakiko_tanabe@hotmail.com

This paper examines non-market interactions among migrants in an urban labor market, Bangkok, Thailand, that has experienced large-scale inflows of migrants from rural areas. We test whether or not the labor-market performance of previous migrants has externalities to that of new migrants that who moved from the same origin provinces. Though it has been increasingly argued in theoretical literature

that non-nonmarket interactions of agents play important roles in activities such as job search and human capital formation, empirical evidence is still weak. Our empirical results, which control origin fixed-effects, are two-fold: (1)the relative size of the migrants population in the market positively affects employment probabilities of new migrants, and (2)the employment probabilities of previous migrants also raise those of new migrants. Finally, to quantify the non-nonmarket interactions, we simulate the magnitude of the externalities.

12. IMPACTS OF RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION ON THE HEALTH OF YOUNG ADULT MIGRANTS IN HO CHI MINH CITY, VIETNAM

Mark VanLandingham

EMail: mark.vanlandingham@tulane.edu

The rural to urban migration experience is believed to have many health-related effects on the migrants. We employ a widely used health assessment instrument, the SF-36, to attempt a multidimensional study of these potential impacts. This instrument is designed to produce indices for several key dimensions of health status in healthy populations. These health dimensions include physical functioning, role limitations due to physical health problems, bodily pain, social functioning, general mental health, role limitations due to emotional problems, vitality, energy, fatigue, and general health perceptions; all of these are key health outcomes of interest for young adult migrants. The paper compares the health status of 77 recent migrants living in Ho Chi Minh City with 100 long term urban residents in the city. In addition to the data on health status, we analyze detailed background information on wealth, social status, social networks, occupation, reasons for moving, and remittances.

13. THE LIFE TABLE AS A THEORETICAL MODEL:DEMOGRAPHY IN A NEW KEY

Thomas K. Burch

EMail: tandkburch@shaw.ca

The life table is most commonly described as a technique for summarising and standardising [for age] a set of age-specific death rates. Typically the rates are for a calendar year or short period – the ‘ordinary’ life table. This identification of the life table with the ordinary life table has led to considerable confusion. I propose an alternate approach in which the life table is viewed first and foremost as a theoretical model of cohort survival. This model can be specified or ‘realised’ in myriad ways of which the ordinary life table is only one. It can be used to measure actual experience but also to model hypothetical experience in computer experiments. This view of life table – and of other demographic ‘techniques’ – enhances the stature of demography as a science.

13. CENSUS 2000 COVERAGE ANALYSIS USING DEMOGRAPHIC METHODS

Arjun Adlakha, Gregory Robinson, Kirsten West and Antonio Bruce

EMail: aadlakha@census.gov

In this paper we expand the analysis of Census 2000 coverage of young children using demographic analysis techniques. We look at the coverage differentials for specific race and origin groups (e.g., Blacks, Hispanics, and Non-Hispanic Whites) at the national level, for regions, and for selected States (given size thresholds). What are the similarities or differences in coverage of Black and Hispanic children? Do the patterns vary geographically? Do demographic indicators for Non-Hispanic Whites show much lower net undercounts? Are these results consistent with the differentials measured heretofore only by survey-based estimates (e.g. PES in 1990, A.C.E. in 2000)? There are, however, certain difficulties in making demographic coverage estimates by characteristics such as race and origin. These are elaborated in the paper so that the user is aware of the deficiencies that may be present in the estimates.

13. CALIBRATING CENSUS MICRODATA AGAINST GOLD STANDARD SURVEYS: KENYA 1999 (FERTILITY) AND MEXICO 2000 (FEMALE LABOR FORCE)

Robert McCaa, Murungaru Kimani, Albert Esteve, Jose Rodolfo Gutierrez-Montes and Gabriela Vazquez-Benitez
EMail: rmccaa@umn.edu

The IPUMS-International project disseminates nationally representative samples of anonymized, harmonized census microdata for Colombia, France, Kenya, Mexico, Vietnam and the USA, totaling, at present, some 50 million records. Releases for a rapidly growing list of countries are planned. Aside from the USA, census microdata are difficult to access and are often discounted as unreliable. This paper compares harmonized census microdata against “gold standard” surveys conducted near the census dates for the 2000 round enumerations in Kenya and Mexico. Census microdata provide surprising insights at both the national and regional levels on the changing demographic and economic conditions in the two countries. Strengths and weaknesses of microdata from surveys and censuses are compared.

13. ESTIMATING LIFE EXPECTANCY AT OLD AGES

Nan Li and Zheng Wu
EMail: linan@uvic.ca

Official mortality statistics often report an open-ended interval for ages older than A (e.g., $A = 85$). The expectation of life for that age, $e(A)$, is estimated as the reciprocal of the death rate at ages over A , $1/m(A+)$, under the assumption that the population in the open interval is stationary, which cannot be justified by either theoretical or empirical reasons. On the other hand, mortality decline in industrial societies provides opportunities to model mortality at old ages, based on observation at ages younger. In this paper, we suggest use these models to estimate $e(A)$. We show that these models produce similar estimates of $e(A)$ that may differ remarkably from $1/m(A+)$, the textbook formula for $e(A)$. We conclude that our suggestion of estimating $e(A)$ is more realistic because it is empirically based and does not require the stationary assumption.

14. SOCIAL NETWORKS AS PROTECTIVE FACTORS FOR ADOLESCENT GIRLS IN SENEGAL

Kristen A. Velyvis
EMail: kvelyvis@ssc.wisc.edu

This study looks at whether social networks protect adolescent girls in Senegal, West Africa by limiting their sexual behavior and thus reducing their risk for HIV infection. The mechanisms of interest are social control, which restricts sexual behavior, and social support, which reduces the need to seek partners to survive. Differences in sexual behavior is one of the proposed explanations for the variation in the spread of HIV in sub-Saharan Africa. With increasing numbers of girls becoming infected with HIV in Africa, girls who can or do postpone sex have increased chances of avoiding HIV infection. This paper looks at migrant girls in Senegal who have risk factors for dangerous sexual behavior including their migration status, economic vulnerability and the work many of them do in marketplaces. This paper documents their sexual behavior and seeks to determine whether and how social support and / or social control limits sexual behavior.

14. PARENTAL FACTORS IN ADOLESCENT SEXUAL RISK-TAKING IN IVORY COAST

Stella Babalola, Basile O. Tambahe and Claudia Vondrasek
EMail: sbabalol@jhucp.org

Ivory Coast is the country worst affected by the HIV epidemic in West Africa and youth in this country are particularly vulnerable. This paper examines the relationships between parental factors and adolescent sexual risk-taking using logistic regression and survival analysis methods. The three parental factors examined in the paper - living in the same household as the father during childhood, perceived

parental disapproval of early and premarital pregnancy, and parent-child communication about sexual abstinence are positively associated with primary sexual abstinence, reduced number of sex partners and secondary sexual abstinence. The findings clearly indicate that parental monitoring and control are critical factors and underscore the need to target parents and guardians in efforts to promote responsible sexual behaviors among adolescents. It is important to promote parent-child communication about sexual issues and empower parents and guardians to communicate effectively with their children and wards about sexual issues.

14. INDIVIDUAL-, FAMILY-, AND NEIGHBORHOOD-LEVEL EFFECTS ON ADOLESCENT CHILDBEARING IN KWAZULU-NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA: A MULTILEVEL ANALYSIS

Ali M. Karim

EMail: akarim@tulane.edu

This study investigates the effects of individual-, family-, and neighborhood-level characteristics on teenage childbearing among young Black women in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. Using the Transitions to Adulthood Study data (2001), the study found that individual-level factors that increased the likelihood of teenage childbearing were age, early sexual debut, single-hood, lower education, secular, and not using contraceptives during first sex. Neighborhoods with comparatively higher levels of physical assets, professionals, employment rates, and education level were associated with lower rates of childbearing among girls coming from wealthier households. High levels of participation in community activities as an indicator of social capital were associated with lower levels of childbearing. However, high levels of another indicator of social capital as measured by community support and cohesion was associated with higher levels of childbearing. The individual-level factors explained the major portion of the explainable variances in childbearing. These findings have programmatic implications.

14. COMING OF AGE ACROSS AMERICA: LOCAL CONDITIONS AND RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOR OF ADOLESCENTS

Diane K. McLaughlin and Anastasia R. Snyder

EMail: dkk@psu.edu

Despite recent reductions in teen sexual activity and the increased use of condoms and other contraceptive methods (CDC, 2000; AGI, 1996), the statistics on teen sexual behavior remain alarming and document that sexual behavior is a significant threat to teen health. While a substantial amount of research has been conducted that examines the consequences of neighborhood conditions for youth behaviors, these studies predominately target urban youth. Studies of community conditions and risky behaviors among rural youth have largely been limited to case studies or comparisons of selected communities. In this research, we extend the analysis of local context to include rural and urban settings, with special emphasis on local poverty, racial composition, and rurality. We use the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Udry and Bearman 1998) and estimate multilevel models of youth risky sexual behavior focusing on local conditions and interactions of local conditions with youth and family characteristics.

15. A UNIFIED MODEL OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE DYNAMICS

Saifuddin Ahmed

EMail: sahed@jhsph.edu

It is of programmatic interest to examine how family planning programs affect contraceptive use dynamics. A major problem in analyzing contraceptive use dynamics, however, is the lack of an appropriate way of summarizing use behavior that concurrently explains contraceptive adoption, discontinuation, method switching, choice and failure - all of which may be affected by the quality of family planning programs. In current practice, these interrelated episodes are treated as disjoint events and analyzed independently by different statistical methods. In this paper we introduce a unified model of contraceptive use dynamics. The model is based on the general class of log-linear rate models

where events are considered as the discrete-time competing hazards. Using the data from 1996-97 Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey, this paper demonstrates the usefulness of model in analyzing the effectiveness of family planning worker visits on contraceptive use dynamics and shows flexibility in incorporating multi-level contexts.

15. CONTRACEPTIVE USE DYNAMICS: A LIFE COURSE APPROACH AND AN APPLICATION TO BANGLADESH

Mohsina Khatun and Frans Willekens

Email: m.khatun@frw.rug.nl

Contraceptive use varies with age and the stage of the reproductive life. To grasp this variability we have used the life course approach, adopting multistate life table (MSLT) methodology. The MSLT constitutes the dominant methodology to keep tracks of transitions into (increments) and out of (decrements) different states say, from traditional method to short-term method or vice-versa. We use calendar data from the 1993-94 and 1996-97 Bangladesh Demographic Health Surveys and construct a six-state multistate life table. The states are non-use, short-term method, long-term reversible method, traditional method, permanent method and pregnancy. The measures directly available from the MSLT are age-specific state occupancies, transition probabilities, and expected duration of method use. Questions addressed include: What is the prevalence of switching short-term method to traditional method among the teenagers? What is the life time probability of switching to permanent method? What is the expected duration of the episodes of non-use?

15. TRENDS AND DETERMINANTS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD CHOICE IN KENYA

Monica A. Magadi and Sian Curtis

Email: mmagadi@socsci.soton.ac.uk

This paper uses data from the 1989, 1993 and 1998 Kenya Demographic and Health Surveys to examine trends and determinants of contraceptive method choice in Kenya. The analysis, based on two-level multinomial regression models, shows that, across years, use of modern contraceptive methods, especially the long-term methods is higher in the urban than rural areas, while the pattern is reversed for traditional methods. Use of barrier methods among unmarried women is steadily rising, but the levels remain disappointingly low, particularly in view of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Kenya. One striking result from this analysis is the dramatic rise in the use of injectables. Of particular program relevance is the notably higher levels of injectables use among rural women, women whose partners disapprove of family planning, uneducated women and those less exposed to family planning media messages, compared to their counterparts with better service accessibility and family planning information exposure.

15. THE DETERMINANTS OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE-DYNAMICS IN KASSENA NANKANA DISTRICT OF NORTHERN GHANA

John E. Williams, Elizabeth F. Jackson, Isaac Akumah and James F. Phillips

Email: jwilliams@navrongo.mimcom.net

Since 1994, the Navrongo Health Research Centre has conducted longitudinal registration of the dynamics of contraceptive use among women served by the Community Health and Family Planning Project, a factorial experiment assessing the determinants of reproductive change in a Sahelian population of northern Ghana. The CHFP examines the fertility impact of two experimental arms of activities: i) marshalling traditional social institutions for community leadership and participation in program operations; and ii) reorienting the Ministry of Health clinical care system to community-based services. Four cells are implied, since arms are launched independently, jointly, and not at all. This paper uses discrete-time hazard regression to examine the impact of experimental exposure on contraceptive use dynamics, controlling for other covariate effects. Results suggest that contrasting

continuity of use explains observed cell differences in program fertility impact. Furthermore, use of contraception is fragile in all cells and minor disruptions in services produce pronounced disjunctures.

17. RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION IN THE MULTIRACIAL UNITED STATES

Pamela R. Bennett

EMail: pbennett@jhu.edu

Most investigations of racial residential segregation study the segregation of whites from African Americans. They report modest declines in black-white segregation in the 1980s and 1990s. The Asian and Hispanic populations of metropolitan America are growing more rapidly than the black and non-Hispanic white populations. Such population growth requires that we pay greater attention to the segregation of these groups. We analyze the segregation of Asians and Hispanics from each other and from blacks and whites using information from Census 2000. Data are examined for the nation's 331 metropolises and 241 cities of 100,000 or more persons. The correlates of residential segregation are examined with special attention paid to population growth during the 1990s. Additionally, we analyze segregation of the three largest multiple races reported in Census 2000; namely those who identified with both black and white, both Asian and white, and both American Indian and white.

17. MAPPING SOCIAL DISTANCE: ETHNIC RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION IN A MULTIETHNIC METRO

Michael J. White, Jennifer E. Glick and Ann Kim

EMail: Michael_White@brown.edu

The increasing diversity of immigrant-receiving countries calls for measures that extend beyond the conventional two-group approach. Our objective in this study is to represent simultaneously the relative social distance occupied by a wide array of ethnic groups. We use census tract tabulations for the Toronto CMA in 1996 and a multidimensional scaling map constructed from the 1,225 pairwise entropy statistics of the largest 50 ethnic groups. We find that African/Caribbean groups and Blacks were highly clustered and shared common patterns of segregation with other groups. There is also evidence of clustering along other regional lines. This study highlights the value of looking beyond broad racial or pan-ethnic classifications in understanding ethnic congregation and residential segregation patterns. Our results point to the value of new methods to provide a more conceptually meaningful way to understand social distance between groups.

17. DISTINGUISHING THE LEVELS AND DIMENSIONS OF U.S. METROPOLITAN SEGREGATION, 1960-2000

Claude S. Fischer, Gretchen Stockmayer, Jon Stiles and Michael Hout

EMail: fischer1@uclink4.berkeley.edu

We assess trends in residential segregation in the United States from 1960 to 2000 along several dimensions of ancestry, class, and life cycle, presenting a new method for attributing segregation to nested geographical levels. Segregation for metropolitan America is measured using the Theil index which is additively decomposed into contributions of regional, metropolitan, center city-suburban, place, and tract segregation. This distinguishes whether groups live apart because members cluster in different neighborhoods, communities, metropolitan areas, or regions. Segregation of blacks decreased substantially after 1960 largely because neighborhoods integrated, but the foreign-born became more segregated largely because they concentrated in particular metropolitan areas. Class segregation increased after 1970, mainly because the affluent increasingly clustered in specific metropolitan areas and specific municipalities within metropolitan areas. The unmarried increasingly congregated in center cities. The main purpose of this paper is to describe and illustrate this multi-level approach to studying segregation. (Full text at <http://ucdata.berkeley.edu/rsfcensus/wp.html>)

18. WOMEN'S HEALTH AT THE NEXUS OF POVERTY AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: EVIDENCE FROM THE DEVELOPING WORLD

Sunita Kishor and Kiersten Johnson

Email: kishor@macroint.com

In this paper, we examine the different linkages that exist between household poverty/wealth status and domestic violence using data from the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). Poverty/wealth status of households is measured using an asset-based wealth index that has been shown to be robust. Using the data for a selected number of countries, we analyze both the effect of poverty/wealth on violence and of violence on poverty/wealth within a comparative framework. In addition, we examine selected health outcomes for women at the poverty/violence nexus.

18. COUPLE ATTRIBUTES AND ATTITUDES AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN VIETNAM

Nancy Luke, Sidney Ruth Schuler, Tran Hung Minh, Tu Anh Hoang and Le Thuy Duong

Email: nluke@hsph.harvard.edu

Most research on gender-based violence concentrates on individual-level characteristics. We recognize that conflict takes place between intimates, however, and use a couple-centered analysis that focuses on the relative attributes and attitudes of spouses as predictors of intimate partner violence. Our data come from a survey administered to husbands and wives in Vietnam. Results show that couple attributes are significantly related to violence, where husbands with lower relative status are more likely to have ever abused. Regarding attitudes, findings indicate that husband attitudes matter the most for the prevalence of violence, independently and in comparison to wives' attitudes. Where traditional gender norms are adhered to by men, violence is present—but more so in couples where men are matched with wives who display equitable attitudes. We conclude that men threatened by wives' positions respond with a “backlash” of violence to re-establish their dominant position.

18. FACTORS AFFECTING REPEATED INCIDENTS OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Marybeth J. Mattingly and Laura Dugan

Email: mmattingly@socy.umd.edu

Relatively little research has explored the ways women's actions following an incident of intimate partner violence relate to their chances of experiencing subsequent assaults. This study takes a step toward filling the gap by examining how help-seeking behavior and employment consequences relate to the likelihood that a victim experiences a future assault by her partner. We are particularly interested in how these responses and effects vary for women of different racial and ethnic origins. We estimate models to evaluate the relationships between immediate help-seeking behaviors, later employment consequences, and the likelihood of repeated intimate partner violence using longitudinally linked National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) data. By recognizing competing predictions (exposure reduction versus retaliation) we plan to determine if women who take actions to reduce their exposure to violence are more or less likely than other victims of intimate partner violence to experience a subsequent incident.

18. VIOLENCE IN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS AS WOMEN TRANSITION FROM WELFARE TO WORK

Elizabeth Votruba-Drzal, Brenda Lohman and Lindsay Chase-Lansdale

Email: d-votruba@northwestern.edu

High rates of domestic violence among low-income women are of concern to policy makers, researchers, and advocates as women move from welfare to work in the wake of welfare reform. This study uses longitudinal data from a low-income sample of women (N=2,128) to examine associations between welfare and employment transitions and domestic violence. Results suggest that women who remain

on welfare are subject to higher rates of abuse overtime, while those who transition off welfare experience reductions in nearly all measures of domestic violence. Although domestic violence was not associated with women's entry into the paid labor force, increasing rates of domestic violence were linked to women's ability to maintain stable paid employment. The implications of these analyses for policy and practice are discussed in light of welfare reauthorization.

19. AN ANALYSIS OF FERTILITY DIFFERENTIALS BY RELIGION IN KERALA STATE: A TEST OF INTERACTION HYPOTHESES

Dr. Manoj Alagarajan

EMail: alagarajan@yahoo.com

In Kerala fertility among Muslims is higher and contraceptive prevalence lower than Hindus and Christians even after controlling for key socio-economic and demographic variables. However, differentials may persist at each level of socio-economic characteristics. The paper examines the interaction effects using National Family Health Survey 1 data in Kerala state. The analysis found Hindu-Muslim fertility differences at low level of education do not persist at higher levels. For contraceptive use wider gaps at middle level of education and at medium level of standard of living than at lower and higher levels are found. This indicates that couples at different socio-economic settings make different decisions in spite of belonging to the same religion. The fact that at higher levels of socio-economic status fertility of Muslims is low and not much different than the fertility of other religions suggests that the observed fertility gap between Hindus/Christians and Muslims is a passing phenomenon.

19. SOCIAL INFLUENCE ON CHILDBEARING BEHAVIOR IN A LOW FERTILITY CONTEXT

Laura Bernardi

EMail: laura_bernardi@brown.edu

How do social relationships with family and peers affect couples' fertility behavior? Besides providing monetary and non-monetary support, social relations with family members and friends are a relevant source of information about the advantages and disadvantages of reproductive choices. Moreover, they shape norms on "appropriate" behaviors and they embed the formation and evolution of individual attitudes and preferences. We conducted 54 in-depth interviews with women resident in the northern region of Lombardy (Italy). The interviews provide detailed information about women's network of important others, their fertility and family choices, and about their conceptions of motherhood and gender roles. We have evidence to support the hypothesis that a synchronization of events related to family formation may occur within a dense network of peers. We discuss the consequence of this 'cascade effect' in childbearing timing at the population level. Finally, we argue for investing in the study of social networks in order to better understand fertility dynamics.

19. DO CROSS-NATIONAL DIFFERENCES IN THE COSTS OF CHILDREN INFLUENCE FERTILITY BEHAVIOR?

Thomas DiPrete, S. Philip Morgan, Henriette Engelhardt and Hana Pacalova

EMail: tdiprete@soc.duke.edu

The compatibility of working and caring for children depends on (1) flexibility in work schedules, including the possibility of extended leaves of absence to have and care for children, (2) the availability, affordability, and quality of child care, (3) relatively egalitarian gender roles that provide women with a helpmate for child care and housework, (4) economic security provided by own and partner's labor earnings, supplemented by public policies that facilitate access to and the affordability of education, health care, housing, and secure employment, and (5) the stability of marriages or cohabitations, and the economic effects of separation on the women's standard of living. Cross-national differences in these factors and their possible impacts on fertility patterns are illustrated with recent data from the US and Western Germany.

19. IMPACT OF LABOR-FORCE ATTACHMENT ON CHILDBEARING IN FINLAND IN THE 1990S

Andres Vikat

Email: vikat@demogr.mpg.de

Some recent studies have shown that women's labor-force attachment and earnings are positively related with childbearing in the context of a parental-leave system with high level of income replacement. In Finland, public provisions that support childbearing are also relatively generous, but the existing macro-level observations do not suggest such a relationship. This paper investigates the relationship between women's labor-market attachment and childbearing in Finland in 1988-2000 using individual-level data. It also examines the role of this relationship in the fact that fertility level in Finland remained relatively stable throughout the 1990s when the country went through sharply contrasting stages of the business cycle. The analysis is based on a ten-percent sample of the longitudinal register database for fertility studies from Statistics Finland. Individual-level information on the woman's main activity (working, unemployed, studying), level of education and earned income are used as explanatory variables in hazard regression models of childbearing risk.

20. CHINA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND MORTALITY DECLINE

Judith Banister and Xiaobo Zhang

Email: banister@163bj.com

This paper investigates the driving forces behind the trends and changes in mortality at different ages in China since the mid-1970s. The econometric results show that economic growth and increased per capita consumption are of key importance in reducing mortality in childhood and especially adulthood, and in raising overall life expectancy. Declining illiteracy is also significant for reducing child mortality and increasing expectation of life. The stock of health care personnel particularly affects child mortality. Fiscal decentralization and a declining share of government expenditure devoted to health and education in some places have tended to slow down adult and overall survival gains there. The authors emphasize that China's current policy of promoting the economic development of poorer and disadvantaged areas is also good policy for reducing the higher mortality in these regions. This paper discusses other policies likely to be effective for further increasing survival chances in China today.

20. A MICROSIMULATION STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF MARRIAGE, DIVORCE AND REMARRIAGE ON LIFETIME RISKS OF HIV/AIDS IN RURAL MALAWI

Michael D. Bracher and Gigi Santow

Email: mbracher@bigpond.net.au

HIV/AIDS prevalence is generally observed to be higher among the divorced, separated or widowed than among either the single or the currently married. In rural Malawi, divorce is coming to be seen as a measure of protection against infection with HIV from a spouse who is believed to be unfaithful. The probability of divorce has been high and may rise yet higher in response to the epidemic. We use a microsimulation model incorporating behavioural input parameters from the Malawi Diffusion and Ideational Change Project to investigate the following specific questions: 1. What are the implications for the lifetime probability of infection with HIV of high rates of marital dissolution over the life course? 2. What are the implications for the lifetime probability of infection of periods between marriages? 3. What are the implications for the lifetime probability of infection of trade-offs between fidelity in a sero-discordant marriage and divorce?

20. INSURANCE AND OTHER DETERMINANTS OF ELDERLY LONGEVITY IN A COSTA RICAN PANEL

Luis Rosero-Bixby, William H. Dow and Adriana Lacle

EMail: lrosero@ccp.ucr.ac.cr

We followed 900 Costa Ricans aged 60+ in Coronado, a community at the outskirts of the capital city, from 1984 to 2001. This panel was drawn from the 1984 census. We made follow-up visits to the households in 1985 and 1986, tracked deaths in the national death registry database, and double-checked survival status in the voting registry in 1990 and 2002. We also contacted all the survivors by phone and household visits in 2002. Of the 876 individuals in the panel, 67% died by December 2001. We used Kaplan-Meier curves, life tables, and Cox regression to analyze the panel's survival. Mortality resulted slightly higher than the Costa Rican average and similar to the US. Survival was substantially lower among not married men and individuals with no full autonomy at the beginning of the study. The effect of socio-economic status is weak. Insurance effects seem to be confounded by selection biases.

20. DETERMINANTS OF OLD-AGE MORTALITY IN TAIWAN, 1989 TO 1999

Zachary Zimmer, Linda G. Martin and Hui-Sheng Lin

EMail: zzimmer@popcouncil.org

Relationships among socio-demographic characteristics, general assessments of health, and old-age mortality have been well established in richer countries. There is also an increasing focus on early-life experiences and late-life health. This paper tests these associations using a nationally representative survey from Taiwan of the 60 and over population conducted in 1989, 1993, 1996, and 1999. The study also examines the influence of Taiwan's National Health Insurance Program, instituted in 1995, on old-age mortality and whether this investment in health care benefits elders consistently. Mortality is modeled using Weibull regression. Multiple survey waves are employed to construct time-varying covariates. Education effects are found to diminish after the introduction of health indicators. Functional and global assessments of health have stronger associations with mortality that do reports of chronic conditions such as cardiovascular disease. Older adults in the poorest of health are the ones whose mortality improved the most after 1995.

20. EDUCATION, GENDER, AND FUNCTIONAL TRANSITIONS AMONG OLDER INDONESIANS

Toshiko Kaneda

EMail: tkaneda@popcouncil.org

Using data on Indonesian elderly from two waves of the Indonesian Family Life Survey, this study first examines the effects of educational attainment on functional health transitions and mortality, then investigates possible gender differences in these effects. Past studies showing a positive association between education and old-age health are plentiful, but few are based on data from developing countries. My results show that those who have higher education and are functionally healthy at the time of first interview (1993) are less likely to have a limitation or to be deceased at follow-up (1997). Education, however, has little effect among those who are functionally limited at the time of first interview. Tests for gender interactions show that education reduces the risk of functional limitation among men, but the effect is smaller among women. This gender specific relationship may be partly explained by widely documented differences in social roles and expectations.

21. CARING MEN: HUSBANDS' INVOLVEMENT IN THE MATERNAL CARE OF THEIR ADOLESCENT WIVES IN RURAL INDIA

Alka Barua, Rohini P. Pande, Sunayana Walia and Kerry MacQuarrie

Email: frhshahdad1@sancharnet.in

Whereas much literature describes men's involvement in family planning among adults, this paper examines men's involvement in the maternal care among young couples in Maharashtra, India. Data come from a 2001 quantitative survey of 972 couples and 207 in-depth interviews conducted in 1996-1998. Through qualitative and quantitative analysis, we explore men's knowledge, sense of responsibility, and actual participation in the prenatal, delivery, and post-natal care of their young wives, including characteristics associated with participation. Participation is analyzed separately for routine care and treatment of complications. Qualitative data describe the family structures and cultural context surrounding health-seeking. Our analysis shows most husbands are knowledgeable about pregnancy-associated care; believe that problems during this period should be treated; and feel responsible for paying for care or accompanying their wives to clinics. Nonetheless, husbands tend to not accompany their wives for routine care (but do for treating complications), though they do pay for it.

21. TRANSITIONS INTO SEX, PARENTHOOD AND UNIONS AMONG ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Ann E. Biddlecom and Anne Bakilana

Email: abiddlecom@gutmacher.org

The purpose of this paper is to describe the timing, density and sequencing of transitions for adolescent and young adult females and males in South Africa into sexual activity, pregnancy, parenting, unions, and school leaving. Analyses draw on detailed life history calendar data from a representative sample in 2002 of 4,359 14 to 22 year olds living in Cape Town, South Africa, a city in the third largest metropolitan area of South Africa. We use survival analysis techniques to measure median age at first sex, first pregnancy, first birth and first union for males and females. Data from the 1998 South African Demographic and Health Survey are used to compare patterns to young adults in South Africa overall. We then describe the density, sequencing and prevalence of "normative" transition sequences for young adults in Cape Town, South Africa.

21. DETERMINANTS OF ABORTION AMONG YOUNG WOMEN IN EDO STATE, NIGERIA

Nancy Murray, William Winfrey, Scott Moreland, Friday Okonofua, Jerome Mafeni, Leanne Dougherty and Minki Chatterji

Email: nancyjmurray@earthlink.net

In 2002, a household survey of 10-24 year olds in Edo State, Nigeria registered high levels of abortion. This survey included pregnancy histories for all women interviewed as well as a rich set of questions about socio-economic status and sexual attitudes and behaviors. Of 358 pregnancies reported in the survey, almost 50% were terminated. The determinants of abortion among female respondents will be identified using a two-stage model. The first stage will model the probability of pregnancy and the second will be a logistic regression model that predicts abortion for those women who do become pregnant. Important covariates include age, ethnicity, residence, access to health services, ever use of contraception, material possessions, marital status, in-school status and level of completed education for those out of school, whether the pregnancy was planned or not planned, frequency of sex and attitudes toward sex including ever receipt of gifts or money for sex.

21. EARLY TEENAGE PREGNANCY AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN SOUTH NYANZA, KENYA

Monica A. Magadi, David Omollo and Alfred O. Agwanda

Email: mmagadi@socsci.soton.ac.uk

This paper analyses data from a recent survey of adolescents in Kenya to examine the determinants and consequences of early teenage pregnancy, as well as experiences with such pregnancies. The data were obtained from individual adolescent and community surveys involving 1247 adolescents aged 12-19 years in 32 communities in the South Nyanza region of Kenya. This is complemented with qualitative information from in-depth interviews involving adolescents who had experienced very early pregnancies before age 16 years. The analysis of the determinants applies a multilevel logistic regression model and examines potential determinants relating to household socio-economic factors, and adolescent's background characteristics and gender relations /autonomy, as well as sexual relations and reproductive health experiences. In addition, the effect of contextual community factors, including availability and accessibility of reproductive health services within the communities is explored.

22. THE LONGITUDINAL EFFECTS OF MOTHER AND FATHER ABSENCE ON ADOLESCENT SCHOOL ENGAGEMENT

Holly E. Heard

Email: holly.heard@asu.edu

This paper uses a life course framework to examine the influence of family structure throughout childhood on three measures of adolescent school achievement (grades, college expectations, and being suspended or expelled). I use measures of family structure status, duration of exposure to parental figures, and changes in parental roles to model the family structure trajectory. I also investigate whether mother absence or father absence is more detrimental to children's education. I find that adolescents living without biological mothers are most disadvantaged, but that stepmothers can compensate for the negative consequences of mother loss on adolescent grades. In addition, the time lived without the biological mother and the number of mother changes explain much of the disadvantages faced by adolescents living in households without biological mothers.

22. CHANGING FAMILY STRUCTURE, MATERNAL-ADOLESCENT RELATIONSHIPS AND INDICATORS OF DISTRESS AMONG TEENAGE BOYS AND GIRLS

Amy G. Langenkamp and Michelle L. Frisco

Email: aglang@mail.la.utexas.edu

We use data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health) to investigate the short term effects of changing family structure on adolescents' emotional distress, alcohol use, and drug use. We also assess whether or not maternal-adolescent relationships can explain these relationships. Our findings suggest that changes in parents' marital status are related to our three measures of adolescent distress, but the types of changes that affect our outcomes vary by gender. In addition, while maternal-adolescent relationships have an independent effect on emotional distress, alcohol use, and drug use, they do not appear to mediate or moderate the effects of changing family structure.

22. FAMILY STRUCTURE, SOCIAL SUPPORT, AND EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT AMONG PUERTO RICAN CHILDREN IN THE UNITED STATES

Bridget K. Gorman

Email: bkgorman@rice.edu

The structural arrangements of families have been repeatedly demonstrated to influence the developmental outcomes of children as they age. However, supportive social relationships can be an important source of social capital, and may be particularly important for child development among minority women in the United States. Using data from the Puerto Rican Maternal and Infant Health Study, this paper examines how the relationship between early child development and maternal social

support varies by family structure. Maternal support received has important protective effects for development among young children of married parents, and operates both directly and indirectly by buffering the negative effects of maternal stress. Social support is also important for the children of cohabiting parents, but operates solely by buffering the negative effects of financial stress. However, for children born to single mothers, measures of maternal social support have no significant effect on development.

22. THE EFFECT OF FAMILY STRUCTURE AND INSTABILITY ON MOTHERING PRACTICES

Cynthia A. Osborne

EMail: cosborne@princeton.edu

This paper uses data from the Fragile Families Study to explain the effect of family structure and instability on mothering behaviors in the child's first year of life. Often family structure and change are confounded in cross sectional analysis. These data provide full life histories of a cohort of children. To understand the effect of family structure, I compare the mothering behaviors of mothers in stable married, cohabiting, and visiting relationships, as well as mothers with no relationship with the child's father. To understand the effect of instability, I compare the mothering behaviors of mothers that experience a change in relationship status. The results suggest that after controlling for the mother's characteristics, there are few differences in mothering behaviors across family structures, and instability has little effect on mothers' behaviors with infants.

23. SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES AND THEIR IMPACT ON CHILDREN: CHANGING ATTITUDES IN THE U.S., 1900-1998

Margaret Usdansky

EMail: usdansky@princeton.edu

Survey data indicate that Americans became increasingly accepting of divorce and out-of-wedlock childbearing after 1960. But little is known about these attitudes prior to 1960 or about beliefs regarding the impact of divorce and out-of-wedlock childbearing on children, which are likely to influence general perceptions of the acceptability of single-parent families. I use primary data I collected to explore changing views of single-parent families and their impact on children between 1900 and 1998. Rather than rely on limited attitudinal survey data, I draw a stratified random sample of articles about single-parent families published in popular American magazines and perform a content analysis. I use logistic and multinomial regression to explore change over time in depictions of the acceptability of single-parent families, the impact of single-parent families on children, and the ways single-parent families harm children. I also consider how the sex and occupation of the articles' authors affect these depictions.

23. DO ATTITUDES PREDICT UNION TYPE? DOES UNION TYPE CHANGE ATTITUDES?

Karen B. Guzzo

EMail: Karen_Guzzo@unc.edu

It has been established that individuals who have cohabited have significantly different attitudes than non-cohabitators, but it is unknown whether their attitudes were different at the start of the union or if (and to what extent) their attitudes changed during the course of the relationship. Using waves 1 & 2 of the National Survey of Families & Households, this paper tests whether attitudes towards marriage, family values, and gender roles influence union formation and union type. Taking advantage of the longitudinal nature of the data, this paper also tests whether union type influences attitudes. Preliminary results suggest that attitudes significantly influence the likelihood of marriage but have no effect on cohabitation. Individuals with conservative attitudes are more likely to marry than remain single or cohabit. Additionally, experiencing a cohabitation, nonmarital birth, or divorce appears to encourage more liberal attitudes over time, while a marriage and/or marital birth encourage increased traditionalism.

23. THEN COMES MARRIAGE? RELIGION, RACE, AND MARRIAGE IN URBAN AMERICA

W. Bradford Wilcox and Nicholas H. Wolfinger

EMail: wwilcox@virginia.edu

The last three decades have witnessed a dramatic “retreat from marriage” in the United States, marked by high rates of nonmarital births, nonmarriage among young adults, and divorce. This study focuses on the role that religious institutions, and the cultural norms and behaviors they promote, play in resisting this retreat among new parents in urban America. Using data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study, we find that religious attendance is strongly associated with being married at the birth of a child among urban mothers, and that urban mothers who have a nonmarital birth are significantly more likely to marry within a year of that birth if they attend church regularly. Moreover, the effects of religious attendance are particularly strong for African American women. These religious effects are mediated in part by the relationship-related beliefs (e.g., sanctity of marriage) and behaviors (e.g., supportiveness to partner) promoted by churches.

23. CREATING INTIMATE EQUITY AND CREATING GENDER DISCORD: THE EARLY YEARS OF COVENANT AND STANDARD MARRIAGES

Steven Nock, Laura Sanchez and James D. Wright

EMail: nock@virginia.edu

We present original results from an ongoing panel study of a marriage cohort of Louisiana couples married in 1999 (husbands and wives both interviewed in two waves, at 4-6 months after marriage, and at 2 years after marriage). The results for this paper rely on individuals and spouses who completed both waves of interviews. Approximately half are in Covenant Marriages (225 couples, n=450) and half are in Standard Marriages (201 couples, n=402). The goal of the paper is to examine the trajectories of early marriages and compare the two types of couples. The results reveal clearly that individuals in Covenant Marriages are moving to a resolution of most typical gender-related problems in American marriages. Those in Standard marriages are much less likely to be moving in the same direction. More generally, Covenant couples appear to be creating more equitable marriages than those in Standard marriages.

24. DID WELFARE REFORM INCREASE ABORTION?

Theodore Joyce, Robert Kaestner and Sanders Korenman

EMail: ted_joyce@baruch.cuny.edu

In order to assess the effects of national welfare reform on abortion, we collected micro data on abortion from at least 21 states. These data allow us to compare abortion rates in the periods prior to and following welfare reform among women at high-risk and at low-risk of welfare receipt. In the states for which we have data, abortion rates among some “high-risk” groups (such as less-educated, single, black women) have increase by 50 percent or more in the period following welfare reform. There was little change in abortion rates for “low-risk” (i.e., more advantaged) groups such as married women and women with a college education. Although these results are preliminary and we will be adding data, the evidence we have to date suggests that national welfare reform may have been associated with substantial increases in abortion rates.

24. THE EFFECT OF MEDICAID ELIGIBILITY EXPANSIONS ON FERTILITY

Marianne Bitler and Madeline Zavodny

EMail: mbitler@alum.mit.edu

Pregnant women and children’s eligibility for Medicaid was dramatically expanded during the 1980s and early 1990s with the goal of increasing women’s use of prenatal care and children’s access to medical care. By lowering the costs of prenatal care, delivery, and child health care, the Medicaid expansions may have increased women’s fertility or changed the timing of births. This study uses

nativity data from 1981 to 1996 and 1995 Current Population Survey data to examine the effect of changes in states' eligibility thresholds for Medicaid on fertility behavior. We use both panel data techniques with state-level data and duration models with individual-level data. Our results suggest that the Medicaid expansions raised birth rates among some groups. They also show the importance of considering exposure by different cohorts to reform in assessing the impact of reforms on birth spacing.

24. ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES IN THE ERA OF WELFARE REFORM – IMPACT OF THE CALIFORNIA PROGRAM

Diana L. Greene, Julia Bley, John Mikanda, Philip Darney and Felicia Stewart
Email: GREENED@OBGYN.UCSF.EDU

This paper examines access to publicly funded family planning services in California during and after the implementation of welfare reform. As Medi-Cal rolls declined in response to the 1996 Personal Work and Responsibility Act, there were dramatic increases in enrollment in a state-funded program that provided family planning services to low-income women and men who have no coverage for these services. The California family planning program, the Family Planning, Access, Care and Treatment (Family PACT) Program, now serves over 1.25 million per year. This paper presents new estimates based on recent data from the 2000 census and California-specific information on the risk of an unintended pregnancy from the California Women's Health Survey to characterize the population in need of publicly funded services. We examine unmet need for contraceptive services by ethnic group, age and county in an era of changing family planning service availability for low-income women in California.

25. HEALTH AND NEIGHBORHOOD CONTEXT: THE RECIPROCAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AND AGGREGATE HEALTH STATUS

Kathleen A. Cagney and Christopher Browning
Email: k-cagney@uchicago.edu

Features of neighborhood context are increasingly recognized as independent determinants of health and well-being for urban residents. Studies are now emerging that point to the unique effects of neighborhood measures of social organization on health. To date, no research has simultaneously examined the inverse causal process-i.e., the effect of aggregate neighborhood health status on neighborhood social organization. We use the 1990 Decennial Census, the 1994-95 Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods-Community Survey, and the 1991-2000 Metropolitan Chicago Information Center Metro Survey to explore the reciprocal association between neighborhood context and health (N=3,272). We use multilevel latent variable models to simultaneously examine the relationships among 1990 neighborhood structural characteristics, 1991-94 neighborhood health status, 1995 neighborhood social organization, and 1995-99 neighborhood health status. Results indicate that neighborhood health status and social organization are reciprocally related. This investigation will add to our knowledge of the dynamic relationship between neighborhood context and health.

25. FAMILY, SCHOOL, AND RELIGIOUS CAPITAL EFFECTS ON ADOLESCENT HEALTH BEHAVIORS: SUBSTITUTES OR COMPLEMENTS?

John P. Hoffmann, Mikaela Dufur and Alice Lapray
Email: john_hoffmann@byu.edu

Research indicates that family, religion, and school variables independently affect adolescent health behaviors. Yet research has not developed an analytic framework for exploring how these variables may interact to affect specific risk behaviors. We propose that certain family, religion, and school variables may serve as substitute or complementary forms of capital in equations designed to predict adolescent risk behaviors. Using data from the 1994-1995 wave of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (AdHealth), we find that certain school conditions interact with family mechanisms to enhance or mitigate the risk of drug use, violent behaviors, and sexual behaviors. A preliminary set of multilevel models shows that high quality schools substitute for detrimental family relationships in

decreasing the risk of violent behaviors. The final models explore these effects by focusing on other risk behaviors and by investigating the role of religious practices as potential substitutes or complements for family situations.

25. TRAJECTORIES OF HEALTH IN LATER MIDLIFE: THE IMPACT OF FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD

Mary Elizabeth Hughes and Linda Waite

EMail: mehughes@soc.duke.edu

Significant heterogeneity exists in the occurrence, timing, and direction of health transitions in later life. In previous research, we identified a short term relationship between household structure and health among persons in midlife. In this paper, we examine the impact of household and family on health trajectories over an eight year period. Our analysis is organized around three questions. First, what is the patterning of health transitions and health trajectories over the eight year period? Second, how is household structure related to the health trajectories we observe? Third, what is the influence of changes in household structure on health trajectories? We base our analysis on data from Waves 1 to 4 of the Health and Retirement Study (HRS). We use Markov chain regression models to analyze the health transitions and trajectories in the HRS.

25. NEIGHBORHOOD AND FAMILY EFFECTS ON CHILDREN'S HEALTH IN LOS ANGELES

Narayan Sastry

EMail: sastry@rand.org

This paper explores the effects of neighborhood and family factors on child health in one of the largest urban areas in the United States, Los Angeles County. We use data from L.A.FANS, a new representative survey of neighborhoods and households in Los Angeles County, to examine the association of neighborhood and family characteristics with child health status, access to and use of health care services, and health-related behaviors. This paper seeks to answer several questions. First, how are family background factors such immigrant status, ethnicity, and social class related to child health outcomes? Second, are there neighborhood level differences in health outcomes by socioeconomic status, once individual differences are held constant? Third, what neighborhood-level characteristics appear to mediate the relationship between individual social characteristics and health outcomes?

26. UNDERSTANDING COHORT DIFFERENCES IN THE EXPECTED RETIREMENT INCOME OF FUTURE RETIREES

Barbara A. Butrica, Howard Iams and Karen E. Smith

EMail: bbutrica@ui.urban.org

We use the Social Security Administration's Modeling Income in the Near Term (MINT3) data system to compare projections of retirement income and measures of economic well-being for retirees in the baby boom cohort with outcomes for earlier birth cohorts. We find that most retirees in the baby boom cohort will have higher incomes and wealth than retirees in earlier birth cohorts. However, several population subgroups are expected to be proportionally worse off in the baby boom cohort – including those with multiple marriages, those without high school degrees, certain groups of working women, and those delaying the start of Social Security benefits. Our analysis identifies differences across birth cohorts in educational attainment, marriage patterns, earnings and work histories, and pension receipt that may contribute to these findings.

26. PROJECTING THE HEALTH BEHAVIORS & LIFESTYLE-RELATED CHRONIC CONDITIONS OF THE AMERICAN BABY BOOM: A LIFECOURSE PERSPECTIVE

Rebecca Utz

Email: utzrl@umich.edu

This project utilizes a theoretical framework from the life course paradigm to explore the combined role of historical, structural, and individual-level factors on a variety of midlife health behaviors (e.g., diet and exercise) and lifestyle-related health conditions (e.g., obesity and diabetes). With a particular emphasis on the American baby boom generation (born 1946-1964), analyses ponder how the boomers' experience of late-life health will be different from that of previous generations (inter-cohort differences) and whether particular subgroups within the baby boom cohort will be more likely to adopt high-risk health behaviors (intra-cohort differences). Findings offer considerable insight into the health-related needs and preferences of the American baby boom generation, while theoretical discussions illustrate the usefulness of the life course model to organize the multitude of factors associated with midlife health behaviors.

26. INTERGENERATIONAL COMPARISON OF RETIREMENT INCOME

Barbara Smith, Michael J. Collins, Brendan Cushing-Daniels, Janice L. Peterson, Alicia P.

Cackley and Grant Mallie

Email: smithba@gao.gov

Possible reductions in future Social Security benefits, the lack of widespread pension coverage, and low levels of personal saving all have implications for the amount of retirement income current workers can expect to receive. In this paper, we describe how demographic, economic and legal changes might affect the total amount of expected retirement income and the relative contributions of Social Security, pensions, and personal savings. We use the Federal Reserve Board's Survey of Consumer Finances to compare the levels of personal savings and debt of workers in the Baby Boom and in Generation X with those of current retirees at similar ages. We use simulation models to estimate the levels of retirement income that Baby Boom and Generation X workers can expect to receive from private pensions and Social Security. Our results should be of interest to policymakers concerned about the possibility of inadequate retirement income for current workers.

26. PROJECTED PENSION INCOME: WHAT'S IN STORE FOR THE BABY BOOM COHORT? EQUALITY OR DISPARITY

James H. Moore

Email: james.h.moore@ssa.gov

This study sheds light on the magnitude and nature of the disparities in pension participation and income of the Baby Boomers once those non-disabled individuals reach age 62. Using data from the Modeling Income in the Near Term (MINT) model, this study analyzes the progression of pension participation and pension income within the Baby Boom cohort. The study summarizes how pension participation and income is highly correlated with gender, race, education, and earnings level. Despite an overall increase in projected pension participation and income, women, minorities, individuals with lower education, and individuals with low income are less likely to participate in a pension plan and receive less income from a pension compared to their counterparts. Nonetheless, pension income will continue to be an important source of income for future retirees.

27. CAUSES OF DEATH IN RUSSIA : ASSESSING TRENDS SINCE THE 50S

France Meslé, Jacques Vallin, Véronique Hertrich, Evgueni Andreev and Vladimir Shkolnikov

Email: mesle@ined.fr

Many studies are available on recent mortality trends in Russia but those which deal with long-term trends are scarce. The recent fluctuations hide the fundamental health deterioration which has occurred since the mid-60s. To better understand the present situation, it is very important to discuss the reversal

of the cause-of-death trends which occurred at this turning point. In the frame of a collaborative project between CDHE (Moscow) and INED (Paris), it was possible to access unpublished data from Goskomstat's archives for the years since 1956. After a patient work of reconstruction, the analysis of continuous series of deaths by cause, free from disruptions due to changes in Classification, can now be performed. It appears that the reversal in mortality trends is more a matter of changing cause-of-death weights than specific reversal of cause-of-death trends.

27. RECENT MORTALITY TRENDS IN RUSSIA: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN YOUNGER AND OLDER GENERATIONS

Natalia S. Gavrilova, Victoria G. Semyonova, Galina N. Evdokushkina, Leonid A. Gavrilov and Alla E. Ivanova

E-Mail: nsgavril@midway.uchicago.edu

This paper analyzes the most recent trends of mortality in Russia across ages, genders and regions using official statistical data for 1991-2001. During the last decade Russia experienced two mortality crises in 1992 and 1998. Life expectancy in Russia continues to decline after 1998. Mortality data for 2001 show opposite tendencies for younger and older age groups: mortality of young adults (20-30 years old) tends to decline while mortality among middle-aged and older adults continues to grow after 1998. Our findings suggest that the recent mortality trends in Russia demonstrate increasing level of violence and stress in the society. However, many negative tendencies can be reversed in the case of more attention to these largely avoidable causes from the society. This study was supported in part by the grant 98-52206 from the MacArthur Foundation.

27. EAST AND WEST GERMAN MORTALITY BEFORE AND AFTER REUNIFICATION - NEW INSIGHTS FROM THE GERMAN LIFE EXPECTANCY SURVEY

Marc A. Luy

E-Mail: marc.luy@destatis.de

While mortality conditions in divided Germany have been almost identical in the first 20 years after World War II, the improvements in survivorship rates in the GDR fell back more and more rapidly since 1960. This process reached its peak at the time of reunification. From this moment on the overall gap in mortality is narrowing even more rapidly than it had once widened. Since East Germany's mortality pattern was very unique within Eastern Europe, those living conditions that changed around and before 1990 should be the prime candidates for an explanation. In the presentation the inner German differences in age-, sex- and cause-of-death-specific mortality will be analyzed. Based on this, relationships between the relevant mortality related factors on micro and macro level will be shown in the context of past, present, and expected future trends in the development of mortality conditions in East and West Germany.

27. MORTALITY RISK AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY IN KAZAKHSTAN

Charles Becker, Dina Urzhumova and Ai-Gul Seitenova

E-Mail: charles.becker@cudenver.edu

This paper uses an extremely detailed vital statistics database maintained by the Kazakhstan National Statistics Agency to examine mortality risk by age group, gender, and region for the period 1995-2001. Using pooled data across time and region, we find that mortality risk is much higher for working age Kazakhstans of European descent as opposed to ethnic Kazakhs. Much but not all of this difference is accounted for by much higher external cause (accidents and violent death) mortality among non-Kazakhs. Mortality risk appears to decline with measures of prosperity, but is greater in industrial regions and boom areas, suggesting that economic recovery will have a limited impact on health recovery — even though it is clearly linked to declining risk of death from infections and respiratory diseases.

28. ETHICAL ISSUES SURROUNDING DATA COLLECTION UNDER THE DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS PROGRAM

*Jacob Adetunji, Sarah Pacque-Margolis and James Shelton
EMail: Jadetunji@usaid.gov*

In survey data collection programs that are primarily based on structured interviews with consenting adults, few or no complex ethical problems arise. However, in recent years, increasing demand for more detailed data needed for monitoring and evaluating population and health programs has led to the collection of biomarkers and geographical information systems data. The collection and storage of these new data have raised issues such as how to address consent, ensuring privacy when working with linked and unlinked data, and making opportunities for follow-up counseling and/or treatment of the survey population when appropriate. This paper discusses these and similar ethical dilemmas encountered in the field, particularly as they relate to collection of serum samples for HIV, syphilis, and anemia testing, for vitamin A screening and the handling of geo-referenced data under MEASURE DHS+. The implications of the results for future collection of survey data in developing countries are also discussed.

28. CONFIDENTIALITY AND ETHICAL ISSUES INVOLVED IN COUNSELLING FOR HIV TESTING AMONG WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE: AN EXPERIENCE IN A PMTCT SITE IN MUMBAI, INDIA

*Emily Das, Rekha G. Daver M.D. and Naval G. Daver
EMail: emilydas@hotmail.com*

Majority of the Mother to Child Transmission of HIV occurs during labour; breastfeeding increases the risk by 14%. Untreated, about 20-40% of children will become HIV positive. In a recent study conducted at JJ Hospital, NACO-PMTCT Center of Excellence, short regime AZT (Phase-1) and single dose NVP regimen (Phase-2) offered to pregnant women after voluntary HIV testing and counseling. In this PMTCT site an attempt was made to explore retrospectively HIV-infected pregnant women's experience with HIV testing, counselling and issues of confidentiality and privacy. A qualitative paradigm using grounded theory approach based on in-depth interviews was adopted. 119 HIV-infected women were purposefully selected along with 26 health care providers. The analysis of the paper was mainly concentrated on HIV testing and counselling with its strengths and weaknesses on various issues such as disclosure, pregnancy continuation and termination, infant feeding options, contraceptive advice which are specifically applied in the context of general antenatal care.

28. PRIVACY AT WHAT COST TO HEALTH RESEARCH? WHAT DEMOGRAPHERS NEED TO KNOW ABOUT THE NEW PRIVACY RULE

*Rose M. Li
EMail: Rli@asciences.com*

Americans place a huge premium on the right to privacy, particularly about their health information, including genetic information. On the other hand, Americans expect and demand open access to information from the government. Demographers have been among the strongest advocates of data sharing, and have long recognized the multiplier effects from secondary data analysis of expensive data collection efforts. Unfortunately, legitimate concerns about privacy protection of health information has led to a set of rules that may have the unintended effect of discouraging scientific research. This paper introduces the Privacy requirements of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) in the context of broader trends. The specific objective is to provide an overview of the implications of HIPAA for the demographic research community, and to outline a series of helpful next steps.

29. WHO ARE WE SERVING?: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE EXTENT TO WHICH REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES SERVE THEIR LOCAL POPULATION IN SEVEN COUNTRIES.

Jane Diamond, Sarah A.L. Barnett and Martyn Brookes
Email: jdiamond@socsci.soton.ac.uk

Despite large efforts in the past few decades ensuring high class, affordable reproductive healthcare to all sectors of society remains an important challenge throughout the world. This paper assesses, in seven countries, the extent to which reproductive health centres which are part of the Marie Stopes partnership are serving all sectors of their local population. In particular it focuses on the extent to which the Marie Stopes model of financial and institutional sustainability, which provides a new framework for the delivery of reproductive healthcare works. The countries cover all regions in which Marie Stopes works: Bangladesh, Kenya, Malawi, Mexico, Nepal, Tanzania and Yemen. The study integrates four types of data: exit interviews, household surveys, focus group discussions and stakeholder interviews and is based on fieldwork undertaken between June and August 2002.

29. IMPACTS OF A SUCCESSFUL QUALITY-OF-CARE INTERVENTION ON CLIENT OUTCOMES SIX MONTHS LATER

Federico R. Leon, Santiago Roca, Alex Rios, Adriana Zumarán, Susan E. Adamchak and Ana R. Feijoo
Email: frleon@amauta.rcp.net.pe

A job aids-assisted Balanced Counseling Strategy was developed to overcome problems observed in family-planning provider-client interactions in Peru Ministry of Health clinics. The Strategy puts client needs diagnosis at the service of method choice, using a set of method-specific cards. The provider sequentially discards irrelevant methods (cards); offers standard information on four attributes per relevant method; and concentrates the remainder of the session on the interactive inspection of a detailed pamphlet on the method chosen. Observational and interview-based indicators showed significant effects of the Strategy on the quality of care and client knowledge of method chosen. This presentation will be concerned with longer-term effects. It will report findings on 6-month all-method all-reasons discontinuation rate, quality-related discontinuation rate, and rate of attainment of reproductive goals, as well as Pearl rates for each of these indicators. In addition, client satisfaction and knowledge concerning the method chosen will be considered.

29. HOW DOES PARTICIPATION IN GROUPS AFFECT CONTRACEPTIVE INTENTIONS AND USE IN RURAL MALAWI? RESULTS FROM A DISTRICT-LEVEL STUDY IN MALAWI

Valerie Paz Soldan
Email: pazsolda@email.unc.edu

This study examines whether participation in groups in rural Malawi is associated with contraceptive intentions and practices. Women in groups were more likely to intend to use contraceptives in the next six months compared to those not in groups, whereas the opposite is the case for men. Groups provided a forum for discussions on health topics, but these discussions usually occurred informally and were triggered by gossiping about someone in their community. The group's characteristics, such as gender composition (for women and men) or age range (for men), affect the type of discussions that take place, as well as the individuals' contraceptive ideas and practices. Discussions about method types and side effects were more common among women in groups than men in groups, who instead reportedly "knew" about other group members' contraceptive use based on their perceptions of their peers' family size or the spacing of their children.

29. MALE INVOLVEMENT IN FAMILY PLANNING IN PAKISTAN: THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MARKETING

Ibrahim Hassan and Kerry Richter

Email: ibrahim@greenstar.org.pk

Though contraceptive prevalence increased steadily in Pakistan in recent years, the level of unmet need for family planning remains high. Besides poverty and lack of access to family planning methods/services, attention has also focused on the role of men in contraceptive decision-making, and men's opposition to contraceptive use due to socio-cultural reasons. The literature concludes that increases in couple communication and men's involvement in family planning would have a significant impact on contraceptive prevalence in Pakistan. This paper examines this issue using data from a recent survey of a nationally representative sample of men and women in Pakistan. The paper investigates the relationship between men's attitudes, spousal communication about family planning and contraceptive use. It also examines the role of social marketing, in particular the Greenstar program, in increasing contraceptive prevalence. A multivariate analysis is presented in the form of a logistic regression model of contraceptive use.

30. WOMEN LEFT BEHIND?: WOMEN'S ROLES IN MIGRATION AND RESIDENTIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Caroline S. Archambault

Email: Caroline_Archambault@Brown.edu

The young male migrant in search of wage labor has long been the model actor for demographic, economic, and sociological theories of migration. This male-centered focus has often characterized women as either passive followers or "left behind" wives. Scholars from several disciplines have responded to this neglect of women by emphasizing their mobility. Nevertheless, there remains a tendency to represent female rural "stayers" as an undifferentiated and non-agentive group. This village study, conducted in Northern Tanzania, investigates the constraints and opportunities that shape women's decisions to stay or go. I conclude that labeling these female rural "stayers" as "left behind" does injustice not only to the ways in which women are involved in migration and migration decisions, but also to the fact that for many women remaining in Ugweno is part of a larger strategy to live meaningful productive and domestic lives while fulfilling cultural obligations.

30. THE IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN RURAL CHINA

Rachel Connelly, Kenneth Roberts and Zhenzhen Zheng

Email: connelly@bowdoin.edu

This study examines the impact of migration on the status of two groups of women in rural China most directly affected by labor migration, returning migrant women and the wives of the male migrants. Does what they or their husbands have experienced, earned, and learned in the city affect women's status within the family and their gender role expectations? The data used were collected in 2000 in four rural counties of Sichuan and Anhui and include many questions eliciting the woman's opinion on issues of autonomy and decision-making within the family. Using a multivariate analysis, we find that having ever migrated sometimes has a significant effect on a woman's views, while being married to a man who has migrated has a more limited effect. In addition, we find that women's migration has a significant effect on whom women marry but not on their relationship once married.

30. THE EFFECTS OF STATUS INCONSISTENCY BETWEEN SPOUSES ON MIGRATION: ANALYSIS OF NLSY79 COUPLES

Ji-Youn Lee, E. Helen Berry and Michael B. Toney

Email: jiyounlee@empal.com

Using the concept of status inconsistency and family resource theory as the bases, we test the influences of relative educational and income status between spouses on family migration. Panel data from the

NLSY79 indicates that only one form of status inconsistency within the couple do affect the probability of migration. The greater educational status of wives decreases the probability of migration, while the wife's relative economic position does not depress the likelihood of migration. However, we find that there is the gendered difference in the effect of status inconsistency on the probability of migration. A spouse's higher status has an impact on a wife's probability of migration but does not affect a husband's migration propensity in a comparable situation. It cannot be accounted by both the human capital and the family resource theory, since the asymmetrical power relation between husbands and wives seems to be imposed from outside the family.

30. GENDER STRUCTURES AMONG RECENT LATINO IMMIGRANT WOMEN: THE CASE OF DURHAM, NC

Emilio A. Parrado, Chenoa A. Flippen and Chris McQuiston

EMail: eparrado@soc.duke.edu

Immigrants notions about gender from their communities of origin may contradict prevalent conceptions in receiving communities. The social and cultural processes that determine gender norms and expectations during the process of migration remain poorly understood. This paper uses data from an ethnosexual survey to examine how the structures of labor, power, and cathexis depend on women's migration history, time in U.S., and differences in context of reception, including family and social networks and connections with local organizations. Results show that migration does indeed affect gender structures facilitating women's incorporation into the labor market and empowering them vis a vis men with respect to household responsibilities and decision making. However, qualitative analysis shows that this transition is not smooth or without tensions. In-depth interviews show that it is difficult for migrants to distinguish between changes that are positive and empower women from alterations that might lead to "libertinaje" (licentiousness) or decadence.

32. REASSESSING THE IMPACT OF WELFARE REFORM ON FEMALE EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR SUPPLY

Jeffrey T. Lewis

EMail: lewis@econ.umd.edu

The anomalous paper that does not conclude that TANF boosted female employment is Schoeni and Blank (SB). I determine whether or not, accepting the SB model but examining a different time period or utilizing a different data set, one can uncover evidence that TANF increased female employment. Examining a shorter time period (1989-2000) or using a different data set (CPS-ORG) than SB, I find employment effects of TANF. The researchers who do not restrict their attention to some group of single women (Moffitt and SB) run regressions in which they pool women from different education groups into the same sample. Interacting the reform dummies with the education groups, the authors expect reform effects to be concentrated among dropouts. They do not, however, interact every independent variable with the education dummies. Running regressions fully stratified by education group, I conclude that previous results in the literature are sensitive to model specification.

32. WELFARE REFORM AND HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE OF LOW-INCOME FAMILIES

Robert Kaestner and Neeraj Kaushal

EMail: kaestner@uic.edu

We study whether welfare reform adversely affected the health insurance coverage of low-educated single mothers and their children. We investigate whether changes in the welfare caseload during the 1990s were associated with changes in Medicaid participation, private insurance coverage, and the number of uninsured among single mothers and their children. Estimates suggest that welfare reform decreased Medicaid coverage, increased employer-sponsored private insurance coverage, and increased the proportion uninsured. The magnitudes of the effects were relatively small. For example, between 1996 and 1999, changes in the caseload were associated with a decrease in Medicaid coverage among

single mothers of four to five percentage points; an increase in private insurance coverage of approximately two percentage points; and an increase of two to three percentage points in the proportion of low-educated, single mothers who were uninsured. Among children of low-educated, single mothers, welfare reform had smaller effects.

32. WELFARE REFORM AND THE UNINSURED

Thomas DeLeire, Judith A. Levine and Helen Levy

EMail: t-deleire@uchicago.edu

There has been very little research on rates of health insurance coverage among the population likely to have been affected by PRWORA. This paper seeks to document trends in public and private health insurance coverage for economically vulnerable women between 1988 and 1998. It also seeks to determine the impact of welfare reform on those trends. The data for the analysis come from the annual March income supplements to the CPS; the May 1988 and April 1993 Employee Benefit Supplements to the Current Population Survey (CPS); and the February 1995, February 1997, and February 1999 Contingent and Alternative Employment Arrangement Supplements to the CPS.

32. WELFARE WORK REQUIREMENTS AND CHILD WELL-BEING: EVIDENCE FROM THE EFFECTS ON BREASTFEEDING

Bob Schoeni, Steve Haider and Ali Jacknowitz

EMail: bschoeni@umich.edu

The central theme of welfare reform is the requirement that welfare recipients engage in work activities. In many states this requirement applies even to mothers whose children are just a few months old. Holding a job increases the costs of breastfeeding, which in turn could reduce the propensity of new mothers to breastfeed their children. In this paper, we examine whether the work requirements adopted as part of welfare reform have reduced the prevalence of breastfeeding. Given the substantial short- and long-term benefits that breastfeeding imparts on children and mothers, any reduction in breastfeeding would represent an important negative consequence of these work requirements. We find that if welfare reform had not been adopted, national breastfeeding rates six months after birth would have been 5.6 percent higher than they are today.

33. DOES VIOLENCE AGGRAVATE THE RISK OF HIV?

Mandar K. Mainkar and Ravi K. Verma

EMail: mkmandar@vsnl.net

This paper examines the factors that are associated with the violence faced within marriage and its association with the reporting of STI infections. The results indicate that particular group of women are at elevated risk of receiving physically abuse from their husbands. The women who have faced physical violence from husbands are more likely to report STI like symptoms and perceive the risk of HIV. The strongest predictor is the experience of physical abuse in past six months for the perception of risk and to be at risk of HIV. The data from a slum community of Mumbai, India suggests that even in those cases in which women may perceive themselves to be at some risk of infections, they frequently have no power to negotiate condom use with their husbands. This data shows that there is a clear need to understand the link between the sexual behaviour and wife beating.

33. EXTENT OF SEXUAL COERCION AMONG YOUNG MIGRANT WORKERS AND THEIR SEXUAL HEALTH PROBLEMS IN NEPAL

Mahesh Puri and John Cleland

EMail: mpuri@socsci.soton.ac.uk

This paper explores the problem of sexual coercion and sexual health problems of young female migrant workers in the Kathmandu Valley. Information is drawn from 23 in-depth case histories and a sample survey of 550 respondents aged 14-19 years. The survey found that one in ten young girls had ever

experienced sexual assault and coercion in their lifetime. Perpetrators included co-workers, boy friends, employers and relatives. In-depth interviews revealed that the inability of young working girls to communicate effectively with their peers and sex partners, lack of self esteem, job insecurity and other socio-cultural problems made them vulnerable to these abuses. Similarly, one in seven girls were experiencing signs and symptoms of STIs and an overwhelming majority of them had not sought any treatment for these problems. The results suggest the need for a range of factory-based interventions.

33. SEXUAL PRESSURE AND VIOLENCE DURING ADOLESCENCE IN SEMI-RURAL SETTINGS OF CAMEROON

Nathalie Lydié and Barthelemy Kuate-Defo
EMail: n.lydie@umontreal.ca

The extent and correlates of sexual coercion during adolescence in many developing countries remains a matter of conjecture. We use qualitative and quantitative data from repeat community inquiries fielded in 1996-1997 and 2002 in Cameroon to shed some light on the nature of and influences on sexual pressure and violence in over fifty semi-rural areas of Cameroon. Quantitative data analyses demonstrate that adolescents are significantly more likely to be victims of sexual coercion than adults and that girls are more victimized than boys. Qualitative data suggest that female adolescents identify rape and sexual harassment as well as their consequences as their major concerns. Multivariate analyses are conducted to attempt to disentangle the various influences on sexual pressure and violence during adolescence and how these influences are changing over time and contexts. The implications of this research are discussed within the framework of intervention programs targeted at young people in Cameroon.

33. VIOLENCE, COERCION, TRICKERY AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH OUTCOMES AMONG NAIROBI'S POOREST RESIDENTS

Megan L. Klein and F. Nii-Amoo Dodoo
EMail: mklein@socy.umd.edu

Cairo's agenda mainstreamed reproductive and social matters including sexual coercion and gendered violence into the population discourse. Yet, inadequate attention has been paid to the linkages between violence, coercion, trickery, and forced sex and reproductive health. This paper assesses associations between these variables and reports of STIs and mistimed pregnancies among females aged 12-24 years in Nairobi's slums. Our data come from the 2000 Nairobi Cross-Sectional Slum Survey, a representative survey of Nairobi slums. Logistic regressions reveal females who report partner violence are more likely than others to report STIs in the past year, net of controls. Tricked/forced first sexual encounters likewise elevate the odds of mistimed pregnancies. Those who report partner violence are more likely to report mistimed pregnancies. Our paper fleshes out relational linkages between the variables and suggests future needs in the study of violence, coercion, and force. Violence's significance in reproductive health outcomes merits further attention.

34. SEXUAL BEHAVIOR, REPRODUCTIVE ATTITUDES, AND PERCEPTIONS OF RISK: SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES AMONG YOUNG ADULTS IN UZBEKISTAN

Cynthia Buckley, Yakov P. Asminkin and Jennifer Barrett
EMail: cbuckley@mail.la.utexas.edu

Since 1991, contraceptive use has increased dramatically in Uzbekistan, and reliance on abortion has declined. Yet, in spite of improvements in reproductive health, UNAIDS reports identify Central Asia as the fastest growing region for HIV infection. Inadequate sexual education programs, heavy reliance on IUDs, traditional social norms discouraging condom use, substantial premarital and non-marital sexual activity, and growing rates of intravenous drug use in Uzbekistan provide a welcoming environment for the spread of HIV. Integrating state health statistics and reports, DHS data, and the focus groups results from 2002, we find little evidence that recent family planning campaigns have increased sexual education programs, changed attitudes towards condoms, or altered perceptions of

risk among urban young adults. By advocating widespread IUD adoption among all women, regardless of STD risk, government programs may contribute to the transmission and severity of sexually transmitted diseases in the population.

34. REPRODUCTIVE BEHAVIOR, CONTRACEPTIVE USE AND RISK FOR SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA

Diana L. Greene, Mi Suk Kang, Joan Chow, Julia Bley, Nikki Baumrind, Marta Induni, John Mikanda, Philip Darney and Felicia Stewart
Email: GREENED@OBGYN.UCSF.EDU

California is home to more than one out of eight American women of reproductive age. Despite its size, California's diverse, growing population is not reflected in national reproductive health statistics. This paper describes risk for pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections among women in California based on the California Women's Health Survey. Over 8,900 women of reproductive age who participated in this survey between 1998 and 2001 provide estimates of access to care and use of family planning methods in the state. Preliminary analyses show large differences in patterns of contraceptive use among women at risk of an unintended pregnancy. Statewide 18% of women at risk of unintended pregnancy are not using any method of contraception. We find low rates of contraceptive use among Southeast Asian women, women below the federal poverty level and women with no health insurance. Findings indicate substantial risk for HIV and other sexually transmitted infections.

34. WOMEN'S REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH, SOCIOCULTURAL CONTEXT AND AIDS KNOWLEDGE IN NORTHERN INDIA

Saseendran Pallikadavath, William Stones and A. A. Jayachandran
Email: sp23@socsci.soton.ac.uk

The 1998-99 Indian National Family Health Survey addressed AIDS knowledge among a sample of women in the reproductive age group. Two low HIV prevalence states, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh show that only two-fifths of women had AIDS awareness. Knowledge associated sociocultural factors in MP were education and watching television, findings very similar to those in UP. The type and combination of media were strongly associated with the pattern of knowledge of whether or not AIDS can be avoided, which varied between the states. The impact of contact with FP services on knowledge that AIDS can be avoided was non-significant. Implications for public health policy are that single media educational approaches are not likely to be effective in promoting AIDS knowledge; that there is under-utilised potential for the dissemination of AIDS awareness via FP services and that state-specific characteristics of women need to be taken into account in designing interventions.

34. CONDOMS AS CONTRACEPTION VERSUS CONDOMS AS PROTECTION: OBSTACLES TO HIV/AIDS PREVENTION AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE URBAN NIGERIA

Daniel Smith
Email: Daniel_J_Smith@brown.edu

Condoms appear to offer young people who are sexually active dual protection from unwanted pregnancy and HIV/AIDS, ostensibly increasing the desirability of condom use. This paper shows, however, that among Nigerian youths, the intertwined understanding of condoms as contraception and HIV/AIDS protection can actually inhibit safe sex. Findings demonstrate an extreme disparity between young people's knowledge about HIV/AIDS and condoms (high and mostly accurate) and actual levels and patterns of condom use (relatively low and extremely inconsistent). In the Nigerian context, part of the explanation for these incongruities lies in understanding the conflicting consequences with regard to partner trust and intimacy that emerge when condoms are interpreted simultaneously as contraception and HIV/AIDS protection. The stigma of AIDS and the consequent denial of personal risk is the outcome not only of AIDS' fatality, but of moralities of sexuality that are framed in relation to ideas about gender, reproduction, and intimacy.

35. LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY AND THE HISPANIC DROPOUT RATE

Karine S. Moe

Email: moe@macalester.edu

This paper analyzes the large gap in high school graduation rates between Hispanics and non-Hispanic whites. The high school completion rate of Hispanic youth remains roughly 63%, as compared to 88% for both whites and African Americans. Once Hispanic students graduate from high school, however, they advance to post-secondary school at a rate similar to other groups (NCES 1995). Thus, the decision to dropout of high school is key. Using the National Education Longitudinal Survey of 1988—1994, we build on the significant body of work that estimates determinants of high school completion and analyze the effects of student, family and school characteristics to explore why so many Hispanics fail to finish high school. While Hispanics may dropout for the same reasons as non-Hispanics, we are particularly interested in aspects of the Hispanic experience that are largely unique, such as barriers caused by lower English language proficiency.

35. WHEN CHILDREN SPEAK DIFFERENT LANGUAGES: THE EFFECTS OF SIBSHIP ORDERING AND FAMILY LIFE CYCLE STAGE ON CHILDREN'S MINORITY LANGUAGE USAGE IN IMMIGRANT HOUSEHOLDS

Gillian Stevens and Hiromi Ishizawa

Email: gstevens@uiuc.edu

As the concept of “mother-tongue shift,” which implicitly compares the languages spoken by parents and their children, suggests, family members may have different language repertoires. In this paper, we consider the possibility that siblings may have different probabilities of using a minority language at home. Using data from the 1999 Current Population Survey and focusing on the children of immigrant parents, we first show that children’s use of a minority language is strongly predicted by the children’s and their parents’ characteristics. Our analyses then show children’s minority language use is related to sibship ordering and family configuration. Further analyses, using synthetic cohorts, illustrate how “mother tongue shift” may vary over time and family life cycle stage as immigrant households mature in the American context. Our results have implications for the understanding of the process of mother-tongue shift; they also hint at how children “anglicize” households.

35. THE LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF AFRICAN AMERICAN AND IMMIGRANT CHILDREN, 1880-1990

Stewart E. Tolnay

Email: tolnay@u.washington.edu

I compare the living arrangements of African American and immigrant children from 1880 through 1990. African American children were less likely than foreign-born white children to live with two parents throughout this period, with the gap widening after 1960. African Americans and the small group of non-white immigrants exhibited similar family patterns before 1960. That difference also increased during more recent decades, as both foreign-born Asian and foreign-born black children were more likely than African Americans to reside with two parents. Immigrant children from virtually all nationalities were more likely than black children to live with two parents. My findings reveal that, over time, widowhood declined as a cause of paternal absence for all groups, and the influence of marital disruption increased. Non-marital motherhood was always greater among African Americans than among immigrants, but its role as a cause of children residing in mother-only families increased for blacks after 1960.

35. ONE STEP FORWARD, TWO STEPS BACK: THE INCREASE IN IMMIGRANT CHILD POVERTY FROM 1970 TO 2000

Jennifer Van Hook, Susan L. Brown and Maxwell Ndigume Kwenda

EMail: vanhook@bgnet.bgsu.edu

Prior research on child poverty has focused on family structure and, to a lesser extent, parental work patterns to explain trends over time and differences across groups. However, immigrant child poverty has increased significantly over the past three decades even though labor force participation is high among immigrants and immigrant families are likely to be headed by a married couple. We document the levels and determinants of child poverty trends among children of immigrants and children of natives from 1970 through 2000. Much of the increase in immigrant child poverty can be linked to declining returns to parental education and employment and increasing poverty levels among larger families. One interpretation of this finding is that the on-going macro-economic shifts from a manufacturing- to an information-based economy may have put in place significant new barriers to immigrant incorporation in the U.S.

36. IMPACTS OF DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS ON SPATIO-TEMPORAL DYNAMICS OF PANDA HABITATS

Li An, Guangming He and Zai Liang

EMail: anli@msu.edu

In the Wolong Nature Reserve (China) for giant panda conservation, local households live a rural lifestyle that has caused forest degradation by cutting fuelwood. Based on field data and an Integrative Model with Agent-Based Artificial Intelligence and GIS (IMABAIG), we simulated the spatio-temporal dynamics of households and their impacts on panda habitat by keeping track of each family member's life history (including their individual needs, attitudes, and activities) and the dynamics of each household agents when they interact with each other and with the environment through their activities over 20 years. Our preliminary simulations show that among all the demographic and socioeconomic factors under consideration, birth control, emigration, and providing cheaper electricity, and changing the age and gender ratio could increase habitat quantity greatly. In addition to benefiting local policy-making, this study provides a new approach to studying human-environment interactions from the perspectives of individual needs and decisions.

36. POPULATION AND WATER RESOURCES IN BRAZIL: WATER USES AND CONFLICTS

Roberto L. Carmo

EMail: roberto@nepo.unicamp.br

The paper provides an overview of the implications of certain aspects of demographic dynamics on Brazil's water resources, calling attention to factors such as the spatial distribution of the population and the availability of the water. Also presents an analysis of the main types of water consumption, conflicts among the divergent demands for water, and impacts of the urbanization process on the available water resources.

36. DYNAMICS OF VILLAGE SETTLEMENT IN A FRONTIER REGION: NANG RONG, THAILAND

Barbara Entwisle, Jeffrey Edmeades, Ronald R. Rindfuss and Stephen J. Walsh

EMail: entwisle@unc.edu

Patterns of village settlement affect land use, but land use and the potential for change also affect settlement patterns. This paper uses data from a village survey together with spatially referenced data about topography, hydrography, roads, and villages to explore this dynamic relationship over the past fifty years in Nang Rong, Thailand. In 1950, Nang Rong was a frontier. Between 1950 and 2000, the number of villages quadrupled through a process of new settlement and administrative division.

The paper considers topography, proximity to water sources, proximity to the main highway, and proximity to other villages as factors affecting the establishment and siting of villages. Initially, forest was converted to paddy rice in the lowlands. Later, because of changed import regulations in Europe, cassava cultivation became profitable, and land was converted to cultivation in the uplands. We will explore the possibility that patterns of village settlement changed after this exogenous shock.

36. A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY OF HUMAN IMPACTS ON THE RAIN FOREST ENVIRONMENT IN ECUADOR

Flora L. Holt and Richard Bilsborrow
EMail: flora@stanford.edu

The impact of modernization on lowland Amerindians and their land use is of great concern to anthropologists and policy-makers. This is especially true in Ecuador, which is losing about 1.8% of its Amazon forests per year—the highest loss rate of any Amazon basin country. In 2001, Richard Bilsborrow and Flora Holt co-led a research project in the northern Ecuadorian Amazon investigating how market integration, proximity to infrastructure, demographic patterns, and socio-cultural characteristics influence land use among five Native Amazonian populations. Demographic, ethnographic, and socio-economic research was carried out among eight communities encompassing a cross-cultural sample of the Shuar, Quichua, Huaorani, Cofan, and Secoya. A combination of qualitative and quantitative methodologies were used, from time allocation studies, input-output household dairies and GIS, to participant observation, formal interviews and life histories. This talk will present our preliminary findings of the factors influencing land clearing across and within these populations.

37. BETTER LATE THAN NEVER? AN EXAMINATION OF DELAYED ENROLLMENT IN THE HIGH SCHOOL TO COLLEGE TRANSITION

Robert Bozick and Stefanie DeLuca
EMail: rbozick@smtp.aed.org

In this paper, we seek to understand the antecedents and consequences of timing in the transition from high school to college. Using the National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988, we find that 16 percent of high school graduates postpone enrollment to more than seven months after completing high school. These “delayers” are most likely to be white males from low socioeconomic backgrounds, who have low standardized test scores, who have dropped out of school, who attended public high schools, and left high school with only a GED. We find that after controlling for these selection characteristics, students who delay their enrollment have lower odds of completing a college degree. Additionally, we find that “delayers” are likely to attend less than four-year institutions and to transition to other roles such as spouse or parent. Accounting for these characteristics, however, does not explain the negative relationship between delayed enrollment and degree completion.

37. AMERICAN WOMEN’S TRANSITION TO ADULTHOOD IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

Elizabeth Fussell and Anne H. Gauthier
EMail: efussell@tulane.edu

In this paper we compare the transition to adulthood for women in the United States with that of women in countries with contrasting social, economic, and policy contexts. We use simple measures that impose an analytic framework on the data to illustrate differences in the degree of adherence to a “traditional” pattern of family formation between cohorts and nations. We use data from the United States’ National Survey of Family Growth and the Family and Fertility Surveys for Canada, Germany, Italy, and Sweden to compare the experience of two cohorts of women: one that came of age in the 1970s and another in the 1980s. We compare these cohorts in terms of the timing of their acquisition

of family statuses (leaving the parental home, cohabitation, marriage, and childbearing), the prevalence of these transitions within cohorts, and the combinations of statuses that the cohort acquires by a given age.

37. THE SCHOOL TO WORK TRANSITION FOR ADOLESCENTS WITH DISABILITIES

Dennis Hogan and Thomas Wells

EMail: dennis_hogan@brown.edu

Using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 (NLSY97), we examine the early transition to adulthood among adolescents with disabilities. The NLSY97 provides an excellent opportunity to investigate the impact of schooling, family background, and community background factors on the transition to adulthood. The set of data also allows the researchers to compare the experiences of adolescents with disabilities to the experiences of adolescents without disabilities. In our analysis, we utilize Bayesian model averaging (BMA), a recently developed methodological technique that identifies the best-fitting regression models and then averages results across these models. The results from the BMA procedure are arguably better than results derived from a single statistical model since they are averaged across a number of models. This is a very useful approach given uncertainty and variation in results that surround any one particular statistical model. We utilize the procedure for each transition considered.

37. GROWING UP TOO FAST? THE IMPLICATIONS OF PRECOCIOUS SOCIAL COMPETENCE IN YOUNG ADULTS FROM DISRUPTED FAMILIES

Donna R. Morrison

EMail: morrisod@georgetown.edu

While considerable research has focused on identifying the problems of children whose parents have separated or divorced, surprisingly few large-scale empirical studies have examined the positive, adaptive skills of these children. This gap exists despite evidence from small-scale psychological studies suggesting that some youth from maritally disrupted families (especially girls) demonstrate significantly greater amounts of household responsibility and higher levels of social maturity than their counterparts in married families. Moreover, it is unknown whether precocious social and emotional competence in response to disruption is ultimately desirable or undesirable. The press for maturity may reverberate as an increased risk of depression in later life and difficulties in making transitions into adulthood. This study addresses these issues using a prospective design and longitudinal data available into young adulthood among the children of the NLSY. Precocious competence is measured within both socio-emotional and behavioral domains.

38. DYNAMIC INTRAHOUSEHOLD BARGAINING, MATRIMONIAL PROPERTY LAW AND SUICIDAL CANADIANS

John Hoddinott, Christopher Adam and Ethan Ligon

EMail: J.Hoddinott@cgtar.org

This paper develops a dynamic model of household bargaining and uses it to motivate an empirical analysis of the impact changes in Canadian laws regarding the allocation of family assets upon divorce on female suicide. Using time series data, we show that in Ontario, the passage of Canadian legislation that improved women's rights to assets upon divorce was associated with reductions in the rate of female suicide amongst older (married) women while not affecting younger (unmarried) women. As suggested by our model, its impact was asymmetric in that male suicide rates were unaffected by this change. We also exploited a quasi-natural experiment in these data, namely that no comparable legislative change occurred in Quebec. Here, we do not observe a structural break in the data.

**38. MARRIAGE, COHABITATION, AND INTRAHOUSEHOLD BARGAINING:
EVIDENCE FROM BRAZILIAN COUPLES**

Marcos A. Rangel

Email: rangelm@ucla.edu

The study of intrahousehold decision-making has received increased attention from the Economics and Sociology literatures. The extent to which members of the same household individually pursue their self-interest as opposed to being characterized by a group who share a common goal is an important question for many areas of inquiry in demography. This paper addresses this issue by examining how shifts in the “balance of power” within the household affects behavioral choices. Here, the potential endogeneity of power measures is circumvented by exploiting changes in the Brazilian legal system regarding cohabitation as sources of variation. By observing changes in selected outcomes, aspects of the decision-making process can be recovered. The empirical evidence indicates that (intra-household) empowerment of women reflected into changes in time-allocation and in investments on children that reveal specificities of parental preferences. The results reaffirm that the unitary model is an imperfect way of representing households’ decision making.

38. WELFARE DESIGN, WOMEN’S EMPOWERMENT AND INCOME POOLING

Luis Rubalcava, Graciela M. Teruel and Duncan Thomas

Email: luis.rubalcava@cide.edu

Although there has been a vast literature on the allocation of resources within households few studies have spoken to the issue of whether welfare policies should explicitly conceive operational rules to enhance the status of women in the family. We analyze PROGRESA, Mexico’s anti-poverty program, to investigate intra-household decisions related to specific welfare design that seeks the empowerment of women. PROGRESA states that only women are entitled to receive the program’s cash transfer. We show that as the benefit in the hands of the woman increases, more resources are allocated towards girl’s and boy’s clothing and less to male clothing. Parallel, women with more power tend to allocate more resources towards what they may perceive as an improvement of the dietary condition. As PROGRESA’s transfer increases, expenditures on staple goods, such as vegetables, tortilla and beans are substituted for purchases of high protein goods (i.e., eggs and meat).

**38. THE LIFE CYCLE SAVING BEHAVIOR OF TWO-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS:
EVIDENCE FROM THE U.S. PANEL STUDY OF INCOME DYNAMICS**

Nigar Nargis

Email: nn29@cornell.edu

The non-cooperative model of household saving for two-person households predicts that household saving rate is positively correlated with wife’s contribution to household earning. This result excludes the ranges where the wife’s earning share is so low or so high that one spouse’s contribution is high enough for him or her to tend to act as a single decision-maker on saving. This paper finds empirical evidence of this relationship using PSID data. It rejects the assumption of “global income pooling” that household saving is independent of any redistribution across the intra-household earning distribution, maintained in the unitary model, in favor of the assumption of “local income pooling” that household saving is independent of small redistributions only at the tails of the distribution. The policy implication of this result is that, given household income, a redistribution of earnings towards the wife potentially increases household saving rate, in turn increasing total household saving.

38. THE UNEQUAL DIVISION OF HOUSEHOLD LABOR: GENDER ROLES AND THE PUZZLE OF POSITIVE CORRELATION BETWEEN FERTILITY AND FEMALE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

Almudena Sevilla-Sanz and Joost De Laet
EMail: Almudena_Sevilla-Sanz@Brown.edu

This paper attempts to reconcile the low fertility - low female labor force participation observed among some industrialized countries with the high fertility – high female labor force participation in others. We develop a theoretical model that sheds light on this puzzle by focusing on the potential for rigidities in the allocation of time within the household. The data used in our empirical analysis are based on the 1994 survey ‘Family and Changing Gender Roles,’ and were collected under the auspices of the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP). Using a principal components index of such attitudes to create an indicator variable, which groups countries into ones whose husbands’ attitudes are favorable to housework and those who are unfavorable, preliminary results provide significant and sizable support for both predictions by our theoretical model.

39. DO WE NEED AGENT-BASED COMPUTATIONAL DEMOGRAPHY?

Francesco C. Billari, Fausta Ongaro and Alexia Fuernkranz-Prskawetz
EMail: francesco.billari@uni-bocconi.it

A computational approach to the study of human behavior has developed—especially during the 1990s—through a vast quantity of literature. Agent-based computational models have become more and more used in the social sciences. Different to the approach based on statistical analysis of behavioral data that aim to understand why specific rules are applied by humans, agent-based computational models pre-suppose (realistic) rules of behavior and try to falsify the validity of these rules by showing whether they can or cannot explain regularities. In this paper, we argue that in order to study human populations, agent-based approaches are particularly useful from various theoretical perspectives. We thus urge demographers and other scholars interested in population studies to look at Agent-Based Computational Demography (ABCD) as a promising stream of research, that can improve our understanding of demographic behavior. We also shortly present some existing examples of application of agent-based modelling to demographic processes.

39. NEIGHBORHOOD CHOICE AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHANGE

Elizabeth E. Bruch
EMail: bruch@ucla.edu

This paper uses a computational model, in conjunction with real-world data, to examine the relationship between the residential choices of individuals and aggregate patterns of neighborhood change. First, we simulate mobility under a series of preference regimes that make different assumptions about how people evaluate neighborhoods. For example, are people willing to live in a neighborhood as long as the proportion of own-group neighbors does not fall below a given threshold? Or is neighborhood desirability a smooth function of proportion own-group? Our results demonstrate that, holding mean tolerance constant, changing the functional form of the utility equation can dramatically alter the observed level of residential segregation. Given that different models of neighborhood choice produce different patterns of residential inequality, which one best reflects how people make choices? In the second section of the paper, we evaluate the plausibility of these different utility equations using data on observed mobility behavior for individuals in Los Angeles County.

39. INDIVIDUAL DISEASE PROGRESSION MODULE FOR POPULATION EVENT HISTORY SIMULATION

Samuel J. Clark and Alex Welte

EMail: sam@samclark.net

Within Southern Africa there is a fierce debate on issues surrounding treatment and prevention of HIV, in part because the costs and benefits of different treatment protocols are difficult to assess and rationalize. Because transmission of HIV in Africa primarily occurs between two individuals during sex or at birth, the Individual-level simulation approach is one of the only methods capable of shedding significant light on these debates, because it can model both the behavioural and biological factors governing the transmission of HIV between individuals. Critical to this approach are good models of 'within host' disease progression of HIV. These parameterize the time course of the critical biomarkers associated with HIV infection and allow them to be manipulated in ways that reflect different treatment protocols. This work discusses a general individual-level disease progression model capable of rapid reconfiguration to accommodate a wide range of arbitrary disease progression models.

39. UNCERTAINTY ANALYSIS FOR DEMOGRAPHIC MICROSIMULATION

Douglas A. Wolf

EMail: dawolf@maxwell.syr.edu

Demographic microsimulation "samples" from a future population, first sampling from some baseline population and then sampling from the distribution of future values to which the baseline will evolve. Because microsimulation entails sampling, summary statistics based on its output should be viewed as uncertain, reflecting the inevitable errors associated with sampling. Yet little attention has been paid to this type of variability. Uncertainty about microsimulation-based forecasts arises from several sources, including parameter uncertainty, classical sampling error, Monte Carlo errors, and data imputation errors. This paper attempts to quantify prediction uncertainty in the context of a simple projection model of kin networks. The approach used permits me to partition uncertainty into several components, with particular attention to the influence of variability in model parameters. Initial results indicate that standard errors grow about 1-10 percent, in most cases, when we account for the various sources of variability uniquely attributable to the microsimulation methodology.

40. IMMIGRANT CHANGE: USING TAXFILING PATTERNS TO IDENTIFY PATTERNS OF EMIGRATION AND MORTALITY OF LANDED IMMIGRANTS

Heather B. Dryburgh and Maureen Kelly

EMail: heather.dryburgh@statcan.ca

Statistics Canada's Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB) matches landed immigrant information from landing records with taxation files from 1980 to 2000. Once immigrants begin to file tax returns most do so continuously. Nevertheless, some file intermittently, while others permanently 'disappear' from the database. This paper analyzes persons who disappear from the IMDB and presents new methods using these data for estimating 1) emigration of landed immigrants from Canada, 2) immigrant mortality, and 3) the number no longer required to file a tax return. The disappearance rates indicate that immigrants with the greatest resources - skills, education and language ability - are most likely to disappear. Refugees are the least likely of the immigrant classes to disappear. Approximately 17% of immigrants disappear from the IDMB, and of these, an estimated 16% have died and a further 25% have emigrated, according to estimation methods laid out in this paper.

40. FOREIGN-BORN EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED STATES: 1990-2000

Tammany J. Mulder

Email: tammany.mulder@census.gov

Statistics pertaining to the emigration of US residents, both native and foreign-born, represent a tremendous dearth in immigration statistics and in the ability to understand the overall movement and size of the foreign-born population. Following the termination of data collection on emigrants by the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the 1950's, agencies produced estimates of emigration using indirect estimation methods. Currently, researchers rely on estimates of foreign-born emigration produced in 1994 for the 1980-1990 decade. This research presents new estimates of foreign-born emigration by country of birth and demographic detail for the 1990-2000 decade. Estimates of emigration for residents born in Mexico, the largest source country of legal and illegal immigration, are highlighted with comparisons of results from other censuses and surveys conducted in both Mexico and the United States.

40. RETURN MIGRATION TRIP PROGRESSION RATIOS: A PERIOD APPROACH

Fernando Riosmena

Email: riosmena@pop.upenn.edu

The purpose of this study is to describe the return dynamics of Mexican labor migrants to the U.S. from 1980 to 1996. I devise a life table application to study 'Return Progression Ratios' (RPR), whose construction is analogous to that of period parity progression ratios in fertility analysis. I use data from the Mexican Migration Project database (MMP71) to estimate the ratios and their corresponding mean (censored) durations. These measures potentially represent a parsimonious way to assess changes in migratory dynamics. I discuss the limitations and problems of applying these measures to other migrant populations.

40. COMING TO STAY: AN ANALYSIS OF THE U.S. CENSUS QUESTION ON YEAR OF ARRIVAL

Douglas S. Massey and Ilana Redstone

Email: dmassey@pop.upenn.edu

This paper uses New Immigrant Survey Pilot data to compare immigrants' answers to the census question on year of arrival with answers to questions asking about dates and durations of first and last U.S. trips, total number of trips, and total amount of U.S. experience. We find that the census procedure for estimating immigrant experience is inaccurate in approximately half the cases, underestimation is more likely than overestimation, and the size of the error averages just under four years. The likelihood and size of the error are determined by when the first trip was taken and the number of trips between then and the survey date. The erroneous estimation of U.S. experience by the census question on year of arrival yields earnings-experience elasticities that are biased upward. The bias appears to vary across regions, rendering virtually any comparative analysis of immigrant assimilation based on U.S. census data impossible to interpret.

40. THE INS AND OUTS OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Joseph Chamie

Email: chamiej@un.org

As international migration has been thrust to the forefront of the international agenda, the need for accurate, timely and comparable information and analyses on international migration levels, trends and policies has acquired unprecedented urgency. But available information and analyses have not kept pace with growing demands. In an effort to meet these demands, the United Nations Population Division recently compiled the latest available key information on international migration for all countries and regions of the world. This information include estimates of migrant stock, net migration flows, refugees and workers' remittances for 1990 and 2000. The preparation of current and past

estimates of international migration raises fundamental conceptual, methodological and policy issues. Perhaps most significant among these issues are: the definition of migrants; the methods of estimating migration in the absence of data; the appropriate indicators of international migration; and how to reconcile past estimates with new political realities.

41. MEDICAID MANAGED CARE IN TWO STATES: FINDINGS FROM TWO STUDIES TO EVALUATE EFFECTS ON PRENATAL CARE USE, SMOKING, AND INFANT BIRTH WEIGHT

Anna S. Sommers, Lisa Dubay, Genevieve Kenney and Embry Howell

EMail: asommers@ui.urban.org

The past two decades have seen broad expansions of Medicaid to pregnant women and greater reliance on the use of managed care. Few evaluations have examined whether Medicaid managed care affects prenatal care access and birth outcomes. In separate studies of Missouri and Ohio, enrollees in counties that implemented managed care were compared to enrollees in counties that remained fee-for-service before and after implementation. Dependent variables included prenatal care measures, smoking, and birth weight measures. Regression controlled for enrollment, medical risks, demographics, and county fixed effects. Analysis is supported by information from site visits. We found fewer improvements in adequate care, reductions in smoking, and no change in birth outcomes associated with Medicaid managed care in Missouri, and no impact in Ohio, where non-Medicaid cohorts were available for comparison. We identify limitations for improving care and birth outcomes given current Medicaid eligibility policies for pregnant women.

41. RACIAL AND PAYER DIFFERENCES IN HOSPITAL OBSTETRIC CARE: DOES COMPETITION MATTER?

Jeanette W. Chung

EMail: jwchung@princeton.edu

Racial differences in access to, and utilization of health care in the U.S. have been extensively documented empirically. Researchers have ascribed these disparities to a number of sources, including group differences in socioeconomic status, acculturation, and health status. However, few have considered the role of market competition on social disparities in health care. In this paper, we use hospital discharge data from California to examine the effects of competition on race and payer differences among delivering women in rates of three common obstetric procedures: medical induction of labor, artificial rupture of membranes, and episiotomy. Preliminary analyses suggest that although White women are more likely than Black, Hispanic, or Asian women to undergo each of these procedures, competition does not appear to affect the magnitude of these disparities. However, a greater degree market competition does appear to exacerbate payer differences in rates of these obstetric interventions.

41. DOES CONTEXT AFFECT SCHIP DISENROLLMENT? FINDINGS FROM A MULTILEVEL ANALYSIS

Jane E. Miller and Julie A. Phillips

EMail: jem@rci.rutgers.edu

The State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) was enacted in 1997 to improve coverage of low-income children. Most existing analyses of SCHIP disenrollment ignore variation in time since enrollment, producing biased estimates of disenrollment rates. Moreover, few studies report variation in rates by demographic, socioeconomic or geographic characteristics. We estimate survival models within a multilevel model, using family level data on over 24,000 families enrolled in NJ KidCare and county characteristics from the Area Resource File, Census, and NJ FamilyCare physician roster. Disenrollment was markedly higher in plans involving cost-sharing, particularly among black families. Families with infants or with several children enrolled were less likely to disenroll. These findings were robust to inclusion of a wide variety of county-level demographic, socioeconomic, programmatic

and insurance characteristics. Of these, only geographic density of NJ KidCare physicians and population density were significantly related to the overall risk of disenrollment.

41. GOT HEALTH? ADVERTISING, MEDICAID AND CHILD HEALTH

Anna Aizer

EMail: aaizer@princeton.edu

Of the ten million children without health insurance in 1996, nearly half were eligible for Medicaid but not enrolled. Little is known about the reasons low-income families fail to enroll in public programs that involve no out of pocket costs, such as Medicaid, or the consequences of failing to enroll. I examine the factors affecting Medicaid enrollment and the potential benefits of increased enrollment using an exogenous change in local outreach efforts in California that lowered the information costs and administrative hassles associated with enrollment. I find that information and administrative costs are significant deterrents to enrollment, with the former limited to new families, and that these costs are greater for those with language and/or immigration concerns. Furthermore, enrolling children early in Medicaid leads to a more efficient allocation of health care resources by promoting primary ambulatory care over more expensive hospital based care resulting in fewer avoidable hospitalizations.

42. INITIAL INFORMATION AND SUCCESSFUL MARRIAGE: EVIDENCE FROM CHINESE COUPLES

Ginger Jin and Lixin Colin Xu

EMail: jin@econ.umd.edu

Using a unique survey of 10,000 Chinese couples in 1991, this paper evaluates the impact of marriage market on marriage quality. Unlike previous studies, we characterize marriage market by matchmaking means rather than sex ratios. Specifically, we compare four matchmaking means — self match, parental arrangement, parental introduction, and friend introduction — and associate them with various economic outcomes after marriage. Since individuals may intentionally choose the matchmaking means before marriage, we instrument it by the typical matchmaking methods used by the similar age group in the same local area. We find that couples matched by self or friend introduction have the highest family incomes and fewest domestic conflicts, while couples married by parental arrangement experience the worst marriage quality. This finding can be explained by a high agency cost in parent matchmaking and a beneficial market expansion effect from friend introduction.

42. MARRIAGE IN TRANSITION: EVIDENCE ON ASSETS, EDUCATION, AND AGE AT MARRIAGE FROM SIX DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Agnes R. Quisumbing

EMail: a.quisumbing@cgia.org

This paper examines the determinants of human capital and assets at marriage of husband and wife and conditions surrounding marriage in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Mexico, the Philippines, and South Africa. We estimate similar regressions for all countries: (1) regressions on levels of age, human capital (education), and assets at marriage, separately for husband and wife; and (2) regressions on differences in age, human capital, and assets at marriage. Both parental background and time trends are important determinants of age at marriage and resources at marriage. In most countries, education and age differences are narrowing over time, but asset differences remain the same or increase. In most countries, husbands bring more assets and education to marriage if the husband's family is wealthier (or more educated) than the wife's family, indicating that inequality between families is reproduced in the marriages of the next generation.

42. FAR ABOVE RUBIES: THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN BRIDE PRICE AND EXTRAMARITAL LIAISONS IN UGANDA

David Bishai, George Pariyo and Kenneth Hill
EMail: dbishai@jhu.edu

A survey on HIV related attitudes and behavior was conducted in 1758 households in Uganda in early 2001. We asked all currently married women whether their husband gave her parents any items or monies by way of bride-price. Bride prices were paid for 462 (69.47%) of the married women. The principal determinants of having any bride price were urban residence (O.R. 0.16 S.E. 0.049), current income (O.R. 1.2 S.E. 0.15), and current age (O.R. 1.02 S.E. 0.01). Controlling for rural residence, current age, current income, and highest grade, we found that having had a bride price lowered the odds of sexual intercourse with a partner other than the spouse (O.R. 0.32 SE. 0.14). The payment of bride prices has been a prevalent feature among rural Ugandan women, more so for older cohorts. Women who had participated in this custom were less likely to report extramarital relationships regardless of age.

42. INTER-HOUSEHOLD ALLOCATIONS WITHIN EXTENDED HOUSEHOLDS: EVIDENCE FROM THE INDONESIA FAMILY LIFE SURVEY

Firman Witoelar
EMail: witoelar@msu.edu

This paper uses the data from two waves of the Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS 1997 and 2000) to explore the allocation of resources among households within extended households. We are interested in examining how household consumption changes over the period. Since households break-up over time, an analysis using panel of households consisting of only the original households may be biased to the extent that households break-up non-randomly. Analyzing panel of extended households may therefore be preferable. However the approach assumes that extended households pool their resources. We investigate this issue and our findings reject the income pooling hypothesis within extended households in both static and dynamic specifications. Changes in household's own income matters to changes in household consumption even after controlling for the extended-household fixed-effects. Correcting for measurement error and endogeneity of income using instrumental variables yields similar results.

43. QUALITATIVE RESEARCH AS A MEANS TO ACCESSING MEDIUM RISK GROUPS FOR SURVEYS ON HIV/STI INFECTION IN URBAN MALI

Sarah Castle, Enias Baganezi, Caroline Ryan, Flabou Bougoudogo, Ellen MacLachlan, Kathy A. Parker and Pamina Gorbach
EMail: sarah.castle@lshtm.ac.uk

In order to construct clusters for the ISBS in Mali which comprised a demographic, behavioural and bio-medical survey of medium risk groups, qualitative research was carried out to explore the organisation and dynamics of the groups in question. Those chosen to represent those supposedly at medium risk were domestic servants, ambulatory vendors at bus stations and ticket touts. Despite all three groups appearing very marginal, mobile and disorganised, in-depth interview and focus group discussions revealed that there was an apparent order within each of them which could be used to construct clusters needed for the survey. The ISBS findings subsequently indicated that the medium risk groups in fact had a higher prevalence of STIs and HIV than some of the groups that were categorised 'a priori' as high risk. It is concluded that the a-priori labelling of groups as 'high' and 'medium' risk may be misleading.

43. MORTALITY FROM INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES OF THE ELDERLY BRAZILIAN POPULATION

Neir A. Paes

Email: antunes@de.ufpb.br

During the last decades, the distribution of mortality from infectious and parasitic diseases (IPD) in Brazil was marked by a considerable decline, however, for the elderly, the levels of mortality remained practically stable. This article outlines the main changes in the mortality patterns examining trends, differentials and determinants of the IPD of the elderly in Brazil and in its states by sex and age groups, and explores its associations with socioeconomic indicators in the period from 1980 to 1995, which was accomplished through the use of the multiple lineal regression. The ecological analysis of province-level data revealed a significant association with some socioeconomic indicators. The results showed a decrease of the participation of the lung tuberculosis and Chagas diseases and an important increase of the septicemia. But, as a whole, the trends suggest a stabilized control of the IPD in Brazil despite the economic deceleration in the period.

43. UNDERSTANDING TB AND HIV AT A DISTRICT LEVEL IN KENYA

Brian Williams, Jennifer Sykes and Chris Dye

In much of East and southern Africa the epidemic of HIV has led to a dramatic resurgence in the rates of TB infection which has increased by up to ten times in some settings. Previous attempts to model the impact of HIV on TB and the implications for controlling the epidemic of TB have been done at a national level. However, there is substantial variation in the rates of both HIV and TB within countries and investigating the geographical spread and time course of both epidemics at a district level should provide important insights. We have developed models of HIV and TB and have applied these to TB data collected for each of 50 districts and HIV data collected for each of 20 districts in Kenya. We describe and explore the different epidemics in different places and use socio-economic and demographic data to explain the time trends.

44. CATHOLICS AS FORERUNNERS OF THE CONTRACEPTIVE REVOLUTION IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA?

Victor Agadjanian

Email: agadjanian@asu.edu

Using data from several sub-Saharan DHS, this study detects that Roman Catholics are generally in the forefront of contraceptive adoption. Catholics' contraceptive use levels tend to be similar to or slightly higher than those of mainstream Protestants and considerably higher than those of other Christians, Muslims, and adherents of traditional cults. This Catholic "advantage" is analyzed from the standpoint of three main theoretical frameworks employed in studies of religion and demographic behavior—the theological differences, characteristics, and minority-status perspectives. None of the three perspectives alone provides a fully convincing explanation of the observed patterns. Based on the author's own qualitative research in a sub-Saharan setting, the paper proposes to look for a key to a better understanding in the relative social diversity and cognitive flexibility of Catholic congregations. These characteristics may facilitate diffusion and legitimation of innovative preferences and behavior, even if such innovations conflict with the church's official messages.

44. TWO REGIMES OF 'NATURAL' FERTILITY: NON-PARITY SPECIFIC INFLUENCES ON HIGH AND LOW FERTILITY POPULATIONS

Alaka Malwade Basu and Sajeda Amin

Email: ab54@cornell.edu

In a seminal paper in 1961, Henry introduced the concept of 'natural fertility' to refer to the level of reproduction that exists in the absence of deliberate birth control. This does not mean that non-contracepting populations will all reach biologically maximum TFRs of around 16. Actual population

TFRs are considerably lower because of socioeconomic and cultural factors affecting the risk of intercourse, pregnancy and a live birth. In principle, Henry's definition allows for a range of fertility outcomes in natural fertility populations, but conventional wisdom has tended to restrict the concept to the study of high fertility societies. As soon as fertility reaches near and below replacement levels, the conclusion is drawn that this is because of volitional fertility control. We question this assumption by looking at two contrasting examples of 'natural' fertility, in which little parity-specific birth control nevertheless leads to vastly different eventual fertility outcomes.

44. MEANING GIVEN TO LATE MOTHERHOOD BY CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE WOMEN

Hideko Matsuo

EMail: h.matsuo@frw.rug.nl

The postponement of motherhood is an important phenomenon in many low fertility countries. A number of socio-economic factors, such as higher female educational attainment, greater female labor force participation, the absence or instability of partnerships, cause this. Cultural factors, such as individualization of values, reduced normative control and feminism, are considered to be one of the important factors in explaining the causal mechanism of this phenomenon. Cultural factors explain why in some countries recuperation behavior (catching up motherhood in age 30s) is present, and why in some countries this is absent. This paper studies in more detail the role of societal values regarding late motherhood, and in particular, focuses on the perception of women on motherhood and marriage system as well as their perceived parental views on these issues. Fifty-one single and married Japanese women without children were interviewed using focus group discussion interview techniques.

44. WHEN AND WHOM TO MARRY? CHANGES IN MEN'S MARRIAGE PATTERNS AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR FERTILITY DECLINE IN RURAL SENEGAL

Nathalie Mondain

EMail: nmondain@hsph.harvard.edu

The fertility decline in Senegal is associated to changes in marriage patterns, in particular to the postponement of women's first marital union. However, premarital fertility is increasing, implying that the link between marriage and the start of the reproductive life should be nuanced. Because of their key position as decision-makers within the family, the issue of when and whom to marry will be considered from men's perspective. Qualitative and quantitative data are used to determine how the adoption of "innovative" behaviors occurs in the Niakhar rural area. Men seem to marry at a younger age than previous generations and they seem to have more autonomy in choosing their spouse because of their migration and urban experiences. We will show how these changes in timing and couple matching may shape women's own reproductive timing and the couples' expectations in terms of family formation.

45. WITHIN GROUP DIFFERENCES IN THE TIMING OF FIRST SEX AMONG HISPANIC ADOLESCENTS: THE ROLE OF ACCULTURATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIAL ENVIRONMENTS

Michelle M. Doty and Dawn Upchurch

EMail: mmd@cmwf.org

This paper explores the timing of first sex among Mexican American, Central and South American, and Puerto Rican adolescent girls and boys using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health). Using a multilevel random intercept hazard model, we find that the timing of first sexual intercourse varies among Hispanic populations. Compared with Puerto Ricans, the hazard of first sex is lower for Mexican, Central and South American, and Cuban adolescents. Acculturation and neighborhood environments, in particular the proportion of Hispanics in a neighborhood, explain most of the subgroup variation in the timing of first sex. Findings from this study suggest that cultural protective factors may exist in neighborhoods with high concentrations of

Hispanics that attenuate the risk of early sex associated with structural deficits such as low socioeconomic status.

45. COMMUNITY, NEIGHBORHOOD AND SCHOOL EFFECTS ON ADOLESCENT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

John O.G. Billy, Lisa Cubbins, William R. Grady and Daniel H. Klepinger

Email: billy@battelle.org

We examine the linkages between community, neighborhood and school context and an adolescent's risk of engaging in sexual behavior that can lead to the acquisition of HIV/AIDS and other STDs, and unintended pregnancy. In particular, we apply the theoretical framework developed by Jencks and Mayer (1990) and examine the influence of five key underlying mechanisms of extrafamilial context (collective socialization, epidemic, institutional, competition, and relative deprivation mechanisms) on the number of recent sex partners (within the last 18 months) an adolescent has had. Recognizing that not all adolescents may be similarly affected by their community, neighborhood, and school contexts, we also examine the extent to which age, gender, race/ethnicity, and family structure and process affect an adolescent's susceptibility to the effects of context on her or his sexual behavior. We use Wave 1 data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health).

45. CONTRACEPTIVE USE PATTERNS WITHIN FIRST SEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS

Suzanne Ryan, Elizabeth Terry-Humen and Kerry Franzetta

Email: sryan@childtrends.org

Our study examines the consistency of contraceptive use within adolescents' and young adults' first sexual relationships. Our primary goal is to enhance our understanding of how to sustain recent improvements in contraceptive use at first sex so that teens and young adults can become more consistent contraceptive users. We use a comparison of two nationally representative datasets – the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health) and the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) — to explore whether the factors important for adolescents' contraceptive consistency differ from those important for young adults. Using bivariate and multinomial logistic regression analyses, we find that characteristics of the both sexual relationship and the sexual partner influence contraceptive consistency, net of individual and family background. Understanding patterns and predictors of contraceptive use among teens and young adults will help policymakers to develop strategies for preventing unintended pregnancies and STIs.

45. CONTRACEPTION AND CONCEPTION AMONG YOUNG SINGLE WOMEN: AN INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

Mohamed Ali, Neeru Gupta and Iuri da Costa Leite

Email: alim@who.int

While overall declines in teenage fertility have been well documented for much of the developing world, wide variations persist at the regional and national levels, and across social groups. Addressing the reproductive and sexual health needs of young people in the context of rapid and profound changes remains challenging. This paper offers an analysis of differentials in fertility, its determinants and impacts among young single women, with a focus on variances across countries and regions. Data are drawn from the relatively less-exploited "calendar" module from the Demographic and Health Surveys for 17 countries. Multiple regression analyses are used to test substantive hypotheses about the correlates of sexual and reproductive health outcomes among women who were aged 15-24 and never married during the calendar period. Identifying the predictors of sexual activity, contraceptive use and conception rates could assist policymakers in creating programmes aimed at improving reproductive health care for young women.

46. NEW APPROACHES TO THE MEASUREMENT OF RACE AND ETHNICITY

David Harris

Email: drharris@umich.edu

In this paper I review existing and future approaches to racial classification, and the interplay between these approaches and theories of race. Attention will focus on indicators of self-reported and observed race. I also explore the potential for using emerging genetic tools to classify by race. The importance of these topics has increased in recent years as immigration and interracial marriage have combined to further diversify American society, and data sources have used varying methods to collect racial data.

46. THE RISE AND FALL OF THE CONCEPT OF RACE

Charles Hirschman

Email: charles@u.washington.edu

Physical, linguistic, and cultural diversity have been salient features of human societies throughout history, but the origins of “race” as a scientific concept is a modern phenomenon created in nineteenth century Europe as Darwinian thought was (mis) applied to account for differences in human societies. Although modern science has discredited race as a meaningful biological concept, race has remained as an important social category because of historical patterns of interpersonal and institutional discrimination. The problem of consistent and reliable reporting of race, either as an identity or as an observed trait, means that the notion of race as a set of mutually exclusive categories is disappearing. As a social science term, race will gradually be come similar to the amorphous concept of ethnicity.

46. CENSUS CATEGORIES AND SOCIAL RESEARCH

Matthew Snipp

Email: snipp@leland.stanford.edu

In 1977, the federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) established an official classification standard for the measurement of race in the American population. In so doing, OMB authorities created what amounted to a racial cosmology that spread throughout American society, affecting public perceptions about the racial hierarchy of American society. In 1997, the OMB issued a revised version of this classification in which small changes may profoundly affect the way policy makers and the American public think about race. At the very least, these revisions present significant challenges to social scientists who study race and ethnicity. This paper will examine the conditions leading up to the 1997 revisions of OMB Directive 15, and how this may affect social scientific research on the subject of race and ethnicity.

47. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE INSURANCE FOR IMMIGRANTS AND NATIVES

Olga Bright and Frank D. Bean

Email: obright@uci.edu

Research has shown that immigrants and natives have significantly different rates of employer-based and Medicaid health insurance coverage. Two main explanations for the differences in employer-based health insurance coverage (EBHI) exist. One postulates that human capital characteristics can explain these differences, the other explanation focuses on the differences in labor force participation. Comparatively few studies have examined labor force participation of native and immigrant differences and access to EBHI health insurance. Using the Current Population Survey from 1994 to 2001, this research examines rates of employment and unemployment for immigrants and natives and their access to employer-based health insurance. The results show that there has been an increase in the number of natives and immigrants in the work force and there has also been an increase in EBHI but nativity inequalities persist.

47. DO IMMIGRANTS BENEFIT FROM AN INCREASE IN THE MINIMUM WAGE RATE? AN ANALYSIS BY IMMIGRANT INDUSTRY CONCENTRATION

Kalena E. Cortes

EMail: k Cortes@sas.upenn.edu

This paper analyzes the most recent increase in the minimum wage rate in the U.S., primarily focusing on a group of workers that should benefit the most—immigrants. In particular this paper makes the distinction between immigrants and natives who work in low and high immigrant industry concentration. This paper also investigates whether there is any relationship between industry noncompliance and the concentration of immigrant workers. I find that both immigrants and natives benefited from this recent increase in the minimum wage rate. Also, the two procedures testing non-compliance towards immigrants unambiguously show no existing evidence of such incidence. In fact, female immigrants working in high immigrant industries, who are the worst off in the sample compared with the other groups, are the group with the highest compliance towards them.

47. A COMPARISON OF THE QUALITY AND ECONOMIC EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SOCIAL NETWORKS AMONG LATINOS IN BOSTON AND LOS ANGELES

Nadia Flores

EMail: floresn@pop.upenn.edu

Studies have suggested that the social support among Latinos in the U.S. can help them find jobs, but not necessarily better jobs. In this paper I explore whether there are any differences among different Latino groups with respect to the quality of their social networks and economic outcomes. Relying on the “Strength of Weak Ties” argument of Granovetter (1973), and using the Multy-City Study of Urban Inequality (MCSUI) data for Boston and Los Angeles, I first construct a Network Quality Score (NQS) from characteristics of the contacts for each respondent. I then estimate two OLS regression models. In one, I estimate the determinants of a high quality social network, and in the other model, I use the NQS to predict logged wages. Preliminary findings suggest that the Mexicans in Los Angeles possess a higher quality social network than Puerto Ricans and Dominicans in Boston, however Mexicans earn lower wages.

47. SOCIAL NETWORKS AND EMPLOYMENT SEGREGATION AMONG HISPANIC WORKERS

Ted Mouw

EMail: tedmouw@email.unc.edu

In a recent paper, Mouw (“Are Black Workers Missing the Connection?” Demography 39:3 2002) found that informal hiring procedures increase employment segregation among black and white workers. In this paper, I use a similar approach to explore the effect of employee referrals and social segregation on inter-firm segregation among Hispanics. Using a sample of 2,500 firms from the employer survey of the Multi-City Study of Inequality (MCSUI) I test for the effect of employee referrals on the probability of hiring a Hispanic worker, contingent upon the racial composition of the firm’s workers and the spatial location of the firm.

48. RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR AMONG YOUNG MEN IN NEPAL

Govinda P. Dahal, Andrew Hinde and Monique Hennink

EMail: gpd@socsci.soton.ac.uk

This paper explores the sexual activity and high-risk sexual behaviour among young Nepalese men using the Nepal Adolescents and Young Adult survey 2000. Information is drawn from 3,802 men aged 14-22 years. We consider the appropriate definition of risky sexual behaviour and analyse the contribution of covariates to the probability of being sexually active and being engaged in risky sexual behaviour. The results indicate that one in ten single men are sexually active, and one in five of these are engaged in risky sex. Sexual activity among single men is higher in both rural areas and the ‘hill’

ecological region. Young men aged 14-16 years who are sexually active have a high probability of engaging in risky behaviour. Among married males 7.7 percent were engaged in extramarital sex. Nine out of ten married men reported being sexually active and, of these, about one in ten were engaged in risky sex.

48. SPOUSAL COMMUNICATION AND HIV-PREVENTIVE BEHAVIORS AMONG MEN IN UGANDA

Anastasia J. Gage and Disha Ali

EMail: agage@tulane.edu

This paper examines factors promoting spousal communication about HIV prevention and the extent to such communication is important for the adoption of HIV-preventive behaviors. The data come from the 2000 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey. We examine the extent to which spousal communication is related to the following outcomes: (1) condom use at last sexual intercourse; (2) HIV-testing; and (3) sexual fidelity in the past 12 months. It is hypothesized that spousal communication about HIV-prevention is positively associated with condom use at last sex and HIV-testing and has stronger positive effects on condom use at last sexual intercourse when attitudes towards condom use are positive. Findings suggest that the frequency of spousal communication about family planning creates an environment conducive to open communication in the dyad, which in turn, exerts a direct positive effect on the adoption of safer-sex strategies.

48. DOES MARRIAGE INFLUENCE INDIVIDUAL BEHAVIOR IN URBAN AFRICA? EVIDENCE FROM A HIGH HIV AREA IN KENYA

Nancy Luke and Kaivan Munshi

EMail: nluke@hsph.harvard.edu

The marriage institution, which plays an important role in regulating sexual activity in most societies, traditionally placed few restrictions on extra-marital relationships in sub-Saharan Africa. If this pattern continues today, it may help explain the relatively high levels of HIV/AIDS in this region. We test the link between marriage and sexual activity on a sample of migrants in Kisumu, Kenya. A preliminary regression shows that married men have significantly fewer non-marital partners than single men, but this regression does not account for selective entry into marriage. Indeed, the marriage effects disappear when we instrument for marriage. In contrast, marriage has a strong influence on employment, income, and remittances, consistent with the view that marriage facilitates reciprocal exchange and improves labor market outcomes. Sexual activity appears to lie outside the range of influence of the marriage institution due to historical circumstance, not because the institution per se is ineffective.

49. IMMIGRANT AND NATIVE ASSET ACCUMULATION: THE ISSUE OF LONG TERM IMMIGRANT ASSIMILATION

Sherrie Kossoudji and Stan Sedo

EMail: kossoudj@umich.edu

What is the wealth position of immigrants relative to natives? Do differences of knowledge and confidence in financial institutions lead to differences in long term economic security? Questions about immigrant worker asset accumulation have remained nearly unasked in the face of hundreds of articles about immigrant assimilation. We analyze wealth differences by examining the acquisition of a single asset—home real estate. Are immigrants as likely as natives to purchase their home? Although past authors have concentrated on immigrant nativity and residential location to explain homeownership differences, a more nuanced discussion occurs when immigrants are separated into citizens and non-citizens, and when nationality is compared to ethnicity and race. We also take the analysis several steps further than past authors. We examine the determinants of the rate of homeownership/buying, the rate of 100% ownership (owners have no lien on the home), the debt to value ratio for homeowners, and equity levels.

49. HOUSING AND WEALTH INEQUALITY: RACE/ETHNIC DIFFERENCES IN HOME EQUITY IN THE UNITED STATES

Lauren J. Krivo and Robert Kaufman

Email: krivo.l@sociology.osu.edu

In the current research, we provide a first step at broadening our understanding of the sources of both housing and wealth inequality by studying the differential determinants of the value of housing equity among African Americans, Asian Americans, Hispanics, and non-Hispanic Whites in the United States. Using data from the 2001 American Housing, we examine whether significant race/ethnic gaps in housing equity remain after controlling for a wide range of locational, life cycle, socioeconomic, family, immigrant, and market/contextual characteristics. We further consider whether socioeconomic, life cycle and metropolitan housing market factors differentially influence equity accumulation for whites and the three minority groups. The results contribute to the burgeoning literature on wealth and housing inequality which acknowledges the importance of broader social and institutional processes of race/ethnic stratification that advantage some groups, Whites in this case, over others.

49. THE FINANCIAL ASSIMILATION OF U.S. IMMIGRANTS

Una Okonkwo Osili and Anna Paulson

Email: uosili@iupui.edu

In this paper, we study the factors that affect financial assimilation of immigrants using longitudinal data from the 1996-2000 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). To our knowledge, this is the first economic study to investigate the size and composition of asset holdings of immigrants relative to that of natives using panel data. We investigate the impact of country of origin variables (including investor protections, degree of similarity to U.S. legal and financial institutions) on the financial assimilation of U.S. immigrants. Our results suggest that immigrants' use of financial services and portfolio composition converges to that of natives. However immigrants from countries with less-developed financial markets (relative to the U.S.) may assimilate at a slower rate compared with immigrants from countries with more developed financial institutions, other things being equal. The results from this study have the potential to inform current policy debates on U.S. immigrant adaptation.

49. ECONOMIC WELL BEING IN OLD AGE: THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN MEXICO

Rebeca Wong

Email: rwong@popcenter.umd.edu

This paper focuses on the socioeconomic differentials in old age, examining the impact that international migration in the past could have on the economic well being of individuals in middle and old age. The paper makes a contribution first, because the data represents a first attempt to measure personal wealth in Mexico in a national sample, enabling comparisons between income and wealth differentials in old-age. Second, by focusing on the impact of migration, the paper contributes to the literature on explanations of socioeconomic differentials among older persons. The overarching hypothesis is that among individuals currently residing in Mexico, those with past migratory experience to the U.S. will exhibit higher levels of well being than those who have no such experience. The data comes from the first wave of the new Mexican Health and Aging Study, a nationally representative, prospective panel study of Mexicans aged 50 and over as in 2000.

50. AN EXAMINATION OF THE INTENSIFICATION EFFECT OF SON PREFERENCE ON RECENT TRENDS IN REGIONAL FERTILITY IN INDIA

Rukmini Potdar and Douglas T. Gurak

Email: rpotdar@jhsph.edu

Son preference's impact on Indian fertility is examined within 14 major states, utilizing the NFHS surveys of 1992-93 and 1998-99 but with emphasis on the NFHS-2 survey. The 14 states are grouped

into two on the basis of the strength of son preference. The analysis indicates that the birth hazards for the gender composition of surviving children are highest at parity 3 for the majority of the 14 states. The intensification effect, or increasing impact of son preference at lower parities, is manifested in strong son preference states experiencing large fertility declines such as Punjab and Haryana. Son preference continues to affect fertility at lower parities and it is possible that a floor well above replacement level is forming, especially in the populous northern/central states. However, with the increasing incidence of sex-selective abortions it is possible that lower fertility with dramatically skewed sex ratios at birth will result.

50. DECISION MAKING AND FAMILY PLANNING USE IN CEBU, PHILIPPINES

Kammi K. Schmeer

EMail: schmeer@email.unc.edu

This study examines the relationship between decision-making and family planning use by married women in Cebu, Philippines. Of particular interest is how autonomous decision making by women differentially affects use and method of family planning compared with joint or spouse-controlled decision making. Autonomous decision making is measured by who women consult and whose will prevails in the decision to use family planning. Findings indicate that women whose will prevails are much more likely to use contraception, and modern over traditional methods, than when spouses' will prevails. When considered together, women who consult their spouse and manage to have their will prevail have the highest probability of contraceptive use. The findings suggest that contraceptive use is highest when women are able to go beyond autonomous decision making and negotiate family planning use with their spouses so that their interests are represented.

50. MORTALITY AND FERTILITY INTERACTIONS: NEW INSIGHTS FROM RECENT POPULATION DYNAMICS IN CAMBODIA

Patrick Heuveline

EMail: pheuveli@midway.uchicago.edu

This paper analyzes fertility trends in the years following the Khmers Rouges' regime and the associated mortality crisis in Cambodia (1975-1979). Reviews of demographic responses to exogenous shocks in historical populations suggest that post-crisis fertility rebounds are not uncommon, but typically driven by marital fertility surges due to the increase in the number of susceptible women that follows the crisis' conception dearth. Some features of the post-Khmer-Rouge baby boom do not seem to fit this standard explanation. Data collected specifically to allow for more detailed analyses of the components of that baby boom reveal that married couples had, throughout the 1980s, higher fertility rates and more diverse marriage patterns than before 1975. Hence, these results support the claim that the survivors of the Khmer Rouge regime engaged in "proceptive" behaviors at two levels at least: the marital unit itself and the extended family typically involved in marriage arrangements.

50. INCONSISTENCIES IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CONTRACEPTION AND FERTILITY IN BANGLADESH: HOW AND WHY?

Unnati Rani Saha and Radheshyam Bairagi

EMail: unnati@bmail.net

Although CPR increased by 9% from 1993 to 2000, there was almost no decline in TFR during this period in Bangladesh. The study investigated the reasons for the inconsistency in the relationship between CPR and TFR using data from a demographic surveillance area, and DHS 1999-2000. The results suggest that fertility converges to desired family size, which in turn depends on the development. A family planning program is expected to make the convergence quicker, and bring down not only fertility but also abortion. Son preference explains a small part, but infant and child mortality might have a bigger role in the difference between desired family size and TFR. Reduction in breastfeeding, and relatively more increase in less effective contraceptive methods might be responsible for the

inconsistency in the relationship between CPR and TFR. Development and IEC along with family planning deserve importance to bring down fertility further.

51. THE URBANIZATION OF NATIVE AMERICANS: THE EXPERIENCE OF MIXED ETHNICITIES IN LOS ANGELES

Darcy W. Hango and Paula A. Arriagada

Email: Hango.1@osu.edu

The urbanization of American Indians is one of the most significant demographic processes to affect this population in the twentieth century. The population of American Indians has also increased, a factor partially attributed to increasing American Indian self-identity, often measured through the number of people of mixed ancestry. I provide a brief summary of historical trends regarding the American Indian movement towards urban areas, then use the 1990 Census Public Use Microdata 5% sample to explore the recent socioeconomic experiences of American Indians in Los Angeles. Los Angeles is relevant because of the potential to study American Indian-Hispanic mixed ancestries. These preliminary findings suggest similar gender and education effects across groups, but that Other-Hispanic Indians may be more sensitive to contextual factors.

51. BIRACIAL BLACK/WHITE CHILDREN AND CLASS: THE SEMI-PERMEABLE BOUNDARIES OF RACE IN AMERICA

Aaron Gullickson

Email: aarong@demog.berkeley.edu

This paper examines educational differences between biracial black/white children and their monoracial peers, using the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) and the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 (NLSY97). Previous research has revealed an “in-between” effect for biracials. I extend the previous research by defining biracial children by the race of their parents in order to avoid issues of reverse causality. I also test whether the outcomes of biracial children are due to superior family resources. I examine grade retention in both surveys as well as ASVAB scores in the NLSY97. All outcomes follow the “in-between” pattern observed by previous studies. Furthermore, I find that biracial families are more like white families than black families in terms of education, family type, and region. These family differences fully explain differences between biracials and blacks in terms of grade retention and explain a significant portion of the difference in test scores.

51. BLEACH IN THE RAINBOW: LATINO ETHNICITY AND PREFERENCE FOR WHITENESS

William Darity, Jr., Jason Dietrich and Darrick Hamilton

Email: darity@unc.edu

The conventional distinction between the understanding of race in the USA and in Latin America treats race as genotypical in the former and phenotypical in the latter. The Latin color line is viewed as nebulous and benign, summarized by the “rainbow people” metaphor, in contrast with the USA “one drop rule”, putatively rigid and malign. Census data for 1980 and 1990 and the Latino National Political Survey (1989-1990) problematizes the “rainbow people” interpretation of the Latin conception of race. We demonstrate strong preference for whiteness among Latinos, regardless of skin shade. Additionally, evidence from the Multi City Study of Urban Inequality, the National Survey of Black Americans, and the General Social Survey indicates the importance of phenotype in the USA. Moreover, the dichotomous black-white distinction is historically contingent — a development that did not crystallize until evaporation of social use of the “mulatto” category in the 1920s.

51. THE “ONE-DROP RULE”: DOES HYPODESCENT STILL OPERATE FOR MULTIRACIAL AMERICANS?

Mary E. Campbell

Email: campbell@ssc.wisc.edu

The “one-drop rule” has been used in legal and popular settings to classify all individuals with any African American ancestry as Black. This rule might, however, be less influential for multiracial Americans today than it has been in the past. Using the May 1995 Current Population Survey Supplement and the National Longitudinal Survey of Adolescent Health, I investigate the salience of the one-drop rule for multiracial Americans with some African American ancestry who are forced to choose a single race on a survey. I find that the power of the one-drop rule varies significantly by age, region, and educational attainment. The salience of the one-drop rule varies most, however, across different ancestry groups, with those who choose a “Black and American Indian” identity most likely to follow the one-drop rule, and those who choose a “Black and Asian” identity least likely to select an African American monoracial identity.

52. FATHERHOOD IN THE NEW MILLENNIUM: A EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVE

Lynda Clarke and Ceridwen Roberts

Email: lynda.clarke@lshrm.ac.uk

This paper is based on research which aimed to enable researchers and policymakers to appreciate the current knowledge, research issues and policies being considered in the area of fathers and fathering in a number of countries in Europe, the USA and Australia. Results indicate that while fathers clearly matter in some European countries’ policies and discourse (Sweden, Norway, Belgium, Italy Germany and the UK) in other countries (e.g. Netherlands, France and Spain) there is negligible acknowledgement of the need for information about fathers and fathering but for different reasons. And the few studies are limited by methodological constraints. While we are at the cusp of an expansion of interest in fathers in Europe, there is still confusion about the part men should play or do play in contemporary families. The differing perspectives taken in both policy and research on fathers reveal interesting cultural priorities and attitudes to families.

52. FATHERHOOD IN URBAN MEXICO

Brigida García and Orlandina Oliveira

Email: bgarcia@colmex.mx

This paper analyzes the practice of fatherhood in urban Mexico today. Our objective is to identify the socio-demographic factors which can be associated with a more active participation of men in children’s care and recreation. Data come from a probabilistic survey of 1 644 men residing in Mexico City and Monterrey in 1998-1999. Logistic regression results indicate that a more participative fatherhood is associated with higher schooling, urban childhood residence, sharing egalitarian views on care and children’s age, but not with income or a younger father’s age (20-29 years). It is men who are 30-39 years old the ones that stand out from the rest (younger or older men) in their fatherhood practice. On the whole, our study helps to identify the nature of fatherhood changes in Mexico, the characteristics of those who are at the forefront of these transformations, as well as the stage of the life-cycle in which they are taking place.

52. FATHER AND FATHERING IN INDIA: IMPLICATIONS FROM NATIONWIDE NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY

Niyati Joshi, Prachi N. Surti and Chander Shekhar

Email: n2joshi@rediffmail.com

This paper explores the extent of fathering (male involvement in child care) by examining National Family Health Survey (1998-99) data in India. It tries to capture fathering indirectly, by analysing

father's socio-economic and demographic characteristics and various child-care correlates. Regional analysis has been done to study the impact of cultural variations upon fathering. Estimation of the extent of fathering has been done by cross tabulating father's characteristics and childcare correlates – Immunization (DPT, Polio, and Measles) and Childhood diseases (Pneumonia, Fever, and Diarrhoea). An attempt has also been made to explore the extent of inter-spousal communication and decision-making regarding family planning and unwanted pregnancies that intensely affect child health. The study indicated that factors like father's educational and occupational status, type of earning (cash/non-cash), ethnicity, religion and couple's ideal family size norms largely affect fathering. Regional analysis indicates that cultural variations have strong impact on the extent of fathering.

52. BEFORE SEPARATION AND AFTER: THE LINK BETWEEN FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS AND CUSTODY ARRANGEMENTS

Heather Juby, Celine Le Bourdais and Nicole Marcil-Gratton
Email: jubyh@magellan.umontreal.ca

Until recently, most analyses of fathers' involvement with children after separation drew on characteristics of already separated mothers or fathers to explain observed variations. Panel data from consecutive cycles of the Canadian National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth make it possible to take a new approach, exploring how the characteristics of couples in "intact" families influence decisions made about custody and visiting arrangements when they separate. Using multinomial logistic regression techniques, and the sample of families that experience parental separation between two survey cycles, we test how pre-separation income, parents' labor-force involvement and other characteristics (including education, union type, number, age and sex of children) influence how separating parents organize their children's living arrangements. Findings indicate that the way in which couples share parenting and income-earning roles while living together has a strong influence on how they divide responsibilities when they separate.

53. FALLING BEHIND WHILE CATCHING UP: CHANGES IN THE FEMALE-MALE WAGE DIFFERENTIAL IN URBAN TURKEY, 1988 TO 1994

Meltem Dayioglu and Insan Tunali
Email: dmeltem@metu.edu.tr

Our main objective in this paper is the examination of the recent evolution of gender wage differentials in the private and public sectors, and reconciliation of the changes with related trends. Two trends we are especially interested in are the gains women have registered in terms of educational attainment and wage employment. Also of interest for us are the labor market implications of the increased exposure of the Turkish economy to global competitive forces. The preliminary results indicate that although the gender education gap is yet to close, women are catching up with men. Data from urban Turkey yield a more desirable picture, and support the view that urbanization is a favorable force. Women are also found to turn to the marketplace in increasing numbers. However, this trend is accompanied by a growing wage dispersion as a consequence of differential improvements in the returns to education.

53. ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF AFFIRMATION ACTION ON EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT IN INDIA

Sonalde Desai and Veena Kulkarni
Email: sdesai@socy.umd.edu

While Indian society remains highly stratified along caste and religious lines, India also represents an experiment in affirmative action that exceeds anything seen in developed countries. Compensatory or positive discrimination policies have been put in place to reserve 15 percent of the seats in institutions of higher education and in government employment for people of the lowest castes, the 'scheduled caste'; 7.5 percent seats have been reserved or 'scheduled tribes'. These policies have generated substantial backlash and on the ground sabotage of the programs. We examine changes in the educational

attainment between various caste groups in the past 20 years to evaluate the success of these policies. We use data from large national sample surveys of over 120,000 households for each of the four survey years, 1983, 1987-88, 1993-94 and 1999-2000 and focus on the educational attainment of youths aged 15-22.

53. GENDER DIFFERENCES IN TEST SCORE IN COLOMBIA. THE PARADOX OF MORE EDUCATION BUT LOW SCORES FOR WOMEN

Juan C. Guzman

Email: jguzman@oprmail.princeton.edu

Average years of education, and enrollment rates for each level of education are higher for women than for men in Colombia. This situation is only present in 13 countries out of 87 developing countries in 1995 (Population Action International, 1998). One might conclude that women have higher incentives to get education given these indicators. It would be expected that women would obtain equal or better scores than men in the National Aptitude Test of High School Students. Surprisingly, the result is completely the opposite. This paper tries to understand why women had lower scores than men did in the national aptitude test taken the last year of high school in 1999. Different explanations are explored, in particular the effect of violence in affecting men school attendance.

53. REGIONAL WAGE DIFFERENTIAL AND THE SOCIAL RETURNS TO EDUCATION: A HIERARCHICAL APPROACH

Bernardo L. Queiroz

Email: lanza@demog.berkeley.edu

Regional wages have a strong relationship with regional characteristics. The literature presents two main explanations: first, the human capital model shows how inequalities in the level and distribution of human capital across regions affect local wages; and second, how the structure of local labor markets influence wage differentials and wage inequality. The objective of this study is to analyze regional wage differentials in the Brazilian state of Minas Gerais and present a different methodology to study these differences, Hierarchical Linear Models. More specifically, the aim is to examine the contribution of personal attributes and regional characteristics to the variability of regional wages in Minas Gerais. The basic hypothesis of this paper is that regions with a larger stock of human capital will have higher wages in comparison to regions with smaller stocks and that workers will benefit positively from this concentration of human capital in a particular region.

54. COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION AND HIV/AIDS PREVENTION AMONG YOUTH IN WEST AFRICA: THE GUINEA CASE STUDY

Fannie Fonseca-Becker and Winifride Mwebesa

Email: ffbecker@jhucpc.org

The Guinean Government in coordination with international organizations supports reproductive health and HIV/AIDS prevention programs such as the Youth Campaign of the 'Project to Strengthen Reproductive Health, STIs and AIDS Interventions' (PRISM) in Haute Guinea. The campaign employed a multimedia approach including mass media, community mobilization, and peer educators. A post-quasi-experimental study was designed to assess campaign impact. Cross-sectional data were collected from a representative household sample of 1008 young men and women (16-24 years old). The campaign was effective in improving preventive behavior such as condom use at last sex which was significantly higher ($p < 0.01$) for intervention than controls (47.6% vs. 24.1% for men) and (27.0% vs. 2.7% for women) respectively. Among those exposed to the campaign, 48% males and 51% females, reported deciding to abstain as a result. Intervention communities were also reported to be more open to discussing youth sexuality than one year prior to the survey.

54. DOES KNOWLEDGE OF RISK OF CONTRACTING AIDS CHANGE SEXUAL BEHAVIOR? THE CASE OF MOZAMBICAN YOUTH

Ndola Prata, Mark Stehr, Leo Morris and Elizio Mazive

EMail: ndola@demog.berkeley.edu

This paper assesses the level of knowledge of HIV among adolescents and young adults in Mozambique, evaluates whether self-assessment of risk of HIV infection is accurate, and if HIV awareness affects sexual behavior. We use data from the 2001 national population-based Young Adult Reproductive Health and Behavior Risk Survey. The sample includes 5,338 women and 5,150 men aged 15-24. Respondents assessed their risk of HIV infection as: none; small; moderate high and we compare respondents' self-assessment of risk with a post data collection risk definition based on sexual behaviour. We estimate that 17% of women 15-24 that reported being at no risk for contracting AIDS and 40% who reported to be at low risk, are actually at moderate to high risk of contracting HIV. Similarly, 19% of men who report being at no risk and 37% of those at low risk, can actually be considered at moderate to high risk.

54. CHANGING PERCEPTIONS OF RISK OF INFECTION WITH HIV/AIDS IN RURAL MALAWI

Kirsten Smith

EMail: kpsmith@pop.upenn.edu

This paper combines quantitative and qualitative data to investigate changes in perceived risk of contracting HIV/AIDS in rural Malawi. Using longitudinal survey data, we find that Malawians worried less about contracting HIV/AIDS in 2001 than 1998. According to qualitative interviews and journal accounts, HIV/AIDS and strategies to prevent it are a frequent topic of conversation amongst Malawians. Women report worrying most about their husbands as a possible source of infection and discussing with them the importance of avoiding infection. Men report worrying most about their extramarital partners and adopting preventive strategies such as fewer partners and more careful partner selection. We show that the decline in perceived risk is significantly associated with declines in the behaviors that Malawians worry most about and perceptions of risk in individuals' social networks. We interpret these findings as evidence that Malawians are changing their behavior in ways that may reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS.

54. PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT AND CONDOM USE IN URBAN CAMEROON

Basile O. Tambashe and Gervais Beninguisse

EMail: tambashe@tulane.edu

Borrowing elements from the theory of reasoned action, this paper examines the relationship between perceived social support and condom use in urban Cameroon. In particular, we examine what sexually active people perceive about the attitude of their "significant others" regarding condom use and the extent to which this perception influences their condom use. We discuss the role of social support as conceptualized in the social learning theory and the theory of reasoned action as well as the mechanisms through which perceived social support is likely to influence condom use. Using logistic regression on data from a 2001-survey of 2632 sexually active men and women aged 15-39 on barriers to condom use that was carried out in Yaounde and Douala, Cameroon we show that, ceteris paribus, perceived social support is a statistically powerful predictor of condom use.

55. CAUSALITY ANALYSIS OF POINT EVENTS IN GIS ENVIRONMENTS

Naresh Kumar

EMail: Naresh_Kumar@brown.edu

Almost social and natural events/occurrences happen in geographic context(s) that can be captured as points in GIS environments. Nearest neighborhood analysis (NNA) and autocorrelation methods have been used to evaluate spatial dependency of point events. Lack of geo-referenced data availability

hinders causality analysis of point events, since most socio-economic and demographic data are not available for point locations. Advances in GIS support proximity analysis and spatial joins to create area-aggregated social, economic and demographic data for point events that can be directly imported in statistical packages to evaluate causality of the spatial dependency. In this paper causality of crime locations is analyzed in relation to proximity to alcohol services, urban density, income level and ethnic segregation in Savannah City, Georgia in 2000. Similar approach can be used to analyze other point events/incidences including disease patterns. Keywords: GIS, Causality, Point Pattern, Nearest Neighborhood Analysis.

55. COUNTY CHILD POVERTY RATES IN THE U.S.: A SPATIAL ECONOMETRIC APPROACH

Paul R. Voss, David D. Long, Roger B. Hammer and Samantha Friedman

EMail: voss@ssc.wisc.edu

This paper is a formal reanalysis of earlier work reported by Friedman and Lichter (1998) in which the effects on child poverty of local industrial structure and household/family composition are examined in a multiple regression framework. The original analysis was persuasive and provided an important contribution to the poverty literature. It did not, however, take full advantage of emerging tools in the geospatial analysis and spatial econometrics. Our reanalysis maintains the original theoretical orientation, variable operationalization, and causal structure. However, by explicitly acknowledging spatial externalities and neighborhood structure in the model specification, several improvements to the original specification are achieved. The reanalysis is a convincing demonstration of the need for demographers and other social scientists to examine spatial autocorrelation in their data and to explicitly correct for spatial externalities, if indicated, when performing multiple regression analyses on variables that are spatially referenced.

55. CONTRAST OR CONTINUUM? THE CREATION AND APPLICATION OF AN URBAN GRADIENT INDEX USING REMOTELY SENSED IMAGERY AND GIS

John R. Weeks

EMail: john.weeks@sdsu.edu

Urban places are more complex and variable than ever before and rural places are more urban-like than ever before. These transformations suggest that an urban gradient may be more useful for social science research than a dichotomy. A wide range of urban indices have been proposed and tested over the years, but most of these have been concerned largely with measuring the extent of urban places, rather than measuring variability within urban places, or measuring the urban aspects of rural places. Two spatial technologies—remote sensing and geographic information systems (GIS)—permit us to go beyond the indices that have been proposed in the literature to this point. Using these techniques, I build and test an urban gradient index that assigns an urbanness score to a particular location, and then I discuss the usefulness of such an index.

55. THE SPATIAL DIFFUSION OF FERTILITY IN BRAZIL: HOW LARGE IS THE EFFECT?

Joseph E. Potter, Carl P. Schmertmann and Suzana M. Cavenaghi

EMail: joe@prc.utexas.edu

In this paper we use a data set consisting of more than 100 million randomly-selected individual records from Brazilian censuses of 1960, 1970, 1980, 1991 and 2000 to address questions of spatial diffusion. We have aggregated individual-level records into approximately 500 spatial units (called microregions) that can be identified from geographical codes in all four censuses, and we have constructed fertility and development indices for each of the microregions in each census year from 1960 to 1991. We consider spatial interdependence postulating that, in addition to these covariates, fertility in region *i* is also related to the level of fertility, at the same time, in “neighboring” or other

influential regions. First-differencing this model enables one to “explain” microregional fertility decline as a result of both local development, and of fertility change in the neighboring or influential regions.

**56. NEW HOUSES AND ECONOMIC SEGREGATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1980
2000**

Rachel E. Dwyer

EMail: dwyer@ssc.wisc.edu

The continual construction of new suburban housing in the U.S. has long been recognized to contribute to metropolitan inequality; however, there has been little direct research into that relationship in recent years. In this paper, I argue that changes in the population of new house buyers fueled growing economic segregation in metropolitan areas in the U.S. at the end of the 20th century. I use U.S. Census of Population and Housing tract-level data from 1980 to 2000, and several measures of economic segregation. I conduct a quasi-experiment comparing the degree of economic segregation for all tracts in a metropolitan area to the amount when tracts dominated by new houses are excluded. I also estimate the effect of growth in new houses on economic segregation using regression procedures. I analyze the effects within racial groups as well as overall. I find that new house growth has contributed to increasing economic segregation.

56. THE ECOLOGY OF RACIAL DIGITAL DIVIDE

Eric Fong and Xinshan Cao

EMail: fong@chass.utoronto.ca

In this study, we explore racial digital divide in the U.S. We develop a casual model to explain computer and internet use at home both at the individual and city ecological levels. We incorporate the diffusion model suggested in literature on technology transfer, and show the ecological importance of interaction effects between residential segregation and group poverty levels in the city in affecting computer and internet use at home. The analysis is based on the 2000 Internet and Computer Use Data of the Current Population Survey and 2000 US Census data. Hierarchical Linear Model will be employed to delineate the effects of individual characteristics and city ecological factors.

**56. SEGREGATION BY CHOICE: PRIVATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND PUBLIC
SCHOOL INEQUALITY**

Salvatore Saporito

EMail: sjsapo@wm.edu

Surprisingly little is known about the influence of private school attendance patterns on racial and economic segregation in public schools. To study this, I use the 1990 PUMS census data to identify children who attend private school and who live in census areas (PUMAs) that vary in their racial and economic composition. Results indicate that the gap in private school attendance between poorer and wealthier students becomes larger as the poverty rate across census areas increases. Similar patterns are found by race. White children are more likely to attend private school as the percent of non-white students in their census area increases. By contrast, the probability that an African American child attends private school does not fluctuate with the racial composition of the census area. Thus, public schools in neighborhoods with higher poverty rates and greater percentages of non-white children lose the highest proportion of advantaged students to private schools.

**56. HOUSING TENURE CHOICE OF TAIWANESE IMMIGRANTS: A DIFFERENT PATH
TO RESIDENTIAL ASSIMILATION**

Zhou Yu

EMail: zyu@usc.edu

This paper investigates Taiwanese immigrants' housing tenure choice. It reveals that (1) compared with non-Hispanic whites, all Chinese immigrant groups have higher predicted homeownership and

share a more similar mechanism in tenure choice; (2) homeownership gaps between Taiwanese and other Chinese immigrants are quite large among newcomers, converging somewhat as their duration of stay in the U.S. extends; (3) Taiwanese, who contributed to the surge in homeownership in the 1980s, were more likely to be young, highly educated, and new immigrant households with incomes lower than the median level; and (4) Taiwanese stand in contrast to other immigrants as English proficiency does not play a significant role in their homeownership attainment. These outcomes may be an aggregate effect of a large influx of well-off Taiwanese, family support, and cultural affinity for homeownership. Further research is necessary on factors such as locational choice and informal resources in immigrants' tenure choice.

57. THE EFFECT OF GRANDMATERNAL AND MATERNAL HEALTH AND SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS ON BIRTH WEIGHT

Nan M. Astone

EMail: nastone@jhsph.edu

In this paper we examine the intergenerational transmission of birth weight. Using a unique data source, we look at the effect of grandmaternal and maternal health and socioeconomic factors on infant birth weight. In preliminary results, one of the most striking findings is that of grandmaternal STD, which is associated with a birth weight deficit of over 150 grams, even after controlling for genetic factors.

57. EFFECTS OF LIFE-COURSE CONDITIONS ON OLD AGE MORTALITY IN SOUTHERN SWEDEN 1829-1894

Tommy Bengtsson and Göran Broström

EMail: Tommy.Bengtsson@ekh.lu.se

The importance of life course factors, such as socio-economic position, and current conditions for mortality in later life was assessed using historical data from southern Sweden. Longitudinal demographic and socio-economic data for individuals, and household socio-economic data from parish registers were combined with community data on food costs and disease load to analyse the 55-80 years age group mortality (number of deaths is 1,190). Possible dependencies in the data due to kinship and marriage are controlled for. In this paper, we analyse how factors taking place during the life course influenced old age mortality taking into account early-life and current factors. We explore three different ways in modelling the life-course information and find both expected and unexpected results. Furthermore, both observed and unobserved characteristics at family level, either a result of genetics or shared experience, have a strong impact on mortality in later life.

57. LONG TERM EFFECTS OF SPANISH INFLUENZA ON MORTALITY OF NORWEGIAN COHORTS BORN AROUND 1900

Svenn-Erik Mamelund

EMail: sem@econ.uio.no

By using APC-analysis on life-table data for Norway, the paper shows that cohorts of both sexes born around 1900 have experienced significantly higher mortality relative to "neighbour" cohorts. This finding contradicts a widely cited study by Horiuchi, who hypothesized that only males from belligerent countries who were adolescents during WWI exhibit this cohort effect. The search for an explanation in Norway, which was neutral, must clearly go beyond the direct (soldiers wounded physically and mentally) and indirect effects (shortage and rationing of food) of WWI on later life mortality. This paper hypothesises that Spanish Influenza 1918-1919 caused the debilitation, not only for males, but also for females. Large proportion of the cohorts considered (born 1893-1910) was struck, but only a small proportion died of it. The net effect on later life mortality is thus assumed to be that of debilitation.

57. SOCIAL CLASSES, INEQUALITIES AND HEALTH DISPARITIES: THE INTERVENING ROLE OF EARLY HEALTH STATUS

Carolina Milesi

EMail: cmilesi@ssc.wisc.edu

The persistence of adult health and mortality inequalities and the equally stubborn reproduction of social class inequalities are two salient regularities in modern societies that puzzle researchers in completely different and unconnected research domains. Using a new strand of labor economics emphasizing the existence of non-conventional skills and relying on research findings about the effects of early childhood health and conditions on adult health and economic success, this paper poses attempts to (a) partially account for intergenerational transmission of inequalities and (b) partially confirm the plausibility and importance of health selection (selection of Type II) as an explanation for current adult health and mortality differentials. We use estimates from NLSY and ECLS as well as from extant economics literature to assemble approximate estimates for the contribution of early child conditions to intergenerational transmission of inequalities, and suggest extensions of the same procedure to account for adult health and mortality inequalities.

58. RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS OF SUBSTANCE USE AND PREMARITAL SEX AMONG ASIAN YOUTH

Minja K. Choe

EMail: mchoe@hawaii.edu

This paper examines levels of smoking, drinking, and premarital sex, and their covariates among youth aged 15-24 in Indonesia, Nepal, the Philippines, Taiwan, and Thailand, using large-scale national Youth Surveys. The levels of substance among youth is very high in these societies, although the pattern of what substance is most commonly used varies from society to society. The prevalence of premarital sex is high among male youth except in Indonesia but low among female youth except in Taiwan. Five sets of variables are examined as potential risk and protective factors: community characteristics, parents' characteristics and indicators of respondents' relationships to their parents; individual level variables including religiosity, educational aspiration, and variables indicating self-esteem; indicators of stages of transition to adulthood; and respondent's other risk taking behavior. We use discrete-time hazard models using person-ages as units of analysis and initiation of drinking, smoking, or premarital sex as dependent variables.

58. RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS FOR SEXUAL BEHAVIORS AMONG CARIBBEAN YOUTH

Robert Blum, Sarah Lerand and Marjorie Ireland

EMail: blumx001@umn.edu

Objectives: 1) Identification of individual and family factors associated with: sexual debut; effective contraception; pregnancy history; 4 or more partners; and same-sex relationships. 2) Explore the extent to which the identified risk and protective factors cross-cut a range of sexual behaviors. Methods: A survey of 87 multiple-choice questions were asked of representative samples of young people from nine countries in the Anglophone Caribbean (n=15,695). Data were analyzed using logistic regression; resulting odds ratios evaluated with Wald Chi-square statistics. Results: Parental drug use, mental health, violence and attempted suicide, as well as rage and physical/sexual abuse are associated with more sexual health compromising behaviors. Parent connectedness has a weak association with sexual behaviors. The same is true for self-assessed school performance. Regular school attendance is associated with a lower likelihood of reporting 4 or more sexual partners.

58. NON-CONSENSUAL SEXUAL EXPERIENCES OF YOUNG PEOPLE: A REVIEW OF THE EVIDENCE FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Shireen J. Jejeebhoy and Sarah Bott

Email: shireen@pcindia.org

This review synthesises the evidence about non-consensual sexual experiences of young people in developing countries, its magnitude and correlates. Studies tend to be sparse and disparate, and the profile depicted here has had to rely on a few pioneering studies, drawn on selected sub-populations of youth. Findings may not be representative and comparability limited and for obvious reasons, responses in standard surveys are not always reliable. Findings suggest that non-consensual sexual experiences are not unknown and that for considerable minorities, including boys, sexual debut itself was coerced. Leading factors that place young people at risk of non-consensual sexual relations or inhibit them from seeking care, taking action against a perpetrator or withdrawing from a coercive relationship include gender double standards; and a lack of (a) communication and negotiation on sexual matters; (b) a supportive environment; and (c) trusted adults and peers to consult on sexual health matters.

58. RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS FOR COERCIVE FIRST SEX IN RAKAI, UGANDA

Michael Koenig, Tom Lutalo, Nelson Sewankambo and Jennifer Wagman

Email: mkoenig@jhsph.edu

A central feature of the HIV epidemic in many developing countries is the pronounced gender differential in age at acquisition, with young women having significantly higher rates of HIV. Although a potentially important factor, little attention has thus far focused on the role of coercive sex. Our study analyzes data from approximately 2000 sexually active young women in Rakai, Uganda, interviewed during 2001-2002 concerning sexual coercion, both recently as well as at the time of first sex. Our paper initially presents data on the prevalence and nature of coercive first sex in this population. We then investigate the individual, familial, and community factors which influence the risk of coercive first sex— both factors which elevate as well as protect against such risk. Our findings will illuminate an important risk behavior which may be contributing to the continued HIV/AIDS epidemic in settings such as Uganda.

59. SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND GENDER INEQUALITY IN BANGLADESH: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF MARRIAGE

Lisa M. Bates, Farzana Islam and Md. Khairul Islam

Email: lbates@hsph.harvard.edu

This paper presents findings from a study of the relationships between socioeconomic development processes and interventions, gender inequality, and reproductive and sexual health in rural Bangladesh. Using longitudinal and cross-sectional survey data from 1994 and 2002, we identify social and economic enabling factors that contribute to women's empowerment, examine the near-term and inter-generational health and social effects of women's empowerment, and describe the mechanisms through which change occurs. We hypothesize that the effects of policies, programs, and economic opportunities on women's empowerment are often influenced by strategies developed by individuals, families and larger social entities regarding marriage, family formation, and economic survival. In particular, prevailing marriage systems and practices may undermine the effects of development policies and programs that would be expected to enhance women's empowerment and gender equality. We use complementary qualitative data to better understand the complex pathways between social and economic factors, gender inequality, and health outcomes.

59. HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC STRATEGIES AND THE DYNAMICS OF MARITAL POWER IN RURAL AFRICA: UGANDAN CASE

Kofi D. Benefo

Email: benefok@aol.com

In this study, I examine the effects of the household commercial production on women's marital power in rural Uganda. The developmental significance of African women's empowerment has become clear as development projects have gone awry because they made erroneous assumptions about African women's motivations and their lives. It has become evident that interventions into African social life often have to be based on solid understanding of the opportunities and constraints facing African women. This study borrows from the marginalization perspectives on women's status to examine hypotheses about the impact of household market production on women's marital power in rural Uganda. Data for the study come from the 1995/96 Negotiating Reproductive Outcomes survey conducted in the Masaka and Lira districts of Uganda by the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) program of Macro International and the Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics (ISAE) at Makerere University in Kampala, Uganda.

59. CHANGING ECONOMIC ROLES OF MEN AND WOMEN IN NORTHERN VIETNAM: AN ANALYSIS OF FOUR MARRIAGE COHORTS

Kim Korinek

Email: korinek@email.unc.edu

The effects of socialism, war, and market transition upon men's and women's workforce opportunities in Vietnam's Red River Delta are explored. War and economic transition brought marked shifts in the local labor supply and demand for labor in Vietnam during the late 20th century. Data collected in the 1995 Vietnam Longitudinal Survey illustrate changes in the occupational distribution of male and female employment across four marriage cohorts (1945-64, 1965-1974, 1975-1984, 1985-1994). Analyses demonstrate marked shifts in Vietnamese women's occupational opportunities over time. In particular, women made gains in professional, managerial and skilled production fields during periods of armed forces mobilization and wartime production. By contrast, the most recent period features a sizable increase in the share of newly married men and women working primarily in agriculture. The end of wartime conditions and policies supporting women's public employment has been accompanied by their return to the household and traditional economic sectors.

59. DOES EDUCATIONAL SUPERIORITY AUTONOMIZE DAUGHTERS-IN-LAW WHO LIVE WITH THEIR MOTHERS-IN-LAW? A TEST OF CALDWELL'S THESIS

Manisha Sengupta and Nan Johnson

Email: msengupta@jhsph.edu

In India, where a patriarchal kinship system tends to limit a young bride from household decision making and restricts her movement inside and outside the home, previous studies conclude that with education women are more equipped to deal with and perhaps defy the socio-cultural system. Caldwell contends that South Asian daughters-in-law who live with their mothers-in-law are more autonomous if they are better educated than their mothers-in-law. Yet, little empirical research has addressed the links between a woman's autonomy, her educational achievement and the educational achievement of her mother-in-law. Using data from the National Family Health Survey II (1998-99), this paper attempts to address this gap in empirical studies that address women's autonomy and education. Measuring autonomy as a function of perception and experience, results from our logistic regression models suggest that education has important implications for women's empowerment and an interesting intergenerational dyadic relation exists within the household.

60. MARITAL DISSOLUTION AND MIGRATION: THE CASE OF MEXICO

Reanne Frank and Elizabeth M. Wildsmith

EMail: frank@src.uchicago.edu

This paper examines migration as one of the causes behind marital dissolution among Mexican migrants to the U.S. Specifically, we evaluate whether the risk of union disruption for male household heads is related to migration experience. The data come from the Mexican Migration Project database (MMP). Using discrete time event history analysis, we find that U.S. migration experience significantly increases the odds of union dissolution among male household heads. Furthermore, the effect of U.S. migration experience appears to vary according to the timing of the U.S. migratory trip. Those household heads living in the U.S. in the preceding year were almost 4 times as likely to experience union dissolution in the following year (OR=3.73). This relationship was stronger and more pronounced than the one capturing general migration experience and union dissolution, suggesting that actual physical presence in the U.S. may be a key contributing factor to union dissolution.

60. FATHERS' AND MOTHERS' EXPECTATIONS ABOUT CHILD REARING AFTER DIVORCE: DOES ANTICIPATING DIFFICULTY REDUCE THE CHANCE OF DIVORCE?

Anne-Rigt Poortman and Judith A. Seltzer

EMail: ar.poortman@scw.vu.nl

This paper investigates how married parents' expectations about whether children will live with them and about the difficulty of child rearing after divorce affect whether the parents stay together or end their marriage. We use longitudinal data from the National Survey of Families and Households to examine the effect on divorce of married mothers' and fathers' explicit evaluations of whether being a parent would be worse if they divorced. We also estimate the effect on divorce of the predicted probability that children will live with their mother (or father) after divorce. The prediction of living arrangements takes account of the nonrandom selection into divorce. The paper considers both fathers' and mothers' attitudes as well as the potentially offsetting effects of expected social and economic costs of divorce.

60. MARITAL QUALITY AND DIVORCE ADJUSTMENT

Sheela Kennedy and Frank Furstenberg

EMail: shkenned@ssc.upenn.edu

A large body of research has shown that the divorced are significantly less happy and healthy than the married. Marital happiness and conflict, however, are associated with both individual well-being and the decision to divorce. This paper re-examines the consequences of divorce on psychological well-being while allowing for variation in marital happiness. Using longitudinal data from the National Survey of Families and Households, we find that the effect of divorce on psychological well-being depends significantly upon the level of prior marital happiness. We demonstrate that those in unhappy marriages who divorce fare at least as well as (and possibly better than) the unhappily married who remain married. By viewing divorce as a response to conditions within the marriage and incorporating measures of marital quality, our results suggest the negative consequences of divorce for individual happiness may be overstated.

60. THE INFLUENCE OF PARENTS' AND CHILDREN'S UNION FORMATION AND DISSOLUTION ON ADULT CHILDREN'S ATTITUDES TOWARD DIVORCE

Mick Cunningham and Arland Thornton

EMail: cunningm@cc.wvu.edu

Data from a thirty-one year, intergenerational panel study are used to investigate the influence of parents' marital dissolution and parents' attitudes toward divorce early in children's lives on adult children's attitudes toward divorce. We also examine the impact of children's union formation and dissolution between the ages of 18 and 31 on their subsequent attitudes toward divorce. Among the children, we consider the influences of entering a first cohabitation, entering a first marriage, dissolving

a first cohabitation, and divorcing from a first marriage. We find that parental divorce followed by remarriage increases adult children's tolerance of divorce, as do mothers' attitudes toward divorce. Among children, divorce from a first marriage dramatically increases children's acceptance of divorce. Conversely, entry into a marriage decreases children's acceptance of divorce. Those who enter stable marriages after first cohabiting are substantially more tolerant of divorce than those who enter stable marriages without first cohabiting.

61. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF RECENT TRENDS IN CANADIAN AND AMERICAN FERTILITY, 1980-1999

Alain P. Belanger and Genevieve Ouellet
EMail: belaala@statcan.ca

Canadians and Americans report wanting to have the same number of children. However, the differential between the two countries has increased over the last decade and is now about one-half child per woman. This study describes fertility differences between the two countries and explores possible explanations, drawing on vital statistics data and on two national fertility surveys conducted in 1995: the GSS and the NSFG. Growing gaps between the two countries are due to a sizable drop in fertility among Canadian women under 30 years of age. High fertility rate of American teenagers explains nearly a third of the difference. Unwanted pregnancies and births are more frequent in the United States, as is the use of abortion. Canadian females use more effective contraceptive methods than Americans. Marriage takes place earlier and is more widespread in the US. Labour market access is more difficult for young Canadians than for young Americans.

61. FERTILITY DECLINE IN THE FORMER COMMUNIST COUNTRIES OF THE SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE

Timothy Heleniak
EMail: theleniak@worldbank.org

Since the breakup of the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia, the liberalization of society, and the start of the transition towards a market economy, the fertility rates across the region have plunged precipitously, with some now competing for the distinction of being the lowest in the world. Using the proximate determinants framework, this paper will examine the fertility decline across this unique set of countries. Changes to each of the four primary proximate determinants – percent married, contraception, abortion, and breastfeeding – will be analyzed to determine their relative impact on fertility trends. In addition to these proximate determinants, changes at the macroeconomic and societal level will also be examined for their impact on fertility. Data to examine fertility declines in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe will be drawn from vital statistics, population censuses, and the various demographic and health surveys that have been conducted across the region.

61. EUROPE'S POPULATION AT A TURNING POINT – A NEW POLICY APPROACH

Wolfgang Lutz, Brian C. O'Neill and Sergei Scherbov
EMail: lutz@iiasa.ac.at

Europe has just entered a critical new phase of its demographic evolution. Around the year 2000, it began generating "negative momentum," a built-in tendency to decline due to shrinking cohorts of young people caused by three decades of low fertility. Currently the effect of this momentum on future population is small, but each additional decade that fertility remains at its present low level will imply a further decline in the EU of 25 to 40 million people, absent offsetting effects from immigration or rising life expectancy. Governments in Europe are beginning to consider a range of policy options to address the perceived negative implications of population decline and rapid aging. Social policies and labor laws aimed at halting the further increase in the mean age of childbearing have substantial scope for affecting future demographic trends in the EU, and would have health benefits as well.

61. FERTILITY STUDIES IN CONTEXT OF NEGATIVE NATURAL INCREASE: AN ANALYSIS BASED ON THE 2000 CENSUS DATA IN METROPOLITAN SHANGHAI, CHINA

Yuan Ren

EMail: yuan_r@hotmail.com

Based on the new database of the 2000 population census of Shanghai in China, this research will take a quantitative study on those factors associate with fertility decreasing in context of a negative natural increase. This research was motivated by three questions: is the fertility decline a real decline or virtual decline? Is the fertility decline a forced decline or voluntary decline? Is the fertility decline a stable decline or unstable decline. The author will test whether changing in age structure, marriage patterns, urbanization process, education degree, internal migration, and other factors have positive or negative impact on population fertility with case study of Shanghai. Based on socioeconomic and institutional circumstance is changing, the author calls for reforms on the family planning policies in eastern coastal cities in China, and concludes some implications on maintaining low and stable fertility rate and advancing population and development in urban China.

63. BACK TO THE COUNTRYSIDE: URBAN REFUGEES IN POST-SOCIALIST RURAL HUNGARY

David L. Brown, Laszlo Kulcsar and Laszlo J. Kulcsar

EMail: dlb17@cornell.edu

This study examines the population distribution implications of the post-socialist transformation in Hungary. We identified two streams of post-1990 population deconcentration, suburbanization and net migration to villages, using secondary data. The stream into rural villages is consistent with observations made by a number of scholars that workers who lost their jobs in urban industrial workplaces are piling up in rural “ghettos,” thus exacerbating spatial inequality. We examined this hypothesis with a household survey conducted in 49 villages in four distinct regions of the country. In contrast to previous observations, we find that very few recent migrants to Hungarian villages came from Budapest or other large industrial centers, and we find that in-migrants are younger, better educated, and are more likely to be employed than longer term village residents.

63. MODELING MIGRATION AND DEFINING TRANSNATIONAL OUTCOMES IN RURAL OAXACA, MEXICO

Jeffrey H. Cohen, Alicia Sylvia Gijon-Cruz, Rafael Reyes-Morales and Garry Chick

EMail: jcohen@psu.edu

Anthropologists have embraced the concept of transnationalism. This is nowhere more evident than in the discussion of Mexican-US migration patterns. Nevertheless, little attention has been paid to defining methods that can aid in measuring, explaining and predicting transnational outcomes. We use data from an investigation of migration in the central valleys of Oaxaca, Mexico to show that we can measure and quantify transnational outcomes; explain community and household variation; and develop a systematic model of migration outcomes in the central valleys of Oaxaca, Mexico. Our data come from an ethnosurvey conducted with 590 randomly selected households located in 11 randomly selected communities located in the central valleys of Oaxaca, the intermountaine region surrounding the state’s capital.

63. REPLICATION AND ADVANCEMENT OF THE CUMULATIVE CAUSATION MODEL: EVIDENCE FROM NANG RONG, THAILAND

Sara Curran, Filiz Garipe, Chang Y. Chung and Kanchana Tangchonlatip

EMail: curran@princeton.edu

The tendency for migration to gain a strong internal momentum once it is initiated has been studied under a variety of rubrics. Economists refer to a process of “path dependence” and Sociologists refer

to a process of “cumulative causation”. We build on these models and test their fit with data collected from Nang Rong, Thailand. Using retrospective life history data we measure cumulative causation at the individual, household, and community levels. We replicate previous models and find similar results. Then, we correct for unobserved heterogeneity at the individual level. Third, we introduce household measures of cumulative migration experience to our model. Finally, we introduce measures of marital status and level of economic development into our models. Although we closely replicate previous models using the Thai data, when we add greater specificity to measures of cumulative causation we observe a shift in the importance of community level cumulative causation.

63. RURAL FAMILIES AND URBAN HOUSEHOLDS OR RURAL HOUSEHOLDS AND URBAN FAMILIES? MIGRATION, URBANIZATION, AND FAMILY CHANGE IN NIGERIA

Daniel Smith and Thanh-Huyen Vu

Email: Daniel_J_Smith@brown.edu

This paper presents demographic and ethnographic data to show that among Igbo people in Nigeria, as urbanization increases, extended families and kin groups continue to be tremendously important social institutions that link households, families, and generations through mechanisms of reciprocity that combine moral obligation, emotional attachment, and pragmatic self-interest. Further, the paper suggests that categories typically used to organize demographic analyses impose a structure that fundamentally misrepresents the reality of how Igbos have adapted to migration and urbanization. The paper argues that the social organization of domestic groups in both rural and urban communities can be adequately understood only if the rural community and its urban migrants are treated as one continuous social field. Urbanization, when looked at from the perspective of individuals, households, families and communities involved, is shown to be a process that unfolds simultaneously in rural and urban places, with processes in each setting affecting the other.

64. THE INFLUENCE OF KNOWLEDGE FACTORS ON PERCEPTION OF HIV RISK IN KENYA

Priscilla A. Akwara

Email: Priscilla.A.Akwara@orcmacro.com

Using data from the 1998 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, logistic regressions are used to examine whether having the correct knowledge about AIDS is associated with perception of HIV risk among women and men. Knowledge factors were significant even after controlling for confounders such as age, marital status, education, work status, ethnicity and sexual behaviour. Perception of risk was higher among women and men who reported specific aspects of AIDS knowledge and prevention. Young and unmarried women and men were more likely to perceive themselves at small or no risk at all compared to the older and married ones. No significant effects of education, urban-rural residence and work status were observed. The findings suggest that AIDS prevention programs should focus on reducing misinformation and misconceptions that may influence people’s attitudes and behavior.

64. URBAN-RURAL DIFFERENCES IN SEXUAL NETWORKING IN BURKINA FASO

Maria Khan, Lisanne Brown, Nicolas Nagot, S Salouka, S Ganou, Joseph Bidiga and Sharon Weir

Email: maria_khan@unc.edu

The Priorities for Local AIDS Control Efforts (PLACE) field method was used in two Burkina Faso health districts to identify sites where people meet sexual partners and assess potential for HIV/AIDS intervention. Formal bars and brothels comprised a large proportion of sites in urban areas (45%), while small sites such as roadside bars were popular in rural areas (38%). Large public sites were common in urban and rural areas (30 and 47% of sites, respectively). Among 1036 individuals interviewed at sites, men and women reported at least one new sexual partner in the past month in both urban areas (42 and 61%, respectively) and rural areas (29 and 25%, respectively). The percentage of women who received goods for sex is greater in urban areas (56%) than rural areas (15%). A minority of urban and rural sites had condoms, but 85% are willing to participate in prevention activity.

64. DETERMINANTS OF REPORTED ABILITY TO REFUSE UNWANTED SEX AMONG FEMALE YOUTH IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Megan L. Klein

EMail: mklein@socy.umd.edu

Studies suggest female youth engage in substantial levels of unwanted sexual activity, thus increasing their risk for ill-timed pregnancies, STIs, and HIV. This study uses logistic regressions to explore predictors of youth's perceived ability to refuse sex with various individuals. Data stem from a 2001 reproductive health survey among youth aged 15-24 in Abidjan, Bouaké and Korhogo. Female youth are not confident in refusing unwanted sex with certain individuals. In fact, only a quarter were confident they could refuse sex in all circumstances. Predictors of ability to refuse sex vary by females relationships with individuals. Younger females and those who question gender beliefs were more likely to report confidence refusing sex with someone known for months— those who experienced forced sex or exchanged money for sex were less confident. Questioning gender beliefs is associated with confidence refusing sex with someone who gave gifts— having a child is associated with uncertainty.

64. SEXUAL BEHAVIOR OF OLDER THAI MEN

Mark VanLandingham and John Knodel

EMail: mark.vanlandingham@tulane.edu

Many adults, in Thailand and elsewhere, remain sexually active well into late middle and old age. A group that may be at particularly high risk for contracting HIV is older men who do not have access to marital sexual relations. We explore this hypothesis using qualitative data from 9 in depth interviews of currently unmarried Thai men in their 50's conducted in a central Thai province during June 2001. Semi-structured interview guidelines explored prevailing social norms regarding older male sexuality during the current era; social norms regarding younger male sexuality during the time these men became adults; the number, types, and key features of recent sexual relationships engaged in by these men and by men in their friendship groups; detailed sexual histories of these men; and the understandings these men have about the risks of contracting HIV and AIDS.

65. COUNTING SAME-SEX UNMARRIED PARTNERS IN THE 2000 US CENSUS DATA: HOW MANY ARE GAY AND LESBIAN?

Dan Black, Gary J. Gates, Seth G. Sanders and Lowell Taylor

EMail: danblack@maxwell.syr.edu

Large increases in the reporting of same-sex unmarried partners in the Decennial Census 2000 provides a significantly larger sample of same-sex unmarried partners than was available in 1990 and bodes well for research on the demographic and economic aspects of the gay and lesbian population. However, a change in Census coding procedures between 1990 and 2000 creates a problem whereby a heterosexual married couple household that miscodes the sex of one of the partners will now be counted as a same-sex unmarried partner household. Even a small fraction of sex miscodes among married couples creates a sizable measurement error issue among same-sex unmarried partners. We use the Census 2000 Supplementary Survey Public Use Microdata Sample to test a set of models for assessing the extent of the measurement error and calculating reliable estimates of demographic characteristics of gay and lesbian couples.

65. AN EVALUATION OF SMALL AREA ESTIMATES OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Thomas G. Exter and Lew Jean C. King

EMail: tom.exter@mapinfo.com

Estimates of household income weigh heavily in business decisions involving local consumer markets. The authors used the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) mortgage reporting data as one input into a small area income estimation model. This input data and the final household income estimates are compared to Census 2000 income results. The authors draw on the growing literature relative to

evaluating small area estimates and use various measures for comparing two or more sets of spatial attribute data. Relatively high variability was expected between the income estimates developed from demographic estimating techniques and census data. The paper discusses this variability in terms of magnitude and direction, comparative measures and measurement issues, and the general significance of factors affecting the validity and accuracy of census data as well as the estimate data. The objective of this paper is to evaluate household income estimates with an eye to improving estimation techniques.

65. HAS ASTHMA PREVALENCE CONTINUED TO INCREASE? A QUANTIFIABLE, BUT CONVOLUTED, ANSWER

Jeanne Moorman and Clinton J. Alverson
EMail: zva9@cdc.gov

The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) has been the source of asthma prevalence data since 1979. In 1997, the NHIS underwent a major revision that drastically changed the concept of asthma prevalence. Prior to the revision, it measured a 12-month period prevalence, allowed both self and proxy responses, and did not require a physician diagnosis. Beginning in 1997, adult proxy reporting was eliminated, a physician's diagnosis was required and the question wording drastically changed to a lifetime prevalence concept. Because of these three changes, the historic asthma prevalence time trend was terminated. The primary goal of this analysis is to provide annual estimates of time trends back to 1979 and future projections through 2010 for the historic 12-month asthma period prevalence measure and a current asthma point prevalence measure. For each asthma prevalence measure we will provide annual estimates for both the percent prevalence and the number of cases.

65. 'LINGERING EFFECTS' OF DISCRIMINATION: TRACING PERSISTENCE OVER TIME IN LOCAL POPULATIONS

Peter A. Morrison
EMail: morrison@rand.org

Is address a legal issue susceptible to demographic analysis: To what extent does past discrimination result in effects that linger in current times—for example, narrowing residential choices, blunting educational aspirations of those affected and their offspring, and hindering contemporary political participation. Lingering effects of past discrimination might persist directly or derivatively. A Latino home buyer in the 1940s whose choices were restricted to narrow portions of a city by racially restrictive covenants then in existence, and who remained there ever since, would exemplify a direct effect. A contemporary Latino home buyer's reluctance to settle outside that area would exemplify a derivative effect. Such effects can be evaluated empirically, applying standard demographic concepts and data sources. I offer several illustrations of how applied demographic analysis can either confirm, cast doubt on, or rule out the contemporary existence of a specific "lingering effect."

66. THE TIMING OF MARRIAGE, FERTILITY, AND FEMALE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION IN MOROCCO

Ragui Assaad and Sami Zouari
EMail: rassaad@hnh.umn.edu

Studying the impact of fertility on female labor force participation and the form that this participation takes is complicated by the fact that both fertility and participation are potentially endogenous household decisions, requiring simultaneous estimation. Moreover, age at marriage, which is an important determinant of both fertility and participation, may also be endogenous to those decisions. In this paper, we estimate a structural model of labor force participation that distinguishes between different participation states (non-wage work, public wage work, private wage work, and unemployment) and that takes account of the endogeneity of the timing of marriage and fertility. We find that in Morocco, marriage itself is not a constraint on labor force participation, but the presence of children under six significantly reduces participation in wage work. This effect is significantly weaker in the public sector, which appears to be more accommodating than the private sector to mothers with young children.

66. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN REMARRIAGE AND FEMALE LABOR SUPPLY

Alison Aughinbaugh

Email: aughinbaugh_a@bls.gov

Because in second and higher marriages, a woman is more likely than in a first marriage to have children whose father is not her spouse, and the dissolution of a previous marriage may affect her expectations about the duration of her current marriage, the decrease in labor supply that frequently accompanies marriage may be dampened for second and later marriages. I investigate this possibility using data from the PSID. Because differences in work behavior may be the result of either the marital transitions or differences, observed or unobserved, between those who have one versus multiple marriages, a simple comparison of changes in labor supply associated with a first versus higher marriages may erroneously attribute the effects to remarriage. To correct for the unobserved heterogeneity, I estimate an individual fixed-effect, and use state-level variation in sex ratios and divorce laws to identify the impact of marital decisions on labor supply.

66. CHANGES IN THE SIZE AND COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION OUTSIDE THE LABOR FORCE

Shasta F. Jones

Email: shastaj@pop.upenn.edu

The United States adult population may be divided into two parts: those who are members of the labor force and those who are not. Studies are generally interested in further analyzing persons in the labor force. This research asserts that while societal changes had a profound impact on persons in the labor force, we miss part of the labor market story by not understanding the roles and characteristics of persons outside the labor force. Using Current Population Survey data from 1964 to 2000, the growth and change in the population outside the labor force is decomposed into factors associated with demographic change and factors associated with social change (changes in participation in activities outside the labor force). Separate analyses were conducted by gender and race. Results for females and males highlight the contribution of social change in this population.

66. DO LACK OF HUMAN CAPITAL AND TRADITIONAL VALUES HINDER FEMALE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION? THE CASE OF PORTUGUESE WOMEN IN THE U.S.

Maria Mulcahy

Email: maria_gloria_mulcahy@brown.edu

This paper examines how cultural, family and human capital characteristics affect the labor force participation of Portuguese women. It uses 1990 US Census data (IPUMS) and logistic regression to compare them to other European Americans in general and Italian Americans in particular. The analysis shows that Portuguese immigrant women are more than twice as likely to be in the labor force than other European Americans with the same personal family, and residential characteristics, while those born in the U.S. are 21 percent more likely. Living in the Northeast, where a large proportion of the Portuguese have settled, enhances the likelihood of labor force participation for Portuguese women, but not for the comparison groups. The findings indicate that Portuguese women, more so than Italians, have been successful in overcoming human capital deficits and traditional, Southern European values to engage in work outside the home, using ethnic networks to do so.

67. EDUCATION IN PASTORALIST COMMUNITIES IN KENYA

Cheryl Doss

Email: cheryl.doss@yale.edu

Pastoralist communities in Northern Kenya are faced with a number of challenges, from drought and weather shocks, violence, wide fluctuations in market prices for livestock, and increasing threats from HIV/AIDS. Using a unique data set, we follow 180 pastoralist households for two years through a drought and recovery period. Although some sectors of the pastoralist community remain viable, many

people are leaving the pastoralist system. Preliminary analysis suggests that education is a key factor in people being able to successfully diversify their incomes to sources beyond livestock. In this paper, we explore the patterns of education among members of the pastoralist community and examine the impacts of the drought on education patterns. We can examine this both before and after the drought shock changed herd composition. In addition, we analyze whose animals were sold to pay for school fees, which allows us to look at both outcomes and processes.

67. SMOKING, DRINKING AND SCHOOL DROPOUT AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES

Michelle Hindin

Email: mhindin@jhsph.edu

I explore the relationship between three problem behaviors—smoking, drinking, and school dropout in a cohort of nearly 2,000 adolescents in Cebu, Philippines. With longitudinal data, I assess whether problem behaviors cluster and whether smoking and drinking predicts future school dropout. Both girls and boys who report that a close friend drinks alcohol are over 7 times as likely to report continuing to drink alcohol (beyond experimentation), even after controlling for other problem behaviors. For boys, their own smoking and drinking behaviors during the 1998 survey significantly predict school dropout by 2001. For girls, own smoking and drinking behavior does not predict school dropout, but the smoking behavior of their friends in the 1998 survey predicts school dropout by 2001. For both boys and girls, it is clear that smoking and drinking behaviors are an not only an important concern for schooling outcomes but a concern for their future health.

67. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES: FAMILY BACKGROUND-SERVICE PROVIDER INTERACTIONS

Elizabeth King, Jere Behrman, Judith B. Borja, Sharon J. Ghuman and Socorro Gultiano

Email: eking@worldbank.org

Increasing resources are devoted to early childhood development (ECD) programs in developing countries. But little is known about the effects of these programs. One under-researched question is: are interactions between family background and ECD programs important? Are there gross complementarities (substitutions) such that “better” family background interacts positively (negatively) with ECD services? We examine these questions using rich new data that we collected from the Philippines that include indicators of (1) ECD for 12,000+ Filipino pre-school children (anthropometrics, health status, illness history, motor and cognitive development) (2) family background (parental schooling and anthropometrics, household assets) and (3) local ECD providers (presence of various facilities). We use principal components to summarize the substantial information for these three sets of variables. In the multivariate relations, we explore robustness of estimates to controls for unobserved community and family background characteristics that might relate to ECD and be correlated with the interaction terms.

67. FOOD FOR THOUGHT: POVERTY, FAMILY NUTRITIONAL ENVIRONMENT AND CHILDREN’S EDUCATIONAL PERFORMANCE IN RURAL CHINA

Shengchao Yu and Emily Hannum

Email: shyu@ssc.upenn.edu

Sociology of education research has traditionally focused on economic, cultural and social resources as dominant mechanisms by which impoverished households transmit educational disadvantages to children. This study introduces a new perspective by considering household food environment as a possible mechanism of educational stratification. Analyzing data from a survey of 2000 9-12 year-old children and families in rural Gansu, China, this study addresses two specific questions: first, can the household nutritional environment be linked to school performance, and second, is nutritional environment a significant mechanism linking poverty and school performance? Results show that nutrition measures exert significant effects on school performance while controlling for socio-economic

status, other family demographic and environmental variables, and unobserved school and community differences. Further, the effects of socio-economic status are significantly reduced in models that consider nutritional environment in the home, suggesting that nutrition is an important mechanism linking household poverty to school outcomes.

**68. DISTRIBUTION OF THE AGE AT FIRST BIRTH AMONG US WOMEN 1984-1993:
AN ANALYSIS OF A BIMODAL PATTERN**

Rachel Sullivan

Email: rachsull@demog.berkeley.edu

Using both waves (1988 and 1996) of the National Survey of Families and Households, I show that the age at first birth among US women has a bimodal distribution, with peaks near ages 20 and 25. This finding suggests a new interpretation of fertility patterns among US women, namely that there are two entirely separate childbearing regimes which can be identified through age at first birth. Overall, women who have a later first birth have much greater control over their lives and are following distinctly different life course trajectories than those who have an earlier first birth. Given that fertility is closely related to marriage and methods of family strategizing, the existence of differential fertility regimes indicates that there may be a divergence in the means through which the structure of modern families is determined, which is important to our understanding of the family as well as to policy considerations.

**68. DO COLLEGE-EDUCATED WOMEN REDUCE THEIR MOTHERHOOD WAGE
PENALTY BY DELAYING CHILDBEARING?**

Catalina Amuedo Dorantes and Jean Kimmel

Email: camuedod@mail.sdsu.edu

One of the stylized facts from the past thirty years has been the declining rate of first births before age 30 for all women and the increase rate of first births after age 30 among women with four-year college degrees (Martin 2000). What are some of the factors behind women's decision to postpone their childbearing? We hypothesize that the wage gap often observed between like-educated mothers and non-mothers (Waldfogel 1998) may be mitigated by postponing fertility. We use individual-level data on women from the 1979 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth to estimate a wage equation model that is later on expanded to address fundamental econometric issues and the education/fertility issue at hand. We find that half of the motherhood wage gap of college-educated women can be eliminated by postponing fertility until their thirties, helping us understand the postponement of maternity among educated women and the overall decline in fertility.

**68. ON THE CHANGING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FERTILITY AND FEMALE
EMPLOYMENT OVER SPACE AND TIME**

Henriette Engelhardt and Alexia Fuernkranz-Prskawetz

Email: henriette.engelhardt@oewac.ac.at

Various authors find that in OECD countries the cross-country correlation between the total fertility rate and the female labor force participation rate turned from a negative value before the 1980s to a positive value thereafter. Based on pooled cross-sectional data, Kögel (2002) shows that (a) unmeasured country-specific factors and (b) country-heterogeneity in the magnitude of the negative time-series association accounts for the reversal in the sign of the cross-country correlation coefficient. Our paper aims to identify those variables that may explain country heterogeneity in the negative association between fertility and female labor force participation. We apply aggregate descriptive representations of the time series and cross-country evolution of fertility, female employment and a set of labor market, educational and demographic variables and indicators of social policy. We confront our findings with existing macro and micro demographic theories and point towards some refinements.

69. TOWARD A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF RACE/ETHNIC DIFFERENCES IN ACTIVE LIFE EXPECTANCY

Mark D. Hayward, David F. Warner and Eileen Crimmins

Email: hayward@pop.psu.edu

We use data from the 1992-2000 HRS to investigate changes in functional ability across race/ethnic groups. Specifically, we address three major questions on race/ethnic differences in active life: 1) How do changes in functional ability with age differ for whites, blacks and Hispanics? 2) How do the consequences of changes in functional ability with age differ for whites, blacks and Hispanics? 3) How similar is the education gradient in functional ability changes with age for whites, blacks and Hispanics? We use multistate life table models to describe changes in functional ability, estimating transition probabilities using a discrete-time hazard model, regressing the age-specific risk of functional change on dummy variables for black and Hispanic, and including indicators for sex, education level and the interactions between education and the race/ethnicity dummy variables. Using these estimated transition probabilities, we subject a hypothetical life table cohort to the implied functional ability change schedule.

69. DOES FRAILTY ALWAYS MEAN SHORT LONGEVITY?

Anatoli I. Michalski, Kenneth G. Manton and Anatoli Yashin

Email: michalski@demogr.mpg.de

At advanced ages prevalence of disability in women is higher than in men. This supports a hypothesis that frailty may be associated with high longevity. Public use analytic data file of NLTCS conducted in 1982, 1984, 1989, 1994 was used to test the disability-longevity relationship. The disability was defined as impossibility to perform without special equipment or personal help at least one of nine predefined activities: eating, getting in/out of bed, getting in/out of chairs, walking around inside, going outside, dressing, bathing, using toilet, urination. At age 90+ men reported as disabled had higher chances to survive than nondisabled. The difference in life expectancy estimates is 2.3 years (p -value < 0.01). Mortality estimates demonstrate that in the age group 65-69 years disabled people have higher risk of death than nondisabled. After age 90 years it becomes opposite in men. In women this change likely takes place in more advanced ages.

69. A COMPREHENSIVE SOCIOMEDICAL FRAMEWORK FOR MEASURING CHANGES IN PHYSICAL FUNCTIONAL STATUS AMONG OLDER AGE GROUPS

Shuanglin You, S.L. Bernard, R.G. Rozier and Jianwen Cai

Email: shuanglin_you@hotmail.com

Improvements in the public health of the elderly are most closely tied to understanding functional status trajectories. We developed a framework to disentangle the socio-biomedical aspects of functional status as the fundamental component in the disablement process. Synthesizing existing constructs and principles in the light of Newtonian law of universal gravitation, we extracted five factors from 21 physical functional status indicators, Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey 1991-93. The invariant factor structure over waves has good validity and reliability, loadings and Chronbach Alpha (.80s and .70s), RMA (.02), GFI (.94), and RMSEA (.58 with CI .57-.60). Stability emerged as a self-contained factor adding marginally to factors of lower- and upper-body functioning and transferring-1 and -2. The factors were re-interpreted as a rigorous sequence of physical necessity in human adaptation to his/her own body and the environment. Our unifying theme of physical property corroborated the frameworks of frailty, morbidity and modern physical therapy.

69. TRAJECTORIES OF PHYSICAL DISABILITY AND DISTRESS: THE LONGITUDINAL EFFECTS OF SOCIAL SUPPORT

Miles G. Taylor and Scott M. Lynch

Email: mtaylor@soc.duke.edu

Using multiple waves of data from the Duke Established Populations for Epidemiologic Studies of the Elderly (EPESE), we investigate the relationship between trajectories of physical impairment, received and perceived social support, and depressive symptoms. We argue that impairment, depressive symptoms, and social support can be considered growth processes in late adulthood. Growth in impairment is expected to produce growth in depressive symptoms, while social support growth is expected to mediate the effect of impairment. The research makes several contributions. First, we demonstrate how Bayesian random coefficients models can be used to model growth and to handle missing data and unequal timing-of-observations that structural equation-based growth curves cannot. Second, we find that growth in impairment predicts growth in depressive symptoms across age, and that growth in perceived support mediates the effect of growth in impairment on depressive symptom growth. Third, we find that this mediation does not occur for received support.

70. THE ONSET OF FERTILITY TRANSITION IN RURAL WEST AFRICA: EVIDENCE FROM NIAKHAR DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM, SENEGAL

Valérie Delaunay, Agnès A. Adjamagbo, Pierre Levi and Adama Marra

Email: vdelaura@up.univ-mrs.fr

Fertility transition in Sub Saharan Africa has been shown in most countries. However, in West Africa, fertility levels in rural areas are still very high and contraceptive practice very low. In Senegal, the number of child per women 15-49 years was 5.7 in 1997, but the gap between urban and rural context is growing (4.3 vs. 6.7) Data used are coming from the Niakhar study area in rural Senegal, where a Demographic Surveillance System is running from several decades (since 1963 for 8 villages and 1983 for 30 villages). A reproductive health project aims to document trends in fertility and to understand the process of behavioral change in a population just engaged in the first stage of transition. Results show that fertility is declining specifically at young ages, age at marriage is rising, men become sexually active earlier and premarital births are more frequent in the younger generations.

70. THE FERTILITY TRANSITION IN ETHIOPIA: A SEARCH FOR EXPLANATIONS

Muluye S. Desta, Ian D. Diamond and Zoe Mathews

Email: msd@socsci.soton.ac.uk

Ethiopia, which has a very serious economic problem, is also one of the sub-Saharan African countries with challenging population problems being overwhelmed by the ever-growing numbers of people needing basic services. On the other hand, the first ever Demographic and Health Survey (ETDHS 2000) revealed that a unique fertility transition is taking place in Ethiopia. For instance, the fertility level of the capital city – Addis Ababa has reached below-replacement level, which is an uncommon phenomenon in the context of fertility transition in sub-Saharan Africa. Much as it is a surprise, it is also a challenge to researchers to provide possible explanations. Using data from ETDHS 2000 and employing time series, multinomial logistic and loglinear Poisson regression analyses, this paper, first assesses the timing of the fertility transition and proceeds to explore for possible explanations for the unique fertility transition that is taking place in the country.

70. THE TIMING OF THE FERTILITY TRANSITION IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Michel Garenne and Veronique Joseph

Email: mgarenne@bhdc.jussieu.fr

If demographic and health surveys have underlined declining fertility trends in many countries of sub-Saharan Africa, little is known on the precise timing and the speed of the fertility transition in the continent. This study attempts to fill this gap, by using an innovative approach to the analysis of DHS

data and other relevant surveys. The method utilizes fine tuning of fertility trends year by year, for urban and rural areas separately. The paper starts by a case study of the fertility transition in Kenya. The same method is later applied to 20 countries. Results indicate that in many countries, fertility started to decline in the late 1960's and 1970's in urban areas, and about 10 years later in rural areas, much earlier than usually thought. Placing a time frame at the onset of the fertility transition allows one to develop further analysis of key determinants of the fertility transition.

70. FERTILITY TRANSITION IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA: EVIDENCE FROM THE DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS

David Shapiro, Lisa Strunk and Tesfayi Gebreselassie
Email: dshapiro@psu.edu

In previous work we used data from the Demographic and Health Surveys of nearly 30 countries in sub-Saharan Africa to provide an overview and analyses of fertility transition in the region. That research pointed toward a three-stage transition process, with fertility decline beginning in urban areas and then spreading to rural places. Multivariate analyses of cross-sectional data on age-specific fertility rates in urban and rural places highlighted the importance of women's education, proportions married, contraceptive use, infant and child mortality, and urban residence as influences on fertility. This research extends that earlier work by focusing on data for the subset of countries that have had at least two DHS surveys. Analyses of data from countries with multiple DHS surveys allow us to examine changes in fertility in urban and rural places directly, and to assess how those changes are related to levels of and changes in the corresponding explanatory variables.

71. HOW INSTITUTIONALIZED IS COHABITATION? EMOTIONAL AND MATERIAL SUPPORT FROM PARENTS TO COHABITING ADULT CHILDREN

Susan M. Lee and Pamela J. Smock
Email: susanml@umich.edu

Previous research has suggested that nonmarital cohabitators have lower quality relationships than married individuals because cohabitation is an "incomplete institution" in the United States; not only is cohabitation not regulated by the legal system in most states, but it also lacks support from societal norms concerning partners' appropriate roles, responsibilities, and behavior. This paper investigates one way that this institutionalization may be manifested—in parents' provision of emotional and material support to their adult children. We examine whether parents' support to their adult children varies by the adult child's relationship status. With cohabitation becoming an increasingly normative experience, it is important to understand the ways in which it differs from and is similar to marriage. Our results will help to determine whether cohabitation has indeed been institutionalized in individual social relationships even if it has not yet been institutionalized in the US legal system.

71. COHABITATION AND EXCHANGES OF SUPPORT

David Eggebeen
Email: eggebeen@pop.psu.edu

Cohabitation has rapidly become entrenched in the life course of young adulthood over the past few decades yet its effects on family ties remains poorly understood. This paper examines the relationship between non-marital cohabitation and routine exchanges of support between American adults aged 19-30, and their aging parents using data drawn from the National Survey of Families and Households. Cohabiting young adults were found to be significantly less likely to be exchanging support with their parents than their married or single, non-cohabiting compatriots. Examination of specific exchanges revealed the largest differences between married or single and cohabiting respondents were in exchanges of household help and childcare or babysitting. Analysis of variability in exchanges of support with parents among cohabiting young adults revealed that the quality of the relationship with the parent to be the most potent predictor of exchanges.

71. WHO PAYS THE RENT? WHO PAYS FOR THE KIDS? HOW MARRIED VS. COHABITING PARENTS DIVIDE EXPENSES FOR THE HOUSEHOLD AND THE CHILD WHEN THE COUPLE KEEPS SEPARATE PURSES

Catherine T. Kenney

EMail: ctkenny@uiuc.edu

This paper uses data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study (“FFCW”) to examine how cohabiting as opposed to married parents divide expenses for the household, such as rent and utilities, and expenses for their child. Currently, very little is known about economic relationships, including the sharing of income and dividing of expenses, in cohabiting-parent households. Thus, the implications of the increasing frequency of this family form for child poverty and inequality are unclear, in part because we do not know whether the economic contributions of cohabiting fathers to their partners and children are more similar to those of married fathers or to those of unmarried, non-resident fathers. In this paper, I consider the effects of marital status, household division of labor, family complexity, couple conflict, and race and ethnicity on the division of expenses in married-parent and cohabiting-parent households.

71. FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS IN MARITAL AND COHABITING UNIONS WITH CHILDREN: AN ANALYSIS OF THE INCOME ALLOCATION METHODS OF FATHERS OF MAINLAND PUERTO RICANS

Sal Oropesa, Nancy S. Landale and Tanya Kenkre

EMail: oropesa@pop.psu.edu

The rise of cohabitation and the growing share of births to cohabiting couples have led to speculation that the boundary between marriage and cohabitation is blurring. We address one part of this issue by demonstrating the implications of union type for financial arrangements in mainland Puerto Rican families with children. The analysis shows that married fathers are more likely than cohabiting fathers to pool their income. Cohabiting fathers are more likely to provide no support, irregular support, or a regular allowance. We find no support for the assertion that these differences result from socioeconomic or demographic factors that foster uncertainty. The analysis also demonstrates that income allocation methods are stable over time, once differences in union dissolution by allocation method are considered. The discussion emphasizes the need for research on the ways in which financial ties reflect and reinforce the bonds between partners.

72. THE EFFECT OF CHILD-CARE AND PART-TIME OPPORTUNITIES ON FERTILITY DECISIONS IN SOUTHERN EUROPE

Pau Baizán

EMail: pau.baizan@cpis.upf.es

Institutional variation provides a possible explanation for cross-country variations in the relationship between women’s attachment to labor force and fertility. In particular, the availability of child-care and part-time jobs have often been suggested as explanations of cross-national variation of fertility. The paper, therefore, aims at measuring the impact of child-care availability and part-time job availability at the regional level on second births. The impact of the regional context is analyzed with the use of multi-level techniques, which are combined in the same model with event history techniques. Results show that the availability of child care and part time work increases the probability of having a second child.

72. THE IMPACT OF PARENTAL LEAVE STATUTES ON MATERNAL RETURN TO WORK AFTER CHILDBIRTH

Sally C. Curtin and Sandra Hofferth

EMail: curtinsc@hotmail.com

Although new mothers are more likely than ever to be in the labor force, the time around childbirth is a dynamic period with women quitting work altogether or changing jobs to accommodate the demands of their infants. The 1993 Family Medical Leave Act (FMLA) may have changed incentives and opportunities for employment among new mothers. Using data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) and its 1997 Child Development Supplement (CDS), this paper will examine whether the FMLA or state-legislated leave packages are associated with the following changes: continuity of employment for new mothers, return to previous employer, and post-birth earnings gains. Results indicate a positive association between the FMLA and both the rapidity of the mother's return to employment and the probability that she returns to the same job. Surprisingly, the FMLA was associated with a negative post-birth earnings gain after two years.

72. DETERMINANTS OF OUT-OF-HOME LIVING ARRANGEMENTS FOR CHILDREN: TO WHAT EXTENT DO FAMILY RESOURCES, FAMILY STRUCTURES, AND PUBLIC POLICIES MAKE A DIFFERENCE?

Lawrence M. Berger and Jane Waldfogel

EMail: LBerger@Princeton.edu

A large and growing number of children in the U.S. spend some part of their childhood in living arrangements that do not include their birth parents. This paper uses data from the NLSY to estimate the effects of income and poverty, family structure, and income support policies on the probabilities that children are living in various out-of-home settings. Results suggest that lower-income, single-parent, and mother-partner families are more likely to have children living out-of-home in a given year. Higher AFDC/TANF benefits are associated with decreases in the probability that a family has a child living in a child welfare service setting, but increases in the probability that a family has a child living with relatives. Higher foster care payments are associated with increases in out-of-home placements. This research holds implications for predicting the ways in which changes in policies that affect family resources and structures may influence children's living arrangements.

72. THE IMPACT OF WELFARE REFORM ON LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

Jonah B. Gelbach and Hilary W. Hoynes

EMail: gelbach@glue.umd.edu

We use data from the March CPS to examine the impacts of 1990s welfare waivers and the 1996 Federal welfare reform on living arrangements in samples of both children and women. Our findings suggest three main conclusions. First, welfare reform has had large effects on some important measures of living arrangements. Second, those effects are neither entirely aligned with the stated goals of reform nor entirely in spite of these goals. For example, TANF was associated with an 11 to 17 percentage point reduction in the fraction of black children living in central cities who live with an unmarried parent. However, the fraction of these children living with neither parent rose by 7 to 12 percentage points, more than doubling the baseline level. Third, there is a great deal of treatment effect heterogeneity. Standard approaches focusing only on dropouts and assuming homogeneous reform effects would generally not uncover these effects.

73. DATA SOURCES FOR THE ESTIMATION OF HIERARCHICAL MODELS OF INDIVIDUAL MORTALITY OUTCOMES

Troy Blanchard, Jeralynn S. Cossman and Martin L. Levin
Email: blanchard@soc.msstate.edu

A central challenge facing mortality research is the lack of available datasets for performing hierarchical analyses that: a) assess the influence of residential context on individual life chances, and b) examine how contextual factors condition the relationship between individual characteristics and mortality. The sample design of the most popular data sources largely preclude a hierarchical analysis. We develop a new method for the hierarchical analysis of individual mortality outcomes by pooling data from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing Public Use Microdata Samples and 1985-1990 Multiple Cause of Death Data. This methodology provides a data source for estimating Hierarchical Discrete Time Hazard Models that incorporates spatial context into the modeling of mortality outcomes. The implementation of this method provides a means to better understand how contextual factors, such as health infrastructure, community organizations, and the physical environment, condition health disparities across rural and urban portions of the U.S.

73. MEASURING LIVING STANDARDS IN DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEYS AND EVALUATING THEIR IMPACT ON UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING: A STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODELING APPROACH

Paul Hewett
Email: PHewett@popcouncil.org

In this paper, we focus our analysis on unmet need for contraception, drawing upon the Demographic and Health Surveys. Building on recent literature regarding the measurement of household living standards, we specify structural equations models (SEMS) for unmet need using estimation techniques developed by Jöreskog 1979, 2000, where household wealth is considered an unobserved latent factor. The crude consumer durables and housing quality variables routinely collected in the DHS are employed as observed indicators of this latent factor. The paper will focus on three measures of unmet need for family planning, a measure of unmet need among reproductive age women, and specific indicators of unmet need for spacing and limiting. The objective is to assess differential levels of unmet need by living standards and to evaluate spatially-concentrated aspects of poverty, e.g., do poor households in non-poor neighborhoods have different levels of unmet need than do poor households in poor neighborhoods?

73. APPLICATION OF MORTALITY ESTIMATION TECHNIQUES TO THE 1999 CENSUS OF THE SOLOMON ISLANDS: PROBLEMS AND A NEW PROCEDURE

George Groenewold, Jeroen van Ginneken, Bart de Bruijn and Reuben Tovutov
Email: groenewold@nidi.nl

Mortality-level estimates for Solomon Islanders derived from direct and indirect estimation methods seem far too optimistic and are irreconcilable with levels of fertility, migration, socio-economic development and health. This paper describes a new procedure that leads to more plausible estimates of mortality levels. First, a best-fitting model life-table is derived, through simulation, by projecting the age-distribution of the previous census to the date of the current census, using appropriate fertility and migration assumptions and the cohort component projection method. Second, time-series estimates of life expectancies at birth are examined of countries in the region with similar levels of estimates to estimate an average yearly change in life expectancy at birth. Third, results of previous steps are combined and a mathematical function is derived to estimate levels of mortality and concomitant model-life-tables in the Solomon Islands for each year in the intercensal period.

73. HOW ARE BIOMARKERS RELATED TO PHYSICAL AND MENTAL WELL-BEING?

Christopher L. Seplaki and Yu-Hsuan Lin

Email: cseplaki@princeton.edu

Studies investigating the sources of increasing longevity require extensive demographic, socioeconomic, environmental, and health information. However, much of the existing empirical literature examining the determinants of aging and longevity is limited by the absence of biological markers of health, or the use of small or otherwise nonrepresentative samples. This analysis investigates the associations between self-reported measurements of physical and mental health and biomarkers of aging using a large, population-based sample of older Taiwanese. Data are from the Social Environment and Biomarkers of Aging Study (SEBAS) conducted in 2000, and combine rich biological measures with a wealth of social information and self-reports of physical and mental well-being. Results indicate significant associations between the biomarkers and profiles of health. Although this cross-sectional investigation does not attempt to establish any causal relationships between health trajectories and biomarker measurements, it is likely to provide new insights about such pathways.

74. INFANT MORTALITY IN BRAZIL: A PROBABILISTIC RECORD LINKAGE APPROACH

Carla J Machado and Kenneth Hill

Email: carla@cedepiar.ufmg.br

Objective: To study infant mortality in Brazil, we use data from the 1998-birth cohort of the City of São Paulo, Brazil. Methods: Data are from two files from vital statistics data for São Paulo, the birth and death files, to take advantage of variables only available in the birth record such as birth weight. To link births and deaths we used a probabilistic record linkage procedure, since the two files do not contain unique identifiers. To analyze the matched data, we used weighted logistic regression, weighting observations according to how certain we were that each matched pair corresponded to the same infant. Some main results: Infants of older mothers were less likely to die in the neonatal period and of adolescent mothers were more likely to die in the neonatal and post-neonatal period even after controlling for maternal factors, birth weight, gestational age, and Apgar scores and community development.

74. ASSESSING THE VALIDITY OF ADULT MORTALITY ESTIMATES MEASURED THROUGH QUESTIONS ON SIBLING SURVIVAL IN HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS

Emmanuela E. Gakidou, Christopher J.L. Murray, Margaret Hogan and Alan D. Lopez

Email: gakidou@who.int

Mortality measurement in developing countries has largely focused on child mortality; as a result reliable measures of adult mortality levels and trends are available for only a fraction of countries. This paper analyzes 34 Demographic and Health Survey datasets containing questions on sibling survival. Previous work in this area has found no systematic pattern of deviation from United Nations mortality estimates, though sibling measures appear to underestimate adult mortality when compared to reliable life tables. This paper applies formal statistical methods to examine trends in under-reporting of deaths of siblings in 29 countries and examines the possibility that under-reporting of sibling deaths relates to age difference between respondent and sibling. Preliminary results suggest systematic trends in under-reporting across countries, with much greater under-reporting for adult mortality than for child mortality. Formalizing underlying trends could lead to a correction method for under-reporting, allowing estimation of correction factors from established survey programs.

74. AGGREGATION AND INSURANCE-MORTALITY ESTIMATION

William H. Dow, Kristy Gonzalez and Luis Rosero-Bixby

Email: will_dow@unc.edu

One goal of government health insurance programs is to improve health, yet little is known empirically about how important such government interventions can be in explaining health transitions. We analyze

the child mortality effects of a major health insurance expansion in Costa Rica. In contrast to previous work in this area that has used aggregated ecological designs, we exploit census data to estimate individual-level models. Theoretical and empirical findings indicate that aggregation can introduce substantial upward biases in the insurance effects. Overall we find a statistically significant but quite small effect of health insurance on infant mortality in Costa Rica.

74. NEW LIFE TABLES FOR SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Pierre Ngom and Alex Ezeh

Email: pngom@aphrc.org

Under-five and adult mortality indicators obtained from Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) data have so far remained disjointed in the sense that they have not been used to arrive at a more comprehensive mortality profile over the life course in countries lacking such information. This paper proposes a method for deriving national life tables from DHS data. First, survivorship functions are directly estimated for the age groups between 0 and 55 years using the birth and sibling history modules of the DHS data. The logit transformations of these indicators are then regressed linearly on existing accurate empirical mortality curves (mainly from INDEPTH publications). The regression coefficients from this step are used to extrapolate, to age 85+, the truncated DHS life tables estimated earlier. Results from 16 sub-Saharan African countries demonstrate that DHS data can be used to produce reliable life tables for countries where such information is not available.

75. THE RETURNS TO MEDICARE: NEW ANSWERS TO AN OLD QUESTION

Jay Bhattacharya and Darius N. Lakdawalla

Email: jay@stanford.edu

Previous research has found that Medicare benefits flow primarily to the most economically advantaged groups and that the financial returns to Medicare are consequently higher for the rich than for the poor. Taking a different approach, we find very different results. According to the Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey, the poorest groups receive the most benefits at any given age. In fact, the advantage of the poor in benefit receipt is so great that it easily overcomes their higher death rates. This leads to the result that the financial returns to Medicare are actually much higher for poorer groups in the population and that Medicare is a highly progressive public program. These new results appear to owe themselves to our measurement of socioeconomic status at the individual level, in contrast to the aggregated measures used by previous research.

75. HEALTH RISK AND PORTFOLIO CHOICE

Ryan D. Edwards

Email: ryanedw@stanford.edu

This paper investigates how health, a nontradeable risky asset, can affect the portfolio choices of older investors. A theoretical model is proposed in which individuals are initially endowed with health but face the risk of purchasing health when sick. The model's chief prediction, that health risk prompts individuals to invest more cautiously, is tested with data from the HRS/AHEAD. Findings indicate that health risk is a significant factor in portfolio choice that explains some of the variation attributed to age. A one standard deviation increase in health risk is associated with a 5-25 percentage point decline in the risky portfolio share.

75. SOCIAL SECURITY AND MINORITIES

Gretta Goodwin, Brendan Cushing-Daniels, Grant Mallie and Alicia P. Cackley

Email: goodwing@gao.gov

In this study, we demonstrate how factors such as differential earnings, mortality and disability rates affect various moneysworth measures across racial and ethnic groups. Furthermore, as the current Social Security system has large unfunded future liabilities, we compare the moneysworth measures

across different policy scenarios that restore 75-year balance to the system. Our analysis uses the Social Security Administration's Modeling Income in the Near Term (MINT) microsimulation model, version 3, to examine distributional aspects of the current Social Security program. MINT3 allows us to expand our measure of Social Security benefits to include some spousal benefits and disability benefits as well as retirement benefits.

75. INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSFERS, AGING & HEALTH DYNAMICS

Jinkook Lee

Email: JinkookLee@hec.ohio-state.edu

The aims of this project are: to identify the patterns of inter vivo transfers over time and to examine the impacts of health on wealth transfers. Using all the available waves of Health and Retirement Study, the trajectories of inter vivo transfers are identified across different wealth, age, and cohort groups. Interesting non-linear relationships with age, health and wealth status were found: the wealth transfer peaked between the ages 60 to 66. As the self-reported health status declines, the probability of transferring wealth to children declines, but only until one reports poor health. As health condition worsens to be extremely poor, the probability of transferring wealth increases. As household wealth increases, the probability of transferring wealth also increases except for the bottom quartile of wealth group. The second quartile is less likely to make inter vivo transfers than the bottom quartile. These results indicate a likelihood of Medicaid Estate Planning.

76. MIGRATION DURING THE RELATIVELY STATIONARY MID-LIFE YEARS: MIGRATION AMONG MID-LIFERS BY COUNTY CONTEXT

E. Helen Berry, Michael B. Toney and John Cromartie

Email: eberry@wpo.hass.usu.edu

Initial migration among 18-25 year olds, when overall mobility levels are highest, is largely driven by widely shared life-cycle activities such as seeking education or exploring employment. Less is known about forces shaping (a) the migration decision or (b) the destination choices of 25-34 year old migrants, an age when income increases and family-building proliferates. For example, in rural areas, the immigration of 25-34 year olds is more geographically concentrated than the outmigration of younger adults. As a result, many counties gain population among 25-34 year olds while areas with high net migration losses are distinguished more by low immigration than high outmigration. To examine this process, migration is examined, using the NLSY79 geocode data, to identify factors that trigger migration during the relatively stationary age 25-34 life-phase. Individual variables include presence of children; marriage/divorce; employment; and migration history. Contextual variables including metro-nonmetro; retirement; or amenity county-types are examined.

76. RECENT AGE-SPECIFIC NET MIGRATION PATTERNS IN THE UNITED STATES

Kenneth M. Johnson, Glenn V. Fuguitt and Roger B. Hammer

Email: kjohnso@luc.edu

As fertility differentials in the U.S. diminish, population redistribution trends are increasing dependent on migration. This research uses newly developed county-level age-specific net migration estimates to examine migration patterns between 1990 and 2000. This will be supplemented by longitudinal analysis of age specific migration trends over the past fifty years. If selective deconcentration is now underway (as recent research suggests), we would expect the distribution of net rates by age to change as persons in different age groups responded to new incentives or disincentives to move. However, such age based migration variation is likely to be tempered by location specific county characteristics. This research enhances our knowledge of how migration processes are differentiated by age and functional type of county as well as how they have changed in response to the macro forces impacting America during the past several decades.

76. MOBILE NATION? MIGRATION AND THE EFFECTS OF CHANGING AGE STRUCTURE AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS IN THE U.S., 1981-2001

Kimberlee A. Shauman

EMail: kashauman@ucdavis.edu

Despite the popular perception that Americans are a highly mobile population, the rates of long-distance migration have declined over the past 4 decades (Long 1990). While the causes of the decline in mobility have not been identified, changes in the demographic and economic characteristics of the population are likely causes. Demographic explanations attribute the decline to two main influences: (1) changes in family structure, particularly the increasing prevalence of two-earner families; or (2) changes in the age structure of the population, particularly the “aging” of the population. This paper presents an empirical test of these competing explanations using data from the March Current Population Surveys for the years 1981 through 2001. Results illustrate how observed trends in migration rates are the result of the confounding effects of the changes in family structure during the past 20 years.

76. COUNTY NET MIGRATION RATES BY AGE, SEX AND RACE/ETHNICITY, 1990 TO 2000: METHODOLOGY AND OUTCOMES

Paul R. Voss, Scott C. McNiven, Glenn V. Fuguitt and Kenneth M. Johnson

EMail: voss@ssc.wisc.edu

This paper discusses the production of age-sex-race/ethnicity county-level net migration numbers and rates for the U.S. for the intercensal period 1990 to 2000. These data, derived using a basic residual methodology, represent the fifth such set of county net migration numbers and rates. The net migration data for the 1990s are shown for five-year age groupings (0-4, 5-9, ..., 85+), by sex (male, female), and by race/ethnicity (race: white, black, all other; ethnicity: Hispanic, nonHispanic). A brief introduction to the methodology used for the 1990s net migration numbers and rates is given. These data will be placed in the public domain, will be accessible through the internet and will be linked to similar net migration data for earlier decades. A version of this paper, planned for publication, will serve as the basic reference to these data when used by the demographic research community.

77. A SIMPLE CORRECTION FOR FERTILITY SELECTION

Mark Pitt

EMail: mp@pittsun.pstc.brown.edu

Failure to account for the possibility that unmeasured determinants of health may affect the fertility decision, and thus the composition of those born classified by health, may result in biased estimates of the determinants of child health. Parameter identification is the first practical problem in controlling for fertility selection. If parents care about the health outcomes of potential births, then any exogenous variable that affects health also affects the fertility decision. The availability of longitudinal data on births permits modeling fertility selection as arising from the correlation between a random effect influencing the probability of a birth and another influencing the health of those born. The second problem is computational complexity. This paper sets out some methods for controlling and testing for fertility selection that can be simply implemented using only a few lines of code in standard software packages, and provides simulation results demonstrating the efficacy of these methods.

77. MODELLING HUMAN MORTALITY TRAJECTORIES VIA AN ACCELERATED AGEING HAZARD FUNCTION

Elisabetta Barbi and Francesco Lagona

EMail: barbi@demogr.mpg.de

We suggest an accelerated-ageing hazard function for the analysis of human mortality. Beside the heterogeneity captured by the relative-risks frailty model, a second source of heterogeneity should be addressed, due to possible individual differences in the rate of ageing. Unfortunately, a random term acting multiplicatively on age makes nor the predictive distribution of frailties neither the probabilities

of death at the population level available in closed form. To overcome the problem, we suggest and implement a Monte Carlo E-M algorithm. The accelerated-ageing and the relative-risks models have been estimated on a Swedish data set. Although both the models seem reasonable and give significant estimates, the accelerated-ageing model seems to give a better fit compared to that given by the relative-risks model and gives results that might match better with the observation of extreme ages at death that have never been captured by other mortality models.

77. A SIMULATION ANALYSIS OF MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD ESTIMATION OF LOG RATE MODELS WITH GAUSSIAN UNOBSERVED HETEROGENEITY

Francesca Michielin and Constantijn (Stan) Panis
E-Mail: mika@stat.unipd.it

This paper assesses the properties and the robustness of the Maximum Likelihood Estimator of mixed proportional hazard rate models when the unobserved heterogeneity components are assumed to have a normal, or a joint normal, distribution function additive on the log-hazard, and where duration dependence is given a flexible specification (piecewise continuous linear Gompertz). We undertake an extensive simulation/bootstrap analysis of a previous application in which migration and fertility transitions are modelled as interrelated processes. We investigate the properties of estimates for single spell - single process (out-migration), multiple spell - single process (the fertility process), and multiple processes (fertility and out-migration as interrelated processes). In most cases we find MLE to perform well - generally producing unbiased estimates. However, the analysis demonstrates under which circumstances large biases might arise. More specifically, this tends to happen in single spell models when the variance is small, and in models with multiple processes when the covariance is large and positive.

77. BAYESIAN MULTIVARIATE SPATIAL ESTIMATION OF SMALL-AREA FERTILITY SCHEDULES

Renato M. Assuncao, Carl P. Schmertmann and Suzana M. Cavenaghi
E-Mail: assuncao@est.ufmg.br

Accurate estimation of localized rate schedules and age patterns is essential in many demographic analyses, and has become more important with greater access to geocoded data. In this paper we explore applications of Bayesian spatial methods to estimation of rate schedules for small areas. The main novelty is treating each rate schedule as a vector of parameters to be estimated simultaneously, rather than element-by-element. We extend Bayesian spatial methods to estimate vectors of local rates — specifically, fertility schedules for a set of over 3500 Brazilian municipalities in 1991. The main idea is to estimate local ASFRs by “borrowing strength” not only from women of the same age in neighboring areas, but also from women in other age groups within the area, and from observed regularities in ASFR schedules across locations. This method promises significant improvements in local-area rate estimates when both spatial and age-related patterns in rates are strong.

79. COMPARING INTERNAL MIGRATION BETWEEN COUNTRIES: MEASURES, DATA SOURCES AND RESULTS

Martin Bell
E-Mail: martin.bell@uq.edu.au

This paper derives from a program of research which aims to develop a robust framework for cross-national comparisons of internal migration. Stage one examined the obstacles to such comparisons and made proposals for a battery of 15 migration indicators covering four broad dimensions of population mobility which were then tested using British and Australian data. Wider implementation requires assembly of databases for countries around the world. Stage two takes the first steps to this goal by establishing a worldwide inventory of contemporary practice with respect to collection of internal migration data, based on published sources and a comprehensive survey of national statistical agencies.

Information collected includes the source and type of data, migration intervals and zonal system. The paper summarises the conclusions from Stage 1, reports results from the Stage 2 inventory and outlines proposals for a collaborative network to implement the cross-national indicators worldwide.

79. BEYOND THE URBAN/RURAL DICHOTOMY: TOWARDS A NEW CONCEPTUALIZATION OF SETTLEMENT FOR DEMOGRAPHERS

Anthony G. Champion and Graeme J. Hugo

EMail: tony.champion@ncl.ac.uk

Space is important in demography. It has long been recognised that where people live can be a relevant factor in helping to explain demographic behaviour. However, unlike many of the other independent variables we employ, our efforts to categorise location remain surprisingly crude. Most commonly, the simple urban/rural dichotomy is used to differentiate types of location for demographic analysis. Yet the measures of urban and rural employed by most nations were generally developed 40 or more years ago, and even then these were widely acknowledged to be blunt instruments. Since then, they have received only minor modification despite the fact that settlement systems have increased greatly in complexity since the 1960s. Moreover, developments in technology and methodology make it possible to analyse data in increasingly rapid and sophisticated ways. The time has come for a rethink of how settlements should be delineated in population data collection and analysis.

79. RESIDENTIAL MOVES AND RESIDENTIAL CHOICES OF THE FOREIGN BORN

William A.V. Clark

EMail: wclark@geog.ucla.edu

There is evidence that the residential relocations of the foreign born are following paths established by white suburban movers four decades ago. Hispanics and Asians are increasingly choosing suburban locations. There are two unknowns about these flows — what are the spatial outcomes of the flows and who are the foreign born who are able to make this upward and outward movement. Data from the 1990 and 2000 Census show that the foreign born in the suburbs are less likely to be living with other foreign born although the outcome varies by ethnicity. Logit models of foreign born choices of suburban location show that marital status, citizenship time of arrival and tenure all play a role in the likelihood of suburban residence.

79. RECENT TRENDS IN INTERNAL MIGRATION AND POPULATION REDISTRIBUTION IN AUSTRALIA

Graeme J. Hugo

EMail: graeme.hugo@adelaide.edu.au

Australia has one of the world's most residentially mobile populations but paradoxically there has been little change in the centre of gravity of the national population over the last century. Despite the latter there have been some important changes in the detail of population distribution wrought mainly by the differential impacts of internal and international migration. This paper uses recently released data from the 2001 Australian Census to assess the major shifts which have occurred in internal migration within the country over the 1996-2001 intercensal period. It assesses counter-urbanisation and interstate population distribution. There have also been some important changes occurring in the population distribution within the nation's major metropolitan areas with a reduction in growth in peripheral areas and significant evidence of net migration gain in the inner and some middle suburbs.

80. FAMILY CULTURE OF INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSFERS: DYNAMICS OF AGING AND HEALTH

John Henretta and Beth Soldo

EMail: henretta@ufl.edu

Families can be characterized along several dimensions, including: structural features, such as size, composition, or generational counts; the attributes and behaviors of individuals linked together in ascending and descending generations by blood or marriage; and, family-specific cultural features which refine generalized societal notions of kinship, kin roles, obligations, and expectations. Of these three dimensions, shared family characteristics, including the family's transfer culture and background, have been largely ignored. These shared family-specific features, however, may anchor notions of obligation, expectation, and responsibility that distinguish the transfer behaviors of one family from another. Layering notions of shared family traits onto more conventional measures of individual kin in the family matrix is likely to yield new insights into why similarly configured families differ in their kin exchange behaviors.

80. TRANSMISSION OF SEX PREFERENCES ACROSS GENERATIONS: THE ALLOCATION OF EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES AMONG SIBLINGS

Cyrus Chu, Ruey S. Tsay and Huoying Wu

EMail: cyruschu@gate.sinica.edu.tw

The purpose of this paper is to test whether there is an intergenerational transmission of gender preferences in educational resource allocation among children. We performed our analysis along two directions: the first is to see whether the society as whole has any macro change in gender-specific education achievement, and the second is to see whether there is any within-lineage transmission of gender preferences across generations. As far as the macro pattern is concerned, we found that although there is a clear but weakening tendency of differential treatment against females in the old generation. Within each micro lineage, there is a mild prototype effect in gender-specific educational resource allocation in the sense that parents who had the experience of gender-specific differential treatment tend to treat their children in a similar fashion. Moreover, this effect is stronger for female respondents than for male respondents.

80. GRANDPARENTS' WORK, LEISURE, AND CARE FOR GRANDCHILDREN

Rebecca Kilburn and Ashlesha Datar

EMail: kilburn@rand.org

Over the last three decades, there has been a dramatic rise in the labor force participation rates of women of childbearing age and a concomitant increase in the use of non-parental child care. Grandparents have been one of the primary providers of childcare for children in the U.S., especially for infants and toddlers, and grandparents are often unpaid child care providers. This paper examines the patterns and determinants of grandparents caring for grandchildren. The paper has three primary objectives. First, we describe the work and child care patterns of grandparents in the U.S. using data from the National Survey of Families and Households (NSFH). Second, we examine how exogenous changes, such as eligibility for retirement benefits, health shocks and increase in the number of grandchildren, impact grandparents' allocation of time between work, leisure, and childcare for their grandchildren. Third, we characterize the intergenerational transfers inherent in grandparent-provided child care.

80. THE IMPACT OF THE ONE-CHILD POLICY ON THE WELL-BEING OF CHINESE CHILDREN AND GENDER DIFFERENTIAL

Guanghui Li

EMail: guanghui@u.washington.edu

Although there has been much research on how the One-Child policy affected population growth in China, little is known about how attempts to restrict childbearing have affected Chinese families in other ways. This paper addresses this issue by presenting evidence from the China Health and Nutrition Survey. CHNS is a three-year panel data with detailed information on the One-Child policy variations in 190 communities from 1989 to 1993. This paper explores the relationship between the One-Child policy and the well-being of Chinese children by studying nutritional intakes and anthropometric measures of Chinese children. Of particular interest is how the one-child policy affected intra-household distribution between genders. The results indicate that the one-child policy improved Chinese children's health status in general. However, the majority of the benefits went to boys in families with children of both sexes. Two significant factors that mitigate the gender discrimination are household income and maternal education.

80. NETWORK PROPOSITIONS ON THE DIVISION OF HOUSEHOLD LABOR

Yoosik Youm

EMail: yoosik@uic.edu

The paper has two goals. First, it advances three network propositions on the division of housework. From two existing network approaches (autonomy and cohesion), it draws unified propositions regarding spouses' network based on mathematical proof: (1) Sharing friends increases the probability of doing traditional division of housework, (2) Sharing free time does not have any effect, and (3) Each spouse being embedded in a dense friendship increases the odds for the traditional division of housework. Second, the first two propositions are examined by using the Households In Netherlands 1995 (HIN 1995) that are based on a representative sample of 1,533 couple-matched observations (or 3,066 spouses). As expected, couples whose friends are all mutual friends are about 2.6 times more likely to engage in a traditional division of housework compared to couples who do not share any friends while sharing free time is not significantly associated with the division of housework.

81. SEXUALITY AND STERILIZATION IN INTERNATIONAL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROGRAMS

Margaret Greene

EMail: mgreene@popact.org

Female sterilization is a significantly more invasive, costly and risky procedure than male sterilization, and is somewhat less efficacious, yet its prevalence dramatically surpasses vasectomy everywhere except in North America and Western Europe. That female sterilization has become the norm, while male sterilization is viewed with suspicion, is a clarifying moment of gender inequity. Though the profound reproductive health disparities women and men face are increasingly well documented, a comprehensive review of the factors that contribute to divergent sterilization rates is conspicuously lacking. Several gender-related factors within health systems contribute to higher levels of female sterilization: The privileging of male sexuality and virility in the reproductive health context; health system efficiencies that favor sterilization by tubal ligation at the time of delivery or abortion; and the role of health services in coercive sterilization of women who come for other services.

**81. THE PREVALENCE OF GENDER BALLETS ON SEX AMONG YOUNG COUPLES:
SOME RESULTS ON ITALY AND OTHER SIX COUNTRIES**

Gianpiero Dalla Zuanna and Letizia Mencarini

Email: gpdz@stat.unipd.it

The timing of first sexual intercourse within a couple can be viewed as a compromise between desires and powers of the two partners. In the Gender Ballet of Sex, men would prefer to have sex quickly whereas women refuse for an extended period of time. The aim of our paper is to verify if this gender ballet is a remnant of "double standards" or a persistent typology of gender dynamics. The diffusion of Gender Ballet as an analytical framework is compared with other possible frameworks used to explain first sex among young couples. The study is based on data from a new cross-cultural survey which focuses on students aged 19-22 of Italy, Russia, Japan, Bulgaria, Rumania, Poland, and USA. The analysis is particularly developed for Italy, where our research deals with a national representative sample, involving around 5,000 university students from 23 universities.

81. THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF THE SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR OF SHANGHAI COUPLES

Guo Youning, E.M.L. Ng and Katherine Chan

Email: guoyouning@yahoo.com.cn

Abstract To investigate epidemiology of sexual behavior of Shanghai couples six years of marriage and exploring its integrative relation with MS. A cohort of 7,697 couples was followed-up. About 4 % of wives and 2 % of husbands said they had no foreplay and 16% of wives and 11 % of husbands admitted they had no after-play. About 5 % of wives and 2 % of husbands said they had no orgasm. The main methods of foreplay were kissing and caressing. The main actions of after-play were talking and kissing. The signs of orgasm (vaginal secretion / pleasant feeling at ejaculation) were for 60% of wives and 73% of husbands. Logistic regression models shows they affected both of spouse' MS by having an integrative relation with SS indirectly. Husbands who used stroking breast or talking seemed to have wives with less MS. Key words: Foreplay; Orgasm; After-play ; Marital satisfaction; Sexual satisfaction

**81. CHINESE SEXUAL BEHAVIORS: EMERGING TRENDS AND CONSEQUENCES
FOR WOMEN**

Tianfu Wang, William L. Parish, Edward O. Laumann and Kwai Hang Ng

Email: twang@uchicago.edu

This paper examines the changing trends in sexual behaviors across age cohorts in urban China and discusses the consequences brought about by these changes. New sexual practices in urban China began to emerge along with the launch of open-door policy in the early 1980s. Clearly, sex in China now is more liberated, individualistic, and pleasure-seeking oriented. However, compared with other developing countries as well as the West, sex in China shows a distinct Asian pattern that is different from the western pattern and can be best characterized by late sex debut, delayed age at first marriage, and large gender disparity in sexual liberation. The recent unleashed sex also brings heavy costs for Chinese women. This paper also discusses two kinds of these costs, the impact of new sex role models on women's body image and the resurgence of sexually transmitted diseases.

**82. MOVIN' ON UP? RACIAL INEQUALITY IN CHILDREN'S NEIGHBORHOOD
SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS**

Jeffrey M. Timberlake

Email: j-timberlake@uchicago.edu

How different are the neighborhoods in which Black and White children live? Does racial inequality in neighborhood context change as children experience residential mobility? In this paper I use hierarchical linear modeling techniques to estimate effects of household- and metropolitan area-level characteristics on racial differences in children's neighborhood socioeconomic status (SES) and on

neighborhood SES returns to residential mobility. I find that the vast majority of the variation in children's neighborhood SES is within, and not between metropolitan areas. I also find large racial gaps in children's average neighborhood SES, yet statistically nonsignificant gaps in neighborhood SES returns to residential mobility. Although Black and White children live in neighborhoods with vastly unequal levels of social and physical resources, there does not appear to be strong empirical evidence that variation in constraints on Black residential mobility is associated with variation in racial inequality in children's neighborhood SES across metropolitan areas.

82. RACE-ETHNIC PREFERENCE AND NEIGHBORHOOD QUALITY EFFECTS ON RESIDENTIAL MOBILITY DECISIONS: EVIDENCE FROM THE LOS ANGELES SURVEY OF FAMILIES AND NEIGHBORHOODS

Vanesa Estrada and Robert D. Mare

EMail: estrada@ucla.edu

Although individuals appear to consider the race-ethnic makeup of neighborhoods when they decide where to live, the reasons for this are not well understood. This paper examines the impact of racial composition and nonracial characteristics of neighborhoods on residential location decisions, using residential mobility histories of a sample of adults in Los Angeles. Using a discrete choice model, which allows the probability of moving to vary with the characteristics of the potential neighborhoods, holding constant individual characteristics, we ask: (1) Does the race-ethnic composition of a neighborhood affect the probability of choosing that neighborhood over another? Does this effect vary across racial groups? (2) If the race-ethnic makeup of a neighborhood appears to affect neighborhood choice, to what extent do other correlated nonracial characteristics of neighborhoods account for these preferences? (3) Do life cycle and other individual-level characteristics interact with race-ethnic composition and other neighborhood characteristics to affect neighborhood choice?

82. HISTORICAL TRENDS IN THE DETERMINANTS OF EXITING AND ENTERING POOR NEIGHBORHOODS

Kyle D. Crowder and Scott J. South

EMail: crowder@cc.wvu.edu

This study uses thirty years of individual-level data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics merged with tract-level census data to analyze historical changes in the determinants of residential mobility between poor and nonpoor neighborhoods. Between 1968 and 1997, blacks became increasingly similar to whites in the rate at which they move from poor to nonpoor neighborhoods, but contrary to widely-accepted theory we find no evidence that this migration stream has become increasingly class-selective. Consistent with theoretical models of the gentrification process, high-income whites have become increasingly similar to blacks in the likelihood of moving from nonpoor to poor neighborhoods. Despite this convergence, blacks remain substantially less likely than whites to exit poor neighborhoods and substantially more likely than whites to enter them. We also find historical changes in the impact of metropolitan-level ecological conditions, most likely reflecting the growing concentration of poor people in poor neighborhoods.

82. THE PLACE OF OPPORTUNITY: COMMUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL DETERMINANTS OF ECONOMIC HARDSHIP AMONG JEWS AND ARABS IN ISRAEL

Alisa Lewin, Haya Stier and Daphna Caspi-Dror

EMail: alewin@soc.haifa.ac.il

Israel is geographically segregated: Only eight urban localities are ethnically mixed, accounting for 8.6 % of the country's Arab population. Overall, Arab communities suffer discrimination in resource allocation, investment in infrastructure, and economic development, and have high poverty rates. Most Arab communities are relatively small and located in the periphery, far from large urban centers and have limited employment opportunities. Data from Israel's 1995 Census, conducted by Israel's Central Bureau of Statistics, are combined with information from Israel's Central Bureau of Statistics

special publication on localities. The relative importance of community-level and household-level characteristics as determinants of household poverty, and the ways in which community characteristics mediate the effect of household-level characteristics on economic wellbeing are explored using Hierarchical Linear Modeling (HLM). Preliminary findings confirm that characteristics of both household and locality are related to economic hardship, and thus, both have implications for social policy.

84. PUSHING THE AGE LIMIT? LONG-TERM TRENDS IN LATE CHILDBEARING: EVIDENCE FROM SWEDEN

Francesco C. Billari, Gunnar Andersson and Hans Lundstrom
Email: francesco.billari@uni-bocconi.it

Childbearing is increasingly postponed towards higher ages in numerous contemporary populations, and there have been concerns that contemporary populations might be approaching upper age limits of fertility that would be problematic to overcome in the near future. In this paper, we aim at analyzing the medium- and long-term trends in late childbearing using high-quality register data quality from Sweden. Some of these data span over the whole twentieth century, and are more detailed from the 1970s onwards. Our preliminary analyses show that the long-term trend in late births has been downward until the 1970s, with a clear reversal after that nadir point. The reversal however does not yet correspond to a higher share of births at “latest-late” ages. For the extreme age at birth, the long-term stability around the age of 51 years has been restored very recently, and that there are now signs of a rising extreme age.

84. HOW LATE CAN YOU WAIT? MEASUREMENT CHALLENGES AND HEALTH CONCERNS RELATED TO INFERTILITY AND DELAYED CHILDBEARING

Anjani Chandra, Elizabeth H. Stephen, Dik Habbema and Egbert R. te Velde
Email: achandra@cdc.gov

Periodic national fertility surveys in the United States have produced standard measures of reproductive behavior so that trends such as delayed childbearing can be identified and prevalence of conditions such as infertility can be measured over time. Standard measures, however, bring methodological challenges. This paper examines the difficulties in measuring infertility on a population level consistently and accurately over time. We focus on two measures, 12-month infertility and impaired fecundity, in an attempt to better understand the sometimes conflicting messages about prevalence of infertility from various data sources. We also discuss these measures of infertility in the context of health concerns confronting women who delay childbearing and perhaps pursue infertility treatment. These concerns, which include increased risk of multiple births, low birthweight, and birth defects, are in excess of the challenges of getting and staying pregnant, and should be included in any assessment of how late women can wait.

84. AGE AND FERTILITY: WHAT ARE YOUR CHANCES OF BEARING A CHILD AT EACH AGE?

Henri F. Leridon
Email: leridon@ined.fr

The time necessary to conceive, the rate of foetal wastage and the risk of becoming permanently sterile are all increasing with age. For a couple wanting a child, the practical questions are the following: what are the chances if the woman is aged AW and the man aged AM to conceive within a reasonable delay (say, 6 or 12 months), or the risk of not conceiving at all? If the woman does conceive, what is her probability of having a live birth? We can also add an other question, in case of failure to conceive: what is the probability of conceiving (and delivering a baby) with the help of some medical techniques, such as hormonal stimulation, IVF, AID or ICSI? We can rather easily answer each of these questions separately, but their combination may lead to fallacious estimates, because the various components have been estimated separately and are partly overlapping.

84. “CAN WE WAIT UNTIL THE EARLY 30S?” SOME RESULTS ON THE EFFECT OF AGE ON THE PROBABILITY TO HAVE A FIRST CHILD

John W. McDonald, Ester Rizzi and Alessandro Rosina

EMail: bigmac@socsci.soton.ac.uk

One of the limits of previous studies of “How late can you wait?” is the difficulty of controlling for sexual behaviour. McDonald and Rosina (2002) analysed Hutterite fecundability using marriage duration as a proxy for coital frequency and disentangled the effects of covariates on sterility and on conditional fecundability (i.e. the probability of conception given that the couple is not sterile). Conditional fecundability is related with marriage duration, while sterility is significantly reduced in the second half of 30s. Dunson et al. (2002) use data on timing of intercourse. They find that fecundability declines in the late 20s with substantial decreases by the late 30s. Using the same data, we focus on the probability of a first pregnancy for women 20-34 years old. In our model we try to evaluate the effect of age trying to take into account primary sterility, and to control for frequency and timing of intercourse.

85. TRENDS IN SOCIOECONOMIC DIFFERENTIALS IN MORTALITY AND RISK FACTOR DISTRIBUTIONS BY AGE, RACE, AND GENDER

Irma T. Elo and Kirsten Smith

EMail: popelo@pop.upenn.edu

Socioeconomic differentials in health continue to be an important public health concern in the United States and elsewhere. In this paper, we contribute to the literature on socioeconomic inequalities in mortality by examining all-cause and cause-specific mortality trends and changes in risk factor distributions (e.g., obesity, smoking) by gender, race, and educational attainment over time in the United States. Separate analyses are conducted for middle and older ages. The cause-specific investigations together with analyses of risk factor distributions point to areas where public health interventions might be most effective in reducing social class inequalities in health and mortality.

85. INEQUALITY IN ADULT MORTALITY IN THE UNITED STATES: MEASUREMENT AND DETERMINANTS

Emmanuela E. Gakidou, Ajay Tandon and Gary King

EMail: gakidou@who.int

Many studies exist on inequalities in mortality rates across subgroups of a population, defined by income, education, race, occupation, etc. This study examines inequality across individuals in the US, using the National Health Interview Survey linked to the National Death Index for 1987-97. The proposed method uses a survival analysis model with a Gompertz distribution on the baseline hazard and a gamma distribution on the random effect to predict an individual’s probability of death based on the individual’s set of covariates and geographic area in which they reside. Results suggest there is more inequality in risk of death among males than females. By age and sex, the predicted average hazard rate is presented along with absolute and relative measures of inequality in the distributions of risk of death. The effect of the main determinants of inequality including income, education, self-reported health status, and use of health services is studied.

85. FUNCTIONING, DISABILITY AND HEALTH AMONG OLDER AMERICANS: EVIDENCE FROM THE NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1997-2000

Diane S. Shinberg

EMail: dshinbrg@memphis.edu

The goals of this paper are three-fold: (1) to highlight the measures of functioning, disability and health in the United States’ leading population health survey, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS); (2) to examine the levels of function, disability and health among older persons (defined here as age 55 and older) using recent data (1997-2000, and 2001 if available) from the NHIS; and (3) to compare the function, disability and health of elders by socioeconomic status, race/ethnicity and gender.

In examining the health, disability and function (e.g., cognitive limitation, functional difficulties, personal care needs, and bed days) of older non-institutionalized, civilian Americans, I will use a sociomedical framework, like the new International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health, for understanding disability as not merely a consequence of disease or a characteristic of an individual but as a product of the interaction between a person and their environment.

85. THE CUMULATIVE IMPACT OF JOB CHARACTERISTICS ON HEALTH AT MIDLIFE

John R. Warren, Pascale Carayon and Peter Honnaker

Email: warre046@tc.umn.edu

In our research we investigate the cumulative impact of the physical and psychosocial characteristics of paid employment on a variety of physical and mental health outcomes using data from the Wisconsin Longitudinal Study (WLS). We do so with an eye toward understanding the ways in which the physical and psychosocial job characteristics across the life course mediate the relationship between socioeconomic status (SES) and health. Specifically, we ask how the physical and psychosocial characteristics of jobs influence general/overall health, depression, and cardiovascular, musculoskeletal, and stress-related health problems and medical conditions. Questions about the impact of physical and psychosocial job characteristics have frequently been addressed using cross sectional or short-term longitudinal data, and so our ability to consider job characteristics across respondents' careers and health outcomes at age 53 puts us in a much stronger position to understand how job characteristics cumulate to affect health.

86. THE RISE OF STERILIZATION AND THE COST OF NEGLECTING BIRTH SPACING IN INDIA

Zoe Matthews, Sabu S. Padmadas, Juliet McEachran and B.M. Ramesh

Email: zm2@socsci.soton.ac.uk

Recent stagnation in the decline of infant mortality can arguably be attributed to the lack of progress in lengthening birth intervals. Meanwhile, recent family planning efforts have been successful particularly in states such as Andhra Pradesh, although family limitation is almost exclusively by means of sterilization at increasingly early ages (median: 23 years, 1998-99). This paper quantifies the effects of neglecting strategies that encourage delaying and spacing of births in India. Firstly, the possible number of infant deaths that would be averted by increasing birth intervals is calculated by using results from multivariate mortality models. Secondly, the effects of adopting a 'later and longer' family planning strategy are compared with the continuation of fertility concentrated in younger age groups. Results from the population projections suggest that a policy encouraging birth spacing would achieve a substantial reduction in the future total population size.

86. THE FERTILITY IMPACT OF THE NAVRONGO PROJECT

James F. Phillips, Elizabeth F. Jackson, Ayaga A. Bawah and Cornelius Y. Debpuur

Email: jphillips@popcouncil.org

The Navrongo Community Health and Family Planning Project is an experimental study launched in rural northern Ghana in 1996 to test the hypothesis that reproductive change can be induced and sustained by community health and family planning services in a setting with high fertility and mortality and significant socio-economic barriers to reproductive change. This paper reports results from analyses of demographic surveillance data comparing fertility regimes of women exposed and unexposed to treatment conditions. Where nurses provide outreach services in conjunction with village mobilization activities, project impact is significant, pronounced, and sustained with a fertility reduction of nearly 20 percent. Results support the hypothesis that service delivery approaches can introduce reproductive change. However, achieving this impact is conditional upon launching a comprehensive family planning

and health service approach incorporating strategies for community mobilization, male involvement, and continuous outreach addressing a range of social and health activities. Policy implications are discussed.

86. CHINA'S POPULATION POLICY: ONE-CHILD VARIATIONS AND FERTILITY RESPONSE

Susan E. Short and Andrew Foster
EMail: Susan_short@brown.edu

It is now more than two decades since the institution of China's one-child policy. Life in China is substantially different than it was twenty years ago. In particular, economic context, due to economic reform and associated economic growth, has changed markedly. To what extent does fertility in China today reflect individual preference or adherence to policy dictates? Our paper is an attempt to gain a better understanding of precisely this issue. We approach this question by exploring the effects of relaxing the one-child policy on fertility behavior. Results should enhance our understanding of the ability of policymakers to influence childbearing directly through birth planning restrictions and indirectly through economic change.

86. FERTILITY, CHILD WORK AND SCHOOLING CONSEQUENCES OF FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMS: EVIDENCE FROM AN EXPERIMENT IN RURAL BANGLADESH

Nistha Sinha
EMail: nistha.sinha@yale.edu

Since the mid-1970s Bangladesh has relied on its family planning program to deliver modern contraceptive methods as well as information about these methods to households. It can be expected that the net reduction in price of fertility regulation induced by such a program influences not only households' fertility but also choices closely related to it. Using data from a randomized family planning program experiment in rural Bangladesh, this paper evaluates the program's impact on fertility. It also estimates the effect of this program on children's labor force participation and schooling. Women's exposure to the program significantly lowered their fertility. The program appears to have no statistically significant effects on school enrollments of sons or daughters. However, it appears to significantly raise labor force participation by sons.

87. ASSESSING THE CAUSAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHILD SUPPORT AND VISITATION

Elaine Sorensen and Kate Pomper
EMail: esorensen@ui.urban.org

This study assesses whether paying child support encourages nonresident fathers to visit their children, using nonresident fathers' and custodial mothers' reports from a recent nationally representative survey. Although the survey only identifies about 70% of nonresident fathers, we conduct this analysis because of the importance of understanding nonresident fathers' perceptions of their child support payments and visitation. We estimate a two-stage instrumental variables model, instrumenting payment with a variable correlated with child support enforcement. We find that increasing the likelihood of paying child support results in greater father-child contact among nonresident fathers in household surveys. Thus, child support enforcement appears to be having a positive impact on visitation among these fathers.

87. CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENTS AND FATHER/CHILD CONTACT IN FRAGILE FAMILIES: ESTABLISHING A CAUSAL PATH

Lenna Nepomnyaschy

EMail: ln77@columbia.edu

Prior research has determined that fathers who pay child support have more contact with their children; however, due to the endogeneity between payments and contact, the direction of these effects has not been conclusively untangled. This paper will use data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study, a longitudinal survey of unwed parents in 20 large U.S. cities, to assess the impact of child support payments on father/child contact approximately one year after the child's birth. The Fragile Families data contain measures of fathers' commitment to their children, attitudes toward parenting, and new family responsibilities, characteristics which were previously considered unobservable. Additionally, fathers' payments will be instrumented using indicators for the strength of child support enforcement in the state. This analysis will attempt to establish a more precise estimate of the effect of payments on visitation as well as shed light on the magnitude of bias in prior research.

87. FATHER INVOLVEMENT AND CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENTS: MULTIPLE FAMILIES, MULTIPLE-FATHER FAMILIES, AND INTERSTATE ENFORCEMENT

Andrea H. Beller and Elizabeth T. Powers

EMail: a-beller@uiuc.edu

We examine how incentives to cooperate with child support enforcement are affected by impediments to a non-custodial parent's (NCP's) involvement with his child. We analyze the impact on the fundamental child support outcomes of three interrelated impediments: having children in multiple families to support, having children who reside in a family with children of other fathers (multiple-father families), and residing at a distance and/or in another state. We hypothesize that these impediments will make NCPs less likely to establish paternity, pay support, or pay the full amount. We use standard econometric methods, including OLS and probit regression analysis, on state administrative data for a sample of around 50,000 welfare recipients from Central Illinois from a period before, during and after welfare reform. Our results can be used to make policy recommendations for Illinois and elsewhere on means to increase NCPs' financial involvement with their children.

87. DO FATHERS INVEST MORE IN SONS?

Sara Raley

EMail: sralley@socy.umd.edu

Studies examining the relationship between marital stability and gender of child have garnered substantial interest over the past two decades. Researchers hypothesize that the increased propensity to divorce among couples with daughters relative to couples with sons can be explained by fathers' differential involvement with sons. Despite increasing evidence in both the marital stability literature and the time with children literature that the nature of father involvement with sons and daughters has changed, the relationship between father involvement and gender of child has not been empirically examined in recent years. Using nationally representative time diary data collected in 2000, this paper empirically examines the relationship between a father's involvement with his children and the gender composition of the sibship. Preliminary analyses suggest that fathers do not invest more time in their children when they have sons rather than daughters.

88. THE IMPACT OF CHILD SUPPORT ON FERTILITY, PARENTAL INVESTMENTS AND CHILD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Anna Aizer and Sara McLanahan

EMail: aaizer@princeton.edu

Previous studies have shown that children who receive child support are better adjusted and have higher levels of school achievement than children who do not receive support. Another literature has

found that child support has a negative effect on fertility. Yet studies of the effect of child support policies on child health and well-being have not taken fertility decisions into account, that is, they assume that the composition of children classified by child health and well-being is unrelated to prior fertility decisions. Failing to account for the fertility decision will bias any estimation of the impact of child support on child health and well-being. Knowledge of the total impact of child support that affects both the fertility decision and parental investments after the child is born requires estimating the parameters on both the birth selection process and child investments, conditional on being born.

88. THE IMPACT OF THE WIC PROGRAM ON PREGNANCY, INFANT, AND CHILDOUTCOMES

Marianne Bitler and Janet Currie
E-Mail: mbitler@alum.mit.edu

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, infants and Children (the WIC program) provides direct nutritional supplements and nutritional advice to pregnant, postpartum and lactating women, infants and children who are income eligible and are deemed to be nutritionally-at-risk. Numerous studies have concluded that the WIC program is beneficial for infants. However, these studies have been criticized for failing to control adequately for unobserved characteristics of mothers that might explain both WIC participation and better birth outcomes. Using nationally representative data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979, we investigate whether previous findings about the effect of WIC on infant and pregnancy outcomes hold in more recent data. We also extend the fairly limited existing literature on children's outcomes. We use both a fixed-effects and an instrumental-variables strategy to correct our estimates for possible positive selection into the WIC program.

88. EXPLORING THE EFFECTS OF THE NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM ON CHILD OBESITY AND DEVELOPMENT USING THE EARLY CHILDHOOD LONGITUDINAL STUDY

Rachel Dunifon and Lori Kowaleski-Jones
E-Mail: red26@cornell.edu

The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) is a federally sponsored nutrition program serving approximately 26 million children a day with estimated expenditures of \$5.8 billion in 1998 (Oliveira, 1999). Recent estimates indicate that the NSLP is available to 92% of U.S. students, and that 56% of these students participate in the program (Burghardt and Devaney, 1995). Using data from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, 1998-1999 Kindergarten Cohort (ECLS-K), this study examines three research questions. First, what are the effects of participation in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) on changes in children's test scores and measures of obesity? Second, do these effects differ by measures of children's school context? Finally, do these effects differ by characteristics of children such as gender or income status?

88. A RECONSIDERATION OF AN OFT-USED METHOD OF PROGRAM EVALUATION

Craig G. Gundersen, Dean Jolliffe and Laura Tiehen
E-Mail: cggunder@ers.usda.gov

In program evaluations, participants are often compared with eligible non-participants with respect to an outcome consistent with program goals. If participants are better off, this is a recommendation for the program; if participants are as well-off or worse off, this is not a recommendation. Such conclusions, we argue, may unnecessarily paint some programs in a negative light and limit the opportunities for program improvement. We, instead, propose an alternative interpretation whereby we incorporate the knowledge of policymakers and program administrators. After incorporating this knowledge (and the observed and unobserved characteristics of households) the interpretation of the sign and significance of the relevant coefficient will change. After a theoretical treatment of our argument, we then turn to a consideration of the impact of the Food Stamp Program on food insecurity. For this, we use the Current Population Survey and reconsider the usual comparisons between participants and non-participants.

89. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DETERMINANTS OF ABORTION IN INDIA: A NORTH SOUTH COMPARISON

Sunita Bose and Katherine Trent

Email: Sunitabose@yahoo.com

Data from the second National Family Health Survey (NFHS2) of India are used to examine the net effects of social and demographic characteristics of women on the likelihood of abortion while emphasizing important differences between women from northern and southern states. A north-south comparison illustrates that southern women have relatively higher status, lower levels of son preference, and smaller family size. Results from logistic regression analyses show that literacy, age at marriage, belonging to a scheduled tribe, urban residence, standard of living, age, and contraceptive behavior all have significant effects on the likelihood of abortion. However, these effects significantly differ for southern and northern women. Moreover, the effect of agricultural work, son preference, and number of living children on the likelihood of abortion are significant for northern but not southern women.

89. A NEW APPROACH TO ESTIMATING THE EFFICACY OF MEDICAL ABORTION

Allison A. Hedley, Charlotte Ellertson, James Trussell, Abigail Norris Turner and Beverly Winikoff

Email: ahedley@princeton.edu

We propose and implement a new method for evaluating the efficacy of medical abortion. Previous research on the efficacy of medical abortion has followed the conceptual model for the analysis of surgical abortion; the failure rate is computed by simple division and expressed as a proportion. While this method of calculating efficacy is appropriate for the discrete event of surgical abortion, it is inappropriate for medical abortion because it fails to account for the temporal process of medical abortion. We assert that life tables should be used to calculate the efficacy of medical abortion because they incorporate the important dimension of time in success and create unbiased estimates of efficacy. Using data on more than 6,500 women from six previously conducted medical abortion studies, we use life table procedures to calculate the efficacy of medical abortion and hazard models to assess the impact of various demographic characteristics on efficacy.

89. WOMEN AND REPRODUCTIVE CONTROL: THE NEXUS BETWEEN ABORTION AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE IN INDIA

Anju Malhotra, Laura Nyblade, Sulabha Parasuraman, Kerry MacQuarrie, Namita N. Kashyap and Sunayana Walia

Email: anju@icrw.org

We examine women's options to exercise reproductive control by focusing on contraception and abortion as two main proximate determinants of fertility outcomes. We examine how domestic and provider-related constraints are reflected in the occurrence and resolution of unwanted pregnancies. We utilize high-quality data from a methodologically innovative study that captures the full reproductive histories—including abortion—of 2500 married women (15-39) in Madhya Pradesh, India. Our data show that 23% of women have attempted at least one abortion. Although abortion is legal in India, most abortions for rural women (56%) were through unsafe means. Women's effective access to contraception is extremely limited: spacing methods were used only 6.4% of the time that women wanted to space childbearing. Our results suggest that, to achieve continued fertility decline and reproductive health and rights, policy efforts must make the effective provision of spacing methods a priority and improve access to safe abortion.

89. SEX SELECTIVE ABORTIONS IN RAJASTHAN, INDIA

Shalini Verma, Hillary Bracken and Batya Elul

Email: shalini@pcindia.org

While family size preferences have declined in India, little, if any, change in preferred sex composition of children has been observed. Son preference continues to be deep-rooted and sex selective abortions

are increasingly used to meet family size and sex preferences. This paper probes the context of abortion in Rajasthan, explores perceptions and experiences of sex selective abortions, and traces the pathways adopted in seeking the abortion. Data are drawn from an qualitative study and a large community-based survey. Preliminary findings confirm deeply embedded son preference. Wide gender disparities make a son - and even two - imperative to establish woman's status in her marital home. Familiarity with sex selective techniques is high. Even though abortion is perceived as sin and sex determination is banned, sex selective abortion is acceptable to ensure the preferred number and composition of children. These services appear widespread in urban areas and among formal providers.

90. AN EVALUATION OF HISPANIC POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR COUNTIES IN FLORIDA

Stanley K. Smith and June M. Nogle
EMail: sksmith@ufl.edu

The Hispanic population of the United States has grown dramatically in recent decades. Although not all states and local areas have shared equally in this growth, rapid growth of the Hispanic population has occurred in many places throughout the United States. In this paper, we describe a methodology that uses birth, death, and school enrollment data to estimate the size of the Hispanic population. We test this methodology by developing estimates for Florida and each of its 67 counties and comparing those estimates with 2000 census counts. We compare the accuracy of these estimates with the accuracy of estimates based on several alternative estimation methods. We conclude that estimates based on symptomatic data series such as births, deaths, and school enrollment are more accurate than estimates based on commonly used alternative methods.

90. DEVELOPING STATE POPULATION ESTIMATES: CAN THE CURRENT TWO METHODS BE INTEGRATED INTO ONE?

Katherine M. Condon, Larry D. Sink and Sam T. Davis
EMail: Katherine.M.Condon@census.gov

In response to the demand by planners for timely dissemination of sub-national population estimates by demographic characteristics, the Census Bureau is examining the development and production of the current set of state population estimates by demographic characteristics. Currently the Census Bureau develops two sets of state population estimates by characteristics, each employing its own methodology. The first is developed using Component Method II. The second is developed using Cohort Component method. It is proposed that the two sets be integrated into one set with full detail to be released in the spring, rather than currently in the summer. In this paper there will be an evaluation of the estimates produced by these two methodologies for the year 2000 compared against Census 2000. It will conclude with a discussion of the issues to consider in such an integration process, and some recommendations for integrating the two methodologies.

90. ESTIMATION AND PROJECTION OF COUNTY SURVIVAL RATES

David A. Egan-Robertson and Balkrishna Kale
EMail: david.eganrobertson@doa.state.wi.us

Age-specific survival rates may vary among counties due to socioeconomic, environmental and health care differences. In small-population counties, deaths in many age-sex groups are small and subject to random variation. Consequently, is actual data or a model more reasonable for projections? This paper compares two approaches to developing county-level survival rates, utilizing Wisconsin data. First, we calculate rates based on vital events from the 1990s. Second, we employ a model that applies state level survival rates to every county's population at the decade's outset to estimate deaths by age and sex over a ten-year period. Then, using the ratio of actual to estimated county deaths, we adjust the estimated distribution of deaths and compute survival rates. We discuss the problems we confronted in these approaches and the solutions we adopted. Furthermore, we compare the two sets of life expectancies generated from the survival rates at various ages and across counties.

90. SMALL AREA POPULATION PROJECTIONS USING STOCHASTIC SIMULATION

Stuart H. Sweeney

Email: sweeney@geog.ucsb.edu

Small area estimates and projections play a central role in some of the most important and contentious planning exercises at the metropolitan level. For example, regional transportation planning, metropolitan water planning, and the spatial allocation of future housing growth all emerge from city-level population and household projections. Despite their prominent role in planning, the methodology used to produce small area estimates and projections has seen relatively little innovation since the introduction of the housing unit method in the 1950s. That methodological stagnancy is due in part to real data limitations and the inherent complexity of the projection exercise. This paper proposes a stochastic simulation version of the housing unit method that was used to produce the 2030 population and household projections for the Southern California Association of Governments.

91. BETWEEN ACCULTURATION, SEGREGATION AND ASSIMILATION: EXAMINING THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN RACIAL CONTACT AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS

Jenifer Bratter and Karl Eschbach

Email: jlbratte@mail.uh.edu

Does racial mixture coincide with psychological distress? Using Robert Park's "Marginal man" hypothesis and notions of acculturative stress associated with cross-cultural contact as points of reference, we explore the psychological health of interracial couples using a nationally representative data set. We use a pooled 1997-2000 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) sample and analyze the odds of distress for interracial vs. same race married/cohabiting adults. There are three key findings. First, presence in an interracial union is associated with psychological distress (O.R.= 1.26). Secondly, this relationship is stronger among non-White (O.R.= 1.37) than White (O.R.=1.23) populations. Finally, the roles of socioeconomic status and acculturation vary by race/ethnic group. Acculturation partially explains the effect of presence in an interracial union for Asians and Hispanics while socioeconomic status masks the effect of interracial unions on distress for non-Whites. The results are consistent with notions of increasing stress associated with traversing inter-group boundaries.

91. MIXED RACE HOUSEHOLDS, RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION, AND NEIGHBORHOOD DIVERSITY

Steven R. Holloway, Mark Ellis, Richard Wright and Margaret A. Hudson

Email: holloway@uga.edu

Most North American residential segregation research focuses either on White-Black patterns or clustering among newly-arrived immigrant groups. We analyze the geographies of mixed-race households in twelve large metropolitan areas using confidential 1990 Census tract-matched long-form data. We utilize Dissimilarity and P* indices to compare the residential patterns of the 6 most frequent cross-racial pairings (White-Latino, White-Asian, White-Black, White-Native, Asian-Latino, and Black-Latino) relative to each other and to single-race groups. We introduce the Neighborhood Diversity Exposure (NDE) index — a modified P* — to capture the amount of tract level ethnic and racial diversity to which households are exposed. Mixed-race households occupy to a limited extent "in-between" geographies, though highly conditioned by household status markers. Mixed-race households including a black partner occupy residential spaces more diverse than other mixed-race households, and more diverse than either of their single-race reference groups. We do not see evidence of new "mixed-race" enclaves.

91. MEET THE PARENTS: WHY INTERRACIAL INTIMACY DECLINES IN THE TRANSITION TO ADULTHOOD

Kara Joyner and Grace Kao

Email: kj34@cornell.edu

How do individuals' chances of forming intimate relationships with members of other racial groups change during the transition to adulthood? Using a life course approach, we predict that interracial involvement decreases in adolescence and young adulthood. Our analyses are based on the first two nationally representative surveys to collect detailed information on the romantic and sexual relationships of adolescents and adults: the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health and the National Health and Social Life Survey. Our results demonstrate that individuals' chances of experiencing interracial intimacy decline dramatically between the ages of 12 and 30. Our results also suggest chances of interracial intimacy decline in adolescence and young adulthood mainly because intimate relationships become more integrated into family networks during these periods. In conclusion, we discuss the implications of our findings for future race relations among adolescents and adults.

91. SOCIOECONOMIC OUTCOMES OF CHILDREN OF INTERRACIAL AND SAME RACE COUPLES

Thomas Wells

Email: Thomas_Wells@brown.edu

Utilizing multivariate regression techniques and data from the 2000 Census PUMS, this project analyzes the outcomes of children of interracial couples. Specifically, the project aims to answer the following questions: (1) How are the adolescent children of interracial couples faring in terms of socioeconomic outcomes and how are they faring relative to children from corresponding single-race couples? (2) Among children of both interracial and single-race couples, what are the major determinants of socioeconomic outcomes? How are family background characteristics shown to influence children's outcomes? (3) Do results seem to be consistent with Robert Park's marginal man theory or more consistent with class background explanations? (4) How are the reported races of adolescents associated with both family background characteristics and the socioeconomic outcomes considered? This project will provide answers to these particular research questions, and in doing so, will tie together social stratification research with very recent research on multiracial Americans.

92. INCORPORATING DEMOGRAPHICS INTO AGENT-BASED MODELS OF LANDCOVER CHANGE

Tom P. Evans, Hugh Kelley and Leah K. VanWey

Email: evans@indiana.edu

This paper presents an agent-based model of landcover change for south-central Indiana. This area has experienced a slight but detectable reforestation since the early 1900's. The model presented here simulates the decisions of individual agents, interactions between agents and the impact of the agent-decision making on aggregate or macro-scale outcomes, particularly deforestation and reforestation. Our goal is to identify factors that contribute to the process of reforestation in south-central Indiana. We explore how household structure might affect landuse/landcover change decisions in the context of parcel characteristics including topography, soils and exogenous factors such as wage labor rates. Spatial metrics are used to characterize parcel-level landcover composition and pattern at each time point. We demonstrate how modeling activities can be used to inform subsequent data collection and analysis to explore theories of landcover change.

92. LAND USE AND THE FAMILY CYCLE IN THE U.S. GREAT PLAINS

Myron P. Gutmann, Sara Pullum-Piñon and Geoff Cunfer
Email: gutmann@umich.edu

In agricultural settings, population, production, and environment are linked through family mechanisms, especially where agricultural settlement and colonization are underway. This paper explores the process of settlement and its relationship to land use trajectories through the lens of family structures in the Great Plains of the U.S., during the period (1870 to 1940) when this region turned from open rangeland to a developed mix of land uses. The theoretical perspective in this paper draws on studies of family, settlement, and environment in the Americas, which show that land use processes simultaneously reflect the mechanism of settlement and each settler family's life cycle stage. Our research uses both qualitative and quantitative data sources. Family formation and cropland development went hand-in-hand, but there are differences in the process of family formation in different ecological sub-regions. The causal process is intertwined with ethnic differences and fertility decline in the U.S.

92. HUMAN IMPACTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT IN INDIA

Dewaram A. Nagdeve
Email: dnagdeve@yahoo.com

The rapid population growth and economic development in country are threatening the environment. Though the relationship is complex, population size and growth tend to expand and accelerate these human impacts on natural resources and the environment. The present paper is an attempt to study the population change and its impacts on natural resources, and the environment. The data have been analyzed from various secondary sources of data. Conducted an analysis of changes and trends over last fifty years. The analysis reveals that rapid population growth plays an important role in depleting natural resources. Population pressure on arable land contributes to the land degradation, thus affecting the productive resource base of the economy. The importance of population and environmental pollution control and protection of natural resources and environment has been highlighted. The paper concludes with some policy reflections and emphasizes the potential importance of natural resources.

92. MULTILEVEL STATISTICAL MODELS TO ASSESS FACTORS INFLUENCING LAND USE: A CASE STUDY IN THE ECUADORIAN AMAZON

William Pan and Richard Bilsborrow
Email: wpan@bios.unc.edu

Statistical models examining the interaction between population and land use (LU) have been evolving through the integration of survey and satellite data as well as the application of more sophisticated estimation techniques. However, very few approaches incorporate contextual factors influencing LU or directly test or control for spatial autocorrelation among model variables. The absence of context ignores much of the historical development of LU dynamics, while the presence of spatially correlated variables can provide results that are exaggerated due to abnormally small standard errors. Therefore, we have developed a multilevel model to simultaneously investigate contextual effects at the household and community levels. In addition, we explicitly test for the presence of spatial autocorrelation and control for spatial dependencies in the model. We will present the statistical formulations of multilevel models, spatial tests for autocorrelation, and results demonstrating the improved estimation when including community variables and controlling for autocorrelation.

93. AIR POLLUTION, HEALTH, AND SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS: THE EFFECT OF OUTDOOR AIR QUALITY ON CHILDHOOD ASTHMA

Matthew J. Neidell
Email: mneidell@uchicago.edu

This paper examines the effect of air pollution on child hospitalizations for asthma using a unique zip code level panel data set. The effect of pollution is identified using naturally occurring seasonal variations

in pollution within zip codes. I also improve on past work by analyzing how the effect of pollution varies by age, by including measures of avoidance behavior, and by allowing the effect to vary by socioeconomic status (SES). Of the pollutants considered, carbon monoxide has a significant effect on a hospitalizations among children ages 1 to 18. In addition, households respond to information about pollution with avoidance behavior, especially high SES families, suggesting that is important to account for these endogenous responses when measuring the causal effect of pollution on health. Finally, the net effect of pollution is much greater for children of low SES, indicating that pollution is one potential mechanism by which SES affects health.

93. THE 1997 MALAYSIAN FOREST FIRES: RESPIRATORY HOSPITALIZATIONS IN PERSONS WITH A HISTORY OF CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE

Joshua A. Mott, Clinton J. Alverson, David Mannino, Andrew Kiyu, Jamila Hashim, Ken Falter and Stephen Redd

EMail: zud9@cdc.gov

To investigate the respiratory health effects of the 1997 Malaysian haze episode, admissions to hospitals in Kuching, Malaysia, were selected from a database of all hospital admissions that occurred in the state of Sarawak from 1/1/1995-12/31/1998. We identified cohorts of persons whose members were admitted for respiratory problems during January 1 through July 31 of each year, 1995-1997. These persons were then followed until first re-admission for the same condition during the August-December of each year. We compared the survival curve of time to first readmission for the 1997 cohort (exposed to the haze) to the survival curves for the 1995 and 1996 cohorts ("pre-haze" cohorts). Persons with previous admissions for respiratory diseases were more likely to be re-hospitalized for respiratory diseases during the follow-up period in 1997 than during the pre-haze years. These findings suggest an association between forest-fire smoke exposure and increased respiratory hospitalizations among susceptible adults.

93. UNEQUAL BURDENS: THE DEMOGRAPHICS OF NOXIOUS INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

Pamela Davidson

EMail: pdavidso@ssc.wisc.edu

This paper frames the issue of environmental justice in terms of the heterogeneity present in industrial land uses and across minority communities. Drawing on this perspective, industrial zones are considered to be a contested terrain in which groups seek to maximize rewards such as access to employment opportunities while externalizing costs such as potential health risks. Using tract-level census data and data on various types of industrial facilities and noxious sites, the analysis presented in this paper provide results that are consistent with the notion that certain groups are better able to capture the rewards associated with industrial activity while others are more burdened. Hispanics are more likely to reside in industrial areas of all kinds. Blacks, however, are more likely to live in industrial areas characterized by a high level of burden. Access to industrial employment opportunities come, therefore, at a much higher cost to blacks than other groups.

93. RURAL OUT-MIGRATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISK: EXAMINING THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITIES AND POPULATION LOSS

Lori M. Hunter and Jeannette Sutton

EMail: Lori.Hunter@colorado.edu

This research extends consideration of the demographic correlates of the local environment to include proximate facilities potentially posing risk to proximate environmental quality, namely facilities that manage, treat, or store hazardous wastes. Such facilities may offer economic gains through jobs and tax revenue, although they may also act as environmental disamenities. As such, local quality of life impacts can be either positive or negative. We examine the possibility that the presence of such facilities

equates with differential loss of rural population, focusing on human capital, through modeling of aggregate outmigration rates, as well as age and education composition of outmigration streams, and the number of hazardous waste facilities, incinerators, and landfills across rural counties within the 48 contiguous states. Preliminary results reveal significant associations between outmigration and HWFs, generally suggesting lower outmigration rates from rural areas with more such facilities, although little variation with regard to rural human capital loss.

95. IMMIGRANT SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND GENDER DIFFERENTIALS IN INTERNAL MIGRATION

Mary M. Kritz and Douglas T. Gurak
EMail: mmk5@cornell.edu

Utilizing 1990 and 2000 PUMS census files, this paper investigates the nature and extent of differences between foreign-born men and women in their propensity to migrate within the U.S., and whether migration patterns are shaped by their U.S. origin context. The context of origin (1985 and 1995) and boundary criteria for migration classification consists of 394 labor market regions (LMRs). Individual and context determinants of inter-LMR migration are estimated for over 30 origin groups. Three measures of gender context of the origin LMR are constructed by aggregation within LMRs. These are educational inequality between adult men and women, percent of adult women in the labor force, and the percent of adult women in married households. Multilevel models are estimated in order to assess the extent to which these and other context conditions influence migration beyond the contribution of individual demographic and socio-economic factors.

95. EMPLOYMENT, GENDER, AND SOCIAL TIES AMONG MEXICAN IMMIGRANTS

Gretchen Livingston
EMail: glivings@pop.upenn.edu

Most research regarding social networks and immigrant economic outcomes has failed to take a gender-sensitive approach to this issue. This is problematic, given that there are typically sex differences in network composition, and particularly given the qualitative evidence that immigrant men and women experience very different returns to their social ties. I consider how gender interacts to affect the likelihood of mobilizing social ties to obtain employment, and how this tie mobilization differentially affects employment outcomes for Mexican men and women.

95. IS MIGRATION HEALTHY FOR MEXICAN BOYS AND GIRLS? SEX DIFFERENCES IN CHILD HEALTH

Katharine M. Donato, Melissa Stainback, Caitlin C Rosenthal and Shawn Malia Kanaiaupuni
EMail: kmd@rice.edu

Missing in recent studies on migration and health is an examination of how the gendered process of migration affects the health of children in Mexican households. This is surprising given that substantial scholarship has revealed that parents selectively discriminate against girls in households worldwide. Using new binational data on the health of Mexican children, we examine whether and how the gendered process of migration differentially affects the health of girls and boys in Mexican families. Our findings reveal that gender inequality in child health is related to preferences built on the traditional gender hierarchy, but shifts in the power distribution brought about by the experience of U.S. migration reduce the inequality. These results have important implications for understanding gender differences in migration and health.

95. GENDER AND UNAUTHORIZED INTERNATIONAL LABOR RECRUITMENT AND MIGRATION FROM NORTHERN THAILAND

Teresa R. Sobieszczyk

Email: sobie@selway.umd.edu

Drawing on institutional migration theory, this paper develops a gendered analysis of the unauthorized international labor migration institution in Northern Thailand. Based on findings from in-depth interviews with returned migrant workers, recruiters, and government officials, the paper presents two conceptual models developed to help explain the main methods of unauthorized labor recruitment employed by Northern Thai migrants. 'Direct pay' unauthorized migrants pay for their recruitment at the time of migration, while 'debt bondage' unauthorized migrants work off recruitment costs with the overseas employer after arrival in the destination country. The two modes of recruitment are compared, focusing on the ways recruitment experiences and the relative power of migrants in the recruitment relationship vary by gender. Several factors shaping men's and women's recruitment choices are examined, including gendered labor demand among overseas employers, financial resources available to potential migrants prior to departure, previous international migration experiences, and differences in social networks.

96. CROSSING BORDERS IN THE INFORMATION AGE: THE IMPACT OF HIGHLY SKILLED MIGRANTS ON US LABOR MARKET OUTCOMES

Jeanne Batalova and Frank D. Bean

Email: jbatalov@uci.edu

Social scientists have given increased attention to the question of whether immigrants are labor market complements or substitutes for native workers. Whereas efforts to explain the effect of less skilled foreign-born workers have produced and tested a number of intriguing hypotheses, the impact of college-educated workers has gathered scant theoretical and empirical attention. Employing 1990 Census data, we seek to examine the nature and extent of the effect of highly-skilled immigrants on the earnings of native-born and foreign-born professionals across U.S. labor markets. First, the paper explores the characteristics of the American highly-skilled labor market as well as examines the distribution of foreign-born professionals compared to that of overall highly-skilled workforce across places, occupation, and industries. Second, using hierarchical linear modeling, we investigate the effect of the immigrant proportion of the highly-skilled workforce on the earnings of native (minorities, in particular) and foreign-born professionals, controlling for workers' social and human capital characteristics as well as labor market characteristics.

96. THE WAGE STRUCTURE OF LATINO ORIGIN GROUPS ACROSS GENERATIONS

Richard A. Fry and B. Lindsay Lowell

Email: rfry@pewhispanic.org

Latinos are the largest minority group in the U.S. work force. We analyze in detail the determinants of the wages of Latinos of Mexican origin, Central/South Americans, and Puerto Ricans, and compare the wage structure facing these workers to the white and Black worker wage structure. The wage structure facing second and third and higher generation Latinos is very similar to the wage structure of third and higher generation white workers. Unlike African American workers, more than half of the native Latino/white wage gap can be accounted for by the lower educational attainment and potential experience of native Latino workers. The analysis also explicitly examines the wages of immigrant Latinos that arrived in the U.S. early in their childhood. The wages of immigrant Latinos that are educated in the U.S. do not approach native-born Latino wage levels. Latino child immigrants are not "near-native" in their labor market outcomes.

96. U.S. MEAT PROCESSING INDUSTRY RESTRUCTURING AND NEW HISPANIC MIGRATION

William A. Kandel

Email: wkandel@ers.usda.gov

Findings from the 2000 U.S. Census indicate high rates of Hispanic population increase outside urban areas as well as outside the Southwest. The diversity of new rural areas of destination raises questions about forces attracting migrants to these areas and the connection between economic structural change and Hispanic population growth. Our conceptual framework applies dual-labor market theory linking international migration to industrial restructuring in the meat processing industry with nonmetropolitan Hispanic population growth. We select a subsample of counties with exceptionally high meat processing production and detail its economic and demographic transformation. We document the consolidation and integration in the meat processing industry and its consequent increased demand for low skilled labor, outline the link between increased labor demand and recruiting and hiring of international migrants, and demonstrate ethnic and racial composition changes in the meat-processing industry.

96. DOES IMMIGRATION AFFECT WAGES? EVIDENCE FROM OCCUPATIONAL DATA

Madeline Zavodny and Pia Orrenius

Email: madeline.zavodny@atl.frb.org

Previous research has reached mixed conclusions about whether higher levels of immigration reduce the wages of natives. This paper reexamines this question using data from the Current Population Survey and the Immigration and Naturalization Service and focuses on differential effects by skill level. Using occupation as a proxy for skill, we find that an increase in the fraction of workers in an occupation who are foreign born lowers the wages of unskilled natives—particularly after controlling for endogeneity—but does not have a negative effect among skilled natives.

97. SKILLED ATTENDANCE AT DELIVERY: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TRENDS IN DELIVERY CARE IN SIX DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Sian Curtis, Jacqueline Bell and Silvia Alayon

Email: sian_curtis@unc.edu

Prioritization of skilled attendance at delivery is a recent strategy for the improvement of maternal health. The purpose of this paper is to provide a better understanding of trends in delivery care across a range of developing countries. It involves a detailed secondary analysis of data from Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) in Bangladesh, Bolivia, Ghana, Indonesia, Malawi, and the Philippines. Delivery with a health professional (DHP) has increased over the last decade in all six countries, with the largest absolute increases observed in Bolivia and Indonesia (14.6 and 13.4 percentage points) and the lowest observed in Malawi (0.4 percentage points). Increases in DHP have been more pronounced among low parity women leading to widening parity differentials over time. Differentials by poverty quintile are also large and there is generally evidence that DHP is improving more slowly in the poorest quintile of the population resulting in widening poverty differentials.

97. IMPLEMENTING REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS: IDENTIFYING COST-EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES TO INCREASE ACCESS TO SAFE ABORTION CARE

Heidi B. Johnston and Janie Benson

Email: johnstnh@ipas.org

Abortion is legal for some indication in 118 of the world's 192 countries. Nonetheless, safe abortion is often not accessible on the grounds for which it is legal, and accessing appropriate care for abortion complications can be challenging. Consequently, for largely socio-political reasons, unsafe abortion is a leading cause of maternal mortality. This paper presents a discussion of a newly-developed demographic-economic model that demonstrates the costs of multiple technological, personnel, and other strategies of providing abortion and postabortion care in varying abortion policy and service

delivery contexts. Through estimating comparative costs of strategies of legal abortion and postabortion care provision, the model identifies the most cost-effective mechanisms to increase access to abortion care and associated services. With current widespread health sector reform, exploration of the financing of safe abortion care service delivery, as well as means of increasing access, is particularly timely to influence key decision-makers in challenging socio-political contexts.

97. CONSTRUCTING POLITICAL WILL FOR SAFE MOTHERHOOD IN HONDURAS

Jeremy Shiffman, Cynthia Stanton and Ana Patricia Salazar

Email: jrshiffm@maxwell.syr.edu

In the 1990s Honduras experienced a major decline in maternal mortality. Drawing on social constructionist theory, this paper explains how political priority for safe motherhood emerged in the country. We identify five factors: 1) a legacy of attention in the 1970s and 1980s to maternal health and health infrastructure development 2) the appearance of safe motherhood on the global health agenda in the late 1980s 3) the 1990 publication of a study in Honduras revealing significantly higher levels of maternal death in childbirth than officials previously believed existed 4) the subsequent mobilization of the health bureaucracy for safe motherhood by a group of mid-level civil servants 5) the collaboration of this group with a network of Honduran-based international donors who already prioritized maternal mortality reduction. The paper presents a case study of the political process and draws out lessons concerning political mobilization for other countries facing maternal mortality problems.

98. ACCOUNTING AND COUNTING HOUSEWIVES WORK: LOW-INCOME MIGRANT WOMEN'S INFORMAL INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES IN URBAN TURKEY

Saniye Dedeoglu

Email: saniyes@hotmail.com

Urbanization in Turkey has resulted in housewifezation of women in urban areas. Rural-urban migration has been the main trend in housewifezation and led to women's withdrawal from labor force participation. It is recorded that 19 million women are either housewives or not working. However, this does not mean that urban women are economically inactive. Rather, women are pushed towards informal activities, especially home-based ones that are recognized as the main areas of women's economic activity in the labor market. The main purpose of the study is to review the evidence available from National Statistics as well as other studies on women and their involvement in the so-called informal sector. The paper will draw on different forms of informal activities that women engage in and that are missing from the records of National Statistics in Turkey.

98. IS BANGLADESH EXPERIENCING A 'FEMINIZATION' OF THE LABOUR FORCE?

Simeen Mahmud

Email: simeen@sdbnd.org

In Bangladesh the primacy of women's household and care-giving work not only makes it invisible but also depresses their propensity to participate in the visible market economy, resulting in female labour force participation rates that are a fraction of male rates. However, in the last decade growth of the female labour force was considerably greater, both in absolute and in relative terms, and the female share in incremental labour force increase has risen rapidly. These trends indicate a "feminization" of the labour market, with consequences for the quality of women's employment and the welfare of women and family members dependent upon their care-giving labour. This paper examines official labour statistics to describe this phenomenon and accompanying changes in gender segregation of the labour market, and tries to assess the direct impact of feminization on women's access to more rewarding market work and the indirect impact on their status.

98. MAQUILADORAS AND MARKET MAMAS: WOMEN'S WORK AND CHILD CARE IN GUATEMALA CITY AND ACCRA

Agnes R. Quisumbing and Marie Ruel
EMail: a.quisumbing@cgiar.org

This paper examines joint decisions of child care choice and labor force participation of women in Guatemala City and Greater Accra, Ghana. Participation in the labor market and use of formal daycare are joint decisions of mothers. There are differences between the results from the two cities. In Guatemala, greater travel time from home to the day care center reduces utilization of this type of care, but a larger supply of day care centers in the community does not affect use of formal care in Accra. The lack of importance of formal day care supply variables in Accra suggests that formal day care may not be the key to increasing mothers' labor force participation rates in cities where the informal sector dominates. In more urbanized settings where the formal sector generates a higher proportion of jobs for women, formal day care is more important to mothers' decision to work.

98. GENDER AND INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSFER OF THE FARM: IT'S INFLUENCE ON MULTIPLE JOB-HOLDING AND ON-FARM DECISION-MAKING AMONG U.S. FARM WOMEN

Jill L. Findeis and Hema Swaminathan
EMail: fa2@psu.edu

Participation rates for farm women in off-farm labor markets continue to increase, as does their participation in making major farm decisions. Data from the Survey of U.S. Farm Women conducted in 2001 by Penn State in collaboration with NASS and ERS are used to examine the multiple work roles of farm women off the farm and in farming. Models of job choice considering jointness in participation are estimated followed by models of on-farm decision-making using a household bargaining approach. Of particular interest is the effect of the path of intergenerational farm transfer (i.e., if inherited/purchased through her family or her spouse's family) on job choice and farm decision-making. Preliminary results show that the path of farm transfer influences women's choices: transfer of the farm through her family mainly increases her farm involvement and participation in farm decisions, while transfer through the spouse's family generally reduces her participation in farm decisions.

99. EXPLORING THE CONSISTENCY OF RACE REPORTING IN CENSUS 2000 AND THE CENSUS QUALITY SURVEY

Claudette Bennett, Jorge del Pinal and Art Cresce
EMail: claudette.e.bennett@census.gov

Census 2000 allowed people to report more than one race, meaning data on race collected in Census 2000 are no longer comparable with previous data collection efforts. The Census Bureau conducted a survey of about 60,000 households to create a dataset that could be used to develop race bridging parameters. We examine consistency of race reporting between this survey and Census 2000 to identify the extent to which people who reported more than one race will report a single race or vice versa. We analyze the differences in race reporting across several geographic and demographic variables.

99. NEW EXPLORATIONS OF RACE REPORTING FOR INTERRACIAL COUPLES AND THEIR CHILDREN: CENSUS 2000

Nicholas A. Jones and Amy S. Smith
EMail: nicholas.a.jones@census.gov

Our previous analyses of children in two-parent interracial families in Census 2000 found significant variations in race reporting patterns by age, sex, Hispanic origin, and regional distributions, and illustrated that the number of multiple race children in Census 2000 does not reflect the potential number of children who – based on their interracial parentage – could have been reported as more than

one race, or may do so in the future. We extend these analyses to examine geographic and contextual variables that may influence differential race reporting patterns for children in interracial families. Our research highlights the complexity of race reporting for children in interracial families.

99. HOW INTERMARRIED COUPLES IDENTIFY THEIR CHILDREN'S RACE IN THE 2000 CENSUS

Zhenchao Qian

EMail: qian.26@osu.edu

For the first time in the census history, Americans were able to mark one or more racial categories in the 2000 Census to classify their race. The emergence of this two or more races classification represents a significant change in racial statistics and the treatment of this population may affect race-based policies in the United States. This study examines how intermarried couples in the 2000 Census identify their children's race and compare differences in children's racial identification by race of the racial minority parent (African American, Latino, Asian American, or American Indian). I focus on how couple-level characteristics and neighborhood compositions affect racial identification of children of intermarried couples. This study compares parents' racial combination with the child's race, which provides a picture of race formation processes of these children.

99. RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN FOR PUERTO RICO IN CENSUS 2000: AN EVALUATION

Matthew Christenson

EMail: mchriste@census.gov

In Census 2000, questions on race and Hispanic origin were asked in Puerto Rico for the first time in many years. Prior to this, the last indication of the racial composition of Puerto Rico came from the 1950 census. During this census, enumerators entered the race of the respondent by observation. Due to the absence of information on race and Hispanic origin in the commonwealth during the last fifty years, there is much interest in how the residents of Puerto Rico responded to these questions. This study examines the data from Puerto Rico on the race and ethnicity questions from Census 2000. It identifies patterns in the responses to these questions by age, sex, educational attainment, income level, and the like. In addition, it compares these responses to those of Puerto Ricans and other Hispanic groups in the U.S.

99. CHANGING RACIAL AND ETHNIC CLASSIFICATION: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF U.S., BRITISH AND INDIAN CENSUSES

Ram B. Bhagat

EMail: bhagrbl@yahoo.co.uk

There is a resurgence of racial and ethnic questions in the censuses of western world. Race is no longer a group defined on the basis of physical characteristics only but socially and politically constructed. The modern secular state justifies the inclusion of question on race and ethnicity on the basis of protecting minority rights. The shifting boundary of race and ethnicity is not easy to be operationalised in the censuses. The white-black bio-polarity is the first and foremost concern in the racial and ethnic classification followed by the concerns of linguistic and national origins. Religion has been kept a side from the scheme of classification in the U.S. and British censuses in contrast to India. The present study examines the question and categories of races and ethnicity in the censuses of US, Britain and India. It suggests to restrict the census to the minority racial and ethnic groups only rather than rigidly categorizing the whole population.

100. STERILIZATION FAILURE, STERILIZATION REVERSAL, AND PREGNANCY AFTER STERILIZATION REVERSAL IN QUEBEC

Edith Guilbert and Allison A. Hedley

EMail: eguilbert@cspq.qc.ca

Sterilization is intended to prevent pregnancy permanently, and women and men are counseled that reversal is not always possible. Nevertheless, sterilization reversals and pregnancies after sterilization do occur. We examine what happens after sterilization in the Canadian province of Quebec using payment data from the provincial health insurance system. The data for this study were obtained for each person undergoing vasectomy or female sterilization from January 1, 1980 to December 31, 1999 and linked through a unique identifying number for each person. Using life-table procedures, we examine the likelihood of sterilization reversal and subsequent sterilization among men and women; among women, we also examine the likelihood of pregnancy following sterilization (contraceptive failure) and following sterilization reversal. We conclude that sterilization reversal and pregnancy following sterilization are uncommon but not rare. Relatively high rates of reversal among the youngest age groups suggest a need for better counseling about alternative contraceptive strategies.

100. WHY DO WOMEN USE CONTRACEPTION?

Tom A. Moultrie and Ian M. Timaeus

EMail: tmoultri@commerce.uct.ac.za

Much of the demographic literature presumes that women use contraception to either limit family size or space births. This paper argues that women also use contraception to postpone pregnancy. Postponement is not synonymous with spacing but arises when women delay their next birth for reasons unrelated to the age of their youngest child. We demonstrate that postponement has a distinctive impact on the shape of birth interval distributions that differs from those of family size limitation, birth spacing, and a mixture of the two behaviours. Some populations, such as South Africa, have developed fertility regimes characterized by birth intervals far longer than can be accounted for by birth spacing. Postponement of births is most likely to become widespread in countries characterized by social unrest and dysfunctional institutions and those developed countries with particularly high opportunity costs of childbearing for women.

100. THE CALENDAR OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD CHOICE, FRANCE, 2000

Clementine Rossier

EMail: clementine.rossier@ined.fr

This paper analyses a representative set of contraceptive histories collected in 2000 in France (n=1676), using both a period and a life-course approach. We first compare these contraceptive histories (1970-2000) to current contraceptive use data in three cross-sectional surveys (1978, 1988, 1994): respondents have simplified their contraceptive histories, omitting short episodes of non- and natural methods use. We then describe the evolution of contraceptive use between 1970 and 2000 in France: while modern methods have stopped diffusing, some amount of natural and local method use remains; condom use continues to increase among the young. We finally analyse contraceptive choice patterns over the life course: teenagers have a greater coverage of more efficient contraceptives. With age, two opposite forces are operating: parity increases contraceptive coverage, and the switch to longer lasting methods; non exposure decreases contraceptive coverage. The recourse to natural and local methods, constant through age, should be further studied.

100. UNDERSTANDING RISK: A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL OF COMMUNICATING CONTRACEPTIVE EFFECTIVENESS

Markus Steiner, Rosalie Dominik, Sandy Dalebout and Sean Condon
Email: msteiner@fhi.org

Accurately communicating risk to patients poses challenges. We randomized 433 reproductive aged women to one of three tables presenting contraceptive effectiveness (pregnancy rates, pregnancy categories, or a combination of rates and categories). Before looking at the tables, about half the women knew that pills are more effective than condoms (57%) and that hormone shots are more effective than pills (48%). While the two tables containing numbers increased participants' knowledge about the two key comparisons (pills vs. condoms and pills vs. hormone shots) by 15-20 percentage points, the table with only categories increased participants knowledge by about 30 percentage points ($p < 0.01$). A combination of categories and risk ranges may provide the most accurate understanding of both relative and absolute pregnancy risk.

101. THE INFLUENCE OF CULTURE ON SEXUALITY: GENDER STEREOTYPES AND CONDOM USE AMONG YOUNG MEXICANS

Fatima Juarez, Cecilia Gayet, Miguel A. Sanchez and Carlos Conde
Email: fjuarez2@prodigy.net.mx

Despite the government actions to prevent AIDS, the upward trend in HIV infection continues among young heterosexuals in Mexico. A key element, usually not considered, in the policies and programmes are the cultural factors that may prevent condom use. This paper focusses on the obstacles that prevent the systematic use of condoms in the sexual relationships among young Mexican students. Several elements that may act as obstacles to condom used are examined, such as knowledge of prevention, socio-demographic, cultural factors and gender constructions on safe or unsafe sexual practices. The data - both quantitative and qualitative - were collected specially for this analysis, and biological markers of risky behaviour (laboratory tests) were also obtained. Our findings indicate that gender is a key element in the construct of sexuality, risk and prevention. Gender relations make young people not feel the need of prevention of sexually transmitted infections or HIV/AIDS.

101. SUSPICION, INFIDELITY AND HIV AMONG MARRIED COUPLES IN MALAWI

Shelley Clark
Email: sclark1@uchicago.edu

Husbands and wives are exposed to the risk of acquiring HIV, not only through their own behaviors, but also via their spouses' behaviors, specifically their spouses' extramarital relationships. This risk is particularly acute for married women. Using data from waves I (1998) and II (2000) of the Malawi Diffusion and Ideational Change project, this paper examines the relationship between HIV risks and infidelity. By comparing spouses' self-reports of extramarital relationships to respondents' suspicions about their spouses' fidelity, we estimate the accuracy of respondents in assessing spousal infidelity and characteristics that improve respondents' accuracy. In particular, we explore the role of social networks on wives' ability to accurately assess husbands' fidelity. This work draws greater attention to the need to better understand how infidelity is perceived within marriage, the HIV risks it poses, and the protective strategies, if any, that are adopted in response.

101. GENDER, INEQUALITY, AND HIV RISK IN SOUTH AFRICA

Kelly Hallman
Email: khallman@popcouncil.org

Although South Africa has fewer than one percent of the world's 15-24 year-olds, it accounts for roughly 14 percent of global HIV infections among this age group. Young women are at particular risk: for South Africans this age, there are 5 infected females for every 2 infected males. Aside from biological factors, relative social and economic vulnerability of women puts them at higher risk for

engaging in unsafe sexual practices, including “exchanges” of sex for favors and goods. While to some extent a “normal” aspect of sexual relationships, the health risks of such exchanges with certain types of partners (older men of economic means) may be great. The extent of and factors influencing such behavior are examined using the 2001 round of the “Transitions to Adulthood in the Context of AIDS in South Africa” panel study in KwaZulu-Natal. Relative poverty is associated with higher rates of sexual exchanges.

101. MEN’S SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND WOMEN’S VULNERABILITY TO HIV IN URBAN NORTH INDIA

Shelah S. Bloom, Kaushalendra K. Singh, Sunita Singh and Chirayath Suchindran
Email: ssbloom@email.unc.edu

Women in India are vulnerable to HIV due to their social status. Patterns of male out-of-marriage sexual behavior and its relationship to women’s vulnerability remains poorly documented. Using qualitative methods, men in urban areas of North India were interviewed to explore this relationship. Socio-economic status varied considerably. Nearly all men had premarital sex, and most had multiple partners. Levels of perceived risk for HIV were associated with education. Despite experiencing sexually transmitted infections (STIs), men with low education felt fairly safe. About one third of men felt that wives and sex workers did not have the right to refuse sex or demand condom use. Others felt that women would never make such demands. Women in North India are clearly dependent on men to protect them from STIs and HIV. Men in this sample did little to protect the women with whom they had sex, whether wives or sex workers.

102. TRANSITIONS TO SELF-EMPLOYMENT AT OLDER AGES: THE ROLE OF WEALTH, HEALTH, HEALTH INSURANCE, AND OTHER FACTORS

Lynn Karoly and Julie M. Zissimopoulos
Email: karoly@rand.org

Although the phenomenon of self-employment has received academic attention, relatively little research has been devoted to studying self-employment among those in middle and late life. Indeed, at ages 45 to 54, 8.9 percent of all workers are self-employed compared with 20.5 percent for those ages 65 and above. As a result, a disproportionate share of self-employed workers are older workers. This study uses data from the Health and Retirement Study to document the patterns of self-employment among older workers and the determinants of labor force transitions to and from self-employment at older ages. We estimate a multinomial logit model of transitions from wage and salary employment to self-employment or retirement, focusing on the effects of wealth, health, and health insurance on these transitions. Other covariates of interest include job characteristics, retirement expectations, and spouse’s characteristics.

102. THE DISTRIBUTIONAL CONSEQUENCES OF REMOVING THE RETIREMENT EARNINGS TEST BEFORE THE NORMAL RETIREMENT AGE: RESULTS FROM A MICROSIMULATION ANALYSIS

Melissa M. Favreault, Jillian Berk and Caroline Ratcliffe
Email: Mfavreau@ui.urban.org

In 2001, Rep. E. Clay Shaw introduced legislation that would repeal Social Security’s Retirement Earnings Test below the Normal Retirement Age. This study examines possible distributional consequences of such a reform using a dynamic microsimulation model, Modeling Income in the Near Term (MINT3). Advocates of the proposal argue that it would remove work disincentives and reduce the Social Security system’s complexity. Opponents speculate that the proposal could increase poverty among the aged if many workers elected to claim their Social Security earlier than they otherwise would have. We simulate the consequences of the reform using a series of assumptions about the size of earnings and Social Security claiming responses. Our results suggest that the reform is likely to shift retirement income from later years of retirement to earlier ones. While in the aggregate early

gains sometimes offset the later losses, certain population subgroups could be particularly vulnerable under the reform.

102. HOW DIFFERENTIALS IN HEALTH STATUS AMONG ELDERLY AMERICANS IMPACT ANNUITY VALUATION

Cassio M. Turra

EMail: turra@pop.upenn.edu

Private annuity markets have expanded in the U.S. as a result of population aging and the growth in defined contribution plans. Nevertheless, further increases in the demand for annuities have been hindered by the effect of adverse selection. In this paper I use AHEAD/HRS data and an increment-decrement life table model to examine how health status impacts annuity valuation in the U.S. I start by comparing different health indicators to determine the best predictors of mortality among the elderly. Based on a map of trajectories among states of health I then estimate several money's worth measures to assess (1) the magnitude of expected transfers among annuity purchasers of different health status and (2) the insurance value of life annuities by health status. Finally, I demonstrate the consequences of changes in mortality and health transition rates for the money's worth of life annuities.

102. ANNUITIES AND RETIREMENT SATISFACTION

Constantijn (Stan) Panis

EMail: panis@rand.org

This paper uses a large-scale nationwide panel survey of the elderly to document how Americans experience retirement. We find that most retirees are very satisfied with their overall situation, but the degree of satisfaction varies substantially with retirees' characteristics. In particular, people in better health and with more financial resources tend to be more satisfied. Holding financial resources and other factors constant, we find that retirees who can pay for more of their retirement expenses from lifelong guaranteed pensions (vs. accumulated savings) are more satisfied. Retirees with lifelong annuities also tend to maintain their level of satisfaction during retirement, whereas those without tend to become less satisfied over time. The findings have important implications for the wellbeing of future retirees, who are increasingly reliant on defined contribution pension plans rather than traditional lifelong pensions.

103. POPULAR PERCEPTIONS OF EMERGING INFLUENCES ON MORTALITY AND LONGEVITY: STATISTICAL SAVVY OR BEFUDDLED DEDUCTION?

Sajeda Amin and Alaka Mahwade Basu

EMail: samin@popcouncil.org

While there is a slowly growing literature on the new environmental and pathological threats to human survival and longevity, much less is known about how these threats are perceived in the popular imagination. During fieldwork in rural Bangladesh and the state of West Bengal in India on the changing costs of and motivations for reproduction, we included some questions on perceptions of changing mortality. We found that child mortality levels were perceived to have fallen drastically in recent times, but for the middle-aged and the old the past was seen as a better time in terms of health and survival. The decline in adult health is attributed to environmental decline and lifestyle changes associated with modernization. The paper explores the objective validity and subjective reasons for this unexpected world-view.

103. THE END OF DECLINING MORTALITY: AN EXAMPLE FROM SOUTHERN ZAMBIA

Samuel J. Clark

EMail: sam@samclark.net

In stark contrast to prevailing trends during most of the twentieth century, mortality conditions in large parts of Africa are worsening. This is likely the result of the combined effects of structural problems

and a worsening epidemiological profile. In particular HIV/AIDS is taking large numbers of lives and will continue to do so for some time. This work utilizes 40 years of vital statistics information collected from a rural population in Southern Zambia to examine sex and age-specific trends in mortality and fertility from 1957 through 1995. Coincident increases in young-adult mortality and decreases in fertility may be evidence that HIV/AIDS was already having a substantial impact on this population during the late 1990s. Because these data describe only birth and death, more definitive analysis is not possible, and rigorous investigation into the structural changes giving context to the impacts of HIV is out of the question.

103. HEALTH IMPACT OF LIFESTYLE CHANGES IN KERALA

Saseendran Pallikadavath and William Stones

EMail: sp23@socsci.soton.ac.uk

Although overall health status of Kerala has improved, morbidity remains high. Tertiary diseases in the state are on the rise. There have been important changes in the socio-economic life of Kerala in the last few decades due to large-scale migration to the Middle-east As a result of remittances into the state, people's habits and practise of daily life have significantly changed. The extent to which these changes have impacted on health has not yet been the subject of systematic study. It is important to identify population sub-groups most affected by these changes. If tertiary diseases and morbidity remain high, there is a risk that the achievements of public health may not translate into real health benefits. Also, for a relatively poor state like Kerala public funding to address tertiary disease care would be a major task. The study would help inform policy makers about potential measures to address this problem.

103. NAVIGATING AIDS IN RURAL MALAWI

Susan Watkins

EMail: swatkins@pop.upenn.edu

Navigating AIDS in Rural Malawi Susan Cotts Watkins University of Pennsylvania In this paper, I describe how rural Malawians are attempting to navigate safely the rapids of AIDS. Although it seems reasonable to expect that those living in high-prevalence countries of sub-Saharan Africa would be both willing and able to avoid death from AIDS, there is considerable pessimism about the future of these populations in the media as well as by academics. Our longitudinal study (described at www.pop.upenn.edu/networks) suggests that this pessimism is premature. Prevention programs define only two harbors as places of safety: strict marital fidelity (or chastity for the unmarried) or consistent condom use. Both these rules are considered difficult to follow and incompatible with the good life. However, in informal networks men and women are moderating these rules and formulating unexpected strategies of prevention.

104. HOW DO MARRIAGE, COHABITATION, AND SINGLE PARENTHOOD AFFECT THE MATERIAL HARDSHIPS OF FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN?

Robert Lerman

EMail: blerman@ui.urban.org

This paper examines the effect of marital and family status on the experience of material hardship, using data from the 1996 Panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). It is not clear that marriage should reduce economic hardship relative to cohabitation and single parents in multi-adult households. The study analyzes the relationship between marital and family status and such key indicators of hardship as the inability to meet essential expenses, poor housing conditions, neighborhood problems (including crime, schools, public services), and not having enough resources to buy adequate amounts of food. The results indicate marriage does lower material hardship, even among households with similar incomes, income stability, and demographic and educational characteristics. Moreover, the reduced hardship associated with marriage extends both to low-income and to less-educated women, despite their less promising marriage market.

104. CHILDREN'S ECONOMIC WELL-BEING IN COHABITING PARENT FAMILIES: AN UPDATE AND EXTENSION

Wendy D. Manning and Susan L. Brown

EMail: wmanning@bgnnet.bgsu.edu

More children are spending time in cohabiting parent families; however, our understanding of children's well-being in this family type is limited. We examine the economic circumstances of children in cohabiting families and assess how cohabiting partners' income influences children's financial well-being. We extend prior work by providing updated assessments of well-being; employing detailed measures of family structure that include biological relationship of children to adults; examining racial and ethnic variations; and investigating four indicators of well-being: poverty, public assistance, food insecurity, and housing insecurity. We use the 1999 National Survey of American Families, which includes data on over 34,000 children, including 965 children in cohabiting two biological parent families and 1,047 children in cohabiting stepparent families. Estimates of child poverty in cohabiting families vary dramatically from about 10 percent to nearly 40 percent depending on the type of cohabiting family and whether we employ legal or social definitions of family in calculating poverty status.

104. FATHER INVOLVEMENT IN FRAGILE FAMILIES: A COMPARISON OF MARRIED, COHABITING, VISITING, AND NONROMANTIC FAMILY STRUCTURES

Bryndl Hohmann-Marriott

EMail: bryndl@asu.edu

Children benefit from their fathers' involvement in their lives; however, the amount of father involvement is contingent on the father's relationship with the child's mother. Therefore, we may expect that father involvement will differ by relationship type. This research explores father involvement in cohabiting family types, comparing them with married, visiting, and nonromantic family structures, and comparing the mother's responses with the father's. Analysis of the father's involvement during the pregnancy, hopes for father involvement after the child's birth, and the importance of fathering actions reveals that cohabiting parents report more father involvement than other unmarried parents. Fathers tend to express a desire for more involvement than mothers wish for, an effect stronger for married and nonromantic couples than for cohabiting couples. The pattern of results suggests that family structure at the child's birth plays a significant role in the father's involvement with his child.

104. UNION TRANSITIONS OF UNMARRIED FAMILIES: WHAT EXPLAINS THE DIFFERENCES BY LIVING ARRANGEMENT?

Cynthia A. Osborne

EMail: cosborne@princeton.edu

This paper uses data from the Fragile Families study to explain why cohabiting parents are almost three times more likely to marry and half as likely to separate as romantically involved parents who do not coreside (referred to as visitors). I analyze the effect the couple's background characteristics and human capital, and the mother's reports of attitudes, relationship quality, father's investment in the child, and marriage expectations have on the differences in union transitions. The results suggest that higher marriage expectations among cohabitators account for most of the difference in marriage, whereas marriage expectations and greater father investment in the child among cohabitators explain the different rates of separation.

105. FORECASTING THE COMPONENTS OF LIFE EXPECTANCY

Vladimir Canudas Romo, James W. Vaupel and Francesco Lagona

EMail: canudas@demogr.mpg.de

Introduction: The purpose of this paper is to forecast life expectancy by using a newly developed decomposition method. The decomposition method separates the change over time of life expectancy into two components. Based on past trends of these components a forecast of the life expectancy is calculated. Data and method: The first component of the decomposition corresponds to an average of the improvements in mortality over the examined period. The second component accounts for the average number of life-years gained per life saved. We apply the method to data from many countries covering the twentieth-century. Result: The patterns suggested by the component trends are used to forecast the future dynamics and life expectancy. The forecast includes probability intervals. The findings contribute to the understanding of the dynamics of the components involved in the change of life expectancy. It also contributes to the debate on future trends of life expectancy.

105. INTEGRATION OF ESTIMATES WITHIN POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Ludi Simpson

EMail: ludi.simpson@man.ac.uk

The inclusion of estimated data in a projection allows increased accuracy in the early years of a projection, and the estimation within the model of back-projected rates and flows. These provide a demographic database for better judgement of likely future rates. The forecast is trained using all the available information including that beyond the base year. Estimates provide constraints on a population projection. Simple mathematical solutions will be illustrated with reference to the generic projections software POPGROUP. This software (<http://www.geocities.com/popgp2002/>) was developed by and for local government in the UK, and is used additionally in academic teaching. A variety of applications for regions of the UK will end the paper: (a) integrating vital statistics into a projection for local areas. (b) integrating post-census population estimates to improve migration assumptions. (c) integrating diverse datasets available for a projection of ethnic groups. (d) integrating housing plans into a population projection.

105. PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE PATTERNS OF FIRST UNION FORMATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Hsien-Hen Lu, Neil G. Bennett and David E. Bloom

EMail: hl641@columbia.edu

Until now, many scholars have documented current and historical patterns and trends in cohabitation and marriage, without any attempt to project future such patterns and trends in first union. The current study will extend our knowledge by applying the parametric models in the context of first union formation. Our goals are the following: to summarize in terms of descriptive statistics the trends over birth cohorts in the age at the formation of first union; to document differences among subgroups in these trends; to contrast these patterns and trends with those found for the formation of first marriages; and, to compare model fit among various semi-parametric and parametric models in order to find the most appropriate model suited to capture the patterns of first union over time. The benefit of applying parametric models is that we will be able to project the remaining first union experience among relatively young birth cohorts.

105. U.S. HOUSEHOLDS PROJECTION BY RACE USING DEMOGRAPHIC RATES AS INPUT

Yi Zeng and Wang Zhenglian

EMail: zengyi@duke.edu

Classic headship-rate method is not linked to demographic rates, projects a few household types without size, and does not deal with other household members than heads. ProFamy new method uses

demographic rates as input and forecasts much more detailed household types, sizes, and living arrangements for all members of population. Testing forecasts using ProFamy and observed U.S. demographic rates in 1990s shows the discrepancy between the forecasts and 2000 census observations are reasonably small, which validates the method. Using pooled data from CPS, NSFH, NSFG, and SIPP (total sample size of 394,791 individuals) for estimating trends of the demographic rates, 1990 census micro file, and ProFamy, we prepare projections of U.S. households from 1990 to 2050. Projections of educational guess and scenarios with assumptions of high divorce, low mortality, low fertility and combination are performed to analysis the possible impacts of changes in demographic rates on U.S. households of different race groups.

106. YOUNG OVARIES EXTEND THE LIFE EXPECTANCY OF OLD OVARIECTOMIZED MICE: BIOLOGICAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC IMPLICATIONS FOR HUMANS

James R. Carey, Shelley Cargill, Hans Muller and Gary Anderson
EMail: jrcarey@ucdavis.edu

We tested the hypothesis that the input of young ovaries will increase the life expectancy in old ovariectomized (OX) CBA mice by transplanting ovaries from young (2 mo.) donor females into pre-pubertally OX 5-, 8- and 11-mo.-old females. The main finding was that remaining life expectancy at 11 mo. in the 11-mo. transplant cohort was 60% greater than that of the OX control cohort and nearly 40% greater than the intact control cohort. Only 20% of the 11-mo. transplantation cohort died in the 300-day period following ovarian transplantation, whereas nearly 65% of the OX control cohort died during this same period. The longevity response of the mice was strikingly similar to the outcome of experiments on nematode worms where the germ-line cells and/or somatic gonads were ablated. Thus our results suggest that mice and, by extension, other mammals (including humans) can regulate their own aging rate via gonadal signaling.

106. DO LATE CHILDREN INDEED ENHANCE FEMALE LONGEVITY? FINDINGS FROM THE EUROPEAN ROYALTY (1790-1939)

Ulrich Mueller
EMail: mueller2@mail.uni-marburg.de

For some human populations a statistical association between late reproduction and female longevity has been reported. The causality behind this is unclear. We compare pairs of sisters from the European Royalty (cohorts 1790-1939 (n=1648)), both at least reaching age 45, with at least one child. We control for social status: all subjects were very wealthy, enjoying the best medical care of their time; and genetics: in this inbreeding population, subjects were sharing more genes than average siblings. We identified 201 such sister pairs. In 101 cases, the sister, who had her first child later in life, lived longer than her sister, in 100 cases she did not. Also, in 97 cases, the sister who had her last child later in life, lived longer, in 104 cases she did not. We conclude that for females, neither a late first birth nor a late last birth is a life prolonging event.

106. DADS AND CADS: PARENTAL COHABITATION AND THE HUMAN SEX RATIO AT BIRTH

Karen Norberg
EMail: norberg@nber.org

Evolutionary theory predicts that parents may bias the sex ratio of their offspring according to environmental conditions. Here, I test the prediction that parents may tend to produce males under conditions forecasting two-parent care, and females under conditions forecasting one-parent care. Using individual-level longitudinal data pooled from four public-use US surveys, I find that parents who were living with an opposite-sex partner or spouse were more likely to have a male child than parents who were living apart. The effect is small, but statistically significant ($p < .0001$). It is discernable when the parents' household is observed before the child's conception, and it is discernable when comparisons are made among siblings within the same family (OR 1.17, p

106. KIN EFFECTS ON FERTILITY. EVIDENCE FROM BEJSCE'S PARISH REGISTER RECONSTITUTION STUDY: 18TH-20TH CENTURY, POLAND

Krzysztof Tymicki

Email: ktymic@sgh.waw.pl

The standard biodemographic hypothesis states that individuals should enhance reproductive performance of their relatives. This hypothesis originates in the inclusive fitness theory, which predicts that kinsmen have genetic incentive to assist reproduction of biologically related individuals because such assistance indirectly contributes to their own reproductive performance. The paper aims to provide a partial verification of this hypothesis through estimation of the siblings' effect on completed fertility and parity transition risks of women from the historical European population. The data are based on reconstitution of parish registers from Bejsce, located in south-central Poland for period 1740-1968. To estimate these effects, we have applied regression models for count outcomes and techniques event history analysis. We have found strong overall effect of siblings on fertility both in terms of the effect on completed fertility and parity specific transition risks. However, much weaker evidence supports hypothesis that siblings influence number of ego's surviving offspring.

107. UNINTENDED CHILDBEARING AND CHILDREN'S COGNITIVE ABILITY AND ACHIEVEMENT

Jennifer Barber, Elizabeth Cooksey, Linda Young-DeMarco and Dawn S. Hurst

Email: jebarber@umich.edu

This paper analyzes unintended childbearing and children's cognitive ability, paying particular attention to the ways in which families change after an unintended birth. Multilevel OLS and logistic regression analyses of NLSY and NLSY-C show a strong relationship between unintended status births and negative family change. Relative to an intended birth, after an unintended birth family income declines, families are less likely to own their home, have a savings account, and own their car. Mothers with an unintended birth are also less likely to live with their spouse or partner after the birth, and are more likely to be living with their parents. In spite of these rather dramatic negative family changes, children's cognitive ability is resilient to these family changes, at least in terms of the measures used in these analyses (the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test-Revised, the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children, and the Peabody Individual Achievement Test).

107. FERTILITY, MARRIAGE AND HAPPINESS IN LOW FERTILITY CONTEXTS: EVIDENCE FROM A STUDY OF DANISH TWINS

Hans-Peter Kohler

Email: hpkohler@pop.upenn.edu

Understanding the determinants of why individuals and couples desire children in below-replacement fertility contexts is of considerable importance for assessing future trends in low and lowest-low fertility countries. In this paper we therefore estimate the contributions of fertility and marriage to subjective wellbeing—or “happiness”—using a unique data set from Denmark that includes monozygotic (identical) and dizygotic (fraternal) twins. The specific feature of our data then allow us to control for many unobserved endowments (genetic dispositions, family background, socialization, etc.) that affect the fertility/marriage behavior and simultaneously happiness. To our knowledge, the proposed analyses in this paper will yield the first *\emph{causal}* estimates of the contributions of fertility and marriage to subjective well-being and happiness. In addition, our analyses are likely to reveal important aspects of the valuation of children across gender and across different time points in an individual's life-cycle.

107. THE MYSTERY OF THE CHILDLESS WOMAN: AN INSIGHT INTO CHILDLESSNESS IN ITALY

Massimo Livi Bacci, Letizia Mencarini, Silvana Salvini and Maria Letizia Tanturri
EMail: livi@ds.unifi.it

This paper is intended to get an insight into childlessness in Italy. The aim of the paper is twofold. Firstly, we assess the relevance of childlessness in Italy both in a comparative and historical perspective, using aggregated data. The second part of the paper is dedicated to identify different profiles of childless women. In particular, we are interested in assessing whether and at what extent childlessness is the result of a deliberate choice or rather the consequence of continuous postponement or a sort of “side effect” of other situations e.g. partnership instability. In doing so we examine the results of a specific-purpose CATI survey conducted in 2002 on about 1,000 childless women at the end of their reproductive lives, living in five Italian towns. “Focus groups” techniques on childless women in the same towns have also been applied in order to substantiate the quantitative results of the CATI survey.

107. THE EMERGENCE OF SUB-REPLACEMENT FAMILY SIZE IDEALS IN EUROPE

Joshua R. Goldstein, Wolfgang Lutz and Maria Rita Testa
EMail: josh@princeton.edu

Much of the recent literature on post transition fertility takes as a point of departure the remarkably stable levels of stated family size ideals over the last three decades. In Europe even as period fertility rates have fallen well below replacement, family size ideals of 2 or more children have been the norm. In this paper, we present the first evidence of the emergence of sub-replacement fertility ideals. Specifically, we show that in the Eurobarometer 2001 survey women in German-speaking parts of Europe have average ideals of close 1.7 children per family. This paper studies the consistency and the credibility of these new findings which - if they are indeed indications of a new trend - may imply a further downward spiral of achieved fertility.

108. HOW WELFARE AND EMPLOYMENT POLICIES AFFECT CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT AGES

Elizabeth Clark-Kauffman, Greg J. Duncan and Pamela Morris
EMail: beth-clark@northwestern.edu

Summary Using experimental data from fourteen different welfare and work programs, we assess whether impacts on children’s achievement and behavior depend upon their stage of development. We find favorable impacts, particularly for programs that boost family income, for children ages 2-4 at the time of random assignment. In contrast, impacts were most negative among children transitioning into adolescence. We intend to determine to what extent changes in maternal employment, family income, and welfare dependence account for the pattern of impacts.

108. FAMILY INCOME AND CHILD OUTCOMES IN CANADA

Martin Dooley and Jennifer Stewart
EMail: dooley@mcmaster.ca

A positive relationship between income and child outcomes has been observed in data from numerous countries and surveys. In Canada, as well, children from poor families have worse behavioural, emotional and cognitive outcomes than do children from non-poor families. A key question for researchers and policy makers concerns the extent to which this empirical link represents a causal relationship. We use data from the Canadian National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth to implement a series of empirical strategies for estimating the size of the effect of income on child outcomes. Our results indicate that this effect may indeed be positive but that it is also likely to be smaller than the conventional estimates.

108. THE EFFECT OF NEIGHBORHOOD POVERTY AND MIGRATION ON BEHAVIOR CHANGE IN CHILDREN

Darcy W. Hango

Email: Hango.1@osu.edu

Research suggests that children are affected by their surroundings. Poor neighborhoods lead to fewer resources, less access to socioeconomically advantaged neighbors, and more behavioral challenges. Families in poor neighborhoods can undertake many strategies to improve the life chances of their children. One such strategy, which may reduce the prevalence of problematic behavior, is to move into a more affluent neighborhood. Residential mobility programs such as Gautreaux and Moving to Opportunity were designed to address this concern. The current research uses the NLSY linked mother-child files and the 1990 U.S. Census to assess the effect of residential mobility and neighborhood poverty on changes in childhood behavior problems between 1988 and 1994. Findings reveal that moving increases child behavior problems, regardless of the poverty level of the origin and destination neighborhood. The largest increase is witnessed for those children who move 'down' from nonpoor to poor neighborhoods.

108. PARENTS WHO WON'T PAY: EXPECTED PARENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND POSTSECONDARY SCHOOLING

Charlene M. Kalenkoski

Email: kalenkos@ohio.edu

The Expected Parental Contribution (EPC) parents are asked to make toward their child's postsecondary education is determined according to a federal financial aid formula based on parents' ability to pay. However, not all parents are willing to make their expected contribution. Using High School and Beyond survey data from the U.S. Department of Education, this paper shows that schooling outcomes for children whose parents do not make their expected contributions are lower than for children whose parents do. It also estimates the impact of financial aid policy on families' behavior and conducts a simulation to determine whether changing the EPC to reflect actual parental transfers would improve schooling outcomes for children with under-contributing parents. Simulation results indicate, however, that while scholarship and grant awards for students with under-contributing parents would increase, the overall effect would be to worsen, rather than improve, schooling outcomes for these students.

109. AN INTEGRATIVE MODEL WITH AGENT-BASED ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND GIS (IMABAIG): SIMULATING SPATIO-DYNAMICS OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS AND THE ASSOCIATED IMPACTS ON GIANT PANDA HABITATS IN THE WOLONG NATURE RESERVE (CHINA)

Li An, Marc Linderman, Ashton Shortridge and Jianguo (Jack) Liu

Email: anli@msu.edu

This paper reports on the development, implementation, and results of an agent-based model simulating the impact of a growing rural population on the forests of the Wolong Nature Reserve for giant pandas (China). The local households follow a traditional Tibetan lifestyle, in which fuelwood consumption has caused panda habitat degradation. By keeping track of the life history of individual persons and dynamics of households, this model has equipped household agents with "knowledge" about themselves, other agents, and the environment, and allow them to interact with each other through activities based on a set of artificial intelligence rules. The households and environment co-evolve over time and space, resulting in macroscopic forest/habitat dynamics. Aside from helping local policy making, this approach may provide researchers with a tool to study how overall landscape patterns emerge as a result of actions of many individuals by integrating different disciplines at varying scales.

109. TURNING INFLUENTIAL DATA POINTS INTO ETHNOGRAPHIC INFORMANTS: ELABORATING LINKS BETWEEN POPULATION DYNAMICS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSUMPTION

Lisa D. Pearce, William G. Axinn and Indra Chaudhary
EMail: ldpearce@unc.edu

This paper outlines a mixed-method approach to studying the effects of population dynamics on environmental consumption at the micro-level and offers new insights into the complex nature of the relationship. We use regression diagnostics, performed on recently developed models of survey data from Nepal, to identify influential cases. We then study these cases intensively for insights into why the current models are not explaining their behavior well. Next, we use the findings from our fieldwork in Nepal to inform our models of environmental consumption, adjusting them to provide a more comprehensive reflection of behavior and achieve better statistical fit to available data. The multi-method approach provides an example which can be applied to a wide range of demographic studies and the specific substantive results add to the growing literature on population and environment connections at the micro-level.

109. SPATIAL CONFIGURATION OF MALARIA RISK ON THE AMAZON FRONTIER

Marcia C. De Castro
EMail: mcaldas@princeton.edu

This paper seeks to identify the local determinants of malaria transmission on the Brazilian Amazon, considering social, economic, behavioral, and environmental issues, and accounting for the possible autocorrelation in the spatial distribution of malaria rates. The analysis is focused on the Machadinho settlement project, located in the Western part of the Amazon. Field surveys were realized in the area in 1985/87 and 1995. Additionally, key information was obtained through the application of GIS and Remote Sensing techniques. In order to analyze such complex and heterogeneous data, a three-step methodological approach is proposed, combining spatial statistical analysis, geostatistical tools, and grade of membership models (fuzzy sets). The findings from this study facilitated the proposal of a set of strategies that should be implemented in new and extant settlement projects, targeted in both time and space, to reduce the costs and improve the effectiveness of malaria control.

109. HEALTH AND HAZE: THE IMMEDIATE AND MEDIUM TERM EFFECTS OF SMOKE INUNDATION ON THE HEALTH OF ADULTS IN INDONESIA

Elizabeth Frankenberg and Douglas M. McKee
EMail: efranken@soc.ucla.edu

In the last half of 1997, smoke from the worst forest fires in decades blanketed parts of Borneo, Sumatra, and peninsular Malaysia for several months. This paper measures the immediate and medium-term impact of the fires on the health of the Indonesian population by combining population-based household survey data from the Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS) with satellite measures of smoke levels. This paper offers three advances over previous work. First, because we use data from Indonesia, we are able to examine directly the setting where exposures were heaviest. Second, because our data are population-based, rather than based on the subset of individuals who appeared for inpatient or outpatient health care, our results are representative of the general population. Third, because our survey contains an array of health status measures, we are not limited to considering only the health outcomes of mortality and respiratory morbidity.

109. POPULATION IN GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS PROJECTIONS: BRIDGING SCENARIO-BASED AND FULLY PROBABILISTIC APPROACHES TO REPRESENTING UNCERTAINTY

Brian C. O'Neill

EMail: oneill@iiasa.ac.at

Integrated assessments of climate change begin with an assessment of the possible paths for future emissions of radiatively active gases from human activity. Future emissions will be driven by many factors with complex interlinkages and are therefore subject to deep uncertainty. The primary approach to managing this uncertainty has been the use of alternative scenarios conditional on particular storylines about future development trends. This approach has many benefits but does not provide any indication of the likelihood of alternative outcomes. I propose a new approach that may serve as a bridge between scenarios and fully probabilistic methods: conditional probabilistic projections. As an illustration, I produce a modified version of widely used emissions scenarios by incorporating into them conditional probabilistic population projections. The resulting projections provide a fuller representation of uncertainty and an opportunity to investigate the effects of learning over time about how the long-term outlook for emissions may change.

110. SECULAR TRENDS IN PHYSIOLOGICAL CAPITAL: IMPLICATIONS FOR EQUITY IN HEALTH CARE

Robert Fogel

EMail: rwf@cpe.uchicago.edu

Over the past three centuries physiological capital has accumulated rapidly in OECD countries. Enhanced physiological capital is tied to long-term reduction in environmental hazards and to the conquest of chronic malnutrition. As physiological capital has become more equally distributed, socioeconomic disparities in the burden of disease have decreased. Implications for health care policy are: (1) enhanced physiological capital has done more to reduce inequities in health status than has wider access to health care; (2) so far, more advanced medical treatment has mainly contributed by retarding depreciation in individuals' physiological capital; (3) prenatal and early childhood care and environmental issues are key for interventions aimed at enhancing physiological capital and at affecting its rate of depreciation; (4) lifestyle change is the most important issue affecting health equity in rich countries; and (5) greater access to clinical care should be promoted through aggressive outreach, since expanded insurance coverage alone is inadequate.

111. HISPANIC INTERMARRIAGE: ASSIMILATION AND MARRIAGE AMONG U.S. IMMIGRANTS

J. Brian Brown and Daniel T. Lichter

EMail: brown.1954@osu.edu

Foreign-born Hispanic intermarriage with native populations is an important indicator of immigrants' social and economic integration into U.S. society. Unlike earlier waves of European immigration, Hispanic immigrants face barriers to integration into U.S. society, partly due to their low socioeconomic status as well as continuous flows of Hispanic immigration into this country. We evaluate the hypothesis that marital assimilation of Hispanic immigrants is a function of preexisting patterns of social and economic assimilation. Specifically, we: (1) examine patterns of intermarriage between foreign-born Hispanics and native-born Hispanics and non-Hispanic whites between 1990 and 2000, (2) identify barriers to Hispanic intermarriage in major U.S. metropolitan areas, and (3) reveal how these barriers changed between 1990 and 2000. Our research provides insights into patterns of intermarriage among non-native Hispanics and identifies various marriage market opportunities and constraints that affect the pace of marital assimilation.

111. THE ROLE OF PEERS IN THE ADAPTATION PROCESSES OF IMMIGRANT YOUTH

Kathleen Mullan Harris, Guang Guo and Kathryn Harker

EMail: kathie_harris@unc.edu

This research examines the role of peer context in the adaptation processes of immigrant youth using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health. We document differentials in school achievement and substance use by immigrant status and explore peer composition and peer climate factors as potential mediating mechanisms that may explain the acculturation of immigrant youth. Consistent with prior research on immigrant advantage, first generation adolescents have higher school achievement and less use of substances than second and third+ generation youth. We explore the extent to which peer networks of immigrant youth are largely made up of foreign-born and co-ethnic friends, thereby reinforcing the immigrant advantage. To the extent that immigrant youth have native-born, non-Hispanic white friends, we expect this advantage to be eroded through acculturation. We also contrast the normative climate of peer networks by immigrant generation to examine peer exposure to native attitudes and norms of behavior.

111. HOW REMITTING AFFECTS AUTHORIZED AND UNAUTHORIZED MEXICAN IMMIGRANT INTEGRATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Enrico A. Marcelli and B. Lindsay Lowell

EMail: enrico.marcelli@umb.edu

In addition to augmenting policymakers' and financial service providers' desire to know more about the characteristics of foreign-born remitters, increasing levels of remittances have raised questions about the financial tradeoffs involved. This paper employs the 2001 Los Angeles County Mexican Immigrant Legal Status Survey (LA-MILSS) to investigate the determinants of migrant remittances and the tradeoffs households make when remitting that may affect their members' integration in the United States. Specifically, we first estimate how various demographic characteristics (including immigrant residency status and duration of U.S. residency), neighborhood environment, and social network quality influenced whether and how much Mexican households remitted during the year preceding July 2001. Results permit us to address an emerging theoretical debate concerning whether remitting attenuates with integration or whether the new transnationalism is likely to increase remittance flows. We conclude by discussing whether remitting reduces Mexican immigrant households' opportunities to invest in home ownership and education.

111. THE PROCESS OF NATURALIZING: CONTRASTS FOR ASIAN AND LATIN AMERICAN IMMIGRANTS

Karen A. Woodrow-Lafield, Xiaohe Xu, Bunnak Poch and Thomas M. Kersen

EMail: KarenWLafield@cs.com

This study investigates gender and admission criteria in naturalizing for U.S. immigrants of 1978, 1985, and 1990 from six countries. From alternative continuous-time hazard models over duration, the underlying hazard functions are the Gompertz for Cubans, Mexicans, and recent El Salvadorans and the log-logistic for Chinese, Indians, and Filipinos. Latin Americans began more slowly than Asians but they continued to naturalize in the second decade. Models controlling for unobserved heterogeneity were preferable for Asians and Cubans. Employment-sponsored immigrants were most likely to naturalize, and immediate relative spouses also showed high propensities to naturalize. For Mexicans, early Cubans, and recent Salvadorans, women naturalized sooner than men, but, in contrast, Indian men, Filipino men, and early arriving Chinese men naturalized sooner than women. These models according to the underlying hazard function are more definitive for explaining naturalization with changing gender roles and origin contexts over time.

112. HISPANIC PREGNANCY OUTCOMES: DIFFERENTIALS OVER TIME AND CURRENT RISK FACTOR EFFECTS

Parker Frisbie and Seung-Eun Song

EMail: frisbie@prc.utexas.edu

Based on recent linked birth/infant death files for the U.S., we trace changes in pregnancy outcomes for five specific Hispanic populations in comparison with non-Hispanic whites (“Anglos”) from 1989-91 to 1995-97. Over this period, infant mortality rates declined, while rates of low birth weight and prematurity rose. In 1995-97, the lowest prematurity rates were found among Anglos, but rates of low birth weight and infant mortality were lowest among Mexican Americans and Central/South Americans, respectively. Logistic regression models, show that, net of controls, the odds of both low birth weight and prematurity were greater for every Hispanic group than for Anglos in 1995-97. However, the risk of infant mortality was either lower for every Hispanic group or statistically equivalent to the Anglo risk. When birth outcomes were included as controls, odds of infant mortality were lower for every Hispanic group and significantly lower for four out of the five.

112. A RE-EXAMINATION OF THE HISPANIC MORTALITY PARADOX

Elizabeth Arias

EMail: efa3@cdc.gov

This paper reviews, critically evaluates, and empirically tests two mechanisms, “buffering effects” and “migration selection,” associated with the so-called Hispanic paradox of better adult health and mortality among Hispanics living in the United States. We employ two data sets; the National Health Interview Survey-Multiple Cause of Death linked data file spanning the period 1989-1997, and the Mexican Health and Aging Study. We estimate parametric mortality hazard models incorporating individual heterogeneity to address the effects of ethnicity. We estimate increasingly complex models to verify that indeed, once strategic socioeconomic conditions are controlled for, Hispanics experience, by and large, a survival advantage. We conclude with a strong statement about the importance of migration based selection and suggest that a large part of what appears to be a Hispanic advantage is indeed an advantage and, in some cases, the result of mechanisms that bolster social support that somehow confer better health and lower mortality risks.

112. HEALTH AND CHRONIC DISEASE EPIDEMIOLOGY AMONG LATINO ADULTS

Barbara Zsembik

EMail: zsembik@soc.ufl.edu

This research evaluates whether the three largest Latino groups are participating in the national trend in delaying morbidity until late life. Data from the 1997-2000 National Health Interview Surveys are used to examine ethnic differentials in the relationship between age and three indicators of chronic disease morbidity: number of medical conditions, number of functional limitations, and activity or participation restriction directly due to chronic conditions. In early adulthood, Mexicans and Cubans have better health profiles than whites, whereas Puerto Ricans experience health disparities. Mexican health disparities emerge and widen in middle age, and persist into old age. Cubans’ health advantage and Puerto Ricans’ health disparity disappears in middle age, and older Cubans and Puerto Ricans have health profiles similar to older whites. The data suggest that Mexicans are NOT participating in the compression of chronic disease morbidity, whereas Puerto Ricans and Cubans appear to be delaying morbidity to later ages.

112. CASTING LIGHT ON THE HISPANIC MORTALITY PARADOX: A STUDY OF AGE PATTERNS OF MORTALITY AT OLDER AGES

Cassio M. Turra

EMail: turra@pop.upenn.edu

This paper uses new estimates of adult Hispanic mortality, based on Medicare-NUMIDENT data, to examine age patterns of mortality among Hispanics between 1980 and 2000. A standard mortality model for low-mortality populations is employed to compare mortality patterns of Hispanics with other aging populations. We evaluate how mortality patterns of Hispanics at older ages differ from patterns of several low-mortality populations with highly reliable data during two distinct periods: 1980-89 and 1990-99. In addition, we examine the possibility that the mortality pattern of Hispanics in the United States follows a more general Latin American pattern. Finally, we investigate the contribution of cause-of-death structures to the variation in the age pattern of mortality between Hispanics and other populations at older ages. Our analysis casts light on some of the explanations for the Hispanic mortality advantage.

113. HOW DO MOTHERS' EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS AFFECT THE EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF THE NEXT GENERATION?

Robert D. Mare and Vida Maralani

EMail: mare@ucla.edu

When researchers estimate the "intergenerational effects" of parents on offspring based on associations between offsprings' and parents' characteristics, they seldom specify how parents' characteristics cause the socioeconomic attainment of the next generation. If, for example, mother's education is a cause of her child's attainment, then what is the effect on children of raising or lowering the schooling of a group of women? The association based on a sample of offspring can at best show the impact of changing a woman's attainment level conditional upon her marrying and giving birth. The full impact of a woman's education on her offspring's education is weighted by the number and timing of her children and whether, when, and whom she marries. This paper applies new models for the effects of women's educational attainment on children to data from Indonesia and compares conventional estimates of intergenerational effects with those based on a fuller demographic model.

113. MOTHER'S OR TEACHER'S EDUCATION? EDUCATIONAL STRATIFICATION AND GRADE PROGRESSION IN BRAZIL

Eduardo L.G. Rios-Neto, Cibele C. César and Juliana Riani

EMail: eduardo@cedepelar.ufmg.br

This paper deals with the determinants of grade progression in primary education in Brazil. The determinants of two grade progressions are studied: from zero to one year of schooling and from four to five years of schooling. A hierarchical (multilevel) logit model is estimated for the determination of grade progression. At level one, we consider only standard SES variables. At level two, average teachers' education is calculated for each cell. A test confirms the hypothesis that both intercept and mother's education coefficients are random in level two cells. In terms of the fixed effects of level two, teacher's education affects the intercept positively and, at the same time, affects the mother's education coefficient negatively. This important result indicates that mother's education is a substitute for teacher's education in the determination of grade progression for first grade.

113. DYNAMICS OF FAMILY STRUCTURE AND PROGRESS THROUGH SCHOOL IN SOUTH AFRICA: EVIDENCE FROM RETROSPECTIVE HISTORIES

Kermyt G. Anderson and David Lam

EMail: kganders@ou.edu

This paper uses new survey data containing retrospective life history calendars for South African youth to analyze the dynamics of grade advancement and family living arrangements. The analysis is

based on the first wave of the Cape Area Panel Study, which surveys 4800 respondents age 14-22 in metropolitan Cape Town. While previous research has suggested that grade repetition plays a major role in explaining school outcomes in South Africa, this is one of the first large household surveys to provide detailed information about grade repetition. Preliminary results indicate that males are twice as likely to repeat grades at early ages, with grade repetition explaining most of the growing female advantage in schooling in South Africa. The paper will use the data to analyze the impact of variables such as race, gender, parental schooling, and family structure, on grade repetition, school enrollment, and cumulative grade attainment.

113. RURAL-URBAN EDUCATIONAL INEQUALITY IN CONTEMPORARY CHINA

Xiaogang Wu

EMail: xgwu@umich.edu

Under the hukou system all Chinese households were categorized as either agricultural or non-agricultural - or as rural or urban - households. Rural and urban residents enjoyed different entitlements, including access to educational opportunities. This paper examines the effect of the Chinese household registration status on rural-urban inequalities in educational attainment. With the data from the survey of Life Histories and Social Change in Contemporary China (1996), I employ endogenous switching regression methods to disentangle the effect of hukou from the effect of other factors. I found clear evidence of the causal effect of hukou status on educational inequality. Those of rural hukou status at age 14 receive significantly lower education than do those of urban hukou status at age 14, net of residential location and family origin. The difference can be attributed to the state, which uses education as a tool to legitimize the rural-urban social divide.

114. HOW PERVASIVE IS GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN CHILDHOOD CARE AND NUTRITION IN INDIA?

Vinod Mishra, Tarun K. Roy and Robert D. Retherford

EMail: mishra@hawaii.edu

Strong preference for sons in India is well documented, but evidence on female disadvantage in childhood feeding and health care is inconclusive. This paper examines gender differentials in indicators of childhood feeding, immunization, health care, and nutritional status of young children (<3 years) by birth order and sex composition of previous living children. Data are from India's 1992-93 and 1998-99 National Family Health Surveys. Separate analyses for north and south India compare the extent of gender discrimination in the two regions. Results indicate that discrimination against girls is not across the board and depends on the sex composition of previous living children. Moreover, for certain birth order and sex compositions, the discrimination appears to be more common against boys than against girls. For certain indicators of feeding and health care, the discrimination against girls is as widespread in south India as in the north, where son preference is much stronger.

114. GENDER DIFFERENTIALS IN MOTIVES, AND INCENTIVES FOR MIGRATION, PERU 1997: THE ROLE OF WAGES, EMPLOYMENT, MARRIAGE, NETWORKS, AND RELATIVE DEPRIVATION

Vajeera S. Dorabawila

EMail: vdorabaw@dhs.nyc.gov

The traditional view in the literature has been that female migration is primarily motivated by marriage while male migration by income factors. This paper explored the extent to which marriage probabilities, own wage, spouse's economic prospects, employment probabilities, migrant networks and relative welfare are important incentives in migration decisions. Data for this paper primarily comes from the Peru Living Standards and Measurement Surveys 1997. The main estimation technique is multinomial logits. I compared actual reasons for migration, for those that migrated, with projected incentives for migration to determine the extent to which incentives are predictors of actual decisions of individuals. Results indicate that incentives for migration projected using few key observed factors are good

indicators of actual reasons for migration among migrants. There are clear interesting gender differences in these migration incentives.

114. “TAKE YOUR MAT AND GO!”: RURAL MALAWIAN WOMEN’S STRATEGIES IN THE HIV/AIDS ERA

Enid Schatz

EMail: eschatz@pop.upenn.edu

The images of women currently dominating the UNAIDS literature paint a picture of vulnerable women who need considerable outside help to enhance their status, power, and negotiation skills. Using depth interviews from rural Malawi, I examine the extent to which women themselves express having power within their households, specifically perceptions of their ability to protect themselves from HIV/AIDS. Interviews with their spouses expound on men’s acknowledgement of their wives’ autonomy in this area. According to both spouses’ narratives, women often advocate for themselves relating to HIV/AIDS protection. The strategies and timing they use, however, are not always consistent or fruitful. Although women talk to their husbands about the “dangerous disease out there,” respondents articulated that the suggestion of condom use with a spouse shows a lack of trust. An atmosphere of distrust is described as worse than simply ending the marriage, a strategy to which some women may be resorting.

114. INTEGRATING GENDER INTO REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH OUTCOMES: DOES IT MAKE A DIFFERENCE TO OUTCOMES?

Carol Boender, Diana Santana, Diana Santillan and Karen Hardee

EMail: carolboender@lycos.com

At the 1994 ICPD, gender-based barriers were identified as barriers to reproductive health. We present findings from a 2002 analysis that integrating gender into RH programs makes a difference to outcomes. We have distinguished three types of gender integration: exploiting gender inequalities to pursue reproductive health goals; accommodating gender differences; and seeking to overcome barriers by transforming gender norms to promote equity. Through review of evaluations of interventions and interviews with experts, this paper assesses gender-integrated interventions in four areas: maternal morbidity/mortality, unintended pregnancy, HIV/STDs, and men’s involvement. In our analysis, we present gender-based barriers in each area and provide examples of strategies that have been used to overcome them, making a distinction between initiatives that work with or work around gender norms and those that challenge them. The evidence supports using a gender perspective in reproductive health program design and suggests a number of model programs as best practices.

115. FAMILY ORGANIZATION, DISABILITY, AND MORTALITY IN RURAL CHINA, 1749-1909

Cameron D. Campbell and James Z. Lee

EMail: camcam@ucla.edu

We investigate interrelationships among household organization, disability, and mortality in rural northeast China from the middle of the eighteenth century to the beginning of the twentieth. We begin by examining how family organization, in particular household and kin group structure, affected the chances of being identified as disabled for adult males. To test the claim that the extended family in China acted as a safety net for vulnerable members, we then examine how family organization conditioned the mortality impact of being registered as disabled. We focus on the effects on the mortality disadvantage of disability of the presence or absence of kin who could provide assistance, including spouses, siblings, or adult children. To investigate these questions, we apply discrete-time event-history techniques to longitudinal, individual-level household registration data from rural Liaoning province in China between 1749 and 1909.

115. MATERNAL MORTALITY ON THE CROATIAN-BOSNIAN BORDER 1700-1900

Eugene A. Hammel and Aaron Gullickson

EMail: gene@demog.berkeley.edu

Maternal mortality on the Croatian-Bosnian border 1700-1900 was high. It was exacerbated by episodic military mobilizations and by secularly increasing wage labor, both of which withdrew male labor from family farming. We hypothesize that both the episodic and secular withdrawals of male labor placed extra burdens on pregnant/parturient women and on those who would care for them. We focus especially on effects of kinship connections in autarkic patrilineal joint households. The presence of unmarried husband's sisters lowered the mortality risk of wives; the labor of these sisters was a public good in the household. The presence of husband's brothers' wives exacerbated the mortality risk; such women were rivals competing for household resources. The existence of natal kin, living in other households, seems to have no effect. We conclude that knowledge of local structures and preferences is necessary to understand the behavior of actors and of demographic outcomes.

115. DOES HEALTH MEDIATE MORTALITY IN FAMILIES?

James C. Riley

EMail: rileyj@indiana.edu

For more than a century demographers exploring the degree to which parental survival predicts child survival have regularly found that children inherit the life spans of their parents only to a limited degree. Yet similarities in the environmental backgrounds of parents and children and shared genetic material suggest that the association should be stronger. One possible explanation for the failure of parent-child pairs to show the expected strong association is that the mortality association is mediated by health. The study population consists of males under observation for their health experience during adulthood with up to four generations in the same family. This will be a preliminary research report, which will try out some possible ways to look for shared health experience within families and between parents and their children. Strong associations will suggest that either, or both, environmental or genetic factors played a role.

115. TWO CENTURIES OF MARRIAGE AND MORTALITY IN THE UNITED STATES: AN ANALYSIS OF NEW FAMILY HISTORY DATA

Sven E. Wilson

EMail: svenwilson@byu.edu

This paper estimates the relationship between marital status and mortality using a large sample of family histories from the United States. The data under analysis contain birth, death and marriage dates on a sample of family-linked individuals. Using both linear models of life expectancy and parametric and semi-parametric hazard models, the analysis finds strong and consistent benefits of marriage that are highest in early adulthood, but diminish steadily over the life course. The effects of being never married and widowed are similar, and protective effects of marriage exist for both men and women, though they are stronger for men. The marriage effect is also shown to be relatively stable across birth cohorts. Sibling-level random effects are incorporated into both the linear models and the parametric hazard model. In general, the random effects have little impact on the coefficient estimates.

116. A BLAU SPACE PRIMER: NETWORKS AND NICHE IN SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC DIMENSIONS

Miller McPherson

EMail: mcphersn@u.arizona.edu

This paper describes some theoretical and empirical results in the analysis of social networks at a large scale of aggregation. The theoretical results argue that sociodemographic characteristics organize social contacts and the flow of socially transmitted information in society, through the operation of the homophily principle. The paper briefly traces the origin of Blau space, suggests some changes in the

dimensionality of the space that have occurred, and then illustrates the application of ideas of Blau space by arguing that the mechanisms of competition and propagation in the sociodemographic dimensions of Blau space can help us to explain the dynamic behavior of many disparate social entities, including both the concrete and the nascent: firms, groups, associations, events, cultural artifacts, markets, social circles, collectivities, occupations, social movements, roles, identities, attitudes, beliefs, lifestyles, institutions, meanings, human cognitive structure, disease, and other socially transmissible quantities.

116. SOCIAL COHESION AND CONNECTIVITY: DIFFUSION IMPLICATIONS OF RELATIONAL STRUCTURE

James Moody

EMail: Moody.77@osu.edu

Networks matter, at least in part, because relations that bind collectivities together provide conduits for flows of everything from ideas to diseases. This paper reviews the key relational-structure property that captures social cohesion (node-connectivity), and extends the discussion to group membership. While contemporary work on group membership has focused on participation volume, I show that membership patterns can have dramatic effects on social cohesion independent of the number of organizations people belong to. This distinction allows for increasing community cohesion in the face of decreasing local participation. Implications for diffusion, collective action and dynamic extensions are discussed.

117. THE IMPACT OF A MICROFINANCE PROGRAM ON CLIENT PERCEPTIONS OF THE QUALITY OF CARE PROVIDED BY PRIVATE SECTOR MIDWIVES IN UGANDA

Sohail Agha, Asma Balal and Francis Ogojo-Okello

EMail: sagma@tulane.edu

Objective: To assess the impact of a microfinance program on the perceived quality of care received by clients and client loyalty to the clinics. **Methods:** A quasi-experimental study with a pre-test post-test design was used. Exit interviews were conducted at 15 intervention and 7 comparison clinics. Baseline exit interviews were conducted between November and December 2000. Five-days of business skills training were provided to midwives and loans (averaging \$454) were given during January and February 2001. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was used to assess the impact. **Results:** The intervention resulted in a significant net improvement in clients' perceptions of the quality of care received. The intervention was also associated with a higher level of client loyalty. **Conclusions:** A microfinance program that provides business skills training and revolving loans midwives can increase client loyalty by increasing client perceptions of the quality of care they receive.

117. THE COSTS OF EXPANDING AN INTERVENTION TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF CARE IN MINISTRY OF HEALTH CLINICS IN EGYPT

Barbara S. Janowitz, Stirling Cummings, Ibrahim Kharboush, Laila Nawar, Sara Loza and Susan E. Adamchak

EMail: Bjanowitz@FHI.org

Some studies suggest that improvements in quality of care increase contraceptive continuation rates, but there are no data on the costs of achieving these changes. FRONTIERS, is testing the impact of an intervention to improve client-provider interaction (CPI) which is thought to improve quality of care and continuation of contraceptive use in Egypt and Peru. Quality was assessed through interviews with clients and observation of interactions. We designed spreadsheets to identify and record inputs used in planning the intervention, training providers and supervisors, and overseeing the initial months of service delivery. We carried out activity sampling to determine how providers spent their time and the length of CPIs. We present data to assess the ability to afford the intervention and its cost effectiveness. Specifically we calculate the costs per client reached by the intervention as well as the incremental cost effectiveness ratio (ICER) under various assumptions.

117. PROVIDER MOTIVATION IN SOCIAL FRANCHISES FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Dominic Montagu, Kristin Bradbury and Bella P. Uttekar

Email: Dominic@lmi.net

Four reproductive health franchises in three countries were surveyed. Providers, family planning clients, and women from the local community were interviewed. Clinical vignettes were used to measure provider skill. Results were analyzed using theories of financial motivation and organizational behavior from transaction economics. Comparisons of providers in all four franchises were analyzed to test the accuracy of motivational aspects of membership and the results on behavior, particularly compliance with quality guidelines. We found family planning services to be highly profitable for members of the franchises, and quality within active franchises to be higher than the quality of services provided in passive 'network' franchises, where regular follow-up does not exist. We find that franchise membership is correlated with higher quality services, and that there is evidence to indicate that quality improvements are a result of membership. We conclude with hypotheses regarding quality management techniques applicable to this model of service delivery.

117. ARE PEOPLE WILLING TO PAY FOR CONTRACEPTIVE? IMPLICATIONS ON POLICY

Gloria Chepngeno and Frederick Mugisha

Email: gchepngeno@aphrc.org

Due to decreased donor support for family planning programs, governments in developing countries are moving away from providing free family planning services. In order to set appropriate prices for contraceptives it is important to know the willingness of people to pay for the service. This paper uses the 1998 KDHS data to explore whether and how much people are willing to pay for contraceptives and the differentials in the amount people would be willing to pay for contraceptive pills. Preliminary results suggest that 57% of the respondents are willing to pay for contraceptive pills. Women who never married, have paid jobs and desire to have more children are willing to pay more for contraceptives pills than their counterparts. Of the women willing to pay, 56% and 84% are willing to pay at least Kshs 25 (US\$0.32) and Kshs 10 (US\$0.13) per packet respectively.

118. THE SOUTHERN REGION LEADING THE WAY! REGIONAL FERTILITY TRENDS IN MOZAMBIQUE

Carlos Arnaldo

Email: ca_arnaldo@yahoo.com

Fertility declines have recently been documented for several countries in sub-Saharan Africa. However, little is known about fertility trends in Mozambique. This article attempts to fill the gap in Mozambique's demography by assessing the nature and magnitude of fertility decline, using the 1980 and 1997 censuses and the 1997 DHS. The TFR in Mozambique fell from 7.1 births per woman in 1980 to 6.1 births per woman in 1997, with marked differences between the three major regions. TFRs for 1980 and 1997 by region are 6.7 and 6.4 for Northern Region; 7.9 and 6.7 for Central Region; and 6.2 and 5.1 for Southern Region. These apparent declines are, however, refuted by both DHS birth history and census reconstructed birth history analyses, which show a fertility decline only in Southern Region. Contributing factors to these trends, including regional differences, are sought by looking at proximate determinants of fertility.

118. EDUCATION, FERTILITY DECLINE, AND THE TIMING OF THE SECOND BIRTH IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Jennifer Johnson-Hanks

EMail: johnsonhanks@demog.berkeley.edu

The first birth is commonly seen as the onset of a reproductive career, yet in some contexts the second birth constitutes a larger transition in women's status. In much of Africa, educated women now have substantially lower fertility than do the less educated, due largely to lower rates before age 25. Average ages at first childbearing explain only some of this differential; more important is the fact that educated women are more likely than the uneducated to maintain a long interval between the first and second births. By contrast, later birth intervals are not systematically longer among the educated. This paper uses DHS data from 16 sub-Saharan countries alongside ethnographic field data to investigate the role of the first space in understanding African fertility differentials and African fertility decline. I argue that a long first space may enable educated women to combine the potentially conflicting roles of student and mother.

118. SOCIAL BORDER AND FERTILITY TRANSITION IN SENEGAL

Keita Ohashi

EMail: keita.ohashi@umontreal.ca

The 1999 ESIS data was used for the spatial analysis of fertility levels with an emphasis on the influence of ethnicity in the context of the ongoing fertility transition in Senegal. The concept of social border was tested with an aid of the geographic information system. The results of analysis show that a large portion of the variability in fertility between the two major ethnic groups, Wolof and Fulani, is accounted for by where people live, and a smaller fraction is accounted for by socio-demographic characteristics independent of location and ethnicity. In socio-cultural settings of Senegal, ethnicity is rather a minor determinant to explain the variations of the onset as well as the pace of the fertility transition, even though ethnic influence on reproductive behaviors should not be forgotten. The implications of these results for understanding the role of socio-cultural boundaries during the course of fertility transitions are discussed.

118. WHERE DOES IT PAY FOR HOUSEHOLDS TO RESTRICT THEIR FERTILITY? TESTING THE QUALITY-QUANTITY TRADE OFF

Feng Zhao

EMail: fzhao@jhsph.edu

The economic theory of fertility transition states that the quantity of children demanded is lower where the "price of child quality" is lower. We operationalize the "price of child quality" as the strength of the relationship between household economic resources and child survival to test whether fertility is lower in regions where economic status is a stronger predictor of child survival. We use DHS data to undertake a two-step procedure where we first regress child survival measures against a household asset index and its interaction with regional dummy variables, to derive the regional price of child quality. In the second stage we regress each woman's age-adjusted fertility against the measures of regional price of child quality. We note a downward trend relationship between the regional total fertility rate and the regional price of child quality. Our results support that fertility declines can be attributed to investments in child survival.

119. DETERMINANTS OF REPEAT UNINTENDED PREGNANCY

Christina I. Fowler and Helen P. Koo

EMail: cfowler@rti.org

In the U.S., the rate of unintended pregnancy is high and the incidence of repeated unintended pregnancies is substantial. Henshaw estimates that in 1994, 48% of women 15-44 had one unplanned pregnancy and 28% had more than one. To improve understanding of the determinants of unintended

pregnancy, it is necessary to explore these relatively unstudied questions: What factors are associated with repeat unintended pregnancies? What factors distinguish women who have repeated unplanned pregnancies from those who do not? In this paper, we address these questions using data from the Longitudinal Study of Contraceptive Choice and Use Dynamics (baseline and three follow-up surveys conducted from 1993 to 2000). We conduct survival analysis to examine the effects of individual, relationship, and household factors, as well as time-varying contraceptive use, on the probability and timing of repeat unintended pregnancy.

119. FERTILITY ATTITUDES AND PREFERENCES IN RURAL SOUTH INDIA

Inge Hutter, N.V. Rajeswari, J.S. Hallad and B.M. Ramesh
EMail: i.hutter@frw.rug.nl

The paper focuses on attitudes and preferences of women about the desired number of children and sons and daughters, and the perceived ideal duration of birth intervals and proximate determinants postpartum amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence and sexual abstinence in general. Also, the paper discusses attitudes, subjective norm and perceived behavioural control (model Fishbein and Ajzen 1990; Ajzen 1992) about the use of modern contraceptive methods. The paper describes data collected through survey and in-depth interviews in Dharwad taluka, Karnataka in 1997-98. Preferences and attitudes are compared to actual behaviour. Data on preferences about the duration of birth intervals and proximate determinants e.g. indicate that women prefer longer durations. Also, women indeed want more sons than daughters. But, despite son preference, daughters are wanted as well.

119. PREGNANCY WANTEDNESS, MATERNAL PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS, AND BIRTH OUTCOMES

Lynne Messer, Nancy Dole, Jay S. Kaufman and David A. Savitz
EMail: lmesser@email.unc.edu

This research examines the association of pregnancy wantedness, maternal stress, depression, and coping on preterm birth (PTB), using the Pregnancy, Infection and Nutrition cohort from central North Carolina, 1995-2001. Measures included four questions about pregnancy wantedness/timing, and standardized life events, depression, and coping scales. PTB, defined as delivery prior to 37 completed weeks' gestation, accounted for 13% of the births. In unadjusted log-linear analyses, pregnancy wantedness was associated with six of eight coping styles, depression, and stress among these women. Pregnancy wantedness and depression were unassociated with PTB, but high levels of stress and distancing coping style were associated. Our results suggest pregnancy wantedness may interact with coping and depression among these women. The results of additional modeling of pregnancy wantedness with coping, stress, and depression interactions will be reported. This research considers pregnancy wantedness in light of maternal psychosocial variables and examines their combined influence on pregnancy outcomes.

119. THE INFLUENCE OF ATTITUDES TOWARD CONTRACEPTION ON THE ADOPTION OF PERMANENT METHODS TO END CHILDBEARING

Keith D. Robinson
EMail: kdrobins@umich.edu

This study uses a micro level perspective to assess how attitudes towards contraception affect the use of permanent methods to end childbearing. My primary goal is to test the hypothesis that attitudes toward contraception affect the subsequent adoption of a permanent method. I divide attitudes into four sub-categories engendering separate hypotheses for each. The categories are: (1) attitude in general (2) attitude toward side effects (3) attitude toward accessibility (4) attitude toward effectiveness. Next, through the inclusion of desired family size as an intervening variable that could affect both attitudes toward contraception and the adoption of a permanent method, I examine whether or not the effect of

attitudes on behavior operates through family size preference or functions independently. This study uses panel data which capture individual attitudes at time 1, and behavioral outcomes at time 2, thereby eliminating problems of time order.

120. CAUSE-SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTIONS TO SEX DIFFERENCES IN ADULT MORTALITY AMONG WHITES AND AFRICAN AMERICANS BETWEEN 1960 AND 1995

Irma T. Elo and Greg L. Drevenstedt

EMail: popelo@pop.upenn.edu

This paper investigates sex differences in adult mortality among whites and African Americans between 1960 and 1995. In recent years sex differences in life expectancy increased for blacks and declined for whites. To gain insights into why sex differences are larger for blacks than whites and why trends have diverged in recent decades, we investigate the contribution of cause-specific mortality trends to trends in overall mortality by race. We focus our analyses on ages 15 to 64, because these ages make the largest contribution to sex differences in life expectancy at birth. We further break the age range into two groups: ages 15 to 34 and 35 to 64 because the contribution of various causes of death to overall mortality varies by age.

120. THE INFLUENCE OF CROSS-GENDER CONVERSATIONAL NETWORKS ON RESPONSES TO AIDS IN RURAL MALAWI

Hans-Peter Kohler

EMail: hpkohler@pop.upenn.edu

In this paper, we examine the influence of husbands' (wives') social networks on their spouses responses to AIDS. Social networks in the high prevalence countries of sub-Saharan Africa are quite gendered: women talk with women, men with men. Communication between husband and wife, however, may bridge the gender gap. We use data from a longitudinal survey conducted in 1998 and 2001 for a sample of 1500 ever-married women and 1000 husbands, as well as a variety of sources of qualitative data that provide information on the content of conversations in social networks and between spouses. We utilize for our analyses several different methodologies, including (a) content analyses of qualitative data, (b) regression analyses of the influence of social interaction and spousal communication on AIDS risk perceptions and AIDS-related behaviors, and (c) fixed effects models to control for unobserved factors that are likely to determine social networks (where possible).

120. GENDER, LIFETIME SOCIOECONOMIC ENVIRONMENTS, AND HEALTH AMONG THE ELDERLY: THE CASES OF TAIWAN AND JAPAN

Yean-Ju Lee, Yasuhiko Saito and Yi-Li Chuang

EMail: yjlee@hawaii.edu

This study examines how lifetime socioeconomic environments are related to the health status of elderly men and women aged 65 and older in Taiwan and Japan. Despite ample evidence on strong associations between socioeconomic status and health across many societies, gender and age differences in the associations are still inconclusive. This study hopes to contribute to the research by focusing on gender patterns among the elderly in two East Asian societies, Taiwan and Japan. In addition to respondents' own SES indicators, this study also examines the socioeconomic characteristics of respondents' parents and spouses, deceased or living. As the health status of the elderly is considered cumulative outcomes of lifetime experiences, this study highlights those indicators that reflect long-term experiences.

120. GENDER, EDUCATION AND MORTALITY ACROSS AGE: DOES SCHOOLING HAVE THE SAME EFFECT ON MORTALITY FOR MEN AND WOMEN?

Anna Zajacova

EMail: zajacova@princeton.edu

This paper explores the effect of education on mortality by sex. Existing research suggests that the association between education and health may be weaker for women, because comparable levels of schooling bring higher returns to men in terms of mediators thought to explain the education-health relationship (e.g. income, prestige). I use NHANES panel data spanning 20 years, with a baseline sample of 14,407 respondents aged 25-75. Discrete time logit models of mortality are used to model interaction effects of sex and education. We also allow the effects to vary across age in a three-way interaction model. The main finding is the absence of statistically significant difference in the impact of education on mortality for men and women in all models. I found that despite possible differential returns to education by gender, each additional year of schooling brings comparable benefits in terms of decreased mortality to men and women.

121. DOES IN-HOSPITAL PATERNITY ESTABLISHMENT AFFECT FATHER INVOLVEMENT?

Irwin Garfinkel, Ronald Mincy and Lenna Nepomnyaschy

EMail: ig3@columbia.edu

In 2001, 33% of all births in the U.S. were to unmarried mothers and 52% of children in the OCSE caseload were born outside of marriage. These families are much more likely to be poor and receive public assistance than those with previously-married mothers. Recently, federal legislation has focused on these trends by enhancing states' ability to establish paternity for these children. Since 1994, voluntary acknowledgement of paternity, especially in-hospital procedures, has increased dramatically; however, child support receipt for children born outside of marriage continues to be quite low. In this paper, using data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study, we first describe the prevalence and determinants of in-hospital paternity establishment. Next, we examine the extent to which in-hospital paternity establishment within a city increases the city's overall paternity establishment rate. Finally, we estimate the independent effect of in-hospital paternity establishment on father involvement and child support payments.

121. FATHERS IN FRAGILE FAMILIES: HOW INVOLVED ARE THEY, AND DOES IT MATTER FOR CHILDREN?

Marcia Carlson and Jeanne Brooks-Gunn

EMail: mjc2001@columbia.edu

This paper uses new data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study to describe the involvement of unmarried fathers with their one-year-old children and to analyze how father involvement is linked with child wellbeing. A descriptive portrait of resident and nonresident fathers is presented with respect to their social, demographic and economic characteristics, as well as their involvement with children. Then, regression models are estimated to predict child outcomes in several domains as a function of father involvement, controlling for a range of key independent variables, including fathers' residential status and the quality of parents' relationship. Finally, implications of the findings for research and public policy are discussed.

121. HOW MULTIPLE DOMAINS OF FATHERING AFFECT CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL SUCCESS

Wei-Jun J. Yeung

EMail: jean.yeung@nyu.edu

This paper examines the process by which different types of resources from fathers contribute to children's school success. Special attention is given to the impact of father's social capital, as compared

to that of his financial and human capital. A conceptual framework for how father's resources affect children's well-being is proposed. The analysis is based on data collected from a national sample of American children aged 6-12 who lived in intact families that participated in the 1997 Panel Study of Income Dynamics. Measures of paternal social capital include father-child relationship, father-mother relationship, father's co-parenting behavior, and father's community involvement. Children's cognitive achievement is measured with the Woodcock-Johnson Achievement Test scores [W-J]. Father's education, income, monitoring behavior, the extent to which they provide co-parenting support to the mother, and the cognitive stimulation in the learning environment outside of school are found to be strongly associated with children's test scores.

121. FATHER INVOLVEMENT AND YOUTH TRANSITION INTO RISKY BEHAVIORS IN IMMIGRANT AND NATIVE-BORN FAMILIES

Jacinta M.H. Bronte-Tinkew, Jonathan Zaff and Kristin Moore
Email: jbronte@childtrends.org

This study explores how father involvement is related to adolescent risk behaviors among youth in first and second-generation immigrant families and US native-born families. Using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Youth (1997 - 1999) and discrete time regressions, we test three hypotheses: 1) high levels of father involvement are related to a reduced likelihood of engaging in risk behaviors; 2) immigrant status (being first or second-generation youth) reduces the likelihood of involvement in risky behaviors; and 3) father involvement interacts with immigration status, race, or gender in its effects on youth risk behaviors. Findings indicate that father involvement, and being an immigrant youth (1st or 2nd gen) is associated with reduced risky behaviors. Two-way interactions indicate that father involvement does not interact with gender, race or youth immigration status in predicting risky behaviors.

122. MEN'S REPORTS OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE: THE EFFECT OF QUESTION VARIATION AND THE EXTENT OF UNCERTAINTY

Joyce C. Abma, Laura E. Porter and Freya L. Sonenstein
Email: jabma@cdc.gov

Accurately measuring sexual risk behavior among men and women is important for monitoring exposure to unplanned pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections. Men's reports of contraceptive use at a given occurrence of sexual intercourse may differ from women's and can be affected by survey design as well as real uncertainty. The 2001 pretest of the first male National Survey of Family Growth included methodological experiments on (1) the effect of question format on method use at last sex and (2) uncertainty surrounding method use at first sex. Preliminary results show that (1) asking separate questions about male and female method use elicits higher reports of method use than asking a single question and (2) about half of men who report no female method use at first sex are uncertain about that report. Analyses will explore these findings and draw comparisons to female reports of method use.

122. HAVE YOU EVER HAD SEX? A METHODOLOGICAL COMPARISON OF THE REPORTING OF SENSITIVE BEHAVIOR AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN KISUMU, KENYA

Paul Hewett, Barbara Mensch and Annabel Erulkar
Email: PHewett@popcouncil.org

The goal of the proposed paper is to build on earlier research in Nyeri District, Kenya where the use of audio computer assisted self-interviewing (audio-CASI) was first investigated for collecting data on sensitive behaviors. The data to be used are based on a household survey of unmarried adolescents in Kisumu district in Kenya including approximately 2,100 unmarried adolescents between the ages of 15 and 21. The results obtained from Kisumu district will be compared with data from Nyeri district. In addition to describing differentials by district and interview mode in the reporting of sexual behavior, the paper will evaluate differences in reporting along a continuum of questions from less to more

sensitive, evaluate the consistency of responses between the question “have you ever had sex” and more specific queries of sexual activity, and evaluate the consistency of questions asked at two points in time over the course of the interview.

122. SEX IN GENEVA, SEX IN LILONGWE AND SEX IN BALAKA

Linda A. Tawfik

EMail: ltawfik@aol.com

In the midst of Malawi’s AIDS epidemic, there are three contrasting interpretations of women’s sexuality. One is disseminated by global actors such as the World Health Organization in Geneva; the second is the response offered by educated, urban Malawians situated in Lilongwe, the third is that formulated by the indigenous population in rural Balaka District. Our central conclusion is that in Geneva and Lilongwe women are perceived to exchange sex for money, whereas in Balaka women are perceived to have sexual desires. Results of a study of 145 ever-married women and men in rural Malawi provide insight into underlying sexual dynamics by incorporating a unique combination of qualitative and quantitative methodological approaches. Findings indicate that a dichotomous epidemiological model, which emphasizes women as reservoirs of infection and men as vectors of transmission, is only a partial explanation. A methodological comparison suggests that extramarital partners are under-reported on household surveys.

122. SAME-SEX RELATIONSHIPS AND SEXUAL ORIENTATION IN CANADA: DATA, CONCEPTS, AND METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES

Pierre Turcotte and Viviane Renaud

EMail: Pierre.Turcotte@statcan.ca

Recent developments in family settings and living arrangements, and their impact on the societal and legal recognition of these emerging phenomenon, have challenged our theories of family behaviors and have resulted in a variety of new data needs. In Canada, changes to both federal and provincial legislation resulted in the collection of the first ever national estimates of same-sex relationships. Similarly, changes to human rights legislation prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation have incited Statistics Canada to explore approaches to the collection of reliable data on sexual orientation. This paper presents results from the 2001 Canadian Census on same-sex relationships. Comparisons will be made with data from other countries, including the United States. The paper will also discuss concepts, methods and results from qualitative and quantitative tests of potential questions on sexual orientation.

123. EDUCATIONAL REVERSALS AND FERTILITY IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Laurie DeRose

EMail: lderose@socy.umd.edu

In sub-Saharan Africa, primary school enrollment rates began declining in many areas in the 1980s. Although levels of development help determine the pace of fertility transition, low levels reached by economic reversals may provoke a different response than the same levels attained by economic progress. The first cohorts that are less educated than their predecessors are beginning their reproductive lives; therefore, this analysis considers the effect of declining primary school enrollment rates on adolescent fertility. I first demonstrate that at the province level, education trend matters net of education level as a determinant of adolescent fertility. Then I assess the whether the individual-level relationship between education and fertility differs in contexts of education decline from other contexts. Provinces experiencing education decline are likely to be those most severely affected by economic hardship, and therefore the effects associated with education decline are likely to describe crisis-led fertility transitions.

123. EDUCATIONAL ENROLLMENT AND TREND OF PARENTAL INVESTMENT ON EDUCATION DURING ECONOMIC REFORM PERIOD IN VIETNAM

Phuong I. Nguyen

EMail: sky_vn@yahoo.com

Since the reform policy of Doi Moi was initiated in the late 1980s, the Vietnamese economy has begun to recover from the decades of colonial rule, wars, and failed central planning in the 20th century. It has been growing concerns that the market economy has generated widening inequality. There are reports of widening inequality as the private sector has played an expandable role in education as individuals have more choices and higher household income. At the household level, increasing fees for service in education may affect children's educational enrollment due to the constraints in household budget. This paper will examine determinants of educational enrollment in Vietnam in order to answer these questions: Who goes to school? What type of family support do children receive? Do children work while they are studying and what type of job? And for those not in school, what SES condition leads them to be out of school during their school age?

123. UNIVERSAL EDUCATION AND FERTILITY: A NIGERIAN EXPERIMENT

Una Okonkwo Osili and Bridget Terry Long

EMail: uosili@iupui.edu

Investments in the education of young girls and women can play a crucial role in the process of economic development. In this paper, we use an unusual policy experiment to study the impact of a large-scale expansion in female education on fertility outcomes. In September 1976, the Nigerian government launched an ambitious Universal Primary Education (UPE) program, which provided free primary education throughout the country, and was funded at the federal-level. Prior to the nationwide program, only two regions in the country had provided free primary schooling. Results from Nigeria suggest that changes in schooling costs can lead to an increase in female schooling and lower fertility outcomes. The improvements in female educational attainment and demographic outcomes appear to be higher among cohorts (and regions) that had higher rates of exposure to free schooling. We consider alternative explanations for results including changes in social norms and attitudes towards female education.

124. THE CONTRIBUTION OF BIOMARKERS VERSUS SELF-REPORTED MEASURES FOR UNDERSTANDING SELF-RATED HEALTH

Noreen Goldman, Dana A. Gleib and Ming-Cheng Chang

EMail: ngoldman@opr.princeton.edu

This study examines the importance of biomarkers for understanding self-ratings of health status, based on recent data that comprise a broad range of clinical information together with extensive self-reports of physical and psychological well-being. Ordered probit models are estimated on a sample of 928 respondents aged 54 and older who participated in an ongoing national survey in Taiwan. Most of the biomarkers are significantly associated with self-rated health, even in the presence of control variables. The largest effects pertain to body mass index, ratio of total to HDL cholesterol (among men) and presence of the e4 allele of the APOE gene (among women). Yet, many of the self-reported measures of physical health reveal as large, if not larger, impacts. Although this analysis has demonstrated the importance of biomarkers for self-rated health, the results also suggest that the clinical measures are less powerful predictors than self-reports about diverse aspects of well-being.

124. THE ACCURACY OF SELF REPORTED ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASURES AND SELF REPORTED DIABETES IN NATIONALLY REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLES OF OLDER ADULTS IN MEXICO

Alberto Palloni, Beth Soldo and Rebeca Wong
E-Mail: palloni@ssc.wisc.edu

Surveys of older adults include questions on self-reported conditions and anthropometry. Experience in developed countries shows that self reported conditions possess reasonably high validity. By contrast, in developing countries, these problems are virtually unexplored. In this paper we use two data sets to explore the accuracy of self reported diabetes, height, and weight among older adults in Mexico. In the first survey (ENSA) we have access to results from two glucose tolerance tests (fasting and non-fasting) and to self reports. In the second survey (MHAS) administered to a representative sample of older adults, measures of body weight and stature were collected jointly with self-reports. We focus on the following four issues:(a) the degree of concordance between self report and objective measures; (b) individual determinants of discordance (c) biases in estimates of determinants of diabetes and obesity stemming from self-reports; (d) estimation of conditional correction equations that adjust self-reports.

124. SELF-REPORTED HEALTH AMONG OLDER BANGLADESHIS: HOW GOOD A HEALTH INDICATOR IS IT?

Omar Rahman and Arthur J. Barsky
E-Mail: mrahman@hsph.harvard.edu

Logistic regression methods with adjustments for multi-stage sampling are used to examine the factors associated with self reported health (SRH) in 2921 men and women ages 50 and over in rural Bangladesh. The results indicate that SRH incorporates multiple dimensions of health status, severity, co-morbidity, and trajectory in a similar fashion for both men and women and for different age groups. Older individuals are more likely to report poor SRH than their younger counterparts, and women report significantly worse SRH than their male peers at each age group. In both cases, this disadvantage can be fully accounted for by differences in measured physical performance, ADL limitations, chronic and acute morbidity. Moreover there appear to age independent norms of the relationship between measured physical performance and self reported health.

124. SELF-RATED HEALTH AND SUBSEQUENT HEALTH OUTCOMES: DO THE RELATIONSHIPS EXTEND TO A LOW INCOME SETTING?

Elizabeth Frankenberg and Nathan Jones
E-Mail: efranken@soc.ucla.edu

Although a relationship between poor self-reported health status and excess mortality risks has been well-established for industrialized countries, almost no research considers developing countries. We use data from Indonesia to show that in a low-income setting, as in more advantaged parts of the world, individuals who perceive their health to be poor are significantly more likely to die in subsequent follow-up periods than their counterparts who view their health as good. This result characterizes both men and women remains after inclusion of measures of nutritional status, physical functioning, and symptoms of illness. We also address the relationship between self-reported health status and subsequent measures of health status that are less extreme than mortality, including activities of daily living, Body Mass Index, hemoglobin levels, and lung capacity.

125. EDUCATIONAL DETERMINATION IN BRAZIL AND ITS EFFECT ON INEQUALITY TRANSMISSION

Christopher E. Dunn

Email: cdunn@umich.edu

Education is by far the most important factor in the transmission of inequality in Brazil. Significant resources have been devoted to improving education for all Brazilians, yet the effect of these policies on the transmission of inequality has not been fully examined. This paper sets out to accomplish three objectives for the population of Brazil. It documents the intergenerational correlation of education. It describes the extent to which the opportunity for educational attainment is limited by socio-economic status. It distinguishes the roles of enrollment probability and rate of grade progression in the determination of inequality in educational attainment. The data come from the 1976 through 1999 PNAD household surveys. The national-representativeness of this survey allows for unbiased estimates of the intergenerational correlation of education, and the large sample size allows for the flexible semi-parametric estimation of the effects of parental education and family income on educational attainment of 15-year-olds.

125. SUBSIDY TO PROMOTE GIRLS' SECONDARY EDUCATION: THE FEMALE STIPEND PROGRAM IN BANGLADESH

Shahidur Khandker, Mark Pitt and Nobu Fuwa

Email: SKhandker@worldbank.org

Bangladesh's female secondary school stipend program, introduced in the mid-1990's, provides full tuition and a stipend to rural girls enrolled in secondary education. This paper estimates the impact of this program on school enrollments using both school- and household-level survey data. We rely on variation in the timing of program introduction across districts to identify its effects. Community fixed-effects methods applied to panel data on households are used to sweep out unobserved community-level heterogeneity. Results suggest that the female stipend program increased girls' secondary education substantially. The results are strengthened by confirmatory results from an analysis of school-level information. Although both data sets used in the analysis of the FSSAP have their deficiencies, they both strongly suggest that this program has clearly benefitted girls' school enrollment, perhaps at the cost of boys.

125. LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF ORPHANS IN SAHELIAN COUNTRIES

Richard Marcoux, Amadou Noubissi and Tukufu Zuberi

Email: richard.marcoux@soc.ulaval.ca

Important investments in Sahel have reduced slightly the levels child mortality but life expectancy still very low. The number of children without surviving biological parents is increasing and orphans are becoming an important social problem. Because Sahelian societies are mostly patriarchal, becoming fatherless or motherless will have different effects on the well-being of the child. This paper first examines the levels, trends, spatial and socioeconomic variations of the survival status of the parents, living arrangements of orphans and the type of household where children are more likely to reside. We describe characteristics of these children with a special focus on education and economic activities. The paper uses the recent censuses from Chad, Mali, Niger and Senegal made available by the ACAP. These countries collected information on survival status of each biological parent to estimate adult mortality but the potential of this information for the research on child well-being is rarely exploited.

125. DOES ECONOMIC INEQUALITY MATTER EVEN WHEN AVERAGE INCOMES ARE LOW: AN ANALYSIS OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT IN RURAL INDIA

Ankur Sarin

Email: asarin@uchicago.edu

In the belief that the distribution of income might not matter when average income is low, developing countries have largely been ignored in the spurt of empirical analysis examining the social consequences of economic inequality. In my paper, I take a step towards redressing this gap in the research literature by examining the consequences of economic inequality on educational attainment in India. Data from the National Family Health Surveys conducted in 1992-93 and 1998-99 is used along with relevant state and village level variables. The effect of inequality is found to vary with the nature of the democratic political process and education policies are found to play a crucial mediating role. However, policy is not the only way through which inequality and polity affect educational attainment – the non-linear relationship between household wealth and education, the role of incentives and general equilibrium effects are also discussed as possible mechanisms.

126. CLEANING UP THEIR ACT: THE IMPACTS OF MARRIAGE, COHABITATION AND FERTILITY ON LICIT AND ILLICIT DRUG USE

Greg J. Duncan, Paula England and Bessie Wilkerson

Email: greg-duncan@northwestern.edu

Mounting evidence suggests that health risk behaviors such as illicit drug use change in response to marriage, childbirth and other demographic events (Bachman, Wadsworth, O'Malley, Johnston, and Schulenberg, 1997; Umberson, 1987; 1992). However, much of this evidence is either cross-sectional or fails to track longitudinal changes surrounding the actual occurrence of a life event. Our study uses data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth to relate changes in smoking, binge drinking, marijuana use and cocaine use to the first occurrence of cohabitation, marriage, nonmarital and marital births. Preliminary results indicate that all four life events are linked to substantial decreases in at least some of the risk behaviors. Illicit behaviors appear more responsive to events than do licit behaviors, changes are much more pronounced for marital than nonmarital births and somewhat more pronounced for marriage than for cohabitation. Women's responses are stronger than men's for several of the behaviors.

126. REPRODUCTIVE AND FAMILY HISTORY AND HEALTH IN LATER LIFE: ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN CHILDBEARING HISTORY, HEALTH AND MORTALITY AMONG WOMEN IN ENGLAND AND WALES, RESULTS FROM A RECORD LINKAGE STUDY

Emily Grundy and Cecilia Tomassini

Email: emily.grundy@lshtm.ac.uk

Parenthood represents a major domain of most people's lives with important implications, including implications for health. However results from studies of this have been conflicting. We analyse associations between parity, timing of births and mortality after age 50 and an indicator of morbidity for different birth cohorts of women in England and Wales (1911-40) using data from the ONS Longitudinal Study. This is a record linkage study including census and vital registration data for a 1% sample of the population. In the cohorts analysed, nulliparous women and women who had a birth before age 20 had significantly higher mortality (after control for marital status and a range of socio-economic characteristics). Mothers with two children had the lowest mortality. Nulliparity and early age first birth were also associated with having a long term illness in 1991. Having a late birth (after age 39) was associated with lower mortality risks.

126. GENDERING, PSYCHIC REWARDS AND THE EFFECTS OF HUSBAND'S AND WIFE'S WORK ON EACH OTHER'S HEALTH

Ross M. Stolzenberg and Kristi Williams

EMail: r-stolzenberg@uchicago.edu

We develop a theoretical model of the process by which a workers work experiences can have substantial but different health effects on the worker and the worker's spouse. This model is built on the pathogenic properties of psychological stress. Because work is a highly gendered activity, and because workers and their spouses are of opposite gender, the model predicts differences between the effect of husband's work on wife's health and wife's work on husband's health. At the empirical level, this paper reports analyses of the effects of husbands and wives perceptions of their paid and unpaid work characteristics on their own and each others health changes based on the first two waves of the National Survey of Families and Households (NSFH). We find gender differences in work effects that are consistent with our reasoning about effects of husbands and wives work characteristics on each others health.

127. THE RISE OF NEW IMMIGRANT GATEWAYS: HISTORICAL FLOWS AND RECENT SETTLEMENT TRENDS

Audrey Singer

EMail: asinger@brookings.edu

The 1990s brought an unprecedented number of immigrants to the United States. More than 11 million additional immigrants were added to the population during the decade. Census 2000 shows that a significant number of immigrants are finding their way to and settling in new places that have seen little immigration to date. Using historical Census data, this paper examines the urban destinations of immigrants during the entire 20th century and classifies cities and metropolitan areas into a typology of immigrant gateway types that describe the ebb and flow of past, present and future receiving areas.

127. CHARTING THE AGE OF IMMIGRANT POPULATIONS IN U.S. URBAN AREAS, 1990-2000

Elizabeth Fussell

EMail: efussell@tulane.edu

Immigration is now an important source of urban population growth in U.S. making it increasingly important to distinguish between immigrant populations and their characteristics. A critical question is how new immigrant urban populations differ from older immigrant urban populations in their characteristics and needs. One key attribute is the foreign-born population's average length of U.S. residence. We develop a typology of nativity-specific urban-immigrant populations characterized by their duration in the U.S., the percentage that has in the previous five years and the change in these measures between 1990 and 2000. We develop several typologies: 1) old urban-immigrant enclaves that are not receiving a new inflow; 2) old urban-immigrant enclaves that are receiving a new inflow; 3) young urban-immigrant enclaves that have emerged during the 1990s due to new immigrant flows and 4) young urban-immigrant enclaves that have emerged during the 1990s due to older immigrant flows to new destinations.

127. PERSISTENCE AND CHANGE IN IMMIGRANT DESTINATIONS: A PACIFIC NORTHWEST CASE STUDY OF NEW IMMIGRANTS TO PORTLAND, OREGON

Barry Edmonston, Susan W. Hardwick and Sharon M. Lee

EMail: edmonstonb@pdx.edu

An increasing number of immigrants are going to new destinations, including smaller towns and metropolitan areas that have historically received few immigrants. This paper reviews perspectives on why new immigrant settlement location patterns evolve and presents a case study of the settlement process of the two largest groups of new immigrants in the metropolitan Portland area. The paper's empirical analysis consists of two parts. The first part uses census data to examine immigrant settlement

destinations in the nation's largest metropolitan areas. We examine persistence and change over time for places of immigrant settlement. The second portion of the paper focuses on the metropolitan Portland area as a new immigrant destination with a sizeable in-flow of foreign-born newcomers into a formerly highly homogeneous native-born population. We report initial research on two groups of new immigrants in Portland: Vietnamese and newcomers from the former-USSR.

127. PRO- AND ANTI-IMMIGRANT SENTIMENT IN A MEATPACKING TOWN: A CONTENT ANALYSIS

Sandra C. Burke

EMail: scburke@iastate.edu

Residents in a community experiencing new and rapid demographic change develop opinions and feelings about the transition they and their town are experiencing. These opinions and attitudes find their way into the community's newspaper through letters and opinions that residents express. This research is a content analysis of the pro-and anti-immigrant sentiment in a Midwestern meatpacking town newspaper. The analysis examines opinion pieces, letters to the editor, and the comments published from an anonymous call-in phone line. The substantive content of the opinions will be examined as well as change over time. The analysis will give some insight into the role that a newspaper may play in the process of community demographic change as well as the balance or lack of balance in what publishers and editors choose to print.

128. THE EFFECT OF WOMEN'S STATUS AND AUTONOMY ON BIRTH INTERVALS IN CEBU, PHILIPPINES

Ushma D Upadhyay and Michelle Hindin

EMail: ushma@jhu.edu

New evidence shows that birth intervals of 3 to 5 years are healthiest for mothers and their babies. We look at whether women's autonomy affects the length of birth intervals using data from the Cebu Longitudinal Health and Nutrition Survey in the Philippines. Among the sample of 853 married, fecund women, between ages 26-40, who report not wanting another child, 35% had a conception between the 1994 and 1998 surveys. Using Cox models to assess time to next conception, we find that more autonomous women have longer intervals. Wives who decide alone whether to use contraception have a median time to next conception of 4.4 years while when husbands decide alone, the time to conception is 2.2 years. This difference remains significant after controlling for age, parity, wealth, and other factors. Supporting women's autonomy will compliment efforts to improve health outcomes through increasing birth intervals.

128. WOMEN'S AUTONOMY AND CHILD SURVIVAL: A COMPARISON OF MUSLIMS AND NON-MUSLIMS IN FOUR ASIAN COUNTRIES

Sharon J. Ghuman

EMail: sharong2@pop.upenn.edu

I evaluate the hypothesis that higher infant and child mortality among Muslim populations is related to the lower autonomy of Muslim women using data from 15 pairs of Muslim and non-Muslim communities in India, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand. Higher Muslim mortality is found in most settings in Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand but not in India. There is no consistent tendency for women's autonomy in various spheres to be lower among Muslims compared to non-Muslims. Either across or within settings, the association between women's autonomy and mortality is weak and measures of autonomy or socioeconomic status are of limited import for understanding the Muslim disadvantage in child survival.

128. MARRIED YOUTH AND THEIR MOTHERS: DO EMPOWERED MOTHERS FOSTER GENDER-EQUITABLE RELATIONSHIPS AND BETTER REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE IN RURAL BANGLADESH?

Sidney Ruth Schuler, Lisa M. Bates, Farzana Islam and Md. Khairul Islam
EMail: *sschuler@aed.org*

This study combines qualitative and quantitative methods to investigate the effects of women's empowerment on the timing of their children's marriages and initiation of childbearing, and on their children's marital relationships. The research sites are 6 villages where the authors have been working since 1991. In the paper we test several specific hypotheses, including the following: daughters of empowered women are likely to marry later than other women, and sons are less likely to marry girls under the legal minimum age at marriage; sons of empowered women are less likely than other men their age to use physical violence against their wives, and more likely to believe that a married woman has the right to refuse her husband when she does not wish to engage in sex; and young married women with empowered mothers-in-law are more likely to have greater freedom of movement.

128. DOES DIVORCE RISK DEPEND ON SPOUSES' RELATIVE INCOME? A REGISTER BASED STUDY OF FIRST MARRIAGES IN SWEDEN IN 1981-1998

Guiping Liu and Andres Vikat
EMail: *liu@demogr.mpg.de*

A frequently presented explanation to the macro-level relationship between increasing female labor-force participation and increasing divorce rates has been the so-called 'independence effect': if the wife earns more than her husband she gains less from marriage. It has also been argued that in a modern society with more egalitarian gender attitudes this effect may have become less important. We used a large register data set and intensity regression models to test the 'independence effect' in Sweden, a country where egalitarian gender views dominate, and where female labor-force participation and divorce rates are high. We found quite strong support to the 'independence effect': there was a positive linear relationship between the share of wife's income and divorce risk. We also found that the higher the total income of the couple the lower their divorce risk, but this relationship appeared less strongly.

129. ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND MARRIAGE FORMATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1850 – 1920

Catherine A. Fitch
EMail: *fitch@pop.umn.edu*

The age at first marriage in the United States is well documented for the twentieth century, and researchers have paid considerable attention to patterns, particularly the marriage boom of the post-World War II era and dramatic turn in recent decades. Demographers know considerably less about marriage patterns in the nineteenth century. This paper will draw on theories of marriage formation from historical demography, economics and sociology to analyze some of the trends in marriage patterns between 1850 and 1920. This was a period of substantial economic change in the United States; industrialization and the diminishing farm opportunities altered the economic future of young adults. In order to test theories about the role of economic opportunity in marriage formation, this multi-level analysis will use census microdata to measure the effects of various individual and local characteristics on the timing of first marriage for young men and women.

129. THE EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT, PREMARITAL PREGNANCY, AND DURATION TO MARRIAGE

Stacy Dickert-Conlin, Scott Houser, Yun Li and Jan Ondrich
EMail: *sdickert@maxwell.syr.edu*

The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is a refundable tax credit paid to low-income families who work, with the largest credits going to families with children. The increasing role of the tax system as

a means for transferring income to families raises the concern that, like welfare, there may be unintentional incentives implicit in the EITC that discourage marriage. The structure of the EITC may lead to “marriage penalties”; however, the EITC may also subsidize marriage. Large expansions in the EITC during the 1990s provide an excellent source of variation for investigating whether the EITC influences family structure. We use the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth to consider the question of whether the EITC influenced family structure decisions. We control for characteristics like welfare generosity in the respondent’s state, age, education, and number of children, in addition to controlling for the change in the individual’s EITC incentives for marriage

129. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN UNION FORMATION AND LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ITALY AND SPAIN

Lucia Coppola and Arnstein Aassve

EMail: lucoppola@tiscali.it

This paper focuses on the relationship between union formation and employment transitions in Italy and Spain. Both countries have experienced a strong decline in marriage rates during the nineties, and it has been argued that this is a consequence of difficult labour market conditions among young individuals. In this paper we investigate the relationship between these processes with the aim to establish to what extent a tight youth labour market actually influences young individuals to delay their union formation. We use data from the ECHP to model employment and union as joint processes. The results show that although many of the traditional family formation patterns exist, young women are increasingly gaining independence through their work career, and tend to delay marriage as a consequence. For men stable employment is crucial in terms of starting their own family, implying that poor labour market conditions would have negative effects on marriage rates.

129. DOLLARS, DEPENDENCY AND DIVORCE: ASSESSING FIVE PERSPECTIVES ON THE EFFECTS OF WIVES’ INCOME ON DIVORCE

Stacy Rogers

EMail: sjr11@psu.edu

This research assesses the predictive utility of five perspectives that have guided previous research on the effects of wives’ income on marital stability. Hypotheses are tested using event history methods and 1980-1997 panel data for 1,704 individuals from the Marital Instability Over the Life Course study. The association between wives’ percentage income and the odds of divorce is an inverted U-shape in which wives’ perceived economic independence and the odds of divorce are highest when wives contribute between forty and sixty percent of the total family income. When wives’ contributions are lower, increases in income are significantly associated with wives’ greater perceived independence and greater odds of divorce. When wives’ contributions reach approximately sixty percent, their perceived economic independence fails to increase and the odds of divorce decline. These findings underscore the need for greater attention to issues of economic dependence in understanding marriage and divorce.

130. THE IMPACT OF ATTITUDES ON THE TRANSITION TO MARRIAGE AMONG COHABITING COUPLES IN SWEDEN

Eva Bernhardt and Guy Moors

EMail: eva.bernhardt@sociology.su.se

Cohabitation among unmarried couples is very prevalent in Sweden. Yet, marriage seems to remain a positive option for a majority of the cohabiting couples. This paper analyses whether, and in which way, values matter in explaining the transition to marriage among cohabiting couples in Sweden. We use a unique data set which combines survey data on attitudes among young adults in Sweden with register data on marriages occurring in the 2½ years following the survey. Our preliminary findings show clearly that attitudes matter. Among the 17 attitudinal scales constructed, several were found to be highly significant. The three most important, with a positive impact on marriage, were 1) importance

of economic success and autonomy at work, 2) general satisfaction with own living conditions, and 3) regarding marriage as romantic and indicating a serious relationship. The only significant interaction between gender and attitudes was the attitudinal scale stressing the provider role.

130. THE JOINT INFLUENCE OF ATTITUDES TOWARDS EMANCIPATION AND SOCIAL ECONOMIC RESOURCES ON FAMILY LIFE BEHAVIOR OF WOMEN

Miranda Jansen

Email: m.jansen@fss.uu.nl

This paper focuses on the extent to which the influence of attitudes towards emancipation on family life behavior of women is conditioned by their individual circumstances. Earlier studies on the effect of attitudes on family life behavior often used effects of the educational or occupational level of women as control variables, but did not profoundly investigate the interplay between these characteristics and the working of attitudes. With help of paneldata, I want to carry out a more in-dept examination of the interaction between women's educational and occupational level and the effect her attitudes have on marriage timing, timing of childbirth and the division of tasks within the household. Concretely, I test the hypothesis that a higher educational and occupational level, gives women more opportunity to follow their individual attitudes towards emancipation.

130. VALUES AND NORMS RELATED TO: CONTRACEPTION, FERTILITY AND FAMILY THE CASE OF POLAND

Ewa Frateczak and Janusz Balicki

Email: ewaf@sgh.waw.pl

The last ten years of political and social transformations in Poland have had undoubted impact on demographic attitudes and behaviors. Paper presents descriptive analysis of the survey results "The evaluation of changes in attitudes and behaviors in young and middle-age generations in Poland and their influence on the process of formation and dissolution of family, union and household", which was conducted in Poland in 2001. Evaluation of norms and values is related to contraception, fertility and family includes both sexes and gender aspect. Descriptive analysis of survey's results is preceded by a description of the theories and hypotheses on: fertility and values, life course destandarization and values, children and values, gender, religion and values. In the paper special attention is given to the approach taking into consideration the present situation of Poland – as a country in the transition.

130. TWENTY YEARS HENCE: CHANGES IN YOUNG FILIPINO WOMEN'S ATTITUDE TOWARD PREMARITAL SEX AND UNMARRIED CHILDBEARING SINCE THE 1980S

Maria Midea M. Kabamalan

Email: midea@hawaii.edu

Drawing from a series of national cross-sectional youth surveys, this paper documents the changing attitude of young women toward premarital sex and unmarried childbearing from the 1980s. Initial results show that young Filipino women have become liberal over time. They have become more approving of premarital sex and they perceive the society, their family, neighbors, and friends to be more accepting of young unwed mothers. Moreover, characteristics that used to be defining the liberal from the non-liberal are disappearing.

130. AGE AT MARRIAGE OF GIRLS IN INDIA: VISION AND REALITY

D. Radha Devi

Email: rakutty@rediffmail.com

Using data based on 53,410 marriages of 1995-1999 from all but two districts in India, this study examined the current position of age at marriage (AM) vis-à-vis the cherished vision of India to have the girls married off only after they attain 20 years of age, at least not before 18 years (legal minimum AM being 18 years). Marriages are classified into child (10-14), early (15-17), acceptable (18-19) and preferred (20+). Encouragingly, almost two-thirds of the total marriages are either acceptable or

preferred. Child marriages are not uncommon particularly in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. This is a district level study. Median AM showed less than a third of the 504 districts in the below legal minimum AM category and almost three-fifths of these districts are concentrated in the above mentioned four states. Low economic status and low female literacy rate appears to depress age at marriage.

131. SCHOOLING AND WORK AMONG YOUTH IN THE CONTEXT OF HIV/AIDS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Kelly Hallman and Monica Grant

EMail: khallman@popcouncil.org

Although South Africa has one of the highest levels of educational attainment in Sub-Saharan Africa, it has not achieved the literacy rates observed in other middle income countries. Much of this deficit is due to historical policies of apartheid which enforced separation of population groups. Since the dismantling of this system in 1993, school attendance has increased. Despite high rates of school attendance—even among older teens—educational attainment remains a challenge; many South African children progress slowly through school. Using data collected in 2001 under “Transitions to Adulthood in the Context of AIDS in South Africa” study, this paper examines factors influencing school advancement among youth age 14-24 in KwaZulu-Natal. Population group affiliation and relative poverty emerge as key influences, with the latter being more important for females than males. Pregnancy is the other major factor inhibiting school advancement among females.

131. YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND SCHOOL PERFORMANCE: REPLICATION AND ELABORATION

Jennifer C. Lee and Jeremy Staff

EMail: leex1585@tc.umn.edu

Research on high school students’ paid employment typically finds that hours worked per week is negatively related to students’ school performance. To explain this association, many observers take a zero-sum (or time-use) perspective that suggests that students who work more hours per week necessarily spend fewer hours per week on school related activities (like homework, studying, or school-related curricular activities). A second explanation for this association is more social psychological in orientation, and suggests that students who work intensively actively select themselves into long work hours because they are disengaged from school or see their paid employment activities as a wiser long-term investment of their time and energies. For methodological reasons, adjudicating between these two perspectives has been difficult. In this paper we build on the work of Warren (2002) and use a unique data set that allows us to test the merits of these competing hypotheses.

131. ADOLESCENT SCHOOLING AND WORK IN VIETNAM POST DOI MOI

Sara Peracca and Soumya Alva

EMail: speracca@popcouncil.org

Vietnam has been experiencing a period of economic change over the last 15 years. The extent to which adolescents have been affected by this change is in many ways still uncertain. This paper investigates the role of three general groups of determinants: individual characteristics, family characteristics, and community factors, to understand their influence on decision-making regarding schooling, domestic duties and income-generating activities of boys and girls. To disentangle the relationship between an adolescent’s work and schooling, we examine four possible outcomes: 1) continued schooling, 2) dropping out and working, 3) working but continuing schooling, or 4) neither working nor going to school. We use data collected in 1999 by the Population Council, which includes information from 2,126 adolescents aged 13-22, and 24 community surveys. The study included six of Vietnams 61 provinces, which covered a range of abiotic, biotic, and cultural factors in the three regions of the country.

131. LABOR MARKET TRANSITIONS FOR YOUNG ADULTS IN KOREA IN A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE: THE ROLES OF GENDER AND EDUCATION

Gary Sandefur and Hyunjoon Park

EMail: sandefur@ssc.wisc.edu

Using the data from the Korean Labor and Income Panel Study (KLIPS), we first present summary data on labor market activities among Korean young adults such as number of jobs held, years of work experience, time spent on current job and time spent on longest job by education and gender. Using the published data for American young workers, we highlight distinctive features of each labor market. We then present hazard models of movement out of the first job separately considering voluntary and involuntary moves. We identify which demographic groups have higher rates of job separation and examine the extent to which individual resources and job characteristics as well as employment history affect job stability. Special focus is on the extent to which educational attainment and gender affect career establishment, given that previous literature has shown the distinctive pattern of linkage between education and labor market outcomes among Korean women.

132. GETTING A PIECE OF THE PIE?: DECLINING TEEN BIRTH RATES DURING THE 1990S

Cynthia G. Colen, Arline Geronimus and Maureen G. Phipps

EMail: cgcolen@umich.edu

This study seeks to examine whether declining teen fertility rates in the United States during the 1990s were responsive to the unprecedented economic expansion of that decade. First, national birth certificate data were used to determine fluctuations in first and second birth rates among black and white women aged 10 to 29 between 1970 and 1999. Second, Poisson regression models were estimated to assess the relationship between rates of first and second births and state specific unemployment among young black and white women during the time period from 1970 to 1999. Falling unemployment rates in the 1990s were associated with decreased fertility among African American women aged 15 to 24. Young black women, especially older teens, may have adjusted their reproductive behavior to take advantage of expanded labor market opportunities.

132. YOUNG MOTHERS, ONLY CHILDREN: AN ANALYSIS OF LOWEST-LOW FERTILITY IN UKRAINE

Brienna Perelli

EMail: bperelli@umich.edu

The phenomenon of lowest-low fertility, defined as a Total Fertility Rate below 1.3, is now emerging throughout Europe. Many arguments explaining this phenomenon assume that much of lowest-low fertility is due to postponement of first births, as well as rational responses to economic uncertainty and gender inequality. This investigation challenges these explanations with the case of Ukraine, which in 2000 had a TFR of 1.1. Although Ukraine has undergone enormous political and economic transformations in the past decade, it has maintained a young age pattern of fertility and nearly universal childbearing. Using official statistics, the Ukrainian Reproductive Health Survey, and qualitative data, this study analyzes these trends and the reasons underlying childbearing decisions. In combination, these analyses provide evidence that there is more than one pathway to lowest-low fertility.

132. SECOND BIRTH AND WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT: A FALLACIOUS MUTUAL IMPACT? EVIDENCE FROM GREECE, ITALY, SPAIN AND PORTUGAL IN THE 1990S

Pau Baizán

EMail: pau.baizan@cpis.upf.es

Heterogeneity among women in their propensity to combine paid work and mothering, as well as other unmeasured attributes, may affect both, the rate of second birth and the rates of participation in paid work. In this paper, I use a modeling strategy that accounts explicitly for the endogeneity of these

processes, by taking into account the correlation between the unmeasured factors across processes. A longitudinal sample of the European Community Household Panel is used for the analyses. The results show that those women who are more likely to have a second birth are also least likely to enter paid work, and more likely to exit from paid work. However, those women who exit from paid work are also least likely to have a second birth, suggesting that women experiencing difficulties in keeping jobs have lower fertility. Employed and unemployed women have lower second birth rates.

132. FERTILITY REGULATION AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES: EVIDENCE FROM INDONESIA

Christopher McKelvey
EMail: tophr@ucla.edu

Substantial international aid is spent reducing the cost of contraception in developing countries, as part of a larger effort to reduce total fertility and increase investment per child worldwide. The efficacy of such programs, however, remains uncertain, as non-random placement of subsidies and insufficient cross-sectional price variation have thwarted prior attempts to estimate the effect of (monetary and non-monetary) contraceptive costs on fertility behavior. Exploiting the enormous price variation induced by the economic crisis in Indonesia, this paper employs longitudinal data from the Indonesian Family Life Survey to pin down the effect of contraceptive price, accessibility, and availability on contraceptive use and method choice over the life course. Results indicate that monetary costs are not an important determinant of contraceptive use, although a change in the relative price of available contraceptive technologies may influence the selection of contraceptive method.

133. CAN VITAMIN A EQUALIZE GENDER DIFFERENTIALS IN CHILD SURVIVAL? EVIDENCE FROM NEPAL

David Bishai, Samir Kumar, Michael Koenig, Hugh Waters, Joanne Katz and Keith West
EMail: dbishai@jhu.edu

In 29 villages in the Sarlahi district of Nepal in 1989. Vitamin A was administered to 15,225 children age 6 to 60 months and placebo was administered to 14,834 comparable children. We compared the rate ratio of child death across gender, SES groups and caste between the Vitamin A and placebo groups. The female: male mortality rate ratio in the untreated group was 1.39 (95% CI: 1.09 - 1.78) compared to the vitamin A group rate ratio of 1.05 (95% CI: 0.79 - 1.39) $p=0.13$ for difference between groups. The ratio of mortality between caste other than Brahmin or Chatriya and Brahmin/Chatriya in the untreated group was 2.72 (95% CI: 1.7- 4.58) compared to the vitamin A group rate ratio of 1.84 (95% CI: 1.21 - 2.89) $p=0.21$. We conclude that universal treatment with vitamin A tends to make child death rates across gender, and caste more similar.

133. FEMALE EXCESS MORTALITY AMONG OLDER ADULTS IN HISTORICAL ITALY

Mary Alice Ernish
EMail: mernish@jhspsh.edu

Currently in developed countries, males have greater mortality rates relative to females at every age level. However, this pattern of excess male mortality across the lifespan is a recent phenomenon, which only began to emerge for developed countries since the 1930s. During the 19th century, excess female mortality in one form or another existed in every European country and in the United States and varied by period, place and age. National and province-level vital statistics and population census data are used in this analysis to investigate regional variation in age and sex-specific mortality differentials in older adults (aged 50+) in Italy during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Preliminary analysis suggests the presence of excess female mortality among older adults in historical Italy and that this pattern of sex mortality differentials existed for age, period, and geographic region even after controlling for a variety of socioeconomic and demographic factors.

133. EXPLAINING GENDER DISPARITY IN CHILD HEALTH IN HARYANA STATE OF INDIA: COMBINING QUALITATIVE DATA WITH ANALYSIS OF THE NATIONAL FAMILY AND HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS)

Santosh Jatrana and Suresh Kumar

EMail: arisj@nus.edu.sg

The strong preference for sons over daughters and resulting discrimination against daughters in India is well known, though the preference is not uniformly observed across different regions of the country. India exhibits wide variations in the degree of sons' preference, with strong son preference found in northern India than in the south. Using data from the ethnographic survey carried out in Haryana State and the second National Family Health Survey (NFHS-2), this paper aims to update the documentation and examine patterns of gender disparities for children in Haryana state of North India in health outcomes. Specifically it addresses the following questions: Are there gender differences in child health status, disease incidence, and use of preventive and curative health care services? If so, does the extent of promale bias depend on socioeconomic status, caste, religion, education, rural/urban residence of the head of the household? The findings challenge a number of established ideas.

133. GENDER, CONTEXT, AND INFANT MORTALITY IN RURAL CHINA

William M. Mason and William Lavelly

EMail: masonwm@ucla.edu

Linkages between gender and mortality are everywhere to be found, but sex-biased parental behaviors such as infanticide, neglect, and abandonment make the connection unusually direct. The effects of sex preferential behavior on infant mortality are fairly well documented in the demographic literature on South Asia, but less well understood in China where the phenomenon is, if anything, more important and more dramatic. We apply multilevel survival models to clustered data from the 1990 census of China to further specify the characteristics and contexts that link gender to infant survival. We find that infant mortality is strongly patterned by parents' strategizing about the number and sex of their children, with risks extending to boys as well as girls. Moreover, we find that excess female mortality reflects village environment or culture as well as the characteristics of individual families, mothers, and infants themselves.

134. FERTILITY OF PALESTINIAN WOMEN IN GAZA, WEST BANK, JORDAN AND LEBANON

Marwan Khawaja

EMail: Marwan.khawaja@aub.edu.lb

This paper provides a largely descriptive account of the reproductive behavior of Palestinian women in four settings: the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Jordan and Lebanon. Trends and differentials in fertility and contraception are examined, using high quality household survey data. Comparisons between refugees and non-refugees are made. The findings indicate that fertility has begun to drop everywhere but Gaza, owing mainly to a postponement of marriage and an increase in the proportion of women remaining single. Fertility is lower among the refugees than the non-refugees in every setting, with the proportion married generally lower and age at marriage higher among the former as compared to the latter. Variations across countries in fertility and contraceptive use far exceed those between refugees and non-refugees within the same setting. There is evidence that the refugees living in camps have higher levels of fertility and demand for children than those residing outside the camps.

134. FERTILITY TRANSITION IN MONGOLIA IN A PERIOD 1960-1998

Gereltuya Altankhuyag and Ian D. Diamond

EMail: ngbb@socsci.soton.ac.uk

At first, the paper aims to identify periods of fertility transition in Mongolia and find out its place among other countries. Then it attempts to fit it into fertility transition theories that exist up to now.

The paper attempts to identify direct and indirect determinants of fertility decline in Mongolia for a period of 1960-1998. Data are drawn from the Reproductive Health Survey of Mongolia conducted in 1998 and from Population and Housing Census 2000. Preliminary findings suggest that changes in fertility can be divided into three periods: a) pre-transition – 1960-1975; b) the onset of transition – at around 1976; c) post - transition – 1976-1998. The later can be split into two periods: centrally planned (socialist) and market economy. Fertility decreased substantially after 1990. Postponement of age at first marriage and child death were influential factors of the fertility changes for the whole period.

134. POTENTIAL REPLACEMENT-LEVEL FERTILITY IN BANGLADESH: THE ROLE OF SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS AND FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMS

Mizanur Rahman, Julie DaVanzo and Abdur Razzaque

Email: mrahman@pathfind.org

Bangladesh, a poor country, has been a success story for family planning program as fertility has declined from over 6.5 children in the 1970s to 3.3 in the early 1990s. In this paper, we try to identify a group of women who desire to have replacement-level fertility and/or already achieved such replacement level or nearly such a level. We analyze recent data from national surveys and special programs to investigate the contraceptive use dynamics of the group who have reached replacement so the family planning programs can model the contraceptive method choice that may be appealing to other groups of couples who are behind in reproductive behavior. Urban women and rural educated women, especially from an area with better FP services, were better able to shape their reproductive needs, and they have nearly achieved replacement-level fertility.

134. HOW DOES THE INTERACTION BETWEEN READINESS, WILLINGNESS, AND ABILITY AFFECT THE USE OF CONTRACEPTION IN INDIA?

Mariachiara Di Cesare

Email: mariachiara.dicesare@uniroma1.it

In this paper we focus on the interaction of the three main components of diffusion processes (Lesthaeghe 2001): readiness, willingness, and ability, and their relationship with fertility transition and family limitation in India. The data we used are the Indian Second National Family Health Survey conducted in 1998-99. Our micro-level study is based on logistic models for the three components as alternative dependent variables. Probabilities obtained can be read as measure of resistance to changes. Using women's predicted probabilities of belonging to one of each of the three main groups, we estimate the number of women having one observed precondition who also possess one or both of the other two. With the approach introduced we examine the interactions between preconditions that we otherwise could not investigate, and we can provide a complete description of the mechanism of diffusion and of the power of preconditions for the generalized use of contraception.

135. LONG-RUN EFFECTS OF BIRTH RATES CHANGES ON WELFARE PARTICIPATION

Amy G. Cox and Jacob A. Klerman

Email: cox@rand.org

Although welfare caseloads are usually analyzed in terms of the economy and public policy, recent changes in birth rates may also be relevant. This study estimates the effect of recent declines in childbearing on recent declines in the AFDC/TANF caseload by treating childbearing as a proximate determinant of welfare participation. Birthrates can have both short- and long-term impacts on the caseload, and we model changes to capture entering and exiting participants. This paper 1) Estimates the impact of first birth timing on the duration of AFDC/TANF use, including variations among women; and 2) Estimates the impact of changes in the birth rate on changes in the caseload beyond available birth rate data by synthetically aging recent cohorts of women. Data come from the PSID, the National Vital Statistics System, and the California Medi-Cal Eligibility Data System. Results will illustrate how recent changes in childbearing rates relate to the welfare caseload.

135. WELFARE REFORM, FAMILY STRUCTURE, AND MIGRATION: MOVING TO BENEFITS: MOVING FROM RESTRICTIONS

Gordon F. De Jong, Deborah Graefe and Tanja St. Pierre
EMail: dejong@pop.psu.edu

The thesis of this study is that with increased state welfare benefit and eligibility inequalities, the 1996 welfare reform act has not only enhanced incentives for poor families to move, but also created disincentives to stay in “race to the bottom” origin states. We posit that family structure moderates the effect of state welfare policy inequalities on migration behavior. We use merged data from three different sources: the 1996-1999 panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation, the Urban Institute’s Welfare Rules Database, and state economic characteristics from Current Population Surveys. We separately model destination (pull) and departure (push) effects of welfare policy measures and selected covariates in a multi-level, discrete-time event-history migration model. Preliminary evidence provides general support for the thesis that changes in state welfare policy have precipitated the interstate migration of poor families in the U.S.

135. THE EFFECT OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMONG MARRIED AND COHABITING COUPLES

Angela R. Fertig, Sara McLanahan and Irwin Garfinkel
EMail: afertig@princeton.edu

Some advocates worry that stronger child support enforcement may increase domestic violence by keeping violent couples together. Theory, however, is ambiguous on this issue. While stronger enforcement may encourage marriage and parental contact, which increases the opportunity for violence, it also increases women’s bargaining power, which may reduce violence. This paper examines the relationship between child support enforcement and violence among married and cohabiting couples. We use state level data constructed using the Current Population Survey matched onto individual level data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study, which interviews approximately 5,000 new parents and follows them through the first year of their child’s life. We find that living in a state with stricter child support enforcement is associated with a significantly higher probability of violence among cohabiting couples, although there is some evidence that selection plays a role.

135. DOES THE FAMILY CAP ALTER CHILDREN’S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS? THE CASE OF NEW JERSEY

Radha Jagannathan and Michael J. Camasso
EMail: radha@rci.rutgers.edu

This paper will examine changes in family structure that can be attributed to welfare reform, particularly family caps. We will look at the case of New Jersey and its Family Development Program (FDP), a welfare reform program that included a family cap. The program was implemented using an experimental design with random assignment of 8,373 welfare recipients to the FDP group and a control group, and data are available on these individuals for a period of four years (1992-1996). We will augment the experimental study of family cap effect on children’s living arrangements with a quasi-experimental, pre and post family cap analysis. The latter analysis will employ data on the entire New Jersey welfare caseload spanning the six-year period 1991-1996. We will compare the experimental and quasi-experimental estimates of family cap effect and discuss policy implications.

135. MINOR MOTHERS’ LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND SCHOOL ENROLLMENT FOLLOWING WELFARE REFORM

Heather L. Koball
EMail: hkoball@earthlink.net

The 1996 welfare reform laws required parents who were under the age of 18 to live with their parents and to remain enrolled in school in order to be eligible for welfare benefits. These welfare reform

policies were implemented with little knowledge of the actual effects on minor parents. This paper will use a difference-in-difference analysis technique to examine whether living with parents and school enrollment increased among minor mothers following welfare reform.

136. BRAZILIAN POPULATION AGEING: DIFFERENCES IN WELL-BEING BY RURAL AND URBAN DIFFERENCES

Ana Amelia Camarano

EMail: aac@ipea.gov.br

This paper discusses the relationship between ageing and dependence and the role of the Social Security policy in Brazil. Four dimensions of elderly life are considered: familial arrangements, health conditions, economic activities and income. It was seen that Brazilian elderly are living longer and better. Poverty and the proportion of elderly without any earnings whatsoever decreased dramatically. Relative better life conditions experienced by the elderly population are contrasted with the effects of the difficulties faced by the young population. This means unemployment, violence, drugs, teen-age pregnancy, marital disruption, etc. There has been an increase in the time adult children spend as dependents of their parents. The composition of the families with elderly living in has changed to become more complex than the expected "empty nest". As a result, there has been a change of status for the elderly, modifying their traditional role of dependent to that of provider.

136. WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO BRAZILIAN FERTILITY?

Ana Maria Goldani

EMail: anagold@isop.ucla.edu

I examine the prospects for continuing declines in Brazilian fertility and the forces that are likely to shape future fertility trends. I also consider the reasonableness and soundness of the assumptions about future fertility that the United Nations uses to estimate projections for Brazil. I then discuss what we know about trends and socio-economic differentials in Brazilian fertility, the evolution of its proximate determinants and how these affect the assumptions being made by the UN regarding future fertility trends. I also present the best guesses of Brazilian demographers about Brazil's population future in the coming decades. Finally, I speculate about the forces that will shape Brazilian fertility in the future, by emphasizing the role of its demographic legacy and current behavior, the current sterilization law and public policies and the role of gender relations and public support.

136. DEMOGRAPHIC DYNAMICS IN BRAZIL'S MAJOR ECOLOGICAL REGIONS

Daniel Joseph Hogan

EMail: hogan@reitoria.unicamp.br

Demographic Dynamics in Brazil's Major Ecological Regions Brazil has one of the world's greatest ecological and demographic diversities. Widespread international concern for the environmental integrity of the Amazon is matched, in Brazil, with concern for other important ecological regions, principally the savanna-like cerrado and the Atlantic Rainforest. Other regions, such as the semi-arid caatinga, ecologically unique and demographically dense, are also important. While the advanced stage of Brazil's demographic transition and its extensive territory mean that the overall ratio of population to environment will continue to be favorable, where the population lives and works will be of increasing importance. What regions are capable, from a sustainability perspective, of receiving more population; which may at least offer their current populations sustainable livelihoods; and which are so pressured that solutions must be sought in other regions?

136. SCHEDULED CESAREAN SECTIONS IN BRAZIL: WHY SO MANY?

Joseph E. Potter, Kristine Hopkins, Ignez H.O. Perpétuo and Anibal Faundes
Email: joe@prc.utexas.edu

Brazil presents a high rate of cesarean section deliveries overall, and an astronomical rate (70%) in the private sector where one quarter of all births take place. The large majority (64%) of these procedures are scheduled in advance. The question that concerns us here is the motivation for scheduling cesarean deliveries in advance of spontaneous or induced labor, and the ethical considerations that doing so presents. While elective cesarean section may be scheduled for the convenience of either the woman, the physician, or both, serious medical and ethical reservations have been raised about this practice. And what if, as appears to be the case in Brazil, the woman really wants to deliver vaginally? In this paper, we present data from a prospective survey to assess the problematic medical practices that underlie scheduled cesareans in four metropolitan areas.

136. TRENDS IN INEQUALITIES IN UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY: EVIDENCE FROM SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL, 1970-1991

Narayan Sastry
Email: sastry@rand.org

In this paper I examine the effects of social and economic development on inequalities in under-five mortality for the state of São Paulo, Brazil, over a twenty-one year period during which much of the infant and child mortality transition unfolded. I investigate whether the improvements in infant and child survival were accompanied by declining inequalities. I focus on inequality in under-five mortality by household wealth and by mother's education and use microdata from Brazilian censuses conducted in 1970, 1980, and 1991. I find that inequality according to household wealth underwent a clear decline over the study period. Inequality according to mother's education first declined and then increased, with a net rise over the study period. When I control for background demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, inequalities in under-five mortality according to household wealth remained roughly constant. On the other hand, inequality according to mother's education increased substantially.

137. REMAINING SINGLE: A CONTINUING TREND IN THAILAND

Philip Guest, Lindy Williams and Anchalee Varangrat
Email: philip@popcouncil.th.com

This paper documents and analyzes the increasing proportions of Thai women and men who remain unmarried into their forties. The analysis uses data from microdata samples of the 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000 Thai censuses, and is supplemented by focus group data. We explore differences among socioeconomic groups using census data and supplement those findings with data from focus groups of married and unmarried males and females. The census data indicate that the move away from marriage, either through a delay in age at marriage, or through not marrying at all, continued through the 1990s for both sexes, but is now more pronounced for men. These changes could be a result of a number of processes, some involving choice and some involving marriage market constraints. Changing preferences regarding marriage are examined using focus group data, and less directly, by examining trends in the proportions never-married across socio-economic categories.

137. TRANSFORMATIONS IN LATIN AMERICAN FAMILIES IN THE LAST DECADES: A SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PERSPECTIVE

Brígida García and Olga Rojas
Email: bgarcia@colmex.mx

The objective of this paper is to review the most significant socio-demographic changes in Latin American families during the second half of the 20th century. Three main issues are addressed: transformations in union formation and dissolution patterns, in connection with the proximity of a

second demographic transition; convergence toward small, nuclear families, and the nature and growth of women-headed households. we not only summarize existing knowledge, but also bring together updated information and explore the connection between social inequality and changing family patterns. Some of the main conclusions are: a) there is insufficient evidence to sustain that a second transition is taking place; b) nuclearization is underway, but the importance of extended units –and the scant presence of single-person households- continue to be a distinctive trait of the Latin American family system, especially among the poor, c) women-headed households are clearly on the rise, possibly in diverse social sectors of our societies.

137. THE IMPACT OF ECONOMIC REFORMS ON FAMILY DIVISION IN CHINA

Feinian Chen

EMail: feinian_chen@tamu.edu

Sweeping economic reforms have taken place in China since the late 1970s. The imprint of industrialization on family structures has been well noted. It is argued that economic development erodes the tradition of extended families and leads to convergence of all family forms to nuclear families. Indeed, the traditional extended family system is undergoing tremendous changes in China. Coresidence of parents and adult children has reportedly become less favored by both generations. While there is some evidence supporting this trend of “modernization” at the macro level, much less known is about when and how individual extended families split into nuclear families, a process known as family or household division. In this paper, using a longitudinal dataset, China Health and Nutrition Survey, I explore specific ways that the economic reform influences the division of existing extended households, operating through changes in economic opportunities at the individual, household and community level.

137. INTRA-HOUSEHOLD SPILLOVER EFFECTS OF A HEALTH PROGRAM: EVIDENCE FROM RURAL BANGLADESH

Anoshua Chaudhuri

EMail: anoshuac@u.washington.edu

This study investigates the intra-household spillovers generated by a Maternal and Child Health program in rural Bangladesh. The impact of this program on the health of non-targeted individuals living in targeted households is examined. A theoretical model is developed to describe the mechanisms through which this spillover can occur; i.e. through an income effect, a household public good effect and a contagion effect. Using a reduced-form demand approach and data from the Matlab Health and Socio-Economic Survey of 1996, results indicate a significant spillover impact on the health of the non-targeted elderly women. This paper therefore concludes that the health program generates positive externalities, which if not accounted for, can lead standard cost effectiveness analyses to understate their true benefits. This raises important issues for the design of public policy programs.

138. NON-COITAL AND COITAL SEXUAL BEHAVIORS OF ADOLESCENTS IN THE U.S.

David Kanouse, Rebecca Collins, Marc Elliott, Sandra Berry, Sarah Hunter and Angela Miu

EMail: kanouse@rand.org

This study examined cross-sectional and longitudinal relationships between adolescents’ non-coital behaviors (kissing, making out, breast touching, genital touching, oral sex) and coitus. Data are from a national survey of 2,003 adolescents aged 12 through 17 years, with two waves of data collection one year apart. Responses to questions about non-coital behaviors at baseline were used to classify respondents into five ordered stages, which were highly predictive of the likelihood of having engaged in vaginal intercourse. Furthermore, among those who had not had vaginal intercourse at baseline, the highest level of non-coital behavior reported at baseline was predictive of the highest level of sexual behavior attained at follow-up. Several predictors of non-coital behaviors and coitus differed significantly. Results show that non-coital behaviors occur in an orderly way, and the stage an adolescent has reached at a given point in time is highly predictive of the likelihood of intercourse a year later.

138. SEXUAL INITIATION AMONG BRAZILIAN ADOLESCENTS: TRENDS AND SOCIALIZATION INFLUENCES

Claudia Gras

Email: cgras@jppfwhr.org

Using individual and household-level data from the 1986 and 1996 Brazil Demographic and Health Survey and Cox proportional hazard modeling, this paper explores the socialization influences and mechanisms that underlie Brazilian adolescents' transition into sexual activity. Adolescent sexual health trends, including an earlier age at first sex, doubling of adolescents initiating sexual activity pre-maritally, earlier age at first birth and a rising age at marriage have resulted in more teen births in Brazil occurring among unmarried women. Between 1986 and 1996, the age-specific fertility rate for 15–19 year olds increased by 12% despite a decline in fertility in all other age groups. Results indicated that more family and household-level influences were significantly associated with the timing of first sex in 1996 than in 1986, even with more secondary socialization influences also being significant. Religiosity and being employed in skilled labor were the most consistently and strongly associated with a later age at first sex.

138. ADOLESCENT COUPLES' SEXUAL ACTIVITY AND PRE-ROMANTIC SOCIAL TIES TO PARTNERS

Christine E. Kaestle and Carolyn Tucker Halpern

Email: kaestle@email.unc.edu

Objectives: To explore the influence of pre-romantic social ties on sexual risk behaviors. **Methods:** Using data from 6,972 adolescents in the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, we examined associations between pre-romantic social ties between partners (i.e., friends before the romance began, acquaintances but not friends, or never met before) and several sexual risk behaviors using logistic regression analyses. **Results:** The odds of having intercourse were significantly lower for respondents with romantic partners who were already their friends (OR = 0.69). Adolescents who did not know their partner before their romantic involvement had significantly lower odds of discussing contraception or STIs (OR = 0.56) and of ever using a condom with that partner (OR = 0.64), and higher odds of a pregnancy (1.74). Respondent's gender was a significant effect-measure modifier for some outcomes. **Conclusions:** Being friends or acquaintances before being romantic partners is associated with safer sexual behavior.

138. THE EFFECTS OF SEXUAL ACTIVITY ON ADOLESCENT WELL-BEING

Ann Meier

Email: ameier@ssc.wisc.edu

Until recently, the average age at which young people in the United States began having sex had steadily decreased. Naturally, this trend has generated a good deal of research on adolescent sexual activity. Most of this literature concentrates on determining what affects early sex rather than what early sex affects among teens. However, in 1996 Congress enacted a new abstinence-only education initiative proposing that sexual activity among teens has harmful psychological, social and physical effects. The extant literature supports the proposition that teen sex exposes adolescents to pregnancy and STDs, and that these outcomes should be considered "harmful." However, there is little empirical evidence on the psychological and social effects of teen sex. Using two waves of data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, this paper investigates the effects of sex on adolescent mental health, attitudes and values, and relationships with parents.

139. THEN AND NOW: RECENT AND CHILDHOOD PARENTAL LOSS AND DEPRESSION IN LATE ADULTHOOD

Steven Haas and Karen Swallen

EMail: shaas@ssc.wisc.edu

This paper examines the effects of recent parental death (within the last year) and childhood parental death (before the respondent was age 19) on depression at age 51-61. While we examine the effects for both genders, we only find effects for women. For women, the recent experience of parental death does not increase the risk of current depression. However, the death of a parent during childhood does have a lasting effect particularly if it occurred between ages 5 and 12. This result remains after the inclusion of known risk factors for depression such as SES and marital status. The effect of early parental death manifests itself both directly and indirectly via its adverse effects on lifetime socioeconomic status. Our empirical analysis suggests that depression may in part be determined by early life events that continue to have lasting effects long after the immediate trauma subsides.

139. THE LONG-TERM HEALTH CONSEQUENCES OF CHILDHOOD PHYSICAL ABUSE: EVIDENCE FROM A LARGE SAMPLE OF MIDDLE-AGED MEN AND WOMEN

Kristen W. Springer, Molly Carnes, Jennifer Sheridan and Daphne Kuo

EMail: kspringe@ssc.wisc.edu

In this project we explored the relationship between self-reported childhood physical abuse and adult health, and found significant detrimental effects decades after the abuse took place. We ran OLS and logistic regression analyses using the Wisconsin Longitudinal Study. Childhood physical abuse was associated with adult depression, anxiety, anger, somatic symptoms and diagnosed medical conditions. These effects were not explained by age, sex, family background, living with a single parent, or growing up with an alcoholic. We also explored four pathways through which abuse might affect adult physical health: emotional, behavioral, cognitive, and social. We found that these pathways did indeed mediate some of the relationship between childhood abuse and the number of symptoms or diagnosed medical conditions. In sum, we found that childhood physical abuse has negative health consequences even into midlife.

139. CUMULATIVE LIFE EXPERIENCES, EMOTION, AND MORTALITY RISK PARTITIONS

Lauren Hale

EMail: lehale@princeton.edu

The relationship between cumulative adverse and advantageous life experiences and mortality risk is not well understood. We categorized individuals in a sub-sample of the Wisconsin Longitudinal Study (n=98) into life experience pathways based on their detailed responses to surveys, interviews, and writing samples collected in multiple waves over their life course. These individuals were then assigned into sex-specific mortality risk partitions based upon biological assessments that reflect wear and tear across multiple physiologic systems collected around age 59-60. Individuals with negative life experiences are almost 3 times more likely to have biological markers that correspond to a high mortality risk compared to someone with positive life experiences. Further, there is a sex difference with regard to the relationship between emotional responsiveness and mortality risk among people with positive life experiences. Future research into determinants of health should control for emotional responsiveness as well as other social characteristics.

139. DO THE DIFFERENCES IN LIFE SPAN BY MONTH OF BIRTH PERSIST AMONG COHORTS BORN TODAY? EVIDENCE FROM THE MINNESOTA TWIN FAMILY STUDY

Gabriele Doblhammer and Kaare Christensen

EMail: doblhammer@demogr.mpg.de

Low birthweight and fast catch-up growth in the first months of life causes higher susceptibility to cardiovascular disease later in life. Malnutrition in-utero and/or exposure to infectious disease probably are the causal mechanisms. Life span after age 50 depends on the month of birth and seasonal differences in nutrition and the incidence of infectious disease are the most likely causal factors. Since nutrition and the incidence of infectious disease vary seasonally one would expect a seasonal pattern by month of birth in birthweight, current weight, current height and current systolic blood pressure. This hypothesis is tested on the basis of the Minnesota twin family study. The month-of-birth patterns are compared with the differences in life span by month of birth for decedents aged 50+ who were born in Minnesota. The results for male twins suggest that in contemporary cohorts differences in life span by month of birth do persist.

140. SCHOOL AVAILABILITY AND SCHOOL PARTICIPATION IN 21 DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Deon P. Filmer

EMail: dfilmer@worldbank.org

This paper uses 24 DHS datasets to investigate the impact of making schools available on enrollment, and how it might vary with gender or poverty. The approach is to estimate country level multivariate models school participation to child, household, and community variables—including distance to schools. Potential non-linearities in the relationships are explored and interactions allow for differentials for girls and poor children. The results support the notion that school participation and school availability are significantly associated—with gender effects in countries in Western, Central, and Northern Africa. However, the magnitudes of the associations are small. Simulating big reductions in distance yields only small increases in school participation, and only small reductions in within-country inequality. The potential bias due to endogenous school placement is explored in countries where data can be matched over time. None of the results from these three countries are consistent with substantial bias in the cross-sectional estimates.

140. GLOBAL PATTERNS OF EDUCATION INEQUALITY BY GENDER AND RURAL URBAN RESIDENCE

Annababette Wils

EMail: awils@tellus.org

The international comparison in this paper shows that within the enormous diversity of national education experience, there are important, common patterns. First, the transition from no schooling to practically universal adult primary school achievement takes most countries about 60-80 years; no country has achieved this transition in less than 50 years. Second, boys start schooling before girls, causing an education gender gap but, it appears without exception, females later catch up to males. The gender gap is largest in the middle of the transition. Third, the same pattern holds for urban-rural education differentials. The latter two results imply that education inequalities are the effect of lags rather than persistent differences, and that the large education inequalities characterizing many Asian and African countries today will disappear as education becomes more universal. The paper identifies which countries exhibit large male-female and urban-rural education gaps, and which manage to have only small gaps.

140. EDUCATION AND OCCUPATIONAL ATTAINMENT: THE INDIAN PARADOX

Sonalde Desai and Maitreyi B. Das

EMail: sdesai@socy.umd.edu

This paper examines the impact of education of occupational position of Indian men and women aged 30-50. By using National Sample Survey data from 1983, 1987-88 and 1993-1994, we show that the link between education and ability to obtain professional/administrative positions or even clerical/manufacturing positions has weakened over time, just as school enrollments have been growing. This suggests that increasingly, while higher education is a necessary condition for middle class jobs, it is not a sufficient condition. These results cast doubt on investments in education as an important route for economic development as well as suggest some interesting directions in research on social stratification in developing countries.

140. HIGH STAKES GRADUATION TESTS AND HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT IN TEXAS AND FLORIDA, 1979 – 2001

John R. Warren

EMail: warre046@tc.umn.edu

In many states high school students who fail to pass state-mandated graduation proficiency tests do not obtain diplomas and do not graduate. Despite the laudable goal of improving education by motivating teachers and students to achieve higher standards, detractors point out that there are serious potential downsides to high stakes testing policies of this sort, especially if poorly implemented. In this research I ask two questions. First, I ask whether high stakes graduation tests influence high school dropout decisions. Second, I ask whether the effects of these tests on high school dropout are experienced disproportionately by low-SES or race/ethnicity minority students. In the present paper I use 1979-2001 October CPS data for 16-19 year olds in Florida and Texas, states in which high stakes graduation testing practices have been well documented (and have been the source of a great deal of controversy and litigation).

141. INTERMARRIAGE AND IMMIGRATION IN DENMARK

Vera L. Botelho and Helle Aagaard-Hansen

EMail: vera@statdem.sdu.dk

This paper examines the occurrence of mixed marriage in Denmark and its association with the immigration process. Besides considering general features of intermarriages between Danish and immigrants, this study also look at in-depth two ethnic groups: Turkish and Pakistani. Special attention is given to the length of residence in Denmark (1st or 2nd generation) and the age of those who intermarry vis a vis those who marry partners of their own groups. Additionally, this study also examine diversities on spouse-age differences within the two types of marriages. Data are provided by Denmarks Statistics and cover the years 1994 and 1999. Preliminary results indicate surprising small influence of length of residence on the propensity of immigrants to intermarry and significant differences in age of partners of intermarriages between Danish females and immigrant males.

141. BECOMING GERMAN: NATURALIZATION PROCESSES AMONG “LABOR MIGRANTS” IN A HESITANT IMMIGRATION COUNTRY

Claudia Diehl

EMail: claudia.diehl@destatis.de

The aim of this presentation is to assess the logic of the decision to naturalize for first and second generation “labor migrants” in Germany and to explain why some immigrants acquire citizenship and others do not, even though they are entitled to naturalize. It will be shown that an explanation that refers to differences in the legal rights different migrant groups acquire by naturalizing is not satisfying in explaining differential naturalization rates. Instead, special emphasis is put on the role of immigrants’ social and cultural adaptation in the process of becoming a citizen - a factor that is often neglected in

naturalization research. Data are drawn from the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP) and from a quantitative survey among 1200 Turkish and 1200 Italian mostly second-generation migrants in Germany.

141. OCCUPATIONAL CONCENTRATION AND MOBILITY OF ASIAN IMMIGRANTS IN AUSTRALIA

Fei Guo and Nick Parr

EMail: fguo@efs.mq.edu.au

Using data from the 1996 and 2001 censuses in Australia, this paper investigates the occupational attainment of a number of Asian immigrant groups in Australia. It pays special attention to the patterns of occupation concentration and trends of occupation mobility over time. The Asian immigrant groups studied include Vietnam, Mainland China, the Philippines, India, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Sri Lanka, and Indonesia. The study provides comprehensive explanations of the extent to which country of origin explains the differences of Asian immigrants' occupational patterns, and of the extent to which this pattern is explained by other characteristics. This paper also draws linkages between immigrants' country of origin and various sectors and occupations in the Australian labour markets. In addition, this paper compares the Asian immigrants with locally born residents over time. The comparison provides explanations to such questions as to what extent that the act of migration per se has affected immigrants' labour market performance over time.

141. SPONSORSHIP OF RELATIVES FOR MIGRATION AND IMMIGRANT SETTLEMENT INTENTION

Siew-Ean Khoo

EMail: siewean@coombs.anu.edu.au

The paper examines how important family reunification is in immigrants' decision to settle permanently in their country of destination. Using longitudinal data for a cohort of recent immigrants to Australia, it examines whether migrants' permanent settlement intention reported soon after arrival is related to their sponsorship patterns and intention to sponsor, and whether family sponsorship patterns and intention in turn have an effect on immigrants' permanent settlement/return migration decisions. The results show that a significant relation exists between sponsorship of close family members for migration and permanent settlement intention and that the relation is particularly strong among skilled migrants. Immigrants who have sponsored their parents or siblings for family reunification migration are much more likely to settle permanently than those who have not. The policy implications of the findings are discussed.

142. COMPARISON OF SELF- AND PHYSICIAN-ASSESSED OVERALL HEALTH STATUS BY SES & RACE-ETHNICITY AMONG OLDER AMERICANS

April A. Greek

EMail: greeka@battelle.org

Self-reported assessments of overall health are considered one of the most robust measures of health when using population surveys. However, few studies have evaluated the association of physician- and self-assessments of overall health by SES and race-ethnicity. Study data are from the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES3) which is a nationally representative sample of the U.S. civilian, non-institutionalized population with oversampling of African- and Mexican Americans, and persons age 60 and older. The NHANES3 conducted both in-home interviews and extensive physical exams in mobile centers. The impact of measurement source on estimates by SES and race-ethnicity is evaluated with multivariate linear and logistic regression. Agreement between sources is evaluated with multinomial logistic regression. Although African Americans and whites have similar associations between self- and physician-assessments after adjusting for SES, there are

substantial differences among Mexican Americans by language of interview. Some differences are noted by educational attainment.

142. HEALTH PERCEPTIONS, SOCIAL INDICATORS AND CRIME EVENTS

Luis Rubalcava and Paulina Oliva

Email: luis.rubalcava@cide.edu

There has been an increase in the availability of data on a broad array of social indicators such as life expectancy, health and education. Nevertheless, within a single survey, good measures of social indicators are hard to come by. Self-reported health measures present systematic measurement error. There is lack of knowledge on how other social indicators are related to the person's knowledge of health and the mechanisms through which they operate. This paper analyzes the correlation of the gap between subjectively reported and objectively measured health using individual anthropometric data. We find that the mental status of an individual, the exposure to personal crime events, and the individual's attitude towards routine exercise, alcohol and smoking have different associations with individual health perception. These correlations differ with respect to individual's age, education and income. The analysis is drawn from the Mexican Family Life Survey 2002.

142. USING ANCHORING VIGNETTES TO IMPROVE COMPARABILITY OF SELF-REPORTED HEALTH MEASURES: EVIDENCE ON SHIFTING EXPECTATIONS FOR HEALTH IN AGING POPULATIONS

Joshua A. Salomon, Ajay Tandon and Christopher J.L. Murray

Email: salomonj@who.ch

Longitudinal studies on health in aging populations require data that are reliable, valid and comparable across individuals and over time. One challenge to comparability arises from variation in interpretation of categorical response scales, e.g. due to changing expectations for health. Strategies for enhancing comparability of self-reported health demand augmentation of existing survey instruments and analytical models. This paper introduces the concept of anchoring vignettes to position self-assessments on a comparable scale. Anchoring vignettes describe hypothetical individuals that respondents rate using the same questions used in self-assessments. Because levels in vignettes are fixed, variation in vignette ratings illuminates differences in response category cutpoints. We present examples of anchoring vignettes from an ongoing multi-country survey study, discuss practical issues on design, application and evaluation of vignettes, and demonstrate the use of vignettes to characterize changing norms for health over the life course and adjust self-reported health measures accordingly.

142. DISABILITY AND ASSISTANCE IN THE U.S. AND SINGAPORE

Lois M. Verbrugge, Kalyani K. Mehta and Maggie Wilkin

Email: verbrugge@umich.edu

Objectives. Prior US research shows that older persons with disabilities prefer equipment because it maintains self-sufficiency. Is this distinctive to the American setting? **Methods.** We conducted a pilot study in the U.S. and Singapore of older persons' attitudes about personal and equipment assistance, and definitions of "disability," "independence," "dependence," and "assistance." Interviews of 34 older Americans (ages 70+; assisted living residents) and 30 older Singaporeans (users of community-based elder services) were done. **Results.** The American data show that less-disabled people think of independence as "doing activities without help," whereas more-disabled persons have a complex view that separates help and independence. The two groups state similar criteria for a "person with disability" in U.S. society. We hope Singapore results are ready by PAA. **Conclusions.** The demographic indicator "dependency" does not match older persons' own perspective of "dependence." Sociologically, family norms about coresidence and assistance affect older persons' definitions of independence.

142. THE MEASUREMENT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AMONG AGING ADULTS

Kristen W. Springer and Robert M. Hauser

EMail: kspringe@ssc.wisc.edu

This project examines the measurement properties of Ryff's model of Psychological Well-Being (PWB) — a widely-analyzed scale designed to measure six dimensions of PWB. We analyzed MIDUS, NSFHII and WLS self-administered data using polychoric correlations with weighted least squares estimation and found substantial overlap between dimensions — some correlations reached .970. We ruled out several possible methodological causes for these results including question wording, question order, and negative item bias. We also examined the WLS phone items, asked via an unfolding technique. We found smaller factor correlations, yet unexpected bimodal distributions. Given the anomalous distribution of the phone items and the consistent results across MIDUS, NSFHII and WLS using self-administered instruments, we believe the phone results are caused by a misuse of the unfolding technique and do not support the existence of a multidimensional model. In sum, we caution researchers against using this model to explore the multidimensionality of PWB.

143. DOES PERIOD LIFE EXPECTANCY OVERESTIMATE CURRENT SURVIVAL?

Michel Guillot

EMail: mguillot@ssc.wisc.edu

Bongaarts and Feeney have recently argued that life expectancy at birth (e_0) is a biased measure of current survival, because it is affected in part by tempo effects resulting from a shift in the schedule of cohort mortality. They calculate a modified life expectancy at birth, e_0^* , and conclude that e_0 as conventionally calculated overestimates life expectancy. This paper argues that e_0^* should not be interpreted as an unbiased measure of mortality conditions of a period, net of tempo biases. Rather, it should be interpreted as an average measure of past cohort survival. Thus it is not surprising that, given mortality declines, current e_0 overestimates e_0^* , but not for the reasons discussed by Bongaarts and Feeney. Finally, this paper questions the adequacy of making a strict parallel between fertility and mortality using the tempo concept.

143. A DURATION DEPENDENT MULTISTATE LIFETABLE WITH APPLICATIONS TO NUPTIALITY

Juha Alho

EMail: juha.alho@joensuu.fi

Multistate lifetables provide rich opportunities for describing complex population systems. However, their practical application has been limited by data problems, and by strong Markov assumptions. We will describe a program MTABLE that is capable of implementing a multistate population system based on age and duration specific estimates of transition intensities between the states. The program uses the so-called Runge-Kutta method to calculate the probabilities of transition from state to state. In the duration dependent case the lifetable calculations are carried out by stochastic simulation. MTABLE can be used to calculate the distribution of the population by the time spent in a specified state. This permits the calculation of other moments, in addition to the expectation. MTABLE can also be used to calculate probabilities of exiting a particular state via another one. The use of the program will be illustrated with nuptiality data for the Finnish women in 1998.

143. A METHODOLOGICAL COMPARISON OF AGE-PERIOD-COHORT MODELS: FU'S INTRINSIC ESTIMATOR AND CONVENTIONAL GENERALIZED LINEAR MODELS

Yang Yang, Kenneth C. Land and Wenjiang J. Fu

EMail: yangy@soc.duke.edu

Age-Period-Cohort (APC) accounting models have long been objects of attention in statistical studies of human populations. It is also well known that the identification problem created by the linear

dependency of age, period and cohort (Period = Age + Cohort) presents a major methodological challenge to APC analysis and it still remains largely unsolved. This methodological problem has been widely addressed in demography, epidemiology, and statistics. This paper compares parameter estimates produced by the two solutions to the identifiability problem in age-period-cohort models, namely, Fu's intrinsic estimator method and conventional generalized log-linear models (Mason and Smith 1985), using population data on disease and mortality rates.

143. A BAYESIAN APPROACH TO THE CORRELATED FRAILTY MODELS

Isabella Locatelli, Paul Lichtenstein and Anatoli Yashin

EMail: isabella.locatelli@uni-bocconi.it

Frailty was first introduced in survival analysis in order to assess for unobserved heterogeneity. Frailty models represent an extension of the proportional hazards model in which both the frailty term and the covariate effects are assumed to act multiplicatively on the baseline hazard. Multivariate frailty models were then created with the aim to introduce mutual dependence between the lifespans of related individuals. In our work a correlated log-normal frailty model is used in order to analyse breast cancer data from the Swedish Twin Register. An estimate of the narrow sense heritability for the individual susceptibility towards breast cancer is given via application of the ACE model. The inferential problem is solved in a Bayesian framework and the numerical work is carried out using MCMC methods. Estimates are compared with results of traditional maximum likelihood methods. Limitations and possible extensions of the model are discussed.

144. CORRELATES OF EDUCATIONAL EXPECTATIONS: DIFFERENCES BY CLASS

Kimberly Goyette

EMail: kgoyette@temple.edu

Sociologists concerned with inequalities in education often puzzle over the much larger mismatch between expectations and attainment among students with low socioeconomic status (SES) than those with high SES. While researchers have explored the obstacles to college attainment that low-SES students face, few have looked at another potential explanation for this mismatch: that high-SES and low-SES students form educational expectations differently. Using data from the National Educational Longitudinal Study (NELS), I first explore whether the relationship between family characteristics and expectations is the same across SES. Second, I consider whether test scores and grades, and the judgments of peers and teachers are more strongly associated with low-SES students' expectations than those of high-SES students. Finally, I assess whether occupational expectations are more strongly related to educational expectations among low-SES students than high-SES students. Variation in these factors suggests that the meaning of college may differ by socioeconomic background.

144. MINORITY EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATIONS AND EXPECTATIONS UNDER THE TEXAS TOP 10% LAW: NEW OPPORTUNITY OR FALSE HOPE?

Kim M. Lloyd, Kevin Leicht and Teresa A. Sullivan

EMail: kimlloyd@princeton.edu

Currently over half of the Texas school-age population is either black, Hispanic, Asian, or a member of another minority group. However, these groups are dramatically under-represented in the most competitive universities in the State. The challenge of achieving a diverse student body increased following the 5th Circuit Court's Hopwood ruling that banned the use of race in college admissions decisions. In response, the Texas legislature passed the Top 10% Law guaranteeing automatic admission to any public university to students who graduate in the top decile of their senior class. Using data from a representative sample of sophomores (n=19,924) and seniors (n=13,776) enrolled in Texas high schools during spring of 2002, we examine whether and how this law affects educational aspirations and expectations to attend college. Thus, we provide some of the first systematic evidence of how percent plans are perceived and whether they influence students' decisions to pursue higher education.

144. BEHIND THE ADMISSIONS OFFICE DOORS: FACTORS AFFECTING ADMISSION TO SELECTIVE UNIVERSITIES

Lauren Hale, Thomas J. Espenshade and Chang Y. Chung
EMail: lehale@princeton.edu

Every spring at selective colleges and universities, admissions officers make difficult decisions regarding which applicants they accept. We research the role of meritocratic, non-meritocratic, and high school characteristics in these decisions. We use individual-level and high school data for over 113,000 students from the National Study of College Experience for the 1993 and 1997 entering applicant pools at four selective universities. We use a multivariate logistic regression model with admission as the outcome. As expected, higher SAT scores and a greater number of Advanced Placement tests benefit an individual in the admissions process. Further, black and Hispanic applicants have increased odds of admission relative to white applicants, controlling for other variables. In addition, athletic recruitment and legacy status greatly increase the odds of admission. Finally, we investigate the role of high school environment on admission. This valuable work identifies admissions decision patterns that are regularly discussed but rarely tested empirically.

144. TRENDS IN EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AMONG ETHNIC MINORITIES: ARABS IN ISRAEL

Barbara S. Okun and Dov Friedlander
EMail: barbarasokun@yahoo.com

Arabs in Israel are a heterogeneous but largely disadvantaged minority with a history of discrimination suffered in the education and employment arenas. Large gender gaps in educational attainment have also characterized certain sectors of the population. In this paper, we document changes across birth cohorts in the educational attainment of Arabs in Israel. We make comparisons both between different Arab religious groups, as well as between Arabs and the majority Jewish population. We also analyze determinants of educational attainment, including social, economic, demographic, and community-level factors in childhood. Ours is the first systematic study and analysis of ethnic gaps in educational attainment among Arabs and Jews in Israel, and provides a picture of change over birth cohorts from the 1920s to those presently entering higher education.

145. SUBJECTIVE SOCIAL STATUS: EVALUATION OF A NEW INSTRUMENT

Noreen Goldman, Jennifer C. Cornman and Ming-Cheng Chang
EMail: ngoldman@opr.princeton.edu

A recently developed instrument of subjective social position was designed to address limitations of earlier measures for examining social disparities in health. This measure was developed as part of a broader movement in the social sciences and epidemiology to consider not only absolute but also relative social position within a society, paying particular attention to the health consequences of relative deprivation. The principal objective of the present analysis is to evaluate the potential utility of this instrument for research on social inequalities in health. Our evaluation is based on an examination of the distribution and correlates of responses to the relevant questions in a recent survey in Taiwan, a comparison of these findings with those derived from earlier measures of subjective social status, and an examination of the association between this instrument, conventional indicators of socio-economic status (e.g. income, occupation and education) and several health outcomes.

145. SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS DIFFERENTIALS IN LIFE AND ACTIVE LIFE EXPECTANCY AMONG OLDER ADULTS IN BEIJING AND TAIWAN

Toshiko Kaneda, Zachary Zimmer, Zhe Tang and Mandy Li
EMail: tkaneda@popcouncil.org

This study examines socioeconomic status (SES) differentials in life and active life expectancy (LE and ALE) in Beijing and Taiwan in order to assess: 1) whether older adults of higher social status live

longer and healthier lives; 2) whether a series of SES indicators differentiate morbidity and mortality experiences in similar ways, and; 3) whether SES differences in health are found across two samples of elders who experience both similarities and differences in their social environment. Results based on three waves of panel data across the 1990s show strong SES effects, but variations across indicators and settings. For instance, in Taiwan education is strongly associated with both LE and ALE, whereas assets only differentiate LE. In Beijing, no educational differentials are found, but assets strongly predict both LE and ALE. These and other findings challenge our current expectations while assisting in understanding the SES and health association across diverse environments.

145. MORTALITY OF ELDERLY PEOPLE: SOCIOECONOMIC DIFFERENTIALS AND CAUSES OF DEATH IN MATLAB, BANGLADESH

Golam Mostafa

EMail: mostafa@icddr.org

The study examined the differentials of socioeconomic variables and causes of death of the elderly (60+) people, utilizing the data available from the Matlab Health and Demographic Surveillance System, Bangladesh from 1993 to 1998. Result shows that risk of dying is much lower among married elderly than the widows/ widowers. Elderly who were not staying with children experienced a significantly higher risk of dying, than staying with children. Survival is higher among elderly who are literate, having land and living in households with drinking water facility, than illiterate, no land, and staying in household with no drinking water facility. Sex differentials in cause-specific mortality rate are not much. Death due to most causes decreased with an increase of educational level except cardio-vascular/ malignant disease. Whereas mortality in all the cause categories were higher among the married than the widowed except senility and diarrhoeal disease and among Hindus than the Muslims.

145. SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND IRON DEFICIENCY AMONG OLDER ADULTS

Duncan Thomas, Jed Friedman and Bondan Sikoki

EMail: dt@ucla.edu

Iron deficiency is widespread throughout the developing world. We provide new evidence on the effect of iron deficiency on economic and social prosperity of older adults drawing on data from a random assignment treatment control design intervention. The Work and Iron Status Evaluation is an on going study following over 15,000 individuals in Central Java, Indonesia. Half the respondents receive a treatment of 100 mg of iron every week for a year; the controls receive a placebo. Compliance is monitored carefully. Contrasting changes in outcomes for treatments with changes in outcomes for controls, we are able to pin down the causal effect of iron supplementation on economic success. We focus on hours of work, type of work and income from work. In an effort to identify pathways through which iron status affects economic prosperity, we also examine changes in psycho-social health as well as self-reported indicators of overall health.

146. WHO YOU DO IT WITH MATTERS: CHARACTERISTICS OF SEXUAL PARTNERSHIPS AMONG MALE AND FEMALE YOUTH IN KWA-ZULU NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA

Lisanne Brown, Naomi Rutenberg and Ali M. Karim

EMail: lisanne.brown@tulane.edu

Understanding the gender dynamics of youth sexuality, and partnership patterns in particular, is important to addressing the HIV/AIDS epidemic in high prevalence countries where a significant proportion of new infections are among young people under 25. This paper will use very rich and unique panel data of both male and female youth in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa (n=2222) to examine the characteristics of male and female sexual partnerships, the changes in these partnerships overtime, and whether the secondary school life skills program has had an impact on those changes. All analyses will be conducted separately for males and females and by race (African and Asian). Results from the

first round of data collection reveal that age differences between partners vary by sex: for males mean age of most recent sexual partner is 1 year younger, while for females the mean age of partner was 4 years older

146. DOES CONDOM USE PROMOTE BEHAVIORAL DISINHIBITION? EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM RAKAI, UGANDA

Saifuddin Ahmed, Ronald H. Gray, Tom Lutalo, David Serwadda, Noah Kiwanuka, Godfrey Kigozi and Maria Wawer

Email: sahedmed@jhsph.edu

There is a growing concern that condom use may lead to behavioral disinhibition offsetting much of the potential benefit from their use in preventing HIV and STDs. Using longitudinal data, this study examines the association between condom use and subsequent high-risk sexual behaviors in Rakai, Uganda. During 1995-2000, condom use with any partner increased significantly from 17% to 27%, and from 37% to 60% with casual partners. Consistent condom use remains low, but increased almost 2.5 folds from 3.6% to 9%. Individual level trajectories of high risk behaviors show that the risk of having multiple partners increased significantly over time among inconsistent condom users (time-trend OR: 1.08; 95% CI 1.04-1.12), but remained static for consistent condom users and declined among non-users (OR: 0.94; 95% CI: 0.91-0.96). The study suggests that condom users may engender a sense of protection against HIV which may deter persons from adopting safer sexual behaviors.

146. PARTNERS AND PROTECTION: HIV RISK TRAJECTORIES AMONG YOUNG MEN

Randy Capps, Freya L. Sonenstein, Jason Ost and Gary J. Gates

Email: Rcapps@ui.urban.org

This paper traces HIV/AIDS risk behavior using data from the 1988, 1991 and 1995 National Survey of Adolescent Males (NSAM). We construct four clusters based on condom use, number of partners, partner concurrency and sex with risky partners. Two clusters are "low risk" on partnering measures, but differentiated on condom use. Two others are higher-risk: one with more partners and more months with concurrent partners on average, the second with more risky partners. In examining cluster membership across the three waves, most of the sample is persistently low risk. Membership in a high-risk cluster is associated with being African-American and living in an urban area. It is also associated with fewer worries about AIDS, conservative attitudes towards male role ideology, and liberal attitudes about premarital sex. Concerns about pregnancy and attitudes toward condom use do not appear to have significant association with membership in either of the two high-risk clusters.

146. RISK FACTORS FOR SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES AND HIV IN A SOCIETY WITH HIGH AIDS AWARENESS AND PREVALENCE: AN ANALYSIS OF ZIMBABWE

Amson Sibanda

Email: sibandaa@pop.upenn.edu

This study examines if AIDS awareness and knowledge of ways to prevent it are sufficient to bring about modifications in behavior among sexually active women in Zimbabwe. Using data from the 1999 ZDHS, I examine the correlates of the desire to avoid risky behaviors among women such as having sex with promiscuous or STD-infected husbands and having sex during the postpartum period. I also examine the correlates of condom use and STDs. Multivariate results show that women who are less likely to think that a woman is justified in refusing sex with an STD-infected or promiscuous husband or in the period following a birth are also the same women who are less likely to use condoms. These women are also more likely to contract STDs. These results suggest that in the absence of some major changes in social norms, the expectation that women will routinely refuse sex with men when confronted with enhanced vulnerability to STD/HIV infection is probably unrealistic even if greater awareness of these diseases is present.

148. CHILDBEARING HISTORY AND HEALTH IN LATER LIFE: COMPARING MEN AND WOMEN IN SOUTHERN SWEDEN 1766-1895

Martin Dribe

EMail: martin.dribe@ekh.lu.se

This paper analyzes the impact of childbearing history on later life mortality for men and women using high-quality historical longitudinal micro-level data for southern Sweden. The main advantage of using historical data is that it makes it possible to investigate the experience of many birth cohorts with medium- to high fertility, thereby facilitating estimation of effects of number of births as well as timing of first and last births. The dataset also allows a comparison of the effects between men and women, which is of vital importance when assessing the likely mechanisms behind the relationship between childbearing history and health in later life. The analysis is made using survival analysis of mortality in ages 50 and older, including covariates on number of births, age at first and last births, and also controlling for various socioeconomic, demographic and family specific conditions of the individuals.

148. EFFECT OF MEN'S REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND BEHAVIOR ON THEIR WIVES' REPRODUCTIVE BEHAVIOR IN TWO RURAL AREAS OF BANGLADESH

Mian B. Hossain and ABM Khorshed A. Mozumder

EMail: mbhossain@morgan.edu

Bangladesh society is profoundly gender stratified and yet, male roles in reproductive health processes have not been rigorously investigated. This study allows us to examine the association between men's reproductive health knowledge, attitude and behavior and their wives' subsequent reproductive behavior using longitudinal data from International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (ICDDR,B). A total of 5,397 couples data from 1998 survey and women's contraceptive use history data following 1998 survey were used in this research. Results show a significant association between husband's fertility preference and current use of any family planning method. When socio-economic and husbands' knowledge indicators are controlled for, the odds of using a method of contraception is 34 percent higher among couples whose husbands do not want more children compared to those whose husband want more children. It is also observed that there is a significant association between husband's fertility preference and women's subsequent contraceptive adoption.

148. MEN'S FERTILITY: TRENDS, CORRELATES AND TRAJECTORIES FOR CANADIANS

Zenaida R. Ravanera and Fernando Rajulton

EMail: ravanera@uwo.ca

This study will examine the level and timing of men's fertility behaviour, the differentials in timing by socioeconomic characteristics and life course experiences, and the varying trajectories that men follow among the domains of fertility, marital unions, education and work. It will make use of data gathered through Statistics Canada's 2001 General Social Survey on Family History and will focus on men born between 1921 to 1971. The level of fertility will be obtained by descriptive statistical techniques; the timing of fertility and parity progression ratios will be estimated through single decrement life tables; hazard models of analysis of the timings of fatherhood will be used to determine the factors that influence fertility; and, the trajectories covering fertility, marital union, education, and work states will be traced for birth cohorts, making use of LIFEHIST program particularly its non-Markovian technique of analysis.

148. MALE CONTRACEPTIVE USE: SIGNIFICANT AND BY CHOICE

Amy Tsui, Nasim Haque and Rob Stephenson

Email: atsui@jhsph.edu

Men play an important and often dominant role in childbearing and contraceptive decisions; and although their reported use of contraceptives varies globally, relatively little is known about why they use male methods. This study examines factors associated with contraceptive use and method choice among male respondents in five Demographic and Health Surveys (Bolivia, Nepal, Tanzania, Togo and Turkey). Vasectomy and withdrawal use is highest in Nepal and Turkey respectively, with condoms otherwise the leading method. Socioeconomic, demographic and communication factors' influence male versus female method use and type of method differently. Condom use is significantly associated with low parity, young age, high education, white collar occupation and media exposure. Withdrawal use in Turkey is only associated with young parity. Male sterilization in Nepal is associated with older age, parity of two or higher, and media exposure. These influences contrast with those known for women's contraceptive practice and recommend further research into the dynamics of male contraceptive use.

149. UNMARRIED PARENTHOOD: DOES IT MATTER?

Kathleen Kiernan

Email: K.Kiernan@lse.ac.uk

Unmarried Parenthood: Does it Matter? There have been dramatic increases in the proportions of children born outside of marriage across western nations. Children born to unmarried parents may be born to cohabiting couples or to a mother not living in a co-residential partnership at the time of the birth. The evidence suggests that in Britain and the USA there have been increases in the proportions of children born to solo mothers. This comparative evidence is reviewed but the main focus is an examination of the determinants and consequences of the partnership context of first birth (within marriage, a cohabiting union, outside of a union) using data collected in the 1970 British Cohort Study. We have two main research questions. Do the men and women who become parents in these different contexts vary in their childhood and adolescent experiences and does the context matter for the subsequent life course of the parents and their children?

149. THE EFFECTS OF ADOLESCENT FERTILITY ON ADULT EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Athena A. Tapales

Email: tapales@jhu.edu

Determining the consequences of teenage childbearing continues to be debated because of the methodological challenges posed by the causal relationship between adolescent fertility and future outcomes. I propose to use data from the National Educational Longitudinal Survey of 1988 (NELS: 88) to address this research question. The educational attainment of the female sample when they are about 25 years old is the outcome. Since the data were initially collected when they were young adolescents, family background and individual characteristics were available prior to childbearing. To address the non-exogenous nature of adolescent fertility, instrumental variables are used such as state welfare policy innovations during the early 1990s waiver period. State-level policies on abortion and expenditures on contraceptive services are also used as instruments. The final set of instruments includes individual-level information from the school principal in NELS: 88 about requiring sex education instruction for graduation from eighth grade and high school.

149. PARENTING ACROSS RACIAL AND CLASS LINES: ASSORTATIVE MATING PATTERNS OF NEW PARENTS WHO ARE MARRIED, COHABITING, DATING, AND NO LONGER ROMANTICALLY INVOLVED

Joshua R. Goldstein and Kristen Harknett

EMail: josh@princeton.edu

The assortative patterns of married couples in the United States have received great attention both because of what they reveal about this country's social structure and because of their implications for the reproduction of inequality. Married couples, however, represent a shrinking share both of American couples in general and of couples having children. In this paper, we examine the assortative mating patterns of new parents. Using new data from the Fragile Families and Child Well-being study, we describe the patterns of educational and ethnic pairing among new parents and look at how race and class differences between mother and father influence union formation and dissolution.

149. WHAT ROLE DOES COHABITATION PLAY IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE WESTERN FAMILY?

Jeffrey M. Timberlake and Patrick Heuveline

EMail: j-timberlake@uchicago.edu

How much cross-national variation is there in the "meaning" of nonmarital cohabitation? Is cohabitation a prelude to or a substitute for marriage, or is it an alternative to being single? In this paper we use data from 17 Western nations to estimate exposure to and duration in cohabitation for both women and children. Results indicate that women are much more likely than children to be exposed to cohabitation, but that whereas incidence rates of cohabitation for children have increased over the past two decades in most countries, those for women have not. In contrast, total expected durations in cohabitation have increased for women but remained stable for children. Increases in the amount of time women spend in cohabitation have only been partially converted to children's exposure to cohabitation, since a good deal of the increase in adult non-marital cohabitation has occurred when children are not present in the household.

150. CHANGING EFFECTS OF WORK ON CHILDREN'S HEALTH 1988-98 IN GHANA

Laurie DeRose

EMail: lderose@socy.umd.edu

During the decade from 1988-1998, female labor force participation has expanded under conditions of financial hardship in Ghana. The compatibility between women's work and childbearing has been emphasized in literature on West Africa, but the ability to combine work and child care may change as selection into the paid labor force becomes more driven by economic hardship. I have pooled data from the 1988, 1993, and 1998 Demographic and Health Surveys to test whether the effect of maternal work on children's growth have changed significantly over time. The analysis tests the effect of work on children's growth for different income levels and for different household compositions. Although having another woman in the household mitigates some of the negative outcomes associated with women's work, over the decade women in traditional occupations without household help became more likely to be involved in paid employment.

150. THE IMPACT OF MATERNAL WORK PARTICIPATION ON DURATION OF BREASTFEEDING AMONG POOR WOMEN IN SOUTH INDIA

Sivakami Muthusamy

EMail: siva4432@yahoo.com

This paper seeks to examine the impact of mother's work participation on duration of breastfeeding among poor women in south India. The effect of work status at the time of breastfeeding on the risk of terminating breastfeeding is also analysed because work status at the time is relevant rather than work status at or just before the survey. The data are from a survey of 529 women in urban slums and rural

Scheduled Caste settlements in Tamil Nadu, India. Proportional hazards analysis showed that the risk of stopping breastfeeding is significantly higher among working women than among non-working women in urban areas. But in rural areas, mother's work participation does not show any significant effect on stopping breastfeeding. Proportional hazards analysis with work participation as a Time-Dependent Covariate confirms these results. Thus, the labour force participation of women is incompatible with breastfeeding in urban areas but not in rural areas.

150. INTER-RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S WORK: EFFECTS ON CHILDREN'S EDUCATION IN MALAWI

Flora J. Nankhuni and Jill L. Findeis

EMail: fjs104@psu.edu

This paper investigates the inter-relationships between women's and children's work and its implications on children's schooling. First, the paper analyzes the distribution of domestic work hours between women, men, and children in Malawi. The paper further investigates the relationship between children's long hours of domestic work and their likelihood to attend school. Literature on child labor and schooling mostly shows the negative impact of formal child employment. However, in sub-Saharan Africa, at least 95% of child labor takes place in private homes. Few studies have quantified the effects of domestic child labor on schooling opportunities. This study is a contribution to filling this research gap. Since women and children, particularly girls, shoulder a large portion of the domestic work burden, the paper also investigates if children who live in a household comprised of more women experience lower work burdens and whether this helps the children's education opportunities.

150. THE EFFECTS OF WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT AND FERTILITY DECISIONS ON THE COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT OF YOUNG CHILDREN: THE ROLE OF MOTHER'S EDUCATION

Frank Heiland

EMail: fheiland@fsu.edu

This paper investigates the effects of maternal time and family resources on children's cognitive development. Existing studies suggest that mothers' time spent in the labor market during the first year after the child's birth has adverse effects on the cognitive development of preschoolers. Employment during the second and third year, however, is found to be beneficial. Using a larger sample of children (NLSY79) than previous work, a behaviorally founded specification and interpretation, and controlling for endogeneity of labor supply, income, and family size, I find that the amount of time a mother spends in the labor market in the first year or subsequently has on average no statistically significant effect on the cognitive development of white (non-Hispanic), African American, or Hispanic children. Further analysis of the sample of white children reveals that maternal employment in the first year after birth is only detrimental for children of less-educated (hence poorer) women.

151. PREDICTING VERBAL ABILITY AND GPA: EFFECTS OF FAMILY STRUCTURE, IMMIGRANT STATUS, AND SCHOOL COMPOSITION

Mary H. Benin

EMail: mary.benin@asu.edu

Using the AddHealth we study in-home data we examine student's GPA and Verbal Ability score. We examine differences in academic achievement by family structure, with special attention to how family structure interactions with race and immigrant status. We show immigrant status affects students' achievement differently depending on group and generation. For example, students born outside the U.S. score significantly lower on Verbal ability, but significantly higher on GPA. Second generation immigrants also score significantly higher on GPA while not differing on Verbal Ability. There is an implication that teen immigrants, and children of immigrants are encouraged to achieve in school by obtaining a good GPA. We also include school characteristics to see how much of the achievement

variation can be attributable to aggregate-level characteristics. In particular, we focus on how family structure, race, and immigration status and their interactions have responded to variations in achievement by school characteristics.

151. DYNAMICS OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRESSION: COMPARING NATIVE DANES AND CHILDREN OF IMMIGRANTS

Bjorg Colding

EMail: bc@akf.dk

The share of ethnic minorities in Denmark has increased rapidly over the past decade from 4.1 % of the total population to 7.1 %. A concern voiced is that many immigrants arrive from less developed countries with low levels of human capital and that their children for this reason and due to inadequate Danish language skills perform poorly in the educational system. Using two comprehensive panel data sets drawn from administrative registers in Denmark, the paper compares the progression through the educational system from age 15 to 20 of the two largest ethnic minority groups (Pakistanis and Turks) to that of native Danes. Descriptive analyses show that these groups behave very differently. Results from a dynamic discrete statistical model analyzing the importance of family background characteristics for the observed differences are discussed. The model controls for unobserved heterogeneity.

151. YOUNG CHILDREN IN IMMIGRANT FAMILIES: STILL “DIVIDED FATES”?

Jennifer E. Glick

EMail: Jennifer.Glick@asu.edu

One in five children in primary and secondary school have at least one foreign born parent. This paper utilizes the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study of 1998 Kindergartners (ECLS-K) that follows children as they make the initial transition into school through subsequent elementary school grades. The paper presents descriptive analyses of the status of children of immigrant families in these first two years of school. In addition, multivariate models of academic achievement as measured by progress through school and standardized test results are presented. Analyses confirm that first and second generation children are more likely to come from lower SES backgrounds but they are also more likely to have families strongly supportive of their academic achievement. Yet, despite these high expectations and even at this early age, these children do not perform as well on standardized tests as their later generation peers.

151. PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT IN IMMIGRANT CHILDREN’S EDUCATION

Suet-ling Pong, Lingxin Hao and Erica Gardner

EMail: pong@pop.psu.edu

In this study we examine the patterns of involvement among parents of three immigrant generations, and investigate if this variation in parental involvement accounts for the differences in adolescents’ school achievement by generation status. We have found that, unlike native parents, parents of the first generation immigrant children are more likely to adopt home-based involvement but not school-based involvement or networking with other parents. Our analysis of adolescents’ math and English grades and vocabulary test scores provided mixed results on immigrant children’s school adaptation. The level of parental involvement alone does not mediate the relationship between immigrant status and achievement. When the effectiveness of parental involvement is accounted for, the immigrant advantage in school grades disappears. However, immigrant children’s disadvantage in vocabulary test scores remains.

152. PAID AND UNPAID WORK TIME PATTERNING AMONG MIDDLE-CLASS DUAL EARNER COUPLES

Yun-Suk Lee and Phyllis Moen

EMail: ylee1@midway.uchicago.edu

Estimating latent class models of members of 947 middle-class dual-earner couples from the Ecology of Careers Study, we find identifiable and distinctive structures of time put into paid and unpaid work – employment, housework, child-care, and care of infirm family member – for husbands and wives. Spouses' time patterning are independent from one another. However, husbands' time use patterning predicts wives' subsequent structure of time use two years later. But the reverse is not the case. The most important predictor of time use life stage in the cross-section as well as in changes over time, especially for wives. In addition, spouses' gender ideology, annual incomes, and occupations are important in time use patterning.

152. FAMILY INCOME DIFFERENCES IN WORK-FAMILY SPILLOVER

Enilda A. Delgado and Donna Anderson

EMail: delgado.enil@uwlax.edu

This study adds to a growing literature on the work/life issues facing workers by examining the differences between high-income workers and low-income workers in negative spillover from work to family. Using data from the 1997 National Study of the Changing Workforce, we test the hypothesis that although workers of differing income levels experience work/life conflict, the nature of the conflict depends on differences in access to employee benefits that facilitate work/life balance. We find support for past research that reveals low-income workers are less likely to have access to important work/life policies, including employer-paid health insurance, and paid time-off for vacations, holidays, and personal illness. Characteristics of the workplace mediate the effects of lack of benefits, but only for low-income workers. Further, with respect to working conditions, the amount of autonomy on the job significantly reduces negative spillover for low-income workers, while workplace culture influences spillover for high-income workers.

152. DOES THE USE OF WORK-FAMILY POLICIES INFLUENCE TIME SPENT IN DOMESTIC LABOR?

Sarah Beth Estes, Mary C. Noonan and Jennifer Glass

EMail: sarahbeth.estes@uc.edu

Much contemporary research outlines the work/family time burden experienced by dual-earning parents. Yet little research focuses on the family unit, rather than individual employees, to ask how couples together use work-family policies to cope with their paid and unpaid work. In this paper, we ask whether the use of various work-family policies alters time spent in housework and childcare for mothers and fathers. Results from a Midwestern longitudinal sample of couples show that although mothers are more likely than fathers to use work-family policies, policy use by both mothers and fathers is mostly unrelated to time spent in housework and childcare. We do find, however, that mothers who work some of their weekly work hours at home spend more time in childcare than mothers who do not. Also, husbands whose wives work part-time spend less time in housework than husbands of wives who work full-time.

152. WORKING POOR FAMILIES: WHAT EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS INFLUENCE THEIR FOOD STAMP PARTICIPATION?

Signe-Mary McKernan and Caroline Ratcliffe

EMail: smckerna@ui.urban.org

The Food Stamp Program experienced an unprecedented decline in participation during the mid- to late-1990s. In response to declining participation rates, many states are re-engineering their programs to improve accessibility, especially for the working poor. States are making policy decisions without

the benefit of knowing who the working poor are, what their employment characteristics look like, and how these characteristics influence food stamp participation. This study uses longitudinal data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) to describe the employment characteristics of working food stamp recipients and to estimate the effect of these employment characteristics on Food Stamp Program participation in the pre- and post-welfare reform periods. We estimate logit models and fixed-effect logit models that control for the endogeneity of employment status. Results indicate that employment characteristics (such as working traditional hours, working full-time) and food stamp recertification policies are important determinants of food stamp participation.

153. DOES RACE MATTER? CHILDREN'S HEIGHT IN BRAZIL AND SOUTH AFRICA

Sarah A. Burgard

EMail: sburgard@ucla.edu

This paper examines race differences in child stunting in mid-1990s South Africa and Brazil, two multiracial societies with different histories of legal support for racial discrimination. Using data from nationally-representative household samples linked to community-level measures, the analysis shows that racial inequality in the distribution of socioeconomic resources across households and communities explains much of the racial difference in stunting in both countries. However, the results show that in South Africa nonwhite children are still at greater risk for growth faltering than white children even after these factors are controlled. The nature of socioeconomic and race differences in child growth are examined, and major determinants discussed. These findings suggest that while state-sanctioned racism may help to explain the greater racial inequality in stunting in South Africa as compared with Brazil, the eradication of nonwhite disadvantage will depend on changes in the same fundamental socioeconomic inequalities that characterize both nations.

153. CHILDHOOD MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY: A CASE OF RURAL, URBAN AND URBAN SLUM

Saswata Ghosh and Subrato K. Mondal

EMail: mistu_jnu@rediffmail.com

Childhood Mortality and Morbidity: A case of Rural, Urban and Urban Slum, India. Abstract This study explores the understanding the differential of childhood mortality and morbidity pattern in rural, urban and urban slum. Childhood Mortality and Morbidity largely depends on demographic, socio economic and environmental factors. The above mentioned population groups under study are having different socio-economic and environmental set-up. Principle hypothesis of this study is that the same socio-economic status may not give similar mortality or morbidity pattern. In this study, the data of National Family Health Survey; 1998-99, India, have been used. Special attention was given to collect information on Urban Slum of Maharashtra only in NFHS. Therefore, this analysis is restricted for Maharashtra State. Differentials of under-five mortality have been investigated on the basis of information for the 20-year period preceding the survey. Prevalence of ARI, Fever and Diarrhea has been calculated to observe the morbidity pattern.

153. CROSS-CULTURAL VARIATION IN FAMILY INFLUENCES ON CHILD HEALTH

Tim B. Heaton, Renata Forste and John P. Hoffmann

EMail: tim_heaton@byu.edu

Based on the Van Norren and Van Vianen model of child health and the family process literature, we focus on family interaction and resource variables that influence infant survival and child health. Using DHS, we analyze the influence of these factors across thirty-nine countries. In addition, we consider country level variables and their influence on child well-being. Our study addresses four questions: First, we seek to understand which of the family and household measures is most important in predicting infant mortality and child health. Second, we examine cross-national variability in the strength of influence of family and household factors on child health outcomes. We consider which country level factors in our analyses are most important in predicting infant mortality and child health.

Finally, we examine the interaction between country and the household model to see if country factors moderate the effect of household and family measures on child health.

153. A TALE OF TWO CONTINENTS: EXPLANATIONS FOR DEATH CLUSTERING IN INDIA AND AFRICA

Nyovani Madise, Zoe Matthews and Alison Whitworth

EMail: njm@socsci.soton.ac.uk

This paper examines levels of infant death clustering using DHS data from twelve sub-Saharan African countries and twelve Indian states. Levels of death clustering are regressed with state and country-level economic indicators such as GDP and Gini coefficients as well as with development measures and health service uptake statistics. The results show that infant deaths are determined by known factors such as short birth intervals, the survival status of the previous sibling and socioeconomic factors in both regions. However, the magnitude of the estimates varies. Infant death clustering is more marked in India than in sub-Saharan Africa. HIV prevalence is related to infant death clustering within families only in Africa, where a higher prevalence is associated with less death clustering. Communal wealth, as measured by GNP or economic inequality indicators such as Gini coefficient are not very important in explaining infant mortality or death clustering.

154. ABORIGINAL DEMOGRAPHY IN CANADA AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY: PROBLEMS, OPTIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

Don Kerr, Eric Guimond and Roderic Beaujot

EMail: dkerr@uwo.ca

Demographers in both the United States and Canada have continued to document phenomenal growth in the numbers of persons reporting Native American origins (in both the 2000 U.S. Census and the 2001 Canadian Census). In light of this growth, the current paper provides a critical appraisal of recent demographic research on Aboriginal peoples in Canada. With a specific focus on recent efforts at estimation/projection, the current paper takes stock of many of the problems that continue to hinder demographers in documenting the characteristics of Canada's four major Aboriginal groups, (registered North American Indian, non-registered North American Indian, Métis and Inuit). With the release of data on Canada's Aboriginal population from the 2001 Canadian Census, research priorities will be discussed, including the need to immediately fill major data gaps as well as exploring the possibility of more refined models for estimation/projection.

154. PART-AMERICAN INDIANS IN CENSUS 2000: SIMILARITIES AND CONTRASTS WITH PART-AMERICAN INDIANS IN THE 1990 CENSUS

Carolyn A. Liebler

EMail: liebler@pop.umn.edu

With the new "check all that apply" race question used in Census 2000 comes a vast change in the composition of some racial groups. The number of Americans who reported one of their races to be American Indian jumped from 1,937,391 in 1990 to 4,119,301 in 2000. Researchers may be tempted to assume that those 2,475,956 people in Census 2000 who reported "American Indian race only" are the same population as those who reported their race to be American Indian in the 1990 Census. I will conduct an empirical analysis of characteristics of all of the part-American Indian groups (by race and by ancestry) to test this and related assumptions using the the Census 2000 1% PUMS data. I will compare characteristics of various part-American Indian population groups in 1990 to the same characteristics of part-American Indian groups in 2000 to identify the areas of largest change for further investigation.

154. ABORIGINAL MOBILITY AND MIGRATION WITHIN URBAN CANADA: OUTCOMES, FACTORS AND IMPLICATIONS

Mary Jane Norris and Stewart Clatworthy

Email: norrism@inac.gc.ca

This study employs data on Aboriginal mobility and migration from the recent 2001 Census, along with extensive analyses based on the 1996 Census, the 1991 post-censal Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS), and earlier censuses. Basic questions are addressed about the propensity to move, the effect of migration on population redistribution and growth, and origin – destination flows, with particular emphasis on cities. With respect to the considerable growth of Aboriginal populations in urban areas, analysis demonstrates that migration is currently not the major contributor, and, that other factors, such as ethnic mobility, are at play. Furthermore, recent evidence suggests that the most important considerations of contemporary Aboriginal migration relate not to redistribution of the population, but rather to high rates of movement or “churn” both within and “to and from” cities. Residential and community instability may have the greatest consequences for the well-being of Aboriginal people, especially in urban areas.

154. ABRIDGED LIFE TABLES FOR REGISTERED INDIANS IN CANADA, 1976-80 TO 1996-2000

Ravi B.P. Verma, Margaret Michalowski and R. Pierre Gauvin

Email: vermrav@statcan.ca

The abridged life tables were constructed using the Chiang method based on the adjusted data on deaths and population by age and sex from the Indian Registry for Canada and two broad regions, east and west, 1976 to 1996-2000. Prior to discussing the construction of life tables, we will address the quality of data from the Indian Registry, discuss the methods for adjusting these data due to late reporting and never reporting of events, compare and analyse the differences in e_0 between the Registered Indians and total Canadian population. Given the historically lower socio-economic indicators for Registered Indians, the e_0 's for Registered Indians over the Canadian population are expected to be much lower. Since there is a greater proportion of Aboriginal population living on reserves in the western region in Canada, one could assume that the mortality levels (lower e_0) would be higher than in the Eastern/Central region.

155. ADOPTIVE SINGLE PARENTS AND THEIR CHILDREN: 2000

Rose Kreider

Email: rose.kreider@census.gov

Using Census 2000 sample data, this paper provides the first available national comparison of single and married adoptive parents and their children. The literature shows adoptive families are generally better off than those of other children. This paper compares single and married adoptive householders, as well as the adopted children living with single, compared with married parents. Thirdly, I will compare single adoptive parents with single biological parents in order to see if the adoptive families are better off in terms of household income, the education and employment status of the householder, and tenure. Median household income for single adoptive parents is about \$3,900 higher than for non-adoptive biological parents. This masks diversity among adoptive families, which I will subdivide. I will use regression models to predict logged household income, to calculate the predicted household income of single biological parents if they had the same characteristics as single adoptive parents.

155. FAMILY STRUCTURE, QUALITY OF RELATIONSHIP, AND NEXT GENERATION PARENTING

I-Fen Lin

EMail: ifenlin@bgnet.bgsu.edu

The consequences of growing up in single-parent families on children's development and their transition to adulthood have been well documented. Yet our understanding of the long-term consequences remains limited. We know little about how these children raise their offspring after they enter parenthood and the extent to which their parental behavior is affected by early family experience. In this paper, I intend to fill this gap by looking at whether adults from one-parent families have different parenting styles than adults from two-biological-parent families. I will also examine whether growing up in single-parent families leads to a poorer relationship with partner later on and whether having a better quality of the relationship with partner will reduce the negative consequences of growing up with one parent on one's parenting practices. The analysis is based on data from the 1968-1997 Panel Study of Income Dynamics and 1997 Child Development Supplement.

155. WHO GETS IT NEXT? THE IMPACT OF FAMILY STRUCTURE ON THE RISK OF CHILD ABUSE IN ABUSIVE MULTI-CHILD HOUSEHOLDS

Julianne K. Ohlander, Ken Chew and Richard McCleary

EMail: ohlander@pop.psu.edu

What is the impact of family structure on the distribution of child abuse within abusive households? When abusive households include more than one child, does sibling configuration affect which sibling is victimized next? Equal probability sampling was used to extract a sample of 108 child protection family histories in Orange County, California. Each sampled family had two or more children aged under 18, of which at least one was a substantiated victim of physical or sexual abuse. The units of analysis comprised 680 "person-incidents" (230 victims plus 450 non-victims). Cox proportional hazards regression was applied to predict physical and sexual abuse re-victimization. Results for both physical and sexual abuse show protective effects from having numerous, or older siblings, net of adult characteristics, prior victimization, and the child's own age. The presence of bigger brothers or sisters seems to increase a child's safety by enhancing surveillance.

155. PARENTING PRACTICES AS MODIFIERS AND MODERATORS OF ADOLESCENTS' EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES

Christopher C. Weiss and Julien O. Teitler

EMail: cw2036@columbia.edu

Recent studies argue that parenting practices can be viewed as conscious efforts to manage children's external environments, with parents seen as adopting strategies to affect the impact of the external world by channeling their children's activities, closely monitoring them, or removing them from negative influences. In this paper, we assess whether such parenting practices can protect adolescents from harmful effects of social environments as well as promote the positive effects of social environments. We use data from the first wave of the Survey of Parents and Youth (SPY), a national study of adolescents and their parents. We find that parental management styles differ based on features of the environment, and that characteristics of parents and children are strongly associated with parenting behaviors. Parenting strategies geared towards shaping their child's social involvement are strong predictors of academic outcomes while restrictive parent behaviors have little impact on these outcomes.

156. LATINO MEN'S PERCEPTIONS OF GENDER, POWER, AND CULTURE IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

M. Catherine Maternowska and Amy Godecker

Email: maternowska@obgyn.ucsf.edu

This paper analyzes in-depth interviews of male immigrants of Mexican origin, examining barriers to utilization of family planning services provided by the State of California. The study focuses on issues of gender, power, and culture and how these structural forces affect men's access to services and their reproductive outcomes. In addition to migration histories and current economic conditions, interviews address gender roles and expectations, decision-making and negotiation regarding family planning and sexual relationships, and acceptability of non-monogamous relationships (including the use of sex camps by migrant workers). Cultural aspects such as the acceptability of using birth control, reasons for wanting or not wanting children, perceptions of modern methods of family planning, and constraints on women's sexual activity are also addressed. Finally, interviews explore men's perceptions of institutionalized reproductive health services, such as fear of deportation if services are utilized, interactions with doctors and clinic staff, and cultural perspectives on medicine.

156. CHANGES IN MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING DECISION-MAKING AND THE TIMING OF FIRST BIRTH IN RURAL CHINA

Ying Hong

Email: hong.ying@sociology.su.se

This empirical study investigates whether and how the pattern of family decision-making about marriage and childbearing influence the timing of first birth in rural China during the decades prior to 1990, based on data from a survey that interviewed both wives and husbands. This study finds that the first birth intervals decreased significantly over the decades under study. This decline is associated with the transition from traditional arranged marriages to marriages decided by the couple, and with the decrease in parents' participation in decisions about childbearing. The first birth intervals also show a strong negative relationship with women's age at first marriage and the husband's level of education. Both wife's and husband's income do not show strong influences on the first birth. The findings of this study may imply a quiet revolution in sexuality in the traditional rural China during the recent decades.

156. IS IT BIG TALK OR WOMEN'S POWER? SPOUSAL COMMUNICATION AND PERCEPTIONS OF CHILDBEARING DESIRES IN A PARE COMMUNITY IN NORTHERN TANZANIA

Ulla Larsen and Marida Hollos

Email: ularsen@hsph.harvard.edu

This paper aims to determine the influence of marital relations on spousal communication and the spouses' perceptions of each other's childbearing desires. Specifically, we examine whether women who are empowered within their marital unions have more voice in childbearing decisions or whether these women only talk as if this were the case. The research methodology consisted of an ethnographic study, in-depth interviews and a community-based survey. Preliminary analysis suggests that higher education, Christian religion and spousal communication about childbearing decisions are associated with agreement between the wife's and the husband's perception of their partner's childbearing desires. These characteristics are associated with a more egalitarian marital union and the empowerment of women. However, in a high number of unions in which agreement was expressed by both husbands and wives, the decision was made by the husband. This indicates that while talking differently, empowered women submit to the husband's decision-making power.

156. BRIDEWEALTH AND MALE DOMINANCE: REPRODUCTIVE DECISION MAKING AMONG COUPLES IN UGANDA

Tom O. Owuor

EMail: t_owuor@yahoo.com

Despite the volume of work on the role men play in marital fertility decisions, there has been little effort to obtain direct empirical estimates of the effect of men's preferences on reproductive behavior (Dodoo, 1998). The existing studies point to the gendered difference in fertility preference as an indicator of relative dominance. However, fertility preference in sub-Saharan Africa is rooted in the cultural construction of gender and in the nature of marital formation. For instance, the payment of bridewealth in many African societies generally underscores the collective nature of a marriage contract between two lineage groups (Caldwell, 1987). This payment is likely also to create unequal relationships between husbands and wives, and reinforce men's control over women's social and private lives. In this paper, I employ the Uganda 1995/96 negotiating reproductive outcomes to examine whether fertility preference is conditioned by cultural factors such as bridewealth payment.

157. BODY MASS, SMOKING, AND OVERALL AND CAUSE SPECIFIC MORTALITY AMONG OLDER INDIVIDUALS

Patrick M. Krueger, Richard G. Rogers, Robert A. Hummer and Jason D. Boardman

EMail: krueger@colorado.edu

Few have examined the interrelationships among body mass, smoking, and overall and cause-specific mortality among older individuals. We employ data from the National Health Interview Survey linked to the Multiple Cause of Death file, and Cox proportional hazard models, to estimate these relationships among U.S. adults aged 60 and older. Compared to those who are normal weight, overweight and slightly obese individuals experience lower overall mortality, but face higher risks of death due to heart disease and diabetes. Conversely, underweight individuals face increased risks of death even after accounting for sub-clinical illness, potentially because of frailty or smoking status. Revealing these complex associations among body mass, smoking, and overall and cause specific mortality informs public policies that aim to improve the health of our increasingly obese elderly population.

157. CARDIOVASCULAR RISK IN THE 1990S: DO CHANGES IN SOCIOECONOMIC EFFECT ACCOMPANY CHANGES IN PREVALENCE?

Diane S. Lauderdale and Ronald A. Thisted

EMail: lauderdale@health.bsd.uchicago.edu

We use two national probability survey examinations of the US population to compare prevalence of four key risk factors for cardiovascular disease at the beginning and end of the 1990s among middle-aged and older adults. We ask whether education and income differentials have changed for smoking, obesity, high cholesterol and high blood pressure during the 1990s with changing prevalence. We hypothesize that socioeconomic differentials will increase when risk factors decline. Because heart disease develops gradually, changes in the prevalence and socioeconomic determinants of these risk factors are likely to influence trends in mortality for decades. We are particularly interested in cholesterol because effective, expensive new medications were introduced in 1987. We find that smoking has declined, obesity has increased, high cholesterol has declined, and high blood pressure has declined for men. For smoking, obesity and cholesterol, we generally find the hypothesized inverse associations between changes in prevalence and socioeconomic effects.

157. RACIAL DIFFERENCES IN CAUSES OF DEATH: DOUBLE JEOPARDY FOR BLACKS, BUT FOR WHICH CAUSES?

*Scott M. Lynch and J. Scott Brown
EMail: slynch@princeton.edu*

The double jeopardy hypothesis posits that the racial gap in health increases across age. Early research testing the hypothesis used subjective health measures, but more recent research has criticized the use of subjective measures because they tend to be age-sensitive and relative. Research using objective measures has found some support for the hypothesis. In this research, we examine the hypothesis in terms of causes of death. Using data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, we estimate Bayesian multiple-decrement life tables for two categories of causes of death: circulatory system diseases (CSDs) and all other causes (OCDs). We find that the racial gap widens across age for CSDs but not for OCDs. The implication is that, even using objective measures, mixed support may be found for the hypothesis, if we use health measures that are strongly associated with one or another particular disease. Additional analyses and implications are discussed.

157. DOES EDUCATION HAVE THE SAME EFFECT ON MORTALITY OF BLACKS AND WHITES ACROSS AGE?

*Anna Zajacova
EMail: zajacova@princeton.edu*

A substantial body of research has documented the inverse relationship between education and mortality. Most existing studies control on race, in effect constraining the influence of education to be the same for both races. In this paper, I relax this constraint and examine whether education has the same effect on mortality for blacks and whites. I analyzed panel survey of 14,000 respondents from four NHANES survey waves spanning 20 years, using discrete time logit models to incorporate time-varying variables and to model our primary coefficient of interest, education by race interaction. The gross effect of education was significantly stronger for whites than for blacks. The difference was explained by income and other sociodemographic variables, suggesting that it was due to lower returns to education in income for blacks. I also found that the effect of schooling attenuates with age, and the trend doesn't differ significantly by race.

158. INTERGENERATIONAL CORESIDENCE AND INCOME SHOCKS: EVIDENCE FROM GERMANY

*Enrica Croda
EMail: croda@nicco.sscnet.ucla.edu*

This paper investigates intergenerational coresidence of elderly parents with their adult children in Germany using the GSOEP for the period 1984-1998. I take advantage of 15 years worth of panel data on West Germans to examine changes in residency patterns over time and exploit the economic shock accompanying the reunification of East and West Germany to assess the responsiveness of coresidence to economic changes. The empirical analysis provides evidence that financial variables and changes in these variables are important factors in the living arrangement decisions. Both in West and East Germany, greater independence comes with greater financial resources indicating that independence is a preferred outcome. In addition, the reduction of economic barriers induced by reunification has increased dramatically the propensity of Eastern elderly to live independently. Over time the living arrangement behavior of East Germans is converging towards the living arrangement behavior of West Germans.

158. RECIPROCITY IN RELATIONSHIPS: SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND HEALTH INFLUENCES ON INTERGENERATIONAL EXCHANGES BETWEEN MATURE PARENTS AND THEIR ADULT CHILDREN IN GREAT BRITAIN

Emily Grundy

EMail: emily.grundy@lshtm.ac.uk

In this paper data from a two-wave (1988 and 1994) nationally representative British data set are used to analyse exchanges of support between parents aged 55-75 and their adult children. I examine the influence of receipt of help from children on parents' provision of help to children and socio economic, demographic and health differences in both provision and receipt of help. Results show that higher parental income was associated positively with helping children with money and with providing other kinds of help. Being a tenant, disability and older age were negatively associated with provision of help. Odds of receiving help from a child were raised among married tenants and were positively associated with parental disability and age. Provision of help was strongly associated with receipt of help, and vice versa, indicating a strong reciprocal element to intergenerational exchange.

158. FINANCIAL RECIPROCITY AND ELDER CARE: UNDERSTANDING MULTIPLE, INTERDEPENDENT RESOURCE TRANSFERS

Maurice M. MacDonald and Sun-Kang Koh

EMail: mmacдона@iastate.edu

We developed nested logistic regression models for a sample from the Wisconsin Longitudinal Study to examine the influence of parent-to-child financial transfers and economic resources on child-to-parent financial transfers, caregiving, time help and co-residence as multiple, interdependent transfers from middle-aged adult children to their elderly parents. We find strong positive effects of prior parent-to-child financial transfers in the models of caregiving, time help, and co-residence but no effect on child-to-parent financial transfers. Coresidence, caregiving, and time-help are complements but we do not find interdependence between child-to-parent financial transfers and caregiving or time-help. Caregivers have less education and more long-term health problems than their peers. We interpret the effects of parents' incomes and net worth as evidence about motives for transfers to them, and find compensatory altruism for financial transfers but exchange motives for time help. We speculate about the relevance of our results for elder care policy.

158. IMPACT OF INDIVIDUAL, FAMILY AND COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS ON INTER-GENERATIONAL SUPPORT: AN ANALYSIS OF THE CANADIAN 1996 GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY ON SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT

Fernando Rajulton and Zenaida R. Ravanera

EMail: fernando@uwo.ca

Types of family cohesion are constructed using three dimensions of inter-generational relationships: (a) affinity, essentially comprising emotional closeness; (b) opportunity structure, referring to frequency of contact and residential proximity; and, (c) functional exchange, referring to flows of various kinds of instrumental support among family members. Canadians belong mostly to the following four types: detached (not involved in inter-generational support), functional (mainly involved in instrumental exchanges), obligatory (involved in both opportunity structures and functional exchanges), and tight-knit (involved in all three dimensions). The data are from the 1996 General Social Survey on Family and Community Support. At our request, Statistics Canada merged the survey data with the community information derived for enumeration areas from the 1996 Census. This merger allows examining the influences on inter-generational support not only of individual but also of community characteristics. The statistical methodology involves binary and multinomous logistic regressions in the framework of structural equation modeling.

159. EXPLORING THE INFLUENCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HARDSHIP ON POPULATION MOBILITY IN THE DRYLANDS OF ARGENTINA: THE CASE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JÁCHAL

Susana Adamo

EMail: susana@prc.utexas.edu

This paper explores the role that environment hardship plays in migration decision-making, in a context where different forms of population mobility have traditionally operated as the response to the combination of deteriorating living conditions, economic vulnerability and land degradation. The data come mainly from in-depth interviews to small farmers' households, fielded during 2001 and analyzed using interpretative content analysis. Preliminary results indicate that links between migration and desertification are elusive. Environmental hardship was hardly mentioned as a reason for moving, except in cases of drought or flooding, suggesting that the relationship is more transparent if environmental problems are acute. However, since work-related reasons are the modal ones, the structure of opportunities of the local labor market emerges as mediating factor: environmental change and degradation would trigger population mobility to the extent that they affect labor demand in agriculture, reducing it in a scenario of severe scarcity of off-farm jobs.

159. IMPACTS OF POPULATION MIGRATION ON LAND DEGRADATION IN TARIM RIVER BASIN, XINJIANG OF CHINA

Leiwen Jiang, Yufen Tong, Zhijie Zhao, Tianhong Li and Wei Han

EMail: leiwen_jiang@brown.edu

The potential environment repercussion associated with migration increasingly attracts attention from many researchers. This study is designed to investigate the interactions between population change and land degradation in Xinjiang of China. Taking Tarim River Basin as the focus research site, we study the process of deforestation, desertification under the pressure of large volume of in-migration flow since the 1950s, particularly in its down-stream. Exploiting digitized aerophotograph, remote sensing data and ground socioeconomic, demographic data in 1950-2000, changes in landscape by in-migrants intervention and out-migrants driven by land degradation is visualized and modeled. Moreover, the interactions between over-water-use for land reclamation by in-migrants in the upper-stream in the one hand, serious land degradation and increasing abandoned cultivated-land in the down-stream in the other hand are carefully studied. Finally, system dynamics approach is used to determine which future policies provide the best combination of development and wellbeing in Xinjiang.

159. THE USE OF RAPID ASSESSMENT TECHNIQUES TO ACQUIRE BASELINE DATA IN SQUATTER COMMUNITIES: THE CASE OF PALAWAN PROVINCE, THE PHILIPPINES

James W. McNally and John Poggie

EMail: jmcnally@icpsr.umich.edu

This paper compares specific results obtained from RAP survey approaches used in Year 1 to results obtained through probability sampling in Year 2. Specifically we examine the response patterns and weighted results for 17 identical questions fielded in Year 1 and Year 2 of the fieldwork period. Additionally we test and compare results from analysis related to household incomes and wealth measured obtained from independent instruments. These tests will measure both the efficacy of RAP approached where there is one to one correspondence between questions and sensitivity analysis of difference in response patterns when different instruments are used in a RAP framework and a probability sampling framework. Preliminary results argue that RAP techniques provide replicable and valid results when performed under controlled circumstances. These results argue that RAP approaches can offer a viable methodology for obtaining baseline information when time, money or personnel impact the use of tradition statistical approaches

159. MIGRATION AND LAND USE CHANGE: A CASE STUDY IN NANG RONG, URIRAM, THAILAND

Wannarat Rattanawarang

EMail: wannarat_r@hotmail.com

This case study focuses on migration and land use in rural Thailand. This work aims to study the change of household land in Nang Rong and to investigate the household factors as they relate to change in household land. The theory of Multiphasic Response including migration theories are used to explain population and social change. Socio-economic and political factors are also considered. The unit of analysis is a household. The analysis of longitudinal data and in-depth interviews are employed. The summary provided that population pressure leads to the change of household structure and inevitably affects land use change. Household factors show the probability of land size to be changed. Number of migrant in a household could predict change in land size. Agricultural work was reduced due to the out-migration and non-farm income. The study reveals that migration is found as the means to reduce pressure on land.

159. THE INFLUENCE OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT ON MIGRATION IN BURKINA FASO. A MULTILEVEL EVENT HISTORY ANALYSIS

Bruno Schoumaker, Sabine Henry, Cris Beauchemin and Bonayi Dabire

EMail: b.schoumaker@umontreal.ca

This study evaluates the influence of environmental conditions on migration in rural Burkina Faso, while controlling for various individual and community determinants of migration. The individual data come from a retrospective migration survey conducted in 2000 in Burkina Faso and community-level data come from a retrospective community survey conducted in 2002 on 600 villages. Environmental data consists of fine-resolution rainfall data and land degradation data. Land degradation assessment is based on time-series of remote sensing data. The analyses use multi-level discrete-time event history models, and are conducted separately for men and women. Our results show that environmental conditions do influence migration, but that their effects vary by gender and according to the destination of migration. Their impact also appears to be moderate in comparison to some community-level and individual-level determinants.

160. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION BY MARRIED WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES: RESULTS FROM THE 1917/19 COST-OF-LIVING SURVEY AND THE 1920 PUMS

Evan Roberts

EMail: eroberts@pop.umn.edu

This paper reports preliminary research on using the 1917/19 Cost of Living Survey (COLS) in conjunction with the 1920 PUMS to model married women's labor force participation. The COLS has been widely used to study American labor market behavior in the early 20th century. However, it is not clear how representative the sample is of the urban population it sampled. I compare the characteristics of households and individuals in the 1920 census to the COLS. The COLS includes income information, but not ethnicity or race, whereas the 1920 census has ethnicity and race variables, but no income information. Using the overlapping variables I create a synthetic sample which has 1920 census weights, and includes both ethnicity/race and income data. I use this new sample to model married women's behavior, and compare these to published results used the unweighted COLS.

161. THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF THE FUTURE OF "SNOWBIRDING" IN THE U. S.

Stephen K. Happel and Timothy D. Hogan

EMail: stephen.happel@asu.edu

This paper brings together research on snowbirds, permanent elderly-migration, changing generational attitudes and aging concerns to gain insights into the evolution of the snowbird lifestyle and its economic

impacts on various states and specific sectors over the next two decades. The first section discusses three major U.S. generations since the beginning of the 20th century and their behavior relating to retirement and retirement migration in particular. The second section describes our research on the snowbird industry in Arizona along with work done for other Sunbelt states. The third section reviews recent economic literature and findings on the baby boom generation, housing markets, and the motor home industry. The final section then offers some speculations and conclusions about the snowbird lifestyle for the next twenty years.

161. DOES POPULATION AGEING REDUCE SAVINGS?

Mahmood Messkoub

EMail: m.messkoub@leeds.ac.uk

The elderly are considered primarily as consumers (or dis-savers) and 'dependent' on the working population. This view lies at the heart of the current concern with the dependency of the elderly. The theoretical justification for this 'consumer' and 'dependent' view of ageing has been provided by the Life-Cycle theory of saving. The early discussions of dependency in LDCs were more concerned with the children's dependency than the elderly's on the working population. The policy message of this literature was control of population growth. With the ageing process well underway the dependency debate has come full circle and now focuses on the adverse impact of old age dependency on savings and investment - Malthusians win with high or low birth rate! This paper takes a fresh look at the relationship between population age structure and savings rate across a group of developed and developing countries, using World Development Indicators of the World Bank.

161. ECONOMIC TRANSITION INDUCED CHANGES IN EXPENDITURE ON MEDICAL CARE AMONG ELDERLY IN KERALA, INDIA

Thandassery R. Dilip

EMail: diliptr@hotmail.com

Paper examines the trends and differentials in medical expenditure incurred by elderly between the period 1986-87 and 1995-96, in Kerala the state having the largest proportion of aged population as well as the strongest network of health care system in India. Expenditure on inpatient care depends on economic background of the ailing person and the income inequalities in expenditure on medical care has increased over time. The trend was different for outpatient care services, where the cost of medical care has declined to a certain extent between these two points of time. But here also the differentials in rich were found to be spending more on health care than the poor, and this gap was found to be increasing over time. It was confirmed that though the rich were spending more on medical care than the poor, the relative burden of medical care was lesser among rich than poor.

161. ANALYZING THE DEVELOPING COUNTRY GROWTH COLLAPSE OF THE 1970S AND 1980S: DEMOGRAPHIC INFLUENCES AND REGIONAL DIFFERENCES

Brant Liddle

EMail: bliddle@alum.mit.edu

This paper bridges two highly related, but, up to now, rather unconnected literatures: the economic growth stability literature and the population and economic growth literature. The paper seeks to shed light on two puzzles: (1) why did some countries' growth collapse during the 1970's, and others' did not; and (2) why did population growth have a negligible-to-no effect on economic growth during the 1960s and 1970s, but have a negative impact in the 1980s. This paper is different from previous population-economic growth analyses by focusing on explaining the instability of economic growth in developing countries. Also, the paper suggests a new theory on how population may matter to economic growth, i.e., countries with large working populations relative to dependent ones may have more resiliency to external shocks. This study contributes to a previous paper on the developing country growth collapse by adding important demographic variables.

162. USING THE LEE-CARTER METHOD TO FORECAST MORTALITY FOR POPULATIONS WITH LIMITED DATA

Nan Li and Ronald Lee

Email: linan@uvic.ca

The Lee-Carter method for modeling and forecasting mortality has been shown to work quite well given long time series of data. Here we consider how it can be used when there are few observations at uneven intervals. Assuming that the underlying model is correct and that the mortality index follows a random walk with drift, we find the method can be used with sparse data. The central forecast depends mainly on the first and last observation, and so can be generated with just two observations, preferably not too close in time. With three data points, uncertainty can also be estimated, although such estimates of uncertainty are themselves highly uncertain and improve with additional observations. We apply the methods to China and South Korea, which have 3 and 20 data points, respectively, at uneven intervals.

162. CONSTRUCTING DYNAMIC SCENARIOS FOR FORECASTING DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Salahudin S. Muhidin

Email: s.muhidin@brown.edu

Most population forecasting in developing countries has traditionally assumed the changes of demographic variables' levels (e.g. TFR and IMR), while the patterns are assumed to remain constant. The fact, Bongaarts (1999) reveals that fertility trends in many developing countries are likely to be distorted by changes in the timing of childbearing (the presence of tempo effect). The same feature has been applied to mortality and migration. The present study attempts to construct the dynamics of demographic patterns in population forecasting in developing countries, particularly on Indonesia as an example. The study focuses on the development of techniques in the context of developing countries to make optimal use of available data and to utilize different data sources. The utilization of these data is aimed at improving the baseline demographic parameters and the formulation of scenarios. The assumptions of future population are concentrated on the trends and patterns of demographic variables.

162. EDUCATION PROSPECTS IN INDIA

Anne Goujon and Kirsty McNay

Email: Anne.Goujon@oeaw.ac.at

The scope of the project is the projections of the educational levels of attainment of the populations in fifteen administrative Indian States (representing more than 95% of the population of India) based on the 2001 census data for the period 2001-2026. In each state, the population to be projected is subdivided into four distinct groups according to educational attainment. Each sub-population is further stratified by age (5-year age groups) and sex, and can be represented through a separate population pyramid. The key parameters of the model are fertility differentials by education and three sets of age and sex specific educational transition rates, i.e., the age-specific intensities for young men or women to move, e.g., from the category of 'middle education' to that of 'higher education'. The scenarios will show (1) the potential of fertility reductions due to increase in enrollments and (2) the human capital composition in the next 25 years.

162. A DYNAMIC SYSTEM FOR POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR VERY SMALL AREAS: PROJECTING FOR DISTRICTS AND NEIGHBORHOODS IN SÃO PAULO BRAZIL IN 2005-2010

Paulo Jannuzzi

Email: pjannuzzi@ibge.gov.br

Population projections for small areas are becoming more and more requested by public and private organizations around the world as a way to improve their planning capabilities. This paper presents an

alternative method to produce population estimates in small areas, useful when good census data and vital statistics are available. The presented model is an integrated method of population projections using cohort-component method at regional level joined with a system of differential equations to split the total population to municipal, districts or neighborhood bounds. This dynamic system uses two demographic parameters for each one of the very small area: one related to natural increase, one related to migratory attractiveness. The paper is structured in two sections. First it presents the integrated model demographic components-dynamic system, and later is shown an application to estimate the populations in the near future to 96 districts of Sao Paulo City.

163. THE FORMATION OF COHABITING UNIONS: NEW PERSPECTIVES FROM QUALITATIVE DATA

Wendy D. Manning and Pamela J. Smock

EMail: wmanning@bgnnet.bgsu.edu

Cohabitation has become a normative part of the life course. Scientific knowledge about cohabitation based on surveys is approaching a standstill and we are unlikely to grasp the meaning of cohabitation from quantitative studies alone. We collected 90 in-depth interviews with an evenly divided sample of African American, Latino and White young men and women with recent cohabitation experience. We address the following three questions. First, we examine the process by which cohabiting unions begin, including the language, forethought, and criteria used to define cohabitation. Second, we assess relationship choices at the onset of cohabitation. An assumption is that singles decide whether to marry or cohabit, when in fact marriage may not be part of the calculus. Third, we explore cohabitators' orientations toward marriage when their unions began. Preliminary results suggest our data are extremely rich and will offer new insights into the processes surrounding the formation of cohabiting unions.

163. WHY COHABIT? ANALYSES OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING UNION FORMATION

Karen B. Guzzo

EMail: Karen_Guzzo@unc.edu

While there is extensive research detailing who cohabits and the outcomes of cohabiting unions, we still know little about why people cohabit to begin with. This paper tests whether the start of a union is associated with the experience of other life course events, such as having a child, graduating from college, or getting a new job. For many persons, cohabitation arises out of convenience, while for others it may arise out of deepening emotional commitment. I argue that examining the circumstances surrounding the start of union provide clues to how cohabitation functions at the individual level and that the role cohabitation plays is dependent on individual life course stage and sociodemographic characteristics. Analyses are conducted using waves 1 & 2 of the National Survey of Families and Households, using discrete-time hazard models. It is expected that the occurrence of a cohabitation is associated with the experience of other events.

163. COHABITATION DISSOLUTION AND DISTRESS

Sarah A. Avellar

EMail: savellar@umich.edu

Although divorce has repeatedly been shown to have a distressing effect on those involved, the mental health consequences of the end of cohabitation have largely been ignored. Heterosexual cohabitation has dramatically increased in prevalence, such that now it is largely a normative experience, even preceding the majority of new marriages. Cohabitation also shares some of the features of marriage, such as living arrangements and sexual intimacy, and thus like marriage, its loss may be felt profoundly. However, until now the aftermath of dissolution in terms of individual well-being has been unexamined. In this paper, I investigate the effect of ending a cohabiting relationship on two facets of distress: depression and alcohol abuse. I have the advantage of longitudinal, nationally representative data to explore this largely untapped issue.

163. TRIAL MARRIAGE RECONSIDERED: EVIDENCE FOR A POSITIVE CAUSAL EFFECTS OF COHABITATION ON MARITAL STABILITY

Felix Elwert

EMail: elwert@fas.harvard.edu

Previous research rejects the well-known “trial marriage” hypothesis, which posits that pre-marital cohabitation decreases the risk of marital dissolution. This paper proposes a revised theoretical perspective and new statistical methods to reevaluate the empirical support for the trial marriage hypothesis. The paper has three parts. The theoretical part of the paper demonstrates that the trial marriage hypothesis concerns the total causal effect of cohabitation. The methodological part of the paper shows that previous empirical estimation strategies are doubly biased toward rejection. The empirical part of the paper suggests an improved test of the hypothesis, using Robins’s marginal structural models for complex longitudinal data. Preliminary estimates from the National Survey of Family Growth suggest that, contrary to findings established in the literature, the trial marriage hypothesis is supported by the data.

164. COPING WITH TIME: THE USE OF A LOCAL TIME-PATH CALENDAR IN THE MEASUREMENT OF DURATIONS

Karen Haandrikman and N.V. Rajeswari

EMail: k.haandrikman@frw.rug.nl

Reproductive health surveys often face difficulties in measuring age and duration. The paper uses theories about time (e.g. Hägerstrand 1988, De Bruijn 1999, Mills 2000). The time perception of respondents may result in heaping: the phenomenon that certain dates, ages or durations are over represented. Following the calendar method used in several Demographic and Health Surveys, the current research proposes an alternative method to measure durations. The aim of the method is to reduce duration heaping by using a local time-path calendar in estimating the durations of postpartum amenorrhoea, breastfeeding, postpartum abstinence, and contraceptive use, as opposed to using direct questions for determining these durations. The interviewer goes back in time with the respondent; the memory of respondents is triggered, which enables them to think in their own time system. In a survey in South India the method was tested; the findings indicate significantly less duration heaping.

164. MULTILEVEL FACTORS INFLUENCING FERTILITY ON THE AGRICULTURAL FRONTIER: A LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS OF WOMEN IN THE NORTHERN ECUADORIAN AMAZON

William Pan and David Carr

EMail: wpan@bios.unc.edu

Very limited research exists that link factors influencing fertility on the agricultural frontier, which is peculiar given the topic’s implications for human development, environmental conservation, and the extraordinarily high fertility typical of frontier environments, usually much higher fertility than their cohorts in migration origin areas. This research extends Carr and Pan (2002) to test contextual factors influencing fertility in the rural agricultural frontier of the Ecuadorian Amazon. We utilize longitudinal geo-referenced data from a representative sample of household farm plots in 1990 and 1999, and linked to community data collected in 2000. Multilevel models are used to test the contextual effects influencing fertility at the level of the community and region (e.g., road and electrical networks, road quality, health care availability, quality, and utilization), household (e.g. changes in land size, tenure status, land use), and characteristics of the woman (e.g., age, education, parity).

164. TRANSFORMATION OF FIRST MARRIAGE BEHAVIOR OF JAPANESE FEMALE COHORTS: ESTIMATION AND PROJECTION OF LIFETIME MEASURE VIA EMPIRICALLY ADJUSTED COALE-MCNEIL MODEL

Ryuichi Kaneko

EMail: r-kaneko@ipss.go.jp

In this study historical development of first marriage behavior in Japan in terms of lifetime measures for female birth cohorts is reconstructed to obtain better understanding of current situation of the rapidly transforming marriage. The measures include timing indices (mean, mode, median, and sd of age at first marriage), and eventual occurrence levels (proportion ever-married and never-married at age 50). Two preliminary arrangements are made; empirical adjustment of the Coale-McNeil model, and estimation of annual number of first marriage in postwar period. Then trends of the lifetime measures over cohorts born in 1935-1970 are estimated. Interesting changing patterns in first marriage behavior relevant to the recent nuptiality and fertility decline are found. The change was initiated with delaying marriage by cohort of 1952, followed by diffusion of never-marrying in cohorts after 1959. Then the timing shift is gradually ending in cohorts after 1965. Causes, implications, and prospects are briefly discussed.

165. THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC, BEHAVIORAL, AND PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTORS ON PERCEPTIONS OF DIFFICULTY GETTING PREGNANT AND INFERTILITY IN MALAWI

Janine Barden-Ofallon

EMail: bardenof@email.unc.edu

The purpose of this paper is to examine perceptions of fertility problems and the possible socio-demographic, behavioral and physiological factors associated with such perceptions. Comparisons are made between the factors associated with a perception of difficulty getting pregnant and those who consider themselves or their partner to be infertile. The aim is to identify factors associated with the perception of fertility problems, and how those factors may differ by the severity of the problem. The paper uses survey and focus group data from the Malawi Pregnancy and STI Risk Perception and Avoidance Study, a panel study conducted from June 2000- June 2002. Bivariate and multivariate analyses are used to show the relationship between socio-demographic, behavioral, and physiological variables on the difficulty in getting pregnant and perceived infertility. Content analyses of focus group data are also used to add to our understanding of perceptions of sub-fecundity and infertility in rural Malawi.

165. FERTILITY ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOURS OF RURAL-TO-URBAN MIGRANTS IN CHINA

Fei Guo

EMail: fguo@efs.mq.edu.au

Based on a year-long fieldwork in China in 1998, this study examines fertility attitudes and behaviours of rural-to-urban migrants. The fieldwork was carried out both in migrants' current community in Beijing and in one of migrants' home villages in Henan province. Major findings include: 1) Fertility level of rural-to-urban migrants is slightly lower than that of their rural counterparts and considerably higher than that of urban local residents. 2) Migrants are concentrated in a segregated group of occupations and socially excluded in the community. 3) Most rural migrants tend to interact with their fellow migrants. The cultural continuity in fertility behaviours from their rural backgrounds is evidenced. 4) Under the current social conditions in China, it is unrealistic to expect any drastic fertility behavioural changes among migrant population. The act of migration per se does not have a significant effect on migrants' fertility attitudes and behaviours.

165. THE MOTIVATIONAL FORCE OF CULTURAL SCHEMAS BEHIND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH BEHAVIOUR IN SOUTH INDIA

Inge Hutter

Email: i.hutter@frw.rug.nl

The paper discusses how cultural schemas motivate reproductive health behaviour in South India and combines a theoretical framework of cognitive anthropology (D'Andrade 1984; 1992; 1995) with empirical data collected during years of fieldwork. Within cognitive anthropology, schemas are seen as goals and to motivate behaviour of people. Schemas form 'the person's internal representation of his environment' (D'Andrade 1992, p.33). The paper focuses on two important cultural schemas underlying reproductive health behaviour of women in Indian society, i.e. the schemas on heating-cooling and on purity-pollution. Reproductive health behaviour here refers to the use of contraceptives, abortion, fecundity, menstruation, sexuality, pregnancy and delivery. Several aspects of cultural schemas, illustrated with empirical data, are dealt with such as embedding of schemas in cultural meaning systems; enhancement of social status; development of health educational material.

166. THE CHANGING DEMOGRAPHY OF LATINOS, 1990-2000

Eileen Diaz McConnell

Email: eimconn@indiana.edu

Census 2000 data documents that the Latino population grew by 57.9 percent between 1990 and 2000. Though Latinos historically have been concentrated in a few states, Census 2000 data also indicates that there are growing proportions of Latinos living in all areas of the United States, especially in non-traditional regions of the country. This paper seeks to address past theoretical and methodological limitations by testing explanations for Latino population growth in both traditional and non-traditional Latino states over the decade. The results are expected to identify the utility of established theories of international migration for understanding the changing demography of the Latino population. In sum, the theoretically driven and comprehensive analyses undertaken in this project are expected to contribute to our understanding of this phenomenon and point to new directions for research about the changing demography of Latinos in the United States.

166. IMMIGRANT CHURNING THROUGH GATEWAY CITIES: FOREIGN-BORN FLOWS IN AND OUT OF LOS ANGELES AND NEW YORK 1975-2000

James R. Elliott

Email: jre@tulane.edu

I use 1980 and 1990 PUMS data to examine immigrant churning to and through Los Angeles and New York. Results indicate that immigrant concentration in these gateway centers has resulted primarily from internal migration of foreign-born residents already in the country and that this "new churning" has contributed to the number of immigrants out-migrating from these gateway centers to elsewhere in the United States. Results also indicate that younger, less-advantaged immigrants are more likely to out-migrate from these centers than older, more-advantaged immigrants. These findings illuminate how gateway cities continue to shape the nature and extent of immigrant flows to and from secondary U.S. destinations.

166. NEW IMMIGRANTS' LOCATION CHOICES: MAGNETS WITHOUT WELFARE

Neeraj Kaushal

Email: nk464@columbia.edu

The 1996 welfare reform banned legal non-citizens, who arrived in the US after August 1996, from receiving federally financed means-tested benefits in their first five years in the US. However, a number of states restored some benefits using state-level funds. I use this state-level variation in policy to study whether or not new immigrants make their location decisions on the basis of benefit generosity. I use a conditional logit model to obtain estimates of the effect of the policies of interest. To control for

time-varying, unmeasured state characteristics, I use a difference-in-differences procedure. I find that safety-net programs do not affect the locational choices of new low-skilled women immigrants. This result is robust to a variety of specifications including those limited to the target group; difference-in-differences models with each of the control groups, and models that take account of the number of programs available to immigrants and generosity of benefits.

167. FEMALE CONTROL OVER FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN BRAZIL: QUALITATIVE EVIDENCE FROM BELO HORIZONTE, MINAS GERAIS

Ann M. Moore

Email: annmoore@prc.utexas.edu

While public health advocates began exploring the vagaries of sexual consent in the 1990s, public policy regarding sexual health has yet to address the spectrum of gender-based sexual coercion. But there is growing evidence that sexual coercion plays a fundamental role in female sexual behavior. This project presents data from 12 focus groups carried out in June/July 2002 in the municipality of Belo Horizonte, the capital of Minas Gerais, Brazil with low and middle/upper-income women of the ages 18-21 and 30-39 to explore female control over first sex experiences. The respondents' sexual debut stories are rife with deception and disappointment. A prominent theme in the data is that sexual intercourse becomes obligatory at a certain point due to contextual relationship factors. While the 18-21 year old respondents felt obligated at a different point than the 30-39 year old respondents, this obligation obscures what is deemed unwanted intercourse.

167. CHANGING PATTERNS OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AMONG UNDERGRADUATES IN NIGERIAN UNIVERSITIES (A CASE STUDY OF NNAMDI AZIKWI UNIVERSITY AWKA)

Nkolika E Obianyo and Oranye Nelson

Email: nkolikae@yahoo.com

This study examines salient issues in the sexual behavior of young adult in a typical Nigeria University in this era of Hiv/Aids epidemic. The issues examined centered around gender factors, choice of sexual partner, attitude to sex and sexual behaviors, influence of religions and other socio-cultural sentiments on the sexual behavior of adolescents and sources of sex education/knowledge available to the students. Considering the sensitive nature of such issues, the study employed qualitative tools such as FGDs and in-depth interview of respondents/mailed questionnaires. Mean percentage and Z-test statistics were used for data analysis. Results were discussed in terms of prevailing information and knowledge about Hiv/Aids.

167. FIFTY WAYS TO LEAVE YOUR RUBBER: HOW MEN IN MOMBASA RATIONALIZE UNSAFE SEX

Sarah C. Thomsen, Michael Stalker, Cathy Toroitich-Ruto, Ndugga Baker Maggwa and Peter Mwarogo

Email: sthomsen@fhi.org

Background: In Kenya, 50-70% of female sex workers (SWs) are HIV+, but they are often at the mercy of their male partners when it comes to using condoms. More research is needed to look at men's attitudes towards condoms, and to identify ways to increase condom use among men who frequent sex workers. Methods: Over 100 men were contacted through participant observations and in-depth interviews in locations where commercial sexual transactions are initiated regarding their attitudes towards male condoms. Results: We documented fifty excuses, which can be grouped into five different reasons for non-use: perceived costs, perceived benefits, perceived efficacy of condoms, self-efficacy, and locus of control. Conclusions: Some reasons that men dislike condoms are difficult to affect directly, others are due to gaps in knowledge and myths. This qualitative data will help design targeted interventions that increase the likelihood of initiated and sustained behavior change.

168. CHILDCARE AND RECEIPT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, 1995–2001

Sandra L. Eyster, Christopher Chapman and Daniel Princiotta

EMail: seyster@air.org

With the focus of 1996 welfare reform on parental employment and a concomitant increase in funding for nonparent childcare, it is likely that the percentage of poor children who participate in nonparent care has increased substantially since 1996, particularly in center-based care arrangements. Over time this increase may be mitigated by decreased access to childcare resulting from time limits on benefit receipt, sanctions for behavior that does not comply with state welfare laws, or simply being ineligible to receive benefits. We assess the effects of welfare reforms on the childcare experiences of poor children between 1995 and 2001 using data from the National Household Education Surveys Program. We examine whether the usage and characteristics of nonparent childcare arrangements vary over time, focusing on participation in non-parent care, receipt of financial assistance, cost, child to provider ratio and use of multiple arrangements. We control for child, family and household characteristics.

168. EMPLOYMENT TRENDS AND CHILD CARE TRENDS: DOES RISING DEMAND MEAN RISING SUPPLY?

Carlena Cochi Ficano

EMail: ficanoc@hartwick.edu

Currently, over 75% of all pre-school aged children of working mothers receive some form of non-parental childcare on a part time or full time basis (Urban Institute Report, 2002). Proceeding under the economic assumption that rising demand will generate its own supply, ongoing policy intervention through direct and indirect demand subsidization attempts to mitigate the chronic undersupply of quality formal care noted by many authors. This paper uses a unique longitudinal dataset compiled in part from special tabulations of the 1990 and 2000 Census of Population and Housing to examine actual supply responsiveness in the child care market by modeling county level changes in the supply of center care between 1990 and 2000 as a function of lagged changes in 1) female labor force participation, 2) welfare to work policy, 3) child care tax incentive policy, 4) child care regulatory policy, 5) state child care subsidy spending, and 6) the availability of informal, family day care options.

168. THE EFFECT OF GOVERNMENT CHILD CARE SUBSIDY PROGRAMS ON CHILD CARE CHOICE AMONG LOW INCOME FAMILIES

Marcia K. Meyers and Se-Ook Jeong

EMail: mkm36@u.washington.edu

The paper estimates the effects of state child care policies on low-income parents' child care choices for their young children under age 6. Prior research suggests that these differences are largely explained by resource constraints; if the price of market care is reduced, lower income families would be expected to substitute market care for informal babysitting arrangements. Federal and state child care subsidies are designed to increase the purchasing power of low income families and would be expected to increase their use of market care. Policies for funding and regulating child care vary substantially across states; we make use of this variation to estimate the effects of alternative funding mechanisms and child care regulations on parents' choice of formal (i.e. market-based) or informal (i.e. babysitting) child care arrangements for their youngest child.

168. DOES EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION AND CARE IMPROVE THE ACADEMIC SKILLS OF CHILDREN FROM LOW-INCOME FAMILIES?

Katherine A. Magnuson and Jane Waldfogel

EMail: Kam2101@columbia.edu

Government-funded early childhood education and care (ECEC) programs support low-income families' transitions from welfare to work, and may also promote young children's school readiness. Experimental studies have demonstrated that high-quality ECEC programs improve low-income children's academic

skills, but research has not shown that children benefit from more typical ECEC programs. With correlational evidence, it is difficult to determine whether ECEC experiences improve children's academic skills or whether the association is spurious, resulting from the omission of family or child characteristics that drive parents to place children in ECEC and also enhance children's academic skills. Using data from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Kindergarten Cohort Study, a nationally representative panel study of children who entered kindergarten in 1998, this paper takes advantage of variation in state spending on ECEC to estimate Instrumental Variable (IV) models of the effect of young children's ECEC experiences on their academic achievement in the early school years.

Program Participants Index

Aagaard-Hansen, Helle	141	Alva, Soumya	7, 131
Aassve, Arnstein	129, P2-55	Alverson, Clinton J.	93, 65
Abma, Joyce C.	122	Alves, Jose Eustáquio Diniz	P4-55
Acharya, Arun Kumar	P6-35	Amato, Paul	31
Acharya, Rajib	P4-58	Amin, Sajeda	44, 103
Adair, Linda	67, 125	Amin, Shahina	P4-14
Adam, Christopher	38	Amouzou, Agbessi	P2-7
Adamchak, Susan E.	117, 29	Amuedo Dorantes, Catalina	68
Adamo, Susana	159	An, Li	109, 36
Adazu, Kubaje	P5-2	Ananta, Aris	P6-51
Adetunji, Jacob	28, P5-10	Anderson, Barbara	27
Adhikari, Rajan	P1-47	Anderson, Donna	152
Adhikary, Rajatashuvra	167	Anderson, Gary	106
Adjamagbo, Agnès A.	70	Anderson, John E.	P1-52
Adlakha, Arjun	13	Anderson, Kermyt G.	113
Adsera, Alicia	P2-11, P4-32	Anderson, Margo	91
Afable, Aimee	P4-34	Anderson, Robert N.	112
Agadjanian, Victor	44	Andersson, Gunnar	84
Agaze, Asmamaw	P6-45	Anderton, Douglas L.	57
Agha, Sohail	117, 146	Andrade, Flavia	P4-19
Agrawal, Sutapa	P1-2	Andreev, Evgueni	27
Agree, Emily M.	11, 142, P4-12	Angel, Jacqueline L.	P4-25
Agwanda, Alfred O.	21	Angel, Ronald	P4-25, P5-48
Ahlburg, Dennis A.	12, 160	Angeles, Gustavo	117
Ahmed, Bashiruddin	P6-22	Aracil, Encarnacion	68
Ahmed, Md. Kapil	P5-3	Aravena, Veronica C.	P6-41
Ahmed, Saifuddin	15, 146	Araya, Tekebash	P5-59
Aizer, Anna	88, 41	Archambault, Caroline S.	30
Akoto, Eliwo M.	P1-31	Ards, Sheila	P6-55
Akumah, Isaac	15	Argeseanu, Solveig	P5-32
Akwara, Priscilla A.	64	Arias, Elizabeth	112
Alagarajan, Dr. Manoj	19	Arifin, Evi N.	P6-51
Alam, Nurul	P5-20	Armstrong, Elizabeth M.	15, 133
Alayon, Silvia	97	Arnaldo, Carlos	118
Alba, Richard	91	Arnold, Fred	128
Alderman, Harold	5	Arriagada, Paula A.	51
Alexander, Trent	160	Aryal, Bhakti R.	P2-15
Alho, Juha	143	Aryal, Tika R.	P2-15
Ali, Disha	48	Asminkin, Yakov P.	34
Ali, Mohamed	45	Assaad, Ragui	66
Al-Riyami, Asya	P2-27	Assuncao, Renato M.	77
Altankhuayag, Gereltuya	134	Astone, Nan M.	126, 57
Altenbernd, Lisa M.	P3-58	Atoh, Makoto	P1-57
Alter, George	115	Aughinbaugh, Alison	66

Avellar, Sarah A.	163	Beck, Audrey N.	P2-58
Avenilla, Frank	P3-21	Becker, Charles	27, P4-4
Averett, Susan L.	168	Becker, Stan	P2-7
Avery, Roger	13, P5-11	Begum, Shahina	P1-22
Awoonor-Williams, John K	P5-44	Behrman, Jere	67, 5
Axinn, William G.	109, 36	Belanger, Alain P.	61, P2-44
Aysa, Maria	P6-25	Bélanger, Danièle	P6-9
Babalola, Stella	14	Bell, Jacqueline	97
Bachrach, Christine	106, 83	Bell, Martin	79
Badets, Jane	P6-52, P6-48	Beller, Andrea H.	87, P3-55
Baganezi, Enias	43	Benefo, Kofi D.	59
Bagavos, Christos	68	Bengtsson, Tommy	57
Bainimarama, Timoci	P3-5	Benin, Mary H.	151
Bairagi, Radheshyam	50, P1-51	Beninguisse, Gervais	54
Baizán, Pau	132, 72	Benjamins, Maureen R	P5-54
Bakheit, Charles S	P2-27	Bennett, Claudette	99
Bakilana, Anne	21	Bennett, Neil G.	105
Balal, Asma	117	Bennett, Pamela R.	17
Balicki, Janusz	130	Bennett, Trude	P5-40
Ballas, Dimitris	P4-35	Benson, Janie	97
Banerjee, Sarbani	P2-10	Berevoescu, Ionica	P6-14
Banister, Judith	20	Berg, Ruth R.	P1-32
Bankole, Akinrinola	48, P1-41	Berger, Lawrence M.	72
Barber, Jennifer	107, 130	Berk, Jillian	102
Barbi, Elisabetta	77	Bernard, S.L.	69
Barden-Ofallon, Janine	165	Bernardi, Laura	19
Barendregt, Jan	P5-39	Bernhardt, Eva	130, P6-43
Barnett, Sarah A.L.	29	Berry, E. Helen	30, 76
Barrett, Jennifer	34	Berry, Sandra	138
Barroso, Carmen	62	Bertrand, Jane	6
Barsky, Arthur J.	124	Beveridge, Andrew A.	P6-24
Barua, Alka	21	Bhagat, Ram B.	99, P4-43
Barua, Manoj K.	P1-51	Bhandari, Prem Bahadur	P6-7
Baschieri, Angela	P1-44	Bhandari, Shailesh R	P5-45
Basu, Alaka Malwade	44, 103	Bhargava, Pradeep Kumar.	P6-39
Batalova, Jeanne	96, P6-53	Bhattacharya, Jay	75
Bates, Lisa M.	128, 59	Bianchi, Suzanne M.	8, 22
Baudisch, Annette	78	Biddlecom, Ann E.	21, 128
Bauman, Kurt J.	P3-41	Bidiga, Joseph	64
Baumrind, Nikki	34	Bignami, Simona	P4-60
Bawah, Ayaga A.	86, P2-13	Billari, Francesco C.	84, 39
Baxendine, Sandra	P2-18	Billy, John O.G.	45
Bean, Frank D.	47, 96	Bilsborrow, Richard	92, 36
Beauchemin, Cris	159, P6-13	Bishai, David	42, 133
Beaujot, Roderic	154	Bitler, Marianne	24, 88

Black, Dan	65	Bruch, Elizabeth E	39
Blanc, Ann	29, 59	Buchmann, Claudia	113, 144
Blanchard, Troy	73, P5-56	Buckley, Cynthia	34, P4-25
Bley, Julia	34, 24	Budig, Michelle	P3-44
Bloom, David E.	105	Bulanda, Ron	P1-55
Bloom, Shelah S.	101, P4-31	Bulatao, Rodolfo A.	86
Blum, Robert	58	Bumpass, Larry	60
Boardman, Jason D.	157	Burch, Thomas K.	13
Boender, Carol	114	Bures, Regina M.	P4-27
Bond Huie, Stephanie A.	P5-54	Burgard, Sarah A.	153
Bongaarts, John	86	Burke, Sandra C.	127
Bonnuex, Luc	P5-39	Burns, Robert	P4-54
Borgegard, Lars-Erik	P2-59	Butrica, Barbara A.	26
Borja, Judith B.	67	Butz, William P.	19, 80
Bosch, Alinda	P4-13	Cabigon, Josefina V.	134, P2-22
Bose, Sunita	89	Cabrera, Natasha	87, 121
Botelho, Vera L.	141	Cackley, Alicia P.	26, 75
Bott, Sarah	58	Cagney, Kathleen A.	25
Bougoudogo, Flabou	43	Cai, Jianwen	69
Bozick, Robert	37	Cai, Yong	P1-1
Bracher, Michael D.	20, 39	Camarano, Ana Amelia	136
Bracken, Hillary	89	Camasso, Michael J.	135
Bradatan, Cristina	P2-16	Campbell, Cameron D.	115
Bradbury, Kristin	117	Campbell, Carol	P5-56
Bratter, Jenifer	91	Campbell, Martha	P1-50
Brennan-Galvin, Ellen	12	Campbell, Mary E.	51
Brewster, Karin	4	Canudas Romo, Vladimir	105
Bright, Olga	47	Cao, Xinshan	56
Brinton, Mary	120, 131	Capps, Randy	146
Brockmann, Hilke	P5-25	Carayon, Pascale	85
Bronte-Tinkew, Jacinta M.H.	121	Carey, James R.	106
Brookes, Martyn	29	Cargill, Shelley	106
Brooks-Gunn, Jeanne	121	Carlson, Elwood	61
Broström, Göran	57	Carlson, Marcia	121, 22
Brown, Brett	P3-8	Carmo, Roberto L.	36
Brown, David L.	63	Carnes, Molly	139
Brown, J. Brian	111	Carr, David	164
Brown, J. Scott	157	Carter, Anthony T.	165
Brown, Lisanne	64, 146	Casique, Irene	6
Brown, Sara J.	P1-43	Casper, Lynne M.	152
Brown, Susan L.	104, 35	Caspi-Dror, Daphna	82
Brown, Tyson	P4-26	Casterline, John	21, P1-35
Brown, Warren A.	65	Castle, Sarah	43, 54
Browning, Christopher	25	Cavenaghi, Suzana M.	55, 77
Bruce, Antonio	13	César, Cibele C.	113

Chamie, Joseph	40	Clark, Rebecca L.	63, 95
Champion, Anthony G	79	Clark, Robert L.	169
Chan, Angelique	P4-6	Clark, Samuel J.	103, 39
Chan, Katherine	81	Clark, Shelley	101
Chandra, Anjani	68, 84	Clark, William A.V.	79
Chang, Chiung-fang	P6-44	Clarkberg, Marin	129, P3-45
Chang, Fengbin	P3-43	Clarke, Graham	P4-35
Chang, Ming-Cheng	124, 145	Clarke, Lynda	52
Chang, Yunhee	P3-55	Clark-Kauffman, Elizabeth	108
Chapman, Christopher	168	Clatworthy, Stewart	154
Chase-Lansdale, Lindsay	18	Cleland, John	33
Chatterjee, Aparajita	P4-43	Clements, Steve	P1-44
Chatterji, Minki	21	Coast, Ernestina E.	P2-34
Chattopadhyay, Arpita	41	Cochi Ficano, Carlana	168
Chaudhary, Indra	109	Cohen, Deborah	P5-17
Chaudhary, Latika	126	Cohen, Jeffrey H.	63
Chaudhuri, Anoshua	137, 5	Cohen, Philip N.	4, P3-42
Chauhan, Rajesh K.	P5-55	Colding, Bjorg	151
Chavez, Erick	P6-29	Colen, Cynthia G.	132
Cheeseman Day, Jennifer	P3-41	Collado, Andrea	P2-3
Chen, Feinian	137	Colley Gilbert, Brenda	P1-52
Chen, Joyce J.	P3-19	Collins, Michael J.	26
Chen, Susan	80	Collins, Rebecca	138
Chen, Xikuan	P1-19	Collins, William J.	160
Chepngeno, Gloria	117	Collinson, Mark	P6-11
Cherlin, Andrew J.	52	Conde, Carlos	101
Cheung, Karen SL.	1	Condon, Katherine M.	90
Chew, Ken	155, P6-31	Condon, Sean	100
Chick, Garry	63	Connelly, Rachel	30
Chijiwa, Kuniko	P5-5	Cooke, Martin J.	P6-9
Chimbwete, Chiweni E.	P2-31	Cooksey, Elizabeth	107, 67
Cho, Hyunsan	P3-24	Coppola, Lucia	129
Choe, Minja K.	58	Corder, Elizabeth H.	94
Choi, S. Simon	P4-37	Corder, Larry S.	69
Choi, Yoonjoung	2	Corrman, Jennifer C.	11, 145
Chow, Joan	34	Cortes, Kalena E.	47
Chowdhury, AMR Mushtaque	P3-22	Cossman, Jeralynn S.	73, P5-56
Christensen, Kaare	139	Cossman, Ronald E.	P5-56
Christenson, Matthew	99	Cowan, David	P5-43
Chu, Cyrus	80	Cox, Amy G.	135
Chuang, Yi-Li	120, P5-22	Cox, Donald	71
Chui, Tina W.L.	P6-48, P6-52	Cox, Nancy	94
Chung, Chang Y.	63, 144	Cresce, Art	99
Chung, Jeanette W.	41	Crimmins, Eileen	69, 110
Clark, Jill	P1-9	Crissey, Sarah R.	P2-37

Crockett, Lisa J.	P3-25	Delaunay, Valérie	70
Croda, Enrica	158	DeLeire, Thomas	32
Cromartie, John	166, 76	Delgado, Enilda A.	152
Crowder, Kyle D.	82, P6-29	DeLuca, Stefanie	37, P3-33
Cruz, Grace T.	P3-27	Denton, Nancy A.	17
Cubbins, Lisa	45	DeRose, Alessandra	68
Cummings, Stirling	117	DeRose, Laurie	150, 123
Cunfer, Geoff	92	Desai, Sonalde	140, 53
Cunningham, Mick	60	Desta, Muluye S.	70
Curran, Sara	63, 92	Devasahayam, Theresa W.	8
Currie, Janet	88, 126	Devi, D. Radha	130
Curtin, Sally C.	72	Dharmalingam, A	68, P2-18
Curtis, Sian	15, 97	Di Cesare, Mariachiara	134
Cushing-Daniels, Brendan	26, 75	Di Giulio, Paola	P2-42
Dabire, Bonayi	159, P6-13	di Tommaso, Maria Laura	P3-54
Dahal, Govinda P.	48	Diamond, Ian D.	70, 134
Dalebout, Sandy	100	Diamond, Jane	29
Dalla Zuanna, Gianpiero	81, P1-57	Dickert-Conlin, Stacy	129
Daly, Mary	3	Diehl, Claudia	141
Darity, Jr., William	51, 99	Diers, Judith A.	7, P2-5
Darney, Philip	34, 24	Dietrich, Jason	51
Das, Anjana	P1-22	Digman, Jason C.	160
Das, Emily	28, P1-23	Dilip, Thandassery R.	161
Das, Madhumita	P4-58	Diniz, Alexandre	P6-10
Das, Maitreyi B.	140, P6-56	DiPrete, Thomas	19, 85
Das Gupta, Monica	5, 153	Djangone, Rachelle	P1-31
Datar, Ashlesha	80	Doblhammer, Gabriele	139, P5-19
DaVanzo, Julie	134, P4-14	Doctor, Henry V.	P3-2, P5-6
Daver, Naval G.	28	Dodge, Hiroko H.	P4-2
Daver M.D., Rekha G.	28, P1-23	Dodoo, F. Nii-Amoo	148, 33
Davidson, Pamela	93, P3-11	Dole, Nancy	119, P5-7
Davies, Paul	11	Dominik, Rosalie	100
Davis, Sam T.	90	Donahue, Dennis J.	P2-24
Dayioglu, Meltem	53	Donaldson, Peter J.	P5-1
De Broe, Sofie	P1-13	Donato, Katharine M.	95, 111
de Bruijn, Bart	73	Dooley, Martin	108
De Castro, Marcia C.	109, 136	Dorabawila, Vajeera S.	114
De Jong, Gordon F.	95, 135	Dorvlo, Atsu S. S.	P2-27
De Laat, Joost	38	Doss, Cheryl	67, 98
De Vos, Susan	P4-19	D'Ottavi, Maryhelen	P2-48
de Vries, Daniel H.	P4-53	Doty, Michelle M.	45
Debpuur, Cornelius Y.	86, P2-13	Dougherty, Leanne	21
Dedeoglu, Saniye	98	Dow, William H.	20, 74
DeGraff, Deborah S.	66	Dowd, Jennifer	P4-10
del Pinal, Jorge	99	Dowhan, Daniel J.	3

Downs, Barbara	P3-28	England, Paula	152, 126
Drevenstedt, Greg L.	120	Entwisle, Barbara	109, 36
Dribe, Martin	148	Erlangsen, Annette	P5-42
Driscoll, Anne K.	138, P3-25	Ernish, Mary Alice	133
Dryburgh, Heather B.	40	Erulkar, Annabel	122
D'Souza, John R.	P4-47	Eschbach, Karl	91
Dubay, Lisa	41	Espenshade, Thomas J.	144
Dufur, Mikaela	25	Espinosa, Kristin	127
Dugan, Laura	18	Estes, Sarah Beth	152
Duggan, Mark	32	Esteve, Albert	13
Duleep, Harriet O.	49, 3	Estrada, Vanesa	82
Duncan, Greg J.	108, 126	Evans, Tom P.	92
Dunifon, Rachel	88	Evans, Vincent	42, 87
Dunn, Christopher E.	125, P3-34	Evdokushkina, Galina N.	27, P4-46
Duong, Le Thuy	18	Everyone	169
Dwivedi, Laxmi Kant	P2-14	Exter, Thomas G.	65
Dwivedi, Sada Nand	P5-4	Eyster, Sandra L.	168
Dwiyanto, Agus	P5-31	Ezeh, Alex	70, 74
Dwyer, Rachel E.	56	Fadlalla, Amal	44
Dye, Chris	43	Falter, Ken	93
Dye, Jane L.	P3-12	Farhat, Tilda	P1-33
Echevarria, Samuel	112	Farley, Reynolds	46, 49
Eckert, Erin	43	Farley Short, Pamela	P5-46
Edin, Kathryn	31	Faundes, Anibal	136
Edmeades, Jeffrey	36	Favreault, Melissa M.	102, P4-28
Edmonston, Barry	127, 147	Fawzi, Wafaie W.	P1-20
Edwards, Mark E.	P5-21	Feijoo, Ana R.	29
Edwards, Ryan D.	1, 75	Fertig, Angela R.	135
Egan-Robertson, David A.	90, P4-49	Fields, Jason	77, P2-57
Eggebeen, David	71	Figueroa, Raul	P5-37
El-Badry, Samia	16	Filmer, Deon P.	140
Ellertson, Charlotte	89	Finch, Brian K.	P5-17
Elliott, James R.	166	Findeis, Jill L.	150, 98
Elliott, Marc	138	Fischer, Claude S.	17
Ellis, Mark	91	Fitch, Catherine A.	129, 115
Ellison, Christopher G.	25	Flake, Dallan F.	P4-56
Ellsberg, Mary	18	Flippen, Chenoa A.	30
Elo, Irma T.	120, 85	Flores, Nadia	47
Eloundou-Enyegue, Parfait	P1-7	Fogel, Robert	110
Elul, Batya	89	Folbre, Nancy	P3-11
Elwert, Felix	163	Fomby, Paula	P3-4
Enamorado, Ramon	P2-43	Fong, Eric	56
Enchautegui, Maria E.	9	Fonseca-Becker, Fannie	54
Engel, Jr., Charles	P5-43	Forste, Renata	153
Engelhardt, Henriette	68, 19	Fortado, Jennifer L.	P2-24

Foster, Andrew	86, 42	Gavrilov, Leonid A.	27, P4-46
Foster, Michael	108	Gavrilova, Natalia S.	27, P4-46
Fowler, Christina I.	119	Gayet, Cecilia	101
Fraboni, Romina	P2-17	Gebreselassie, Tesfayi	70, P2-28
Frank, Reanne	60	Gelbach, Jonah B.	72
Frankenberg, Elizabeth	124, 109	Gennetian, Lisa A.	31
Fransson, Urban	P2-59	Georges, Annie	P3-13
Franzetta, Kerry	45	Gerber, Theodore	P6-4
Fraser, Ashley	P1-38	Germain, Adrienne	62
Fratczak, Ewa	130	Geronimus, Arline	132
Freedman, Vicki A.	110, 11	Gersten, Omer	P5-50
Frejka, Tomas	61	Ghilagaber, Gebrenewus	10
Frias, Sonia	P5-48	Ghosh, Saswata	153
Fricke, Tom	83	Ghuman, Sharon J.	67, 128
Friedlander, Dov	144	Gifford, Elizabeth J.	P5-45, P5-52
Friedman, Jed	137, 145	Gijon-Cruz, Alicia Sylvia	63
Friedman, Samantha	55	Gilbert, Stephane	P2-44
Frisbie, Parker	112	Giorguli Saucedo, Silvia Elena	P3-30
Frisco, Michelle L.	22	Glass, Jennifer	152
Fry, Richard A.	96	Glei, Dana A.	133, 124
Fu, Wenjiang J.	143	Glewwe, Paul	123
Fuernkranz-Prskawetz, Alexia	68, 39, P4-39	Glick, Jennifer E.	151, 17
Fuguitt, Glenn V.	76	Godecker, Amy	156, P2-47
Fullerton, Mailia	94	Godek, Lisa M.	167
Furstenberg, Frank	60, 8	Golaz, Valerie	P6-2
Fussell, Elizabeth	37, 127	Goldani, Ana Maria	136, P2-20
Fuwa, Nobu	125	Goldman, Noreen	124, 145
Gage, Anastasia J.	48, P1-58	Goldmann, Gustave	154
Gage, Linda	147	Goldscheider, Calvin	P6-43
Gaigbe-Togbe, Victor	118	Goldscheider, Fran	104, P2-48
Gakidou, Emmanuela E.	74, 85	Goldstein, Joshua R.	149, 107
Gakusi, Eneas	P5-8	Gonzalez, Amparo	141
Gampe, Jutta	78	Gonzalez, Kristy	74
Ganou, S	64	Gonzalez Ortiz, Felipe	P6-38
Gao, Qin	P3-56	Goodwin, Gretta	75
García, Brígida	137, 52	Gorbach, Pamina	43
Gardner, Erica	151	Gorman, Bridget K.	22
Gardner, Todd K.	P4-38	Gossman, Ginger L.	P6-59
Garenne, Michel	70, 43, P5-8	Goujon, Anne	162
Garfinkel, Irwin	121, 135	Goyette, Kimberly	35, 144
Garipe, Filiz	63	Grady, William R.	45
Garvey, Deborah L.	96, P6-37	Graefe, Alan	P4-54
Gates, Gary J.	146, 65	Graefe, Deborah	135, P5-46
Gauthier, Anne H.	8, 37	Graf, Nikki L.	P3-41
Gauvin, R. Pierre	154	Grammich, Clifford	P4-44

Grant, Monica	131	Hammel, Eugene A.	115
Gras, Claudia	138, P1-59	Hammer, Roger B.	76, 55
Gray, Ronald H.	146	Han, Wei	159
Greek, April A.	142	Han, Wen-Jui	P1-60
Green, Russell A.	P1-29	Hango, Darcy W.	108, 51
Greene, Diana L.	34, 24	Hannum, Emily	67
Greene, Gretchen	P6-21	Hao, Lingxin	151, P3-60
Greene, Margaret	64, 81	Happel, Stephen K.	161
Greil, Arthur	P1-16	Haque, Minhaj ul	7
Griffiths, Paula	125	Haque, Nasim	148
Grigoriou, Christopher	P5-8	Harcum, Catherine	P5-51
Grodsky, Eric	P3-33	Hardee, Karen	114, P1-25
Groenewold, George	73	Hardwick, Susan W.	127
Grogger, Jeffrey	24	Harker, Kathryn	111, 151
Grundy, Emily	126, 158	Harknett, Kristen	149
Gubhaju, Bina	P1-8	Harrier, Donald	P4-49
Guest, Philip	137, P1-30, P6-36	Harris, David	46
Guilbert, Edith	100	Harris, Kathleen Mullan	72, 111
Guillot, Michel	27, 143	Hasan, Khalid	P1-21
Guimond, Eric	154	Hashim, Jamila	93
Gullickson, Aaron	115, 51	Hassan, Ibrahim	29
Gultiano, Socorro	67	Hauser, Robert M.	85, 145, 142
Gundersen, Craig G.	88	Hayakawa, Takehito	P4-2
Guo, Fei	165, 141	Hayford, Sarah R.	6
Guo, Guang	111	Hayward, Mark D.	69, 1
Gupta, Neeru	45	He, Guangming	36
Gurak, Douglas T.	50, 95	He, Wan	P6-6
Gutierrez-Montes, Jose Rodolfo	13	Heard, Holly E.	22
Gutmann, Myron P.	92, 28	Heaton, Tim B.	153, P4-56
Guzman, Juan C.	53	Hedley, Allison A.	100, 89
Guzzo, Karen B.	23, 163	Heflin, Colleen	P6-57
Gyimah, Stephen Obeng	10	Heiland, Frank	150
Haaga, John	16, P4-1	Heisler, Elayne J.	P5-41
Haandrikman, Karen	164	Heleniak, Timothy	61
Haas, Steven	139, 145	Hennink, Monique	48, P1-44
Habbema, Dik	84	Henretta, John	80, 158
Haider, Steve	32	Henry, Sabine	159
Hale, Lauren	139, 144	Herd, Pamela	P4-30
Hallad, J.S.	119	Heredia, Dinorah	P5-38
Halldorsson, Bjarni	94	Hermalin, Albert	P4-6
Hallfors, Denise	P3-24	Hernandez, Donald J.	147
Halli, Shiva S.	50, P2-40	Hernandez, Pedro M.	55
Hallman, Kelly	101, 131	Herting, Jerald R.	P6-16
Halpern, Carolyn Tucker	138, P1-33	Hertog, Sara	75, 2
Hamilton, Darrick	51	Hertrich, Véronique	27

Heuveline, Patrick	50, 149	Huffman, Matt	P3-42
Hewett, Paul	73, 122	Hughes, Mary Elizabeth	60, 25
Hidajat, Mira M.	P4-8	Hugo, Graeme J.	79, 79, 141
Hill, Kenneth	42, 153, 74	Hull, Terence H.	81
Hill, Laura	P3-35	Hummer, Robert A.	157, 25
Hill, Mark E.	157, 157	Hunter, Lori M.	93, 159
Hill, Terrence	P5-48	Hunter, Sarah	138
Himes, Christine	126, 75, P5-18	Huntington, Dale	P6-36
Hinde, Andrew	48	Huntsman, Tina	P4-56
Hindin, Michelle	67, 128	Hurst, Dawn S.	107, P4-45
Hirschman, Charles	46	Hussey, Jon	P3-24
Hoang, Tu Anh	18	Hutter, Inge	119, 165
Hobcraft, John	7	Hynes, Kathryn	P3-51
Hoddinott, John	38, 5	Iams, Howard	26
Hodoglugil, Nuriye	P1-50	Iceland, John	P6-23, P6-30
Hoem, Jan	19	Induni, Marta	34
Hofferth, Sandra	72, 88	Iqbal, Shah	P1-4
Hoffman, Saul D.	135, 135	Ireland, Marjorie	58
Hoffmann, John P.	153, 25	Iritani, Bonita	P3-24
Hogan, Daniel J.	93	Ishizawa, Hiromi	35
Hogan, Daniel Joseph	136	Islam, Farzana	128, 59
Hogan, Dennis	37	Islam, M Mazharul	P2-4
Hogan, Margaret	74	Islam, M. Nurul	P1-48
Hogan, Timothy D.	161	Islam, Md. Khairul	128, 59
Hohmann-Marriott, Bryndl	104	Islam, Mohammad A.	P1-3
Holder, Kelly	P5-47	Ivanova, Alla E.	27
Hollos, Marida	156	Iwasawa, Miho	P2-35
Holloway, Steven R.	91	Iyer, Neelakantan K.	P6-18
Holt, Flora L.	36	Jackowitz, Ali	32
Hong, Ying	156	Jackson, Elizabeth F.	86, 15
Honnakker, Peter	85	Jacobs, Gerardo	123
Hook, Jennifer L.	P3-50	Jacobsen, Linda	90
Hooper, Bev	P5-28	Jaeger, David	47, 12
Hooper, Martin A.	P5-28	Jagannathan, Radha	135
Hopkins, Kristine	64, 136	Jagger, Carol	P5-33
Horiuchi, Shiro	143	James, Wesley	P5-56
Hossain, Mian B.	148, P5-35	Jampaklay, Aree	P2-39
Hotz, V. Joseph	126, 131	Jannuzzi, Paulo	162
Houser, Scott	129	Janowitz, Barbara S.	117
Hout, Michael	17, 144	Jansen, Miranda	130
Howell, Embry	41	Jarkko, Lars	P2-32
Hoynes, Hilary W.	72	Jasso, Guillermina	40
Huang, Chien-Chung	P1-60	Jatrana, Santosh	133
Huang, Youqin	56, P4-50	Jawahar, Puja	P1-28
Hudson, Margaret A.	91	Jayachandran, A. A.	34

Jejeebhoy, Shireen J.	156, 58	Kahn, Kathleen	P6-11
Jekielek, Susan	P3-8	Kale, Balkrishna	90
Jensen, Eric R.	12	Kalenkoski, Charlene M.	71, 108
Jensen, Leif	9	Kanaiaupuni, Shawn Malia	95
Jeong, Se-Ook	168	Kandel, William A.	127, 96
Jepsen, Christopher	P3-35	Kaneda, Toshiko	20, 145
Jessor, Richard	58	Kaneko, Ryuichi	164
Ji, Jianjun	P2-50	Kang, Han	P5-43
Jiang, Leiwen	159, P2-60, P4-39	Kang, Mi Suk	34
Jimenez, Emmanuel	123	Kanouse, David	138, 122
Jimenez, Maren Andrea	P4-25, P5-48	Kao, Grace	91, 151
Jin, Ginger	42	Karim, Ali M.	14, 146
Johnson, Amy K	P5-12	Karoly, Lynn	102
Johnson, Brooke R	P5-40	Kashyap, Namita N.	89
Johnson, David	77, P1-16	Katz, Joanne	133
Johnson, Kenneth M.	76, 76	Kaufman, Jay S.	119, P5-7
Johnson, Kiersten	18	Kaufman, Robert	49
Johnson, Nan	59	Kaushal, Neeraj	166, 32
Johnson, Peter	P4-51	Keely, Charles	166, 96
Johnson, Richard W.	102, P4-28	Kelley, Hugh	92
Johnson-Hanks, Jennifer	118, 165	Kelly, Maureen	40
Johnston, Heidi B.	97	Kenkre, Tanya	71
Jolliffe, Dean	88	Kennedy, Sheela	60
Jones, James H.	2	Kennedy-Puthoff, Alexa K.	9
Jones, Nathan	124	Kenney, Catherine T.	71
Jones, Nicholas A.	99, P6-58	Kenney, Genevieve	41
Jones, Shasta F.	66	Kerr, Don	154
Jones, Tanya C.	P5-44	Kersen, Thomas M.	111
Joseph, Veronique	70	Khan, Manirul I.	P3-22
Joshi, Heather	68	Khan, Maria	64
Joshi, Niyati	52	Khan, Mehrab A.	P1-51
Joyce, Theodore	24	Khan, Priyakamon	P5-28
Joyner, Kara	91	Khanal, Rabi	P4-41
Juarez, Fatima	101, P1-40	Khanal, Sushil	P4-41
Juby, Heather	52	Khandker, Shahidur	125
Juntarodjana, Jittinee	P2-55	Kharboush, Ibrahim	117
Jurdi, Rozzet	P2-36	Khasakhala, Anne	P1-14
K, Sita	P5-26	Khatun, Mohsina	15
Kabamalan, Maria Midea M.	130	Khawaja, Marwan	134, P4-57, P6-26
Kabir, Mohammad	P1-3	Khoo, Siew-Ean	141
Kaczor, Diane	P5-7	Khuda, Barkat-e-	P2-26
Kadowaki, Takashi	P4-2	Kiernan, Kathleen	149
Kaestle, Christine E.	138	Kigozi, Godfrey	146
Kaestner, Robert	24, 32	Kilburn, Rebecca	80, P3-9
Kahn, Joan R.	P4-9	Killewo, Japhet	P1-9

Kim, Ann	17	Kritz, Mary M.	95
Kim, Changhwan	P6-54	Krivo, Lauren J.	49
Kim, Eunjeong	P3-59	Krueger, Patrick M.	157
Kim, Jibum	P4-23	Kuate-Defo, Barthelemy	74, 33
Kim, Sung Un	P3-54	Kulcsar, Laszlo J.	63
Kimani, Murungaru	13	Kulcsar, Laszlo	63
Kimmel, Jean	68	Kulczycki, Andrzej	P2-36
Kincannon, Louis	99, 147	Kulkarni, Sumati	P6-18
King, Elizabeth	67	Kulkarni, Veena	53
King, Gary	85	Kumar, Naresh	55
King, Lew Jean C.	65	Kumar, Samir	133
King, Rosalind B.	8, 155	Kumar, Suresh	133
King, Valarie	37	Kuo, Daphne	139
Kingkade, Ward	132, P2-45	Kurina, Lianne M.	P5-24
Kinsey, Bill	5	Kusunoki, Yasamin	P1-37
Kirby, James B.	P5-54	Kwenda, Maxwell Ndigume	35
Kishor, Sunita	114, 18	Lacle, Adriana	20
Kiwanuka, Noah	146	Lagona, Francesco	105, 77
Kiyu, Andrew	93	Laguna, Elma	P1-56, P1-34
Klein, Megan L.	64, 33	Lahiri, Subrata	97, P5-57
Klepinger, Daniel H.	45	Lakdawalla, Darius N.	75
Klerman, Jacob A.	24, 135	Lam, David	113
Kleykamp, Meredith A.	P3-48, P4-60	Lamb, Vicki	P3-16
Knab, Jean T.	P2-53	Land, Kenneth C.	143, 105
Knodel, John	64	Landale, Nancy S.	71
Knox, Virginia	31	Landau, David A.	P4-3
Knudsen, Lisbeth B.	68	Langenkamp, Amy G.	22
Koball, Heather L.	135	Lapray, Alice	25
Koenig, Michael	58, 133	Larsen, Ulla	6, 156
Koh, Sun-Kang	158	Lauderdale, Diane S.	139, 157
Kohler, Hans-Peter	107, 120	Laumann, Edward O.	81
Kohn, Denise	P1-15	Lauster, Nathanael	P2-59
Koladycz, Rebecca	P1-15	Lavelly, William	133
Komaie, Golnaz	17	Le Bourdais, Celine	52
Kominski, Robert	P3-15	Leach, Mark	P6-31
Koo, Helen P.	119, P1-45	Lebugle, Amandine	P2-21
Korenman, Sanders	24, 72	Lee, Barrett A.	17
Korinek, Kim	59	Lee, Bob D.	P4-54
Koriouchkina, Elisaveta A.	P6-49	Lee, James Z.	115
Kossoudji, Sherrie	49	Lee, Jennifer C.	131
Kowaleski-Jones, Lori	88	Lee, Jinkook	4, 75
Kraly, Ellen Percy	30	Lee, Ji-Youn	30
Kramarow, Ellen	124	Lee, Ronald	162, 78
Kreider, Rose	155	Lee, Sharon M.	127
Krishnan, Rekha	P5-27	Lee, Susan M.	71

Lee, Yean-Ju	120, P5-22	Liu, John	P6-31
Lee, Yun-Suk	152	Liu, Xian	P5-43
LeGrand, Thomas	74, P1-40	Liu, Yunrong	P1-4
Lehrer, Evelyn	P3-37	Livi Bacci, Massimo	107
Leicht, Kevin	144	Livingston, Gretchen	95, 9
Leite, Iuri da Costa	45	Lloyd, Cynthia B.	7, 140
Leon, Federico R.	29	Lloyd, Kim M.	144
Leon, Luz	P5-38	Locatelli, Isabella	143
Lerand, Sarah	58	Lohman, Brenda	18
Leridon, Henri F.	84, 15	London, Andrew S.	P6-8
Lerman, Robert	104, 163	Long, Bridget Terry	123
Leslie, Paul W.	P5-40	Long, David D.	55
Letamo, Gobopamang	P1-36	Long, Larry	79, 76
Levi, Pierre	70	Longfield, Kim	101
Levin, Martin L.	73	Lopez, Alan D.	74
Levine, Judith A.	32	Lopez-Gonzalez, Lorena	P6-41
Levine, Robin T.	P3-10, P3-12	Loughran, David	P3-9
Levison, Deborah	98	Lowell, B. Lindsay	111, 96
Levy, Helen	32	Loza, Sara	117
Lewai, Vasemaca	P3-5	Lu, Hsien-Hen	105, 162
Lewin, Alisa	82	Luke, Nancy	48, 18
Lewis, Dan A.	P3-58	Lundquist, Jennifer Hickes	4
Lewis, Jeffrey T.	32	Lundstrom, Hans	84
Li, Guanghui	80	Luo, Zhehui	P5-31
Li, Mandy	145	Lusterio-Berja, Clarinda R	P2-2
Li, Nan	13, 162	Lutalo, Tom	58, 146
Li, Rose M.	28	Lutz, Wolfgang	61, 107
Li, Tianhong	159	Luy, Marc A.	27, P5-36
Li, Yun	129	Lydié, Nathalie	167, 33
Liang, Zai	36, P6-5	Lynch, Scott M.	69, 157
Lichtenstein, Paul	143	M.N.V., Prasad	P5-26
Lichter, Daniel T.	31, 111	Ma, Yingyi	P3-60
Liddle, Brant	161	MacDonald, Maurice M.	158
Liebler, Carolyn A.	154	Machado, Carla J	74
Ligon, Ethan	38	MacIntyre, Kate	43
Li-Grining, Christine P.	P3-14	MacLachlan, Ellen	43
Lin, Ge	P4-5	MacQuarrie, Kerry	21, 89
Lin, Hui-Sheng	20	Macunovich, Diane	26
Lin, I-Fen	155	Madans, Jennifer	124
Lin, Shu-Hui	P4-3	Madhavan, Sangeetha	P3-20
Lin, Yu-Hsuan	73, P5-22	Madise, Nyovani	153, P1-44
Linderman, Marc	109	Maedgen, Amanda	P5-14
Lindstrom, David	6, 73	Mafeni, Jerome	21
Liu, Guiping	128	Magadi, Monica A.	21, 15
Liu, Jianguo (Jack)	109, 36	Maggwa, Ndugga Baker	167

Magnuson, Katherine A.	168	McCaa, Robert	13
Magoma, Moke	P5-40	McCleary, Richard	155
Mahanta, Dibya	P3-7	McConnell, Eileen Diaz	166
Mahmud, Simeen	98	McDevitt, Thomas M	P4-51
Mainkar, Mandar K.	33, P1-24	McDonald, John W.	84
Majumdar, Prasanta K.	P2-23	McEachran, Juliet	86
Malhotra, Anju	89, 59	McElroy, Marjorie	38, 80
Malkis, Allan	P6-55	McKee, Douglas M.	109
Mallie, Grant	26, 75	McKelvey, Christopher	132
Malone, Nolan J.	9, P6-33	McKernan, Signe-Mary	152
Mamelund, Svenn-Erik	57	McLanahan, Sara	88, 135
Mamun, Abdullah A.	P5-39	McLaughlin, Diane K.	14
Manchester, Tim	P1-25	McLennan, Michele C.	150
Manlove, Jennifer	45, 138	McMillen, David	147
Manning, Wendy D.	104, 163	McNally, James W.	73, 159
Mannino, David	93	McNay, Kirsty	162
Manton, Kenneth G.	69, 110	McNeely, Clea	45
Maralani, Vida	113	McNicoll, Geoffrey	83
Marcelli, Enrico A.	111, 47	McNiven, Scott C.	76
Marcil-Gratton, Nicole	52	McPherson, Miller	116
Marcoux, Richard	125	McQuillan, Julia	P1-16
Mare, Robert D.	82, 113	McQuiston, Chris	30
Marindo, Ravai	P1-35	Meadows, Sarah	P3-16
Marra, Adama	70	Meekers, Dominique	146, 54
Martin, Linda G.	20	Mehta, Kalyani K.	142
Martin, Steven P.	68	Meier, Ann	21, 138
Martin, Teran	11	Mellgren, Linda	87
Martinez, Gladys M.	P2-8, P2-9	Mellott, Leanna M.	P3-52
Marton, William P.	142	Mencarini, Letizia	107, 81
Masaki, Emiko	P1-29	Menezes, Lysander M.	P4-47
Mason, Karen O.	62	Menken, Jane	84
Mason, William M.	133	Mensch, Barbara	7, 122
Massey, Douglas S.	40	Merkuryeva, Irina	P4-4
Maternowska, M. Catherine	156	Merli, Giovanna	2
Mather, Mark S.	P5-1	Merrigan, Philip	68
Mathews, Zoe	70	Meslé, France	27
Matsuo, Hideko	44	Messer, Lynne	119
Matthews, Sarah	P4-18	Messkoub, Mahmood	161, P4-24
Matthews, Stephen	P1-8	Mete, Cem	53, 123
Matthews, Zoe	86, 153	Meyer, Lene	68
Mattingly, Marybeth J.	155, 18	Meyers, Marcia K.	168
Mauldon, Jane	41	Meza, Liliana	P3-36
Mazive, Elizio	54	Michalowski, Margaret	154
Mazzuco, Stefano	P2-56	Michalski, Anatoli I.	69
Mbamaonyekwu, Chuks	P4-21	Michielin, Francesca	77, P6-20

Micklin, Michael	28	Mott, Frank	P4-45
Mier-y-Teran, Marta	P3-40	Mott, Joshua A.	93
Mikanda, John	34, 24	Moulton, Benjamin	P5-14
Milesi, Carolina	57, P5-30	Moultrie, Tom A.	100
Miller, Jane E.	103, 41	Mouw, Ted	47
Min, Hyunjoo	P3-45	Mozumder, ABM Khorshed A.	148
Mincy, Ronald	31, 121	Msall, Michael	P5-16, P5-11
Minh, Tran Hung	18	Msamanga, Gernard	P1-20
Mipun, B.S.	P6-19	Mueller, Ulrich	106
Mir, Ali M.	P1-5	Mugisha, Frederick	117
Miranda-Ribeiro, Paula	33	Muhidin, Salahudin S.	162, P6-17
Mishra, Anurag	P1-22	Mulcahy, Maria	9, 66
Mishra, Vinod	93, 114	Mulder, Clara H.	P3-46
Mitchell, Ellen M.H.	P1-33	Mulder, Tammany J.	40
Miu, Angela	138	Muller, Hans	106
Moe, Karine S.	35	Mundigo, Axel	89
Moen, Phyllis	152	Munoz-Franco, Elisa	6
Moffitt, Robert	135, 83	Munshi, Kaivan	48
Mondain, Nathalie	44	Murray, Christopher J.L.	74, 142
Mondal, Subrato K.	153	Murray, Nancy	21
Monnier, Alain	P4-7	Musick, Kelly A.	149, 7
Montagu, Dominic	117	Mustafa, AHM Golam	P1-51
Monteiro, Mario F.G.	P5-9	Muthusamy, Sivakami	150
Montgomery, Mark R.	12, 53	Mwarogo, Peter	167
Moody, James	116	Mwebesa, Winifride	54
Moore, Ami R.	P5-23	Myers, Dowell	56
Moore, Ann M.	167, P1-53	Myers, Jr., Samuel L.	51, P6-55
Moore, James H.	26	Nagdeve, Dewaram A.	92
Moore, Kristin	121, 88, P3-18	Nagot, Nicolas	64
Moorman, Jeanne	65	Nakonezny, Paul A.	P2-46
Moors, Guy	130	Nanda, Satyajeet	P2-1
Moran, Emilio	109	Nankhuni, Flora J.	150
Moreland, Scott	21	Nargis, Nigar	38
Morgan, S. Philip	19	Natividad, Josefina	P4-6
Morning, Ann	P4-60	Nawar, Laila	117
Morooka, Hideki	P6-28	Nawyn, Stephanie	P6-46
Morris, Leo	14, 54	Nayab, Durre	P1-12
Morris, Martina	2, 116	Neidell, Matthew J.	93
Morris, Pamela	108	Nelson, Oranye	167
Morrison, Donna R.	37	Nelson, Sandi L.	3
Morrison, Peter A.	65, 16	Nepomnyaschy, Lenna	87, 121
Mortimer, Jeylan T.	37	Newcomer, Susan F.	34
Mosher, William	P2-9	Ng, Charis	P6-24
Mosleh-Uddin, Mohammed	P1-6	Ng, E.M.L.	81
Mostafa, Golam	145	Ng, Kwai Hang	81

Ngom, Pierre	74, 2	Overturf, Julia V.	P3-15, P3-28
Ngure, Ezekiel N.	P2-25	Owuor, Tom O.	156
Nguyen, Liem T.	3	P.V.T., Krishna Mohan	P4-33
Nguyen, Phuong l.	123	Pacalova, Hana	19
Nieto-Andrade, Benjamin	P1-17	Pacque-Margolis, Sarah	28
Nikhil, Roy	P2-26	Padavic, Irene	4
Niraula, Bhanu B.	P1-46	Padilla, Yolanda C.	P3-59
Nock, Steven	23	Padmadas, Sabu S.	86
Nogle, June M.	90	Paes, Neir A.	43
Noonan, Mary C.	152	Pailhe, Ariane	8
Norberg, Karen	106	Paily, Gracy	P4-15
Norris, Mary Jane	154	Pallikadavath, Saseendran	34, 103
Norris Turner, Abigail	89	Palloni, Alberto	20, 124
Noumbissi, Amadou	125, P4-21	Pan, William	164, 92
Nucci, Alfred	79	Panapasa, Sela	P3-5
Nusselder, Wilma	P5-39	Pande, Rohini P.	21
Nyblade, Laura	89	Pandey, Ajay	P4-52
Nyonator, Frank	P5-44	Pandey, Arvind	P2-29, P5-4
Obianyo, Nkolika E	167	Pang, Lihua	P2-60
O'Connell, Martin T.	P2-57, P2-54	Panis, Constantijn (Stan)	102, 77
Ofstedal, Mary Beth	P4-6	Panthee, I.P.	P4-41
Ogojo-Okello, Francis	117	Parasuraman, Sulabha	89
Ohashi, Keita	118	Parish, William L.	137, 81
Ohlander, Julianne K.	155	Pariyo, George	42
Ohler, Tamara	P3-11	Park, Hyo C.	P6-22
Okonofua, Friday	21	Park, Hyunjoon	7, 131
Okun, Barbara S.	144	Park, Jennifer M.	P2-48
Oliva, Paulina	142	Parker, Kathy A.	43
Oliveira, Orlandina	52	Parker, Susan	P3-31
Oluwole, Tokunba	P5-46	Parr, Nick	141
Omollo, David	21	Parrado, Emilio A.	111, 30
Ondrich, Jan	129	Patmios, Georgeanne	110
O'Neill, Brian C.	61, 109, P4-39	Paulson, Anna	49
Ongaro, Fausta	39	Paz Soldan, Valerie	29
Onyango, Sarah	P1-33	Pearce, Lisa D.	23, 109
O'Rand, Angela	26	Pebley, Anne	120, 3
Oropesa, Sal	71	Pederzini, Carla	P3-36
Orrenius, Pia	96	Peeters, Anna	P5-39
Ortega, Jose A.	10	Pennec, Sophie	P4-7
Orzack, Steve	78	Peracca, Sara	131
Osborne, Cynthia A.	104, 22	Perelli, Brienna	132
Osili, Una Okonkwo	49, 123	Perpétuo, Ignez H.O.	136
Ost, Jason	146	Perry, Rebecca	P1-27
Ottolenghi, Emma	P1-22	Peter, Benoy	P4-59
Ouellet, Genevieve	61	Peters, Elizabeth	38, 150

Peterson, Janice L.	26	Radhakrishnan, S.	P1-11
Peterson, Kristen K.	P6-27	Rahman, Mizanur	134
Pettersen, Silje	P6-34	Rahman, Omar	124
Pettit, Becky	P3-50	Rajeswari, N.V.	119, 164
Philipov, Dimiter	10	Rajulton, Fernando	148, 158
Phillips, James F.	86, 15, P5-44	Raley, Kelly	129
Phillips, Julie A.	41, 4	Raley, Sara	87
Phipps, Maureen G.	132	Ram, Faujdar	P2-14, P2-1
Piché, Victor	P6-13	Ramesh, B.M.	119, 86
Pick, James	P3-32	Randall, Brandy A.	P3-25
Pinto, Guido	74	Rangaiyan, Gurumurthy	50, P4-58
Pitt, Mark	125, 77	Rangel, Marcos A.	38
Poch, Bunnak	111	Rao, Garimella Rama	P5-26
Poggie, John	159	Rao, Vijayendra	42
Pollard, Michael S.	P3-6	Rashid, Mamunur	P2-4
Pomper, Kate	87	Rashid, Sabina Faiz	P3-22
Pong, Suet-ling	35, 151	Rastogi, Sonya	P3-39
Ponnappalli, Krishna Murthy	P5-58	Ratcliffe, Caroline	152, 102
Pool, Ian	68, P2-18	Rattanawarang, Wannarat	159
Poortman, Anne-Rigt	60	Rau, Roland	P5-19
Porter, Laura E.	122	Rauniyar, Durga S.	P2-12
Poston, Dudley L.	P4-42	Ravanera, Zenaida R.	148, 158
Potdar, Rukmini	50	Raymo, Jim	P2-35
Potter, Joseph E.	55, 136	Raymundo, Corazon M.	P3-23
Powell, Troy A.	P3-53	Razzaque, Abdur	134, P5-49
Powers, Elizabeth T.	87	Rebeil, Maria-Antonieta	P3-32
Powers, Mary G.	30	Redd, Stephen	93
Pradhan, Jalandhar	P3-49	Redd, Zakia	P3-18
Prakasam, C.P.	P1-11	Reddick, Rebecca	P2-46
Prata, Ndola	54, P1-38	Redstone, Ilana	40
Prentice, Julia C.	P6-40	Reed, Deborah S.	P3-35
Presser, Harriet B.	62	Ren, Qiang	P2-60
Preston, Sam	103	Ren, Yuan	61
Princiotta, Daniel	168	Renaud, Viviane	122
Pullum, Thomas W.	10	Rendall, Michael	68, 13
Pullum-Piñon, Sara	92	Reniers, Georges	P5-59
Punpuing, Sureeporn	P5-28	Renne, Elisha	156
Puri, Mahesh	33	Retherford, Robert D.	114
Qian, Zhenchao	4, 99	Reyes-Morales, Rafael	63
Qiao, Xiaochun	1, P2-49	Reynolds, Heidi W.	P5-51
Queiroz, Bernardo L.	53	Rhucharoenpornpanich, Orratai	P1-30
Quesnel-Vallee, Amelie	140	Riani, Juliana	113
Quisumbing, Agnes R.	42, 98	Ribar, David C.	104, P3-54
Rabell, Cecilia A.	P3-40	Rich, Lauren	P3-56
Racioppi, Filomena	68	Richardson, Gary	P6-31

Riche, Martha F.	16	Ryan, Suzanne	45
Richter, Kerry	29, 101	Saha, Nirod Ch.	P2-26
Riley, James C.	115	Saha, Unnati Rani	50
Riley, Nancy	114	Sahu, Damodar	P5-4
Rindfuss, Ronald R.	72, 36	Saito, Yasuhiko	120, P5-22
Rios, Alex	29	Salazar, Ana Patricia	97
Riosmena, Fernando	40	Salem, Mylene	P4-57
Rios-Neto, Eduardo L.G.	113, 136	Sallach, David	39
Rivero-Fuentes, Estela	P6-3	Salomon, Joshua A.	142
Rix, Sara E.	102	Salouka, S	64
Rizzi, Ester	84	Salvini, Silvana	107
Roach, Deborah	78	Sanchez, Laura	23
Roberts, Ceridwen	52	Sanchez, Miguel A.	101
Roberts, Evan	160	Sandefur, Gary	7, 131
Roberts, Kenneth	30	Sanders, Eduard	P5-59
Robine, Jean Marie	1, P5-33	Sanders, Seth G	32, 65
Robinson, Gregory	13	Santana, Diana	114
Robinson, Keith D.	119	Santelli, John S.	P1-52, P4-34
Roca, Santiago	29	Santhosh, Jyothi	P4-15
Rodgers, Joseph L.	P2-46	Santillan, Diana	114
Rodriguez, German	84	Santow, Gigi	100, 20
Rodriguez, Leila	P6-32	Saporito, Salvatore	56
Rogers, Michelle L.	P5-11, P5-16	Sarin, Ankur	125
Rogers, Richard G.	157	Sassler, Sharon	P3-52
Rogers, Stacy	129	Sastry, Narayan	25, 136
Rogers, Susan	122	Sathar, Zeba A.	7, P2-5
Rojas, Olga	137	Sato, Ryuzaburo	P1-57
Romich, Jennifer L.	3	Savitz, David A.	119, P5-7
Ronningen, Barbara J.	P6-50	Sawyer, Jeri	P6-21
Rosenthal, Caitlin C	95	Saxena, Prem C.	P2-36
Rosero-Bixby, Luis	20, 74	Sayer, Liana C.	8, 31
Rosina, Alessandro	84, P2-17, P2-42	Sceats, Janet	68, P2-18
Rossier, Clementine	100	Schachter, Jason P.	P6-6
Roy, Debashish	P6-12	Schatz, Enid	114
Roy, Tarun K.	114, P4-43	Scherbov, Sergei	61
Rozier, R.G.	69	Schmeer, Kammi K.	50
Rubalcava, Luis	38, 142	Schmertmann, Carl P.	55, 77
Ruel, Marie	98	Schneider, Barbara	P5-24
Ruf, Stacey	P2-6	Schneider, John	P3-29
Ruggles, Steven	160	Schnittker, Jason S.	11
Rukumnuaykit, Pungpond	5	Schoen, Robert	1, 143
Russell, Stephen T.	P3-25	Schoeni, Bob	32, 32
Rutenber, Naomi	34, 146	Schoumaker, Bruno	159, P6-13
Rutstein, Shea	164, 164	Schuler, Sidney Ruth	18, 128
Ryan, Caroline	43	Scott, John	P4-29

Sedgh, Gilda	P1-20	Smith, Berkeley	P3-8
Sedo, Stan	49	Smith, Daniel	34, 63
Seims, Sara	148	Smith, Herbert L.	62, 83
Seitenova, Ai-Gul	27	Smith, Karen E.	26
Seitz, Shannon	38	Smith, Ken R.	139, 57
Seltzer, Judith A.	60, 104	Smith, Kirsten	54, 85
Semyonova, Victoria G.	27, P4-46	Smith, Kristin	P3-15
Sengupta, Manisha	59, P4-12	Smith, Stanley K.	90
Seplaki, Christopher L.	73	Smith-Lovin, Lynn	107
Serow, William J.	161	Smock, Pamela J.	71, 163
Serwadda, David	146	Snipp, Matthew	154, 46
Sevilla-Sanz, Almudena	38	Snyder, Anastasia R.	14
Sewankambo, Nelson	58	Sobek, Matt	66
Shapiro, David	70, P2-28	Sobieszczyk, Teresa R.	95
Sharma, Ravendra K.	P2-29	Sobotka, Tomas	10
Sharpe, Cicely	P6-30	Solaz, Anne	8
Shauman, Kimberlee A.	76	Soldo, Beth	80, 124
She, Peiyun	P4-11	Sommers, Anna S.	41
Shekhar, Chander	52	Son, Jung Won	P4-37
Shelton, James	28	Sonenstein, Freya L.	146, 122
Sheridan, Jennifer	139	Song, Seung-Eun	112, P3-59
Shiffman, Jeremy	97	Song, Shige	P2-41
Shinberg, Diane S.	85	Sorensen, Elaine	87
Shkolnikov, Vladimir	27	Sosulski, Marya R.	P3-38
Short, Susan E.	86	South, Scott J.	82, P6-29
Shortridge, Ashton	109	Spearin, Carrie E.	P2-48
Shrestha, Devendra P.	P1-46	Speizer, Ilene S.	6, P4-34
Sibanda, Amson	146	Spiegelman, Donna	P1-20
Siega-Riz, Anna Maria	P5-7	Springer, Kristen W.	139, 142
Sieving, Renee	138	Srivastava, Harish C.	97
Sikoki, Bondan	145, P5-31	St. Pierre, Tanja	135
Simmons, Tavia	P2-54	Staff, Jeremy	131
Simpson, Ludi	105, 162	Stafford, Frank	8
Singer, Audrey	127, 40	Stagner, Matthew	45, 168
Singh, Kaushalendra K.	101, P4-31	Stainback, Melissa	95
Singh, Lakhan	97	Stalker, Michael	167
Singh, Sampurna	P1-10	Stallard, Eric	11
Singh, Shrikant	97	Stanton, Cynthia	97
Singh, Sunita	101, P4-31	Stehr, Mark	54
Singh, Susheela	48, 7	Steiner, Markus	100
Sinha, Nistha	86	Steinmetz, Erika	P6-23, P6-30
Sink, Larry D.	90	Steinmetz, Michele	P2-30
Slack, Tim	9	Stephen, Elizabeth H.	84
Smith, Amy S.	99, P6-58	Stephenson, Rob	148, 29
Smith, Barbara	26	Stevens, Gillian	35

Stewart, Felicia	34, 24	Tawfik, Linda A.	122
Stewart, Jennifer	108	Taylor, Lowell	65
Stewart, Quincy	P3-47	Taylor, Michael	P6-21
Stier, Haya	82	Taylor, Miles G.	69
Stiff, Catherine N.	P5-13	Tazi-Preve, Irene M.	P6-60
Stiles, Jon	17	te Velde, Egbert R.	84
Stockmayer, Gretchen	17	Teitelbaum, Michael S.	16
Stolzenberg, Ross M.	126	Teitler, Julien O.	163, 155
Stones, William	34, 103	Terry-Humen, Elizabeth	45
Strauss, John	137, P5-31	Teruel, Graciela M.	38, P3-31
Streatfield, Peter K.	P5-49, P5-3	Testa, Maria Rita	107
Strunk, Lisa	70, P2-28	Thangasamy, Alesan	134, P5-15
Stupp, Paul	P2-43	Thapa, Shyam	58, P5-51
Suchindran, Chirayath	101, 1	Thiam, Macoumba	P6-47
Suci, Eunike	5	Thisted, Ronald A.	157
Suliman, El Daw	2	Thomas, Duncan	38, 145
Sullivan, Rachel	68	Thomsen, Sarah C.	167
Sullivan, Teresa A.	144	Thomson, Elizabeth	119, 130
Sun, Rongjun	P4-18	Thornton, Arland	60, 23
Sun, Xiaoming	P1-26	Thorp, Jr., John M.	P5-7
Surti, Prachi N.	52	Tiehen, Laura	88
Sutton, Jeannette	93	Timaeus, Ian M.	100
Suzuki, Chiho	P1-58	Timberlake, Jeffrey M.	149, 82
Swain, Pushpanjali	P4-22	Tollman, Stephen	P6-11
Swallen, Karen	20, 139	Tolnay, Stewart E.	35
Swaminathan, Hema	98	Tomassini, Cecilia	126
Swansfeger, Brandon	P1-50	Toms, Heidi	P5-51
Swanson, David A.	P4-48	Toney, Michael B.	30, 76
Swaroop, Sapna	P6-57	Tong, Yufen	159
Sweeney, Megan M.	4	Toroitich-Ruto, Cathy	167
Sweeney, Stuart H.	55, 90	Tout, Kathryn	108
Swicegood, Gray	10	Tovar, Jennifer J.	P6-38
Sykes, Jennifer	43	Tovutovu, Reuben	73
Takyi, Baffour K.	48	Treas, Judith	P6-53
Talukder, Khurshid K.	P3-22	Trent, Katherine	89
Talukder, Shamim H.	P3-22	Trussell, James	100, 89
Tambashe, Basile O.	14, 54	Tsay, Ruey S.	80
Tanabe, Sakiko	12	Tsui, Amy	148, 117
Tandon, Ajay	85, 142	Tu, Ed	1
Taneerananon, Sirirat	P3-3	Tuljapurkar, Shripad	1, 78
Tang, Zhe	145	Tunali, Insan	53
Tangchonlatip, Kanchana	63	Turcotte, Pierre	122
Tanturri, Maria Letizia	107	Turra, Cassio M.	112, 102
Tapales, Athena A.	149	Tymicki, Krzysztof	106
Tarozzi, Alessandro	38	Ueshima, Hirotsugu	P4-2

Unisa, Sayeed	P1-2	Waller, Martha	P3-24
Upadhyay, Ushma D	128	Walsh, Stephen J.	36
Upchurch, Dawn	45, 163	Walther, Carol S.	P6-44
Upton, Rebecca L.	P2-51	Wang, Bo	2
Urzhumova, Dina	27	Wang, Fang	P6-42
Usdansky, Margaret	23	Wang, Feng	P1-1
Utomo, Iwu D.	81	Wang, Guangzhou	P4-40
Uttekar, Bella P.	117	Wang, Haijiang	P1-49
Utz, Rebecca	26	Wang, Shu-chuan	P5-34
V, Raghavaswamy	P6-18	Wang, Tianfu	81
Vallin, Jacques	27	Wang, Xiaodong	P6-1
van de Walle, Etienne	118	Ward, Peter	P6-38
van Ginneken, Jeroen	73	Warner, David F.	69
van Ham, Maarten	P3-46	Warren, John R.	140, 85
Van Hook, Jennifer	35	Warriner, Ina	18, 33
Vandivere, Sharon	P3-18, P3-26	Waters, Hugh	133
VanLandingham, Mark	64, 12	Watkins, Susan	44, 103
VanWey, Leah K.	63, 92	Wawer, Maria	146
Varangrat, Anchalee	137	Weber, Bruce A.	P5-21
Vargas, Juan Carlos	P6-32	Weber, Susan	P6-24
Varkey, Leila	P1-22	Weden, Margaret M.	P2-33
Vasquez, Tania R.	P2-19	Weeks, John R.	55
Vaupel, James W.	105, 78	Weinstein, Maxine	106, P4-3
Vazquez-Benitez, Gabriela	13	Weir, Sharon	64
Velkoff, Victoria	1	Weiss, Christopher C.	155
Velyvis, Kristen A.	14	Wells, Thomas	37, 91
Ventura, Stephanie	132	Welte, Alex	39
Verbrugge, Lois M.	142	West, Keith	133
Verma, Ravi K.	33, P1-24, P4-58	West, Kirsten	13
Verma, Ravi B.P.	154	Westoff, Charles	89
Verma, Shalini	89	Wetrogan, Signe I.	90
Verropoulou, Georgia	68	White, Katherine J. Curtis	P6-16
Vigdor, Jacob L.	82	White, Lynn	P1-16
Vikat, Andres	19, 128	White, Michael J.	17, 92
Vondrasek, Claudia	14	Whitworth, Alison	153
Voss, Paul R.	76, 55	Wiemers, Emily	P4-35
Votruba-Drzal, Elizabeth	18	Wiersema, Brian	P5-60
Vu, Thanh-Huyen	63	Wierzbicki, Susan K.	17
Wagman, Jennifer	58	Wilcox, W. Bradford	23
Wahl, Jenny	160	Wildsmith, Elizabeth M.	60
Waidmann, Timothy A.	110	Wilhelm, Mark	71
Waite, Linda	25, 16	Wilkerson, Bessie	126
Waldfogel, Jane	72, 168	Wilkin, Maggie	142
Walia, Sunayana	21, 89	Willekens, Frans	15, P2-10
Walker, James R.	119, 107	Williams, Brian	43

Williams, John E.	15	Yang, Ying	P1-19
Williams, Kristi	126, P2-52	Yashin, Anatoli	69, 143
Williams, Lindy	137	Yelamanchili, Vaidehi	P1-54
Williams, Monique B.	P4-36	Yeung, Wei-Jun J.	8, 121
Williamson, Nancy	97, 14	You, Shuanglin	69
Willson, Stephanie	P2-8	You, Xiuhong	P6-1
Wilmoth, Janet	P6-8	Youm, Yoosik	80
Wilmoth, John R.	1, 105, 169	Young, Joseph	P5-53
Wils, Annababette	140, 159	Young-DeMarco, Linda	107
Wilson, Ellen K.	P1-45	Youning, Guo	81
Wilson, Monique	P5-35	Yount, Kathryn M.	P1-9, P4-20
Wilson, Sven E.	115	Yu, Hong	P1-19
Winfrey, William	21	Yu, Shengchao	67
Winikoff, Beverly	89	Yu, Zhou	56
Witoelar, Firman	42	Yuan, Victor	P1-25
Wittenburg, Martin	P6-11	Zablan, Zelda C	P1-34
Wolf, Douglas A.	158, 39	Zaff, Jonathan	121
Wolfe, Doug	69	Zajacova, Anna	120, 157
Wolfinger, Nicholas H.	23	Zavodny, Madeline	24, 96
Wong, Emily	P5-51	Zedlewski, Sheila	3
Wong, Rebeca	49, 124	Zellner, Sara	P1-18
Wongkaren, Turro	P4-16	Zeng, Yi	1, 105
Woodrow-Lafield, Karen A.	111	Zhang, Liying	P1-4
Woog, Vanessa	P1-41	Zhang, Xiaobo	20
Woubalem, Zewdu	P1-39	Zhang, Zaisheng	P6-15
Wright, James D.	23	Zhao, Feng	118
Wright, Nathan	31	Zhao, Pengfei	P1-19
Wright, Richard	91	Zhao, Zhijie	159
Wu, Chi-Fang	P3-57	Zheng, Zhenzhen	30
Wu, Huoying	80	Zhenglian, Wang	105
Wu, Junqing	P1-19	Zhou, Qiong	P2-60
Wu, Lawrence L.	149	Zill, Nicholas	P3-17
Wu, Xiaogang	113	Zimmer, Zachary	20, 145
Wu, Yingfeng	P6-5	Zissimopoulos, Julie M.	102
Wu, Zheng	13	Zouari, Sami	66
Xie, Yu	113	Zourkaleini, Younoussi	P3-1
Xu, Lixin Colin	42	Zsembik, Barbara	112, P5-12
Xu, Xiaohe	111	Zuberi, Tukufu	125, 2
Yabiku, Scott T.	P2-38	Zulu, Eliya M.	70, 48
Yadava, K.N.S.	P2-15	Zumarán, Adriana	29
Yamashiki, Michiyo	P6-24		
Yamauchi, Futoshi	12		
Yang, Juhua	P5-24		
Yang, Li-Shou	P4-17		
Yang, Yang	11, 143		



Public Data Queries

PDQ-Explore

Interact With Microdata
Tabulations, Summary Statistics and Extracts

Variable	Value	Variable	Value	Variable	Value	Variable	Value	Variable	Value	Variable	Value	Variable	Value	Variable	Value
AGE	25	SEX	M	RACE	W	EDUC	HS	INC	10000	POV	N	HEALTH	1	...	...
AGE	30	SEX	F	RACE	B	EDUC	COL	INC	15000	POV	N	HEALTH	2	...	...
AGE	35	SEX	M	RACE	W	EDUC	HS	INC	12000	POV	N	HEALTH	1	...	...
AGE	40	SEX	F	RACE	B	EDUC	COL	INC	18000	POV	N	HEALTH	2	...	...
AGE	45	SEX	M	RACE	W	EDUC	HS	INC	14000	POV	N	HEALTH	1	...	...
AGE	50	SEX	F	RACE	B	EDUC	COL	INC	20000	POV	N	HEALTH	2	...	...
AGE	55	SEX	M	RACE	W	EDUC	HS	INC	16000	POV	N	HEALTH	1	...	...
AGE	60	SEX	F	RACE	B	EDUC	COL	INC	22000	POV	N	HEALTH	2	...	...
AGE	65	SEX	M	RACE	W	EDUC	HS	INC	18000	POV	N	HEALTH	1	...	...
AGE	70	SEX	F	RACE	B	EDUC	COL	INC	24000	POV	N	HEALTH	2	...	...
AGE	75	SEX	M	RACE	W	EDUC	HS	INC	20000	POV	N	HEALTH	1	...	...
AGE	80	SEX	F	RACE	B	EDUC	COL	INC	26000	POV	N	HEALTH	2	...	...
AGE	85	SEX	M	RACE	W	EDUC	HS	INC	22000	POV	N	HEALTH	1	...	...
AGE	90	SEX	F	RACE	B	EDUC	COL	INC	28000	POV	N	HEALTH	2	...	...
AGE	95	SEX	M	RACE	W	EDUC	HS	INC	24000	POV	N	HEALTH	1	...	...

Fast

Results in
Seconds

Data Sets

IPUMS, C2SS, PUMS, SF,
GSS, WLS, CPS, Vital
Statistics and More

Powerful

Quickly Explore Very
Large Data Sets.
Recodes and Integrated Data Documentation

Easy

Simple Setups

Visit us at Table 5

www.pdq.com • Phone: 734-213-4964 x320 • Email: info@pdq.com

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CALL FOR APPLICATIONS

MIGRATION INFORMATION SOURCE

www.migrationinformation.org

FRESH THOUGHT
AUTHORITATIVE DATA
GLOBAL REACH

A new online
resource for
current and
accurate
migration
and refugee
data and
analysis

COUNTRY PROFILES
GLOBAL DATA
ISSUED MONTHLY

GLOBALIZATION
TRADE
MIGRATION
REFUGEES
DEVELOPMENT
TRAFFICKING
HUMAN RIGHTS
INTEGRATION
BORDERS
SECURITY
GENDER

The Source is a project of the
Migration Policy Institute
202 286 1840



MARK YOUR CALENDAR

PAA 2004
ANNUAL MEETING
APRIL 1-3
SHERATON BOSTON
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS



For updated Annual Meeting information visit the
PAA website www.popassoc.org



Population Research Systems

A Member of the FSC Group

INVITES YOU
TO JOIN
US FOR

coffee & tea

A stylized, light-colored illustration of a coffee cup on a saucer. The cup is filled with coffee, and a wisp of steam rises from it. The illustration is positioned behind the 'coffee & tea' text.

Friday
May 2,

7:30 am in the
Grand Ballroom Foyer,
3rd Floor

Population Research Systems, a subsidiary of Freeman, Sullivan & Company, provides high quality data collection (telephone, mail, internet, and other forms) for government, academia, institutions, corporations, and other organizations. Services include assistance with or full performance of research design, sampling, questionnaire design, data analysis and reporting.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, contact Leora Lawton, PhD, Director of Consumer and Demographic Research at (415) 777-0707 or via email at leoralawton@fscgroup.com.

STUDIES IN FAMILY PLANNING