



**Newsletter of the Research Committee on
Sociology of Population (RC41)**

May 2008

First ISA Forum of Sociology
Sociological Research and Public Debate
Barcelona, Spain
September 5 - 8, 2008

Dear Colleagues

Time is running out fast and in about three months' time we will be in the beautiful Spanish city of Barcelona participating in the first ISA FORUM OF SOCIOLOGY between September 5-8, 2008. The theme chosen for the Forum which is organized by the ISA jointly with the Catalan Association of Sociology and the Spanish Federation of Sociology, is *Sociological Research and Public Debate*.

As already informed the Forum will be an event with two kinds of programmes: a general programme conceived as a dialogue between the different Research Committees and made up of the papers presented by the RCs' delegates to the Research Council conference, and the parallel programmes of the RCs organised by them. Moreover there will be a series of debates amongst prominent sociologists participating in the event, specialists of other disciplines and relevant actors of the public sphere, which for the first time will be opened to the general public.

The main theme which we have chosen is *Changing Population Age Structures: Components, Perspectives and Policy Implications*. We have been allotted no less than nine sessions each of two hours' duration

- We have 50 presentations for the nine sessions including the Open Session. Since we have more than 42 papers approved we were allotted a second room to enable the splitting of the program into a maximum of 14 sessions.

Important points to remember:

1. Kindly note that the **venue of our sessions** is:

Edifici Rambla de la Universitat Pompeu Fabra

La Rambla 32

08002 Barcelona, Spain

2. The **programme for Friday, September 5, 2008** is

08:00	Registration Palau de Congressos de Fira Barcelona
10:30	Opening Ceremony Palau de Congressos de Fira Barcelona
11:30-13:30	Opening Session Palau de Congressos de Fira Barcelona
15:30-17:30	RC,WG,TG Sessions, Joint Sessions University venues
16:00-17:45	Open debate Centre de Cultura Contemporània de Barcelona
18:00	Registration Faculty of Geography and History
18:00-20:00	Common Sessions, Special Joint Sessions, Ad Hoc Sessions, Large RC,WG,TG Centre de Cultura Contemporània de Barcelona and University venues
20:30	Welcome Reception

3. Registration fees in Euro

	Before May 31, 2008	After May 31, 2008
Regular Fees		
Category A [Countries]		
Member ISA/FES/ACS*	€200	€230
Non member	€300	€330

Category B [Countries]		
Member ISA/FES/ACS*	€90	€105
Non member	€135	€155

Category C [Countries]		
Member ISA/FES/ACS*	€70	€80
Non member	€105	€120

Student. all categories A,B,C

Member ISA/FES/ACS*	€70	€90
Non member	€110	€110

* ISA = International Sociological Association

* FES = Federación Española de Sociología (Spanish Federation of Sociology)

* ACS = Asociación Catalana de Sociología (Catalan Association of Sociology)

The registration fee includes:

- Access to Forum sessions, book exhibition and social events
- Forum Programme

Daily registration will be available for purchase at the on site Registration Desk in Barcelona starting on September 5, 2008. The daily registration fee of Euro 70 includes:

- Access to Forum sessions, book exhibition and social events
- Forum Programme

Tickets for the Opening reception and other social events will be available for purchase by non-registered persons.

All programme participants (paper givers, session organizers, chairs, discussants, etc.) must register **before May 31, 2008**. Otherwise their names will not appear in the Programme Book and abstracts of their papers will not be published on Internet.

Main theme
Changing population age structures:
Components, perspectives and policy implications

Session 1: : Economics, history and culture in the movements of population

Part I

Saturday, September 6, 2008, 09:00-11:00

Chair: Begoña Arregi. University of the Basque Country, Spain.

e-mail: begoa@euskalnet.net

The industrialized and non-industrialized countries have different profile of the changing population age structures warranting scholarly scrutiny as a demographic concern with a scope to look into the socio-legal perspectives of Governance policy. The framework of Governmentality and its policy as a socio-legal regime on the issue of the Changing Population Age Structure, the related issues of education and employment of the young and working population and social security like pensions, employment, health care towards the older population besides the emerging international migration phenomenon as shaped by changing population age structure are yet to be scrutinized. Thus, the changing population age structures need to be analysed as demography of any society not only in their conditioning and consequential factors of economic, cultural and technological development but also of the influence of the prevailing “power relationship” within the society THROUGH Governance, its legislative agenda and public and political policy. This is considered as a kind of “subjectification” of the population issues under the fashion of Social modernity through “GOVERNMENTALITY and the LEGAL FACTS” totally different from the “SOCIAL FACTS” –an external social composition- and thus the population issues including the changing population age structure appear that they are not the subject of homosapiens but also of the State and Law of the land and public policy.

Presentations:

1) Agrarian Change and Population Growth in Late Colonial Spanish America: The Case of Puerto Rico, 1765-1815. *In English*

Francisco Scarano, Department of History; Katherine J. Curtis White, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin at Madison, USA

e-mail: fscarano@facstaff.wisc.edu; kwhite@ssc.wisc.edu;

2) **From Employees to Employers. Western Immigrant Entrepreneurs in Taiwan.** *In English.*
Rueyling Tzeng, Institute of European and American Studies, Academia Sinica, Taiwan
e-mail: rtzeng@sinica.edu.tw

3) **Flexible Intergenerational Relations of Mobile Families? A Case Study on Korean Professional Migrant Families in Singapore and Their Elderly Parents in Korea.** *In English.*
Jeehun Kim, Department of Sociology, University of Oxford, United Kingdom
e-mail: jeehkim@gmail.com; jeehun.kim@sociology.ox.ac.uk

4) **Globalization of “Labor” in Japan and Taiwan: A Comparative Analysis of Family Formation in Internationally Married Couples.** *In English.*
Hiroshi KOJIMA, Faculty of Social Sciences, Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan
e-mail: kojima@waseda.jp

5) **International migration and marriage patterns: The case of Moroccans in Spain.** *In English*
Albert Esteve Palós ; Ederne Jiménez Pérez. Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain.
e-mail: aesteve@ced.uab.es; ejimenez@ced.uab.es

Part II

Saturday, September 6, 2008, 11:30-13:30

Chairs: Elena Bastida, University of Texas-Pan American, USA.

e-mail: bastida@utpa.edu

and Encarnación Aracil, Complutense University, Spain.

e-mail: enaracil@cps.ucm.es

Presentations:

1) **Immigration as Resource of Demographic Changes in Russia.** *In English.*
Vladimir Petrov. Sociology Department, Kuban State University, Krasnodar, Russian Federation.
e-mail: vpetrov@hist.kubsu.ru

2) **Rural masculinization; exploring the question.** *In English.*
Luis Camarero. Departamento de Teoría, Metodología y Cambio Social, UNED, Madrid, Spain.
e-mail: lcamarero@poli.uned.es

3) **Bringing Critical Race Perspectives to the Study of Immigration.** *In English.*
Rogelio Saenz, Texas A&M University; Karen Manges Douglas, Sam Houston State University, Texas, USA
e-mail: rsaenz@tamu.edu; kmd007@shsu.edu

4) **Union Formation Implications of Race and Gender Gaps in Educational Attainment: The Case of Latin America.** *In Spanish*
Luis Angel López, Albert Esteve Palós. Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain.
e-mail: LuisAngel.Lopez@campus.uab.cat; aesteve@ced.uab.es

5) **Portuguese migration to Macao: a family pattern of departure, an individual experience of return.** *In English*

Inês Pessoa, ISCTE, Portugal

e-mail: inespessoa@yahoo.com

Session 2 - The Persistence of Subreplacement Fertility, Age Structure and Public Policy.

Saturday, September 6, 2008, 15:30-17:30

Chair: Bali Ram. Statistics Canada, Canada.

E-mail: Bali.Ram@statcan.ca

The age structure of a country's population is largely determined by changes in its fertility level. Today, there are about sixty countries where fertility has reached the replacement level or lower, with about forty of them having had it this way for several decades. Although subreplacement level fertility is generally a characteristic of industrialized countries, in recent years several less industrialized countries have made the transition to low fertility, with some doing it in a very short period of time. These varying fertility trends and pace of declines have different effects on the age structure of the population. This session will focus on different policy options to cope with the effects of subreplacement level fertility on age structure and related social and economic issues. Some questions to be addressed are as follows: What needs to be done to reverse the trends in fertility declines? What are the effects of changes in age structure on social security and health care in low fertility countries? Can the existing age structure sustain economic development in these countries? How useful is immigration as an option to cope with the expected declines in the proportion of working-age population?

Presentations:

1) **Aging and eldercare in South Korea and North Korea: The past, the present and the future.** *In English.*

Dudley L. Poston, Jr., Texas A&M University; Mary Ann Davis, Sam Houston State University, Texas, USA.

e-mail: d-poston@tamu.edu

2) **First Births in Canada: Trends, Patterns and Implications.** *In English*

Bali Ram, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Canada

e-mail: bali.ram@statcan.ca

3) **Gender equality and the reproductive revolution.** *In English.*

Julio Pérez Díaz, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Madrid, Spain; John MacInnes, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain

e-mail: jperez@ieg.csic.es; john.macinnes@ed.ac.uk

4) **Who's got children nowadays? A case study from the Basque Country.** *In English.*
Begoña Arregi, Isabel Larrañaga, Unai Martín. Dept. of Sociology 2, Univ. of the Basque Country, Spain.

e-mail: b.arregi@ehu.es; ilarranaga@ej-gv.es; unaimartin@ehu.es

5) **Reproductive behaviour of immigrant women in Spain.** *In English.*

Encarnación Aracil, Andrea Arribas, Complutense University, Madrid, Spain.

e-mail: enaracil@cps.ucm.es

6) **Población, Desigualdades y Políticas Públicas: el caso de Venezuela.** *In Spanish.*

Mary Carmen Villasmil, Fondo Población Naciones Unidas, Venezuela.

e-mail: mary.villasmil@undp.org

Session 3 - A society for all ages: Meeting the challenges of population ageing.

Sunday, September 7, 2008. 09.00-11.00

Chair: Joseph Troisi. University of Malta, Malta.

e-mail : joseph.troisi@um.edu.mt

The world of the twenty-first century is experiencing an extraordinary revolution in longevity. During the latter part of the 20th century, life expectancy has increased by about 20 years, and is expected to extend a further 10 years by 2050. Population ageing poses unique challenges to every society because, unlike other population growth variables such as the fertility and mortality rates which, to a considerable extent can be influenced by government policies, the process of population ageing is in actual fact irreversible.

Moreover, one cannot ignore the fact that the approach to these issues should not be treated in isolation. It should rather form an integral part of an over-all national development planning programme of each country. In the Western world, our ageing populations are becoming victims of professional models of care. Older persons are often viewed as making excessive demands on government expenditure. On their part, governments are encountering increasing difficulties in paying for the care of older persons. The welfare programmes adopted by various governments were aimed more at protecting and caring for the older members. They were based upon the assumption that "society has a major responsibility to provide basic social welfare and support for all persons". This preoccupation has led to the creation of a relatively passive and disenchanted sector of the population. This session provides a forum for outlining important contributions to this debate and present empirical data in support of these contributions. The papers presented are aimed at highlighting policies, programmes, and practices prevalent in different countries and regions of the world, for meeting the challenges of population ageing. It will also allow for an awareness of the existing cultural influences and insights.

Presentations:

1) **Can the young olds' activation add benefits to population ageing?** *In English.*

Kathrin Komp

Faculty of Social Sciences, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

e-mail: K.Komp@fsw.vu.nl

2) **Influence of population aging to the gerontosocial policy of Barents EuroArctic region.** *In English.*

Golubeva Yu. Golubeva, Raisa I. Danilova, Vladimir N. Anisimov. Pomor State University, Faculty of Social Work, Archangelsk, Russia.

e-mail: prospa@pomorsu.ru; aging@mail.ru

3) **Pressing needs, economic risks and social hurdles to guarantee economic security for the elderly.** *In English.*

Roberto Ham-Chande. El Colegio de México, Tijuana, México

e-mail: rham@dns.colef.mx

4) **Determinants of Extended Living for Asians and Hispanic Foreign-born and Native-born Elderly from Different Origins.** *In English.*

Mary M Kritz and Douglas T. Gurak, Department of Development Sociology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, USA

e-mail: mmk5@cornell.edu; dtg2@cornell.edu

5) **Growing Old in the Philippines and Some Prospects to “Successful Aging”.** *In English.*

Gloria Luz M. Nelson, Girlie Nora A. Abrigo and Ma. Reina Boro-Magbanua. Dept. of Social Sciences, CAS University of the Philippines Los Baños, Philippines.

e-mail: glmnelson2001@yahoo.com.hk; gnora1@yahoo.com

6) **The Feminisation of Old Age: A Global Perspective.** *In English.*

Joseph Troisi, European Centre of Gerontology, University of Malta, Malta.

e-mail: joseph.troisi@um.edu.mt

7) **Contra las alarmas.** *In Spanish.*

Julio Pérez Díaz, Instituto de Economía, Geografía y Demografía, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Madrid, Spain.

e-mail: jperez@ieg.csic.es

Session 4 - Youth and population age-structural change.

Sunday, September 7, 2008, 11:30-13:30

Chair: Rosa María Camarena. Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México.

e-mail: rcamaren2001@yahoo.com.mx; rcamaren@servidor.unam.mx

The population's age-structural change has become a central issue in contemporary societies as it affects multiple aspects of a country's life (economic, social, political, demographic) at both the macro and micro levels. The changing age structures produce new challenges, pressures and burdens for facing the differential needs and demands of the distinct age groups, but may also open opportunities to meet them. Although change in the balance of population's age composition affects all age groups, its repercussions may be different for each group, depending on the characteristics and dynamics of the change by itself, the context and circumstances in which it occurs, the specific needs and demands of each age group and the society's policy response to face and/or exploit it.

In particular, for the young, who are immerse in a period of life plenty of events and critical shifts of life-status, the age-structural change may have important implications that will be reflected not only in their current living conditions and life chances, but also in those of their families and communities and, in the medium and long terms, in their characteristics and conditions of life as adults and aged people, as present young move through the different stages of life. The session attempts to address the implications of population's age-structural changes over young people's lives in realms such as education, employment, housing, health - including sexual and reproductive health-, as well as at the level of young's relations and interactions with their families and older generations, and the policy implications of all that. It looks to address questions such as: How do age structure changes impact on young's needs and demands satisfaction? What do those changes mean in terms of age group's competition for resources, goods and services, both at the macro and micro levels? How does the changing balance of the age groups affect intergenerational/intra-family relationships relative to mutual support (material, affective, organizational)? In particular, what does population ageing mean for young in terms of duties, burdens, responsibilities, but also in terms of changing life styles and individual behaviours? Which are the policy implications towards youth arising from shifts in age composition of population?

Presentations:

1. Do young adults want to marry and have children? Young adults representations conjugality and parenthood. *In English.*

Cristina Marques, ISCTE/CIES, Lisbon, Portugal.
e-mail: Ana.c.marques@iscte.pt; achms@iscte.pt

2. The challenges of the Nigerian Youthful Population age structure. *In English.*

Idu Ogbe Ode, Benue State University, Makurdi-Nigeria.
e-mail: iduode@yahoo.com

3. Intergenerational solidarity between grandparents and their (grand)children. *In English.*

Corinne Igel and Dr. Marc Szydlik, Institute of Sociology, University of Zurich, Switzerland.
e-mail: igel@soziologie.uzh.ch; szydlik@soziologie.uzh.ch

4. Youth migration and its impact on population age-structure in some regions of Mexico. *In English.*

Rosa María Camarena Córdova, Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

e-mail: rcamaren@servidor.unam.mx

5. Reflexiones sobre la investigación aplicada sociológica de la infancia y la juventud. *In Spanish.*

M^a Rosario Álvarez González, Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociología, Universidad Complutense y Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas, Madrid, España.

e-mail: ralvarez@cis.es

6. Importancia de la escolaridad entre los jóvenes trabajadores mexicanos. *In Spanish.*

Emma Liliana Navarrete. El Colegio Mexiquense, México.

e-mail: enavarr@cmq.edu.mx; enavarr@prodigy.net.mx

7. Diversidad. Integración. Exclusión: aportaciones al estudio sobre las categorizaciones sociales y sus efectos dentro de la institución escolar. *In Spanish.*

Luis Fores Asensio, Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociología, Universidad Complutense, Madrid, España.

e-mail: lforesasensio@hotmail.com

Session 5 – The globalization of labor and changes in family structures.:

Sunday, September 7, 2008, 15.30-17.30

Chair: Elena Bastida. University of Texas-Pan American, USA

e-mail: bastida@utpa.edu

Despite the importance attributed to global migration in the sociological literature and related disciplines, its impact on the family structure has received less attention. Surprisingly little is known about migration and marital dissolution, the persistence of old and the acquisition of new intimate ties, kinship network fragmentation and the reconfiguration of earlier norms on filial piety that structured the relationship between old and young family members. This session will examine changes in family structure resulting from late twentieth century migratory patterns. Papers exploring these topics, specifically as they unfold within the sending family and their reconfiguration in the receiving society are especially welcomed.

Presentations:

1) The U.S. Mexican Immigrant Family in a Changing Society: A Critical Overview. *In English.*

Juan José Bustamante, Department of Sociology, University of Texas-Pan American

e-mail: jbustamant@utpa.edu

2) **The place and role of the aged in migrant families: Peruvians linked with Spain as a case study.** *In English.*

Carla Tamango; Angeles Escrivá; INMIGRA, Peru and Universidad de Huelva, Spain
e-mail: inmigraperu@gmail.com; angeles.escriva@dstso.uhu.es

3) **Separate Yet Struggling to be Together: Transnational Migration and its Contradictory Impacts on Family Structure in a Guatemalan Village.** *In English.*

Veronica Montes, Department of Sociology, University of California, Santa Barbara, USA.
e-mail: veronicamontes@umail.ucsb.edu

4) **Gender patterns of union formation in Spain: the role of intermarriage in a new immigration country.** *In English.*

Clara Cortina Trilla; Thais García Pereiro. Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain.
e-mail: thagape@hotmail.com; tgarcia@ced.uab.es

5) **Poverty in the Borderland and Delta: A Comparative Analysis of Differences by Family Type.** *In English.*

Tim Slack, Joachim Singelmann, and Kayla Fontenot; Louisiana Population Data Center. Departments of Sociology and Ag. Economics. Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA
e-mail: joachim@lsu.edu

6) **Mujeres mexicanas migrantes en Estados Unidos: condiciones de vida y cambios en sus familias de origen.** *In Spanish.*

Esperanza Tuñón Pablos. El Colegio de la Frontera Sur, México.
e-mail: etunon@ecosur.mx

7) **Las estructuras familiares fracturadas por la migración internacional: mujeres mexicanas de origen indígena y su vida transnacional en Nueva York.** *In Spanish.*

María da Gloria Marroni, Instituto de Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades, Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla, Mexico.
e-mail: cs000822@siu.buap.mx

Session 6 - Links of Population with Natural Disaster.

Saturday, September 6, 2008, 09:00-11:00

Chair: Gloria L. Nelson. CAS University of the Philippines Los Baños, Philippines

e-mail: glmnelson2001@yahoo.com.hk

In a disaster situation, a significant number of vulnerable people experience hazard and suffer severe damage and disruption of their livelihood system. Many of this vulnerable population have their lives shortened by natural hazardous events such as earthquakes, flashfloods, landslides and catastrophic events such as, epidemics and hunger that occur in many parts of the world especially in (but not only)

the third world. This session will include papers that will bring about a crucial point in the understanding why disasters occur and to understand that “natural” and the “human” are bond together in almost all disaster situation. The papers hope to shed light that disasters are not only cause by natural events but they are also product of the social, political, and economic environment as distinct from natural environment because disasters tend to structure the lives of different groups of people. Disaster are events that deserve special focus in the study of population .

Presentations:

1) Social, Demographic, and Political Consequences of Hurricanes: The case of Louisiana after Katrina and Rita. *In English.*

Joachim Singelmann, Louisiana Population Data Center. Departments of Sociology and Ag. Economics. Louisiana State University - U.S.A.

e-mail: joachim@lsu.edu

2) Model of Community Response to Flooding and Mudflows: The Case of Daraga, Albay, Philippines. *In English.*

Girlye Nora A. Abrigo and Gloria Luz. M. Nelson. Dept. of Social Sciences, CAS UP Los Baños, Philippines.

e-mail: gnora1@yahoo.com

3) Equidad de género y reducción de riesgo de desastre: hacia la construcción de un círculo virtuoso. *In Spanish.*

Jorge Dehays Rocha. Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales y Económicas, Universidad Católica Andrés Bello, Caracas, Venezuela.

e-mail: jorge.dehays@gmail.com; dehays64@yahoo.com.mx

Session 7 - The fourth stages of epidemiological transition: Social and policy implications of the changing health and illness pattern.

Saturday, September 6, 2008, 11:30-13:30

Chair: Ofra Anson. Ben-Gurion University of The Negev, Israel.

e-mail: ofra@bgumail.bgu.ac.il

The fourth stage of epidemiological transition brought about some changes in the patterns of health and illness, of which the most unexpected is the returning of infectious diseases. Health and illness patterns in our era are characterized with two main epidemics: syndrome X and AIDS/HIV. Moreover, the aetiology and the control of these conditions are far more related to social behaviour than to sanitation or medical intervention. Due to both conditions we are now dealing with long-term chronic and infectious diseases which change the care needs of the population. In this session we would like to present and discuss data regarding these changing patterns of health and illness and its pace. We would also like to deal with the social consequences of these epidemics: are intra- and inter-societal health inequalities increasing? What are the implications for health care

needs and what should be the new targets of health care policies? Who carries the major burden of care?

Presentations:

1) Examining the fourth stage of epidemiological transition in China: Some implications for health and health care provision. *In English.*

Mohammad Mainul Islam, Pei Lijun, Song Xingming and Zheng Xiaoying, Institute of Population Research, Peking University, Beijing, China

e-

mail: mainul@pku.edu.cn; mainulbdcn@gmail.com; peilj@pku.edu.cn; xmsong@pku.edu.cn; xzheng@pku.edu.cn

2) Sex Differences in Mortality in the Fourth Stage of Epidemiological Transition: Patterns and Policy Implications. *In English.*

Shefali S. Ram, Canadian Blood Services, Ottawa, Canada

e-mail: sram77@yahoo.com

3) Disease and Health in East Africa. Recent Patterns in the Epidemiologic Transition. *In English.*

Teresa G. Labov, Department of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, USA

e-mail: labov@sas.upenn.edu

4) Chronic Illness and Patients' Perspectives on Recovery In a Nigerian Tertiary Hospital. *In English.*

Agunbiade Ojo Melvin and Aransiola Joshua, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria.

e-mail: ojomelvin@yahoo.com; aransiola2@yahoo.com

5) Population and Health in Urban Poor Settlements in Nigeria: the case of non-participation and Vulnerability. *In English.*

Ezebunwa E. Nwokocha, Department of Sociology, University of Ibadan, Nigeria.

e-mail: miczeze@yahoo.com

6) Human trafficking and the Crisis of Development in Nigeria: the case of Edo State. *In English.*

Ezebunwa E. Nwokocha and Patricia A. Jerome, Department of Sociology, University of Ibadan, Nigeria.

e-mail: miczeze@yahoo.com

Session 8 – Open Session.

Saturday, September 6, 2008, 15:30-17:30

Chair: Encarnacion Aracil. Complutense University, Spain

e-mail: enaracil@cps.ucm.es

Presentations:

1) **Analytical Dilemmas: Options for Dealing with Outlier Observations.** *In English.*
Paul R. Voss, Katherine J. Curtis White, David D. Long. Department of Rural Sociology, and
Center for Demography and Ecology, University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA.
e-mail: voss@ssc.wisc.edu; kwhite@ssc.wisc.edu; dlong@ssc.wisc.edu

2) **The household: A missing level in multilevel analyses of mortality.** *In English*
Yonathan Anson, Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Beer Sheva, Israel and Institut de
Démographie – UCL Belgium.
e-mail: anson@bgumail.bgu.ac.il

3) **Impacto de las migraciones en la estructura y composición de los hogares. El caso de la
región metropolitana de Barcelona.** *In Spanish.*
Cristina López Villanueva. Facultad de Ciencias Económicas y Empresariales, Universidad de
Barcelona, España.
e-mail: clopez@ub.edu

4) **Cambios en el estado de salud de la población en edades avanzadas: Implicaciones
económicas y familiares, México 2001-2003.** *(In Spanish)*
César A. González, El Colegio de México A.C, Colima, Mexico.
e-mail: cggonzalez@colmex.mx; cesar_glez@hotmail.com

Points to Remember

XVII ISA World Congress of Sociology
Gothenburg, Sweden
July 11 - 17, 2010

Keep these dates free and start thinking of 1) a main theme for our Research Committee
2) the themes of the various sessions; 3) the subject of your presentation.

Final Request

Kindly note that this is OUR newsletter. In this regard we would be more than pleased to
receive news from you about the work you are doing which, in your opinion, you think is
of interest to our RC members.

Joseph Troisi
Secretary RC 41.