

series of papers originally published in 1980 and published in proceedings, and books. The content of the "wealth flows" which states that fertility changes in the family's inter-

"the problems that beset attempting to employ pre-existing alternative theory is against what is now known of. Subsequently, efforts are made to fit the theory to the historical data. Then, the theory is modified and explored. Finally, the situation at the beginning is attempted to distinguish the general theory."

P. On Brass's P/F ratio fertility. [Sobre o metodo da estimativa da fecundidade]. *Revista de Saude Publica*, Vol. 12, No. 1, Jan-Mar 1981. Brazil. In Por. This study uses the P/F ratio method (child mortality) to calculate the Brazil group for a specific year in order to test the unreliability of registration method is based on two women during the period when born alive up to the date of children born in the last

R.G. Inuit natality rhythms Arctic. *Journal of Biosocial Science*, Vol. 14, No. 1, Apr 1982. 167-77 pp. Cambridge.

human natality is examined over several decades for an isolated Inuit rural Canadian Arctic. The latter reports of the existence of a first half of the year. The change with the gradual concentration of population into the settlement by disruption of this tradition. Family planning has been common in the period, yet birth seasonality is pronounced than during previous

MA. Current fertility. Regional Fertility Surveys, Region 1, Region 10, North Mindanao. *Journal of Biosocial Science*, Vol. 14, No. 1, Apr 1982. 27 pp. Xavier University, Mindanao Culture, Mindanao Studies, Cagayan de Oro, Philippines.

levels in the Southern Tagalog regions of the Philippines are examined from the 1979 Area Fertility Survey. Data from 4,000 households is included on crude birth rates, age-specific fertility rates, illegitimacy, and rural

urban differences in fertility. Trends over time are examined using data from previous surveys as well as retrospective data obtained in the 1979 surveys.

48:30289 Davidson AR; Beach LR. Error patterns in the prediction of fertility behavior. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, Vol. 11, No. 6, Nov-Dec 1981. 475-88 pp. Silver Spring, Md. In Eng.

The purpose of this article is to examine the nature of the prediction errors that occurred in two separate longitudinal studies in which different decision models were used to predict couples' birth planning decisions.

"One study tested the subjective expected utility model with a sample of married couples from the state of Washington and the other study tested the Fishbein model using a sample of married women from Illinois....Both studies demonstrated that when couples were predicted to decide not to become pregnant, predictive accuracy was very high, but when couples were predicted to decide to become pregnant, predictive accuracy was significantly lower." Possible explanations for this biased error pattern are considered.

One of the two studies, published in 1979 by Beach, Campbell, and Townes, was cited in 46: Title 2435. The other study, by Davidson and Jaccard, appeared in *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, Vol. 37, 1979, pp. 1,364-76.

48:30290 de Almeida MM. The birth rate in Salvador, Bahia (Brazil). [Natalidade em Salvador, Bahia (Brasil)]. *Revista de Saude Publica*, Vol. 15, No. 1, Feb 1981. 46-58 pp. Sao Paulo, Brazil. In Por. with sum. in Eng.

Fertility in the city of Salvador, Brazil, is analyzed using data from a random sample of 2,893 households surveyed in 1977. Inverse relationships between number of children and income and between number of children and mother's level of education are noted.

48:30291 Debavalya N. Patterns of fertility decline in Asia with special reference to Thailand. In: *International Population Conference: solicited papers/Congres International de la Population: communications sollicitées*, Manila, 1981, Vol. 1. 1981. 65-69 pp. International Union for the Scientific Study of Population [IUSSP], Liege, Belgium. In Eng. with sum. in Fre.

Patterns of fertility decline in Thailand are examined using data from a series of national sample surveys that were conducted between 1960 and 1979 and that focus on fertility behavior and contraceptive practice. Information is included on cumulative and current fertility, contraceptive knowledge and practice, and regional variations.

48:30292 Entwisle B; Hermalin AI; Mason WM. Socioeconomic determinants of fertility behavior: a processual approach using World Fertility Survey data. *Population Studies Center Research Report*, No. 82-17, Jan 1982. 89 plus unnumbered pp. University of Michigan, Population Studies Center, Ann Arbor, Mich. In Eng.

The authors develop a structural equations model of the fertility process. "The model assumes application to women whose childbearing years are nearly complete. It is designed for populations in developing nations. The power of the model derives from its use of three fertility-process components: onset, early fertility, and later fertility. This decomposition, together with a related distinction between early and later child mortality, facilitates the study of the connections between child mortality and fertility, child mortality and contraception, and contraception and fertility. The paper justifies the causal ordering of the variables, discusses the operationalization of the most important concepts, and states hypotheses about expected signs of relationships."

48:30293 Ermisch JF. Changes in the socio-economic environment and the emergence of below-replacement fertility. In: *International Population Conference: solicited papers/Congres International de la Population: communications sollicitées*, Manila, 1981, Vol. 1. 1981. 181-97 pp. International Union for the Scientific Study of Population [IUSSP], Liege, Belgium. In Eng. with sum. in Fre.

The author examines "some changes in the socio-economic environment which may have contributed to the fall in (period) fertility to below replacement level in a number of economically developed countries." An explanatory model of reproductive behavior is outlined, and some international evidence covering the period from the 1950s to the 1970s is presented.

48:30294 Fapohunda OJ. Research for population policy design: main findings of five case studies (Egypt, El Salvador, Nigeria, Sri Lanka and Zaire). In: *International Population Conference: solicited papers/Congres International de la Population: communications sollicitées*, Manila, 1981, Vol. 1. 1981. 223-46 pp. International Union for the Scientific Study of Population [IUSSP], Liege, Belgium. In Eng. with sum. in Fre.

Major findings are presented from five case studies conducted in the 1970s under the auspices of the Committee on Studies for Population Policies in Developing Countries (POPOLCOM) of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population. The studies, which focus on Egypt, El Salvador, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, and Zaire, include information on fertility trends and population policies, sources of data and identification of social sectors, and fertility differentials among social sectors and explanations for these differentials.

48:30295 Fernando DF. Social and demographic determinants of fertility in Sri Lanka. *Journal of Biosocial Science*, Vol. 14, No. 1, Jan 1982. 59-67 pp. Cambridge, England. In Eng.

The paper explores the "social and demographic factors that influence fertility in Sri Lanka since the second world war employing multiple regression analysis, and how these factors change with time.