

society." Data from the 1976 Indonesian Fertility Survey are used to compare the cumulative fertility and post-primary educational attainment of eight urban and rural cohorts of women living in Java and Bali. [Dissertation Abstracts International, A: Humanities and Social Sciences 41(11)]

3276 Aghajanian, Akbar.

Age at first birth and completed family size in West Malaysia. *Journal of Biosocial Science* (Cambridge, England) 13(2):197-201. April 1981.

"The relationship of completed fertility in West Malaysia to age at first birth, ethnic group, education, work experience and number of marriages is examined by multiple classification analysis. In each ethnic group, the net effect of age at first birth, after allowing for the remaining variables, is strong."

3277 Allman, James.

The demographic transition in the Middle East and North Africa. *International Journal of Middle East Studies* (Cambridge, England/New York) 12(3):277-301. Nov. 1980.

The author analyzes recent trends in fertility in the Middle East and North Africa. The countries of these regions are characterized according to their current place in the demographic transition. The types of data collection and analysis necessary for an understanding of the factors associated with fertility changes and the conditions that will affect the process of demographic transition are discussed. Data are based on unpublished U.N. Population Division estimates.

3278 Anderson, John E.; Morris, Leo; Pineda, Antonieta; and Santiso, Roberto.

Determinants of fertility in Guatemala. *Social Biology* (Madison, Wis.) 27(1):20-35. Spring 1980.

"The 1978 Contraceptive Prevalence Survey for Guatemala provides an opportunity to examine fertility levels and a number of determinants of fertility for three broad segments of the country: the Department of Guatemala and, in the remainder of the country, the Ladino and Indian populations. While Ladinos had a much higher rate of contraceptive use than did Indians, the two groups had similar birth rates. The lack of difference in fertility appears to be due to the pattern of prolonged breastfeeding among Indians and perhaps to differences in the rate of conception due to nutrition, coital frequency, or other factors."

3279 Becker, Stan.

Seasonal patterns of fertility measures: theory and data. *Journal of the American Statistical Association* (Washington) 76(374): 249-259. June 1981.

The author examines five measures of reproduction in a population of married women, namely, marital fertility rate, pregnancy prevalence, mean open birth interval, mean closed interval-birth, and mean closed

birth interval-woman. Equations are developed that predict seasonal patterns of these alternative measures under the assumption that the fertility rate follows a trigonometric curve. They are then applied to data from Bangladesh, which indicate that the assumption is correct.

3280 Blackwood, Larry.

Alaska native fertility trends, 1950-1978. *Demography* (Washington) 18(2):173-179. May 1981.

"Fertility rates for Alaska Natives based on officially registered births have shown considerable change since 1950, reflecting the increasing incorporation of this group into the dominant American culture. Their fertility experience has in many regards been similar to that of developing countries during the process of modernization. A gradual rise in fertility prior to 1962 was most likely the result of increased fecundity due to declining breast feeding. The rapid decline after that time is seen as a response to increasing incentives for fertility control. The decline was facilitated by the beginning of family planning programs in 1965."

3281 Blau, David M.

An economic analysis of nutrition and fertility behavior in developing countries. University Microfilms International, Order No. 8028170. Madison, Wis., University of Wisconsin, 1980. 297 pp.

The author "analyzes the nutrition and fertility behavior of households in developing countries from an economic perspective. The purpose of the study is to determine which types of economic changes, caused either by market forces or government policy, are most likely to cause improvements in nutritional status of children and declines in fertility." An empirical analysis using data from a household survey conducted in Nicaragua during 1977 and 1978 is presented. [Dissertation Abstracts International, A: Humanities and Social Sciences 41(10)]

3282 Bloom, David E.

What's happening to the age at first birth in the United States? A study of recent white and nonwhite cohorts. Working Paper, No. 81-4. Pittsburgh, Carnegie-Mellon University, School of Urban and Public Affairs, April 1981. 31 pp.

This is a revised version of a paper presented at the 1981 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America (see this issue, p. 432). The author "analyzes cross-cohort trends in the age pattern of women at first birth in the United States. The analysis involves fitting the Coale-McNeil marriage model to the age distribution of first birth frequencies for a number of recent white and nonwhite cohorts."

3283 Caldwell, J. C.

The mechanisms of demographic change in historical perspective. *Population Studies* (London) 35(1):5-27. March 1981.

The author discusses and criticisms that his previous work on transition. In part "wealth flows theory" to historical attempts an identification of the problems arising from values of children as a source of strength. examines the transfer of children during the of familial production allocated by an extension describes the various perceived values of

3284 Calot, Gérard.

L'observation de moyen terme [The short and medium run] 36(1):9-40. Jan.-Feb. Spanish summaries.

The author attempts to determine monthly data of an annual calculation a month directly from the births." This method England and Wales, Republic of Germany term and medium-term

3285 Candelario, Ca

The economics of Rican experience. International, Order City University of

"Using data obtained of Puerto Rico, two estimated; one for desired by utility the second for the level] of these changes the model takes into economic determinants such as wage of parents, r employment status [Dissertation Abstracts International, A: Humanities and Soc

3286 Costello, Mic

Education and f an exercise in the knowledge. Philip (Manila) 27:63-72.

The author examines between female educational marital fertility a focus on the inf social values on p The findings of relationship are reviewed of educational attainment is studied. This to reassess some recommendations concerning relationship.