Life Expectancy Differentials By Marital Status | 86e3e556c74253a28ac93abb07f27fb7

Demography and Health Issues
Communities in Action
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Pensions, Labor, and Individual Choice
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Demography of Aging
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The Decline of Fertility in Europe
Older Americans 2016 Key Indicators of Well-being
Divorce and the Adult Life Span
Demography and Health Issues Problems and choices -- Who shall live? -- The physician: the captain of the team -- The hospital: the house of hope -- Drugs: the key to modern medicine -- Paying for medical care.

Communities in Action This book studies the origins and development of population geography as a discipline. It explores the key concepts, tools and statistical and demographic techniques that are widely employed in the analysis of population. The chapters in this book: Provide a comprehensive geographical account of population attributes in the world, with a particular focus on India; Study the three major components of population change - fertility, mortality and migration - that have remained somewhat neglected in the study of human geography so far; Examine the salient social, demographic and economic characteristics of population, along with topics such as size, distribution and growth of population; Discuss major population theories, policies and population-development-environment interrelations, thus marking a significant departure from the traditional pattern-oriented approach. Well supplemented with figures, maps and tables, this key text will be an indispensable read for students, researchers and teachers of human geography, demography, anthropology, sociology, economics and population studies.

Researching Geography

Prediction of Life Span Changes in family and household composition are part of every individual's life course. Childhood families expand and contract; the individual leaves to set up an independent household; he or she may marry, raise children, lose a spouse. These transitions have a profound effect on the economic and social well-being of individuals, and the relative prevalence of different living arrangements affects the very
character of society. American families and Households takes advantage of the large samples provided by the decennial censuses to document recent major transformations in the individual life cycle and consequent changes in the composition of the American population. As James Sweet and Larry Bumpass demonstrate, these changes have been dramatic—rates of marriage and childbirth are down, rates of marital disruption are up, and those who can are more likely to maintain independent households despite the rapid acceleration of change during recent years, however, the authors find that contemporary trends are continuous with long-term changes in Western society. This meticulous work makes a significant contribution to our understanding of the American Family and the individual life experiences that are translated into the larger population experience. "Jim Sweet and Larry Bumpass provide detailed descriptions of three components of the households and families of Americans: family transitions; the prevalence of different family and household arrangements; and the economic and social circumstances of people living in different types of families and households. As a reference work, the volume is a gold mine, with many rich veins of useful information. Anyone interested in American families and how they have been changing will want to refer to this volume."

—American Journal of Sociology A Volume in the Russell Sage Foundation Census Series

Pensions, Labor, and Individual Choice Older Americans (those age 65 and over) are a vibrant and growing part of our Nation. They also experience unique challenges to their economic well-being, health, and independence. To inform decisions regarding the support and well-being of older Americans, robust statistics reflecting these experiences are needed. Although many Federal agencies provide statistics on aspects of older Americans' lives, it can be difficult to fit the pieces together into a comprehensive representation. Thus, it has become increasingly important for policymakers and the general public to have an accessible, easy-to-understand portrait of how older Americans
fate. Older Americans 2016: Key Indicators of Well-Being (Older Americans 2016) provides a comprehensive, easy-to-understand picture of our older population. It is the seventh such chartbook prepared by the Federal Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics (Forum). Readers will find here an accessible compendium of indicators drawn from the most reliable official statistics. Indicators are categorized into six broad groups: Population, Economics, Health Status, Health Risks and Behaviors, Health Care, and Environment. The Forum's recent review of the Older Americans chartbook resulted in the addition of several new indicators particularly relevant to many of the challenges currently facing older Americans. Among these additions are an indicator describing the changing demographics of Social Security beneficiaries and an indicator describing transportation access for older Americans. Indicators have also been added to describe dementia rates (including Alzheimer's disease rates, among the non-nursing home population) as well as to examine the number of older Americans receiving long-term care by different types of providers. Finally, the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) for Americans age 65 and over has been added. The SPM extends the official poverty measure by taking into account many government programs designed to assist low-income families that are not included in the official poverty measure. Although Federal agencies currently collect and report substantial information on the population age 65 and over, other important gaps in our knowledge remain. In Older Americans 2012, the Forum identified six such areas where more data are needed: informal caregiving, residential care, elder abuse, functioning and disability, mental health and cognitive functioning, pension measures, and end-of-life issues. In Older Americans 2016, we provide updated information on the data availability for these specific areas, in addition to a special feature on informal caregiving. We continue to appreciate users' requests for greater detail for many existing indicators. We also extend an invitation to all of our readers and partners to let us know what else we can do to make our reports more
accessible and useful. Please send any comments to agingforum@cdc.gov. The Older Americans reports reflect the Forum's commitment to advancing our understanding of where older Americans stand today and what challenges they may face tomorrow. I congratulate the Forum agencies for joining together to present the American people with such valuable tools for understanding the well-being of the older population. Last, but not least, none of this work would be possible without the continued cooperation of millions of American citizens who willingly provide the data that are summarized and analyzed by staff in the Federal agencies for the American people.

**Differential Economic Well-being by Sex and Marital Status of Persons at Retirement Age**

A groundbreaking look at marriage, one of the most basic and universal of all human institutions, which reveals the emotional, physical, economic, and sexual benefits that marriage brings to individuals and society as a whole. The Case for Marriage is a critically important intervention in the national debate about the future of family. Based on the authoritative research of family sociologist Linda J. Waite, journalist Maggie Gallagher, and a number of other scholars, this book’s findings dramatically contradict the anti-marriage myths that have become the common sense of most Americans. Today a broad consensus holds that marriage is a bad deal for women, that divorce is better for children when parents are unhappy, and that marriage is essentially a private choice, not a public institution. Waite and Gallagher flatly contradict these assumptions, arguing instead that by a broad range of indices, marriage is actually better for you than being single or divorced—physically, materially, and spiritually. They contend that married people live longer, have better health, earn more money, accumulate more wealth, feel more fulfillment in their lives, enjoy more satisfying sexual relationships, and have happier and more successful children than those who remain single, cohabit, or get divorced. The Case for Marriage combines clearheaded analysis, penetrating cultural
criticism, and practical advice for strengthening the institution of marriage, and provides clear, essential guidelines for reestablishing marriage as the foundation for a healthy and happy society. “A compelling defense of a sacred union. The Case for Marriage is well written and well argued, empirically rigorous and learned, practical and commonsensical.” -- William J. Bennett, author of The Book of Virtues “Makes the absolutely critical point that marriage has been misrepresented and misunderstood.” -- The Wall Street Journal www.broadwaybooks.com

International Differences in Mortality at Older Ages The inverse association between individuals' own education and adverse health outcomes is well established, but the influence of other people's education -- particularly those with close social ties or who are family members -- and adult health outcomes is not. The material and non-material resources available to individuals via their own education likely are shared within a marriage to become resources at the household or family-level. Research on spousal education and adult health outcomes is sparse -- especially in the United States. Therefore, this dissertation examines how husbands and wives' education combine within marriage to influence each other's self-rated health and annual risk of death in the United States. The analyses utilize two nationally representative data sources: the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) and the National Health Interview Survey Linked Mortality File (NHIS-LMF). Chapter Two establishes an inverse association between spousal education and poor/fair self-rated health among married adults in the United States. The results also showed that spousal education attenuated the association between one's own education and fair/poor self-rated health more for married women than married men and age-specific analyses revealed that these differences were largest among married persons ages 45-64. Chapter Three reveals that individuals' own education and their spouse's education each share an inverse association with the annual
risk of death among married adults. Although this association generally does not vary by gender, spousal education apparently is a more important determinant of all-cause mortality risk among married non-Hispanic whites in comparison to married non-Hispanic blacks. Age-specific analyses also suggest that the influence of own and spousal education on adult mortality risk weakened with increasing age. Chapter Four assesses life expectancy differentials between men and women in different marital status groups at different points in the educational distribution. The results imply that spousal education substantially contributes to life expectancy disparities between married and unmarried persons. The results also imply that focusing only on the relationship between married persons' own education and life expectancy masks substantial heterogeneity within educational groups attributable to spousal education. Overall, the findings strongly suggest that education is a shared or household health resource among husbands and wives.

Health Expectations for Older Women Explore international trends in health and longevity—with a special focus on older women! This essential book examines the latest research on life expectancy and “active life expectancy”—the number of years that women can expect to live free from major disability—in developed and developing countries around the world. It also explores the policy implications of the contributors’ findings. Here you’ll find a global study using data from the World Health Organization, a European study using data from OECD countries, and studies of women in the United Kingdom, Fiji, The Netherlands, Japan, Canada, and the United States. With contributions from demographers, economists, epidemiologists, gerontologists, medical statisticians, policy analysts, physicians, public health directors, and sociologists, International Perspectives on Health Expectancies for Older Women compares mortality and morbidity trends in various populations. In addition to reviewing the current
literature on active life expectancy, this informative book looks at: the distribution of total, unimpaired, and impaired life for several groups of older women defined by race, education, and marital history gender differences in health profiles in The Netherlands gender differences in life with and without six major diseases, including both morbid and mortal conditions in the United States how mortality and morbidity patterns differ for Canadian women and men 45 years of age and older, focusing on risk factors and chronic conditions such as low income, low education, abnormal body mass index, lack of physical activity, smoking, cancer, diabetes, and arthritis patterns of healthy life expectancy for older women around the globe a comparison of the development and progression of physical disability in Japanese men and women and more!

The Population of the United States Although the United States is the most affluent nation on the globe, at least fifteen nations have a longer life expectancy at birth. One important factor in this country's relatively poor morality ranking is the persistence of striking differences in death rates among various racial and socioeconomic groups.

Population Geography

Making Marriage Work For Dummies This text emphasizes changing gender roles and relationships, gender identity and an examination of masculinities in midlife and later life. It covers the need to reconceptualize partnership status, in order to understand the implications of both widowhood and divorce for older women and men.

Explaining Divergent Levels of Longevity in High-Income Countries This dissertation examines three contemporary social phenomena--globalization, the rise of secondary and tertiary education, and dramatic changes in marriage and divorce--and their relation to
key demographic processes. This set of topics is purposely broad, in order to
demonstrate the importance of interlinkages between demography and the social world.
Classical demographic techniques can be extended to provide a toolkit through which
one can investigate and provide insight into a diverse set of social processes. Chapter I
examines the relationship between globalization and contemporary fertility transitions.
Fertility transitions have been studied since the inception of the field of demography, but
we still have a limited understanding of how they arise, progress, and diffuse across
populations. I test the theory that since 1960, global normative forces led to fertility
transitions in many developing countries. I show that countries that are more connected
through the global network have converged in fertility. In particular, poor countries
engaged in trade with rich countries have converged towards the fertility rates of their
rich trade partners. Chapter II considers how the changing educational distribution in
the United States has shaped educational differentials in life expectancy. Though
educational gradients in longevity have widened since 1990, many have questioned
whether this widening is due to people with less than high school becoming a smaller,
increasingly select group. I use a composition-adjusted life expectancy measure to show
that much of the change in education-specific life expectancy can be attributed to
changing educational composition. Adjusting for compositional change shows that life
expectancy gradients have not widened by nearly as much as we thought. Chapter III
traces out the history of American marriage since 1960. I develop and extend two-sex
models of the marital life cycle to quantify how changes in marriage, divorce, mortality,
and assortative mating have shaped marital life cycles. I find that there has been an
educational divergence in marriage and divorce, and demonstrate that much of the
truncation in marriage can be attributed to later age at marriage and higher rates of
divorce, but is partly offset by lower mortality and more extensive marital sorting.
Dimensions of Australian Society

American Families and Households

Who Shall Live? Second edition of this detailed reference examining the social and political currents of contemporary Australian society. Ordered into three sections - demographic dimensions, social dimensions and politics - the volume utilises data for the national Census and representative national sample surveys. Includes new chapters on Aborigines, health and deviance. Also available in hardback. Indexed.

The Mortality Crisis in Transitional Economies Explore international trends in health and longevity--with a special focus on older women! This essential book examines the latest research on life expectancy and "active life expectancy"--the number of years that women can expect to live free from major disability--in developed and developing countries around the world. It also explores the policy implications of the contributors' findings. Here you'll find a global study using data from the World Health Organization, a European study using data from OECD countries, and studies of women in the United Kingdom, Fiji, The Netherlands, Japan, Canada, and the United States. With contributions from demographers, economists, epidemiologists, gerontologists, medical statisticians, policy analysts, physicians, public health directors, and sociologists, International Perspectives on Health Expectancies for Older Women compares mortality and morbidity trends in various populations. In addition to reviewing the current literature on active life expectancy, this informative book looks at: the distribution of total, unimpaired, and impaired life for several groups of older women defined by race, education, and marital history gender differences in health profiles in The Netherlands gender differences in life with and without six major diseases, including both morbid and
mortal conditions in the United States how mortality and morbidity patterns differ for Canadian women and men 45 years of age and older, focusing on risk factors and chronic conditions such as low income, low education, abnormal body mass index, lack of physical activity, smoking, cancer, diabetes, and arthritis patterns of healthy life expectancy for older women around the globe a comparison of the development and progression of physical disability in Japanese men and women and more!

Issues in Resource Management and Development in Kenya This volume summarizes the major findings of the Princeton European Fertility Project. The Project, begun in 1963, was a response to the realization that one of the great social revolutions of the last century, the remarkable decline in marital fertility in Europe, was still poorly understood. Originally published in 1986. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

Causes, Correlates and Consequences of Death Among Older Adults "[This] book’s unfading preoccupation with social context, social processes, and social structures distinguishes itself and greatly contributes to the discourse in gerontology." -The Gerontologist This classic text, now in its fifth edition, is distinguished by its emphasis on social context, social processes, and social structures as part of a broader understanding of the sociology of aging and the life course. Presenting an objective view of the realities of aging, both positive and negative, the book examines aging from
micro/macro, personal, community, societal, and global perspectives. This fifth edition describes important changes in the field of social gerontology and the growth in such topics as diversity, global aging, and the life course. It addresses major shifts in public policy, social institutions, and aging-related programming initiatives. There is a strong focus on the changing landscape of aging, particularly in regard to social engagement, employment and lifelong learning, enhanced health and independence, and livable communities for people of all ages. Additionally, the book includes new information on the Affordable Care Act and end-of-life issues. The text is uniquely organized, featuring theoretical discussions in each chapter and topical essays between chapters. Critical thinking and review questions foster an in-depth understanding of the material. Written in an engaging style, the text is for graduate and upper-level undergraduate students; it is also used effectively in introductory gerontology classes. In addition to an Instructor's Manual, the fifth edition now includes Power-Point slides NEW TO THE FIFTH EDITION: Provides updated data on aging and baby boomers in the United States and worldwide Presents expanded focus on baby boomers' impact on the larger society Discusses major public policy changes and innovative services and programs affecting older adults Uses detailed examples to illustrate the challenges of sorting out age, period, and cohort effects in research on aging Covers the Affordable Care Act and up-to-date information on Medicare Features new information on end-of-life issues Presents provocative essays on positive and contemporary issues not typically covered, including love, sex, creativity, media representations, LGBT aging, and crime Focuses on enhanced health and independence and aging-in-place initiatives Provides learning objectives in each chapter and web-based extracurricular activities Includes PowerPoint slides in addition to an Instructor's Manual

Heterogeneity in expected longevities This is the third volume of three on demographics.
All major fields of demographic change are covered. Population figures are given for each population census by sex, civil status and age. Major demographic developments within the family are described providing a commentary on the main population structures and trends.

Health Expectations for Older Women The Study of Women In Midlife GRACE K. BARUCH AND JEANNE BROOKS-GUNN To describe the middle years—that relatively long span when one is neither young nor old—as a neglected period may no longer be accurate, given current scientific and popular interest in adult development and aging. But midlife is still too often seen merely as a kind of staging area on the way to old age, when one gathers one's forces and tries to stock up on assets—health, money, relationships—that will be needed for the rigors of the last phase of life. The middle years have been characterized more as a transition period than as a time of growth, satisfaction, and creativity. As this volume will show, although midlife is not without its difficulties, it is, for many women, a time of unexpected pleasure, even power. MAJOR THEMES A central theme of this volume is the impact of social change. The influence of economic conditions, of ideology, of the normative timing of such life events as age of marriage and childbearing, are addressed in many chapters from many different perspectives. Social changes are shown to have both negative and positive consequences. On the negative side, for example, the sex differential in life expectancy is a biosocial phenomenon that greatly restricts the availability of sexual partners—or, more precisely, heterosexual partners—for older women.

Aging, Society, and the Life Course, Fifth Edition

Demographic and Health Indicators This book provides new theories, applications and
quantitative methods in demography, population studies and statistics. It presents and applies data analysis, statistics and stochastic modeling techniques focusing on demography, population aging, mortality and health sciences. The book describes diverse stochastic processes as well as Markov and semi-Markov models in demography and population studies, along with chapters on statistical models and methods in biostatistics and epidemiology. As such the book will be a valuable source to demographers, health scientists, statisticians, economists and sociologists.

The Case for Marriage

The Central and East European Population since 1850 In their later years, Americans of different racial and ethnic backgrounds are not in equally good—or equally poor—health. There is wide variation, but on average older Whites are healthier than older Blacks and tend to outlive them. But Whites tend to be in poorer health than Hispanics and Asian Americans. This volume documents the differentials and considers possible explanations. Selection processes play a role: selective migration, for instance, or selective survival to advanced ages. Health differentials originate early in life, possibly even before birth, and are affected by events and experiences throughout the life course. Differences in socioeconomic status, risk behavior, social relations, and health care all play a role. Separate chapters consider the contribution of such factors and the biopsychosocial mechanisms that link them to health. This volume provides the empirical evidence for the research agenda provided in the separate report of the Panel on Race, Ethnicity, and Health in Later Life.

Demography of Aging All humans eventually die, but life expectancies differ over time and among different demographic groups. Teasing out the various causes and correlates
of death is a challenge, and it is one we take on in this book. A look at the data on mortality is both interesting and suggestive of some possible relationships. In 1900 life expectancies at birth were 46.3 and 48.3 years for men and women respectively, a gender differential of a bit less than 5 percent. Life expectancies for whites then were about 0.3 years longer than that of the whole population, but life expectancies for blacks were only about 33 years for men and women. At age 65, the remaining life expectancies were about 12 and 11 years for whites and blacks respectively. Fifty years later, life expectancies at birth had grown to 66 and 71 years for males and females respectively. The percentage differential between the sexes was now almost up to 10 percent. The life expectancies of whites were about one year longer than that for the entire population. The big change was for blacks, whose life expectancy had grown to over 60 years with black females living about 5 percent longer than their male counterparts. At age 65 the remaining expected life had increased about two years with much larger percentage gains for blacks.

Gender And Ageing: Changing Roles And Relationships Marriage has become an increasingly important topic in academic and policy research. A burgeoning literature suggests that marriage has a wide range of benefits, including improvements in individuals' economic well-being and mental and physical health, as well as the well-being of their children. Inspired, in part, by these potential benefits of marriage, several large-scale federal initiatives have been launched in recent years that aim to encourage and support marriage. This synthesis focuses on recent research evidence concerning one of these potential benefits of marriage -- the effects of marriage on health. In general, married people are healthier than those who are not married across a wide array of health outcomes.
Data Systems of the National Center for Health Statistics Fertility in Belgium declined early and remained low compared with that in other European countries. For this reason, and because of the nation's heterogeneity, study of its demographic transition illuminates the relationship between fertility behavior and socioeconomic development. Professor Lesthaeghe first describes the Belgian experience in a way that permits direct comparison with that of other European nations. He then tests the several explanatory hypotheses for the European fertility decline against his data. Belgium's heterogeneity in the nineteenth-century and in the first half of the twentieth was economic, social, and cultural. Some areas of the country underwent industrialization as early as 1800-1830, while others shifted away from agriculture and artisanal modes of production only between 1880 and 1910. Between 1890 and 1900, regional fertility levels differed drastically, as did regional infant mortality rates and life expectancies at birth. In addition, wide variation occurred in the process of secularization, linguistic characteristics, demographic trends, and other cultural indicators. By describing and analyzing these data in relation to Belgium's fertility decline, Professor Lesthaeghe makes a major contribution to the theory of the demographic transition that occurred throughout Europe. Originally published in 1978. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

The Demography of Modern Social Transformations In recent years a decline in the labor force participation of older workers has combined with rapid current and projected
increases in the number of older Americans, producing major policy debates over looming "crises" in social security and, to a lesser extent, in the private pension system. That private system is playing an increasing role in the support of retired workers and promises to be the subject of increasing scrutiny by economists and policymakers alike. Previous books on private pensions have largely neglected behavioral implications of the features of pension plans. The papers in this volume, developed from material presented at a recent National Bureau of Economic Research conference, address two aspects of the relation between varieties of labor coverage and participation in the labor force. First, age at retirement may be correlated with kind of pension coverage. The papers, in fact, provide strong evidence that individual decisions about when to retire are directly influenced by pension options. Second, pension plans usually impose a high cost on workers who change jobs, which suggests that pension coverage reduces instances of job change. Pensions, Labor, and Individual Choice quantifies these correlations and proposes a conceptual framework within which to view them.

The Effects of Marriage on Health Old-age survival has considerably improved in the second half of the twentieth century. Why has such a substantial extension of human lifespan occurred? How long can we live? In this book, these fundamental questions are explored by experts from diverse fields. They report on recent cutting-edge studies about essential issues of human longevity and social factors of long survival in old age.

Differential Mortality in the United States During the last 25 years, life expectancy at age 50 in the United States has been rising, but at a slower pace than in many other high-income countries, such as Japan and Australia. This difference is particularly notable given that the United States spends more on health care than any other nation. Concerned about this divergence, the National Institute on Aging asked the National
Research Council to examine evidence on its possible causes. According to Explaining Divergent Levels of Longevity in High-Income Countries, the nation's history of heavy smoking is a major reason why lifespans in the United States fall short of those in many other high-income nations. Evidence suggests that current obesity levels play a substantial part as well. The book reports that lack of universal access to health care in the U.S. also has increased mortality and reduced life expectancy, though this is a less significant factor for those over age 65 because of Medicare access. For the main causes of death at older ages -- cancer and cardiovascular disease -- available indicators do not suggest that the U.S. health care system is failing to prevent deaths that would be averted elsewhere. In fact, cancer detection and survival appear to be better in the U.S. than in most other high-income nations, and survival rates following a heart attack also are favorable. Explaining Divergent Levels of Longevity in High-Income Countries identifies many gaps in research. For instance, while lung cancer deaths are a reliable marker of the damage from smoking, no clear-cut marker exists for obesity, physical inactivity, social integration, or other risks considered in this book. Moreover, evaluation of these risk factors is based on observational studies, which -- unlike randomized controlled trials -- are subject to many biases.

The Decline of Belgian Fertility, 1800-1970 As the United States and the rest of the world face the unprecedented challenge of aging populations, this volume draws together for the first time state-of-the-art work from the emerging field of the demography of aging. The nine chapters, written by experts from a variety of disciplines, highlight data sources and research approaches, results, and proposed strategies on a topic with major policy implications for labor forces, economic well-being, health care, and the need for social and family supports.
The Household Production of Men's and Women's Health in the United States Offers a coherent narrative, organized around broad sociological themes. Addresses issues of diversity in aging by race, ethnicity, social class, and gender. Shows students that they are part of the larger social process of aging. Includes profiles on specific aging theories, set off and optional for instructors, but written so that students see the connection to their everyday lives. Contains lively, speculative essays on topics not traditionally covered in gerontology texts, as well as unique visual essays, which extend and apply gerontology and sociological themes covered in the book.

Aging

Critical Perspectives on Racial and Ethnic Differences in Health in Late Life The average life expectancy for Europeans has increased from 45 years to 73 years during the last century. However, important differences in mortality risks are still present throughout Europe. For example, there is a higher mortality rate in Eastern Europe, and in some eastern European countries life expectancy is actually decreasing. This study examines mortality trends in the Council of Europe member states over the last 50 years including: life expectancy; the reduction in infant mortality; trends in main groups of deaths; and the health crisis in eastern and central Europe. It also considers the links between life expectancy and socio-economic indicators for 11 European countries.

Women in Midlife This book is a one-stop comprehensive guide to geographical inquiry. A step-by-step account of the hows and the whys of research methodology. Introduces students to the complexities of geographical perspective and thought, essentials of fieldwork, formulation of research topics, data collection, analysis and interpretation as well as presentation and dissemination. Includes inputs and specific examples to help
practitioners negotiate between theory and practice. Uses a lucid, engaging and literary style. It will be an essential companion for researchers and students of geography, social sciences, and South Asian studies.

Human Longevity, Individual Life Duration, and the Growth of the Oldest-Old Population

The inspiration for countless one-liners, witty sayings, stage farces and not a few murder mysteries, marriage is more than just a relationship between two people. It’s one of life’s biggest adventures and a healthy marriage can be one of life’s greatest gifts. But weathering the stresses and strains of married life and maintaining healthy marital bonds over a span of decades takes work, and sometimes you need help from a friendly expert. Which is where Making Marriage Work For Dummies comes in. Drawing on their experiences with thirty years of marriage, during which they raised three children, as well as decades of couples counseling, experts Steven and Sue Simring show you how to build a strong, happy and long-lasting marriage. They offer priceless tips on how to deal with most problems that come up between married couples, and they offer advice on how to: Make your relationship more romantic Work out big and small differences Argue in ways that strengthen you relationship Resolve disputes over money Cope with mid-life change Handle a spouse who cheats Deal with families and in-laws Reduce stress on your marriage Understand your partner’s annoying habits and quirks Balance career and family goals Seek professional help when you need it Illustrating their points with insightful, often amusing anecdotes from their own marriage and from the marriages of hundreds of couples they’ve counseled over the years, the Simrings explore such crucial topics as: Deciding if marriage is right for you Six common marriage myths Understanding the roots of marital problems Communicating with your partner The do’s and don’ts of fair marital fighting Making marriage sexy Examining the marriage life cycle Ideas for resolving money differences Succeeding with remarriage Filled with ideas
you can use now to keep your marriage as strong as the day you took your vows, this is a survival guide for everyone committed to making marriage work.

Trends in Mortality and Differential Mortality In the United States, some populations suffer from far greater disparities in health than others. Those disparities are caused not only by fundamental differences in health status across segments of the population, but also because of inequities in factors that impact health status, so-called determinants of health. Only part of an individual's health status depends on his or her behavior and choice; community-wide problems like poverty, unemployment, poor education, inadequate housing, poor public transportation, interpersonal violence, and decaying neighborhoods also contribute to health inequities, as well as the historic and ongoing interplay of structures, policies, and norms that shape lives. When these factors are not optimal in a community, it does not mean they are intractable: such inequities can be mitigated by social policies that can shape health in powerful ways. Communities in Action: Pathways to Health Equity seeks to delineate the causes of and the solutions to health inequities in the United States. This report focuses on what communities can do to promote health equity, what actions are needed by the many and varied stakeholders that are part of communities or support them, as well as the root causes and structural barriers that need to be overcome.

The Decline of Fertility in Europe

Older Americans 2016 Key Indicators of Well-being In spite of widespread expectations of improvements in living standards and health conditions, in most of the countries of the former Soviet bloc the transition to the market economy was accompanied by a sharp increase in (already high) death rates. Such an increase provoked an ‘excess mortality' of
some three million people over the period 1989-96 alone, an unprecedented phenomenon in peacetime. Such a crisis remains poorly explained, has generated a limited policy response in the countries concerned and international organizations, and is bound to generate important political and economic repercussions. This book is the first comprehensive assessment of the mortality crisis in transitional economies, of its causes, and of its remedies on the basis - among others - of micro data sets and quasi-panels on health trends which have never been used before. Contributions by demographers, economists, sociologists, epidemiologists, and health experts provide a rigorous analysis of the upsurge in mortality rates, with the aim of contributing to the launch of vigorous policies to tackle the crisis.

Divorce and the Adult Life Span In 1950 men and women in the United States had a combined life expectancy of 68.9 years, the 12th highest life expectancy at birth in the world. Today, life expectancy is up to 79.2 years, yet the country is now 28th on the list, behind the United Kingdom, Korea, Canada, and France, among others. The United States does have higher rates of infant mortality and violent deaths than in other developed countries, but these factors do not fully account for the country's relatively poor ranking in life expectancy. International Differences in Mortality at Older Ages: Dimensions and Sources examines patterns in international differences in life expectancy above age 50 and assesses the evidence and arguments that have been advanced to explain the poor position of the United States relative to other countries. The papers in this deeply researched volume identify gaps in measurement, data, theory, and research design and pinpoint areas for future high-priority research in this area. In addition to examining the differences in mortality around the world, the papers in International Differences in Mortality at Older Ages look at health factors and life-style choices commonly believed to contribute to the observed international differences in life expectancy.
expectancy. They also identify strategic opportunities for health-related interventions. This book offers a wide variety of disciplinary and scholarly perspectives to the study of mortality, and it offers in-depth analyses that can serve health professionals, policy makers, statisticians, and researchers.

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