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Number 41 of the Demographic Studies Review includes four articles:



The effect of immigration on fecundity: the Italian case
Author: *Antonio Cortese*



Traffic Accidents: state of the art and data analysis
Authors: *Cunha, G.; Brito, B.; Leal, A. e Torgal, J.*



Health Behaviour in migrant adolescents: grandparents protective effect
Authors: *Tania Gaspar e Margarida G. Matos*



Measures for Ethnic Discrimination in Portugal: an explanatory analysis
Authors: *Maria José Carrilho e Maria Cidália Mesquita Figueiredo*

Statistics Portugal has just published the number 41 of Demographic Studies Review.

This journal has a long tradition in the field of demographic studies in Portugal. The first number was published in 1945 and since then it became a reference in the field of demographic studies for those who intend to analyze the demographic trends in both national and international levels.

After some years without being edited the Review was re-edited in 2002 and since then has been issued every six months, with the first number based on specific theme, whilst the second issue was of a general nature.

2007 celebrates the European Year for Equal Opportunities for All following a decision of European Parliament and European Council. This number of the journal is dedicated to this theme.

This number of the Demographic Studies Review which is now coming out, publishes four articles of which abstracts are presented down:

THE EFFECT OF IMMIGRATION ON FECONDITY: THE ITALIAN CASE

This article outlines the effects of immigration on the demographic situation in Italy.

The impact noted is obviously that of reducing the consequences of the demographic decline improving directly the growth of the population, mainly at the active age, and indirectly the increase of fertility.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS: STATE OF ART AND DATA ANALYSE

Traffic accidents, with the human victims and material damages that they cause, had received, during the last decades, the attention of the international governing. In 2004 in the European Union (U.E.), about 890 thousand accidents with victims did occurred. Thirty thousand of them result in fatal injury (CARE, 2006). In Portugal occurred in 2004, about thirty-nine thousand accidents with victims including 1,3 thousand of fatal injury, About 3,6 people died per day in result of traffic accidents (CARE, 2006). With this article authors will make a state of the art of traffic accidents, will refer some problems that still persist to the level of some definitions, in particularly accident and mortal victim, will present a brief description of the Portuguese information system that “feeds” the national and international databases, will make a characterization and data analysis on traffic accidents. It is emphasized the importance of developing the analysis at the level of the quantification of risk and exposure to the risk.

HEALTH BEHAVIOUR IN MIGRANT ADOLESCENTS: GRANDPARENTS PROTECTIVE EFFECT

The present study pretend to characterized and highlight the risk factors and protective factors on health behaviours in migrant adolescents, specially the protective effect of the grandparents relationship. A mixed methodology including quantitative and qualitative methods was used.

In quantitative study, was used data from a specific study included in the Portuguese study HBSC-Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children, a World Health Organization collaborative study (Currie et al, 2000; Matos et al, 2003). The survey carried out in 2004, used the research protocol of the cross-national survey based on a self completed questionnaire. A global sample of 1037 adolescents (M= 15.5 years old) participated in the survey.

The method that was chosen for the qualitative research was the focus group, the aim is to get closer to the migrant adolescents, professionals that work with them, their opinions, attitudes, discourse and understanding regarding health behaviour, grandparents relationship and the influence from personal and social characteristics on that behavior and identify which are their risk factors and protective factors.

The qualitative analyses supported the assumption that the existence of a migrant status and social economic status is associated with adolescent health and risk behaviour, positive health and with adolescent relations with personal and social characteristics (family, specially grandparents, peers, school and community support) mediates the association between a migrant status and positive health. Implications of the results and directions for further research and community interventions are discussed.

MEASURES FOR ETHNIC DISCRIMINATION IN PORTUGAL: AN EXPLANATORY ANALYSE

It is difficult to measure discrimination based on racial or ethnic origin, colour or nationality in order to cover both the perception of the victims and to select a set of indicators which reflect the level of discrimination. This report intends to combine different sources of information to measure the phenomena and to discuss the main findings. Our first aim is explore the available data to suggest additional forms to collect information and indicators to be used in a near future.