



Kate H. Choi is a social demographer who studies the causes and consequences of international migration for migrants, their families, and the communities in which they leave. Her dissertation examined how migration influences family formation processes (i.e., marriage, assortative mating, and fertility) and explores how the resulting changes in family composition and size go on to affect the educational composition of future generations in Mexico and the United States. Her postdoctoral work focuses on three areas: (1) the consequence of parent's marital sorting behavior on their offspring's wellbeing; (2) the impact of international migration on birth outcomes; and (3) the wellbeing of children born to Asian immigrant mothers ("Tiger mothers"). Her research has been published in several journals, including *Demography*, *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility*, and *Social Science Quarterly*. She received her Ph.D. in Sociology from UCLA; served as postdoctoral research associate at Princeton University; and joined the Department of Sociology at Western in the Fall of 2012.



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Mexican Migration to the United States and Contraceptive Use

Growth in the Mexican American population accounted for 40 percent of the nation's overall population growth between 2000 and 2010, despite the fact that Mexican Americans comprised only 10 percent of the US population in 2000 (Passel et al., 2011). Nearly 70 percent of this increase arose due to the higher fertility of Mexican immigrants (Coleman 2006; Passel et al., 2011). Given the increasing demographic significance of Mexican American fertility, numerous studies have made efforts to estimate levels of Mexican American fertility and to document fertility changes accompanying the migration process. Yet, there is surprisingly there is little work examining how Mexican migration to the United States influences the proximate determinants of fertility (Daniels 2008; Minnis 2010; Wilson 2009). We pool birth histories from Mexico and the United States to assess the extent to which changes in the proximate determinants of fertility – timing of sexual initial, desired family size, contraceptive use, and efficacy of types of used contraceptives – explain fertility differentials among Mexican immigrants in the United States with those of non-migrants in Mexico and other US-born groups.

Thursday, January 17th 2013
4:00 pm - SSC 5220
Refreshments 3:30pm – SSC 5230

All Welcome !

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