

occupational class was non-manual or others were less likely to rate their health as poor than whose father's occupational class was manual. The associations remained relatively unchanged after controlling for the respondent's own socioeconomic status, while the effects were inconclusive for the respondents whose father had middle school education or higher.

Conclusion: Current socioeconomic status is very important predictor for individual health. This study shows that childhood living conditions also have significant impacts on adulthood health in Korea.

SP-211

Comparison of Risk Factors of Mortality between Urban and Rural Elderly Population in Korea

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Introduction: The elderly population is increasing rapidly in the world. The proportion of population aged 65 and above in South Korea is projected to rise markedly, from 9.9% in 2007, to 14.3% in 2018, and to 20.8% in 2026, becoming a hyper or post-aged society. Along with this phenomenon, it is also expected that the share of elderly population in rural area will rise remarkably, since the young population is more prone to migrate to the city than the elderly is. Place of residence has been implicated as a health determinant. Several studies have noted that a rural mortality disadvantage exists in the United States.

Objectives: This study aims to describe and compare mortality between urban and rural elderly populations in South Korea and identify factors affecting mortality disparities between two populations.

Methods: Employing the 2005 mortality data and census data provided by the National Statistical office, this study analyzes age-, sex-, and county-specific death rate.

Results: We found statistically significant regional differentials of mortality profiles. Among elderly men, the urban mortality level is much higher than that of rural. On the contrary, among elderly women, the urban mortality level is lower than that of rural. Moreover, rural men aged from 20 to 59 tend to show a higher mortality level than their urban counterparts. A further study that identifies factors causing differential mortality profiles between urban and rural is under investigation.

SP-212

Trend of Lung Cancer Mortality: A Comparison between Finland and Norway

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Objectives: The purpose of this research is to assess the trends of lung-cancer mortality and to identify relevant group-level predictors, using Finland and Norway as examples.

Materials and Methods: Data were extracted from OECD Health Data 2008. Lung-cancer mortality, health status, health-care resource, tobacco consumption, health-related expenditures, nutritional variables, and economic variables from 1960 to 2006 were included in the analysis. Pearson's correlation was used to assess the association with these variables and lung-cancer mortality. Tobacco-related policy/strategies were also compared between the two countries.

Results: Despite of showing a downward trend in tobacco consumption, Norway still exhibited an increasing trend in male lung-cancer mortality, contrary to what was observed in Finland. As for females, both countries showed an upward trend, consisted with most developed countries. Statistically significant factors related to female lung-cancer mortalities were health-care resources and utilization, and tobacco consumption. As for male lung-cancer mortality, the significant factors also included health expenditure, economic variables, and nutritional variables, in addition to health-care resources and tobacco consumption. Comparing tobacco control policies revealed that Norway focused more on legislation while Finland placed more emphasis on changing attitudes and values of the general public.

Conclusion: Some ecological-variables have been identified as predictors of lung-cancer mortality. However, the underlying mechanism of their effect on lung-cancer mortality needs to be further studies. While both Finland and Norway have reduced tobacco consumption over the years, differences in tobacco-control policies may have affected the trends in lung-cancer mortality in both countries.

SP-213

Ladies First? or Not: A Comparative Study between American and Swedish Students on Satisfaction with First Intercourse

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A survey of 182 Swedish and 290 American undergraduates participated in this study. The survey consisted demographical information (such as age at the first intercourse, ethnic and family background), situation/circumstances regarding to first sexual intercourse (such as where, whom, relationship) and a satisfaction scale (physical and emotional satisfaction).

Both Swedish and American male students were more likely to experience orgasm ($p < 0.01$) than female students. Swedish and American undergraduates reported their first sexual intercourse at very similar age. However, Swedish undergraduates were more likely to be satisfied with their first sexual intercourse experience than their American counterparts ($p < 0.5$). Compared to American students, Swedish students reported more favorable attitude toward their sexual education curriculum. Important predictors of sexual satisfaction