

APA
ASIAN POPULATION ASSOCIATION

Abstract

2018.7.11-14 Shanghai, China

ADRI



CONTENTS



Chronologic List of Sessions	1
Theme 1 Fertility and Reproductive Health	7
Theme 2 Mortality, Morbidity, and Epidemiology	101
Theme 3 Migration Urbanization	146
Theme 4 Marriage, Family, and Kinship	205
Theme 5 Demographic Theory, Methods, and Data	246
Theme 6 Gender, Youth and Population Ageing	256
Theme 7 Population, Economics, Environment, and Climate Change	315
Theme 8 Education, Wellbeing, Disability, and others	355
Theme 9 China population and development	407
Special Session Research Innovations using Census Microdata	423

Chronological List of Sessions1

Wednesday, July 11th 2018

17:00-18:00 Plenary Session I

Thursday, July 12th 2018

09:00 - 10:30 1 - Adolescent reproductive health issues GBRM 101

09:00 - 10:30 2 - Gender difference GBRM 103

09:00 - 10:30 3 - Fertility trends in PR China GBRM 105

09:00 - 10:30 4 - Well-being of older adults GBRM 107

09:00 - 10:30 5 - Fertility trends in South Asia GBRM 109

09:00 - 10:30 6 - Climate change and population GBRM 111

09:00 - 10:30 7 - Migration and integration GBRM 113

09:00 - 10:30 8 - Premarital sex, pregnancy and fertility GBRM 201

09:00 - 10:30 9 - Internal migration GBRM 203

09:00 - 10:30 10 - Youth issues GBRM 205

09:30 - 12:30 Poster I Library

10:45 - 12:15 11 - Gender differential in morbidity GBRM 101

10:45 - 12:15 12 - Mortality inequality GBRM 103

10:45 - 12:15 13 - Health care GBRM 105

10:45 - 12:15	14 - Population projection	GBRM 107
10:45 - 12:15	15 - Population projection and demographic dividend	GBRM 109
10:45 - 12:15	16 - Demographic method	GBRM 111
10:45 - 12:15	17 - Education development and employment	GBRM 113
10:45 - 12:15	18 - Differential in migration	GBRM 201
10:45 - 12:15	19 - Migration data and technique	GBRM 203
10:45 - 12:15	20 - Unmet needs and contraceptive use	GBRM 205
12:45 - 15:45	Poster II	Library
13:00 - 14:30	21 - Mortality	GBRM 101
13:00 - 14:30	22 - Elderly and living arrangements	GBRM 103
13:00 - 14:30	23 - Subjective well-being of the older persons	GBRM 105
13:00 - 14:30	24 - Marriage migration and intermarriage	GBRM 107
13:00 - 14:30	25 - Chinese special session 1	GBRM 109
13:00 - 14:30	26 - Family, fertility and contraception	GBRM 111
13:00 - 14:30	27 - Education inequality	GBRM 113
13:00 - 14:30	28 - Long-term care of older adults	GBRM 201
13:00 - 14:30	29 - Chinese special session 2	GBRM 203
13:00 - 14:30	30 - Population ageing	GBRM 205

14:45 - 16:15	31 - Life chance and expectancy	GBRM 101
14:45 - 16:15	32 - Intergenerational contact, social policy, child labour	GBRM 103
14:45 - 16:15	33 - Fertility differentials in Southeast Asia	GBRM 105
14:45 - 16:15	34 - Family planning policy	GBRM 107
14:45 - 16:15	35 - Population economics	GBRM 109
14:45 - 16:15	36 - Maternal health and childbearing	GBRM 111
14:45 - 16:15	37 - Population and environment	GBRM 113
14:45 - 16:15	38 - Economics of ageing	GBRM 201

Friday, July 13th 2018

09:00 - 10:30	39 - Urbanization	GBRM 101
09:00 - 10:30	40 - Morbidity differential	GBRM 103
09:00 - 10:30	41 - Ageing and health	GBRM 105
09:00 - 10:30	42 - Fertility among immigrant populations	GBRM 107
09:00 - 10:30	43 - Adolescent reproductive health and education	GBRM 109
09:00 - 10:30	44 - Fertility differentials in Republic of Korea	GBRM 111
09:00 - 10:30	45 - Fertility transition	GBRM 113
09:00 - 10:30	46 - Migration decision	GBRM 201
09:00 - 10:30	47 - Cause of death	GBRM 203

09:30 - 12:30	Poster III	Library
10:45 - 12:15	48 - Migration and environment	GBRM 101
10:45 - 12:15	49 - Fertility issues in Asia	GBRM 103
10:45 - 12:15	50 - Economic inequality	GBRM 105
10:45 - 12:15	51 - Migration in Asia	GBRM 107
10:45 - 12:15	52 - Health related behaviours	GBRM 109
10:45 - 12:15	53 - Global Population Mobility	GBRM 111
10:45 - 12:15	54 - Gender inequality, education and policy	GBRM 113
10:45 - 12:15	55 - Family and migration	GBRM 201
10:45 - 12:15	56 - Burden of disease and health expenditure	GBRM 203
12:45 - 15:45	Poster IV	Library
13:00 - 14:30	57 - Health care for older adults	GBRM 101
13:00 - 14:30	58 - Gender and division of labor	GBRM 103
13:00 - 14:30	59 - Chinese special session 3	GBRM 105
13:00 - 14:30	60 - Marital status, work and family characteristics	GBRM 107
13:00 - 14:30	61 - Social cohesion and security	GBRM 109
13:00 - 14:30	62 - Mate selection and changing pattern of marriage	GBRM 111
13:00 - 14:30	63 - Effect of social factors on older adults	GBRM 113

13:00 - 14:30	64 - Migration and left-behind	GBRM 201
13:00 - 14:30	APA Special workshop 8: The changing European life-course	GBRM 119
14:45 - 16:15	65 - Policy and migration	GBRM 101
14:45 - 16:15	66 - Fertility intentions	GBRM 103
14:45 - 16:15	67 - Living arrangements and household structure	GBRM 105
14:45 - 16:15	68 - Choosing children: Quality and sex children	GBRM 107
14:45 - 16:15	69 - Analyzing policy challenges with real world data using IPUMS	GBRM 109
14:45 - 16:15	70 - Child health development	GBRM 111
14:45 - 16:15	71 - Reproductive health issues	GBRM 113
14:45 - 16:15	72 - Family planning and quality of care	GBRM 201
14:45 - 16:15	73 - Reproductive rights	GBRM 203
16:30 - 18:00	74 - IPUMS data used	GBRM 101
16:30 - 18:00	75 - Child health	GBRM 103
16:30 - 18:00	76 - Non-communicable disease	GBRM 105
16:30 - 18:00	77 - Reproductive and sexual health service	GBRM 107
16:30 - 18:00	78 - Ageing and gender	GBRM 109
16:30 - 18:00	79 - Young and older adults health	GBRM 111
16:30 - 18:00	80 - Maternal and child healthcare service	GBRM 113

6

16:30 - 18:00 81 - International Migration

GBRM 201

Saturday, July 14th 2018

09:00 - 11:00 Plenary session II

Metropolitan
Hall

Final category: 1. Fertility, Fecundity, Sexuality and Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

7

Reproductive Health of Tribes in Himachal Pradesh: Retrospects and Prospects

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Abstract

Introduction: India is a country with diversity of cultures, traditions and ethnicity and tribal population are indispensable part of its long heritage. With modernization in health markets there are some section of the society which is untouched by these developments.

Objectives: The prime objectives of this study include assessing the broad social status of women, identifying their sexual behaviour and family planning practices apart from studying their attitude toward their reproductive health and hygiene.

Data and Methodology: The sampling design adopted for the present study is purposive stratified random sample. The study will be conducted in 4 tribal blocks of Himachal districts (Chamba, Lahaul) with their identity as GADDI tribes and LAHAUL tribes and respondents would be chosen randomly. The tribes have been selected on the basis of population density, literacy and other socio-cultural differences. Data will be collected via Focused Group Discussions and personal interviews using pre-prepared questionnaire and schedules.

Policy Significance: The study will be relevant and productive for the policymakers since it would highlight the health related anomalies in the tribal areas specifically in hilly terrain areas separated and lacking effective means of commutation and communication.

Proximate Determinants and its Influence on Fertility Decline in Vietnam

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Abstract

In the present study, an attempt has been made to estimate the fertility-inhibiting effects of the four important proximate determinants i.e. marriage, contraception, induced abortion and postpartum infecundability in Vietnam. The study is based using data obtained from the different rounds of the Vietnam Demographic and Health Survey (VDHS). Bongaarts model is used to determine the contribution of the proximate determinants in fertility change. The analysis shows that change in proportion of married women, contraceptive use and induced abortion are generally the main factors responsible for fertility change at the national level and rural areas in Vietnam. For urban areas, induced abortion, postpartum infecundability and proportion of marriage are the main factors responsible for fertility change during the same period whereas contraceptive use has marginal effect. The estimated TFR is probably smaller than the actual one and the difference between the two has narrowed down over the period.

Use of Contraception in India: Incongruence and Differentials in Reporting by the Couples

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Abstract

Couples characteristics and their variations and implications is an area where there is a need for much focus and further research. Inter-spousal communication, though not a new dimension of fertility and family planning research has remained much less explored especially in the Indian context than any other correlates of contraceptive use and current fertility. Most of the demographic researches on fertility, reproductive health and contraception focus on females of particular age group who are in their reproductive period. Important demographic indicators like fertility, contraception and mortality are estimated on the basis of reporting of the eligible female respondents. This particular study makes an attempt in exploring the degree of mismatch and its spatial variation in reporting of contraceptive use by the couples in India. The study analyses the concordance and discordance of the reporting of the contraceptive use as reported by the wife and by the husband separately by using information of 42185 couples. Multivariate analysis has been used to find the causal relationship between various socio-economic-demographic factors and the mismatch in reporting of contraceptive use. In India, wife's reporting of current use of contraception (60 percent) is higher than as reported by the husband (52 percent).

Women's Justification on Wife-Beating and its Behavioural Impact on Maternal and Child Health Service Utilization in South-Asian Countries

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Abstract

Context: Maternal and Child Health (MCH) service utilization is a key factor to reduce infant, child and maternal mortality in South-Asian region where more than half of world's infant and maternal death occurs.

Objective: The prime objective of this paper is to analyse the women's justification towards wife-beating on several occasions in family life and its behavioural impact on the utilization of MCH services.

Data and Methods: The Demographic Health Survey dataset of India (2005-06), Bangladesh (2011) and Pakistan (2012-13) is used for this study. Bivariate and multivariate techniques have been used for analysis.

Findings: Result shows that more than half of women do not justified wife-beating across the situation. Utilization of all the selected MCH services declines as the justification on wife-beating increases in all the selected countries. Further, early marriage, no education, from poor household and being in rural along with non-justification of wife beating adversely associated with utilization of MCH services.

Conclusion: Besides addressing the three important A's i.e. availability, accessibility and affordability of healthcare in these countries, there is an instant need to enhance the women's participation in utilizing the service through securing their dignity in family life.

Maternal Mortality in Selected Provinces in Afghanistan (2010-2013)

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Abstract

Maternal mortality (MM) is a key indicator of social development and access to reproductive health care. Afghanistan is doing great efforts to produce the necessary data.

The proportion of maternal deaths (MD) produces convincing indicators associated to very high MM levels. The distribution of the timing of a MD is an indicator of how high the MM level would be in a given population. Out of almost 2000 MD identified, more than half of these deaths, occurred during delivery. It reassures data quality: it is known that most of the causes of MD are related to almost totally avoidable causes, which have their incidence located at the time of delivery.

MMratio is around 400 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births (2013). MMratios range from 235 (Kapisa) to 1,882 (Ghor). It is always a very high level of MM. Decision-makers must continue and reinforce initiatives proved successful and urgently formulate/implement strategies to address this dramatic situation.

MM is certainly high among young women; yet, it is even higher for older women. The more critical case is Bamiyan, where the risk among older women older is more than sevenfold the risk affecting young women.

Do More Educated Individuals Prefer Smaller Families: Evidence from Young Adults in Greater Jakarta

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Abstract

Do more educated individuals prefer smaller families? While recent studies have indicated a positive relationship between education and ideal family size in post-transitional societies, studies based in middle-income countries remain scant.

This paper examines the association between education, value of children, fertility preference and realised intentions among young adults in Greater Jakarta, Indonesia. Our analytical sample consists of 962 men and women aged 20-34 in 2010, drawn from two waves of the Greater Jakarta Transition to Adulthood Study fielded in 2010 and 2014.

We found that the two-child norm is pervasive across the education spectrum. The average ideal number of children was around 2.4 in 2010 and 2.3 in 2014. Education differences in the means of ideal family size were not significant, but we found that education is positively associated with the score of our value of children index.

Our multivariate analysis suggests that in 2010, relative to those with lower education levels, individuals with senior high school and tertiary qualifications have a higher likelihood of wanting more than two children. In contrast, controlling for age, marital status, and work status, we found that by 2014, tertiary educated respondents are the least likely to have achieved their desired family size.

212

Innovation in the Model of Adolescent Friendly Health Corners to Expand Sexual and Reproductive Health Services in Bangladesh - success and Challenges

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Abstract

The paper presents findings from the assessment of the new intervention-adolescent friendly health corners-by the Directorate General of Family Planning, Government of Bangladesh, to reach unmarried adolescents with sexual and reproductive health services. In Bangladesh, where married adolescents are served with range of sexual and reproductive health services, for unmarried sexual and reproductive health services are still taboo. Unlike other interventions in similar settings where adolescent corners are placed as stand-alone facilities, the innovation in Bangladesh model lies in the integration of adolescent friendly health corners in the existing health facilities in the community to capitalize on the comfort and familiarity of adolescents and their family members with these existing health facilities where they used to visit for multiple purpose-maternal, newborn and immunization.

The qualitative assessment was conducted in the ten facilities in five districts of Bangladesh in 2016. Thirty in-depth interviews with unmarried adolescent clients (aged 15-19), ten in-depth interviews with service providers and ten focus group discussions with parents were conducted.

The findings describe successes in reducing societal barriers, experiences of unmarried adolescents in receiving services, while reveals critical implementation gaps in terms of privacy, operating hour, service providers' roles and recommend ways to improve the program model.

Revising the Factors of Fertility Transition in Pakistan: An Analysis Based on Parity Progression Approach

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Abstract

Fertility in Pakistan is declining at a slower pace since its inception and contributes to a rapid population growth. The fertility behavior is profoundly influenced by social norms, structural constraints, and opportunities. The 50 years old family planning programs have failed to bring down the fertility rates at the desired levels. The total fertility in Pakistan according to PDHS 2012-13 is 3.8 which is highest in the region. This paper attempts to investigate the factors of high fertility using Parity Progression Approach. This study uses and calculates parity progression rates using cross-sectional data of PDHS 1990-91; 2006-07 and 2012-13. The rates are calculated as a percentage of ever-married women moving towards parity (i). The aim of the study is to examine the associated factors with the parity progression behavior of Pakistani women. Results of the study indicate that parity progression in Pakistan continues towards high birth orders. At socio-economic level female secondary and higher education are more influential on parity progression. Therefore policies should be formed and implemented to maximize female secondary and higher education which have a strong negative association with parity progression rates, followed by rising age at first marriage and economic status of women.

251

Changes in Immigrant Fertility in Australia

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Abstract

This paper considers changes in immigrant fertility in Australia that are associated with recent waves of immigration. Very little scholarly attention has been paid to immigrant fertility in Australia since the work of Abbasi-Shavazi and McDonald (2000) who used the own-children method to compare immigrants and their children to the fertility patterns of their country of origin. Through a similar theoretical lens, we use birth registration data to compare TFR, ASFR, country of birth of father and nuptiality at time of birth, and census data to examine completed fertility and length of residency in Australia. We consider the selectivity, disruption, adaptation, and minority hypotheses in interpreting the findings. Overall, the fertility of immigrants to Australia (TFR 1.76) is lower than the Australian-born (TFR 1.82). But there is considerable variation by country of origin. The highest TFR is for mothers born in Lebanon (3.99), while the lowest is for mothers born in Italy (0.94). Women born in the regions of North-East Asia, South-East Asia, Southern and Eastern Europe, the Americas, and North-West Europe all have fertility lower than Australian-born.

Women's Decision Making Autonomy in Accessing Maternal Health Care: A Study of Rural Rajasthan

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Abstract

The strengthening of the health care delivery system of Rajasthan in terms of the availability of infrastructure and services has created an easy access to health care. However, according to National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 2015-2016 only 34.1% women received four antenatal care visits and only 7.4% of mothers received full antenatal care in rural Rajasthan. In the patriarchal society where a joint family system is followed, the decisions regarding child bearing and rearing are often dictated by the elders in the family and their awareness levels are critical to seeking services. The present study is, therefore, an attempt to assess the role of decision making in accessing health care in terms of Antenatal and Post Natal care.

In-depth interviews were conducted with pregnant and lactating mothers to assess their role in deciding about their health care. Since the mothers-in-law have a strong influence in the decision making of the family, their views have also been assessed.

The analysis reveals that crucial decisions like place of delivery, antenatal and postnatal care do not rest solely on the women. The elders, especially the mothers-in-law are the sole decision maker. Interventions should, therefore, target family members to enhance their knowledge and awareness.

Natural Increase/Decrease in the Counties of South Korea, 2005-2016

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Abstract

South Korea has a total fertility rate of 1.2 that is so low that the country will likely be following in the not too distant future the natural decrease pattern of Japan. Demographic research on natural increase and decrease indicates that it is at the subnational level of a country where natural decrease (more deaths than births) first begins to appear. Thus, in our paper, we first calculate birth-death ratios (BDRs) for the twelve-year period of 2005-2016 for the Korean counties and describe their patterns. There are 161 “counties” in South Korea, known as Sis (cities) and Guns (counties). We next estimate a spatial error multiple regression equation to predict the variability among the counties in the BDRs, addressing the spatial autocorrelation in the data. We include in the equation such demographic and socioeconomic independent variables as an elderly index, a fertility rate, an index capturing the presence in the county of doctors and medical facilities, and a measure of educational attainment. We analyze the results of the multiple regression, and we conclude the paper with an overall discussion of natural decrease and its implications for South Korea.

Financial Determinants of Higher Parity in South Korea: The importance of Housing and Occupational Stability

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Abstract

The recent cohorts in South Korea have shown different fertility trends, which is characterized by delaying marriage and childbearing, since the 1997 economic crisis. Unlike the previous studies, this paper attempted to analyze the parity-specific fertility in the context of financial determinants. The purpose of this paper is to find policy implications from exploring young generations' financial behaviors. Specifically, how the financial allocations of a household are correlated with the fertility behaviors is centered on this paper. The housing burden is one of the most serious concerns in marriages and childbearing in South Korea. Also, retirement worry is another obstacle to higher parity in the context of lack of sufficient pension schemes. Indeed, the concerns about their retirement lead to high saving tendency and owning home with a large amount of debt. To attain the higher parity goal, policies need to consider how the affordable housing will be provided. In fact, the current fertility budget needs to be reallocated because housing and occupational support for the youth is only about 15 percent of the national fertility budget. Also, the housing policies take into account the spread-out of the residential areas toward the rural areas.

322

Childlessness Survival Time; A Case Study in Terhran (Iran)

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Abstract

Since determination of factors affecting on childbearing delay can provide convenient approaches to prevent fertility decline, nowadays studying this issue is an important issue for demographers and it is also emphasized by planners and politicians. The aim of this study is to evaluate factors affect on first birth interval among 458, 15-49 Iranian married women in Tehran province. In this cross sectional study, stratified random sampling was used to collect data of a structured questioner in 2017. Women's first birth interval was compared in confronting some demographic, socio-economic and attitudinal factors by Kaplan-Meier estimates and Log-Rank test as non-parametric survival analysis tools. The mean of women's first birth interval was 3.33 ± 2.67 years with a median of 3.00 years. Kaplan-Meier estimates were significantly different between levels of women's and their husband's educational level, activity, and post materialism factor (p -value <0.05). Women with university education and who had husbands with university educational level had the largest first birth interval among all other educational levels. Employed women had longer first birth interval than unemployed ones. Women lived with employed husband had shorter first birth interval. High post materialism women had the largest first birth interval.

Evaluating the Impact of China's One-Child Policy: A Synthetic Control Approach

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Abstract

There is great debate surrounding the demographic impact of China's population control policies and, in particular, the one-birth restrictions which have only recently ended. We apply a transparent statistical method to explore the consequences for fertility and total population size in a 'synthetic China' not subject to the two major population control policies implemented in the 1970s. We find that while the less restrictive 'later-longer-fewer' policy played a critical role in driving down fertility in the 1970s, the role of the 'one-child policy' and its predecessors was only modest. Had China continued with its policies as implemented in the 1970s and followed a standard development trajectory, it is likely that the path of fertility transition and total population growth would have been very similar to that seen over the past three decades.

332

Health Seeking Behavior of Brothel Based Sex Workers

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Abstract

Though sex work is legal in Bangladesh but still sex workers are one of the key populations to be stigmatized and marginalized by the society which makes them to be at increased risk for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) including human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Large number of women are engaged in this trade both formally and informally. This study examines health seeking behavior of young sex workers aged 18-24 years who are residing in 10 government recognized brothels in Bangladesh. Findings suggest that most of the sex workers do not have knowledge on HIV/STI and safe sexual practices and approximately 42% had no education. About 39% of the respondents seek medical care from outside health facilities and 20% received services from health clinics located inside the brothels. Almost half of them tested for HIV and 47% tested at least once in the past 12 months. On an average they have 20 paying clients in last seven days. About 47% reported that they have no chance of having STIs including HIV though 57% experienced signs and symptoms related to STI in the last six months. On an average 42% reported they regularly use condom with their paying clients.

The Readiness of Indonesian Young People for Demographic Dividend : The Capture of Premarital Sex

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Abstract

The young people have important role in development particularly when demographic dividend occurs. The quality of them will determine how succeed the development does. The main points are good education, health, social life, etc. In health, the sexual and reproductive health should be noticed because it affects their future quality. To get proper actions and policies, the premarital sex of Indonesian young people will describe how good their quality to give the advantages at demographic dividend periods.

The methodology used is descriptive and logistics regression analysis. Data was extracted from Indonesia Adolescent Reproductive Health in 2002, 2007 and 2012 with a total number of 75569 samples never married men and women aged 15-24 in Indonesia.

The result shows, year by year the percentage of adolescents ever had sexual intercourse is getting increased even in urban and rural areas. There is a difference among patterns of the age at first sexual intercourse in both areas. Though, based on the result of logistic regression analysis, education, gender, role of parents, ever had boy/girl friend influence the premarital sex of the adolescents. And then there is no different between both findings in urban and rural areas.

425

Knowledge, Practices and Inhibitions around Menstruation among the Females of Shivaji Nagar Slums, Mumbai

Amrapali Mukherjee

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Abstract

Menarche, a distinct biological event, is a significant milestone in women's life and reproductive cycle. It's also a socio-cultural event shaped by cultural institutions. Women of different cultures and societies have diverse knowledge, beliefs, practices associated with menstruation. The research had been done in Shivaji Nagar Slums, Mumbai. The aim of this research was to explore and examine the multiple and diverse beliefs, attitude and resultant practices around menstruation among women of different age group. A mixed method approach i.e. both qualitative and quantitative methods has been adopted for the data collection in this study. To analyse the quantitative data, relevant statistical measures have been applied and to analyse qualitative data, narrative analysis and phenomenology have been applied. In this paper it's been found out that practices around menstrual hygiene is highly associated with the belief and attitude around menstruation with the transformation from the adolescence to adulthood among women.

Between Tradition and Modernity: the Driving Force of Chinese Fertility

Menghan Zhao

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Abstract

Previous studies on the variation of fertility across different levels of gender equity within household depict a U-shape relationship. This study proposes that this depiction has considerable implications for recent fertility trend in China in the era of relaxed birth control. Capitalizing on three-wave data from Chinese General Social Survey, we empirically explore the variation of fertility intentions across subgroups with different gender equity levels (i.e. by educational levels for all women and assortative marriages for married women). By implementing the framework about the U-shape pattern between fertility rate and gender egalitarianism, the preliminary results suggest that women with the least (i.e. with least education and in educational hypergamy) and the most gender egalitarian ideology (i.e. with highest educational level and both partners are highly educated) tend to have higher fertility intentions than other groups. Based on this findings, we suggest that under the relaxed birth control regime, the most educated and the least educated group might show higher fertility than the mid group.

451

Continuity in Utilisation of Maternal Healthcare Services in India: Exploring the Role of Space

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Abstract

In India, despite impressive economic growth, the status of maternal health remains poor. Earlier studies on maternal healthcare services focus on the correlates of low utilisation of maternal care services. This paper, which focuses on the continuum of care, argues that space is an important factor explaining discontinuities in the utilisation of maternal care services, in addition to demand-side factors like awareness, economic status, and social attitudes and to supply-side factors relating to the health infrastructure.

We use district-level data on maternal healthcare services and on demand- and supply-side factors of their utilisation from the District Census Handbooks (2011), District Level Household Survey (Fourth Round, 2012), and Annual Health Survey (2012). We use choropleth maps to identify districts where discontinuity is high (hotspots). Then, we use Local Indicators of Spatial Association (LISA) Cluster Maps to detect districts that form spatial clusters. Finally, we estimate spatial regression models to identify the determinants of discontinuity.

Analysis indicates the presence of two spatial clusters—a low-level equilibrium cluster in north and central India and a high-level equilibrium cluster in south India. We find that space has an independent role to play in the discontinuities in utilisation of maternal healthcare services in India.

Fertility Ideals in Iran: a Review of Research and Meta Analysis

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Abstract

This paper provides a review of Fertility preferences research in Iran. Accordingly we performed a Meta analysis of all published studies to estimate ideal fertility in Iran. We conducted a search of all published literature on the ideal number of children using Persian and English electronic databases until February 2018. Data was analyzed using Medcalc 15 software. Pooled estimates of the ideal number of children and the corresponding 95% confidence intervals (CI) were calculated using random effects models. Thirty eight qualified papers and three national surveys were selected with a 38523 sample size. According to the result mean ideal fertility in Iran is 2.29 (95% CI=2.1620 to 2.4185). The results of Cochran test and I^2 statistics showed considerable heterogeneity for prevalence of ideal number of children ($Q=721.7545$, $df=30$, $P<0.0001$ and $I^2=95.84$). Proportion of childlessness, one child, two children and three children and more as the number of children were 0.80, 15.68, 56.65, 22.65 respectively. Despite differences in actual fertility level in different regions of the country, the predominant pattern in the number of desired children is two children. These results imply a convergence in fertility intention in Iran.

474

Gender Role Division and Parity Progression in Japan: A Period Comparison of Population-Based Longitudinal Studies

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Abstract

How gender equality and equity relate to fertility becomes a central concern for population scholars as well as policy makers in developed countries. Both the theories and empirical studies from western countries suggest that achieving higher levels of gender equality or equity within the household can lead to higher fertility in the societies where gender gaps in education and employment are small. However, previous findings are either theoretical or being based on cross-national comparisons. Their focus is also largely limited to western societies. Our study aims to provide new evidence from Japan by examining associations of couples' participations in both market labor and domestic work with transition to the second and third births by employing event-history analysis. Using population-based panel data which follows the households of newborns born in 2001 and 2010, the associations are compared between the observation periods of 2001-2006 and 2010-2014. In the analysis, we evaluate how the associations of couples' gender relations with parity progression change in the time of changing gender norms by comparing results from the two periods; one with less gender equality and another with better.

Spousal Age Gap and Fertility Behavior in India: Concordance and Discordance

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Abstract

The spousal age gap is considered to be an influencing factor in fertility analysis especially in countries where fertility is within marriage. There are a very few studies on the spousal age difference and its effect on fertility behaviour in India. Therefore, the paper explores the changing trends and determinants in spousal age difference by states in India. Further it also attempts to disclose the effect of spousal age difference and fertility behaviour in India. The trend analysis using data from Census of India, 2011 and National Family Health Survey IV revealed that spousal age gap is narrowing in India. The results of Life Table and Cox regression analysis birth interval is longer when spousal age gap is lower. Controlling the effect of other variables, the spousal age difference was negatively associated with contraceptive use. Fertility preferences is similar among couples with lower age-gap than the couples of higher age-gaps.

499

Neighborhood Effect of Ethnic Composition of Residential Area on Fertility Behavior of Foreign Wives in Taiwan

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Abstract

This paper explores neighborhood effects on fertility among foreign wives in Taiwan. Attention is focused on examining the effects of the proportion of foreign wives in residential area on the level and tempo of fertility of foreign wives. Favorable compositional environment of foreign wives in the residential area and increased accessibility to other foreign wives are likely to reduce the real or perceived social disadvantages, constraints and insecurities of foreign wives that might otherwise lead to lower fertility. Another question is whether and to what extent the neighborhood effect on fertility varies according to household composition. Micro-data from the 2013 Living Demand of Foreign and Mainland Spouses and administrative data on the proportion of foreign wife population for 21 cities and counties are utilized.

The results show that the compositional environment of foreign wives exerts an independent effect on fertility, apart from socioeconomic and demographic variables. Propensity to have more children with shorter intervals rises significantly among foreign wives who live in urban area with a higher proportion of foreign wives. Against our expectation, however, the number of children is found to decrease when they live with their husband's parents. Further evidence is found to be consistent with neighborhood effects.

Initiating a Union Dissolution and Childbearing in Subsequent Unions

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Abstract

Our study examines the associations between union dissolution decisions and post-marital fertility. We argue that individuals initiate union dissolutions to leave union contexts that are not deemed appropriate for parenthood or for a rewarding family life. We test this using hazard regression models for first and second order childbearing episodes. The analyses are done in the context of multi-process modelling to address selectivity due to individual-specific unobserved factors that lead individuals to dissolve unions, re-partner, and build or grow their families. The sample is restricted to women aged 16 to 40, who were observed since their first marriage, from the panel study Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) survey. Our results show that initiating dissolution of the first marital union reduces the time to post-marital childbearing, and the result is consistent after adjusting for selection into parenthood in subsequent unions.

526

Parental Decision on Additional Birth and Burden on Child Quality

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Abstract

Since parents' desire for child quality increases the costs of raising a child due to the required educational investment, the pecuniary and non-pecuniary burdens of childrearing on parents can compel them to abandon the hope of additional births, or even to remain childless. Using 2015 Korea National Survey on Fertility, Family Health & Welfare, we estimate the interrelationship between birth behavior and educational expenses as the direct investment in child quality. Compared to total child-rearing expenses, per-child educational expenditure has smaller elasticity. Parents' investment on educational aspects is less responsive to the number of children. Households with two children spend 78\% of educational investment per child compared to families with only child and it is larger marginal effect on total child-rearing cost per child. This also supports that educational expenditure is less shrinkable with the number of children.

Generational Difference in Women's Fertility Intentions under China's Two-Child Policy

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Abstract

China's TFR has been long below replace level since 1990. To address low fertility and rapid aging, the Chinese government has relaxed the strict one-child policy, to selective two-child policy in 2014 and then comprehensive two-child policy in 2016. Yet, there is no strong evidence of remarkable fertility increase. To understand the dynamics and possible changes of fertility intentions among different generations of women, we collected qualitative data in a small city of Yangtze Delta. We found that individuals positive towards the policy change. Yet, the biggest concerns include women's work-family conflict, child raising cost, and expectation of expensive educational expense, availability of parental help with baby caring. We also discovered generational and cohort difference in fertility intentions. The grandparent generation enthusiastically embraces the idea of having two children, and those born in late 1970s feel remorseful that they cannot benefit from the policy. The post-80s are struggling about work-family conflicts and availability of parental help with child caring, considering the lack of 0-3 years old nursery services. The youngest cohort, the post-90s are more concerned about the quality of children and providing best love for the children and thus they are not enthusiastic about having two children.

543

Effect of PAFP Intervention on Immediately Use of Contraceptive Methods After an Abortion in China: A Cluster Randomized Controlled Trial

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Abstract

Objective To explore the effect of Post-Abortion Family Planning (PAFP) intervention on immediately contraception after an abortion. **Method** 90 hospitals were selected randomly from 30 provinces in China. 3 in each province and randomly assigned to two intervention groups (group 1 and 2) and one control group. The intervention group 1 implemented structured standard PAFP intervention and group 2 implemented standard PAFP intervention plus extra incentives for service providers. Participants were followed in the first, third and sixth month after their abortion. **Result** The rate of immediately contraceptives after abortion in control group, intervention group 1 and 2 was 82.1%, 91.7%, 94.3% respectively. The univariate analysis suggested the effect of women's age, cultural level, and satisfaction for the PAFP services and other factors on immediately contraception after abortion have found statistical significance. The results of multilevel logistic regression model showed women in intervention group 1 and 2 (OR=2.23, 95% CI: 1.13-4.38; OR=2.90, 95% CI: 1.50-5.62 respectively) are more likely to use any contraceptive methods at their first sex intercourse after abortion. **Conclusion** PAFP intervention can increase immediately contraceptive use after women's abortion. The project intervention approaches should be extended throughout China.

Reproductive Behavior and Determinants in Low-Fertility Era in China

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Abstract

Fertility of China has been stayed below replacement and children ever born are mainly one or two for most of the families. With a nearly universal marriage, high progression to first childbirth, and very low proportion of third or higher parity, change in fertility level is highly dependent to reproductive behavior of the second child. This study adopts a macro-micro approach to analyze reproductive behavior and determinants with a focus on second child birth. At individual level, a child born is a result of consequence of reproductive desire, reproductive decision, and reproductive behavior. Individual's desire, decision, and behavior is affected by cultural and social norm, reproductive attitude and preference, influence from peer and family, and self evaluation of childbearing capacity and resource, while social interaction and unexpected events interfere with the process of childbearing behavior. Findings from this study show that determinants at macro level are not in favor of second childbearing, such as gender equality, education development, women's labor participation, changes in social norm and values, urbanization and migration, housing and income inequality. Low fertility would stay in most of parts even with a relaxation in birth policy unless more specific and gender sensitive family friendly policy in place.

553

'Choice or a Lack of Choice': Factors behind the Use of Traditional Contraceptives

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Abstract

Academic discussions on traditional contraceptives generally revolve around the high failure rate that accompanies them. But Unreliability is only one facet of 'natural' methods. Traditional Contraceptives on a broader sphere still covers a large proportion of protected couple, and the factors behind their adoption go beyond the unawareness, inaccessibility, unavailability and unaffordability of modern methods. This paper is an attempt to explore whether using rhythm or withdrawal is just a result of an inability to use modern methods or an informed choice in it. This is in part a country level analysis of contraceptive method mix, particularly looking at the traditional methods. DHS data and other independent survey data are used to examine the extent of these method use across Asian countries. Found patterns are then explained with the help of existing literature and policy papers to understand the raised question. After a country level literature based analysis it is uncovered that to a large majority, traditional methods are not a compulsion to be used only in case of unavailability or unaffordability or even during the case of uninformed choice, but in reality a conscious decision due to lack of medical side effects associated with traditional methods.

Underlying Factors behind Fertility Decline in Bangladesh: An Evidence from Multivariate Analysis

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Abstract

The study examined the effect of contributing to fertility decline in Bangladesh. The analysis is based on secondary data obtained from the 2014 Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS). A hierarchical multiple regression was applied to examine the factors contributing to fertility decline in Bangladesh. The results showed that an increase in age at marriage significantly reduced the total fertility of women. The women with exposure to mass media access, non-poor had significantly less number of children than their counterpart. Hierarchical multiple regression analysis confirmed that marriage, contraception, abortion and postpartum infecundability had significant effect on fertility. The findings of the study demonstrate that the policy implications that can be drawn in order to achieve further fertility decline are: increase female education, campaigning for increase in the age at marriage of women, encouraging efforts to increase the use of effective contraception that will lead to a greater contribution to fertility decline.

573

Changes in Homogamy and Heterogamy in the Era of Low Fertility of Korea

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Abstract

During the last decades, the level of educational attainment has increased to a great extent in Korea. In Korea women-men gap in educational level is narrowing. Well-educated men are still highly valued in the marriage market, but today they are not as much sought after as they used to be. The increase in the educational attainment for Koreans, especially for women, has changed the characteristics of marriage. Age and educational hypergamy was the dominant marriage norm; now more Korean couples are homogamous or even hypogamous in their marriage pattern. The difference in age between husbands and wives decreased as women's age at first marriage increased. Husbands were often at least 4 years older than their wives before the 1980's; now it's often the case that women marry men their age or younger. Although husbands and wives have become much more equal in terms of educational attainment and age, women-men disparities are still prevalent in the labor market and housework. Hypergamic couples had an average number of 3.07 children, compared to 2.68 children for hypogamic couples. The contrast in fertility behavior between hypergamic couples and others may diminish in Korea, like in other developed countries.

Educational Differential in Fertility: An Overview of Fertility Changes in China

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Abstract

The educational impetus in fertility decline has been well documented in the literature. Yet, it is unclear whether the effect remains constant or it will change along with the evolving demographic reality. Using the micro-data from census and one percent population sample surveys from 1980s on, this study examines the educational differential in fertility over the past three decades in China. The research questions include: First, how did women's education contribute to the fertility decline in China during past few decades? How the tempo and quantum differ across women's educational ladder? Second, does the relationship between women's education and fertility change across the successive female cohorts and over time? Third, in light of the recent changes of reproduction policy and population reality, is there any evidence of reversal in the relationship between education and fertility? Our preliminary results show that almost for all the cohorts under study, parity progression ratios to first and second birth decline substantially as women's educational attainment increases. Nevertheless, in some young age groups, the parity progression ratio to second birth goes up somewhat recently. How will this unveil for the changing demographic normal? This study further explores the pattern and dynamics of education-fertility link.

596

The Transition of Fertility Desire and Fertility Behavior of People in Shanghai:1980-2016

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Abstract

Based on the several survey results in Shanghai since the early 1980s, this paper describes and analyzes the trend of fertility desire in the past thirty years, with a focus on the desired number of children and the desired sex of children. The findings show that the desired number of children of people in Shanghai has been decreasing. There are some differences in fertility desire of different groups, but in general, the level of desired number of children of all the groups is far below 2. At the same time, total fertility rate, parity fertility rate and many other indicators all show that fertility level of the Shanghai population has been at a very low level for quite long period. The comparison between the desired number of children based on those surveys and total fertility rate in the corresponding years shows it consistent with the pattern of the actual fertility level lower than fertility desire people expressed in the survey as observed in many low fertility level societies.

Breastfeeding in Skipped-generation Households in Thailand

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Abstract

In Thailand, the skipped-generation households were continuously increasing. There are 1.24 million children live in the skipped-generation families, and about 90% are elderly women who raise the grandsons.[\[1\]](#) This study, therefore aims to assess the breastfeeding situation in skipped-generation households in Thailand, and examine roles and parenting styles of mothers and grandparents including their perceptions about breastfeeding. This descriptive study was conducted in Nakhonpathom, Thailand, using in-depth interview of ten skipped-generation household families. This study suggests that in most skipped-generation household families, they fed their children by milk powder because their positive attitude towards milk powder. Moreover, the marketing of milk powder has had an influential power on parents' decision to choose milk powder over breast milk. Thai Government may need more campaigns to advertise breastfeeding and benefits of breast milk continuously. Maternity leave should be promoted to support mothers to breastfeed as it is one of the reasons why mothers cannot breastfeed.

[\[1\]](#) UNFPA. The State of Thailand's Population 2015 Features of Thai Families in the Era of Low Fertility and Longevity. Produced by the United Nations Population Fund Thailand and the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board.

619

Unmet Need for Family Planning among Young Currently Married Women in Nepal

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Abstract

Background: A high level of unmet need for contraception persists among currently married young women in Nepal. Evidences about unmet need for family planning and associated factors are not fully analyzed in the context of Nepal. Therefore, this study is investigating the magnitude and determinants of unmet need for family planning among currently married young women in Nepal.

Methods: This study investigates the factors that determine unmet need for family planning in Nepal using the 2011 NDHS data. The analysis is based on 2,552 currently married young women aged 15-24 years. Logistic regression is used to assess the net effect of independent variables on dependent variable.

Results and Conclusions: Women's age, number of living children, education level, occupation, women empowerment, caste/ethnic affiliation, and residence are independent predictors of unmet need. The odds of unmet need are significantly higher among the adolescents, rural, not empowered and not working young women. There is need to strengthen income generative activities so as to improve their socio-economic status which will translate into female economic and social empowerment hence ability to discuss sexuality related issues. Family planning programmes should be designed so as to address the unmet need of young women especially rural adolescents

Consanguinity and Obstetric Complications in India

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Abstract

This study identifies the association between consanguineous marriage and obstetrics complications in India, and is pertinent in view of continued commitment to improved reproductive health and rights of women. Data from 30,995 currently married women aged 15-49 years incorporated in the nationally representative India Human Development Survey (IHDS-II), 2011-12 were used to assess their marriage type with obstetric complications for last pregnancy. Inferential statistics, bivariate, tri-variate, principal component analysis, chi-square and ordered logistic regression were used as the methods of analysis.

Eight percent of the currently married women have consanguineous relationship with their husband. The composite index found that consanguineously married women reported higher adverse obstetrics health as compared to those women without blood relationship with their husband ($\chi^2=22.0; P<0.001$). The ordered logistic regression further confirmed the bivariate findings that, if the marriage type of women changes from non-consanguineous to consanguineous, the adverse obstetrics health outcomes from low to high will increase by 1.162 times (CI: 1.035-1.361; $P<0.05$). Reduced consanguineous marriages will minimize the burden on health system in the country and will assist to achieve the recently crafted sustainable development goal -3 i.e. to achieving the target of less than 70 maternal deaths by 2030.

687

Fertility Transition in Taiwan: Convergence or Divergence of Sex and Educational Differentials?

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Abstract

This study aims to examine the educational variations in fertility patterns for both sexes from 1975 to 2015 and for cohorts born in 1910-1970. Research on the educational gradients of fertility overtime and on male childbearing patterns is limited due to data availability. This paper makes use of the rich vital statistics and census data to study fertility changes from both period and cohort perspectives. The findings show that the educational gradients of period male fertility has shifted from negative in the mid-1970s to positive in the mid-1990s, but those of female fertility stayed mostly negative. As for cohort fertility, both male and female completed fertility show an educational convergence overtime, even though the educational gradients are still negative for both sexes from all cohorts. Educational gradients in progression to all birth orders expand over cohorts, and progression ratios to higher-order births are much lower among the better educated. Finally, the levels of childlessness have been increasing rapidly, accompanied by an expanding positive educational gradient for women and negative for men. These findings bear policy implications in a rapidly aging post-industrial Taiwan where in recent years new patterns of social inequalities in family behaviors have been observed.

A Journey from Dolls to Babies: Studying Early Marriage, Young Mothers and Cross-border Vulnerabilities of Undocumented Bangladeshi Migrants in Kolkata, India

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Abstract

The present study explored the cross border vulnerabilities of undocumented Bangladeshi migrants as well as the effect of early marriage on their pregnancy outcomes. Primary data was collected (2015-2016) using Respondent Driven Sampling among 200 migrants in Kolkata. Results revealed that a considerable proportion of the migrants had 'Very Early marriage' and only one-tenth were married off at legal age. The mean age of marriage was 14.7 years. Among the migrants were 'too young to wed', a considerable proportion got pregnant within 6 months of their marriage. The gap between mean age at marriage and pregnancy was only one year. Almost half of the migrant women, who had 'motherhood in childhood', also experienced at least one miscarriage in their life and another substantial proportion experienced 2 or more infant deaths. Very high proportion of migrants who were married below 12 years of age had experienced adverse pregnancy outcomes. Shockingly, any harassment at the border environment experienced by the female migrants was linked with experience of adverse pregnancy outcomes. Results indicate that it is essential to protect Bangladeshi child brides and young migrants for tackling the problems related to their reproductive health that gets escalated by the undocumented nature of migration.

741

Ethnic Differentials in Effects of 1st Marriage and Marital Fertility on Below-replacement Fertility in Singapore, 1980-2015: A Multistate Lifetable Analysis

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Abstract

This study examines the patterns and demographic factors underlying the fertility changes by major ethnic group in Singapore for 1980-2015, with focusing on the differential role of the 1st marriage by ethnic group. In order to derive the 1st marriage effects on annual changes in a period fertility measure during 1980-2015 in Singapore, we need to overcome the fact that the necessary data are not available in most of years during the period. We develop a numerical model to construct multistate lifetables each year for 1980-2015. Results show ethnic differentials and similarities in the 1st marriage and marital fertility effects.

Rising Rate of Caesarean Section Delivery in India: Public Private Dichotomy

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Abstract

The rising rate of Caesarean section delivery in India has become a cause of worry. This paper analyses the changing trends, regional patterns and determinants in the practice of C-Section delivery in India. Besides, the paper attempts to find out the reasons for C-Section delivery and costs incurred for this. Using the data from four rounds of National Family Health Survey (NFHS1-4), it is evident that there is a substantial increase in C-sections in private hospitals. There is a wide regional variation in the C-Section rate with the highest in south India. In almost all socioeconomic and demographic categories, C-section is found to be higher in private health facilities compared to their public counterparts. The prevalence of C-Sections increases with the educational level of women, exposure to media, and household economic condition. The findings of this paper also revealed that the multiple births and rising problem of obesity have strong association with the increase in C-Sections after controlling other selected socio-economic factors. With a multitude of factors driving up the rate of C-sections, Government of India needs to address the problem in a holistic approach. There is also a need to regulate how the private hospitals approach the delivery.

755

Understanding the Paradox of Fertility Transition and Contraceptive Decline in India

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Abstract

Fertility decline in last decade in absence of increase in modern contraceptive use in India is puzzling to many demographers and social scientists. While the states are converging to replacement level of fertility, 16 out of 36 states and union territories have experienced decline in use of modern contraception in last decade. Using data from multiple sources including four rounds of National Family Health Surveys (1992-2016), this paper examines the factors affecting fertility change in states and districts of India. The ordinary-least square regression and the difference-in-difference method are used in the analyses. Preliminary results suggest that while the use and change in contraceptive method were significant in earlier decades, the variables are not significant in recent years (state level). The pattern of fertility-level and contraceptive use varies largely across districts of India. Findings call for including newer variables to the conventional model for understanding the fertility dynamics in India.

Impact of Sex Composition of Living Children and Couples' Agreement on Subsequent Fertility in India

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Abstract

Desire for children could be considered a reliable predictor of subsequent fertility. The sex-composition of the surviving children along with other socio-economic factors may also affect couple's fertility desire and their subsequent fertility. This association has remained unexplored in India because of the unavailability of any large-scale panel study. Using data from IHDI-I-(2004-05) and IHDS-II-(2011-12), we examine the impact of sex-composition of living children and couple's agreement on fertility desire on their subsequent fertility. Findings suggest that fertility desires of both marital partners were important in determining subsequent fertility. 35% of the couples wanting to limit children had undergone pregnancy/childbirth. In case of discordance between the couple, the subsequent fertility was found to remain intermediate between those agreeing to continue childbirth and those wanting to limit it. Son preference persists in India. 80% of the couples having only daughters wanted to have additional children, whereas chance of a subsequent pregnancy was inversely associated with the number of sons in son-only families in IHDS-I. Strong patriarchal settings combined with cultural and socio-economic factors affect the persistence of sex preferences. Programs aimed at increasing family-planning need to address son preference and include components that promote the value of girls.

774

Assessment on Determinants of Contraceptive Morbidity in Northeast India

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Abstract

In India, bulk of women suffer from contraceptive morbidity silently due to the ignorance. Thus, there is a need to understand the pattern of contraceptive use and morbidity associated with it. Present study uses District Level Household and Facility Survey 2012-2013 (DLHS-4) data of seven North-eastern states of India. Only the currently married women (CMW) who are usual resident and not pregnant are retained. Hence a sample of 30,670 CMW are kept for assessing contraceptive use, subsequently 7,825 CMW are filtered for understanding contraceptive morbidity. Statistical technique like Cramer's V and Phi test, and logistic regression are used for the analysis. Result shows that the percentage of using modern contraceptive method was highest in Sikkim and lowest in Meghalaya. Multivariate analysis shows that women with higher parity, having information about side effects and belonging to non-tribal community are more likely to report having contraceptive morbidity, but it is opposite for the women who are users of modern spacing methods. **Conclusion:** Higher parity and non-tribal women in particular should be provided information about proper use and side-effects of modern contraceptives, so that they can make an informed choice of contraception and lead a healthy life.

The Use of Family-Friendly Programs and Its Impact on Fertility Intention in Korea

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Abstract

To recover fertility rate in Korea, Korean government not only has introduced family-friendly policies, but also has spent the huge amount of budget on boosting fertility rate. However, the actual effect of family-friendly policies on fertility in Korea is not clear. This research aims to examine how individual's use of family-friendly programs affects fertility intention among Korean female managers. This study employs five waves of the Korean Women Manager Panel. The female manager who uses one of any family-friendly programs, one of long leave programs (maternity leave, childcare leave, family care leave), or maternity leave is more likely to have the additional child(ren). A combined use of maternity leave and childcare leave in a row has the largest-positive effect on fertility intention than other options which associated with maternity leave use. The effectiveness of using family-friendly programs is bigger in the group of 25-34 aged than a whole sample (22-45 aged). This research suggests some policy implications for the combined use of the programs and age-specific effectiveness of the programs.

888

The Rising Influence of Education on Completed Fertility of Women in China

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Abstract

Education expansion in middle-income countries during the last decades has contributed to their fertility declines, often accounting for a shift to sub-replacement fertility. China has recorded low period fertility rates since the early 1990s, but the role of education in fueling low fertility in the country remains poorly understood.

Using data from 1% Population Survey in 2005, I assess the influence of changing educational structure on completed fertility rate of women born in 1941-1964 by applying decomposition analysis and direct standardization. This analysis reveals that increasing education attainment among women had a strong negative effect on their completed fertility, especially among urban women. Moreover, this effect increased across cohorts and was strongest among the women born in the early 1960s, whose completed fertility fell below two children per woman. About a half of fertility decline of the women born in 1955-59 and more than two third of fertility decline among women born in 1960-64 is explained by their rising education attainment.

Proximate Determinants of Fertility in Indonesia and the Philippines

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Abstract

This paper focuses on Indonesia and the Philippines, two of the four ASEAN countries where the fertility rate is above the replacement level. Fertility decline in Indonesia came to a halt in 2004 when the family planning program was decentralized. The relatively high level of fertility in the Philippines is partly due to the low prevalence rate of modern contraception. It is imperative to examine the forces behind the fertility transition in these two countries to support the planning of effective national population program in each country, which can also serve as examples for others. Data for this study are taken from the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), covering 7 waves of Indonesia DHS (1987-2012) and 5 waves of Philippines DHS (1993-2013). Bongaarts' model was used to estimate the fertility-inhibiting effects of the four main intermediate variables. Results showed that contraceptive use and marriage postponement are the two most important proximate determinants in Indonesia and the Philippines. The findings of this study suggest that there is a need for the policymakers in these two countries to revitalize family planning programs.

942

Transition from High to Low Fertility in Malaysia

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Abstract

In Malaysia, concerns over the implications of high fertility on socio-economic development in the 1960s led to the launching in 1966 to reduce the fertility and slow down the rate of population growth. Subsequently, the pace of fertility decline accelerated, falling to 5.21 in 1965-70, 3.39 in 1975-80, and 3.42 in 1990-95. There was a slowdown in fertility decline between 1975 and 1995, due to stalling of fertility among the majority ethnic Malay fertility amidst the revival of Islamic fundamentalism. Since then the total fertility rate (TFR) has continued to decline to 1.95 as a result of rapid socio-economic development. Fertility transition varied widely by ethnic groups. While Chinese and Indian Malaysians have attained ultra-low fertility of 1.4 in 2016, the TFR of Malays and other indigenous groups (collectively known as Bumiputera of sons of the soil) has remained above replacement level, at 2.5. Increasing age at marriage and non-marriage has been the main cause of fertility decline. Although contraceptive prevalence rate has remained flat at around 50 percent since the 1980s, contraceptive use remains an important determinant of fertility. There are indications that abortion is on the rise. Recent survey shows a strong preference for small family size.

A Study on the Difference of Fertility Intention under the Coordinated Development of Beijing - Tianjin - Hebei Region

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Abstract

Fertility intention will have a direct impact on fertility behavior. The coordinated development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei is a major strategic decision made by our government. It is of great significance to study the population and structure of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region at different levels of fertility desire and differences. Based on the data of China Family Panel Studies (CFPS) in 2016, this paper studies the fertility intention of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei. The study found that the fertility intention of the three places was affected by the development level and the policy factors, but the effect of the policy factors was not high; the fertility intention and fertility behavior of the three places had gradient effect, and the fertility interval was the same as the economic development level. In the process of the transition from traditional to modern, the second population change is beginning to take place, but there are significant differences in the degree of change in the three places.

962

Perceived Sexual and Reproductive Health Needs and Barriers to Service Utilization
Among Married Female Adolescents in Selected Rural Areas of Bangladesh

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Abstract

This study aims to assess married female adolescents' (15-19 years) perceived needs and barriers to utilize sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services.

A total of 436 adolescents were selected randomly from six villages, using a semi-structured questionnaire.

Over 65% respondents had knowledge on SRH services, 75.2 % of them faced SRH related problems. Perceived needs for SRH services were very high (37.2%), however utilization rate of SRH services was very poor(E.g. Perceived needs for Family planning was 93.4% and service utilization rate was 46.9%)among the respondents. Perceived barriers were personal, socio-cultural, religious, familial, financial, lack availability of services and structural to avail SRH services. The findings of the research would be very helpful for the policy planners and ministry of health to revisit and reformulate effective and efficient measures to address the barriers related to SRH services in Bangladesh thus it will pave the way to achieve SDGs goals.

Economic Returns to Fertility Decline in India (Analyzing the data from 2015-2100)

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Abstract

This paper aims to quantitatively analyze the economic effects of reductions in fertility in a developing country where initial fertility is high. The prime objective of the present study was: How the forecast path of GDP would change in response to a change in fertility. The paper uses data from various sources and predicts economic returns of fertility decline through micro-simulation models where we have considered seven different trajectories through which decline in fertility might possibly affect per capita income. The results and the dynamic methodology adopted in the study go a long way in addressing the 'black box' of micro-simulation models. The results presented in this exercise showed that the exogenous change in fertility alone results into manifold increase in per capita income. Given the established advantages of age structure in case of developing countries like India, if the labour is efficiently employed and returns to education and child care effect operate as expected, the increase will led to remarkable economic development and prosperity.

1021

The Effects of Migration and Remittances on Maternal Healthcare Utilization among Oraon Tribes in Rural Jharkhand, India

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International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

Abstract

Background and Objective: The aim of this paper is to analyze the respective effects of migration and remittances on the utilization of maternal healthcare services among Oraon tribes in rural Jharkhand.

Materials and methods: First-hand information was collected from Oraon mothers (Total: 400, 200 Migrant and 200 Non-Migrant) having at least one child in Ranchi, Jharkhand. This study provides rigorous econometric analysis by controlling for endogeneity of migration and remittances.

Results: Study found that migration and remittances are important determinants of access to maternal healthcare services by Oraon women in rural areas. Here, migration and remittances lead to a sectorial glide in the uses of healthcare services from the public to private sector for the high remittance receiving families.

Conclusion: Maternal health care utilization patterns differ between migrant and non-migrant households and remittances income appears to be a significant factor.

Keywords: Migration, Remittances, Maternal Health Utilization, Oraon Tribes, Jharkhand, India

Determinants of Contraceptive Prevalence Rate in Bangladesh: An Ecological Approach

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Abstract

Research Question: The research question of this study was “What are the determinants of contraceptive use using ecological model?”

Theoretical framework: Ecological model was used to address individual level factors to policy level of determinants.

Methodology: This study adopted a mixed method research combining both qualitative (primary) and quantitative (secondary). Thematic analysis for qualitative and regression analysis for quantitative were used.

Findings: Individual level factors including division, religion, ideal number of children appeared to be significant determinants of contraceptive use from 1993-2014. Household family member, number of living, number of dead children, husband’s age and husband’s desire for more children were interpersonal level of determinants for CPR. Gender norms, community socioeconomic status, visited by family planning worker and role of mass media were significant determinants at community and organizational level for contraceptive use. For example, in the context of visited by family workers, women who received visit were more likely than women who didn’t receive to use contraceptive. Family planning laws and further investment in family planning programs were explored as policy level determinants for increasing contraceptive use.

Conclusion: To increase contraceptive use, policies and programs should focus on the basis of determinants.

1055

Does Caesarean Delivery Have any Association with the Selection of Health Facility in India? Evidences from Recent National Survey 2015-16

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Abstract

Paper tries to see the important socioeconomic and demographic covariates, the role of private facility and what factors determined to planned or unplanned C-section in India. C-section in India is increasing alarmingly well above the WHO recommended level of 15%. Using NFHS 2015-16 and IHDS 2011-12 study brings out that C-section births level is disproportionately high among women from better off socio-economic background. Private sector in healthcare appears to be the main contributor for this health menace. Over the period of 10 years from 2005-06 to 2015-16 the proportion of overall C-section increases by 103% although it reduces in public health facility by 22% and increased in private health facilities by 48%. Monitoring of private facilities in terms of the cost and necessity under which C-section deliveries are conducted is required as findings reveals that the cost of C-section is four times more than the normal births which shed light on economic nexus between C-section and private facility. There are 55% of caesarean births were decided before the onset of the labour and 45% after that onset however proportion after onset of labour found to be bit high in private facility which further need to be investigated in detailed analysis.

Trends and Determinants of Contraceptive Method Choice in Bangladesh: A Multinomial Logistic Regression Analysis

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Abstract

Objectives: This study identified the trend and the determinants of contraceptive method choice in Bangladesh.

Methodology: This study adopted a quantitative research based on secondary data. Trend analysis was carried then multinomial logistic regression analysis for quantitative were used.

Findings: A skewed method mix has been apparent in the country with only 4 modern methods, namely Pills, Injectables, Condoms and Female Sterilizations accounted for 79 % of all contraceptive use in all surveys. In 2014, it accounted 81.78 percent. Indeed, Pills was by far the most predominant method in use. Respondent education, wealth and husband's education, region, residence, living and dead children were significantly associated with method mix. By education, women who had higher education, pill and injectable was lower among them but condom and traditional method was higher. Similar pattern by husband's education (3.41 times than no educated) to use condom. Like education, pill and condom were significantly associated with wealth. Richest were more like use to condom (3 times higher than that of poorest).

Conclusion: To increase CPR policies and programs should focus on the method choice and mix.

1091

Fertility Preferences in India: Desire for No More Children A Gender Perspective

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Abstract

There has been a significant variation in the fertility preference (by socio-economic factors) in India between 1992-93 and 2015-16. The NFHS result shows that the desire for no more children among nulliparous women has been increasing: 3 percent of women in 1992-93 to 5 percent women in 2015-2016. The analysis showed that almost all the women in India do not want an additional children (93 percent) after having a third child. Differentials in the fertility preferences persists and majority of women in south and west India prefer to have no more children after having second child. For the rest of the regions the desire to stop childbearing is after three children. The sex composition of children does has a bearing on the desire for no more children. Women having female child/children have less desire to have no more children irrespective of number of number of living children (one, two and three living children).

1203

Has spending in National Health Mission Scheme Helped in Reducing Socio-economic Differences in Maternal Care in Rural India

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Abstract

Little is known about the impact of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) programme in India in reducing socioeconomic inequalities in the utilization of maternal health care services. Using data from the India Human Development Survey Wave 1 (2004-05) and Wave 2 (2011-12), the paper assesses whether JSY scheme has been successful in addressing disparities in providing maternal healthcare services, including ANC, safe delivery and postnatal care, to the marginalized and poorer communities of women. The analysis clearly confirms that the incidence of women receiving these services has accelerated from the pre-JSY to the JSY period. Although inequality in access to maternal care persists, the gap in access to healthcare between the marginalized group of women and those who are financially better-off has declined since the advent of the JSY program. The relationships of healthcare access with household wealth and with a woman's own education has declined between the two surveys.

1212

Economic Inequality, Family Building and Childbearing Decisions

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Abstract

Purpose

To understand how decisions about family building and childbearing are influenced by economic inequality.

Methods

The survey was conducted by face-to-face interviews in Thailand using a nationally representative, probability-based random sample (N = 3,500). Participants estimated the current distribution of income and then stated their ideal distribution of income. Participants reported their preferred marital status, number of children, and age when to have their first child if they lived in a society with a) their estimated current level of income inequality and then b) their ideal level of income inequality.

Results

Three thousand and five hundred participants completed the interviews. The response rate was 72.4% (3,500 out of 4,833). Mean age was 41.1 years and half of participants (50.8%) were female.

Participants reported a greater desire to be married (70.2% versus 49.7%), have more children (1.5 versus 1.1), and have their first child at an earlier age (26.2 versus 26.6 years old) in a society that reflected their ideal rather than their estimated income distributions, $p < 0.001$ for all comparisons.

We found similar results in all subgroup analyses regardless of participants' gender, age, education and income.

Conclusion

Economic inequality can significantly influence decisions on family building and childbearing.

1215

Do National Safe Motherhood Programs Really Have an Impact on Childhood Immunisation Rates in India?

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Abstract

Childhood immunisation is not the main target of safe motherhood intervention programs but directly or indirectly it has effects on its outcome. Our study, is therefore an attempt to evaluate the impact of JSY on childhood immunisation rates in the late post-NRHM period. Data for the present paper has been drawn from the India Human Development Survey (IHDS) Wave 2 conducted in 2011-12. IHDS is a nationally representative sample which provides a comprehensive description of changes in childhood immunisation rates over an extended period of seven years after the initiation of the JSY program. The analytical sample of the kids aged 12-60 months was 7950. In order to investigate the effect of maternal receipt of financial assistance from JSY on childhood immunization rates, we used a binary logistic regression, considering full immunisation as the outcome variable which is binary in nature. The paper also propose to conduct a propensity-score matching (PSM) with logistic regression to control for potentially confounding differences between the JSY and non-JSY groups. Preliminary findings indicates that India's conditional cash transfer program has led to an improvement in child health indicators, in particular childhood immunisation outcomes. Receipt of cash assistance for delivery resulted in increased immunization rates.

1224

Planning of births and RMNCHN Outcomes: Recent Evidence from India

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Abstract

Globally, the existing evidences advocate that family planning [FP] can have a significant influence on achieving key reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health and nutrition (RMNCHN) outcomes. This study analyses a comprehensive assessment of the effects of the planning of births comprising timing, spacing, and limiting of childbearing on the maternal and child health outcomes using the latest National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) data of India. The findings suggest that the intersectional axes of the planning of births have significant effects on the maternal and child health outcomes. In particular, the risk of being underweight and anemic is significantly higher among the women with higher order births and more than three years of birth spacing than those with first order births and less than two years of the interval between marriage and first birth. Similarly, the probability of underweight, stunting, anemia, and mortality is higher among the children with higher order births and less than three years of birth spacing than their counterparts. This study advocates that the appropriate planning of births could help achieve the SDG-3 of good health and well-being for all by 2030 in India, where a significant share of women goes for early marriage and childbearing.

Role of Gendered Sex Preference in Fertility Intentions and Behaviours: Evidence from South Asian Countries

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Abstract

This study attempts to investigate the role of gendered sex preference along with other socioeconomic and demographic characteristics in achieving the intended fertility in South Asian context. Multinomial logistic regression models were applied using the data from the recent rounds of Demographic and Health Surveys between 2005 and 2015. About two-thirds of them overachieved their intended parity, while only one-tenth of the respondents underachieved. Findings suggest that besides other socioeconomic and demographic factors, the twofold structure of the gendered sex preference has a significant effect on the achievement of the intended parity. Therefore, intended son preference even balanced sex preference lead to overachievement of one's desired fertility than the daughter preference, despite the findings that the aversion of daughter through sex-selective abortion and infanticide is practised due to prevailed dowry system. Second, the men have more decision-making power in the household which propel to more achievement of men's intended fertility than the women. Moreover, a little/no difference in the achievement between balanced sex preference and son preference suggests that the balanced sex preference (e.g., one son and one daughter) could extend couple's family size to have an additional child in expectation of son even after achieving their desired fertility.

1249

Population Policies and their Impact on Contraceptive Use in Bangladesh and Pakistan

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Abstract

From 1947 to 1971, Bangladesh and Pakistan constituted two provinces of Pakistan. Later Bangladesh became an independent country. Then, the former had about 5 million more people than the latter, however, both were among the fastest growing countries in Asia, with TFR of over 6 and CPR of about 5-8% in 1975. Since then, population of Bangladesh has doubled to about 165 and that of Pakistan's trippled to 208 million. Bangladesh achieved a rapid demographic transition by reducing its fertility by two-thirds, whereas Pakistan recorded only one-third reduction.

A rapid fertility transition in Bangladesh and slower in Pakistan has had tremendous impact on health and economic well being in the two countries. For example in 1990 on human development index Pakistan was ten notches ahead of Pakistan, whereas now the former has left the latter behind. Similarly infant mortality rate which was higher in Bangladesh than Pakistan, it is about 50% lower in the latter.

The paper is based on further analysis of recent data from the two countries, using logistic regression analysis to show variations in contraceptive use after taking into account combined effects of various socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of women on contraceptive use in the two countries.

Division of Domestic Labour, Decision Making and Childbearing Intention in Tehran

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Abstract

Changes in the gendered divisions of domestic labour and decision making are often assumed to influence couples' childbearing intention, but existing evidence is mixed. Research on some western countries suggests that domestic division of labour and decision making have a significant impacts on their fertility choices, but their applicability are less tested on Asian cases. This paper investigates whether domestic division of labour and decision making are associated with intention to have child (more children). Cross-sectional survey was conducted in Tehran^[1] and 1736 married samples were selected in a multi-stage cluster sampling. The results indicate that there is relative equality in decision-making, but housework is almost the responsibility of women. Multivariate analysis show that domestic division of labour and decision making have no significant association with childbearing intention. There is a convergence in families with any kind of power relationship and division of housework. Future researches should investigate the causal effects of domestic division of labour and decision making on the fertility by employing longitudinal data.

^[1] Iran capital

*This article is extracted from the approved project of Population Studies Institute titled "Marrieds Lifestyle and Its Determinants" in partnership with the Presidential Deputy of Women and Family Affairs.

1328

The Change in the Number of Births in China: A Decomposition Analysis

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Abstract

The change in the births in China is a result of multiple factors. Based on China's population census data from 1982, 1990, 2000 and 2010. In this study, the change of births is decomposed into effects of changes in three factors: the number of childbearing age women, the age structure of childbearing age women and the fertility. The differences of the effects between different provinces are compared through time and space. The article shows that the births are increased and the change of the childbearing age women is the main cause in most provinces between 1982 and 1990, the births significantly decreased and the decline in fertility is the main cause in all provinces between 1990 and 2000, between 2000 and 2010, the births increased in 16 provinces and decreased in 15 provinces, the main causes that affected the births are different in each province. Through the analysis of trends of the effect of changes in three factors, the births will decrease in 2020s.

Women's Education and Completed Cohort Fertility in Iran

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Abstract

Iran's period total fertility fell from 7 to replacement level in 2000 in less than two decades. The fertility decline was ubiquitous across all age and social groups and all geographic settings. Using the 2006/2011 censuses, we investigate fertility trend from a cohort perspective exploring the role of education expansion on fertility decline in Iran. We found that fertility fell rapidly among women born in 1950s and 1960s. The fall in fertility was mostly driven by reductions in progression to the third and subsequent births in the first stage, and later by an increase of childlessness. Despite fertility decline among all education groups, education differences remained strong across all analyzed cohorts. Women with upper secondary or tertiary education show a shift towards a small family size, and a rapid increase in childlessness due to non-marriage. The effect of falling fertility at all education categories clearly dominated over the structural effect of education expansion among women born in late 1950s and in 1960s. Since more women have achieved tertiary education, the non-marriage childlessness is likely to accelerate among 1970s and 1980s birth cohorts. Our projections predict sub-replacement fertility levels for 1980s birth cohorts if fertility continue declining within education groups.

1379

Reproductive Health Silent Disease among Indigenous Women of Northeast India

Melody Thangjam¹, Laishram Ladusingh²¹Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, India. ²International Institute For Population Sciences, Mumbai, India**Abstract**

The paper assess deterrent contextual factors of reproductive health of ever-married women in three socio-culturally contrasting states of northeast India using unit level data from District Level Household & Facility Survey-4 (2012-13). Multilevel analysis is used for testing significance of community and individual level factors determining the reproductive health of women. Pain in the lower abdomen not related to menses is prominent among the ever-married women; 3.2 percent in Manipur, followed by 3.0 percent in Meghalaya and 1.6 percent in Nagaland. Itching is experienced by 2.6, 1.1 and 0.9 percent of women in Manipur, Meghalaya and Nagaland. The proportion who had other symptoms in Meghalaya, Manipur and Nagaland are 2.6, 3.4 and 3.3 percent respectively. Non-literate, rural and poor women are found to be highly vulnerable to reproductive health. The results suggest the need intensification of maternal health policy in India taking into consideration region specific sociocultural contexts.

Low Fertility Based on Gender Equity Perspectives: Dynamics Between Individual Gender Role Attitudes and Social Norms in Low Fertility Countries

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Abstract

This research aims to investigate how individual attitudes and social norms toward gender roles affect fertility behavior collectively. Women's fertility decision is determined within the contexts of social norms on gender roles in a society where she lives. Therefore, it is important to understand how both micro and macro level factors affect fertility behavior as well as how dynamics between them influence fertility behavior. By using Internal Social Survey Program's 2012 Family and Changing Gender Roles survey data in 26 OECD low fertility countries, this research empirically analyzes the effects of gender role attitudes and social norms on fertility behavior. By following Scott (2008), we make gender role attitude indices for two different roles, instrumental roles measuring gender equity in economic activity participation and nurturant roles measuring gender equity in family. Regression results indicate that women who possess contradictory gender role attitudes (e.g. egalitarian regarding instrumental roles but traditional regarding nurturant roles) were most likely to have fewer children. Similar results were found in terms of social norms on gender roles. The results suggested that the dynamics and variety of individual attitudes and social norms should be taken into account in fertility research.

1465

Determinants on the Number of Planned and Actual Childbirth among Married Korean Women using Multi-regression Analysis

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Abstract

This study is aimed at determining the difference between actual childbirth and planned one in order to explain the causes of low fertility in Korea. According to the Planned Behavioral Model by Fishbein and Ajzen (1975), what affects childbirth of married women has a strong association with the planned behaviors that are explained by the expectation, norms and perceived behavioral control. In this study, the researchers used the National Survey on Fertility in 2015 and conducted model findings using sociodemographic factor, economic resource factor, perceptions on attitudes on children, ethical norms and locus of control as independent variables while the number of children at birth and expected number of children as dependent variables. The search for a planned behavioral model was useful in explaining childbirth intention of married women, which focused on the importance of values on children and family ties. The result shown through this study is summarized as follows. First, the results of the analysis concerning on the number of intention childbirth possibility are shown that age and educational attainment in sociodemographic factors, perceived values and gender equality in the workplace as well as the balance assistance service, have a positive and significant influence on childbirth intention.

1495

Son Preference, Sex-Selection and Fertility Effects on Sex-Composition: Linking Behaviour and Macro-Level Effects.

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Abstract

Building on previous work conceptualising the role of fertility reduction on prenatal sex-selection practice, we use mathematical model to investigate the non-trivial relationship between fertility, birth order of sex-selective intervention, sex-ratio at birth and proportion of couples intervening in a population. We demonstrate that sex ratio at birth bias is an inappropriate indicator to gauge prenatal sex selection behaviour within a population. We show that sex ratio at birth bias can increase despite fewer sex-selection interventions occurring, because fertility decline not only impacts on the risk of remaining son-less but also disproportionately amplifies sex ratio at birth bias outcomes. The disproportionality effect allows re-evaluating SRB trends and policy responses, for instance the proposed role of the diffusion of sex selection technologies offsetting changes in gender preferences to explain increasing SRB trends in India. We propose to use prenatal sex selection propensity (proportion of couples at risk to sex select), instead of sex ratio at birth bias, as a more robust measure of sex selection. We apply our findings to India and show that sex selection propensity and prevalence in Punjab and Delhi was lower than in Rajasthan or Uttar Pradesh, despite significantly higher SRB bias in the former.

1508

Correlates of Social, Demographic and Behavioral Factors Affecting Adolescent Sexuality in a Traditional Society in India: Perspectives and Challenges

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Abstract

Background: Adolescent risk behavior is a major concern. **Objectives:** The study assessed the effect of School background, Personal, Social and other Deviant behavior on school going adolescent sex. **Material and Methods:** The sample covered 3069 randomly selected adolescents (students) from 9th to 12th standard in various government, private and missionary run schools from two districts namely; Aizwal being state capital and Champhai being distant under developed district. **Summary:** School background, leisure and entertainment practices, influence of taking alcohol, tobacco, drug, peer influence were found to be the major risk factor for indulgence in unsafe sex practices among adolescents. About 10% accepted involvement in premarital sex and majority of them (70%) of them had premarital sex between age group 15-19 years. The schools lacked in organizing awareness programme and counseling activities on consequences of adolescent sex. The ARSH Programme need to synergize with school health programme for desired results.

Conclusions: Adolescent sexual risk behavior is part of overall deviant behavior and can be managed in holistic manner.

Keywords: ARSH, Adolescent Sex, Co-education, Drug use, Leisure activity, Pornographic literature, Premarital sex, STDs

1509

Determinants of Tobacco Use and its Association with Miscarriage and Low Birth Weight in India

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Abstract

Smokeless tobacco (SLT) includes Gutka, pan-masala, gul, khaini, misri, mawa etc. Use of SLT is one of the major cause which adversely affect pregnancy outcomes. Many studies also found that the use of several forms of SLT during pregnancy are mainly associated with stillbirth, preterm birth, and low birthweight, so the study calls for target-based approach concerning the vulnerability of SLT use. The aim of this study is to understand the level of use of SLT and their relationship with adverse pregnancy outcomes among women in India. For this purpose we have used DLHS4 (2012-13), to explore the association between SLT use and adverse pregnancy outcomes. We have used simple Cross tabulation and logistic regression to prove our desired results. Our results indicate that the SLT use among women and adverse pregnancy outcomes shows a positive association as women who consume SLT are at 20% higher risk of spontaneous abortion, also women who consume SLT are more likely at a risk of having a stillbirth and low birth weight among new born. It is important to educate women, especially pregnant and young women about the adverse impact of consumption of SLT on pregnancy outcomes at the time of ANC.

1533

Effect of mother's diet patterns during pregnancy and its association with Birth size and birth weight in selected South Asian Countries

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Abstract

The purpose of the study is to explore whether the maternal diet patterns during pregnancy are strong predictors for pregnancy outcome. The study aims to identify patterns of habitual dietary intake and explores their associations with birth weight or size of baby in Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan. The recent demographic and health survey 2011-14 has been used and dietary patterns have been generated by the sum of score analysis. Associations between dietary patterns, birth weight, size and the influence of other relevant variables have been analysed using multivariate linear regression. Three dietary patterns are identified: no, 1-3 and 4plus. Results found that 1-3 and 4-plus diet patterns are associated with weight ($p \leq 0.001$) and size ($p \leq 0.041$) of child. In Bangladesh for 1-3 diet ($\beta = -.488$, $P \leq 0.001$) 4-plus ($\beta = -.608$, $P \leq 0.001$), Nepal 1-3 diet ($\beta = -.62$, $P \leq 0.001$), 4plus ($\beta = -.49$, $P \leq 0.001$), and Pakistan ($\beta = -.295$, $P \leq 0.001$), 4plus ($\beta = -.45$, $P \leq 0.001$) but result not found a positive relationship with size. Antenatal care, birth order, age at birth and BMI of women have a strong association with birth weight or size of child in all these countries.

Macro Variables that Influence Fertility Rate in Indonesia: Unbalance Panel Data Regression Analysis.

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Abstract

Population policies in Indonesia mostly focus on the decline of fertility in the densely populated western part of Indonesia. The decline in fertility should not only aim to control the population, but also to improve the degree of reproductive health of women and the quality of human resources. Therefore, fertility reduction programs throughout Indonesia need serious attention.

The focus of this study is to examine the effect of macro variables consisting of modern contraceptives use, Female Labor Force Participation Rate, women's education and Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) on fertility rate. The data used are from Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS). The method of this research is unbalance panel data regression to analyze cross-section data of 26 provinces in Indonesia in period 1997, 2002/2003, 2007, 2012, to overcome the existence of some empty cells.

The fixed effect model significantly indicates the effect of modern contraceptive use, female education and GRDP on fertility rates. Most of the provinces in eastern Indonesia have high intercept. This suggests that population programs for reducing fertility in eastern Indonesia need to be addressed through increased family planning programs, women's education and development.

Keywords: Fertility, modern contraceptives use, women's education, GRDP, unbalance panel data regression.

1596

Ideal Sex Ratio of Children of Chinese Population: 1979-2014

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Abstract

Sex ratio at birth is crucial to population structure, which exerts prolong and deep impact on socioeconomic development. Ideal sex ratio of children is the expected sexual composition of children to have in life, reflects the cultural tendency in sexual preference of children. The stronger the son preference, the more the selection of boys, which leads to uprising of sex ratio at birth, and vice versa. In the study we performed a cross-temporal meta analysis of relevant literature to be found in Chinese journals with the results of 109 surveys, and based on which to draw for first time the changing tendency of ideal sex ratio of children of Chinese population over the period of 1979-2014. It was at 104.3 in the 1980s, rose to 109.8 in the 1990s, and further moved up to 111.7 after 2000 before dropping downward to 109.1 in 2010-2014. The study also shows the parallel trajectory between ideal sex ratio at birth and actual sex ratio at birth. The recent decline of sex ratio at birth is presumably brought up by the decline in ideal sex ratio of children.

1599

Socioeconomic and Reproductive Health Determinants of Delaying Age at First Birth in Thailand

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Abstract

This study aims to explore (1) women's socioeconomic and reproductive health determinants of maternal age at first birth (AFB) among Thai women, and (2) the extent to which women's education impacts AFB. Our study adopted the Causal Model of Age at First Birth model developed by Rindfuss and St. John (1983) to guide the analysis, and employed the nationally-representative, cross-sectional Survey of Population Change and Well-being in the Context of Aging Society (PCWAS) conducted in 2016 by College of Population Studies (CPS), Chulalongkorn University, Thailand. The survey sample of 9,457 women aged 15- 49 years old is restricted to ever-married women aged 35-49 who have at least one live birth (n=3,575). Results show that a large proportion of Thai women had their first child before age 27.

The results from binary logistic regression analyses indicate that education is the most important predictor of AFB. Highly-educated women are more likely to delayed childbearing. Significant associations between fecundity and perceived infertility, and AFB are also observed. The results further show that when all other variables are controlled for, income, place of residence, family size and household wealth are significantly associated with AFB, directly and indirectly through education.

1602

Awareness Raising Activities Can Improve Reproductive Rights Practice: Experiences of Early Married Girls from Rural Bangladesh

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Abstract

Bangladesh has the highest prevalence of early marriage in Asia and the fourth highest in the world (UNICEF, 2017). Highest rate of early marriage leads to high adolescent pregnancy (31%) and adolescent fertility rate (113 per 1000 women) in Bangladesh (BDHS 2014). Early married girls (EMGs) are the neglected part of the population and deprived from the practice of their reproductive rights. Literature suggests that awareness can be one of the strategies to improve these practices. This paper is an attempt to depict whether the improvement in reproductive rights practice through awareness raising activities among the EMGs' of rural Bangladesh who are married before their 18th birthday is possible or not. Data were collected in three rural northern districts of Bangladesh in 2015 and in 2016 from 900 EMGs during each survey under a project. Findings suggest that positive changes in practice of reproductive rights among the EMGs' are possible through the different awareness raising activities. Comparison among the two survey found that, decision taking ability about the child conception and the family planning method usage of EMG's increased by 7.3% and 18.9%, respectively. Investment in community based awareness are likely improving the practice of reproductive rights among the EMGs.

Providing Post-Partum Family Planning Services in Nepal: Are Providers Supportive?

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Abstract

Although service providers play an important role in overcoming barriers for immediate Postpartum Family planning (PPFP), their views are rarely sought, particularly in Nepal. This study explores service providers' perceptions on PPFP including immediate postpartum IUD (PPIUD) and confidence in providing, diffusion of their knowledge after they received training on PPFP, using in-depth interviews with 14 service providers after they received training on PPFP. Data were collected as part of an evaluation of a program that aimed to integrate FP counseling in maternity care services and trained providers on immediate PPIUD insertion in six tertiary level public hospitals in Nepal. In-depth interviews were audio recorded, transcribed, and analyzed using a thematic approach. Overall, participants were positive towards PPFP services including PPIUD and willing to transfer their skills to providers. However, most providers felt that lack of adequate human resources particularly a FP counsellor, work overload, lack of private space for counseling and lack of IUDs and IEC materials are the main barriers in increasing access and quality of PPFP services in their facilities. Intervention aimed at addressing structural factors and other supplies side factors is highly needed to improve post-partum family planning services in Nepal.

1623

Internal Migration and Fertility in Vietnam: A Hypothesis Reexamines Over 30 Years

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Abstract

By using OLS regression based on data of Vietnam census of population and housing in 1989, 1989 and 2009 to explore hypothesis: internal migration has a higher fertility rate than non-migratory. The results show that the fertility of internal migrants is lower than non-migrants as migrants face difficulties in living conditions, income, and employment at the destination in Vietnam. Children of migrants who do not have a household book at the destination must pay tuition fees twice as much as the children of non-migrants. This affects the fertility of the migrants. It is notable that women who work in other sectors have more children than those who work in the public sector or as government officers. This may not be surprising because people who work in public sectors are controlled by two-child policy in Vietnam. They could not have third and higher order birth. According to Decision No. 09, people who work for public service having a third child or more shall be disciplined or is not promoted and consider taking out leadership positions. In addition, increasing the number of children leads to climbing up form of disciplines such as reprimand, warning, demotion and even dismissal.

Catastrophic Household Expenditure on Caesarean Section Deliveries in India

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Abstract

The paper examines the trends and pattern of cesarean deliveries and differentials in OOPE on cesarean in India, using data from 71st round of National Sample Survey of India. The analysis included 14310 women, hospitalized for delivery during last 365 days. In India, level of institutional deliveries increased from 43% to 87% during 2004 and 2014 with 60% in public institutions. In 2014, the proportion of cesarean deliveries in India increased to 24% compared to 8.5% in 2004-05. Among institutional deliveries, cesarean deliveries were 29% (18% vs. 48% in public and private facilities). OOPE per delivery was US\$157, which was 65% of total cost of maternal health care. OOPE varied by type of delivery US\$283 - cesarean and US\$77 - non-cesarean delivery. Food and travel cost was 11% for non-cesarean and 6% for cesarean deliveries. Reimbursement was only 2% of total cost. Fifty-nine percent incurred delivery expenditure of more than 40% of the household capacity to pay. The incidence of catastrophic delivery expenditure declined with increased education and per-capita expenditure. Logistic regression showed that delivery in private health facilities, hospital stay for more than 48 hrs increased the chances of catastrophic expenditure due to cesarean section.

1653

Trend of Intrauterine Device (IUD) Using at Provincial Level in China (2010-2025)

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Abstract

Objective:

With the influence of policy changing, promotion of informed choice, rich provision of contraceptive method, and the variation of number of women of child-bearing age, the number of IUD operation changed every year at provincial level. The study aims to estimate the needs of IUD every year to provide reference for local officials.

Method:

Age shift algorithm is used to estimate the number of women of child-bearing age (15-49 years old) from 2017 to 2025.

Result:

Number of women of child-bearing age will decrease from 2017 to 2025 in China. According to data from 2010 to 2015, the trend of IUD operation number is increasing in 3 provinces, and decreasing in other 28 provinces. The IUD operation number varies significantly because of the number of child-bearing women varies in different province.

Conclusion:

The number of IUD operation will decrease in China in future. But the trends are different at provincial level. Resource of IUD operation including IUD supply and service provision should be adjusted according to the change. The fund for checkup related with IUD users should consider the cumulative IUD users. The arrangement should pay attention the difference between provinces in China.

Key words:

IUD, Trend, China

What Don't We Know about Fertility Decline in Asia, and Should

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Abstract

After studying fertility decline in Asia for more than 50 years we should have a better theoretical understanding of the subject than we do. Demographic transition theory gives a powerful stylized account of overall decline but is not able to explain clearly the wide variation in trajectories observed. In our research papers we typically make recourse to a range of disciplinary perspectives – micro-economic, institutional, anthropological, political economy, bio-politics, etc. – but we currently have no agreed way of putting all these selective insights together.

I want to suggest exploring and extending a different approach. It builds on two basic ideas. The first is pathways. The concept is often used quite loosely – as in ‘developmental pathways’, or ‘pathways through the demographic transition’ – but I here try to use the concept of ‘fertility decline pathways’ in a disciplined way that relates it systematically to the institutional structure and political economy of societies. The second idea is the micro-macro distinction, again something we are all familiar with but which I attempt to develop in a particular way using the philosophical distinction between ‘causal’ and ‘cultural’ analysis and focusing on the reasons couples choose to control their fertility.

1700

A Comprehensive Review of China's Family Planning Policy: Bringing Women Back

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Abstract

The famous one-child family planning policy, had been implemented for over four decades; this “tradition” however, was put to an end by the announcement of selective two-child policy in 2013 and then universal two-child policy in 2015. Adopting a gender perspective, this review integrates both empirical and conceptual research on changes of China's family planning policies from 1970s up to now. Contrary to most previous studies that depict Chinese women as powerless and fragile receivers of family planning policies, this research presents these women as active cooperators who struggle between work-family conflicts. After a thorough review, we have identified changing gender ideology during different periods and dynamics of women's labor force participation as key mechanisms to understand women's reactions to the one-child policy, which shapes the enforcement, modifications, effects and the end of the policy. We further discuss new gender and family dynamics under universal two-child policy. This study is the first review to comprehensively discuss China's family planning policy in a gender perspective. It has significant implications to understand and evaluate the current universal two-child policy.

1718

Reproductive and Sexual Health of Adolescents: Evidence on Vulnerability and Inequities from India

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Abstract

Adolescents comprise one-fifth of India's population. There has been increasing recognition of the importance of addressing adolescent health—particularly sexual and reproductive health (SRH)—through targeted programs in rural and urban areas. Till date, most research on adolescent health in India has focussed on girls in ages 15-19. There is little evidence, however, on SRH-related issues amongst unmarried boys and girls and their treatment-seeking patterns. This paper examines patterns related to treatment-seeking for genital infections amongst unmarried youth in urban and rural India, and aims to identify factors associated with inequities in utilisation. This analysis uses a representative cross-sectional survey of 11,651 urban and rural adolescents aged 15-19 in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, India. We present three analyses: (i) estimation of the prevalence of self-reported genital infections in urban and rural youth (ii) descriptive analysis of inequities in treatment-seeking patterns related to urban/rural residence, gender and other social determinants and (iii) identification of factors associated with service utilisation amongst unmarried boys and girls, using multivariate logistic regression. Findings confirm the importance of addressing SRH-related infections in adolescents. Gender emerges as the most prominent inequity related to seeking treatment. Evidence indicates promise for parental and community-based interventions to improve information.

1721

Factors Associated with Denial for Legal Abortion Services in Nepal: Service Provider's Perspectives

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Abstract

Although abortion services have been legally available since 2004, many women in Nepal continue to face barriers to obtaining safe and legal procedures. One study has shown that about 26% women denied abortion services in Nepal. One of the reasons women denied abortion services may be due to providers' lack of understanding of the abortion law and service provisions. This study assesses whether service providers' knowledge about the abortion law, their attitudes correlates with abortion denial by using 106 interviews with abortion services providers in 5 districts of Nepal. Preliminary analysis shows that about 20% of service providers reported that they have denied abortion services due to any reasons in the past month. Only 33% providers could mention all three major legal conditions of abortion. In addition, out of 11 women's mental health conditions that legally eligible for abortion after 12 weeks of gestation, only 26% of provider were aware about these conditions. Providers have mixed attitudes towards abortion. Providers lack of comprehensive knowledge and attitudes towards abortion correlates with abortion denial. Program aimed at increasing knowledge about abortion law and value clarification training should be provided to all levels to increase access and quality of abortion services in Nepal.

Uterine Prolapse and Treatment Seeking Behaviour among Women in Nepal

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Abstract

Uterine Prolapse (UP) is one of the emerging public health issues, especially in low income countries like Nepal. Very little is known about UP and the care seeking practices of women with UP in Nepal. This study examines the factors that influence the experience of uterine prolapse and the care seeking behaviour among women in Nepal. The data for this paper is extracted from the Nepal Demographic and Health Survey, 2011. We confined the analysis to women who had one or more pregnancy (n = 9,021). Bivariate and Multivariate analysis were performed to explore the association between the variables. More than one out of twenty women (6%) had experienced symptom(s) of uterine prolapse. It is discouraging to note that more than a third (36%) who had experienced uterine prolapse did not seek medical care while almost a tenth (9%) sought traditional treatment. After controlling for socio-demographic variables, our study found that poor women were more likely to experience uterine prolapse (aOR= 1.16, p<0.05) and also more likely not to seek treatment for uterine prolapse (aOR= 1.65, p<0.01). Programs should focus on alleviating the problem and aim to increase utilization of health care-seeking behavior among women especially among poor women.

1759

Did Christian Women Lead Fertility Decline in South Korea?

Sam Hyun Yoo¹, Victor Agadjanian²¹Kongju National University, Gongju, Korea, Republic of. ²University of Kansas, Lawrence, USA**Abstract**

Research on religion and fertility has devoted relatively little attention to East Asia, where fertility declines have been very rapid. South Korea provides a unique setting to study this association between religion and fertility as its population includes a large non-religious segment as well as sizeable groups of Buddhists, Protestants, and Roman Catholics. While Buddhism is a traditional religion, both the Protestant and Catholic groups have greatly expanded their membership in the last half century. We explore the role of religion in the fertility decline in South Korea. Using the 1985, 2005, and 2015 census 1% samples data and other surveys on contraceptive use, we analyze fertility differentials by religious affiliation and how they have changed over time. Guided by prior research, we test whether differences in contraceptive use contribute to fertility differentials across religious groups by affecting the pace of fertility decline. Preliminary results suggest that the transition from high to low birth rates took place first among the Christian groups, Protestants and Catholics, and then later among Buddhists and non-religious groups, probably because of different pace in accepting family planning. The Korean experience advances our understanding of the dynamic relationship between religion and fertility in contemporary non-Western settings.

Male Infertility in India: Behaviour, Decision making and Treatment Seeking

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Abstract

Diagnosis of male factor infertility questions men's ability to reproduce and their masculinity. There is inadequate knowledge on how men with infertility diagnosis seek help, especially when considered as not so important part of infertility treatment as women. This study aims to understand treatment seeking behaviour of infertile men. This cross-sectional study was conducted with 150 infertile men at infertility centres in Mumbai. An infertile man is defined here as, diagnosed with primary or secondary infertility and undergoing infertility treatment, irrespective of fertility status of wife. Results shows that, knowing about their infertility status for the first time, many of them felt depressed, some felt guilty, got shocked and felt isolated. Regarding discussion of the problem, every respondent discussed the problem with his wife for the first time and then with parents, In-laws or other family members. In 21 percent cases, husbands themselves decided to seek medical help. Out of 150 respondents, 65 percent of the respondents sought only Allopathic while 35 percent of them opted for AYUSH. Out of 150, 60 of them confirmed the use of traditional and religious practices. Destiny, bad luck, life style, medical reasons, late marriage were found as reported causes of infertility status.

1768

Stings of Pedophilia: Case Studies from Malaysia

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Abstract

Pedophilia has become a national issue when Richard Huckle was imprisoned. There is a great awareness in Malaysia after this unfortunate incident. The objectives of this study are to investigate the causes of pedophilia, effects on the child victims and the solutions to this global concern. Qualitative methodology was employed where in-depth interviews and observations were carried out on pedophiles at Permai Hospital, a psychiatric hospital and other locations of victims. Three pedophiles, five child victims, a counselor and psychiatrist were interviewed. Predators were found to be addicted to masturbation and child pornography. They find children sexually attractive and vulnerable thus enabling them to overpower these helpless children. Many of these children are sadly sexually abused by their own parents and/or close relatives. Their driving factor is poor attachment with family and friends thus seeking intimacy with children for sexual gratification. The effects on children are physically and psychologically damaging, often leading them to the road of prostitution and suicide. Treatments such as cognitive-behaviour, art therapies and others are examined to see their effectiveness on the predators and victims. The law on Child Act Malaysia is also analysed to evaluate its impact on curbing this issue.

Keywords: pedophilia, pedophile, child pornography, Malaysia.

1805

Unmet Need for Family Planning among Muslims: A Comparative Analysis across Urban and Rural settings in Asian Countries

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Abstract

Addressing the issue of unmet need for family planning has been the priority issue among researchers and policy makers across the entire academic arena around the globe. Increased use of contraception does have an obvious and direct effect on the number of maternal deaths, simply by reducing the number of pregnancies. The situation is more exacerbated when we talk about the marginalized section of the society. Mostly Muslims are lagging behind from the facility of family planning methods somehow due to knowledge or socioeconomic conditions. The aim of this study is to examine the levels, trends, patterns and differentials in contraceptive and unmet need for family planning use among Urban Muslims and Rural-Muslims within and across the three selected Asian countries. Overall unmet need for family planning was higher among those women who were residing in rural part compared to their counterparts in all the countries however, the level varies. It can be concluded that unmet need for family planning is declining among both group and increasing contraceptive use may be the most appropriate reason.

1820

Family Planning in Indonesia: Sub-National Heterogeneity and Strategic Priorities

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Abstract

Tracking SDGs and FP2020 goals are for the most part being done at the national level. In large, diverse countries such as Indonesia, national-level monitoring can obscure important sub-national heterogeneity. In this study, we used the Family Planning Estimation Tool (FPET) to develop estimates and projections of key family planning indicators for Indonesian provinces from 1990 to 2030 in order to better understand the evolution of the national family program and priorities going forward.

Although Indonesia continues to be a global family planning success story, provinces have evolved differently. Projections to 2030 indicate that while Indonesia will far surpass the SDG target of satisfaction 75% of demand for modern contraception, significant unmet need will persist. Future family planning program efforts must target remaining geographic and socioeconomic inequities in access to accurate information and quality services from a reproductive rights perspective in order to “move” other headline family planning indicators.

1830

Why Ethnicity and Gender Matters for Fertility Intention among Married Adolescents. A Baseline Evaluation from a Gender Transformative Intervention in Rural India

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Abstract

Social inequities in early child bearing persist among young married people, especially among tribal populations in India. This paper explores the connection between ethnicity, gender and early fertility intention among young married people in rural India. Multinomial logistic regression and deductive content analysis approach was used. Regression results indicated that not only tribal status but also gender and education were strong predictors for early fertility intention among young married people. The likelihood of planning a child within one year of marriage was strongly associated with gender norms (RRR=0.23, p-value.01). Young married people from tribal communities were more likely to plan a child within one year of marriage than other castes (RRR=0.53, pvalue-0.08). Young women as compared to men were more likely to plan a child (RRR=0.44, p-value-0.062). Early child bearing was underpinned by complex ethnic factors and gender norms. Gender attitudes were a cause of concern especially among ST groups. Preference for early child bearing was seen most among tribal communities, who were overall less educated, belonged to poor families and had less exposure to mass media. This analysis reaffirms that effort to be better directed towards tribal populations as needed the most.

1839

Physical Health Related Issues Among the Post-menopausal Women in Urban Settlement Communities, Colombo, Sri Lanka

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Abstract

Women's health concerns extend over the life cycle and are not limited to particular age of their lives. There is lack of research on post-menopausal experience of women, especially in the context of increase in female life expectancy (79 years) in Sri Lanka. Therefore, this paper examines physical health related issues among the post-menopausal women focusing on, (a) post-menopausal symptoms, (b) physical health issues, and (c) their coping mechanisms and health seeking behaviour. The study uses quantitative data gathered through a questionnaire. The random sample of 400 post-menopausal women (ages 50-64), were selected from urban settlement communities in Colombo. The findings were presented by descriptive and chi-square analyses. The results reveal that the common menopausal symptoms experienced by women were dizziness (67.3 %), night sweats (50%) and tiredness (58%). The common NCDs that they had experienced during the menopausal stage were diabetes (46%), high blood pressure (40%), high cholesterol (35%) and osteoporosis (30%). About 63 % of women had not taken any treatment or visited for medical advice. Women's health seeking behaviors were significantly related to their socio-economic characteristics. The findings suggest that menopausal aged women need to be given attention when planning for health care needs for older women.

1840

Do Health Workers Believe in Respectful Care in Family Planning? Evidence from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, India

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Abstract

FP2020 repositioned individuals' rights to make informed choices free from coercion of whether, how many and when to have children. India has committed to FP2020 with increased financial allocation and conducive policy environment. However, recognition of respectful care as a key construct is low, particularly at the program level. This paper uses facility survey data from around 450 health facilities across Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, to assess the attitude of health providers towards family planning (FP) and women's experiences. Preliminary results from 600 providers show that there is a universal acceptance to the need for women and men to acquire knowledge on FP. However, half of them supported coercion in certain situation, such as provision of abortion services only if woman accepts FP, women with 3 or more children pressurized for sterilization. Similar proportion do not support making contraceptive accessible to unmarried girls. Providers undermining women's autonomy reflects from their experiences as well. Only around a third reported that they were explained about examination; and mere 17% were encouraged to ask question. With complete data set and linked analysis, this paper can contribute in creating evidence and highlighting programmatic needs to strengthen providers' perspective on respectful care.

1854

Factors Influencing Having Sex among Thai Youths

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Abstract

This study aimed to investigate factors influencing having sex among Thai youths, outreach to the school, community and workplace. The total sample size was 2,079 youths, aged 12-24 years. For in-school youths were 954, who were delivered comprehensive sexuality education a minimum of 16 periods per year. Youths in community and workplace were 528 and 597, respectively, who were implemented HIV/AIDS prevention intervention. The survey was conducted in four regions of Thailand and Bangkok during June-July 2014, using two-stage cluster sampling. Results indicated that male youth were 1.6 times (OR = 1.6; 95% CI: 1.2-2.1) more likely to having sex compared to female. Youth who had secondary and high school education were 4.0 times (OR = 4.0; 95% CI: 2.2-7.5) and 2.4 times (OR = 2.4; 95% CI: 1.4-3.9) more likely to having sex compared with those who had tertiary education. A one year of age increased was 1.6 times (OR =1.6; 95% CI: 1.4-1.7) more likely to having sex. A one score increased in attitude towards sex behavior was 1.2 times (OR =1.2; 95% CI: 1.1-1.4) more likely to having sex. Furthermore, youth who always drink alcohol were 4.3 times (OR =4.3; 95% CI: 3.3-5.7) more likely to having sex compared to those who never drink alcohol.

Low Fertility in Urban India ? An Investigation into One-Child Families of Kolkata City

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Abstract

The rationale behind the emergence of low fertility is mostly unexplored in a country like India known for its high fertility for centuries. The fertility has declined considerably in recent decades, particularly in urban areas. The objective of this study is to understand the motivations behind couples' decision to have only one child. 330 one-child mothers and their husbands were personally interviewed in Kolkata, the city having highest proportion of one-child families in India. Most couples cite financial constraints and increasing cost of education as reasons for their decision to stop at one child, even if that child is a girl. Among the working women, lack of family support at home to look after children also influenced their decision. Working mothers usually make some sacrifice on the family front by opting for one child to accommodate professional jobs in their life. In most cases, it was joint decision by couples and have no regrets now. Increasing parental aspirations to ensure best education for children has led to a deliberate attempt to have only one child. The urban, educated and career-oriented women, supported by their equally qualified husbands, are leading the way in defining the emerging low fertility in urban India.

Final category: 2. Mortality, Morbidity, Epidemiology and Causes of Death

40

Incongruence and Differentials in Reporting Death of the Child by the Couples in India

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Abstract

Most of the demographic researches on fertility, reproductive health and contraception focus on females of particular age group especially who are in their reproductive period. Important demographic indicators like fertility, contraception and mortality etc. are estimated on the basis of reporting of the eligible female respondent. But how reliable is the reporting of the wife regarding death of the child? Recently the focus of demographic and health surveys has shifted from being woman centric to couple centric where the couple is taken as a single unit. The available literature on the subject is also scanty. Hence, this particular study makes an attempt in exploring the matching and mismatch among couples in reporting of the death of the child. The present study analyses the couples information by using a nationally representative sample size of the third round of National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3). Information regarding death is collected both from the husband as well as wife. In India mismatch in reporting of total children died is almost 24 percent of which 14 percent women reported less than their husbands and remaining 10 percent reported higher than their husbands.

Inequality in NCD Expenditure in India

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Abstract

A lack of effective access to healthcare services for the socially disadvantaged groups is a common occurrence across all societies, the stark disparity being the most clearly observed in developing countries. In India, high private healthcare expenditure, low insurance coverage, and high out-of-pocket expenditure add woes to the already burdened households. The present paper aims to decompose the inequality prevalent in non-communicable disease (NCD) expenditure to discern the contribution of inequality between and within regions as well as between and within sectors (rural and urban). Indian Human Development Survey (2004-05 and 2011-12) data has been utilized for the present study. The Theil's Indices, Atkinson Index and Lieberman's Diversity Index have been utilized. In terms of relative contribution of the components, within-region inequality (more than 95 percent) mostly explains the overall national inequality, while within-sector (rural and urban sectors) inequality is the bigger player in regional inequality. The overall diversity on the basis of inequality in income percentile is the highest as compared to the other indicators (occupation, caste, BMI, education). Reduction in within-region inequalities as well as reduction in within-sector inequality in the regions is necessary to effectively reduce overall national inequality.

75

Foetal Starvation, Economic Adversity and Morbidity: Testing the Predictive Adaptive Response Pathway in Sunderban Region, India

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Abstract

The study examines the long term impact of foetal starvation on anthropometric indicators among residents in the chronically underdeveloped region of Sundarban in India. We hypothesise that nutrition deficiency in the foetal stage signals the future expected environment to the foetus (Predictive Adaptive Response theory). This leads to the growth of a thrifty phenotype ensuring optimal performance of the offspring in a nutrition-deficit environment. Mismatches between the expected future environment and actual environment may, however, lead to onset of non-communicable diseases in mid-life (Foetal origin hypothesis).

A primary survey, undertaken between May 2014 and April 2015, was used to collect the data. In the first stage of the survey, Muslim women who had offspring's in the period 1993-1997 were listed. In the second phase, anthropometric measurements of their offspring's were taken. Differences in mean outcomes are tested. Monte Carlo simulations are used to confirm results.

Respondents exposed to foetal starvation had better outcomes than those in the control group if they remained in poverty or their economic status deteriorated. Results were reversed for children with sustained high standard of living, or those whose economic conditions improve. Findings are interpreted to provide support for the Predictive Adaptive Response theory.

Exploring Regional Heterogeneity of Non-communicable Disease (NCD) Burden in India

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Abstract

Aim:

To examine the burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in the Indian agro-climatic and political regions.

Subject & Methods:

Data from two rounds of National Sample Survey (NSS) 68th (2011-12) & 71st (2014) was used to estimate the sub-national spatial heterogeneity of NCD burden across 87 agro-climatic and political regions in India. Quantile maps, local Moran's I, LISA cluster and significance map were generated.

Results:

Results show a high spatial heterogeneity in disease burden across the agro-climatic regions. Moran's I scatterplot depict a significantly high level of regional dependence (Moran's I=0.558) of NCDs with a larger concentration of disease in southern states like Kerala (Northern & Southern), Tamil Nadu (Inland, Coastal, and Northern-Coastal), Karnataka (Inland, Coastal & Ghats) and Pondicherry. The proportion of the elderly population, those belonging to urban areas, widowed/divorced/separated population, per capita alcohol and tobacco consumption were more likely to affect the prevalence of NCDs.

Conclusions:

Findings call for an immediate programmatic attention at the sub-national level due to a significantly high regional dependence of NCDs. Policies and programme should focus on strengthening the implementation of policies with a special focus on the geriatric population to combat the disease burden.

Keywords:

Geriatric, LISA, non-communicable diseases, regional dependence, India.

232

Role of Feeding Practices among Children and its Influence on Nutritional Status and Morbidity of Children in Selected South Asian Countries

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Abstract

This paper contributes to the analysis of the relation between child feeding and nutrition by providing a comprehensive assessment of the mutual impacts of the two phenomena. We investigate the synergistic relationship between feeding and nutrition among child in south Asian countries Nepal, Bangladesh and Pakistan over the past two decades. We consider a joint dynamic framework for our analysis. Beside the self-dynamics patterns in feed and nutrition, our analytical framework also account for dynamic cross-effects between the two phenomena. We address the socio-economic, demographic challenges associated to our analytical framework using a bivariate random effects dynamic probit model. Our findings indicated that child feeding is positively associated with children's physical development in length, weight in all these countries. Child feeding is associated with lower risk of child malnutrition. As physical status worsened, the effects of feed on children's length, weight, and score increased. These findings are important in that infants and young children, and their index can be used to identify children at lower risk for malnutrition, Adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers and also elderly women should be educated for promotion and protection for improving nutritional status of children. So, it can be a help for policy implications.

Intergenerational Social Mobility and Health Across the Life Course: Does the Long Arm of Childhood Conditions Become Visible Only in Later Life?

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Abstract

This study investigates the health consequences of socio-economic trajectories across the life course, i.e. of socioeconomic position (SEP) in childhood and adulthood, and of the mobility trajectory. Using data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (N=18,972), and applying non-linear diagonal reference models (that are able to disentangle the effect of intergenerational social mobility from the effects of childhood and adult SEP); we find the relative weight of childhood SEP and adult SEP as predictors to crucially depend on when in the life course health is measured. Whereas hardly any positive impact of a high childhood SEP can be found for those aged below 50, childhood SEP becomes a highly relevant predictor of health in people's 60s and 70s. In contrast to many prior studies, we find evidence for significant net mobility effects, suggesting that upward mobility is conducive to health in mid-life and the reverse for downward mobility.

427

The impact of Mortality on Pension Funds' Revenues by Causes of Death in Iran: in case of Social Security Fund (using multiple life table method)

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Abstract

In the context of the first demographic dividend of Iran, pension funds have unexpectedly experienced disproportion between revenues and liabilities, which are making them teeter on the verge of bankruptcy. Regarding the pension scheme in Iran, which is a PAYG-DB plan, the question to address is why the pension funds are being confronted with substantial liabilities at the time of the youth bulge? The purpose of this article is to estimate the direct and indirect effects of causes of death on revenues/liabilities of the Social Security Fund. In order to fulfill this goal, by using a multiple life table and based on administrative data from Ministry of Health, the Social Security Organization, and the censuses 2011 and 2016, we attempt to seek answers to the aforesaid question. The results indicate a significant direct impact of male mortality on revenues and its indirect impact through paying to their relatives. Among all causes, unintentional injuries account for decreasing SSF annual revenues (about 29%) and impose an 18% indebtedness on the fund indirectly through paying pensions to survivors of their family (mainly their wives). However, because of the younger age structure of the deceased, the lifetime indirect impact of injuries is considerable.

Deaths due to Non-medical Reasons in India: Patterns and Determinants

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Abstract

Evidence on the magnitude and trends of deaths due to non-medical reasons in India is limited. We use data from the second and fourth rounds of the Indian National Family Health Survey (NFHS) conducted in 1998-99 and 2015-16 respectively to examine the trends and patterns in deaths to people age 12 years or more due to non-medical reasons. We also examine the factors associated with deaths due to non-medical reasons in India using 2015-16 NFHS. About 11% of deaths in India in 2015-16 are due to non-medical reasons. The percentage of deaths due to non-medical reasons shows an increasing trend from about 9% in 1998-99 to 11% in 2015-16. Adults age 35-59 years are 0.30 times as likely as adults age 12-19 years to die due to non-medical reasons. Females and adults living in urban areas are less likely to die due to non-medical reasons. Deaths due to non-medical reasons are high in the eastern, western and southern regions of India compared with the northern regions. There is a need for regular monitoring of deaths due to non-medical reasons in India and its states to better guide the national and state policies related to health and health behaviour.

528

Understanding Spatial Heterogeneity of Under-five Mortality at the District Level in India, 1991-2011

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Abstract

India has been characterized by high under-five mortality rates in recent decades, contributing to about a fifth of all under-five deaths worldwide. The existing literature in India has mainly focused on relationships between under-five mortality rates and social, economic, health and environment factors. However, the possible spatial heterogeneity in these relationships has not been investigated yet. Using geocoded district-level data from the 1991 and 2011 censuses, and this study uses geographically weighted regression (GWR) and cluster analysis to identify place-specific relationships between under-five mortality rate and the demographic or socioeconomic factors and explores changes over time. We find that the relationships between under-five mortality and female education and work, access to sanitation, medical facility and black-topped roads show significant spatial variation in terms of direction, strength, and magnitude. Clustering districts based on the local regression coefficients from GWR analysis helps in identifying the six clusters of India with similar characteristics and understand the dynamics of the districts where the relationship was inconsistent.

Effect of Absolute and Relative Economic Status on Child Health in India

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Abstract

With development though India has made improvements in child health status yet conditions are quite disturbing. Infant and child mortality (between ages 1to5) and stunting are two dimensions of child health status. Thus using NFHS (round 1 -3) data and a panel data formed by multiple data sources (SRS, Census, NSSO, etc.) we are here to examine how income distribution at individual and community level affects child health outcome i.e. stunting and infant and child mortality. The relationship has been explained by testing six hypotheses: income inequality hypothesis, absolute income hypothesis, relative income hypothesis, relative position hypothesis (individual-in-community, community-in-population version) and deprivation hypothesis. To test the hypotheses wealth related variables have been computed using the wealth index scores calculated based on the household assets. The results show that most important predictor of stunting as well as infant and child mortality has come out to be the relative income of the household i.e. the difference in the mean income of the community and the mean household income. Thus, it could be concluded that though inequality is increasing, but at the same time due to various policies undertaken by the Indian government, the hypothesis could not be applied in present context.

534

Individual and Socioeconomic Determinants of Quality of Antenatal Care in India: A cross-sectional study

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Abstract

This study examines the pattern and correlated of good quality of antenatal care (ANC) in India. Since no recent national representative dataset is available the study used National Family Health Survey round 2005-06. Good quality of care has been examined based on nine components of ANC. At first, bivariate difference using Chi-squared test has been examined to assess the differences in 4+ ANC visits, full ANC use and good quality of ANC across different selected demographic, socioeconomic and context characteristics. Binary logit regression was applied to examine the correlates. Results suggest that proportion of women going for 4+ ANC visits and utilizing full ANC was 37% and 19% respectively. However, proportion of women who received good quality of ANC was just 3.2%. Regression results revealed factors such as women education, parity, social group and wealth status as a significant factor affecting good quality of ANC. Furthermore, study also suggests that good quality of ANC was significantly determined by women's region of residence. This study is the first attempt of its kind to examine the quality of ANC while using nationally representative data and shows that the current status of quality of ANC in India remains to be poor.

Forecasting Future Diabetes in India to 2050 Based on Overweight/Obesity and Smoking Forecasts

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Abstract

Background: In 2015, India had the most diabetes cases in the world, estimated at 66.8 million. As diabetes cases can develop complications without detection due to the long latency period, and as Indians develop diabetes at younger ages than White Caucasians, constant monitoring of future prevalences will become increasingly important, especially given rises in diabetes risk factors, including obesity.

Aim: As health policy in India is a state matter, we aim to provide sex, and urban/rural specific forecasts to 2050 among adults 20-49, of future diabetes prevalence to identify groups likely to be in need of health policy attention.

Method: We will use a dynamic Markov model incorporating changes in diabetes incidence, mortality, overweight/obesity prevalence, smoking prevalence, and population growth, based on the MEDCHAMPS IMPACT diabetes model, to predict future diabetes trends. Age-specific diabetes prevalence estimates from state representative surveys will provide a basis for transition probabilities.

Conclusion: Modelling the interplay of predicted diabetes risk factor prevalence and demographic change should provide reliable estimates of the burden across India's states and identify subpopulations presenting the largest health challenges.

562

Effect of Health Insurance on Hospitalization and Health Care Spending in India

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Abstract

There is paucity of research on the linkage between health insurance and health care utilization and spending in India. This paper aims to assess health insurance coverage and examine the effect of health insurance on hospitalization and health spending in India. Data from National Sample Survey-71st round, 2014 is used. With the help of descriptive statistics and zero-inflated negative binomial (ZINB) regression model the effect of different health insurance schemes on hospitalization and length of stay (LOS) is estimated. Log-linear regression model is applied to assess the influence of health insurance schemes on health-care expenditure in India. Coverage of health insurance is low in India (15.16%) and varies across states. Hospitalization and duration of hospitalization are higher among insured than uninsured across different socio-economic strata. ZINB regression model suggests that government funded health insurance has a significantly positive influence on the expected LOS (1.13 times longer) than individuals with no insurance. This model suggests that likelihood of hospitalization increases if a person is insured. Log-linear Regression model indicates a significant negative effect of health insurance on out-of-pocket expenditures. Health insurance not only reduce the extent of household health spending and catastrophic health spending but also increases the access of health care.

Cause of Death Statistics in Sri Lanka: Analysis of Levels and Socio-economic Differentials in Deaths Assigned to So-called Garbage Codes, 2010.

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Abstract

The proportion of deaths assigned to ill-defined conditions (IDCs) is often used as an indicator of the quality of cause-of-death statistics. Deaths are classified as IDCs in a few cases when the real cause of death is difficult to determine even after pathological tests or autopsies. In practice, however, deaths are classified as IDCs, when the certifier does not have a good understanding of the train of diseases leading to death, and/or has not completed the death certificate properly due to lapses in the application of the international recommendations for reporting the underlying cause of death or mere negligence. Many deaths coded to IDCs could effectively hide mortality rates from well-defined causes. IDCs do not contribute to the understanding of the actual causes of death pattern of a country and have no value for health policy. The GBD study described deaths coded to IDCs as 'garbage codes': deaths coded to ICD 10 chapter 18, including those coded to 'injury undetermined' and CVD and cancer deaths assigned to non-specific causes. Based on the 2010 cause of death unit record data file, this paper examines the levels and socio-economic differentials in so-called garbage codes.

748

Effect of Socio-Economic Inequality on Mental Health in India: Evidence from the WHO-SAGE Wave-1

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Abstract

Evidence reveals the association between income inequality and general health. But at the same time, there is no study done to reveal the association between Income inequality and mental health in India. Using the WHO-SAGE wave-1 data which is a longitudinal and cross-sectional survey, we investigate the relationship between mental health and income inequality in India. Concentration index has used to see the effect of income inequality on the mental health. The prevalence of severe mental health has an enormous gap between wealthy and poor that ranges (27%-52%). Concentration index (CI) for those who were between ages 18-34 years was -0.062 ($p < 0.001$), and for male, CI was -0.035 ($p < 0.001$). Overall, CI was -0.03 ($p < 0.001$) for poor in India who had mental health problem due to the adverse effect of income inequality. Concentration index for those who worked in private sector was -0.042, and the similar result was -0.032 for currently working people. Significantly, CI for scheduled tribes who were suffering from mental health problem was -0.042, and CI for Hindu was -0.031. This study found that the mental health is adversely affected by the unequal income distribution among people in India.

Does Use of Solid Fuels for Cooking Contribute to Childhood Stunting? A Longitudinal Data Analysis from Low and Middle-Income Countries

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Abstract

Using longitudinal data from the first and second waves of the Young Lives Study (YLS) in India (Andhra Pradesh), Peru and Vietnam, conducted in 2002 and 2006-07 and random effect logistic regression analysis, this study examines the impact of indoor air pollution from the use of solid fuels for cooking on stunting among children aged 5-76 months. The analysis showed that in all three populations prevalence of stunting was much higher among children living in households using solid fuels than among children in households using cleaner fuels for cooking. Moreover, prevalence of stunting was higher among children in households using solid fuels in both waves of YLS compared to children from households using solid fuels in only one of the two waves. Random effects logistic regression results suggest that, household use of solid fuels was positively associated with the likelihood of being stunted in all three populations: India (Andhra Pradesh) (aOR: 1.77; 95% CI: 1.18-2.66), Peru (aOR: 2.55; 95% CI: 1.75-3.70) and Vietnam (aOR: 1.98; 95% CI: 1.16, 3.36). The study provided further evidence of strong association between household use of solid fuels and childhood stunting in low and middle-income countries using longitudinal data.

796

Educational and Health Differences in Mortality among Older Filipinos

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Abstract

There is consistent evidence for a strong relationship between education and mortality, however, the limited studies in Asia on this association are often unclear and do not provide conclusive evidence. This pioneering work in the Philippines aims to examine the effect of education on mortality among Filipino older adults and the extent to which it varies across socioeconomic characteristics and health indicators. The study used the 2007 Philippine Study on Aging dataset and mortality data from the Civil Registration System.

Mortality level is higher among males, at least 80 years old and urban residents. There are also significant differentials across subjective/ objective health indicators (health status, BMI, grip strength, smoking, drinking). These results provide valuable inputs in furthering mortality estimation of older people where studies are generally at their infancy stage. Use of Vital Registration data in this study provides an opportunity to assess this source of information for mortality estimation.

Burden of NCD Expenditure and Wealth Quintile: A Liability for the Lower Socio-Economic Strata

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Abstract

Chronic diseases are fast emerging to be a serious threat to the overall health and longevity of the population in the developing countries. The increasing prevalence can be attributed to the rising average age of the population as well as shifts in the epidemiological profile of the country. The expensive treatment of chronic diseases like CVDs is capable of constituting a substantial part of the financial resources of a household. National Sample Survey (71st Round: Jan-June 2014) data has been utilized for the present study. In the poorest quintile, 54.5% of the population is affected by any chronic ailment, as opposed to 54.3% of the middle quintile's population. The poorest quintile spends 49.8% of their household income on NCD expenditure, while the richest quintile spends 8.6% of their household income on NCDs. Widespread inequalities prevalent among the Indian population pose serious challenges to the improvement of public healthcare service.

837

What Contributed to Reduction in Childhood Stunting in India in Last Two Decades?
Analysis of Pooled Data from Four Rounds of Indian Demographic Health Survey (1992-2016)

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Abstract

Using the pooled data of three rounds of Indian DHS (1992-93, 1998-99, 2005-06, 2015-16) and Fairlie decomposition analysis, the study examined the contribution of improved socioeconomic and public health determinants on reduction in childhood stunting in India between year 1992/2016. The result shows that childhood stunting was the decline from 51.3 percent in 1992 to 36 percent in 2015/16. Decomposition result demonstrates that, out of the total predicted gap (8.8) among stunted children between 2005/2016, 71 percent gap (6.3) explains by observable characteristic. The reduction in stunting during the past decade was 29 percent attributed by improved household wealth, 16 percent attributed by improved mother's education, 11 percent improved by decreasing average birth order and 9 percent improved by mothers improved BMI. The prevalence of stunting would have been further reduced by scaling up the coverage of full antenatal care visits during pregnancy (8 %) and increased full immunization among children (4 %). Based on the findings, the study concluded that effective policy interventions for sanitation, maternal health care utilization, household size, as well as equitable economic growth and education, are the keys to further improvement in child nutrition.

Factors associated with Use of Tobacco among Adults in Bangladesh: Findings from a National Survey

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Abstract

The aim of the study is to identify the factors on the use of tobacco among adults using national survey data. Data used for this study is extracted from Health and Morbidity Status Survey 2012. All of the person age 20+ years, are included in our study. The survey identified 79,802 population 20 years and above for this study. Binary logistic regression model is used to identify the factors associated with tobacco use among adults. The analysis revealed that person's age is positively associated and person's education and wealth quintiles area negatively associated with use of tobacco. Person living in rural areas are 1.2 times more likely to use tobacco compared with the person who are living in urban areas. Persons living in the rent house are 24% more likely to be used tobacco than Persons living in own house. Female Persons are 3.55 times more likely to be used tobacco than male Persons. Person has secondary and higher education is 50% less likely to smoke than those are have no formal education. From the analysis, Policy maker should consider these factors to be addressed by the National Tobacco Control Program.in Bangladesh.

873

Subjective and Objective Health Among the Elderly: A Comparison of India and China

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Abstract

India and China are the largest countries in the world with regard to population and holds majority of the elderly population in the world. These countries are also experiencing rapid changes both with regard to economic as well as demographic and epidemiological fronts. It is thus important to understand the various health outcomes and their differences in these countries for effective public health interventions. This study analyse these differences within and across these countries among the elderly population. Such an effort for this cross-country comparison among these countries in terms of subjective and objective health outcomes has not been done earlier. We combine the data from Longitudinal Aging Study in India (LASI) of 2010 and Chinese Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS) of 2015 for our analysis. The results showed that in both the countries, the subjective health outcomes differed from the objective health status. Higher share of respondents in India reported better subjective health outcomes in comparison with their objective health status, which is in contrast with the patterns observed in China.

Determinants of Common Mental Disorders in Young Adulthood: Findings from a Cohort Study in India

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Abstract

India accounted for 18% of cases of depressive disorders worldwide in 2015. Most mental disorders begin before 25 years of age. Yet, population-level data on common mental disorders (CMDs) faced by young people or cohort studies on factors contributing to CMDs among them are sparse in India. Drawing on data from a panel study of adolescent boys and girls, interviewed first when they were aged 15-19 and later when they were aged 23-27, we examine the prevalence of CMDs among young adult men and women in ages 23-27, and factors influencing the experience of CMDs in young adulthood in India. Some 11-14% of and 19-22% of young adult men and women, respectively, reported symptoms of CMDs in the month preceding the follow-up survey. Findings highlights the protective effects of young people's agency, social networks, the quality marital relationship and supportive family environment on experience of CMDs in young adulthood.

961

Consequences of Household Forced Migration during Infancy on Child Development at Later Ages: A Longitudinal Data Analysis from India

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Abstract

Using longitudinal data from three waves of Young Live Study conducted in 2001, 2006-07 and 2009 and ordinary least square estimation and propensity score matching analysis, this study aims to examine the consequences of forced migration during infancy on child development at the age of 8. Findings shows that in wave-1, about 6.2% of the mother were reported that they were migrated since pregnancy of index child due to the occurrences of some catastrophic events. The result of the bivariate analysis shows poor cognitive development and growth of migrated children as compare to the non-migrated children. Results of multivariate linear regression analysis and propensity score matching analysis both confirm that cognitive development and nutritional status was significantly lower among children from migrated household than children from non-migrated households. Interestingly, negative effect of forced migration on child development was partially mediated by maternal social capital (social support, social connection and cognitive social support). The intervention should make attention for the most vulnerable; children who were displaced during critical development ages. Moreover, follow-up of these children is necessary to demonstrate the cognitive development and nutritional status during adulthood.

Determinants of Mortality Transition in Bangladesh: An Autoregressive Distributed Lag Model

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Abstract

Objective: The determinants of this transition has been addressed.

Methodology: Data from World Development Indicators for mortality and Sample Vital Registration System for morbidity has been used in this study. Due to time series data there is non-stationarity and integration at $I(0)$ and $I(1)$, thus Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model has been used.

Findings: The results revealed that inflation, population growth and dependency ratio has negative but significant relationship with life expectancy. Percentages increase of these variables decrease life expectancy at birth. On the other hand, food production and GDP has positive relationship which indicates percentages increase of them increase life expectancy at birth. TFR has positive relation in the long run but negative in the short run which indicate that 1 percent increases in TFR decreases life expectancy by 0.42 percent. Female literacy rate and access to water is positively associated which tells that percentage increase in water and literacy, life expectancy increases by 0.27 and 0.13 percent respectively. To converge the short run to long run, 9 years and 3 months is needed.

Conclusion: The findings suggest that government of Bangladesh should seriously check these socio-economic factors for increasing life expectancy.

1049

Days Lost Due to Morbidities in the Working Population: An Analysis of the IHDS data

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Abstract

India is currently suffering from the double burden of diseases, which affects the individuals at many levels. In our study we are trying to examine the effect of major morbidities on the number of work days lost. Data from the second round of IHDS (2011-12) and 2011 SRS data has been used. Bivariate analysis and sample selection model has been used to fulfill our objective. Linear regression method has been used to estimate sample selection model. There is an inverse relationship between the number of days lost and some of the independent variables like education, marital status and caste. The number of days lost by those who have more than 2 diseases is 12 days more than those who have one disease. For every one unit increase in age we can expect 6 days lose because of diseases. Inverse Mills Ratio is significant for our model.

The Effect of Social Interactions in Immigrant Areas on the Rural Migrant Elderly's Physical Health

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Abstract

The rural floating elderly have higher health risks because they may have to face with the plight caused by between family support for them and child care which may have a conflict. As a part of promoting healthy aging, the rural floating elderly' physical health should be paid high attention to. Using the data of floating elderly from the dynamic monitoring survey of floating population in 2015, this paper discusses the effect of social interaction in immigrant areas on the rural floating elderly' physical health. The study found: the social interaction in immigrant areas has a promoting effect on the rural floating elderly' physical health, and the effect is embedded in this group's flow characteristics, health self-management and social economic status; at the same time, compared with the low age group, the middle and elderly age group' physical health is more dependent on the support from the social interaction in immigrant areas. To promote the rural floating elderly' physical health, governments are supposed to promote this group's social interaction with native residents with community as unit, which will have a positive impact on the maintenance of the group's health.

1096

Rethinking Policies to Combat Child Malnourishment: Does Socio-Economic Disparity Override State-Dependence of Childhood Stunting in India?

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Abstract

Stunting indicates cumulative effect of degraded child growth. In the recent National Family and Health Survey (NFHS)-4 (2015-16), 38.37% children under age five are still stunted in India as compared to 48.04% in NFHS-3 (2005-06). There is an urgent need to inspect the stalled decline of childhood stunting in India. Obtaining data from NFHS-3, the present study attempts to determine scarring effect of the stunting status of a preceding birth on the stunting of the index child and the impact of socio-economic characteristics on the phenomena of scarring. Simulation shows that almost 14.48 percentage points childhood stunting can be reduced if the clustered stunted siblings were not stunted. Maximum reduction in the stunting level was observed in the seven states with highest percentage of stunting, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Meghalaya, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh. Median Odds Ratio indicates that scarring due to stunting explains mother level variation in child stunting. Multilevel logistic regression suggests that scarring due to childhood stunting, although a reality, can be overruled by social and economic development of the mothers. Empirical findings throws light on pertinence of investing in socio-economic capital other than food security to diminish clustered burden of childhood stunting.

What Contributed to the Large Sex Differentials in Lifespan Variation and Life Expectancy in South Korea

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Abstract

South Korean women is predicted to break the 90-year barrier by 2030. Does life disparity by gender tell same story with such gains in life expectancy? To date, almost all of the research on mortality variation were from Western countries, but there is a dearth of such studies from South Korea. We fill this important gap in understanding of mortality transition in terms of life expectancy change and associated trajectories of age-at-death variation through life disparity by gender in South Korea. Using complete life tables of South Korea from 1970-2015, we analyse the change in sex differentials in life disparity and life expectancy over time and decompose these sex differentials by age and cause of death. The preliminary results show that the sex differentials in life disparity has widened in 1970s and 80s and remained stagnant thereafter until 2015 along with life expectancy. Females enjoy higher life expectancy and have lower life disparity in 2015 mainly due to lower mortality of middle age (40-60 years) and old age (60-80 years). However, higher life expectancy for females in 1970 was not translated into lower life disparity due to higher mortality of adult age (25-30 years) and old age (60+).

1158

Following the Peers: The Role of Social Networks for Health Care Utilization in the Philippines

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Abstract

This paper studies peer effects on the use of essential health care services offered by a microfinance institution in impoverished neighborhoods in the Philippines. We apply a novel IV identification strategy and network analytical methods to overcome the well-known challenges in the estimation of peer effects in non-experimental, cross-sectional settings. The strategy uses structural information from social networks and the existence of overlapping peer groups for an unbiased estimation. We find positive and substantial peer effects in the communities. An increase in program uptake of 10% in the peer group leads to a 6.6% increase in individual health care utilization. We estimate hazard models to further explore underlying mechanisms. Peer effects are found to be strongest immediately after first exposure to the intervention and to fade out over time. While the strength of the relationship with the peer does not seem to matter for the adoption decision, the peers' structural position in the network does. Interestingly, peers with fewer connections seem to have a particularly strong influence on individuals with a central position in the network.

1206

Cardiovascular (CVD) Diseases and its Association with Nutritional Composition of Fat Intake among Poor and Non-poor in India

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Abstract

CVDs are leading cause of deaths where fat is one of modifiable risk factors of CVDs. These risk-factors meeting with non-modifiable risk-factors become major cause of premature death.

For examining the association of CVDs with compositions of fat intake with different socio-demographic characteristics we use two-rounds of IHDS data.

The result shows that CVDs has increased 82% during 2004-05 to 2011-12. The fat consumption increased during same period, whereas the gap between poor and non-poor of fat-intake has declined by more than 20%. Those consume <30gm.fat/day, reported less CVDs, whereas it increases two time who consumed >30gm.fat/day in both poor and non-poor. The Multinomial-regression with controlled background characteristics in 2004-05 shows that, relative risk-ratio (RRR) of CVDs increased with increased fat <30gm (higher for poor <60gm.fat/day RRR 1.75 CI: 1.34-2.28, and non-poor 50-60gm.fat/day intake RRR 1.38, CI:1.15-1.66). The multinomial regression of uncontrolled background characteristic also significantly shows higher risk (urban, MPCE, age-group, female and primary above education) for poor non-poor population.

So, we decrease CVD-risk, follow with less fat-content and more balanced diet (more vegetables, fruits and less processed, meat and oil products in diet) and high energy-expenditure through physical work-performance.

1386

Revisiting Child Malnutrition (1992-93 to 2005-06): Epidemiology of Child Undernutrition in Northeast India

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Abstract

Abstract

Reduction in child malnutrition was not satisfactory at the end of Millennium Development Goal landmark and Sustainable Development Goal is trying to eradicate completely by 2030. According to NFHS 4, the prevalence of childhood stunting and underweight decreases but the incidence of childhood wasting increases from NFHS 3 in India and northeast states. This paper assesses the contextual factor which affect the nutritional status based on stunting, wasting and underweight of children in 0 to 36 months in northeast India based on three rounds of NFHSs. Variation in the prevalence of moderate and severe malnutrition across the states are observed. Contextual factors like place of residence, household environment health risk, household head literacy, caste or tribe, age of mother at birth of child, education of mother, sex and age of child have deterrent effect on child malnutrition. Children having symptom of acute respiratory infection and had diarrhoea in last one week are also more likely to suffer from wasting and underweight. This study suggests to promote and practice preventive programme in rural areas specially by enhancing WASH and immunisation program for better child-health.

Keywords: Child malnutrition, Stunting, Wasting, Underweight, Northeast India

Risks of Death at Oldest Ages: A Birth Cohort Analysis on French, Belgian and French-Canadian Population

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Abstract

Despite the rapid increase in number of individuals attaining oldest ages, there is no clear understanding of how mortality is behaving at these age ranges. Does the mortality continue to increase exponentially with ages or will it slow down, halt, or even decline? Multiple studies on the form of mortality curve at oldest ages give out inconclusive results, partly due to the poor quality of death records at old ages. This present study aims to address criticism on data quality by working on an unprecedented age-validated dataset from France, Belgium and Québec. After presenting data sources and methods used for the validation of age at death in each population, age-specific mortality rates over 90 are estimated, used as a basis to test different statistical models of mortality, and give out more reliable insights on the shape of mortality curve above age 90.

1441

Household Socioeconomic Status, Neighbour Socio-economic Disadvantage, Community Level Poverty and Its Association with Maternal Health Services Utilization in Bangladesh- Looking beyond Individual and Household Factors.

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Abstract

Access to maternal health care services has accorded high priority in national and international development (MDG 5). Bangladesh exhibit poor maternity services (MMR170/100 000 in 2013) utilization and health infrastructure. The objectives of this paper are to assess levels, trends and progress; Bangladesh and rural Bangladesh differentials in accessibility and availability of health services, another one is to examine the effect of community and physical access. Data from sixth round of Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey is used; performed Bivariate and Multivariate logistic regression at the community, household and individual level and adjusted effects are estimated by logistic regression. To understand the impact of physical barrier attempt IV-Probit model, Poisson and Negative Binomial and multilevel two-level logistic regressions for the likelihood of utilizing maternal health services. The result of this study showed that community factors are positively associated with services utilization controlling other socio-demographic factors. Our analysis revealed that living in a disadvantage community and high poverty level areas also affect health services utilization. The study also found that status play greater role than accessibility. Therefore efforts should be made to consider the level of economic development at the community level when formulating policies and programs of health care

Inequality of Catastrophic Health Expenditure due to Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) in India, its Decomposition and Changes across a Decade (2004-2014)

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Abstract

A household may face several economic consequences due to economic burden of Non Communicable Diseases. These costs may sometime be Catastrophic in nature. (Catastrophic Health Expenditure, CHE). The following study considers the incidence of CHE and its inequality across socio-economic status, its decomposition across background characteristics and NCDs prevalence. Further, the changes in inequality across 2004-2014 is decomposed into change in elasticity of factors and absolute changes in contributing factors. In this study, Erreygers method of calculating Concentration Index and Blinder Oaxaca change decomposition methods have been used on the data from National Sample Survey rounds 60 and 71 conducted in India. The Concentration Index for CHE across socioeconomic status for 2004 was calculated to be -0.535 and for 2014 was -0.808. The inequality among NCD households is more than Non NCD households in both rounds. The place of residence (i.e. Urban/Rural) has maximum contribution to inequality in 2014 whereas, household size contributed maximum to inequality in 2004. The CI for caste in 2004 is negative, but becomes positive in 2014. The Oaxaca Decomposition shows that about 28% of the inequality change is due to change in elasticity of CHE with respect to socioeconomic status.

1562

Sex Differentials of Non-Communicable Diseases in Sri Lanka: Men Over 45 Years of Aged in Colombo District

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Abstract

Comparative survival probabilities of men and women in Sri Lanka demonstrate that they are not advantageous to men. They propose that men are progressively open to high risk mortality elements. This paper endeavors to offer a reasonable explanation as to why there is a broadening gap in non-communicable diseases between men and women. It is understood that such an effort will expose multifaceted nature of health issues of men and women which have substantial influence on the health and welfare of the elderly population. This study is carried out in the district of Colombo in Sri Lanka with the use of both structured questionnaire and case studies. This paper scrutinizes what those high risk morbidity factors are and at which ages, men and women are susceptible to higher risk. In relation to the diseases of the circulatory system, nervous system, respiratory system, endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and external causes of morbidity and mortality, it was found that men are in a more hostile position in promoting their survival chances. Although most these causes are amenable to medical interventions, sex differentials of non-communicable diseases can be attributed to factors other than such interventions.

Spatial Point Process for Modeling of Spatial Clusters of Under-Five Mortality in EAG States and Assam

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Abstract

Child mortality scenario is a big part to consider for the development of a country. It is a great problem in several developing countries of Africa and Asia. Some of the countries are taking in the part of it to a very large extent such as India, Nigeria, China, Pakistan, Democratic Republic of Congo and Ethiopia (tlou et al(2017)). The study concerns about the Indian Scenario in which some of its states have a much larger numbers of under-five mortality than its other counterparts of India. Mainly that view occurs in EAG states and the Assam state of India. For this study we consider the spatial scan procedure to identify the specific zones which have a high level of mortality among these states of India with the help of annual health survey data 2012-13 conducted for these states for health scenario.

1631

Health Seeking Behavior, Expenditure and Burden of Kala-azar: A Case from an Indian District

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Abstract

Paper aims to study health-seeking behavior, barriers, expenditure, and burden of Kala-azar treatment. A cross-sectional study in Madhepura District of Bihar collected data from 94 patients and 51 healthcare providers from 24 villages using quantitative and qualitative techniques. Data was analyzed using SPSS-20, NVivo-10; descriptive statistics and regression were used. Mean duration of illness before Kala-azar diagnosis was 1.8 months with 8.1 visits for treatment. Fifty-two percent sought treatment from public facilities; 22% were hospitalized. Barriers included high cost and non-availability of medicines. OOPE on outpatient and inpatient care was USD133 and USD159. Education, treatment from private sector, number of visits and paid medicines were predictors of increased OOPE. Sources for expenditure were borrowing, income and savings. Kala-azar posed burden on quality of life of patients; 52% were in poor quality of health; 67% had poor psychological health. Households became economically weak; families lost wages, were compelled to sell assets, live stocks, lands, and borrow money. Education of children, agriculture, and food supplies were hampered. Study suggests strengthening quality of care at public institutions, intense counseling, possibility of PPP, addressing gaps in private providers' knowledge on kala-azar and its prevention, affordable health financing schemes and intense government commitment.

Union Status as a Predictor of Mortality Risk: An Eleven-Year Follow-up Study in Thailand

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Abstract

Background:

This study examines the association of union status on subsequent mortality risk in Thailand. Mortality risk disparities across union status were explained by selection and protection mechanisms. Little is known about the dynamics of union status on mortality risk in Southeast Asia.

Methods:

Longitudinal data from the Thai Cohort Study were linked with official death records. Cox models examined the association between union status, union status transition, and subsequent mortality.

Results:

Married people had the lowest mortality risk. Separated /divorced/widowed people had the highest risk (HR=1.64), followed by those living with a partner (HR=1.38) and singles (HR=1.35). 2005-2009 longitudinal analyses detected higher mortality risks for persons who became separated /divorced/widowed in 2009 (HR=2.07) and those lived with a partner (HR=1.58), stayed divorced, widowed, or separated (HR=1.48) and single (HR=1.42). The influence of union status reduced when the effect of family support and income were adjusted for.

Conclusion:

Our study reveals the protective effect of marriage, family support and income on mortality in Thailand, while such effect of cohabitation is limited. It is important to measure marriage and cohabitation in institutionally and culturally relevant terms. Interventions of reduction in mortality should consider the increasing marriage delay and cohabitation.

1722

The Expectation of Life Without Disability in Sri Lanka

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Abstract

This paper calculates Expectation of Life without Disability for Sri Lanka. No one has ever attempted to calculate health expectancies up to now for Sri Lanka. This paper contains estimates of "Disability-Free Life Expectancy" calculated using a method devised by Sullivan. The data used were the age-specific prevalence (proportions) of the population in unhealthy state, and age-specific mortality information taken from a period life table. It was observed that the total life expectancy for men and women was 72 and 78.6 years, respectively, for the 2011-13 period. The analysis on healthy life expectancy showed that it is 64.2 for males and 67.1 for females. This suggests that the gap between total life expectancy was 6.6 years between men and women but the health expectancy was only 2.9 years. In addition, proportion of life spent in disability-free state was 85.4 percent for women and 89.1 percent for men. This indicates that the majority of extra years of life among females were spent in poor health; females live 6.6 years longer than males, but only had 2.9 years longer in good health.

The Impact of Solo Male Migrant on the Health of Left-behind Wives in India

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Abstract

Over the past several decades, increasing numbers of men in India migrate for work and employment purpose without bringing the family. Male outmigration could profoundly change the life of left-behind wives. Prior studies have examined how male migration affects women's work load, autonomy, and decision-making power, but the less-immediate link between male migration and the health of left-behind wives has received little attention. Drawing on longitudinal data from the Indian Human Development Study, we estimate lagged dependent variable models predicting women's health outcomes by husband's migration status and migration destinations. The results show that women whose husband migrated to destinations in the same state report more major morbidity, short-term disease, problems with ADL and lower self-rated health among left-behind wives, compared with women married to a non-migrant. Out-state migration of the husband reduces the risks of major morbidity among wives, which can be partially explained by economic remittances.

1758

Does Wealthier Always Mean Healthier? A State Level Analyses of India

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Abstract

We have examined the relationship between socioeconomic and demographic factors viz. per capita NSDP, Poverty ratio, Gini Index, Female literacy rate, TFR and Per capita health expenditure and indicators of health viz. IMR, MMR and LEB to revalidate the direction of causality between health and wealth of the states in India. Also, to reveal which factors are more associated with health status. Is it economic or social factors? Thus, we attempt to answer the question: Does wealthier always mean healthier? After accounting for other potential predictors, the results of OLS and Barro-regression estimates rejects hypothesis that 'Wealthier is always Healthier'. The results suggest that per capita NSDP is not significant for the change in any of the health indicators. Instead, we found literacy rate is significantly associated with health status in India. Thus, bringing us to the conclusion of 'Wealthier is not always Healthier'

Inequality in Age Specific Mortality Trends in India During 1973-2010 and its Patterning by Gender, Residence and States

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Abstract

The study intends to examine the pattern of Age Specific Death Rates (ASDR) across broad age categories among Indian population by gender and residence during 1973-74 and 2009-10. We have analyzed a total of 13 states' data for which the information was available for the concerned period. The state-specific ASDRs have largely been converging in India during the four decades, except for the people over 70 years of age. The deviation was higher among rural people as compared to the urban ones, and for females than their male counterparts. The percentage decline in mean mortality rates for young males and females (0-15 years) have been similar, while for the adults the ADSRs have declined more among females and the rate of decline was almost twice during the reproductive age. The decline in mortality rates in urban and rural areas have not varied much over the ages, apart from the 15-29 years age group, where rural people have registered a stronger decline. The life expectancy among the elderly population varies considerably across major states in India, while the difference by gender and residence is narrowing down mostly pertaining to decline in adulthood mortality rates for female and rural population.

1790

Gender Differences in Prevalence of Non-Communicable Diseases and Disability among Older People in Sri Lanka: Socioeconomic and Health Implications

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Abstract

Population ageing in Sri Lanka is accelerating at a faster rate than other South Asian countries and currently aged population comprises 13 % of the total population. Rapid demographic transition and advancing longevity are leading to significant changes in age-sex structure and median age of the population stands 31.0 years. The life expectancy at birth for male and females shows 72 years and 79 years respectively. Among the social, demographic and economic variations which influence older people's health, gender dimensions are crucial for addressing socio-economic and health implication in NCDs and disability prevalence in Sri Lanka. This study uses data from Sri Lanka Population and Housing Census, 2012 and National Survey on Self-Reported Health in Sri Lanka, 2014 which were conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics, Sri Lanka. Gender differences in prevalence of NCDs and disability were assessed by bivariate analysis. Results revealed that the female outnumber the male in almost all types of difficulties. Factors such as current age, current employment status, and life style related factors were significant for NCDs prevalence among males. These results suggest that different health interventions are required to address NCDs and disability related issues among older men and women in Sri Lanka.

The Strength and Shape of the Relationship between Income and Age Specific mortality in India: A Comparative Analysis between the Pictures of 1973 and 2010

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Abstract

This study examines the strength of association between Age Specific Death Rates (ASDR) and Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (PCNSDP) across broad age categories and among Indian population by gender and residence during 1973-74 and 2009-10. Data from 13 states, for which the information was available since 1973-74, have been analyzed. State-specific ASDRs have largely been converging in India during the four decades, except for the people over 70 years of age, while PCNSDP is found to be diverging. We have found that the strength of the negative association between overall age specific mortality rates and PCNSDP have become stronger, while for the 70+ years population it has only turned to be negative from positive. The correlation coefficients for the elderly population have been negative and stronger during 2009-10 irrespective of gender and residence. For reproductive age group females, with the course of development the association became stronger in 2009-10 as compared to 1973-74. While for urban population the correlation between mortality rate and PCNSDP became significantly weaker with increasing life expectancy and changing causes of death, for males and rural population there has been a notable improvement in the degree of association.

1882

Handgrip Strength and Remaining Years of Life: Defining a Threshold Below Which a Weak Grip Starts to Substantially Increase Mortality Risks

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Abstract

Hand grip strength (HGS) has been identified as a strong predictor of future morbidity and mortality – in Europe, North and South America, and Asia – and has therefore been proposed as a biomarker of healthy aging. To date, knowledge about relevant threshold values for defining critically low levels of HGS – that are associated with higher morbidity/mortality – is extremely scarce. Based on data from the German Socio-Economic Panel, we attempt to identify meaningful cut-off points to be used in health screenings. We carry out survival analyses using baseline HGS measured in 2006 (adjusted for age, sex, and body height) of individuals aged 50+ as a predictor of death within a 9-year follow up period. Our findings show that HGS is a very strong predictor of future mortality. Moreover, modeling the non-linear association of baseline HGS with the risk of dying, we estimate a risk threshold at which the hazard of dying significantly and substantially increases: it is estimated to lie at about one SD below the age-standardized mean HGS in the population. We illustrate our findings in terms of the difference in remaining life expectancies (in years) between those with weak versus average or strong handgrip.

Final category: 3. Migration (Internal and International, including refugees) Mobility and Urbanisation

30

Factors of Family Migration in an Urban Setting: A Study in Colombo District, Sri Lanka

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Abstract

Family migration is a universal phenomenon in the migration process which can be discussed in the socio-economic, political, cultural, communication and environmental aspects. As many other developing countries, urban areas in Colombo also have become a popular center of migrants' residencies. Urban areas in Colombo district has risen urban issues as a result of increasing the urban population. This study focus to identify the factors of family migration towards urban areas in Colombo district. Four hundred migrated families were selected by using probability and non-probability sampling methods. Quantitative data was analyzed by applying descriptive analysis and content analysis was applied for qualitative data.

Findings of the study revealed that attitudes of migrants exhibited that insufficient quality of livelihoods, inadequate modern facilities, infrastructure, health, communication facilities and unemployment issues and they were leaded to migrate to the urban setting. Qualitative findings demonstrated that the land scarcity, family regarding issues and economic vulnerabilities caused to increase urban family migration. As a result of increasing urban migration, garbage disposal problems, traffic congestions, house congestions, crimes and violations have risen in the urban setting. Economic development and infrastructure facilities should be de-centralized to the sub-urban and the rural areas to overcome these urban issues.

34

Localisation of Labour and its Impact on International Migration: A Case Study of the Sultanate of Oman

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Abstract

During last twenty years, increasing proportion of non-nationals to total population in Gulf nations is

considered as growing dependency on foreign labor force as well as one of the root causes behind

unemployment. Countries like Saudi Arabia, Oman, U.A.E., Baharain have come up with policy of

reserving jobs for their own nationals known as the localization of labor. The present paper attempts to

analyze the phenomenon of localization of labor in the context of international migration in Oman.

Oman's development policy includes 'Omanisation Program' as an attempt to reduce local unemployment and dependence on foreign labor through various strategies like enhancing socioeconomic standards of national population through educational and vocational training and

reservation of jobs for nationals. Current localization policies in Gulf countries play a key role in

deciding future international migration trend. Due to the new labour policy, expatriates will be

welcome in selective areas from selective countries.

"Labour Migration from Rajasthan to the Gulf Countries and its Impact on Families Back Home"

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Abstract

The pace and magnitude of international migration is on its highest phase in the history of human civilization. The revolutions in information, communication and transportation sectors have facilitated this process. The cross border movements of people for long distances and considerably for a long duration have many dimensions attached to it. These also vary with time and space as well as at the same time for different migrant groups. Here, a case study of labour emigration from Sikar, Jhunjhunu and Churu Districts of Rajasthan (India) for the Gulf region is discussed. They emigrate for the Gulf Region in lure of better financial avenues.

Here the main objective of this research is to identify the impact of such migration on economic, social and psychological securities for the emigrants and their families back home. This research is also identifying the multifaceted problems faced by the semi-skilled and unskilled workers and the role of mediators in this entire process. For this study, a sample survey of six hundred households has been conducted in study area based on purposive sampling. The empirical evidences from this study uncover the migration and development relationship.

Return Migration: Measurement of Indirect Effects of Migration Using Census Style Data from Households - The Afghan Displacements (2013).

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CEDEPLAR, Belo Horizonte, Brazil

Abstract

By using traditional census-style data from Kabul/Afghanistan (2013) our methodology measures direct and indirect effects of return migration (internal and international) considering households information on familiar relationships, previous residence and time of migration. We use information in households where the head is an Afghan international returnee and in households with at least one relative is an international returnee. Data are from the Socio Demographic and Economic Survey by the Central Statistics Office/ Afghanistan and UNFPA .

The indirect effects of return immigration are estimated by linking the data of returned immigrants with information on family relationships within the household.

Important facts about the displacement movements that otherwise could not be captured were measured. In this specific and vulnerable population, results indicate that an important share of the population, much more than that captured with the traditional questions on population migration, are consequence of returned migration movements. Factors related to cultural-ethnic specificities, gender differentials, forced international displacement, among others are found to be determinants of this return migration and are discussed in the complete text. This information gives important evidence to be included in the formulation of social policies to benefit population that otherwise may not be considered.

The Role of Social Media on Migration Decision-Making Processes of Indonesian Highly Skilled Migrant in The Middle East Countries

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Abstract

Objective: This research aims to explain the impact of social media on the migration decision-making process of Indonesian highly skilled migrants who used a social media account. In detail, this research will consider the role of social media in the migration decision-making process of highly skilled migrants who emigrated from Indonesia and how they use social media in the context of the migration decision-making process.

Methods: The data collected included qualitative data from in-depth interviews and supported by study literatures. An interview guide was formulated to facilitate the in-depth interviews and generate a better understanding of migration behavior.

Expectation: 1). Social media help highly skilled migrants on migration decision making process. 2). Highly skilled migrants use social media for searching information about destination area. **Result:** Highly skilled migrant in the Middle East Countries use their social media to gain information before they choose their destination country. They use Facebook to making contact with their friends and colleague in the destination country.

Keyword: international migration, skilled, decision-making process, social media

128

Researching the Role of Married Women in Internal Family Migration Decision-Making to Tehran Province, Iran

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University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran, Islamic Republic of

Abstract

In Iran, women have a remarkable proportion at internal migration, however, their role in family migration has been neglected and often considered as tied migrants. The aim of this study is to investigate the role of women in migration decision-making. The target population consists of women who have immigrated to Tehran during the years 2007 to 2017. The research method is a survey and a sample of 500 individuals interviewed. The data is collected from Tehran and Mallard cities by using a research-made questionnaire. The findings indicate that women's participation in migration decision-making has a significant positive and inverse relationships with their satisfaction of origin and their power in family respectively. The findings also show that women who have had some communications with Tehran before moving have more participation in migration compared to other women. It can be concluded that women have a high participation in migration decision-making. To continue to improve the women's social status, it is expected that their role in migration may increase. Women surveyed have utilized family migration as a strategy to eliminate the social constraints of origin, to improve the family economic situation as well as enhancing the children's future security

Comparing Internal Migration in the Countries of Asia: Patterns and Progress

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Abstract

The countries of Asia have undergone an epoch of rapid demographic change. While considerable effort has been exerted in the study of fertility and mortality, studies of internal migration are comparatively few, despite its major role in redistributing populations within countries. This paper reports on study of internal migration for 30 countries in Asia, drawing on the framework developed in the IMAGE project (www.imageproject.com.au). Three aspects of internal migration are explored: intensity, age profile, and spatial impact, drawing on data to explore current patterns and historical trends. Comparisons reveal that internal migration intensities, while on average lower than in other regions, are highly variable across countries. This is connected to key indicators of development but also to individual countries' progression through the urban transition. Migration intensities peak at earlier ages and are more concentrated than in other parts of the world. Analysis of spatial impacts highlights the contribution of migration to urbanisation, but also the enduring impacts of government policies on national migration systems. In addition to providing rigorous comparisons, the paper provides a framework for studies of individual countries which are now being undertaken under the auspices of the IMAGE-Asia project, managed by the Asian Demographic Research Institute.

136

Employer Sanctions and Self-Deportation in Malaysia

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Abstract

This paper reviews Malaysia's attempt to achieve zero migration irregularity by focusing on workplace enforcement and examines how Malaysia's migration control has become a struggle between the state and employers. "Enforcement through attrition," has been a central deterrence model in the literature. There is a growing body of literature emphasizing the critical aspect of influencing migrants' decision making to encourage self-deportation. Proponents of self-deportation have argued that significant forced removal and mass legalization are unlikely to stem the flow of migrants. If the government made it difficult for migrants to secure a job and increased the probability of enforcement, migrants, as rational people, would willfully return home (Kobach 2008; Krikorian 2005; Vaughan 2006). Applying the framework of "enforcement through attrition," this paper examines three newly introduced principles governing workplace enforcement: employer sanctions, the Strict Liability Principle, and the Employers' Mandatory Commitment. Drawing upon data from government documents, regulations, online news media, and interviews, this paper empirically analyzes the new policy's effects and implications. The findings suggest this deterrence model has a positive effect on the existing documented migrants, demonstrating an increase in both legal employment and in wages for the existing legal migrant workforce.

Long-Term Internal Migration Trends in China: A Cohort Perspective

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Abstract

Internal migration trends in China are well-documented, with studies examining changes in the size and direction of flows and in the individual characteristics of migrants. This literature relies, however, exclusively on cross-sectional data applied to period measures. While these measures have the advantage of providing information that is current and easy to interpret, they lack explanatory power because they fail to account for the diversity of migration experiences within populations or for cohort differentials. This paper seeks to advance understanding in long-term trends in internal migration in China by applying recently proposed cohort migration measures to nationally-representative retrospective migration histories collected as part of the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS) in 2015. This dataset provides completed residential histories from birth to age 45 for successive cohorts born between 1935 and 1970. Changes in cohort migration are assessed in terms of the four components of the completed migration rate: proportion of movers, mean age at first move, mean age at last move and average intermigration interval. The results show a reduction in the proportion of lifetime non-movers and an increase in the level of repeat movement in adulthood, but reveal a more stable trend than period measures suggest.

149

Thai Migrant Workers Abroad: An Ethnographic Research in South Korea

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Abstract

Despite much attention being paid on migration worldwide, Thai migrant workers abroad has rarely been shed light on regardless a high number of them migrating outside of Thailand for better job opportunity yearly. This paper aims to study the livelihood of Thai migrant workers in South Korea through an ethnographic study during August-September in 2015. This qualitative study shows that even though they are being paid much more than they do in Thailand, they have to face many challenges both at workplaces and in their everyday life. Living condition, cold weather, and language barriers are the main challenges in their daily life while wage exploitation, violence at work place, and lengthy and complication in job changing process are main difficulties Thai migrant workers in South Korea face at their workplace. Life abroad is not as beautiful as advertised, yet many people continue to migrate for the hope of having a better life.

The Education-Occupation (mis)match of Asia-Born Migrants in Australia

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Abstract

Australia's emphasis on skilled migration has grown in recent decades, with selection criteria targeted at migrants who will contribute to economic productivity and address current and future skills shortages. It is not uncommon for migrants to experience a mismatch between their education and skills and what is required for a job, especially when first entering a host country labour market. The literature focuses on the ESB versus NESB dichotomy with substantial disregard for diversity beyond this categorisation. This study reveals, that among the total Asia-born population, the majority of males and females are over-educated, compared to one third of other overseas-born migrants. After controlling for a number of demographic and human capital variables, the odds ratios reveal that Chinese males and females are significantly more likely to be over-educated than face an education-occupation match compared to all other Asian birthplaces. Relative to an education-occupation match, Philippines-born males and females, Other Asian females and Indian males are significantly more likely to be under-educated than China-born. Since Australia's migration program is highly planned, such findings provide an evidence-base for policy intervention aimed at reducing skills wastages and maximising the success of migration policy.

173

The Urban Transition and Beyond : Facing New Challenges of the Mobility and Settlement Transitions in Asia

Yu Zhu

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Abstract

Based on a comprehensive review of relevant literature and analyses of relevant empirical evidence, this paper examines the changing trends of migration and urbanization in Asia, especially in China, and their challenges to the paradigm of the urban transition featuring rural-urban migration, especially migration to large cities in academic research and policy making. The results suggest that while such a paradigm covers an important component of socioeconomic transformation in Asia, it is increasingly inadequate, as an increasing number of countries in Asia have gone through different developmental trajectories, which cannot be captured by the urban transition paradigm focusing on rural-urban migration. In fact, two transitions have been increasingly observed in widespread areas of many Asian countries, one is the settlement transition characterized by in situ rural-urban transformation of both rural settlements and their populations, and the other is the mobility transition increasingly driven by urban-urban and intra-urban migration. Such changes in the forms of rural-urban transformation and human mobility pose both opportunities and challenges, and require new approaches in relevant planning and policy making. The paper calls for a paradigm shift to incorporate the above changes, and explores its policy implications.

Smart Cities, A Smart Choice for Urbanisation in India

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Abstract

India's main challenges with urban development are lack of affordable housing, lack of basic services, unhygienic conditions, traffic safety problems and health problems. By the end of the next decade, 590 million people are expected to inhabit these urban areas, thus exacerbating the problem. Therefore, India needs to find radical solution to this, with a mix of technological prowess, financial ingenuity and political will. In this context, Smart Cities are being considered as a possible solution that provides technological solution to the said problems. This paper gleans through the Global examples of various models of Smart Cities to explore whether they can be adapted to the Indian Context and to what extent they can be customised.

In this paper, the author has applied both quantitative and qualitative analysis on the data collected through both primary and secondary data sources. It was observed that there are mainly two types of models of Smart Cities - asset heavy and asset light. Both models need to be applied to the Indian cities with slight variations to suit the Indian priorities. These variations are brought about by overlaying India's priorities with Smart Cities' capabilities and then prioritising the high potential areas over others.

253

Asia Pacific Migration: Strategy for Overcoming the Problems of Missing and Inconsistent Flow Data

James Raymer, Qing Guan

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Abstract

International migration is increasing and thriving in the Asia-Pacific region yet annual movements and pathways remain largely unknown because data are unavailable for cross-national comparison. This problem has resulted in relatively little research on international migration in the Asia-Pacific, which is surprising considering the region contains over three-fifths of the world's population. While data are now starting to be gathered, there are further limitations deriving from inconsistencies in definitions and measurement. This paper addresses a fundamental gap in our knowledge about population movements in the Asia-Pacific region by developing a strategy for harmonising and estimating annual flows by origin, destination, age and sex. The estimates will ultimately form an invaluable basis for understanding the dynamics and complexity of migration for countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

The Developmental Effects of Migration and Remittances: Experiences of China's Coastal Areas

Yu Zhu

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Abstract

Based on recent experiences of China's coastal areas, especially those of Fujian Province in China, this paper explores the links between migration and development of source areas, and the roles of remittances in such links. The paper examines some major characteristics of recent migration-related development processes in the coastal areas of China, including the important role of overseas Chinese and non-mainland Chinese in linking the hometowns to the global networks, the importance of migrant business networks, the enthusiasm of international and cross-border migrants from the coastal areas of China in sending remittances to and investing in their hometowns, and the adoption of certain local development strategies to bring the developmental potential of migrants into full play while avoiding the negative effects of migration such as the development of the 'culture of migration'. The paper suggests that the experiences of overseas Chinese and non-mainland Chinese in the coastal areas have important implications for policy making regarding migration and the development of migrant source areas, and can be shared by other migrants and their places of origin.

270

Ecological Analyses of Migration Streams in China: 2005-2010

Dudley Poston¹, Huanjun Zhang¹, Baochang Gu²¹Texas A&M University, College Station, TX, USA. ²Renmin University, Beijing, China**Abstract**

Using provincial residential change data from China's 2010 Census, we analyze the patterns of China's inter-province migration streams for the 2005-2010 period. Our dependent variable is the number of migrants in each of the 930 migration streams for the 2005-2010 time period to and from each of the 31 provinces of China, that is $31 \times 30 = 930$. We show that the interprovincial migration stream patterns for China in the 2005-2010 period are similar to those reported in our earlier research for the 1995-2000 period. For instance, of the 10 largest migration streams, Guangdong, Zhejiang and Jiangsu continue to be the major destinations, as they were in the 1995-2000 period. Also, the overall direction of inter-provincial migration remains the same, i.e., from the middle and western provinces to the eastern provinces.

To better understand the dynamics of interprovincial migration in China, we next estimate regression equations of the provincial-level determinants using first a classic gravity model and next a human ecological model. We show that interprovincial migration in the 2005-2010 period is highly responsive to the gravity variables and to several of the human ecological variables.

We discuss these results and consider their implications for population mobility in China.

162

316

Measuring the Spatial Integration of the Chinese-born Population in Australia, 1981-2016

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Abstract

The Chinese-born population has a long history in Australia and grown to the third largest overseas-born population after dismantlement of the discriminatory “White Australia” policy. The extent of their integration is not only important to the multiculturalism of Australia, but also matters significantly to the settlement outcomes of themselves and the local communities. To measure the integration of Chinese-born immigrants in Australia from a spatial perspective, this paper employs Coefficient of Variation and Index of Dissimilarity indices. Analyses on their spatial concentration and segregation patterns are done over time, across age groups and across migration cohorts for the Chinese-born population using sub-state level Australian census data between 1981 and 2016. Findings of the study develop our understanding of the Chinese-born immigrants’ spatial integration in Australia. It adds to migration integration studies in general, especially in the context of Australia and a context of broader Chinese diaspora in major immigration countries.

336

Researching Lived Experience of Marriage Migrants in South Korea: Beyond binary analysis

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Abstract

This article suggests new conceptualization that transcends the notion that women in the marginalized position are either victims or agents. Beyond the dichotomies of victimization and agency that are so abundant in the analysis of marriage migrants, it seeks to interpret their subjective meanings grounded in the lived experience of marriage migrants. While privileging the view of marriage migrants who migrated to South Korea from the major source countries of China, Vietnam and the Philippines, it attempts to grasp the social process of their settlement using qualitative data that allows to discover the complexity and ambiguity in the contextual understanding of adoption and social integration. Social interactions, less visible in the extant explanations, highlighted in the analysis. Narratives, untold or told but not noticed, linking to the level of satisfaction and the strong desire to social integration are discussed. Within the varied narratives provided in the previous empirical studies, the images of marriage migrants are consistent with and heavily imbued by the binary orientations to the victimization and agency. The focus on the overlooked importance of social interactions with the people in the host society gives rich descriptions that is not incompatible to or does not hamper their agency.

The Evolution and Impacts of Global Population Mobility Barriers, during 1960-2010

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Abstract

Recent expanding global population migration produced a great influence over the world in many ways. Scholars noticed that among literatures of population migration, the most basic one is “the reason and driving force to move”. Based on the classical self-selection theory, this paper introduced the Boltzmann factor from statistical physics, proposed a probabilistic migration model to analyze the multilateral choices, and made it possible to do macroscopic quantitative analysis based on individual behaviors. Here authors used the empirical data of global migration to quantify and analyze the mobility barriers of 153 countries during 1961-2010. The information hidden in mobility barriers inspired us to analyze the unbalance and evolution of migrate pattern in a new perspective. It showed the marked increase in global mobility costs, and the international variation. Then authors deconstructed the migration costs with economic and non-economic factors, such as GDP, geographic distance, tax, policy, climate, education and etc., and found, in recent years, the human, natural environment, and other non-economy factors had more impacts on promoting population moving than 1990s.

420

Does the 'Productivist Paradigm' Dominate Policy Making in China? An Analysis of the Changes to Social Policy Concerning Internal Migrants

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Abstract

The large-scale internal migrant population in China have fueled the country's high-speed economic growth for several decades. But the Hukou system and corresponding social policies have long been criticised for exploiting their low-cost labour while neglecting their welfare needs. As response, the Central Government initiates policy changes promoting equal access to basic public services for the migrant population. Nevertheless, few empirical evidence helps us to infer whether there will be a 'paradigm shift' (Hall, 1993) from 'productivist' to 'pro-equality' in the process of policy making.

This paper probes into the incentive mechanism behind the policy making. It carries out thirty elite interviews with respondents including senior policy makers in central ministries, leaders of local governments and civil servants from local departments, scholars as well as other stakeholders. This paper endeavours to answer following questions: are decision makers primarily motivated by pro-economy or pro-equality ideas when making policies favourable for migrants? Is the institutional configuration compatible with the pursuit of equality? How does the cadre management system reward champions of higher equality? This paper hopes to offer a humble insight into the welfare development in China, which is an indispensable part of healthy urbanisation.

Cross National Comparisons of Internal Migration Flows by Marital Status and Gender

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Abstract

Past studies of internal migration patterns suggest distinct heterogeneity in the levels of migration by marital status and gender. Understanding these differentials is essential for explaining past patterns and projecting future population sizes and compositions. Exploiting migration variables from Integrated Public Use Microdata Series data for 65 countries over the period 1960-2011 we first describe migration intensity by marital status and gender. Subsequently, we fit a series of weighted multilevel gravity-type spatial interaction model. We utilize a range of variables to study differences between migration of population subgroups (i.e. marital status and gender) from country specific contextual factors as well as regional push and pull factors. We find distinct patterns in the migration levels through different marital status, where, for example, divorced and widowed migrants are associated with longer distance moves. Within marital status variations by gender are also apparent. For example, separated or widowed females migrate at higher levels to more populated and urban areas compared to their male counterparts.

490

Migration and Children in China: Migrant Children and Left-Behinds During Massive Migration and Their Well-being

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Abstract

China is experiencing fast urbanization and has massive migration wave after 1980s. The total migrant is around 260 million so far and among them, according to 2010 census, there are around 35.8 million migrant children, meanwhile, there are 69.7 million left behind children during the migration process. Therefore, children welfare in the context of massive migration is a typical issue in contemporary China. In my teaching, I plan to discuss several issues: (1) situation and characteristics of migrant children and left-behinds in China; (2) factors to influence family's decision making on children accompanying migration or having the children left-behind in sending areas; (3) How left-behind children and migrant children's wellbeing is influenced during migration; 4) discussions on improving children's wellbeing through welfare provision, migratory policy reform, and better social governance.

Policy Effect or Selective Effect? The Impact of Policy and Educational Selectivity on Immigrant Children's Academic Performance

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Abstract

Immigrant policy affects academic performance of immigrant children through two different mechanisms. The policy effect suggests that highly institutionalized immigrant policy plays a beneficial role through complementing the limited educational resources of immigrant families and contributing to the parents and children adapting to the host society. The other mechanism, selective effect, indicates that well practiced immigrant policy positively affects academic performance by acting as an incentive for educationally selective immigrants to make a decision to migrate. While relatively more is known about the policy effect, much less is known about the selective effect. This paper examines whether educational selectivity of immigrants differs in each immigrant policy regime. Attention is focused on examining the effect of educational selectivity of immigrant parents on their child's academic performance. Micro data from the PISA, the Barro-Lee data, and the MIPEX are utilized. The results reveal that educational selectivity is significantly higher in the active regimes where immigrant policies are highly institutionalized. It is found that the difference in educational selectivity exerts significant effect on academic performance of immigrant children. The difference in the academic performance turns out to be more explained by the selective effects rather than the direct effect of immigration policy.

501

Difference in Migration Expectancy in Rural and Urban Areas of Iran in the 2011

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Abstract

Despite the importance of migration as one of the three forces of changing demographic processes, less attention has been paid to it in comparison to fertility and mortality. In recent decades, along with changes in other demographic processes, migration has become in the focus of attention of researchers. Among all kinds of migration types, developing countries are mostly affected by internal migration and its impact on population redistribution. The application of life table technique to estimate migration rates, such as migration expectancy, is one of the techniques that can be used for this purpose. This method has not yet been used in Iran. The purpose of this paper is to study the nature and pattern of migration expectancies characterized by age and sex in Iran in the 2011. Using the lifetime table and census data the migration rate and expectancy for rural and urban areas of Iran are estimated and compared.

Key words: internal migration, the migration expectancy, Iran

A Longitudinal Study of Migration, Religion and Mental Health in a Conflict Area

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Abstract

Three southern provinces of Thailand, Pattani, Yala and Narithiwat, have been involved in a long period of unrest. There has been a long tradition of migration for work from these communities, particularly to destinations in Malaysia. This migration may have increased due to unrest in the area (Jampaklay et al., 2017). Migration may increase the prevalence of psychiatric symptoms in communities (Lu, 2012; Lu, Huu and Treiman, 2012). The tension in a household over economic or other factors that lead to a migration or worry about a household member who is far from home may lead to a loss of social support and stress. The objective of this paper is to examine the effects of migration on the mental health of adults in the three provinces over time. We examine the effects of migration on adults of working age left behind. Data are drawn from a longitudinal probability sample of 2,053 Muslim adults aged 18-59, interviewed in 2014 and 2016. Mental health was assessed using WHO's Self Reporting Questionnaire (SRQ). Multilevel models were estimated to examine the influence of community and individual aspects of migration and religion on the reporting of psychiatric symptoms over time.

533

Gender Roles and Migration in the Context of Unrest: The Three Southernmost Provinces of Thailand

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Abstract

Past research largely suggests that migration is often far more positive for women than for men, as it allows women the freedom to break with traditional roles and patterns of dependence. This research employs a unique longitudinal household survey in the three southernmost provinces of Thailand to examine how migration affects traditional perceptions of women's and men's familial and community roles and whether these roles are reinforced or challenged by the migration process. The study setting is a majority Muslim area within a largely Buddhist country. The area has experienced an on-going insurgence for more than a decade. While labor migration of young adults in this area to the border country, Malaysia, is common, research on gender roles and migration has been very scarce, particularly in the context of unrest. Descriptive results show clear gender differences in both household and community roles. Men tend to report doing roles more than before in a higher proportion than women for items traditionally considered as men's responsibility including community roles. Meanwhile, women concentrate on roles involving household chores more than do men. Further analysis will explore the association between migration and changes in gender roles controlling for other characteristics.

Student Migration and Subsequent Movement Behaviour: Case of Sleman District, Indonesia

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Abstract

A substantial proportion of the young migrants moves to pursue tertiary education. It is important to examine their subsequent spatial dynamics since their presence in an area can represent the provision of economic opportunity as well as acceleration of economic growth across regions. There has been a dearth of research on this issue in Indonesia, which this study aims to rectify through an analysis of the subsequent staying preferences of the student migrants once they graduated. This study analysed data from the 'Youth Migration in Indonesia' survey by the Research Center for Population, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (2016) which was conducted in Sleman district, one of the prominent destination areas for college student migrants within Indonesia. It is found that about a third of the migrants intend to remain in their current residence, and the rest express their intention to re-migrate, by either returning to their hometowns or moving to new areas. The migrants' socio-demographic backgrounds and the spatial attributes of their current migration are related to their subsequent movements. The preliminary findings suggest that key motivations for future residential preferences are the provisions of the employment market, urban facilities and consumption opportunities.

588

Rural-Urban Circularity of Migrants' Children in China: Analysis of Longitudinal Surveys in Sichuan and Anhui, 1980-2010

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Abstract

In migration studies, children are usually seen as dependents who either encourage or discourage their parents from migrating. Few studies have focused on understanding the mobility and circularity of children themselves. This paper explores circularity of migrants' children in the context of rural-urban migration in China. Using event-history analysis, we investigate migration trajectories of 1327 children whose parents migrated between 1980 and 2009 from 12 villages in Sichuan and Anhui. We find children are more likely to migrate after 2000, between age 1 and 4, when their mothers are migrating, when their parents are doing small business, and when the destination cities are small and median sizes. Migrant children are most likely to return in age 5 to 7 – age to start primary schools, and between age 14 to 16 – the age to prepare for high school. Girls are less likely to migrate than boys, and once moved, they are less likely to return. The findings highlight structure constrains of children's mobility and call for attention to the potential gender inequality in children development during the process of rural-urban migration.

Analysis of the Evolution of Population Migration in Countries Along "The Belt And Road" Between 1990 and 2015

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Abstract

This paper analyzes the spatial structure and network structure of the migration of 68 countries and regions along "The Belt And Road " from 1990 to 2015, for understanding the migration of population in the countries and regions along the "B&R" prior to the implementation of the "B&R" strategy and analyzing the basis, prerequisites and major obstacles which strengthens the population's migration of the "B&R". Research indicates that: ①The migration is uniform, along the northeastern region of the population migration is more active. The population flows from the emerging economies to the less developed countries and regions were the leading flows of population migration along the "B&R". ②The hotspot area of population migration between 1990 and 2015 was mainly concentrated in East Asia, South Asia and Russia. However, the destination of the population migration was distributed dispersedly. ③The frequency of the population migration increased, the contact was more closely, the accessibility between countries along the "B&R" increased and the population mobility was more convenient. ④The frequent mobility of population along the "B&R" was clustering. ⑤The national population migration's network along the "B&R" had a "core - half edge - edge" structure.

632

Interpreting the Complex System of Chinese Interprovincial Migration Flows: a Spatial Dynamic Panel Data Modeling Approach

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Abstract

Chinese interprovincial migration is a significant component of regional population growth as well as an important force to promote the urbanization process in China. This paper attempts to construct and estimate the spatial dynamic panel data model to investigate the complex driving forces among Chinese interprovincial migration flows from 1985 to 2015. By introducing the spatial lags of dependent variable into the general non-spatial dynamic panel data model for origin-destination (O-D) flows, the spillover effects of socio-economic variables on migration flows are estimated and analyzed by comparison with the non-spatial model. The results show that the time, space and space-time diffusion dependences are all noticeable and significant, indicating that they can provide powerful means for exploring the complex and systematic behaviors among Chinese migration flows. Specifically, it was found that on the whole, the population size dominates the process of migration, which is beyond the influence of GDP per capita. Besides, the network effects of socio-economic variables are greater than origin and destination effects of those. More importantly, the decaying spillover effects and the negative feedbacks in the migration network will keep the complex migration system stay at an equilibrium state.

Migration from the Parental Home of Young Indonesians

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Abstract

This study aims to investigate the effect of personal and familial characteristics on the risk of migration from the parental home in Indonesia and to assess the effect of these characteristics on migration for a particular reason. Using 4,853 individuals who were age 14 or 15 at the time of survey from the 1993, 1997, 2000, 2007, and 2014 Indonesia Family Life Surveys, we employed Cox regression method to study the risk of migration from the parental home and multinomial regression method to investigate the likelihood to migrate for a specific reason. We found that living with one married parent, parent's education, living in a house that is not self-owned, living outside Java, and living in rural areas increase the risk of migration from the parental home. Living with nuclear family and having unhealthy parents lower the risk to migrate. According to the reason to migrate, compared to males, females were less likely to migrate for work than non-migrating and were more likely to migrate for marriage than non-migrating. The richest quintile were more likely to send the young to migrate for education than non-migrating compared to the poorest quintile.

721

Leaving Children Behind: A Negotiation for the Sake of Children and Family

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Abstract

Migration of adult parents to work outside their hometown and leave their children in care of the grandparents is evidently a normal practice in rural Thailand. Most research focuses on investigating the impact of parental migration on children and the elderly left behind, while understanding the picture from the perspectives of migrant parents has been overlooked. Although parental decision to move is mainly due to financial reasons, the cultural norm and trust on grandparents' support on child raising are also crucial. This study aims to explore the reasons underlying the decision making of adult children to move and leave their children in Thai rural areas from the perspective of migrant parents. Data were derived from in-depth interviews with 15 current migrant parents and 10 returned migrant parents in two rural settings. Using interpretative phenomenological approach, the analysis reveals interesting justifications that migrant parents negotiate in the process of decision making. The decision to migrate not only for the well-being of children, but also of other family members. The perception of better/ high quality of care provided by the grandparents is also an important explanation.

Asian International Migration Flows

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Abstract

We analyze how demographic, geographic and economic factors affect the size of bilateral Asian migration flows. Our analysis is conducted in three strands to differentiate between the role of factors on 1) migration flows amongst Asian countries, 2) from Asian countries to destinations outside the region and 3) towards Asian countries from elsewhere in the world. We exploit new estimates of five-year bilateral migration flows between 1990 and 2015 in two rounds to study the Asian region as a whole and sub-regions of Asia. During this period of time, we find that migration flows within Asia have nearly doubled. There are also distinct differences in the geographic, social, economic and demographic factors associated with large migration flows within, from and towards Asia.

753

Estimating the Existing Inequalities in Urban Infrastructures and Services Through the Urban Exposure Level in Million-Plus Cities in India

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Abstract

There is massive growth seen in cities and metropolitan areas, and this is because of shifting of a significant proportion of the population to urban areas from another urban area.

The aim is to estimate the inequalities in the urban infrastructure and services through the urbanicity scale measure. This study uses Census 2011 data, where the town directory, household file, and PCA is used to construct urbanicity scale. Urbanicity scale is constructed by Population Size, Economic Activity, Built Environment, Communication, Education, and Health Services.

The urbanicity scale score ranges from very low 43.40 (Meerut) to very high score value 62.50 (Mumbai). Mumbai, Delhi, Hyderabad, and Madurai have very high level of urban exposure, whereas, Meerut, Patna have very low level of urban exposure (less than 47.00). Madurai has less score value in terms of demography, but it has high score value for the built environment and health perspective.

There is significant variation seen in their demographic, economic, built environment, communication, education, and health services. It implies that if the certain cities grew as urban, but their infrastructural facilities and services are not adequate, then the urban population might migrate to other cities which have better infrastructure and services.

Probabilistic Method for Combining Internal Migration Data

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Abstract

In order to fully understand the causes and consequences of population movements, researchers and policy makers require timely and consistent data. Migration data are commonly obtained from censuses, registers or surveys. Each of these data sources can vary in their measurement of accuracy, coverage of population, undercount and definitions of a migration event. This paper proposes a Bayesian probabilistic methodology to harmonize migration data from different sources. In particular, we build a hierarchical model for combining migration data sources in the USA between 1980 and 2016. The model allows for estimates of true migration flows that explicitly compensates for the inadequacies in each data source and provides one-step ahead forecasts of bilateral migration patterns.

769

Living Arrangement, Local Care Facilities and Residential Mobility of the Elderly Population in Japan: A Multilevel Analysis

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Abstract

This paper examines contextual heterogeneity in the association between living arrangement and residential mobility among the elderly population in Japan. For the purpose of this study, individual-level national sample data drawn from the 2016 National Survey on Migration are linked to local-level data on availability of external care resources and care facilities. At the individual level, those who live with or near their children are observed to have lower mobility than those whose children live outside the municipality of their residence. The results of multilevel analysis identify the contextual effect of availability of local care resources and facilities in reducing geographical mobility at the later stage of life. That is, greater availability of external care resources and facilities attenuates the likelihood of residential mobility, regardless of individual-level living arrangement and intra-household or kinship-based care resources. The multilevel estimation results also identify cross-level interaction effects on the likelihood of residential mobility between individual-level living arrangement and local-level care resources. While confirming contextual heterogeneity in the association between living arrangement and residential mobility, these observations suggest the significance of multi-level factors and their interactions in initiating and driving elderly migration.

Impacts of Migration on Children Left behind in Myanmar: Evidence from a Recent Survey in Myanmar's Dry Zone

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Abstract

Myanmar's 53-million population has been on the move at an unprecedented level following major political reforms since 2011. The levels of internal and international migration are expected to rise significantly within the next decade. Empirical evidence on patterns of migration has begun to emerge; however, much less is known about the impacts of migration on origin households and their household members. To address research gaps, we examine the impacts of migration on the wellbeing of children left behind in migrant-sending areas. We compare and contrast the wellbeing of children under age 15 coresiding with both parents and those with migrant parent(s). We examine differentials and correlates of material, instrumental, and care support for these children. Furthermore, we investigate prevalence of unmet needs and the extent to which unmet needs among children left behind are associated with migration of their parent(s). Data come from the 2017 Dry Zone Migration Impact Survey—Myanmar's first random survey of 700 households in Mandalay and Magway regions that focuses on migration impacts in migrant-sending areas. Based on our findings, we plan to discuss how policy can be enhanced to increase the positive impacts of migration and to address its negative consequences.

865

Urbanization and Changing Demographic Scenario in the Indian Context, 2001-2011

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Abstract

The study compares the levels of urbanization and urban growth rates of towns and cities among all the states of India for 2001-2011. The states have been grouped according to their geographic location within the country. Goa, Mizoram, Tamil Nadu and Kerala are most urbanized states of the country in 2011. The contribution of the components of urban growth has been analyzed. The urban growth in maximum of the states is because of the reclassification of towns and cities. The eastern, north eastern and southern states of the country have been experiencing urban growth mainly due to this factor. On the other hand the natural increase of the urban population in the northern, western and central India has contributed to the urban growth there. Net migration and administrative boundary change remains yet another important attribute to the urban growth in the country.

Cohort Difference of Temporary Migration in China: a Machine Learning Approach in Population Dynamics

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Abstract

Currently, human mobility become one of the most significant factors for population size change in a certain area, not only in China but also in global. Predicating human migration size as accurately as possible is really important in urban planning, trade, public affairs and policy development. In China, the size of temporary migration born after 1980s became bigger and bigger in population mobility. The diversity among these new generations should be paid more attention. In this paper, we compare the 1980s and 1990s cohorts to analyze the dynamics pattern changing of China temporary migration, using the data of Migrants Population Dynamic Monitoring Survey Data of China.

As for the methods, traditional human mobility models are modeled with functional forms to limit the requirement of data structure. Because of these models they have a fixed form, they are not able to capture more complicated migration dynamics. Also, in large number data, we propose machine learning models that are able to incorporate any number of micro and macro level features, to predict origin/destination human migration streams. It's an applied approach of machine learning in population study.

905

The True Relationship of Countries in Global Population Migration

Xiaomeng Li¹, Qinghua Chen¹, Jiawei Chen^{1,2}¹Beijing Normal University, Beijing, China. ²Boston University, Boston, MA, USA**Abstract**

From the viewpoint of mathematics, countries and their mutual population migrate flows form a network with complex characteristics, as bidirectional, multilateral, and dense. The complexity and inequality makes it difficult to analyze and describe the migration pattern clearly and intuitively. In theory, this paper presented the hyperbolic geometric concepts of migrant flows, and proposed a new way of describing multilateral population migrate flows and the relationships of countries. Here, the geometry of international labor flows was embedded into Poincaré disk. The shorter geometric distance between countries in the disk represented the higher mutual migration quantity, and the closer relationship of countries in population moving. In empirical work, it analyzed the empirical data during 1990-2010, and indicated that global migration flows could be well forecast using geometry in Poincaré disk, with the error rate less than 0.02 by Seman Stree. It also showed that, imbalanced development in the regional labor flow expanded globally, and the migration pattern is clearly influenced by the attractiveness of hotspots, which function analogously to a suction pump. And this method made it intuitive when analyzing the evolution of global migration pattern, and is universal which could also be applied to other flow data or network.

Does Inflow of Remittances Protect the Household from Catastrophic Health Expenditure in India

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Abstract

Using The Human Development Survey Data, IHDS-1(2005) & IHDS-11 (2011) this papers assessment the hypothesis that the Remittances received households and Catastrophic Health Expenditure in India. The household is classified into four mutually exclusive groups, by remittances receiving household, not received in 2005 & 2011(%), Received in 2005 only (%), Received in 2011 only (%), Received in 2005 & 2011 both (%). The health spending includes the institutional (hospitalization) and non-institutional health expenditure of the households, standardized for 12 months. Descriptive statistics and Logistic Regression are used to understand the variances in Catastrophic health expenditures in 2011 and remittances received across background characteristics of households. Results specify that a significant relation has been found between remittance received and catastrophic health expenditure and it shows that those households which have received remittances, the catastrophic health expenditure are less than the reference category. Based on the results we suggest that remittances receiving household have a significant impact on catastrophic health expenditure in India than Remittances non received household.

1062

Skill Migration in Southeast Asia: Trends and Policies

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Abstract

Thailand has been known as the top destination in Southeast Asia for Asian labour migrants, with around four million migrant workers from neighbouring countries. Although most migrants are low-skill and semi-skill labour, Thailand has also attracted an increasing number of foreign skill migrants as the country's economic structure has shifted more towards the service and manufacturing sectors. Interestingly, Asian skill migrants have grown at a faster rate than Western skill migrants in recent years, led by Japanese, Chinese, Philippine and Indian migrants. In the mid-2017, there were around 150,000 foreign skill migrants granted work permits in Thailand. It is likely that skill migration in Thailand will jump in the next decade as Thailand has launched many policy initiatives such as the smart visa program to attract foreign talents in an attempt to upgrade its industrial sector. As many countries in Southeast Asia have experienced skill shortages, the competition for foreign talents in the region may be intense. This paper will discuss skill migration trends in Southeast Asia, and explore foreign talent policies of some ASEAN countries, with a particular focus on Thailand. The paper will also look at social and economic implications of Thailand's foreign talent policies.

Migration for Partnerships of Thai Gay Men and Transgender Women with Westerners

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Abstract

A qualitative study conducted in Thailand from 2016-2017 aimed to understand the social relationship dynamics produced by partnerships between Thai gay men and transgender women with Westerners. Researchers explored the impact of these relationships on the Thai individuals, their extended families, and their rural communities. The study enrolled and interviewed 3 transgender women and 7 gay men who were in permanent partnerships with Westerners. While the Western partners were from European countries, North America, Australia and New Zealand, all the Thai partners migrated from their home town to the residence chosen by the Westerners, mostly in cities of tourist areas in Thailand. The couples had wide age differences – Thais were about 30 – 49 and Westerners were 45 – 81 years old. The relationships were quite long, with the longest lasting over 10 years at the time of the interview. Over the course of the relationship, Western partners had invested large amounts in land and property not only for their partners, but also for their partner's families. Even though same-sex partnerships are not recognized by Thai law, these couples had managed their affairs to ensure inheritance of assets if one partner should pass away.

1127

Father's Migration and Cognitive Achievement Among Left Behind Children in India: A Gendered Story

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Abstract

Abstract: Using the 2005 and 2012 waves of the nationally representative India Human Development Survey (IHDS), this paper investigates the link between paternal migration and children's arithmetic and reading achievement. I find that migration, especially long-term migration, defined as the father being a migrant in both waves, is positively associated with cognitive achievement among children in India. However, the benefits are experienced by male children alone and girls are particularly disadvantaged in this scenario. Given the Indian context, it is not surprising that girls are disadvantaged in migrant households where they possibly shoulder the additional burden of providing support to their mothers in managing the household. Interestingly, the disadvantage experienced by girls in arithmetic scores is ameliorated by living in extended families where the presence of other adults possibly reduces the burden on girl children. Lastly, I find that the impact of migration is completely mediated by remittances and investments in private schooling for males. Girls continue to be disadvantaged as financial investments are not necessarily directed towards them.

Demographic Correlates of Religious Dietary Restrictions among First- and Second-Generation Muslims in France in the Early 1990s

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Abstract

This study analyzes the differences between migrant generations in the effects of demographic and other variables on religious dietary restrictions among first- and second-generation Muslims, drawing on the two subsets of microdata from the MGIS (Mobilite géographique et insertion sociale) survey conducted in 1992 in France. Comparable logit analyses indicate that small sibship size has negative effects on dietary restrictions among both first- and second-generation, but the effects of birth order are different among males. Having one older sibling has a positive effect on dietary restrictions among first-generation males and having no older sibling has a negative effect, while having either no or one older sibling has a negative effect among second-generation males. Ages 20-24 have positive effects on dietary restrictions among first-generation males, but they have positive effects only on fasting during Ramadan among second-generation males. Moroccan origin has a positive effect on restrictions on drinking among first-generation males and positive effects on fasting among first-generation of both sexes. Living in immigrant-majority neighborhood has a positive effect on dietary restrictions among first- and second-generation males, while it has a positive effect only on restrictions on eating among first-generation females and only on fasting among second-generation females.

1192

Diasporas and Transnational Economic Linkages between Origin and Destination Countries: Evidence from the Asia-Pacific Region

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Abstract

Diasporas play a vital role in shaping the linkages between the countries of origin and destination, particularly in establishing and strengthening transnational economic linkages. Previous research into transnational economic linkages were largely based on case studies, with a focus on remittances, and methodologically qualitative in nature. This study examines the relationships between Australia-based diasporas from Asia-Pacific countries/territories and multi-faceted economic development outcomes in their home country, at the national (macro) level. It also addresses how existing diaspora policies in origin countries impact on such economic outcomes. Using the 2016 Australian Census data, the size and distribution of diasporas from the Asia-Pacific region are analyzed. Data on international trade, FDI, international students and visitors, and remittances sourced from the World Bank, the United Nations, the UNESCO and ministries of education in relevant countries are used for analysis. Conventional regressions are employed to identify what characteristics of various diaspora populations, and what categories of diaspora policies, significantly contribute to the four-faceted economic linkages (trade, FDI, students/visitors, and remittances) between Australia and Asia-Pacific nations. Findings from this study add nuanced understanding of how diaspora populations and diaspora policies shape transnational economic linkages between countries of origin and destination.

Investigating the Role of Social Support on Humanitarian Migrants' Health in Australia

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Abstract

Using first wave of the most comprehensive longitudinal survey of humanitarian migrants ever undertaken in the world: the nationally representative Building a New Life in Australia (BNLA) (n = 2,399 in Wave 1), a social determinants of health approach (World Health Organisation 2009), and logistic regression models, this paper aims to investigate the role of social support on the self-rated health and physical health of recently arrived humanitarian migrants. SRH is a five-category variable based on a question, which asks respondents to rate their general health as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. Physical health was measured by questions related to activity limitation. Social support and social network was measured by membership of clubs (e.g., sports clubs, ethnic associations, religious group, and youth groups such as Scouts or Guides), making new friends in Australia, friends from the same ethnic group, social interaction with family friends, ease of making friends, feeling part of Australian community, sense of belonging, feeling welcomed in Australia and life satisfaction in Australia.

Preliminary analysis of waves 1 indicated that social support was associated with higher odds of reporting good self-rated health and physical health. The policy implications of the research findings will be discussed.

1283

The Impact of Population Migration on the National Innovation System: An Empirical Analysis Based on China 's Interprovincial Migration Network

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Abstract

In recent years, China has paid more attention to the country's innovation capability. This paper focuses on the impact of population migration on the National Innovation Systems(NIS). Based on the data of 1% population sample survey in 2015 of China, this paper establishes the interprovincial population migration network in China and explores the network characteristics of interprovincial population migration in China from the perspective of social network analysis. By measuring the strength of the provincial population migration in China and the direction and degree centrality of the province, and analyzing longitudinal data that tracks China's NIS, R&D investments, FDI, GDP growth and the number of patents during the 2011-2015 period, the results provide robust support for the positive effect of the population migration network on the National Innovation Systems(NIS).

Occupational Mobility and Sense of Belonging in Multicultural Australia: Findings from Indian and Chinese Communities

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Abstract

Australia has received an increasing number of migrants from Asian countries in recent decades. India and other South Asian countries and China and other East Asian countries are two major sources of migrants. Australia's recent migration policy has been oriented toward encouraging migration of skilled workers. It has been suggested that some migrants have experienced more difficulties than others to be fully integrated in Australian labour market and the Australian society. What is not adequately understood in the literature is whether there is a clear linkage between migrants' labour market performance and their senses of belonging since they migrated to Australia. Based on survey data from a recent study in six ethnic communities in Australia, this paper explores the linkage between migrants' occupational mobility (including generational and migrational occupational mobility) and their sense of belonging to Australia, their home countries and their ethnic communities. Two major Asian migrant groups, Indian and Chinese communities, will be extensively analysed in comparison with more established migrant groups, such as Anglo-Celtic community. The results from this study inform public debates and policy formulation on migration and integration.

1310

Step-Wise Migration: Evidence from Indonesia

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Abstract

This paper aims to study step-wise migration in Indonesia. Step-wise migrations involve moves from villages to big cities through intermediate small towns. Using the migration trajectories of 4,072 migrants from the 1993, 1997, 2000, 2007, and 2014 Indonesia Family Life Surveys, we identified that step-wise migration is evident but not the predominant type because only 1.46% of migration trajectories from villages follow a rigid step-wise process. Compared to males, females were more likely to experience step-wise migration than ended up in the villages. Education is positively related to step-wise migration while negative effects of year of birth, age of the first migration, and the duration of stay of the first migration on step-wise migration were found.

To identify migration typology in Indonesia, sequence analysis was performed for migrants originating from the villages, small towns, and big cities. Multinomial logistic regression analyses using the clusters from this sequence analysis showed that compared to males from the villages, females from the villages have higher tendency to have migration types that predominantly moving up the urban hierarchy. Education has a positive effect on moving up the urban hierarchy while it has a negative effect for several cases of moving down the urban hierarchy.

Chinese Diaspora: A case study of Chinese Indonesians in Indonesia

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Abstract

Chinese Indonesians can be considered as part of Chinese diaspora. Yet, they are actually not “foreign” as many were born in Indonesia and have been in the country for centuries. Yet, politically, they are still often seen as “foreign”. Perception are often spreading about this ethnic group and without support from strong evidence of statistical data. For more than 70 years, the statistics on ethnicity in Indonesia was unavailable. This study contributes to the missing demographic information on the ethnic Chinese. It also examines where the Chinese Indonesians live. It focuses on calculating and examining the statistics on the residential characteristics of Chinese with respect to the urbanization rate, the type of districts, and regional division between Island of Java (a more prosperous and densely population region) and outside Java. It also analyses the correlation between the percentage of Chinese in a district with some socio-economic variables such as economic growth rate, poverty rate, education, ethnic fractionalization and ethnic polarization indexes.

The Chinese are more likely to live in urban areas although there are some who live in rural areas; and, to live in more ethnically fractionalised districts, and in districts with higher economic growth and lower poverty rate.

1462

Emigration From Russia to South-Eastern Asia: Factors, Trends and Implications

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Abstract

The article examines the geographical features and trends of emigration of Russian citizens to the countries of South-East Asia based on a comparative analysis of domestic and foreign statistics. Factors that attract Russian citizens to the countries of the region in the context of the theory of “push and pull” factors are revealed. The socio-demographic structure of migration flows and geographical features of the resettlement of Russian citizens in the countries of South-East Asia are considered. The main channels of migration of Russian citizens to the region are given: temporary labor migration, migration to permanent place of residence, and tourism. Based on expert assessments, the types of migration and visa regimes of the countries of South-East Asia for Russian citizens have been singled out. It has been established that Russian-speaking communities are becoming an important social and economic phenomenon and have an impact on Russia's political relations with the countries of the region.

Ruptures in Organization and the Social Integration of Taiwanese Colony in Mainland China

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Abstract

This paper attempts to probe into the issue, the social integration of Taiwanese colony, in the perspective of organization studies. It comes to a conclusion that the phenomenon of 'organization rupture' evidently occurs in most of the Taiwan enterprises; the phenomena of 'colony isolation' and 'ceiling effect' that are prevalent in immigrant enterprise occur more often in the Taiwan enterprise; position setup, job division and deployment of human resource distribute in a discontinuous way; skip-level supervision and trans-departmental supervision are of common occurrence; different wage deployment criteria are used for different groups and there are big wage gaps between different groups; and isolation both in life and work is common. The contact between the new immigrant colony and the local society mainly happens in the 'domain' of enterprises and the contact is gradually established in the 'domain', therefore, the ruptured structure has created and consolidated the social connection between the new immigrant colony and the local society.

1610

Disaster-induced Displacement and Resettlement: People's Multiple Needs Considered

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Abstract

In China a large population inhabits rural mountain areas where people are prone to a variety of natural hazards. In order to reduce disaster risks, in recent years the Chinese government has increasingly and extensively resorted to the relocation of people. Due to constraints for finding safer sites for house reconstruction, distant relocation is sometimes seen as an adequate option. However, such resettlement programs, if not well planned and implemented and without a sufficient appraisal of potential goals and problems in outcome, can incur an alternative and even higher risk by disrupting people's sustainable livelihood. Taking the case of Caopo Township in Sichuan's Wenchuan County where during the past years people were struck by two major disasters, this paper analyzes why a large-scale government-sponsored resettlement program has apparently failed. It is concluded that people's multiple needs have to be considered - notably those for livelihood security and physical safety - as well as their own perception of risks which may vary from outside expert views. Among the policy suggestions, the most important is that the risk of failure of such programs can considerably be reduced if weight is added to the local perspective, namely that of the people concerned.

The Relationship of Space, Size and Structure with Migration Intentions Changing on the Background of Urbanization in China

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Abstract

Using two national migration survey datasets, this paper analysis the influence factors with migration intentions, as well the impacts of the policy with the space, size and structure. The paper finds that the decision of stay or leave the city both declined, while hesitation going up. The eastern area attracts more people staying, and the middle area has a positive influence, other side of the coin is the western area. Megacity attracts migrants staying significantly, and the medium and big city get benefits from the policy. The migrants aged of 40 to 59 years have a largest decline of intention staying in the city. The relationship between education level and the change of intention is most sensitive to policy response.

1674

Urbanization Projections for Provinces of China

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Abstract

Projections of urban growth are critical to assessment of many social, economic and environmental issues, at global, national, and subnational levels. Environmental change studies, in particular, require consistent sets of projections that span a full range of uncertainty, cover long time horizons, and ensure consistency across geographic scales. While a set of global national alternative urbanization projection is recently available for the new IPCC socioeconomic scenarios - SSPs, projections for sub-national regions do not meet these needs, especially for countries with large variations across subnational regions. Using an extended and improved NCAR-Urbanization Model, we project the urbanization pathways for the 31 China provinces. The projections are based on historical urbanization experiences of the China, US, India, and other countries, and a validation analysis are carried out against the historical records. Results show that the range of urbanization outcomes, even over the next few decades, varies widely and includes outcomes in which urbanization stalls or is substantially delayed, as well as outcomes in which it proceeds rapidly to high levels. By the end of the century, urbanization levels across provinces could either converge under the Fast scenario or remain diverse under the Slow scenario.

1687

Migration Status and Health: A Comparative Study of Migrants and Non Migrant's Elderly in India

Ajeet Kumar Singh, Adrita Banerjee

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Abstract

There is no dispute that the number of elderly persons in developed societies is at an unprecedented high level and is increasing at rates not previously seen in the demographic process. Migration rates vary widely over the life course, including the portion after birth to the portion extending beyond the age of retirement. Some of the study's findings are therefore necessarily conjectural and need more insights for understanding the life-course of migration and special focus on pattern of elderly migration. Factors and very few studies is done why migration varies by age and occupational motive. The interrelationship of migrant health and prevalence of disease (mostly life style based disease) has been one of the widely discussed themes in present time. Elderly migrants perceive themselves less healthy than other elderly people. Whether they are actually less healthy is unclear, but it is obvious that people own perception of their health is as such an important. The data for our study is taken from the Building Knowledge Base on population ageing in India 2011 conducted UNFPA (New Delhi). The burden of disease shows that migrant are more venerable of disease as compare to Non-migrant (native Born). Mostly people are suffered from Arthritis, High blood pressure, Diabetes

1688

Pattern of Migration and Remittances Sending Behaviour among Migrants in India.

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Abstract

Migration and migrants' remittances take an important position in the economy. In the past few years, there has been a remarkable renaissance in the interest on remittances. In recent years, the focus of attention of migration studies has shifted from the individual to the family and maximisation of family welfare. Remittance is the most important link used for the maximisation of family welfare. Though migration research has extensively focused on trends, patterns and differentials in migration, there are limited studies on economic wellbeing of migrants in India. Second, the impact of remittance flows on growth and income distribution has attracted a great deal of attention in many developing countries but there are limited nationally representative studies in India that examined the pattern of remittances flow, use of remittances and the relationship between remittances and economic development. The result of our study from the National Sample Survey Organisation's (NSSO) 64th round survey on Employment, Unemployment and Migration in 2007-08 shows result shows that with the increase in age group the % of migrated people sending remittances is also increases. The result describes that as compared to reference category (19-29 age groups) the odd ratio of sending remittances is more in all higher age groups

Equalization of Public Services and Shift of Migration Mode in China: HLM Analyses of Floating Population Samples from 50 Big Cities

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Abstract

This paper begins with the analysis of family reunification policy in the reform of urban household registration management policy, constructs the public service index of floating population in big city, and discusses the problems in the Equalization of public service in China from the perspective of double citizenship. Finally, using multilayer logit model to discuss the main influence of urban public service improvement and personal family endowment on family reunion of floating population, comparing the differences between public service levels and family reunion in different cities.

Final category: 4. Marriage, Divorces, Cohabitation, Family and Kinship

77

Role of Elders in Household Decision Making in India: Are Widows Deprived more?

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Abstract

Background: Widowhood is a stressful event in human life and can significantly affect her psychological, social, and financial well-being. This study examines the differentials in the involvement of currently married and elderly widows in household decision making process.

Methods and Materials: Data from Building Knowledge Base on Population Ageing in India (2011) has been used. Bivariate and multivariate logistic regression techniques were used for analysis.

Results: Our findings present a distinct picture wherein widows are less involved in all the selected decision made in the family. This pattern is observed across the states in India. The chances of having no role in household decision making is three times higher among widowed than currently married. Furthermore, involvement of widows aged 80+, with no education, no income in household decision making is lower than their counterparts.

Conclusion: The study evidently shows that widows are less involved in the household decision making process. This certainly forbid them from number of family functions and threatens their dignity. Family education incorporating the values of elders should be disseminated through appropriate policies and programs which would help the widows to live their life with dignity.

Key Words: Widow; Household Decision Making; Deprived; India.

Changing Pattern of Marriage among Tribal in North East India

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Abstract

Population belonging to 'Scheduled Tribe' (ST) in India are considered as socio-economically backward section of the society. Tribal have their distinct language, culture and social structure. Nuptiality patterns differ within tribes displaying different set of rules regarding inter-tribe and inter-clan marriage. Therefore, there is a need to understand changing marriage pattern among tribal in North-east India, a region with geographically inaccessible, economically underdeveloped and where a large chunk of tribal population resides. Analysing the data from Census of India 2001 and 2011, the result revealed that Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) among STs of Northeast is comparatively higher than the ST of India. The spousal age gap has also been decreasing over time. Among the major STs in the Northeast, the SMAM is highest among the Mao, Paomai Naga and among the Tangkhul Nagas of Manipur. They are followed by the Nagas of Nagaland indicating that the sub-tribes coming into the fold of Nagas in Manipur and the Nagas in Nagaland reported the highest SMAM value. Although the Nagas supported early marriage in its lore days, the marriage structure has tremendously changed with the dawn of Christianity.

152

Factors Reducing Early Marriage in Korea: Analysis of Korean Population Census Data for 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2010

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Abstract

This study assesses the factors reducing early marriages in Korea using the Korean Population Census two percent sample data for 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2010, as well as the 1993-2013 Korean Marriage Registration Record data and various years of Korean Regional Wage Survey data.

Since using the actual age at marriage is likely to introduce sample selection bias, the results for the effect on the probability of ever being married for different age groups are presented instead. We find that women's success in terms of education imposes a penalty in the marriage market and that the increase in male's wage inequality in their resident cities delays women's age at marriage. We also find that some additional regional demographic and labor market conditions affect the probabilities of marriage significantly for both women and men in Korea.

By pooling Korean population census data for years 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2010, we test the following additional hypotheses which are discussed qualitatively, but have never been tested using the logistic regression analyses: the effects of housing prices, business cycles, wage differentials between men and married women, and long working hours for both men and women on the delay of marriage in Korea.

Discovering the Saga of Inter-caste Marriage in India

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Abstract

Despite various initiatives to increase inter-caste marriage in India, marrying across the caste kindles strong community indignation leading to the extent of honour killing. Yet few couples dare to defy this stringent social norm. Present paper tries to assess the level and trends; regional variation in prevalence and determinants of inter-caste marriage in India by taking recent large scale survey - India Human Development Survey 2011-12- (IHDS-II) data. Analysis exhibits trivial rise in this social incongruity since 1951 to attain 4.5% in 2012. It is most prevalent in northeastern region (11.6%), but least prevalent in caste ridden central India (1.8%). Multi-variate statistics exhibits that if women are allowed to choose her life partner and if and knew husband at least one year before marriage, caste takes a rear-seat in marriage contemplation. Contrary to universal notion, education is not being able to promote inter-caste marriage. Odds of inter-caste marriage taking place in Dalit (lowest social standing) households is much lesser than the other caste households. Women marrying after 18 years of age are more likely to experience inter-caste marriage than their counterpart. Resilient targeted efforts are necessary to promote inter-caste marriage which may loosen the noose of caste system in India.

257

The Gap in Subjective Well-being in Married Couples and Divorce: A Comparative Study of Child Custody using Household Panel Data from Japan and Korea

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Abstract

Child custody is important in determining the utility of divorce, and finally influences the decision to divorce. In the case of sole custody in Japan, the ex-husband and ex-wife need to decide who will gain the rights to their children, and one or the other tends to raise the children after divorce. The ex-husband or ex-wife deals with the benefits and costs of having children. In the case of joint custody in Korea, the ex-husband and ex-wife cooperate to raise their children after divorce. They deal with the benefits and costs of having children but to differing degrees.

This paper clarifies the following questions: (1) Does the gap in subjective well-being in a married couple significantly increase the probability of divorce in Japan and Korea? (2) Are there different child custody effects on divorce decisions in Japan and Korea? Answering these questions reveals the divorce mechanism in each country. The data are from the Japan Household Panel Survey/Keio Household Panel Survey, and Korean Labor and Income Panel Study. I estimate the dynamic relationship between the probability of divorce and the gap in subjective well-being in married couples and confirm there are some differences between Japanese couples and Korean couples.

Marriage in Transition: Social Change and Reformasi in Indonesia

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Abstract

This paper examines the changes in marriage system in Indonesia over the last three decades using longitudinal data from five rounds of the Indonesian Family and Life Surveys (IFLS) conducted between 1993 and 2014. During the three decades of Suharto's New Order, marriage system was influenced by conservative gender ideology, though customary, religious and familial influences also co-existed. The fall of the Suharto regime and the process of reformasi that accompanied it brought about widespread changes in social, economic, cultural and religious spheres. Changes such as liberalization of media, de-centralization, revitalization of religion and Islamic piety, resurgence of customary practices (adat) are influencing marriage system. The paper focuses on two aspects of marriage system: entry into first marriage and remarriages for both men and women. The main explanatory variables that we consider are religion, religiosity, education, ethnicity, economic status and place of residence of the respondents. The analyses are based on discrete-time survival models. Preliminary analyses show marked changes in the entry to marriage over time and also religious and economic differentials. The findings will be discussed in the context of post-reformasi social changes.

354

The Role of Filipino Women's Context of First Birth on their Fertility and Socioeconomic Situation

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Abstract

The growing number of nonmarital births in the Philippines is becoming alarming as nonmarital childbearing in other countries was found to be associated with several adverse outcomes on the mother and the child born out-of-wedlock, which could well be the case in the Philippines. In this light, this study examines the association between women's context of first birth that is, whether their first birth was within a formal marriage or not, and their subsequent fertility and socioeconomic situation controlling for age at first birth. Univariate, bivariate, and binary logistic regression analyses of the nationally-representative 2013 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) dataset were employed to examine this association. Specifically, the study employed data from women 25 years old and over whose live first birth occurred at least five years prior to the survey. Results reveal that one in four women have had a nonmarital first birth and has given birth significantly earlier than their marital counterparts. Half of the out-of-wedlock mothers eventually entered formal marriage and the proportion is higher for women who had their first birth during teenage years. Contrary to most findings, an out-of-wedlock birth does not necessarily make a woman jobless and poor.

Survey of Roles, Responsibilities, Problems and Needs of Guardians in Controlling Risk Behavior among Young Adolescents in their Care

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Abstract

This survey was conducted in the area of jurisdiction of four Tambon Administrative Organizations (TAO); one each from four provinces of four regions of Thailand. The TAO were priority target areas for Family Development Centers. A total of 412 participating youth were selected from target schools. This survey found that the guardians felt they played an active role in helping the young adolescents in their care to avoid risk behaviors. They said that they had open communication with the youth, and monitored youth behavior in some areas. But they acknowledged that there remain communication gaps (40% - 70%) in discussing the topics of drinking alcohol, smoking, using illegal addictive drugs, intimate relationships, and sex. In addition, a portion of the guardians admitted to having behavior that would not be a good example for the youth in their care. Nearly 10% of respondents are concerned that the young adolescent(s) in the household are at risk of some of behavioral problems mentioned above (especially in the Southern region).

441

Love, Desire, and Norms: Premarital Cohabitation as Adaptational Strategies for Urban Chinese Migrant Youth

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Abstract

This paper takes 80s, 90s urban migrant youths as the research object to explore the social function of premarital cohabitation via the perspective of “subject construction”. By surveying the premarital cohabitation practice of 35 people, this paper elaborates the feelings and comprehensions on the premarital cohabitation practices by the practitioners themselves, and explores the social, economic and cultural effects brought by premarital cohabitation. I have discovered that cohabitation practitioners have at least three motivational tendencies: instrumentalism (temporary sexual, physical and emotional satisfaction), idealism (love, “not married” to resist the institution of marriage) and regulationism (“wait for marriage” forced by structural pressure). The first tendency represents that cohabitation bears “instrumental” satisfactory in the dramatic change brought by globalization and urbanization; the second tendency shows that, even under the crush of commercialization, intimate relationships still have the possibility to maintain “ideal” basement; and the tendency of regulationism reveals that part of intimate relationships express their implicit pursuit to “regulatory” under the control of “familism” values.

School-to-Work Transition and First Marriage in the Caucasus and Central Asia

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Abstract

Across the globe many young people have difficulties in finding a good job and they experience precarious periods of unemployment, temporary and informal employment. This applies particularly to post-Soviet countries in the Caucasus and Central Asia (CCA) where youth face multiple uncertainties due to ongoing social transformation processes and persistent labour market problems. Such problems are seen as factors contributing to the delay of further youth transitions such as first marriage. While previous research investigated this issue in Europe, the US and East Asia not much is known about it in the CCA region. This paper fills this research gap by analysing how experiencing labour market uncertainties during the early career affects the timing of first marriage using nationally representative, retrospective life history data of the from Azerbaijan (N=2002), Georgia (N=2000) and Tajikistan (N=2000) that were collected in 2016/17. Multivariate event history analyses on the relationship between the transition from education to work and the transition to first marriage are presented. Gender-specific analyses are conducted as it is expected that the effects differ between men and women. Results are compared across countries in order to detect similarities and differences across the three CCA countries.

525

Whose Surnames Are Taken? An Analysis on Children of Uxorilocal Couples in Taiwan with the Historical Household Registers

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Abstract

In the society of Han Chinese, that children take the surnames of their fathers is a norm. Giving children their mothers' surnames was a custom of uxorilocal marriage. However, not all children of uxorilocal marriage took their mothers' surnames. We therefore are interested in learning how uxorilocal marriage couples surname their children, and what factors affect the surnaming behaviors. This research will rely on "Taiwan Historical Household Registers Database (THHRD), 1906-1945" to study children of uxorilocal couples in 19 settlements in Taiwan. Researchers will first implement logistic regression analysis to examine the effects of the factors, including individual, family, and structure factors. Further, we will adopt the technique of social sequence analysis to examine the surnaming sequences by birth orders of children. We will additionally analyze the associations of surnaming sequences with the characteristics of family structure and uxorilocal couples. In general, this research may provide us lessons to understand how people in East Asia to continue family line while the low birth rate is an issue nowadays.

The Survival of Lineage Populations in the Past: A Simulation Study

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Abstract

Humankind has a natural instinct to survive, which is true for individuals, families, lineages and national populations. Accordingly, many people have hoped their descendent groups or lineages could survive forever. Our knowledge about lineage survival however is very limited. We know that people living today have all descended from our common ancestors who lived hundreds of thousands years ago, but we do not know how many lineage populations have become extinct in the long history, or what is the chance for a lineage population to die out, or what is the chance for a lineage population to extend to, for example 10 or 20 generations. This study, using a computer microsimulation system, investigates the following research questions: under demographic conditions similar to those observed in the past, if 1,000 individuals and their spouses started their lineages some time ago, how many of these lineages have extended for more than ten or more than generations? What was the chance of survival for a certain number of generations? What kinds of demographic conditions contributed to the extinction or continuation of lineage populations? To what extent fertility, mortality and marriage patterns and speed of population growth varied among the surviving lineage populations?

585

How to Find My Mr/Miss Right? A Mixed-Methods Study of Mate Preferences and Search Strategies among Online Daters in Shanghai

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Abstract

Online dating has profoundly changed the dating landscape and is replacing traditional venues for unmarried couples to meet. We use online dating as a lens to understand mate preferences and search strategies during the Internet era in Shanghai, China. We collected quantitative data from a large online dating website and qualitative data from in-depth interviews with 30 online daters. We find that online dating is essentially “new bottles for an old wine.” Online daters expressed mate preferences that were highly stratified by gender and socioeconomic status. Moreover, online daters displayed strong human agency in the search processes and used various strategies to maximize the chance of realizing their mate preferences. We suspect that the rise of online dating may limit opportunities for intergroup contact during the initial stages of mate selection. Consequently, online dating, instead of acting as an agent of social change, may reinforce existing social boundaries and inequalities.

218

607

Asian Intermarriage in Australia

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Abstract

Australia is a culturally diverse country with 26% of the population born overseas. Of the overseas born 40% come from Asia. One measure of integration into a new society is the extent to which migrants marry outside their own country of birth group. This paper uses Australian vital registration, census and survey data to examine intermarriage patterns of migrants from Asia. There is substantial variation in the marriage behaviour of Asian born brides depending on the region they are from. Brides from Southern and Central Asia are the least likely to cohabit prior to marriage (62%), the most likely to be divorced (25%) and the least likely to marry someone born outside Southern and Central Asia. These differences pose questions around the meaning of marriage in a new society for people born across the different regions of Asia. This paper will explore these differences in order to get a better understanding of who Asians marry, and why.

611

Change or Maintain: Marriage Attitudes and Mate Selection Strategies of Rural Older Males from the Perspective of Marriage Squeeze

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Abstract

Using data from a Survey conducted in rural areas of Ankang City in 2014-2015., this paper analyses the relationships between marriage attitudes and mate selection strategies of rural older males from the perspective of marriage squeeze. It evidences that the rural older males have very strong universal marriage attitudes, which would be strengthen by perceived marriage squeeze. It also finds that the mate selection criteria are characterized with diversity and would be lowered by perceived marriage squeeze. Results from logistic regressions indicate that marriage attitudes and perceived marriage squeeze are significantly associated with mate selection strategies of rural older males, and perceived marriage squeeze plays a moderate effect on the interaction of marriage attitudes and mate selection strategies of rural older males. If not perceiving any marriage squeeze, the less traditional marriage attitudes the rural older males have, the less likelihood they lower the criteria of mate selection; if perceiving marriage squeeze, whatever type of marriage attitudes the rural older males have, they are more likely to lower their criteria of mate selection.

Timing of Sexual Debut, Marriage and Pregnancy among the Bicol Youth in the Philippines

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Abstract

This paper examined whether early marriage (formal marriage or cohabitation before age 18) is associated with early sexual initiation (before age 18) among Bicol youth using data from the Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality Survey in 2013. Survival analyses were conducted to examine how sexual debut is associated with the timing of marriage. The influence of first pregnancy on this association net of the effect of socio-demographic and economic factors was also assessed for females.

Males were found to stay single longer than females. Life table analysis revealed that transitioning from being single to married occurred very quickly from age 15 onwards for young females than for young males. The Kaplan-Myer analyses revealed that timing of sexual initiation is positively associated with transition to first marriage or marital union but with an evident gender differential. Results of the Cox Proportional Hazards models revealed that there is a positive association between female youth's early sex and first marriage and it remained significant net of the effect of experience and timing of first pregnancy. However, age at first pregnancy was found to be a better predictor of the risk of first marriage than pregnancy experience alone.

773

Solo Living and Subjective Wellbeing: Evidence from Beijing, China

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Abstract

The burgeoning solo living residential mode plays an important role in influencing individuals' subjective wellbeing at megacities in the developing world. However, solo living individuals' behavioural responses to subjective wellbeing may vary by their homeownership statuses and life course dimensions. Decades of urban socioeconomic transformations have profoundly changed traditional family co-residence living arrangements in contemporary Chinese cities. Using a large-scale individual survey in 2013 Beijing, this paper explores the influences of homeownership, solo living and their interactive terms on subjective wellbeing. The results show that individuals with home ownership and solo living arrangement are significantly associated with lower life satisfaction and self-rated health, even after controlling for neighborhood built environment characteristics. Importantly, we document the ways in which this association is moderated by life course dimensions such as marital status and age. Additional results provide evidence on the role of residential preferences in influencing the subjective wellbeing implications of solo living arrangements. Findings of this study suggest that contemporary household structure and neighborhood built environment may be interacting to configure individuals' subjective wellbeing, while solo living individuals' marginality makes them dependent on their homeownership and life course dimensions.

A Longitudinal Analysis of Intergenerational Support on Psychological Well-being of Rural Elderly

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Abstract

Using the data from a 5-wave longitudinal survey “Well-being of Elderly in Anhui Province, China” conducted in 2001, 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012 by the Institute for Population and Development Studies of Xi'an Jiaotong University. This study employs Linear Models to analyze longitudinal effect of intergenerational support on the psychological well-being of the rural elderly. The results show that intergenerational financial support, assistance with household chores provided to adult children, receiving personal care, and emotional support between the elderly and children promoted psychological well-being of the elderly, however receiving assistance with household chores from adult children decreased psychological well-being of the elderly. This study suggests that family intergenerational support, which is mainly needs based, and conditional on culturally prescribed expectations, can enhance psychological well-being of the elderly in rural. This study reflects influential mechanism of intergenerational support on the psychological well-being of rural elderly. In the background of rural labor migration, what the author finds, for us to understand effects of intergenerational support from the different family structure on the rural elderly's health, make public policy analysis or construct social support system, has certain practical significance.

Key words: Intergenerational Support; Psychological Well-being; Longitudinal Data; Rural Elderly

793

Spatial Dimensions of Family Structure: Children's' Living Arrangements over Time and Space in Europe

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Abstract

Living arrangements of children vary widely across European countries, with potential implications for child- and parental well-being. Little, however, is known on the spatial distribution of such arrangements on the regional level, even less with regards to how it changed over time. Our paper addresses this gap in the literature. Using data from the European Labour Force Survey, we map regional variations in the incidence of children living with married, cohabiting, or single parents. Furthermore, using spatial modeling, we investigate whether there is regional clustering, potentially across national borders, of children's living arrangements, and whether spatial contamination has played a role in the change of family structures over time.

Exploring Associations between Family Building Behaviors and Loneliness in Early Adulthood

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Abstract

Family-building behaviors are conducive to the development of family relationships in young adulthood. In these days, young people yet seem to have trouble seeking companionship in the family and household spheres as a significant increase in mental health issue around the world. We assess whether loneliness cluster and have conceptual meaning socially and emotionally. We further explore how various categories in marriage, cohabitation, and having a child are associated with the likelihood of being in specific clusters of loneliness for the two genders. Data from the longitudinal panel surveys of Taiwan Youth Project are used to assess a series of categories of entry into marriage, cohabitation, and stay single as well as having a child on loneliness among Taiwanese young adults. Loneliness was assessed by six questions of the De Jong-Gierveld short scale with two distinct dimensions: social and emotional loneliness. Preliminary results indicate young adults who remain single without a romantic relationship had a significant lower level of emotional loneliness, compared to other marital categories for both genders. A similar association is also found for men on social loneliness. However, for women a significant lower level of social loneliness is only observed among the married who had a child.

The Implications of Demographic Change for Asian Marriage Markets, 2010 – 2050

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Abstract

We use survey and census microdata to simulate the implications of demographic and social change on future marriage markets in China, Taiwan, South Korea, Japan, and India. These countries share a common past of young, universal, and gender asymmetrical marriage and a future with shrinking cohort size and expansion of women's higher education. We characterize contemporary marriage forces of attraction and project them on to the future using population projections by sex, age and educational attainment until 2050. Marriage in Japan, Taiwan and South Korea has distanced itself from the young and universal historical pattern, which still prevails in China and India. Future marriage rates in Japan, Taiwan and South Korea will be less affected by the changing composition of marriage markets than by the persistence of low forces of attractions. China and India will struggle to keep young, universal and gender asymmetrical marriage in a demographically constrained marriage market.

Housing and Living Arrangements in Greater Jakarta

James O'Donnell¹, Iwu Utomo¹, Peter McDonald²¹Australian National University, Canberra, Australia. ²University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia**Abstract**

This paper uses the Greater Jakarta Transition to Adulthood Survey (GJTAS) to describe and analyse the housing and living arrangements of young adults living in Greater Jakarta. Most people in our sample live in detached and row houses with a small proportion living in boarding houses. Females tend to marry and have children by their early-to-mid twenties while males tend to do so at older ages. A high proportion of married couples without children and single parents live in multiple family households, most commonly with their parents and/or siblings. Living arrangements may be of particular concern to individuals and policy makers where household crowding occurs. Crowding, as measured by the number of people in a household for every bedroom, is most prevalent among married couples with children. Generalised ordered logistic regression suggests that young people in the 20-24 year age group and married couples with at least two children have the highest risk of living in moderately and severely crowded dwellings, suggesting that household crowding is a reasonably common event in the housing life course for young people in Greater Jakarta.

904

Changing Aspiration of Shanghai Parents for Their Daughters: A Conservative Turn

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Abstract

In the field of girls and young women's educational/occupational aspiration, research either focuses on how early socialization or school performance shapes young women's desire for personal development. No one has specifically studied the dynamics of how the newly emerging middle class parents in China has changed their expectations for their daughters in post-reform China. We thus have conducted semi-structured interviews in Shanghai with 20 young women, aged 18~24, who are either college students or have started employment within 2 years. Our preliminary results show that, parents, particular mothers, encourage their daughters to be competitive and excel in schooling during their childhood and teenage time, but become concerned about finding a stable job and dating after they enter college, not much about young women's realization of their potentials and social mobility on their own. We argue that the changing parental expectations during different stages of their daughter's life course have to be understood in the transitional context of post-reform China, where the separation of the public and private spheres and a resurgence of conservative gender ideology have reshaped and are reshaping young women's motivations and behaviors.

Intergenerational Relation Structure in Contemporary Rural China: The role of Intergenerational Interactions and Urbanization

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Abstract

Intergenerational relations in contemporary rural China are changing with the macro-level structure and micro-level intergenerational interactions. There are few studies investigating simultaneously from both levels intergenerational relations in rural China. Using data from China longitudinal aging social survey (CLASS), the latent class analysis finds five types of relations: (1) tight-knit, (2) traditional, (3) near but emotionally detached, (4) distant but emotionally close, and (5) detached, which reflect the diversity of intergenerational relations in rural families. The discovery of tight-knit relations reflects that the traditional relations in rural families don't become totally less cohesive. Urbanization is related with intergenerational relations in that rural parents who live in counties with high-level urbanization rate and who live in town or city rather than in rural area are more likely to have traditional relations with their children, and children as non-agricultural workers have diverse relations with their parents.

943

Facts and Changes of Women's Family Status in China: Analysis of Chinese Decennial Surveys 1990-2010

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Abstract

Chinese women's experiences and status have significantly changed over the last two to three decades along with China's modernization processes. In this article we investigate domestic division of labor between both sexes in present-day regarding gender equality. Based on data from three Survey's on Chinese Women's Social Status in 1990, 2000 and 2010, the article focuses on important dimensions of women's family status, such as the general changes in domestic decision making and women's domestic labor time, including rural-urban differences. The article points to "equal rights for both husband and wife" (Fu Qi Ping Quan, in Chinese) as the major pattern in domestic decision making, yet men have still more rights than women. Also women are still the main force in domestic laboring although the difference between domestic labor time of women and men has gradually narrowed. It also seems as if there are correlations between education and women's status in rural areas, more so than in urban areas.

Title: Gender Differences in Remarriages in India: Study from IHDS-II Data

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Abstract

Globally, remarriages are a common phenomenon in societies where marital dissolution is high or where the sex ratio is in favour of women living a longer life. The social and kin network often compensated the economic and social needs of widowed, separated and divorced individuals. Changing demographic scenario, diminishing kin network and women empowerment will have an adverse effect on the decision to remarry. Moreover, in India, women have very little say when it comes to taking decisions about marriage. This paper uses information from IHDS II to see the existing trends and patterns in case of remarriages in India with a gendered lens. We conclude that there is a wide gender disparity in remarriages among males and females in India. Also, the rules of choosing an 'eligible' spouse does not seem to change even in case of remarriages which further exacerbates the female disadvantage.

1017

Iranian Views of Divorce: A Gendered Perspective

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Abstract

Increasing of divorce is worldwide phenomena. In Iran, divorce rates have increased rapidly since the mid-1990s. In this regard, the study of views and attitudes on divorce is very important. Attitudes towards divorce may strongly depend on gender as a socially and culturally construct. Thus, the paper examines the gender differences in attitude toward divorce among Iranian young couples. The data is drawn from a survey of 720 married people aged 15-29 conducted in the city of Tehran (is the capital of Iran) in 2014. The results showed that almost half of respondents approved of divorce under certain circumstances. Women are more likely than men to have favorable views on divorce. With controlling socio-demographic correlates, including age, duration of marriage, having children, education, employment, SES, and religiosity, the results of multivariate analysis indicated that approval of/positive attitudes toward divorce being higher among women, compared to men. In conclusion, divorce has gendered nature and gender is an important factor in shaping attitudes toward divorce in Iran.

Keywords: Gender, Attitudes toward divorce, Religiosity, Stigmatization, Youth, Iran.

A Qualitative Exploration of Thai-Westerner Partnerships: A Trade-off Situation

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Abstract

A qualitative study was conducted from 2016-2017 utilizing individual in-depth interviews among 35 Thai women in long-term partnerships with Westerners. The study examined social and relationship dynamics in Thai-Western partnerships as well as the impact of the relationship on Thai individuals, their extended families, and the rural communities. Results from this study show that Thai-Western partnerships are characterized by the exchange of financial and material goods, as well as cultural and emotional support. For Thai participants, partnering with a Westerner importantly shaped their life chances and wellbeing, with some reporting that it provided a route out of poverty and the sex industry. Some respondents also disclosed unexpected life changes including becoming care-workers for ageing Western retirees in exchange for monthly stipends at an amount they couldn't previously earn. However, financial dependence on the Westerner husbands often left women unable to financially take care of their extended families, as is expected in Thai culture. This caused tension within families and communities. In short, though these partnerships could increase a women's well-being and economic status, Thai women ultimately have to compromise more than their Western partner.

1151

Being Single, Married, and Divorced, and the Effect on Burnout in the Workplace

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Abstract

Emotional support from the family can help a worker advance in their occupation. Marriage or cohabitation with a romantic partner is a motivating force for the worker to perform their job efficiently and effectively. Conversely, divorce and single parenthood can add significant stress to one's work life. This research had the objective to study the impact of marital status on burnout in the workplace. Multiple linear regression was applied to a sample of 55,936 workers from 78 organizations in Thailand. This study found that single workers reported experiencing job burnout more readily than those currently married, and this relationship was statistically significant for three dimensions of job burnout: emotional exhaustion, cynicism, and inefficacy. In addition, divorced men were more prone to burnout than their married counterparts. In any case, divorce was not necessarily a predictor of job burnout. Indeed, single mothers who had experienced a divorce were no more likely to experience burnout than their married counterparts.

Psychological Functioning among Older Thai People: Contextual & Structural Factors

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Abstract

Psychological functioning is an important condition affecting people's quality of life. In 2021, older population age 60 and over will be more than 20% of total population in Thailand. Together with high out-migration from rural area led to an increase in skipped generation households. In addition, the economic development in the country has resulted in changes in socio-economic and health conditions among older persons. This study aims to understand how contextual and household structure factors impact on older people's psychological functioning, which measured in terms of positive and negative aspects. The data is from a cross-sectional survey, that collected information from 638 older people, whose at least one of their children migrated out from the household, in 2011. Multiple regression analyses is employed. Results indicate that contextual factors play different roles in explaining positive and negative aspects of psychological functioning. Sex of the older person, household wealth and household structures explain variation in psychological functioning. Older persons living in skipped generation households are the most vulnerable for psychological functioning. Discussion of these findings will highlight some of the reasons for difficulties within intergenerational living arrangements, and importance of contextual factors related to older people's psychological functioning.

1277

Impact of Divorce, Separation, Widowhood, and Single-parent Childrearing on the Motivation to Perform in the Labor Force

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Abstract

Introduction: Family dissolution which leads to single-parent childrearing can have adverse impacts on physical and mental health of persons in the labor force. This phenomenon can also impact on motivation of the single parent to perform in the labor force.

Objective: This research had the objective to study the marital status of employees and compare the effects of family problems in the production and academic sectors. This study also examined the influence of family factors which impact on employee engagement to the organization in terms of pride, loyalty and dedication to the work of the employer.

Methods: The 2017 national happiness survey with 17,102 workers were used. Multiple linear regression was used to analyze the influence of family factors on an employee engagement.

Results: Marital status of workers in the production and academic sectors is significantly different. Divorce and single parenting can place a strenuous burden on persons in the workforce. However, the analysis of family status and employee engagement found that divorce and single parenting did not reduce the motivation of the employee to devote themselves to the job, nor did it negatively impact on industriousness, loyalty and pride in working for the organization.

Coordination or Inequality? Couple's Time Use and Labour Division in China

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Abstract

Taking advantage of a longitudinal panel data and a unique data that covers most regions in China, we found three substantial trendings of Chinese married couple's division of housework: traditional way of practicing domestic chores during the 1990s, followed by sudden swift to more equal share of work during 2000s, and again falls into traditional or coordinated way of labour division in late 2000s. Another noticeable trending involves the cross-sectional geographical distribution of labor division in Mainland China, for which surprisingly, the Western China presents higher level of gender equality in respect to housework sharing in weekdays and weekends.

1467

Are International Partnerships and Marriages Stable?

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Abstract

Nowadays world becomes more and more mobile, flexible and tolerate, more people chose the place to live not according to their nationality but to the job opportunities, cultural climate and living standards. This trends leads to the fact that international partnerships and marriage become common. People with different backgrounds and cultures have to accept differences of each other and adopt themselves to the new worldview.

In this research I analyse if this type of couples stable, how often marriages lead to divorces, how long is the mean period between cohabitation, marriage and divorce and which factors influence these indicators. The research is based in official data of marriages and divorces in Russia, but also I use surveys "Generations and gender", "Person, family, society" and some international surveys.

The results of the research can be useful for russian and worldwide society of family policymakers.

Ecological Determinants of Early Marriage among Eastern Visayan Youth

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Abstract

This paper adopted an ecological approach to study early marriage among Eastern Visayan youth aged 15–24 years. Using data from the 2013 Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality Study, we examined selected individual characteristics and experiences, and proximal and distal factors that could be associated with early marital union formation. Bivariate analysis revealed that the respondents' sex, age, attitude toward cohabitation, contraceptive use during premarital sex (PMS), parental living arrangement, primary raiser's strictness, having same-sex friends with PMS experience, poverty, and perception of community acceptance of cohabitation were significantly related to their experience with early marriage. We also found no significant relationship between early marriage and the quality of the family relationship, discussion of sex at home, and education. Using marital union status as a dependent variable, we performed binary logistic regression and came up with three models starting with individual characteristics and experiences only (Model 1) and eventually adding proximal (Model 2) and distal factors (Model 3). Results show that attitude toward cohabitation and education turned out insignificant in the second and third models, respectively. We discuss the implications for research on early marriage and the need to come up with programs and policies for the youth.

1523

What Does the 2010 Census Tell Us about Thai-foreigner Partnership?

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Abstract

Anecdotal evidence suggests that Thai-foreigner couples, especially Thai-westerner couples, are increasing. However, statistics on Thai-foreigner couples are limited. Using the 2010 Census, we examine the scale and demographic characteristics of foreigners who are currently married to Thai nationals. We find that Thai-foreigner couples accounted for less than one percent of all currently marriage couples in 2010. Thais are more likely to be married to other Asians than to Westerners. The top five most common Asian nationalities are Laos, Myanmar, China, Cambodia, and Japan. The most common nationalities for Westerners are: UK, US, Germany, France, and Sweden. Gender differences are also observed. More male westerners tend to marry Thai nationals than females. In contrast greater numbers of Asian women than men are married to Thai nationals. Wider median age differences are observed among Westerner-Thai couples than among Asian-Thai couples. Bangkok is the most popular place of residence for foreigners regardless of nationalities.

Living Alone in Later Life: A Comparative Global Analysis

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Abstract

This paper compares the determinants of living alone among women during later life in a wide variety of countries from across the globe, including very different family systems, policy contexts, levels of development and socioeconomic characteristics. The analysis uses two large datasets, one with country-level variables and the other with micro census data. The first data set includes 61 nations taken from every continent except Oceania; the micro census data come for the most part from the IPUMS database and include 31 nations covering much of the world. Logistic regression techniques are used to estimate the weight of different factors behind the residential choices of elderly women. Basic theoretical expectations about the determinants of living alone in the societies studied here have been validated. These affect both the supply of potential caregivers (fertility, mortality) and the willingness of the family and/or of individuals to go it alone. As expected, overall levels of development appear to play a very important role in determining the likelihood of living alone in different parts of the world. Still, many of the observed differences are also explained by societal characteristics such as family systems and available policy options.

1651

Household Dynamic in Iran: An Investigation of Factors Affecting Household Structure and Size During 1986-2016

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Abstract

Iran has gone through major transformations during the recent decades both socio-economically and demographically. With the rise in socio-economic changes, family values have become more diversified. This study aims to investigate the changes in household size and structure in Iran during 1984 and 2016. The following questions will be addressed: What changes have occurred in household structure in different regions and urban and areas of Iran? What are the main factors of household structure change or stability in the period of the study? To what extent can the transformation of the family be explained by the cultural and ethnic features of different regions in Iran? Various data will be used in this study. The main data used in this study will be drawn from the Household Expenditure and Income Survey conducted by the Statistics Center of Iran. This data has been collected annually since 1963 in rural areas, and since 1968 in urban areas. Given that the raw data of this survey is only available from the year 1984 onwards, the analyses will focus on the period during 1984-2016. The Hierarchical Age-Period-Cohort technique will be used allowing for the determination of the effects of age-period-cohort along with the effects of socio-economic and demographic changes on household structure.

The Effects of China's Great Famine in 1959-1961 on Marriage Market

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Abstract

Previous theories suggest that males born in the “bottom” periods of fertility fluctuations have some advantage in the marriage market, because in most societies women normally marry men who are a couple of years older than them. Using shock of 1959-1961 famine in China and regional variations in the severity of famine, we revisit this hypothesis. Due to fertility postponement and post-famine fertility compensation, the cohorts born in the time of famine are smaller than the cohorts born after them, especially in regions where experienced heavier famine. Therefore, famine-born men should be relatively scarce in the marriage market. Nonetheless, our empirical results show that famine-born men were more likely to be single in midlife or marry late even though the sex ratios actually were more favorable for them. It implies that, when we investigate the effects of cohort size on marriage markets, we need to consider what the source of fertility fluctuation is. In the case of our study, the famine also resulted in adverse outcomes such as low height and low educational attainment that negatively affect the attractiveness in marriage markets.

1705

Marriage Matching and Associated Factors in China

Lei Ma¹, Danan Gu²¹Shanghai University, Shanghai, China. ²United Nations Population Division, New York, USA**Abstract**

Most existing studies have focused on the classifications of marriage matching in terms of homogamy or heterogamy among different social groups. Factors associated with marriage matching are infrequently studied. We aim to investigate marriage matching in China and its associated factors in latest four decades using a nationwide survey in 2006 with 8,006 respondents aged 20-70. The survey collected data on age, education, hukou status, and father's occupation at the time of the first marriage of the couples. With these variables, we classified marriage matching into age homogamy, educational homogamy, hukou homogamy, and family background homogamy. We find that older age is associated with lower odds of all four types of homogamy. Higher educational attainment is associated with higher odds of age homogamy, but lower odds of educational homogamy after the 1970s, hukou homogamy, and family background homogamy after 1980s. Urban hukou status is associated with higher odds of hukou homogamy and educational homogamy. Couples with higher family background are associated with higher odds of hukou homogamy in the 1970s yet lower odds of family background homogamy in all four periods. These findings reveal that individual factors and family background had impacted on marriage selection in China and over time.

The Effect of Divorce Laws on Divorce Rates since the 2000s: Focused on Systems of the Compulsory Cooling-off Period and the Child Support Consent Agreement on the Consensual Divorce Act

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Abstract

This study was to examine the effects of the revised divorce laws by analyzing the trend of the divorce rates since the 2000s. The revised divorce laws, which include the compulsory cooling-off period and the child support consent agreement on the consensual divorce act, aim to ensure the welfare of underage children.

The divorce laws were examined by the difference-in-difference and triple difference method by total divorce rate, consensual divorce rate, and divorce action rate according to the presence of underage children and income class at each major revision points of divorce laws. For the analysis, I used data from DivorceReport, the PopulationCensus, and the CompanyLaborStatusSurvey from 2000 to 2015. A total of 1,990,717 samples were drawn from the DivorceReport data.

I found the compulsory cooling-off period and the child support consent agreement prevented the unprepared divorce, simultaneously helping the middle-income class to reduce disputes and conflicts.

This study has academic implications. I found that there are relations between divorce laws and divorce rate changes. And, to better grasp the longitudinal characteristics of the divorce rate changes, I measured the dynamism of the legal effects by specifying the timing of the system implementation as immediate, delayed, temporal, and persistent.

1765

Modeling of Family Resilience Index With Structural Equation Modeling Approach: A Case Study of Release-Family Resilience Index Data 2015, Indonesia

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Abstract

Family is the main foundation for building a system of social order so that it can be said that family resilience is the basis of national resilience. Family resilience serves as a tool to measure how far the family has performed its roles, functions, tasks and responsibilities in realizing the welfare of its members. A measure of family resilience is needed to formulate and find appropriate solutions for family-related problems.

The Release-Family Resilience Index (R-FRI) is a measure that is built from 24 indicators or 5 dimensions, namely the foundation of legality and family integrity, physical resilience, economic resilience, psychological social resilience, and socio-cultural resilience. In the calculation, there are variables that only describe the condition of a particular population and there is no national data. While some previous research indicates that significant dimensions include: belief system, organizational pattern, communication/problem solving, physical endurance, psychological resilience, and social resilience.

This study aims to create R-FRI modeling using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). The study was conducted by analyzing the relationship between 24 indicators, 5 dimensions, and R-FRI. Indicator or dimension that have no significant affect will be reduced so we get the main dimension with its valid indicators.

Final category: 5. Demographic Theory, Data Coverage and Quality and Methods (including demographic training)

182

Factors Affecting Discordance between Self-reported and Measured Data on Diabetes in Demographically Developed States of India

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Abstract

Available literature proposes that the estimates obtained by self-reported data underrate the actual disease scenario. Previous studies have looked at the issue of discord between self-reported and measured estimates, yet the majority of them ignored to examine the reasons for such disparities. This study assessed the determinants of discord in self-reported and standard measures of diabetes. The study utilizes data from the fourth round of District Level Household and Facility Survey, (DLHS-4), 2012-13 and considered 860501 nationally representative adult sample from eighteen states of India. Multinomial logit regression model are used to draw inferences from the data.

Findings show incongruence by comparing respondents' Clinical Anthropometric and Biochemical (CAB) test results with their self-report data. Further respondent's age, sex, wealth, and occupation are the major determinants of discordance in reporting. The study suggests that large scale surveys should employ using standard measurement tools along with self-reported data for data collection. Also, self-reported data, if employed, should be interpreted with caution.

223

Examination of Quality of Sample Registration System Data on Mortality in India and Major States

Ajit Yadav, FAUJDAR RAM

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Abstract

Reliable demographic and health data are key to track progress of human development in any country. In the absence of a reliable civil registration system in India, the Sample Registration System (SRS), beginning in 1970, has been the only source of information that allows us not only to track Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Under five Mortality Rate (U5MR), Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), etc.), but which also provides inputs to calculate the Human Development Index (HDI) and to measure gender gap and immature 5+ deaths. Since 2001, there has been no attempt to examine the quality of the SRS. In this context, the present paper is an attempt to assess the quality of the SRS data for India as a whole and for some selected states. At the country level, death undercount by the SRS seems to be around 4.3% for males and 11.3% for females during 2001-10.

248

529

Forecasting Mortality Using Statistical Moments

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Abstract

This paper describes an elegant method of forecasting mortality by making use of the properties of statistical moments of the observed death distributions. For a probability distribution the collection of all moments uniquely determines the shape of the distribution. We employ time series methods for forecasting a limited number of central statistical moments and then reconstruct the future distribution of deaths using the predicted moments. The estimation of the density function is done using the maximum entropy approach. The accuracy of the estimated densities proves to be very good and the predicted mortality levels seem more reliable compared with the results obtained using classical approaches of extrapolating age specific death rates. The method is tested using data from Human Mortality Database (2017).

691

Asian Demography in Context

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Abstract

Using text data gathered from paper titles presented at past Asian Population Association conference (APAC) proceedings this poster explores; 1) the development of research themes in Asian population studies; 2) linkages and separations between topics presented at APAC and other major demographic conferences. We explore the overall trends and patterns using word frequency; the compositions of conference papers using n-gram statistics on sentence compositions; and relationships between past APAC and other major conferences using the correlations in word frequency.

Estimating HIV Prevalence for Survey Non- Participation Using Heckman Selection Model in India

Swati Srivastava

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Abstract

Survey non-participation of respondents is a very common phenomenon in the area of social and biological research, especially when it concerns a sensitive issue like HIV/AIDS. Using the data from the third round of the National Family Health Survey and Heckman selection model this study adjusted the estimates of HIV prevalence among adult men and women in India due to survey non-participation. Interviewer ID was taken as the selection variable to determine survey participation without affecting the independent HIV status. Further, the study compared the estimates of the Selection model with conventional imputation model. The result shows that the prevalence of HIV has been found to be greater among those men and women who did not participate in the survey compared to those who took part in the survey and consented to the HIV test. However, the national estimate for men and women derived from the Heckman Selection model was higher than that obtained from the unadjusted imputation method. This study concluded that selection variable was significantly associated with the HIV status of the men and women. Therefore, emphasis should be laid on increasing the participation of the respondents in the survey to establish the national prevalence.

870

Bayesian Forecasting of Subnational Population Change in Australia

Arkadiusz Wiśniowski¹, James Raymer²¹University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom. ²Australian National University, Canberra, Australia**Abstract**

In this paper, we extend the well-known multiregional population projection model developed by Andrei Rogers and colleagues to be fully probabilistic. The projections are based on forecasts of age- and sex-specific fertility, mortality, interregional migration, immigration and emigration for eight states and territories of Australia. We extend and apply bilinear models, such as the well-known Lee-Carter model used for forecasting mortality, as well as the log-linear models used for capturing patterns cross-tabulations of demographic variables classified by various dimensions such as age, sex, country of origin, education. The innovation of this article is combining of the two approaches to deal with the high dimensionality of the demographic components. We demonstrate how the method permits taking into account the correlation structure across age, sex and regions in the demographic forecasting and thus provide a robust modelling platform for projecting subnational populations with measures of uncertainty.

Forecasting Age and Sex Schedules of Mortality by Cause of Death

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¹University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom. ²University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada. ³Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Oslo, Norway

Abstract

Forecasts of age schedules of mortality by cause of death and sex are required for efficient management of health and social care resources. They are also crucial in assessing efficiency of current measures undertaken to reduce mortality and understand the drivers of changes in mortality. However, forecasting mortality by specific cause requires identification of an appropriate forecasting model that will capture the relevant patterns in the data. In this article, we investigate the application of the Lee and Carter (1992) approach extended by Wiśniowski et al. (2015), as well as Generalised Additive Model (Forster et al. 2016) which allow incorporation of temporal and cohort correlations between the causes. The correlation structure will allow unsupervised detection of patterns in specific causes and improve forecasting performance. As a proof of concept we test the models with mortality rates due to different types of neoplasms and the rest of the causes and evaluate forecasting performance using withheld part of data. We utilise Bayesian inference to estimate model parameters and produce mortality forecasts with accompanying measures of uncertainty.

1042

Application of Bayesian Hierarchical Model in Probabilistic Population Projections

Abhinav Singh¹, Pramendra Pundir¹, Anurag Verma²¹University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India. ²Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India**Abstract**

This study considers use of Bayesian methodology for the age specific population projection using nonlinear growth model. A method of forecasting the age specific population for future years in which the initial population is stratified by age at different point of time and projections is generated by Bayesian hierarchical model. Estimate of parameters are obtained using Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) simulation technique. The diagnostic techniques used to ensure the convergence of the chains and estimates of parameters of the model along with their highest posterior density intervals. Inference of the model estimate and forecasts are drawn from the simulated samples. The present study was an attempt to show the application and suitability of the MCMC tool in the Bayesian data analysis for fitting population data and making projection of the future population, using Bayesian hierarchical model. The use of Bayesian approach in fitting the growth models allows for further extension over classical estimation method, leading to more forecasts and associated uncertainty measures.

1243

Consistent Population Scaling for Integrated Assessment of Environmental Change-Spatial Population Projections for the US states based on gridded population datasets

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Abstract

Population projections across scales are essential for integrated assessment of global environmental changes. While several downscaling methods are developed to downscale aggregate population projections to grid cells, this paper deals with conceptual and technical issues of the reversed upscaling process. Adopting the global gridded population projection datasets at different resolutions and using various aggregation methods, we add up the populations from grid cells to derive population projections for the US, its 51 states, and across rural and urban areas. The validation and comparative analysis reveal that using adequate aggregation methods and high-resolution gridded population dataset, the upscaling outcomes can achieve reasonable results at national level and for state total populations. However, the outcomes are much less reliable for the states experiencing population dynamics differing from national overall patterns. A gridded dataset downscaled from state/regional projections will help to improve the result.

1304

Assessment of the Own-Children Estimates of Fertility Applied to the 2011 and 2016 Iran Censuses

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Abstract

The own-children method (OCM) is a reverse-survival technique to estimate fertility measures using census or survey data. Although the method has been developed in the 1960s, it is still a useful method for analysing fertility measures as it provides single-year estimates of fertility for 15 years prior to a census. Analysing the own-children estimates of Iran's fertility during 1997-2016 derived from the 2011 and 2016 Censuses, this paper aims to examine the validity of the own-children method using census and DHS data sources. The results are assessed by a detailed investigation of mortality assumptions, the presence of non-own children, and age misreporting. ASFRS and TFRs are estimated for Iran by area of residence and province. Fertility estimates obtained alternatively from two matching procedures (relationship to head of household and mothers' line number) are investigated to see the accuracy of the results. The census OCM estimates are compared with those obtained from the Civil Registration System. There is a consistency between the own-children estimates obtain from the two data sources as well as from the two matching procedures. Preliminary findings show a rising fertility trend during 2011-2016 coinciding with recent pronatalist policies. The usefulness and shortcoming of the OCM is discussed.

Final category: 6. Gender, Youth and Population Ageing

222

Understanding the Role of Marital Status and Motherhood in Agency and Gender Role Attitude among Adolescent Girls in Bihar, India

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Abstract

Background

Previous studies illustrated that young married women have limited decision-making power, mobility and that lower age at marriage, particularly, has a detrimental effect on girls' ability to exercise their agency. This study aims to explore whether fulfilling traditional roles of being married or having a child within marriage are associated with different levels and types of agency amongst adolescent girls. The study draws on a state-level representative sample of 6836 girls in Bihar.

Methods

Marital status was the key explanatory variable with the following levels: unmarried, married not cohabiting, married without child and married with a child. Measures of agency were a composite indicator and included decision-making, freedom of movement, sense of self efficacy and expression of egalitarian gender role attitude about childcare, domestic violence, household expenditure and girls right to decide when to marry. We used logistic regression models controlling for socio-demographic factors including age.

Results

Being married and cohabiting, regardless of childbearing, was significantly associated with having greater decision-making, however, this status was also significantly linked with restricted mobility. Girls who were married but had not borne a child demonstrated significantly less agency. Furthermore, education has a transformative effect on agency which provides a point of intervention.

226

Socio-economic Determinate of Changes in Child Sex Ratio in India: A Fixed, Random and Mixed Effect Model from Panel Data among Districts of Major States

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Abstract

The paper examines the socio-economic well-off determinate of changes in child sex ratio (CSR) of the social variations in the relative missing girl child due to son preferences. Using random, fixed and mixed effects model of panel data for last four decennial census data across the districts of fifteen major states in India, the paper reveals that higher socio-economic characteristics viz. female literacy, female work force participation and economic growth has not been translated effectively in terms of containing the female sustenance and survival disadvantage. It is alarming to note that sex ratio of age group 0-4 is inversely related to female education and female economic activity rate with relatively higher resistance coefficients for urban India.

Positive and Negative Aspects of Caregiving for Older Persons and Family Caregivers' Subjective Well-being in Thailand

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Abstract

This study explores the effects of positive and negative aspects of caregiving on subjective well-being (SWB) of family caregivers. The data are from 270 primary family caregivers who lived with the care recipients in the same household in Kanchanaburi Province, Thailand. The level of happiness (0-10) was used as the gauge of SWB. Data were analyzed using multiple regression models controlling for age, gender, kinship to care for recipients, and health. Results show that both negative and positive aspects explained the variations in SWB. A perceived burden was negatively associated with SWB and the perceived emotional social support from communities in terms of appreciation and admiration for caregiving, as opposed to such care being considered the caregivers' duty, were positively associated with SWB. Inner strength, as measured by perceived ability to look after care recipients and feeling good for looking after care recipients, were also associated with SWB. For control variables, only self-rated health was associated with SWB. The findings from qualitative research in the same area were used as complementary data to this quantitative study. The policy implications and limitations of the study are discussed.

337

Gender and Ageing in India: Intergenerational Relationships, Financial Flows and Care

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Abstract

In India patrilineal and patriarchal structures place women in an unequal position both within the family and the community. This asymmetric gender and power relationships means that women are disadvantaged at various stages of the life course, and these disadvantages accumulate over the life course. As a result, women enter old age with fewer resources. As state support is limited, the support from family becomes important. This paper is situated in this context of disadvantages and dependencies faced by older persons and examine the role of the family, intergenerational relationships, financial flows and care, and how these important aspects of ageing are gendered. Drawing on rich qualitative data from 54 interviews and large scale quantitative data from BKPAI and SAGE surveys we investigate gendered aspects of ageing, and critically evaluate the role of individuals, families, state and non-state actors in ensuring successful ageing for both men and women in India.

Has Thailand Become To The Edge At Which Guardianship System Is Needed?

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Abstract

This study aims to investigate the problems and risk of rights violation found among Thai older persons leading to the need of guardianship in four aspects: guardianship of the individual's rights, finance and property, medical treatment, and law/ethic. This study used the qualitative approach through in-depth interviews with older persons aged 60 and over with a various types of living and health condition. Five males and 14 females and caregivers were asked to provide their life histories. The study area covered Bangkok and vicinity, and Kanchanaburi. Although older persons are the target group, a medical doctor in geriatrics medicine, and expert in gerontology were interviewed for better understanding about situation of violation among older persons. We found that older persons with and without health problems are at risk of right violation and they can be violated by their family and non-family members. According to the interview, time and factors that put older persons in the need of guardianship depend on "transition in life course" that are loss of family members whom the elderly rely on; illness that disallows older persons to do daily activities and; dementia. Elderly club in community should play roles in monitoring and preventing violation among older persons.

353

Need for Caregivers of Older Persons at the Household Level in Thailand

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Abstract

Research that analyzes the need for caregivers of older persons at the household level across time has been limited to date. This is the first study in Thailand which specifically analyzes levels and trends of the need for caregivers of older persons at the household level and investigates differences in the need for caregivers of older persons between household types.

The data were obtained from the National Survey of Thai Older Persons conducted in 2007, 2011 and 2014 by the National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Information and Communication Technology of Thailand. Only households with older persons were included in the analysis which was conducted at the household level. The need for caregivers of older persons was analyzed by considering the basic activities of daily living (ADL) performance of older person.

The findings of this study showed that the percentage of households who need caregivers slightly declined during 2007 to 2011, and then increased from 2011 to 2014. Compared to households without oldest old members, those households with oldest old members are more likely to need caregivers significantly. It also highlighted the more the number of older persons in a household, the more they need for caregivers.

When Far from Home: How Do Members of Skipped-Generation Households Stay in Contact

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Abstract

This study explored the relationships among family members of skipped-generation households. Data were collected from grandparents about how they kept in contact with their child (ren) who had moved out of the home community. The research is a collaboration between Mahidol University and University of Michigan. A total of 42 households in three provinces of Thailand were purposively selected for this study. This study found that members of skipped-generation households maintain contact through primarily two channels: Occasional visits by the migrant adult children to the home community and cell phone. There is no communication by posted letter which, historically, was the preferred method of staying in touch among family members. The frequency of phone calls is more than visits to the family home due to the cost differential. Commonly, the visits home coincide with important festivals or holidays. Both forms of communication ease concern of the grandparents and their adult children as they are able to monitor each other's living conditions, development and activities. A further convenience of modern communication technology are the virtually cost-free methods of having face time through video chats (e.g., Line and Messenger applications). In these ways, members of skipped-generation households can remain close, connected and strong.

386

Exchanges Between Migrants and Their Parents in Skip-Generation Families

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Abstract

Migrant workers seeking employment in more developed areas often send their children to live with the parents, that is, grandparents raise the children. This occurrence results in a skip-generation family where the two generations living together are grandparents and grandchildren. The purpose is to examine exchanges between migrants and their parents or grandparents who raise the grandchildren alone. This paper is a part of a qualitative research project entitled "Migration and skip-generation families in Thailand". The data were collected from 3 provinces in Thailand. Interviews were conducted with grandparents in 42 skipped generation households.

The study found a relationship between the exchanges of migrants and their parents. However, these exchanges occurred in different forms. For example, in exchange for money received from their migrant son/daughter, the grandparents raised their grandchildren. Alternatively, grandparents raised their grandchildren and provided financial support to their migrant son/daughter in exchange for being taken care of when they become old. Some grandparents were willing to help out unconditionally, in particular, they helped their son/daughter with family issues, work complications and also financial problems. At the same time, the grandparents were willing to look after their grandchildren for their own well-being.

The Regional Differences and Driving Mechanism of Aging Population in China

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Abstract

Population ageing has been more and more complex as well as one of core issues which the social development must face in China. This research explores regional differences of Chinese population ageing in terms of the degree, pace, social economic impact, and driving mechanism with Geographical Weighed Regression Model. The results show as follows: 1) Chinese population as a whole has entered the stage of ageing, and most of regions stay at the early stage from 2000 to 2010. 2) Except for Shanghai, all other regions are experiencing the acceleration of ageing, and regional disparity in the degree of ageing is decreasing. 3) The demand for the elder support has increased rapidly. 4) The overall density of aged population remains at the low level, but the local density increases from the west to the east. 5) The comprehensive effects of spatial heterogeneity of the mechanism coefficients has promoted the population aging roughly divided the spatial pattern from North-South to East-West differentiation in China. Per capita GDP plays a decisive role in early stage of economic development, while the role becomes decreased with the development of economy. The provincial population migration fundamentally restricts the current spatial pattern of China's population aging.

458

How Healthy are the Elderly in Urban Slums? Assessment of Nutritional Status among the Elderly in Mumbai, India

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Abstract

With rapid ageing, health and nutritional status of the aged, one of the unheeded domains, is a serious cause of concern across India. Careful nutritional assessment of the geriatric population is imperative for both, successful diagnosis and development of comprehensive treatment plans to add quality years to the life of this population. An attempt to assess nutritional status of elderly was done through a two year multi-centric study funded by Indian Council of Medical Research across Hyderabad, Coimbatore, Nainital, Mumbai and Delhi. Comprehensive data on dietary intake including blood samples was collected from 900 elderly residing in slums across 24 wards of Mumbai. Anthropometrical data such as height, weight, waist and hip circumference, MUAC was also collected. Findings clearly show that macro- and micronutrient intake of elderly in slums were far lower than the recommended dietary allowances. Clear gender differences emerged with women poorly nourished than men. Only about half the respondents felt their health status was good and this matched the MNA scores of those who could be considered as having 'satisfactory nutritional status'. Greater awareness is needed among the elderly and their caretakers to ensure proper diet and exercise to slow down muscle-wasting and onset of cardiovascular disease.

Gender Disparities in Health Care Financing Strategies for Inpatient Care in India

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Abstract

Despite the presence of vast literatures on healthcare financing strategies (HCFS) in developing countries, limited evidence exists on gender disparity in HCFS for hospitalization. We examine gender disparity in HCFS for inpatient care in India, a South Asian population giant widely known for gender-based discrimination. Using large-scale population based survey, we investigated the relationship between gender of the patient and sources of healthcare financing. Percent distribution, cross-tabulation, Chi2 tests and multinomial logit regression used to examine the role of gender on sources of healthcare financing for inpatient care. Average healthcare expenditure is lower for females across all age groups. Over all, females are hospitalized lesser than males, females are discriminated more when healthcare requires borrowing, sale of assets, or contribution from relatives. Multinomial logit results show, that the probability of distressed financing is less for females, compared to males (Borrowing: $b=-0.19^{***}$ selling assets/contribution: $b=-0.21^{***}$). The predicted probability of using healthcare finance reveals, that men's health during adult age is considered to be more important, to resort to distressed financing, compared to the female counterpart. Women in India are discriminated during the process of hospitalization because of distressed health care financing and because of their gender.

477

To What Extent do Socioeconomic Status Account for the Gender Disparities in Health among Older Adults? A Cross-national Comparison between India and China

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Abstract

This study aims to examine the magnitude of sex differences in health among older adults in India and China. Further, the study also investigates to what extent socioeconomic status accounts for gender differences in health. We used data from the first wave of the WHO study on Global AGEing and Adult Health (SAGE). This study is based on 7,150 and 13,367 individuals aged ≥ 50 years from India and China respectively surveyed during 2007-2010. Three health measures, self-reported general health (SRH), activity of daily living (ADL) and grip strength was considered. Binary logit and ordinary least square methods were used to assess significant gender differences in subjective and objective health. Results suggest older women report worse SRH, higher ADL deficiency and lower grip strength than men in both countries. The pooled analysis indicates that Indians report lower SRH and had lower grip strength as compared to Chinese counterparts. However, ADL deficiency was higher among Indians than the Chinese. Further, Indian women reported more ADL deficiency but had a higher grip strength as compared with the Chinese counterpart. Although successive controls of education and household wealth narrow the gender difference in all three health measures, significant difference persists in both countries.

Association between Gender Inequality Index (GII) and GDP Per Capita: A Study of Cross-National Panel Data of 158 Countries

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Abstract

Gender is a multidimensional social-construct, with distinct roles for men and women in a specific society. The gender-inequality is measured as differences in access to health, education, the legal system, and financial opportunities. The gender-inequality is a critical economic challenge which putting down the global economic prospects. This study aims to investigate the association between gender-inequality and growth-outcomes in the form of GDP per-capita across 158 countries in the world during 2000 -15. Our findings suggest that GII has a significant inverse correlation with GDP per-capita ($r=-0.7886$); While GDI shows a positive-correlation with GDP per-capita ($r=0.574$). Results from the multivariate log-linear model show that country with high level of GII is having significantly lower levels of GDP per-capita even after controlling for other covariates. The study evidentially suggests that the economic policy of the countries should prioritize empowerment, autonomy and women's rights to improve their participation in the national economy.

589

Determinants of Women Empowerment in Rural Nepal

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Abstract

Background: Women empowerment is one of the priority issues in developing countries. Since empowerment is multidimensional, it is determined by many socioeconomic and cultural factors. Although women constitute more than half of Nepalese population, their social status especially in rural areas remains low. Rural women are facing socioeconomic and cultural discrimination and do not have independent decision about themselves.

Methods: Utilizing the most recent NDHS data, this paper investigates nature and extent of rural women empowerment and its determining factors at household level. The analysis is based on 8,063 currently married rural women aged 15-49 years. Women's household decision has been used to explore the women empowerment indicators. Logistic regression is used to assess the net effect of independent variables on dependent variable.

Results and Conclusions: Household headship, cash paid job, property access, education, and economic status all have positive influence. Women empowerment is significantly increased with respect to age and number of children, suggesting strong correlation with age and women's reproductive role in the Nepalese context. Priority needs to be given from household level in bringing a positive change in the women status and the society.

Keywords: Empowerment, Rural women, Household level, Nepal

Validation of an Abbreviated Version of the Lubben Social Network Scale (LSNS-6) and its Associations with Suicidality among Elderly Mainland Chinese

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Abstract

Social networks exert important effects on suicidality as well as other mental well-beings in later life. Accordingly, it is critical to develop reliable and valid instruments to screen for social isolation in the research on elderly suicidality and practical prevention. The abbreviated version of Lubben Social Network Scale (LSNS-6) is a widely-used instrument to measure social network by many previous research worldwide, whereas it is seldom validated among mainland Chinese communities. Moreover, the association between social networks measured by LSNS-6 and elderly suicidality has been seldom studied among existing studies. This present was to validate the performance of the LSNS-6 and examine the associations between LSNS-6 and suicidality among elderly mainland Chinese. Our data showed good internal consistency and consistent factor structure of the LSNS-6 as well as its family and friend subscales. Our data demonstrated its good validity to measure social relationships and suggested a cut-off point of 13 for the LSNS-6 (8 for family subscale and 5 for friend subscale) to predict social isolation among elderly mainland Chinese. Most importantly, we found that improving social networks, especially in family bonds, was a promising strategy in reducing late-life suicide risks in mainland China.

629

中国老年照料劳动力需求研究 Labor Demand for Elder Care in China

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Abstract

基于“中国老年健康影响因素跟踪调查”（CLHLS）中 2011 和 2014 年 65 岁及以上老年人的数据，选择时齐性 Markov 过程、年龄移算法、双因素方差分析法等多种方法，结合第六次人口普查数据，依据我国不同健康状态下老年人及照料时间等计算出老年人照料劳动力需求的数量。

结果显示，中国老年人照料的劳动力的需求从 2015 年的 2700 万人增加到 2050 年的最高值 7581 万人左右，增幅达两倍，之后逐渐减少。同时，照料需求得不到满足的人数逐年增加，至 2050 年增加近两倍。需要提供更多社会照料、完善照料体系。

272

713

Increasing Acceptance of Daughters in India

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Abstract

Despite the increasing desire for smaller families, the perceived necessity of sons for inheritance, carrying on the family name, economic support during old age and religious rites still appear to play an important role. At the same, there are indications that some couples in India are accepting permanent methods of family planning without having any son. Using the data from National Family Health Survey 1, 2, 3 and 4, and District Level Household Survey 3 and 4, present study attempts to explore the emerging trends and determinants of daughter only families in India. Result revealed that there is an increasing trend in daughter preference in southern states while the prevalence of daughter only families are lower in north and central states. The binary logit regression analysis reveals that wealth index of the household, educational level of women and urban residence have significant positive effect on the daughter acceptance in India.

715

A Study of Sleep Problems, Quality of Life and Physical function among adults in six low and middle-income countries

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Abstract

Sleep problems represent an unrecognized public health issue, especially among older adults. This study examines association of sleep problems with quality of life (QOL) and physical function in six countries namely India, China, Ghana, Mexico, Russia and South Africa using WHO Study on global Ageing and adult health (SAGE) wave-1(2007-10) data. The association between sleep problems and QOL was estimated by linear regression with multiple variables. It was found that insomnia and poor quality of sleep is negatively related with QOL score in all the countries. A series of logistic regressions were conducted to understand the impact of sleep problems on Activities of daily living (ADL). Insomnia is the strongest predictor of ADL across all the countries. People having poor quality of sleep are more likely to report disability in all the countries except few. The result shows a significant association between insomnia and Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL) and it can be seen across all the countries except Mexico. The study reveals that sleep problems are strongly associated with quality of life and physical functioning and have adverse effect on it.

Challenges of Population Policy and Demographic Dividend: A Comparative Study of India's and China's Economic Growth

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Abstract

Across the globe dynamics of population growth has been a major concern for all the countries where there is a linkage between the size of the population and its impact on economic growth. It is in this context this paper attempts to discuss the changing population policies adopted by two most populous countries of the world viz India and China. It is in place to mention that China has been able to achieve controlled growth of population with its aggressive policy interventions, whereas, India yet to arrest population growth and momentum. According to UNDP-Human Development Report 2016, China's share of working-age population is now falling while that of India's is rising. In this paper we attempt to look into the fertility pattern of these countries, whether they have been able to reap the benefits of demographic dividend and economic growth and can policy measures may be used to translate this youth bulge into dividend. The paper utilizes times series data from World Bank Database of both countries since 1960. Along with this an in-depth comparative qualitative analysis of policy measures for both the countries shall also be done for the future roadmap of these two economic giants of the world.

761

Impact of Young Adults' Out-Migration on Older Parents' Well-being in Rural China

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Abstract

China is aging at an unprecedented rate. Meanwhile, massive rural-to-urban migration has changed living arrangements of rural households. Due to the strict household registration system, the rural elderly are often not able to move to cities with their migrant children while remain highly dependent on their children for economic and health-care support. Using the 2011–2015 China Health and Retirement Study, this paper aims to examine how out-migration of young adult children affect rural elderly parents' well-being in terms of both self-reported health and depression symptoms, after controlling for selection of migration and community-level factors. Preliminary results based on multilevel models suggest that having all children being migrant is associated with higher risk of depression among rural elderly in China, and that the impact of having migrant children on the elderly's physical health is limited, though financial transfer from migrant children is associated with improved self-reported health among rural older parents.

Gendered Competition among Chinese Adolescents: From a Competitive Education System and Harmonious Culture

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Abstract

Escalated competition in the Chinese education system has become media headlines and the new middle-class parents' unescapable anxieties. In Western countries, how aggression develops from an early age was widely studied by psychologists. Yet, it has not been scrutinized in context of China, with a highly competitive education system and a patriarchal tradition emphasizing relational harmony and gendered roles. I conducted semi-structured interviews with 30 college students to ask them about competitions with their peers in every life stage. From their narratives, we have identified youth competition in the arena of academia, friendship, and romantic relations, which shows a clear gendered pattern. As a result, competition generally comes in same-gender level, which I ascribed to the factors of gender stereotypes and socialization. In terms of academic performance, both boys and girls feel threatened when competing with opposite-gender peers who conventionally take majority in or excel. Gendered competition also shows in the arena of friendship and romantic relations, with girls showing more indirectly competitive way, but boys accepting more common friends. Interestingly, we have found that informants tend to use words like "harmony" to describe, if not disguise, the factually competitive relationships in their daily life.

Keywords: gendered competition, Chinese, education

Childlessness and Aging Alone: Comparative Perspectives from East and Southeast Asia

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Abstract

We examine the extent that childlessness contributes to older persons aging alone in East and Southeast Asia based on four recent nationally-representative surveys. We investigate prevalence and dimensions of childlessness, particularly distinguishing between actual childlessness (elderly without children) and de-facto childlessness (elderly whose all children migrated elsewhere). We assess how actual and de-facto childlessness are associated with three aspects of aging alone (solitary living-arrangement, social isolation, loneliness). The analysis focuses on gender and SES differentials. Importantly, we compare prevalence and consequences of childlessness and characteristics of aging alone cross-nationally. Asia is experiencing demographic shifts that pose significant challenges to the existing old-age support system in which adult children play predominant roles. Study countries are characterized by similarities and differences in demographic histories, economic development, political-welfare systems, and cultural underpinnings. Cross-national comparisons permit examination and interpretation of how social contexts shape the outcomes of childlessness and its association with aging alone.

A Bayesian Hierarchical Model to Estimate and Forecast Child Labour Supply in India

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Abstract

India has many child labourers, defined as those children under 16 who work and are not in school. The Indian Census estimated 12.7 million child labourers in 2001 and 4.5 million in 2011, but National Sample Survey data suggest higher numbers. Kambhampati and Rajan estimated that in the ages 5-15, there were 5% of girls and 7% of boys in work (2007, using NSS 50th Round). Our aims are first to estimate the prevalence of child labouring in age groups 6-12, 13-14, and 15; and secondly to fit a multilevel model of prevalence using explanatory variables acknowledging other members' occupations within the household. In both parts we approach the problem using a hierarchical model optimally using the information in the data sets available.

This study uses the most recent National Sample Survey on Employment and Unemployment, and comparing and combining it with other available datasets (e.g. National Family Health Survey). This study will offer a new way to account for the reported prevalence of child labourers by using a Bayesian model. Unusually, our model invokes demographic information, economic locality-level measures, ethnic backgrounds, and household structure to gauge the risks of a child being a labourer under age 16.

862

Gender System, Social Change and Reproductive Autonomy among Tribes: A Case Study of the Reang Tribe of India

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Abstract

The present study proposes to examine the relationship between gender system (as captured by gender role attitudes and gender equity) and reproductive autonomy among tribes, using a case study of the Reangs- a particularly vulnerable tribal group inhabiting India using mixed methods approach. The study is based on data collected using semi-structured schedules and in-depth interviews from 100 individuals (50 men and 50 women) and focus groups on selected topics. The research has twin objectives. First, to critically examine the efficacy of standard (DHS) variables in measuring women's autonomy in the context of non-mainstream cultures as embodied in the Reang tribe, with a view to comment on the pathways through which autonomy influences reproductive outcomes, and second to understand the role of gender relations (viz. gender equity/inequality and gender role attitudes), in shaping reproductive autonomy among tribes. The results from our study reaffirm the need for grounding of research on gender and women's autonomy in qualitative research, while clarifying the pathways through which women's autonomy variables such as education, employment and other autonomy variables affects women's decision making capability in several critical domains including reproduction. Also, autonomy variables used in large-scale surveys have to be fine-tuned in certain contexts.

Women's Orientation Toward Work and Retirement Intentions in 13 European Countries

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Abstract

Although both work attachment theory and compensate theory explain the association women's orientation toward work and family and delayed real retirement behavior, we know little about whether earlier orientation also explain their retirement intention, and how different institutional conditions for mothers' labor market attachment over the life course mediate this relation. Using the first 3 waves of Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe, 2004-2009, two-level random effects models with country-level fixed effects show that work oriented career of mothers determine late retirement intention, as work attachment theory explains the delayed real retirement among work attached women. Contrary to observed delayed real retirement behavior of women with part-time careers, longer labor force attachment increases the probability of having intention to retire early both for full-time and part-time basis. The effect of work oriented career on late retirement intention is weaker in countries with relatively higher reconciliation support. Work attachment theory is more appropriate approach for predicting late retirement intention among women in countries where the instructional conditions for maternal employment is less favorable.

890

Education in Greater Jakarta

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Abstract

Access to, and completion of, education in Greater Jakarta has expanded in recent decades. Demographic life table analyses of the Greater Jakarta Transition to Adulthood Survey (GJTAS) suggest that three-quarters of young adults will complete senior high school, while one-in-four will go on to complete a post-school qualification – substantially higher than the levels their parents achieved. Completion of high school and entry to higher education is not evenly shared across the population with those coming from families with highly educated parents substantially more likely to enter University than those from low education backgrounds. This has important consequences for intergenerational prosperity and equity given the superior labour market outcomes achieved by those with high education levels. Improving access to higher education for people from lower socioeconomic backgrounds, therefore, is an important policy challenge.

Dynamics of the Population Sex Structure in China, 1950-2050

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Abstract

Using data from China's national population census as well as World Population Prospect, this paper reviews China's population structure during 1950-2010 and predicts how it might vary during 2010-2050 under different scenarios. The paper also uses demographic decomposition to divide the dynamics of the population sex ratio into three factors — sex ratio at birth, sex differential in mortality and population age structure.

We find that although China's population sex ratio has been high during 1950-2010, and will continue to be higher than normal by 2050, factors driving the high sex ratio are different in different periods. An implication of this finding is that, relative to the UN forecast scenario, the prediction from the high TFR forecast scenario should be modified, because adjustment of related policies, as well as improved public health, should be taken into account, in which case, the future population sex ratio under the high TFR forecast scenario is much lower than that of the UN forecast scenario. This means the imbalance of China's sex structure will be alleviated if related policies are adjusted and public health improved.

963

Understanding the Role of Elderly as a Family Caregiver: A Study Based on WHO-SAGE Survey in India

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Abstract

Taking care of elders and them caring for others is a continuation of an ancient custom of extended family and lifelong care in India. Caregiving is a dynamic activity that is ongoing across the lifespan. The primary focus of this study is to examine caregivers of persons aged 50+ years who are indulged in various aspects of care-giving activities like various types of care provided, the average time spent in providing care, the assistance received and the various impacts of care-giving on older adults providing care. Data used is from the cross-sectional survey of the W.H.O. sponsored "Study on Global AGEing and Adult Health (SAGE)" in India. Binary Logistic and Ordered Logistic Regression were used to assess the relationship and various impacts of care-giving by the older adults and it was found that care-giving responsibilities at home also had adverse consequences for the economic and health aspects of the care-giver with significant gender differential in care-giving tasks. Older people are equally a caregiver rather than care-recipient in many aspects where they provide emotional and financial support to young generations. Age, gender, economic status and the complexity of the situation determines the caregiving roles in most Indian households.

Socioeconomic Inequality in Longevity in India: Present Scenario and Changes over Time

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Abstract

Using nationally representative India Human Development Surveys 2004-05 and 2011-12, two indices have constructed namely, Index of representation in longevity (IRLy) and index of socioeconomic inequality in longevity (ISILy) to estimate the socioeconomic inequality in longevity (SIL) in India; and to analyse changes in (SIL) over the past decade. An IRLy greater than 1 for a group indicates group has a greater proportion in 65+ population than its proportion in overall population and vice versa. Similarly, an ISILy of x% represents that x% longevity opportunities have to be shifted from better off groups to the worse off groups to bring equality in the society. Findings indicate that individuals belonging to – upper caste; Christian and Sikh religions; rich classes and Western and Southern regions of country have excess representation in longevity. The above results are true for both 2004-05 and 2011-12. Moreover, paper document that (ISILy) varies from 13% in 2004-05 to 17% in 2011-12, with occupation contributing maximum to this index. The findings indicate that the Government of India needs to focus on people of lower caste, Muslim religion, involved in lower occupation categories and from central and eastern regions if equality in longevity has to be achieved.

1011

Transition to Adulthood: Experiences of Boys and Girls who were On- and Off-track in Early Adolescence

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Abstract

Large proportions of adolescents in India do not make a successful transition to adulthood. Studies that explored how investments in early adolescence influence adolescents' life course when they reach young adulthood are non-existent in India. Drawing on data from a cohort study of adolescents, we compared the situation in young adulthood of men and women who were on-track (using the proxy of enrolled in an age-appropriate grade and not engaged in work at age 12) and off-track in early adolescence in Bihar, India. On-track boys were more likely than off-track boys to delay their marriage and less likely to have perpetrated violence within marriage. On-track girls were more likely than off-track girls to have delayed marriage till age 18; to be involved in spouse selection; less likely to have experienced violence in marriage; more likely to have delayed first birth; and more likely to have adopted health promoting practices.

Gender Differential in Occupation and Income among the Elderly India

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Abstract

The paper seek to determines the gender gap in real earning of elderly in India, assesses whether the gap is narrowing over time and evaluate factors accounting for the income gap. During 2004-2012, female elderly working in part time jobs has escalated from 4.4 to 34.3 percent in rural and from 10.5 to 25.3 percent in urban and this has resulted in the decline in working in agricultural and animal farmers from 23 to 8.6 percent in rural and from 2.3 to 0.4 percent in urban. Noticeable change in occupational structure of elderly male is the decline in engagement in business and escalation of participation in formal and professional jobs. Mean annual income of elderly in urban and male elderly is nearly three times than those of elderly in rural and their female counterparts. Endowment and coefficient factors accounts for 99 percent of the gender gap in income. Multigenerational living arrangement and residing rural areas are found to have deterrent effect on annual earning, while household income quintile has significant enhancing effect on annual earning but age and incidence of long term morbidities do not effect on annual earning. Contribution of endowment factors in gender gap in earning is decreasing.

1122

Socioeconomic Patterns of Muscle Strength among Older Adults in India and China: Evidence from WHO-SAGE

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Abstract

Background

Muscle strength, measured as grip strength is a potential marker of bodily function and sarcopaenia. Yet, not much is known about its patterns and correlates among older population in India and China. This study assesses the age and socioeconomic patterns of grip strength among older adults (50+) in India and China.

Methods

A cross-sectional and nationally representative data from the first wave of WHO's Study on global Ageing and Adult Health (SAGE) –2007/10 was used. Years of schooling and wealth quintile are used as measures of socioeconomic status. Multivariable linear regression analyses were used to understand the association of age, socioeconomic status and general health with grip strength, adjusting for anthropometric and demographic confounders.

Results

Socioeconomic status has a significant association with grip strength. Moreover, the association between wealth quintile and grip strength was highly significant. Further, the socioeconomic differences in grip strength narrowed in older ages, especially among men, supporting the convergence of health inequality hypothesis. Poor self-rated health was negatively associated with grip strength. Edentulism in men was associated with reduced grip strength.

Conclusion

This study highlights the persistence of socioeconomic differences in the objective measure of health in two developing countries.

Years of Life Expectancy at Old Age Attributable to Adequate Access to Healthcare in China

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Abstract

Adequate access to healthcare is associated with lower mortality risk in older adults. However, it is unclear how many years such reduced mortality risk could be transformed into prolonged life expectancy. Five waves of data (2002, 2005, 2008/2009, 2011/2012, and 2014) from the largest national longitudinal survey of adults aged 65+ in mainland China (n=34,582) were used for analysis. A series of multivariate models were used to examine how each set of covariates accounts for prolonged life expectancy. We find that adequate access to healthcare could prolong 1.73 years for females and 1.62 years for males at age 65 when only demographic factors are adjusted. The prolonged years of life are slightly higher for urban areas than for rural areas. We find that each set of socioeconomic status, family and social supports, health practice, and baseline health conditions accounted for some portion of the difference, with baseline health contributing the most, and socioeconomic status the smallest. When all covariates are adjusted for, the prolonged life expectancy is 0.90 for females and 0.79 for males. A similar pattern is found at ages 85. Our findings underscore the importance of adequate access to healthcare for older adults in China.

1218

Discordance Between Objective and Subjective Health Report among Senior Citizens of India

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Abstract

This study utilizes data from Study on global AGEing and adult health (SAGE)- Wave 1, India (2007-10) to measure concordance in reported and objective health of elderly which will assist in testing the reliability of health data collected along with locating soft spots where attention needs to be given to improve the geriatric health scenario. Notable amount of discordance for elderly people for three health measures: body mass index (BMI), physical mobility status (PMS) and mental health condition (MHC) with very low kappa value of agreement at 17% for BMI, 7% for PMS and 18% for MHC (all at $p < 0.01$) was observed. However, significant chances of reduction in discordance was observed for physically active adults with high self-satisfaction index and good quality of life. The Government should invest in construction of infrastructure that will aid in active ageing in order to promote better health among the senior citizens of India.

The Influence of Religion on Death Attitudes of the Elderly in Rural China

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Abstract

Death attitudes was related directly to the elderly's physical and psychological health, which was one of the important research areas on aging of individuals. However, there were few studies of death attitudes in the Eastern societies, where the traditional culture with fear of death had taken root in. Using the data from the "The well-being of the elderly in Anhui Province" survey conducted in Chaohu region respectively by the Institute for Population and Development Studies of Xi'an Jiaotong University and Soochow University in 2012, this paper analyzed the influence of religion on the rural elderly's death attitudes. The results showed that religious belief had a significant impact on the death attitudes of the rural elderly. The elderly having religious belief have more positive attitudes than the non-religious ones. And among the rural elderly with religious belief, the ones participating in religious activities have more positive attitudes than the ones not. Religious belief can relieve the elderly's negative attitude to the death, which supported the Terror Management Theory. As a worldview leading people how to think about death, religious belief could help religious believers to maintain more positive attitude towards death.

1236

Factors Associated with Inadequate Access to Healthcare among Older Adults in China

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Abstract

Inadequate access to healthcare is associated with higher mortality, poorer health functioning among older adults. However, very few studies have investigated the underlying reasons for such an inadequate access. Based on 4118 respondents aged 65+ who did not visit a doctor when in need from a nationally representative sample survey in China conducted in 2005, 2008/2009, 2011/2012, and 2014, this study examines factors associated with different reasons for not seeking appropriate medication. More than half are due to lack of financial support. Inconvenience for transportation due to long distance and inability to make a travel due to poor mobility are also other major reasons for not seeking medication. White collar occupation, living in an urban area, having a health insurance, and being older, and absence of physical and cognitive impairments are associated with a lower odds ratio of having no money to see a doctor. Having a health insurance increases the odds of reporting not-convenient, whereas currently married and coresidence with children increases the odds of reporting the reason of not-nearby. Our findings could be informative for identification of the root causes for not-seeking medication when in need.

Dimensions and Predictors of Successful Ageing in Iran

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Abstract

Based on the 2016 Iranian census the aged population is 9.3 percent and estimated to 25 percent until 2050. Despite growing population ageing in Iran, much less attention has been given to successful ageing. Thus, the paper aims to examine dimensions and socio-demographic predictors of successful ageing. The data is drawn from a representative sample of 600 older adults aged 60 and older that conducted in the city of Tehran in 2015. The findings revealed seven various dimensions of successful ageing among Iranian older adults, namely, psychological well-being, social support, environment and financial security, spirituality, functional health, physical and mental health, and healthy lifestyles. The results showed that elderly had the highest score in dimensions of spirituality and functional health, and in contrast, psychological well-being and financial security had the lowest score. The multivariate analysis indicated several predictors of successful ageing and its dimensions including gender, education, health status, living arrangements, and SES. In conclusion, the social policy for successful ageing requires attention to all seven dimensions of successful ageing at the individual levels (physical and mental health), social welfare and protection (social support) and social context (financial and environmental security), as well as its socio-demographic predictors.

1253

The Gender Dimensions of Early Retirement in Singapore

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Abstract

Women even in advanced economies such as Singapore have a disproportionately greater responsibility for caregiving. This has potentially adverse effects on their employment trajectory, which we examine in the context of early retirement, using data from the Transitions in Health, Employment, Social Engagement and Inter-Generational Transfers in Singapore Study 2016-17, a nationally representative study of 4541 community-dwelling Singaporeans aged 60+. We show that women were significantly more likely to retire early compared to men, after accounting for socioeconomic and demographic factors, and social networks, health, occupation type and duration of employment. Interestingly, we also find that even when they earned the same level of income as men, women were more likely to retire early. We find that the vast majority of women left employment early to take care of a family member or friend, whereas men retired early primarily on account of their own ill health or being already financial secure.

Calculating Human Development Index for the Youth

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Abstract

Based on Amartya Sen's capabilities approach, the Human Development Index (HDI) was introduced in 1990 by the United Nations Development Programme to measure human wellbeing. The HDI has three dimensions of capabilities, or access to: health (longevity), education and income. HDI is generally calculated for entire populations at national and sub-national levels, but this paper describes a hitherto unattempted calculation of HDI for a segment of a population, aged 15 - 34 years (youth). The HDI calculated in this paper supplements the Youth Wellbeing Index calculated separately with nine dimensions of wellbeing. The population in most developing economies has a "youth bulge", which can be an asset if its potential is harnessed properly. This paper deals with examples from Timor-Leste and the state of Assam in India, and discusses the complexities of estimating each component of youth HDI – longevity, education and income. The longevity and education components of the youth HDI are greater than those of the total HDI, but the income component is smaller because of high youth unemployment. But the overall effect of these inequalities may be reflected in a smaller HDI for the youth compared to that of the total population.

1296

Preferences for Long-term Care Arrangement Among Frail Community-Dwelling Older Adults in Beijing

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Abstract

Preference for long-term care arrangement is important for the understanding of elder's choices of care and the designing of long-term care policies. Based on the extended Anderson's behavioral model, this study assessed preference for long-term care arrangement and its correlates using cross-sectional data (N=464) of community-dwelling elders aged 70+ years with 1+ IADL limitations. A large majority (81.5%) of respondents preferred to receive long-term care at home or in the community instead of institutional care. Multivariate logistic regression analyses indicated that while traditional perceptions of filial piety significantly increased the odds of preferring home/community care, those who perceived burden for children's care were significantly less likely to choose home/community care. Elders who had sufficient informal (i.e. having daughters or both daughters and sons) or formal care resources (HCBS services) were more likely to prefer home/community care, whereas those who reported more unmet needs for HCBS services were less likely to choose home/community care. Further, moderate/severe disabled elders who perceived more unmet needs for instrumental services were less likely to choose home/community services. The results shed important implications for the development of HCBS service systems for disabled elderly in urban China.

Onset and Recovery from ADL Disability among Older Adults in India: A Follow-Up Study

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Abstract

The paper provides an assessment of determinants of onset and recovery of limitation in activities-of-daily-living (ADL) among older adults following 21,502 persons of age 50+ surveyed in 2005 up to 2011. The study further attempts to crucial factors of transition in functional disability. Percentage of 50 plus older persons having a functional limitation in performing any ADL increased from 6.2% in 2005 to 26.7% in 2011. The functional limitation in ADL increased from 7% to 30% among women, 6% to 23% among men and from 11 percent to 40% among oldest persons (70+).

A higher proportion of women over men had difficulty in ADL, also they had higher risk (1.24, $p < 0.001$) of onset of ADL disability. Widowed/single, poor and less educated older persons were at higher risk of onset and lower risk of recovery from ADL disability. Persons who reported cardiovascular diseases or NCDs at both rounds had very higher risk of both onset and recovery from the ADL limitation. The paper provides significant evidence about the responsible factors for the transition in functional disability in the population ageing scenario of India.

Keywords: functional disability, activities of daily living, follow-up, older persons

1361

Influence of Family Structure Changes on the Subjective Wellbeing of the Rural Elderly in China: A Longitudinal Study

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Abstract

According to the data from the longitudinal survey in six periods of "the wellbeing of rural elderly people in Anhui Province" from 2001 to 2015, this paper uses the individual growth model to examine the influence of family structure changes on elderly people subjective wellbeing in terms of self-rated health and life satisfaction respectively. The results show that living in skipped generation families could significantly improve the self-rated health of the elderly and could provide protection to them, while living in one-person families and conjugal nuclear families would seriously affect the self-rated health of elderly people in older age; living in conjugal nuclear families, three-generation linear families and skipped generation families could significantly improve elderly people life satisfaction, while living in one-person families, conjugal nuclear families, three-generation linear families and skipped generation families could significantly lower the life satisfaction of the elderly in older age. Family structure changes have selection effects on the elderly's health, and age serves as a mediator in this process. It is irreversible in the context of urbanization. The subjective concept, self-efficacy and family roles of elderly people will lead to individual differences in the influence of family structure changes on elderly people subjective wellbeing.

Is Mental and Cognitive Health Linked? Situation Evaluation of the Senior Citizens in India

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Abstract

Mental health includes our emotional, psychological, and social well-being. With aging human develops some degree of decline in cognitive capacity. Study on Global Ageing and Adult Health (SAGE) data is used to assess the linkages between mental and cognitive ability of the elderly. Structural equation model is used to assess the relation between the mental health status and cognitive ability of a person which analyzes the extent to which these two latent variables are correlated. The finding shows the conceptual representation of the relationships between determinants of mental and cognitive health and then their relationship. Cognitive status has the maximum association (positive) with learning new tasks (1.2) times more associated with cognitive ability as compared to concentrating or remembering things (1), than verbal recall (0.47) and the least with delayed verbal recall (0.39). Further, we observe that mental health status has highest and equal association with variables for tension, making new friends and dealing with strangers (1.1) times more associated with mental health as compared with participating in community, worries, feeling restless and it is least associated with sleep deprivation and depression (0.7).

1432

“Time to Hit the Road?” Experiencing Travel in Later Life in Indonesia

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Abstract

Travelling in later life is an emerging attractive subject within population mobility due to its far reaching consequences. Travelling can be one of active ageing activities. Travelling in later life is still understudied, and none has been done in Indonesia. This paper aims to understand to what extent travelling occurs among elderly based on the 2010 national socio-economic survey, what main motivations, and how often they travel. It takes into account their characteristics such as age, sex, education, working status, number of household members, marital status, access to internet, and place of residence. Anova, t-test and logistic model are used to examine the relationship between the selected variables and travelling. The study finds that older persons accounted for 5% of all travels in Indonesia. Among them, seven in 100 older persons experience at least once travelling in the past 3 months before the survey with an average 1.7 times travelling. The motivation is mainly visiting friends/family (65%). The logistic model depicts significant differences with regards to travel experiences among the selected variables except sex. Yet, sex is associated with education. Assuming the same level of education, male older persons are more like to travel than female counterparts.

Beyond Poverty: Gender Decomposition of Economic Deprivation among Elderly in India

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Abstract

Deprivation has often been misrepresented in literature as poverty and thus conventional approach of increasing supply of resources to uplifting the poor above poverty-line follows. This narrowness in approach is widely prevalent in Indian ageing research where proportion of elderly below poverty line and elderly widow poverty is high, meagreness of social security is vivid and understanding of economic deprivation is lost in these dimensions. This paper tries to understand the gender discrimination in economic deprivation beyond poverty among elderly through household income and asset holding by examining the effect of various compounding factors and decomposing their effects. The study using IHDS-II (2012-13) data takes household income, asset holding, ownership of farm-work or business, social security, remittances, working status in consideration to carry-out bivariate and multivariate modelling, computes predicted probability of asset holding and carries out Oaxaca decomposition to understand gender discrimination in asset holding. All the economic aspect of household and income status fails to substantially explain the gender discrimination in asset holding as although a substantial part of the poverty might be due to failure of endowment but a significant part is due to failure in capability to convert the endowment to entitlement for elderly, especially in female.

1469

The Geography of Intentional Homicide of Males and Females, Within and Out of the Family in Europe and North America (2003-2015)

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Abstract

Using the most recent international data provided by the UNODC (United Nations Office On Drugs And Crime), in our article we discuss the geographical relation between male and female homicides, but also between overall homicides and murders occurred in a family context. We separately consider (ex)partner and family members and offer a temporal and geographical comparisons.

In Europe and North America males are more at risk of dying by intentional homicide than females. Women, however, are more than twice at risk than men to be killed by their partner or a former partner. Within Europe and North America, enormous geographical differences persist. In the former Soviet Republics, the USA, the Balkans and to a lesser extent Eastern Europe, the risk of being murdered is much higher than in Canada, Central and Northern Europe and –most especially – Southern Europe. For homicides committed within the family, geographical differences are much less pronounced, especially if the victim is a woman and the perpetrator is the (ex)partner. The risk of being murdered decreases throughout the first part of the 21st century for males as well as females. The continuous decrease of homicides is mainly due to outside the family homicides.

Overlapping Psychographic Dimensions among Male, Female and Queer in Thailand

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Abstract

Although Thai society is more open to accept queer, quantitative research addressing this group of population is rather limited. This study highlights the psychographic dimensions, using the Aesthetic-Interest-Opinion framework, of queer comparing to male and female. Based on the framework, the researchers developed a research instrument comprising 8 psychographic dimensions, e.g. attitude towards gender role, attitudes towards family and family activities, recreational activities, self-confidence, spending behaviors, work-study attitudes, interest in social and political issues, and attention to self-image. A sample (N = 1,707) of college students from 18 universities was recruited. Their ages ranged from 18 – 24. Four percent of the sample identified themselves as one of the 8 sub-categories of queer. Data collection was conducted through smartphone application to enhance privacy. Mean differences among the psychographic items were investigated using F-test. It is interesting to observe that the pattern of psychographic items of queer sample was similar to that of female under the recreation, spending behavior, and attention to self-image dimensions. However, queer's psychopathic patterns are similar to that of male under the work-study attitudes, interest in social and political issues, and self-confidence. This study was able to identify the combination of masculine and feminine characters possessed in queer.

1531

The Linkages between Witnessing and Experiencing Violence in Private and Public Spaces and Violence Related Attitudes and Behaviours among Adolescent Boys: Evidence from a Prospective Study in Rural Bihar, India

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Abstract

This paper explores the linkages between adolescent boys' exposure to violence, as defined by witnessing and experiencing violence in private and public spaces, and their attitudes about men's entitlement to perpetrate violence against girls, their perpetration of violence against girls and boys.

Data are from a prospective study of boys aged 13-21, youth clubs' members, in rural Bihar. Total of 566 boys were interviewed at baseline, of these, 517 were re-interviewed about 20 months following the first interview.

As many as 34 percentage of the study participants had witnessed the perpetration of violence in the home or community, and 62 percent had been subjected to such violence. Findings highlight that witnessing violence had a milder effect than experiencing violence in private or public spaces. Additionally, the findings brings attention to the role of the family in perpetuating or engendering boys' attitudes about violence against women and girls, as well in promoting or inhibiting their perpetration of violence against girls, but demonstrates that the association became stronger when exposure to violence in the home is compounded by exposure to violence in the public space. Findings underscore the need for targeted messaging to parents and peers/teachers about the deleterious effects of violence.

The Effect of Health Intervention on Health Knowledge, Attitude and Practice among the Middle-aged and Elderly People in Rural China

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Abstract

With the accelerating aging process of the population, the middle-aged and elderly people will become an important component of China's population. Their health status should be given the special attention. Based on the data from Chinese and Japanese Family Health Program in 2011 and 2015, this paper addresses the effect of the health intervention on health knowledge, attitude and practice of the middle-aged and elderly people in rural China using logistic regression analysis and calculates the net effect of health intervention using difference-in-difference method. The results show that, after receiving the health intervention, the middle-aged and elderly people improved their health knowledge, attitude and practice. Health intervention achieves good effect on the middle-aged and elderly people, which increases the probability of knowing blood pressure and diabetes by 29.3% and 20.3% respectively, probability of agreeing the check-ups regularly and nutrition arrangement by 10.9% and 19.1% respectively, and probability of attending physical examination recently and manual work by 10.6% and 7.9% respectively, while controlling other relevant variables. Health intervention achieves the more significant effects on health knowledge, attitude and practice among the middle-aged and elderly people with higher education level, better self-rated health status and in marriage.

1546

Time Use of Young People in Greater Jakarta

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Abstract

Time use data from the 2015 Greater Jakarta Transition to Adulthood Survey (GJTAS) is the first data collected in Indonesia. In this survey, we asked respondents how they used their time each day. Time use data are important because how individuals use their time daily is strongly related to physical and mental health as well as to health-risk behaviours. The aim of this paper is to explore time use by gender of young people in Greater Jakarta regarding travel time, work, domestic tasks and leisure. From our preliminary analysis, the most concerning issue related to how young people use their time is that young people in Greater Jakarta have an insufficiency of sleep and spend very little time exercising. In a week, men spend only about an hour exercising, while women spend only 28 minutes exercising. A gender divide of how time used is strongly apparent. Men spend more time at work and leisure and contrarily women spend more time doing domestic duties but with less leisure time. Most of all, mothers are the one who are spending 4 times more on domestic duties compared with fathers and women without children and 12 times more compared to men without children.

Growing Up in Abusive Families and Mental Health Status of Married Youth in India.

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Abstract

Suicide accounts for 16 percent of all deaths among youth (15-24) in India, highlighting that youth are falling victim to mental ill health. This research tries to highlight the role of a disturbed childhood in later life mental ill health. Disturbed childhood is conceptualised as growing up in abusive families; specifically in families where child has witnessed IPV and the child itself has been beaten by parents- the double whammy or double dose. The study concentrates on effect of double dose on the mental health status of married youth by using a sub sample of 5404 married men and 7691 married women, aged 20 and above, from the "Youth in India: Situation and Needs Study 2006-07". Mental health is captured through the GHQ12 questionnaire. Multivariate regression for men and women show that witnessing and experiencing of violence while growing up increases the risk of mental ill health. Thus it was established that the 'double dose' of witnessing and experience of violence while growing is a significant risk factor in emergence of mental health problems post marriage. Violence in childhood actually retards a healthy transition to adulthood. The antidote lies in tackling the problem of violence and abuse at home.

1637

The Demand and Supply of the Long Term Care for the Elderly in Asia

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Abstract

The global ageing is proceeding, in Asia as well. The care burden will soon surpass the level that the family member can take and it is necessary to plan and prepare for the appropriate system of the elderly care provision. In this paper, the present status of demand and supply for the elderly care system in Asian countries was estimated. The demand, defined here as the number of elderly who need care, was calculated using the age and sex specific population and care-need prevalence rate. The supply, defined here as the number of care personnel of various categories, was estimated using the population census data on industry and occupation. Altogether in Asia, the number of elderly who need care is 14.1 million in 2015, which will rise to 53.1 million in 2050 and 111.2 million in 2100. The supply in 10 countries with available data was compared with the demand. The demand supply ratio, calculated by dividing the number of care personnel by the number of elderly who need care, varies significantly among the 10 countries, ranging from 0.9 in Vietnam to 7.6 in Mongolia (Japan as 2.9). This preliminary analysis needs to be refined.

Social Participation and Depression among Older Adults in China

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Abstract

Whether the association between different social activities and depression varies is infrequently studied in the literature, and especially in China. We aim to examine the associations between participation in different social activities and depression in older adults in China using three latest waves of a nationwide longitudinal survey with 20,605 respondents aged 45+ with 49,391 observations. Depression is measured by CES-D10 scale and dichotomized. Social participation is classified in to five categories: interaction with friends, participating in exercise, helping others, participating in intellectual social activity, and participating in community-related organization. Three sequential hierarchical logit models are used to see the changes in associations when a wide range of covariates are present. We find that involvement in each individual activity of social participation is associated with lower odds of depression when only demographic factors are present. Yet these associations are slightly or mildly attenuated when other covariates are controlled for. The association between “Helping others” and depression is either explained by the covariates or other social activities. We conclude that participation in various social activities is robustly associated with lower odds of depression in middle-aged and older adults in China.

1747

The Health Condition of Elderly People Left Behind in the Rural Indonesia

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Abstract

Around 57% of Indonesian people aged 60+ live in rural areas where out-migration children present challenges for traditional family-based aged care system. This paper aims to identify health conditions of older people and their perceptions about their health in rural Indonesia. Using data from a quantitative-qualitative study conducted in 10 villages in Indonesia in 2015-2016, we examine the extent to which socio-demographic characteristics of elderly people and their social and financial interactions with family member explain their general health status. The selected villages are spread from North-Sumatra to West-Timor, villages where younger generation had migrated out in large numbers. All elderly persons aged 60+ and their spouses (elderly or aged 50-59) in villages were interviewed covering 2,753 respondents. Based on analysis of activities of daily living, symptoms and diagnosed diseases, health condition deteriorates as elderly people move into their 70s and women are more likely to suffer from health problems than men. The prevalence of hypertension directly measured by village health personnel during the survey was significantly higher than self-reports of diagnosis by elderly people. In total, existence of established health services in village, social interaction and support from out-village children explain better health conditions for older people.

1810

Why Psychological Distress and Gender matters for Antenatal Care among Young Women?
Evaluation findings from a Maternal Mental Health Intervention in Rural India

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Abstract

Psychological distress in antenatal period can have serious, long-term consequences for women, their babies and their families. However, there is paucity of data on effect of psychological distress on antenatal care (ANC) practices from developing countries including India. This abstract explores inter-connection between ANC (focussing on uptake of Iron and Folic Acid- IFA supplement) among young pregnant women with psychological distress and gender factors. Key findings are that psychological distress and gender (partner support) is a significant predictor for IFA consumption. Bivariate analysis and multinomial regression show that IFA consumption among young pregnant women is significantly associated with psychological distress ($R= 2.95, p<0.001$) and partner support ($R= 4.2., p<0.001$). Women who had consumed recommended IFA had both highest partner support and lowest psychological distress. In interaction analysis, women with low psychological distress and partner support were fourteen times likely to consume recommended IFA ($RRR=14.2, p<0.001$). In conclusion, programs targeting pregnant women can maximize their impact by combining gender and psychosocial factors. Women during pregnancy must be screened for psychological distress. Also, counselling to promote partner support must be essential component of ANC practices at primary health care. Such integrated interventions can encourage desired IFA uptake.

1838

Active Aging, Mobile Phone Networks, and Labor Force Participation among Rural Northern Thai Elders

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Abstract

This study employs qualitative study among rural Thai elders ages between 60-74 years old in Cheingmai. Gathering data methods are 4 focus group discussion (32 participants), 10 in-depth interviews, and 4 small group discussion (16 participants). Total participants are 58 persons. 40 are males, and 18 are females. Main topic for discussion and interview are social networks, and labor force participation. The results reveal that most of the elders who were participating in this research are activating aging who are always work hard, and busy with jobs-even though some of them are having some chronic illness. They do not afraid off. Working hard and busying with job, participating in labor market able to reduce some stressfulness. Using smart mobile phone can help them find some social networks, and job that they can do, and interested in. The job for males are carpenter, gardening, and wood crafting. While Thai traditional massage is for females. The customers are mostly live in a nearby villages, and same community. They can ride a motor bike or ride a bicycles to work. Income perday is approximately around 350 baht.

Exploring the Knowledge and Practice about Health, Financing and Health Seeking Behavior among Elderly People: A Qualitative Study on Old-age Home Residents in Bangalore

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Abstract

The proportion of elderly population, Non-communicable diseases and healthcare expenditure is rising rapidly in India. Moreover, the people who stay in oldage homes live without family care and often lonely and depressed putting their health seeking behavior under ambiguity. Hence, this paper tries to understand the knowledge and perception about health, health seeking behavior and healthcare financing among old-age home residents. We have adopted a qualitative study approach and collected data from two different old-age homes in Bangalore. The two centres differ in terms of facilities, fees and the socio-economic background of the residents. Several socio-demographic factors such as household income, labour force participation, family composition, changing social values play crucial roles in determining the healthcare seeking behavior and the payment mechanism. Respondents from the lesser equipped old-age home are mostly females and were housemakers with no health insurance, very little idea about their healthcare financing mechanisms, and are mostly supported by their family members. On the other hand, the residents of the better-off old-age home have better knowledge about their health status, are lesser dependent upon family members having health insurance or other financial resources, socially more connected and overall demonstrate a much better health seeking behavior.

1879

Batang Ina (Teenage Mother): Teenage Fertility Experience of Young Women in Cagayan Valley Philippines

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Abstract

The increasing rate of teenage fertility among young adults in Cagayan Valley ushered the conduct of this study, which determined the differentials and determinants of teenage fertility of young women in the region. Teenage fertility was operationally defined as all females having their first birth below 20 years old. The 2013 Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality Study (YAFS4) data set was utilized in this paper. Results revealed that young females have their sexual debut at an average age of 18 years and that this is done without contraception. Young people not raised by both parents have an earlier sexual debut compared with those raised by both parents. More young people who are Ilocano, who were not raised by both parents, who have a sibling who got pregnant or got someone pregnant, and who had menarche below age 13 experienced childbearing during their teenage years. Among all factors, earlier sexual debut and not being raised by both the father and the mother significantly explain teenage fertility. Young females, regardless of whether they had teenage fertility, experienced complications during their first pregnancy. A lower proportion of young females with teenage fertility experience consulted a health care professional for their pregnancy-related complications. Similarly, fewer of them gave birth in a health facility and were assisted by a health professional while giving birth. This paper recommends the strengthening of the government's campaign and services on adolescent health and development, health care services for young pregnant mothers, and social networks and other support systems to delay sexual debut and to avoid the risk of teenage pregnancy.

Keywords: teenage fertility, sexual debut, health risk experience, health-seeking behavior

Challenges and Opportunities of a Global Index of Active and Healthy Ageing: Learnings from EU's Active Ageing Index

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Abstract

This presentation will outline key learnings from the work of the Active Ageing Index (AAI) in the European Union (EU) countries. A project of the European Commission and the UNECE (2012-2015), the AAI was the first major effort to operationalize multidimensional aspects of active and healthy ageing of older adults, in the diverse policy, institutional and economic contexts of EU countries. By using 22 indicators, the AAI measures active and healthy ageing to assess untapped potential of older people, to capture the baseline position as well as monitor progress and identify where challenges remain. The AAI was born out of the need for a high-quality and independent evidence base to show how experiences of ageing at the individual level can be enriched with higher levels of public policy to improve labour market engagement and health, and to reduce dependency.

The presentation will also make the case how the AAI can be developed further to become a global measure of older people's active and healthy ageing and wellbeing. The Global AAI will put forth comparative and substantive evidence that can motivate countries that lag behind and prevent the loss of valuable expertise of older people while strengthening society's economic and human resilience.

Final category: 7. Population, Economics, Environment, Climate Change and Sustainable Development

94

Houseless Population and Houseless Households in Major States of India: How Widespread are the Shelter Deprived?

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Abstract

The study tries to understand how widespread is the problem of houseless population and houseless households in the major states of India? The paper also focus on the urban-rural differences, and investigate the relationship between family income, migration and houseless population and houseless households. Very less is known about houseless population in India due to dearth studies on homelessness. This study is based census data and IHDS-II data where Information are converted into proportions and percentage distribution using simple descriptive statistics. Results found that homelessness extends to both the low and high developed states of India, developed states recorded higher urban homelessness whereas lesser develop states recorded higher rural homelessness but in general homelessness extends to both rural and urban areas. The increasing number of houseless households and population is determined by poverty driven migration and absence of low cost housing supply. Prevalence of homelessness is significant in single member households and more than six member households and study reveals that as the level of migration increases, occurrence of homelessness also increases. Further research is needed to explore more domain among homeless people and calls for implementing low cost housing supply.

Keywords: houseless population, household, household size.

Does Demographic Structure Influence Public Spending in Nepal? An Analysis of Demography-Public Expenditure Relationship for 2001-2015

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Abstract

There could have been contending arguments to what extent demographic structures are influential to conscious decision on public spending. Acknowledging demographic structure as denominator of development calls for considering population characteristics in development planning and public spending. Developing countries suffer from criticisms that public spending is more political than evidence based. This research using panel data for 2001-2015 on age-structure of population and public spending- recurrent and capital- for sub-national level has analyzed the demographic impact on public spending with an argument that whether Nepal is making conscious decision on public spending based on demographic structure. The results show an elusive relationship between demographic dynamics and public spending. No relationship between population and public spending trend observed in general. The Capital District leads unexceptionally in public spending with almost four-tenth of total national expenditure leaving other parts of country disadvantaged. The age-structural change on population, particularly age group 5-19 and 20-59, have differential impact on capital and recurrent expenditure but weak overall model fit. Analysis of expenditure practice of Nepal reinstates to be political and administrative decision rather than informed by demographic structure.

192

Assessment of India's Demographic Dividend

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Abstract

India has entered the phase of the demographic dividend, and so, it is important to study the potential of demographic dividend in India. This paper attempts to visualize the existing conditions of demographic dividend in the country using state-wise analysis approach. The objective of this paper is to look at the prospects of demographic dividend more critically in the context of India. The paper examines dependency ratio using more refined measures other than the conventionally used. The paper also attempts to assess the relative strength of economic and demographic variables of economic growth in India and its states and the impact of demographic dividend on economic Growth by using decomposition analysis. The growth of per capita has been decomposed into three factors by using shapely decomposition approach: 1) Growth of output per worker; 2) Growth linked to change in employment; 3) Growth of working age to the total population ratio. The result found that growth rate of GDP per capita is mainly linked with the faster growth of productivity of the worker. The result further found that by applying the refined formula, the dependency ratio is very high in India.

Keywords: Demographic Dividend, Decomposition analysis, Dependency Ratio.

Transforming Cities of India: A Study of Linkages between Population Dynamics, Environment and Climate Change

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Abstract

Cities, as the centers of urbanization, concentrate wealth, people, and productivity, but they also concentrate vulnerability to challenges like natural disasters and long-term changes in climate. This study analyzes the relationship between population, environment and climate conditions of the seven most populated city-regions of India over the last two decades. With the use of population data from censuses and spatial data from satellite image analysis, we find that there is a significant dynamism in population and spatial parameters in the last two decades with varying magnitude. With the increase in population, the built-up land has experienced expeditious expansion and the forest cover has declined subsequently. For most of the city-regions, the maximum temperature has increased significantly, whereas the minimum temperature has gone down. The analysis of rainfall data suggests that the amount of average annual rainfall in all cities has declined in last twenty years. The correlation matrix revealed that a significant positive association exists between the population, built-up land, and maximum temperature. The city-regions characterized with the high expansion of built-up land are now experiencing a decline in the number of in-migrants whereas those with substantial open and green space are becoming a destination for the huge migrant population.

254

Assessing the Long-Term Impact of Health Shocks and Universal Health Coverage on Expenditures and Wealth of Rural Households in Vietnam

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Abstract

Evidence of the effectiveness of Vietnam's universal health coverage scheme in terms of providing financial risk protection to rural households has been inconclusive and limited by methodological shortcomings. This study addresses these shortcomings by estimating the long-term effects of health shocks and both public and private health insurance coverage on the consumption and wealth of rural households. Drawing on panel data collected between 2007 and 2010, it is shown that taking into account households' experience of health shocks over multiple years critically affects estimation results. Overall, results indicate that without health insurance coverage health shocks lead to a significant increase in health expenditures and decrease in non-health expenditures and wealth. Public health insurance coverage is found to lessen the increase in health expenditures caused by health shocks, while it is shown that private health insurance coverage mitigates the health shock-induced decrease in non-health expenditures and wealth. Methodologically, these findings suggest that future studies should take into the long-term effects of health shocks. With regards to the effectiveness of Vietnam's universal health coverage scheme, the need for further improvement of the scheme in order to achieve a better financial protection of the target population is indicated.

Monitoring the Progress of United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals: An analysis of Real World Policy Challenges using Harmonized Microdata

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Abstract

Abstract: The United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development proposes 17 goals and 169 targets that concentrate on the eradication of poverty, hunger and inequality; access to education and healthcare; gender equality; environmental sustainability; economic, social, and technological progress, and the establishment of new partnerships for the achievement of these goals. The proposed framework for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) emphasizes the need for disaggregated indicators that measure progress among different demographic and social groups at various levels of sub-national geography. In this study, we use census microdata from IPUMS International and health data from IPUMS-DHS to measure several SDG indicators surrounding gender parity in education, enabling information and communications technology for empowerment of women, and child stunting. In this proposal, we present preliminary results that identify gender disparities in youth not engaged in education, training, and employment in Mozambique, and also reveal widespread gender disparities in mobile phone ownership in Ghana. We also display high levels of stunting in some East African countries. Our final paper will include visual and statistical analyses of additional SDG measures across several developing countries and present further disaggregation of the indicators measured in this proposal.

306

Intergenerational Occupational Mobility among Social and Demographic Groups in India

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Abstract

Intergenerational occupational mobility in the Indian context is very much important because of its stratified society and the caste system. In India, poverty reduction is closely linked to the transformation of the occupational structure (Chakravarty 1987) and it can aid policy makers and planners about the factors for moving from low-skilled/low-paying occupations to better occupations. By using IHDS data of rounds I and II and with the help of transition matrix and multinomial logistic regression techniques, the paper aims to find the presence of occupational persistence and the determinants of occupational mobility.

We have found that the occupational stability is more prevalent in lower category jobs and intergenerational mobility in both directions is higher among urban workers than rural. Moreover, people belonging to OBC category are more mobile in both the direction and likely to work in different jobs than their fathers. The intergenerational mobility in the downward direction is significantly higher among poor than riches and is lower among highly educated sons in compare to illiterates. Further, with increasing educational qualification, sons are more likely to work in better jobs than their fathers used to.

Occupational Segregation among Different Social and Demographic Groups in India

Apyayee Sil, Preeti Dhillon

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Abstract

In countries like India where poverty reduction is closely linked to the transformation of the occupational structure (Chakravarty 1987), the study of occupational segregation has its own importance. By using three rounds of NSSO data, 55th (July 1999-June 2000), 61st (2004-05) and 68th (July 2011 - June 2012) rounds and Duncan and Entropy index, Tobit regression and multinomial logistic regression model, our study tries to find the trends, determinants of occupational segregation and its distribution among various socio-demographic groups in India. The study finds that work participation is higher among people residing in the rural area; among people belonging to SC, ST and OBC category and people residing in Southern and Western India. Gold collar jobs are concentrated in urban areas, upper caste, higher educated and residing in Northern and Central India. The gender inequality is gradually decreasing in the last decade. Both the gender and caste diversity is less in urban and for SC and ST category. Higher education leads to less diversity in occupations. Central India is having higher caste diversity and Southern and Western India is showing significantly less caste diversity in occupation as compared to Northern India.

360

Uncertainty and Complexity of Demographic Dividend: Comparative Study between China and Japan

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Abstract

Demographic dividend measures economic growth and population transition. It is related to three core demographic factors, i.e., birth, death and migration, and the relationship between them, as a third demographic dividend may arise in an aging society, is proposed recently. China is currently faced with the dilemma of nearing its final phase of the first demographic dividend and beginning to enter into a potential longer phase of second demographic dividend, while Japan has already experienced the second demographic dividend for decades. However, neither Japan nor China has ever foreseen the emergence of the third demographic dividend in the near future because of their relatively strict immigration policies.

Based on a comparative study between China and Japan, this paper aims to discuss the uncertainty and complexity of demographic dividend from economic and social perspectives, which include the factors of increase of the size of labor force, labor force participation rate, appropriate policy to produce the second demographic dividend, human capital and migration. Furthermore, technology is the most uncertain factor, which would play a more and more important role in increasing economic growth.

Cropping Cycle, Food Insecurity and Nutrition Status among Small Holder Farmers: An Evidences of Tribal Dominated Region of India

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Abstract

This paper seeks to examine the cropping cycle and household food insecurity and its impact on nutrition in context of high burden of poverty and under-nutrition interlinks. Food insecurity is curative aspect of addressing malnutrition, and cropping cycle is the major attributor of household food insecurity. Using primary data collected from socially excluded households this study draw the inferences. Evidences suggest that changing cropping pattern and disappear of heirloom crops household pulls more shocks towards food insecurity. Shortage of food production and public distribution services has also led household to difficulties in maintaining round the year food availability and proteins in the diet. This food insecurity and deficiency of protein posing a threat to household nutritional insecurity particularly among women, children and elderly. While probing reasons for household food insecurity majority (31%) of small holder reveals that increasing production incidental cost and changing climatic condition (24%) are major attributors for household food insecurity. Empirical evidences suggest that linking and provisioning of technical knowledge and facilities on sustainable agriculture practices, use of new technology and organic farming practices may contribute to enhance the nutrient rich food production of small holder farmers to address the problem of food insecurity and their malnutrition

559

Socioeconomic Patterning of Overweight and Obesity between 1998 and 2015: Evidence from India

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Abstract

The number of Indians classified as obese has doubled between 2005 and 2015. Although overweight (OW) and obesity (OB) affects the more affluent, little is known about whether the poor are increasingly at risk, whether any increased risk among the poor is limited to more economically advanced states, or whether the association differs between men and women. This study aims to understand socioeconomic patterns of OW/OB to identify groups most in need of policy attention. Using nationally representative surveys from 1998, 2005 and 2014, preliminary results from multilevel models suggest that for both sexes, OW/OB odds increase with education, urban residence and wealth. These positive associations are larger for men, and the positive association between OW/OB and wealth declines between 1998 and 2005 for women. This finding masks mixed subnational trends, where evidence of a reduced positive social gradient in OW/OB is found in more developed states, and an increasingly positive gradient is found in less developed states between 1998 and 2005. Using the pending 2014 data, we expect to find an less positive social gradient in over-nutrition in more developed states, and a larger positive association in less developed states.

The Displacement Experiences, Vulnerabilities and Coping Strategies of Climate-Induced Internally Displaced People in the Mainland Region of Bangladesh

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Abstract

This paper identifies and analyzes the experiences, vulnerabilities and coping strategies of climate-induced internally displaced people in mainland Bangladesh, one of the World's most climate-vulnerable countries. The research uses data from a representative survey of 1,200 households drawn equally from displacement-susceptible areas and areas without substantial climate-induced displacement. Changes over time are considered, and comparisons drawn between the displaced and the non-displaced, between those displaced suddenly and those displaced gradually, and by the frequency of past displacement. The findings reveal that displaced people experience considerable socio-economic disadvantage and marginalization. Vulnerability to disaster over time is related to the nature of and extent of exposure to disaster. Relatives and neighbors are the predominant sources of support for coping with the displacement vulnerability processes. The results show the increased time and cost of accessing healthcare following displacement, and the greater disadvantage of the displaced, including lack of land ownership, access to electricity, sanitary toilets and healthcare service utilization. The vulnerability of the climate-displaced, thus, is a function of interactions between natural disasters, socioeconomic attributes and the geographic location of support services. Policy aimed at reducing displacement vulnerability should therefore address the socioeconomic disadvantage and inadequate access to support services of the displaced.

606

Utilization of Maternal Healthcare Services in Resource Poor Settings in Bangladesh: Does Climate Displacement Matter?

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Abstract

Between 1970 and 2009 an estimated 48 million people were displaced by natural disasters in Bangladesh, one of the countries least prepared to combat the effects of such events. Displacement has become a coping strategy in response to natural disasters. The paper compares the use of maternal healthcare services of riverbank-erosion-induced internally displaced women and non-displaced women in north-western mainland region of Bangladesh. Using data from a representative survey of 954 women, drawn roughly equally from displacement-susceptible areas and areas without climate-induced displacement, we employ bivariate and multivariate analyses to compare the factors associated with maternal care utilization between these two groups. The findings reveals that displaced women are significantly less likely than non-displaced women to visit medically trained providers, including professional doctors, for antenatal check-ups and post-delivery care, and significantly more likely to give birth at home. Maternal care service utilization also differs significantly by spousal age, education, household income, access to media and availability of medically trained providers. The results suggest policy aimed at closing the gaps of using maternal care service by displacement status should address socioeconomic disadvantage and inadequate access to maternal care service among the displaced.

Explaining Cross-State Earnings Inequality Differentials in India: A RIF Decomposition Approach

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Abstract

This paper investigates the sources of differentials in earnings inequality across Indian states using a decomposition based on the Recentered Influence Function of inequality indices. A counterfactual distribution is constructed in which each target state is given the country's average distribution of relevant characteristics or, alternatively, its earnings structure. It shows the importance of cross-state differences in the composition by education, degree of urbanization, caste, sex, or the occupational/ industrial mix, to explain why some states have higher or lower inequality. This empirical exercise also highlights some strengths and limitations of this approach for regional analysis.

657

Predictors for Youth NEET in Mongolia: Evidence from Labor Force Survey-2016

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Abstract

Objective: In Mongolia, NEET youth constitutes over 20% of all youth which is a big loss for the country because it threatens the potential of reaping the first and second demographic dividends. Therefore, this study examines the risk factors that lead youth to become NEET in Mongolia, and explores their heterogeneity. The study proposes that there are three kinds of NEET youth: i) unemployed, ii) due-to-family-duty, and iii) idle. The unemployed NEET youth is disaggregated into seven categories: short-term unemployed, long-term unemployed, re-entrant, unavailable due to disability or illness, discouraged, mismatch and others.

Method: This study carries out descriptive, binary, multinomial logistic regression methods to provide prevalence and predictors for youth NEET based on the Labor Force Survey of Mongolia. The survey comprises nationally representative sample of 43,680 individuals, but unit of analysis is 3050 youth NEET aged 15-34.

Results: One in 5 youth in Mongolia is NEET. Sex, marriage, location, household size and education are all statistically significant predictors for youth to become either 'unemployed,' or, 'due-to-family-duty,' or, 'idle' NEET. However, the risk factor being disabled is only associated with idle NEET. Beneath the unemployed NEET, about 50% of those are long-term unemployed, and about 15% are discouraged workers.

Women's Participation in the Labor Force in Iran: Challenges and Policy Implications

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Abstract

One of the main economic and social challenges in Iran is high unemployment rate especially among educated youth. Despite the fact that women comprise over 50 percent of college students, the unemployment rate among females has been much higher than men. Using censuses data and the seasonal labor force surveys this paper analysis women's participation in the labor force in Iran. The main findings of the paper are the following: female unemployment is one of the significant characteristic in Iranian labor market. The demand for women workers is mostly limited to "female appropriate" jobs such as education and health sector. Female employment in the service sector has increased in contrast employment in agricultural sector has decreased. The number of females working in unpaid family work or in the informal market is high. In other hand, more than one third (33.0 per cent) of young women are neither in employment, education or training. In sum Women face a range of challenges relating to access to job opportunity, working conditions, employment security, wage parity, discrimination, and balancing the competing burdens of work and family responsibilities. Thus, policy makers should take an inclusive approach to improving labour market outcomes for women.

1035

Application of Bayesian Inference for Probabilistic Population Projection

Abhinav Singh¹, Pramendra Pundir¹, Anurag Verma²¹University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India. ²Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India**Abstract**

This study is an attempt to use Bayesian approach in Cohort Component Method for population projection with an aim to provide probabilistic projection. The model based projections of the components have been made instead of making alternative scenarios like low, median and high variants for them. The study has been implemented for India and selected states from 2011 to 2051 at 5 years intervals and age composition is presented in 5 years group. The ASFR and ASDR are probabilistically projected by Gompertz and Brass's Logit models, respectively; the estimates obtained under the two proposed models are combined with cohort component method to project the population by age and sex. This study analyzes historical data for the period 1971-2011 for India and selected states. It is found from the projection that in 1951 India's population will lie between (1603.50, 1776.70) millions with probability .95. The mean value was found 1692.83 millions.

Child Poverty and Overall Poverty in Indonesia: Do They have Different Statistical Pattern?

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Abstract

SDG's has stated that poverty is a priority concern across the world, including Indonesia. To adults, poverty mean their inability to satisfy the living standards. To children, poverty have different meaning, especially issues about their future. Thus, it is important to understand, do they have same statistical pattern? That way, we can find, are reducing overall poverty will automatically reduce child poverty?

Child poverty and overall poverty data is used, together with another macro variable such as GDP percapita, Mean Years of Schooling, FDI, and other macro variables. All the data are provincial level for 2016. F-test for equality of two variances and T-test for dependent population used as preliminary test. For advance comparation, bivariate Pearson's correlation was used separately.

The F-test show that overall poverty and child poverty have equal variance. Meanwhile, the T-test shows that their means are significantly different. The further tests show that child poverty's Pearson's correlation with other macro variables and overall poverty's have nearly same pattern. Thus, when a factor of overall poverty change, the overall poverty will react. In the same time, child poverty will react the same way as overall poverty, but with different level.

1147

Change in Household Environment Condition in India: Evidence from Panel Data.

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Abstract

Household environment condition such as housing condition, source of drinking water, toilet facility, cooking fuel and hygienic behaviour of households which effect children health, particularly morbidity and malnutrition. This study examines change in household environment condition (HEC) in India from 2004-05 to 2011-12 by using panel data of India-Human-Development-Survey such as movement of households into and out of poor HEC and remained in poor HEC by using bivariate chi-square test and multinomial logistic regression and multiple classification analysis. We found that socially deprived groups such as, Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Caste groups were higher continued to be or fall into in poor HEC than the General Castes. The movement out of poor HEC to middle and better off HEC was the least observed among the deprived caste groups than the General Castes. Similarly, economically poor, illiterate and primary occupation households were higher remaining, fall into in poor HEC than economically non-poor, higher educated and tertiary occupation households. In case of regional level, Central, and Eastern regions were higher remaining in poor HEC and the least upward movement from poor HEC to middle and better-off condition than other regions.

Challenges to Meeting the SDG Targets of Universal Upper Secondary Education in China

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Abstract

China has completed universal transition to primary education, one of the Millennium Development Goals long before it was announced in 2000. The new Sustainable Development Goals has raised the level and targets universal secondary education by 2030. We will develop a multistate population projection model for China and use data from the Census 2010 to answer: "How big is the challenge in terms of resources for China to meet such target(s) of universal secondary education at national and subnational level?". We will also analyze whether current education policies in China are adequate to meet the SDG's education target. Preliminary results show that achieving universal upper secondary will be challenging, especially in the rural areas of less developed provinces. The rural-urban gap in educational attainment can be narrowed by investing in raising quality of higher secondary education, including vocational training, and making it accessible and affordable to the hard-to-reach population. While the gender gap in educational attainment nearly disappeared in China due to the one child policy. Even female are more advantage in attaining the upper secondary education in most of provinces both urban and rural area.

1165

Comparative Analysis To Determine Vulnerabilities And Risks Between Two Adjoining Bengal Sundarbans

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Abstract

Vulnerability commonly defined as the propensity to be adversely affected. It has been studied as a hazard's composition of adaptive capacity, sensitivity and exposure. This study uses statistical and econometric tool for measuring household's vulnerability to environmental change in both Sundarban areas. This study tries to measure vulnerability and risk in Sundarban and compare between these two and to understand environmental perception of local inhabitants. Total 368 households are surveyed, among them 192 in West Bengal part and remaining part in Bangladesh Sundarban. Principle Component Analysis and ordinary logistic regression results shows that highly vulnerable populations are found in Bangladesh Sundarban (36.93%) than West Bengal Part (25.52%). But moderate vulnerable populations are more found in West Bengal part. Both areas are heavily depends on on primary activities, so this create economic risk in both parts. In the effect of vulnerability level socio, economic as well as environmental variables are more impactful in Bangladesh. Bangladesh also more risks prone in terms of economic or socio political both. Awareness about environment found much in the West Bengal part, but government or NGOs are more active according to their perception in the other part of Sundarban.

Measuring the Level of Environmentally Friendly Behaviour: A Case Study of South Sumatera Province, Indonesia

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Abstract

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) declared in 2007 that human behavior plays a major role in global warming and climate change. However, there is limited information about how people behave towards the environment and what constraints they face to foster environmentally friendly behavior (EFB) in their daily lives. This paper is based on a larger study aimed at filling this gap in knowledge by introducing a measure to monitor the level of Environmentally Friendly Behavior (EFB) of the people of South Sumatera province of Indonesia as a case study. EFB is defined as people's daily activities that could help sustain natural resources by promoting waste reduction and resource conservation. EFB is measured as an index based on 30 variables at the household level, grouped into six dimensions, namely food consumption, housing, energy use, water use, mode of transportation and waste management. The study is based on interviews and focus group discussion of the heads of 490 statistically selected households in South Sumatera during August – October 2016. The EFB Index is measured by applying a two-thirds rule to the data reduced by Factor Analysis. Preliminary findings show that most people in South Sumatera have been unfriendly towards the environment.

1202

An Analysis of Comfort Level based on Weather Conditions and Household Environment and its linkage with Health in India for Selected Districts

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Abstract

Studies showed the association of climate and weather conditions on health in developed countries. At present, there is a lack of studies on the current health impacts from climate and weather on the population health in Asia, particularly in India. This gap has immediate consequences for the understanding of the future public health programmes in India. In India, the weather conditions can get extremely hot during certain periods of the year in some of the district and also some districts experience very cold temperature and much variation in the day and night temperature. ISHARE data is taken for climate condition of 74 districts and District level data of DLHS for the household environment, mortality and health conditions. Climate package calculates comfortable number of days in a year under different household conditions. The comfortable number of days for each household is calculated using district weather and household conditions. In the preliminary analysis, only five districts with diverse weather condition are used to study the association of the level of comfort days, extreme temperature and the health status of children. Further multivariate analysis taking 74 districts will be done to identify the impact of weather condition on children, women and adults.

The Effect of Birth Weight on Cognitive Development: Evidence from India

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Abstract

This paper makes use of the longitudinal data from the Indian Young Lives study to examine the effects of birth endowment, measured by birth weight and birth size, on test scores. We find that initial birth endowment is strongly associated with Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test (PPVT) score. In the sentinel-estimated effect models, smaller birth size and lower birth weight are negatively associated with the PPVT score. A 10% increase in birth weight raises test score by 1.9% and 0.03 standard deviation. The strong association between birth weight and test score is robust to inclusion of several child and household characteristics. We do not find any evidence of heterogeneous effects as the effects are very similar across a wide range of family backgrounds. We conclude that negative effects of lower birth weight on cognition development may not be modified by nurture and policies should be designed to improve the initial birth endowment of the children.

1240

Indian Spending Lesser on Female Healthcare: Evidences from National Sample Surveys 2004 and 2014

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Abstract

“Excess female death” in India has sparked great attention in investigate gender discrimination in healthcare expenditure (HCE) for hospitalization in India. Using two rounds (60th [2004] and 71st [2014]) of the National Sample Survey Data, we examines intra-household gender disparity in average HCE and the effect of demographic, socioeconomic and healthcare factors on gender disparity in HCE. Descriptive statistics, bivariate analysis used to estimate average HCE for male-female and Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition used to understand the contribution of demographic and socio-economic factors results of gender gap in HCE. Results shows huge gender disparity in HCE and gender gap has been increased in 2014. Decomposition results suggest that about 84% gender difference explains through the Endowment factors. Education, type of disease, level of care and duration of stay are widening male-female gap. To improve Women’s health status need to economically empower by improving education and changes in gender attitude.

Explaining the Link between Education and Green Behavior in the Philippines: The Role of Knowledge and Climate Change Perception

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Abstract

In recent years, changing lifestyle, consumption and mobility patterns in low-and middle-countries have contributed to a remarkable rise in carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases responsible for the warming of the planet. Despite its increasing relevance, there is a lack of understanding of factors influencing the environmental consciousness and behavior of people from the developing world. Whilst there is some evidence showing that education is associated with pro-environmental behavior, little is known about the mechanisms through which education influences decision making. Based on a face-to-face survey of 1,064 households in Manila, Philippines, this paper examines the relationship and empirically identifies the pathways explaining education effects. We find that the propensity to carry out pro-environmental behavior e.g. planting trees, recycling and proper waste management is positively related with education. An additional year of schooling significantly increases the probability of pro-environmental actions by 3.3%. Using the KHB method to decompose the effect of education, it is found that education influences green behavior mainly through increasing awareness and knowledge about climate change. This study hence provides not only solid empirical evidence on positive external effects of education, but also improves our understanding of the potential mechanisms explaining why and how these externalities arise.

1266

The Effects of Workplace Norms on Late Parenting and Female Labor Evidence from Japan and India

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Abstract

This study investigates the effects of workplace norms on female late marriage and parenting. We compared to private firms between India and Japan. These two countries have each individual gender norms in their patriarchal society.

India and Japan has a same problem. This problem is late married and parenting of high-educated Women. Japan face the serious concerns of rapid aging and very low birth rate. As hard as it is to believe, India face in the same phenomenon only high-educated women who lives in urban area.

This analysis is based on econometric method, but sociological approach is also used by exploring workplace norms via in-depth interviews. We focus on the corporate culture and employment practices of Japanese and Indian firms. This study examines whether or not such workplace norms affect the female late married and parenting. But Indian society has rich in variety, we focus on the area of Kolkata, West Bengal.

Factors Attributable to Urban-rural Difference in Mortality among Older Adults in China

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Abstract

Urban-rural difference in mortality at older ages is well documented in China. However, very few studies so far have systemically investigated factors that could contribute to such a difference. Using five waves of the Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Survey in 2002, 2005, 2008/2009, 2011/2012, and 2014, this study aims to examine whether and how socioeconomic conditions, family/social support, health behavioral, and baseline health contribute the urban-rural difference in mortality. We find that urban older adults have 11% ($p < 0.000$) lower mortality risk than their rural counterparts when only demographic factors are controlled for. When socioeconomic factors are adjusted for, urban older adults have no difference in mortality from rural older adults. When family/social support and demographic factors controlled for, urban older adults had 10% ($p < 0.01$) lower mortality risk than rural older adults. When health behaviors and demographic factors are adjusted for, urban older adults have 9% ($p < 0.01$) lower mortality risk. When baseline health and demographic factors are controlled for, urban older adults have 10% ($p < 0.01$) lower risk of mortality than rural counterparts. When all these factors are adjusted for, urban and rural older adults have no difference in mortality.

1359

Objective and Subjective Financial Condition and Mortality among Older Adults in China

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Abstract

The protective effect of financial condition on mortality is well documented in both developed and less developed countries. However, it is less clear whether the positive effect of financial status on survival is stronger for subjectively-measured financial resources than for objectively-measured financial resources. To address these issues, we relied on latest five waves (2005, 2008/2009, 2011/2012, and 2014) from a nationally representative survey with 25,954 respondents aged 65+. Financial resources were measured by seven objective and subjective variables. Weibull hazard regression is employed to fulfill our research goals. We find that better financial resources, either objectively-measured or subjectively-measured, are associated with lower relative risk of mortality. Having a pension or retirement salary, economic power in decision-making, and self-rated good economic status are the three major significant factors that are associated with lower mortality risk. Income, whether economic resource is adequate for daily living, homeownership, intergenerational transfer are not significantly linked with mortality when all other factors were correct. Our findings could be informative for targeting both objective and subjectively poor to improve their health.

Spatial Projections of Age-Structured Populations

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Abstract

In recent years, both the availability and use of population information in climate change impact assessments have greatly improved. One important milestone in this direction were the Wittgenstein Centre's multi-dimensional cohort-component projections of national populations by age, sex, and level of educational attainment (Lutz, Butz, and KC 2014). They provide the "human core" of the shared socioeconomic pathways (SSPs) (KC and Lutz 2017; O'Neill et al. 2015) that have since been spatially disaggregated (Jones and O'Neill 2016), yet without the aforementioned sociodemographic characteristics already included in the SSPs. The main objective of this paper is to add age-structure to these spatial projections. Using data from U.S. censuses, we analyze the degree of spatial variation in the age structure of the U.S. population dating back to 1940. Once a firm relationship between the age- and the spatial-distribution has been established, this will serve to calibrate the projection model.

1391

Impact of Sources of Financial Conditions on Perceived Income Adequacy among the Elderly: Indonesia as a Case Study

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Abstract

Only few studies have been carried out on an important aspect of the subjective welfare of older persons: the older persons' own perception on their financial adequacy. Yet, perception can play a more important determinant in the elderly behavior and welfare.

This paper focuses on understanding the perceived financial adequacy and the determinants of the perception. It uses Indonesia as a case study, as the most recent 2015 intercensal population survey asked the question on perception of the older persons. It examines how different types of financial sources (income, transfer payment, and combination of the two sources) affect older persons' perception of their income adequacy. Another innovation is the use of stage of population ageing as a spatial independent variable. An older person may behave differently in a society where there are many older persons.

As the dependent variable has only two categories, inadequate and adequate, we use a logistic regression analysis. Our initial finding shows that the highest percentage of perceived adequacy are seen among those who receive the money from working and combination of working and transfer payment. Those who live surrounded by more older persons are more likely to perceive adequate financial condition.

Modeling Spatiotemporal Relationships Between Built-Up Land Development and Population Change under the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs)

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Abstract

Population concentration and built-up land expansion are two characteristics of contemporary urbanization. Global spatial projections of these phenomena that are consistent with the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) are important for understanding potential future interactions among population and environmental changes. Recently a set of global spatial population projections have been generated following the SSPs. However, corresponding spatial projections of built-up land expansion have not been made. This paper presents the development of a global model for simulating spatiotemporal patterns of built-up land evolving through the 21st century under various SSPs. Taking a data-driven approach, the model exploits newly available time series of remote sensing observations of built-up land, historical and projected spatial population maps, national population, urbanization, and GDP projections, while reflecting SSP qualitative narratives. We demonstrate the resulting projections' usefulness for studying integrated human and earth systems, with showcase analyses of alternative future spatial patterns of built-up land.

1503

Financial Management and Consumption Smoothing among Households facing Catastrophic Health Expenditure Due to Non-Communicable Diseases.

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Abstract

Consumption smoothing is the process by which households maintain their current level of consumption expenditure even in the face of sudden income stress. The following paper explores the probability of a household to face catastrophic health expenditure, changes in family's health and non-health consumption expenditure given the fact that it has members suffering from non-communicable diseases (especially when it has faced catastrophic health expenditure) and the financing mechanism used by the family to cope with the economic burden. The WHO SAGE waves 0 and 1 (India) data are used here. Propensity score matching, logistic regression and panel probit analysis were done. From the analysis, it was found that the families having at least a member suffering from non-communicable disease had more chances of facing CHE than other families and lower consumption insurance. This insurance depended on the method of financing used. For e.g. when the families had capacity to borrow money, their consumption insurance was higher than other families. Also, families with lower consumption insurance were more prone to selling off assets.

A Disaggregated Analysis of Child Nutrition Indicators in WHO-SEAR Nations: Assessment of the Challenges for SDG Nutrition Targets

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Abstract

Background: The reports on levels and trends in child malnutrition prevalence in WHO-SEAR consisting of 11 countries have carried both promising and disappointing messages. The global nutrition report 2016 on assessing progress toward meeting global nutrition targets highlights that while many countries are on track to meet the targets of under-5 stunting, wasting, underweight and exclusive breastfeeding to infants below six months old, it masks significant variations and inequality within countries and subpopulations stratified by wealth quintile, mother's education, and place of residence. **Data and Methods:** The present study uses Global Database in Child Growth and Malnutrition (WHO, 2016) which is a standardized compilation of child growth and malnutrition data from nutritional surveys. Disaggregated descriptive and graphical analyses were carried out in order to unmask the trend, differential and education and income related inequality in child malnutrition. **Results:** Stunting is universal among children under-5 in WHO-SEAR countries. The prevalence of wasting and being underweight was highest in the disadvantaged groups e.g. the poorest, the least educated and those in rural areas of SEAR nations. **Conclusions:** The study suggested that disaggregated analysis can of potential help in framing policies for health equity monitoring and make the SDG targets achievable.

1613

Gendered Dependence and Management of Forest Commons of Gahrwal, India

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Abstract

Does women's participation in management of community forestry make difference in conservation outcomes? Identify gendered, caste-class patterns and seasonality in dependence. Research is based upon 16 weeks of fieldwork, undertaking 160 households from 8 villages covering four agricultural seasons in Chamoli district of Garhwal to capture seasonality in time use (TU). Village communities are highly dependent on forest common hence have high stakes in conservation. However at micro-level village society is stratified and women do not form homogenous entity. Women's participation in management of "Forest Councils" has bearing on the environmental outcomes and household food security.

In this study 100% household used village forest commons for the collection of fuel wood and fodder. Women from marginal communities in entirety depend on the forest commons for fuel wood while 96% women from upper caste are exclusively dependent on it. TU Survey reveals the seasonality in agriculture and gendered patterns of dependence. Access to public space is gendered and restrictive for women and girl. This was captured in time spent on activities such as playing, evening walk and gossip at common places within and outside the village.

Spatial and Temporal Pattern of Human Development in India

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Abstract

Using data from multiple sources, this paper examines the spatial and temporal pattern of human development in states of India. The set of human development indices; the human development index (HDI), gender development index (GDI), inequality in human development index (IHDI) and multidimensional poverty index (MPI) are estimated using the revised methodology of UNDP for all states of India over last 15 years. Although at the national level, India succeeded to uplift its development scenario and gender equity over time, large differentials among the states persist. The HDI of India increased from 0.456 (in 2001) to 0.498 (in 2006) to 0.543 (in 2011), whereas GDI varied from 0.785 (in 2001) to 0.812 (in 2006) and 0.839 (in 2011). The national average conceals large disparities across states of India. The MPI varies largely across states; highest in Bihar and lowest in Kerala. Decomposition of HDI suggests that the health dimension continued to have higher contribution to change in HDI followed by education and income for many states of India. The states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Odisha showed little improvement and continued to perform poorly than other states while the north-eastern states performed better in gender development.

1732

Conditions of Urban Slums and Its Quality of Life in India: A Regional Level Analysis

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Abstract

Industrialization and urbanization have resulted in the large scale migration from rural towards urban centres and the recent decade's migration from small villages across the country into the cities driven by poverty has led to negative consequences such as shortage and compact housing space, critical inadequacies in hygienic conditions and public utilities among others which are the characteristics of urban slums. This study attempts to understand the conditions and the quality of life in the urban slums of six different regions in India using the urban slums 69th round NSS data. Bivariate analysis was used to examine the conditions of slums and composite index, and standard deviation technique was used to understand the quality of life. Different conditions of urban slums like medical facility, drainage, drinking waters, etc. are much improved in the Western and Southern region as compared to the rest and similarly study revealed that quality of life is better off in the urban slums located in Southern and Western regions. Eastern, North, Central and North-eastern slums are mostly inadequate, substandard and hazardous living conditions.

Do Drought Relief Measures Stimulate Risk Averse Behaviors among Farmers?

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Abstract

In 2016, 330 million people were affected by drought in India, and it poses a grave threat due to its impact on Agriculture and its cascading effect (CRED, 2016). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) the Central Bank of India, channeled credit at preferential rates to agriculture as the availability of credit for agriculture was crucial. Other than the availability of credit, erratic climatic conditions and droughts have a long-lasting impact on the production. To counter the impact and assist the affected, Disaster Management Act 2005, advises the national and state authority and its agencies to plan and provide relief to the disaster-affected population. Financial Institutions have been advised to take necessary steps for providing credit and financial products relevant to drought-prone areas like Waivers, rescheduling, and restructuring of loans, etc. The study explores the utility of Disaster Assistance provided by the financial institutions to the end users in the context of Maharashtra Drought in Marathawada region. It is observed that the wellbeing or recovery of the cultivators was not much augmented by the assistance. Government needs to look in to modification of existing, Risk Mitigation and Disaster assistance guidelines for making Cultivators of Drought affected regions more risk averse.

1808

The Impact of Climate Change and Social-Economic change on Population Distribution and Migration in China

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Abstract

In seeking to understand how population change will be affected by climate change and social-economic change. We present China as an case of how the Social-economic and Climate change in the past 20 years (1990-2010) can influence population change. OLS and Geographical weighted regression are performed to measure the globe contribution rate and local contribution in space of each factor to population changes . Form national perspective, Social-economic factors , especially GDP and Traffic , have positive contribution to population increase in China. While in central area, compared with eastern area in China, GDP and Traffic has higher contribution rate on population growth. Among the four climate change factors (Production deviation, Discharge deviation, Consecutive production below median, Consecutive discharge below median) Consecutive below median Production, index of consecutive “ bad years” for Production, has negative impact on population change in the main grain producing areas, Eastern region in China and Sichuan Basin . on the whole, Social- economic reasons play a decisive role for population change in China, especially in the central area. consecutive “ bad years” for Production means enormous impact on China , which has more than 1 billion population.

Location Matters: Unravelling Spatial Dimensions of Neighbourhood Level Housing Quality in Kolkata (India)

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Abstract

India is increasingly becoming urban with its population in towns and cities expected to reach 600 million by 2031. This colossal demographic shift will pose unprecedented challenges for adequate housing infrastructure in urban India. Existing literature has assessed the relationship between housing quality and socioeconomic and demographic factors. Nonetheless, given housing quality is composite goods comprising not only structural aspects of the dwelling but also several locational/neighborhood amenities and services, the potential spatial variation in these relationships was neglected. Using latest census data, this paper examines the plausible spatial dependence and heterogeneity in the relationships between neighborhood-level housing quality and demographic and socioeconomic factors in Kolkata. Spatial regression and geographically weighted regression (GWR) was used to decipher the place-based relationship between neighborhoods' housing quality and demographic and socioeconomic factors. Results show that relationship between housing qualities and commonly identified driving forces (caste, literate female, female WPR, poverty, slum housing, homeownership, permanent housing, married couples, household size, and voting turnout) is not spatially invariant in terms of strength, magnitude and direction, implying a complex spatial dynamics at play in neighborhood-level housing quality outcomes in Kolkata. Thus, it underscores the significance of considering spatial dependence and heterogeneity into housing quality research.

Final category: 8. Others (Education, Religion, Wellbeing and Happiness, Disability, etc.)

37

Concordance and Discordance in Reporting Ideal Family Size by the Couples in India

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Abstract

The present paper discusses the matching and mismatching in reporting of ideal family size by the couples in India. For this study, the data of the couple file of National Family Health Survey-3 have been used which is a nationally representative sample survey. We have used data of 39292 couples who married only once for the analysis of ideal family size. If the reporting of a woman about children ever born, ideal family size and desire for additional child is different from that of the husband's reporting, it is considered as discordance or mismatch. In case of ideal family size both reported same is only 58 percent and mismatch is 42 percent (wife reported less than the husband is 22 percent and wife reported higher than the husband is 20 percent). There is high level of disagreement among the couples in regard to the ideal family size each one would prefer to. The difference in age, education and caste among the couples influences the ideal family size. The reported ideal family size among the couples varies as per the variation in age, education and caste difference among the husbands and wives.

Reliability in Wife's Reporting of Husband's Age and Education in India: Empirical Evidence from a Large Scale Survey

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Abstract

Age and education of the couples are two very basic indicators which are collected in almost each and every demographic and health surveys. Most of the demographic surveys takes into consideration wife's reporting of age and education of the husband as the basis for all further analysis and computation of various demographic indicators. But the important question arises about the reliability of such reporting. The main objective of the paper is to analyse pattern, trend as well as the determinants of mismatch in wife's reporting of age of the husband. The study is based on the data of third round of National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3, 2005-06) of India. It collected information about age and education of the husband separately from the husband as well as from the wife by interviewing 42185 currently married couples. There is huge mismatch in wife's reporting of age in India (58 percent).

142

Estimation of the Effect of Population Age-sex Structure Changes on Labor Force Supply in Iran

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Abstract

One of the important determinants of development for each country is human capital. This issue should be considered as one of the leading goals of development. Recognition of labor force in the variant times is basically very important for determining current trend and the changes in labor market and so employment status. The study is followed a technical and comparing-base approach and designed to answer the question, due to demographic changes, what is the effect of population age -sex structure on labor force supply in the last 45 years ,1345-1390 ? The aim of this paper is to identify and measure the question. Data are mostly taken from the censuses 1966 (1345) and 2011 (1390) which are conducted by Statistical Center of Iran (SCI) and also ILO's estimation for 1990-2020. Also, we used the demographic methods on standardization of economically activity rates. Results showed remarkable changes in age-sex patterns of activity rates by sexes. The pattern for Iranian males is similar to developed countries such as Japan, Australia and Turkey. The pattern for Iranian female is irregular which was confirmed by other works. It involves evaluating possible solutions into consideration by national authorities.

Patterns and Determinants of Intergenerational Contact between Young Adults and Their Parents in Japan

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Abstract

[Objective] This study aims to investigate the patterns and determinants of contact between parents and young adults in Japan. Much attention has been paid to changes in conjugal relations and childbearing patterns in Japan. Yet, it has been insufficiently studied about an intergenerational relation between young adults and parents. Thus, the paper addresses the patterns and determinants of intergenerational contact in Japan.

[Methods] Data come from the International Comparative Survey on Marriage and Family in Japan (a nationwide survey conducted in 2010). The targeted population is Japanese men and women between ages 20 and 69. To investigate the contact between parents and young adults, we selected male and female young adults who had at least a parent. Multi-level analysis including socio-economic, demographic, and geographical variables was employed.

[Results] Results showed that young adults with low socio-economic status met their parents more frequently, even controlling the influence of geographical proximity between children and parents. Second, women tended to visit their parents more often than men.

[Conclusion] This study indicates that the socio-economic factors and gender play a key role in an intergenerational contact between young adults and parents. Hence, the strength of multi-generational solidarity differs in socio-economic status and gender.

199

Son Preference, Politics and Policy in Asia. Insights from South Korea, India and Vietnam

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Abstract

Several Asian governments have issued policies to counter one pervasive form of gender discrimination practiced today: the deliberate elimination of females before or shortly after birth due to son preference. Much headway has been done to challenge traditional gender hierarchies through social, political and legal reforms. Yet, public policies and political discourse have also played a significant role in inadvertently reinforcing son preference, and thus have contributed to the persistence of condescending attitudes and practices towards girls. This paper highlights the linkages between son preference, politics and policies in selected Asian countries. It draws from existing literature, policy file analysis, and semi-structured interviews conducted with policy makers during field research in South Korea, India and Vietnam between 2014 and 2015. While South Korea witnessed a near inversion of gender preferences within the last decade linked social change and accompanied by legal reforms, son preference remains pervasive throughout India and Vietnam today. Significant political efforts were made to counter the growing demographic masculinization in the respective countries. Nevertheless, the paper shows that public policies against sex selection have not only been ineffective in normalizing skewed sex ratios at birth, but also had perverse effects on sex-selective behavior.

Emotional Well-being in Old Age in China: The Relative Importance of Income and Health

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Abstract

This paper uses data from the Chinese General Social Survey (CGSS) 2010 round to study the role of health conditions, both subjective and objective, and comparison incomes as the determinants of well-being among 2105 elderly (i.e. aged 60 years and above) individuals in urban and rural China. Well-being-health profile is much steeper when assessed in terms of emotional well-being (EWB) instead of subjective well-being (SWB). Ordered Probit regression analysis of well-being reveals that comparison incomes matter for subjective well-being in old age, but neither this nor absolute income can buy emotional well-being. On the other hand, even after controlling for absolute and relative income effects, self-reported health indicator has a significant impact on SWB, which is larger in case of EWB. The effect of perceived health status on SWB is completely explained away by observed health conditions (e.g. difficulty in moving tables or climbing stairs) and the health seeking habit (e.g. seeing a doctor very often). Moreover, controls for these factors do not wash out the effect of self-reported health indicator on EWB. Therefore, our results reiterate the need to distinguish between experienced and evaluative measures of well-being among the elderly when studying the determinants of happiness.

431

Does Development Lead to Happiness?

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Abstract

Does development leads to happiness, is the main question which we attempted to analyze in this paper. The common notion that higher the level of economic progress, more is the happiness in the nation may not be axiomatically true. Economic progress may enhance the basket of materialistic choices but may not truly increase happiness that state of mind. However, researchers trying to measure the association between happiness and development widely differ in their observations depending upon the data used by them (whether cross sectional or time series; short-term or long-term). Indeed, based on regressions of happiness on log GDP, Deaton finds that the difference in life satisfaction associated with a doubling of GDP in cross sectional data is greater between richer countries than between poorer countries (Deaton 2008, p. 58). Correlation between happiness index score and real growth of 155 countries showed negative association (-0.183, $p < 0.05$) which is statistically significant too. Given this background, in this paper we seek to explore the relationship between happiness and development by taking the evidences from the cross-sectional and panel data. For this purpose, data is taken from World Development Indicators and World Happiness Report.

Key world: - Happiness, Well-being, Development, Inequality.

Gender, Caste and Education in India: An Application of Survival Analysis to Study Drop-outs from Schools

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Abstract

Gender disparity in education has adverse consequences for growth and development. In this paper, we apply survival analysis to examine gender variations in completion of different levels of school education in India. The source of data is the 68th round of the National Sample Survey on Employment and Unemployment, undertaken in 2011-12. Analysis indicates that both boys and girls are most vulnerable in the primary to secondary level of education. Gender disparity is lower among socio-economically backward classes like Muslims. Household economic status also plays an important role in explaining drop out. Educational infrastructure and its quality determine the probability of completing different levels of school education. Cohort-wise analysis of survival functions reveals satisfactory progress in reducing gender gap in urban areas. In rural areas, however, gender disparity persists.

473

The Effect of Maternal Employment in Early Childhood on Children's Later School Life in Japan using a Longitudinal Survey of Babies in the 21st Century

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Abstract

In Japan, many women believe that "it is good for women not to work and to stay at home at least during the child's early years." This belief is one of the constraints for women returning to work after their first child. This study aims to examine the effect of maternal employment during early childhood on the child's later school life, largely using survey data from the Longitudinal Survey of Newborns in the 21st Century. Specifically, we estimate the logit model to explain how maternal employment in a child's first three years affects a child's later school life, in terms of "favorite subjects" and "having fun at school" at the age of 10. Moreover, we also include education expenditure for the child and the time spent on child rearing by the parents. Results suggest that there is only a weak relationship between maternal employment during a child's first three years of life and the child's school life at the age of 10. On the other hand, the time spent by parents (especially fathers) on child rearing may be related to the child's later development.

Variation in Gender Disparities in School Education Across Socio-Religious Communities:
An Analysis of the Inequality in Educational Process in India

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Abstract

Gender disparities in education can be studied from two perspectives: educational outcome, and educational process. We argue that these two approaches may be integrated into an unified approach. This can be done by decomposing inequality in educational outcome as a weighted sum of the inequality in each stage of transition, when weights are the product of the following components:

- Predicted proportion of people at risk of passing a transition,
- Variance of the indicator variable showing who passed and who failed the transition and
- Differences between the expected level of education of those who pass the transitions and those who do not.

This study proposes to apply this method to study how gender disparity varies between socio-religious groups in India. We focus on school education. The data used is from a nationally-representative sample survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (68th round on “Employment and unemployment”) in 2012-13. Respondents in the 18-24 year age group are included in the study. The study estimates a sequential logit. This is used to measure inequality in educational outcomes. We then use the odd ratios to show how different levels in the school system contribute to the overall inequality.

515

Intergenerational Educational Mobility in Uttar Pradesh (India): Are there any differences across the Caste Groups and how much it effecting Employment and Economic Outcomes?

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Abstract

This paper examined few critical research questions taking evidence from one of the largest populous states in the country. First, does Caste still matter in determining the educational status? Is there any educational mobility over three generations in different Castes as part of large-scale socio-economic and political transitions happening in the state? Is the mobility unvaryingly resulting into a better employment and economic outcomes for all Castes? These questions have continuously been debated in the political spaces and academia of the country. In spite of more than six decades of welfare policies, and the major political mobilization among the lower Castes in the state, our findings suggest that upper Castes in both Hindu and Muslim religions have better educational outcomes and mobility across the generations, especially in the case of higher and technical education. It has also been found that relative returns to educational mobility are better in upper Castes than lower Castes. The assessment of corresponding occupational mobility across the Caste groups reveals that with rising educational levels, the upper castes are retreating from lower-income occupations, while lower Castes are filling the vacancies left by the upper Castes which are contributing to persisting economic inequalities across Castes.

Cohort Size and Life Chances: The Chinese Baby boomers and Their Wellbeing

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Abstract

This paper unravels the impact of the Chinese population boom (1949-71) on individual life chances, analyzing the influences large fertility numbers on personal welfare. Using seven waves of national data the 2003-13 Chinese General Social Surveys (N = 43,308), it estimates the effects of cohort size on socioeconomic status and subjective evaluation of life. Members of large birth cohort suffer from their birth times; cohort size is negatively associated with family income and happiness. We further identify the impact of a confounding historical event, the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976), on the cohorts coming of age of those times. Three cohorts (born in 1947-66) who came of age during the Cultural Revolution fare the worst in objective and subjective wellbeing. This unlucky cohort effect is partly due to their large cohort size. Although born during the low-birth period of the Great Famine (1958-61), Children of early Cultural Revolution fare the worst in human and political capital attainment, family income, and sense of subjective wellbeing. We speculated that they were also subject to the intense population-based competition in schooling and employment.

581

The Implication of Educational Expansion on Development of Population Education:
Evidences from China

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Abstract

The rapid education expansion in China has brought about great changes in population education. Yet, it is unclear how and to what extent the expansion will translate into real gains in human capital, at individual and social levels respectively. Using the micro-data from census and one percent population sample surveys from 1980s on, this study investigates the impact of educational expansion on the level and structure of education development for the Chinese population. In addition, the study also examines the changes in education-associated socioeconomic turnouts since the expansion. Our preliminary results show that the educational expansion has stimulated substantial advances in educational attainments of successive young generations. Yet, the nominal increases in educational attainment seem have not translated into socioeconomic mobility as expected. Possible explanations include delay effect and declined selectivity of the educational system. Moreover, the evolving structure of population education indicates underdevelopment of middle school education, which might challenge the sustainability of education development in the future.

The Influence Factors of Health Inequality in Homogeneous Groups---Based on the Healthy Status of the Elderly Rural Migrant Workers in China

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Abstract

Since “Black Report” came out, health inequality has received continuous attention from academics. Numerous studies have found that health inequality of the elderly is a problem throughout the world. However, the health status of elderly migrant workers might be easily ignored. The elderly migrant workers are vulnerable group in society. In 2015, we did surveys in Xi’an, Hangzhou, Yantai and extended questionnaires to migrant workers over the age of 45, in order to understand their health status. Using the investigation data, this study examines the health status and health inequality among elderly migrant workers in China. Then we use Wagstaff’s method to decompose the health sector inequalities to find the influence factors. Different with other social groups, health inequality disfavored the wealthy among elderly rural migrant workers in China. The higher the migrant worker’s income, the more likely he falls ill or has psychological problems. Besides, the results suggest that inequality in health amongst elderly rural migrant workers was due largely to inequality in life satisfaction, the quantity of children and environmental pollution around.

685

An Assessment on the Importance of Women at the Aftermath of Conflicts and the Roles They Play

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Abstract

Women are stronger than they look or are perceived to be. They have been ignored and considered to be victims rather than strong and capable individuals.

Women are naturally compassionate and empathetic; two qualities needed when communication is vital to rejuvenate and rehabilitate the community in order to make it whole again. To bring people together, to make them trust again, to use their motherly instinct and their sense of obligation.

For an effective aftermath conflict resolution we need to consider the most affected: women and children. Since they are the centre of everything, the war, the loss, the disputes, they will have the better sense of solving their own problems.

The purpose of this study is to identify the important roles women can play in their communities rather than those of only civil aspects but more of formal proceedings and political negotiations. With their communication skills they can be the best agents of policy making.

It will be both qualitative and quantitative to get the best results and it will be a comparison study covering different Asian and African countries that have gone through war and how women have demonstrated their potential to make a difference given the chance.

Intergenerational Transmission of Height in India

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Abstract

Using the nationally representative Indian Human Development Survey (IHDS), we create an exclusive parents- son matched data set that is representative of the entire adult male population (aged 20+) in India. We use these data to certificate the development of intergenerational transmission of height in India, among different castes, religion, and place of residences for the birth cohort of 1962-1992. We find that transmission of height as measured by the regression coefficient of parent's height to son's height has increased significantly. This indicates that some genetic factors are playing the significant role between parent's height to son's height. However, we also find that the parents' height is positively related to the son's height.

710

Sociodemographic and Socioeconomic Differences in Sleep Problems among adults in Six Low and Middle-Income Countries

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Abstract

Poor sleep tends to be affected by various socioeconomic and demographic factors. The aim of this study was to examine the associations of sociodemographic and socioeconomic factors with sleep problems (insomnia, sleep duration and sleep quality) across life course in six countries namely India, China, Ghana, Mexico, Russia and South Africa using WHO Study on global Ageing and adult health (SAGE) wave-1(2007-10) data. Binary, ordered and multinomial logistic regression models were used to determine the impact of socioeconomic and demographic factors on sleep problems. Age, sex, education, employment status and income quintile indicated significant association with the sleep problems. The prevalence of sleep problems varies across different countries. Sleep problems were more prevalent among older adults, females and among single, widowed, divorced or separated adults. The result shows that disadvantaged social position was mostly related to sleep problems.

Prevalence and Predictors of Social Cohesion and its Association with Mental Health in India

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Abstract

It is agreed that social cohesion plays a constructive role in the preservation of mental health and well-being. Using the WHO-SAGE wave-1 data which is a cross-sectional study on a sample of 11230 adults aged 18 years and older, this study investigated whether social cohesion influences the association between socio-economic factors and mental health of people in India. Ordered logistic regression analysis has been used to understand the association between mental health and social cohesion. Social interaction, trust, safety, political participation and freedom of expression are used as indicators of social cohesion. People those who had high social interaction in the society were 0.80 ($p < 0.001$) times less likely to have mental disorders. Further, People with high trust in the society were 1.09 ($p < 0.05$) times, and who had not any freedom of expression been 1.3 ($p < 0.001$) times more likely to have mental disorders. This study reveals that low social cohesion is associated with poor mental health and vice-versa. Social interaction and freedom of expression are robust indicators which strongly affect the mental health. Results indicate that the high social cohesion leads to little mental disorders and increase the mental well-being of people in India.

760

An Economic Framework for Persisting Son Preference: The Role of Intergenerational Solidarity and Institutions for Income Security

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Abstract

Excess female child mortality (resulting from neglect) and skewed SRB (due to prenatal sex selection) are common to several Asian countries. Both phenomena mirror widespread son preference, and are transversal to a diverse set of cultures, demographic patterns and socio-economic trends. A recurrent cultural foundation for preferring sons identifies them as sources of old-age support to parents; an understudied scientific hypothesis would hence link its survival to lack of pension schemes.

This paper proposes a more organic framework and a set of original indicators for analyzing this interaction. Centrality is given to economic institutions for security: in affected countries, social networks and especially the family stay as primary safety nets against various declinations of income uncertainty, making up for state and market inefficiencies; intergenerational solidarity is notably son-based, and enforced through patrilineal cohabitation.

The hypothesis is tested through a cross-country, macro-level analysis in which both demographic manifestations of son preference are regressed on the same variables. Results confirm that, while it expresses through daughters' neglect in more traditional societies, the preference survives and determines prenatal selection in countries where strong informal economy and network solidarity persist despite advancing living standards. Country cases are reviewed in support of these findings.

Women's Market Work and Care Responsibilities: Who Exits The Labour Market in Malaysia?

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Abstract

Almost one out of every two Malaysian women of working age are not in

the labor force. However, a large proportion of this out-of-the-labor-force female population comprises of drop-outs. Although the factors that pull these women out of the work force are not well-studied, it is generally believed that they relate to issues of work–family conflicts. Compared to men, working women in Malaysia bear the additional burden of doing bulk of the unpaid house work as well as care-giving activities. Using a recent nationally representative survey data from Malaysia, we examine these factors with a focus on unpaid care responsibilities. Women's role as caregivers is modeled in the context of infants as well as elderly members. Our logit regression model of exit decision additionally takes into account usual socio-demographic factors including household size and composition, household asset, ethnicity, marital status, age, husband's income and so on. The quantitative results are validated by self-reported data on exit decisions. We also examine the sensitivity of our findings to selective initial entry into the labor force.

827

Changing Trend in Literacy, Level of Higher Education and Reasons for Drop Out: A Study on a Socially Deprived Section in India

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Abstract

Lack of education among the scheduled castes (SC) population in India may be the major reason for remaining at the lower end of the social structure. To study the changing trends in literacy among the SC as compared to the Total Population; to find out the determinants of higher education among the social groups; to see the major reasons for never enrolling or discontinuing/dropping out among the SC population as compared to others. Data were extracted from the National Sample Survey (NSS), 71st round "Key indicators of social consumption in India, Education" conducted by Government of India - January to June 2014. And Census of India 1991, 2001, 2011. Binary logistic regression has been used to analyze the relationship between education and social categories. Multivariate analysis has demonstrated a significant association between social category and level of educational attainment, reasons for dropping out or never enrolling, graduate and above on the basis of religion, consumption expenditure, marital status, sex, place of residence, region, etc. Huge gaps remain despite various efforts by the central and state governments to eradicate differences in educational attainment among these social groups.

The Education-Occupation Nexus: Examining Inter and Intra-Generational Mobility Using India Human Development Survey (Round 1 and 2)

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Abstract

Lack of job creation has been plaguing the Indian economy for a long time. India has experienced a steady growth in literacy rate in the past decade, but has that enabled simultaneous increase in stable jobs? The current study fills this gap by assessing the mobility levels across generations in terms of both education and occupation by using data from the two rounds of India Human Development Survey (IHDS), 2005 and 2012. Transition matrices and mobility indices based on conditional probability distributions have been used to study intra-generational and inter-generational mobility levels across generations. In order to identify the impact of various time-variant factors affecting upward occupational mobility in IHDS panel, the fixed effects conditional logistic regression model was implemented. Results indicate substantial upward mobility in terms of educational attainment levels with occupation levels relatively immobile over generations hinting towards a poor quality of public education in India and assortative mating.

901

Small Area Population Projection of Bangkok, Thailand during 2015 - 2040

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Abstract

This study aims to project population, Thais and foreigners, of Bangkok during 2015-2040. For Thais, we project population of Bangkok Metropolitan Administrative (BMA) using cohort-component method. Then, we apply ratio method to project population by sex at district level with assumption of percent distribution of population by district changes as logistic trends as found in 1990 to 2010 census. Next, we apply ratio method to project overall population at sub-district level assuming the changes of percent distribution of overall population by sub-district under each district follow logistic trends as found in the same censuses. Afterward, we add the estimated number of foreigners as of December 2015, derived from other studies, by making assumption of constant number of foreigners throughout projection period and the distribution of them by district and sub-district is the same as found in 2010 census.

The results show that overall population of Bangkok are quite stable around 9.5 to 9.9 million but ageing population increase. Population aged 60+ increase from 11.6% in 2015 to 28.5% in 2040 while of the others decrease. Besides, the decreasing population density is found in the inner city while the opposite direction is found in the urban fringe and suburb areas.

School Completion and Learning Outcomes: Has the Gender Gap Narrowed in India?

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Abstract

This paper examines equity in schooling and learning levels across socioeconomic characteristics and intersections with gender. Based on data drawn from a state-representative survey of over 20,000 adolescents conducted in 2015-16 in the states of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, India, we focus on gaps between unmarried adolescent girls and boys aged 15-19. This paper examines school completion and learning outcomes amongst unmarried adolescent boys and girls aged 15-19. Despite important progress in achieving parity in school completion for boys and girls, findings suggest that overall learning – the ability to read and perform basic division – is far from commensurate. More than one-third of boys and girls could not attain basic academic skills, with numeracy particularly worse amongst girls. Gender gaps are amplified by socioeconomic disparities: after controlling for other demographic factors, caste group, household wealth and parental schooling emerge as the primary factors that drive gender gaps.

934

The Health Impact of Child Labor in Developing Countries Evidence from Egypt

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Abstract

There are few studies related to child labor within the Egyptian agriculture sector due to a lack of microdata, and any research that is available does not fully represent all the children in rural Egyptian society. the paper aims to assess the extent to which children working in Egypt's agricultural sector are exposed to health risks and the subsequent consequences, and explain the demographic and socioeconomic determinants that could lead to serious health risks, depending on the data of the first national survey specified for child labor solely in the agriculture sector, titled "Child Labor in the Agriculture Sector, in Egypt" (2011). Descriptive statistics were used to describe the key characteristics of children working in the Egyptian agricultural sector and facing health hazards for various reasons; for example, inhaling toxic pesticides without using respirators or masks and working in bad weather conditions. Moreover, a binary logistic regression model was used to analyze the determinants of those children working in hazardous and unhealthy conditions . the study reaches to understand both the health effects of child labor in the agriculture sector on both individual children and the consequences on a household level, longitudinal studies are needed to understand the short-and long-term consequences.

Women Knowledge and Practices of Diarrhoea Treatment among Children Under Five in Northeast India?

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Abstract

In Northeast India, diarrhoea death is 8.3% greater than the national average and lowest percentage of children for whom sought diarrhoea treatment from healthcare facilities. The paper assesses the women knowledge on diarrhoea treatment, seeking treatment whose child (< 5-years) are suffering from diarrhoea. We used data from the DLHS-4. From women whose child is having diarrhoea, information was collected on women's knowledge about diarrhoea treatment, types of diarrhoea treatment methods. Of the 803 children with diarrhoea, 45.33% were taken to the health centre. Seeking for treatment is ranging from 69.57% in Tripura to 19.40% in Nagaland. Many women are having knowledge about diarrhoea treatment, but prefer to used liquid food instead of HAF/ORS/Zinc and very few seek treatment from the health centre. Women not seeking treatment prefer to used liquid food but those seek treatment from Government and Private centre prefer to used HAF/ORS/Zinc. Women wealth, education and age significantly increase women knowledge about treatment of diarrhoea. A female child is more preferred for seeking treatment. ANC visit increases women knowledge about diarrhoea knowledge. Women from Tripura used HAF/ORS/Zinc for the treatment of diarrhoea mostly advice by Government and Private health centre.

979

Women and Pain Behind Bars: Experience of Long-term Convicted Prisoners in Thailand

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Thailand

Abstract

A number of female prisoners have been dramatically increasing worldwide. It is known that incarcerating poses health risks to prisoners, particularly pain which leads to the need of acute care use. However, it is little known about of prisoners in Thailand. Thus this study aims to assess health on pain/discomfort dimension of female inmates and to provide recommendation to pain/discomfort relief.

The study employed quantitative and qualitative approaches which took place at correctional institution, central prison and provincial prison. Quantitative sample was 547 female inmates and qualitative sample included 23 female drug offenders. Health on pain/discomfort dimension was measured based on EQ5D3L.

It was found that reported pain/discomfort was 72.2 percent. This prevalence is two times higher than general population. Factors related to pain/discomfort included age, years of imprisonment, having chronic disease, prison overcrowding and spend too long in prison cell.

As pain/discomfort is one of major health problem of long-term convicted female inmates which related to age years of imprisonment and having chronic disease, health care provisional should target older inmates, those who just have been jailed and have chronic disease. In addition living condition in prison cell needs to be improved.

Spatial Heterogeneity and Poverty Dependence of Undernutrition in Districts of India

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Abstract

Studies on poverty and nutrition often focus at household level and less on community/district level. Using data from National Family Health Survey 4, 2015-16 and National Sample Survey 2009-12, this paper examines the spatial pattern of consumption poverty and under-nutrition in the districts of India. District is the unit of analyses and the three indicators of nutrition; stunting, wasting and underweight are the dependent variables. A set of independent variables including the poverty health count ratio, gini index, mothers educational attainment, immunization coverage are used to understand the spatial pattern of undernutrition in India. The unadjusted coefficient of stunting, underweight and wasting is 0.32, 0.36 and 0.11 respectively. When adjusted for other confounders the coefficient of poverty becomes smaller while that of mothers education and sanitation become larger and significant. Lisa map and Moran's I statistics confirmed the spatial nature of poverty and undernutrition in the districts of India.

1066

Factors Associated with Subjective Well-Being in Chinese Elderly People

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Abstract

This paper used the data from China General Social Survey (CGSS) to examine factors related to Subjective Well-Being (SWB) in Chinese elderly people. We constructed a conceptual model adapted from Anderson's health behavioral model and probed the associations between SWB and predisposing, enabling, need and health behavior factors. We discovered that higher SWB is more likely to be found in elderly people who have spouses accompanied, maintain good quality of relationship with family relatives and friends, have stronger need for recreational activities, have better health status, exercise more, perceive an increase in their current socio-economic status compared to previous situation, and remain optimistic about their future socio-economic status. Results also suggested that enabling factors (socio-economic status and quality of social connections) can impose more influence on elderly people's SWB. Thus, policies that maintain or boost the perception of upward socio-economic mobility and that enhance harmony between older people and their relatives and friends should be given special consideration in future.

Policy Success and Failure in Balancing Sex Ratios in India: A Quantitative and Qualitative Policy Evaluation of the 'Nawanshahr Model'

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Abstract

This paper aims at identifying and analyzing policy successes and failures in India's response to a growing demographic masculinization. I provide a quantitative and qualitative policy evaluation of the 'Nawanshahr Model', a popular and problematic anti-sex selection policy intervention carried out in a district of Punjab between 2005-2007. I compare the intervention to control areas in a Difference-in-Difference analysis based on sex ratio at birth data obtained from two separate sources, showing that strong political efforts were successful in countering sex imbalances. However, drawing from semi-structured expert interviews conducted with governmental, non-governmental and international representatives in Delhi, Punjab and Haryana between 2014-2015 the qualitative assessment shows that the successes have been overshadowed by the failures to protect the very group that was meant to benefit. The negative side effects of the policy intervention are tracking pregnant women and violating their reproductive and privacy rights. By analyzing the achievements but also drawbacks of India's struggle against prenatal sex selection, this paper hopes to inform research and policy making in understanding and better responding to sex ratio imbalances.

1193

Correlates of the Use of Family Policy Measures in Japan and Korea: Comparative Analysis of the 2005 and 2009 Survey Data

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Abstract

This study compares the changes in the use of family policy measures in Japan and Korea, drawing on analyses of data from 2005 and 2009 comparative surveys conducted by the Cabinet Office of Japan. The two countries heavily rely on preschools as a childcare measure. While childcare centers are replacing them in both, the level of use is much lower in Korea. The proportion of non-use of measures is higher in Korea than in Japan and does not decline as fast.

The analysis of correlates reveals that in Korea living in Seoul and rural areas has larger negative effects in 2009 than in 2005 on the use of preschools and living in Metropolitan areas continues to have large negative effects on the use of childcare centers, while the latter effects are reduced in Japan. In Korea the effects of living in Seoul and rural areas on the non-use changes direction from negative to positive between 2005 and 2009 while no similar effects are observed in Japan. This may suggest that more family policy initiatives are required in Seoul and rural areas in Korea in response to changing needs among families in Seoul and rural areas.

Disability Prevalence and Health Care Needs among 60+ Population in India: Evidence from Census, 2011

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Abstract

Disability is not only affects the individuals but its affects family as well as society. This is a common problem of older population. Population ageing is a major demographic issue for India in the 21st century. Older population of India constituted 8%of total population. The purpose of this study to examine the state wise differential in disability among 60+ populations and also to access the health care needs of 60+ disabled persons. The data sources of the present paper are census 2001 and 2011. For the methodological perspective we use the Standardized Index of Diversity of Disability (SIDDD) index to identify the diversity of disability in India and its states. For analyzing the state wise differentials rate, ratio and percentage have been used. The results show that there are 5.19% persons have disability among 60+ population and sex differential significantly higher 5.32 % of male and 5.05 % in female. There is huge diversity in disability prevalence among 60+ in India, as highest in Sikkim followed by Rajasthan, approximately they comprise 11 %, and the lowest is found in Tamil Nadu as 2.53%. This huge gap in prevalence percentage shows the health care needs of highly prevailing states.

1223

Wage Differentials in the Indian Labour Market: Do Identities Matter?

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Abstract

This paper delves into the wage differentials arising because of the intersectionality of socio-religious and gender identities in the Indian labour market. We find for both the years 2004-05 and 2011-12, the women belonging to the historically disadvantaged groups earn lower wages not just in comparison to the males within their respective communities but also in comparison to the females of the reference category, the upper caste Hindu women. Also, although the gender disparities in wages have decreased between 2004-05 and 2011-12, the socio-religious disparities for women of some historically disadvantaged groups have increased. We also examine whether the wage differential between the upper caste Hindu women and women of historically disadvantaged groups could be attributed to discrimination in the labour market. Our results suggest educational endowments rather than discrimination as a major reason for lower earnings of women of historically disadvantaged groups.

Projection of Sex-Ratio at Birth using MCMC technique in the Bayesian Inference

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Abstract

In the present paper we have projected Sex Ratio at Birth in Uttar Pradesh using Linear regression model, assuming lower and upper limit from the past estimates of Fraction of Female at Birth from the Sample Registration System data available from 1995 to 2015 under Bayesian Methodology. Bayesian method involves complicated mathematical terms in posterior distribution. Most of them can be handled by Monte Carlo Markov chain (MCMC) simulation method. The MCMC method is a repetition procedure of generating samples from our distribution. We have used this method for handling the difficulties which arises due to typical mathematical terms that involves expected value of the function of a random variable. Parameters of the model have been estimated using MCMC Technique in Bayesian Procedure. We have assumed Non-informative prior distribution to implement the Bayesian approach for the parameter estimation. We used a Bayesian approach, implemented in WinBUGS, to check the suitability of linear regression model for the growth of Sex Ratio at Birth data obtained from different SRS reports of Uttar Pradesh. Our main focus was to develop the methodology and program for Bayesian Projection.

1285

Continuum of Care: From Mother to Child

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Abstract

Though, the available studies in different country settings document that the lack of maternal care strategy at various stages – pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery – is associated with poor maternal and newborn health outcomes, the scholarship on the subject hardly exists for India. Therefore, using data from the third wave of District Level Household Surveys (2008), we examine the effect of the continuum of maternal health care on child immunisation for the major states of India. This study tries to assess the levels of utilisation of essential components of maternal health care (i.e. TT injection, Antenatal care, Institutional Delivery and Postnatal Care) among women also tries to explore the association between utilisation of these maternal care services among mothers and immunisation status of their children. Bivariate, as well as multivariate results, indicate that women who had taken all three services, their children are more likely to be immunised, compared to children whose mothers had taken less than the three services.

Male Contraceptive Methods: Trend, Prevalence and its determinants in Tehran

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Abstract

In recent decades, socio-economic changes have been accompanied with increase of men participation in family planning. This study aims to assess the trend, prevalence and determinants of male contraceptive methods (condom, withdrawal and vasectomy). A cross-sectional survey was conducted in 2015. Through multi-stage cluster sampling, 1272 married men and women were selected from 50 districts in Tehran^[1]. Binary logistic regression analysis was employed to estimate the likelihood of using male contraceptive methods rather than female contraceptives methods. The use of male contraceptive methods has increased in the past two decades and currently its prevalence is almost three times higher than female methods. Binary logistic regression analysis show that set of socio-economic and cultural variables are important determinants so that egalitarian gender attitudes, lower religiosity, women's higher education, lower ages in men and women are associated with the greater likelihood of using male contraceptive methods rather than female contraceptives methods. Low childbearing tendency, couple agreement about number of children, greater acceptance of male methods in younger, increasing women's education has caused men play the main role in family planning. Training the failure rate of male traditional methods and efforts to reduce the side effects of female methods is essential.

1330

The Influence of Religion on the Subjective Well-Being of the Elderly in Rural China

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Abstract

Abstract: Using data from the survey of “Welfare of the Elderly in Anhui Province, China” conducted in 2012 respectively by the Institute of Population and Development Studies of the Xi’an Jiao tong University and Soochow University, this paper adopted the logistic model to analyze the relationship between religion and subjective well-being of the Chinese rural elderly. Controlling the socio-demographic characteristics, social economic status, health, intergenerational support, we found that religion was related significantly with the subjective well-being of the rural elderly. Although the religious affiliation had no significant effect, the rural elderly participating in religious activities had better subjective well-being than the elderly not participating in religious activities do. And religious coping also had significantly effect on the subjective well-being of the rural elderly.

Keywords: religious relief, religious participation, religious coping; the elderly

Life Satisfaction of Only Children and Non-Only Children among Chinese College Students:
A Family Capital Perspective

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Abstract

Previous studies yielded contradictory results about the perceived life satisfaction of only children and non-only children among Chinese college students, which may be a result of sample selection bias induced by China's one-child-per-family policy. This study adopted Propensity Score Matching (PSM) to solve the endogenous issues. Results indicated that there was no significant difference in life satisfaction between only children and non-only children among college students. Also, the family capital was divided into economic capital, cultural capital, and psychological capital, all of which had a significant positive impact on individual's life satisfaction. By contrast, negative life events and depression were both risk indicators of life satisfaction. This study has shed light on the net effect of only-child status on life satisfaction among Chinese college students and pointed out the critical but often-ignored role of family cohesion.

1453

How Well Does Performance Predict Self-Reported Functioning in Europe? A Cross-Country Comparison among 14 European Countries Using SHARE Data.

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Abstract

Objects

The aim of this project is to examine cross-national differences in self-reported physical functioning and performance-based functioning. The questions addressed in this research include: 1) Are there statistically significant differences in self-reported functionality among European countries? 2) Do differences in functioning ability as evidenced by performance-based measurement explain the differences in self-reports of functioning differences across European countries?

Analysis

We conducted Tobit regressions with self-reported functionality as the dependent variable. Using self-reported functioning as the dependent variable, we estimated 5 regression models with the following independent variables: 1) age, sex and nationality; 2) education; 3) grip strength; 4) peak flow and 5) chair stand.

Results

There are statistically significant differences in self-reported functionality among the European countries. The performance-based tests had a highly significant influence on self reported limitations in functioning. The performance-based measures influenced in different ways the country-specific coefficients.

Contribution

Previous studies showed that observed and reported functioning abilities are affected by sociodemographic composition of populations on national levels. Nevertheless, it was unclear how and to what extent those performance-based measures influence self reported health in different countries. Consequently, our research could help extending the current understanding of differences in functioning on a national context.

The Regional Security of Central Asia, the Growth of Religious Radicalism

Nargiza Moldaliev

Abstract

The regional security of Central Asia, the growth of religious radicalism After collapse of the Soviet Union national security problems have become one of the very hot and actual issues in the Central Asia region. In spite of integration attempts in the frame of various units such as SOC (The Shanghai Cooperation Organization), CSTO (Collective Security Treaty Organization), NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization), EEC (Euarsion Economic Community) the terrorism problems motivated by religious beliefs are still beeing dangerous and have its influences in economic growth of the region. After communism ideology crises, in the Central Asia region the ideology vacuum appeared which was filled with religious-political ideology. Moral and ideology crises always are supported by the ideology emptiness and may be filled with the extremism ideologies. In the Soviet period the religion questions were one of the forbidden part of society and with the appearing of the ideology vacuum was filled with the various religion contents. However, the absolutely absence of the religious knowledge may lead to the egoism and immorality, and the partial knowledge can lead to the aggressive radicalism. If human being can't realize the religious basic knowledge well, he will accept secondary meaning of the true religion not focusing the basic meaning. Such people can accept the sayings of another man and can ignore the Koran's metaphors and allegories, he also can't make difference between the facts and assumptions. The spread of various literacy about Islam that was come from outside also contributed the growth of such people groups.

1522

Women and Their Experience of Conflict: A study of the Bodoland Territorial Council Region of the State of Assam

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Abstract

The Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) region of Assam in India is a hotbed for armed and ethnic conflicts. The region has witnessed frequent disturbances between the Bodo and the other groups residing there (between the Bodos and the Bengali-speaking Muslims in 1993, 1994, 2008 and 2012 and between the Bodos and the Adivasis in 1996, 1998 and 2014). While men engage in bloodshed, the women pay a heavy price in such incidences – uprooted hearths and homes, loss of near and dear ones, psychological trauma and physical abuse among others. The paper is an attempt to enumerate the experiences of women belonging to the communities that are engaged in conflict. Using in-depth interviews conducted with conflict-affected women in the affected villages of the BTC region, the paper tries to understand the lives of women in a conflict-affected region, their experience of the conflicts, their memories and their overall struggles. The analysis is also informed by secondary references from journal articles, newspapers and books.

Living Arrangement and Subjective Well-Being Among Older Adults in China: Does Social Support Matter?

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Abstract

Using data from five waves of the Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Survey ($N \approx 5,000$), we examined the association between living arrangement and the subjective well-being of elderly Chinese citizens, paying attention to the mediating role of social support. We also explored whether this association differs by types and sources of social support. Given the tremendous differences in resources between urban and rural areas and structural distinguish between urban and rural hukou status, we conducted all of our analyses separately by urban hukou status. Structural equation modeling (SEM) results indicate that compared to the elderly living with their children, living alone was negatively associated with rural elders' life satisfaction, whereas living in institutions was positively associated with urban elders' life satisfaction. The types and sources of social support were not only important to elders' psychological well-being and life satisfaction, but also played important mediating roles. For example, among urban older adults, compared with those living with and receiving support from children, living with a spouse was associated with higher life satisfaction through receiving formal financial support. Implications for the well-being of the Chinese elderly population are discussed.

1561

Evaluation Happiness Promotion to Increase Productivity in Small and Medium Enterprises in Thailand

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Abstract

Since 2016, the Department of Industrial Promotion of the Thai Ministry of Industry has implemented a happiness and production promotion project for small and medium enterprises (SMEs). This is worker-centered approach which views the labor force as the key resource of the enterprise to ensure survival through periods of economic stagnation in the domestic market.

This study analyzed success in production and happiness promotion of SMEs during the period of 2016-17

Data were drawn from a survey of happiness and well-being of 1,360 workers in 159 SMEs in Thailand in 2016. Qualitative data were also collected the QCDSM approach was used for determining an organization's success in productivity.

This study found that campaign to promote happiness of workforce of SMEs was highly successful, especially in terms of heightening awareness of managers about the positive relationship between worker happiness status and production outputs. Business owners observed that happiness promotion activities for the workforce improved morale, quality of performance, team work (100%), relationships among employees at all levels (98.2%), and customer satisfaction in quality and services (91.3%). Nevertheless, the campaign was not able to demonstrate statistically significant improvements in the health status of the workforce.

Does Religion Matter? The Individual- and Contextual- Effects of Religion on Parental Son Preference

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Abstract

Does religion influence parental son preference in mainland China? Son preference has been an integral part of traditional Chinese culture, especially Confucian values. It has put daughters in a disadvantage position, prenatal and postnatal. Existing research suggests religion plays an important role in shaping individual fertility preferences through its teachings on gender roles and family relations. However, little is known if religion in China attenuates or perpetuates individual son preference. This study explores religious effects on son preference at both the individual and contextual levels using a combined dataset from the 2010 China General Social Survey (CGSS) and 2004 China Economic Census (CEC). Results show that individual affiliation with traditional Chinese religion, including Buddhism and folk religions, perpetuates parental son preference, measured by the ratio between desired and actual number of sons and that of daughters, whereas Christianity attenuates son preference. In addition, the presence of Islam at the provincial level, measured by the number of mosques, predicts stronger individual son preference.

1622

Household Characteristics and Determinants of Child Labor and Children's Engagement in Household Chores in Vietnam 2014

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Abstract

This paper explores the association between household characteristics and domestic violence against children in terms of child labour and children's engagement in household chores, using the 2014 MICS dataset in Vietnam. The family is considered the nuclear cell of the Vietnamese society in the care, protection and development of children, yet there is no scientific research on the effect of family on child care in terms of child labor and children's engagement in household chores. Our results show that poverty level alleviation of the household and higher education of the household's head are associated with lower odds of child labor, children's engagement in household chores, and decreasing working hours of children. There is a big difference among Vietnamese economic regions in child labour and children's engagement in household chores. Furthermore, we also find that Christian households have higher odds of child labor than "no religion" households. The study aims to help policy makers understand that family is a core element in improving the quality of Vietnamese children so that appropriate action plans and policies can be developed.

On the Nexus Between Husband's Educational Status and Alcohol Consumption Level As Determinants of Women's Exposure to Intimate Partner Violence in Nigeria, Kyrgystan and Tajikistan

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Abstract

Most studies have shown that education is negatively related to justification of wife beating, and alcohol is a strong predictor of intimate partner violence. However, it is not clear the matrix effects of having any of the following four categories of husbands on the likelihood of increasing or reducing the chances of a woman suffering from violence from husband/partner: having a well-educated and alcoholic" husband, "well-educated and non-alcoholic", "uneducated and alcoholic", and, "uneducated and non-alcoholic" husband. Employing the nationally-representative 2013 Nigerian Demographic and Health Survey, I show the relative effects of each of these husband scenarios or categories on a woman's likelihood to experiencing IPV in Nigeria, Kyrgystan and Tajiskistan using a multivariate logistic regression at 95% confidence interval. Alcohol consumption by frequency seems to outweigh the import of education in exposing women to IPV in Nigeria.

Keywords: Intimate Partner Violence, Education, Alcohol, Nigeria

1657

Network-Based Social Capital and Mental Health Inequality among Older Adults in Rural South Africa: Findings from HAALSI

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Abstract

Objective: This study uses data from the Health and Aging in Africa: A Longitudinal Study of an INDEPTH community in South Africa (HAALSI) to examine how social capital, defined as network resources, interacts with social integration and social support to predict older adults' mental wellbeing.

Method: We conduct linear regression analyses on 5,059 adults aged 40 and above. We examine the direct mental health return of social capital, and its moderating effect on the degree of social integration, support, and personal capital.

Results: Results show that social capital has a positive association with older adults' mental wellbeing, over and above other network effects. Social capital is strongly associated with positive mental wellbeing for those who have fewer personal contacts, potentially because social capital moderates the positive mental health effect of social support.

Conclusion: Findings highlight the interdependency between network concepts, and can inform health-related interventions to strengthen the importance of social relationships in the health of older adults.

How Does Religiosity Influence Fertility in Turkey?

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the role of Islamic religiosity, but not directly religion, on fertility behavior of women at reproductive ages in Turkey. The data obtained from 2013 Turkey Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS-2013) is analyzed with factor analysis and Poisson regression methods. Factor analysis is used for the construction of a new religiosity index where religiosity is conceptualized through religious performance regarding with performing namaz, fasting, (not) using alcohol and ever attending a Quran course. Poisson regression, on the other hand, is utilized to recognize the influence of religiosity on the number of children ever born.

The findings suggest that under the control of age group, educational level, region, type of residence, brides-money, arrangement of marriage, ethnicity and wealth status of women between ages of 15-49 living in Turkey, moderate religious ones have 24% and more religious women have 35% more children than those who are less religious. It means, religiosity influences fertility level of women at reproductive ages in Turkey, under the control of other characteristics.

The study contributes to the religious demography literature by providing new evidence on the influence of Islamic religiosity on fertility in the case of Turkey.

1713

Inter-State Analysis of Growth, Disparities and Linkages of Secondary Education in India

Charu Jain¹, Narayan Prasad²¹National Council of Applied Economic Research, Delhi, India. ²IGNOU, Delhi, India**Abstract**

Given the fact that the patterns of management of secondary education in India are complex and vary considerably across and within states on various socio-economic fronts, this paper presents comparative analysis of individual states in terms of secondary education attainments; identifying disparities; ranking and plotting states based on their development and performance; and measuring their linkages with socio-economic outcomes. While, standard deviation, trends and two-dimensional plots are computed for measuring disparities in educational attainment and expenditures, the development vs. performance indices have been constructed using UNDP's methodology and plotted on 2-dimensional scale to measure inter-state disparities. For developing socio-economic indices, PCA technique has been adopted and regressions are applied to measure inter-linkages. Findings reveal striking variations across states on school educational attainments by gender, region, school type and level of study. The states ranking by SEDI and SEPI clearly categorize them into four zones showing which states are doing well off in secondary education and which states need further efforts. Results further indicate strong linkages of secondary educational outcomes with various socio-economic outcomes. Hence, states need to re-design their education policies looking at their capabilities/inefficiencies in order to reap maximum benefits to grow in a balanced way.

Female Autonomy and Sexual and Emotional Violence against Married Muslim Women in India

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Abstract

Violence against women is not only a social problem but a public health problem and human rights violation of worldwide significance. It is an important risk factor for women's physical and mental health. This paper aims to find the nature of emotional and sexual violence among married Muslim women in India by using NFHS-3(2005-06) data and NFHS-4 (2014-15) fact sheets and bivariate, multivariate techniques, logistic regression and principal component analysis. The study finds that the prevalence of sexual violence among currently married Muslim women are maximum in West Bengal and emotional violence in Rajasthan and minimum in Mizoram and Himachal Pradesh. Both types of violence are more prevalent for working women with illiteracy or with primary education and the prevalence is decreasing with increasing wealth index. Both types of violence are less likely to occur if she and her husband are highly educated. Women are less likely to face emotional violence if they are working. The study has found a significant association with sexual violence and female autonomy. In this regard, our study aims to find out whether any uniform pattern persisting between female autonomy and emotional and sexual violence among the Muslim married women in India.

1757

Effect of Health Shock on Individual Earnings from Wage and Salary among Indian Men

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Abstract

Using panel data from India Human Development Survey of 2004-5 and 2011-12, this paper examines the relationship between chronic conditions like diabetes, cardiac disease and high blood pressure and earnings for a sample of 13845 Indian men ages 30-50. Use of panel data and inclusion of lagged earnings to the regression allows us to address some of the complexities associated with the endogeneity of health conditions. The findings show an unexpected twist. Presence of a diagnosed chronic condition is associated with **higher**, not lower, earnings. This may be because higher income individuals tend to engage in sedentary work, increasing the likelihood of metabolic conditions; additionally, higher incomes may lead to greater likelihood of physical check-up thereby increasing the possibility of diagnosis. However, for individuals who are unable to manage these conditions, severity of the illness in wave I is associated with significant loss in earnings.

Influence of Religion on Family Planning Practices: A Study Selected Asian Countries

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Abstract

Religion may play a catalytic role in promoting family planning practices or vice versa. The relationship between religion and contraceptive use has prompted much interest, especially in the context of the rising population in developing countries. Mostly Muslims are lacking behind from the facility of family planning methods somehow due to knowledge or socioeconomic conditions. This study examines the levels, trends, patterns and differentials in contraceptive use among Muslim and Non-Muslim in three selected Asian countries namely India, Bangladesh and Indonesia. Overall contraceptive prevalence rate (Any method) indicates that contraceptive use was higher among non-Muslim women than Muslim women across the Asian countries except Indonesia. Any modern method use was also higher among non-Muslims than their counterparts. But, over the period of time contraceptive use has been increased in a huge amount among Muslims. For example, family planning method uses among Muslim women increased by 18 percent compared to non-Muslim women (15 percent) in India in past 13 years. Unmet need for family planning is still higher among Muslim women compared to non-Muslim women in all the Asian countries except Indonesia. However, results indicate that unmet need for family planning is gradually decreasing among Muslim women.

Final category: 9. Chinese special sessions (Submissions in Chinese and presentations in Chinese)

479

2010 年以来中国家庭户小型化趋势“逆转”的原因分析

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Abstract

家庭户小型化在世界各国普遍存在。2010 年以前，中国的家庭户小型化趋势十分明显。但此后呈现不同于以往的态势，2015 年中国的平均家庭户规模相比 2010 年基本持平、甚至略有反弹，这是先发国家的历史经验所无法解释的现象。本文通过结构因素分解等方法进一步分析发现：城镇平均家庭户规模出现明显反弹，农村则仍在下降；一人户比例仍增长明显，二人户和三人户比例降低，四人及以上户比例出现逆势增长；成年人分家立户倾向减弱是其中的根本原因，少儿人口增长所起作用不大。

Ethnic Differences in Chinese Social Participation? Institutional Participation and Voluntary Participation—Based on the 2014 Survey of the Assimilation of Floating Population

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Abstract

With the acceleration of urbanization in China, the urban integration of ethnic minority migrants has attracted the attention of researchers. However, the existing research is mainly based on the qualitative research of the case study, which can not reflect the overall situation of the integration of minority cities. In this paper, we use the 2014 survey of the assimilation of floating population to analysis the social participation of ethnic minority migrants. Combining related literature and Chinese reality, this paper divides social participation into institutional participation and voluntary participation (including social participation of activities and social participation of homogeneous groups). we found that: in the aspect of institutional participation, there is a difference between the floating population of ethnic minorities and the floating population of Han nationality. Because the state system of institutional participation (taking old-age insurance as an example) does not reflect the national differences, it may reflect the willingness of minority participation Not strong; In homogeneous group participation, it does not have a statistically significant difference, which reflects the social exclusion does not exist in homogenous groups.

604

中国死亡率的进度效应——去进度效应的平均预期寿命

Haoyue Dong

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Abstract

不少学者认为中国目前的平均预期寿命被高估，且多将此归咎为死亡漏报导致死亡率的低估。却忽略了平均预期寿命作为时期指标被高估也可能源于进度效应所造成的扭曲。

采用 Bongaarts 和 Feeney(2002)的思路，本文考察了中国去进度效应的平均预期寿命及其性别差异。发现：去进度效应的平均预期寿命更符合死亡率持续下降的实际情况，且女性人口的进度效应略高于男性；去进度效应平均预期寿命与此前数项基于死亡漏报校正思路所做研究得到的结果接近。

基于地理国情普查数据的人口空间化模拟研究

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Abstract

人口数据通常以行政区为调查单元，普查、抽样逐级汇总而得，不能准确揭示区域内部人口实际分布和空间差异。本文人口数据空间化的目标是以行政区人口统计数据为基础，在高精度地理国情数据基础上，考虑居住区面积、密度和层高等影响因素，通过相关影响因素分析，实现人口数据在不同行政区域之间的精细化转换及在规则地理网格的空间分布，深入挖掘在不同尺度下人口分布与空间位置的关系，科学反映人口数据在自然空间的不均衡分布格局。

783

全面二孩背景下的夫妻生育意愿冲突与幸福感:来自中国真实进步微观调查的证据

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Abstract

在严格的一孩政策下，中国家庭成员之间的生育意愿冲突，尤其是城市居民的生育意愿冲突问题并未显现。二孩政策下，夫妻之间生育意愿的差异将会影响到生育决策，进而可能影响主观福利。本文利用 2016 年中国真实进步微观调查 (CGPiS) 数据，发现中国家庭内部存在着理想生育数量和性别偏好的不一致，而生育意愿的冲突会显著降低个人幸福感。该作用在丈夫身上更为明显。

社会经济因素对我国老年人死亡风险影响的 Cox 模型分析

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Abstract**摘要**

本文以中国老年健康影响因素跟踪调查数据中 2011 年与 2014 年两次跟踪调查所构成的面板数据为基础，应用 Cox 等比例风险模型进行社会经济因素对于老年人死亡风险影响进行分析。分析结果表明，老年人的性别、婚姻状况、教育、居住地城乡类型、自评健康状况对于老年人的死亡风险具有显著影响，而收入来源、是否有养老金则对于老年人的死亡风险没有显著影响。并且社会经济因素对于老年人死亡风险的影响机制十分复杂，存在着交互作用。

910

Research on Dual Disadvantage of the Income of Elderly Women in Urban Area of China

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Abstract

In conjunction with the status of the aging of population and income inequality, the income inequality problem between China's elderly and young adults, man and women, has become a significant and urgent topic in gerontology and economics interdisciplinary research.

This paper has an empirical research on the intergenerational-gender inequality of China's urban residents' income by mainly making use of the data of the 'The Survey on the Social Status of Women in China, jointly sponsored by the All-China Women's Federation and National Statistics Bureau in 1990, 2000 and 2010 by applying income equi-section method, ratio method and Theil index measure.

It is found that China's urban residents' income has been increased significantly. The gap between men and women in income is widening, and the gap between adult and senior in income is widening too. From 1990 to 2010, Income of the elderly women makes up 72.88 percent of adult women, and income of the elderly women only make up 57.71% of the income of older men. The theory of double poverty of the elderly women' income is put forward that income of elderly women are disadvantaged in both age and gender.

丧偶后再婚与中老年期健康

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Abstract

本文使用中国健康与养老追踪调查（CHARLS）2011-2012 年全国基线调查数据，研究了丧偶后再婚与中老年期健康之间的关系，发现丧偶后再婚对中老年期心理健康的“保护效应”存在性别、城乡和年龄组差异。丧偶后再婚对中老年期男性心理健康的“保护效应”大于对中老年期女性的“保护效应”。丧偶后再婚对农村中老年人口心理健康的“保护效应”大于对城市中老年人口的“保护效应”。中高龄老人，丧偶后再婚对其心理健康的“保护效应”大。

1297

出生年代对于 45 岁以上女性月经持续时间分布的影响因素分析 —— 基于生存分析的研究方法

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Abstract

月经对于女性生长发育和身体健康有着重大影响，目前对于女性月经的研究主要集中在对于月经初潮时间的研究，对于从月经开始到绝经的时间以及影响因素在国内尚未引起重视和讨论。本文采用 2015 年中国健康与养老追踪调查（CHARLS）的数据，运用生存分析的研究方法，探究不同出生年代对于 45 岁以上女性月经持续时间的影响。分析得出，不同出生年代对于女性月经持续时间具有显著影响，划时代的社会经济发展和环境变迁影响着女性月经持续时间和身体健康。

中国出生人口数量变化——一个分解

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Abstract

出生人口数量的变化是多种因素作用的结果。本文使用中国 1982、1990、2000 和 2010 年全国及各省人口普查数据，把出生人口数量变化分解为育龄妇女总量、育龄妇女年龄结构和生育率三个因素的影响，从时间和空间上对比各省出生人口数量变化及各因素影响效应的差异。根据分析三个因素对出生人口数量影响的趋势，得到中国 2020 年出生人口数量将进一步减少的结论。

1337

中国出生性别比的变化——基于省级层面的因素分解

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Abstract

自 19 世纪 80 年代以来，中国的出生性别比持续上升。为探究全国 31 个省以及各省的内部因素对我国出生性别比变化的影响，本文使用 2000 年、2010 年的人口普查数据和 2005 年、2015 年的 1% 抽样调查数据，将全国出生性别比的变化分解为各省分孩次女婴比例变化的总体影响、各省分孩次出生性别比变化的总体影响和各省女婴占全国女婴比例变化的影响这三个因素。

418

1348

中国省际人口迁移网络与创新

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Abstract

中国目前越来越重视创新能力，中国共产党第十九次全国代表大会中提出加强建设创新型国家。本研究关注人口迁移对于国家创新系统的影响，基于 2015 年全国 1%人口抽样调查数据，建立中国省际人口迁移网络，利用网络分析的视角探究中国省际人口迁移的网络特征。经过测量中国人口省际迁移的强度和方向以及省份的中心度等指标，将其与 2011 年至 2015 年专利申请数量等进行对比，结果证明人口迁移网络对国家创新系统有着显著的影响。

1371

家庭资源、新型通讯工具对渔农村二代女性返乡创业的影响：基于舟山群岛民宿业的实证研究

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Abstract

近年我国海岛民宿旅游作为新型海洋旅游资源吸引了大批渔农村二代青年返乡创业。本研究关注舟山群岛女性返乡创业的动机和经验，探讨民宿创业对家庭代际和性别关系的影响。发现年轻女性对家庭和社会经济资源的重新利用和创造，使她们成为真正的创业者，这挑战了传统的“子承父业”的代际权力关系。然而并未完全打破女性创业局限于以服务业为主，以家庭资源为基础的性别桎梏。实体经济与互联网通讯工具结合的创业模式，对传统经济中性别关系不平等的改变有限。

Chinese Demographers in The International Communities of Population Studies

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Abstract

Some authors argue that demography and population studies in China have been declining since the late 1990s when China generally completed demographic transition and the support from the government and international organizations reduced. One of the main outcomes of declining demography in China is that Chinese scholars participate less in the activities of international communities of population studies. We collect all the papers written by Chinese scholars published in the 23 major international scientific journals during the past 15 years and analyze the trends in the numbers of publications, the author ranks, locations of the affiliated institutes, research areas, approach and method, and other demographic characteristics of the authors (age and gender). Our research reveals that the number of publications by Chinese authors increased over the past 15 years, from which one would reject that statement that the Chinese demographer has become less international. However, it should note that the majority of Chinese authors work overseas and the increase of the Chinese authors mainly occur in the lower rank of author order. Moreover, the proportion of older authors (aged 50 and above) increase, indicating the aging process of Chinese demographers who are active in international communities of population studies.

1655

空气质量对流动人口迁移的影响

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Abstract

本文基于推拉理论, 选取 2013 年国家卫计委全国流动人口动态监测调查和 2014 年中国统计年鉴数据, 运用条件 Logit 模型探究空气质量对流动人口迁移的影响。研究发现流入地与户籍地空气 PM2.5 浓度差异对流动人口迁移影响总体呈现负相关性。其中, 中西部地区城市群流动人口受空气影响相对较强, 而东部和东北地区由于其经济水平较高, 在一定程度上减弱了空气质量的影响性。此外, 根据人口统计学特征, 不同户口类型、受教育程度、及婚姻状况的个体迁移受到空气质量影响也存在差异。

在沪女大学生婚育观研究：也谈家庭结构的重要性

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Abstract

全面二孩政策实行将近两年以来，已有数据表明生育潜能并没有得到井喷式释放。考虑到我国年轻一代女性的高等教育入学率已经超过男性，那么了解年轻一代女大学生的婚育观对于研究我国长期的生育走势就变得极为迫切且意义深远。2017年6~9月份，我们使用混合研究方法对113名在沪女大学生进行抽样调查，并对其中的20名进行半结构访谈。回归分析发现，女大学生的恋爱观、婚姻观与生育观之间的关联度正在降低，且她们的结婚、生育意愿较为低迷；而家庭结构即父母的婚姻状况对她们的婚育意愿呈显著的负面影响。我们进一步的深度访谈表明，这些女大学生的早期社会化对其婚育观形成影响十分之大。很多受访者表示父母的婚姻质量和离异情况对她们产生了长远的影响。如因其父母在其年幼时经常出现吵架等感情不合的表现使得这些95后从小对婚姻失去信心，由此型塑了她们目前对于婚姻、生育相对消极的态度。

Final category: 10. Special session: Research Innovations using Census Microdata - IPUMS Organized session

131

IPUMS Data and Cross-National Analysis on Internal Migration: Conceptual and Technical Challenges

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Abstract

In the context of global demographic data, IPUMS has been known as one of the world's leading developers of data sources including its collections on International Census Microdata. So far, there are more than 300 censuses data available from 85 different countries across the world, which includes 20 countries from Asian region. As a result, these data would highly facilitate and encourage to do more cross-national analysis, such as for internal migration. This paper aims to present some challenges and issues from a cross-national analysis done on internal migration in Asia. Both technical and conceptual/substantial issues will be explored and detail discussed in the paper.

The Sex Ratio Puzzle in Asia: A Closer Look at the Spatial and Temporal Trends in India and China

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Abstract

The single most important factor that indicates gender based discriminations is sex ratio of population. Asia's current population dynamics reflect a distinctive "masculinization". Being the most populated continent of the world with India and China accounting for thirty seven percent of the world's population, the imbalanced ratio is reflective upon the gender based discrimination to a major section of the world population. Our paper explores the spatial and temporal trends of this skewed sex ratio with special emphasis to the overall sex ratio in a population, child sex ratio, sex ratio at birth, and the elderly sex ratio. We focus in greater detail on China and India and map trends at the national and sub national levels of geography. Finally, we discuss the paradox where both the countries show a positive bias towards male babies which is being practiced in the pretext of maintaining small family norm in India or one child norm for China, but at the same time, both the countries have higher life expectancy at birth for females than for the males.

1333

Test on Emancipation and Family Policy: Fertility of Chinese International Migrants to the US and Non-Migrants During China's One Child Policy Period

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Abstract

This paper investigates the interrelationships between international migration and fertility in the context of the Chinese family planning. The comparison of non-migrants with migrants allows us to shed light on the effect of fertility policies since migrants are no longer subject to them. The fertility of migrants results from an “emancipation” from the fertility policies as well as from the impact of the migration process and the situation at the destination. We use data from the US census of 2000, American Community Survey 2005, Chinese census 2000 and 2005 China 1% Population Survey Data to analyze parity-specific fertility and migration as joint processes accounting for selection effects. Results show that migrants are selective of lower fertility intention. The family policy was effective in bringing down the fertility and migrants are “emancipated” from these policies. There is a mixed result concerning the adaptation effect on the fertility of migrants to the US context.