The 5th
Asian Population Association
Conference

Jakarta, 3-5 August 2021

CONFERENCE

PROGRAMME

5th APA Conference Organizing Committees

International Organizing Committee (IOC)

IOC Chair:	Aris Ananta: APA President
IOC Vice chair:	Premchand Dommaruja: APA Vice President
IOC Members:	Doo-Sub Kim: Immediate Past President of APA
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National Organizing Committee (NOC)

- National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN)
- Center for Population and Policy Studies, Faculty of Geography, Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM)
- Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy
- UNFPA Indonesia

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1. Dr. (H.C). Hasto Wardoyo, MD. OBGYN (C)/ BKKBN Chairperson
2. Prof. drh. M. Rizal Martua Damanik, MRepSc, PhD/ Deputy for Training, Research, and Development, BKKBN
3. Dr. Ukik Kusuma Kurniawan. SKM, MPS, MA/ Head of the Center for International Training and Collaboration, BKKBN
4. Dr. Mahyuzar, M.Si/ Director of Information Technology and Documentation, BKKBN
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8. Drs. Ade Anwar, M.Si/ Government Public Relations, BKKBN
9. Tunjung Artha Trahtama Puri, S.Si. ME/ Policy Analyst, BKKBN
10. Andi Pancanugraha, S.IP, M.Ed/ Policy Analyst, BKKBN
11. Fajar Dwi Heryudha, SS, M.Si/ Planning analyst, BKKBN
12. Utut Sepi Asriani S.KPm, M.Ed/ Policy Analyst, BKKBN
13. Pembangunan Gultom, S.Kom/ Information Technology Staff, BKKBN
14. Fimela Apriany Nazir, SH, MAPS/Functional Public Relation Official, BKKBN

15. Antonius Angka Wijaya, S.Psi,MM/Functional Public Relation Official, BKKBN
16. Tri Wulandari Henny Astuti, S.Sos, M.Si/Government Public Relations, BKKBN
17. Farisa Nurhidayah, S.Pd, MM/ Finance fungsional, BKKBN
18. Nurmisbah, SE/ Finance fungsional, BKKBN
19. Rahmi, S.Psi/ General functional, BKKBN
20. Dina Tri Septianti Harahap, S.I Kom/ General functional, BKKBN
21. Ridha Septiani, SM/ General functional, BKKBN
22. Sriyanto/ General functional, BKKBN
23. Arif Budiman/ General functional, BKKBN
24. Janessa Cintya Dewi/ Staf, BKKBN, BKKBN
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Center for Population and Policy Studies, Faculty of Geography, Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM)

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2. Dr. Sukamdi, M.Si. / Researcher of Center for Population and Policy Studies, Faculty of Geography, Universitas Gadjah Mada.
3. Triyastuti Setianingrum, SIP, M.Sc / Researcher, Center for Population and Policy Studies, Universitas Gadjah Mada.

Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy

1. Ir. Rizki Handayani, MBTM/ Deputy for Tourism Products and Events, Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy
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3. Titik Lestari, S.Sn., MM/ Policy Analyst, Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy
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5. Fransiska Sibarani/ Staff, Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy

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2. Melania Hidayat – Assistant Representative
3. Richard Makalew – Population and Development Specialist
4. Riznawaty Imma Aryanty– Reproductive Health Specialist

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19. Dr. Umi Listyaningsih, MSi (UGM)
20. Dr. Dewi Haryani Susilastuti (UGM)

Conference Venue

Hotel and Convention Cibubur
Jl. Raya Kranggan No.69, RT.002/RW.016, Cibubur, Bekasi City, West Java, Indonesia

Conference Co-sponsors

BKKBN, Indonesia
https://www.bkkbn.go.id/
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Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, Indonesia www.kemenparekraf.go.id
https://sejarah.kemenparekraf.go.id/en.html
https://www.indonesia.travel/gb/en/home

UNFPA
https://www.unfpa.org/

Messages from APA President

First of all, we would like to convey our appreciation to all participants, both presenters and non-presenters, for their contribution to the success of the 5th Asian Population Conference, held virtually during 3 – 5 August 2021. We also would like to express our gratitude to the two co-hosts of the conference: BKKBN (National Population and Family Planning Board, Republic of Indonesia) and Center for Population and Policy Studies, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia. A special gratefulness goes to the technical team who has worked hard and smartly in preparing the conference. The technical team consists of APA Secretariat, technical persons in BKKBN, and EGO-Global consultant. We are also indebted to UNFPA APRO and Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, Republic of Indonesia, for helping us with funding for the conference.

The COVID-19 pandemic has changed almost all aspects of our life. COVID-19 pandemic has also changed demographic behavior and demographic methods. The most obvious drastic change is seen in population mobility, including migration. Population immobility and virtual mobility emerge. By embracing digital technology sooner than expected, people start having a new mobility pattern "going nowhere, but being everywhere". Pattern of fertility and family planning may have changed too. Mortality and health are certainly different from before the pandemic. Big data, and digital technology, has enriched the demographic analysis and will change how we analyze demographic data, though the traditional data and methods remain useful. The pandemic has moreover created may new important demographic topics and new opportunities for research on population issues.

The pandemic has likewise changed how we conduct the conference. The conference was supposed to be held as an in-person conference in Yogyakarta, one of the most beautiful tourist destinations in Indonesia. The pandemic forced us to

shift it to this virtual conference. The fifth APA conference becomes the first APA virtual conference. It was not easy to make a decision to have a virtual conference. We were in a very uncertain time. We did not know when the pandemic will be over. Everything was new. At that time, there was no example of how to conduct a virtual conference.

Budget was a very challenging issue for us too, amidst the resulting economic crisis in Indonesia and everywhere in the world. People's purchasing power may have been dwindling. The registration fee has been much below the one during in-person conference, and therefore the fee is too small to help the implementation of the conference. Some participants were not interested as there was no tourist attraction. Private companies were not interested to support as they had their own financial challenges. Moreover, the Government of Indonesia's budget for conference was shifted to cope with the pandemic. Therefore, financial issue haunted us in planning the virtual conference.

Fortunately, we later learned that the Government of Indonesia, through BKKBN (National Population and Family Planning Board) provided funding for the operation of the virtual conference from Jakarta. Then, Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, Republic of Indonesia, also contributed to the funding for the operation from Jakarta. We are also happy that UNFPA APRO remains committed to APA, helping us in funding the operation of the conference from Bangkok, the location of the APA secretariat.

All of us miss the opportunity to enjoy the beautiful Yogyakarta. However, I am sure that all of participants continued enjoying the academic discussion in this virtual conference. Our appreciation for all of you, the dedicated participants, who joined the conference, though missing the beauty of Yogyakarta.

This virtual conference has eight parallel sessions, each having four breakout rooms. Each breakout room has four sessions, except parallel sessions 7 and 8. Equally important, we have many posters and pre-recorded video presentations, which can be enjoyed anytime during the conference, and will be available at the Asian Population

Association website at least six months after this conference. If you are interested, you can contact the authors through their e-mails.

We had two plenary sessions with the first on Demography and COVID-19, and the second on Anticipating the Future Population issues, including the Presidential address. There were two special Sessions, one was a speech from National Population and Family Planning Board, Republic of Indonesia on stunting in Indonesia, and second from IPUMS (Integrated Public Use of Microdata Series) on how to access free data for population research and analysis. One roundtable discussion was conducted by IUSSP (International Union for the Scientific Study of Population) Sscientific Panel on International Migration on strengthening the knowledge base for policy. Please visit www.asianpa.org for themes, abstracts, authors, and pre-recorded video/ poster presentations during this conference.

Now, looking at the future, will we have other virtual conferences? As I have been going through the pandemic, I found that virtual conference may have some advantages over the traditional, in person conference. With virtual conferences, we save a lot of money (for ticket, accommodation, living expense, and visa). The registration fee is also much lower, only US$25, much below over $400 in the previous, traditional conferences. We also save travelling time a lot. We do not have to take leave from our jobs. We can just choose some sessions we want to join. For those with physical limitations, virtual conference allows them to enjoy the conference. The young scholars, older people and retirees, for example, may have more opportunities to join the conference.

Sure, there are also many disadvantages of having a virtual conference, such as inability to have informal gathering outside the conference and even presentation rooms. But, I believe, advanced technology, including tele- robotic technology, artificial intelligence technology, and tele-hologram technology will be able to make the virtual conferences much similar to in-person conferences.

Therefore, a hybrid conference can be the new tradition in the post-pandemic era. Some people prefer the in-person conference, and other prefer virtual conference.

With the hybrid conference, everybody can join the conference, either virtual or in-person.

Lastly, we realize that there remain some short-comings in the running of this conference. Should you encounter these short-comings, would you please share with us? It will be valuable inputs for APA future activities. Should you experience memorable experiences during this conference, please share them with others.

We are looking forward to seeing you in our other activities, virtually or in-person. Stay Active, Healthy and Happy.

Aris Ananta

President

Asian Population Association

Message from The Chairman of The National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN)

Praise Allah SWT, God Almighty, for His blessings, mercy, and grace to all of us so that we have successfully held the 5th Asian Population Association (APA) Conference. It is a great honour for the National Population and Family Planning Board of the Republic of Indonesia to host the 5th APA Conference together with the APA Secretariat, UNFPA, Gadjah Mada University, and supported by the Indonesian Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy. The 5th APA Conference was held virtually from 3 to 5 August 2021 amidst the Covid-19 pandemic sweeps across the world.

Asia is the world's largest and most populous continent in the world. Almost four billion people live in Asia and are home to more than 60 percent of the world's current population. China and India are the most populous country in Asia, followed by Indonesia with 270,2 million people in 2020. According to the latest survey, Indonesia's population is not only growing, but it is also changing. Demographic changes in Indonesia, which are projected until 2045, will affect the shape and structure of the population, causing challenges for development. Changes in population structure also have an impact, especially with the achievement of the demographic dividend. Indonesia will enter the second phase of the demographic bonus, where there will be three age groups that must be treated differently. Further, in 2045, the growth of the elderly population is expected to be greater than the productive age population (15-64 years) or those aged less than 15 years.

As with many other countries, Indonesia is a country that has a strong commitment toward SDGs and the implementation of the ICPD Program of Action, including the Nairobi summit's commitment to end preventable maternal death and morbidities, unmet need for family planning, and sexual and gender-based violence and harmful

practices such as child marriage. Indonesia has been integrated the agendas into the National Mid-term Development Plan and Government Annual Work Plan at the national level and Mid-term Regional Development Plan and Regional Annual Work Plan at the regional level.

Indonesia is also actively involved in international forums on population and development issues, such as the Commission on Population and Development 54th Session this year, highlighting the interlinkages of nutrition, food security, and reproductive health. Ensuring proper nutrition to optimize pregnant women, mothers, and newborns is also one of our priorities especially preventing newborns from malnutrition and stunting. The linkages between family planning and reproductive health on those issues have been made BKKBN as the national coordinator to accelerate the stunting reduction program in Indonesia mandated by the President of the Republic of Indonesia to achieve a 14 percent stunting prevalence rate by 2024.

I am sure that the presentation materials, posters, discussions, and exchange of ideas will enrich the justification of population experts, increase scientific views in policymaking, and contribute to demographic progress not only in Asia but in the world. For that, we congratulate and thank the Centre for International Training and Collaboration (PULIN) BKKBN, APA Secretariat, UNFPA, Gadjah Mada University, and Indonesian Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy for organizing this significant forum in 2021.

Hopefully, the Covid-19 pandemic will end soon so that we can meet each other physically and face-to-face to discuss directly and enjoy the beautiful exchange of culture and tourism between countries.

Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Dr. (H.C.) Hasto Wardoyo, MD, OBGYN (c)

Chairperson

BKKBN,the Republic of Indonesia

Message from Deputy Regional Director UNFPA Asia and Pacific Regional Office

Ladies and Gentlemen,Good morning and a very warm welcome to the 5th Asian Population Association Conference. On behalf of the United Nations Population Fund for Asia and the Pacific, I would like to convey a special thank you to the Indonesia Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, to BKKBN, and to UGM for kindly hosting this virtual conference, together with APA.

I would also like to express our appreciation to all of you moderators, speakers, and participants for taking time to be with us today.

With 4.7 billion people, Asia is home to 60% of the world's population. The region is experiencing extreme diversity and dynamism in population and development. Some countries have demographically transitioned to low rates of fertility with rapid ageing. Others are among the world's youngest countries, yet to enter the demographic window of opportunity, still struggling to reduce maternal and child mortality, while facing challenges of reducing unmet need for family planning with large unplanned family sizes, amidst continuing poverty.

Some of the most intractable population megatrends that have emerged are rapid ageing, population decline and low fertility, urbanization, migration as well as the consequences of climate change. This conference provides an incredible opportunity to explore these topics in depth with like-minded professionals.

The region has experienced some of the fastest sustained economic growth rates, with rapid development in information and innovative technologies. But, while significant progress towards poverty reduction was made prior to COVID-19, primarily through economic growth-centred policies, these gains have been erased by the

pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic has exposed and deepened the fissures of inequality and is driving vulnerable households back into poverty. The emerging challenges of COVID-19 pose significant threats to all sectors. Rising cases and deaths, surging variants and renewed restrictions indicate that the pandemic will continue to dictate adjustments throughout all walks of life.

The COVID-19 impacts are not necessarily similar across all countries. In some countries, there are fears of an escalation in unintended pregnancies and unchecked fertility, while in others, there is further reduced fertility. Tragically, maternal deaths as well as COVID-19 related deaths are extremely high in many countries. I urge you to explore how this unprecedented pandemic has reshaped demographic profiles and transitions and will impact policies going forward.

Older persons, migrants, people with disabilities, and many women and young people are particularly vulnerable to being denied access to essential services and social protection, entrenching poverty and perpetuating inequality. Specific measures are urgently needed to provide universal access to health care and social protection, economic safety nets and resilience building. Proactive planning based on population and vulnerability analyses, and large investments in resilience to protect the development gains amid a fragile COVID-economic recovery are needed to build forward better, towards a more resilient, inclusive future; if we are to achieve the International Conference on Population and Development's (ICPD) Programme of Action and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, of leaving no one behind and reaching the furthest behind first.

Population issues and sexual and reproductive health and rights are at the heart of UNFPA's mandate. UNFPA is committed to supporting the sharing of population related best practices, innovative research and up-to-date evidence to inform policies and interventions particularly benefiting vulnerable populations. These must be informed by high quality data and analysis. We are delighted to be working with APA, who, as thought leaders in the population field, are bringing together experts from

research institutes, universities and governments, to exchange views and sharpen the evidence and recommendations for related policies, programmes and interventions.

I would like to thank all honorable speakers and participants for your active participation to the conference. I wish you an extremely successful conference.

Dr. Annette Sachs Robertson

Deputy Regional Director

UNFPA Asia and Pacific Regional Office (APRO)

List of Reviewers

Thank you to ***all the reviewers*** of the conference abstracts

Abhijit Visaria, Duke-NUS Medical School
Adam Cheung, Hong Kong Baptist University
Agus Joko Pitoyo, Gadjah Mada University
Alan Feranil, University of San Carlos
Aparajita Chattopadhyay, International Institute for Population Sciences
Arun Balachandran, University of Maryland
Dewi Haryani Susilastuti, Gadjah Mada University
Evi Nurvidya Arifin, Universiti Brunei Darussalam
Hakimul Ikhwan, Gadjah Mada University
Hiroshi Kojima, Waseda University
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Kanan Navaneetham, University of Botswana
M. Rizal M. Damanik, BKKBN
Nandita Saikia, Jawaharlal Nehru University
Nimfa Ogena, University of the Philippines
Premchand Dommaraju, Nanyang Technological University
Rasoul Sadeghi, University of Tehran
Santosh Jatrana, Deakin University
Sukamdi, Gadjah Mada University
Wei-Jun Jean Yeung, National University of Singapore
Wendy Hartanto, BKKBN
William Joe, Institute of Economic Growth
Yu Zhu, Fujian Normal University

List of Moderators

Thank you to ***all the moderators*** of the conference

Parallel Session

Session	Title	Moderator Name
PS 1.1	Fertility and Reproductive Health	KanokwanTharawan
PS 1.2	Internal Migration	PattrapornChuenglertsiri
PS 1.3	Mortality and Morbidity	DyahAnantaliaWidyastari
PS 1.4	Happiness	CharampornHolumyong
PS 2.1	Demographic Data and Methods	Gu Xiaorong
PS 2.2	Fertility Transition	Turro S. Wongkaren
PS 2.3	Health and Quality of Life	Rasoul Sadeghi
PS 2.4	Ageing, Social Networks and Families	Jeofrey Bautista Abalos
PS 3.1	Adolescent Sexuality and Reproductive Health	Ekawati Sri Wahyuni
PS 3.2	Healthcare and Policy	Saswata Ghosh
PS 3.3	Fertility Differentials	Terry Hull
PS 3.4	Indonesian Session I	Tan JooEan
PS 4.1	Union Formation	Md Juel Rana
PS 4.2	Contraception	Elma Laguna
PS 4.3	Families	ManoriWeeratunga
PS 4.4	Population Dynamics, Demographic Transition and Population Ageing	Christian Joy Cruz
PS 5.1	Active Ageing and Wellbeing	Grace T. Cruz
PS 5.2	Population and Environment	Vicente B. Jurlano
PS 5.3	Children and Youth	Maria Paz N. Marquez
PS 5.4	Labour Force	Maria MideaKabamalan
PS 6.1	Indonesian Session II	Solita Sarwono
PS 6.2	International Migration	Evi Nurvidya Arifin
PS 6.3	Households and Demography	James KS
PS 7.1	Fertility Determinants	Jean Yeung Wei-Jun
PS 7.2	Ageing and Health	BussarawanTeerawichitchainan
PS 7.3	Life Course, Marriage and Fertility	Gavin Jones
PS 7.4	Migrant Characteristics and Integration	Yu Zhu
PS 8.1	Adverse Health Behaviours and Resilience	Arun Balachandran

List of Moderators

Plenary session

Title	Moderator Name
First Plenary session: Impact of COVID-19	
1. Family and COVID-19, 2. Demographically differentiated vulnerability to global environmental change and COVID-19 3. The COVID-19 Pandemic and the Movement of People	Nimfa Ogena Wendy Hartanto
Second Pleanry session:Anticipating the Future	
1. Presidential Address. Pension and Old-age Financial Adequacy. Lesson from Indonesia 2. Disruption Era, Big Data, and Demographic Methods 3. Demographic Trends in Southeast Asia: What Lies Ahead?	Premchand Dommaraju Dyah Kartika,S.Si. M. Ec.Dev.

Round Table Discussion

Title	Moderator Name
Priorities in research and information generation on international migration: perspectives for a global survey on migration	Elen percy Kraly Diego Iturralde

Special Session

Title	Moderator Name
IPUMS Workshop on "Data Usage for SDG Tracking and COVID-19 Research"	Jane Lee

Indonesian Moderators

1. Nofrijal
2. Wendy Hartanto
3. Theodora Pandjaitan
4. Sukamdi
5. Agus Joko Pitoyo

6. Alifah Nuranti
7. Anindita Dyah Sekarpuri
8. Dyah Kartika
9. Maria Gayatri
10. Fabiola Tazrina Tazir

Indonesian Moderators

11. Hakimul Ikhwan
12. Basilica Dyah Putrianti
13. Mario Ekoriano
14. Umi Listyaningsih
15. Andi Pancanugraha
16. Emil Karmila
17. Eddy Kiswanto
18. Rina Herartri
19. Fajar Dwi Heryudha Iryawan
20. Sri Purwatiningsih
21. Evita Hanie Pangaribowo
22. Dewi Haryani Susilastuti
23. Syahmida S Arsyad
24. Mugia Bayu Rahardja
25. Mulyadi
26. Sari Kistiana
27. Sonyaruri Satiti
28. Ridwan Nugraha
29. Setiadi
30. Dian Kristiani Irawaty

Day I: Tuesday, 3rd August, 2021

Minutes to Show Video Countdown

9:00 - 9:04am Tuesday, 3rd August, 2021

Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy

Indonesia National Anthem Video

9:04 - 9:08am Tuesday, 3rd August, 2021

Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy

Opening Ceremony

9:08 - 9:10am Tuesday, 3rd August, 2021

Head of the Center for International Training and Collaboration, BKKBN

Opening Remarks

9:10 - 9:35am Tuesday, 3rd August, 2021

Presentation Type LIVE Session

President of APA, *Aris Ananta*

Deputy Regional Director of the UNFPA APRO, *Annette Sachs Robertson*

Rector of Universitas Gadjah Mada, *Panut Mulyono*

Chairman of BKKBN, *Hasto Wardoyo*

Opening Ceremony and Cultural Performance

9:35 - 9:50am Tuesday, 3rd August, 2021

Special Presentation on Indonesia

9:50 - 10:15am Tuesday, 3rd August, 2021

Presentation Type LIVE Session

1. Video – Travel and Take on New Adventures in Indonesia

2. Indonesia's Efforts to Reduce Stunting Through Joint Collaboration with University Professors

Deputy for Training, Research, and Development, BKKBN, *Rizal Damanik*

Remark: 10:15-14:40 Press Conference

Four High Officials
Moderated by *Rizal Damanik*

PS 1.1 Fertility and Reproductive Health

10:15 - 11:45am Tuesday, 3rd August, 2021

Presentation Type LIVE Session

Moderator: Kanokwan Tharawan , Anindita Dyah Sekar Puri

204 Interregional Variations of Fertility Contours in India

Saswata Ghosh[1], Md. Zakaria Siddique[2], Debojyoti Majumder[3]

[1]Institute of Development Studies Kolkata, Kolkata, India. [2]Institute for Economics and Peace, Sydney, Australia. [3]SIGMA Foundation, Kolkata, India

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Since independence, population stabilization has been one of the prime concerns in India's development agenda. Although fertility decline in India has been underway since 1970s, fertility levels in the northern and north-central states are continued to be high. Using data from Census 2011 and other district level surveys the present study adopted the analytical approach proposed by Mari Bhat (1996) to explain interregional variations of fertility in India. Additionally, individual level data from National Family Health Survey-4 conducted during 2015-16 were used to compare and substantiate findings of district-level analyses. By employing multilevel linear regressions, we found that although factors representing socio-economic structure, ideational changes, and health and family welfare could adequately explain regional variations of fertility even in present day Indian society, new forms of social entities are also emerging which would also contribute in fertility transition. We suggest that efficient implementation of family welfare programme focusing on spacing methods for better child and maternal health outcomes is indeed needed in the regions with high fertility. Further, propagating benefit of small family size through mass media and community-based organizations, and socio-economic development at the macro level could play a catalytic role in this process.

1048 Trends in Reproductive Inequality in Sri Lanka

Manori Weeratunga

Department of Demography, University of Colombo, Colombo, Sri Lanka

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Reproductive inequalities most often highlight the persistence of social inequities in a country. In turn, these health inequalities affect the wellbeing of women. This study presents current fertility, trends in fertility, cumulative fertility, the length of birth intervals, and the age at which women initiate childbearing by different sectors, namely, urban, rural and estate sectors to show inequalities among their reproductive behaviour. The study uses Sri Lanka Demographic and Health Surveys (SLDHS) starting from 1987 to 2016. Rural sector shows higher fertility in the

most fecund ages but still seems approaching urban fertility levels. All indicators of fertility show that estate fertility is distinctly higher. Relative poverty levels in these three sectors appear to be associated with reproductive inequality shown by the respective fertility rates. Mean CEB has declined significantly over the years, starting substantial decline initially and the rate of decline has slowed down during the recent years indicating that Sri Lanka is approaching its low stationary stage. The analysis showed that urban and rural fertility approaches a convergence while estate fertility exhibits a different pattern by showing reproductive inequality only exists between urban/rural and estate sectors.

1422 Spatial Analysis: Unmet Need for Family Planning, per Province in Indonesia 2017.

Sugiarto Sugiarto[1], Din Nurika Agustina[2]

[1]Poltek STIS, Jakarta, Indonesia. [2]Statistics Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

One of indicator that the Indonesia Government is referring to monitor the success of family planning programs is an indicator namely unmet need for family planning. In particular, unmet need for family planning indicator, that positioned as dependent variable in this study based on the Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey 2017, referred to the women who are in the fertile category and do not use contraception but have the desire to postpone subsequent births or do not want to give birth to children again/make birth restrictions. Furthermore, some independent variables that we want to examine the relationship between the dependent variable (based on results of the 2017 National Socio Economic Survey) are: average length of year school, percentage of birthplace assisted by health workers, percentage of women ever married of childbearing age (15-49 years) who did not use contraception, percentage of the population who had health insurance, also percentage of poor households. The expected outcome of this study, which both of dependent or independent variable has provincial level estimation, are: descriptive series and spatial clustering analysis of unmeet need for family planning indicator, also the correlation between dependent and independent variable for a sharper characteristics analysis.

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796 Inequalities in Utilisation of Maternal Healthcare Services among Women in EAG States of India

Rahul Kumar Jha, Rambabu Bhagat

International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Maternal and Child Health are important segment of public health. MMR in developing countries were 462 per 100000 live birth in 2017. The study examines the inequalities in utilization of maternal healthcare services among women aged (15-49) in Empowered Action Group (EAG) states and India. The study is based on NFHS-3 and NFHS-4 data. Multiple logistic regression analysis has been used to estimate the relationship of utilization of maternal health care with socio-economic characteristics. Concentration index and concentration curve have used to show

the health-related income inequality among antenatal care, delivery care and postnatal care. The results show that place of residence, strongly determined the utilization of health care services in India. Urban women were more using the full antenatal care, skilled attendants at birth, and postnatal care services as compare to rural women. The study indicated consistent wealth related inequalities in utilization of maternal health care, which is approx 5 times more likely in richest group as compare to poorest during 2005-16. Study suggested that education, exposure to mass media were dominant explanatory variables which were contributing a large share in overall inequality in utilization of health care in EAG states and also in India during 2005-16.

PS 1.2 Internal Migration

10:15 - 11:45am Tuesday, 3rd August, 2021

Presentation Type LIVE Session

Moderator: Pattraporn Chuenglertsiri , Alifah Nuranti

184 The in situ rural-urban transformation of return migrants and its determinants: Insights from a survey of seven provinces in China

Yu ZHU[1,2], Wenfei Winnie WANG[3], Liyue LIN[1], Jianfa SHEN[4], Qiang REN[5]

[1]School of Geography, Fujian Normal University, Fuzhou, China. [2]Asian Demographic Research Institute, Shanghai University, Shanghai, China. [3]School of Geography, University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom. [4]Department of Geography and Resource Management, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China. [5]Centre for Social Research, Peking University, Beijing, China

Categories

5. Population Mobility (Internal and International Migration, including Refugees) and Urbanization

Abstract

Based on a survey in seven provinces, this paper examines *in situ* rural-urban transformation of return migrants and its determinants in migrants' sending areas in China. It reveals that compared to non-migrants, return migrants are younger, better educated, and more likely to engage in non-agricultural activities and setting up a business. The paper also shows that return migrants' migration experiences have substantially improved their economic conditions, contributed to their business creation, and led them to a more urban lifestyle. The results of logistic regression further confirm that return migrants' individual characteristics and migration occupations significantly increase their possibility to engage in non-agricultural occupations; however they seem to have little impact on return migrants' likelihood of working in local urban areas. The results suggest that even though return migrants' individual characteristics and migration experience have promoted their in situ rural-urban transformation, such effect is rather limited. Weak industrial base at the origins has been identified as a major barrier for rural-urban transformation, which suggests that strategic measures to strengthen industrial capacity in those migrant sending areas should take place in order to fully unleash return migrants' potential in rural-urban transformation of their home areas.

325 Comparisons in the Drivers of Internal Migration by Education

Guy Abel[1], Aude Bernard[2], Raya Muttarak[3]

[1]Asian Demographic Research Institute, Shanghai University, Shanghai, China. [2]School of Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia. [3]World Population Program, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, Laxenburg, Austria

Categories

5. Population Mobility (Internal and International Migration, including Refugees) and Urbanization

Abstract

Age, gender and education are the three largest sources of observable heterogeneity in the study of population. Understanding these demographic differentials are essential for projecting future population sizes and compositions (Lutz 2014). Exploiting the harmonized census records in the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series for 58 countries over the period 1960-2011, we first describe migration intensity by gender and education. 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. gender and education) from country specific contextual factors as well as regional ``push'' and ``pull'' factors. We find distinct patterns in the migration levels through different education groups, where for example, more educated migrants are associated with longer distance moves and away from older regions. Within education levels variations by gender are also apparent. For example, males at lower education levels are attracted to areas with better job opportunities than their female counterparts.

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580 Internal Migration in Sri Lanka: Intensity, Selectivity and Spatial Patterns

Sunethra J. Perera Ellawala Liyanage

University of Colombo, Colombo, Sri Lanka

Categories

5. Population Mobility (Internal and International Migration, including Refugees) and Urbanization

Abstract

Sri Lanka has experienced significant demographic change over the last six decades. Compared with fertility and mortality, internal migration has received comparably less attention. This paper explores three aspects of internal migration: intensity, selectivity and spatial patterns. It uses both recent and lifetime data from the 2012 Population and Housing Census, the first census in three decades to cover the entire population. The analysis is based on the quantitative IMAGE framework and uses both system-wide and regional indicators. Results reveal that only 8.8 per cent of the population change address of residence every five years, which is well below the global and Asian means. The majority of migrants are young, with migration peaking at age 23 for both sexes driven largely by marriage for females and employment for males. Spatial patterns show that Sri Lanka is dominated by rural-to-urban internal migration principally toward the Western province where Colombo is located. Lifetime migration data reveal different patterns for a number of provinces, reflecting historical changes in the direction of flows due to government-led resettlement programs and conflict-induced migration, including the return of IDPs to rural areas in the north.

PS 1.3 Mortality and Morbidity

10:15 - 11:45am Tuesday, 3rd August, 2021

Presentation Type LIVE Session

Moderator: Dyah Anantalia Widyastari , Sukamdi

911 Early Neonatal Mortality in Nepal

Bishnu Prasad Dulal[1,2], Maureen Darlang[3], Pradeep Poudel[3], Shanti Mahendra[4]

[1]HERD international/Nepal Health Sector Support Programme, Kathmandu, Nepal. [2]Population Association Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal. [3]Nepal Health Sector Support Programme, Kathmandu, Nepal. [4]Options Consultancy Services Ltd, London, United Kingdom

Categories

4. Mortality, Morbidity, Epidemiology and Causes of Death

Abstract

Neonatal mortality rate (NMR) provides a pulse on how well a country's health services have addressed the need of one its most vulnerable population group. The Sustainable Development Goals therefore see it a key target. There have been significant reductions in NMR, however the last mile problem of addressing early neonatal mortality (ENM) where most of these deaths still persists. This study used the Nepal Demographic Health Survey (2006-2016) series data to examine the determinants of ENM. It employs bivariate and multi-variate analysis to understand adjusted determinants.

Study shows that NMR dropped by 36% between 2006 and 2016. This includes a drop in ENM by 30% and late-NM by 50%. Overall, 70%, 85% and 76% of neonatal deaths occurred in early-neonates in 2006, 2011 and 2016. Study revealed, babies that were smaller-at-birth (OR:3.2; CI:1.1-8.9; P<0.05); or larger-at-birth (OR:3.6; CI:1.4-9.2; P<0.01) had a higher odds of mortality in the early days. Also babies of mothers whose age-at-birth <20 years (OR:4.9; CI:1.4-17.5; P<0.05); had ≥4 parity (OR:4.9; CI:1.2-21.3; P<0.05), <2 years-birth-interval (OR:15.9; CI:5.9-42.0; P<0.001) had higher odds of ENM. Interventions should focus on limiting parity, widening birth-interval, increasing the age-at-birth, promoting family planning and improving maternal diet and mother's education.

691 The Exposure of under five Children to Secondhand Tobacco Smoke and Its Association with Acute Respiratory Infections: A Secondary Analysis of National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4)

Pallavi Sinha, Prashant Kumar Singh, Shalini Singh

ICMR - National Institute of Cancer Prevention, Noida, India

Categories

4. Mortality, Morbidity, Epidemiology and Causes of Death

Abstract

Acute respiratory infections (ARI) are a major public health issue in India. The association of ARI prevalence has been studied widely with the use of smoke generated fuel in the household, health seeking behaviour and mother's education. The aspect of secondhand tobacco smoke has been least explored and especially the effect of the nonhousehold member tobacco smoke. The present study aims to analyse the prevalence of ARI with the secondhand smoke of the household which includes nonhousehold member smoke in the household and excludes the smoke generating fuel among under five children using the NFHS-4 survey data. The further analysis was performed with the association with other variables such as wealth quintile, mother's education, regions, and states of India by using the ordinal regression. The study analysed data depicted that there is a higher burden of ARI prevalence in India with its association to secondhand tobacco smoke with 15% rather the sole effect of smoke generating cooking fuel in the household. The children belongs to 10-19 months old category is at the higher risk pertaining ARI for longer period of time with OR 1.09 95% CI 1.06-1.13). Therefore, this age group is considered the most vulnerable in this study.

997 Non-communicable Diseases and Behavioural Risk Factors of the Elderly Population: A Self-reported Case-control Study of Elders in the Colombo District

Hansa Jayarathne

University of Colombo, Colombo, Sri Lanka

Categories

4. Mortality, Morbidity, Epidemiology and Causes of Death

Abstract

During the 21st century, the share of elderly in the total population of the world has increased steadily. Population ageing in Sri Lanka is accelerating at a faster rate than in other South Asian countries. In 2012 census there were 12.4% living above the age of 60 years. The emergence of the non-communicable diseases (NCDs) is evident in the county at present. NCDs are highly affected by behavioural risk factors, and the literature reveals that the foremost risk factors are the use of tobacco, alcohol consumption, improper diet and physical inactivity. The core objective of this study is to measure and test the association between a hypothesized risk factor and a NCD. This study mainly focuses on the NCDs that are most prevalent in Sri Lanka, namely, diabetes, hypertension and heart diseases. A group of respondents comprising of elderly persons with NCDs from the Colombo district were chosen as cases, whereas a group of disease-free individuals were used as a control group. Results revealed that the use of tobacco and alcohol were significantly associated with heart disease. When considering gender as a confounding factor for smoking and alcohol consumption, there was an interaction between males and females counterparts.

PS 1.4 Happiness

10:15 - 11:45am Tuesday, 3rd August, 2021

Presentation Type LIVE Session

Moderator: Charamporn Holumyong , Dyah Kartika

1484 New Dimensions to Measuring Happiness in Older Ages in Transition Economies: An Interdisciplinary Approach

Sabu Padmadas

University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom

Categories

13. Others (Education, Wellbeing and Happiness etc.)

Abstract

A demographic reality of the twenty-first century is the period of potential extended active life among older people. The pertinent question that arises in this context is – what proportion of the remaining post-retirement life or after age 60 is lived in a happy state without any disability? This paper presents a logical framework that disentangles the multidimensional perspectives associated with happiness and wellbeing in older people. The key argument is that aspired quality of life is driven by a combination of influences extending beyond the traditional demographic and economic factors to encompass a culture of social networks and support systems facilitated by digital connectivity and technological advances in healthcare systems. There is a clear progressive shift in the use of digital connectivity among older people from an affordable luxury good to necessity good. The paper reviews relevant interdisciplinary conceptual models and proposes specific domains and a set of indicators under each domain, and concludes with a set of recommendations for survey approaches to measuring happiness in older people.

1526 Healthy and happiness among older adults in Thailand

Rossarin Gray

Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University, Nakhon Pathom, Thailand

Categories

13. Others (Education, Wellbeing and Happiness etc.)

Abstract

Healthy ageing is a major national strategy of Thailand, a middle-income country, due to its rapid population ageing and increase in longevity. Based on different data sets and methods, our research on happiness, measured by a global question, and health among older adults in Thailand show that there was a strong association between happiness and self-perceived health or functional health after controlling for economic, social and demographic factors. Objective economic status (i.e. debt burden) and subjective economic status (i.e. a feeling of relative poverty to their neighbours) were also strongly associated with happiness. The underline interpretation of these findings is related to Thai culture, which is pervaded by Buddhism. Limitations and future research in Thailand and other countries are also discussed.

1418 Potential indicators of happiness used in the surveys of older adults in Japan, the Philippines and Viet Nam

Osuke Komazawa[1], Yasuhiko Saito[2]

[1]Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia, Jakarta, Indonesia. [2]College of Economics, Nihon University, Tokyo, Japan

Categories

8. Population Dynamics, Demographic Transition and Population Ageing

Abstract

This belongs to the panel submission No. 1332. A lot of discussion has taken place on the relationship between happiness and health. Veenhofen (2010) proposed a measurement method of happiness and estimated 'Happy Life Years (HLY)'. Chei (2018) showed a significant inverse association of happiness with all-cause mortality using the Singaporean data. The Longitudinal Study of Aging and Health in the Philippines (LSAHP) and in Viet Nam (LSAHV) were launched and the baseline survey was completed in 2019. These studies take in the items of CES-D (Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression) Scale. Among those aged 60 and above in the Philippines, about 93% of respondents answered they are happy. In Viet Nam, about 80% of respondents answered they are happy. In Japan, 6th wave of the World Value Survey conducted in 2010 indicates that about 85% of males aged 60 and above and about 94% of females are happy. Older adults in the Philippines seem to be happier compared with those in Viet Nam and older adults in Japan show gender differences. In this presentation, we will show the preliminary results of LSAHP and LSAHV on potential indicators of happiness and discuss the possibility of cross-border comparison of happiness.

PS 2.1 Demographic Data and Methods

12:30 - 2:00pm Tuesday, 3rd August, 2021

Presentation Type LIVE Session

Moderator: Gu Xiaorong , Maria Gayatri

401 Enhancing the Implementation of the Community-Based Family Information System Through Revitalizing the Village Community Institutions

Rina Herartri, Muhammad Dawam, Wisnu Fadila, Septi Nurhayati, Wahyu Utomo

BKKBN, Jakarta, Indonesia

Categories

2. Population Census/Survey, Vital Registration, and Big Data

Abstract

The Family Planning Program has continuously developed its reporting and recording system, which currently known as 'Family Information System'. The system consists of three sub-systems: 1) family planning services, 2) field management, and 3) family enumeration. An operational research was conducted in 2019 at two villages in West Java and Central Java Provinces, with the aim to enhance the implementation of the field management sub-system. This sub-system collects routine data from community-based activities at hamlet, sub-village, and village levels. Three areas have been identified as barriers for the implementation of the sub-system, i.e. technical, organizational, and behavioral factors. This research proposes to integrate the sub-system into the structure of the existing Village Community Institutions (VCIs) which have been established in almost all villages in Indonesia since 1980s. This integration simplifies the program structures at grass-roots level and enables the fieldworkers to focus their supervision to the VCIs. However, a revitalization process is required to strengthen the VCIs capacity in performing the new task. The process includes increasing the institution's legal status within the village governance system, recruiting computer literate millennials, and developing a working mechanism with the village development planning system to increase the use of data and information.

1536 Performance of an IVR Based Mobile Phone Technology and its Adoption by Rural Communities in India

Supriya Verma, Laili Irani

Population Council, New Delhi, India

Categories

2. Population Census/Survey, Vital Registration, and Big Data

Abstract

Mobile Vaani is a unique intervention using mobile phone platform to share messages through pre-recorded transmissions in rural India. It utilizes program staff to build women's capacity through centralized and hands-on trainings to use Mobile Vaani. This paper assesses the performance of system-based technology in reaching out the users and adoption of technology by the users. IVR system generated three datasets; one for call records, second for items heard by users and third for content recorded during the calls. The system captured 2.6 million call records during February 2017 to July 2018 through 44,664 users. The analysis shows that 19% of the calls were missed calls made by users to the program and 81% calls were made by system to the users. Of these 81% calls, 62% were out-bound calls (OBD) and the remaining were call backs. The findings indicate that the system has made more OBD calls than call backs; however, proportion of users answering the calls is higher for call backs as compared to OBDs (52% vs 21%). This approach can be adopted by various implementing partners working in rural communities as its voice-based nature transcends barriers of illiteracy, smartphones, or internet connection.

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108 A Novel Measurement Tool for Monitoring Male Involvement in Family Planning in Indonesia

Dian Kristiani IRAWATY[1], Kemal N. SIREGAR[2], Rita DAMAYANTI[2], Wendy HARTANTO[3]

[1]Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional (BKKBN) Pusat, Jakarta, Indonesia. [2]Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia. [3]Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional, Halim, Indonesia

Categories

7. Demographic Theory and Methods (including demographic training)

Abstract

As a patriarchal society, norms had made Indonesian males reluctance for family planning matters. Yet, there is no universal measurement of male involvement in family planning. This research aims to provide some insights on how to calculate male involvement in family planning based on the Indonesian context in 2007, 2012 and 2017.

This study utilized couple-matched data from 2007, 2012 and 2017 Indonesian Demographic and Health Surveys. This study conducted a factor analysis for reducing a set of complex variables of male involvement in family planning as measured by husband's knowledge on contraception, husband's attitude about family planning, husband's attitude about contraception, dyad communication regarding family planning, contraceptive decision-makers, and contraceptive use. Scoring and transformation processes were conducted. The scores were classified into three categories (high, moderate and low) and analyzed by multinomial logistic regression.

In conclusion, male involvement in family planning should be seen not only as users but also as partners and agents of change. The analysis reveals that male involvement in family planning in Indonesia during 2007, 2012 and 2017

is low. Therefore, males and females shall be addressed in dyad communication and increase counseling by health-care professional and family planning workers.

Keywords: dyad, male involvement, Indonesia

791 Data Interoperability: Using census and health data in conjunction with social environmental data

Sula Sarkar

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, USA

Categories

7. Demographic Theory and Methods (including demographic training)

Abstract

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals agenda proposes 17 goals and 169 targets emphasizing the need for the use of different kinds of data and information from varying sources and at different geographical scales ranging from national to local. This research demonstrates data interoperability and the use of differing kinds of data available from various sources at different geographical scales. The study visualizes 1) association between education attainment to domestic abuse perceptions of women 2) conflicts and violence and its effect on education attainment. Education attainment is measured using census microdata, domestic violence perceptions are available from the Demographic and Health Surveys, and fatalities and violence location are available from Armed Conflict Location and Event Data. For the purposes of this abstract, we display results from Kenya (circa 2009) and conclude that high education completion rates are not necessary areas where women's perception to wife beating is justified. Similarly, high conflicts and violence are also prevalent in areas where there is moderate to high educational attainment. The final paper will use additional data from Kenya and Tanzania and also Nepal and Bangladesh to portray change over time and display difference within countries, between countries and continents.

PS 2.2 Fertility Transition

12:30 - 2:00pm Tuesday, 3rd August, 2021

Presentation Type LIVE Session

Moderator: Turro S. Wongkaren , Febiola Tazrina Tazih

242 Evolution and Determinants of the Second Birth Interval in Asia and Latin America

Harihar Sahoo

International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Examining the determinants of second birth interval in Asian and Latin American countries can shed light on how to interpret the interplay between socio-economic and demographic factors in the reproductive behaviour of each region. This study attempts to explore the evolution of second birth interval in the last three decades in selected Asian and Latin American countries and examine its determinants at the country level. Potential actors include place of residence, education level, socioeconomic status, sex of previous children and maternal age. Data source is Demographic and Health Survey, from the late 1980's to the last available data. Preliminary results revealed the second birth intervals increased in the period in almost every country. However, some Asian countries show modest or null increase (India, Tajikistan and Pakistan). Expected results include a more thorough description of the evolution of second birth intervals and its determinants.

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641 Stalled fertility decline in East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia: Understanding its determinants

Melianus TAEBENU

Provincial Government of East Nusa Tenggara, Kupang, Indonesia

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Indonesia is one of the countries in the world that has been relatively successful in completing fertility transition. Nonetheless, the fertility differences among provinces in Indonesia are very noticeable. In this regard, East Nusa Tenggara has been the province with the relatively high Total Fertility Rate among provinces, which was 3.4 births per woman in 2017 and its decline of Total Fertility Rate has been stalled over the last two decades. By employing secondary data analysis, which is supported by literature review, this study aims to explore the indirect and direct determinants of the stalled fertility decline in East Nusa Tenggara. It is revealed that all indirect determinants of fertility – culture, socioeconomics, and governance – have a significant role in shaping the fertility behaviour of women in East Nusa Tenggara. Meanwhile, among three direct determinants of fertility - marriage, contraception, and postpartum infecundability - contraception is the only determinant that has a strong correlation with the state of fertility in this province. The findings suggest that in order to foster the fertility decline in this province, the role of government is essential in boosting the provision of contraception, information and education, and providing incentives of having fewer children.

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231 Freedom to Choose ? An Empirical Analysis on Individualization of Life Course in Taiwan

Kang-jung Weng

National Chung Cheng University, Chiayi, Taiwan

Categories

8. Population Dynamics, Demographic Transition and Population Ageing

Abstract

Based upon Beck's individualization theory, as traditional norms loosen and people gain more self-agency, life courses are becoming more diverse and less predictable. However, due to lack of clear conceptualization, the work on individualization of life course is often abstract description of phenomena and its use often exhibits confusion. Moreover, without empirical analysis regarding the scale, pattern, and change of individualization of life course, the immediate acceptance and use of it may cause misinterpretation.

Using data set that consists of life history data, the Taiwan Social Change Survey, 2017, this research aims to show the change of the individualization of the life course and explore the association of common social categories and the level of individualization. To better understand the content of life courses with high de-standardization and differentiation, Sequence Analysis is used to derive typical life courses patterns. The result shows that rather than chances to explore new paths of lives, insecurity and instability might better describe the concept the individualization of the life course in Taiwan.

1080 Spatio-temporal patterns and determinants of fertility transition in India, 1991-2016: a district-level analysis

Sayantani Chatterjee

International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Fertility transition in India is of global significance and is characterized by large sub-national variations. Limited studies in India had examined the spatio-temporal patterns at the district-level. The objective is to provide the spatio-temporal patterns of fertility transition across the districts of India during 1991-2016. Descriptive statistics, bivariate analysis, spatial analysis and OLS were used for the analyses drawing data from numerous Sources-Census, 1991-2011, NFHS-4, DLHS-2 and SRS. TFR of India had declined from 3.63 in 1991; 3.2 in 2001 to 2.3 in 2016. Further, around half of the districts of India had TFR above 4 in 1991. With the fertility transition underway, half of the total districts of India have TFR below replacement in 2015-16. The spatial dependency of TFR had declined over time. Fertility convergence among the districts occurred during 1991-2016; 2001-2016 and 2011-16 and the speed was utmost in 2011-2016. Inequality in TFR across the districts was lowest in the high fertility states and was higher in the low fertility states in 2015-16. While there is an emerging optimism towards attainment of exact replacement-level in most parts, there remain pockets where specific intervention is needed especially those experiencing increasing fertility in the north-eastern districts and Mewat.

PS 2.3 Health and Quality of Life

12:30 - 2:00pm Tuesday, 3rd August, 2021

Presentation Type LIVE Session

Moderator: Rasoul Sadeghi , Hakimul Ikhwan

1626 Determinant of Stunting in Indonesia

Agustinur Saputri[1], Riska Eka Agustina[2], Tri Handayani[3], Agus Joko Pitoyo[4,5]

[1]BPS (Statistic Bureau), Mukomuko, Indonesia. [2]BPS (Statistic Bureau), Luwu Utara, Indonesia. [3]BPS (Statistic Bureau), Dharmasraya, Indonesia. [4]The Faculty of Geography, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. [5]Center For Population and Policy Studies, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Categories

4. Mortality, Morbidity, Epidemiology and Causes of Death

Abstract

Stunting is one of the nutritional problems that is being faced by Indonesia. Stunting children have the potential to suffer physical damage and their brain intelligence can be disrupted. In Indonesia, the prevalence of stunting under five has fallen from 37.2% in 2013 to 30.8% in 2018. However, this figure is still far from the WHO target, which must be less than 20 percent. This study aims to examine the determinants of stunting cases in toddlers in Indonesia. The data used are the results of the 2018 Riset Kesehatan Dasar (Riskesdas) 2018, Potensi Desa (Podes) 2018, as well as the projected population per district/city of the BPS. The analysis was carried out using descriptive statistics and inference. The results showed that the prevalence of malnutrition and less nutrition toddlers, the prevalence of overweight toddlers, the coverage of complete basic immunization, the prevalence of chronic energy deficiency in women, the proportion of villages that had sufficient number of midwives per population, and the scope of access and clean water sources had a significant (significant) effect on the prevalence variable stunting toddlers in Indonesia, with testing at 95% confidence level (α = 5%).

Keywords: stunting, child, malnutrition, health, Riskesdas

1570 Estimation of Life Expectancy at Birth using Census of British India and Annual Sanitary Commissioner's Reports: An Assessment of Mortality Situation and Sex-Differentials in Bombay Presidency in the Colonial Period (1891-1939)

Chander Shekhar[1], TV Sekher[1], Mihoko T Daigo[2], Mili Dutta[1], Osamu Saito[2]

[1]International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India. [2]Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo, India

Categories

4. Mortality, Morbidity, Epidemiology and Causes of Death

Abstract

There are only few studies in the area of historical mortality estimates in the Indian context. The mortality situation has been found to be a more dynamic factor than the birth rate in the transition from low to high population growth rate. This paper aims to estimate life expectancy ( ) of the population from the period 1881 to1939 of Bombay Presidency. Data from the British Census of India and the Sanitary Commissioner Reports have been used for the study. Brass's Indirect technique (United Nations, 1983) is employed to estimate the life expectancy. The results clearly indicate the deteriorating mortality until the year 1920 in the erstwhile Bombay Presidency. The second decade of the nineteenth century (1911-1920) witnessed poorer life expectancy at birth. However, the period after 1920 had shown a clear indication of improvement in life expectancy in the erstwhile Bombay Presidency, which was under direct British rule.

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672 Managing Menopausal Symptoms and Quality of Life among Post-Menopausal Women: A Case Study of Post-Menopausal Women Who Live in Urban 'Undeserved' Settlement Communities, Colombo, Sri Lanka

Yuganthi SUBASINGHE, Sunethra PERERA

Department of Demography, University of Colombo, Colombo, Sri Lanka

Categories

13. Others (Education, Wellbeing and Happiness etc.)

Abstract

Menopausal symptoms and associated disorders are of great importance for public health as they influence the quality of life of women. This paper examines how the menopausal symptoms affect women's quality of life in their later life. The study uses quantitative data gathered through a questionnaire. The random sample of 400 post-menopausal women ages between 50-64 years, were selected from urban 'undeserved' communities in Colombo. The results reveal that the most of women suffer more than one symptom and over two thirds of them had reported dizziness. About half of women had sleeping disturbances. However, health seeking behavior for menopause related issues was remained at low and only one fifth of women had received medication. More than half of women reported that they had managed symptoms by themselves. Results further reveal that women's poor socio-economic status and community level factors significantly impacts on their post-menopausal heath. More than half of women were not happy with their perceived health and it was highly correlated with the number of menopausal symptoms that they had experienced. These results suggest that appropriate interventions are required to address menopause related health issues and they would definitely contribute to the overall well-being of women.

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337 Sociodemographic Differentials of Physical Activity of Indonesians: An analysis of the 5th Wave of Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS5)

Dyah Anantalia Widyastari, Piyawat Katewongsa

Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University, Salaya, Phutthamonthon, Nakhon Pathom, Thailand

Categories

13. Others (Education, Wellbeing and Happiness etc.)

Abstract

As physical activity data of Indonesian is lacking, the study aims to calculate the level and describe the patterns of physical activity based on the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of the population. The 5th wave of Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS5) was employed for the analysis, involved a total of 15,921 households and interviewed 31,463 individual aged 11 and over. Physical activity was measured subjectively, whereas the sufficiency level was calculated by aggregating three intensities (vigorous, moderate and walking). Overall, 60.5 percent of Indonesians have met the WHO recommended level of physical activity (75 minutes vigorous or 150 minutes combined moderate-vigorous intensity per week). While 51 percent of males have sufficient MVPA, only 48 percent of females met the minimum requirement. Physical activity level was the lowest among male and female adolescents (15-19) and was the highest among male aged 50-54 and female aged 45-49 before it's gradually decline among the oldest adult and elderly. Physical inactivity was the highest among individuals from the low-middle income family, attained higher secondary education, and residing in the Eastern part of Indonesia

(Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Papua). Women with more children are more physically active than women with fewer children.

PS 2.4 Ageing, Social Networks and Families

12:30 - 2:00pm Tuesday, 3rd August, 2021

Presentation Type LIVE Session

Moderator: Jeofrey Bautista Abalos , Basilica Dyah P.

353 Changes in Social Networks at Older Ages: How do they Respond to Loneliness?

Abhijit Visaria, Pildoo Sung, Angelique Chan

Duke-NUS Medical School, Singapore, Singapore

Categories

8. Population Dynamics, Demographic Transition and Population Ageing

Abstract

In this study, we examine the relationship between changes over time in older adults' family- and friends-based networks and changes in their physical health and psychological well-being. We use data from the Panel on Health and Aging of Singaporean Elderly, a nationally-representative study of older Singapore citizens and permanent residents aged 60 years and older in 2009 (N=4990), with two follow-up surveys in 2011 (N=3103) and 2015 (N=1572), and implement person-fixed-effects models. Our results suggest that family-networks are robust to worsening basic activity limitations for both men and women, but adversely affected by worsening psychological well-being in terms of depressive symptoms and loneliness. An increase in instrumental activity limitations appears to isolate older women, but not men, from family as well as friends. Men's friends-based networks are unaffected by worse psychological well-being, and interestingly, an increase in loneliness is associated with an increase in friends-based networks for women.

1107 Distance Matters: Upward and Downward Exchange of Financial Support between Elderly Parents and Migrant- and Non-migrant Children in Rural Indonesia

Nur Cahyadi[1], Iwu Dwisetyani Utomo[1], Peter Francis McDonald[2]

[1]Australian National University, Canberra, Australia. [2]University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia

Categories

8. Population Dynamics, Demographic Transition and Population Ageing

Abstract

Massive outmigration of adult children has raised concerns about the reduction of support available for older parents. This study aims to investigate the effects of high rural-to-urban migration of adult children on the size and the reliability of intergenerational financial support exchange for elderly parents living in rural areas of Indonesia. Using single and multilevel logistic regression approach on a cross-sectional data from Ageing in Rural Indonesia Study 2016 (2,455 parents and 8,535 children observations), we found that geographical distance was a significant factor affecting intergenerational financial support between elderly parents and children. Upward cash transfer from children to parents is the most prominent form of intergenerational financial support exchange. Migrant children are more likely to provide greater cash assistance to their elderly parents compared to non-migrant with an odds ratio of 2.6. Even though the probability of parents to get financial support from both migrant and non-migrant children is low, 63% and 51% respectively. Nevertheless, although non-migrant children significantly provide lower financial support than migrant children, however, parents stated that financial assistance from non-migrant children is more reliable. It suggests that the proximity to the support is more important than the size of the support itself.

1639 Is it really better to give than to receive?: The role of intergenerational support on the mental health of Filipino older parents

Maria Paz Marquez

University of the Philippines Population Institute, Quezon City, Philippines

Categories

13. Others (Education, Wellbeing and Happiness etc.)

Abstract

The study examined the association between sociodemographic characteristics and various forms of intergenerational exchange of support (financial, material, instrumental and emotional) between older parents and their children with the former's experience of depression symptoms. The study employed data from the Longitudinal Study on Ageing and Health in the Philippines (LSAHP), a nationally-representative survey of Filipino older people 60 years old and over. The analysis was restricted to 5,159 respondents with at least one living child. Experience of depression symptoms was assessed using the 11-item Center for Epidemiological Studies-Depression (CES-D) scale. The regression analyses show that for both fathers and mothers, favorable self-assessed health conditions, higher educational attainment, and higher socioeconomic status are associated with lower levels of depression symptoms. Among mothers, being married, working, and co-residing with children appear to be protective factors against depression. The level of depression symptoms of mothers was also found to decrease with increasing age. Among the various forms of support exchanges, only the receipt of material support emerged as significantly associated with the older parents' mental health. Being on the receiving end of material support was found to be beneficial to the mental wellbeing of mothers but the opposite holds true among fathers.

1137 Widowhood and Depression Among Older Filipinos: Do Gender and Support from Children Matter?

Maria Karlene Shawn Cabaraban[1,2], Elma Laguna[2], Grace Cruz[2], Yasuhiko Saito[3], Truls Ostbye[4]

[1]Demographic Research and Development Foundation, Quezon City, Philippines. [2]University of the Philippines Population Institute, Quezon City, Philippines. [3]Nihon University, Tokyo, Japan. [4]Duke University Department of Community and Family Medicine, Durham, North Carolina, USA

Categories

6. Family Formation and Dissolution, Family and Kinship

Abstract

Widowhood is associated with distinct social, economic, and health-related challenges that significantly affect the mental health of older people. This paper utilized the Longitudinal Study of Aging and Health in the Philippines (LSAHP) baseline data to examine gender differences in the relationship between marital status and depressive symptoms and assess how this relationship is associated with support (financial, emotional, and instrumental) from adult children. Results showed that widowhood is more common among older females while a higher percentage of older males are currently married or cohabiting with a spouse or partner. Multiple regression analyses revealed higher levels of depressive symptoms among widowed older males and females compared to their currently married or cohabiting counterparts. Models with interaction between widowhood and support from children showed that depressive symptoms were significantly modified by the receipt of such assistance. Receiving financial assistance from adult children on a monthly basis was shown to significantly reduce the levels of depressive symptoms in older widowers. No such association was found, however, in older widows.

Plenary Session Session I Impact of COVID-19

2:30 - 4:00pm Tuesday, 3rd August, 2021

Presentation Type LIVE Session

Moderator: Nimfa Ogena , Wendy Hartanto

Family and COVID-19

Jean Yeung Wei-Jun

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has exerted unprecedented pressure on many institutions including the health care systems, schools, government, markets, and law. Family, as the basic socioeconomic unit of society, bears the brunt of the multiple stressors caused by the disruptions to these institutions. I propose a conceptual framework to examine the impact of COVID-19 on families and illustrate with findings from Singapore Longitudinal Early Development Study (SG LEADS).

Demographically differentiated vulnerability to global environmental change and COVID-19

Raya Muttarak

Abstract

Human population are closely linked with the environmental system both through the impact of population dynamics on the environment and as an agent being affected by environmental changes. Demography as a discipline that studies population-related phenomena particularly change in population size, composition, distribution and characteristics in a systematic manner thus is highly relevant to environment and climate change issues and other global challenges. This talk focuses on how demographic perspectives can shed light on the understanding of differential vulnerability both to climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic. This encompasses empirical analyses of who is vulnerable to different types of hazards as well as application of population projections to forecast future vulnerability and adaptive capacity.

The Covid-19 Pandemic and the Movement of People.

Deepak Nayyar

Abstract

This presentation will seek to analyze the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the movement of people, with a focus on its economic aspects. In doing so, it will make a distinction between such movements within countries from rural hinterlands to urban settlements, and across countries from labour-surplus to labour-scarce countries in Asia. The impact ranges from reversing migration flows to curbing migration flows. In either case, it has had a profound adverse impact on the livelihoods and wellbeing of people, with a disproportionately large burden on the poor. Moreover, it is unclear, possibly uncertain, whether the post-pandemic world will return to what it was earlier.

PS 3.1 Adolescent Sexuality and Reproductive Health

4:30 - 6:00pm Tuesday, 3rd August, 2021

Presentation Type LIVE Session

Moderator: Ekawati Sri Wahyuni , Theodora Pandjaitan

1287 First Blood: Determinants of Menarche among Indonesian Girls Born between 1988 and 1997

Evi Nurvidya Arifin

Centre for Advanced Research, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Menarche is a landmark to enter puberty among teenage girls. It is an important milestone of girls' sexual development. However, menarche is almost missing from the context of reproductive health in the middle income countries. This paper aims to examine the average age at menarche among Indonesian girls aged 15-24 years old, using the 2012 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey in association with birth cohort, health behavior, access to information and socio-economic characteristics. It finds the girls attained menarche ranging widely from 9 to 20 years old with the peak at 13 years. Controlled for other variables, it indicates a declining age at menarche across birth cohorts of 1988-1997. Smoking behavior, access to information through listening to the radio, talking to people about menarche, watching TV about pregnancy, and socioeconomic background are significantly associated with age at menarche. Growing up in wealthier family, girls tend to have a younger age at menarche. Likewise, living in more advanced economic regions, the younger the girls experience menarche. Yet, on average it is not early menarche. Girls with younger age at menarche bring about attentions for their reproductive health. This can be a challenging source of unmet for reproductive health services.

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85 Millennial Adolescent Dating Behavior in an Urban Area (A Case Study in Semarang City, Indonesia)

Najib Najib[1], Arri Handayani[2], Dias AndrisSusanto[2]

[1]BKKBN Central Java, Semarang City, Indonesia. [2]Universitas PGRI Semarang, Semarang City, Indonesia

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

The number of adolescents in Indonesia is growing rapidly. Adolescent dating behavior from year to year has been increasingly alarming nationally. In 2010, three percent of male teenagers and 1.1% of female adolescents said they had had sexual relations. This study aims to find determinants of the dating behavior among high school students in the city of Semarang Indonesia, using a mix methods approach. The respondent population is teenagers with a sample of 195 high school students. Research instruments used ordinal scales particularly in dating behavior and the factors that influenced it, and interviews in digging up the control factors on it. The conclusion in that adolescents dominantly having a meal while courtship. The factors that influenced them doing dating behavior is dominantly caused by their mates to get the intimate friend. Then the controlling factor on dating behavior is the norms of the society of Semarang city which fortify adolescents in deviant behavior in courtship. Recommendation is the adolescents dating behavior can be managed through some roles as the followings; parents, teachers, peers and social media should support them in directing adolescents to do positive activities.

1443 Risk and Protective Factors affecting Youth Reproductive Health in Indonesia

Yuniarini Yuniarini[1,2], Udoy Saikia[1], Gouranga Dasvarma[1]

[1]Flinders University, Adelaide, Australia. [2]National Population and Family Planning Board of Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Recent data reveal some of the reproductive health (RH) challenges faced by the youth of Indonesia. Preliminary findings from the 2017 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (2017 IDHS) show that levels of contraceptive prevalence and antenatal care (ANC) have declined, sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and stillbirth rates have increased and mothers under 20 are giving birth to more low birth weight (LBW) babies. Moreover, proportionately fewer of the male youth have knowledge about pregnancy risks and of HIV prevention.

Based on the first author's ongoing PhD research at Flinders University, this paper aims to answer the question why the youth RH situation in Indonesia has deteriorated in recent years. This question is being addressed by analysing the causes of the deterioration in the prevalence contraceptive use, stillbirth rate, ANC, LBW babies, STIs, knowledge of pregnancy risks and HIV prevention among the youth of Indonesia. A youth reproductive health index (RHI) will also be constructed, by using data from the 2017 IDHS including Youth Reproductive Health. These will be supplemented with data from in-depth interviews of a sample of youth in Aceh province, where the challenges of youth RH are among the greatest.

1467 Male involvement and utilization of postpartum and newborn care services among married young women in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh

AJ Francis Zavier

Population Council, New Delhi, India

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

The objective of the paper is to see how male involvement in Reproductive and health care (RCH) influence the utilisation RCH services by 3,027 mothers aged 15-24 years who had delivered a baby during the last two years prior to the survey. First, an index of male involvement in RCH services was constructed based on questions to women about whether their husband encouraged them to access services, accompanied them, gave money for services or took decisions about service use. The average value of the index of male involvement in RCH 7.0 on a scale of 0-13. The multivariate analyses suggested that the index of male involvement is significantly positively associated with postpartum check-up within seven days of delivery (OR 1.3), full immunization (OR 1.1) and were more likely to adopt modern postpartum contraception (odds ratio 1.2) as compare to young women who did not have male support. The study expands knowledge base of male involvement in RCH.

PS 3.2 Healthcare and Policy

4:30 - 6:00pm Tuesday, 3rd August, 2021

Presentation Type LIVE Session

Moderator: Saswata Ghosh , Mario Ekoriano

1042 Correlates of Healthcare Utilization and Unmet Need for Health Services among Older Filipinos

Mark Ryan Paguirigan[1], Grace Cruz[1], Yasuhiko Saito[2], Truls Ostbye[3]

[1]University of the Philippines, Quezon City, Philippines. [2]Nihon University, Tokyo, Japan. [3]Duke University School of Medicine, Durham, USA

Categories

4. Mortality, Morbidity, Epidemiology and Causes of Death

Abstract

This study aims to examine the factors associated with healthcare utilization, namely inpatient care and outpatient care, and the unmet need for health services, among older Filipinos using Andersen's Behavioral Model for Health Services Use as the framework. Data for the analysis was drawn from the baseline data of the Longitudinal Study of Ageing and Health in the Philippines (LSAHP). Employing logistic regression, findings indicate that need factors are the most consistent and important correlates of inpatient utilization and outpatient utilization, as well as the unmet need for health services. Enabling factors, particularly, perceived income adequacy and wealth quintile, show significant association with outpatient care and unmet need, but not in inpatient care. Marital status, living arrangements, health insurance, and falls do not show any significant influence on the three healthcare outcomes. Further studies on the relationship between sociodemographic factors and unmet need for health services are warranted.

67 Plague, Public Health and Public Reaction towards Plague Prevention Policies: A Case Study of Colonial Punjab.

Ritu ., Devendr Kumar

Jawaharlal Nehru University, new Delhi, India

Categories

4. Mortality, Morbidity, Epidemiology and Causes of Death

Abstract

This work is concerned with the Plague epidemic in colonial Punjab. Lack of public health facilities, apathetic administration and ignorance regarding plague resulted in the heavy death toll in the first decade of the twentieth century. Around twenty lakh people died because of the plague in this decade.

It was a colonial mindset that this disease related to poor people who live in dirty places. Their health was not a priority of government. However, the government was concerned about the army, therefore, she introduced plague prevention measures in Punjab. These measures were forced segregation, vaccination, evacuation, disinfection of houses, isolation etc. Due to distrust towards colonial regime, unawareness regarding disease and fear of being isolated, people concealed information about plague cases. At some places, people even attacked medical

personnel. At the same time, there were people who not even welcoming these measures but supported and helped the government.

Objectives:

1. To examine the spatial and temporal pattern of mortality because of the plague.
2. To examine the social composition of plague specific deaths
3. To discuss government policies to control over plague
4. What was the social acceptance regarding measurements of the plague?

1455 How much does the effect of the size of conditional cash transfers in reducing childhood mortality differ in contrasting healthcare functioning systems? A comparative analysis of Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu in India

Parul PURI[1], Apurba SHIL[2], Srinivas GOLI[3], Srinivasa Vittal KATIKIREDDI[4]

[1]International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India. [2]Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beersheba, Israel. [3]The University of Western Australia, Perth, Australia. [4]University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom

Categories

4. Mortality, Morbidity, Epidemiology and Causes of Death

Abstract

Health is under state government list in the schedule seven of the constitution of India, although central government funds 100% for all its flagships programmes such as Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), some states make significant contributions to it. JSY is a conditional cash transfer (CCT) programme launched in 2005. The state of Uttar Pradesh [UP] does not add any additional amount to centrally transferred benefit of Rs.1400 for rural and Rs.1000 per urban, while Tamil Nadu [TN] contributes significantly from the state budget as well, in total provide Rs.18000 for each woman delivered at the facility. Thus, we examined the effect of this differential CCT in child survival stratified by economic status in these two selected states using the latest NFHS (2015-16) data. The findings suggest that the probability of death vary significantly for children with women availed JSY than those who are not, in both states. However, in TN, the higher size of CCT makes it more impactful on child survival than UP. Further, it suggests mere availing of JSY, although improve, but not ensure the catch-up in survival chances of children in UP at par with TN, unless former raise CCT incentive at par with the later.

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611 Poverty alleviation, improving equality in access to basic health services, and mortality decline in China

Zhongwei Zhao[1], Hongbo Jia[2], Mengxue Chen[1]

[1]Australian National University, Canberra, Australia. [2]Beihang University, Beijing, China

Categories

4. Mortality, Morbidity, Epidemiology and Causes of Death

Abstract

China's post-Cultural-Revolution socioeconomic reform has generated a rapid economic growth. But it has also resulted in many negative changes and undesirable consequences, in its early period in particular (e.g. the collapse of the nationwide medical insurance programs, rising cost of medical treatments, and declining government contribution to the total health spending). Despite the negative changes, China has not recorded an increase in the overall mortality for the national population. By 2018, its life expectancy reached 76.6 years, considerably better than the world average and that recorded in many countries with similar per capita GDP. This paper examines the following research questions. First how has China's poverty alleviation program contributed to the improvement of population health? Second, how has China strengthened access to basic health services during a period when inequality in income and wealth has been significantly growing? Third, how have these progresses helped China to avoid a major setback in improving population health and lowering mortality? This study provides clear evidence showing that poverty alleviation and improving equality has strong positive impacts on mortality decline.

PS 3.3 Fertility Differentials

4:30 - 6:00pm Tuesday, 3rd August, 2021

Presentation Type LIVE Session

Moderator: Terence Hull , Agus Joko Pitoyo

472 Socioeconomic Differentials of Fertility in Korea: Period and Cohort Analysis

Yoon-Jeong SHIN

Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs, Sejong, Korea, Republic of

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Korea's period total fertility rate has hovered under 1.3 for nearly 20 years. Using data from the Population Census and Vital Statistics, this study analyzed fertility rates for different socioeconomic groups and explored the implications of the prolonged low fertility phenomenon in Korean society. This study attempted to identify differences in period and cohort total fertility rates of different socioeconomic groups by using the variables of employment status, job type and education level. Overall, fertility rates were lower in groups with higher educational attainment. However, with more sophisticated measures it was revealed that women with low educational or occupational status showed lower fertility rates, especially for recent years. According to the result of decomposition analysis, the recent changes in the total fertility rates were attributed to the decrease in fertility rate rather than the change in the population composition. The group that contributed most to the decline in the total fertility rate was found to be women with low educational attainment and/or low occupational status. These results indicate that income effects are greater than opportunity cost effects in determining births in this period of deepening inequalities in Korea.

1724 Is the whole greater than the sum of its parts? Assessing the quality of care across the continuum of reproductive and newborn health in India using the latest nationally representative data

Ritam Dubey[1], Lucky Singh[2], Prashant Kumar Singh[1], Shalini Singh[1]

[1]ICMR-NICPR, Noida, India. [2]ICMR-NIMS, Delhi, India

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Evaluation of access to quality of maternal and child healthcare services has often been stricken with a fragmented approach and handpicking aspects of care taken as a proxy has rendered an incomplete and probably misleading picture of reproductive healthcare services available in India. The present study analyzed data from NFHS-4 to map the usage of these services and dropouts along the continuum of care from antenatal to the postnatal care available to newborns across 640 districts and 36 states and union territories. Services were gauged in terms of skilled, timely, and sufficient as well as the appropriateness of antenatal care, skilled attendance during childbirth and skilled and timely postnatal care to capture the most holistic glimpse of the contemporary trend. The pronounced disparity in utilization of services was observed in the High Focus states and the districts of these states were noted with the lowest coverage of antenatal and newborn's postnatal care. Women's education and age were found associated with all three maternal and newborn healthcare services where obtaining higher formal education almost doubled the chances of accessing MCH services across the continuum. Surprisingly, newborns in high focus states were found with higher chances of receiving postnatal care.

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697 "Fertility as Mobility": What Does It Tell Us about Mobility in India?

Manjistha Banerji

National Council of Applied Economic Research, Delhi, India

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

This paper examines the association between fertility outcomes and social mobility in India and then subsequently examines what this association tells us about the nature and extent of social mobility in the country.

Earliest formulation of "fertility as mobility" which can be traced back to at least Malthus states small family size is conducive to upward social mobility. In recent times, the emphasis has been on understanding the institutional structures that are beyond an individual's control and provide the frame of reference for a couple's fertility decisions to achieve desired mobility goals. Following the latter approach, I examine how mobility- fertility linkages are shaped in the Indian society. While the neo-liberal economic policies pursued in India over the last 20 years have generated rising opportunities and aspirations, it is also associated with an extremely competitive environment and prohibitive education costs. In this scenario, it is only rational that couples limit family size to maximize opportunities

of upward mobility for themselves and their children. To examine if this is indeed the case, I draw upon the *panel* component of the India Human Development Survey (IHDS 2005 and 2012) for my analysis.

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400 Comparing Fertility Patterns of Migrant and Non-Migrant Women in Indonesia

Rina Herartri, Wisnu Fadila

BKKBN, Jakarta, Indonesia

Categories

5. Population Mobility (Internal and International Migration, including Refugees) and Urbanization

Abstract

Internal migration plays an important role in shaping demographic as well as social-economic structures of many regions in Indonesia. This study aims to examine the contraceptive use and fertility patterns among migrant and non-migrant women in Indonesia. This study uses the results of the 2017 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey with a nationally representative sample of 35,235 currently married women age 15-49 (11,901 migrants and 23,334 non-migrants). Multivariate linear regression analysis is used to explore the factors related to fertility among the two groups. Contrary to expectation, the level of contraceptive use among migrant women is slightly lower than that of non-migrant, i.e. 54 and 59 percent respectively. However, the number of children ever born for all age groups is lower among migrant women than that of non-migrant. For women age 45-49, the number of children ever born for migrant and non-migrant women is 2.9 and 3.1 children per woman respectively. Multivariate analysis show the same results for the two groups. The relationships between economic status, age at first marriage, age first birth, and fertility are significant, while the relationships between educational level, residence (rural or urban), and fertility are not significant.

PS 3.4 Indonesian Session I

4:30 - 6:00pm Tuesday, 3rd August, 2021

Presentation Type LIVE Session

Moderator: Tan Joo Ean , Umi Listyaningsih

1560 Bridging the communication gap between adolescents and parents in the digital age: The experiences of young people in Indonesian cities

Augustina Situmorang, Zainal Fatoni

Research Center for Population, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), Jakarta, Indonesia

Categories

14. Indonesia special sessions

Abstract

For most adolescents in Indonesia cities, the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) are an integral part of their daily lives. However, unlike their children, most parents are not familiar or have no sufficient knowledge on ICTs. This has widened the communication gaps between adolescents and their parents. Using combination of quantitative and qualitative approach between the period of 2016-2018 in Medan, Surabaya, and Mataram, this paper explores the experiences of adolescents' in communicating with their parents regarding risky ICTs related activities. A representative survey (N 401) among never married adolescents aged 15-24 in Medan showed the most respondents accessing the internet (96%), Instagram (83%), and Line (83%) frequently. While only 26% reported use ICTs to communicate with their parents. The survey also found several respondents have involved in risky behaviors including sexual-intercourse or petting (11%) and consuming drugs (4%). In-depth interviews revealed that cyber-bullying is common among young people, either as victims or as offenders. Nevertheless none of FGD's participants said they ever discuss online activities with their parents. They believe their parents would not understand. To bridge the gaps this study recommend comprehensive as well as an integrated programs and information for both adolescents and parents.

1348 Survival Analysis of the Association between Full Antenatal Care Services and Infant Mortality in Indonesia

Rahul Kumar Jha, Shriya Bajaj, Rambabu Bhagat

International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

Categories

14. Indonesia special sessions

Abstract

Background: Infant mortality is still high in Indonesia. The country's access to maternal health care utilization services is limited, antenatal care utilization offers improved maternal health and birth outcomes.

Objective: The study aims to examine the association between utilization of full antenatal care services and infant mortality.

Method: The present study based on the secondary data, of Indonesian Demographic Health Survey 2017, which used multistage cluster sampling technique. The bi-variate and multivariate logistic regression model has been applied to see the association between utilization of antenatal care services and infant mortality.

Result: The result shows that utilization of full antenatal care services in Indonesia was only 21%, which is not satisfactory and needs special attention. The analysis also shows that those women who received full antenatal care services, they had significantly low infant mortality, which was 13%, as compare to those women who did not get full antenatal care services among them it is 86%. The study shows the prominent role of utilization of full antenatal

care services in survival pattern in Indonesia.

397 'Move Backward to Get a Step Forward": Understanding the Highly-Educated Migration to Sorong, West Papua, Indonesia

Meirina Ayumi Malamassam[1], Bayu Setiawan[2], Ade Latifa[2], Inayah Hidayati[2]

[1]School of Demography, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia. [2]Research Center for Population, LIPI, Jakarta, Indonesia

Categories

14. Indonesia special sessions

Abstract

Highly educated people are those with knowledge, academic degree, and social networks that enable them to access various working opportunities in any place that suit their capability and aspirations. While some studies found that educated people are concentrated in metropolitan areas or other core regions, other studies also showed that a portion of highly educated individuals prefers to move to least developed regions in their countries. This study aims to examine the narratives behind the migration trajectories of the latter. This paper analysed qualitative data from the study of 'Highly Educated Labour Migration and Human Capital Development' by Research Center for Population, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) in 2018, which was conducted in Sorong, West Papua, a less developed city in easternmost Indonesia that become one of the prominent destination area for labour migration within the country. This study found that promising career development as a critical factor in the well-educated migrants' decisions to move to regions with lower development levels as their origins. Although most of them faced difficulties with the limited living amenities situation, the highly educated migrants manage to improve their employability and accelerate their social mobility through the working experience in the area of destination.

480 Sociodemographic characteristics associated with contraceptive use: Analysis of the Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey 2017

Amalia Dwi Susanti[1,2], Emma Miller[2], George Tsourtos[2], Richard J. Woodman[2]

[1]National Population and Family Planning Board of Indonesia, Palangkaraya, Indonesia. [2]College of Medicine and Public Health, Flinders University, Adelaide, Australia

Categories

14. Indonesia special sessions

Abstract

Controlling population growth and improving women's reproductive health remain unfinished public health agendas within Indonesia. Despite ongoing efforts to increase the use of modern family planning, particularly the use of long-acting contraception methods, population control targets have not been achieved. Using data from the Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey 2017, this study investigated sociodemographic factors associated with women's health beliefs and behaviors regarding contraception choices. Our results suggest that, amongst

contraceptive users, women's choices on the method of contraception were associated their age and their perceptions of the benefits of family planning. A lack of qualified family planning providers and facilities in rural areas were barriers to the use of long-acting contraception, whereas the provision of services by the public sector were associated with higher use. High-quality contraceptive counselling by field and health workers who provided comprehensive family planning information assisted women to choose the most appropriate contraceptive methods. Our study provides information for family planning policy and practice to assist in promoting modern and effective contraceptive methods within Indonesia.

Keywords: family planning; contraceptive use; reproductive age; Indonesia

Day II: Wednesday, 4th August, 2021

PS 4.1 Union Formation

9:00 - 10:30am Wednesday, 4th August, 2021

Presentation Type LIVE Session

Moderator: Md Juel Rana , H. Nofrijal

1246 Family Context, Sufficient Physical Activity, and Game: Consequences on Primary School Age Children's Jovial Habit and IQ in Thailand

Yothin Sawangdee, Danusorn Potharin, Piyawat Katewongsa

Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University, Salaya, Phuttamonthon, Nakornpathom, Thailand

Categories

13. Others (Education, Wellbeing and Happiness etc.)

Abstract

IQ and Jovial habit are the most important psychological indicator when focus on school age children. This study examines effect of family type that have influence on sufficient physical activity and computer game practice that simultaneously produce consequences on children's behavior, and IQ. Data derive from the 4th Thai National Health Examination Survey (NHES IV 2008-2009). The unit of analysis is children ages between 6 and 12 years old both boy and girl who lived in municipality and rural areas. Total sample is 2,306 persons. Empirical results from Path analysis demonstrate that extended family have positive influence on physical activity, but negative on playing computer game. Importantly, they are also having some direct effects on jovial habit, and IQ statistically significant after considerate on availability of creativity park and place of residence. The R^2 of the model is 0.883. For this investigation, the power of household structure such as parental support, roles and function of grandparents within family context are important factors which able to increase children cheerful habit, and continuing to produce some consequences on IQ scores. That is to say, environmental and surrounding component at family level is the most important design for children psychological and their Intelligence quotient.

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276 Temporal Changes in Male and Female Ideal Age at marriage in Iran

Fatemeh Torabi[1], Zahra Ghorbani[2]

[1]Assistant Professor, Department of Demography, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran, Islamic Republic of. [2]PhD graduate, Department of Demography, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran, Islamic Republic of

Categories

6. Family Formation and Dissolution, Family and Kinship

Abstract

The timing of marriage has consequences for population dynamics. Hence, its significance extends beyond substantial considerations particularly in Iran, where extensive demographic changes have caused serious concerns at the highest political levels and imposed considerable shifts in population policy. Although preventing marriage delay has become the cornerstone of recent policies, there is no empirical evidence to show the attitude of the population about the timing of marriage. This paper uses data from the 2004 National Survey of Iranians' Cultural Changes and the 2015 National Survey of Iranians' Values and Attitudes to investigate temporal changes in the male and female ideal age at marriage and their social, demographic and economic correlates at the individual level. The findings display a one-year increase in both male and female ideal age at marriage during the period of study. This suggests that the attitude of the population about the timing of marriage has not changed in a direction consistent with the national population policy. Furthermore, the impact of the correlates of the ideal age at marriage is gendered and has changed over time. The success of policy interventions will depend on accounting for these dynamics and searching for possible interplays between individual and contextual factors.

1669 Correlates of Premarital Cohabitation Experience of Married Adults in Japan

Hiroshi Kojima

Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan

Categories

6. Family Formation and Dissolution, Family and Kinship

Abstract

This is an attempt to analyze correlates of premarital cohabitation experience among married men and women aged 20-49, drawing on the micro-data sets from the 5th and 9th Survey on Marriage and Childbearing (2009 and 2016). Even though the overall percentages of premarital cohabitation experience are similar (about 50%) in both surveys, the definition of cohabitation is somewhat different,

After controlling for marriage cohort and region, the analysis of 2009 survey data reveals that being divorced, ages 20-24 and 25-29, wives older by 5-7 and 8-9 years and wives' marriage age below 22 have positive effects on premarital cohabitation experience among married men. Among married women, being divorced, ages 20-24 and 25-29 and husbands younger by 8-9 years have positive effects. The demographic correlates are largely similar in the results for the 2016 survey while the effects of wives' marriage age below 22 changes direction from positive to negative. However, the effects of methods of partner search are different: acquainting through senior colleagues or the internet have positive effects and acquainting in parities for singles have negative effects in the 2009 results; and acquainting during leisure have positive effects and acquainting through friends have negative effects in the 2016 results.

PS 4.2 Contraception

9:00 - 10:30am Wednesday, 4th August, 2021

Presentation Type LIVE Session

Moderator: Elma Laguna , Andi Panca Nugraha

212 Sterilization incentives and associated regret among ever married women in India, NFHS, 2015-16

Anjali Bansal, Laxmi Kant Dwivedi

International Institute for Population Scienced, Mumbai, India

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Limited literature tried to measure the significance of compensation received on the sterilization regret among the women in India. Data from NFHS-4 was used to explore the regret by compensation received and type of health provider. Two multivariate logistic models were used to show the same after adjusting for all the covariates. The logistic analysis from the 1st model depicts that 0.90 times women were less likely to regret if they have received compensation (95% CI(0.84 0.96)) than those who had not received and 0.86 times women were less likely to regret if sterilization was done in private facility (95% CI(0.79 0.95)) than conducted in public. But, after dropping compensation received, the type of health provider has no role in determining the sterilization regret. This provides enough evidence that women were regretting mainly because of the compensation received and place of sterilization has no significant role in it. Many types of research also showed that most of the sterilization was conducted for compensation. The government should ban the incentives which acts a lucrative for couples to undergo sterilization and should motivate the health workers to educate the couples about the procedures, so as to eliminate the regret.

1288 The Dynamic of Contraceptive Use in Indonesia: Understanding Discontinuation and Switching Behavior by Source of Family Planning Services.

Mario Ekoriano, Irma Ardiana

National Population and Family Planning Board, Jakarta Timur, Indonesia

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Achieving contraceptive additional users in Indonesia appears to be challenging. Contraceptive use is disproportionately dominated by short-term methods contributing high discontinuation rate. The study aims to investigate the discontinuation and switching behavior among contraceptive users by a different sources of health facilities. The study also intends to identify socio-demographic factors characterizing switchers. The analysis uses Government Performance and Accountability Survey 2018 conducted by National Population and Family Planning Board, particularly for the reproductive-age women module. The unit analysis for discontinuation rate focuses on 2.085 women ever used contraception for the last 12 months, while 28.399 married women and in union who are currently using contraception are the unit analysis for studying switching patterns. The result demonstrates that excluding permanent methods, only injectable acceptors are majority consistent with their first choice (61%). A common behavior shows a shift to exercise injectables at considerable percentage particularly in private sectors and community-based facilities. Contraceptive practice is more likely shaped by supply limitation or to some extent program bias rather than driven by women's reproductive goals. A periodic review on the quality of family planning services is important to identify factors affecting women's decisions regarding their contraceptive choice and address the gap.

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210 Mass Media Preference on Family Planning Information In Indonesia

Sari Kistiana[1], Diah Puspita Sari[1], Firman Kurniawan[2]

[1]National Population and Family Planning Board, Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia. [2]University Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Women's knowledge about contraception is not yet in line with expectations and contraceptive methods are not yet entirely known by women. The study examines media preference for eligible women based on social, economic and demographic characteristics. Using secondary analysis data from 2017 family planning performance indicator survey, this study was a descriptive study with univariate analysis, with 46,969 women aged 15-49 years included. Television, posters, banners and billboards/baligo generally become women's major media preferences in obtaining family planning information. While, exhibitions and flipcharts considered as the least media preferences. The website/internet becomes the media preference in Riau Islands and Bali, but ineffective in Central Sulawesi. Women's media preference in Papua is radio, but it is less popular in Jambi, Maluku, Lampung, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, North Kalimantan and North Sulawesi. Based on characteristics, women who live in urban areas, younger in age (15-49 years), highly educated, with higher wealth quintiles and do not have children prefer to choose websites/internet to obtain family planning information. However, women in the old age group (25-49 years), have a low level of education, with middle and low wealth quintile and have children tend to choose family planning mobile information unit.

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774 Trends, patterns, and determinants of contraceptive use for space childbearing among currently married women in India

Margubur Rahaman[1], Pradip Chouhan[2], Reshmi R.S[1], Kailash Chandra Das[1], Juel Rana[1]

[1]International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India. [2]University of Gour Banga, Malda, India

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Little is explored about the use of modern methods for spacing childbearing among the women who were satisfied demand in India. We used four rounds of National Family Health Survey data (1992-93, 1997-98, 2005-06, and 2015-16). Univariate and bivariate analyses and multinomial logistic regression were carried out using the sample of women aged 15-49 years who have a demand for spacing. The total demand for family planning was 66% and the demand for spacing is only 11% in India in 2015-16, while unmet need for family planning is 20%. About 71% of women's demand is met by modern methods among the met spacing demand. The results from the logistic regression model show that the prevalence of modern method was significantly higher among the women who are educated and wealthy, from the Muslim community, scheduled caste and tribes, urban areas, and western regions, in 20-24 years, and have media exposure and childbearing at a later age. Under the ongoing National Rural Health Mission, the involvement of the community health workers (ASHA) in educating and distributing modern spacing methods to the identified disadvantageous women would improve the use of modern methods for spacing childbearing in India and thereby to achieve SDGs.

PS 4.3 Families

9:00 - 10:30am Wednesday, 4th August, 2021

Presentation Type LIVE Session

Moderator: Manori Weeratunga , Emil Karmila

681 The Association Between Work-Family Conflict and Socio-Demographic Characteristics among Fathers in Malaysia

Azian Abdul Hamid[1], Najihah Ismail[1], Nor Azah Samat[2], Adzmel Mahmud[1]

[1]Population and Family Research Division, National Population and Family Development Board, Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. [2]Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Science and Mathematics, Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, Malaysia, Tanjung Malim, Malaysia

Categories

6. Family Formation and Dissolution, Family and Kinship

Abstract

Participation in the workforce and the position of the head of household in Malaysia are more likely to be men than women. This indicates the roles of fathers in shaping the future of a family undoubtedly very important. This paper aimed to examine the association of work-family conflict with socio-demographic characteristics among working fathers in Malaysia. In this study, the data was obtained from the 2014 Fifth Malaysian Population and Family Survey (MPFS), which includes 3364 married working men aged 15-59 years with children. Data were analysed with descriptive statistics and the Chi-Square test of association. Findings showed about 15 per cent of the fathers had experienced the work-family conflict. The conflict was also found associated with socio-demographic characteristics, namely strata, ethnicity, age, religion, marital status, and educational level. Meanwhile, the state found to be not a factor that contributed to the work-family conflict among the fathers. In conclusion, it is important for policymakers and managers to provide supports and initiatives in meeting the needs of working fathers through family-friendly programs.

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409 Insights Into Well-Being of Dual Earner Families in Malaysia: Findings from the Malaysian Family Well-Being Index Study 2019

Ahmad Rasyidee ABDUL RAZAK[1], TEY NAI PENG[2], Nur Airena Aireen AZMAN[1]

[1]National Population and Family Development Board (NPFDB), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. [2]University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Categories

13. Others (Education, Wellbeing and Happiness etc.)

Abstract

Traditionally in Malaysia, males are considered as the bread earners of the family while females are the home makers, but the trend is changing today. With the support and opportunities provided, more female has been participated in labour market and considered as equal partner in sustaining their family. Even though this situation is well-thought-out as one of social success, it has also brought up in numerous problems especially of family well-being. By using the Malaysian Well-Being Index Study 2019 data comprising of 1,415 dual earner parents with children aged between 3 to 24 years old, this paper analyses the level of well-being and assesses the challenges faced in sustaining livelihood. The analysis found that the level of well-being among dual earner parents in the country is at the moderate level. The result of this study also shows that nuclear and high income family are having better well-being score as compared to their counter-parts. Also, despite of analysing the characteristic and challenges faced by dual earner families in the country, it is hoped that a better policy interventions recommended, in relation to work-life balance initiatives, be able to be implemented near future to improve the well-being of these dual earner families.

1504 Perceived Utility of Having a Child and Family Formation in Contemporary Japan

Chizu Yoshida

Kanto Gakuin University, Yokohama, Japan

Categories

6. Family Formation and Dissolution, Family and Kinship

Abstract

This study examines the relationship between husband's or wife's perceived utility of having a child and family formation in contemporary Japan. Although vast literature on subject of family formation are based on a perspective in which a couple has a child when their utility of having a child is larger than one of not having a child, few studies empirically analyzed the relationship between their utility and birth. I constructed a perceived utility score using a longitudinal data from the Generations and Gender Survey in Japan (JGGS-1) in 2004 and JGGS-2 which followed up JGGS-1 in 2007. Controlling duration of marriage and family size, a wife's perceived utility score has a statistically significant relationship with probability of birth sequentially from 2004 and 2007 and a husband's perceived utility score doesn't have a statistically significant relationship with it. Large gender differences in housework and childcare persist in Japan. Most husbands don't spend time for childcare and husbands' perceived utility don't have an impact on their decision whether having a child or not.

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48 The long echo of war. Early-life exposure to armed conflict and female experiences of intimate partner violence

Orsola Torrisi

The London School of Economics, London, United Kingdom

Categories

6. Family Formation and Dissolution, Family and Kinship

Abstract

*Does violence beget violence?*While there are reasons to expect a link between armed conflict and future victimisation in intimate relationships, empirical evidence on the association is scant and rarely considers the age at exposure to war. This paper examines the legacy of experiencing armed violence in key developmental ages on women's later risk of domestic abuse in four ex-Soviet conflict-torn countries. I use *cross-national data on intimate partner violence (IPV) from the* Demographic and Health Survey and geo-referenced information from the Uppsala Conflict Data Program. Exploiting cohort and spatial variation in conflict exposure, I find a positive relationship between armed violence and IPV, particularly physical and sexual abuse, for women exposed to conflict in early childhood (ages 0-10). Results hold for both lifetime and past-year domestic abuse and are not driven by migration. Among testable channels, I find no association between early-age conflict exposure and greater tolerance of IPV in women. Conversely, for men, war in late teen ages (16-19) correlates positively with attitudes condoning violence against female partners. Normalisation of the use of violence in future perpetrators rather than desensitisation to abuse in victims appears one plausible mechanism explaining the long-term impact of armed conflict on intimate relationship quality.

PS 4.4 Demographic Methods

9:00 - 10:30am Wednesday, 4th August, 2021

Presentation Type LIVE Session

Moderator: Christian Joy Cruz , Eddy Kiswanto

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82 The Consumer Satisfaction Performance Index of Family Planning Counselors in West Java Province

Dadang Suhenda[1], Evalina Hutasoit[1], Erty Dinihayati[2], Nuraini Nuraini[1]

[1]National Population and Family Planning Board, Bandung, West Java, Indonesia. [2]Universitas Pasundan Bandung, Bandung, West Java, Indonesia

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Lately there have been many studies conducted on government workers in several countries, especially with regard to work motivation, factors influencing employee commitment and loyalty, the influence of workplace environment on workers' welfare, performance and productivity. There are even research related the determinants of family planning volunteer workers' performance in Iloilo city, Philippine. This study aims to examine the consumer satisfactory index of the PKB (family planning counselor) performance in the repesentatives of the BKKBN (National Population and Family Planning Board) West Java, Indonesia. It uses descriptive comparative and verifikative methods through random sampling survey using a 9 likert-scale. It concludes that the consumer satisfaction index of the PKB performance in 2018 is 71,89, within service quality category C (underperformance). Furthermore, the timing of service has the lowest index at 0.29 and the average at 2.64. Out of 10 steps of PKB, only 2 indicators have satisfactory performance: the formal figure approach and the monitoring/ evaluation of the record and reporting (RR). Hence, it is recommended for the BKKBN to continually maintain the PKB performance through training and development, guideline books, periodic training on the 10 PKB steps.

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777 An Empirical and Comparative Study on Trends of Old-Age-Threshold in Selected Asian and Ageing Countries

Sampurna Kundu[1,2], Preeti Dhillon[1]

[1]International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India. [2]Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India

Categories

8. Population Dynamics, Demographic Transition and Population Ageing

Abstract

The traditional measures of population ageing are based on the concept of chronological age and does not take into account the increasing life expectancies. The present study re-evaluates demographic ageing in India, China, Japan, Italy, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh and Italy using prospective old- age thresholds (POAT) based on remaining life expectancy (RLE) and compare it with OAT based on RLE 15. The study proposes an adjustment of the RLE 15 measure, taking into account prospective age and the changing RLE over time, which is suitable for cross-country comparison. The OATs using RLE 15 method revealed that it increased from approximately by 10 years from 1950-55 to 2015-20, except for Pakistan. Adjusting the thresholds using prospective age taking 1950-55 as the base year and 65 years as the standard threshold during 1950-55, we compute the POATs over time till 2015-20. A significant increase in the threshold is indeed observed from 1905-55 to 2015-20. We estimate that in 1960-65 the prospective OAT was 67 for men and 66 for women, and is 73.5 for men and 73.2 for women in 2015-20. From the POATs it is observed that China and Bangladesh have reached near to Japan in 2015-20, of about 77 years.

1302 A study of the spatial distribution of tertiary-educated populations in South Korea and Taiwan using the LinkedIn advertising platform

Nayoung Heo[1], Hsin-Chieh Chang[2], Guy J. Abel[1,3]

[1]Asian Demographic Research Institute, Shanghai University, Shanghai, China. [2]Fudan University, Shanghai, China. [3]Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital (IIASA, VID/O¨ AW, WU), International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, Laxenburg, Austria

Categories

5. Population Mobility (Internal and International Migration, including Refugees) and Urbanization

Abstract

Previous studies on internal migration patterns of the tertiary-educated population tend to be based on traditional migration data sources, such as census, surveys or population registers, and in European and North American countries. In recent years, new data sources have emerged from social media that can potentially provide timely estimates of migration. We utilize audience size data from the LinkedIn advertising platform to analyze the spatial distribution of alumni from leading universities in South Korea and Taiwan. Data are first validated by comparing against official data on the distribution of tertiary-educated populations. We then use a multi-level gravity model to further test the plausibility of the LinkedIn data and compare the spatial characteristics of the alumni networks in the two countries. In both countries, regions with large populations and universities located close to or in the same region were associated with larger alumni populations. We find the data from the LinkedIn advertising platform provide plausible insights into the spatial distributions of alumni networks. Similar data are not available from conventional data sources in countries and could be of potential use in both countries where the demographic futures could lead to the closure or reorganization of universities in the coming decades.

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640 The Change of Household Need for Caregivers of Older Persons in Thailand

Ruttana PHETSITONG[1], Patama VAPATTANAWONG[2]

[1]Faculty of Physical Therapy, Mahidol University, Nakhon Pathom, Thailand. [2]Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University, Nakhon Pathom, Thailand

Categories

8. Population Dynamics, Demographic Transition and Population Ageing

Abstract

Objectives: To explore levels and trends of household need for caregivers of older people and to investigate differences in the need for caregivers of older persons by area of residence, region, and household characteristics in Thailand.

Methods: The secondary data analysis were carried out using the Survey of Older Persons in Thailand 2007, 2011, 2014, and 2017 datasets conducted by the National Statistical Office of Thailand. The household need for caregivers of older persons refers to having at least one older person in the household who needs a caregiver for assistance with activities of daily living.

Results: Levels of the household need for caregivers tend to be increasing from approximately 5% in 2007 and 2011 to around 7% in 2014, and slightly lower (6.3%) in 2017. This study highlighted the equality profile of households need for caregivers of older people by area of residence and region of Thailand. The levels were significantly higher in urban areas, and Bangkok.

Conclusion: Despite these small percentages in household need for caregivers of the older persons, the increasing trend has been observed. This could reflect the long-term trend of a growing proportion of older persons in Thai households, particularly in Bangkok and urban areas.

PS 5.1 Active Ageing and Wellbeing

11:00am - 12:30pm Wednesday, 4th August, 2021

Presentation Type LIVE Session

Moderator: Grace T. Cruz , Rina Herarti

1485 Active Ageing among Community dwelling Elders in Sri Lanka

Shyama Ranabahu, Palitha Amaraweera

University of Ruhuna, Matara, Sri Lanka

Categories

8. Population Dynamics, Demographic Transition and Population Ageing

Abstract

The unprecedented growth of the elderly population is one of the salient demographic issues in Sri Lanka. The existing literature on ageing across various disciplines emphasizes a positive view of ageing discourses such as successful ageing, healthy ageing and active ageing. The objective of this paper was to examine the nature of active ageing among community-dwelling elders in Sri Lanka. The results were based on a study conducted with a sample of 350 community-dwelling elderly men and women. The study was guided by the pragmatic paradigm and used mixed methods design with a deductive theoretical drive. Findings were derived from both quantitative and qualitative analysis using bivariate and thematic analytical methods. The study found a higher incidence of income insecurity, particularly among elderly women. The nature of activity participation revealed that elderly women compared to men tended to restrict their participation mainly to the private domain of the home. Participation in societal activities enabled elders to socialize, contribute to their communities and share their knowledge and skills. The majority of elders were living with one of their immediate family members. The nature of health gathered through the perceived self-rated health revealed that majority of elders was not in good health.

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469 Financial Adequacy and Active/ healthy Ageing in Iran

Nasibeh ZANJARI[1], Rasoul Sadeghi[2,3]

[1]University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences (USWR), Tehran, Iran, Islamic Republic of. [2]University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran, Islamic Republic of. [3]National Institute of Population Research (NIPR), Tehran, Iran, Islamic Republic of

Categories

8. Population Dynamics, Demographic Transition and Population Ageing

Abstract

This paper examines how active/ healthy ageing contribute to financial adequacy, whether objectively or subjectively, in Iran. The data come from a cross-sectional survey, carried out among 600 randomly selected older adults aged 60 years and older in Tehran in 2015. Financial adequacy was assessed using seven items: household financial adequacy index (household income vs. expenses), self-rated current economic situation, perceived change in financial situation over the past five-years, financial saving for later life, perceived financial sufficiency for living expenses and current needs, worrying regarding medical costs in the case of serious illness, and providing financial support for children. The results indicate that financial adequacy is significantly associated with active/ healthy ageing and its dimensions, even after controlling for demographic variables. Thus, financial adequacy in old age is an important factor in the attainment of active/healthy ageing. There is a need for social and welfare policies to take into account active/healthy ageing and financial adequacy for older adults especially those who are most vulnerable.

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924 Economic well-being of older adults in the Philippines and Vietnam

Yasuhiko Saito[1], Grace Cruz[2], Christian Cruz[2], Nguyen Vu[3], Linh Dang[3]

[1]Nihon University, Tokyo, Japan. [2]Population Institute, University of the Philippines, Quezon City, Philippines. [3]Institute of Population, Health and Development, Hanoi, Vietnam

Categories

8. Population Dynamics, Demographic Transition and Population Ageing

Abstract

This is an abstract in a panel session "Financial Adequacy among Older People in Selected Asian Countries", with submission reference number 265. This study examines economic well-being of the older adults living in the Philippines and Vietnam? While population aging is a worldwide phenomenon, these two countries are experiencing it at different pace, much faster in Vietnam compared to the Philippines as measured by the proportion of those age 60 and over. In a recently conducted nationally representative cross-sectional survey on ageing and health in Vietnam and the Philippines, data indicate that the economic well-being of older population seems to be distinct. For instance, almost 60% of those age 60 and over reported that their household has considerable difficulty in meeting expenses or has some difficulty in meeting expenses in the Philippines but only 15% of older adults in Vietnam reported their household the same way as older adults in the Philippines. What could explain such differences between the two countries. Our analyses will be mainly descriptive but we will try to find factors associated with such difference using the new data from the ageing and health surveys in Vietnam and the Philippines.

1352 Leisure Activities and Self-Assessed Health Status of Filipino Older Persons

Gloren Hinlo

Commission on Population and Development, Pasig City, Philippines

Categories

10. Special population groups (Youth, Persons with Disability, etc.)

Abstract

This examined the association of leisure activities and self-assessed health status of Filipino older persons controlling for age and sex using the 2007 Philippine Study on Aging, a nationally representative survey of older persons aged 60 and above. In general, the proportion of older persons who assess themselves to be unhealthy increases with age. There is very little difference between the sexes in terms of considering themselves healthy but more females assess themselves as unhealthy. Results showed a generally high level of engagement in leisure activities among older persons. There is a significant difference in the number of leisure activities between males and females and across ages. Males and the younger cohort have more leisure activities. The most prevalent type of leisure activity is sedentary leisure regardless of background characteristics. Across all types of leisure activities (physical, social and sedentary) there is a much higher proportion of unhealthy among those who do not engage in leisure activities whether physical or social compared to those who do. This is consistent across age and sex. The

present findings might help in formulating programs to encourage older persons to engage in social and physical leisure activities to help prevent deterioration of their health.

PS 5.2 Population and Environment

11:00am - 12:30pm Wednesday, 4th August, 2021

Presentation Type LIVE Session

Moderator: Vicente B. Jurlano , Fajar D. Heryudha

56 How to measure people's environmental behaviour? A case study of South Sumatra, Indonesia

Marpaleni Marpaleni[1], Gouranga Dasvarma[2], Udoy Saikia[2]

[1]Statistics, South Sumatera, Palembang, Indonesia. [2]Flinders University, Adelaide, Australia

Categories

9. Population and Environment, Climate Change and Sustainable Development

Abstract

This paper introduces an index of people's daily activities that affect the environment. A representative sample of 490 household heads in South Sumatra were interviewed to collect data about 30 variables signifying people's environmental behaviour in six dimensions:

- food,
- housing,
- energy,
- water,
- transport,
- waste.

Factor Analysis was conducted to select the most significant variables and dimensions, resulting in 15 variables and five dimensions. The dimensions on housing and energy were combined together. An Environmental Behaviour Index (EBI) was constructed as a composite index from the 15 variables. Following the two-thirds principle of Alkire and Foster (2011)Weblink1 household heads were deemed environmentally friendly if they had an EBI score of 66.7 on a scale of 0 to 100. The overall EBI in South Sumatra was below 50, indicating a generally unfriendly environmental behaviour of the people. Eighty percent of the household heads scored an EBI below 66.7. The dimension on transport contributed the most to the EBI but people also had the lowest EBI score on this dimension. Hence the people of South Sumatra need to improve their transport habits more than their behaviour on any other dimension mentioned above.

1353 Do the experiences and perceptions of climatic disasters influence the fertility outcomes and intentions of women of reproductive ages in Bangladesh?

Khandaker Jafor Ahmed, Yan Tan, Dianne Rudd

The University of Adelaide, Adelaide, Australia

Categories

9. Population and Environment, Climate Change and Sustainable Development

Abstract

Aiming to understand how the experiences and perceptions of climatic disasters influence women's fertility outcomes (measured by the number of children ever born, alive, and desired) and intentions, this research conducted 544 household surveys and 73 in-depth interviews with women in flood- and cyclone-affected villages in Bangladesh. Women's experiences and perceptions of climatic disasters were differently associated with their fertility outcomes and intentions. The findings of path analysis show that the experience of climatic disasters directly influences women's fertility; however, results are mixed: fertility decreases in the cyclone-affected village and increases in the flood-affected village with an increase in experience of climatic disasters and their numbers. Regarding fertility intentions, women were less likely to have another child if they experience a higher number of cyclones and vice versa for floods. Perceptions of climatic disasters were significant affecting women's fertility intentions only in the flood-affected village. Qualitative findings of in-depth interviews show that their perceptions of climatic disaster risks in the future and the worst experience of such disasters in the past shape women's fertility intentions and outcomes differently. These findings have significant implications for disaster management policy and family planning initiatives during climatic disasters.

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702 Are Adolescent Girls at Higher Risk of Child Marriage in the Face of Climate Challenges?-Evidence from Bangladesh

SIGMA AINUL[1], Jyotirmoy Saha[1], Irfan Hossain[1], Sajeda Amin[2]

[1]Population Council, Dhaka, Bangladesh. [2]Population Council, NY, USA

Categories

9. Population and Environment, Climate Change and Sustainable Development

Abstract

The paper combines data from three different sources in order to examine the effects of environmental vulnerability on risk of child marriage among adolescent girls in Bangladesh. Communities in eight districts were characterized according to the presence of three indicators of environmental vulnerability—a recent history of cyclones, flooding, waterlogging and linked to the adolescent survey data that included a representative sample of 15,000 adolescent girls and their marriage outcomes. These data are overlaid on satellite imagery and remotely sensed data of climate shocks and stresses. Discrete time survival analysis was carried out to find out the association of different types environmental vulnerability and its impact on adolescent girls' marriage outcomes. Findings indicate that communities with prolonged waterlogging coupled with salinity have significantly higher child marriage rates while there is no evidence of higher risks of child marriage in flood affected areas. The results suggest the importance of

programs to safeguard against child marriage not only in the communities where immediate and sudden environmental emergencies have occurred but also to the areas where climate induced disasters may not seem very visible but which has slow but cascading and long term impact on households in terms of livelihood and social aspects.

66 Persistent vulnerability among seaweed growing communities in Iloilo Province, the Philippines

Edo Andriesse

Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea, Republic of

Categories

9. Population and Environment, Climate Change and Sustainable Development

Abstract

The Philippine rural and urban population is growing fast and there is a continuous lack of employment generating investments. In various Southeast Asian countries young graduates can find decent jobs in the manufacturing and services sector, yet economic growth does not translate into an opportunity to become part of the Philippine middle class. Unsurprisingly, millions of Filipinas and Filipinos work overseas, but not everyone can benefit from "exodus capitalism". The Philippine government has promoted the cultivation of carrageenan seaweed in central and southern Philippines since the early 2000s. While the coastal zones around Mindanao Island are excellent, clean areas for seaweed, the central Philippines has proven to be a much more challenging region. This presentation provides insights into seaweed as a "diversification crop" in Iloilo Province, from the perspectives of environmental pressures, poverty issues, and local politics. We conducted fieldwork in two municipalities early 2015, late 2018, and early 2019, focusing on issues such as population growth, typhoons, water pollution, the declining seaweed price, the role of fisher folk associations, the power of Mayors, and the politics of overseas aid. The results provide interesting implications for supporting rural coastal development.

PS 5.3 Children and Youth

11:00am - 12:30pm Wednesday, 4th August, 2021

Presentation Type LIVE Session

Moderator: Maria Paz N. Marquez , Sri Purwatiningsih

1120 Determinants of Child Deprivation in Eastern Indonesia

Nigel Roy Tantan[1], Erni Tri Astuti[2]

[1]BPS - Statistics Indonesia, Toraja Utara, Indonesia. [2]BPS - Polytechnic of Statistics STIS, Jakarta, Indonesia

Categories

10. Special population groups (Youth, Persons with Disability, etc.)

Abstract

Poverty is one of the main development issue faced by many countries around the world, including Indonesia. Children were the largest age group in poverty. Child poverty alleviation is important because children are our future generation. One of the main indicator that can be used to measures child poverty is Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA) developed by UNICEF. MODA describes child deprivation or child multidimensional poverty.

The objectives of this study are to explain the characteristics of child deprivation and to examine the factors and main characteristics of child deprivation in five provinces in Eastern Indonesia; Papua, West Papua, Maluku, North Maluku and East Nusa Tenggara Province. To achieve these objectives, National Socio-Economic Survey (SUSENAS) 2016 data was retrieved and analyzed using binary logistic regression and QUEST classification tree.

The study shows that there were 84.6 percent of children experiencing deprivation or child multidimensional poverty. The education of head of household, the employment industry of head of household, the income per capita of household, and the area classification affecting child deprivation status in Eastern Indonesia. The result shows that the main characteristic of child deprivation in Eastern Indonesia is the education of head of household maximum junior high.

1782 Socio-emotional Advancement of Orphan and Abandoned Children Living in Orphanages in Delhi: A Mix-method Study

Abhishek Saraswat

IIPS, Mumbai, India

Categories

10. Special population groups (Youth, Persons with Disability, etc.)

Abstract

In South Asia, India is home to the biggest population of orphans, who are at higher risk of poor socioemotional development. We tried to fulfill the gap by understanding socioemotional development of orphan and abandoned children (OAC) using mix-method approach. Cross-sectional data was obtained from 360 children (10-17 years) living in orphanages of Delhi. Additionally, 15 children, were selected for in-depth interviews. To understand socioemotional growth and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) among OAC, strength and difficulty questionnaire (SDQ) and Impact of Event Scale (IES) were used. Overall, 57% of OAC had socioemotional difficulties, 8% had emotional issues, 33% had conduct problems, 14% were hyperactive, 20% faced peer problems and 24% children showed prosocial symptoms. IES disclosed that 47% of OAC had PTSD. The findings from in-depth interviews revealed that although OAC enjoyed basic necessities in the orphanages, but they experienced socioemotional turmoil and had poor social cognition. Children faced parental bereavement, wished for advocacy in life, lacked self-worth and purpose in life. Bound by orphanage and seclusion from society ensued feelings of mistrust, stigma and social exclusion. Apart from ensuring quality services, robust interventions are needed to

identify socioemotional issues, enhance social-skills, improve coping strategies and build resilience among OAC.

78 Does Early Childhood Malnutrition affect Cognitive Skill Development in Children: Evidence from India?

Ronak Paul, Abhishek Singh

International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

Categories

13. Others (Education, Wellbeing and Happiness etc.)

Abstract

Malnutrition during early childhood is known to impair cognitive skill development in children. This study provides evidence, of the effect of malnutrition during early childhood on the cognitive skill development of Indian children, which is limited. To examine the association between malnutrition and cognitive skill development among Indian children we used data from two rounds (round I in 2005 and round II in 2012) of the India Human Development Survey (IHDS). Using multivariable ordered logistic regression models we examined the association between stunting and the three indicators of cognitive skill development – reading skill, mathematical skill and writing skill. We performed sensitivity analysis to see if the regression results varied for different categories of the selected independent variables. The results show that stunting during early childhood impairs cognitive skill development in Indian children. We found that the severity of stunting increases the deficit in the cognitive skill development of children. We also find evidence of the positive effect of parental education on the cognitive development of their children. The findings re-establish the importance of food security programmes such as the mid-day meal programme and their effective implementation to ensure that Indian children do not suffer from cognitive disabilities.

1053 Influence of Birth Size and Postnatal Care on the Learning Outcomes of Indian Children

Rashmi Rashmi, Ronak Paul

International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

Categories

13. Others (Education, Wellbeing and Happiness etc.)

Abstract

Birth size and postnatal care in children is known to impact their learning outcomes during the later stages of their life. However, research evidence documenting the above phenomenon is limited. Our study provides evidence of the effect of birth size and post-natal care on the learning outcomes of Indian children. To meet the study objective we use the India Human Development Survey (IHDS) Round I and Round II panel data. We used quantile regression model to find out the effect of birth size and postnatal care on the three indicators of learning outcomes – reading skill, mathematical skill and writing skill of Indian children. The findings of the study show that children born with

both small and large birth sizes attain lower levels of learning outcomes compared to children born with normal birth size. Findings also showed that children who were given postnatal care after birth had higher chances of attaining a greater learning score, however no significant result was found. The findings show the detrimental effect of early life experiences on the child learning outcomes in later ages. And urges to sensitize the individuals about the quality care across the maternal and child health continuum.

PS 5.4 Labour Force

11:00am - 12:30pm Wednesday, 4th August, 2021

Presentation Type LIVE Session

Moderator: Maria Midea Kabamalan , Evita Hanie Pangaribowo

273 Labor force projections for India using microsimulation

Guillaume Marois[1,2], Rakesh Mishra[3]

[1]Asian Demographic Research Institute, Shanghai University, Shanghai, China. [2]International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, Laxemburg, Austria. [3]National Institute of Urban Affairs, Delhi, India

Categories

11. Population and Economy: Demographic Dividend, Labor Market and Population Policies

Abstract

The aim of the communication is to present a first set of labor force projection to 2060 for India and its regions. Projections are made using a dynamic and time-based microsimulation model developed in SAS. The population is first projected by age, sex, region, and educational attainment. Labor force participation status is then calculated using parameters from logit models taking into account those individual characteristics and the past fertility for women. The models also distinguish formal and informal work. Preliminary results show a strong increase of the labor force size, resulting from a strong increase of the working age population. The proportion of women among the workforce is however expected to stay low, as the expected extension of education and the decline in fertility will not be sufficient to sharply increase their labor force participation rates. However, women will massively switch from informal to formal work. We then built a policy-oriented scenario testing the impact of gender equality in the labor force. This scenario yields a labor force size about 60% higher than in the reference scenario. Therefore, the country could have a much greater benefit from the demographic dividend if women were more empowered.

380 Harnessing Demographic Dividend in Bangladesh

Ubaidur Rob, Nurun Nabi Talukder

Population Council, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Categories

11. Population and Economy: Demographic Dividend, Labor Market and Population Policies

Abstract

Bangladesh has experienced a dramatic decline in fertility and mortality in the last four decades. By implementing a successful family planning and maternal and child health program, the country has reached the demographic conditions necessary for "demographic dividend." The share of the working-age population (15 to 64) is growing continuously larger than the non-working-age share of the population (14 and younger, and 65 and older), providing a "demographic window of opportunity." Currently, the working age population constitutes 67 percent of the total population and this share will continue to grow until mid-2030s, reaching 70 percent, and then experience a very slow decline. The demographic dividend remains a possibility, but for the process to begin, Bangladesh must give high priority to transform the working age population into human capital, for which appropriate social and economic policies are needed. It is important for Bangladesh to take advantage of the window of opportunity as long as they enjoy a favorable dependency ratio (<50) until 2050. More specifically, the next two decades is the turning point for investing in human resources and infrastructure and enhancing the capacity of the economy to employ healthy, educated and skilled workers.

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990 *Setting out before healing*: Factors associated with return to work after a locomotor disability in context of India

Srei Chanda

International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

Categories

10. Special population groups (Youth, Persons with Disability, etc.)

Abstract

Labour participation for the disabled has been a contesting issue in developing countries. Rise in locomotor disability especially due to amputation across working age groups in India, has motivated to understand the work participation and return to labour market after an incidence. The health of the individual and condition of the household influences RTW to maintain financial conditions. This study has utilized survival analysis on secondary data from the National Sample Survey and primary survey data on lower limb amputees. Result shows, only 39% could return to work (RTW) if working before the incidence of disability, at the national level. It further portrays, the presence of a child or elderly in the household, being profoundly disabled, and working in the organized sector has a significant and higher hazard for RTW. Primary survey data shows, longer duration to walk after amputation has less hazard for an early RTW. Presence of other earning members reduces the chance of a return to work when interacted with age groups. Market insecurities forces the disabled to return back early despite ill health. Disability and labour policies must be inclusive with reservations, insurance, and decent labour norm to enhance the RTW in this context.

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190 How Do Socio-economic Environments Affect the Impact of Number of Children on Probability of Married Women Joining the Labour Market in Indonesia?

Aslamia Anwar, Aris Ananta

Universitas Indonesia, Depok, West Java, Indonesia

Categories

11. Population and Economy: Demographic Dividend, Labor Market and Population Policies

Abstract

There have been many studies on how number children affects probability of married women joining the labour market. There are also studies who focused on how social and economic environments affect the probability. Nevertheless, there has been no study on how the impact varies in different socio-economic environments. This paper fills in this gap, by merging two Indonesian data sets: 2015 National Socio-economic survey to have individual information and 2014 Village Potential survey to obtain the information on socio-economic environments. A logistic regression analysis is conducted with some individual control variables, including information on husbands. To capture the impact of socio-economic environments on the pattern of relationship between number of children and probability of the women joining the labour market, this paper puts interaction terms between number of children and variables on socio-economic environments. Economic environment is measured by per capita GDP, poverty, availability of small and medium enterprises (SME), and distance to district office; and social environment, by health facilities, education facilities, and existence of crime. The results show that some economic environments (GDP, poverty, and SME) and one social environment (health facilities) have significant interaction with number of children. Furthermore, the direction varies depending on the environments.

Plenary Session Session II Anticipating the Future

2:30 - 4:00pm Wednesday, 4th August, 2021

Presentation Type LIVE Session

Moderator: Premchand Dommaraju , Dewi Haryani Susilastuti

Pension and Old-Age Financial Adequacy. Lessons from Indonesia

Aris Ananta

Abstract

In a developing country like Indonesia, retirement is not a reward for long working years. It is a punishment, as they still need money but they are not allowed to work. The retirement pay-out is meagre, often below the minimum wage. The issue is also between state financial sustainability and old-age financial adequacy. This presentation examines the proposed defined contribution pension system for civil servants, military, and police in Indonesia. Can

the proposed system provide better pay-out than in the existing pay-as-you go system; can the proposed system avoid old-age poverty; can the retirees maintain pre-retirement standard of living? This presentation uses a simulation with present value approach to find the answers. The conclusion is that the retirees may need to find other sources, not only depending on retirement pay-out, to create their old-age financial adequacy. It provides some lessons for other similar countries.

1796 Digitalization, Big Data, and Demography

Francesco Billari

Abstract

Technological change has shaped demographic behaviour throughout history. The digital revolution, or simply put digitalization, i.e. the diffusion of the Internet and of wireless communication technologies is no exception. On the one hand, 'digital footprints' provide new sources of big demographic data, opening novel research avenues and methodological challenges. On the other hand, the digital revolution is shaping demographic behaviors, and we will provide an outline of findings on the impact of digitalization. This novel field has exciting and big challenges for population scholars.

1797 Demographic Trends in Southeast Asia: What Lies Ahead?

Charles Hirschman

Abstract

Southeast Asian population forecasts for the 21st century are used to illustrate the progress and limitations of demographic science. From simple extrapolation to cohort component projection to probabilistic forecasts based on Bayesian hierarchical modeling, demography has made significant progress. However, demographers have frequently been surprised by unexpected population trends over the last century. In addition to a reliance on high quality data and statistical models, humility is an indispensable asset of demography.

PS 6.1 Indonesian Session II

4:30 - 6:00pm Wednesday, 4th August, 2021

Presentation Type LIVE Session

Moderator: Solita Sarwono , Syahmida S. Arsyad

1652 Using Education to Account for the Discrepancies between Past Projections and the Actual Population Numbers in Indonesia

Diana Stojanovic[1], Salahudin Muhidin[2], Turro Wongkaren[1], Flora Aninditya[1]

[1]Lembaga Demografi FEB UI, Depok, Indonesia. [2]Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia

Categories

14. Indonesia special sessions

Abstract

The past projections for Indonesian population tend to overestimate the actual numbers. For example, the chosen scenario in Iskandar's projections based on 1971 Census produced a number close to 250 million as the total population of Indonesia in 2000. The actual number is much smaller – 206 million. Part of the reasons is that early models did not take into account significant improvements in education.

A more complex model has been proposed to account for the fact that, on average, more educated women have fewer children as well as to allow for possible differences in mortality and migration patterns across people of different education levels (KC et al. 2010).

In this paper, we illustrate the strength of the proposed model by comparing a projection that starts in 1971 (to be comparable to Iskandar's) but includes education as one of the factors to the past projections as well as to the actual population in 2000. We consider several scenarios corresponding to different paths of educational improvements. The results show that the education model produces numbers closer to the actual ones. We provide discussion of how this affects the way we do future projections for Indonesia.

1522 Maternal Health Care Services Utilization Among Married Women: A Cross-Sectional Study of Indonesia

Shriya Bajaj, Rahul Kumar Jha

International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

Categories

14. Indonesia special sessions

Abstract

Background: Indonesia has a very high maternal mortality ratio and is unable to reach the target of SDG 3. Maternal health care utilization has led to a reduction of maternal and child mortality as well as maternal morbidity.

Objective: The study examines the factors associated with the utilization of full antenatal care, skilled birth attendant and post-natal care within 48 hours of delivery.

Data Source and Method: The data were used from Indonesia Demographic Health Survey, 2017. The bivariate and multivariate logistic regression model has been applied to see the association with different independent variables.

Results: The proportion of women using; full antenatal care was only 21%, Skilled Birth Attendance was 40% and Postnatal Care was 54%; the percentage is quite low and needs proper attention for women's better health and

well-being. Factors strongly associated with maternal care utilization was a place of residence, mother's age, education, birth order, mass media and wealth index. Strategies need to be formulated for better utilization of maternal health care services. Financial support is also needed for the mothers as a major proportion are economically weaker.

Keywords: Maternal, Health, Antenatal Care, Postnatal Care, Indonesia

1235 Actualization of the Kampung KB Program in Overcoming Problem of Stunting in Purbalingga Regency

Arum Fitria Ardiyani[1], Febrina Diah Prabarini[2]

[1]Student of Magister Ilmu Komunikasi Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Purwokerto, Indonesia. [2]Perwakilan BKKBN Provinsi Jawa Tengah, Purbalingga, Indonesia

Categories

14. Indonesia special sessions

Abstract

The study aims to analyze the actualization of the *Kampung KB* Program in overcoming the problem of stunting. The study uses Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) methods, data collection through in-depth interviews, observation, focus group discussions and documentation with interactive analysis. The selection of informants used purposive sampling, the research informants were village officials, *Kampung KB* Working Group Managers, and Health and KB cadres. The research location was in *Kampung KB* 'Kencana Sehati' Purbalingga Regency. The results showed (1) Specific interventions that had been carried out include giving *taburia* and special milk for stunting children, giving blood-added tablets for pregnant women and adolescent girls, antenatal care and folic acid administration, and supplementary feeding for pregnant women (2) Sensitive interventions includes improving the provision of clean water and sanitation facilities, preventing infectious diseases through eradicating mosquito nests, managing waste through waste banks, improving the quality of nutrition and health services, raising awareness, commitment and care practices through integrated holistic BKB activities, increasing access to nutritious food through farmer women's groups and fond of eating fish campaigns, socializing 1000 HPK, as well as routine counselling in activity groups (3) Willpower and enthusiasm of the management of the *Kampung KB* Working Group and cross-sectoral cooperation have succeeded in reducing the stunting rate from 26.67% to 12.79%.

1786 A Multilevel Analysis of Individual and Community-Level Factors Associated with the Birth Size of Child in the Last Two Decades in Indonesia

Rahul Bawankule

International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai, India

Categories

14. Indonesia special sessions

Abstract

The study aims to identify the emerging individual and community-level risk factors of birth size in the last two decades in Indonesia being one of the countries globally having a higher prevalence of low birth weight. We analyzed data from the latest four rounds of Indonesia DHS (2002-03, 2007, 2012 and 2017) and utilized a multilevel binary logistic regression model to identify risk factors. Findings suggest that 13.8% of the total variance in smaller than average birth size of child could be attributed to differences across the community in 2002, while the variation was 3.7% in 2017. At community level, proportion of utilization of ANC services (AOR:1.23; 95%CI 1.02-1.41), proportion of illiterate women (AOR:1.17; 95%CI 1.01-1.36), and proportion of households using unimproved toilet facilities (AOR:1.15; 95%CI 1.01-1.30) were found to be significantly associated with birth size of child. At the individual level, literacy status of mother, no. of ANC visits, mother's age at birth, sex of child, religion, type of toilet facility and cooking fuel, and household wealth status showed a strong association with birth size. The study concluded that the clustering of smaller than average birth size births within communities decreased in the last two decades in Indonesia.

PS 6.2 International Migration

4:30 - 6:00pm Wednesday, 4th August, 2021

Presentation Type LIVE Session

Moderator: Evi Nurvidya Arifin , Mugia B. Raharja

1643 Refugee and Forced Migration in Asia: Implications for Research and Training

Mohammad Jalal Abbasi-Shavazi[1,2], Ellen Percy Kraly[3]

[1]University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran, Islamic Republic of. [2]University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia. [3]Colgate University, Hamilton, USA

Categories

5. Population Mobility (Internal and International Migration, including Refugees) and Urbanization

Abstract

Globally, there are an estimated 74.8 million people who have fled their homes forcibly either as refugees (25.9 million), internally displaced persons (41.3 million), or asylum seekers. Regions throughout Asia have experienced large movement, both voluntary and forced, within and outside the continent. Recently, forced migrations originating from some of the Asian countries, particularly from and within the West and Southwestern regions, have contributed to the global scale and complexity of international population movements. Despite this trend, most research has largely ignored the scale, driving forces and consequences of forced migration. This paper will analyse the levels and patterns of forced migration in Asia. Critical consideration is given to the driving forces of forced migration in the region and to the implications for the priorities for demographic research and training in Asia. Specific attention will be given to the parameters of social and demographic training, in both the academic

and public administration spheres, to foster the collection and analysis of empirical information regarding forced migration within the Asian region. Consideration will also be given to opportunities to building analytic capacities among stakeholders to strengthen the foundation for evidence-based policy and programs as well as for the development of grounded theory.

1229 Timing and duration of outsourcing domestic labors among Hong Kong families

Adam Ka-Lok Cheung

Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Categories

13. Others (Education, Wellbeing and Happiness etc.)

Abstract

Outsourcing domestic labor is increasingly common in post-industrial societies. Past studies on domestic outsourcing mainly draw on perspectives of gender, resources, time-availability, and mostly ignored the temporal dimension of hiring help, and factors external to the families. This study analyzes event-history data from a representative household survey in Hong Kong. Using discrete-time logit models, this study examines different sets of factors associated with the transition to employing domestic help and the transition to the end of hiring help. This study confirms that the family resources, presence of children at home, availability of help from parents or parents-in-law, and macro-economic environment are associated with the risk of start using help. For most, the practice of hiring help is not temporary. Only about one-third of families hiring help will end the practice in 10 years. The risk of end hiring help is associated with the age of children and wife's income only.

416 Thai Migrants to Malaysia: Mental Health, Concerns and Life Satisfaction

Kathleen Ford[1,2], Aree Jampaklay[1], Aphichat Chamatrithirong[1], Sharifa Azizah Haron[3]

[1]Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University, Salaya, Nakhon Pathom, Thailand. [2]University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, USA. [3]Univeristy Putra Malaysia, Selangor, Malaysia

Categories

13. Others (Education, Wellbeing and Happiness etc.)

Abstract

The objective of this paper is to consider the mental health, life satisfaction and concerns of Thai Muslim migrants from the southernmost provinces of Thailand to Malaysia. Data on migrants were drawn from two sources including survey interviews with 103 migrants and in-depth interviews with 11 migrants. Data for comparison were drawn from a survey of 1,526 adult residents of the southernmost provinces. Measures of mental health include the WHO Self Reporting Questionnaire (SRQ), the Thai Mental Health Indicator (THMI), happiness, concerns and life satisfaction. Among the Malaysian migrants, the mean SRQ score averaged 4.9 (Range 0-20) compared to 3.1 among the residents of the southern provinces. In some studies, a score of 8 or more has been used to indicate

persons in need of evaluation. The percent reporting 8 or more symptoms was higher among the migrants (24%) compared to the residents (8%) (p<.01). Among the six domains of the THMI, the migrants reported less family support and community support than the residents. The most important concerns of the migrants were the conflict and economy in southern Thailand and the education of their children. The migrants reported high levels of satisfaction with life, notably satisfaction with family and health

909 Understanding Fertility Behavior of the Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals in Bangladesh: A Qualitative Study

Anwer Hossain, Bellal Hossain

Department of Population Sciences, University of Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

The Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMN) living in refugee camps in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh are largely characterized by a high Total Fertility Rate (TFR). This study aimed to explore the reasons behind their high fertility behavior using the *Theory of Planned Behavior*. Fifteen in-depth interviews were conducted among Rohingya husbands, wives, and other stakeholders. The Muslim-majority FDMN had predominantly constructed the fertility outcome as the will and order of Allah, and having more children implied being a more blessed parent. The reality of Rohingya being an ethnic minority has also promoted high fertility behavior among them. The Rohingya religious leaders and mass population were highly politically motivated to continue high fertility as this helps to increase Rohingya *Muslim soldiers;* so that they may fight back and take control of their ancestors' place in Myanmar in the future. These strong religious and political motivations have led Rohingya people to adopt high TFR-supportive social norms that have been sustained through various forms of gender inequalities and the practice of child marriage. The findings of this study suggest that urgent Social and Behaviour Change Communication programs should be initiated to demystify the religiopolitical-beliefs coated fertility notion that prevails in the Rohingya community.

PS 6.3 Households and Demography

4:30 - 6:00pm Wednesday, 4th August, 2021

Presentation Type LIVE Session

Moderator: James KS , Mulyadi

648 One-Person and One-Couple-Only Households in India: Trends, Prospects and Age Patterns

Naina Purkayastha, Preeti Dhillon, Balhasan Ali

International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

Categories

1. Future Challenges of Asian Population Dynamics

Abstract

The familial composition has always occupied a center stage in sociological parley and is linked with different socio-economic and demographic transitions. This study examines the changing pattern of one-person (OP) and one-couple-only (OC) households in India for the period 1993-2050. The household-level data from three rounds of National Family Health Surveys were used.We adopted the Ordinary-least-square-regression to examine the factors affecting OP and OC households, and logistic curve for projections. In 2015-16, India observed about 4% OP households which is expected to reach at 5.5% (4.9% -5.6%) by 2030 and 6.7% (5% -7%) by 2050 and 8% OC households which will further increase to 10.4% (9.2%-10.8%) by 2030 and 12.6% (9.8%-14.2%) by 2050. Kerala is projected to have the highest proportion of OC households in the coming years. One-man households were concentrated at a younger age while one-woman households were dominated among older age. The share of OP households increased among older persons from rural areas. The increasing share of OP and OC households among the elderly may further contribute to feminisation and ruralisation of population ageing. The decline in TFR and urbanisation would lead to an increase in both type of households in India.

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49 The Demography of volunteers in Australia with a focus on the state of South Australia

Gouranga Dasvarma

College of Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences, Flinders University, Adelaide, Australia

Categories

10. Special population groups (Youth, Persons with Disability, etc.)

Abstract

Volunteers contribute to society in both economic and social terms. In 2014, more than 30 percent of Australian adults volunteered in the previous 12 months and contributed 743 million hours to the community through diverse activities. The monetary value of voluntary work in Australia is worth more than A$43 billion. Couples with children are more likely to volunteer than couples without children or people living alone. The median age of volunteers in South Australia is 47 years. Women are more likely to volunteer than men, but the sex ratio of volunteers increased from 79 males per 100 females in 2011 to 82 in 2016. Migrants are less likely to volunteer than the Australian born; recent migrants are less likely to volunteer than longer settled migrants; and migrants speaking other languages are less likely to volunteer than migrant speaking only English. During 2011-2016 the population of volunteers grew nearly three times faster than the total population in South Australia. In 2016, the volunteer population of South Australia comprised 17% students, 19% Generation Y (born 1980-1994), 27% Generation X (born 1965-1979), 31% Baby Boomers (born 1946-1965) and 21% migrants. Voluntary work is more prevalent among the part-time employed than the full-time employed.

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572 Migration of Adult Children, Living Arrangement and Geographical Proximity to Parents: Analysis of the Japanese National Survey on Migration

Masataka Nakagawa, Yoshimi Chitose

National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Tokyo, Japan

Categories

5. Population Mobility (Internal and International Migration, including Refugees) and Urbanization

Abstract

This paper analyses the relationships between migration of adult children, their co-residing patterns and geographical distances to parents, highlighting the role of return migration to the non-metropolitan regions. Using data drawn from the latest Japanese National Survey on Migration conducted in 2016, individual-level characteristics and migration history of respondents aged 20-49 (N = 34,294) are linked to information on their parents, including place of residence of non-coresiding parents. The proportion of those who have migrated for the purpose of "living with" or "living closer to" parents is significantly higher in the non-metropolitan regions, where return migrants are more likely than stayers (those without inter-prefectural out-migration experience) to live with their parents. These observations suggest that the higher prevalence of co-residence between parents and their adult children in the non-metropolitan region is partly sustained by return migration. Among those not living with their parents, geographical distances to their parents are also narrower in the non-metropolitan regions, but there is no significant difference by migration status. The effect of return migration on the likelihood of co-residence is more significant among those aged 40 and over than those in younger age groups, implying that motivations for return migration vary across life stages.

1527 Decomposing the Socioeconomic Inequality in Malnutrition in Pre-School children in selected South Asian Countries: Insight from Demographic and Health Survey

Anita Pal, Madhusudan J.V

Hyderabad Central University, Hyderabad, India

Categories

4. Mortality, Morbidity, Epidemiology and Causes of Death

Abstract

Globally in 2017, 151 million children (22%) were stunted with almost three-quarters of such children living in the WHO South-East Asia Region or WHO African Region (WHO, 2018) and around 45% of deaths among children under 5 years of age are linked to undernutrition. This study quantified the contributions of the socioeconomic determinants of inequality in malnutrition in selected South Asian Countries. Data from the latest Demographic and Health Surveys were used, and methods developed by Wagstaff and colleagues for decomposing socioeconomic inequalities in malnutrition were applied. The result showed that although the Concentration Index (CI) was negative for the selected indicators, meaning stunted and underweight were poorer among lower socioeconomic status groups, the level of CI varied across the countries for the same outcome indicator: CI of −0.1395, −0.1512,

−0.1544 and −0.1723 for stunted; CI of −0.1646, −0.1728, −0.1059 and −0.2528 for underweight in India, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Pakistan respectively. The marginal effects suggested that the strength of the association between the outcome and explanatory factors varied across the different countries. The findings are significant for a global understanding of the various determinants of malnutrition in high under-five-mortality settings in different geographical and socio-cultural contexts.

Round Table Discussion: Priorities in research and information generation on international migration: perspectives for a global survey on migration

5:30 - 7:00pm Wednesday, 4th August, 2021

Presentation Type LIVE Session

Moderator: Ellen Percy Kraly , Diego Iturralde

Presenters: Mariama Awumbila, Marcela Cerrutti, and Philippe Fargues

Commentators: Mohammad Jalal Abbasi-Shavasi, Yu Zhu, and Frank Laczko

Sponsor: International Union for the Scientific Study of Population Studies, Scientific Panel on International Migration: Strengthening the Knowledge Base for Policy (IUSSP)

Day III: Thursday, 5th August, 2021

PS 7.1 Fertility Determinants

9:00 - 10:30am Thursday, 5th August, 2021

Presentation Type LIVE Session

Moderator: Jean Yeung Wei-Jun , Sari Kistiana

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723 Gender Relations, Sociocultural Change and Reproductive Autonomy among Tribes of India: A Case Study of the Bru

Anindita Sinha

ICFAI University Tripura, Agartala, India

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Moving beyond classical indices of women's autonomy, the present paper aims at a deeper investigation into the determinants of reproductive autonomy among the Bru (Reang) women from Tripura State of India. This study closely examines the *nature* of women's autonomy, appreciating its *multifaceted* aspect and differential impact upon different dimensions of autonomy, and recognizes the importance of sociocultural *context* in determining reproductive autonomy. Using a mixed method approach, data has been gathered using a semi-structured schedule from 400 Bru women aged 15-49 years residing in 20 hamlets distributed over 4 Development Blocks of Tripura. Qualitative data has been gathered from 30 Bru women using interview method. Qualitative data was collected from 30 Bru women using the interview method. The interviews were conducted in *Kau-Bru* language with the help of interpreter. Parametric and non-parametric methods have been used for quantitative data analysis. The principal findings are that women's schooling, ownership of land, mobility and gender role ideology has significant effects on reproductive autonomy of Brus. Evidence also suggests continuing role of cultural traits viz., non-adherence to the male breadwinner role norm in influencing reproductive autonomy among the Bru/Reang tribe.

Keywords: Gender Relations; Reproductive Autonomy; Women's Autonomy; Tribe; Bru; Reang

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68 Does Frequency of Marriage Influence Fertility in West Java Province Indonesia?

Rindang Ekawati[1,2], Laili Rahayuwati[1,2], Ikeu Nurhidayah[1,2], Habsyah Saparidah Agustina[1,2]

[1]Bidang Pelatihan dan Pengembangan Perwakilan BKKBN Provinsi Jawa Barat, Bandung, Indonesia. [2]Fakultas Keperawatan Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

There have been many studies on determinants of fertility rate, including those in Indonesia. There have been few studies on the role of frequency of marriage on fertility, though women who are widowed and married more than once have higher fertility. This paper contributes to this understanding by focusing on province of West Java, Indonesia, which is known to have a high frequency of marriage and a higher fertility than that in the national level. The data used is from 2018 Survey of Accountability Programs Performance covering 12,350 women aged 15-49 years, with 9,814 ever being married as the eligible sample. It uses several control variables: age of the first marriage, frequency of marriage, and area of residence. The statistical test utilizes univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analyses (significance level p=0.05). Bivariate results found that most of variables significantly related to fertility, except the area of residence. Indeed, the most dominant variables related to fertility were age of the first marriage and frequency of marriage. The women who marry at an older age with low frequency of marriage have lower fertility. The conclusion was that women who have lower frequency of marriage have lower fertility.

Keywords: age, first marriage, fertility, frequency

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621 Who are those Delaying Childbearing and why do they do that: A qualitative Insight from Advanced Age Women in Mumbai

Aishwarya .

International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

The emerging demography of delayed childbearing in urban India, particularly in urban metropolises signifies the onset of second demographic transition with below replacement fertility. In developing countries like India, rise in delayed childbearing is a new trend which has not been explored so far. This paper tries to explore the factors leading to delay in childbearing so as to know whether it was an informed decision or it was due to lack of awareness among women. Based on in-depth qualitative interviews conducted for 25 women who delivered their first child at age 35 and above in nine randomly selected hospitals of Mumbai, we assessed life course events leading to delay in the timing of first birth. Most of the women who delayed childbearing were highly educated and had higher economic status. We found that education, professional career, late marriage, medical reasons and individual aspirations as important causes of delayed childbearing. The study found that diabetes, blood pressure, thyroid, poor quality of eggs as common medical problems among the women interviewed. Most of them delivered with the help of Assisted Reproductive Techniques (like In-vitro fertilization etc.). At the same time, most of them were satisfied with their decision to delay child.

PS 7.2 Ageing and Health

9:00 - 10:30am Thursday, 5th August, 2021

Presentation Type LIVE Session

Moderator: Bussarawan Teerawichitchainan , Ridwan Nugraha

1301 Health and Leisure Activities of Older Persons in Indonesia

Evi Nurvidya Arifin

Centre for Advanced Research, Universiti Brunei Darussalam, Bandar Seri Bagawan, Brunei Darussalam

Categories

8. Population Dynamics, Demographic Transition and Population Ageing

Abstract

The perception assumes older people have more free time. Whether this perception turns into a reality will depend on many factors especially health status. This study examines whether health status determine the choice of leisure activities, taking into account socio-demographic-economic factors using the nationwide 2015 inter-censal population survey. Leisure activities are differentiated between sedentary leisure activities (watching television, listening to the radio and reading), active leisure activities (travelling, sports, gardening and participating in social activities), and no leisure. Health is measured with self-rated health/SRH, and functional limitation derived from Washington Group measures. The multinomial regressions show SRH is significant, yet contrary to the expectation. Persons reported not in good health do not prevent them from having sedentary or active leisure than those are in good health. Older persons with functional difficulty choose different types of leisure. Persons with few functional limitations are more likely to have sedentary leisure, but not active leisure. Multiple functional limitations prevent them for having both types of leisure. Being male, married and educated higher than primary school are more likely to have time for leisure than the reference groups. However, among others, having job has the highest magnitude of the relationship with leisure activity.

1284 Does Social Capital explain Neighbourhood Heterogeneity in Health Outcomes among Older Adults in India?

Jyoti Chaudhary, S.P. Singh

Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee, Roorkee, India

Categories

8. Population Dynamics, Demographic Transition and Population Ageing

Abstract

Social Capital theory is increasingly being looked at as a valuable paradigm to understand if community characteristics influence health behaviors and outcomes. This requires an understanding of the forms in which social capital manifests and levels at which it operates. Employing hierarchical modeling to SAGE (Study on Global Ageing and Adult Health) India data, we attempt to estimate the extent of neighborhood variation in health outcomes of older adults that can be explained with social capital. Also, the association between different forms of social capital (constructed based on Richard Carpiano's framework) and health outcomes are examined. Results show that community-level social capital variables collectively explain 12.81 percent unexplained neighborhood variation in self-rated health, 2.5 percent variation in psychological wellbeing and 11.32 percent variation in ability to perform activities of daily living respectively. Also, we find several forms of social capital to be associated with health outcomes among older adults. The findings highlight the role social capital plays in serving as a coping mechanism for older adults to survive deteriorating health and social exclusion and calls for conscious investment in building social capital.

Keywords: Social Capital, Neighbourhood Effects, Older Adults, Health Outcomes, Hierarchical Modeling

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1071 Effect of retirement on the cognitive outcome of elderly in India and China: An instrumental variable estimation

Srei Chanda

International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

Categories

8. Population Dynamics, Demographic Transition and Population Ageing

Abstract

India and China are grappling with a growing number of elderly depicting poor economic security and lack of support from family. It is hypothesized that retirement has a spillover effect on cognitive health at later ages. It is essential to measure patterns in the occurrence of retirement from the organized and unorganized sector on cognitive health at old age. In the absence of an adequate pension system, retirement from the labor market is influenced by income status. Income is evaluated with future financial security, receiving from, and providing support to family and community. I have used an IV-two stage least square regression (IV-2SLS) on WHO-SAGE Wave 1 data on India and China. The result shows that those who have retired from the organized sector is best in terms of preserving cognitive outcome after controlling socio-demographic characteristics in both countries. Having no insurance has a more negative effect on cognitive health in India (ß -0.68, [CI -1.03,-0.30]) than China (ß-0.29, [CI -0.49, -0.08]). Income was found to be endogenous in our statistical model for both countries. This estimation is useful to address the potential decline of support from family and community due to the change in intergenerational norms and financial security.

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718 Health and Health-care expenditure of older workforce in India

Poulomi Chowdhury[1], Mausam Garg[2]

[1]University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom. [2]IIPS, Mumbai, India

Categories

8. Population Dynamics, Demographic Transition and Population Ageing

Abstract

Aim: The study aims to examine the influence of current working status on health and healthcare expenditure of older person.

Design: The analysis is carried out using 2nd round of IHDS data (2011). Bivariate analysis was performed using Pearson's Chi-square test. Moreover, the binary regression model was applied where the dependent variables are multimorbidity, and CHE. Further, the two-part model is used to estimate the OOPE.

Result: The prevalence of NCD among older workers are 181 per 1000 ($p<0.001$). Further, by controlling other factors result of binary regression shows that the odds of multimorbidity among older workforce is 26% ($p<0.001$) lower compared to others. Moreover, the average monthly OOP payment for health care stands at ₹490 and ₹363 for non-working and working population. The older worker pays 24.11% of their non-food expenditure on health care. The result of two-part model shows that older workers pays less compared to non-workers. The role of financial assistance schemes on out of pocket expenditure of older person is minimal but significant.

Conclusion: There is need for better universal health schemes and strong public policy intervention or income generated schemes to provide old age population a sense of social and health security.

PS 7.3 Life Course, Marriage and Fertility

9:00 - 10:30am Thursday, 5th August, 2021

Presentation Type LIVE Session

Moderator: Gavin Jones , Sonyaruri Satiti

1166 Effect of Life Course Events in Adolescence on their Mental Health Status in Early Adulthood

Ravita Yadav[1], Preeti Dhillon[2]

[1]International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India. [2]IIPS, Mumbai, India

Categories

10. Special population groups (Youth, Persons with Disability, etc.)

Abstract

Education is a key determinant of future employment and income visions of youths. Early marriages, poor mental health are common among adolescents which have high risk of dropping school. This study aims to examine the effect of life course events- school dropout in adolescence and early marriages on mental health status at their later ages in Bihar, India. Using UDAYA data, mental health was measured for 2923 sample (15-19 years at baseline and 23-28 years at follow-up survey) in Bihar using PHQ12 score and examined across genders, educational levels and other socio-economic factors using Bivariate, and MLR analysis. Poor mental health was present in 21% (n=2923) of the dropout participants (56%), 16% (n=192) males and 21%(N=1446) females. Females had a higher risk of poor mental health than males. In higher education and timings of marriage, poor mental health was a predictor of dropout. From Life Event Calendar in 2007, around 76% adolescents left school at 19 age. Poor mental health was significantly associated to early dropout and early marriage among young adults. Further research should be done to understand the mechanisms that make those married, during early adolescence particularly vulnerable to psychological distress, so that programs can address those vulnerabilities.

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804 Understanding the Role of Girls' Schooling and Paid Work in Delaying Marriage

Momoe Makino[1,2], Sajeda Amin[1], Christina Misunas[1], Stephanie Psaki[1]

[1]Population Council, New York, USA. [2]Institute of Developing Economies, Chiba, Japan

Categories

10. Special population groups (Youth, Persons with Disability, etc.)

Abstract

Child marriage, generally defined as marriages occurring before exact age 18, is prevalent in many low-income countries. Despite potential drawbacks of child marriage, such as limiting girls' educational opportunities and higher fertility, existing measures, including its outright legal ban, are ineffective in preventing child marriage. This analysis explores girls' expected and contemporaneous contribution to their households as a potential channel for preventing child marriage. We exploit an exogenous skill-training intervention targeting adolescent girls in Bangladesh as an instrument variable to affect girls' time use, and explore the causal relationship between girls' time use and parental or even community/societal decisions regarding their age at marriage. We find that parents delay their daughters' marriage when girls spend more time in school and working for pay. The current study suggests that ensuring girls can continue their school and have access to opportunities for paid employment is an effective way to prevent child marriage.

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240 An Analysis of Internal Migrants' Contraceptive Methods Change in China during 2011-2017

Jingwen ZHANG[1], Zhili WANG[2], Yaer ZHUANG[2]

[1]The University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom. [2]China Population and Development Research Center, Beijing, China

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Although the family-planning policy in China has been adjusted in recent years, its effects on fertility has not been confirmed by empirical study. As many migrant women are in their reproductive age, their response to the new policy might be more sensitive. Using the data of China Migrants Dynamic Survey 2011-2017, this paper explores the determinants and the trend of irreversible contraceptive use among migrant women in China by employing hierarchical APC model (HAPC-CCREM). The study not only substantiates the influence of individual, family and regional-level factors on the pattern of contraceptive use on migrants but also identifies the age-period-cohort effects. The results show that the proportion of irreversible contraceptive use positively related to age and different birth cohorts exhibit heterogeneous characteristics. In particular, the 1976-1984 cohorts who are greatly influenced by the strict one-child policy are more likely to use the irreversible contraceptive methods, while the younger cohorts tend to choose reversible methods. Period effect is notably significant, indicated by the evidence that the use of irreversible methods decreased sharply with the introduction of new family-planning policy in 2015. Our findings suggest that the trend of contraceptive use among migrants is shaped by long-term period factors including family-planning policy.

PS 7.4 Migrant Characteristics and Integration

9:00 - 10:30am Thursday, 5th August, 2021

Presentation Type LIVE Session

Moderator: Yu Zhu , Setiadi

1403 Education Heterogeneity of China Internal Migration and Its Influence on Population Dynamic

YINGJI WU, SAMIR KC

Asian Demographic Research Institute, Shanghai University, Shanghai, China

Categories

5. Population Mobility (Internal and International Migration, including Refugees) and Urbanization

Abstract

China's population grows has slowed down after its fertility was getting lower in the past decades. It seems impossible to reverse this trend even the newly released two-Child policy while most of the better-educated women are more likely to spend their time and energy for self-improve and enjoy their life. However, the enormous floating population highly affects the spatial population distribution in China. Millions of populations migrate from western

to eastern provinces and from rural areas to urban. It is believed that education and internal migration become two more important population dimensions for China population dynamics and distribution in the future. In this research, we use the micro-sample data from China Census 2010 to analyze the education difference of the internal migration and its influence on China's population distribution. We also analyze how the current internal migration education pattern will shape the future China population dynamics.

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396 Spatial Structure of Youth Migration in Indonesia: Does Education Matter?

Meirina Ayumi Malamassam

School of Demography, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia

Categories

5. Population Mobility (Internal and International Migration, including Refugees) and Urbanization

Abstract

It is broadly understood that migration works in a selective nature, particularly by age and level of education. Moreover, variations in youth migration's intensity by educational attainment may signify human capital discrepancy across regions. By using the multiplicative component method to analyse data from the 2000 and 2010 Indonesia Population Census, this study examines the spatial structure of interregional youth migration by highlighting migrants' educational attainment. The findings show that the spatial flows of young Indonesians are dominated by those with a low level of educational background, but the proportion of tertiary degree migrants has significantly improved over ten years. Also, the spatial structures of low educated youth migration are geographically unbalanced with concentrated flows from rural to metropolitan regions. In contrast, the patterns of highly educated migration show noticeable ratios of counter-urbanisation in the recent census. Furthermore, the importance of regional connectivity in the spatial interaction is increased as the migrants' educational attainment improved. Meanwhile, the cultural similarity is indicated to have a more prominent role in the spatial structure of low educated migration. The findings suggest an uneven spatial structure of youth migration by educational background plays a part in human capital redistribution across regions in Indonesia.

1267 Irregular and Vulnerable Western Migrants in Thailand: Challenges and Responses

Sakkarin Niyomsilpa, Sureeporn Punpuing

Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University, Salaya, Nakhonpathom, Thailand

Categories

5. Population Mobility (Internal and International Migration, including Refugees) and Urbanization

Abstract

Although most temporary migrants from Europe and other Western countries in Thailand are skilled workers, marriage migrants and retirees who fare well in Thai society, there is a sizable number of irregular migrants and vulnerable groups facing major legal, economic and socio-cultural challenges. This paper explores migration

challenges, personal adaptation and survival strategies of Western migrants in Thailand, as well as policies and responses to migrants' rights and challenges among irregular and vulnerable Western migrants in Thailand. Data is based on interviews of European/Thai migrants and stakeholders under the EURA-NET project and secondary data sources. The study found that many Westerners work as language teachers, financial consultants, diving instructors, freelance journalists, and IT experts without work permits and social security benefits. They also face financial stress, family break-up and health problems. Some Westerners experienced political and legal challenges related to immigration regulations and work permits, and issues related to local integration. It is recommended that Thailand facilitates the mobility of migrants by streamlining its immigration policy, laws and procedures, and consider extending the duration of visa for long-stay, marriage and skilled migrants. Thailand also needs to adopt a policy on multiculturalism and encourage the integration of long-term foreign residents.

PS 8.1 Adverse Health Behaviours and Resilience

11:00am - 12:30pm Thursday, 5th August, 2021

Presentation Type LIVE Session

Moderator: Arun Balachandran , Dian K. Irawaty

1295 Family Environment Factors: Alcohol and Drug Misuse among Indonesian Students: Indonesia National Narcotics Survey of Students

Nohan Arum Romadlona, Budi Utomo, Purwa Jurnia Sucahya, Monalisa Monalisa

Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia

Categories

10. Special population groups (Youth, Persons with Disability, etc.)

Abstract

Family environment has an important role in determining the personality and behavior of a child. This study examined the impact of family environment on alcohol and drug misuse among Indonesian students. Data were obtained from National Illicit Drug Use surveys of students in Indonesia 2016, conducted in 18 provinces. Subjects were 1,284 schools and 35,340 students. The surveys used the self-administrated Modified-UNODC Structured Illicit Drug questionnaire. Results show 13.7 % students ever drink alcohol, and drug misuse were accounted for 2.1% students within the past year. Among students who drink alcohol, 11% also drug users. In the latter group, they were likely to receive verbal and physical violence from their parents and never discuss any problems with their parents. Individuals living in a family with existing risky behavior (alcohol drinking and/or drug misuse) is the strongest risk factor of alcohol drinking (aOR: 4.78; 4.27-5.37) and drug misuse (aOR: 2.32; 1.79-3.01). The result indicates that family environment affects these risky behaviors in a target population. Adjustment through parental support, control, and parenting style, particularly in initiating parent-child communication, may demonstrate positive roles in preventing alcohol drinking and drug use strategies in this target population.

1248 Onset trajectories of Tobacco Use in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh: A Synthetic Cohort Analysis from Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS)

Pankhuri JAIN[1], Prashant K. SINGH[1,2], Shalini SINGH[1,2]

[1]Indian Council of Medical Research - National Institute of Cancer Prevention and Research, Noida, India. [2]WHO FCTC Knowledge Hub on Smokeless Tobacco, Noida, India

Categories

8. Population Dynamics, Demographic Transition and Population Ageing

Abstract

Tobacco is a primary contributor to preventable morbidities and mortality. Monitoring of tobacco use, especially among youth is crucial as risk of health effects posed by tobacco are highest among those who start early.

In a first-of-its-kind study, age of initiation of tobacco use (smoked (ST)/smokeless tobacco (SLT)) was analysed across India, Pakistan and Bangladesh using synthetic cohort. Data from Global Adult Tobacco Survey was utilised to determine Age of Initiation of tobacco use across six decades. This analysis will also include gender, type of product (Cigarettes, *gutkha, naswar, etc.)* and geographical distribution. Factors and determinants associated with age of initiation will be analysed with relevant socio-economic characteristics and across regions.

In India, in a span of six decades, the percentage of individuals initiating use of ST at the age of <15, has become distressingly six-fold. In Pakistan, 7.56% (95% CI 0.87-43.23) individuals aged 75-79 reported SLT use at <15 years, that number has risen to 11-times at 77.30% (95% CI 50.15-92.02) among those individuals who were between the ages 15-19 at the time of interview. These figures are a cause for concern as this points to the inability of the current tobacco-control strategies in taming this epidemic.

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590 An Analysis of the Resilience Process: The Stimulus of Mental Strength and the Role of Community and Family Support amidst the Civil Violence in Thailand.

Aphichat CHAMRATRITHIRONG[1], Aksarapak LUCKTONG[2], Aree JAMPAKLAY[1], Kathleen FORD[1,3]

[1]Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University, Nakhon Prathom, Thailand. [2]School of Liberal Arts, King Mongkut's University of Technology, Bangkok, Thailand. [3]School of Public Health, University of Michigan, Michigan, USA

Categories

13. Others (Education, Wellbeing and Happiness etc.)

Abstract

Civil violence has been occurring in the three southernmost provinces of Thailand for an extended period of time. Despite the disturbance, the residents seem to maintain a high level of mental strength and well-being. This study aims to investigate the progression of resilience amidst the prevailing violence, the gaining of mental strength, and retaining happiness in the context of prevailing family and community support. A probability sample survey conducted in 2014 including 2,053 residents of the three southernmost provinces of Thailand was used. The

data set includes measures of demographic and socio-economic status, the occurrence of civil violence, mental strength, happiness, and community and family support. The structural equation model reveals a resilience process where violence in the village appears to stimulate mental strength directly and that family and community support also have a significant and isolated positive impact on mental strength and level of happiness among the respondents. In conclusion, violence can independently induce the process of resilience by activating mental strength. Family and community supports are also found to be strong determinants of mental capacity and happiness. Social policies to restore wellbeing of people in the vulnerable community are discussed.

Keywords: resilience, mental strength, happiness, civil violence, community support, family support

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1325 Psycho-social Support is indispensable to cure Cancer patients: Experiences of patients across India

Manasi Bawdekar[1], Ruby Ahluwalia[2]

[1]Nirmala Niketan, Mumbai, India. [2]Sanjeevani Life beyond Cancer, Mumbai, India

Categories

10. Special population groups (Youth, Persons with Disability, etc.)

Abstract

The context of cancer care in India is characterized by swelling incidence rates, late detection, and lack of access to affordable quality care resulting in high mortality rates. Medical treatment still remains the only dependable line of treatment for cancer patients. Unfortunately, need of psycho-social support to deal with this life threatening and traumatic illness remains completely ignored. This paper emphasizes this need as enunciated by 350 cancer patients suffering from different types of cancer at varying stages of the illness across different cities of India. Provision of emotional and social support through counseling and hand-holding was unanimously affirmed by the cancer patients themselves. It greatly helped them reduce their fears and anxieties, instill back self-confidence about their survival and change their outlook towards this seemingly fatal disease. The psycho-social support directly affected their treatment continuation and pace of recovery as clearly asserted by their family members and medical experts. Integrating psycho-social support into the medical treatment protocol is the need of the hour for better management of the illness with enhanced coping at all levels-physical, emotional and mental leading to improved survival rates.

Special Session 2 - IPUMS "Data Usage for SDG Tracking and COVID-19 Research"

11:00am - 12:30pm Thursday, 5th August, 2021

Presentation Type LIVE Session

Moderator: Jane Lee

Speakers: *Lara Cleveland and Sula Sarkar*

Closing Ceremony

12:30 - 1:00pm Thursday, 5th August, 2021

Presentation Type LIVE Session

Speaker:

Deputy for Training, Research, and Development, BKKBN, *Rizal Damanik*

Director of MICE, Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, *Masruroh*

UNFPA Indonesia Representative, *Anjali Sen*

Vice President of APA, *Premchand Dommaraju*

Pre-Recorded and Poster Session:

Day I: Tuesday, 3rd August, 2021

Fertility and Reproductive Health I and II

1195 Intra-urban Differences in Maternal Health Care Service Utilization in Nepal: Results from Nepal DHS 2016

Komal Dulal

Centre for Population and Development(CPAD), Purbanchal University, Biratnagar, Nepal

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

The result of state restructure included some rural settings into urban area in Nepal. It is advantageous to understand the situation of maternal health care utilization among poor and non-poor in the new urban structure. Officially, one-fifth of the total population is poor in the country. This study has utilized Nepal demographic and health survey 2016 data set. Taking the lowest wealth quintile as poor and the remaining non-poor, result shows that nearly 10 percentage point differences have been observed in utilizing recommended months of antenatal care visits as well as full antenatal care among poor and non-poor. Such differences remained three times more extensive in receiving delivery care from skilled birth attendants and the postnatal care within two days of delivery among those groups. Even, urban poor women are less likely to receive all components of maternal health care. Results of logistic regression confirm the lower chance of receiving full maternal health care by urban poor. Urban centre of Nepal needs to address the urban poor especially in utilization of maternal health care in protecting and saving health of mother and the newborn.

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948 Source of Sexual and Reproductive Health Information among Youths in Malaysia

Noor Azlin Muhammad Sapri[1], Mohd Azizuddin Mohd Yusoff[2], Rosdiana Abd Hamid[2]

[1]National Population and Family Development Board, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. [2]National Population and Family Development Board Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Despite various efforts to promote adolescents SRH, the majority of adolescents particularly in Malaysia still lack of awareness and autonomy to access SRH related information and services. Hence, this study attempts to examine

the range of source of information on SRH amongst youths in Malaysia. The respondents for the study were 5304 youths aged 13-24 comprised of 65.0% who were currently studying and 35.0% out of educational institution (school drop-out, working and unemployed youths). This cross-sectional descriptive study was carried out by National Population and Family Development Board of Malaysia (NPFDB) in 2014 using self-administered questionnaire. The range of sources related to SRH topics understudy consisted of mothers, fathers, siblings, teachers, peers and social media. Whereas the information needs on SRH were measured by various of topics i.e puberty, anatomy change during puberty, wet dream, sexual activity, pregnancy, masturbation and contraception. A majority of respondents agreed that they sought for information on puberty topics and pregnancy to the teachers and mother as compared with other sources. While, peers and media were the second and third sources on sexual topics after teachers. However, the main sources of information on contraception were teachers and media instead of mother and father or siblings.

1251 Rethinking Unmet need for Contraception Among Never-married Adolescents: Evidence from Indonesia Demographic Health Survey (2007 and 2012)

Mirna Nadia

Northwestern University, Evanston, USA

Categories

10. Special population groups (Youth, Persons with Disability, etc.)

Abstract

Unmet need for contraception refers to the gap between women's fertility preference and their contraceptive practice. While the definition of this demographic measurement is straightforward, it requires complicated algorithms based on evolving assumptions concerning the risks of pregnancy. Measurement challenges, however, do not negate the fact that some never-married adolescents may be at risk of pregnancy and need to delay pregnancy. Sexual and reproductive behavior among never-married adolescents has long been subjected to the problem of under-reporting, leading to statistical unreliability. Moreover, being underrepresented also lead to their statistical invisibility. This study aims to understand never-married adolescents' contraceptive practice wherein sexual encounters outside recognizable marriage are prohibited, such as in Indonesia. My study finds that female adolescents and rural residents have lower odds of using contraceptives. Knowing about contraceptives does not seem to be a good predictor for contraceptive use. However, a more positive attitude toward family planning services corresponds to greater odds of using contraceptives. Further analyses reveal that the effects of knowledge and attitude mediate only a small part of the total effects of being female and living in a rural area. These results imply the need to rethink the much-accepted assumption regarding adolescents' sexual and reproductive matters.

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575 Reasons for Contraceptive Discontinuation: A Multinomial Logistic Regression

Sri Lilestina Nasution[1], Sari Kistiana[1], Mugia Bayu Raharja[1], Sabarinah Sabarinah[2]

[1]National Population and Family Planning Board, Jakarta Timur, Indonesia. [2]Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Contraceptive discontinuation rate has been increasing over the past decade. Using the data from 2017 Performance and Accountability Survey of Population, Family Planning and Family Development Program, the study examines the reasons of contraceptive discontinuation and identifies its associated factors among eligible women who ever used contraception in the 12 months preceding the survey and they were 1,121 women. Reasons of contraceptive discontinuation were classified into biological, psychological and access. Multinomial logistic regression analysis was used to determine the effect of factors on the dependent variables. Results suggest that more than half of women discontinue contraceptive due to biological reasons, about one fourth of the psychological reasons and less than one fifth of the access reasons. The reasons of contraceptive discontinuation were significantly associated with place of residence, wealth status, employment status, educational attainment, the number of living children, knowledge of modern contraceptive methods, time usage of contraceptive, method of contraception discontinued, family planning decision, and age (P values <0.05). Psychological reason for contraception discontinuation were associated with wealth status, family planning decision, insurance coverage and age. Access reason for contraception discontinuation were associated with knowledge of modern contraceptive methods, recent method used, family planning decision, insurance coverage and age.

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404 Achievement of Desired Fertility in Malaysia and Association with Socio-Demographic Characteristics

Najihah Ismail[1], Irwan Nadzif Mahpul[1], Nur Ashikin Mohammad Fuzi[1], Nor Azah Samat[2]

[1]National Population and Family Development Board (NPFDB), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. [2]University of Sultan Idris Education, Perak, Malaysia

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

This paper provides the patterns of desired fertility achievement and the differences in desired fertility achievement according to socio-demographic characteristics among married women interviewed in the Malaysian Population and Family Survey 2014. Out of 6,879 women in the survey, about 57 percent of the women in the survey who are assumed completed their reproductive career constituted as the study sample of this study. The response variable desired fertility achievement was calculated by subtracting the number of desired children from the number of children ever born. Those who are having number of children ever born fewer than desired were categorized as did not achieve their desired fertility. The results from the descriptive analysis showed that about one-third of the women have achieved their desired fertility. Also, women with lower levels of education and Chinese ethnicity were at a higher proportion of met desired fertility compared to other categories. The bi variate analysis also indicated that there were significant differences in terms of achievement of desired fertility with age group, region, ethnicity, and educational attainment.The study suggested that in addressing the disjoint between desired and actual family size, policy and programs need various strategies as the women are facing different challenges and socio-demographics.

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359 Factors explaining the dominion status of female sterilization in India over the past two decades (1992-2016): A multilevel study

Pragya Singh, K.K Singh

Banaras Hindu University, varanasi, India

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Contraceptive use is a subject of scientific interest for its contribution to reduced fertility, exclusively controlled by means of female sterilization. The aim of this study is to investigate whether or not there has been any change in the profile of acceptors of female sterilization in India over more than two decades(1992-2016).

The study used data from all the four rounds of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) conducted. A multilevel multinomial logistic regression was conducted in the pooled data of contraceptive users of four rounds of the survey to examine the adjusted contribution of various contraceptive methods over time. The pooled data from 1992–93 to 2015–16 was used to explore the change in users through creating interaction between time and predictors. Female sterilization continued to dominate the contraceptive method mix, use of modern methods had considerably increased, and traditional method use had remained almost unchanged during 1992–93 to 2015–16. Age, education, surviving son, parity, religion, social group, household size, region, and economic condition of the woman remained as significant determinants of contraceptive use during the study period.

The persistent dominance of female sterilization in the Indian family planning program is largely determined by socioeconomic conditions.

1726 Determinants of Unmet Need for Family Planning among Married Women in Lampung

Riance Maria Sinaga, Fadiah Dini Putri, Pravitasari Pravitasari

Representative of National Population and Family Planning Board, at Lampung Province, Bandar Lampung, Indonesia

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Increasing the use of contraception is a necessary effort to decrease the Total Fertility Rate (TFR). Contraceptive use enables couples of childbearing age to determine the time of spacing and the desired number of children. Therefore, it becomes vital for Policymakers to discuss the unmet need of family planning program in developing strategies that would satisfy growing Family Planning needs. This study aims to investigate the determinants of unmet need for family planning among married women in Lampung. Secondary data of Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey 2017 (n=929) has been analyzed using Logistic Regressions. Outcomes of the study showed that the age of married women and lack off acces had been identified as the only factor significantly correlated with unmet need for family planning in Lampung. The likelihood of the unmet need for family planning among married women in Lampung goes on to increase with an increase in their age. Hence, the government is required to identify needs based on age groups for providing more age-segmented information on family planning for women in Lampung.

1507 High fertility in Papua, NTT and Maluku, Why?

Syahmida S Arsyad, Mugia Bayu Raharja, Septi Nurhayati

NPFPB/BKKBN, Jakarta, Indonesia

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Abstract

This study focuses on the Province of Papua, Maluku, East Nusa Tenggara which is assumed that regions do not necessarily receive demographic dividend due to the still high fertility and the dependency ratio is remain high (Moertningsih,2018). The aim is to identify components that contribute to high fertility in the effort to achieve demographic dividend. The norms, culture which coloring all life of families. The opinion of the ideal number and values of children, sex, marital patterns, age of first marriage, and use of contraception as to limit births, which determine the high fertility. Local government policies are not yet based on conditions of population structure and achievement of demographic dividend because of their lack of understanding. Need for family planning services policy by NPFPB directed at segmentation and target priorities in accordance with problems and needs, policies on the use of contraception remain focused on long term method, to involve traditional/religion leaders in program activities, especially on the value of children, patterns of marriage, young marriage, and optimizing the role of family planning field workers by improving the quality of sevices in the field. Socialization, advocacy by NPFPB with partners about the age structure of population and demographic dividend.

1494 Social, Economic, Demographic Factors and Proximate Determinants of Fertility in Papua Province (2017 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey Analysis)

Syahmida S Arsyad, Darojad Agung, Arga Nugraha, Veronia Yorasaki

NPFPB or BKKBN, Jakarta, Indonesia

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Total fertility rates in Papua fluctuate and are still high (3.31, 2017 IDHS). Many theories explain fertility is influenced by direct and indirect factors. Samosir's (2019) proximate determinant analysis of fertility based on the 2017 IDHS for Papua shows the joint effect of marriage patterns, contraceptive use and effectiveness, breastfeeding infertility in suppressing natural fertility is the weakest. This study aims to learn the relationship of social, economic, demographic factors to the proximate determinants of fertility in Papua using 2017 IDHS data and 658 women age 15-49 as unit analysis. Women aged 20-34 years have a greater chance to get married and have the opportunity to breastfeed 4 times higher than women at risk. Women with primary educations are 3.1 times more likely to use contraception than women who have not school. Marriage, duration of breastfeeding for women aged 20-34, use and effectiveness of contraception in women with primary education have an effect related with decreasing fertility. The target segmentation needs to pay attention to the age of women 15-49, especially in the promotion of postponement of marital age, use and effectiveness of contraception, breastfeeding. The intervention pattern of the fertility control program is adjusted to the intermediate determinant pattern.

Keyword: Fertility, Demographic, Indonesian Demographic Health Survey

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1435 Propensity of Mother's Autonomy and Characteristic on Birth Attendants

Florentz Magdalena[1], Middia Martanti Dewi[1], Natalia Pipit Duwi Ariska[1], Nia Setiyawati[1], Agus Joko Pitoyo[2,3]

[1]Population Studies, the Graduate Programme of Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. [2]Faculty of Geography, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. [3]Center for Population and Policy Studies, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

The high case of maternal mortality due to pregnancy and childbirth is still a global concern. Indonesian MMR in 2015 amounted to 305 deaths per 100,000 births which is still below from the SDGs target of 70 deaths per 100,000 births. One effort to reduce the MMR is to ensure that the birth process is assisted by trained health workers. However, sometimes the decision of birth attendants is not within mother's authority because of the weak position of the mother in the patriarchal culture in Indonesia. The research aims to see the propensity of mother's autonomy, mother's education, mother's working status, and type of residence on the birth attendants. Using 2017 IDHS data, a logistic regression analysis is used, and the results shows that mother's working status does not affect the birth attendants. While mother's autonomy, mother's education, and type of residence affect the birth attendants with a positive propensity.

Key words: Mother's Autonomy, Birth Attendants, Maternal Mortality

1271 Intrapersonal Factor Relationship in Prevention of Adolescent Pregnancy

Nyoman Anita Damayanti[1], Windhu Purnomo[1], Rachmat Hargono[1], Iswari Hariastuti[2], Diyah Herowati[2], Mardiyono Mardiyono[2], Udin Kurniawan Aziz[2], Wandera Ahmad Religia[2], Yuly Sulistyorini[1,3]

[1]Public Health Faculty, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia. [2]BKKBN Representative of East Java Province, Surabaya, Indonesia. [3]Doctoral Student Public Health Study Program, Public Health Faculty, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

IDHS 2017 shows that there are the most unwanted pregnancies among young women in the age group of 15-19 years (16.4%). This unwanted pregnancy can be caused by many factors. Malang District in 2018 had a 15-19 year ASFR of 47.71, which was higher than the national target. This condition makes it necessary to analyze the relationship of interpersonal factors (level of education, employment status, and dating experience) to adolescent pregnancy. This research was a case-control design in 50 villages in 15 subdistricts of Malang District. Respondents were 114 adolescent women (20-25 years old) consist of case groups (who had been pregnant at age 19 years) and the control group (who did not get pregnant at age 19 years). Respondents were interviewed by questionnaire, and data were analyzed using statistical tests. The results showed that the level of education with adolescent pregnancy had a significant relationship ($p = 0.000 < \alpha$, $C = 0.618$). While employment status ($p = 0.424$) and dating experience ($p = 0.438$) there were no relationship with adolescent pregnancy. Adolescents need to be encouraged to pursue higher education to improve adolescent self-quality but also to prevent pregnancy.

Keywords: adolescent pregnancy, education level, maternal health, dating, intrapersonal factors

183 Is the family planning service already satisfying? (A study of clients' perceptions on health care providers' communication styles)

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Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Many types of research found that comfortable interpersonal communication might trigger satisfaction which induces continuation on contraceptive use. Unfortunately, a way to communicate with clients seemed poorly intentions. Thus, examining perceptions of clients towards communication styles in family planning service providers is essential for better medical education level up to policy making references. By using the explanatory method, the research interviewed 385 contraceptive clients who obtained a family planning service in Jakarta in 2017. 27-questions of Norton's Communication Style Measure version was applied in each communication style dimension.

Summary of the main part:

The result showed that there was a positive relationship between the perceptions of all communication styles since the regression coefficients were positive. The respondents evaluated the more friendly, impression-leaving, attentive, relaxed, animated, and dramatic communication styles used by health-care providers would lead to the satisfaction of the services.

Keywords: family planning service, Norton's communicator style construct

86 Communicating Family Planning to Men: A Case Study in Banten Province, Indonesia

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Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Men's participation has a major impact on family planning because it can accelerate the understanding and implementation of family planning in general as well as easing the responsibilities carried by women in terms of sexual and reproductive health. This study uses Bandura's Social Cognitive Theory, Social Role theory, and Information-Processing Theory. Data were obtained from 2012 Indonesian DHS for Banten Province in 2012 as well as informant interviews to explore the factors and issues that contribute towards the participation of men in family

planning in Banten Province, Indonesia. The research design used a mixed-method with sequential strategies especially sequential exploratory strategies. The study shows that men's decision to use a contraceptive method varies by their religious beliefs, cultural norms, educational levels, and gender power relations. It also finds that social norms and religion appeared to be important variables in receiving and applying family planning information. It eventually discovers that religious leaders have a role in approaching this sensitive and important topic. The study then formulates the enabling and disabling factor to help create an effective strategy. And with the existence of a patriarchic environment in Banten, the study recommends a creative communication approach to the younger generation.

1772 Effect of spousal communication on sexual and reproductive health behaviour of recently married young girls in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh

Neelanjana Pandey, AJ Francis Zavier

Population Council, New Delhi, India

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

There are very few studies that addressed how spousal communication can help in exercising reproductive health behaviour among young married girls. Based on longitudinal data drawn from a state-representative study of over 16,000 adolescents conducted in 2015-16 and followed up in 2018-19 in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, India, we focus on understanding selected reproductive behaviour of such as desire to delay first birth, use of contraception among 1500 recently married girls who were unmarried girls in 2015-16 and got married by the 2018-19. Findings show that half of the girls discussed with their husbands about the number of children they should have or if they will use contraception to delay birth. Spousal communication came as an important factor in taking decisions related to their reproductive behaviour. Multivariate analysis also suggests that young women who had any spousal communication are significantly more likely to have desired to delay first birth by two or more years , used contraception to delay first birth , currently using contraception and significantly less likely to have unmet need for contraception than young married girls who did not have any spousal communication. However, intention to use contraception was not found associated with spousal communication.

1729 Utilisation of antenatal and natal care among urban poor women in Odisha, India.

Sasmita Jena

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Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Odisha is one of the poor state of India where women are not taking proper antenatal and natal care during their pregnancy because of less education, knowledge, decision-making and economic resources. These are the main objectives of this study, to examine the differential and determinant of antenatal care among urban poor women in Odisha, to examine the determinants of institutional delivery among urban poor women in Odisha and to discuss

the main reasons for not receiving antenatal and natal care among urban poor women in Odisha. For the present study the data was collected in the urban poor area (Saliasahi) of Odisha. Total 200 women in the age group 15-49, those who have delivered a baby five years before at the time of survey in a household would be selected & interviewed. Two Focus Group Discussions were conducted in the study area. The data was collected and analyzed by using SPSS. Utilisation of antenatal and natal care was less among ST women and uneducated women in Saliasahi. Working women were also less utilizing antenatal and natal care compare to non-working women.

1718 Acceptance of Methods of Family Planning in Women Undergoing C-section delivery

Ruchita Sakpal

International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

The pregnancy immediately following C-section could be life-threatening. The percentage of women undergoing C-section is increasing rapidly, where they are also suffering from repeat C-section due to earlier C-section, which can lead to a substantial increase in future obstetric morbidity, mortality. Family planning can contribute to lower obstetric morbidity and mortality. Therefore, to examine the acceptance of methods of family planning in women undergoing C-section present study has been utilized NFHS-4 survey data India. Female sterilization is the most commonly accepted method of family planning in India. About 61 percent of women used some method of family planning after C-section. The utilization of family planning is higher in women who have undergone C-section than normal section delivery. In primigravida women with C-section who have used any family planning method, 4 percent of women undergo sterilization. The percentage of this sterilization increases to 73 when the women with second-gravida pass through the C-section second time. This study demonstrates a favorable attitude towards family planning when women undergo a C-section. However, this attitude focuses only on female sterilization. However, we cannot underestimate the fact that there is also a large number of women who regret sterilization.

Keywords: C-section, family planning method

1715 Maternal and Child Health – A Challenge to Conquer for EAG states

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Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

In India, despite of various intervention program through government or implementing organizations, maternal and neonatal health remain neglected. Though, there have been significant improvements in utilization of mternal health services and practice of neonatal health, Empowered Action Group(EAG) states lag much behind the expectation, posing a great threat to the healthcare system. This paper explores the factors driving maternal and neonatal health in EAG states. Individual-level data from different rounds of National Family Health Survey(NFHS) were used to assess the trend and variations in maternal and child health indicators. Analysis from NFHS-4 data showed that several maternal, child health and nutrition indicators were lagging for Bihar for e.g. only 29.5% of rural children (6-8 months) received semi-solid food as compared to 54.5% in the previous NFHS round. Furthermore,

40% of the deliveries took place at home. Similarly, in rural UP, 25.8% women had atleast 4ANC visits against 9.3% in NFHS-3 and 11% women consumed 100 or more IFA-tablets. Around half of the rural women in UP had timely initiation of breast feeding showing a significant increase from NFHS-3(7.1%). These indicators have a direct impact on maternal and child morbidity and mortality, key indicators of development measured globally.

1709 The Role of Women Autonomy and Male engagement in Maternal Healthcare Services in India, 2015-16.

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Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Cultural norms encourage male dominance and discourage women from taking part in the decision making process. It is unclear whether women empowerment conflicts with male involvement in MCH that results in the joint decision for maternal healthcare utilization. To have a better understanding of maternal health outcomes the study examines the relationship between women's autonomy and husbands' involvement in maternal health care. The study utilized data from the fourth round of the national family health survey (NFHS-4), 2015-16. Women's autonomy was measured through four dimensions: domestic decision-making autonomy, movement autonomy, economic autonomy and sexual autonomy. Maternal health care utilization was measured through contraceptive use, full antenatal care and delivery care (place of delivery and assisted delivery), while husband's involvement was measured through his presence in an antenatal care(ANC) visit. Multivariate regression analysis was used to compare male involvement across varying levels of women's autonomy index, and its effect on maternal health care utilization was assessed. Our study concluded that economic autonomy of women was positively associated with ANC visit and institutional delivery whereas movement autonomy negatively associated with husband's presence during ANC visit.

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129 Determinants of delay in first pregnancy: Evidence from a cohort study in Bihar, India

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Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Background: The course of transition from adolescence to motherhood is an important phase that exposes girls to the risk of reproduction at an early age. The study aims to examine the factors affecting delaying the first pregnancy among adolescents and youth in Bihar. It also examines the effect of decision making, self-efficacy, and family life/sex education during adolescence in delaying first pregnancy

Methods: The current study is based on the analysis of available secondary data from a state-level cohort survey – UDAYA in Bihar and other published research studies and reviews. The association between selected background

variables from baseline survey with delay in first pregnancy from follow up survey was tested by cross-tabulation, Chi-square test and MLR.

Results: Very few girls received family/sex life education during adolescence age in the survey setting. Spousal age gap and the women who are having a highly educated husband get support from her husband in delaying the first pregnancy.

Conclusion: Family life/sex education programmes for adolescents and young girls are there however, very low coverage urges a need to relook the gaps and barriers of the implementation. Programmes to strengthen these skills among young girls can help them in the transition to healthy motherhood.

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839 Strengthening Maternal and Child Health Services for Indigenous Papuans: Evidence from Sorong and Tambrauw Districts, West Papua Province

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Categories

10. Special population groups (Youth, Persons with Disability, etc.)

Abstract

Maternal and child health issues among indigenous Papuans are part of human rights, so the fulfillment of adequate services is also the fulfillment of human rights. This situation is reflected by various indicators of maternal and child health among these population group which is still far below the national average. Based on a 2019 study using qualitative approach through interviews, focus group discussion, and observation in Sorong and Tambrauw Districts, this paper aims to provide alternative strategies for improving maternal and child health services in West Papua Province. The study found that maternal and child health services face various challenges related to the limitations of structural and socio-cultural aspects. Structural aspects are reflected in the form of health facilities and infrastructure as well as institutional and regulatory issues, while socio-cultural aspects are related to health service users' customs, habits and behaviors starting from adolescence, during pregnancy, during childbirth, until breastfeeding period. Therefore, this study recommends an upstream-downstream approach during the essential life cycle to improve maternal and child health services for indigenous Papuans. This approach should consider structural aspects as well as socio-cultural of these populations.

1349 Why India Lack Behind the World in Term of Utilization of Maternal Health Care Services: Causes and Consequences

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International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

Categories

1. Future Challenges of Asian Population Dynamics

Abstract

Background: In India, health status of women and children is highly unsatisfactory. India stands far behind from many of other developing countries of the world. More population of women age 15-49 suffer from maternal

morbidity and it has adverse impact on women's health. The inequality in income among people affects the maternal health care utilization.

Data and Methodology: The present study based on the third and fourth round of National Family Health Survey data. Bi-variate and multivariate logistic regression analysis has been used to estimate the relationship of utilization of maternal health care with socio-economic characteristics. Concentration index and concentration curve have used to show the health-related income inequality.

Results: The result shows that place of residence, wealth quantile, education and exposure to mass media are dominant explanatory variables which were contributing approx 3 to 5 times higher share in overall inequality in utilization of maternal health care in India during 2005-16. In India the utilization of skilled birth services and postnatal care services were accelerated, and reached 83% and 64% respectively. However, the utilization of full antenatal care was just 22%, which still need a special attention for the betterment of maternal and child health.

1568 Increasing Caesarean Delivery in Private Health Facilities is a Growing Concern in India

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Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

The study examines the partnership of private and public caesarean along with their respective share in expenditures. The correlates of out of pocket expenditure on caesarean births were also studied. Multivariate logistic regression, TOBIT regression model, MAN WHITTNEY test and categorical regression were applied on the 75th round of NSSO data. Caesarean births in private health centers are more than the public health centers which shows that institutional factors have played a very important role behind the increasing rates of caesarean delivery. However, there is a great variation across the states of India. These variations show variation in quality, accessibility and affordability of maternal care services across the states of India It has also been observed that the number of caesarean deliveries in private among Muslims are very less as compared to the Hindus. The share of expenditure on public caesarean delivery is more in case of poor states and low in richer states. Caesarean births being more in private sector health facilities not only increase the cost of care but also leads to unnecessary risks to women. Thus the government should ensure that the caesarean deliveries are performed according to medical indications in both public and private sector.

1552 Sex and Premarital Sex in India

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Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

India, a country with very high valued traditions and ethos. This ethos becomes inflexible and highly sensitive restrictions when it comes to sex and premarital sex. People were turning a blind eye towards the issues of sex, premarital sex and multiple sexual partners etc. But with the emerge of HIV/AIDS, it is very necessary to research sexuality in India. This study aims to understand the sex and premarital sex of male, female, married and unmarried people from different states of India, using National Family Health Survey data round 4, 2015-16. We have done uni-variate, bi-variate and multivariate analysis in this paper. The results are very significant showing men and women do involve in premarital activities. On the national level around 14% of unmarried men and 3% unmarried women said they ever had sex. These results explain the sexual double standard in India. Men are most likely to have had their first sexual intercourse at the age of 20-24 and for women, the peak age at first sex is lower at 15-19. Education is a factor that abstains men and women from having sex early. We have discussed other background characteristics working as an independent variable for sex and premarital sex.

1505 Revitalisation of IUCD into postpartum family planning programme in North India: An assessment of population impact using contraceptive calendar data

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Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Objective: In 2013, the Government of India in collaboration with Norway India Partnership Initiative (NIPI) launched a holistic approach to revitalise postpartum family planning, strengthening the service provision, quality standards, and promoting awareness and demand for PP-IUCD services. Using retrospective contraceptive calendar data from the Indian National Family Health Survey (NFHS), we investigate the impact of NIPI programme on PP-IUCD use, comparing intervention and non-intervention districts in the state of Madhya Pradesh.

Method: To assess the impact, we disaggregated the NFHS-4 (2015-16) calendar data into two periods: women who had a recent birth during 2011-2013 (baseline) and 2014-2016 (endline), comparing 13 intervention districts (*n*=552 women) with 13 control districts (*n*=557 women). We applied robust difference-in-difference logistic regression, controlling for selected demographic and social variables.

Results: PP-IUCD use increased modestly from 4% in control areas to 9% in intervention areas between the baseline and endline period, which increased significantly within 6 months following a birth. The programme effect in the intervention areas for immediate PP-IUCD was significant at 10% level (AOR:2.78, 95%CI:0.90-8.72) and 1% level (AOR:3.20; 95%CI:1.37-7.51) for IUCD within 6 months after a birth.

Conclusions: NIPI programme had positive impact in increasing PP-IUCD use in intervention districts in Madhya Pradesh.

1475 Disrespectful Maternity Care during ANC Services in India: A Hinder Towards Maternal and Child Health

Akhilesh Yadav, T.B. Singh

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Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Disrespect and abuse treatment during childbirth in health facilities is a burning issue all over the world. The prevalence of disrespect and abuse varies from 15% to 98% all over the world. Every third woman who opts for institutional delivery experienced any kind of mistreatment The present study aims to find the prevalence of disrespectful maternity care during ANC services and its correlates in Balrampur district, Uttar Pradesh, India.

The present study is a cross-sectional, community-based study based on 384 women selected through multistage clustering sampling. Descriptive statistics and logistic regression were used to full fill the objectives.

Results indicate that nearly 60% of women experienced disrespect and abuse during ANC services utilization. About 18% of women reported that the health providers were rude to them. Also, 1.5% of women reported that health providers used abusive language during the ANC services utilization. Women aged 25-34 and 35+ were 54 % and 69 % less likely to experience disrespect and abuse respectively than women aged 15-24. Low odds of disrespect and abuse were associated with other backward, and upward caste than the women belongs to Scheduled tribe/caste.

Every woman has the right to receive kind and respectful maternity care, and mistreatment during maternal care services remains hindrances to achieving safe motherhood and child care

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1447 The Desire for Children and Its Linkages between Sex Preference and C-Section delivery

Ruchita Sakpal

International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

The pregnancy immediately following C-section delivery could be life-threatening. Yet, some women wish to have additional children. So, it is quite pertinent to know is this desire governed by the sex preference? Hence, to examine the linkages between sex composition and desire for having additional children after C-section delivery in India, the NFHS 2015-16 data has been used. The present study uses bivariate and multivariate analysis to find out the determinants of desire for additional children for women with different sex composition after C-section. The desire for an additional child is most influential in Women having one female child than one male child. Among women having two female children, the desire to have more children showed the same trend of high as women with one female child, regardless of type of delivery (38 percent C-section & 63 percent normal delivery) women with two female children vs. (10 percent C-section & 22 percent normal delivery) women with two male children)). The results from the bivariate analysis with socio-demographic variables indicate that in the Northern region of India, the woman with two female children who undergone C-section showed a higher desire to have more children than their normal delivery counterparts.

keywords: C-section, Sex-composition

1437 Intimate spousal violence against women and its consequences on pregnancy outcomes and reproductive health of women in India

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International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Introduction: This study has tried to examine the link between physical, sexual and emotional violence against married women by their husband and its consequence in terms of adverse pregnancy outcomes and reproductive health in India.

Methodology: The study uses data NFHS-4, 2015-16. In this study, Simple bivariate cross-tabulation and multivariate logistic regression were carried out in order to understand the exposure of various forms of spousal violence on 'Pregnancy Outcomes and Reproductive health'.

Results: Physical, sexual and emotional intimate violence experienced 29.8%, 6.96% and 13.8% by ever-married women respectively. Unwanted pregnancy, Abortion, Miscarriages and ever had termination of pregnancies has found strong association with physical and sexual violence. Multivariate regression resulted (AOR: 1.72) substantially increased likelihood for currently unwanted pregnancy by sexual spousal violence among battered women. Similarly, abortion and ever had a termination of pregnancies also found adversely affected by partner violence. For reproductive health, the risk of STI (AOR=1.77) 77% by sexual violence and (AOR=1.44) 44% by the emotional violence among battered women. Similarly, sexual violence has substantially increased the risk of prolonged labour during pregnancy.

Conclusion: The given study revealed that various forms of spousal violence adversely affect pregnancies outcomes and reproductive health among battered women as compared to not battered.

1150 Spatial analysis of fertility preferences in Indonesia

Putricia Synthesa

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Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Nationally in Indonesia the average ideal number of children according to women ever married aged 15-49 years is 2.7 based on the results of 2017 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). But when looked at the provincial level there are differences. This study aims to determine the variables that can influence the determination of the ideal number of children who want a woman ever married in Indonesia based on the results of 2017 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). Descriptive analysis is presented in spatial analysis that

can show mapping at the provincial level that has different fertility preferences. While inferential analysis used logistic regression analysis to see variables that can effect the ideal number of children desired by women ever married aged 15-49 years.

Based on spatial analysis that will shown there are 9 provinces (Aceh, Banten, NTT, Southeast Sulawesi, West Sulawesi, North Kalimantan, North Maluku, West Papua and Papua) different with others because has the average ideal number of children more than 3 children. Logistic regression analysis results that all independent variables used (age of mother, mother education level, and place of residence) affect the ideal number of children desired except the working status of women.

1086 The Role of Family Structure and Household Headship on Contraceptive Use among Currently Married Women in India

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Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Contraceptive use remains an important component in the reduction of fertility, maternal, infant and child mortality (Canning & Schultz, 2012). The choice of the contraceptive method is influenced by a host of interdependent demographic, cultural, economic, and social factors. Contraceptive prevalence rates among developed countries have been estimated at 72% compared to 62% for developing countries. Thus, using data from the NFHS 4, the present study tries to see the role of household structure and the household headship on contraceptive use among currently married non-pregnant women in India. The results of multinomial regression indicate that there is significant association between contraceptive use and household structure. 37.6% of women living in male nuclear households, 57.2% and 59.4% of females living in female nuclear household and female non-nuclear household are not using the contraception. A significant association has also been found between the household size and contraception use, with non-use of contraception increasing with increase in number of household members. The working status of mother also significantly affects contraception use, with working mothers using more of both female and male contraception. The study is one of its kind identifying the pathway through which contraceptive use operates.

Keywords: Contraceptive use, Household structure, Household headship

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1050 Childlessness and its Association with Fertility in India: A Spatio Temporal Analysis of 2 Decades

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Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Childlessness is an issue of global concern. Though childlessness has been an essential feature of the population of the developed world but the situation is altogether different in developing country like India. Childlessness has increased remarkable in India (WHO, 1995). Thus, using data from Census of India 2001 and 2011, this paper tries to make a spatial analysis of childlessness at district level in India and its association with fertility. Bi-variate LISA maps, Moran's I and spatial lag and error models have been applied using GeoDa software. The result indicates that for the last two decades (2001 and 2011) there is a high-high association of childlessness in the southern states and low-low association in the districts of the north- western and northern states. Both the spatial error model and fixed effect model indicates that there is an inverse relation of childlessness and TFR. Thus, a spatial analysis of childlessness and its relation with fertility throws some light on the much unexplored area in Indian context.

Key Words: Childlessness, Infertility, Spatial analysis, spatial error model, fixed effect model

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800 The Road from ICPD to SDG: Health Returns of Reducing Unmet Need for Family Planning in India

Md Juel Rana

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Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

The ICPD (1994) brought a global consensus for ensuring the reproductive rights of the individuals or couples. This study attempts to study the implications of ensuring the reproductive rights in reducing the unmet need for family planning in the healthy lives and well-being of the country. The data have been collected from various sources such as World Population Prospects, National Family Health Survey and Sample Registration System. This study used the Family Planning and Demographic Projections modules of Spectrum program to estimate the health outcomes during 1993-2016 and to project for 2016-2030. The findings suggest that the reduction of the unmet need for family planning has substantially averted unintended pregnancy, unsafe abortion and maternal and under-five deaths in India during the last two and half decades. Also, India has huge potential to improve the reproductive, maternal and child health outcomes in the coming decades if the unmet need for family planning is reduced to achieve the SDG-3. Thus, strategies are required to reduce the unmet need for family planning with quality services to achieve the SDG for the goalpost 2030. Ensuring the reproductive health and rights of the individuals or couples will also help achieve the other SDGs by 2030.

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793 Factors Affecting Use of Antenatal Care, Institutional Delivery and Maternal Mortality Ratio in India

Nalini Singh

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Categories

4. Mortality, Morbidity, Epidemiology and Causes of Death

Abstract

Taking care of a mother at the time of pregnancy and during child birth improves the maternal health. As Antenatal Care (ANC) and institutional delivery has a direct relationship with maternal mortality. Various studies show that ANC and institutional delivery reduce maternal mortality by reducing the risk factors associated with the maternity health. Based on the Census 2011 and DLHS4 data the present paper attempts to highlight the socio-economic determinants which influence the use of ANC, Institutional Delivery and Maternal Mortality Ratio. The major factors include Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM), Total Fertility Rate (TFR), women having parity above 3, women having education below primary, women working as main worker, Schedule Caste and Tribal population, Induced abortion, Contraceptive prevalence rate and urbanization. The findings highlight that the Total Fertility Rate has a significant impact on the level of ANC along with education and working status of women. Mean age at Marriage, Parity of women and contraceptive prevalence are the major deciding factor of level of Institutional Delivery. Significant regional difference with higher ANC and Institutional Delivery in southern states reflect the lower Maternal Mortality Rate as compare to Empowered Action Group States.

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658 Impact of Microfinance Participation on Women's Current Fertility, Contraceptive Use and Desire for Additional Child: Results from National Family Health Survey, 2015-16

Debashree SINHA, Aparajita CHATTOPADHYAY

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Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

This paper examines the determinants of current fertility, contraceptive use and desire for additional children among 86,811 non-pregnant and non-menopausal married women in India by analysing NFHS IV, 2015-16 survey data. We have tried to examine the association between credit program participation with the above mentioned three outcome variables. Results from multivariate analysis illustrate that women who have taken a loan in cash or in kind from any microcredit program had been associated with low level of current fertility [OR=0.83, p=0.000, CI = (0.71,0.91)], increased level of contraceptive use [OR=1.18, p=0.000, CI = (1.10,1.27)] and less desire for additional children [OR=0.70, p=0.000, CI = (0.63,0.78)]. We, thus recognise the importance of access and use of financial services and its impact on a woman's reproductive health. Therefore, we strongly recommend the integration of the ongoing population and family planning programmes with other socio-economic and welfare oriented programmes that will provide a holistic and multi-factoral approach to population stabilization and will also address the ongoing sustainable development goals of no poverty (goal 1), good health and wellbeing (goal 3), gender equality (goal 5) and reduced inequality (goal 10).

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652 Contraceptive influencers among currently married women in India, 2015-16

Anjali Bansal, Laxmi Kant Dwivedi

International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

The study endeavours to find the association of contraceptive use of elder daughter-in-law (DIL) on the younger (index) DIL within the household, as it is hypothesized that they might share their contraception experience and act as a influencer. The data from the fourth round of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) conducted in 2015-16 was used for the analysis. Multivariate logistic analysis was used to examine the effect of various factors influencing contraceptive use among women. The results from logistic regression found that in a household if a older DIL uses contraceptives, then the percentage use of contraceptives among younger (index) DIL increased to 42% after controlling for other confounding factors. This suggest that the older DIL act as a influencer in the contraceptive choices for younger DIL residing in the same household. Community health workers can promote intra household family planning communication which can help to increase the family planning use in the country.

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626 Socio-Demographic and Proximate Determinants of Adolescent Pregnancies in India

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Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Pregnancy in adolescence is not a new phenomenon and remains relevant health and social issue globally. Compared to other age groups, adolescents are more exposed to pregnancy-related complications, adverse pregnancy outcomes, and maternal mortality. The determinants of adolescent pregnancy are complex, multidirectional, and multidimensional. The persistent rates of adolescent pregnancy require the utmost attention of researchers and policymakers. The present study attempts to study the socio-demographic and proximate determinants of adolescent pregnancies with the latest National Family Health Survey-4 data. Binary logistic regression is employed to assess the association between socio-demographic factors with adolescent pregnancies, and basic descriptive statistics are used to study the decadal variations. The girls most likely to be pregnant in adolescence reside in rural and remote areas, have little or no education, and live in the poorest households. This study provides enough evidence for a call for action in the form of policies and programmes to accelerate adolescent pregnancy prevention and provide adequate support to adolescents who have currently begun childbearing.

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596 Role of MCH services on the uptake of contraception use in India: A reproductive calendar approach

Anjali Bansal, Laxmi Kant Dwivedi

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Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

The study aims to identify the association of maternal and child health care (MCH) service utilization on the timing of initiation of contraceptive use within 12 months post-delivery for the most recent child. The data was extracted from the National Family Health Survey- 4, which provided the 5-year reproductive history of women. The analysis was based on 1,38,068 women who had delivered recent live birth for 5 years prior to the survey. A discrete-time complementary log-log multilevel model was applied to examine the impact of MCH service utilization on the timing of initiation of contraceptive use after the delivery. Utilization of MCH care was constructed using the factor score of ANC visits (At least 2), Post-natal check-ups of the mother (within 41 days after the delivery), Tetanus injection during pregnancy (at least 2), DPT-3 immunization, Institutional delivery, 100+ Iron Folic Tablets. The study indicated that 38% of women succeeded in initiating the contraceptive within 12 months post-delivery. Result also shows that after controlling for the socio-economic variables, 1.11 (95% CI- 1.09 1.13) times women were likely to early initiate contraceptives. This suggests that the promotion of MCH care can be regarded as a mechanism to promote postpartum family planning use.

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429 Son Preference in India: Do Family Composition Drive Future Fertility Desire and Contraceptive Use?

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Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Son preference refers to an attitude founded on the belief that girls are inadequate and of lesser value than boys. We explore whether the desire for another child and family planning use vary by parity and sex composition of surviving children.

Data from India's 2015 – 2016 National Family Health Survey of married, non-pregnant, fecund women aged 15-49 who had at least one child were used for this study. Descriptive analysis and logistic regression analysis were performed separately by parity.

The results indicate that family sex composition is associated with fertility desires & contraceptive use. Analyzing the data for each parity by family sex composition, we found that women without any son were more likely to want another child than women without any daughter and the tendency to use contraceptives was found to be decreasing when they had only daughters compared to when they had only sons.

These findings confirm that sex composition affects fertility behavior and family planning usage and also reveals that preference for son persists in India. These results accentuate the importance of programs and policies regarding family size and family planning use.

Keywords: Family sex composition, Fertility desire, Family planning use, Logistic regression.

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358 Maternal health care service utilization among young married women in India, 1992–2016: trends and determinants

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Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

This paper aimed to examine the trends and determinants of full antenatal care (ANC) and skilled birth attendance (SBA) utilization among young married women in India.

The study analysed data from the four rounds of National Family Health Surveys. We used descriptive statistics to assess the prevalence and trends. Pooled multivariate logistic regression was conducted to identify the demographic and socioeconomic determinants of the selected maternity care services.

The use of full ANC among young mothers increased from 27 to 46% in India, and from 9 to 28% in EAG (Empowered Action Group) states during 1992–2016. SBA utilization was 88 and 83% during 2015–16 by showing an increment of 20 and 50% since 1992 in India and EAG states, respectively. A significant difference in the use of selected maternal health care services is observed by maternal age, residence, education, birth order and wealth quintile. The odds of the utilization of full ANC and SBA among young women was found to increase over time.

Targeted health policies should be designed to address low coverage of ANC and SBA among underprivileged young mothers and increased efforts should be made to ensure effective implementation of ongoing programs, especially in EAG states

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317 Factors Influence on Knowledge towards HIV/AIDS and STIs among University Youths: With Special Reference to University of Colombo, Sri Lanka

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Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Ever since their onsets, HIV/AIDS and STIs have been a growing global threat to mankind. Mostly vulnerable group to have these diseases are youth aged 15 to 24. The main reasons for the vulnerability of youth are the lack of knowledge and negative attitudes towards HIV/AIDS and STIs. University youths are a subgroup of youth, which get less attention on their awareness of these diseases. Therefore the main aim of this study is to determine the factors that influence knowledge of HIV/AIDS and STIs among university youths. Data collected from 210 respondents in the University of Colombo through questionnaires by using a purposive sampling method. Respondent's mean age was 23.5 and 50.5% were from urban areas. More than 65% have sufficient knowledge of these diseases while 32% have insufficient knowledge. Chi-square statistics shows, gender, ethnicity and residential sector as associated variables with the dependent variable of knowledge on HIV/AIDS and STIs. According to the binary logistic regression model gender and ethnicity of the respondents are identified as significant factors influencing on the dependent variable. This research recommended that, organizing panel discussions and compulsory lectures to enhance student's knowledge on HIV/AIDS and STIs.

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216 Patterns of Natural and Surgical Cessation of Menstruation in India: Evidence from National Family Health Survey-IV

Trupti Meher

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Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Menopause introduces a major change in the morbidity pattern in middle life of women. However, those women who experience surgical menopause have long duration of exposure to severe symptoms, when compared to those who undergo natural menopause. Therefore, using the data from the 4th round of National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), we attempted to study the variation in the levels of menopause and examines the factors associated with natural and surgical menopause in India. Overall, approximately 16.8 percent of women aged 30-49 years were in menopause, out of which 12.8 percent had gone through natural menopause and 4.1 percent had suffered from surgical menopause. A noticeable fact that emerged was that the Northeastern region showed the highest percentage of women with natural menopause whereas, on the other hand the percentage of surgical menopausal women was lowest in this region. Results of multivariate model indicated that older age, smoking and drinking habit and higher parity were associated with higher risk of natural menopause. Moreover, rural women, women with higher wealth quintile, higher parity, early age at childbearing, women with smoking habit and overweight women were more likely to experience surgical menopause.

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102 Fertility and Socio-Economic Structure, The Case of Australia's Capital Cities

Tita Tabije

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Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Several studies have been undertaken to demonstrate the relationship between population and economic development since the eighteenth century. Australia's high level of urbanisation and distinctive urbanisation experience compared to other developed countries, make Australia's capital cities interesting and important to examine. Towards the end of the 20th century, the widening of the gap in population growth rates between capital cities combined and that of rest of states/territories combined has started. Today, the population of Australia's capital cities continue to grow faster than the population outside the capital cities. The much higher growth rates in Australian cities have consequences and hence, understanding the factors affecting the different components of population change in each city is important. In this study, the role of socio-economic structure in Total Fertility Rates (TFR) of Australia's capital cities will be examined. The patterns of growth and fertility in Australia's cities will be revisited using comparable historical data. It will then incorporate socio-economic structure in estimating TFR for Australia's capital cities using Bayesian Regression Modelling approach. It is hypothesized that socio-economic structure affects fertility and the effects of socio-economic structure varies from one city to another.

1674 Can fathers breastfeed? A study to raise breastfeeding awareness and encourage gender equality

Angga Rahadian

Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Jakarta, Indonesia

Categories

13. Others (Education, Wellbeing and Happiness etc.)

Abstract

The advantages of exclusive breastfeeding for both babies and mothers are well-understood. The rate of exclusive breastfeeding in the world has been low and it is also evident in Indonesia. The majority view asserts that breastfeeding is only perceived as women's responsibility, while many studies show that fathers' involvement has a positive influence on breastfeeding success. This article aims to examine the importance of fathers' role in breastfeeding practice. A qualitative approach by an in-depth interview was applied to answer the research questions. After interviewing 10 couples in Jakarta, we found interesting insights. Fathers have a significant role to contribute to breastfeeding practice. It is true that only women can breastfeed since they only have tools to breastfeed, but to achieve breastfeeding success needs abundance support, particularly from partners. In addition, there are many rooms for supporting mothers to fulfill exclusive breastfeeding. Psychological and physical support from fathers is the key to support mothers to keep breastfeeding. It is important to raise awareness that breastfeeding is not only women's responsibility through supporting fathers breastfeeding-supporting, such as the AyahASI Indonesia community. The government should consider fathers-specific policy, such as paternity leave to support breastfeeding and to encourage gender equality.

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463 The Prevalence and Determinants of Premarital Sex among Youth in Afghanistan

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Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Premarital sex is socially and culturally considered taboo subject in Afghanistan. This study aims to understanding of which factors affect the premarital sexual attitudes and behaviors of Afghani youth. The data come from a random multistage survey of 1250 unmarried youth aged 15 to 29 conducted in ten big and small cities across Afghanistan. The results shows that almost one-fourth of respondents have liberal sexual attitudes and have engaged in sexual foreplay and intercourse. Multivariate results indicate that premarital sexual attitudes and behavior are significantly associated with individual-level factors, family characteristics and relationships, and peer group influence. The influence of peer group on premarital sexual attitudes and behavior appears stronger than that of individual and family factors. We discuss the implications of our findings for the understanding of dynamics of premarital sexual relations in this and similar contexts where such relations are traditionally stigmatized but multifaceted societal changes increasingly challenge this stigma.

Mortality, Morbidity and Health I and II

1694 Infant Mortality Rate in Indian Districts with reference to National Health Policy of India, 2017.

Puja Goswami

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Categories

4. Mortality, Morbidity, Epidemiology and Causes of Death

Abstract

Infant mortality is commonly used for monitoring an evolution of population as well as progress of health policies and programs. Despite the continuous decline in overall Infant mortality rate, each state of India has its own pace of decline. National Health Policy, 2017 of India aimed to reduce IMR to 28 by 2019. Using NFHS 4 data the paper attempts to estimate the districts which have achieved the target as well as to list those which are lagging behind. The paper provides a glimpse of probable factors causing this differential. It has been found that there exist stark intrastate differences and there's an imminent necessity of decentralizing the health policies and programs.

1396 Estimation and projection of HIV in the context of emerging HIV epidemic in India

Kirti Kirti[1], S.K. Singh[1], Debarghya Mandal[2]

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Categories

4. Mortality, Morbidity, Epidemiology and Causes of Death

Abstract

A big threat to cast its shadow on the world today is the emergence of HIV epidemic which could be abated to the largest extent if we would be conscious in the face of debacles. This study tried to find out some factors of this vicious disease. The study is based on NFHS and the 15th round of HIV Sentinel Survey among 'Antenatal Clinic attendees'. Logistic regression, Concentration Index, AIDS impact model for projection has been used. The study has shown that the largest HIV infected women population has shifted to later ages over a period of time. Various socio-demographic factors did not have a very significant impact on the prevalence. However, among women all the mentioned factors has shown an upward trend and it changed from non-significant lower risk to a significant one over time. Projection has shown that the ANC attendees will have an increased number of people living with HIV and people needing ART and is found to be 786983 and 756128 respectively by 2020. Gender gap plays pivotal role in the emergence of HIV in India, as women are more vulnerable not only because of their own risk-factors but the risk-behavior of their husbands or partners.

1243 Impulsive Suicide Attempt among Secondary School Students in Thailand

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Categories

4. Mortality, Morbidity, Epidemiology and Causes of Death

Abstract

This study aimed to explore the situation of impulsive suicide attempts and its related factors among secondary school students. The quantitative analysis was employed using the data from the Thailand Global School-Based Student Health Survey 2015 conducted by the Ministry of Public Health with the support of the World Health Organization and the United States Centers for Diseases Control and Prevention. The 1,222 samples having suicidal thoughts or attempts were included. Binary logistic regression was used to investigate the relationship between impulsive suicide attempts and demo-socioeconomic, feelings, and social capital factors.

It was found that 19% of the studied samples had an impulsive suicide attempt. A significant protective factor was time spent during a typical day sitting and watching television, playing computer games, talking with friends, or doing other sitting activities. Students who spent 7 hours or more a day were 60% less likely to have an impulsive suicide attempt comparing with those who spent less than 2 hours a day. This finding reflected the importance of social supports which were consistent with students' lifestyle and should not be overlooked.

Keywords: suicide, impulsive suicide attempt, secondary school student, adolescent

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1344 An Analysis of Inequities in Curative Health-Care Utilisation among the Adult Population in India

Shreya Banerjee

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Categories

4. Mortality, Morbidity, Epidemiology and Causes of Death

Abstract

Healthy adulthood arguably forms the bedrock of a country's human capital. Majority of the Indian work-force is consumed in the unorganised sector, characterised by unregulated and unsafe working conditions, and experiences a heightened-level of vulnerability to falling ill. The diseases that are causing widespread deaths among the adults are curable (SRS,2010-13). However, due to inequitable access to health-care, the disadvantaged groups often succumb to easily curable diseases. In this light, the present study aims at quantifying the magnitude of inequity in health-care utilisation among the Indian adult population (20-59 years) and delineating the prominent contributory factors of the same using data collected through National Sample Survey,71st-round-2014. The quantification was done by computing Wagstaff's Concentration Indices (CIs) followed by decomposition of the CIs. The positive estimates of CIs suggested considerable socioeconomic inequality wherein the distribution of health-care utilisation is pro-rich. The relative contribution to inequalities in health-care utilisation by predictors like low-income, illiteracy, rural-residence and SC/ST social-group accounted for almost two-third of the total inequality. Thus, to address this inequality arising due to difference in socioeconomic-gradient, policies should focus on redistribution of income and improvement in equitable access to education in addition to improving the outreach of healthcare services.

1126 Contextual Socioeconomic Determinants of Cardiovascular Risk Factors in India: A Multilevel Analysis

Ayantika Biswas

International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

Categories

4. Mortality, Morbidity, Epidemiology and Causes of Death

Abstract

A recent growing interest in the pathways of contextual factors (population or place) affecting disease occurrence has spurned studies exploring the same w.r.t. cardio-vascular diseases (CVDs), too. It has been observed that there is an increase in the prevalence of CVDs, its risk factors, as well as the clustering of those risk factors in India. The present study utilised data from the National Sample Survey Organisation's 60th and 71st rounds corresponding to 2004 and 2014. This study aims to test the independent effects of contextual socio-demographic characteristics, while adjusting for the effect of individual socio-demographic characteristics on CVD risk factors. The mixed effects logistic regression model gave estimates which show that communities with a higher average educational level are more likely (OR=1.53, $p<0.01$) to have a higher prevalence of CVDs, as compared to communities with lower average educational level. District-level variables show that as the proportion of scheduled caste or scheduled tribe households increases in a district, the likelihood of CVD occurrence decreases. The present study proves that in order to maximise the effectiveness of protection against CVD occurrence, health delivery systems, health spending and financing systems need to target not only individuals, but also communities and places.

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941 Neonatal Deaths in India: Does Postnatal Care Matter?

Deepika Phukan

International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

Categories

4. Mortality, Morbidity, Epidemiology and Causes of Death

Abstract

Globally, more than half a million women die each year from complications of pregnancy and childbirth. In India, 2.7 million deaths, or roughly 45% of all under-five deaths, occur during the neonatal period. Of these, almost 1 million neonatal deaths occur on the day of birth, and close to 2 million die in the first week of life. The apprehension of the present study is to analyze the impact of postnatal care on neonatal deaths in India. For the underlined research, information on 259,627 live births was analyzed using the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) and Sample Registration System (SRS) for trends and patterns of neonatal mortality rate from 1971 to 2018 major states in India. The findings from the Logistic regression suggest that the child who had gone for a check-up after delivery had a 28% lower risk of neonatal mortality. The multivariate decomposition results reveal that 10.29% (due to endowment) and 89.71% (due to coefficients) of the overall change in neonatal mortality between children who had gone for a postnatal check-up or who had not gone for a postnatal check-up. Focus on postnatal check-up to reduce the gap among states and to achieve the SDG goals.

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919 Understanding the impact of changing pattern of Public health expenditure on Infant and Under-five mortality in India

Deepika Phukan

International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

Categories

4. Mortality, Morbidity, Epidemiology and Causes of Death

Abstract

Though it is necessary to increase the public expenditure on health care from a policy perspective, earlier pieces of literature gave a mixed picture. The present study revisits the effect of public health spending to reduce infant and under-five mortality. The study investigates India's journey of public-health expenditure through health and macroeconomic policies from (1980-2016) using four cross-sectional rounds of the National Family Health Survey. Two-Stage Probit regression is used for the multivariate analysis, and State-level per capita gross fiscal deficit is used as an instrument to model. Regional disparities in public health expenditures have increased over the past years. After adjusting the other state, household, and individual variables, regression analysis explain a 1% increase of public health expenditure (as a share of state domestic product) reduced 0.17 (95% CI: -0.22, -0.13) of infant deaths and 0.16 (95% CI: -0.21, -0.13) of under-five deaths. Like public health spending, per capita income has an adverse impact on infant mortality across the States. This study suggested extending bigger budgets to lower-priority areas such as rural areas that are more likely to impact infant and under-five mortality.

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514 District level variation of anemia in India, 2015-2016

Bandita Boro, Ankita Srivastava, Nandita Saikia

Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India

Categories

4. Mortality, Morbidity, Epidemiology and Causes of Death

Abstract

Objectives: to examine changes in haemoglobin and anaemia among men, non-pregnant women and children in India from 2006 to 2016 at national levels, and to explore geographical variation of anaemia at district level in India.

Data & Methods: We examined changes in anaemia among men (15-49 age group) from NFHS 3 (2005) -NFHS 4 (2016) and for non-pregnant and non-lactating women (15-49 age group) and children (6-59 months) in India from NFHS 2 (1998) to NFHS 4 (2016). We have also computed district level prevalence of anaemia for 640 Indian districts using the recent National Family Health Survey 4th round (NFHS-4, 2015-16). The QGIS software package to generate the descriptive maps of prevalence of anaemia among men, women and children across 640 districts of India over NFHS-4 rounds.

Findings and conclusion: From 1998 to 2016 in India, anemia declined but remained highly prevalent in children and non-pregnant women, little progress was made. Stark spatial variation and manifestation of strong spatial autocorrelation in the prevalence of anaemia across the examined districts has been seen. Tackling anemia in India requires investments in women's education and socioeconomic status along with continued focus on improving health and nutrition.

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213 Pathways for the outbreak of Encephalitis in the Muzaffarpur district, Bihar: Evidence from National Family Health Survey,2015-16

Anjali Bansal, Laxmi Kant Dwivedi

IIPS, Mumbai, India

Categories

4. Mortality, Morbidity, Epidemiology and Causes of Death

Abstract

The present study aims to analyze the nutritional status and vaccination coverage of children aged 12-23 months in the district and establish a relationship of Encephalitis with the malnutrition status of children in the Muzaffarpur district, Bihar. We also tried to analyze the situation of clustering of undernutrition and not immunized in the rural area of Muzaffarpur districts according to poor-non poor households. The latest round of National Family Health survey, 2015-16, was used and cross-tabulation analysis was conducted to determine the impact of vaccination coverage and wealth index on the nutritional status of children. The analysis shows that 43% of children were stunted and did not get full vaccination. The situation of economically poor was even worse i.e. 45% stunted, 48% wasted and 43% underweight poor children were not fully vaccinated. Also, the wasting in the month of heatwaves was found to be higher than other months which makes the child more susceptible to acquiring the morbidity. A proper system is needed to monitor the growth of children. Anganwadi workers should help women to understand the importance of healthy food. Also, a strong surveillance system together should be implemented with a high quality of immunization program.

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192 Exploring Geographical Variance of Complete Immunization Coverage in India: A District-level Spatial Modelling Approach

Monirujjaman BISWAS

Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India

Categories

4. Mortality, Morbidity, Epidemiology and Causes of Death

Abstract

This study aims to explore place-specific spatially varying relationships between district-level complete immunization coverage and socio-economic and healthcare factors in India using the 4th wave of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS 2015–16). The dependent variable was fully immunized children aged 12–23 months. Univariate Moran's *I* and LISA, Ordinary least square (OLS) and Geographically weighted regression (GWR) models were employed to decrypt location-based analysis for 640 districts of India. The GWR results revealed that the relationships between the outcome and its cofactors were significantly place-specific and spatially clustering in terms of their respective magnitude, direction, and differences due to the significance of local characteristics. Regarding model performance and prediction accuracy, the GWR results insight better fit compared to the traditional one. A modelling based on GWR and OLS regression showed important risk factors as well as to understand the occurrence of complete immunization hot-spots in India. The findings contribute to the ongoing debate on India's complete immunization coverage by highlighting the spatial local dependencies and heterogeneities cannot be disclosed by a single-story, either government health interventions or socio-economic and healthcare development. Therefore, place and context-specific policies should be designed to reduce geographical disparities in immunization coverage in India.

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58 Tracking and Projection of the Changes in Leading Causes of Deaths in India, 1990-2031: Evidence from Urban Maharashtra

Babul Hossain

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Categories

4. Mortality, Morbidity, Epidemiology and Causes of Death

Abstract

The study examines the Causes of death (CoD) in urban Maharashtra by age and projects the leading CoD up to 2031 using medically certified causes of death (MCCD) data from urban areas of Maharashtra, 1990-2018 for the analyses. The cause-wise death rate was estimated, standardized for age groups, and projected by using an exponential linear regression model. The results show that the "diseases of the circulatory system" were consistently the leading CoD during 1990-2018. The "infectious and parasitic disease" and "diseases related to respiratory system" were the second and third leading CoD, respectively. For children and the young population, the leading CoD was the "certain conditions originating in the prenatal period" and "injury and poisoning," respectively, among both sexes. Among adults, the leading CoD was "infectious and parasitic diseases." In the case of the adult female and elderly population, "diseases of circulatory system" causing the most deaths.

1602 Reducing Low Birth Weight: A Lesson Learned from Mataram, Indonesia

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Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Jakarta, Indonesia

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Maternal and child health has still become a global issue. One of the issues at the area that need to be addressed is low birth weight babies. This also happens in Indonesia where the rate of low birth weight babies still high. Even though, there is a programe to reduce the issue, the result still has not been expected. This article aims to explore the local programme which successfully reduce the rate of the issue. The research questions are; what is the difference with the other low birth weight programme? Then, how did the programme run? The last, who have a significant role to run the programme? To answer the questions, a qualitative method by in-depth interview, FGD, and observation was conducted. During the study, we found that the local programme involving family to always support helping the low birth weight babies. In addition, the members of the family who have low birth weight babies having a significant role. Lastly, the collaboration between family members, health workers, and the community is the key to achieve the programme succeed. The central government need to raise awareness of the importance of family approach to be involved in maternal and health issues.

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744 Barriers in Accessibility of Public Health Facility in India: Evidence from the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4)

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Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

Despite of progress in maternal and child health during millennium development goals (MDGs) and national rural health mission (NRHM) in India. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs goal 3) set further to ensure healthy life and promote well being for all at all ages. Availability, accessibility and utilisation of public health facilities are essential determinants for the betterment of maternal and child health in developing countries. We used the fourth round of National Family Health Survey(NFHS-4) to understand the magnitude of problems in availability and accessibility of public health facility. Maternal and child health indicators such as full antenatal care and institutional delivery have been used to analyse the association between accessibility and utilisation of public health facility in India. Statistical methods such as descriptive statistics, scatter plot matrix, spatial autocorrelation, Bivariate, and univariate LISA analysis are used. The result from analysis shows that significant variation exists in reported problem at both state and district level. North and northeast states have more problem as compared to southern state of India. The significant negative association found between problem in accessibility and utilisation of public health facility in India.

1711 Infant Mortality Estimation by Religion in India: A District Level Study

Rajan Sarma[1], Arnab Sarmah[1], Labananda Choudhury[2]

[1]Darrang College, Tezpur, India. [2]Gauhati University, Guwahati, India

Categories

4. Mortality, Morbidity, Epidemiology and Causes of Death

Abstract

Infant mortality rate (IMR) is an important indicator of development and health status. Due to incomplete death registration in India IMRs cannot be directly calculated. Sample Registration System (SRS) regularly provides estimates of IMR at the national and state level. However, SRS does not provide IMR at the district level and by religion. An attempt has been made in this paper to estimate IMR by religion at the district level of India.

2001 and 2011 census contains disaggregated data by religion at district level on women population, number of children ever born and the number of children surviving in the five-year age interval. These data made possible the estimation of religion-wise IMR at the district level by Brass Method with some modifications.

Results show that in both the census years, Hindus have higher IMR than Muslims and Christians at the national level; in fourteen states Hindu IMRs are higher than Muslim IMRs. Out of the 573 districts we have considered, in 2001, Hindus have higher IMR than Muslims and Christians in 453 and 397 districts respectively. In 2011, Hindus have higher IMR than Muslims and Christians in 397 and 320 districts respectively.

1199 Estimating Plausible Cases of Malaria: Preventive and Treatment-seeking behavior in the Indian states

Anandi Shukla

International Institute for Population Studies, Mumbai, India

Categories

9. Population and Environment, Climate Change and Sustainable Development

Abstract

As the incidence and prevalence of the disease vary with environmental and social variability, we see a huge disparity in the geographical distribution of the disease. Various organizations estimate the burden of malaria disease but it makes them less comparable. In this study, we basically try to estimate the most plausible cases of malaria in children under age five. We want to analyze sociodemographic factors influencing the occurrence of fever and treatment-seeking behavior along with the mosquito net availability and usage among pregnant women and children. Data from the National Family Health Survey 2015-16 and data provided by the government of India has been used for the calculation of cases of malaria. Bivariate and multivariate analysis is used to calculate the most plausible cases of malaria, the occurrence of fever by socioeconomic characteristics and the availability and usage of mosquito bed nets. Around 7.21% were the most plausible cases of malaria. The net usage by pregnant women and children is also very low. Out of total children with fever, around 77% of the children sought treatment, 62.8% have taken an antimalaria test but only 10.8% have blood taken from their finger/heel for the blood tests.

1471 Socio-Economic Determinants of Smokeless Tobacco Use in Indian Women:An Analysis of Global Adult Tobacco Survey-2, India

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Categories

10. Special population groups (Youth, Persons with Disability, etc.)

Abstract

Introduction: Predominant form of tobacco use in many Asian countries including India is smokeless tobacco (SLT). To fill the gaps in dearth of research on SLT use among women, this study aimed to analyse the levels and socio-economic determinants of SLT use among Indian women.

Methodology: The study used data from Global Adult Tobacco Survey-2 conducted during 2016-17. The sample size was 40,265 women aged 15 years and above. Bivariate analysis including chi-square test and binary logistic regression was applied on current use of SLT among adult women.

Results: Though, use of SLT among women decreased from 18.4.%. in GATS-1(2009-10) to12.8 % in 2016-2017, it remained high. SLT use increased sharply with age and was predominantly higher among older women(23.05%), from northeast India (34.9 %)and even pregnant women (7.4%). Odds of using SLT was higher among older women(AOR:5.76, 95%CI 4.532-7.322), uneducated women, from rural area(AOR:1.54;95%CI 1.431-1.659),and from poor households as compare to their counterparts.

Conclusions: Findings suggests an imperative need to focus on women centric schemes on SLT cessation with special attention to older women, pregnant women and from rural areas.

Keywords: Smokeless tobacco, women, India, GATS

1693 Effect of A Media Exposures to Leading Stigma Among Adolescent 15-24 Years Old to People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in Indonesia (The 2017 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey Data Analysis)

Novaditya Ayuhandayani, Dyah Utari

Veteran National Development University of Jakarta, Jakarta, Indonesia

Categories

2. Population Census/Survey, Vital Registration, and Big Data

Abstract

Stigma among adolescent to PLWHA is caused by adolescent can access many media but tend to accept an information that not clearly true so it will inhibit to handle HIV/AIDS in healthcare. This study aims to know effect of media exposures to leading stigma among adolescent 15-24 years old to PLWHA. This study use The 2017 IDHS data which was a Cross Sectional design study. The number respondents were 19.878 adolescents. Variables that examined are radio, television, newspaper/magazine, flyer/poster, health professional, religion, school/teacher, community meeting, friend/relative, workplace, internet, book, and seminar. Data analysis is used bivariate analysis with Chi Square and multivariate analysis with logistic regression. The result of the study showed that there is a relationship between radio (*p-value*=0,002, POR=1,199), television (*p-value*=<0,001, POR=1,221), Newspaper/magazine (*p-value*=<0,001, POR=1,305), health professional (*p-value* =0,002, POR=1,159), school/teacher (*p-value* =<0,001, POR=1,135), community meeting (*p-value*=<0,001, POR=1,387), internet (*p-value*=<0,001, POR=1,265) and, seminar (*p-value*=<0,001, POR=1,793) with stigma. Multivariate analysis result showed that the most influential media related to stigma is seminar after controlled by radio. Media information needs improvement and access of HIV/AIDS information should be equitable so they can behave not to be stigmatized to PLWHA.

1392 Substance use disorder among research scholars in India: Evidence from a survey of three Indian universities

Mohd Usman

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Categories

10. Special population groups (Youth, Persons with Disability, etc.)

Abstract

Substance use – defined by the consumption of alcohol, smoking, and smokeless tobacco - has been identified as a serious health hazard in India. Although, previous research has recognized substance use as an important factor leading to premature death and disease in the world, limited efforts have been made to understand the prevalence and determinants of substance use among research scholars in developing countries like-India. A cross sectional survey was conducted in three central universities of India, to determine the prevalence and correlates of substance use among research scholars. Results indicate that around 14 percent of the scholars consume alcohol at least once a week, 34 percent of scholars smoke at least once a day and 25 percent of scholars consume smokeless tobacco at least once a day. Multivariate analysis revealed that sex, household members' alcohol use status, being a day

scholar and not being satisfied with own academic performance are observed to be the significant predictors of alcohol use. For smoking, urban dwelling, perceived burden of PhD and worries about future were the significant predictors. We conclude that strong policy measures are required to control the burden of substance use among students in India.

1191 Intention to Quit Tobacco Use among Adults in India: Identifying Stages based on the Transtheoretical Model of Stages of Change

Balram Rai

International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

Categories

10. Special population groups (Youth, Persons with Disability, etc.)

Abstract

This paper uses the *transtheoretical model of stages of change* to study the addictive behavior of smokers which is a continuum of stages namely 1) ***Pre-contemplation***(not at all thinking about quitting), 2) ***Contemplation***(thinking about quitting), 3) ***Preparation***(making preparations to quit) and classify the tobacco users in these 3 stages to analyze the differentials and factors determining these stages. This study used the data of the *Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS)-2* conducted in 2016-17. Multinomial logistic regression was used to predict the probabilities for different stages according to all socio-demographic factors like age, sex, working status, wealth status and factors related to tobacco use like nicotine dependency, information on dangers about tobacco use, etc. The probability for a smoker to be in the preparation stage for quitting after knowing the dangers of smoking is 0.11. Every second unemployed adult who is consuming smokeless tobacco is not at all thinking about quitting. Contemplation is a big issue for tobacco cessation. Early age interventions may help to control tobacco use and lower the nicotine dependency level. These stages may help tobacco control programs to implement more effectively and efficiently.

1060 Morbidity Status and Treatment-Seeking Behavior among Youth in India

Gursimran Singh Rana

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Categories

10. Special population groups (Youth, Persons with Disability, etc.)

Abstract

Young people might be much more open-minded about many sensitive issues than the previous generations. Still, when it comes to health issues, the youth often ignore or find it difficult to ask for help fearing confidentiality and embarrassment in disclosing them. Youth in India constitutes one-fifth of India's total population. Given such age demographics, it becomes necessary to address the health needs of the youth to meet the global health goals. The study uses data from a cross-sectional survey (NFHS-4) conducted in India during 2015-16. It focuses on five morbidities, namely diabetes, asthma, thyroid disorder, heart disease, and cancer. The study population is restricted to persons in the age group 15-35 years. The results show that although the prevalence of diseases among youth is low, however a high percentage of youth suffering from any of these morbidities did not seek any treatment. Significant differences based on, gender, place of residence,wealth and other socio-economic factors were found in the treatment-seeking behavior of the youth. Such neglectful behavior in terms of treatment-seeking

drives the attention of the policymakers towards the need to make our youth more aware when it comes to their health issues.

667 A study of prevalence of disability in seeing in Maharashtra: An Analysis of 2011 Census Data

Ravi Gawai

Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, India

Categories

10. Special population groups (Youth, Persons with Disability, etc.)

Abstract

Disability in seeing is one of the widespread common disabilities in the world. Disability is both public health concerns and a social issue. People with disability in seeing still have to struggle to be an active and independent section of the society. They constitute 50 million populations in India according to Indian census-2011. This study attempts to analyze the census of India 2011 data on disability in seeing for India and especially Maharashtra and also their oppressed condition.

The objectives of this paper are to study the distribution of the populations of disability in seeing in Indian and district-wise distribution in Maharashtra. This paper discusses their social, educational, occupational, economic and political conditions.

For the methodology, the Census of India-2011 data is used in particular for this paper. the prevalence of disability in seeing (per one lakh population) is calculated for the following categories for India and Maharashtra: prevalence by age, sex, and residence for India and Maharashtra, prevalence by sex for states and prevalence by sex for districts of Maharashtra.

I discuss some of the troubles of people with disabilities in seeing in Maharashtra and how the overall atmosphere brought a challenge for them also will suggest some recommendations.

635 Understanding the Inequalities in Full Immunization Coverage in India: A Decomposition Approach

Vinod Joseph K J

International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

Categories

11. Population and Economy: Demographic Dividend, Labor Market and Population Policies

Abstract

The importance of immunization in healthy child growth and development has been well recognised globally. It is widely evidenced that low socio-economic status is associated with child immunization and health care utilization but the inequalities caused are poorly quantified. This study uses the latest National family health survey-4 data. The methods of analysis include bivariate statistics, Chi-Square, test binary logistic regression, concentration indices and its decomposition. The result of the study reveals that the inequality in vaccination coverage is predominant in

northeast India and among the socioeconomically disadvantaged groups. Since Immunization is the best cost-effective lifesaver, it is imperative to disseminate knowledge and awareness on the importance of immunization among the vulnerable sections and in the regions with a low prevalence. Programs and policymakers should shift their concern from achieving 'average' lower vaccination coverage to 'distribution' of the schemes among the neediest groups. This unique study comprehensively examines the dynamics behind the variations in full immunization coverage and makes a solid contribution to the existing literature on health disparity determination in India. The results would help to identify vulnerable populations and bridge the socio-economic gaps using advanced statistical analyses and nationally representative data.

1659 When Antibiotic should be taken: Evidence from the Kanchanaburi Demographic Surveillance System, Thailand

Malee Sunpuwan, Sureeporn Punpuing, Wipaporn Jaruruengpaisan

Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University, Nakhon Pathom, Thailand

Categories

13. Others (Education, Wellbeing and Happiness etc.)

Abstract

Inappropriate use of antibiotics causes antimicrobial resistance, which is a major concern for the shortcoming of antibiotics. This study aims to assess the prevalence of antibiotic use at the household level and the factors influencing the knowledge on the condition for using antibiotics.

The study employed the household survey in the Kanchanaburi Demographic Surveillance System (KDSS). The sample was 1,059 households. The use of antibiotics in the past month of the household member was assessed. A question on "When do you think should antibiotics be taken? " was used to measure the knowledge on the condition for using antibiotics. The respondents were representative of the household. Logistic regression used.

It was found that 27.8 % of households used antibiotics in the past month. Only 42.8% of respondents provided a correct answer for the condition for using antibiotics. Logistic regression shows that sex, education, occupation, having children under 5 years old in the household, and having members using antibiotics in the past month are factors influencing knowledge on the condition for using antibiotics.

The findings suggest that the program to increase knowledge on the condition for using antibiotics for the community members in KDSS is necessary.

1006 Sociocultural Risk Factors of Birth Size of Child in Ethnically Homogenous Tribal Population in India

Rahul Bawankule

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Categories

12. Ethnicity/Race, Religion and Language

Abstract

Given the limited evidence on the effect of socio-cultural practices on a child's birth size, the study aims to identify the sociocultural risk factors of smaller than average birth size in an ethnically homogenous tribal population in India. We used the data from the National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-4 conducted in India in 2015-16. We used Fearon's (2003) index of Ethno-linguistic fractionalization (ELF) for dividing tribal populations into homogeneous and heterogeneous groups. We applied a multivariable binary logistic regression model to identify the sociocultural risk factors. The prevalence of smaller than average birth size was 17% in an ethnically homogenous tribal population in India. The women being polygynous union were 1.60 (95% CI: 1.31-1.95), those having blood-related consanguineous marriage were 1.26 (95% CI: 1.07-1.48), and women using alcohol were 1.24 times (95% CI: 1.10-1.40) as likely to deliver smaller than average size births compared to their counterparts. The study identifies polygynous union, consanguineous marriage, and maternal use of alcohol are significant sociocultural risk factors of smaller than average birth size in India. The significant reduction in the prevalence of smaller than average birth size can be achieved through the activities addressing sociocultural practices in tribal populations.

1556 Gender Differential in Health Care Expenditure in India: Evidences from National Sample Surveys 2004 and 2014, 2017-18

Sumedha Sumedha, Moradhvaj Moradhvaj

Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India

Categories

13. Others (Education, Wellbeing and Happiness etc.)

Abstract

Despite the presence of a vast literature on health-care expenditure (HCE) in low- and middle income countries, there is limited evidence of gender disparity in HCE for in-patient care. Using three rounds (60th [2004] and 71st [2014], 75th [2017-18]) of the National Sample Survey Data, we examines gender disparity in average HCE and the effect of socioeconomic and healthcare factors on gender disparity in HCE. Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition used to understand the contribution of these factors on gender gap in HCE. Results shows average HCE is higher for male's compared to female's in 2004 (male=11045 INR, Female=9701), 2014 (male=12815, female=9346) 2014 (male=13798, female=10325) and 2017-18 , the gender gap is increasing from 2004 to 2017-18. Patients who used private health facility show higher disparity compared to public health service users. Non-communicable disease shows higher disparity because of more expensive/higher cost of treatment compared to communicable disease. 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.

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220 Investigating Determinants of Public and Private Health Spending on Maternal Health Care Services in India

Monirujjaman BISWAS

Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India

Categories

13. Others (Education, Wellbeing and Happiness etc.)

Abstract

The objectives of this paper aims to, first, examine the socio-economic and demographic differentials in mean maternity expenditure incurred in public or private center; second, to analyze the effect of predictors on public and private expenditure for maternity services among currently married women in India using unit-level data drawn from the 71st round of National Sample Survey Organization (2014) for the analysis. Multivariate Heckman selection models were employed to identify the determinants of public and private expenditure for maternity care. The results showed mean expenditure incurred for delivery, ANC and PNC were above six, three and two times higher in the private sector than the public sector, respectively. Multivariate estimates show that place of residence, social group, religion, education level, and MPCE quintile emerged as significant predictors in explaining the public and private healthcare expenditure for maternity care. From findings, we assumed the importance of government spending in public facilities for better-quality maternity services and providing financial assistance might help to curtail other indirect maternity costs. There is also a need to develop a policy solution aiming to ensure health-related financial protection and public-private partnership that would emphasis to cut financial distress for households associated with maternal care in India.

1280 Physical Activity, Public Health, and Urban Spaces- A Case of Policy and Practice in New Delhi, India

Lakshya Yog

Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India

Categories

13. Others (Education, Wellbeing and Happiness etc.)

Abstract

Among the risk factors of non-communicable diseases across the world, insufficient level of Physical Activity is one of the leading factors. Thus, nudging the population towards Physical Activity has been recognised as an important strategy for attaining the public health objectives of the required levels of physical activity, especially in urban spaces. The present paper is an attempt in this direction to explore the ways through which the discourses about Public Health and Physical Activity are produced by the State and the strategies by which State also influences the physical activities in the city. By reading the policy documents as 'inscribed' governance and by taking the example of Open Gyms as 'performed' governance, it aims to interrogate the techniques and methods of influencing/governing the physical activities in the urban spaces. By deploying multi-sited ethnography as a method in the Chirag Delhi ward of South Delhi, it brings out the uneven distribution of gyms, associated politics, and governance challenges. It shows planning for an active city or healthy city, the informalized nature of this activity of planning in India at least not only defines the characteristics of the Plan but also the ways through which it influences the physical activities.

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551 Number and timing of pregnancies and incurring coronary artery disease in women referred for coronary angiography: a case study in Yazd, Iran

Samane Ranjbari-Beyvardi, Hamidreza Haji Hashemi, Hossein Mahmoudian

University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran, Islamic Republic of

Categories

3. Fertility, Fecundity, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Abstract

This paper examines the relationship of pregnancy to coronary artery disease (CAD) after controlling for age and risk factors. Data on the timing and number of pregnancies come from a cross-sectional survey on women's pregnancy histories. Inpatient records are the source of information about coronary artery disease and its risk factors. Logistic regression was used to assess the chance of incurring CAD in association with pregnancy-related variables. Findings indicate that the likelihood of incurring CAD among women with more than 6 pregnancies is significantly increased. Furthermore, pregnancy at early and later reproductive ages entails a heightened risk of this disease. It is important to note that relation between pregnancy-related variables and CAD remains after controlling for metabolic risk factors. In other words, Pregnancy can lead to an increase in the risk of coronary artery disease independent of exacerbating the metabolic risk factors.

Population Mobility and Marriage, Families and Households

1390 Working and Living Condition of Indian Emigrants in Gulf Countries- Experience from Gulf Returnees.

Snigdha BANERJEE

International institute foe population sciences, Mumbai, India

Categories

5. Population Mobility (Internal and International Migration, including Refugees) and Urbanization

Abstract

In recent years the Gulf countries have collectively become the leading destinations for the semi-skilled and unskilled laborers from India. The main aim of the study is to explore the living and working condition of Indian emigrants in Gulf countries. Data were collected from 3 blocks of Murshidabad district of West Bengal, India. 330 Gulf returnees were personally interviewed by administering structured interview schedules. Most of them were engaged in menial work, construction work and got a minimal amount of salary. The study found that most of the

returnees did not get the same job and salary, which was promised by their agent before emigration. Their working hour was ranged from 8 to 12 hours. More than half of the respondents used to do overtime and extra work. Nearly 70 percent of returnees are reported that the condition of their working and living place was miserable. About 34 percent of respondents were fell sick /faced accidents at the workplace or during the time of abroad. Proper information and pre-departure training should be provided to emigrants as there is a lack of awareness among them about their rights and rules in destination countries.

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290 The Process of Emigration and Return Migration in India: A Study of Gulf Returnees in Murshidabad District, West Bengal.

Snigdha BANERJEE

International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

Categories

5. Population Mobility (Internal and International Migration, including Refugees) and Urbanization

Abstract

Indian labor migration to the Middle East and return migration from these countries has gained importance since the 1970s. Hence, there is a need to study the whole migration process, starting from emigration to return. The main objective of this study is to understand the factors and the process of emigration to Gulf countries and return migration to the place of origin. The present study focuses on low-skilled workers with temporary contracts and, thus, certain to return. Data were collected from the three blocks of Murshidabad district of West Bengal, India. A total of 330 Gulf returnees were interviewed about their three stages of migration- emigration, stay, and return. Results show that the most preferable destinations were Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. The majority of the emigrants were young unemployed married men with a low level of education. The main reason for emigration was poverty and unemployment at the place of origin. Mostly migrants were engaged in menial jobs in the Gulf countries. The main factors for return were the expiry of the contract, low wages, and accomplish goals. About forty percent of emigrants were satisfied with their migration experience and desired to emigrate again.

1220 International Remittances and Household Welfare in Rural India: A Case Study of Two Tehsils of Ratnagiri, Konkan Region of Maharashtra, India

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Categories

5. Population Mobility (Internal and International Migration, including Refugees) and Urbanization

Abstract

In the age of globalization, inward remittances represent one of the major chunks of external finance for India. It is a more stable and helpful source of income during the weak economic conditions to overcome the serious crisis for the receiving countries. The profile of international migrants considered to be an unpremeditated process for

the development in the host and home countries globally. Previous studies conclude that remittances are helpful for removing poverty, creating human capital and reduce income dependency, etc. at the source country, particularly rural areas. The 21st-century puzzling expatriate and emphasizes remittances on household subsistence, their trends, patterns, and existence representation. The present study of Dapoli and Guhagar tehsils of rural Ratnagiri has a strong historically persist comprehensive framework of labor migration both at domestic as well as an international border. Thus, paper deals with (a) understand emigrant and remittance position; (b) remittance effects on household welfare along with education and health in sample household; (c) finally, it postulates a rural transformation hoist in individual and society. The paper outcomes in view of logistics regression suggested that household determinants are causing factors for out-migrants and multiple regression (OLS) analysis has drawn positive effect of inward remittances on the social-economic variable of the household.

1531 The Age Patterns of In-migrants and Out-migrants of Metro Manila, 2005-2010

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Categories

5. Population Mobility (Internal and International Migration, including Refugees) and Urbanization

Abstract

Metro Manila remained to have the highest number of in-migrants and out-migrants compared to other regions in the Philippines, however, there is no recent findings on the difference of those who in-migrated and out-migrated. The focus of the study is to compare the age patterns of migrants and stayers of Metro Manila using the life course perspective in a population lens. The study gives emphasis on the analysis of the age distributions as it is a key information for the proper allocation of socioeconomic services. The increase and decrease in the age distribution by 5-year age group formed the age patterns. The study used the 2010 Census of Population and Housing (CPH).

The study implies migration concerns should be included in policymaking, as in-migration and out-migration show a different age pattern. Based on the age patterns of the life course events, the peak age of in-migration in ages 20-24 is the peak age of labor force participation, fertility, and family formation. Whereas, the peak age of out-migration denoted possible family out-migration, as there is an observed equal percentage in age groups 5-9, 25-29, and 30-34. These findings provided a benchmark information on how to manage the migration in Metro Manila.

1240 New Home, New Strategy: Surviving Strategy among Displaced Family in a Post-Conflict Village in Poso Regency, Indonesia.

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IPB University, Bogor, Indonesia

Categories

5. Population Mobility (Internal and International Migration, including Refugees) and Urbanization

Abstract

As a multiethnic country, social conflicts have often happened in Indonesia. One of the massive social conflicts occurred in the Poso Regency. The social conflict was claimed as a religious conflict, although a political contestation also contributed. An uneasy relationship between Muslims and Christians had already been forming since 1992 and it exploded into a social conflict in 1998 and 2000. It pushed people of both religions to flee Poso for safety. When peace eventually returned to Poso, some villagers refused to return to their previous villages because of the trauma they had experienced. They preferred to build a new life in other villages. In the new village, land ownership is limited and the displaced families depend more on non-agricultural work than on agriculture. This research uses a mixed-method approach in an IDP village with 80 participants. Results of the changing of livelihood strategy among IDP households are discussed.

1141 Impact of Disasters on Internal Migration Patterns: A study from Sri Lanka

Irangi Samarakoon

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Categories

5. Population Mobility (Internal and International Migration, including Refugees) and Urbanization

Abstract

Disasters can be an important push factor in the area of origin which creates new flows of internal migration. The influence of disasters in the process of internal migration has been not well-documented even though it's a historical occurrence. The objective of this study is to identify the impact of disasters i.e. natural and man-made in the internal migration and the new migration flows the disasters have created with the end of the war that prevailed for Sri Lanka for more than 30 years. This study is conducted based on secondary data sources. Descriptive statistics and content analysis have been conducted. This study identifies the migration resulted due to disaster exposures. Moreover, the finding of the study is also beneficial in explaining the internal migration efficiency and intensity rates of the population. The identification of internal migration flows in a population is important in the distribution of resources and carrying out development programmes as it supports to provide a picture on the distribution of the population.

1097 Child Work and Child Migration: A Case Study of Maharashtra

Shalini Sen

International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

Categories

5. Population Mobility (Internal and International Migration, including Refugees) and Urbanization

Abstract

The developing country of India has had a long history of children working to make the ends meet. Working from an early age instead of going to school to get an education leaves them with no bankable skill for employment

except manual labour. This results in an entire generation of youth to be stuck in the vicious cycle of poverty and exploitation. This paper studies the condition of Maharashtra according to the Census of India in terms of working children and migrant child workers. Maharashtra being the financial capita of the country India, attracts large number of migrants for employment. Children are no exception to this trend and as a result provides us with a unique phenomenon where children migrate to second tier industrial cities solely for the purpose of employment. This results in children working in hazardous and prohibited economic sectors accelerated by the absence of labour unions working for their rights or parental support. This paper suggests steps to curb their exploitation and risk by the initiation of halfway-homes near work-cites and evaluates previously failed initiatives with similar frameworks.

1546 Distressed Financing of Major Morbidity in India.

Srikanth Reddy Umenthala

International Institute for Population Science, Mumbai, India

Categories

8. Population Dynamics, Demographic Transition and Population Ageing

Abstract

The asymmetric demographic transition among Indian states has contributed to the co-existence of communicable as well as non-communicable diseases. Poor and inadequate supply of public health services, along with the broad base of younger age population particularly in the high fertility states have contributed to the higher prevalence of diseases while low or stalled fertility states have non communicable disease. Health payments that are done through borrowings or sale of assets to pay for health expenditure are termed as distressed financing. The study uses Indian Human development survey (IHDS) which conducted during 2004-05 and 2011-12. We analyzed changes in household condition from round 1 to round 2 in major morbidity and health care spending. We have categorized households into two-categories, households facing distress financing in both rounds and facing in one of the rounds. This analysis finds a critical evidence of distressed financing and ways to cope this financing. Along with change in economic status when no distress financing. Results show that in both rounds the magnitude of spending on food, education decreases with the as coping strategy for distress financing. There is long and short term effect on economic outcomes due to diseases in both rounds.

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784 The Impact of Father's International Labour Migration on the Children Left Behind Family: An Analysis of Sri Lanka

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Categories

5. Population Mobility (Internal and International Migration, including Refugees) and Urbanization

Abstract

The migration of a population can be identified as a very important component in the demographic background of the country. One major characteristic that could be identified in Sri Lanka is that the majority of the male migrants are married (ILO, 2013). The main objective of this study is to examine the impact of father's international labour migration on the children left behind a family. The study is mainly based on primary data. 103 of spouses has been selected on the purposive sampling method. As a result of Father's absence, it can be seen negative effects on children. 83.3 per cent of children have bad associates and 91.7 per cent of children are not interested in educational activities. Especially 62.5 per cent of young boys addict to use the drug and 29.2 per cent of children addict to watch pornographic videos. In the absence of father's safety, the situation of girls is concentrated in unwanted relationships.58.9 per cent of children are in a risk of having diseases due to father's absent. In conclusion, it can be seen in the absence of father there is a negative impact on children.

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743 Spatiotemporal Urban Dynamics in Mumbai Metropolitan Region, India

Nawaj Sarif, Sruthi Anilkumar Hemalatha

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Categories

5. Population Mobility (Internal and International Migration, including Refugees) and Urbanization

Abstract

Rapid growth of various mega cities requires serious attention among urban planners particularly in Mumbai, India, where growth is prominent. Developing a retrospective understanding of urban land-use dynamics and the underlying driving-forces behind urban growth is essential for better planning. The main aim of this paper is to study the change in land use pattern using data from LANDSAT Satellite Image for Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR) for the time period 1991-2019. Further, the paper also tries to study the changes in demographic indicators that affect urban expansion using data from Census of India (1991-2011). Results from Supervised Image Classification technique found that the built up area of MMR region has been increasing rapidly over the years mainly due to urban expansion resulting from infrastructural growth, higher connectivity and industrial development. The MMR region has seen a huge influx of in-migrants which can be highlighted as a key factor in urban expansion. There exists considerable variability in the migrating patterns with areas of high density. These findings, will help policy makers and urban planners to prepare for the expansion of urban areas with ever increasing population size so that they can make appropriate sustainable policy interventions for sustainable growth.

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715 Educational Attainment, Nutrition and Health Status among Children of Migrant Construction Workers in Indian Cities

Ajoy Fernandes[1], Sruthi Anilkumar Hemalatha[2]

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Categories

5. Population Mobility (Internal and International Migration, including Refugees) and Urbanization

Abstract

A large number of poor households in India undertake temporary rural to urban migration along with their children to find work in cities especially in informal sectors such as construction. The consequences of migration on these children remain largely understudied. Thus, the main aim of the paper was to understand the impact of migration on education, nutrition and health status of children of migrant construction workers across six cities of India. The study used data from the survey 'Vulnerable Children: A Study of Children of Migrant Construction Workers' conducted in six Indian cities by DBRC (2015-17). Results from bi-variate and multivariate analyses show that frequent migration and poor financial status of households have a significant effect on non-enrollment and irregular attendance of children in schools. Nutritional and health status of children varied across cities and was found to have direct association with background characteristics. Living conditions in construction sites such as poorly ventilated homes played a key role in determining the health status of children. It is thus necessary that policy makers try to develop initiatives to implement and enforce the rights of migrant workers and their children with respect to their health, education and overall well being.

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588 Cross-border migrant children and their accesses to education and health insurance in Thailand

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Categories

5. Population Mobility (Internal and International Migration, including Refugees) and Urbanization

Abstract

This study aimed to explore and examine factors associated with accesses to education and health insurance among children (0-14) of cross-border migrant families in Thailand. A quantitative field survey was conducted in Mae Sot District, Tak province in 2018-19 with purposively selected 402 migrant families covering totally 803 migrant children (0-14). The analyses found that, of the total migrant children, about three-quarters were born in Thailand of which around 73.7 percent was registered the birth. After age 15, about 71.5 percent of the children was planned by the family to be living in Thailand. Regarding to education, younger migrant children at the present seemed better accessing to education than the elder ones. Proportion of the younger children studying in Thai schools as compared to NGO's learning centers was found larger. Regarding to health insurance, a large number was not covered by any. In terms of accessibility to Thai education and health insurance , 4 factors that were significantly influencing included having birth registration, future plan of the family for the child (whether to be in Thailand after age 15), perception of the caretaker about child's rights to education and health insurance, and Thai language ability of the caretaker.

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565 Factors Influencing Seasonal and Longer Term Migration to Cities: A Case Study of Indore, a city in Central India

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Categories

5. Population Mobility (Internal and International Migration, including Refugees) and Urbanization

Abstract

Indore is one of India's 63 million-plus cities. With 2.17 million population, it is growing fast at 4.4% annually. Being a commercial hub it attracts internal migrants.

FGDs, individual interviews were conducted with 40 each from seasonal migrants, < 1 year and > 5 year migrants in Indore.

Push and pull factors for migration emerged. Push factors included a) reduced rural labour opportunities except during sowing and harvest time, b) fragmentation of farmland owing to increased family-size, c) family conflicts owing to marriage of sons, increased pressure on family, d) social restrictions, e) poor education facilities, weak infrastructure leads to aspiration to move to city for "better" lives.

Pull factors included a) continued, varied and more livelihood opportunities in city for seasonal migrants, b) regular work opportunities such as factories, business establishments are utilised by recent migrants, c) earning opportunities, freedom and recreational activities, independence for women, d) single young men come alone, save money, eventually bring family and settle in the city, e) encouragement and support from relatives, native village-families in city.

Given significant migration to million-plus cities in India, it is crucial to understand factors influencing international migration to these cities and implement strategies towards attainment of SDG 11.

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434 Physical Health Impact of Human Trafficking on Migrant and How It Affects to Their Left behind Families: Case of Sri Lanka

Nethra SENADHI

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Categories

5. Population Mobility (Internal and International Migration, including Refugees) and Urbanization

Abstract

Human trafficking is a global problem and it can be seen as a form of slavery, violating the basic human rights of a person. This research, therefore, examines the physical health impact of human trafficking on migrants, and how it

affects their families that are left behind. The study is mainly based on primary data collected from 115 family members of trafficked persons who have been left behind, who lodged complaints about trafficking at the Repatriation Section of the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), Sri Lanka. The results revealed that out of a total number of 115 trafficked persons, 56 percent suffer at least one out of nine types of physical illness as a result of four kinds of traumatic experiences that they underwent before and after migration. When trafficked persons become physically ill due to exploitation, harassment and abuse, families that are left behind find themselves in a stalemate. Such as families happened to send money to migrants for their medicine and happened to send tribute money to the destination for come then back their physically ill migrants to Sri Lanka. The study suggests that policy processes should strengthen mechanisms to reduce trafficking.

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374 Migration and Bi-focality: Cultural Transformation and Transnationalism in Kerala

Sulaiman KM

International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

Categories

5. Population Mobility (Internal and International Migration, including Refugees) and Urbanization

Abstract

Malayalee migrant doesn't see him as part of the receiving community. Rather he sees himself as part of his home community which foreign labor and hard currency remittances carry considerable prestige and honor. As the migrant return from the destination he brings some kind of life that he adopted from the destination as form of food, architecture and dressing styles. While in destination they started their own organizations, restaurants, screening of movies and other cultural programs even newspapers in the local language. What follows the collection of thoughts and photographs from the study, the relationship between the Kerala and the gulf one of hundreds facing those living in the gulf but for those in Kerala it's a daily inescapable topic, defining just about every corner of life in the Kerala, whether you like it or not, you have to be the part of bifocality. The development of religious fundamentalism and the Status spending and public generosity put the boundary towards modernization of culture in these regions but the Malayalee as an individual like to live between the two cultures and countries and feel proud about it.

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346 Contraceptive Non-use among the Rohingya and Changing Dynamics in Post-displacement to Bangladesh

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[1]Population Council, Dhaka, Bangladesh. [2]Population Council, NY, USA

Categories

5. Population Mobility (Internal and International Migration, including Refugees) and Urbanization

Abstract

The paper explores the factors behind contraceptive non-use among the Rohingya and captures the changing dynamics and attitude towards contraceptive in post-displacement to Bangladesh. In August 2017 over 720,000 Rohingya migrated to Bangladesh following a new spate of violent attacks by Myanmar Army, creating the fastest growing refugee crisis in the world. Qualitative data were collected in July and August 2018 in displacement camps in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. Data are analyzed from 48 In-depth interviews (IDIs) with Rohingya girls and boys 14-24 years of age; 24 IDIs with service providers and program personnel and 12 Focus Group Discussions with adult Rohingya women, religious and community leaders. Findings revealed that religious teaching coupled with misconceptions regarding health risks acted as strong opposition factors for contraception use for the Rohingya women in Myanmar. Women's movement was severely limited as was their access to information and awareness of available methods. On the other hand, in the changing dynamics of 'statelessness', constrained economic condition, and increased access of family planning methods in the camp in Bangladesh, opposition factors are fading and Rohingya women are weighing the benefits of contraceptive use and uptake is increasing inside the camps of Cox's Bazar.

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262 Emerging Cities and Urbanization in Jharkhand, India: A census based study of shifting Dynamics

Utkarsha Rani

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Categories

5. Population Mobility (Internal and International Migration, including Refugees) and Urbanization

Abstract

Urbanization is reflection of economic growth and prosperity consequential to migration and other component responsible to enhance development through various interventions. Jharkhand was carved out of Bihar in the beginning of 21st century when there was hue and cry over population growth. Urban population has seen drastically a surge over a decade and further expected to grow, it may create shuffle and management pressure over resource mobilization. In this scenario this paper throw some lights on emerging Class I cities of Jharkhand still waiting to achieve 'million plus city' target as well as various facets and process of urbanization has been worked out using census figure. At the same time with results driven out of population-projections of those cities, policy implication and challenges has been discussed.

Keywords: Urbanization, Migration, Population, Resource mobilization, Census, Population-Projection

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103 Migration, social networks, and HIV sexual risk behaviors among involuntary bachelors in rural China

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Categories

10. Special population groups (Youth, Persons with Disability, etc.)

Abstract

In rural China there is an abnormally high male-biased sex ratio. The result is a large number of involuntary bachelors. This study examines how migration and social networks relate to bachelors' sexual risk behaviors. Data are from a cross-sectional questionnaire survey in which 740 male participants who had rural household registration, had never married, and were aged 28 or older were interviewed in 2017. Logistic regression reveals that both migration and social networks place the bachelors at an especially high risk of HIV transmission by increasing the chance that they engage in commercial sex, whereas only social networks are significantly associated with sexual partnership concurrency. Additionally, social networks mediate the association between migration and commercial sex. This suggests that social networks play an important role in migrant bachelors' risk of HIV transmission and that further intervention should address their social networks.

1105 THE TRYST OF IDENTITY AND OUT-MIGRATION FROM ASSAM, INDIA

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Categories

12. Ethnicity/Race, Religion and Language

Abstract

The saga of migration and development, has been a hotspot for academic enquiries, differences and deliberations. In India, a prominent north-east state, Assam, has a long history of migration, identity issue, agitation, immigration influx which led to updation of National Register of Citizens followed by the controversial Citizenship Amendment Act of 2019. It is in this backdrop this study attempts to understand the concept of identity conjointly with migration. The uniqueness of this study lies in understanding the reasons of long distance out-migration from one single district in Assam, Barpeta to far flung capital city of Uttar Pradesh Lucknow. This is a pioneer study to explore this connect blended with the issue of identity in which only a particular section of Bengali speaking Muslims are migrating. The findings are based on the field survey undertaken in these two cities supported by secondary literature. Explanatory variables considered for migration are income before and after migration, land ownership, poverty, defined in terms of Multidimensional Poverty Index and voting as a coping mechanism to prove citizenship.The paper concludes with focussing on the issues which needs to be addressed and the possible solutions for the migrants both at the destination and at the source.

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466 Socio-demographic Factors Affecting Migration Tendency of Iranians

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Categories

5. Population Mobility (Internal and International Migration, including Refugees) and Urbanization

Abstract

The growing trend of emigration of highly educated and skilled people from Iran to other countries has received considerable attention from academics and policy makers. Thus, this study aims to examine the effects of socio-demographic factors on tendency to migration from Iran. The data is drawn from "National Survey of Social Capital", including 14,200 people aged 18 and over in all provinces of the country, both of urban and rural areas in 2015. The results showed that almost one-fourth of respondents have high tendency to leave the country. Ordinal regression analysis indicated that high tendency of emigration is significantly associated with various socio-demographic factors, such as; age, gender, education, marital status, SES, religion, and rural-urban residency. Young people, males, unmarried, and individuals with higher education and SES exhibit higher tendency to leave the country. Thus, the tendency of migration is varied on the basis of socio-economic and demographic factors. We discuss the implications of these findings to understanding of migration dynamics in Iran.

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861 Family, Kinship Structure and Marital Dissolution in Indonesia

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Categories

6. Family Formation and Dissolution, Family and Kinship

Abstract

What role does family and kinship structures have on marital stability? We investigate this question in the context of Indonesia which has witnessed dramatic changes in social and economic spheres over the last two decades. These changes are reconfiguring family and kinship structures and marriage. While families and kinship structures are acknowledged to play a important role in many aspects of marriage, their influence on marital stability has not been examined in Asian contexts. Indonesian society with bilateral kinship systems provides a unique setting to understand the links between marital stability and kinship and family systems. The study uses longitudinal data (Indonesian Family Life Survey) with information on family structure at the point of marriage and detailed marital history information and time varying covariates. The methodology is based on survival analyses. Preliminary findings suggest that for women staying with their natal family after marriage the risk of divorce is higher compared to women staying in nuclear households or with in-laws, net of other factors. The study's findings are discussed and placed within the broader comparative literature on gender, family and marital stability.

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720 Age at Marriage in India- A Geospatial Analysis

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Categories

6. Family Formation and Dissolution, Family and Kinship

Abstract

India shows substantial diversity in age at marriage, particularly early marriage. This regional diversity in marriage timing accompanied by regional diversity in different dimensions of gender provides an excellent opportunity to examine the ways in which the gendered context might be linked to age at marriage. The study uses data from NFHS-4. District level analysis is performed using GeoDa and maps made separately for women aged 15-24 and 15-49 to understand change in the pattern of mean age at marriage. Low mean age is observed in central and eastern states that stand below national average. However, some states stand out of the general regional trend. The percentage of females getting married before reaching the legal minimum age is high for states like Bihar, UP, Rajasthan, followed by West Bengal and Jharkhand. Women who have 15 or more years of education marry much later than those who have relatively lower years of schooling. Marriage under legal age of 18 for girls is still prevalent in India. Heaping of number of districts at exact legal age is evident in many districts. To curb low age at marriage, there is a need to address area specific interventions to change the mind-set.

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94 Fathers' Involvement In Nurturing Children In Digital Age: A Case From Indonesia

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Perwakilan BKKBN Provinsi Kalimantan Selatan, Banjarmasin, Indonesia

Categories

6. Family Formation and Dissolution, Family and Kinship

Abstract

Nowadays, children use smart digital technology devices and spend more time on the internet. The implication is parents have to deal with new aspect of parenting. Moreover, division of labor in the household changed. Father's roles are no longer limited as an economy provider, because mothers now enter the labour market. This requires fathers to take part in childcare along with mothers. Father has an important role to maintain best quality in parenting process. Previous research revealed that father's presence in family especially for parenting children contributes to positive impact of child development. However, less is known about how fathers play their roles in order to get involved in child development related to parenting the children in digital age. There, this ongoing qualitative study aims to address how fathers nurturing children in digital age, especially on the role of fathers is supervising internet use by their children. This study used type of research is a descriptive study through in-depth interview.

Keywords: parenting, fathers' involvement, digital age

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279 The Shifting of Role of Parenting, from Mom's to Dad's: A Case Study of a Mix Culture Family in Indonesia

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Categories

6. Family Formation and Dissolution, Family and Kinship

Abstract

Globalization has accelerated the process of industrialization and the advancement of information technology which eventually affected social change. This change triggered an interesting shifting parenting role between husband and wife due to the rising participation of women in the labor market which made an increasing number of women becoming head of households and a trend of husbands staying at home around the world.

This is an on-going qualitative study to get a comprehensive picture related to the dynamics of their shifting role of parenting and its impact on their children. This study will use social role theory, social judgment theory, and social exchange theory. The subjects are three inter-ethnic married couples: Javanese-Minang, Bantenese-Madurese, and Javanese-Sundanese in Banten province, Indonesia. This research uses data collection techniques through in-depth interviews. To avoid bias on the findings, the researcher will use triangulation data. The results are not intended to draw conclusions in general or obtain generalizations, but to incite more studies in this area. The findings are expected to give a contribution to gender study and create a recommendation to minimize the impact of the shifting role to the children.

1634 The impact of "Conservatives Turn" on Gender Roles and Status in Indonesian Modern Family: the Views and Experiences of Women in Jakarta

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Categories

6. Family Formation and Dissolution, Family and Kinship

Abstract

Reformation and democratization in Indonesia have provided wider room for progressive perspective on gender equality in politics, societies and within the family. Nevertheless, democracy has also facilitated the rise of Islamic fundamentalism which promotes conservative values to bring back Indonesian women's progressive roles and positions to the domestic realm. These new challenges have affect women everyday life within the family as well as in the society. Based on semi-structure interviews involved 100 of women in Jakarta during the period of October 2013 and January 2014 and 15 working women interviewed during October- November 2019, this paper explores the view of working women on their roles and status in domestics and public spheres. It reviews the challenges they face and the strategies they employ to balance their roles in their working place and family. The study found, women who share different views on religious preaching with their husbands/parents have experienced marriage and

family instability. Arranged marriage involving religious leaders are more common than before. To some extends Moslem women would received pressure if not wearing "hijab". This study indicated that conservative views have affected women roles and status within the family regardless their education and social status.

794 Analyzing the Shift in Age at Marriage of Female at State Level in India

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Categories

13. Others (Education, Wellbeing and Happiness etc.)

Abstract

Marriage is a universal phenomenon. It is very important as it indicated the entry into the sexual union which impacts population growth through childbearing. Mean age at marriage in India is continuously increasing overtime. There is a clear north-south dichotomy in marriage timing in India. Most of the north Indian states have comparatively lower mean age at marriage than south Indian states. Increase in mean age at marriage in these states is result of decrease in teen-age and early marriages. The change in marriage timing in a state is a function of the factors operating at two different levels i.e. National level and regional level that includes socio economic condition and the state level policies. The analysis makes it clear that northern states, have some strong regional factors that are leading them perform better. States of south India and north east India have specialized in some dragging forces. Age at marriage and SDG goals are linked with a positive feedback mechanism. Therefore, promoting delayed marriages should be an integral part of development agenda.

908 Disintegrating Female-headed Households: Neglected Diversities in Formation, Existence and Vulnerabilities of De facto Female-headed Households in Sri Lanka

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Categories

6. Family Formation and Dissolution, Family and Kinship

Abstract

'Household diversity' is a key focus in studying formation and existence of households and families; Female Headed Households (FHHs) gains emphasis as they are different to the prevailing household norm. When analyzing FHHs, the common feature, a woman being household head, is highlighted homogenizing all FHHs as similar; suppressing their heterogeneity. Based on quantitative and qualitative primary data from Sri Lanka, this paper highlights diversity in FHHs by disintegrating de facto FHHs as 'resident spouse' and 'migrant spouse'. Resident spouse FHHs differs considerably from migrant spouse FHHs, demographically and socio-economically. Majority of women heads with a resident husband take primary household economic responsibility; in contrast the husband takes responsibility in migrant spouse households. For majority of women with a resident spouse, income is low

and unstable. Further, they lack alternatives to move out of the social and economic situations they are in. These among other, makes resident spouse women heads more vulnerable than women with a migrant spouse. Combining both groups as de facto FHHs will undermine the vulnerable situations faced by resident spouse female heads and divert policy attention away from them.

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809 Rethinking Female-Headed Households in India: Diversity of Household Structure, Contrasting Socioeconomic Status.

Thomas Licart

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Categories

6. Family Formation and Dissolution, Family and Kinship

Abstract

In India, Female Headed Households (FHH) have been a major concern for researchers and policy makers due to persistent gender inequality. Although, little attention has been paid to their specific household structure despite its close link to the standard of living. The objective of this paper is to analyze the situation of Female-Headed Households in India in the light of their living arrangement. Based on data from the fourth round of the National Family and Health survey (2015–2016), we use a household classification to highlight the heterogeneity of FHH. Indeed, their socioeconomic characteristics prove to be closely related to the diversity of their household forms. The latter is also a key component in explaining the economic vulnerability of FHH. In a multi-model analysis, we show how the gender gap narrows and can be explained by considering the diversity of household types. Finally, we examine the factors guiding the choice of the household head when a mother lives without a husband but with her married son(s). Thus, we confront two forms of authority: parental and patriarchal. We argue that beyond simply describing an economic situation, FHH can also be an outcome of particular demographic and sociocultural features.

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570 The Politics of Marriage & Divorce in the Philippines

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Categories

6. Family Formation and Dissolution, Family and Kinship

Abstract

For about two decades now, several bills to legalize divorce in the Philippines have been filed in Congress but none has been made into law. While legislative action has been tepid on this matter, census data show shifts from legal marriage to consensual unions and surveys show support for consensual union, separation if marriage is not successful, and remarriage. There is also support for a bill to legalize divorce among non-Muslims in the Philippines.

This paper explores the significance and implications of the policy process on divorce from both historical and demographic perspectives. First, the policy process in relation to divorce will be reviewed. Second, demographic data will be presented using censuses and national demographic surveys to examine the changes occurring that call for changes in marriage laws. Lastly, the impact of either the status quo or amendments to current laws on marriage and family life will be discussed.

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372 Does Women's Participation in Mate Selection Decide Her Fertility Behaviour in India?

Sulaiman KM

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Categories

6. Family Formation and Dissolution, Family and Kinship

Abstract

Here in this paper trying to understand women's participation in mate selection, the opportunity to know the partner before marriage fixed and fertility behaviour and its interrelationship, social and economic determinants. Data from the newly collected Indian Human Development Survey-2 (2011-12) used with sample of 39,253 ever-married women aged 15–49 (eligible women dataset).In national level 41% of women doesn't have any say in mate selection while 59% (5% having complete autonomy) having, at least, some freedom in selecting the partner. 78 percentage of women didn't meet her partner before marriage fixed. Regression analysis shows Age at marriage, caste, place of residence and education level are the crucial determinants of risk of marriage, women freedom in marriage decision making and fertility behaviour. In further multinomial regression pointed that fertility behaviour is almost similar among women irrespective of their participation level in mate selection.

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371 Arranged to Semi-Arranged Marriage: Participation of Indian Women inMarriage Decision Making.

Sulaiman KM

International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

Categories

6. Family Formation and Dissolution, Family and Kinship

Abstract

n a country, like India where arranged marriage is universal and in Indian society, the mate selection is not exclusively in the hands of two individual and driven by the society and family. Data from Indian Human Development Survey-2 is used to fulfil the objective with the total sample of 39,253 married women in age group 15-49. In a context where a dating culture is not prevalent, parent-arranged marriages with consent may be the good way to accommodate individual choice while retaining some of the traditional parental control over spouse choice. Indian women are enjoying more freedom in her marriage decision than before and also, she is getting

fewer chances to know about her future partner and communicate with the future partner. Age at marriage, caste, income, place of residence and education level are the crucial determinants of controlling women freedom in marriage decision-making.

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330 Are There Differences in Decision-making Power and Relationship Quality between Free-choice and Arranged Marriages in Indonesia? Evidence from Yogyakarta

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Categories

6. Family Formation and Dissolution, Family and Kinship

Abstract

Indonesia has the eighth largest number of child marriages globally, with one in nine women married under the age of 18. Though the marriage age for girls has been increased from 16 to 19 by the government in 2019, arranged/child marriages remain prevalent. Utilizing survey data from Yogyakarta, this study replicates prior research on marital behaviors and outcomes of free-choice vs. arranged marriages. Consistent with previous results from Japan, Turkey, China, and/or Nepal, this study reveals that: (1) Indonesian women with free-choice marriages report a greater share of decision-making power with their husbands than their counterparts in arranged marriages, (2) Indonesian women with free-choice marriages also report significantly higher levels of relationship quality (e.g., more satisfied with marriage and love) and a decreased odds of divorce/separation than their counterparts in arranged marriages, regardless of the length of the marriage, and (3), the equal sharing of marital power is significantly and positively associated with relationship quality, and more importantly, free-choice marriages benefit significantly more from this equal share than arranged marriages. Taken together, these results suggest that in Yogyakarta free-choice marriages are indeed more gender egalitarian and stable than arranged/child marriages. Policy and practical implications are discussed.

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328 Filipino Women's Experiences of Intimate Partner Violence

Cristabel Rose Parcon

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Categories

6. Family Formation and Dissolution, Family and Kinship

Abstract

The Sustainable Development Goal 5 (SDG 5) is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. One of the targets is the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls in public and private spheres. The most common form of violence experienced by women and girls in the private sphere is the intimate partner

violence (IPV). Using the Women's Safety Module of the 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey data, experiences of IPV of Filipino women was explored on the couple-level context of violence, focusing on elements of control and power, and economic situation. Women experience of violence were categorized into three: non-physical forms (economic, emotional and psychological), physical forms, and sexual violence. Their experiences of violence were found to be related to some of their personal and husbands' characteristics, nature of martial relations, and some aspects of their current life circumstances. The paper provides context and understanding of couple-relationship dynamics, which would help design better programs eliminating gender-based violence, and contribute to attaining SDG5.

1775 Homeownership in Iran: An Analysis on the Relationship between Characteristics of the Heads of Households and Homeownership

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University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran, Islamic Republic of

Categories

13. Others (Education, Wellbeing and Happiness etc.)

Abstract

Housing is one of the basic needs for every household and the formation of new household means more demand for new residential units. When the nuclear family with an independent and neolocal residence pattern becomes prevalent, possessing a private housing is amongst the important priorities that families tend to have during their life cycle. This paper examines how the characteristics of head of household are related to the probability of housing tenure in Iran. Using individual –level data from 2011 national census, the paper estimates bivariate and multivariate models to assess how the probability of housing tenure is related to differences in economic, social and demographic characteristics of the heads of households.

The findings indicate that housing tenure differs according to the characteristics of the head of household in terms of his/her age, gender, the place of residence, rural-urban, marital status, employment status, educational attainment, and the household size. Around 29% of the variance in homeownership can be explained using these variables.

Day II: Wednesday, 4th August, 2021

Ageing and Population and Environment

483 Activities of Daily Living Dependency among the Elderly in Malaysia

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Categories

8. Population Dynamics, Demographic Transition and Population Ageing

Abstract

The objective of this paper is to determine the prevalence of activities of daily living (ADL) dependency among the elderly in Malaysia and to identify the factors that are associated to ADL dependency. Data used for this study were obtained from the Fifth Malaysian Population and Family Survey (MPFS-5), a nationally representative survey conducted by the National Population and Family Development Board, Malaysia in 2014. The total number of sample size for this study is 3,905 elderly respondents aged 60 years and above. Descriptive analysis was conducted for socio-demographic variables and ADL dependency. As a result, overall, 30.6 percent of the elderly are unable to perform basic daily activity; feeding, bathing, grooming, dressing, bowel control, bladder control, toileting, moving in and out of bed, walking and climbing stairs independently. The bivariate analysis showed that ADL dependency is significantly related to gender, age group, marital status, educational level, work status, self-rated health status and presence of health problems. Thus, with functional decline as person ages, it is essential to support the ADL needs of the elderly as it is shown that some of them need support in order to complete all the activities included in the study.

1339 The Relationship between Self-rated Health and Happiness among Indonesian Older Persons

Evi Nurvidya Arifin

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Categories

8. Population Dynamics, Demographic Transition and Population Ageing

Abstract

The relationship between happiness and health can be interdependent, whether happiness makes people happy, or whether health makes people healthy. As in many other countries, Indonesia is facing ageing population with different level of ageing across regions. However, little is known about the relationship between happiness and

health among older persons in Indonesia. This study aims to examine of this relationship using data collected through nationwide survey of Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) in 2013 and select respondents aged 60 and above. Health is measured as self-rated health. Happiness is measured using 2 questions asking about the feeling of happiness and crying more often than usual. The findings using structural equation for binary outcomes show that controlling for other variables, the relationship between happiness and self-rated health among older persons in Indonesia is strongly interdependent. Happy older persons are more likely to be healthy, and vice versa. This pattern is similar for the two variables of happiness. Socio-economic-demographic variables are significantly associated with happiness and health. Age has a positive relationship with happiness, but age has a negative relationship with health. Having a job is important for the psychological well-being of older persons.

1153 Competing Demand on Financial support between Grandparents and Grandchildren in China: The Importance of Taking a Three-generation Perspective

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Categories

6. Family Formation and Dissolution, Family and Kinship

Abstract

Many Chinese middle-aged adults are in the situation of supporting the elderly and raising dependent children. With family resource constraints, there is a competition and conflict between the elderly and the young. Using data from the China Longitudinal Aging Social Survey conducted in 2014, the study explore the association of having underage grandchildren (the third generation) and financial support receiving from adult children (the second generation) for the elderly (the first generation). Results show that downward intergenerational support is mainly existing in the family and adult children receive more financial support from their old parents. Having underage grandchildren negatively associated with the financial support receiving from adult children for the elderly. Financial support from adult children for the oldest old is significantly higher than that of the young old. Judging from the interaction between age and underage grandchildren, the oldest old who has underage grandchildren do not show any advantages of intra-household resource allocation. These imply that Chinese family resources are transferring from the old to the younger generation, and the traditional concept "fostering you young, raising me old" has greatly changed in the modern society.

1432 Socioeconomic factor, ageism, and happiness of Thai older persons

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Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University, Nakhon pathom, Thailand

Categories

8. Population Dynamics, Demographic Transition and Population Ageing

Abstract

Life Happiness is an important issue in promoting healthy aging. The objective of this study aims to examine the influent of socioeconomic statuses and investigate the effect of other factors such as ageism on the happiness of Thai older persons. This study uses data from the 2014 Survey of Social Cultural and Mental Health conducted by the National Statistical Office. The sample is collected in the Thai older persons, a total of 8,914 participants. The data were analyzed using regression statistics, it was found that socioeconomic status, marital status, and ageism, can predict the happiness level of Thai older persons by 8.7 percent with statistical significance (R^2 = .087, F (6, 8907) = 142.23, p = .000).

Keywords: socioeconomic, ageism, happiness, older persons

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489 Conundrum faced by Elders in Residential Care Services in Hong Kong

Gigi Lam

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Categories

8. Population Dynamics, Demographic Transition and Population Ageing

Abstract

Hong Kong implements an aging policy involving the core themes of "aging in place as the core," "institutional care as backup" and "continuum of care." Top priority is assigned to encouraging elders to stay at home, whereas elders who are not able to live at home independently are provided with a variety of residential care services, namely Hostels for the Elderly, Homes for the Aged, Care and Attention (C&A) Homes for the Elderly, and Nursing Homes (NHs). The subsidized residential care homes for the elderly (RCHEs) clearly outperform private RCHEs in terms of spacing and staffing provisions, but the supply of subsidized RCHEs cannot meet demand. The most urgent task is to increase the availability of subsidized RCHEs according to demand. Several viable measures involve purchasing Enhanced Bought Place Schemes (EBPSs) from private RCHEs, subsidizing elders who opt for living in private RCHEs by Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) and Residential Care Service Voucher (RCSV) and subsidizing elderly applicants who opt for living in RCHEs in Guangdong. These viable measures, however, are problematic because of inadequate quality of EBPSs and private RCHEs, which is attributed to the pricing and costing arrangement of public and private RCHEs in colonial period.

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252 Understanding the prolonged economic activity of older people in India

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Categories

8. Population Dynamics, Demographic Transition and Population Ageing

Abstract

The social security and the health programs and policies are inadequate to fulfill the requirements of increasing older population in India. Consequently, they continue to engage in the workforce even after the retirement age (60 years and above). Therefore, this study aims to examine the level and trend of older workforce in India and, to accesses the determinants of their later life work engagement. In this study, the analysis carried out using two different data-sets: The Census of India and the Indian Human Development Survey. Firstly, the percentage of older workforce is calculated by age group, gender and place of residence. Secondly, Pearson's Chi-square test is used to study the association. Finally, binary regression model is applied to check the factor associated with later life work engagement. More than one-third of the older people in India are engaged in economic activity. The increase in workforce participation is observed among older women. Further, the working status of older people is affected by their age, gender, education, wealth, place of residence, financial assistance and multi-morbidity. Therefore, there is a vital requirement for strong public policy intervention and income generated schemes to provide old age social security in the form of financial assistance.

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18 Determinants of longer working life & ability to work among elderly (65+) in Europe

VIJAY KUMAR MISHRA

Public Health Foundation of India, Gurugram, India

Categories

8. Population Dynamics, Demographic Transition and Population Ageing

Abstract

Background: This study focuses on enhancing the longer working life of aged living in European countries.

Objective: This study has mainly two objectives-First objectives is to study geo-spatial distribution of Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) and work share (WS) with perception of good health among elderly (65+). Second objective is to study association of HLE and work share (with perception of good health) with health determinants among elderly (65+).

.**Methods:** This study is based on the data available in the database of Eurostat (2017). This study included data of aged (65+) living in 25 countries of European Union. GeoDa software was used to create spatial distribution of HLE and WS. Linear regression was used to study association of HLE and WS with health determinants.

Results: It is clear from the facts based on data that health life expectancy as well as duration of working life are higher in Iceland & Switzerland than other Western European countries while the same are lower in Belgium and Italy. Perception and capability to work are indicators that determine the working life.

Conclusions: Health life years or healthy working life can be enhanced with the increase in health life expectancy based on self-perceived health.

1671 Does adult out-migration matter? The multi-dimensional well-being of elderly parents 'left behind' by migrant children in India

Shinjini Ray, Pravat Bhandari, Rangasamy Nagarajan

International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

Categories

13. Others (Education, Wellbeing and Happiness etc.)

Abstract

Obtaining data from a nationally representative survey of old-age population—*Building a Knowledge Base on Population Ageing in India* (BKPAI) comprising 9852 older adults, the present study empirically evaluates different dimensions of well-being among Indian elderly individuals left behind by their adult migrant children. In the present study, we focus on five different dimensions of well-being among elderly, these are: physical well-being, psychological well-being, subjective well-being, social well-being, and housing well-being. Data were analyzed using propensity score matching technique. We used different types of matching methods, including nearest-neighbor (within caliper), radius matching, and kernel matching. Findings suggest that the elderly individuals with migrant children were more likely to attain better physical and subjective well-being whereas the migration of adult children showed adverse effect on the psychological and social well-being indicators. However, results did not show any statistically significant association between migration and housing well-being of left behind elderly. Given the rising proportion of ageing population in India combined with an increasing trend in rural-urban adult migration, our findings suggest that the policy makers should pay more attention on the migration status of children to keep track on the psychological and social welfare among Indian older adults.

1448 Measuring and Evaluating Post-Disaster Recovery: A Case Study in Aceh and North Sumatra Post-Tsunami

Ni Wayan Suriastini, Bondan S. Sikoki, Cecep Sukria Sumantri, Ika Yulia Wijayanti

SurveyMETER, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Categories

9. Population and Environment, Climate Change and Sustainable Development

Abstract

Despite the dynamic and long-term process, there is limited metric and longitudinal data to evaluate post-disaster recovery. This paper presents the Disaster Recovery Index (DRI) as an alternative metric. We apply the index to the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami recovery case in Aceh and North Sumatra, Indonesia. Using two initial waves of the Study of Tsunami and Aftermath Recovery (STAR), we find that the recovery trend changes from five months to nineteen months after the tsunami. Recovery level in the medium and the heavy damage area increases by 2.05% and 7.45%, while those in the light damage decrease by 0.33%. Sector recovery has similar quite trend except for heavy damage area. Social sector reaches the highest level of recovery with the support of temporary health and education facilities. Such good progress applies to the livelihood sector supported by the Cash for Work program. Conversely, the environment sector becomes the least caused by the complexity degradation of planting area. DRI

can be used to track the post-disaster recovery overtime and identify least improved sector and area. We learn that post different degree of damage and sector has different recovery trend. Therefore, different recovery policy might needed.

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57 Why do people behave towards the environment in the way they do? Results of a qualitative study in South Sumatra, Indonesia

Marpaleni Marpaleni[1], Gouranga Dasvarma[2], Udoy Saikia[2]

[1]Statistics, South Sumatra, Palembang, Indonesia. [2]Flinders University, Adelaide, Australia

Categories

9. Population and Environment, Climate Change and Sustainable Development

Abstract

A survey of 490 household heads from five of 17 districts of South Sumatra, representing the eastern, northern, western, southern and central regions showed that the majority exhibited environmentally unfriendly behaviour (Marpaleni. 2019. Doctoral thesis, Flinders University, Australia). To unravel their causes, 10 focus group discussions were held with household heads living in those five regions but not selected in the survey. The focus groups, containing 10 households each were gender-balanced and socio-economically homogeneous. The discussions were recorded, transcribed *ad verbatim* in Bahasa Indonesia, translated into English, cross checked and analysed by salient themes as recommended by Braun and Clarke (2006)Weblink2. The analysis revealed the following attitudes relating to poor environmental behaviour: "it is all right to copy others' environmentally unfriendly activities if socially acceptable"; "somebody else will do it"; "environmental protection/ neglect is an individual matter, and no one should reprimand others"; "certain groups exhibit specific environmental behaviour (stereo-typing)"; "being environmentally friendly is inconvenient, complex, impractical, inefficient, uncomfortable"; "it is not urgent yet - unfriendly activity is a small matter with little environmental impact". Barriers to good environmental behaviour include economic constraints, lack of public facilities, poor knowledge and awareness about good environmental behaviour and weak law enforcement.

1495 Extreme weather events and population displacements in the world

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Categories

9. Population and Environment, Climate Change and Sustainable Development

Abstract

Assessments of climate change impacts on human security are one of the urgent issues in the world. Especially, extreme whether events such as floods often cause population displacements that force people to change their

residences temporally or permanently. Moreover, magnitude and frequency of floods are projected to increase and thus it is largely concerned that future climate changes may amplify risks of such population displacements. However, complex and multiple social and environmental factors drive population displacements, and it is difficult to estimate high potential areas of displacements at a global scale. Here we showed occurrence of flood-induced displacements in the world by combining observed flood-induced displacements with flood exposed population. We also examine effects of economic levels and flood scales on occurrence of displacements.

1488 Population Vulnerability to Floods: A Case Study in Ratnapura, Sri lanka

Palitha Amaraweera, Shyama Ranabahu

University of Ruhuna, Matara, Sri Lanka

Categories

9. Population and Environment, Climate Change and Sustainable Development

Abstract

The risk of natural disasters is increasing worldwide due to frequent changes in the climate. The floods have been identified as the most significant natural disaster in Sri Lanka. Over the last decade, it has affected more people and caused massive economic losses within the country. This paper investigates the population vulnerability to floods in Ratnapura, which is one of the main flood affected areas in Sri Lanka. The data were gathered through an interviewer administered questionnaire with a random sample of 209 households. The analysis of data was performed using descriptive statistics. The flood innundation maps were constructed using Geographical Information Systems. The study explored the population vulnerability in terms of exposure, susceptibility and resilience of the affected community. Findings revealed that a considerable percentage of respondents were affected by frequent flood incidents either once (44.9%) or twice (44.1%) a year. It was identified that households with low income and low resources were more vulnerable to floods. Although flooding was viewed as a recurring problem, a large segment of the affected population was observed as reluctant to vacate their flood prone land permanently.

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912 Urban Resident's Perception of Climate Change and Health Problems: An Exploratory Study of Kolkata Metropolitan Area, India

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[1]Central University of Tamil Nadu, Chennai (Thiruvarur), India. [2]International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India. [3]Bodoland University, Kokrajhar, India

Categories

9. Population and Environment, Climate Change and Sustainable Development

Abstract

Climate change, directly and indirectly, effects on the health of different age group population. The study explored the precipitation of climate change and significant health Problems in the Kolkata Metropolitan Area. A mixed-

method research approach followed in this study. The quantitative data were collected from the urban household. At the same time, qualitative data was collected through In-Depth Interviews and Focus Group Discussions. We followed the narrative analysis for analyzing qualitative data and conducted descriptive statistics and chi-square test to analyze quantitative data. Respondent reported that climatic variables, such as temperature and rainfall patterns, changed over time. Around seventy percent of people reported temperature and rainfall pattern is changed. They still experience winter was warmer than the previous year. Over eighty percent of urban residents faced negative health consequences due to climate change. Sixty-seven percent and more than fifty percent of respondents have perceived the vector and waterborne diseases. Self-reported major health problems are dengue, malaria, diarrhea, eye irritation, asthma, and mental illness. Focus Group Discussion and In-Depth Interviews respondents have also reported the same health problems. This study will encourage the people and local government to mitigate climate change and their health problems.

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823 Challenges, health risks and coping mechanisms of urban informal workers: Lessons from climate change and heat affected Central India

Siddharth Agarwal[1,2], Shabnam Verma[3], Kanupriya Kothiwal[3], Neeraj Verma[3], Neha Mandloi[3]

[1]Urban Health Resource Centre, Delhi, India. [2]Dept. of International Health, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, USA. [3]Urban Health Resource Centre, Indore, India

Categories

9. Population and Environment, Climate Change and Sustainable Development

Abstract

Urban informal workers are affected by rising temperatures contributed by climate change. Indore, in Central India recorded 38 to 44 degrees Celsius during summer, 2019.

FGDs were conducted with 80 respondents including factory workers, construction site workers and street vendors at workplaces and slums in Indore.

Results: Workplace machines generate heat. Fan use is restricted in many workplaces. Breaks are few owing to manager's pressure. Forced to work to make ends meet aggravates heat-stress. The increased heat-stress and risks leading to exhaustion, muscular pain, dehydration and reduced productivity. Protective gears like masks aggravate heat-stress. Working outdoors is impractical for many jobs.

Coping mechanisms reported include using wet cloth to cover head-neck, intermittently splashing water on face-neck, taking breaks (e.g. at construction sites). Some respondents migrate back to native places to escape summer heat of city. Drinking more water needs sanitary toilets, not often available.

Adverse health impacts include dehydration, accumulated musculo-skeletal fatigue. Socio-economic impacts includes wage loss owing to decreased productivity.

To progress towards achieving SDG 8 and 13, policies and programs should implement strategies to reduce heat-stress related health risks of informal workers. NGO partnerships (SDG 17) have immense potential to inform policy and strengthen policy implementation.

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598 Impact of drinking saline water on developing hypertension among pregnant women in coastal areas of Bangladesh

Abdullah Al Mahmud, Sharif Mohammed Ismail Hossain, Shongkour Roy

Population Council, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Categories

9. Population and Environment, Climate Change and Sustainable Development

Abstract

As Bangladesh stands at the forefront of climate change, subsequent sea level rise and water intrusion is increasing salinity drinking water in coastal regions. Because of drinking saline water pregnant women are more vulnerable to hypertension (HTN) which is one of the major contributors to maternal mortality. A non-experimental prospective cohort study was conducted to identify the impact in 5 selected coastal unions of Dacope upazila, Khulna, Bangladesh from September 2018 to October 2019. Study sample consists of 779, 725 and 623 pregnant women aged 18-49 years interviewed in baseline (20 weeks pregnancy), first follow up (34 weeks pregnancy and second follow up (6 weeks post-natal) survey respectively. From the analysis we get that rate of developing HTN among women who used any form of water was found around 7%, 9.5% and 10.5% respectively in baseline, 1st follow up and 2nd follow up surveys. Rate of developing HTN among women who used only saline water was around 7%, 10.5% and 12% in the respective surveys. Women who were drinking saline water were found to develop HTN 2 times more than women drink ideal water. Rate of developing HTN among pregnant women was found gradually increasing with respect to pregnancy period.

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292 Drought Impact on Health and Livelihood of Women and Children in India: A Review

KISAN ALGUR

International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

Categories

9. Population and Environment, Climate Change and Sustainable Development

Abstract

Drought affected rural communities suffer from a shortage of drinking water, non-availability of food for cattle, each of these situations has an adverse influence on education, nutrition, health, sanitation protection of women and children. Substantial previous studies concentrated on climate change and its effect on agriculture in developing countries in a broader manner. The current research examines the impact of drought on the health and livelihoods of women and children in India. Electronic databases were searched for relevant published studies restricting from 2000 to 2019. with the help of Google Scholar, Pub-Med, Jstor. The results of the review show that due to a lack of water during the drought period, women and children's work burden has increased and most of them faced severe health issues like malnutrition, anemia. However, the actions to mitigate the effects of drought included food provision, employment support, livelihood change, water security and drought-proofing. Government policies

should have more emphasis on women and children because it is evidence that women and children are more vulnerable groups during drought years. Employment generation actions need to be taken with a focus on the direction of youth in these societies by providing training towards skill development.

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15 Exploring Stakeholders' Perceptions, Experiences, and Attitudes Toward the Mindoro Geothermal Power Project in Naujan, Oriental Mindoro

Julius Carlo Hilado

University of the Philippines Los Baños, Los Baños, Philippines. Municipal Government of Naujan, Naujan, Philippines

Categories

9. Population and Environment, Climate Change and Sustainable Development

Abstract

Combatting climate change has been the heart of various movements across the globe. The Mindoro Geothermal Power Project (MGPP) is the fruition of decades-long feasibility and explorations studies for geothermal power in Naujan, Oriental Mindoro, Philippines, a township which, along with the rest of the province, was often plagued with intermittent power shortages for decades. The project's development, however, is not without issues and controversies. This paper is part of a larger study which aimed to determine the perceptions, experiences, and attitudes toward the MGPP of four stakeholders: (1) the residents of the host barangays, Montelago and Montemayor, (2) the local government, (3) the company, and (4) various interest groups in the area. This part of the paper focuses on the views of the residents. A combination of interviews and a systematic random survey was utilized in order to gather the desired information. Results show that while the community perceived the intended effect of the project and the company's Corporate Social responsibility Projects (CSR) positively and reported positive experiences in terms of economic benefits, the perceived environmental degradation and growing cynicism on the real intent of the project and its CSRs contribute to a negative perception and experience.

Children and Youth and Economy, Labour Force and Work

72 Implementation Of Youth Application In Smart Phone For The Improvement Of West Java Adolescents' Reproductive Health Knowledge

Anindita Sekarpuri

BKKBN, Bogor, Indonesia

Categories

10. Special population groups (Youth, Persons with Disability, etc.)

Abstract

The era of global information that we are currently facing promises a variety of amazing sophistication in the implementation of data communication technology. Various innovations in the field of information systems will be very useful if applied primarily to overcome various obstacles due to limited space and time, especially in dealing with adolescents aged 10-24 years who are dynamic and have a high curiosity. Data on the number of adolescents aged 10-24 years in West Java in 2018 has reached 10,849,182 young people. This study discusses the use the *Generasi Berencana*/GenRe Apps on smartphones as one of the efforts to achieve a healthy and responsible condition of adolescents through the empowerment of adolescents. This study uses a *Pretest-posttest control group design* method with one treatment. After completing the treatment of the two groups , a qualitative study Focus Group Discussion to the youth in Bogor Regency by asking opinions from youth. This study conclude that teenagers who use the genre apps have a better understanding and argued that the application should be maintained and enhanced its content regarding issues of adolescent reproductive health with through strategies tailored to the conditions of each region and the support from many sides material and non-material.

1616 Assessing the long-term effects of participation in a gender transformative programme in adolescence: A follow-up study of young men in Bihar, India

AJ Francis Zavier, KG Santhya

Population Council, New Delhi, India

Categories

10. Special population groups (Youth, Persons with Disability, etc.)

Abstract

While a few recent interventions to change gender norms among young men have shown that exposure to gender transformative programmes resulted in a change in their gender role attitudes, the extent to which newly internalised gender egalitarian notions are sustained over time remains unexplored in India. Drawing on a follow-up study of participants in a gender transformative programme, the paper assesses whether the positive shifts in gender role attitudes and abhorrence of violence against women and girls observed among intervention participants were sustained over time. Out of the total 1,033 participants of the original cluster randomised trial conducted during 2013-15, we re-interviewed 853 respondents in 2019. We used Generalised Estimating Equation model to examine the sustained impact of the intervention.

Findings show that positive shifts in gender role attitudes and abhorrence of VAWG observed among programme participants soon after the completion of the trial were sustained over time, and that exposure to the intervention reduced the perpetration of violence within intimate partnerships.

Findings highlight the importance of exposing boys and young men to gender transformative programmes and ensuring their regular attendance to reduce VAWG in India.

1464 Elementary Enrollment of Children with Special Needs (CWSN) in India: Evidence from U_DISE (2009-10 to 2015-16).

Ratanlal .

Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India

Categories

10. Special population groups (Youth, Persons with Disability, etc.)

Abstract

Nowadays, education of children with special needs (CWSN) consider as a development issue at national as well as international debates, and it also included in the sustainable development goals (UN 2015). Furthermore, research evidence shows that education condition of CWSN is the lowest among all other marginalized groups. This study examines the status of elementary proportional enrollment among CWSN at the state-level in India. Unified_ District Information System for Education (U_DISE), 2009-10 to 2015-16. The Geo-spatial technique is used to understand the variance in enrollment of CWSN in a different region in the country.

The proportional enrollment among CWSN is around 1.16% which indicate very low compared to their counterpart age group (6-14 years). In this study, it has found that there are inconsistencies and deficiencies in the enrollment data of CWSN children due to screening out CWSN children by the school authority. It is found that the drop-out rate among CWSN is the highest in across the social groups. After 5th standard, drop-out rapidly increases among CWSN children, and it reaches up to 80% at the 8th standard. The study suggests that the issue of drop-out among CWSN is very serious and the government of India should prioritize it.

1463 Implementation of the Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act (2009) for Children with Special Needs (CWSN): A Case Study of Delhi (India).

Ratanlal .

Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India

Categories

10. Special population groups (Youth, Persons with Disability, etc.)

Abstract

India is grouped under those developing countries which have more progressively disability framework policy, but the situation of disabled people are the most disadvantage, miserable, marginalized in every walk of life. This study examines the provisions of children with special needs (CWSN) in the Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE Act) 2009. Since there is an absence of alternative data on the CWSN, this study used primary survey data which have conducted in Delhi capital region. In this survey, the purpose random sampling method has been used to select the schools in Delhi and a structural questionnaire survey used as a tool for data collection. The finding of this study suggests that education condition of children with special needs (CWSN) show a dark and gloomy picture; inadequate of basic needs facilities and equipment for CWSN in the schools. The study found that there is a huge shortage of special educators in the schools which indicate of violation of the act. Furthermore, there are huge

disparities among enrollment of CWSN children across the social groups which show that CWSN children in India are facing double discrimination due to hierarchical social order of society and their disabled identity.

1244 The Stories of Filipino Pregnant Teenagers and Teenage Mothers During the COVID-19 Pandemic Crisis

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[1]University of the Philippines Los Banos, Los Banos, Philippines. [2]Child Development centre, Makati, Philippines

Categories

10. Special population groups (Youth, Persons with Disability, etc.)

Abstract

This article was the result of the screen-mediated in-depth interviews conducted with 18 youths, 16 to 20 years old who are 28 percent pregnant, 61 percent mother and 11 percent were both pregnant and mother during the COVID-19 pandemic community quarantine. It aims to know the meanings of the youth on their experiences based on their circumstances, as pregnant, as mothers, and as pregnant mothers. From their stories, three dominant themes emerged. Those in a broken relationship living with parents, those living with partners living either with their own family or the family of the partners and those that are married living in their own homes. Results show that the youth never use contraceptives and therefore their pregnancies are unplanned or accidental but their babies are never unwanted. Financial and social support came from the partner and relatives. The majority (78%) had dropped out of school however, 61 percent of them plan to continue their studies. Despite the many burdens that the youth are experiencing like lack of stable income, being either in an unstable or broken relationship, low educational attainment, and no permanent homes, most youths in the study are optimistic for a better life.

1102 Child Migration And Their Working Status – A Study Based On 2001 And 2011 Census

Shalini Sen

International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

Categories

10. Special population groups (Youth, Persons with Disability, etc.)

Abstract

The main aim of this paper is to study the unique yet growing feature of migrant child workers.Youth make up a disproportionate share of the world's migrants; about a third of the migrant flow from all developing countries is in the age range of 12 to 24. According to the Census of India, 2011 more than 74 lakh children have migrated within the span of ten years, of them more than 39 lakh are male and 36 lakh are female.

The main aim of this study is to find out the trend of children migrating and their employment status among them and to study the variations in child-migrants opting for Main, Marginal and Seeking employment. Census of India is the only data source used for the study, the D5, D6 and D7 of 2001 and 2011 has have been used.

There has been a slight increase in the number of child migrants seeking employment in 2011 compared to 2001.The migration of female children is more as compared to their male counterpart for both the census years. There has been a decrease of the total number of children migrating in 2011

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870 A study of Social Liberalization among students in three universities of India

Mohd Usman

International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

Categories

10. Special population groups (Youth, Persons with Disability, etc.)

Abstract

Social attitudes and behaviors of the students offer an early glimpse of what tomorrow holds for a country. Socially liberal and educated youth can contribute in reforming the social and cultural norms of the nation. Assessment of social liberalization of students is one of the key issues that needs special attention by the social science researchers. A cross sectional survey was conducted among three central universities of India to assess the levels and associated factors of social liberalization among research scholars. An 18 item social liberalization scale was used and exploratory factor analysis was carried out to create the social liberalization index. Results from bi-variate cross tabulations and multivariable ordered logistic regressions indicate that students affiliated with Jawahar Lal Nehru university are found to be most liberal among the three universities. Sex, urban dwelling, father's death and importance of religion are found to be the significant predictors of social liberalization among students.

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816 Let us, be up and doing, not giving up, still pursuing: Education and Confidence enhancing experiences of slum youth from India

Siddharth Agarwal[1,2], Neeraj Verma[3], Shabnan Verma[3], Kailash Vishvakarma[3]

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Categories

10. Special population groups (Youth, Persons with Disability, etc.)

Abstract

We collected qualitative information through group-interviews, participant-observation with 80 Urban Health Resource Centre (UHRC) mentored slum youth-group members in Indore over 80,000 slum population, ward-councilors during 2015-2017.

Education interruption, poor scholarship access, working after school earning Rs.10-20 per hour are key problems. Insufficient understanding of career avenues, less motivation from parents/teachers leads youth to sacrifice aspirations.

Stimulation, capacity-building sessions with slum-youth foster education, confidence, aspirations. One boy, one girl leader per group helps towards a gender-equitable society.

Children-youth group members save Rs 20-50 monthly in collective pool, to borrow for education expenses when needed, preventing education interruption.

Slum children-youth urge ward-councilor to endorse hand-written applications for income certificates, obtain certificates from District Magistrate's office, get Government scholarships. These practical ways help slum children-youth overcome educational exclusion.

Extra-curricular activities by UHRC provide platforms for self-expression (group-songs), developing team-work and leadership skills, build self-confidence, tenacity to overcome odds and not give up.

Children read story books, write key messages. Quiz, geography sessions (using maps) followed by discussion enhance knowledge.

This research demonstrated sustained efforts with slum youth enable them avail government scholarships, pursue education and enhance confidence. This approach is adaptable in Indian cities home to 200 million socially disadvantaged population.

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385 Substance Use and High Risk Sexual Behaviors Among Youth in India: Emerging Evidences From Demographic Health Survey (2015-16)

Manisha Kaushik

International Institue for Population Sciences Mumbai, Mumbai, India

Categories

10. Special population groups (Youth, Persons with Disability, etc.)

Abstract

To examine the association between substance abuse and high- risk sexual behaviour among male youth (15 to 29 years) in India. Indian Demographic Health Survey (2015-16) was used for this study. Bivariate analysis and chi-square used to know the association between substance use and high sexual risk behaviour. Logistic regression was used to elucidate the association of smoking and alcohol consumption with each high-risk sexual behaviour (HRSB). The sexual behaviour of condom non-use during the first sexual experience, sexual activity with multiple partners, sexual intercourse with other than a spouse and engaging in commercial sex, were classified as HRSBs.

Among youth, 15 to 29 years old, 18.6% ever used smoking (cigarettes and bidis), 23.3% used alcohol. Compared with non-smokers, smokers showed a significantly increased risk of sexual activity with multiple partners (Odd ratio=2.1*******, 95% CI=1.8-2.4), sexual intercourse other than a spouse (1.5*****,**1.3-1.6), commercial sex (1.7*******, 1.4-2.0). It also shows significant in case of alcohol consumption increased risk of sexual activity with multiple partners

(2.2***,1.9-2.6), sexual intercourse other than a spouse (1.6***,1.4-1.7), commercial sex (1.7***,1.4–2.0). The relations between substance use and HRSBs were stronger among who are currently not working, staying away from home, unmarried, and in 15-19 age groups.

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340 Assessment of Adolescent Health and Development Strategies focusing on Peer Education and Teen Centers in Western Visayas

Lara Jeunesse Villaruel, Harold Alfred Marshall, Roilo Vincent Laguna

Commission on Population and Development Region VI, Iloilo, Philippines

Categories

10. Special population groups (Youth, Persons with Disability, etc.)

Abstract

Fifteen teen centers were assessed across Western Visayas in the Philippines to examine the Peer Education Program and Teen Centers of the Adolescent Health and Development Program which aimed at reducing teenage pregnancy. This study described the level of awareness and perceptions of stakeholders regarding the program.

Desk review of program documents in teen centers, self-administered survey, key informant interviews of coordinators and peer educators, and focus group discussions among students were the data collection strategies utilized to answer the research objectives.

Findings showed that respondents have a positive perception with regards to the effectiveness of the teen centers and its activities for it helped in addressing the problems encountered by the in-school youth.

In terms of program implementation, there is a significant impact due to accessibility of the program to students, knowledge promotion and enhancement, accessibility and use of center services, among others. Challenges include poor monitoring and evaluation and various administrative factors, among others.

The researchers have recommended to hype Information, Education, and Communication advocacy to increase students awareness and utilization of Teen Center services, provision of an up-to-date, relevant and diverse set of activities of the center, formulation of standardized monitoring and evaluation mechanism shall be explored.

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6 Use of conditional cash transfers for addressing gender-based inequalities in health and education among children: Studying the impact of Shub Laxmi Scheme in Rajasthan, India

Rajnish Prasad[1], Shrutika Badgujar[2]

[1]IIHMR Univeristy, Jaipur, India. [2]Independent Consultant, Jaipur, India

Categories

10. Special population groups (Youth, Persons with Disability, etc.)

Abstract

In last few decades, Conditional cash transfer programs (CCTs) have become very popular to address different development challenges. The use of CCTs to promote enrolment in schools, improving preventive health care, and increasing household consumption in Latin American has been well documented. However, the potential of CCT programs to change more deep-rooted norms is not very clear. Shubh Laxmi Yojana, a CCT, was started by the Government of Rajasthan, India to improve the status of health and education among girls. A study was undertaken to understand the changes in beneficiaries' perspective due to scheme.

95 beneficiaries were randomly selected and in-depth interviews were done to understand the impact of the scheme. Besides that, 2 FGDs were conducted with 30 non-beneficiaries to understand their awareness about the scheme and perception towards the girl child. The findings show that the CCT has helped in generating positive attitude among beneficiaries towards the survival, education and well-being of the girl child. The key challenge was low awareness about the scheme and the procedures to claim the benefits. Study highlighted that CCTs are useful for nudging people to address gender-based inequalities in health and education among children however effective implementation remains the key.

1564 Coexistence of Undernutrition, Micronutrient Deficiencies and Overweight: A Hindrance to Intra-household Wellbeing in India

Shivani Gharge, Ajinkya Kothavale

International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

Categories

13. Others (Education, Wellbeing and Happiness etc.)

Abstract

India has been grappling simultaneously with high prevalence of undernutrition, widespread micronutrient deficiencies, and rising obesity, thereby affecting all segments of society and that half of total BMI inequality was within households. The study intended to document prevalence of dual and triple burden households and their association with certain household level characteristics. Data from the National Family and Health Survey 2015-16 (India) was employed. 'Household' was considered the unit of analysis irrespective of relation among members. Categorization of dual burden into three different forms of malnutrition, viz. Underweight and Overweight, Underweight and Anaemic, Overweight and Anaemic, was done individually with regards to females, males and children. Present study demonstrates that 41% of the households are affected by dual burden of malnutrition. Dual burden occurs to 33%, 9% and 33% households independently among females, males and children respectively. 4% of the total households exhibit coexistence of underweight, overweight and anaemia. Dual burden was more frequent in rural areas. Household size and religion were major determining factors for dual and triple burden households. However, an integrated approach through policies pertaining to enhance food security and comprehend essentials of optimal health outcomes for both ends of malnutrition spectrum is needed.

1514 Age-time dimension of growth faltering in Indian children over the period 1992–2016

Pravat Bhandari, Suryakant Yadav

International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

Categories

13. Others (Education, Wellbeing and Happiness etc.)

Abstract

'Growth faltering' among children describes a rapid shortfall in *height*- and *weight-for-age* during the first two years of life. Using anthropometric and socio-economic data from four rounds of National Family and Health Survey, conducted between 1992 and 2016, we aimed to understand the age-time dimension of growth faltering among the Indian children. We applied non-parametric techniques to construct nutrition-age profile of under-five children. Further, we conducted an in-depth analysis of the role of within-mother variation in age-related heterogeneity. Our preliminary results, portraying the non-linear relationship between child's age and nutritional indicators, suggest that likelihood of faltered growth (for both *height-for-age* and *weight-for-age*) increases with every unit increase in age up to around 22 months and beyond that a sinusoidal pattern around the negative axis is evident up to the age of 59 months. These patterns were largely similar across all four survey years with slight improvements after 2006. Further, we note that several maternal factors predict the best shifts and bends in the nutrition-age curves of the children. The documented interactions between maternal factors and child-age further underscores the need not only to provide nutrition support during the first two years of life but also to improve maternal conditions.

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708 Understanding the Cognitive Performance of children in India

Mausam Garg[1], Poulomi Chowdhury[2]

[1]IIPS, Mumbai, India. [2]University of Canberra, Canberra, Australia

Categories

13. Others (Education, Wellbeing and Happiness etc.)

Abstract

This study sheds light to understand the influence of educational infrastructure, school type and nutritional status of children on their cognitive performance using a longitudinal data IHDS-2. Cognitive performance is composed of three indicators i.e. reading, writing and numerical skill of the children. The education infrastructure index has been prepared using principle component analysis for which several indicators was considered e.g. number of classrooms, electricity, water source, toilet facility and physical structure. Result shows that there is significant difference between govt. and private schools in terms cognitive index as well as education infrastructure. Furthermore, result of linear regression shows that nutrition of children, number of children, type of school, school infrastructure and student-teacher ratio significantly affect the cognitive ability of the children. The study clearly shows that there is wide inequality of education among children. Children who are studying in private school performs better than the children in government schools because in private schools the availability of infrastructure

and teachers is much better than government schools.

1094 A Comparative Study among the Five States in India With Highest Child Workers

Shalini Sen

International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

Categories

5. Population Mobility (Internal and International Migration, including Refugees) and Urbanization

Abstract

The developing country of India has had a long history of children working to make the ends meet. Working from an early age instead of going to school to get an education leaves them with no bankable skill for employment except manual labour. This results in an entire generation of youth to be stuck in the vicious cycle of poverty and exploitation. This paper studies the condition of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh according to the Census of India in terms of working children and migrant child workers.

This paper is based on data from the census of India Migration series and PCA files. Uni-variate analysis was done to to conclude about the status of each state. Bihar and Uttar Pradesh together constitute 20% of India's total child workers and all the five states together for 55% of the total working children in India. There has been a drastic fall in the absolute number of child workers in India but the fall is mainly recorded in the rural parts of the states rather than the urban parts. The urban parts of the states especially Maharashtra shows an increase in the number of working children.

711 Is Women's Ownership of Assets Instrumental in Reducing Child Stunting in India?

Akancha Singh, Aparajita Chattopadhyay

International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

Categories

1. Future Challenges of Asian Population Dynamics

Abstract

Women's asset ownership is an important tool to promote development by empowering women and increasing productivity. The dearth of research on this aspect, however, mars any attempt to evaluate these claims. This study utilises the 2015-16 NFHS. A combined variable for asset holding was created by using four variables, ownership of land, house, mobile phone and bank account. The variable ranked from 0 to 4, with 0 indicating that a woman has none of the assets and 4 indicating that she owns all four. HAZ scores were used to create Stunting variable. Binary logistic regression and quantile regression were used to assess the impact of mother's asset ownership on child stunting. The children whose mother owns all four assets are 0.9 times less likely to be stunted as compared

to those whose mothers who do not own any asset. Children of mothers who own assets are significantly less likely to be stunted. Regression models using nutritional indicators also help to bolster the hypothesis that women's ownership of assets benefit children's long term nutritional status. The analysis furthers the hypothesis that women's asset ownership impacts the long-term health of those children who are already relatively healthy.

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916 Do they Help? Participation of Women in an Informal Sector of Odisha, India

Barsa Priyadarsinee Sahoo

Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India

Categories

11. Population and Economy: Demographic Dividend, Labor Market and Population Policies

Abstract

The participation of women in the labour force varies considerably across developing countries. In the case of India, the spread of microcredit has speculated increased participation of female employment. However, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) noticed the decreasing engagement of women in the Indian labour force. One of the reasons may be that a significant proportion of rural women are engaged in the informal sector especially as marginal and subsidiary labour. Most of the times the female labour is differentiated by gender and the work of men is accorded greater value in comparison to women. The present paper studies the level of participation of women in the brass and bell metal industry in Odisha, India and analyses the effect of their participation on the development of the industry. The paper found that the work of female labour in brass and bell metal industry is devalued and considered more as help in the family work and less as labour. The study also revealed that as the brass and bell metal industry needs much physical labour and is regarded as a male-oriented industry hence the participation of women is considered negligible in this sector.

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347 Projecting the Labor Participation Rate in Iran Using the Neural Network for the Period 2018-2028

Nasibeh Esmaeili, Hossein Mahmoudian

University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran, Islamic Republic of

Categories

11. Population and Economy: Demographic Dividend, Labor Market and Population Policies

Abstract

Human labor force is believed to be one of the main factors contributing to economic growth and development and can be examined from two different aspects of supply and demand in the labor market. Due to the importance of labor force supply and the participation rate of the active population in Iran, the present study predicted active population participation rates in Iran during 2018-2028. The data used in this study came from ILO statistics on labor participation. The data which are based on robust neural network are available from 1995-2017. The ten-year forecast was performed by MATLAB software. The results show that the participation rate of the Iranian active

population will not change much over the period. The Iranian male population participation rate will slightly decrease from about 74.5 in 2018 to 73.5 in 2028 while the female participation rate falls sharper from 18 percent to 16 percent during the reference period. The total rate of participation of the working-age population of the country is expected to decrease from 46 percent in 2018 to 45 percent in 2028.

Keywords: Labor participation rate, Neural network model, Iran, MATLAB software.

73 Empowering Indonesian Women In West Java Province, Indonesia Through Family-Based Economic Development

Anindita Sekarpuri

BKKBN, Bogor, Indonesia

Categories

11. Population and Economy: Demographic Dividend, Labor Market and Population Policies

Abstract

Various attempts to tackle poverty in Indonesia have been carried out by the government such as Social Safety Net (*Jaringan Pengaman Sosial /*JPS) etc. However, these efforts have not produced satisfying results, because they have not been able to reduce the number of poor people. This study aims to determine the involvement of women in family economic empowerment, the factors that influence and its benefits in increasing the role of women in realizing a prosperous family on Depok and Bogor, West Java Province Indonesia. The design of this study is " *cross-sectional* " with a qualitative approach through the FGD (*Focus Group Discussion*) to the key informants, while the supporting-depth interviews with informants. The results of the study show that family economic empowerment activities tend to decrease or be neglected, this is because the local government's commitment in the family economic empowerment program is not optimal as the focus of advocacy has been more on family planning and non-family planning programs in a comprehensive manner; and not all districts / cities have special institutions that are responsible for handling women's empowerment programs; and many family planning voluntary worker institutions that are no longer intact so that the family economic empowerment program is excluded.

1573 Geographic Concentration of Occupations: Evidence from Census of India 2001-11

Vasavi Bhatt

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Categories

11. Population and Economy: Demographic Dividend, Labor Market and Population Policies

Abstract

The paper contributes to literature on spatial distribution of economic activity. We focus on spatial concentration of workers by occupations at sub-national (district) level in India. We use detailed data on 432 occupations classified

at 4-digit at district level from Census of India for the years 2001 and 2011, which was also a period of high economic growth. We derive motivation from the literature on localization, industrialization, and urbanization economies which are deemed as drivers of employment growth. Occupational concentration is calculated with locational Gini whose value varies from 0.08 to 0.50 across occupations. We model locational Gini as a function of requirement of specialized knowledge, knowledge spillover, input sharing, interaction with public, and other occupation level correlates. The first four variables are constructed using specific modules of O-NET database. We find that specialized knowledge, a measure of labour market pooling, is positively associated with occupational concentration. As robustness exercise, concerns over omitted variables and endogeneity are addressed by instrumenting the variable specialized knowledge requirement. This paper contributes to the nascent literature by studying concentration across occupations in a developing country. Apart from that, we establish the importance of labour pooling as an important factor in explaining concentration of occupations.

1116 Growth, determinants and spatial distribution of Health Insurance/Schemes in India (2005-2016)

Mohit Pandey, R. Nagrajan

International Institute for Population Science, Mumbai, India

Categories

11. Population and Economy: Demographic Dividend, Labor Market and Population Policies

Abstract

Health is an essential constituent of human resource development. Good health is the real wealth of society. Health insurance is a method to finance healthcare; health insurance can help to reduce OOPE and CHE. We divided health insurance into four parts Social health insurance, Private health insurance, Community health insurance, Government-initiated health insurance schemes. This paper objective to assess the coverage of health insurance/scheme in India according to NFHS-3 and NFHS-4 by Socio-economic and demographic characteristics, also we want to analyze essential determinants of health insurance and we want to see spatial distribution. So as mentioned this study has used NFHS-3 and NFHS-4; for this study, bivariate and multivariate analyses (binary logistic regression) have been done. So in this study, we found that the Coverage of health insurance has increased from NFHS-3(4.9) to NFHS-4(28.7); we found that in rural areas have a significant increase in health insurance in comparison to urban. In some state like Andra Pradesh(3.4 to 70.5), Tamil Nadu(2.1 to 75.6) have significantly increased due to state health insurance. When we analyze determinants of health insurance then we found that residence, region, education, caste and wealth quantile are essential determinants.

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349 Do Drivers of Labor Force Participation Differ according to Gender in the Rural and Urban in India?

Wonbin Park, Amaresh Dubey

Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi, India

Categories

11. Population and Economy: Demographic Dividend, Labor Market and Population Policies

Abstract

The labor force participation rate of women in India has been decreased despite economic growth, unlike most countries, which has made their rights weak. The paper has studied determinations of the participation by gender between rural and urban using probit model with India human development survey (IHDS) during 2011-12 to analyze the factors that set a restriction on the participation to workforce. Estimation results are listed below. First, marital status of the male, whether rural or urban, has a significant impact on the participation due to their family support, but female has affected by multiple restrictions such as caste, religions, which demonstrates that sociocultural factors have limited the participation irrespective of the regional factors. Second, the constraints of marriage in rural are rather weaker than urban area, and the female who are in lower caste participate more in the labor force in rural, which is interpreted as a result of industrial structure consisting of agriculture. Otherwise, the restraint of caste system makes negative effects to the participation of the female in urban. Therefore, it is necessary to low the barrier to entry and encourage economic incentives for more women with considering regional effects in terms of the policy in order for women to grow as a group of social leaders.

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89 Trends in Demographic changes, Economic growth, Inequality and Social protection in Asia Pacific

Rajnish Prasad[1], Shrutika Badgujar[2]

[1]IIHMR Univeristy, Jaipur, India. [2]Independent Consultant, Jaipur, India

Categories

11. Population and Economy: Demographic Dividend, Labor Market and Population Policies

Abstract

Asia-Pacific region home to 65% of the population. The region has shown remarkable achievements in growth and poverty reduction in recent decades. From 1990 to 2010, the average annual growth rate of the gross domestic product (GDP) for developing Asia reached 7.0% in terms of 2005 purchasing power parity (PPP) dollars. Taking the $1.90-a-day poverty line, the poverty rate declined from close to 80% to about 45%. This performance in growth and poverty reduction has, however, been accompanied by rising inequality in a large part of the region. This paper tries to look into the relationship between trend in inequality and demographical changes in the Asia-Pacific region along with role of Social protection in reducing the inequalities. Though the TFR has decline however differences in the decline in TFR highlight the inequalities, including in access to sexual and reproductive health services or education. Besides that, GDP growth has been accompanied by rising inequality, reflecting economic and public policies were less supportive of equitable growth. Social protection could be an effective strategy to address the poverty and inequality. However at current level, it has contributed in reduction of poverty only and need to be scaled-up.

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829 Socio Economics Factors That Effect Work Life Balance among Women in Malaysia

Azlan Aziz[1], Khairulnizam Jumain[1], Khairul Faqri Kamarul Razib[1], Ikmal Faez Rosli[1], Nor Azah Samat[2]

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Categories

13. Others (Education, Wellbeing and Happiness etc.)

Abstract

This study is to identify the influences of socio-economic factors towards the work life balance among ever married working women. Bivariate correlations and logistic regression analysis was applied to the data set containing 3,217 ever married working women age 15-59 years, interviewed during the Fifth Malaysian Population and Family Survey, 2014. It was found nearly one of five (17.8%) women have problem to balance their role between work and family. The logistic statistical analysis also had identified several variables has important determinant towards work life balance problem for ever married women. Finding from this study suggest a significant relationship between ethnicity, stratum and having young children for those women who have work life problem.

1781 Association Between Work Pattern and Well-being and Happiness: Evidence from Married Women Working in Delhi, India

Kanchan Negi

IIPS, Mumbai, India

Categories

13. Others (Education, Wellbeing and Happiness etc.)

Abstract

Background Modern work culture has driven demands for people to work long hours and weekends and take work to home at times. Research on the health effects of these exhaustive temporal work patterns is scant or contradictory. This study examines the relationship between work patterns and well-being (including happiness) in a sample of working women.

Method Primary data of 360 currently married women working in education, health, banking and IT sector in Delhi, India were analyzed. Logistic regression was used to estimate physical and psychological well-being and happiness across work characteristics.

Results Relative to 35–40 hours/week, working longer related to poor well-being (ß=0.75, 95% CI 0.12 to 1.39). Compared with not working weekends, working most or all weekends related to poor physical (ß=0.34, 95% CI 0.08 to 0.61) and psychological well-being (ß=0.50, 95% CI 0.20 to 0.79). Rigid work pattern (ß=0.17, 95% CI −0.09 to 0.42) also related to poor well-being.

Conclusion Decreased well-being and unhappiness significantly linked to strenuous and rigid work pattern, suggesting that modern work culture may contribute to poor well-being. Flexible timings, compensatory holidays, work-from-home and day care facility for young ones must be welcomed by companies to ease dual burden as homemaker and career maker.

1581 What Happen when Women Change Job due to Child Caring

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[1]Institute for Population and Social Research at Mahidol University, Nakhon Pathom, Thailand. [2]Department of Geography and Regional Research at University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria

Categories

13. Others (Education, Wellbeing and Happiness etc.)

Abstract

Child bearing and caring tend to have more impact on women compared to men. In the past, women were not expected to work outside of home. But nowadays women become more engaged in education and workforce, they have to face the dilemma between caring for a child and career. Many have to go through career changes. We analyzed more than 500 messages from a discussion board and Facebook pages in Thailand to find out what happen to their career when women have children. We also conducted in-depth interviews with 23 women who have children and found that while some women left their job to become full time mothers, others change their jobs (work places, different career, become a freelance) and some change their work hours (flexible hours, part-time staff, work from home). These changes directly impact their income which eventually affect them socially and psychologically. It cannot be denied that child bearing/caring affect women's career growth. Having to balance between time spent on working and child caring and with their decreasing income, women feel less financially independent and more socially isolated. This combination often make women become more emotional vulnerable and could worsen relationship within the family.

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797 Dynamics of Work and Job Seeking Behavior of Slum Dwelling Women of Mumbai City

Varsha Nagargoje

International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

Categories

13. Others (Education, Wellbeing and Happiness etc.)

Abstract

This paper investigates various work dynamics among women in the Mumbai slums and their job-seeking behavior for future perspective, through a primary survey based on 160 samples of women aged between 15-39 years from Mumbai slums. Although more than half of the women were part-time or temporary or contract basis workers, 83 percent of women work more than 15 hours per week compared to just 16 percent of women who work less than 14 hours. More than 80 percent of women were wage or salaried workers and a similar proportion was worked as informal workers. The mean monthly income of the currently working women was ₹ 3556 ($ 50.11) which is a very meager amount to manage livelihood in a city like Mumbai. The proportion of job search was higher among currently not working women as compared to their counterparts. Almost half of the women given preferences to a part-time job and 67 percent of women preferred job location in the same premises where they were residing or in the areas nearby their residence. The mean monthly income expected by job seekers was ₹ 8405($ 118.45) which

is more than double than that of the mean monthly income receiving to currently working women.

1510 Examination of Intergenerational Occupation Mobility among Weavers of Varanasi, India

Laeek Siddiqui[1], Sushrima Gan[2]

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Categories

10. Special population groups (Youth, Persons with Disability, etc.)

Abstract

An issue on which very few systematic and rigorous studies available in India. The paper examines intergenerational occupation mobility (IOM) among three generations of weavers. Using data from a primary study based on 364 weavers from Varanasi, a district in the economically and demographically backward region of state of Uttar Pradesh in India. Mobility matrices have been used to assess IOM. We find there is not considerable occupation mobility historically among weavers. However, current generation of weavers has changed their occupation from weaving to other nonskilled work. About 92% of weavers (2nd Generation) have same occupation (weaving related) as that of their fathers (1st generation). But 32% of weavers (3rd generation) have chosen different occupations from their fathers (2nd Generation). Due to less demand in weaving business in recent years. Weavers have become so poor. They have started other work for their livelihood. Qualitative insights reveal that due to extreme poverty and illiteracy among this community youth started their meager traditional income through low and non-skilled work such as pulling cycle rickshaws, cleaning houses, or selling vegetables, fruits, etc.

Population Dynamics and Analyses

449 Strategic Policy of Practical Education Method to Improve HDI in West Kalimantan

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Categories

13. Others (Education, Wellbeing and Happiness etc.)

Abstract

Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System states that education is implemented through formal, non-formal and informal education channels. The aims of this study are to identify the increase in

HDI (Human Development Index)especially in education and to offer several solutions for the community in order to have a proper education. This study used a qualitative approach with the type of instrumental case study research. The location of the study was carried out at the Education Office of West Kalimantan Province. Data collection techniques used were: in-depth interviews, the study of document and observation. The data were analyzed through the stages of data reduction, data presentation, drawing conclusion and verification. Data validity used triangulation of sources from the method. Data analysis used the technique of interactive model adaptation analysis of Miles and Huberman. The results shows that the implementation of practical education method through non-formal education Package A, B, and C is one of the civil rights for the citizens but it has not produced an optimal value for the improvement of HDI in West Kalimantan and the need for concrete formula as well as time efficiency by reducing the duration of good package learning. Through this study, a number of concepts and theories are verified namely Kaufman (1976) "selected need" priority learning needs.

1431 Sex-differentials in Educational Development in India, 2001-16: A Spatio-temporal Analysis of 640 districts

Sayantani Chatterjee

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Categories

13. Others (Education, Wellbeing and Happiness etc.)

Abstract

While regions in India remain divided in terms of attainment in literacy, such a divide is wider with reference to a range of educational outcomes in terms of districts. Widely used measures such as literacy rate overlooks differences in educational attainment beyond reading and writing. Drawing data from Census 2001,2011, DLHS-2 (2002-04) and NFHS-4 (2015-16), educational progress has been assessed using literacy rate (7+), mean years of schooling (7+ years), school life expectancy (6-24 years), percentage of graduates(20+ years), composite index and educational progression ratio for 640 districts of India. In the composite index, the values were more than 0.6 in 26 (4%) districts in 2001 and 100 districts (16%) in 2015-16, while 222 (25%) in 2001 and 52 (8%) districts in 2015-16 had values below 0.4. The percentage of graduates in India among the population aged 20+ increased from 6.7% to 9.6% in the last decade. While the percentage of male graduates increased from 8.9% to 11.6%; the percentage of female graduates increased from 4.4% to 7.5% during 2001-2011. Spatial autocorrelation was moderately high for only literacy rate and composite index. Disparity between males and females in each of the outcome indicators was strikingly high across most districts of India.

1421 Examination of Intergenerational Educational Mobility among Women (vis-à-vis Mothers) in India: First Evidence from a Primary Study

Laeek Siddiqui[1], Ashish Singh[2]

[1]International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India. [2]SJM School of Management, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, Mumbai, India

Categories

13. Others (Education, Wellbeing and Happiness etc.)

Abstract

Studies on intergenerational educational mobility are rare in the Indian context, also focusing on women while examining intergenerational mobility in education are even rare; few studies which have included both females and their mothers as far as educational mobility is concerned are based on secondary datasets and do not offer relevant insights. Therefore, present study examines intergenerational educational mobility among Indian Women using data from the first phase of a longitudinal primary study based on 304 women belonging to 18 villages in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India, transition/mobility matrices is calculated to assess intergenerational educational mobility. Findings document that About 75% of women have educational attainment different from that of their mothers. Nearly 11% of the remaining women have achieved lower educational attainment than their mothers. Some insights behind these findings are: majority of women who completed more education than their mothers reported that this happened because their parents (especially the mother) encouraged them to do so; most of the women who completed less schooling than their mothers reported the reasons for the same as – they could not understand the significance of education, parents did not encourage them to study, due to poverty and involvement in household chores.

1420 A Study of Intergenerational Educational Transition among weaver's community of Varanasi, India

Laeek Siddiqui, Mohd Usman

International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

Categories

13. Others (Education, Wellbeing and Happiness etc.)

Abstract

Using data from a primary study based on 364 weavers from Varanasi, a district in the economically and demographically backward region of state of Uttar Pradesh in India. The study examines intergenerational education mobility (IEM) among three generations of weavers. Mobility matrices and mobility measures have been used to assess IEM. We find considerable educational mobility from one generation to next-generation among weavers. About 93% of weavers (2nd Generation) have educational attainment different from that of their fathers (1st generation). further substantial educational attainment has been achieved by young weavers (3rd generation) compare to their fathers (2nd Generation). However, dropout rates from school are very high. Weaver's representation in higher education is non-existent. Qualitative insights reveal that significant educational attainment has not been achieved even in 3rd generation of weavers who are presently youth. Due to poverty, using children as labor substitutes, illiteracy of elder generation, lack of awareness about education, cutthroat competition for jobs, early marriage, and other aspects of community environment, the youth are staying away from higher education.

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994 The Characteristics Of Multi-Deprivation Of Productive Age Women In Indonesia Year 2018

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Categories

13. Others (Education, Wellbeing and Happiness etc.)

Abstract

Women still experience limitation to contribute and participate in development and it can affect their well-being and economies function. This limitation often caused by poverty. Poverty reduction is one of the ways to enhance women well-being and close the inequality gap. The measurement of poverty is approached by deprivation referring to the multi-dimensional poverty measurement developed by Alkire Foster. This study aims to see the condition of multi-deprivation of productive age women in Indonesia in 2018 and explore the main characteristics of multi-deprivation of women. Secondary data of Susenas 2018 is used in this study and is analyzed by using CHAID method. The result shows that 27.2 percent of productive age women in Indonesia in 2018 experience multi-deprivation. It is revealed that the main problem of multi-deprivation of productive age women in Indonesia is caused by poor quality of education. The main characteristics of multi-deprivation of productive age women are not accessing the internet, working in agricultural sector, living in rural areas, living in poor households, and being youth and elderly. The topic of multi-deprivation of productive age women can be used as a reference to develop targeted and comprehensive policies in tackling women poverty in Indonesia.

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617 Regional Trends and Gender Inequality in School-life Expectancy: A Study Based on the Year 1990-2018

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Categories

13. Others (Education, Wellbeing and Happiness etc.)

Abstract

Using data from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, we document global trends in school life expectancy (SLE) from 1990-2018. Our findings indicate that the global SLE increased from 7.8 years in 1990 to years in 2018, and every region of the world shared in this growth, although the magnitude of the gains differs among regions. Sub-Saharan Africa ranked at the bottom of the regions which followed by South and West Asia and Arab states. North America and Western Europe were the top-performing region in 1990 (14.7 years) and remained so by a comfortable margin in 2018 (16.7 years). Worldwide, the gender gap was reduced from 1.3 years in 1990 to -0.07 year in 2018. However, Central Asia and Arab states were found high SLE in males than females. The changes in male-female school-life expectancy were improving in South and West Asia (3.2 years) followed by Arab states (1.7 years) and East Asia and the Pacific (1.5 years) from 1990 to 2018. In conclusion, almost in 3o years, School Life Tables indicate ongoing progress and improvement but with a tremendous amount of work still to be done to maximize school life and

reduce gender inequality.

540 Inequality in Educational attainment in India

Mausam Garg[1], Poulomi Chowdhury[2]

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Categories

13. Others (Education, Wellbeing and Happiness etc.)

Abstract

Education has been long known important factor for human development, contributes in well-being of individual significantly. India has been struggling to achieve universal level of education, despite having several policies and programs concerning equitable access to education. The present study utilises the three rounds of NSSO data to study the extent of educational attainment and inequality in India. For educational attainment average years of schooling of population aged 18 years and above has been considered. Further, the educational inequality is calculated using Education Gini method. The mean years of schooling have improved and reached to 7.77 years, while in 2007 it was 5.53 years. Furthermore, the education Gini shows that education attainment in India constitutes 50% inequality in 2007-08, which has reduced by 23.5% and reached to 38.5%. The social groups and sector are the contribute major in the education inequality, especially in within group inequality. Considering, the present inequality level, there is dire need for universal level of education which is affordable and accessible to all.

296 Gender, Sanitation and Public Policy in India

Sulochana Pednekar

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Categories

13. Others (Education, Wellbeing and Happiness etc.)

Abstract

In India about 23 % of girls drop out of school when they start menstruating (Global Policy Forum, 2013). Women suffer from numerous hurdles to social mobility and education is one of the few mechanism by which they could be empowered to break the glass ceiling. And yet, just the absence of sanitation infrastructure in school could pose a challenge for girls to attend the school. In India, three biggest reasons reported for school drop-out rate among girls are: Expectations of Domestic work, safety of the girl's while travelling to school and also in the school and infrastructure barriers in schools (Bala 2014). The main objective is to study the availability and standards of WASH facilities in schools and how far RTE Act has been successful in improving the school infrastructure facilities especially sanitation in India with reference to four states in India. Our study relies on Unified District Information System in Education (U-DISE) national level school data collected by National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), New Delhi. The data from four states was used namely Goa, Kerala with high

HDI and Bihar and Arunachal Pradesh with low HDI.

553 Spatial and temporal trends in non-monetary wealth 1990-2010: Comparing Asia and Latin America

Rodrigo Lovatón, Sula Sarkar

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Categories

2. Population Census/Survey, Vital Registration, and Big Data

Abstract

Research on poverty mainly focuses on monetary measures such as the $1.90 amount set by the World Bank as the adequate amount of income to survive. However, non-monetary indicators of wealth provide different insights into inequality and development. In this study, we analyze poverty by looking at trends in household wealth in selected Latin American and Asian countries from an asset-based perspective. Our goal is to compute a non-monetary index suitable for comparative analysis with census microdata across the developing world. For this study, we analyze non-monetary wealth at the national level, as well as the first and second administrative levels of geography. Changes in household wealth are analyzed through time, taking advantage of spatially harmonized geographical boundaries and census microdata samples available for the 1990, 2000, and 2010 rounds. We focus on a set of nine indicators that are common across countries and census years. Overall results show progress for the countries examined, but progress is uneven and differs within and between countries. Progress is also biased towards the urban population.

799 Does India Need a Population Control Act? Situational Needs and Contradictions

Md Juel Rana

International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

Categories

11. Population and Economy: Demographic Dividend, Labor Market and Population Policies

Abstract

Recently introduced incentive-disincentive based population control bill in Indian parliament may refute the fundamental human rights of reproduction, access to health care facilities and educational opportunities. The expectation of incentives may lead to illegal sex-selective abortion, disowning of children, particularly female, skewed sex-ratio and shortage of brides in marriage market. As current fertility is near replacement level, the enactment of the bill will not have any immediate significant impact in declining the population; population momentum will contribute in increase in the population for the upcoming three to four decades. There is a wide regional variation in both observed and wanted fertility levels. Hence, it will not affect the majority, but only the vulnerable and disadvantaged groups with lower level of education and poor economic condition, especially in the

high fertility states. Health care facilities and education are well-established pivotal intervention that can change the overall fertility behaviour in the high fertility states and simultaneously protect their rights of informed choice of contraception and reproduction. Hence, the foremost issues that need to be addressed are the quality of care in family planning and unmet need for family planning rather than exercising punitive measures to decline family size.

1783 Assamese Language in the Light of Census

Puja Goswami

International Institute for Population Science, Mumbai, India

Categories

12. Ethnicity/Race, Religion and Language

Abstract

Assamese is an Eastern Indo-Aryan language evolved from the middle Indo-Aryan Magadhi Prakrit. Fluctuations in the strength of Assamese speakers have indirectly portrayed the ethnic distribution, political and demographic changes over the years in Assam, India. In this paper, reports and tables on languages in Assam from the censuses are analysed and compared with the demographic changes in population structure, to find out probable factors responsible for dispersion and decline in the number of Assamese speakers. The language data of censuses before independence is marred with discrepancies. Some of the reasons for the same have been cited in this paper. The census data from 1991, 2001, 2011 has been compared and an interesting increase in the number of speakers between 2001-2011 has been analysed, along with a probable estimation of speaker strength for 2021.

733 Understanding spirituality, religiosity, and well-being in religious domination across the continents.

Harshita Chari[1,2], Kailash Chandra Das[1]

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Categories

12. Ethnicity/Race, Religion and Language

Abstract

Spiritual health is one of the four dimensions to well-being as defined by the WHO, which include physical, social, and mental. A lot of research has been done which goes on to show the effects, both positive and negative, that religion and spirituality can have on a person's well-being. Almost all religions in the world give importance to spiritual and mental health, so we need to try and understand their effects. The major objective of the study is to explore the relationship between overall health and spirituality. We try to find if there is any difference in effects due to different religions. For this purpose, the World Values Survey, Wave 6 (2010-14) data for the countries of India, USA, Romania, Brazil, Algeria, Iraq, and Thailand are used as they belong to various religious domination i.e. Hinduism, Christianity, Islam, and Buddhism. The variables that would be taken into account are self-assessed

health, happiness, etc. for understanding well-being; thinking about meaning and purpose of life, belief in God to understand spirituality; attending services to understand religiosity. We hope to find a positive relationship between spirituality, religiosity and overall health; and no significant effect of the different religions on good health.

17 Application of Machine Learning in Demographic Analysis through Python software: An Exploration through Anaconda Navigator

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Public Health Foundation of India, Gurugram, India

Categories

2. Population Census/Survey, Vital Registration, and Big Data

Abstract

Background: Nowadays, Machine learning (ML) has become very popular in data science for resolving complex issues as well big-data analysis. This study would help to explore various options of data analysis through specially designed software libraries.

Objectives: To study different aspects of machine learning in demography. To study packages to be used for analysis of demographic data.

Methods: This study uses Nationally Representative Demographic and Health Survey data (DHS-VII, 2017-18) of Albania. Data mining and predictive analyses were done through specified packages in python.

Results & Conclusions: The packages Matplotlib, Pandas, Numpy, Matplotlib and TensorFlow are the most suitable python libraries that may perform data analysis of many aspects of demography.

Keywords: Numpy, Scipy, Matplotlib, Pandas, PyTorch, Kiras, Theano, TensorFlow, Scikit-learn

1550 Exploring the India's population diversity with respective to minority and majority transition

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Categories

8. Population Dynamics, Demographic Transition and Population Ageing

Abstract

Over the last few decades there have been remarkable changes in Indian population parameters. It consists of many religious, caste and other social groups. Most of the studies have noted demographic indicators in each of the states in India are dramatically different from each other states. This large inter-state diversity in fertility by region

and religion could be related to diverse population growth. Present analysis considered census data from 2001 and 2011. In order to address the question of population composition of different religions in terms of distribution and concentration. We used a diversity measure called interaction index and shift-share analysis. Even though there is growth of population in all the religions in India, the growth is in its decline phase. Some of the regions have grown due to role played by regional factors rather than the religion factors. There is no much variation in terms of diversity of population over the period. The change in religious composition have been hardly noticed from these rounds. The growth of minorities in present Indian context may not be a future threat to majority populations. Muslims growth has been observed to even more at rapid decline phase as being Hindus.

1635 The Correlation of Women's Economic Participation and Demographic Window of Opportunity in I.R. Iran

Mehrnaz Soleymanlou, Aliyar Ahmadi, Farshad Karami

Shiraz university, Shiraz, Iran, Islamic Republic of

Categories

11. Population and Economy: Demographic Dividend, Labor Market and Population Policies

Abstract

I.R. Iran is experiencing a demographic window of opportunity. By using this opportunity country will benefit to harness Demographic Dividend(DD). According to result of the latest population & housing census in 2016, the proportion of population 15-64 are more than the dependent population. Women as almost half of the population can play an importantrole to achieve the DD. Therefore, economic participation of women is depending to several factors such as education, family income, fertility rate and all social and cultural issues. In this study the status of women participation in economic sector isanalyzed based on 2016 census data of Iran. The preliminary results indicate that 69.89 percent of population are in age groups of 15-64. This shows a dependency ratio of 43.08 for the total country. The ratio for men and women is nearly the same as 43.38 and 42.77 respectively. However, the rate of women participation in labor force is low, indicating the country is not using this capacity of the women. While 70 percent of male in15-64 ages are employed, only 14.38 percent of women are employed indicating that only 20 percent of employed population in the country are women

Conference Atmosphere and Pictures

Opening Ceremony

DR. Ukik Kusuma Kurniawan, SKM, MPS, MA
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Dr. Hasto Wardoyo
Chairman of the BKKBN

Special Presentation 1
Travel and Take on New Adventures in Indonesia

Special Presentation 2
By Dr. M. Rizal Damanik
Deputy for Training, Research, and Development, BKKBN

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