

2015

Demography & Anthropology Abstracts

Second Annual International
Conference on Demography and
Population Studies & Annual
International Conference on
Anthropology
15-18 June 2015, Athens, Greece

Edited by Gregory T. Papanikos

THE ATHENS INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION AND RESEARCH



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Anthropology Abstracts
2nd Annual International
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and Population Studies &
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Greece

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First Published in Athens, Greece by the Athens Institute for Education and Research.

ISBN: 978-960-598-008-5

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Preface

This abstract book includes all the abstracts of the papers presented at the *2nd Annual International Conference on Demography and Population Studies & Annual International Conference on Anthropology, 15-18 June 2015*, organized by the Athens Institute for Education and Research. In total there were 44 papers and presenters, coming from 23 different countries (Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, Germany, Egypt, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Portugal, Romania, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Taiwan, UK and USA). The conference was organized into twelve sessions that included areas of Health and Mortality, Culture & Ethnicity, Migration, Family & Fertility and other related fields. As it is the publication policy of the Institute, the papers presented in this conference will be considered for publication in one of the books and/or journals of ATINER.

The Institute was established in 1995 as an independent academic organization with the mission to become a forum where academics and researchers from all over the world could meet in Athens and exchange ideas on their research and consider the future developments of their fields of study. Our mission is to make ATHENS a place where academics and researchers from all over the world meet to discuss the developments of their discipline and present their work. To serve this purpose, conferences are organized along the lines of well established and well defined scientific disciplines. In addition, interdisciplinary conferences are also organized because they serve the mission statement of the Institute. Since 1995, ATINER has organized more than 150 international conferences and has published over 100 books. Academically, the Institute is organized into six research divisions and twenty-seven research units. Each research unit organizes at least one annual conference and undertakes various small and large research projects.

I would like to thank all the participants, the members of the organizing and academic committee and most importantly the administration staff of ATINER for putting this conference together.

Gregory T. Papanikos
President

FINAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM
**2nd Annual International Conference on Demography and Population
Studies & Annual International Conference on Anthropology, 15-18
June 2015, Athens, Greece**

PROGRAM

Conference Venue: Titania Hotel, 52 Panepistimiou Avenue, Athens, Greece

Organization and Scientific Committee

1. Dr. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER & Honorary Professor, University of Stirling, UK.
2. Dr. George Poulos, Vice-President of Research, ATINER & Emeritus Professor, University of South Africa, South Africa.
3. Dr. Nicholas Pappas, Vice-President of Academics, ATINER, Greece & Professor, Sam Houston University, USA.
4. Dr. Panagiotis Petratos, Vice President of ICT, ATINER, Fellow, Institution of Engineering and Technology & Professor, Department of Computer Information Systems, California State University, Stanislaus, USA.
5. Dr. Chris Sakellariou, Vice President of Financial Affairs, ATINER, Greece & Associate Professor, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore.
6. Dr. Barbara Zagaglia, Academic Member, ATINER & Assistant Professor, Polytechnic University of Marche, Italy.
7. Dr. Nsagha Dickson Shey, Vice-Dean, Studies and Student's Affairs, University of Buea, Cameroon.
8. Ms. Olga Gkounta, Researcher, ATINER.

Administration

Stavroula Kyritsi, Konstantinos Manolidis, Katerina Maraki & Kostas Spiropoulos

Monday 15 June 2015

(all sessions include 10 minutes break)

08:00-09:00 Registration and Refreshments

09:00-09:30 (ROOM A) Welcome & Opening Remarks

- Dr. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER & Honorary Professor, University of Stirling, UK.
- Dr. George Poulos, Vice-President of Research, ATINER & Emeritus Professor, University of South Africa, South Africa.
- Dr. Barbara Zagaglia, Academic Member, ATINER & Assistant Professor, Polytechnic University of Marche, Italy.

<p>09:30-11:30 Session I (ROOM B): Health and Mortality I</p>	<p>09:30-11:30 Session II (ROOM C): Culture/Ethnicity I</p>
<p>Chair: George Poulos, Vice-President of Research, ATINER & Emeritus Professor, University of South Africa, South Africa.</p>	<p>Chair: Olga Gkounta, Researcher, ATINER</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chirayath Suchindran, Professor, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA. Measures of Lifespan Inequality: An Application to the Race and Gender Longevity Gap in the United States. 2. <u>Francesco Scalone</u>, Assistant Professor, University of Bologna, Italy, Patrizia Agati, Associate Professor, University of Bologna, Italy, Aurora Angeli, Professor, University of Bologna, Italy & Annalisa Donno, Associate Researcher, University of Padova, Italy. A Micro Analysis of the Infant Mortality Decline in an Italian Sharecropping Community from 1900 to 1939. 3. Hansjoerg Rothe, Lecturer, Coburg College, Germany. The Concept of Health in the Genomic Era. 4. *<u>Sara Afshar</u>, Postgraduate Researcher, University of Southampton, U.K., Paul Roderick, Head, Academic Unit of Primary Care and Population Sciences, University of Southampton, U.K., Paul Kowal, Co Principle Investigator of WHO's SAGE, Senior Research Fellow, University of Newcastle's Priority Research Centre for Gender, Health and Ageing, Australia, Borislav Dimitrov, Associate Professor, University of Southampton, U.K. & Allan Hill, Professor, University of Southampton, U.K. Multimorbidity and the Inequalities of Global Ageing: A Cross-Sectional Study of 28 Countries Using the World Health Surveys. 5. <u>Yi-Jhen Dong</u>, Postdoctoral Fellow, Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica, Taiwan & Kuanjeng Chen, Professor, Chang Gung University, Taiwan. Mortality Deceleration at Extreme Old Age. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. John Dawsey, Professor, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil. Ritual and Theater in Aparecida, Brazil: Saint and Werewolf. 2. Aura Angelica Hernandez Cardenas, Professor, Universidad Minuto de Dios Virtual y a Distancia, Colombia. Victim: An Identification Concept beyond of the Internal Armed Conflict in Colombia. 3. *Indrani Chattopadhyaya, Assistant Professor, University of Delhi, India. Living Tradition: A Study of Prehistoric Rock-paintings and Indigenous Art from Kaimur Region, India. 4. *Maria Vivod, Researcher, University of Pecs, Hungary. Fifteen Years After. An Anthropological Field from a Diachronic Angle. 5. *Jane Ebot, Technical Advisor, United States Agency for International Development, USA. "Green Famine": Mothers' Education and Children's Nutritional Outcomes in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

11:30-13:00 Session III (ROOM B): Migration I	11:30-13:00 Session IV (ROOM C): Education
Chair: Hansjoerg Rothe, Lecturer, Coburg College, Germany.	Chair: *Indrani Chattopadhyaya, Assistant Professor, University of Delhi, India.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Meghna Sabharwal</u>, Assistant Professor, The University of Texas at Dallas, USA & Roli Varma, Professor, University of New Mexico, USA. Migratory Patterns of the Highly Skilled: Brain Drain and Brain Return. 2. Gamal Hendawy, Assistant Professor, Damietta University, Egypt & Sultan Qaboos University, Oman. Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Indian Immigrants in the Sultanate of Oman (1993-2010). 3. *<u>Sandor Illes</u>, Researcher, Leibniz Institute for Regional Geography, Germany and Active Society Foundation, Hungary, Aron Kincses, Vice Head of Department, Hungarian Central Statistical Office, Hungary & Tim Leibert, Researcher, Leibniz Institute for Regional Geography, Germany. Change in Demographic Composition of Long-Term International Circular Immigrants in Hungary during the Crisis Period. 4. Endika Rodriguez, Ph.D. Student, University of Exeter, U.K. A Case Study of Settler Colonialism during the British Mandate: Demographics of the Haifa Sub-District. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alba-Lucy Guerrero, Assistant Professor, Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Colombia. Musical Band of Children in Anolaima: Systematization of an Alternative Experience of Early Childhood Education in Colombia. 2. *<u>Motsaathebe Serekoane</u>, Lecturer, University of Free State, South Africa & Jess Auerbach, University of Free State, South Africa. It is not what is said but who says it: Implications for Classroom Dialogic Education. 3. Jinyoung Baek, M.A., Seoul National University, Korea. The Value and Morality of Debt: A Case of Government Student Loan in South Korea. 4. *Eman Shady, Research Assistant, Social Research Center & Teaching Assistant, Political Science Department, American University in Cairo, Egypt & Ray Langsten, Research Associate Professor, Social Research Center, American University in Cairo, Egypt. Effect of Tutoring on the Transition to Higher Egyptian Education.

13:00-14:30 Session V (ROOM B): Union/Family/Fertility	13:00-14:30 Session VI (ROOM C): Culture/Ethnicity II
Chair: *Sara Afshar, Postgraduate Researcher, University of Southampton, U.K.	Chair: *Maria Vivod, Researcher, University of Pecs, Hungary.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nobutaka Fukuda, Professor, Aoyama Gakuin University, Japan. The Impact of Childbearing on Parents' Attitudes: Results from the Generations and Gender Survey in Japan. 2. Jihey Bae, Assistant Professor, J. F. Oberlin University, Japan. Determinants of Marital Fertility Behavior in Japan: Focusing on the Workplace Environment. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Luiz Fernando Dias Duarte, Professor, Museu Nacional / Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The Concept of "Influence" in Western Culture: An Unacknowledged Key to the Constitution of Anthropological Thought. 2. <u>Alexandrina Cruceanu</u>, Ph.D. Student, "Alexandru Ioan Cuza"

<p>3. <u>Nitzan Peri-Rotem</u>, Research Associate, University of Cambridge, U.K. & Jacqueline Scott, Professor, University of Cambridge, U.K. Couples' Education, Fertility and Union Stability in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>4. <u>Chia Liu</u>, Ph.D. Candidate, Center for Demographic Studies, Spain, Albert Esteve, Director, Center for Demographic Studies, Spain & Rocio Trevino Maruri, Center for Demographic Studies, Spain. Women in Charge: The Rise of Female Headship in Latin America and Poverty Implications.</p>	<p>University of Iasi, Romania & Ionel Muntele, "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iasi, Romania. The Dynamics of Geo-Demographic Structure of the Population from the Upper Basin of the Moldavian Bistrita, Romania.</p>
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14:30-15:30 Lunch

<p>15:30-17:30 Session VII (ROOM B): Special Themes on Demography and Anthropology</p>
<p>Chair: *<u>Motsaathebe Serekoane</u>, Lecturer, University of Free State, South Africa</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jose Martins, Assistant Professor, University of Aveiro, Portugal, Eduardo Castro, Professor, University of Aveiro, Portugal & Carlos Silva, Professor, University of Aveiro, Portugal. Modelling the Interaction between Demographic and Economic Employment in a Model to Forecast Population. 2. <u>Ana Gabriela Torres Canseco</u>, Researcher, The Mexican Foundation for Family Planning, Mexico & Doroteo Mendoza Victorino, Researcher, The Mexican Foundation for Family Planning, Mexico. Qualitative and Quantitative Diagnosis of Pregnancy in Adolescents in Jalisco, Mexico. 3. Lara-Salcedo Luz Marina, Associate Professor, Pontificia Universidad Javeriana-Bogotá, Colombia. The Social Links and Values of the Demobilized Young People of FARC Guerrillas in the Process of Reintegration into Civilian Life. 4. Soo You Lee, Ph.D. Student, Seoul National University, South Korea. Work and Play of Rural Elderly: A Case of a Farm Village in Korea.

21:00-23:00 Greek Night and Dinner (Details during registration)

Tuesday 16 June 2015

08:00-09:30 Session VIII (ROOM B): Population and Economy

Chair: Alexandrina Cruceanu, Ph.D. Student, "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iasi, Romania

1. Martin Dietz, Head, Research Coordination, IAB - Institute for Employment Research, Germany, Thomas Kruppe & Christopher Osiander, IAB - Institute for Employment Research, Germany. Germany: Older Workers on the Rise?
2. Philipp Deschermeier, Economist, Cologne Institute for Economic Research, Germany. The Demographic Development of the Demand for Personal Living Space in Germany.
3. Marta Rado, Ph.D. Student, Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary & Agnes Neulinger, Associate Professor, Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary. The Effect of Fertility on the Structure of Household Expenditure.

09:30-11:00 Session IX (ROOM B): Social Issues

Chair: *Jason G. Brent, Retired Scholar, USA.

1. Sylvie Gadeyne, Professor, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium, Hadewijch Vandenheede, Professor, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium & Christophe Vanroelen, Professor, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium. Does Education Protect Against the Detrimental Effect of Unemployment? Male Mortality Belgium 2001-11. (Tuesday, 16th of June 2015)
2. *Nashid Kamal, Adjunct Professor, BRAC University, Bangladesh & Cindy Lim, Graduate Student, UCL, U.K. Methodological issues in Modeling Contraceptive Use in the Urban Slums of Bangladesh.
3. Mohd Amirul Rafiq Abu Rahim, Statistician, National Population and Family Development Board, Malaysia, Irwan Nadzif Mahpul, Statistician, National Population and Family Development Board, Malaysia & Siti Aishah Mohd Shafie, MARA University of Technology, Malaysia. Adolescents' Perceptions on Family Well-Being: The Effects of Family Economic Status, Family Functioning, and Community Support.

11:00-12:30 Session X (ROOM B): Policies and Other Issues

Chair: *Nashid Kamal, Adjunct Professor, BRAC University, Bangladesh

1. *Jason G. Brent, Retired Scholar, USA. Destruction of Civilization by 2100.
2. *Huiyan Fu, Senior Lecturer, Regent's University London, U.K. The Sensations of Ambivalence: Rethinking the Emotional and the Rational in Everyday Life. (Tuesday, 16th of June 2015)
3. Ana Alarcon, Professor, Universidad de la Frontera, Chile, Paula Astudillo, Professor, Universidad de la Frontera, Chile & Marcela Castro, Professor, Universidad de la Frontera, Chile. Intercultural Healthcare Models from Araucanian Region in Chile: Mapuche Indigenous Experiences.
4. Joyce Shim, Assistant Professor, Dominican University, USA. Paid Maternity Leave and Infant Wellbeing: Evidence from 24 OECD Countries. (Tuesday, 16th of June 2015)

12:30-13:30 Lunch

13:30-15:00 Session XI (ROOM B): Health and Mortality II

Chair: *Huiyan Fu, Senior Lecturer, Regent's University London, U.K.

1. Irwan Nadzif Mahpul, Statistician, National Population and Family Development Board, Malaysia. Prevalence and Risk Factors of Pregnancy Loss in Malaysia.
2. Martin Genz, Ph.D. Student, Universitat Ulm, Germany, Matthias Borger, Consultant, Institut fur Finanz- und Aktuarwissenschaften, Germany & Jochen Rub, Professor, Universitat Ulm, Germany. Extension, Compression, and Beyond – A Unique Classification System for Mortality Evolution Patterns.
3. Dan Kaspar, Ph.D. Student, Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic & Klara Hulikova Tesarkova, Assistant Professor, Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic. Mortality Convergence and Divergence among Selected European Countries, 1959–2009.

15:00-16:30 Session XII (ROOM B): Migration II

Chair: Barbara Zagaglia, Academic Member, ATINER & Assistant Professor, Polytechnic University of Marche, Italy.

1. Philip Anglewicz, Assistant Professor, Tulane University, USA. Migration and Health in Malawi.
2. Maria Karidakis, Research Assistant, Monash University, Australia & Dharma Arunachalam, Associate Professor, Monash University, Australia. Shift in the Use of Community Languages in Australia.
3. Atsede Tegegne, Ph.D. Student, University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, BOKU, Austria & Marianne Penker, Professor, University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, BOKU, Austria. Determinants of Rural Out-Migration: Who Moves and who stays in North-West Ethiopia?

16:30-19:00 Urban Walk (Details during registration)

20:30- 22:00 Dinner (Details during registration)

Wednesday 17 June 2015

Cruise: (Details during registration)

Thursday 18 June 2015

Delphi Visit: (Details during registration)

**DEMOGRAPHY AND
POPULATION
STUDIES**

Mohd Amirul Rafiq Abu Rahim

Statistician, National Population and Family Development Board,
Malaysia

Irwan Nadzif Mahpul

Statistician, National Population and Family Development Board,
Malaysia

&

Siti Aishah Mohd Shafie

MARA University of Technology, Malaysia

**Adolescents' Perceptions on Family Well-Being:
The Effects of Family Economic Status, Family Functioning,
and Community Support**

This paper aims to examine the family functioning and social environmental factors known to affect the perception of family well-being among the 13 to 24 year-old adolescents in Malaysia. A nationally representative sample of 2,808 households was drawn from the Family Well-being Index Survey conducted by the National Population and Family Development Board (NPFDB) in 2011. The results of hierarchical regression analysis showed that adolescents' satisfaction on family well-being could be best explained by family functioning aspects (family cohesion, parental monitoring and joint decision making), subjective family economic status and community and neighbourhood support. Significant interaction also found where family cohesion and parental monitoring aspects moderate a negative effect of subjective family economic status on adolescents' well-being.

Sara Afshar

Postgraduate Researcher, University of Southampton, U.K.

Paul Roderick

Head, Academic Unit of Primary Care and Population Sciences,
University of Southampton, U.K.

Paul Kowal

Co Principle Investigator of WHO's SAGE, Senior Research Fellow,
University of Newcastle's Priority Research Centre for Gender, Health
and Ageing, Australia

Borislav Dimitrov

Associate Professor, University of Southampton, U.K.

&

Allan Hill

Professor, University of Southampton, U.K.

Multimorbidity and the Inequalities of Global Ageing: A Cross-Sectional Study of 28 Countries Using the World Health Surveys

Multimorbidity, as the “the coexistence of two or more chronic diseases” in one individual, is increasing in prevalence globally. The aim of the study was to compare the prevalence of multimorbidity across LMICs and HICs, and investigate patterns by age and socio-economic status (SES). Chronic disease data from 28 countries of the World Health Survey (2003) was extracted and inter-country socio-economic differences were examined using gross domestic product (GDP). Regression analyses were applied to examine associations of SES with multimorbidity by region adjusted for age distributions. The mean world standardized prevalence was 7.8% (95% CI, 7.79% - 7.83%). In all countries, multimorbidity increased significantly with age. A positive but non-linear relationship was found between country GDP and multimorbidity prevalence. Trend analyses of multimorbidity by SES suggest that there are intergenerational differences, with a more negative SES gradient for younger adults compared to older adults. Higher SES was significantly associated with a decreased risk of multimorbidity in the all-region analyses. Multimorbidity is a global phenomenon, not just affecting older adults in HICs. Policy makers worldwide need to address these health inequalities, and support the complex service needs of a growing multimorbid population.

Philip Anglewicz

Assistant Professor, Tulane University, USA

Migration and Health in Malawi

Although it has long been established that migration and health status are closely linked, identifying the effect of migration on health remains an unresolved challenge for much migration research. This challenge has remained due primarily to data limitations, such as the inability to measure all characteristics that affect migration and health, or the lack of longitudinal data necessary to distinguish between the effect of migration on health and the selection of individuals of differing health status into migration streams. Furthermore, migration and health research has seldom focused on sub-Saharan Africa, despite the high and increasing rates of internal migration in SSA. This research examines these two gaps in research on the relationship between migration and health by (1) addressing several central methodological challenges that often preclude establishing a causal connection between migration and health, and (2) initiating a regional focus on SSA.

Jihey Bae

Assistant Professor, J. F. Oberlin University, Japan

Determinants of Marital Fertility Behavior in Japan: Focusing on the Workplace Environment

Total fertility rate of Japan has continued to decline since the so-called "1.57 shock" in 1989, falling finally to 1.26 in 2005. The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare announces that the rate is improved to 1.43 in 2014, which is 0.02 point higher than in the previous year. Although the rate itself seems to be increased compared to the past, the number of births and the birth rates have caught on to the downward trend. As a result, Japan is still one of the lowest fertility with population aging countries in the world.

In face of these problems, recent demographic and sociological studies in Japan have been actively conducted to elucidate the causes of the low birth rate and to provide policy recommendations for raising the birth rate. According to them, low fertility in Japan has been primarily understood as a result of *unmarried* and the married late in life, while, particularly since the 1990s, it has also been greatly affected by the lowering of *marital* fertility (Sasai 2003).

Determinants of the lowering of marital fertility are not uniform. The "socio-economic causation hypothesis" emphasizes the rise of opportunity costs due to the participation of women to the labor market. The "value and attitude causation hypothesis" focuses on the weakened traditional family values such as the change of preference on the number of children. The "gender causation hypothesis" suggests that gender inequality in social structures makes it difficult for women to manage work and life balance.

Inaba (2005) concludes that the lowering of marital fertility in Japan is explained mainly by the "value and attitude causation hypothesis." However, it would be too hasty to reject the "gender causation hypothesis," since the existence of strong kinship network in Japan has a function to offset gender inequality in social structures. What is worse, the power of the kinship network is getting weaker due to urbanization and aging population. To improve the low birth rate, we have to turn our attention from their *family* to their *workplace* conditions.

In this study, using the National Family Research of Japan 2008 (NFRJ08) data conducted by the Japan Society of Family Sociology, I will examine the effects of various supports from companies aiming for work-life balance on marital fertility behavior. According to my preliminary analysis, women who did not take childcare leave at the time of birth of the first child tend to avoid an additional birth. In this

study, I will analyze further the relationship between the workplace environment such as employment status and working hours, and the workers' marital fertility behavior.

Jason G. Brent
Retired Scholar, USA

Destruction of Civilization by 2100

Due to the fact that the earth and the resources it can provide humanity are finite, both economic activity and the human population will reach a peak and then both will start a decline. That decline will occur before the year 2100 due to the overwhelming power of compound growth. Humanity is using non-renewable natural resources, which permit our civilization to function, at a rate that cannot be sustained. Humanity is also using resources which are theoretically renewable at a rate that cannot be sustained. Every aspect of society, --- religion, charity, morality, government, economic theory-- - and anything else anyone can think of has been based upon the concepts of "more" and "growth". Every aspect of society has to be reevaluated and probably completely changed due to the fact that the future holds "less" and "degrowth". A reduction in economic activity and a decline in population will cause a violent struggle for survival and for the right to reproduce with the deaths of billions, collapse of the social order and destruction of civilization never to rise again above the level of the early Stone Age, unless action is taken today.

Alexandrina Cruceanu

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&

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The Dynamics of Geo-Demographic Structure of the Population from the Upper Basin of the Moldavian Bistrita, Romania

The purpose of this work is to investigate/research and explain the dynamics of geo-demographic structure of the population from this geographical area (Vatra Dornei town and other ten villages) according to the evolution, structure and function of the historical, political, socio-economic and cultural factors existent over time in this space.

This study is based on both a descriptive approach of the geo-demographic elements, phenomena and processes existing and an explanatory one regarding the causality of the appearance and/or disappearance of different socio-professional, ethnic and confessional structures in a geographical area located, from a historical point of view in Bukovina, Moldavia and Transylvania territory.

The materials and methods used in this approach, contains, on one hand the inventory of bibliographical and statistical sources (especially those provided by the County Statistics Direction) regarding the issues investigated, and on the other hand, the analysis, interpretation and as much as possible, the forecast of the dynamics of geo-demographic structure of the population from the upper basin of the Moldavian Bistrita.

Therefore, through this study we aim to identify the measure and meaning of the way in which, the different evolution of historical and socio-political events, influenced or not the geo-demographic structure of the population, considering that any human community is characterized by its past, which can differentiate it or, on the contrary, can bring it near to the other existing communities.

Philipp Deschermeier

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The Demographic Development of the Demand for Personal Living Space in Germany

Demographic change is dramatically transforming the German society: the ratio of young to old and of the gainfully employed to pensioners is shifting in favor of older persons. In the coming decades this development causes a substantial macroeconomic structural transformation affecting all of the important markets in Germany. For example the labor market will lack young workers, the product markets will have to adjust to structurally changed consumer demands and on the capital market, savings behavior and the demand for productive investments will be changing. With respect to the real estate market the change in the age structure and the regional distribution of the population will affect the demand for personal living space.

Besides the macroeconomic dimension, the demand for personal living space is determined by social factors (e.g. more “living apart together” relationships increase the demand for smaller flats in the metropolitan areas), demographic factors (old people demand other housing as young) and individual preferences (buying vs. renting properties). The research proposal aims at providing forecasts of the age specific demand of personal living for Germany until 2030. The analysis will use data of the German Socio-Economic Panel, a longitudinal panel dataset of the population in Germany. The analysis will feature a functional data model with time series coefficients, which are used to model the age-specific demand for living space. This model will be forecasted up to the year 2030. The results provide an insight on the challenges of the demographic transition in Germany with respect to the real estate market.

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Thomas Kruppe

&

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Germany: Older Workers on the Rise?

Despite of the positive employment trends the situation of older workers remains one of the major problems of the German labor market. Although there are improvements concerning older workers, whose employment ratios are approaching the figures of middle-aged people, the labor market integration of people approaching the retirement age still falls behind clearly. This is a particular problem as the German labor force is dramatically shrinking and ageing and the retirement age will increase up to 67 years in 2030. Thus it will become more and more important for the functioning of the German labor market that older workers reach the retirement age on the job and do not pass over from a (long) period of unemployment.

We show that the overall increase of the employment figures is strongly related to an increase in the stability of employment relations while transitions from unemployment to employment remain an exception. Thus the chance of leaving unemployment seems to be unevenly distributed between age groups.

We therefore shed light on the impact of individual characteristics and labor market figures on the chance to leave unemployment or the risk of staying unemployed by looking at exits from employment subject to social security contributions in 2004 and 2009 with respect to different age groups. By considering two different periods we will also be able to shed light on the possible impact if institutional changes.

A rich set of administrative microdata- the so called "Integrierte Erwerbsbiografien" (IEB) - allow us to track the employment course until the end of 2012 and provide detailed information about their labor market histories. Thus, we can identify differences in the labor market performance between age groups as well as factors increasing or decreasing the probability of re-employment, becoming long-term unemployed or leaving the labor force within age groups.

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Mortality Deceleration at Extreme Old Age

This paper clarifies the mortality deceleration at extreme old age in relation to the Gompertz function of mortality. It is noted that the Gompertz function of mortality as often discussed in the literature is actually composed of two mathematical formulations, one for the life table probability of dying q_x and the other for the life table survival l_x , the former being the rate of decrease of the latter. While Gompertz cautioned that the parameters for the mortality function

$$q(x)=aq^x$$

might be different for 3 or 4 broad age groups, this paper shows that the Gompertz function of survival

$$l(x) = Ab^{q^x}$$

fits well to the life table figures and the derived mortality

$$q(x) = -\Delta l(x)/l(x)$$

displays a deceleration at extreme old age. Compared to the suggested modifications, the Gompertz function stands out in its robustness. It is further noted that the mortality statistics for very old ages can be deceiving. Given a modification in the declaration of statue death in Taiwan, the obvious deceleration of mortality at extreme old age has become less pronounced in recent years. It is suggested that the deceleration of mortality at extreme old age could be numerical rather than real.

Jane Ebot

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**“Green Famine”:
Mothers’ Education and Children’s Nutritional Outcomes
in the Democratic Republic of the Congo**

Undernourishment is considered the underlying cause for more than one-half of all child deaths in Sub-Saharan Africa. Undernourishment also has negative long lasting health effects including developmental deficits, increased levels of hunger-related and chronic illnesses in adulthood, and adverse pregnancy outcomes. Studies analyzing determinants of child undernourishment have shown women’s individual-level educational attainment as a key predictor of children’s nutritional outcomes, but have fallen short of fully considering community-level socioeconomic characteristics as determinants. Accounting for community-level characteristics points to the role that children’s external household factors and surroundings play in shaping their early-life health and nutrition outcomes. Additionally, substantial health and nutrition variation across urban and rural areas in Sub-Saharan Africa raises the need for researchers to not only study how the combination of individual-level and community-level factors affect children’s nutritional outcomes, but also how this relationship differs by urban-rural residential location. Therefore, this analysis examines the relationship between individual-level and community-levels of women’s educational attainment and urban and rural children’s nutritional outcomes in the Democratic Republic of the Congo using the 2007 and 2014 Demographic and Health Surveys. In sum, the findings reveal that: (a) rural Congolese children continue to be more nutritionally deficient compared to urban Congolese children, yet the highest percentage of nutritionally deficient Congolese children reside in low-educated urban communities; (b) whereas urban Congolese communities exhibit substantial variation in child nutritional outcomes by maternal education, rural

Congolese communities show little variation in children’s nutritional status; (c) individual-level and community-level women’s education are associated with urban children’s nutritional outcomes, though this association narrows after taking into account women’s socioeconomic status; and (d) individual-level and community-level education are not associated with rural Congolese children’s nutritional outcomes. Overall, the results underscore the importance of community-context

perspectives in understanding educational and urban-rural disparities
in children's nutritional outcomes.

Nobutaka Fukuda

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The Impact of Childbearing on Parents' Attitudes: Results from the Generations and Gender Survey in Japan

The purpose of this study is to examine the impact of having children on parental attitudes. Over the past few decades, much attention have been paid to the influence of ideational and attitudinal factors on demographic patterns. The so-called 'Second Demographic Transition (SDE) is a good case in point. This concept maintains that ideational and attitudinal shifts have caused demographic changes such as an decline in fertility and an increase in cohabitation in developed countries. On the other hand, triggered by this theoretical proposition, many empirical studies also have been carried out in order to investigate the influence of attitudinal and ideational factors on demographic patterns. Yet, it has been hardly studied regarding the impact of a demographic experience, especially having children, on parents' attitudes and consciousness so far. Since parents have fewer children and their marital history and relation become more complicated in contemporary developed countries, it is likely that the psychological meaning and significance of parenthood are also different from those in the past. Taking this point into consideration, this study attempts to examine the impact of having children on parental attitudes. We use data from Japanese Generations and Gender Survey (JGGS). This survey is a nationwide panel survey with a target population of men and women between ages 18 and 69 in Japan. The first wave of the JGGS was conducted in 2004, and its follow-up surveys were carried out in 2007 and 2010. We analysed married men and women who were under age 45 at the time of the first survey. The total number of respondents we dealt with amounted to 532 men and 842 women. We employ the latent class analysis in this study. This method is suitable for analyzing latent variables such as one's values and attitudes. Our results indicate that the experience of having children, which had no impact on the value-orientation of husbands, played an important role in wives' value-orientation. More specifically, becoming a parent tends to make women have more conservative attitudes toward partnership and family relations. Although the second demographic transition claims that children are of little value in our family, our findings do not perfectly support this proposition. Admittedly, having children had no influence on men's attitudes, but it made women have more conservative attitudes. Hence, we can conclude that one's value-orientation are affected by childbirth. In this regard, children are still important components of a

family, and having a child is a determining and influential life event. In other words, Ariès (1980) maintains that King 'Child' has been dethroned in the contemporary family. However, as far as our results show, the regime of King 'Child' does not seem to have been overthrown, and King 'Couple' has not yet succeeded to the throne in Japan.

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Does Education Protect Against the Detrimental Effect of Unemployment? Male Mortality Belgium 2001-11

Background

In Belgium, as in other European countries, unemployment rates have become perpetual phenomena affecting vast numbers of working-aged people. Long-term unemployment has become more common and increasingly affects the higher educated and the ethnic minorities. The aim of this study is to assess the effects of unemployment on cause-specific mortality in men.

Methods

Analyses are based on exhaustive population-wide data, consisting of a linkage between the 2001 Belgian census and register data on mortality between 2001-2011. To estimate the impact of unemployment on overall and cause-specific mortality, Poisson regressions were used among men aged 40-60 at good health at baseline.

Results

The Poisson regressions clearly show the detrimental effect of unemployment. This harmful effect cannot be explained by education or material living standards. A cross-classification of employment status and education reveals that higher educated are better protected against the detrimental effects of unemployment than lower educated. This protective effect varies by ethnicity, being less pronounced among Turkish and Moroccan communities in Belgium. Cause-specific analyses will reveal the most important causes to explain the mortality excess among unemployed men.

Conclusions

Unemployment clearly has negative health consequences. In this respect, it is crucial to install policies that assure employment in all population groups. Education does protect against these detrimental effects of unemployment, but not in the same way across ethnic communities in Belgium. Specific measures and policies should address the specific problems faced by the lower educated people in society and the Turkish and Moroccan communities in Belgium.

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Extension, Compression, and Beyond – A Unique Classification System for Mortality Evolution Patterns

Life expectancy has been and will likely continue to be increasing in many countries. There exists a variety of literature on the question how the increase of life expectancy happens, i.e. how the shapes of mortality curves change over time as life expectancy increases. In this context, many terms have been coined like *extension*, *expansion*, *compression*, *rectangularization*, or *shifting mortality*, to name just a few. These terms are typically used intuitively and are only vaguely defined. For instance, the term *rectangularization* describes a mortality evolution by defining some final state. However, many different paths of the mortality evolution with different characteristics can approach such a final state. Consequently such definitions are not sufficient for a classification system of mortality scenarios.

Different authors perform quantitative analyses based on certain statistics like the *modal age at death*, or the *standard deviation around or above the modal age at death* in order to find answers to the questions whether, e.g., extension or compression can be observed in the mortality data. However, it is not clear, which development of such statistics over time would constitute a sufficient or necessary condition for the existence of, e.g., extension or compression. Also, sometimes statistics are being used that may have only a limited explanatory value or may even be misleading. The matter is complicated even more by the fact that often *mixed scenarios* prevail. Furthermore, the age range under consideration can have an impact on observed mortality patterns: Some mortality evolutions show different mortality scenarios for the complete age range than, e.g., for ages 60 and above. Thus it is important to properly specify the age range for the question at hand.

In our paper, we establish a unique classification framework for mortality scenarios. This framework builds on four statistics with a clear interpretation which describe changes in the shape of the deaths curve over time: The *modal age at death* can measure a shift of the center of the deaths curve; the *upper bound* of the deaths curve's support

indicates extension or contraction; the *degree of inequality* is able to quantify a compression or decompression of the number of deaths over the age range under consideration; the *number of deaths at the modal age at death* measures what we call concentration or diffusion of deaths around the center of the deaths curve which should be distinguished from compression.

Each of these statistics can increase, decrease or remain constant, and the scenarios which are observable in our framework are determined by the possible combinations of the statistics' evolutions. Thus, one can observe *pure scenarios* in case only one statistic changes over time, e.g. extension if only the *upper bound* of the deaths curve's support increases, but also *mixed scenarios* if two or more statistics change at the same time. Moreover, the framework does not only allow for tests of the presence of a particular scenario, but it assigns a unique scenario to any observed mortality evolution. The framework can also be applied to any age range which includes the *upper bound* of the deaths curve's support. Thus, different mortality scenarios can be observed for the same population when different starting ages of the age range are considered.

In our paper, we also outline potential issues in the practical application of our classification framework and discuss possible solutions to these issues. Finally, we apply our framework to historical mortality data for Swedish females and analyze the different phases of their mortality evolution.

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Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Indian Immigrants in the Sultanate of Oman (1993-2010)

There are many Asian immigrants in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, who have come along with the massive waves of Asian labor since the seventies of the twentieth century. Indian immigrants numbers are estimated to be the largest among Asian labor in the GCC states in general and in Oman in particular.

The study aims to analyze the development of the size, growth rates and geographical distribution of the Indian immigrants within Omani governorates. The study also examines the gender, age, and educational level, as well as the marital and work status of those immigrants. The study is based on an analysis of three Omani census data (1993, 2003, 2010), and labor force data, using a quantitative and cartography method to analyze the characteristics of Indian immigrants in Oman.

The study showed that the historical relations between India and Oman have played a significant role in increasing the numbers of Indian workers in the Sultanate, where their numbers increased from 267584 in 1993 to 465660 people in 2010 (representing 13.3% of Omani population and 50.0% of the expatriates body and 16.8% of Omani population and 57.1% of the expatriates in Oman) respectively. The study also revealed that Indian labor force controls many sectors of the Omani labor market, such as the construction, household workers, agriculture, retail trade and motor vehicles repair sectors, thus it is difficult to dispense them at least in the near future.

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**Change in Demographic Composition of Long-Term
International Circular Immigrants in Hungary during the
Crisis Period**

I measure the demographic patterns associated with international circular migration. Firstly, I define the circulation within the conceptual framework of transnationalism. Secondly, I create macro-scale data bank on long-term international circular migrants based on an original statistical method. Thirdly, I seek to gain further insight into the demographic composition of international circular immigrants mainly by gender inequalities. This paper provides empirical evidence on international circular migrants based on the comprehensive administrative database available in Hungary, and it conceptualises and analyses one of the aspects of the circulation.

The initial results reflect that the most interesting finding is that the percentage of single people (53.6 per cent) among the circular migrants is higher than that among the non-circulars (47.4 per cent) between 2006-2008. One possible explanation is that the "mobile" way of life is not typical of those who have formal partnerships, with or without children. The presence of immediate family members may reduce the probability of circulation (Illés and Kincses, 2012: 208). This hypothesis strengthens Vertovec's (2007: 5) speculation on the likelihood of circular migration: "likelihood falls with marriage, ... when migrants have children ... they are less likely to engage in circular migration" and Constant and Zimmermann's (2011: 512) findings: "Those immigrants who are the most mobile and open to circular migration are the middle-aged, male, /and single migrants".

The main aim of the contribution is to compare the demographic composition of circulars before crisis period (2006-2008) and crisis period (2009-2012).

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Methodological issues in Modeling Contraceptive Use in the Urban Slums of Bangladesh

This paper illustrates the methodology for dealing with data that are clustered in larger units, in presence of correlated predictors and how predictors can be used to explain variation in the outcome of interest between the clusters. This study has re-iterated the importance of ensuring that adequate sample size is maintained and the use of right functional form when modeling a continuous variable.

The data used here is obtained from a study conducted in 1998 in Dhaka, Bangladesh. The study was conducted in 14 slums of Dhaka and women were nested within the slums. Regarding the empirical findings, the individual-level predictors of contraceptive use identified in the present study have all been well-established in the literature. With respect to the slum level characteristics, the proportion of households with electricity explained all of the variation in contraceptive use between the urban slums of Bangladesh.

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&

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Shift in the Use of Community Languages in Australia

In this paper, we first explore trends in the maintenance of community languages among the first generation migrants in Australia. These trends can largely be attributed to new immigration and differential patterns of language shift. The paper then examines the socio-economic variation in the shift in use of community languages. In 2011, 18.2 percent of the Australian population spoke a language other than English (LOTE) at home. While languages from Asia and the Middle East have become more prominent in the last decade or so, there has been an overall decline of more established community languages from Europe. Our analysis has highlighted that language shift to English among first generation migrants has not been uniform, with some migrant groups adopting English as a home language at a much faster rate than others. Consistent with previous census studies, men shift to English more quickly than women. In relation to age, migrants in the 15-35 age group maintained their community languages better than their older and younger counterparts. This study also showed that duration of residence was a factor that impacted on language shift; languages of migrant groups or the pre-1980 period have not been maintained as well as that of later arrivals. Place of residence and the distribution of a linguistic community also provided opportunities for language maintenance as migrants residing in major capital cities in Australia tended to better maintain their community language. Finally, higher level of education was associated with lower likelihood of speaking community language at home. The exceptions were migrants from South Asia, Eastern and Western Europe among whom the less educated were more likely to speak only English at home.

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Mortality Convergence and Divergence among Selected European Countries, 1959–2009

There was observed unprecedented decline of mortality during the 20th century in the World. But this decline was not steady – neither in time, nor in space. This development motivated many researches all over the World to study convergence and divergence tendencies of mortality, because studies focused on these tendencies provide an unique information precisely about development of mortality in time as well as in space.

The main goal of the paper is to evaluate convergence and divergence tendencies of mortality in selected European countries since the second half of the 20th century using both, traditional and recent measures. Data from the Human Mortality Database was used for the analysis, the studied time period covered years 1959–2009 and life expectancy at birth was selected as studied indicator.

Convergence and divergence tendencies of life expectancy at birth are described by two types of measurement. First, common statistics were calculated and possibilities of visualization of convergence and divergence of mortality in boxplots are performed. Second, measures considering population weights were calculated: (a) The Cumulative distribution of the European population by the life expectancy at birth, (b) the Percent of European population at each level of life expectancy at birth, by region and (c) the Dispersion measure of life expectancy at birth.

Results indicated convergence of mortality at the beginning of the studied period, till the end of 1960s, and divergence since the end of 1960s when the polarization between Central and Eastern Europe on one side and Southern, Western and Northern Europe on the other side appeared. Since the end of 1980s, difference between countries of Central and Eastern Europe emerged.

Performed measures showed changes of convergence and divergence tendencies of mortality in selected European countries in novel, comprehensible way. Moreover, the practical usage of the results is mentioned and in this way also the importance of this type of analysis is proved. Among others, it is clear that in the time of globalization in Europe or in the World, no aspects or processes could

be studied without the convergence/divergence perspective taking into
account.

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Women in Charge: The Rise of Female Headship in Latin America and Poverty Implications

This study investigates the relationship between the surge in female headship and the changing patterns in union formation and dissolution for women in Latin America. Although out-of-wedlock family formation has been characteristic of the region for decades, especially in Central America and the Caribbean, marriage has been on a decline, while single parenthood continues to rise across Latin American countries. We seek to answer two main questions: How have family changes influenced trends in female headship across Latin America? Are female headed households poorer than male headed households, with union statuses held equal? We use IPUMS-International microdata from 15 Latin American countries, focusing on women aged between 35 and 44 from 1970 to the present day. Due to the lack of income and expenditure data, we construct an asset index using information on resource ownership, building material, and amenities of each household to measure poverty. Our findings show that changes in union status—the increase in cohabitation, lone motherhood, divorce—explain between 8 to 73% of the headship increase, depending on the country, on top of the increasing tendency among women to head household regardless of their union status. Lastly, differences in union status of the household head, more so than gender of the household head, determine the poverty level of the household as a whole. Children's presence in households show mixed relationships with poverty across countries.

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Prevalence and Risk Factors of Pregnancy Loss in Malaysia

Most pregnancy losses occur without much prior warning, and even a person with no risk factors can have a pregnancy loss. The loss of any pregnancy through miscarriage and stillbirth presents as a significant life crisis for any woman and has far-reaching implications into a couple's future aspirations. Planning another pregnancy after dealing with the pregnancy loss is difficult and plagued by ambivalence, doubts, and insecurities. The aim of this paper is to study the prevalence and risk factors of pregnancy loss due to miscarriage and stillbirth among mothers aged 15 to 49 years in Malaysia. The data used was obtained from the Fourth Malaysian Population and Family Survey (MPFS-4), a nationally representative survey conducted by the National Population and Family Development Board (NPFDB), Malaysia in 2004. This paper analysed 13,312 pregnancies among 3,534 mothers that ended in live birth or stillbirth and miscarriage which has been grouped together as non-live birth. Multivariate logistic regression model was used to compare risks of non-live births relative to the live births. In total, 10.3 percent of the total pregnancies among 3,534 mothers aged between 15 to 49 years in Peninsular Malaysia ended in non-live birth. It was found that the percentages of non-live births were increased with age at first marriage, pregnancy order, and previous non-live births. Those born in 1970 or later have more risk of non-live births as compared to those were born before. Based on the result of the multivariate analysis, it was found that all the independent variables appeared to be significantly associated with the prevalence of non-live births. Mothers born in 1970 or later had the highest risk of non-live birth which was 1.2 times higher than those born before 1960. The risk of having non-live birth had increased as the age at marriage increased. The risk of having non-live birth had increased as the number of pregnancy order increased. The risk of having non-live birth was highest among mothers who had no experience in live birth. As the number of previous non-live birth increased, the risk of having non-live birth in the next pregnancy was getting higher. Little has been known about the causes of pregnancy loss due to miscarriage and stillbirth in Malaysia. It is time to start understand the true nature of this condition. Through the provision of cause-oriented treatment by the medical doctors, it is hoped that many couples will be able to achieve intended live births.

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&

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Modelling the Interaction between Demographic and Economic Employment in a Model to Forecast Population

In the framework of a project to assess the demographical decline of peripheral areas in Portugal, an integrated model was built that provides the joint evolution of demography and economy (project DEMOSPIN, Economically Sustainable DEMOgraphy - ReverSing Decline in Peripheral RegIoNs). This model provides an estimate up to 2040 of the population by age, sex and region, considering a set of economic scenarios (Castro et al, 2013, Castro et al, 2014).

We will focus in this presentation on the interaction between the *demographic employment* (E_d) - based on the existing active population and its rate of employment, by age and sex - and the *economic employment* (E_e)- based on the number of jobs provided by the economic activity. The difference between E_d and E_e is a major input for a fundamental variable in our equations: migration.

We assume that the difference E_d-E_e can be solved by a change in employment rates and by migration, but also that there will be bounds to such a difference. The economic employment is used at first as an exogenous input but is corrected towards the existing number of employees under a number of assumptions. Results obtained refer to forecasts of GDP per region, GDP per capita and to population and migration by quinquennial age groups, sex and region.

We will present the models used to relate these variables, the validation procedure and the results obtained for the case of Portuguese NUTS III regions.

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&

Jacqueline Scott

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Couples' Education, Fertility and Union Stability in the United Kingdom

The relationship between education and fertility has been studied extensively over the past decades. However, most empirical research so far has focused exclusively on women, without considering the influence of the male partner's education. Moreover, while numerous studies examined the effect of educational homogamy on marital stability, much less attention has been given to the consequences of partners' educational combinations on childbirth. The educational constellation within a union can influence fertility in several ways; for example, couples often consider their pooled resources when making decisions about fertility (Bauer and Kneip, 2014), therefore, the earning potential of both partners is likely to affect these decisions. Additionally, since educational homogamy is related to greater union quality and stability, it may also contribute to the achievement of reproductive goals (Brynin et al., 2008; Huber and Fieder, 2011). In this study, we use data from the UK Longitudinal Household Survey (UKHLS), which were collected in 2009-2013. The sample is restricted to couples in main reproductive ages and in their first union (either marriage or non-marital cohabitation). Using multinomial regression models, we estimated the relative risks of experiencing either childbirth or union dissolution within each parity (childless, one child and two-child families). The analysis controlled for couples' educational constellation and combined employment status (e.g. dual-earner, male earner, female earner, both unemployed). Preliminary findings show that while low educated couples have the highest likelihood of entering parenthood, homogamous highly educated couples who have already started childbearing are more likely to proceed to higher order births than couples in which only one of the partner is highly educated. Moreover, dual-earner couples show higher stability compared to couples who are unemployed or in which the woman is the sole earner.

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The Effect of Fertility on the Structure of Household Expenditure

Children present in the household influences the standard of living and the nature of consumption. The present study evaluates the structure of household expenditures with and without children. Besides that, the age of the (youngest) child was also observed in order to estimate how the effect of childbearing changes over the life course. Three age categories were distinguished for the children: (1) under seven years old, (2) between 7 and 18 and (3) over 18.

The state-of-the-art methodological tool, genetic matching is applied for this problem, which is a useful tool for drawing causal conclusions without experimental design. Experiment design is the gold standard of causal conclusion, however, in case of this research random experiment cannot be used since researchers must not arbitrarily decide who should give birth and who should not. Matching methods provide a tool to replicate experimental design as much as possible with observational data. The recent study uses a Hungarian dataset which was taken in 2014.

Results of this study argue that households with children have different consumption patterns compared to those households without children. Having a child increases the spending on *healthcare, education, housing* and decreases the spending on *transport, culture and entertainment, holiday and travel, saving, other products and services*. This study also indicates that the spending on *housing, healthcare, transport, culture and entertainment, education, holiday and travel, other products, loan and savings* highly depends on the age of the youngest child.

Endika Rodriguez

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A Case Study of Settler Colonialism during the British Mandate: Demographics of the Haifa Sub-District

The settler colonial framework provides the Palestinian Studies with a new useful tool that opens new lines of inquiry that lead to new fields of study. The Zionist political thought of transfer of population, as Nur Masalha argues, has been part of the Zionist movement since the beginning of the settler colonial project. The social and political situation during the British Mandate did not allow the Zionist movement to transfer such a big number of population as they did during the 1948 War.

During the British Mandate the only tool that appears to be feasible for that purpose was to purchase the necessary land to create physical space for the new migrants to ensure the survival of the settler colonial project. These actions created the Landless Arab problem, which has to be considered just the peak of the iceberg. The Landless Arab problem needs to be included in the broader context of consequences of a settler colonial attempt.

The Zionist historiography argues that the Zionist did not interfere in the daily life of the Palestinians and, moreover, it stresses the profitable aspects of the Jewish immigration. This paper, using the settler colonial theories, aims to challenge the previous mentioned historiography and propose new tools to deal with settler colonial cases, not only in Palestine during the British Mandate, but also any other colonial cases throughout the world.

This paper is based on three demographic sources used during the British Mandate to determine the consequences of the land purchases and immigration in the Haifa sub-district during that period: the 1922 census, the 1931 census and the 1945 village statistic. The analysis of the growth rates of all the communities and villages will eventually show the consequences of the Zionist settler colonial project. This paper discusses the replacement of population and the importance of population, the access to land and the immigration for the Zionist settler colonial enterprise.

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&

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Migratory Patterns of the Highly Skilled: Brain Drain and Brain Return

Skilled migration from developing countries to the United States (U.S.) has long been seen as a one-way process, or brain drain. If some skilled migrants entertained the idea of returning, it was considered unlikely or impractical. This, however, has been changing as globalization is radically transforming the way people move around the world. The return process back to their home countries is complex, usually driven by a mixture of economic, social, cultural and political factors. We study brain return – the process of a person returning to his/her country of origin with a special focus on scientists and engineers of Indian origin. To address this issue, we focus on the academic sector in the U.S. as it relies heavily on the contributions made by foreign-born scientists and engineers. Our study uses the relational perspective that goes beyond the economic perspective to explain high skilled migration. To study return migration we employ 130 in-depth interviews of two groups. The first group is scientists and engineers who receive a Ph.D. from a U.S institution and return to their country of origin. The second group consists of S&E faculty who after getting a doctoral degree from an American institution continue to work in research universities in the U.S. This will provide us with a comparative group for an in-depth look into the relational factors experienced by faculty members that either stay or choose to leave. Some of the anticipated themes that might emerge from our study are: reasons why academic scientists and engineers stay in the US and some leave to go back to their country of birth; the nature of migration and migratory spaces in a world where geographic spaces are shrinking, specifically we will examine if reverse migration leads to “brain drain” or “brain circulation.” This is an ongoing study funded by the National Science Foundation.

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A Micro Analysis of the Infant Mortality Decline in an Italian Sharecropping Community from 1900 to 1939

In the first decades of the twentieth century, an evident reduction of infant mortality rates occurred in Italy. Previous studies already demonstrated the existence of significant variations at the regional level, showing the importance of geographical and environmental factors. Since these studies were mainly based on macro aggregated data, less attention has been devoted to the effects of individual bio-demographic and socioeconomic components on infant mortality. However to improve the knowledge of the infant mortality decline in Italy, we need to compare the roles of bio-demographic and socioeconomic characteristics. Which was the most important of these components in explaining the infant mortality decline? To answer this question, our analysis adopts a micro analytical approach based on individual data and a multivariate statistical method.

So we use micro data from births, deaths and marriages civil registers, to study infant mortality at the individual level in Granarolo, an Italian rural municipality close to Bologna, from 1900 to 1939. By using the traditional method of family reconstitution, we are able to individuate and reconstruct for each neonate some typical bio-demographic characteristics and the socio-economic status of parents. In these terms, the analysis includes: parity, age of the mother, previous birth interval and child survival, father's occupation and literacy, season and year of birth. Generalized linear mixed models, with cluster random effects at the mother level, are used to estimate the effects of the selected predictors on infant mortality and the unexplained interfamily variations. In these terms, we aim to measure and compare the effects of bio-demographic factors and socio-economic characteristics.

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Effect of Tutoring on the Transition to Higher Egyptian Education

Higher education is essential to human capital development and national economic growth. In Egypt, after the 1952 revolution, the regime committed itself to expanding educational opportunity in pursuit of social justice. These goals were codified in the 1971 and 2014 constitutions both of which state that education is the birth-right of every Egyptian child. Since the 1960s all state education, including higher education, has nominally been free. Despite the stated goal of educational equity, and implementation of policies fostering this goal, higher education in Egypt continues to be dominated by the wealthy children. Moreover, students in the most prestigious faculties are even more likely to come from wealthy families than do those in less prestigious ones. The situation has changed little since the late 1980s. One of the main reasons for the persistent inequality of higher education enrollment is the poor quality of primary and secondary education. We use data from the linked 2006/2012 Egyptian Labor Market Panel Survey to examine the role of tutoring in the transition to higher education. Private tutoring is prevalent throughout the educational career of children and highly correlated with wealth at all educational levels. Earlier work shows that tutoring is positively related to entry into general secondary school, the track that leads to higher education. Private tutoring is also related to success on the secondary school leaving examination and to qualification for prestigious faculties in public universities. Progress toward equity in higher education can only be made by improving the quality of primary and secondary education and by ensuring that all students, regardless of background, have equal access to high quality pre-tertiary education. Until then, consistent with the theory of maximally maintained inequality, free higher education will primarily benefit the children of the well-to-do.

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Paid Maternity Leave and Infant Wellbeing: Evidence from 24 OECD Countries

Introduction: This study examines the effects of family leave policy on five age specific child mortality rates (infant, perinatal, neonatal, post-neonatal, and child mortality) across 24 OECD countries in 6 different regions (Scandinavia, Continental Europe, Southern Europe, Eastern Europe, Anglo-Saxon, and East Asia) over the last couple decades. This research contributes to the existing literature (Ruhm, 2000; Tanaka, 2005) by incorporating more countries and data from recent years.

Data and Method: I use data on family leave policy from Ruhm (2000) and Tanaka (2005) and extend it using data from the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research (MPIDR), Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), World Health Organization (WHO), International Labour Organization (ILO), and World Bank. Additional data sources include the United States Social Security Administration (SSA), International Social Security Association (ISSA), and various government sources. I estimate the effects of family leave policy (specifically, number of weeks provided) considering both job protected paid leave and other leave (unpaid or non-job protected leave) on mortality using Generalized Linear Models (GLMs). Following previous studies, covariates include GDP per capita, health expenditures, healthcare coverage, dialysis patients, fertility, female employment, low birth weight, immunizations for measles and DPT, as well as social welfare expenditures. I also include country fixed effects, year fixed effects, and country-time trend interactions. I apply multiple imputations for missing values using a predictive mean matching method.

Result: The results suggest job protected paid leave significantly reduces infant mortality (deaths less than 1 year of age) and post-neonatal mortality (deaths between 1 month and 1 year of age). In particular, the largest effects of job protected paid leave are found in reducing post-neonatal mortality; the effects are robust throughout all model specifications. Comparing the effects of other leave (unpaid or non-job protected) and job protected paid leave, other leave has no significant effects on any of the outcome indicators.

Discussion: This suggests that parents do not respond to leave provided without adequate payment benefits or job protection, and mothers may return to work early before spending enough time with a

newborn. As a result, other leave does not have any significant effects on infant wellbeing. Final paper discusses research challenges and policy implications.

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Measures of Lifespan Inequality: An Application to the Race and Gender Longevity Gap in the United States

The life expectancy at birth in the United States increased from a level of 62.9 years in 1940 to 78.5 in 2000. However, this improvement in life expectancy was not uniform among the race and gender subgroups of the population. In 2000, white women experienced the highest life experience of 81.2 years and black males experienced the lowest at 71.1. This ordering of population longevity using life expectancy at birth as a measure does not hold at older ages. Keeping this phenomenon of survival curve cross overs in background we examined several inequality measures of life span using three different but related approaches. The published complete life table data from multiple years were used in deriving these inequality measures. Because our interest is in the process of survival at the older ages, in this study, we only examined the mortality pattern of subjects who have survived to age 15. Both increase in longevity and the rectangularization of survival curves are examined. In the first approach we examined the summary measures of the age at death distribution with particular attention to the skewness and kurtosis of the distribution. With increase in longevity, the left tail of the distribution increased and the reduction in mortality resulted in the increased peakedness (kurtosis) in the distribution. In the second approach, we examined entropy indices like Gini coefficient and Keyfitz H. Particular attention was given to Kulback-Lieber distances where the age at death distribution was approximated by Edgeworth expansions involving the first four cumulants of the distribution. This approach allowed us to examine the role of skewness and kurtosis of the age at death distribution in the inequality process. In the final approach, we used Brass relational models with Eubank modifications to examine the situation when survival curves cross. It is believed that these methodological challenges will help in attributing the race sex gap in mortality to age, race and sex distributions of social relations, SES, health behaviors, and biological markers.

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**Determinants of Rural Out-Migration:
Who Moves and who stays in North-West Ethiopia?**

Migration is a complex, multi-casual and non-linear demographic phenomenon that has occurred throughout human history in a variety of scales. Like in other parts of the world, rural out migration as one of the primary forms of population redistribution has also become the concern of development planners and policy makers in rural Ethiopia. Due to lack of an effective registration system and scarce demographic research in rural areas the levels and determinants of migration decision in rural Ethiopia have not yet sufficiently been measured and analyzed. This paper examines the determinants of rural out-migration decision and tries to explain the underlying households' choice for longer-term versus short-term migration decision in North-West Ethiopia. Based on the New Economic Labour Migration (NELM) model and exploratory qualitative interviews, a questionnaire was designed to collect data from randomly selected households in four rural study sites on the situation before migration (or 10 year ago for non-migrant sending households) and the current household structure and assets. Two step binary logistic regression models for 553 households identified strong support for the NELM framework particularly household head age and gender, household size, dependency ratio, education, number of economic activities, food status variables which explain the migration decisions. The livelihood zones where the households are located in also play a significant role for different migration strategies. Comparing the two types of migration (short-term and long-term) some of the explanatory variables differ in terms of significance level and direction of relationship. The results also give first quantitative indications of the share of migrant sending households (63% of households have sent at least one long-term migrant) in the study sites and thus also contribute to filling the huge migration data gap. The insights into the extent and the underlying determinants of migration enable policy makers and development planners to better understand the migration process.

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Qualitative and Quantitative Diagnosis of Pregnancy in Adolescents in Jalisco, Mexico

The Mexfam's Project for Adolescent Mothers and Pregnant aims to contribute to improving the quality of life and development of teenage pregnancy or a child living in the metropolitan area of Guadalajara, through comprehensive strategies related to educational development and economic, and an accompanying process based on a scheme of guidance - counseling on sexual and reproductive health, including family planning, enabling them to make responsible decisions about their sexuality and having or not having another child.

The qualitative and quantitative diagnosis of pregnancy in adolescents living in colonies of high deprivation in the city of Guadalajara is part of this comprehensive study action research approach within the social determinants of health.

The results of the survey of 150 pregnant women younger than 20 years or with a child and the results of 30 in-depth interviews will be presented. The data analysis will focus on studying the causes that lead to their first child during adolescence and identify patterns in this incidence.

The study relates the social determinants of teenage pregnancy, particularly the unmet need for contraception and the occurrence of the event within the project of life of adolescents. Also it was determined whether the decision of the first child represents for them a problem or a solution to their situation in the family and social context.

The diagnosis will be part of the development of strategies intended to prevent second pregnancy among adolescents beneficiaries of the project and implement actions to facilitate their access to tools that allow them to make informed decisions consistent with their life plan strategies.

ANTHROPOLOGY

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Intercultural Healthcare Models from Araucanian Region in Chile: Mapuche Indigenous Experiences

Introduction: Over the past few years, intercultural health has become an emerging issue in the Chilean health policy. Intercultural health has been an appropriate approach to create a better communication between indigenous patients and providers. This approach incorporates patient's culture background in the healthcare service, the development of communication strategies to improve the patient-provider relationship, and the promotion of health initiatives from indigenous communities.

Objective: To explore different approaches to integrate the intercultural health among Mapuche indigenous communities in Chile.

Methods: This is a qualitative study performed in the Araucania region, located 600 kms. south of Santiago, the capital of Chile, South America. We conducted 120 interviews, 8 focus groups and 10 setting observation of Mapuche healthcare experiences. Data were analyzed by using ATLAS.ti6 software.

Results: Different strategies emerged to incorporate the indigenous health beliefs into a healthcare provision. One of them was to integrate traditional healers within the network of healthcare providers. Second, to build healthcare centers which incorporate the culture of indigenous people, for example preserving the shape of their dwellings or casting the clinics rooms with objects from the Mapuche culture. And third, to hire indigenous translators to improve language communication with mapuche patients.

Conclusions: Even though Mapuche consider that the government efforts are very important they still think they deserve more attention and budget to compensate the historic damage that Spanish made to their culture and society.

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**The Value and Morality of Debt:
A Case of Government Student Loan in South Korea**

In this presentation, I examine the possibilities and the limitations of Government-Sponsored Student loan as a means of value creation and the perception of credit and debt. Students have a experience of credit and debt not in the frame of virtue and vice but with the characteristics of each concept. Credit is extremely variable ability which cannot get confidence unless debtor pay their interest and principal at its given maturity date without delay, and the object of continuous management. In order to maintain a credit that is given, the students should know how to plan their future plans in detail, such as its feasibility, and their capital capacity durations as well. In other words, they have to become a subject of management of credit. For them who have a low credit rating, credit cannot become power. It is more likely to be counterproductive. In that sense, students consider credit not as power or ability but as incompetence. For that reason, students choose to become a passive subject of management of credit who avoids getting credit as far as possible, to minimize changeability of credit.

The perception of debt is related to the self-definition as debtor, and changes as time passes, along with the accumulation of experience and knowledge about loan system and debt. Students deny the negative image of prodigal debtors by making the student loan a worthwhile debt. The pure purpose of debt, learning and university, makes student loan a relatively innocent debt, and alleviates the pressure of guiltiness when signing up for a loan. The Student loan is accepted as a specially justified debt in the particular social context of Korean society the regards college education as natural. So students can stick to their self-image as 'undergraduate/graduate students.' Also, they form their self-image as independent grown-ups, transform their relationship with their parents into 'adult-to-adult' relationship, and believe that such burden is part of their life. Nevertheless, they don't let out a word about student loan, because they think of it as a really private matter. Having a debt means a lot when seeking for a job, or bank works, and most of all its limits their future possibilities. Therefore, no matter what justification the students shall endorse on their debts, government-sponsored loan is in fact a debt students have to pay back in future.

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Living Tradition: A Study of Prehistoric Rock-paintings and Indigenous Art from Kaimur Region, India

Prehistoric rock art is rooted in human evolution and is valuable for understanding adaptations and cultural contacts and changes. But interpretations of rock art as pictorial 'texts' are complicated and to situate this 'text' into the 'context' of cultural affiliation we need to study them with the help of relevant archaeology and try and determine the ethnic or cultural identity of the people who created these rock paintings. Prehistoric art has emerged gradually after finding solutions to many challenges for survival by people about 10,000 years ago and reconstitution of prehistoric values through rock art is somewhat possible if we have enough empirical data to trace relations of these prehistoric paintings in the stylistic, iconographic and functional aspects of the contemporary arts of tattooing or body decoration, pottery decoration, textile and home decoration in the living tribal populations (*adivasis*) of that area.

After studying twelve prehistoric painted rock shelters in the Sonbhadra district (U.P.), I have explored the art traditions and material culture of living tribal populations of Kol, Bhil, Baiga, Agariya, and Gond. In this paper I intend to weave together some emerging ideas on how to approach prehistoric art forms and prehistoric art style from an ethnoarchaeological perspective by analyzing local tribal art traditions in the Kaimur region in Uttar Pradesh, India. Much of Indian folklore, mythology and artistic representation are verbal and visual narrations of Man and Nature – the conceptions of seed (*bija*), point (*bindu*), etc. are considered as the unifying principle of Indian philosophy by many schools of tantra. These symbols along with other geometrical compositions of triangles and rectangles are found repeatedly painted in prehistoric rock shelters and there is an incredible continuity as we find these motifs being worshipped by villagers in these areas. Such motifs have multiple layers of 'meaning' and show continuity in the cultural tradition (*Paramparā*) between the past and the present.

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Ritual and Theater in Aparecida, Brazil: Saint and Werewolf

I here intend to discuss the experience of visitors to Aparecida, home of the patron saint of Brazil, with a view to Richard Schechner's well known "Points of Contact Between Anthropological and Theatrical Thought". A methodological "twist" associated with the anthropology of Victor Turner - with whom Schechner established a creative partnership - is particularly relevant to analysis of the ritual process in Aparecida, where image and pilgrimage evoke a view from the margins. The trajectory followed by visitors such as those who come from the shantytown Garden of Flowers (also known as "Devils' Hole"), located on the periphery of a city in the state of Sao Paulo, however, may require another methodological move, a double dislocation of one's point of observation, allowing the observer to look at everyday life from Aparecida while, also, at the same time, looking at Aparecida, on the margins of the margins, from the carnival fair. The following hypothesis may be suggested: that which the ritual process separates in Aparecida for purposes of composing an image of the saint is conjoined in the tension-packed images which erupt in the Garden of Flowers. Is the carnival fair a means by which popular culture allows for the return of the suppressed? Somatic states and forms of bodily innervation associated with shock experiences, and which belong to the embodied history of women and men of "Devils' Hole", erupt in the spectacle of the werewolf woman, among others at the carnival fair. On the margins of the margins, with shock effects, a double estrangement is produced: in regard to both everyday and extraordinary experience.

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The Concept of “Influence” in Western Culture: An Unacknowledged Key to the Constitution of Anthropological Thought

The term “influence” is used currently in a very broad sense, to describe any kind of one-way contact at a distance among people, things or ideas. Its use in Western culture has a long history and its social importance has decreased from a very especial and important original role into a peripheral, banal, one. Yet, the phenomena it did originally describe and the problems it did tackle continue to be paramount in modern social conditions; even if classified under different novel labels. Action and communication at a distance have been the subject of sundry models in Western culture, in a process strongly intensified during the Great Transformation, in the 17th century. The virtual abolition of human dependence of a transcendent reason imposed a generalized quest for the foundations of human association. The theme of “sympathy” became an early focus concerning the binding links of human experience. The mystery of relatedness allowed for successive theories concerning “influence” among the human subjects. In the areas of politics, family, friendship, art, therapeutics – just as in religion itself – topics such as *presence*, *magic*, *enthusiasm*, *forces*, *energies*, *contagion*, *transmission*, *conversion*, *brain-washing*, competed in accounting for human flux of communication. In the second half of the 20th century, the growing concern about human specificity in the face of the natural world led to the constitution of the first “moral sciences”, whence emerged social anthropology. The present theoretical scene is fraught with elaborations of the “influence” theme, as in the use of *mana* in structuralism and of *life* in ontologism. The aim here is to acknowledge the cosmological continuities in Western culture between former theories of “influence” and the most basic trends of modern anthropological thought.

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The Sensations of Ambivalence: Rethinking the Emotional and the Rational in Everyday Life

Ambivalence is a ubiquitous phenomenon of everyday experience. We often, for example, simultaneously love and hate the same person, object, or norm. The saliency of ambivalence is particularly palpable in a time of great change. Today's accelerating rate of globalization – characterized by “unprecedented extensity, intensity, velocity, and impact” (Held et al. 1999) and “ever-complex cultural process” (Hannerz 1992, 1996) – evokes strong ambivalent feelings and beliefs towards both old and new. It is true that the human being has an enormous capacity to adapt to these circumstances, yet social and personal changes are seldom undergone without recurrent ambivalent reactions.

Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork on emotion-saturated everyday life in the Japanese workplace, this article employs the notion of ambivalence to rethink the relationship between the emotional and the rational amid a recent “emotional or affective turn” in humanities and social sciences research. Particular emphasis is placed upon how individual emotional expressions and experiences in inter-subjective relationships are intricately linked with broader cultural, political, and economic traditions and transformations. By combining close ethnographic analysis with the overarching impact of macrostructures in specific contexts, this article critically engages with, but also goes beyond, emotion as a cultural category. Rather than espousing a reactive anti-rationality and risking falling into the predicament of cultural relativism, it is argue that the focus on ambivalence will make possible a holistic analysis of cultural variation and historical change, provide a useful foundation for cross-cultural comparison, and facilitate the cross-fertilization of knowledge and expertise between disciplines.

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Musical Band of Children in Anolaima: Systematization of an Alternative Experience of Early Childhood Education in Colombia

Colombia has worked on the creation of an initial level of education for children aged 0-6 years to offer childcare in the current social and cultural context. Traditionally, this has been provided by welfare institutions, which have changed over the years from a conception of assistance to a conception of education. This research is part of a systematization of initial education experiences sponsored by the Colombian Family Welfare Institute, the International Centre for Education and Human Development -CINDE and the Action Fund with participation of researchers from the Pontificia Universidad Javeriana. The research project called Pedagogical Knowledge and Practices in Early Childhood aimed to identify successful practices in early childhood education, in order to communicate them to other educational institutions to promote children's development and to impact in the construction of public policies. This paper focuses in the results of the systematization of one educational experience called the The musical Band of Children in Anolaima. The selection of this experience is due to four main aspects that stand out in the research process: first, the use of musical pedagogy and preservation of traditional practices of the community as fundamental pillars upon which the educational project is structured; second, the recognition of children as agents of development; third, the recognition of families and community as key players in the educational experience; and finally, the social recognition achieved by the educational experience.

The musical band of Anolaima is a marching band, composed of children from 3 to 5 years old, that was formed by a couple of teachers in an initial education welfare institution of the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare located in a small village called Anolaima. The village is renowned in the region for the festival band conducted annually since 1985. To this community the children musical band relates to their cultural environment, something that promotes community involvement and commitment of parents with the educational institution. The children musical band has become a symbol of identity and a linchpin of many community actions that strengthen social networking among the inhabitants of the municipality.

The experience presented in this paper is part of the research project of systematization of ten experiences of initial education in two regions

of Colombia. The systematization of experiences as a form of production of critical knowledge is rooted in the school of thought of Popular Education that has gained a leading role in educational research in Latin America. About systematization, Jara states “doubts have arisen regarding the traditional ways of understanding research and scientific knowledge production in the West, whose historical decontextualization and desire to be applied universally has been at the service of colonialism and capitalist globalization, shifting the focus away from other ways of understanding the world and life and excluding the individuals that create ways of understanding (P. 75). In this sense, the systematization of experiences is understood as a type of qualitative research that produces knowledge through a process that realizes the internal logic of the experiences and the meaning it acquires for the actors in the specific context in which this takes place. It is a process of understanding the dynamic of meanings and significations from the interpretations of its actors. The systematization of experiences thus becomes a collective process that comprehensively sets out specific practices in specific contexts in pursuit of strengthening in a public exercise of expression of identity and empowerment. By establishing categorical units that emerged from the inflexion points of the history of the experience of the musical band in Anolaima, this article identifies the characteristics of an alternative initial education experience in terms of construction and design of pedagogical practices that recognize children from diverse sociocultural context as subjects of rights capable of participating and transforming their community and educational contexts.

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**Victim: An Identification Concept beyond of the Internal
Armed Conflict in Colombia**

The Law 1448 of 2011, known in Colombia as the “Law of Victims and Land Restitution”, began to denominate as victim to the people who had suffered multiple violations of their Human Rights or International Humanitarian Law, because of the internal armed conflict that lives the country, since then, people who were not recognized as victims began to be named as such by the facts that lived under this armed confrontation. Thereby, the establishment of this category of victim has resulted in the identification process of these individuals who have suffered these victimizing events. This identification process, understood as a complex process that is built on relation to others and relates directly to identity, has caused the stigmatization of this population in which case the violence marks are recognized directly that determine their actions in society and its relationship with other. This paper aims to analyze how this new category created by an institution of authority and power, such as the Colombian Congress, have these material and symbolic resources that result directly in the individual, in the way how the victims relates to the world and the way in which social relationships occur.

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Work and Play of Rural Elderly: A Case of a Farm Village in Korea

This study questions the viewpoint, which regards Korean farm villages as merely pre-modern or as a senile community. This study pays attention to the social rhythm of Bancheon village, a farm village in Gangwon Province, and examines the way social rhythm is practiced by the residents. In Bancheon village, people gather and play together throughout the winter and scatter for farming for the rest of the year. This study considers this alternation of 'the period of play' and 'the period of work' as the main rhythm of social life in this village.

The alternation of contrasting periods, especially the seasonal variation of a certain society, was an important concern for early anthropologists such as Mauss, Durkheim, and Evans-Pritchard. The studies of seasonal customs of Korea can also be understood as an examination of the elaborate social rhythm of Korean traditional society. This study also concerns the rhythmic change of social life in accordance with seasonal change and especially notes the effect of aging process of the elderly residents.

Play and work, the two contrasting activities, require specific spatiotemporal practice patterns. First, winter is an interval between the farm work of one year and that of another. Winter became a leisure time after the industrialization and mechanization period, and collective entertainment activities became possible with the construction of a village hall. Play, the main activity of daily life in the village life during the winter, tends to encourage people to have fun with others rather than accumulate their self-interest. This tendency of egalitarianism stimulates the phatic communion of village life.

In spring, the collective life of winter life disappears, and people become fully occupied with farm work at their fields. Work, in contrast with play, is a clearly goal-oriented activity which aims at acquisition of private interest. Especially the manual labor needed in farm work makes people perceive their body as the means of production. They participate in this activity of work emotionally and intimately and play the role of a producer and a giver by themselves. During the period of work, this kind of identity formation tends to be reinforced.

The social rhythm, which consists of the play period and the work period, weakens with the aging of the residents. While getting older, pain and diseases increase, and the body resists against their will. In this circumstance, people are forced to gradually reduce the intensity

and quantity of their activities. This decline signifies degrading of their status within their social relations. Confronted with this crisis of demotion, people attempt to continue their work and play as long as possible, producing the partially modified social rhythm.

This study clarifies the specific aspects of the social rhythm of a present Korean farm village, trying to understand them from the viewpoint of the residents. This study confirms that the social rhythm of work and play in Bancheon village produces and reproduces the way of social life in a stable way, and it constructs the life-world of the individuals through their practice. This case study can be an example which rejects the passive and helpless image of present Korean farm villages and their elderly residents.

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The Social Links and Values of the Demobilized Young People of FARC Guerrillas in the Process of Reintegration into Civilian Life

This paper deals with the transitions occurring around the social links and values of demobilized young people in Colombia. In the civil life after the war, the relationships produce different values in several new spaces. Drawing on a social constructionist perspective (Gergen, 1996), this paper emphasize that the social links and values are not individual inventions, they are relational structures that regulate our interaction with others, remaining in spaces and making one declaration of patterns of social relationship where we recognize. The methodological design was oriented from the central premises of the social constructionist perspective. The focus was the narrative with its three phases: production, analysis and interpretation. For analytical puposes I use the archaeological model of the narratives, the trajectories and structural taken into account. To accomplish this analysis, I first observed the social links and values that young people have developed during their stay in the illegal armed group. Secondly I present the transformation of those social links and values of young people entering the civil society. Third, we explore the environments of civilian life, where young demobilized create new social links and values. Finally, I present some lessons learned from young people during their transition to civilian life.

This analysis is important because when the youngsters decide leaving the armed group, begins the transition to civilian life. It is a time of confrontation, doubts and fears that young people must face in their own way. The youngsters come from being immersed in a group that supported their identity, where social links were constructed, and values acquired to support their life projects. Demobilized young people come from losing a way of living, drifting from their uncertainties, but also with the hope of rebuilding their life projects. In this transit, youngsters feel unprotected and helpless; the values acquired of brotherhood and solidarity in the guerrilla life suddenly disappear and young people is confronted with a world of new social meanings and ways of being and doing.

On the other hand, young people entering civilian life entails several changes, leaving the military, the guns, the camouflage, the boots, out of hiding and join legality. All of this implies the construction a new political subject, with new ways of acting, it also involves immersion in

social life as a citizens and not as guerrilla fighters. All these changes compromise their subjectivities and demand the construction of new social links and the recreation of values that facilitate the return to civilian life and prepare youngsters to take care of themselves, to make their own decisions and take on new challenges in civil society.

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The Concept of Health in the Genomic Era

This paper argues, that with the growing importance of genetics in medicine the concept of health is changing – leaving the hyper-inflated 20th century concept of super-health behind and returning in many aspects to older concepts. In parallel to that development we experience – after the medicalization of society in the 20th century – a socialization of medicine.

At the beginning of the 20th century organ function tests were introduced – for the first time in history people without symptoms, previously regarded as “healthy”, were subjected to medical tests. In 1927 Wendell C. Phillips, president of the American Medical Association, demanded “not just fairly good health, but ... super-health” for everybody. The search for disease-promoting risk factors would be the landmark of 20th century medicine, eventually bordering on patronizing legislation in order to avoid such risk factors.

A new concept is presented here, emerging from new genomic research models such as Mendelian randomization: it turns out that the human genome holds the key not only for disease-promoting risk factors but also for “health-promoting protection factors” – most of us are healthy despite various genetic risk traits, due to the protecting influence of modifier genes altering the penetrance of the genetic make-up into the phenotype. (One concrete pair of genetic risk and protection factors, in the PKD1 and CaSR genes, is explained in more detail.)

So again it makes sense to enlist healthy people for medical test procedures, but in a way completely different from Phillips’ vision – health promoting protection factors may be identified in healthy people and may be mimicked by drugs administered to patients who carry the risk factor but not the protective factor.

In future patients will benefit from genetic traits of other people world-wide. Apart from the growing economic burden of health care on the national budgets of modern societies, world-wide co-operation in genetic research is another aspect of the socialization of medicine.

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It is not what is said but who says it: Implications for Classroom Dialogic Education

Central to engaging teaching and learning practices is the principle of *dialogue*. We argue that through *dialogue* we can stimulate students to think and argue for themselves, rather than defer to tradition and authority. However, what is not known is the context ideal for dialogic education, especially in a country that need to come to grips with the presence of people who differ by ethnicity, class, gender, age and religion (Nussbaum, 2010). This paper asserts that in such context the binary of “us” and “them” is inevitable. In the teaching and learning context defined by *us* and *them*, we imagine that Fricker’s (2008) *epistemic injustice* is predictable. Fricker (2008) identified two kinds of dysfunctional epistemic injustice eminent in epistemic practices. He argues the first occurs during *testimonial transactional*, “when the speaker receives a deflated degree of credibility from hearer, owing to prejudice on the hearer’s part”. The second is what he calls *hermeneutical injustice*, “occurring at a prior stage when someone is trying to make sense of a social experience but is handicapped in this by a certain gap in collective understanding”.

Sinha (2010) contend that one of the many ways to optimize Nassbaum’s capabilities, and bridge the binaries of *us* and *them*, our education should espouse *dialogue* pedagogy to establish a site for transformative education for students as they encounter and address issues of social justice and differences in lecture halls. In this regard, we argue that the understanding for participants in the dialogue should be informed by the willingness to leave conventional, safe and comfort zones (see mutual vulnerability), and embrace a teaching and learning opportunity that can stir and move, which can (and perhaps should) create discomfort.

The article draws from the teaching experience of two young lecturers with competing hegemonic identities emerging from dominant positionalities along the axes of *us* and *them* discourse, reflect on the dynamics of lecture hall engagement after showing a video on *izikhothane* and its implication for teaching and learning in a diverse lecture hall.

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Fifteen Years After. An Anthropological Field from a Diachronic Angle

My doctoral dissertation entitled 'Ethnomedicine in Vojvodina', was defended in October 2005 at the University Marc Bloch in Strasbourg, France. The fieldwork necessary to gather the material for the thesis was done in a period 1998-2004, in the province of Vojvodina, Northern Serbia. The research gathered various forms of practices, and the thesis at the end concentrated on the practitioners themselves and their roles in the society. The practices I have encountered at the field at that time were still more or less 'traditional' in the sense that they corresponded to the material I have found in the archived research and ethnographical articles of this geographical area from the 20th and the second half of the 19th century. At that point I came across with various forms of ethno-pharmacology (popular knowledge and use of medicinal herbs), of 'fear melting' (a magical-ritual practices of treating psychological disorders), 'fixing' bones (ethno-kinesiotherapy), and different types of magical-religious approaches and popular beliefs about illnesses and sick individuals on the territory of this region.

Within a new research project (funded from the European Research Council under the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007-2013) / ERC grant agreement with the University of Pécs, Hungary) I had the occasion to revisit the field.

The recent fieldwork (done during the first months of 2015), was conducted to verify the 'state of the art' of ethnomedical practices in the same region, as well as the present condition of the forms a of the popular (eventually: alternative) medical practices. The initial hypothesis was that there is going to be several divergences in the findings between those made fifteen years ago and those made this year as for instance in the quantity of popular ethnomedical practitioners, as in the forms of these practices. One of the research's ultimate ambitions was to update the existing data in order to reorganize the existing and the new results by the principles ethnoepidemiology (as proposed by in R. Masse (2008) 'Détresse Créole' Presses de l'Université de Laval). Meaning, to analyze the concrete conditions of life of individuals in the community (unemployment, rural milieu) affected by the macrostructural conditions (government, economy, etc.) in order to understand social meanings and contexts in ethnomedical practices with the intention to perceive eventual changes in these practices in a diachronic perspective, to notice ultimately new variations (new models

of behavior) and to check the possible evolution of the popular nosology. Presumably new health trends and interpretations were to be found as well.

Starting with the initial hypothesis, about the divergences in the quantity of the so called 'popular (traditional) healers' in the region and about the forms of practices, the paper's aim is to compare the data from 1998-2004 with those made in the first half of 2015 and to expose the results and the findings in a comparative manner with the intention to expose the observed changes. An attempt to present the findings according to the principles of ethnoepidemiology is going to be made additionally as well.