

Asian Population Association (APA)
Special Workshops

1. Chinese Translation of Tools for Demographic Estimation

(in Mandarin)

Organizer: The International Union for Scientific Studies of Population (IUSSP); China Population and Development Research Center (CPDRC); Center for Family and Population Research, National University of Singapore; Ginling College, Nanjing Normal University, Nanjing China Asian Demographic Research Institute (ADRI), Shanghai University

Proposed: Dr. Danan Gu and Dr. Qiushi Feng

Chair: Dr. Hongyan Liu (Deputy Director-General, CPDRC)

12 July 2018: 7:30-8:30 am.

Introduction:

Although increasing data availability from censuses, vital registrations, and surveys has reshaped the discipline of demography in last few decades, data accuracy and completeness remain questionable in most developing countries. In that regard, there is still a continuing need for the use of indirect methods in estimating demographic indicators, which could improve the accuracy of demographic indicators and eventually help better understand population dynamics and formulate sound policies.

The *Tools for Demographic Estimation* (briefly as *Tools*) is a collection of key methods to measure demographic parameters from limited and defective data with a plenty of examples and worksheets for illustration plus a user-friendly online version. It entails cutting-edge approaches for demographic estimation and provides appropriate methods of examining the data quality for censuses/surveys in all three demographic major components, i.e., fertility, mortality, and migration. It also provides advices on to what extent and under what conditions these different methods could work to obtain the appropriate estimations (Moultrie et al., 2013). Moreover, the *Tools* not only emphasizes detailed procedures of these methods, but also highlights rationales of assumptions underlying each method and provides possible limitations and outcomes when certain assumptions are not met.

Low data quality and inconsistencies across censuses in China are common and they have brought a serious challenge for demographers and other research scientists to study China's population. So far most Chinese demographers and researchers use direct method to calculate demographic rates from censuses/surveys without making any beforehand assessment about the accuracy of data due to lack of adequate knowledge and skills about how to obtain sound estimations from limited and defective data. With few exceptions, most young generation demographers in China have also not been aware of the indirect estimation tools. With the rapid aging of first generation of Chinese demographers and the shortage of trained young demographers, we aim to promote use of the *Tools* among Chinese demographers and other researchers, and this is our purpose of this side event.

Schedule:

(Each has about 5 minutes)

1. Dr. Danan Gu (United Nations Population Division)
2. Dr. Mary Ellen Zuppan (Executive Director of the IUSSP)
3. Ms. HE Dan (Director-General, CPDRC)
4. Professor Yuan Zhao (Dean of Ginling College, Nanjing Normal University)
5. Professor Leiwen Jiang (Director, Asian Demographic Research Institute Senior Research Fellow, National Center for Atmospheric Research (USA) & University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (USA))
6. Professor Yuan Ren (Deputy Director of Institute of Population Research, Fudan University)

Open questions and discussions.

2. UNFPA Special Session

Organizer: UNFPA - APRO

12 July 2018: 9:00-10:30 am.

Introduction:

Asia is going through major changes in the structure and characteristics of its populations. At country level, differences in the timing and pace of the demographic transition result in a variety of situations regarding population growth and age structures. These trends must be taken into account by development planners in their quest for the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals, but issues to be addressed differ with national contexts. While some countries still have a chance to put in place policies to reap a demographic dividend resulting from an age structure biased towards productive ages and enabling them to sustain accelerated economic growth, others already face rapid population ageing and have to address related opportunities and challenges, including in relation to the provision of health care and income security for older persons. In an increasingly globalized world, international migration also interacts with these trends, for instance as cross-border marriage develops in response to unbalanced national marriage markets resulting from pre-natal sex selection practices which have been common in some Asian countries.

UNFPA, as the United Nations Population Fund, has been following closely Asian population trends, with the aim of supporting countries to integrate the impact of population change into their development policies, for the ultimate benefit of the 4 billion inhabitants of Asia. The purpose of this session is to present a selection of recent examples of population studies led by UNFPA, demonstrating the breadth of issues covered to understand the various population dynamics at play in Asia and their multiple impacts on societies and individuals which require appropriate policy response. The session is jointly put together by the Asia-Pacific Regional Office of UNFPA and the UNFPA China Country Office.

Objectives:

Within the conference agenda, this special UNFPA session is expected to achieve the following objectives:

- 1) Present main findings and their policy and programmatic implications from recent studies on key population issues in Asia supported by UNFPA
- 2) Highlight UNFPA work in partnership with regional stakeholders and strengthen the partnership between UNFPA and APA

Organization of the UNFPA special session:

Hosts: The UNFPA Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (APRO) and Asia Population Association (APA)

Organizers: UNFPA China Country Office (CO) and the Asian Demographic Institute of Shanghai University (the 4th APA conference secretariat)

Time: 09:30-11:00, 12 July (Thursday), 2018

Venue: Meeting room - to be confirmed

Participants: UNFPA (APRO and China CO), APA management, invited experts, interested participants, etc. A total of about 80-100 participants

Facilitator: Dr. Babatunde Ahonsi, Representative of UNFPA in China

Time	Activity	Presenter
09:30-09:35	Opening remarks	<i>Mr. Björn Andersson</i> , Regional Director, UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Regional Office (APRO)
09:35-10:35 (15 minutes for each presentation)	Sustainable Development and Changing Demography in Asia	<i>Prof. Gavin Jones</i> , Emeritus Professor, Australian National University
	Opportunities for a Demographic Dividend in Low- and Middle-Income Countries in Asia: findings from National Transfer Accounts	<i>Prof. Sang-Hyop Lee</i> , Adjunct Senior Fellow, East-West Center, University of Hawaii
	Cross-national Comparison of Old Age Income Security in Bangladesh, Nepal, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam	<i>Mr. Eduardo Kliem</i> , Regional Director, Asia Pacific Regional Office, HelpAge International
	Gender imbalance and cross-border marriage between China and Viet Nam	<i>Prof. Li Shuzhuo</i> , Director, Institute for Population and Development Studies, and Director, Center for Population and Social Policy Research, Xi'an Jiaotong University, China
10:35-10:40	Discussant: Role of UNFPA in facilitating studies on population and development in the Asia-Pacific region	<i>Prof. Doo-Sub Kim</i> , President of APA or Prof. Gu Baochang, Vice President of APA
10:40-10:55	Questions and answers	All participants
10:55-11:00	Concluding remarks	Facilitator

3. Changing Age Structure in Asia

Organizer and Chair: Baochang Gu

12 July 2018: 10:45-12:15 pm.

Introduction:

Asia with nearly 4.5 billion people accounting for 60 percent of the world's population includes countries with diverse demographic scenarios with regard to age structure, composition and distribution of population that has resulted from the diverse onset and pace of demographic transition experienced in the past few decades.

The continuous decline in fertility over two or more decades in some countries like Japan, China, South Korea, has resulted in below replacement level of fertility and has significantly changed their age structure. Their young population aged 0-14 has shrunk and the share of those in advanced ages of 65 years has increased. In very near future, the number of aged in Japan will exceed the number of children. In South East Asian countries like Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, and Indonesia demographic transition began almost two decades later. Having invested in the education and the skill building of their young, these countries have in recent decades experienced high economic growth. Countries such as India and Bangladesh have begun to experience fertility decline very recently, giving them the advantage of bulging labour force or demographic bonus or dividend. However, unless the youth of these countries receive the needed appropriate skills and training, the dividend can turn into despair. On the other hand, barring Iran in West Asia, other countries in the region have yet to undergo demographic transition or have just begun to experience changes in their population structure.

These very diverse demographic scenarios across Asia with the resultant changes in their age and sex structure will have significant social and economic implications in the coming decades with ramifications for the entire world. The countries themselves will have to address the issues of insurance costs, pension payments, creation of employment opportunities, participation of women in work and policies related to migration of workers from labour-surplus countries to those countries facing shortage of young workers in the coming decades.

Some of the eminent scholars from the region and experts from elsewhere can be invited to prepare and present papers dealing with the implications of the changing population age and sex composition in the country-specific context or in an inter-country comparative context. Issues such as the structure of work force and labour market, participation of women in work with implications for childbearing and childrearing, implications for urbanization and creation of employment opportunities in cities etc. migration across countries, etc. merit data based analyses.

Presented Papers:

- 1. Aging Trends and Patterns Throughout Asia: Now and in the Future**
Wan He and Loraine A. West (U.S. Census Bureau)
- 2. The Future Size of the Elderly Populations in East Asian and Implications for Eldercare and the Marriage Market: Mainland China, Japan, Taiwan, South Korea and North Korea**
Dudley L. Poston (Texas A&M University College Station, Texas, USA)
- 3. Determinants of Changing Demographic Structure in Asia: Implications for Future**
Leela Visaria
- 4. Changing Age Structure of Chinese Population and Aging Trends in China**
Xizhe Peng
- 5. Demography Meets Psephology: the Impact of Changing Age Structure on Democratic System**
Stuart Basten

Abstracts:

1. Aging Trends and Patterns Throughout Asia: Now and in the Future

Wan He, Ph.D. and Loraine A. West, Ph.D. (U.S. Census Bureau)

With rapid fertility declines in recent decades, Asia is experiencing accelerated population aging. Today Asians account for more than half of the world's older population (aged 65 and over). By 2050 Japan is projected to remain the oldest country in the world, and South Korea, Hong Kong, and Taiwan will overtake European countries to become the second, third, and fourth oldest. In addition, the population aged 80 and over will quadruple by 2050 in a number of Asian countries.

We place Asian aging trends in a global context and focus on the vast differences within the region of Asia. For example, while India is projected to surpass China and become the most populous country by 2026, its older population share will be half that of China.

We also examine trends in the sources of support for the older populations in Asia, including labor force participation and public pension systems. Labor force participation rates among the older population have been declining in most Asian countries as development advances and pension eligibility ages remain relatively low. Several Asian countries are among those with the highest life expectancy in the world, highlighting the importance of sustainable systems and diverse sources of support.

2. The Future Size of the Elderly Populations of the East Asian Countries of China, Japan, Taiwan, South Korea and North Korea: Implications for Eldercare and the Marriage Market

Dudley L. Poston, Jr. (Texas A&M University College Station, Texas, USA)

In this paper I examine the current and projected size (to 2050 and to 2100) of the total and older populations of the East Asian countries of China, Japan, Taiwan, South Korea and North Korea. I compare these with those for the World and for the United States. I show that the absolute and relative numbers of the older populations in these five East Asian countries will increase dramatically by the year 2050. In 2050, it is projected that more than one-third of the populations of Taiwan, Japan and South Korea, and more than one-quarter of China, will be persons of age 65+; these are huge increases from the respective percentages in 2015. By 2050, Taiwan, Japan and South Korea will be significantly older than the U.S., and China will be about the same age. This is a big change since 2015 when the U.S. with an elderly population of over 15 percent was older than all the East Asian countries except for Japan. I examine the dependency ratios of these countries and show that the dependency burdens will become very heavy in the decades ahead. These matters have important implications for China, Japan, Taiwan, South Korea and North Korea.

3. Determinants of Changing Demographic Structure in Asia: Implications for Future

Leela Visaria

Unlike the 19th Century Europe, demographic transition in Asia has been compressed in a very short span because Asian countries have benefited from the transfer and diffusion of public health programmes, and medical technologies. These helped in quickly lowering infant

and child mortality, increasing life expectancy and controlling several infectious diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis. Similarly, with a time lag the crude birth rate began to fall over all the Asian countries, regardless of the level of their economic development. Fertility declined much more rapidly and relatively early in East Asia than in Southeast or South Asia. Contraceptive use rates do vary between countries and in several Asian countries government intervention in promoting family planning has played a much more important role in lowering fertility rather than socio-economic determinants such as income and education.

In spite of a similar trajectory about decline in mortality followed with a time lag by fertility decline that Asian countries have followed, the timing of the demographic transition has led to divergent trends in population growth and age structure across Asia. In this presentation, one of the consequences of this variation will be highlighted with the support ratios or the ratio of the working-age population to the nonworking-age populations in the sub-regions of Asia. The implications of these for future will be examined in the sub-region context.

5. Demography Meets Psephology: The Impact of Changing Age Structure on Democratic Systems

Stuart Gietel-Basten, Associate Professor of Social Science and Public Policy (Division of Social Science. Faculty Associate, HKUST Institute for Emerging Market Studies)

Population ageing is a well-known feature of many Asian territories. The political consequences of this change have been widely explored: a challenge to intergenerational justice and the functioning of a 'low fertility trap' where resources are systematically diverted away from the young. Evidence from other parts of the world shows that there is often an age gradient to political participation; namely the propensity to vote. This behavioural differential could serve to exaggerate the impact of structural change of the ageing of the population.

In this paper, we use the Asia Barometer Survey to identify the extent to which an age gradient exists for five Asian territories, and then produce a projection scenario to 2050 based upon an assumption of recent trends of voter participation continuing into the future. We find sharp differences between Asian territories and explore the policy implications.

4. Low-fertility Society: An Asia-Pacific Perspective

Organizer and Chair: Dr. Sorapop Kiatpongsan

12 July 2018: 1:00-2:30 pm.

Introduction:

Low fertility is a universal and transdisciplinary issue. The decline of fertility rate is evident in countries with different economic, political, and social systems and the rate of transition (or speed of change) varies from gradual to alarmingly rapid. Approximately half of the countries across the globe have a total fertility rate (TFR) that is below replacement level. Low fertility rates have a significant impact on economic competitiveness and security. Additionally, the co-occurring demographic challenge of ageing further exacerbates the inevitable consequences of shifting population structures.

Low fertility began to be a social concern in the Western European countries where fertility rate started to gradually decrease and surpassed the replacement level before any other part of the world. In the Asia-Pacific region, South Korea, Japan, Singapore and China including Hong Kong are countries where low-fertility rate led to concerns and various policy responses.

Studies showed that traditional family values and gender relations play an important role in explaining low and lowest-low fertility in Asia and in East Asia in particular. Family structure and social norms in the Asia-Pacific differs significantly from those in the Western European countries. These factors can be influential both as a driver of low fertility and as a determining factor whether a policy response or intervention will be effective.

The proposed special session on “Low-fertility Society: An Asia-Pacific Perspective” aims to provide a comparative demography and public policy on the 1) drivers of low fertility, 2) impacts of low fertility and 3) policy responses and their effectiveness

Objectives:

1. To discuss the factors causing low fertility rates
2. To examine the effectiveness of policy options and intervention to address issues related to low-fertility society
3. To share experiences and lessons learned on impacts and implications of low-fertility society

Schedule:

- 13.30 – 13.45 **Introduction and overview**
Dr. Sorapop Kiatpongsan
- 13.45 – 13.55 **Low-fertility in the Western world and in Asia-pacific: Similarities and differences**
Professor Peter McDonald (The University of Melbourne, Australia)
- 13.55 – 14.05 **Examination of drivers of low fertility and effectiveness of pro-natalist policies in Singapore**
Dr. Mui Teng Yap (National University of Singapore, Singapore)
- 14.05 – 14.15 **Low fertility in China: Determinants, policy options, and consequences**
Professor Baochang Gu (Renmin University of China, China)
- 14.15 – 14.25 **Challenges and opportunities of low fertility in Hong Kong**
Professor Paul Yip (The University of Hong Kong, China)
- 14.25 – 14.35 **Low fertility and ageing society in developing nations: A case study of Thailand**
Associate Professor Vipav Prachuabmoh (Chulalongkorn University)
- 14.35 – 15.00 **Discussion and Q&A**

Abstracts:

1. Low fertility: a global perspective on similarities and differences

Professor Peter McDonald

From a global perspective, there are five dimensions of low fertility: measurement issues especially changes in the timing of marriage and first birth, the difficulty of combining work and family especially for mothers, economic realities for young people in comparison with their economic aspirations, the perceived costs of children and, perceptions of the value of children. If the aim is to raise fertility, the five issues are listed in order of their level of intractability for policy influence, from easiest to hardest. Country examples are provided from across the world of the relative significance of these five dimensions.

2. Low fertility and policy responses in Singapore

Dr. Mui Teng Yap

This presentation will look at selected demographic and socio-economic trends that contributed to low fertility over the past decades. It will also look at research findings on Singaporeans' marriage and parenthood desires and challenges, and the policy responses to-date.

3. Why is China's TFR so low? A decompositional analysis

Professor Baochang Gu and Associate Professor Jiawei Hou

Recent several Chinese censuses have repeatedly reported a low TFR one after another, from 1.22 in 2000, 1.18 in 2010, and 1.05 in 2015, which triggered endless debates and questioning on quality of data and trends of fertility. The paper intends to address the issue with Chinese census data but taking an alternative approach to decompose the total fertility rate by age group, as well as urban-rural residence and birth parity in terms of the dynamics between postponement and recuperation in childbearing behavior over time, particularly since 2000, and how it may affect the outcome of the period picture of fertility situation in China.

The Decompositional analysis suggests that fertility rates among young age groups of the 20s show a downward trend indicating postponement in childbearing, while fertility rates among older age groups of the 30s show some increase indicating some recuperation, particularly since 2013 as effect of changes in fertility policy. Overall, the decompositional analysis leads to the conclusion that strong postponement and weak recuperation in childbearing behavior of Chinese women may inevitably affect China's total fertility rate at a level far below replacement, and result China's fertility to go downward in the years to come.

4. Assessment of family pronatalistic policy: Experiences of Hong Kong, South Korea and Japan

Professor Paul Yip

Many East Asian societies are characterized by ultra-low fertility. Many Governments have already taken some pronatalist actions and its impacts at most are modest if not ineffective. However, whom to target and what specific measures should be taken still remain very elusive. This study tries to address these knowledge gaps. We first identify the potential target groups

that are most influential in changing the total fertility rate, based on a stochastic model and fertility elasticity analyses. Then, we investigate different population subgroups' perception of various pronatalist measures, using the 2012 fertility survey in Hong Kong. Elasticity analyses show that marriage rates, especially among women aged 25-29 are the most influential factor of future fertility for all the three societies. For Hong Kong, first births, especially among women aged 30-34 are the second most influential factor; for South Korea, second births- especially among women aged 30-34, actually play a very important role, next only to marriage; for Japan, first and second birth are much less influential, thus making marriage a dominant factor of its fertility. Furthermore, the survey results suggest that the group of women with no children are most responsive to all pronatalist measures while women with two children are least responsive. And some measures such as educational subsidies, medical subsidies, free kindergarten education, enhancing education quality are likely to incentivize women across all parities to have children, implying that these measures can be made universal. Besides, some measures are preferred by different parity groups, calling for group-specific policy intervention.

5. Low fertility and ageing society in developing nations: A case study of Thailand

Associate Professor Vipap Prachuabmoh

Rapid Demographic Transition in Thailand during the past five decades leads to unprecedented consequences from the imbalance in age structure. The fertility has fallen far below replacement level (about 1.6 at present), which makes the country become one of the fastest speed of population aging among developing nations. Population projections for Thailand suggests continued fertility decline, reducing the number and proportion of children and working age population within the next two decades. The demographic shift becomes a crucial factor for sustainable development of the country. In the context of developing countries struggling to escape middle-income trap, Thailand needs to review and rethink its population policy that tackles with both low fertility and aging issues. The population policy implications will be much more complex than the population policy in the 1970s.

5. Unintended Pregnancy and Abortion in Six States of India

Organizer, Chair and Discussant: Dr. Shireen Jeejebhoy

12 July 2018: 2:45-4:15 pm.

Introduction:

Medication abortion (MA) has been more accessible and widely used, the average age at marriage is rising (possibly accompanied by an increase in premarital sex), and urbanization and education are increasing in India. These trends are generally linked to an increasing preference for smaller families and greater need to prevent unintended births. However, the pace of increase in contraceptive use among married women has been quite slow during the past decade. More recently, policy responses to skewed sex ratios identified in 2011 Census have resulted in abortion services becoming less accessible in certain states. Such a response might lead to an increase in women seeking, and being exposed to the risks of, unsafe abortions.

The objectives of this study are to:

- Study the health consequences of unsafe abortion and the provision of abortion services and post-abortion care (PAC) for six selected states: Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Assam.
- Obtain the abortion incidence values for the six states of India
- Document findings and policy and program recommendations in a wide range of publications and strategically disseminate these findings to state.

The data for the study in six states of India comes from two surveys: A Health Facility Survey (HFS) and a Health Professionals Survey (HPS). These questionnaires were filled in government health centres (PHC, CHC, Rural, Sub-divisional and District Hospital, Municipal Hospitals, Grant-in aid hospitals), Private facilities (Nursing homes, Maternity and Multi-Speciality hospitals) and NGO/Trust hospitals offering maternal health services.

In addition, we have drawn on other available data such as (a) service statistics from NGO networks of providers of MTPs; (b) national surveys including the District Level Health Surveys and the National Family Health Surveys; and (c) the 2011 Census and population projections. We have also been benefited from data being collected from drug sellers in 2013 under another project, EVA-PMDUP, about sales of MA drugs, as well as prospective data on the severity of abortion morbidity that has been gathered in the state of Madhya Pradesh in 2014.

Additionally, we have drawn on all published and unpublished studies of abortion service provision and PAC services, as this information helped us to assess the quality and meaning of the data obtained through the HFS and HPS surveys and the other sources. The UPAI project has been implemented by three partner organizations: Guttmacher Institute, New York; International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai; and Population Council, Delhi.

Presented Papers:

- 1. Provisions of Postabortion Care Services in Six States of India**
Chander Shekhar, Manoj Alagarajan, Manas R Pradhan, Harihar Sahoo and Garima Dutta
- 2. Abortion care seeking and reproductive rights violation in health facilities: Evidence from six states of India**
Manas R. Pradhan, Chander Shekhar, Manoj Alagaraja and Harihar Sahoo
- 3. Perception of Providers on unsafe Abortion in Six State of India**
Manoj Alagarajan, Harihar Sahoo, Manas R. Pradhan and Chander Shekhar
- 4. Providers' perceptions of barriers of women's access to abortion services in India: Findings from six states**
Rajib Acharya (Presented by Harihar Sahoo)

Abstracts:

1. Provisions of Postabortion Care Services in Six States of India

Chander Shekhar, Manoj Alagarajan, Manas R Pradhan, Harihar Sahoo and Garima Dutta

In India, UPAI study is a comprehensive study to provide estimates for unintended pregnancy and abortion incidences. The study conducted six Indian states representing six different regions of the country in 2015. In this study, we have gathered information on abortion and post abortion service provision in public, private and NGO sectors health facilities. This paper attempts to examine linkages between post abortion care services and provider's qualifications and type of facility. It also looked into average cost for mild and sever complications as well as reasons for not providing abortion in six study states. Among all types of facilities, 97 percent of facilities in Uttar Pradesh, highest among in six states, reported to provide post abortion care services followed by 96 percent in Assam. Except Bihar, maximum percentage (28% in Uttar Pradesh to 73% in Gujarat) of providers by qualification fall in MD/MS in OB-GYN followed by MBBS (Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery). The lowest average cost for sever postabortion complications reported was Rs. 1278/- (nearly 21\$) in Uttar Pradesh to Rs. 3201/- (nearly 62\$) in Bihar. Lack of training was the main reasons reported by most the facilities in all states ranging between 55 percent in Tamil and 88 percent in Uttar Pradesh. These findings have high relevance in framing access and affordability of post abortion care services in the Indian context.

2. Abortion care seeking and reproductive rights violation in health facilities: Evidence from six states of India

Manas R. Pradhan, Chander Shekhar, Manoj Alagarajan and Harihar Sahoo

Reproductive rights of women have been recognized as important research issue that needs emphasis from a broader perspective of individual freedom and human right. Evidence suggests a large proportion of Indian women obtaining illegal and potentially unsafe abortion often exposing themselves to negative health consequences including death. Empirical evidence on the role of health facilities in providing safe abortion care addressing reproductive rights of women is rare. The present study aims to understand the reproductive rights violation of abortion care seekers in health facilities in six states of India. Specifically, the study aims to understand the responsiveness of the health facilities/providers and identifying the opportunities (stage of abortion-seeking/location of facility/ ownership of facility/areas to focus) for intervention at a health facility to address reproductive rights of women. We found a sizable percentage of both public and private facilities in the six studied states do not provide abortion and post-abortion care services often citing reasons which violate reproductive rights of women. Facilities providing induced abortion services compels women to adopt contraception. The provision of PAC services is often not 24/7, which hinders access which is often an urgent requirement. The findings are of use for policy and programme aimed at enhanced access to abortion care under the broader framework of reproductive rights of women.

3. Perception of Providers on unsafe Abortion in Six State of India

Manoj Alagarajan, Harihar Sahoo, Manas R. Pradhan and Chander Shekhar

Induced abortion has been legal in India through an act on Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) passed in 1971. However, perception varies among providers and seekers on abortion services. This study collected data from health facilities in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh representing different regions North, South, East, West and Northeastern parts of India. The main objective of the study is to understand the perception of providers in women seeking abortion, reasons for seeking abortion services from unsafe providers and barriers in seeking induced abortion services. The study found that reasons for seeking abortion varied across States. The most common reason for seeking abortion reported by the facilities was having enough children in all the five states of India except in Madhya Pradesh. The provision of abortion from certified providers and facilities is rule provided in the act. Besides, practice of not seeking safe abortion is prevalent in India. The women did not want anyone to know of their availing abortion services was most common reported response from the providers. On the question of women seeking safe induced abortion services the respondents from facilities reported stigma (45-74%), husband or family objections (23-49%), cost to women (16-67%), and fear of the procedure (5-26%) as most common barriers in the six states of India. The reason on seeking induced abortion from unsafe providers and perception in reduction unsafe abortion services also varied by background characteristics of the respondents.

4. Providers' perceptions of barriers of women's access to abortion services in India: Findings from six states

Rajib Acharya (Presented by Harihar Sahoo)

Health care providers play an important role in the provision of abortion services. Although, in India, the shortage of trained providers is one of the most critical reasons for not providing abortion in many facilities, women's lack of access to services is exacerbated by the unwillingness of some health care providers to provide abortion services. In this paper we attempt to understand provider's perspectives on the barriers to women's access to abortion services and the suggestions they have to overcome these. We use data from six states, namely Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu, collected in Unintended Pregnancy and Abortions in India Study, 2015. Preliminary findings suggest that providers believe that the most important reason for women's not accessing abortion services in facilities is the cost of services (56%), followed by objections by husband/family (52%), fear of stigma (49%), lack of knowledge about availability of services at facilities (49%), and their lack of knowledge that abortion is legal (45%). There are however variations by state. For example, cost of services is a larger issue in Bihar and Tamil Nadu (over 70% reported) compared to Madhya Pradesh (30%). Over 70% providers suggested that an intensive campaign should be launched to inform women about legal issues and availability of services. Many of them also suggested increasing access to abortion counselling and services particularly in rural areas.

6. IUSSP session: Innovations in longitudinal and cross-national surveys

Organizer: Nico van Nimwegen, Secretary-General, International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP)

13 July 2018: 9:00-10:30 am.

Introduction:

New data and methods are among the priority topics of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population IUSSP. In addition to administrative, census and/or register data, special surveys are an important source of micro-data for population research. Cross-national and longitudinal surveys provide important insights into changes in demographic behaviour over time and across countries. The focus of this session is on these types of surveys.

Cross-national and longitudinal surveys are changing rapidly through the application of new technologies and innovations. These allow for instance for comparative surveys to be fielded across multiple countries simultaneously, to cover complex family structures or remote areas that previously were hard to capture, or include new sources of information using biomarkers. In the specific area of social demography, there is an ever-expanding range of innovations that also allow for the integration of big data technologies and the internet of things into traditional survey processes, such as smart phone apps or wearable devices that measure concepts such as health and time use. This session allows cross-national and longitudinal surveys to present innovations they are implementing and discuss the changing nature and emerging new challenges of the field. The session has 4 presentations.

Presented papers:

- 1. The China Family Panel Study: innovations in tracking migrants**
Yan Sun, Center for Social Research/Institute of Social Science Survey, Peking University
Email: issssuny@pku.edu.cn
- 2. India Human Development Survey: Gender and Panel Maintenance**
Sonalde Desai, Professor of Sociology, University of Maryland, and Senior Fellow National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi
Email: sdesai@umd.edu
- 3. The Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS): Dried Blood Spots in Longitudinal Surveys**
Firman Witoelar, Rand Corporation
Email: fwitoelar@gmail.com

4. The Generations & Gender Survey: The future of a cross-national survey online
Tom Emery, Anne Gauthier, Susana Cabaco, Detlev Lueck, Robert Naderi,
Martin Bujard, Peter Lugtig and Vera Toepoel

Abstracts:

1. The China Family Panel Study: innovations in tracking migrants

Yan Sun, Center for Social Research/Institute of Social Science Survey, Peking University
Email: issssuny@pku.edu.cn

The China Family Panel Studies (CFPS) is a national longitudinal general social survey project. By collecting data at three levels (i.e., individual, family, community), the project aims to document changes in Chinese society, economy, population, education, and health, so as to provide data for academic research and public policy analysis

In this presentation we will introduce innovations of improving coverage of migrants in CFPS. First, CFPS designed T tables to collect information of all family members and their family relations. Second, the living arrangement and the contact information of migrants were collected from the original household. On the individual level, Event History Calendar was adopted to collect the residential history of migrants. Third, the sequential mixed-mode data collection mode was applied in our survey in response to the increasing migrant samples in CFPS.

2. India Human Development Survey: Gender and Panel Maintenance

Sonalde Desai, Professor of Sociology, University of Maryland, and
Senior Fellow National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi
Email: sdesai@umd.edu

The India Human Development Survey (IHDS) is a survey of over 40,000 households covering both urban and rural areas. Wave 1 of IHDS was administered in 2004-5, Wave 2 took place in 2011-12 and a third wave is planned for 2019-20.

Over this long period, households tend to divide and recombine, creating complex family relationships. Moreover, norms regarding marital exogamy lead to a large proportion of the young women in the sample leaving their natal villages to marry outside the village. This presentation will focus on challenges involved in maintaining household panels in samples with significant sex-selective migration.

3. The Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS): Dried Blood Spots in Longitudinal Surveys

Firman Witoelar, Rand Corporation
Email: fwitoelar@gmail.com

The Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS) is a household/community level panel survey. There are 5 waves to date: 1993, 1997, 2000, 2007, 2014. The first wave was conducted in 13 provinces and is representative of those provinces (eastern provinces were not sampled for cost reasons). This presentation will focus on the use of dried blood spots in

longitudinal surveys.

IFLS has collected blood since wave 2 in 1997. In particular we collect hemoglobin samples using a hand held meter (Hemocue).

In 2000 we began collecting dried blood spot (dbs) samples to see if it could be done in a large scale population survey, which we showed it could. In 2007 we collected dbs and assayed them for high sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs CRP). In 2014 we again collected hsCRP and added HbA1c. There are special user guides for the blood data in each wave.

In both 2007 and 2014 we used validation samples collected by the USC-UCLA Biodemography Center and analyzed by our laboratory in Indonesia plus at a laboratory at the University of Washington led by Dr. Alan Potter.

Validation samples were around 200 each wave, 4 and 5. Samples were taken both in whole blood, and dbs. We were able to validate that the Indonesia lab closely replicated the U Washington results. We were also able to derive an equivalence equation between the dbs and whole blood results. This is important because the standards used for cutoffs are for whole blood, not dbs.

In 2014 we also looked at chromatograms for the Aic assays, which proved to be highly useful in obtaining sensible results.

4. The Generations & Gender Survey: The future of a cross-national survey online

*Tom Emery, Anne Gauthier, Susana Cabaco, Detlev Lueck, Robert Naderi,
Martin Bujard, Peter Lugtig and Vera Toepoel*

The Generations & Gender Survey (GGS) is a large cross-national survey focusing on demographic behavior and family dynamics (www.ggp-i.org). In 2020 a new round of the survey will be conducted in countries across the world. In preparation for this, the GGS has run a field experiment utilizing a push to web (P2W) framework which encourages users to fill out the GGS online (CAWI) rather than through a face to face (F2F) interview. The experiment includes several sub-experiments which are designed to test the optimal parameters of a P2W approach. This includes a test of incentive levels, a test of reminder strategies and a test of invitation letters in a random route setting. Furthermore, these field experiments not only offer an opportunity to examine differences in response rates and patterns between F2F and CAWI but also how the CAWI can be leveraged to allow for cross-pollination with other web data such as para-data and general web activity.

The field experiment includes data from 1,000 respondents in Croatia, Germany and Portugal (3,000 total) and. This paper will present the initial preliminary findings from the field experiment and their implications for the new round of data collection in 2020. Given the cross-national nature of both the GGP and the experiment itself, the results will be of broad interest to European and international demographers as we adapt to a changing and evolving data environment.

7. Research on Asia in the first half of the 21st Century: Reflections on the Routledge Handbook of Asian Demography and new directions for population research

Organizer: Zhongwei Zhao and Adrian Hayes

Chair: Zhongwei Zhao (Australian National University, and co-editor of the Handbook)

13 July 2018: 10:45-12:15 pm.

Introduction:

The *Routledge Handbook of Asian Demography* was published in January 2018. It is the first book to provide a comprehensive study of all the major population issues across the whole of Asia. The purpose of the special session is to reflect on some major findings discussed in the book and stimulate discussion of future research needs and directions in Asia.

The special session will be chaired by Zhongwei Zhao (Australian National University, and co-editor of the Handbook), who will present a brief introduction to the Handbook. This will be followed by four invited speakers. Their names, institutional affiliations, topics and abstracts of presentations are listed below:

Presented papers:

1. **21st Century Asia: Population Changes and Challenges**
Leela Visaria (Gujarat Institute of Development Research, and Founding President of Asian Population Association)
2. **The fertility and marriage divides in Asia**
Gavin Jones (Emeritus Professor, Australian National University)
3. **Recent trends in Asian Population Research: Findings from the Asian Population Research Survey Project**
Leiwen Jiang (Shanghai University, and Director of Asian Population Research Institute)
4. **Reframing Population and Development Research: Lessons from Asia**
Adrian C Hayes (Australian National University, and co-editor of 'Reframing Population and Development Research: Lessons from Asia' the Handbook)

Abstracts:

1. 21st Century Asia: Population Changes and Challenges

Leela Visaria (Gujarat Institute of Development Research, and Founding President of Asian Population Association)

Asia, with 48 countries is the most populous continent, with estimated 4.5 billion people it accounts for 60 per cent of the world population. The demographic diversity within Asia is immense. Most of the East Asian countries have below replacement level of fertility, where aged population is increasing, and those in workforces are declining. At the same time, in countries in South Asia, Indonesia, due to recent onset of demographic transition, there is youth bulge, a sizeable proportion of them are ill-equipped for modern sector employment. Also, the economies of these countries are not geared to absorb them productively. The potential demographic dividend can turn into despair leading to frustration and strife. The two demographic realities can potentially be connected through mutually beneficial migration provided the political climate of countries is conducive to such possibilities. This challenge needs to be addressed.

Another related challenge is increasing urbanization in Asia. The current 50 percent urban level will increase to more than 60 percent by 2030. Given the large disparities within Asia, replicating *the East Asian* model of development based on infrastructure and strong manufacturing will be a huge challenge for countries that have a youth bulge and increasing urbanization. There is a need for innovative policies and healthy inter-country relationship to address the needs of the growing urban populations for housing, infrastructure, transportation, energy, employment, education and health care.

2. The fertility and marriage divides in Asia

Gavin Jones (Emeritus Professor, Australian National University)

Asia as a whole has moved a long way through the demographic transition. Both mortality and fertility are far lower than they were three decades ago. Population growth rates have slowed and for most of Asia, governments are looking ahead to population ageing rather than worrying about growing numbers of children. Nevertheless, there is great demographic diversity within Asia. East Asia has a “birth dearth”, West and South Asia have higher fertility and Southeast Asia is in between. Regional differences in marriage patterns are even sharper.

To what extent are these divides explicable in terms of levels of economic and social development, and to what extent do they reflect kinship systems and patterns of family and social organization? And how do these different explanatory forces interact over time? The flight from marriage in East Asia and the resilience of patterns of early and universal marriage and consanguineous marriage in parts of South Asia provide widely contrasting situations, challenging us to tease out the relevance of different ways of understanding what is going on.

3. **Recent trends in Asian Population Research: Findings from the Asian Population Research Survey Project**

Leiwen Jiang (Shanghai University, and Director of Asian Population Research Institute)

Based on the analysis of published articles in 23 major English-language scientific journals of population research during the period 2000-2016, the authors identified all papers that either focused on Asian population issues or that were written by Asian scholars. Using word clouding and topic modeling methods, papers were grouped by topics: gender, marriage, and family; methods and data; development and environment; human capital and education; migration and urbanization; mortality, aging and health; fertility and reproductive health. Experts in each topic were invited to read the abstracts and define the data, approach, method, and scale of study adopted in the papers.

The research shows that while the number of publications of Asian population studies increased over time, their share of the total number declined. Meanwhile the number of publications on migration and urbanization, mortality, aging and health increased the most, for example, while the number on development and environment increased the least. The study also shows that the majority of publications are based on statistical analysis methods, while the use of demographic techniques and modeling decreased, reflecting a landscape of declining formal demographic research and training among Asian population research communities. Moreover, most of the papers are national or subnational based, which calls for more comparative analysis across country and region through international cooperation.

4. **Reframing Population and Development Research: Lessons from Asia**

Adrian C Hayes (Australian National University, and co-editor of 'Reframing Population and Development Research: Lessons from Asia' the Handbook)

Research completed in the second half of the twentieth century documented the central role played by the demographic transition in a country's economic and social development and uncovered many key interactions between population change and development. The scale and speed of development in parts of Asia during the past few decades are unprecedented, however. In this paper I argue that these characteristics, together with the rapid rise of a 'new middle class', present a marked challenge to our conventional understanding of population and development.

In particular the paper shows how recent research describing the scale, speed and changing socioeconomic composition of development in Asia stimulates significant revision of demographic transition theory. It further argues that a revised theory that is sensitive to these characteristics is also far more useful with regard to the emerging twenty-first century interests in population dynamics and sustainable development.

8. The Changing European Life-course

Organizer: European Association for Population Studies (EAPS)

Chair: Zsolt Spéder (Hungarian Demographic Research Institute)

13 July 2018: 1:00-2:30 pm.

Presented papers:

1. **Fifty years of family change in Europe: diversifying partnerships and consequences on fertility behaviour**
Laurent Toulemon (Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques, INED)
2. **The low (and high) fertility puzzles in Europe**
Anne H. Gauthier (Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute NIDI)
3. **Caught in the middle in mid-life**
Jane Falkingham (ESRC Centre for Population Change, University of Southampton)
4. **European International Migration Patterns**
Guy Abel (Asian Demographic Research Institute, Shanghai University & World Population Program, IIASA)

Abstracts:

1. Fifty years of family change in Europe: diversifying partnerships and consequences on fertility behaviour

Laurent Toulemon (Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques, INED)

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Marriage is the traditional living arrangement for couples. While the baby boom period which took place after the Second World War in most European countries was related to a 'golden age' of marriage, with early and universal recourse to marriage, all European countries have experienced a dramatic decline in marriage frequencies, as well as an increase in divorce, since the early 1970s. This retreat of marriage in the last 50 years had many consequences on partnerships and fertility. I will first describe this trend in Europe and examine the drivers of this change, which appear to be very homogenous in Europe, even if the timing of the trends were different. The decline in marriage frequencies could lead to a corresponding decline in unions, or to an increase in other forms of union, such as unmarried cohabitations, and other legally recognized partnerships. The consequences on fertility are also very diverse, depending on whether unmarried couples have children or not. I will thus examine the numerous consequences of this decline in marriage and how diverse they are in different European countries.

2. The low (and high) fertility puzzles in Europe

Anne H. Gauthier (Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute NIDI)

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The fertility rates among developed countries vary widely from around 2 children per woman in countries such as France, Iceland, and Sweden and just over 1 child per woman in countries such as Poland, Portugal, and South Korea. These very large differences suggest the presence of significant obstacles to having children in some countries. This is even more so when one considers that the ideal family size continues to be around two children in most countries. In this paper, we review two of the major theoretical explanations that have been suggested to explain these cross-national differences: gender equality and economic development. For each of these we highlight the key mechanisms at play and the role of policies. We complement this discussion by presenting results on fertility intentions and the realization of these intentions based on data from the Generations and Gender Survey. We conclude the paper by arguing that a broader institutional approach is required to understand cross-national differences in fertility.

3. Caught in the middle in mid-life

Jane Falkingham (ESRC Centre for Population Change, University of Southampton)

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With improving life expectancy, increasing female employment and changing patterns of family formation, the large generation of baby boomers currently entering mid and late life face the prospect of juggling multiple roles, combining paid work with unpaid care for both their older parents and support for their adult children and grandchildren. With an increasing number of families sharing more years of their life with multiple generations, there is a

growing need to understand the pressures that individuals face in reconciling these multiple roles and how policy might respond to support them. This paper uses data from a range of European datasets, including SHARE and ELSA, to shed light on how many Europeans in mid-life (45-64) are at risk of, and providing care for, elderly parents and grandchildren and how these caring responsibilities activities interact with other, paid and unpaid, roles.

4. European International Migration Patterns

Guy Abel (Asian Demographic Research Institute, Shanghai University & World Population Program, IIASA)

Email: guy.abel@oeaw.ac.at,

International migration in Europe is one of the most highly politicized topics in the region. Demographic measures on counts and rates of migrant stocks and flows that are sometimes used to inform the debate suffer from multiple measurement problems. In this talk these data sources are discussed and then used to provide a broad overview of past and current international migration patterns to, from and within Europe. Data on a range of migration topics are then explored including forced migration, migration policies and public opinion on migration in the region. Final remarks on potential future improvements to the measurement of European migration are then provided.

9. Family Law, Public Policy, and Family Behavior

Chair: Professor T.V. Sekher (International Institute for Population Sciences).

Discussant: Professor Minja Kim Choe (East-West Center)

13 July 2018: 2:45-4:15 pm.

Introduction:

This session is promoted by the IUSSP Panel "Family Demography and Family Law." The purpose of the Panel on Family Demography and Family Law is to foster the study of the connection between changes in family law and changes in family structure and family dynamics. The panel aims to improve our knowledge on how do family law and family policies influence individuals' decisions to marry or cohabit, to divorce and re-partner, to bear children within or outside of marriage or to postpone parenthood? Conversely, how do current family law correspond to the needs of traditional and non-traditional families, and how does this differ across countries?

Presented papers:

1. **Generational Difference in Women's Fertility Intentions under China's Two-Child Policy**
Yingchun Ji, Huiguang Wang, Yue Liu and Ruonan Xu (Shanghai University, Shanghai, China)
2. **The Use of Family-Friendly Programs and Its Impact on Fertility Intention in Korea**
Ki Tae Park (University of Hawaii, Honolulu, U.S.A.)
3. **Innovation in the model of adolescent friendly health corners to expand sexual and reproductive health services in Bangladesh- success and challenges**
Sigma Ainul and Iqbal Ehsan (Population Council, Dhaka, Bangladesh)

Abstracts:

1. **Generational Difference in Women's Fertility Intentions under China's Two-Child Policy**
Yingchun Ji, Huiguang Wang, Yue Liu and Ruonan Xu (Shanghai University, Shanghai, China)

China's TFR has been long below replace level since 1990. To address low fertility and rapid aging, the Chinese government has relaxed the strict one-child policy, to selective two-child policy in 2014 and then comprehensive two-child policy in 2016. Yet, there is no strong evidence of remarkable fertility increase. To understand the dynamics and possible changes of fertility intentions among different generations of women, we collected qualitative data in a small city of Yangtze Delta. We found that individuals positive towards the policy change. Yet,

the biggest concerns include women's work-family conflict, child raising cost, and expectation of expensive educational expense, availability of parental help with baby caring. We also discovered generational and cohort difference in fertility intentions. The grandparent generation enthusiastically embraces the idea of having two children, and those born in late 1970s feel remorseful that they cannot benefit from the policy. The post-80s are struggling about work-family conflicts and availability of parental help with child caring, considering the lack of 0-3 years old nursery services. The youngest cohort, the post-90s are more concerned about the quality of children and providing best love for the children and thus they are not enthusiastic about having two children.

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

Ki Tae Park (University of Hawaii, Manoa, Honolulu, USA)

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

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

Sigma Ainul and Iqbal Ehsan (Population Council, Dhaka, Bangladesh)

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

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

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

10. Gender, Ageing and Health in China

Chair: Yan Wei, Xi'an University of Finance and Economics, China

13 July 2018: 4.30-6.00 pm.

Presented papers:

1. **Rural-urban migrant women: empowerment and challenges**
Zhenzhen Zheng (Institute of Population and Labor Economics, Chinese Academy of Social Science, Beijing China)
2. **Fiscal implications of population aging and economic change**
Ke Shen (School of Social Development and Public Policy, Fudan University, Shanghai, China)
3. **Estimation on LGBT population size: international experiences and China's challenge**
Xueyan Yang (Research Center for Gender and Development, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an China)
4. **Structural characteristics of China's low fertility process**
Kuangshi Huang (China Population and Development Research Center, Beijing, China)
5. **Current situation and challenges of health poverty alleviation in China: Findings from survey in Shaanxi, Gansu and Xinjiang**
Yan Wei (School of Statistics, University of Finance and Economics)

Abstracts:

1. Rural-urban migrant women: Empowerment and challenges

Zhenzhen Zheng (Institute of Population and Labor Economics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences Beijing, China)

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The population flow from rural to urban is a phenomenon in developing countries experience urbanization worldwide. This paper will study the issue in a gender perspective, to exam the impact of migration on rural-urban migrant women and men in China. Using the Third Wave Survey on the Social Status of Women in China (2010) and Dynamic Monitoring Survey of Migrant Population in China (2011-2016) as well as field interviews with migrants since 2000, and with a framework of empowerment, this paper will analyze the impact of migration experience on rural women in different years, and compare that with other reference groups, such as rural women never migrated or migrant men. The study find that migration provide more opportunities to rural women that never available before regarding economic participation and income increase, the impact could be observed also among returned migrants. However some institutional constrains especially affected women, and traditional gender role in family has not changed significantly, put them in a dilemma between work/career development and traditional family responsibility. The most recent observations show that new generation of migrants in a new era have different opinions regarding gender equality and different choices on employment, implies some changes and impacts to further explore.

2. Fiscal implications of population aging and economic change

Ke Shen (School of Social Development and Public Policy, Fudan University, Shanghai, China)

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China's accelerating population aging and vast welfare expansion, following decades of rapid economic growth, will lead to future increases in public spending associated with rising costs of health care and pension. This paper examines the fiscal impacts of population aging and welfare expansion in China by projecting future government expenditures in education, health care and pension under various scenarios. Our projection results reveal that if China gradually increases its benefit generosity ratio by 2030 to the average level of OECD countries back in 2009, an assumption that is in line with China's aspiration to be a high-income society, the combined public spending in these three areas as a share of GDP could double, from 10 percent in 2014 to 20 percent in 2030, and triple to over 30 percent by 2050. Such a substantial increase in public spending could bear far-reaching economic, social, and political implications for the Chinese society and its government.

3. **Estimation on LGBT population size: International experiences and China's challenge**

Xueyan Yang (Research Center for Gender and Development, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, China)

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With the methodology of literature review, the studies on estimation of LGBT population size in Western countries and China were collected and analyzed from measurements, sampling methodology, survey strategies, target groups and estimation results in this article. It was found from the literature review in western countries that the measurement for sexual orientation has been developed from single dimension to multiple dimensions, the sampling strategies have been developed from non-probability sampling to probability sampling and representative samples, the survey strategies have been developed from questionnaires + interview to Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI), and the target groups have been developed from LGB to LGBT, and from only focusing on men to focusing on both men and women. Therefore, the results on estimation of LGBT population size in western countries are relatively stable and comparable. Compared with the studies in western countries, there are many spaces in the improvement for similar studies in China, including measurements, sampling methodology, survey strategies, target groups and estimation results on LGBT population size. The challenges on estimation of LGBT population size for China were summarized and the corresponding suggestions were provided in the end of this article.

4. **Structural characteristics of China's low fertility process**

Kuangshi Huang (China Population and Development Research Center, Beijing, China)

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Based on the analysis of fertility data from the National Bureau of Statistics' censuses and surveys, this paper aims at analyzing the structural characteristics of low fertility process in China, and thereby examines the quality of the fertility data from the National Bureau of Statistics. This research concludes that China has not fallen into the low fertility trap, but has been on the edge of the low fertility trap. The first birth total fertility rate has continued to decline, while the increase space of the second birth total fertility rate is limited and the third and more births total fertility rate have a larger increase space, therefore scraping the limits on the number of children and releasing the potential of the second and the third birth is recommended. With the postponement of childbearing age, the fertility rates of young women continue to decline, while those of old women continue to rise. The fertility rate gap between urban and rural is minimized, because the total fertility rate in rural areas among provinces also turn narrow while the total fertility rate in urban is relatively stable. Since the implementation of the two-child policy, the total fertility rate in urban is increasing and the gap between urban and rural become narrow. The variance of total fertility rate among provinces are shrinking, but the range of variation has not decreased significantly.

5. Current situation and challenges of health poverty alleviation in China: Findings from survey in Shaanxi, Gansu and Xinjiang

Yan Wei (School of Statistics, University of Finance and Economics Xi'an, China)

Email: weiyang365@163.com

With the goal of ensuring rural poverty-stricken households to be lift out of poverty by 2020, health poverty alleviation plays an important role in population development and anti-poverty in poor areas. Using the data from the survey titled “Implementation Situation of Health Poverty Alleviation” conducted in Shaanxi, Gansu and Xinjiang, this paper aims to study the situation of health poverty alleviation and exam the problems and causes of implementing health poverty alleviation. The preliminary results show that the psychological and physical health status of poverty-stricken households are worse than that of non-poverty-stricken households; and the causes of poverty are multidimensional, health is the key contributor to the occurrence of poverty; implementation of health poverty alleviation mainly relies on subsidies and assistance, and it is low availability which is conducive to development-orientated poverty alleviation. A comprehensive targeted governance system should be build, while healthy poverty alleviation is a long-term process and requires painstaking efforts.

11. The Generations & Gender Programme Regional Meeting (by invitation/ prior registration)

13 July 2018: 4:30-6:00 pm.

Introduction:

The [Generations & Gender Programme](#) (GGP) is hosting a gathering of GGP stakeholders during the 4th Asian Population Association Conference. This special session provides updates from the GGP's central coordination team about recent developments with the opportunity to mingle and network with fellow users of GGP datasets and representatives experienced in fielding GGP's longitudinal surveys. During the presentations details will be provided about innovations the GGP is introducing in forthcoming rounds of national surveys ([GGP2020](#)) and our current programme activities as we prepare to apply to join the European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures (ESFRI) 2020 Roadmap. Information will be available for those interested in becoming a national GGP focal point for fielding a GGP survey in the forthcoming round. The speakers are Professor Anne Gauthier, Dr Thomas Emery and selected country representatives. The presentations will be followed by light refreshments.

12. Asian Demography on Crossroads: Future Implications of Demographic Change

Chair: Mohammad Jalal Abbasi-Shavazi (University of Tehran, National Institute of Population Research; and University of Melbourne)

Discussant: Wolfgang Lutz, Wittgenstein Centre (IIASA, VID/OEAW, WU)

13 July 2018: 4.30-6.00 pm.

Presented papers:

1. **A methodological note on human capital projections, a comparative illustration from selected Asian countries**
Samir KC (ADRI/Shanghai University and IIASA) and *Markus Wurzer* (IIASA)
2. **On the future of ageing in Asia: Understanding ageing society within the context of educational change**
KS James (Jawaharlal Nehru University) and *Jinjing Wu* (Asian Demography Research Institute (ADRI), Shanghai University)
3. **A Comparative Study in assessing the effectiveness of pronatalist measures for Some Asian Countries**
Paul Yip (University of Hong Kong)
4. **Migration in Asia and it's interlink with education: Case studies from India and Indonesia**
Salut Muhuddin (Macquarie University) and *Rakesh Mishra* (Jawaharlal Nehru University)

Abstracts:

1. A methodological note on human capital projections, a comparative illustration from selected Asian countries

Samir KC (ADRI/Shanghai University and IIASA) and *Markus Wurzer* (IIASA)

Understanding population dynamics and heterogeneity within a country provides important insights for explaining social and environmental changes. It also helps to identify vulnerable sections of the population that are affected most by these changes. Projections of population dynamics and heterogeneity can serve as a prediction that assists policymakers and other stakeholders in visualizing an alternative future, to assess what-if scenarios, or to simulate sensitivity tests of single or multiple variables. While demographers are interested purely in population dynamics, the users of population projections are spread in many disciplines, among them development studies with a focus on Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). The incomparability of data produced by national statistical agencies due to quality issues and different methods and the moderate use of data produced by international agencies that apply a supra-national approach motivated us to develop a consistent method for studying population dynamics across and within countries by collaborating with local partner institutions.

We have developed multi-dimensional/multi-state models (MSDem, an R package) to study population dynamics at the global, regional, national and sub-national level. Currently, an initiative to disseminate the methodology is underway in collaboration with institutional partners in eleven Asian countries/regions (Bangladesh, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Thailand).

We will present the overview of our approach, including the MSDem package, and show some results from selected Asian countries. We will also list common and country-specific issues and then share our solutions for discussion.

2. On the future of ageing in Asia: Understanding ageing society within the context of educational change

KS James (Jawaharlal Nehru University) and *Jinjing Wu* (Asian Demography Research Institute (ADRI), Shanghai University)

Asia's recent demographic changes have significant implications for a rapidly changing age structure as well as the future of ageing in different countries. What signifies the demographic scenario in Asia is its considerable heterogeneity across countries in demographic patterns. Not only in demographic terms but even in socio-economic characteristics Asia represents considerable diversity. Therefore, the future ageing scenario and its implications will be considerably different across these countries. This paper brings together different ageing indicators for future in the context of educational changes in these countries. It depicts how ageing will evolve within the context of changing educational achievements in Asian countries. It compares and contrasts the ageing measures across major Asian countries and brings out the similarities and differentials and the lessons that can be learned from Asia based on the multistate population projections in each of these countries.

3. **A comparative study in assessing the effectiveness of pronatalist measures for some Asian countries**

Paul Yip (University of Hong Kong)

Many East Asian societies are characterized by ultra-low fertility. Many Governments have already taken some pronatalist actions and its impacts at most are modest if not ineffective. However, whom to target and what specific measures should be taken still remain very elusive. Here we first identify the potential target groups that are most influential in changing the total fertility rate, based on a stochastic model and fertility elasticity analyses. Then, we investigate different population subgroups' perception of various pronatalist measures. The differences and similarities among these countries will be discussed.

4. **Migration in Asia and it's interlink with education: Case studies from India and Indonesia**

Salut Muhuddin (Macquarie University) and *Rakesh Mishra* (Jawaharlal Nehru University)

Asian countries today have witnessed many changes in its demographic and socio-economic characteristics. Over the last few decades, the fertility rates have declined to low rates and the life expectancy have increased to moderate or even high levels. At the same time, the educational attainments in many Asian countries have also increased as indicated by a significant increase in their school enrolment rates at basic education as well as higher education levels. In response to such significant changes, and the concomitant developments in regional and global economic conditions, population mobility and migration patterns in Asian countries have also changed considerably.

Using the case study from India and Indonesia (among the most populous country in Asia and in the world), this study aims to incorporate educational elements into migration patterns and profiles in these two countries. The results from the analysis indicate that there are complex relationships between internal migration and education in both nations. The analysis is based on the censuses data wherein profiles of migration and corresponding changes in the level and pattern have been analysed since 1980 to 2015. Also, for the understanding the determinants of the education specific migration in both the countries the large-scale surveys like Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS) and National Sample Survey (India) has been taken into consideration.