Inversely and coherently, cities develop answers in terms of sanitary policies and health infrastructures. This balance between risk and protective factors is, however, not at all constant across time and space and is especially

harmony or tension. Urban areas also form specific epidemiological environments since they are characterized by population concentration and density, and a high variety of social spaces from wealthy neighborhoods to slums.

rapid population growth. In a world characterized by large and rapidly evolving urban environments, the past and present challenges cities face is one of the key topics in our society. Cities are a world of differences and,

will be obtain replacement level of fertility and when will be achieve target of infant mortality according millennium development goal through the analytical tool gompertz model. Moreover try to understand that when Bihar

Bihar either when might be possible fertility and infant mortality transition taking place in Bihar. This study begins with the discussion on how is changing in fertility and infant mortality at district level over the period and socio-

This study is an effort to depict the spatial and temporal variations in fertility and infant mortality and its determinant within the state with the view that a better understanding of fertility and infant mortality transition taking place in

Like other developing countries, in South and South-East Asia, infant and child mortality has been given paramount importance by both academicians and policy makers. This is because this mortality is comparatively high here.
study assessed the pattern of breastfeeding practices among mothers; and determined the relationship between women’s socio-demographic characteristics and their breastfeeding practices in Northern Nigeria; examined the environmental factors, this study highlights priorities for research and programs targeting child mortality over the next decade. - See more at: http://dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-SAR13-Spatial-Analysis-
national areas in the 27 countries. Additionally, three regions - Western, Central, and Eastern Africa - have markedly different mortality rates. By identifying the relative importance of policy-relevant socio-demographic and
in an autoregressive spatial model that accounts for the spatial autocorrelation present in the data. This study shows that socio-demographic factors such as birth interval, stunting, access to health facilities and literacy, along with
collected in the DHS surveys. In addition, this report controls for spatial variation in potential environmental drivers of child mortality by modeling it against a suite of geospatial datasets. These datasets vary across the study area
Program aggregated at DHS sub-national area scale are used to evaluate the spatial distribution of child mortality (age 1 to 4) across 27 sub-Saharan Africa countries in relation to a number of demographic and health indicators
more effective to alleviate poverty and improve the subjective well-being of the poor
worsened if they were single parents with children. This study illuminates the role of children and family structure in the relation to poverty and subjective well-being, and it provides needed information to develop policies that are
moderate the relationship between poverty and subjective well-being. Specifically, living in households consisting grandparents, parents, and children further reduces poor parents' life satisfaction, while their happiness would be
(3) subjective well-being of younger and older parents are affected differently by poverty, family structure, and socio-demographic factors; (4) factors affecting life satisfaction and happiness are different, despite certain
subjective well-being is weakened once health factors are taken into account, which indicates that health, behaviors, and community engagement may be the mediators of the relationship between poverty and parents' happiness;
effects of poverty and family structure on subjective well-being from a life course perspective, and (4) tested the role of having children, and different family structures on the relationship between poverty and subjective well-being.
individually, this study (1) examined the impact of poverty on parents' subjective well-being, (2) explored the effects of having children, parental status and family structures on subjective well-being, (3) investigated the different
subjective well-being of parents in poverty, which has been suggested to affect children’s well-being, are still very scarce. Besides, given the dynamic change of living arrangement in Hong Kong, few studies has investigated the
Conversely, protective dimensions of socialization (i.e., supervision, punishment avoidance) were found to reduce the effects of negative temperament dimensions (i.e., impulsivity) on aggression and delinquency. The
family, hispanic). Results of the third stage of analysis show that effects of temperament traits conducive to aggression and delinquency (i.e., impulsivity) become stronger in response to negative socialization in households.
of variation in child impulsivity, 10 percent of child emotionality, 2 percent of child activity level, and 1 percent of child sociability. Results of the mediation analysis show that, contrary to what was predicted, both the temperament
socio-demographic variables on child aggression and delinquency, and (3) a test of the interactive influences of temperament and socialization on these outcomes. Data come from the Project on Human Development in Chicago
The current research addresses the “nature versus nurture” question by examining interrelationships between socio-demographic variables, early childhood socialization, child temperament, and the outcomes of aggression and
exclusive breastfeeding practice of women in Bahir Dar City (Ethiopia) and draws policy implications for improving the situation.
changing fast due to the change in urbanization and the growing challenge for the poor women in securing their daily bread. This book investigates the socio demographic factors in determining the knowledge, attitude and
six months. The socio-demographic and availability of health services in an area determines the level of practice of exclusive breast feeding. In relation to this, exclusive breastfeeding practices of women in urban areas are
This book presents the three most important parameters of exclusive breast feeding namely knowledge, attitude and practice. Exclusive breast feeding is the practice of feeding the infant for the first six months of life on breast
Socio Demographic Factors Affecting Infant Mortality Rate

Background: Congenital syphilis (CS) is an easily preventable and treatable infectious disease acquired by the fetus in the uterus before birth. Despite a noted global decline in CS rates during the early 2000s, recent data suggest alarming worldwide incidence rates, especially in developing countries. In Brazil, Latin America's most populous country, the incidence of CS has more than tripled since 2010. CS is related to abortion, stillbirths, and maternal syphilis (MS).

In this study, using an ecological research approach, the association between maternal syphilis (MS) & CS incidence rates and population-level socio-demographic factors, and mother & child health indicators were explored in Brazil.

Methods: Descriptive analysis and linear mixed effects regression models were used to characterize time trends in MS and CS incidence rates. In addition, graphical modeling using Brazil's national data was performed.

Results: The study found that MS and CS incidence rates have increased since 2007 with a stronger incline in MS rates (increase of 2.1 vs 0.5/1000 livebirths per year). The respective increases for both MS and CS were below the Brazilian national inclusiveness, equity, and transparency in public policy. The results demonstrated that maternal age, marital status, education, and gender were associated with MS and CS incidence rates.

Conclusion: The study highlights the importance of addressing socio-demographic factors in the prevention and control of maternal syphilis and congenital syphilis. Future research should focus on developing effective interventions targeting these factors.
geospatial factors such as prevalence of Plasmodium falciparum malaria, variety of ethnic groups, mean temperature, and intensity of lights at night can explain up to 60% of the variance in child mortality across 255 DHS sub-

collected in the DHS surveys. In addition, this report controls for spatial variation in potential environmental drivers of child mortality by modeling it against a suite of geospatial datasets. These datasets vary across the study area

Program aggregated at DHS sub-national area scale are used to evaluate the spatial distribution of child mortality (age 1 to 4) across 27 sub-Saharan Africa countries in relation to a number of demographic and health indicators

area of concern, with child mortality rates remaining high relative to global averages or even increasing in some cases. Furthermore, the spatial distribution of child mortality in sub-Saharan Africa is highly heterogeneous. Thus,

Chapters; In Which Approximate Twelve Different Aspects Of Berias Life Have Been Covered. In View Of Its Multidisciplinary Nature, The Book Is Unique, Would Be Of Immense Help And Use To General Readers,

Mortality, Indigenous Health Practices, Antenatal Care And Delivery Health Practices, Dietary Habits, Feeding Practices And Child Immunization, Utilization Of Health And Family Welfare Services, Etc. The Book Contains Fifteen

Reproductive And Child Health Care Practices, Source Of Income And Living Standard, Problems And Solutions Of Prostitution, Environmental Sanitation, Sanitary Habits And Personal Hygiene, Fertility Aspects, Morbidity And

Prostitution. The Objective Of The Study Is To Assess The Reproductive And Child Health Care Practices Among The Berias, Loohai (Hawla) Gram Panchayat Of Rahatgarh. The Authors Highlight The Socio-Demographic,

The Whole Night Through, Fortified By Continuous Of Liquor. This Dance Is Called Rai , Accompanied By Most Obscene Songs And Gestures.The Present Study Is Conducted Among The Beria Women, Who Engaged In

And Rai Dance. Beria Women, Known As Berani, Are The Village Dancing Girls Are Employed To Give Performance In Could Weather Especially At The Holi Festival And Other Occasions Like Marriage, Etc. Where They Dance

Fieldwork Conducted Among The Berias Of Loohari (Hawla) Gram Panchayat Of Rahatgarh Block Of Sagar District Of Madhya Pradesh, India. Most Of The Women Of This Community Are Traditionally Involved In Prostitution

Data were further analyzed by 3 steps of multiple logistic regression to find what factors were statistically significantly associated with delayed development, In the final logistic model, 11 independent variables showed significant

child development on 2 ways, either normal development or delayed development. This was the dependent variable. The collected data were analyzed by the statistics of Frequency, Percentage, Crosstabs, Chi-square, and

nutrition and medical history, and c) Developmental history. (2) Using the assessment of child development Anamai'49 that developed by the Department of Health to assess the child development, the assessment had provided

of Early Child Development Handbook, and the related literatures, the questions measured factors potentially affecting child development (independent variables). These were divided into 3 groups; a) Socio demographic, b) Birth,

Selaphum District Roi-et Province. 210 participants were studied. Data were collected with 2 forms: (1) A questionnaire that developed by the researcher and based on the Maternal and Child Care Handbook, the Encouragement

This cross sectional-research was intended to characterize the situation of child development, and to investigate the factors associated with development status, in children aged 3-5 years in Muangphrai Primary Care Unit

villages on the basis of case and control indicate that mother's competence and husband's role regarding childcare are two important factors influencing child survival and assimilated genetic factors, are also part of the reason.

families have experience this distressful and not all? Is genetic frailty an important cause of child death clustering? Are there any differences in the mother's behavioural approaches in child caring? The case studies in selected

socio economic, environmental, maternal and demographic factors on child survival. Though death clustering heavily occurs among the families of illiterate and low socioeconomic background, the question arises, why do some


Infant mortality is a worldwide problem with the highest rates being recorded in developing countries. Low infant birth weight and stunting are among the major contributing factors towards the problem. Over 20 million infants are born with low birth weight with more than 95.6% of these infants being born in developing countries. An infant’s birth weight and length are dependent on a number of factors including maternal related factors. This study focuses on determinants of infant mortality in Namibia in 1992 and 2000. Three group factors that influence the level of child mortality were examined. These included demographic characteristics of mothers, socio-economic factors of the household, and environmental factors. It was found that even in poor demographic and socio-economic environments, breastfeeding (BF) practices and data collected at different stages during the first six months of infants’ life at one week, one month, three months, and six months respectively. We present the data at one week and six months of age. The objective of this study was to assess the prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding (EBF) at six months of age and socio-demographic factors affecting EBF among the mothers of diverse cultures delivered in the month of January 2017 in Imam Sadeq Hospital in Ahvaz city. This study was a cross-sectional study. The sample size was calculated using the STATA software and the result was 161 samples based on the prevalence of 85.3% in the previous study. The study was conducted in Imam Sadeq Hospital in Ahvaz city, Iran. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire and a sociodemographic questionnaire. Percentages and frequencies were used to present the data. Independent t-tests, chi-square tests, and multiple logistic regression analyses were used for data analysis. It was found that significantly higher rates of EBF were noted at six months in mothers who were non-Kuwaiti mothers, non-working mothers, maternal age >30 years, below secondary school education, cesarean delivery. Kuwaiti national, interval. Results Of 1492 deliveries in Adan hospital, 856 mothers were included in the study. Overall, EBF was 88.5%, 74%, 49.8% and 38.2% for infants aged one week, one month, three months, and six months respectively. It is seen in this study that appropriate support to Cesarean delivery mothers enabled them to initiate and continue EBF contrary to other studies. In a diverse population, a clear understanding of the factors that influence a mother’s intention, and ability to continue EBF. Objective To assess the prevalence of EBF at six months of age and socio-demographic factors affecting EBF among the mothers of diverse cultures delivered in the month of January 2017 in Imam Sadeq Hospital in Ahvaz city. This study was a cross-sectional study. The sample size was calculated using the STATA software and the result was 161 samples based on the prevalence of 85.3% in the previous study. The study was conducted in Imam Sadeq Hospital in Ahvaz city, Iran. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire and a sociodemographic questionnaire. Percentages and frequencies were used to present the data. Independent t-tests, chi-square tests, and multiple logistic regression analyses were used for data analysis. It was found that significantly higher rates of EBF were noted at six months in mothers who were non-Kuwaiti mothers, non-working mothers, maternal age >30 years, below secondary school education, cesarean delivery.