



INDIA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SURVEY

September 2019

Welcome to the India Human Development Survey Forum

A monthly update of socio-economic developments in India by the IHDS research community

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Special Issue on Health:

The India Human Development Survey (IHDS) continues to engage and inspire researchers throughout the world because of the vast array of data it offers through its spectrum of health, education, economy, family, and gender modules for both urban and rural samples across the country.

This edition of the IHDS newsletter has a special focus on two key health issues; (i) the rising tide of distrust against doctors and hospitals among patients, stemming from deficiencies in the healthcare ecosystem; and (ii) the hazards associated with co-morbidity of the lifestyle diseases, diabetes and hypertension.

- *The first paper uses data from IHDS to analyse the level of trust between patients, on one hand, and doctors and hospitals, on the other hand. It also identifies the challenges in building this trust, and ways to transcend them.*
- *In the second paper, the authors find an alarming rise in the incidence of diabetes and hypertension spanning the two waves of the IHDS in 2004-05 and 2011-12, and pinpoint the various risk factors in the transition between the two diseases.*
- Recent publications using IHDS

Research Findings Based on IHDS Data

Trust in Hospitals—Evidence from India

Vani S. Kulkarni, Veena S. Kulkarni and Raghav Gaiha

Various explanations have been offered for outbursts of violence against doctors and other staff in India, drawing attention to critical issues such as the growing supply-demand imbalance in healthcare, deterioration in quality, overburdened doctors, lack of security for medical staff, high expectations of patients who come in advanced stages of chronic and other illnesses, and overcrowding of public hospitals with limited sanitary facilities. But underlying all these explanations is lack of trust in doctors and hospitals, especially public

hospitals. The authors focus on trust and its covariates over the period 2005-2012. Using data from the India Human Development Survey (IHDS), they aim to build on the empirical evidence through a systematic state-of-art analysis of trust in public and private hospitals and doctors. Combining the analysis with other evidence, the paper identifies specific challenges in building patient–hospital trust and how these can be overcome.

Table 1:

Ordered Probit Regression of Confidence: Government Hospitals and Doctors :2012

Number of obs = 39,947
 Wald chi2(6) = 19.81
 Prob > chi2 = 0.0030
 Pseudo R2 = 0.0004
 Log pseudolikelihood = -2.292e+08

Variables	(1) Coefficient	(2) Robust Std. Err.
Average NCD HH (2005)		
min - 0.2	-0.0464	(0.0309)
0.2 - 0.25	0.126***	(0.0453)
> 0.25	0.00544	(0.0385)
Average Disability HH (2005)		
min - 0.31	0.141***	(0.0494)
0.31 - 0.6	-0.0275	(0.0626)
>0.6	0.0435	(0.0482)
Observations	39,947	
cut1	-1.231***	(0.0118)
cut2	-0.0773***	(0.00959)

Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Full Paper Here



Vani S. Kulkarni is a lecturer in sociology at the University of Pennsylvania and Senior Fellow in the Urban Ethnography Project in the sociology department at Yale University. She holds a PhD from the University of Pennsylvania and has held research fellowships at Penn, Harvard, and Yale. She has also been a consultant for the Asian Development Bank and International Fund for Agricultural Development at the United Nations. Her research lies at the intersection of health (global and international); urban education; race and caste; gender; identity and inequality; and development and democracy. She has published in the ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and in several peer-reviewed

journals, and has co-authored two books. Currently, she is engaged in research in two different cultural contexts—South Asia and North America.



Veena S. Kulkarni joined Arkansas State University after completing her PhD in Sociology with specialisation in Demography and Development from University of Maryland, College Park. Her research interests encompass studies of social and economic inequalities with a focus on labour market processes and indicators, health and educational outcomes in the context of developing and developed countries. She has published extensively in peer reviewed journals such as *Demography*, *International Migration Review*, *International Review of Applied Economics*, *Journal of Developing Areas*, *Social Science Research*, *Sociological Forum*, and *World Development*.



Raghav Gaiha is currently a Professorial Research Fellow at Global Development Institute, University of Manchester, England. Earlier, he has held visiting fellowships at University of Cambridge, Harvard, Yale, Stanford, and University of Pennsylvania. His research interests include poverty, nutrition, agriculture, aging, and disease. He is writing a book (jointly with Veena S. Kulkarni and Vani S. Kulkarni) on *Aging, Disease and Disability* in India. He obtained his PhD in Economics from University of Manchester.

Transition Specific Risk Factors Affecting the Lifestyle Disease Progression from Diabetes to Hypertension in India

Wahengbam Bigyananda Meitei and Laishram Ladusingh

Diabetes and hypertension are common co-morbid associates and co-exist in many cases. This study attempts to understand the two-way transition between diabetes and hypertension, and the risk factors affecting the transition using the multistate model. The study used data from the first and second waves of the India Human Development Survey (IHDS), conducted in 2004-05 and 2011-12, respectively. The authors find a significant rise in the level of diabetes and hypertension from 2004-05 to 2011-12. Except for transition from hypertension to diabetes, the probability of transition in all other transition decreases and the mean waiting time to stay in the healthy state increases after adjusting for several covariates. Increases in the level of smoking, drinking of alcohol, consumption of tobacco, Body Mass Index, education and household income quintile are the major risk factors affecting the transition between diabetes and hypertension. And the risk of transitioning from a healthy state to hypertension is higher among females as compared to males.

Table 1:

Estimated transition probabilities while moving through the state space, $S(t) = \{0, 1, 2\}$.

	Unadjusted			Adjusted [#]			
	State 0	State 1	State 2	State 0	State 1	State 2	
State 0	0.964	0.010	0.026	State 0	0.971	0.007	0.022
State 1	0	0.884	0.116	State 1	0	0.888	0.112
State 2	0	0.129	0.871	State 2	0	0.167	0.833

Note: [#] Adjusting for several behavioural, individual and household level characteristics.

State 0 – Healthy; State 1 – Diabetes & State 2 – Hypertension



Wahengbam Bigyananda Meitei is a PhD scholar in Biostatistics and Demography at the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, India.

His research interests include modelling the transition of co-morbid diseases, viz. diabetes and hypertension, and identifying the risk factors of maternal and child health outcomes. Among his significant research outputs is his recent co-authored article on the projection of undernutrition, “Projecting stunting and wasting under alternative scenarios in Odisha, India, 2015–2030: a Lives Saved Tool (LiST)-based approach”.

He holds Master of Philosophy and Master of Science degrees in Biostatistics and Demography.



Laishram Ladusingh is the Vice-Chancellor of Bodoland University, Assam, India. He has been the Officiating Director and Professor in Department of Mathematical Demography and Statistics at the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, India.

As part of the teaching faculty at IIPS, he was associated with the fields of Statistics, Research Methodology, Survey Research, Aging, and training of post-graduate students in Clinical Trials and Designs of Experiments. He was the principal coordinator for implementing the District Level Household and Facility Survey for the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India. He has published many papers in the areas of economics of population aging, social security, longevity and work, public health, stochastic modelling, maternal and child health in peer-reviewed scholarly journals. He serves as a member of technical advisory committees of various government and academic bodies. He holds a Master of Science degree in Statistics and a PhD in Population Studies.

IHDS in the News

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About IHDS

The India Human Development Survey (IHDS) is a nationally representative, multi-topic survey of 41,554 households in 1503 villages and 971 urban neighbourhoods across India. The first round of interviews was completed in 2004-05; data are publicly available through ICPSR. A second round of IHDS re-interviewed most of these households in 2011-12 (N=42,152) and data for the same can be found [here](#).

IHDS has been jointly organised by researchers from the University of Maryland and the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), New Delhi. Funding for the second round of this survey is provided by the National Institutes of Health, grants R01HD041455 and R01HD061048. Additional funding is provided by The Ford Foundation, IDRC and DFID.



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