



## INDIA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SURVEY

May 2017

Welcome to the India Human Development Survey Forum

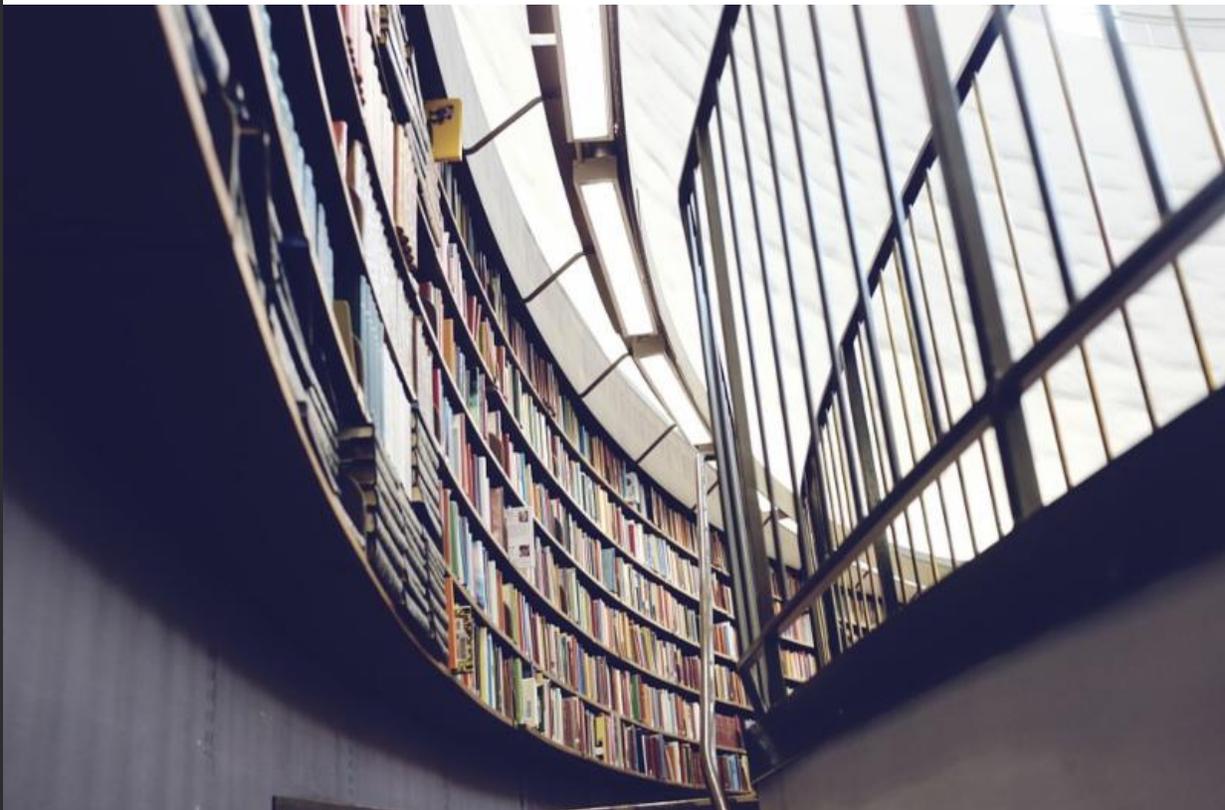
*A monthly update of socio-economic developments in India by the IHDS research team.*

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- **“Getting a Child through Secondary School and to College in India: The Role of Household Social Capital”** by Tyler Myroniuk
- A detailed look at a recent paper by Narasimha D. Rao and Kevin Ummel
- Media Mentions



A closer look...

**Getting a Child through Secondary School and to College in India: The Role**

By Tyler Myroniuk

The paper examines whether children in households that had connections to individuals in the government, education, and health sectors at IHDS Wave I (in 2005) had advantages in terms of completing secondary school, attending college, and being admitted into a science/engineering major by IHDS Wave II (2012). Social capital would seem to be especially important in the case of India, where, in recent years, higher education has been under considerable stress with rising educational demand, inadequate supply, and little parental experience to guide children's transition through the education system. We find that having more household social capital in 2005 predicts a higher likelihood of completing secondary school and attending college by 2012. Intriguingly, the effects of social capital on college entry are diminished if we condition our results to include only those who graduated from secondary school, yet they reappear when we consider the college major that an individual is enrolled in. Lastly, as shown in the table, household social capital is more closely related to higher chances of achieving these educational outcomes for children whose fathers have not completed secondary education. For fathers for whom this is a new experience, contacts with those who have progressed through the formal education system can make a difference for their children's progress.

[Full paper here](#)

MULTILEVEL LOGISTIC REGRESSION MODELS		
With Interaction Effects Predicting Educational Outcomes by 2012		
	Graduated Secondary	Attended College
Level 2 - Households (N=14378)		
<b>Social Capital: Formal Sector Contacts</b>	-0.00 (0.07)	-0.03 (0.06)
Level 1 - Individuals (N=22825)		
<b>Father's Education: 0-std.11 (Std 12+)</b>	-1.17** (0.10)	-0.90*** (0.09)
Interactions		
<b>Father's Education: 0-Std.11 x Social Capital</b>	0.20** (0.08)	0.16* (0.07)
<p>Note: * p &lt; 0.04, ** p &lt; 0.01, *** p &lt; 0.001. Results control for age, sex, caste/religion and other socioeconomic characteristics. See paper for more details.</p>		



**Tyler Myroniuk** is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at George Mason University. Dr. Myroniuk received his PhD in Sociology from the University of Maryland. He then took a position as a postdoctoral research associate at Brown University's Population Studies & Training Center until starting at Mason in 2017. Dr. Myroniuk is a social demographer whose current work includes examinations of the relationships between village characteristics and migration behaviour/perceptions; social participation and health; marriage and health outcomes of older adults; family composition and wealth; social connections and educational achievement; and the determinants of health risk perceptions among youth. His work is set in Malawi, South Africa, Ethiopia, and India.

## White goods for white people? Drivers of electric appliance growth in emerging economies

By Narasimha D. Rao and Kevin Ummel

Will everybody want and have a refrigerator, television and washing machine as incomes rise? Considerable uncertainty surrounds the likely increase in energy consumption and carbon emissions from rising incomes among the world's poor. The authors examined drivers of and predict appliance ownership using machine learning and other techniques with household survey data in India, South Africa and Brazil. Televisions and refrigerators are consistently preferred over washing machines. Income is still the predominant driver of aggregate penetration levels, but its influence differs by appliance and by region. The affordability of appliances, wealth, race and religion together, among other household characteristics, help explain the heterogeneity in appliance ownership at lower income levels. Understanding non-income drivers can be helpful to identify barriers to appliance uptake and to better forecast near term residential energy demand growth within countries.

Full Paper Here



**Dr. Narasimha D. Rao** is engaged in research on the relationship between energy systems, human development and climate change. He is the recipient of the European Research Council (ERC) Starting Grant (2015-2018) for a project entitled 'Decent Living Energy -

energy and emissions thresholds for providing decent living standards for all'. He obtained his PhD from Stanford University, California, and holds two Master's degrees in Electrical Engineering and Technology Policy from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.



**Kevin Ummel** is a data scientist and environmental economist based in Colorado. He was formerly associated with the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), Vienna, Austria, and

the Center for Global Development, Washington, DC. He currently consults for organisations like the Citizens' Climate Lobby and the World Resources Institute. He holds a B.A. in Public Policy from Stanford University and a M.S. in Environmental Science from the University of Manchester.



## IHDS in the News

- Burn-Murdoch, John, "Culture and Policy Explain Why Sex Ratios Are Skewed in Asia", *Nikkei Asian Review*, April 13, 2017. [Link](#).
- Desai, Sonalde, "Reclaiming Public Spaces", *The Hindu*, March 28, 2017. [Link](#).
- Pande, Rohini, "Getting India's Women into the Workforce: Time for a Smart Approach", *Ideas for India*, March 10, 2017. [Link](#).



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## Recent Publications Using IHDS

- Bera, Abhisek, (2017), "LongTerm Morbidity Pattern among the Residents of the Six Largest MetropolitanAreas in India – A Case Study", Munich, GRIN Verlag. Seminar Paper, 2017. Accessed online April 6, 2017. [Link](#)
- Kethineni,S. (2017). "The Problem of Domestic Violence in India: Advances in Law and theRole of Extra-Legal Institutions", in S.M. Shahidullah (ed.), *Crime,Criminal Justice, and the Evolving Science of Criminology in South Asia: India,Pakistan, and Bangladesh* (pp. 337-58). London: Palgrave Macmillan UK. Accessed online April 4, 2017. [Link](#)
- Das, D.,K. Goswami and A. Hazarika (2017). "Who Adopts Biogas in Rural India? Evidencefrom a Nationwide Survey", *International Journal of Rural Management*, 13(1):54-70. doi:10.1177/0973005217695163. Accessed online April 4, 2017. [Link](#)
- Story,William T., and Richard M. Carpiano (2017). "Household Social Capital and Socio-economicInequalities in Child Undernutrition in Rural India", *Social Science &Medicine*. Accessed online March 28, 2017. [Link](#).
- Tillmannvon Carnap, (2017). "Irrigation as a Historical Determinant of Social Capitalin India? A Large-Scale Survey Analysis". *World Development*. Accessedonline March 28, 2017. [Link](#).

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## About IHDS

TheIndia Human Development Survey (IHDS) is a nationally representative,multi-topic survey of 41,554 households in 1503 villages and 971 urbanneighbourhoods across India. The first round of interviews was completed in2004-05; data are publicly available through ICPSR. A second round of IHDSre-interviewed most of these households in 2011-12 (N=42,152) and data for thesame 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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