

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GROWING UP IN ONE-PARENT FAMILY IN ASIA
(Singapore 1 - 2 July 2014)

TUESDAY, 1 JULY 2014	
09:45 - 10:10	REGISTRATION
10:10 - 10:30	OPENING REMARKS
	<p>Wei-Jun Jean YEUNG <i>Asia Research Institute and Department of Sociology, National University of Singapore</i></p> <p>Hyunjoon PARK <i>Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, USA</i></p>
10:30 - 12:30	FAMILIES COPING AFTER DIVORCE
<i>Chairperson</i>	Gavin JONES , <i>JY Pillay Comparative Asia Research Centre, National University of Singapore</i>
10:30	<p>Understanding the Reconfigured Everyday Life of Children from Divorced-parent Families in Singapore Sharon QUAH, <i>National University of Singapore</i></p>
11:00	<p>Children's Voices from Divorced Multicultural Families in South Korea: Focusing On the Children with Vietnamese and Philippine Single Mothers KIM Eje, <i>Gyeongin National University of Education, South Korea</i></p>
11:30	<p>The Role of Grandparents in Single-Parent Households in Taiwan Wan-chi CHEN, <i>National Taipei University, Taiwan</i></p>
12:00	Q & A
12:30 - 13:30	LUNCH
13:30 - 15:30	CHILDREN LEFT BEHIND BY MIGRANT PARENTS
<i>Chairperson</i>	Hyunjoon PARK , <i>University of Pennsylvania, USA</i>
13:30	<p>One-parent Family and Adolescents' Wellbeing in Rural China HU Shu, <i>National University of Singapore</i></p>
14:00	<p>Labour Migration: Consequences of One-Parent Family on the Well-Being of their Children in Sri Lanka W. Indralal DE SILVA, <i>University of Colombo, Sri Lanka</i> and Dinesha SIRIWARDHANE, <i>University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka</i></p>
14:30	<p>Father's Role in Nurturing of the Children Left Behind by Women Migrant Workers In Banyumas Regency Indonesia Tyas Retno WULAN, Hendri RESTUADHI and Eri WAHYUNINGSIH <i>Jendral Soedirman University, Indonesia</i></p>
15:00	Q & A
15:30 - 16:00	TEA BREAK
16:00 - 17:30	PARENTAL ABSENCE THROUGH DEATH OF PARENT & OTHER CAUSES
<i>Chairperson</i>	Mui Teng YAP , <i>Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore</i>
16:00	<p>Single-Parent Households In Cambodia Patrick HEUVELINE and Savet HONG, <i>University of California-Los Angeles (UCLA), USA</i></p>
16:30	<p>Educational Outcomes of One-Parent Children in India Dhiman DAS, <i>National University of Singapore</i></p>
17:00	Q & A
17:30	END OF DAY 1
17:30 - 18:30	Asian Population Studies 10th Anniversary Celebration
19:00	CONFERENCE DINNER (For Speakers, Chairpersons & Invited Guests)

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GROWING UP IN ONE-PARENT FAMILY IN ASIA
(Singapore 1 - 2 July 2014)**

WEDNESDAY, 2 JULY 2014	
08:45 - 09:00	REGISTRATION
09:00 - 11:00	FAMILY AND SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR ONE-PARENT FAMILIES
<i>Chairperson</i>	Angelique CHAN , <i>Duke-NUS Graduate Medical School, Singapore</i>
09:00	Living Arrangements of Single Parents and Their Children in Korea Hyunjoon PARK and Hyejeong JO , <i>University of Pennsylvania, USA</i> and Jaesung CHOI , <i>Sungkyunkwan University, South Korea</i>
09:30	Single Motherhood and the Health and Well-Being of Children in Japan James RAYMO , <i>University of Wisconsin-Madison</i>
10:00	Single-parenthood by Necessity and Adolescents' Depression in China Wei-Jun Jean YEUNG and GU Xiaorong , <i>National University of Singapore</i>
10:30	Q & A
11:00 - 11:30	TEA BREAK
11:30 - 13:00	ONE-PARENT HOUSEHOLDS & ADOLESCENT'S SCHOOLING
<i>Chairperson</i>	Premchand DOMMARAJU , <i>Nanyang Technological University, Singapore</i>
11:30	Single Parenthood and Parental Involvement in Hong Kong Adam Ka-Lok CHEUNG , <i>National University of Singapore</i> and Hyunjoon PARK , <i>University of Pennsylvania, USA</i>
12:00	Mapping Lone Motherhood in Vietnam and Its Educational Outcomes for Children Myriam DE LOENZIEN and Christophe GUILMOTO <i>Centre Population et développement, Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (CEPED-IRD), France</i>
12:30	Q & A
13:00 - 14:00	LUNCH
14:00 - 15:30	ONE-PARENT HOUSEHOLDS & ADOLESCENT'S SCHOOLING & EMPLOYMENT
<i>Chairperson</i>	James RAYMO , <i>University of Wisconsin-Madison</i>
14:00	Schooling, Employment, and Health of Children in One-Parent Households in Myanmar Jaikishan DESAI , <i>Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand</i>
14:30	Education Continuity of Children Living in One-Parent Families in Indonesia Ekawati S WAHYUNI and Dina NURDINAWATI , <i>Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia</i>
15:00	Q & A
15:30 - 16:00	TEA BREAK
16:00 - 17:30	ONE-PARENT HOUSEHOLDS & CHILDREN'S PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING
<i>Chairperson</i>	Bussarawan Puk TEERAWICHITCHAINAN , <i>Singapore Management University</i>
16:00	Impact of Single Parent Filipino Households on the Psychosocial and Emotional Development of Children Ace Lennon N. BABASA , <i>De La Salle University, Philippines</i>
16:30	Mental Health Status of Unmarried Youth Living in Single Parent Families: An Indian Scenario Atreyee SINHA , <i>International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), India</i>
17:00	Q & A
17:30 - 18:00	CONCLUDING REMARKS AND DISCUSSION
18:00	END OF CONFERENCE

Understanding the Reconfigured Everyday Life of Children from Divorced-parent Families in Singapore

Sharon Ee Ling QUAH

Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore
sharon.quah@nus.edu.sg

With the termination of a marriage, children involved inevitably experience dramatic changes in different facets of their lives. This paper focuses on a subset of single parents, that of divorced single parents, and their accounts of how their marital dissolution has impacted and changed their children's lives. Empirical data was collected through semi-structured, in-depth interviews with 25 Singaporean divorced parents. In this paper, I highlight transformations in three specific aspects of the children's lives in the policy and social context of Singaporean society. One, the reconfigurations of familial relationships to form a new family unit, which offers important supportive resources but at the same time, be a source of stress for children. Two, the new family practices and routine created to meet the needs and expectations of not just the children, but resident and non-resident parents, and other extended family members, which children must adjust to. Three, the new social identity children adopt following their parents' divorce. This last section provides insights into the children's perception of their own identity and divorced parents' strategies in aiding their children accept and embrace their new social identity as single-parent children. This paper offers a discussion that emphasizes both the precarious and productive aspects in the children's lives, contra to the existing divorce literature that typically focuses on the former. In doing so, the paper hopes to contribute to a more nuanced understanding of the divorce experience and change perceptions of divorce as always already a permanent rupture of children's lives and familial ties.

Sharon Ee Ling QUAH is a postdoctoral fellow with the Changing Family in Asia Cluster at the Asia Research Institute, NUS. She recently received her PhD from The University of Sydney in April 2013. She graduated with Master of Social Science (Applied Sociology) in 2002 and Bachelor of Arts (Chinese Studies and Chinese Language) in 1998 from the National University of Singapore. Her PhD research project titled, 'Far from crippling': Divorce, individualisation and personal communities, investigates the subjective experience of Australian and Singaporean divorcees. Her research interests include contemporary organisation of personal life, family, divorce, friendship, risk and individualisation. Currently, she is completing a book manuscript for a forthcoming sole-authored monograph (Perspectives on Marital Dissolution: Divorce Biographies in Singapore) to be published by Springer. She is also publishing from her dissertation and conducting a more extensive research on divorce and single parenting in Singapore.

Children's Voices from Divorced Multicultural Families in South Korea: Focusing On the Children with Vietnamese and Philippine Single Mothers

KIM Eje

Gyeongin National University of Education, South Korea
Hockie44@hotmail.com; pippi@ginue.ac.kr

In South Korea, women are not recognized as equals both legally and socially. Although South Korea has joined the ranks of developed countries in economic growth, education and public health, the country ranked 111th out of 138 countries in the Gender Gap Index by the World Economic Forum in 2013. Women in South Korea earn 38 percent less than men, by far the largest gender gap in the developed world. With pressures high, South Korean women put off marriage and childbirth. One indication of their extreme difficulties was the fertility rate of 1.23 births per woman in 2010, which placed South Korea 184th among the 186 UN recognized countries.

The growing number of South Korean men who can't find local women prepared to lead a rural lifestyle and give births of children prefer Southeast Asian brides who migrate to South Korea in hopes of a better life. In 2009, 40 percent of the women married to men in South Korea's farming and fishing communities came from nations such as Vietnam, the Philippines, Cambodia and Indonesia. 7,636 Vietnamese women married Korean men in 2011, topping the list of foreign brides. But the cultural gap as well as age often leads to difficulties in their family life and the multicultural families in South Korea experience a higher rate of divorce.

Growing up in divorced multicultural families would be extremely challenging experiences for children. Considering the reality that even children from Korean one-parent families should suffer from stigmas as well as economic difficulties, Southeast Asian divorced single mothers and their children may be one of the most marginalized groups in South Korea. The purpose of this study is to understand the emotions and lived experiences of children with divorced single mothers from Southeast Asian (mainly Vietnamese and Philippine) and investigate their difficulties and different strategies to adjust themselves to harsh realities. Data will be collected through in-depth interviews with children and their single mothers in 10 divorced multicultural families (with 4 Vietnamese, 3 Philippine and 3 other Southeast Asian single mothers) in Gyeonggi-do, the vicinity of Seoul.

Eje Kim teaches cultural geography and geography education as an associate professor at the Department of Social Studies Education, Gyeongin National University of Education, South Korea and conducts many researches as a Southeast Asian specialist. She worked as a researcher at Institute of Education, University of London and Education Research Center, Seoul National University. Currently she is a committee member of geography education at International Geographical Union and leads 'gender and geographical education' courses at the graduate school. She has published widely in multicultural education and feminist issues in Southeast Asia as well as S. Korea. Her research papers include: "Cries of working mothers in South Korea: Mapping everyday injustice and emotional pains in the ultra-patriarchal society", "From Pippi Longstocking to Global Feminist: Incorporating gender and feminist teaching into my geographical life", "Rediscovering Southeast Asia through gender geography: For authentic multicultural education in S. Korea" and so on.

The Role of Grandparents in Single-Parent Households in Taiwan

Wan-chi CHEN

National Taipei University, Taiwan

wchen@mail.ntpu.edu.tw

Does the presence of grandparents in a child's home matter for the child's welfare? Although literature from Western countries provides inconsistent answers, in East Asian societies, where family values are more often emphasized, a number of studies show that youths benefit from living with grandparent(s). Using 7th-grader survey data from the Taiwan Education Panel Survey, this study explores the role of grandparents in single-parent families and the mechanisms that explain how living with grandparents is beneficial. The findings include the following: (1) Whereas one out of five two-parent or single-mother families live with a grandparent, more than one in three single-father families settle into multi-generational living arrangements (37.5%). (2) Consistent with existing literature, adolescents who co-reside with grandparents score higher in standardized tests, controlling for family SES. Moreover, the benefit of grandparental presence is significantly greater for youths from single-father families. (3) Grandparent(s) may serve a compensating parental function, given that the well-being (measured in test score and happiness) of youths from single-parent households is not different from children in two-parent families, as long as they have at least one grandparent living in the household. (4) Overall, living with grandparent(s) is correlated with greater parental involvement, though in different ways for different types of families. Single fathers spend more time with adolescents and have higher educational expectations for them if they live with grandparent(s). Single mothers who have at least one grandparent in the household spend more money on tutoring for their children, suggesting that grandparents may supplement or free up family finances. (5) Greater parental involvement can only account partly for the positive impact of grandparents on grandchildren, however; there's still a degree of positive influence created by grandparental presence that cannot be explained by differences in parental involvement.

Chen Wan-Chi received her PhD in Sociology from University of Chicago and is currently Associate Professor of Sociology at National Taipei University in Taiwan. Her research interests range from education to family. Recent studies mostly focus on adolescent wellbeing or family change in Taiwan, including topics such as how parents' marriage quality and status relate with adolescent wellbeing, the gender gap in educational outcome and how it is related to institutional arrangement.

One-parent Family and Adolescents' Wellbeing in Rural China

HU Shu

Department of Sociology, National University of Singapore
hu_shu@nus.edu.sg

For the past decades, large-scale internal labor migration has been transforming China to an unprecedented extent. Millions of rural children are growing up with absence of one or even two parents due to parental labor migration to urban areas. At the same time, divorce rate is rising even in rural China with strong norm of universal marriage. Moreover, divorce is sometimes overlapping with labor out-migration. Long-term spousal separation due to labor out-migration of one party or migration of both parties to different destinations is likely to lead to marital instability or estrangement and dissolution. To what extent parental migration leads to divorce as well? What are the added impact of parental migration and divorce on children's wellbeing? Using both survey and in-depth interview data collected on adolescents, and their parents, grandparents and teachers in rural Hubei from 2012-2013, this study tries first to understand the prevalence and types of one-parent households in rural China, then to explore how children of migrant and/or divorced families fare relative to children with both parents at home. More than one fifth of children are living in father-away families, about 14% in mother-away families and about one fourth in both-parents-away families. Around one fifth of children from mother-away families and both-parents-away families also have divorced parents. I compare psychological wellbeing and educational outcome of adolescents from these different types of families. Children from migrant-divorced families are the most disadvantaged in depression symptoms, subjective happiness and educational outcome. These findings have profound implications for the wellbeing of rural children and their families, and social inequality in China as a whole as the social costs of labor migration and discriminatory urban development are overburdening migrant families.

Hu Shu is a PhD candidate in the Department of Sociology at the National University of Singapore. Her thesis topic is about internal migration and adolescent's educational outcome in rural China. Her research interests include stratification and inequality, family, education, and social change.

Labour Migration:

Consequences of One-Parent Family on the Well-Being of Their Children in Sri Lanka

W. Indralal DE SILVA

Department of Demography, University of Colombo, Colombo 03, Sri Lanka
isilva84@mail.cmb.ac.lk

Dinesha SIRIWARDHANE

University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka
d.siriwardhane@gmail.com

International labour migration in Sri Lanka has drawn the attention of the policy makers and the researchers. While the remittances strengthen the economic status of the families left behind it is associated with long term family separations. The most affected group due to the family separation is the children left behind. Only few attempts have been made to examine the consequences of migration of one parent family. Hence the aim of this study is to elucidate how the labour migration and resulted one parent family structure affects the well-being of the children left behind. Primary data collected from the field survey, focus group discussions along with the case studies carried out in Kalutara District were used for the analysis. The concept of well-being in the study is defined as the economic, educational and emotional support received by the children. Results of the qualitative analysis revealed that, labour migration affects the well-being of the children in both positive and negative ways. Remittances have been in support of the improvement of the consumption and the education of children. However, the absence of one of the parents on the other hand, generates negative consequences on educational performance and emotional support received by the children. These negative effects are seen comparatively poignant among the children of migrant mothers than fathers in the analysis.

W. Indralal de Silva is a Senior Professor of Demography (Chair) at the Department of Demography, University of Colombo. He had functioned as the Head of Department, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and also Acting Vice Chancellor of University of Colombo. He received Master's and Doctoral Degrees from Australian National University in 1985 and 1990 respectively. He was a Visiting Professor at the National University of Singapore in 2004, Harvard School of Public Health during 1996-98 and was also a Visiting Fellow at the Australian National University in 1990-91. During his career he received a number of prestigious awards including Senior Fulbright, Takemi, Rockefeller Foundation and Asia Research Institute Fellowships for his attachments at Harvard School of Public Health, USA, the Australian National University, Australia and ARI at the National University of Singapore. In his academic life he had published a number of books and monographs, presented papers at many international conferences and also published over 40 research articles in reputed journals.

Dinesha Siriwardhane is a Senior Lecturer in Economics, at the Faculty of Management Studies and Commerce, University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka. She has obtained her bachelors' degree in Economics and Master of Science in Management from University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka. She has completed her Master Degree Economics from University of Colombo and currently reading for PhD at the Faculty of Graduate Studies of the same university. She joined the Department of Business Economics, University of Sri Jayewardenepura, in 2002. Her present research interests are on labour migration, remittances and labour force participation.

Father's Role in Nurturing of the Children Left Behind by Women Migrant Workers In Banyumas Regency Indonesia

Tyas Retno WULAN, Hendri RESTUADHI and Eri WAHYUNINGSIH

Center of Research for Gender, Children, and Community Service, Institution of Research and Community Service, Jendral Soedirman University Indonesia
tyashzul@yahoo.com

Based on data from National Board for Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (BNP2TKI), in 2013 there were 6.5 million Indonesian Migrant Workers (IMW) worked in 142 countries around the world with 80 percent of them were women. Such high number of IMW who work in the foreign countries does not equivalent to the protection onto themself and their family left at home. There are three underpinning issues experienced by IMW, namely: mishandling economic remittent, family matters which lead to divorce, and abandoning children. As an origin of IMW, Banyumas Regency sends 1,800 IMW each year and 90 percent of them are married women. As a mother who leaves home to work in foreign countries for at least two years long, it is often initiate problems. Sociologically, a Javanese Indonesian mother has to conduct her expressive and affection roles – mainly to her children - which does not eligibly replace by her husband. In regards to such roles, this research purpose was to identify father's roles in nurturing his children when their mother working in overseas. This research employed qualitative research method with IMW's children whom chosen in purposive sampling as the research object. The data was validated by interviewing the father and other family members. This research shows that father has been an important figure in nurturing the children when their mother working overseas. Children under five tend to receive loosen and spoiling way of handling children. Those who are adolescent need communicative and democratic fostering. However, they both feel an absent of their mother and irreplaceable mother figure. The children whom had misbehavior initiated by their father failures in fostering and in developing communicative relation to them.

Tyas Retno Wulan, lecturer in the Department of Sociology Faculty of Social and Politic Jenderal Soedirman University Indonesia since 1996. Graduated from the Department of Sociology in 1995, graduated Master of Sociology Gajah Mada University in 2001 and finished Doctoral Degree of Rural Sociology of Bogor Agricultural Institute in 2010. Since 2010, become the Head of Center of Research for Gender, Children, and Community Service LPPM Jenderal Sudirman University Indonesia. Doing some research such as: Knowledge and Power: Strengthening Social Remittances as a Model of Protection and Empowerment Women Migrant Workers (2010), Village as the Base of Safe Migration: Empowerment Model for the Head of Village to Prevent Trafficking in Banyumas (2011-1012); Children Identification Problems in the District Banyumas: Studies in Kampung Sri Rahayu Banyumas (2010), Sexual behavior of Women Migrant Worker's Husband (2012), Saving Housewife from HIV / AIDS in Banyumas (2013)

Hendri Restuadhi, is a lecturer in the Department of Sociology Faculty of Social and Politic Jenderal Soedirman University Indonesia (from 1988). He has got his master degree in sociology from Gajah Mada University in Jogjakarta, Indonesia (1998), and Flinders University of South Australia (2003). His main concerns are in gender, public health, and sociological theories. He is the head of Laboratory of Sociology (from 2009). From January 2008 to September 2009 he was a National Social Anthropologist in Asia-Pacific Bird Flu Program of Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO). Since 2010 he joined Center of Research for Gender, Children, and Community Service in Jenderal Soedirman University, Indonesia. From 2010 to 2011 he was an External Evaluator in Development Programs of World Vision International at Kurulu and Kurima District, in Papua. His latest research was on Sexual behavior of Indonesian Women Migrant Worker's Husband (2012).

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GROWING UP IN ONE-PARENT FAMILY IN ASIA
(Singapore 1 - 2 July 2014)

Eri Wahyuningsih is a lecturer in Department of Public Health, Jenderal Soedirman University, Indonesia. She got her master degree from the School of Public Health of Medical Faculty of Gadjah Mada University, majoring in Reproductive Health and Maternal and Child Health in 2005, and join in Jenderal Soedirman University since then. Her main interest is adolescent reproductive health, which is also the subject she responsible to. Since 2007 she joins the Center of Research for Gender, Children, and Community Service in Jenderal Soedirman University. During her fellowship, she expands her perspective on reproductive health. She involves in two main focus of this center of studies, women migrant worker and HIV/AIDS. In the last three years she involved in several research and community engagement related to migrant worker. Recently she is supporting an organization of ex-migrant worker in mapping the problem of children left behind by parents who leave overseas as migrant worker.

Single-Parent Households in Cambodia

Patrick HEUVELINE and Savet HONG

California Center for Population Research (CCPR), University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), USA
heuveline@soc.ucla.edu

The increasing proportions of marriage that end in divorce and of births to women who are unmarried have generated considerable concern over and extensive research on the consequences of growing up with a single parent across Western Nations. It remains a matter of debate whether these characteristic features of the second demographic transition will spread to other parts of the world, Asia in particular.

In Cambodia, as in most of Southeast Asia to date, there are signs or speculations at least that these trends are emerging. An expanding garment industry that employs mostly young, unmarried women has fueled the migration to urban areas of rural "factory daughters." Away from the parental household, in which they would traditionally have remained at least until marriage, they are feared to be vulnerable to premarital conceptions. The subject of much discussion and comments, such conceptions are still to be detected in demographic data. Divorce rates are easier to track, and rising though they are, they remain relatively low.

Growing up with a single parent is not an unknown phenomenon in Cambodia, however. As had been the case in Western Nations until the latter part of the 20th century, growing up with only one parent most often results from the death of the other parent. The dramatic increase in mortality during the Pol Pot regime (1975-79) left many widows, and to lesser extent widowers, with children. With the return to normal mortality that followed the mortality crisis of the late 1970s, the proportion of orphans has dropped. A longitudinal study of living arrangements in one group of villages in rural Cambodia showed that the proportion of household headed by a single-parent was still declining between 2000 and 2008.

This paper will extend the analysis of single-parent households using nationally representative cross-sectional data (from 2004) and longitudinal data representative of the Mekong River Valley where 20% of the Cambodian rural households reside (from 2008 to 2012). We will also analyze the separate impacts of changing rates of mortality, which should have plateaued, and of non-marital fertility and parental separation on children's experience of single-parent households.

Patrick Heuveline is a Professor in the Department of Sociology and the International Institute at the University of California, Los Angeles. He has conducted research mostly in formal and in family demography. His substantive research interests center on how childhood family structures affect child wellbeing and the transition to adulthood. His work to date is divided between comparative, secondary data analyses on single parenting or cohabitation in Western Nations, and an ongoing project in Cambodia, which began in 2000 and is designed to study family change since the Khmer-Rouge period (1975-79). Methodologically, he is interested in developing and estimating models centered on population dynamics to represent phenomena that are intertwined with demographic processes. To date, the main applications have been on the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Eastern Africa and on the death toll of the Khmers Rouges' regime.

Savet Hong earned her MPH in Epidemiology and PhD in Demography from the University of California, Berkeley. She is currently a Research Associate at the University of California, Los Angeles. Her research interests include family structures, child well-being, and mortality. She has worked on the nutritional status of orphans in Africa, and the relationship between family structure and children's health status in Cambodia.

Educational Outcomes of One-Parent Children in India

Dhiman DAS

Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore
aridd@nus.edu.sg

Two main contributors of one-parent family structure in India are widowhood and parental migration for work. The incidence of migration has increased in recent years and is the main driver of increasing proportion of one parent household.

The main purpose of this study is to explore the consequence of such a family structure on educational outcomes of children in those families. To explore this, I use data from the India Human Development Survey (IHDS) which is a nationally representative survey conducted in 2005. In this study I focus on school enrollment in the 6 to 11 (primary level) and 12 to 18 (secondary and higher level) age groups. In addition, I use information on performance in a short reading, writing and arithmetic test completed by children 8 to 11 years of age conducted as part of the survey.

Preliminary comparisons show no significant difference between one-parent and two-parent family in regards to test performance in the primary level. School enrollment in primary level is also not significantly different for children living with a single parent. However, one-parent families show significant difference in school enrollment for secondary and above level. Further among the one-parent children, absence from school is higher especially among the widowed mother. On the other hand, both enrollment and test performance are higher among one-parent household where the spouse is away (mainly fathers).

The preliminary results motivates two main comparisons on the effect of family structure on educational outcomes – i) between one parenthood as livelihood strategy and widowhood which can be considered exogenous and ii) between one parenthood among migrating spouses and two parenthood. The first comparison will shed light on whether the difference in enrollment among children of widows (among women) is due to reason beyond family structure. This is particularly relevant as labor force participation among women is very low in India and the loss of the main breadwinner can have severe disruptive effects on children. The second comparison is to address the possible issues of endogeneity if one-parenthood is related to factors which can also potentially affect educational outcomes.

Though in the preliminary analysis I control for child, parent and household level variables, enrollment is also known to be affected by school quality and local labor market conditions which makes school unattractive to students and their parents. To address this I plan to use the District Information System for Education data collected on school quality and additional information about employment and wages from the IHDS to further explore the competing effects of family structure and other factors affecting educational outcomes.

Dhiman Das is a Research Fellow in the Changing Family in Asia Cluster at the Asia Research Institute in NUS. Dr Das completed his PhD in Economics in 2008 at the City University of New York. He also has an MPhil in Economics from Jawaharlal Nehru University in India. He was previously employed at the Hunter College, City University of New York and the Robert Wood Johnson Medical School in the United States. He has published in Economic Inquiry, Economics of Education Review, Health Economics, Policy and Law, Journal of Nutrition Education and Behavior and Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health among others. His recent research was presented in Population Association of America Annual Meetings, IUSSP International Population Conference and the Second Health Systems in Asia Conference organized by Social Science and Medicine and the LKY School of Public Policy.

Living Arrangements of Single Parents and Their Children in Korea

Hyunjoon PARK and **Hyejeong JO**

University of Pennsylvania, USA

Jaesung CHOI

Sungkyunkwan University, South Korea

hypark@sas.upenn.edu

Along with the rising divorce rate since the mid-1990s, the share of children living with a divorced single parent is not small in Korea, if not more than many Western countries. In particular, the rising divorce has been more evident at the lower than the higher end of socioeconomic hierarchy. This trend has particularly relevant implications for children's education and well-being in Korea where public support for single-parent families is considerably limited. With the limited welfare support from the government, therefore, single-parent families in Korea are expected to likely rely on their parents (i.e., grandparents of the child) for economic and social support. In other words, family, instead of the state, is likely a major institution to support single parents who are less likely educated and more economically vulnerable than their counterparts in two-parent families.

However, little research has investigated how actually single parents with young children interact with their parents to receive economic and social support. In order to better understand economic and social conditions of single parents and their children, therefore, it is important to empirically examine the degree of interaction and support between single parents and their parents.

Using 1% microsample data of 2010 Census and additional data from other nationally representative surveys, we examine the extent to which single parents with young children receive support from their parents (grandparents of the child) by focusing on three major indicators: 1) coresidence with grandparents; 2) receiving economic support; and 3) receiving social support (including childcare). We distinguish between single mothers and single fathers to see if how they differ in their interactions with grandparents of the child. In contrast to the expectation that single mothers in Korea would heavily rely on their parents for economic and social help, our preliminary results show that single mothers in Korea have generally low levels of interaction with grandparents of the child in all three indicators of support. A relatively higher percentage of single fathers live with grandparents of the child. We discuss some explanations of the low level of single mothers' interaction with their parents and implications of the pattern for children's education and well-being in Korea.

Hyunjoon Park is Korea Foundation Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania. He received his PhD from University of Wisconsin-Madison in 2005. Park is interested in education, inequality, and family in cross-national comparative perspective, focusing on East Asia, particularly South Korea and Japan. Specifically, he has investigated how the ways in which schools and families affect children's education are contingent upon institutional arrangements of educational systems, public policy, and demographic changes. Park has published more than 40 journal articles and book chapters. He has recently published a single-authored book, *Re-Evaluating Education in Japan and Korea: De-mystifying Stereotypes* (Routledge 2013) and a coedited volume, *Korean Education in Changing Economic and Demographic Contexts* (with Kyung-keun Kim, Springer 2014). With Emily Hannum and Yuko Butler, Park also edited a volume, *Globalization, Changing Demographics, and Educational Challenges in East Asia* (Research in Sociology of Education, Vol. 17).

Single Motherhood and the Health and Well-Being of Children in Japan

James RAYMO

University of Wisconsin-Madison

jraymo@ssc.wisc.edu

This study examines the well-being of Japanese children in single-mother families relative to their married counterparts living with both parents. Using data from the 2011 and 2012 rounds of the National Survey of Households with Children, I begin by demonstrating that single mothers report significantly more worries about children, worse health, and lower academic performance in comparison with married mothers. The negative relationship between single-mother families and children's well-being is particularly pronounced for those coresiding with grandparents. I then estimate a series of regression models to assess the extent to which single mothers' lower levels of well-being reflect (a) economic disadvantage, (b) difficult work circumstances, and (c) worse health and more experience of stressful life events. Results indicate that economic disadvantage particularly important for understanding lower levels of well-being among the children of single mothers who are not coresiding with parents. I conclude by discussing the potential implications of these results for understanding linkages between family behavior and inequality in Japan and for the intergenerational transmission of disadvantage via single parenthood.

Jim Raymo is Professor of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison where he is also director of the Center for Demography and Ecology. Raymo's research focuses primarily on evaluating patterns and potential consequences of major demographic changes in Japan. He has published widely on key features of recent family change in Japan, including delayed marriage, extended coresidence with parents, and increases in premarital cohabitation, shotgun marriages, and divorce. In two other lines of research, he has examined relationships between work, family characteristics, and health outcomes at older ages in Japan and patterns of retirement and well-being at older ages in the U.S. He is currently involved in a project that examines family change and inequality in Japan in cross-national comparative perspective, with a particular emphasis on single-parent families. His research has been published in top U.S. journals such as *American Sociological Review*, *Demography*, and *Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences* as well as in Japanese journals.

Single-parenthood by Necessity and Adolescents' Depression in China

Wei-Jun Jean YEUNG

Asia Research Institute and Department of Sociology
National University of Singapore
ariywj@nus.edu.sg

GU Xiaorong

Department of Sociology
National University of Singapore
A0095663@nus.edu.sg

The past three decades have seen substantial demographic changes of Chinese families, in the context of massive waves of internal migration and rising trend of divorce cases. Therefore, the way how people arrange their families to cope with greater geographic mobility and marital disruption has been diversified, which generates unique patterns of "doing family".

In this paper, using data from 2010 Chinese Family Panel Studies (the baseline wave), we examine how living with one parent affects Chinese adolescents' psychological well-being. We will compare adolescents who live with two-parents to those who live with one parent, either through parental divorce or parents' labor migration, or both. Two indicators of adolescents' psychological well-being, depression and self-efficacy, will be examined. We draw theories from family sociology, economics and developmental psychology to investigate three sets of mediating mechanisms through which family structure affects adolescents' psychological well-being. These mechanisms include family financial investment in the child, relationship with parents, parents' psychological well-being, and social support from adolescents' kinship networks and peers.

Wei-jun Jean Yeung is a Professor at the Department of Sociology and the Cluster Leader in the Changing Family in Asia research cluster in Asia Research Institute at the National University of Singapore. She chairs the Family, Children, and Youth Research Cluster in the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences in NUS. Professor Yeung is on the editorial boards of *Demography*, *Journal of Marriage and Family*, and *Journal of Family Issues*, and has served on numerous scientific review committees. Professor Yeung's current research includes various family demographic issues in Asia and in America. Her recent publications include edited special issues on *Asian Fatherhood*, *Transitioning to Adulthood in Asia*, and *Shifting Boundaries of Care in Asia* and a forthcoming volume on *Economic Stress and Families in Asia*.

Gu Xiaorong is a PhD student in the Department of Sociology at the National University of Singapore. Her specialization areas are in transitioning Chinese families, social stratification, education and migration studies. She was previously trained in English-Chinese translation studies and literary criticism.

SINGLE PARENTHOOD AND PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT IN HONG KONG

Adam Ka-Lok CHEUNG

Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore, Singapore
adam.kalok@gmail.com

Hyunjoon PARK

Department of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, USA
hypark@sas.upenn.edu

More children and adolescents are living in one-parent families in Hong Kong now, although it is still less prevalent than in the United States or some European countries. In 2012, 13% of 15-year-old students in Hong Kong lived in one-parent families. Living in a city with a high cost of living, long work hours, significant gender inequality in labor market, and little government support, single parents, particularly single mothers may not be involved in children's education as much as mothers in two-parent families. Numerous studies have investigated the extent to which differences in the degree of parental involvement at home and in school contribute to differences in educational outcomes between children living in one-parent and two-parent families in a variety of societies but not so much in Hong Kong. In comparing with two-parent families, we pay attention to potential heterogeneity among one-parent families by distinguishing single-mother and single-father families.

Analyzing data from PISA 2009 and 2012 (N = 9,507), we first describe the profile of one-parent and two-parent families in Hong Kong in terms of their demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, which will help understand sources of differences in parental involvement between one-parent and two-parent families. Our descriptive analysis shows a significant lower level of parental involvement at home among one-parent than two-parent families. Among one-parent families, moreover, the level of parental involvement is particularly lower among single-father families. In contrast, there is no significant difference in parental involvement in school between one-parent and two-parent families. We will conduct multivariate analysis to examine how much the difference in the level of parental involvement between one-parent families and two-parent families are explained by socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of families. Our preliminary findings suggest the differences on parental involvement among types of family structure are partially explained by the household SES and school characteristics, such as school types and school-level SES. Additional analyses will be conducted to further investigate whether coresidence with grandparents and school characteristics moderate the disadvantages of one-parent families.

Adam K. L. Cheung is a Postdoctoral Fellow at the Changing Family in Asia cluster of Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore. He has received his PhD in Sociology from the Chinese University of Hong Kong. His research and previous publications focus on the roles of social factors in family well-being in the Chinese context. He is also working on projects related to cross-border marriages, internal migration and family structure in China. His research papers were published and accepted for publication in the *Journal of Marriage and Family*, *Violence & Victims*, *Violence Against Women*, *Social Transformations in Chinese Societies*, and other edited volume.

Hyunjoon Park is Korea Foundation Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania, USA. His research interest includes family changes, education, and social stratification in East Asia with the focus on South Korea and Japan. He has recently published a book, *Re-Evaluating Education in Japan and Korea: De-mystifying stereotypes* (2013) and coedited (with Kyung-keun Kim) a book, *Korean Education in Changing Economic and Demographic Contexts* (2014).

Mapping Lone Motherhood in Vietnam and Its Educational Outcomes for Children

Myriam DE LOENZIEN and Christophe GUILMOTO

Centre population et développement, Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (CEPED-IRD)
myriam.de-Loenzien@ird.fr; christophe.guilmoto@ird.fr

Lone-parenthood is a phenomenon poorly documented in Viet Nam. It regards mostly women. Using micro-date from the 2009 census, we identified four distinct situations of lone-motherhood among the total number of women aged 15-49 years living with at least one child under 18 years: married mothers not cohabiting with their husband (6.1% of the total), unmarried mothers (0.5%), divorced and separated mothers (2.0%) and widowed mothers (2.4%). These four groups are distinguished with the reference category constituted of mothers residing with their spouse. We further investigated whether the educational attainment of children living with a lone-mother differs from children cohabiting with both parents. Results show that single and widowed mothers are more encountered in rural parts of the country, have a lower level of education and a higher level of impairment whereas married lone-mothers live more frequently in urban areas, have a higher level of instruction and live in richer households. Results from logistic regression models show that children of lone-mothers are at higher risk of low level of education and school attainment. These risks vary according to the situation of the family. Among children aged 7-17, the risk of not attending school is higher when the mother is single (OR = 1.566), widowed (OR = 1.587), divorced or separated (OR = 1.721) than when she is married (OR = 1.106). The same trend applies for the risk of not completing primary school among children aged 10-17 when the mother is single (OR = 1.315), widowed (OR = 1.335), divorced or separated (OR = 1.454) as compared to situations where she is temporarily alone but remains married (OR = 1.105). In a context where marriage is a strong social norm, and welfare system still limited, this study provides insights on specific vulnerabilities.

Myriam de Loenzien is a demographer at the Research Institute for Development (IRD). She is based at the Center Population and Development (CEPED) in Paris. Her main research areas focus on population, health, disability, family and reproductive health. In the last 10 years she has done extensive research in Viet Nam using quantitative and qualitative approaches. Her most recent publications deal with HIV/AIDS. She is currently working on a book manuscript on *Family and HIV/AIDS in Viet Nam* and is co-editor of a forthcoming book on population in Viet Nam.

Christophe Guilmoto is a senior fellow in demography at the French Research Institute for Development (IRD) and he is based at CEPED in Paris. He has been working recently on prenatal gender bias in India, China, Viet Nam, the Caucasus and Southeast Europe. He was invited professor at NUS in 2013 where he organized with Prof. Gavin Jones a conference on the comparative demography of China, India and Indonesia. His recent academic writings have appeared in *Demography*, *Population and Development Review* or *PLOS*. He is also the author of the latest 2012 UNFPA report on sex imbalances at birth.

Schooling, Employment, and Health of Children in One-Parent Households in Myanmar

Jaikishan DESAI

Health Services Research Centre, School of Government, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand
jaiki.desai@vuw.ac.nz

It is safe to say that in Asia most young children live in two-parent households. This is certainly the case in Myanmar where recent surveys show that over 80 percent of children below the age of 18 years live in households with both parents. Most often these are nuclear households with only a head, his spouse, and their own children, but a sizable proportion are also vertical households where the child's father is the household head's son, and three generations live together. Against this backdrop single-parent households are a deviation from the norm, though the reasons for this deviation are varied. In many instances single parenting is due to the temporary migration of one parent for work, but in a sizable percentage of cases this occurs because of marital disruption, often because of widowhood, but also due to divorce and separation. In these instances households are female-headed, and because of the absence of the male spouse, short of adult labour and thus, potentially, poorer and more vulnerable. Yet survey after survey has found no difference in poverty rates between male and female-headed households. One reason for this pattern is that faced with a demographic shock with significant economic implications female-headed households compensate for the loss of adult male labour by withdrawing children from school and putting them to work. This alleviates short term poverty but the price paid is lower earnings in the long term. Growing up in single-parent households can, therefore, compromise long term well-being of children. In this paper we examine this issue using two nationally representative household surveys conducted in Myanmar in 2004/05 and 2009/10. We compare children's schooling, employment, and health in two-parent and single-parent households and, using the panel dimension of the surveys, examine the causal relationship between single-parent status and children's schooling, well-being, and labour force participation.

Jaikishan DESAI is an economic demographer with research interests in demography, development economics, health economics, and social psychology. His current research spans gender and household economics issues in Vietnam and Myanmar, the economic impact of infectious diseases in India, theoretical research on the definition of health and theories of health behavior, analysis of hospital productivity and efficiency in New Zealand, and the measurement of social identities and their relationship to behavior in India. He is the Deputy Director of the Health Services Research Centre at Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand and a senior lecturer in the School of Government. He received a PhD in economics and a Masters in biostatistics from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Education Continuity of Children Living in One-Parent Families in Indonesia

Ekawati S WAHYUNI and **Dina NURDINAWATI**

Faculty Of Human Ecology, Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia
ekawatiwahyuni@gmail.com; dinanurdinawati@gmail.com

Indonesian population censuses 2000 and 2010 show the number of divorcees or widowed is slightly increases. The number of widowed much higher than those the divorcee. The number of divorcees and widowed is about 10 to 12 percent of the whole population. The number of women divorcees or widowed is higher than the men, as the men tend to remarried after divorce or death of their wives, while most women stay unmarried. Consequently one-parent households are mostly headed by women, who have smaller resources than the men, in term of education and income. Women tend to have low education and generate smaller income than the men. Children, particularly the under age, live with their mother following divorce or death of the husbands. Growing up in only-mother family will increase the risk of children dropping out of school. Low level of educational attainment will have long-term consequences in the future well-being of the children. This paper examines the education continuity of children living in one-parent families in Indonesia, using Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS) 2000 and 2007. The analysis is based on the data of individual child age 14-24 in IFLS 2007 or 7-17 in IFLS 2000, unmarried, and living with only one parent. Children live with mother in the rural areas tend to have the lowest education level, or leaving school earlier and rarely went to high school or college. The father absence has a negative impact on children's education continuity, particularly in low income families. Girls leave school earlier than the boys. More girls only finished primary school than the boys, and less number of boys went to college. The higher family income and the higher level of household's head education tend to improve the children educational attainment.

Ekawati S WAHYUNI is a lecturer and researcher in the Department of Communication and Community Development Sciences, Faculty of Human Ecology, Bogor Agricultural University. Her PhD thesis is on the impact of migration on family structure and functioning and her research interest in on family demography, migration and gender study. Her current research is on the impact of divided home due to migration on children well-being. She is an Asian Public Intellectual Fellow with her research on gender and ageing caregiving in Japan and Malaysia. Her recent publication is in edited book on gender studies in Indonesia.

Dina NURDINAWATI is junior lecturer in the Department of Communication and Community Development Sciences, Faculty of Human Ecology, Bogor Agricultural University. She just got her Master Degree in Demography in 2013 with her thesis on divorce in Indonesia.

Impact of Single Parent Filipino Households on the Psychosocial and Emotional Development of Children

Ace Lennon N. BABASA

Yuchengco Center, De La Salle University, Philippines
yuchengcocenter@dlsu.edu.ph

The twenty first century witnessed the transformation of the Filipino family in terms of roles, relative status, behavioral patterns and members' interaction. The culture with its Spanish and American influence has reconfigured the family to adjust to societal changes. Over several years, the family had displayed unusual strength and solidarity in terms of child rearing. It was the basic unit whereby mother and father had specific responsibilities for the child's welfare. Family ties and a sense of communal responsibility governed these. However, in recent years, an upheaval in family stability occurred due to parental separation attributed to labor migration and marriage breakups. The impact of single parenting on the social adjustment and well being of children has been raised in terms of psychosocial and emotional problems encountered such as depression, anxiety and other psycho affective disorders translating into externalized behavior problems, school drop-out and failures and future adult behaviors. This study was undertaken to ascertain this point. In one community in Metro Manila, households were grouped according to those where: (1) the father is an overseas labor migrant; (2) the mother is an overseas labor migrant; (3) the parents are separated due to marital difficulties and the child lives with the mother and (4) both parents are in the same household. Parental characteristics were elicited. Children were grouped according to different stages in the life cycle: infants (0-11 months), preschoolers (1-5 years) and school age population (6-12 years). This age range (0-12 years) is relevant since studies showed that childhood development up to 12 years can be predictive of eventual adolescent and adult behavior. Mothers' psychosocial and emotional status was assessed using Hamilton's Anxiety Scale. The psychosocial and emotional development of children was measured through the Metro Manila Developmental Screening Test for infants, Preschool Behavior Questionnaire for those 1-5 years of age and The Strengths and Difficulties instrument for those 6-12 years. These instruments were adapted to the Filipino psychological base. Cognitive and emotional features were reflected such as compliance with parental rules, misbehaviors, bed-wetting and withdrawal and behaviors negative to the specific age group. School records were reviewed to determine attendance, and achievement scores. Children were observed concerning siblings and peer relations, parental attachment, hostility and anger. Differences in outcome for children of intact and non-intact families according to type of parent were measured. Comparisons were made of the four groups in terms of the aforementioned indicators. Statistical tests were applied to assess significance of comparisons. Variations were explained and the policy and the programmatic implications of the findings were determined.

Ace Lennon N. Babasa is the Research Officer of Yuchengco Center, De La Salle University Manila under the supervision of Dr. Trinidad S. Osteria. He is a registered nurse and a registered midwife. He obtained his BS in Nursing at Far Eastern University Manila. He is a candidate for the degree Master of Science in Asian Health Practices at the University of the East Ramon Magsaysay Memorial Medical Center under a scholarship grant by the Department of Science and Technology Philippine Council for Health Research and Development. He was a clinical instructor, lecturer and reviewer in nursing focusing on Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing. His research interests include family health, demography, and child mental health.

Mental Health Status of Unmarried Youth Living in Single Parent Families: An Indian Scenario

Atreyee SINHA

International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), India
atreyee_dabloo@yahoo.com

Specifically in south Asian countries including India, where family system is quite strong having joint or extended families, the context and consequences of single parent family structures are quite different from that of western world. It may refer to many diverse situations wherein single parenthood might be a result of either divorce, child birth outside marriage, and even untimely death of any one of the parents; the consequences of growing up in such families also can be different affecting the overall well being of children. This paper thus tried to focus on the mental health status of youth population growing up in such family.

The present paper used a sub-nationally representative sample survey data from 'Youth in India: Situation and Needs (2006-07)' study carried out in six states of Indian subcontinent namely Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Jharkhand and Rajasthan. It made a comparison between two groups of unmarried youth population: one having both parents alive and another having any one parent alive aged 15-24 years and bivariate and multivariate analysis to explore whether there exists any difference between them.

There are 3440 youth who belong to single parent families (1499 males and 1941 females) which come to around 11 percent. In the bivariate analysis a significant association between growing up in single parent families and mental health outcome. Young unmarried respondents staying in single parents families reported higher mental health disorders. The regression analysis also confirms the fact that apart from education and communication with parents playing a pacifying character survival status of parents do also play important role. Those living in single parent families are more likely to have poor mental health status than those whose both parents are alive after controlling for the basic background characteristics and it is significant for females as compared to males. Depending on the findings, it is emphasized to encourage employment opportunities, education opportunities for children which may help reduce the stress of being raised in single child families

Atreyee Sinha graduated from University of Calcutta, India with a Honours in Geography (BA in Geography) in 2008 and secured 56% marks. Then she has done Post Graduation in Geography from Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi (MA in Geography) in 2010 with 74% marks. Driven by her interest in the area of population research she subsequently joined International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, India in 2010 and completed her MPhil degree course in Population Studies. The topic for her MPhil Dissertation was *Spousal Violence and its Linkages with Health Care Utilization and Child Health*. Presently, she is enrolled in a full time Doctoral Programme (PhD in Population Studies) at since December 2012 and working on the area of gender and women's studies. The proposed topic for her Doctoral thesis is "*Understanding Status of Young Married Women in Rural Uttar Pradesh: a Life Cycle Approach*". The other areas of research which she is interested in are primarily - gender issues/women's studies, study of adolescents, violence/crime against women, maternal and child health, child nutrition and child immunization.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GROWING UP IN ONE-PARENT FAMILY IN ASIA
(Singapore 1 - 2 July 2014)

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

NO.	NAME	AFFILIATION	EMAIL ADDRESS
1.	Ace Lennon N. Babasa	De La Salle University, Philippines	yuchengcocenter@dlsu.edu.ph
2.	Adam Ka-Lok Cheung	Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore	adam.kalok@gmail.com
3.	Angelique Chan	Duke-NUS Graduate Medical School, Singapore	angelique.chan@duke-nus.edu.sg
4.	Atreyee Sinha	International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), India	atreyee_dabloo@yahoo.com
5.	Bussarawan Puk Teerawichitchainan	Singapore Management University	bteerawichit@smu.edu.sg
6.	Christophe Guilmoto	Centre Population et Développement , l'Institut de Recherche pour le Développement	christophe.guilmoto@ird.fr
7.	Dhiman Das	Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore	aridd@nus.edu.sg
8.	Dina Nurdinawati	Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia	dinanurdinawati@gmail.com
9.	Dinesha Siriwardhane	University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka	d.siriwardhane@gmail.com
10.	Ekawati S Wahyuni	Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia	ekawatiwahyuni@gmail.com
11.	Eri Wahyuningsih	Center of Research for Gender, Children, and Community Service, Jendral Soedirman University, Indonesia	
12.	Gavin Jones	JY Pillay Comparative Asia Research Centre, National University of Singapore	socgwj@nus.edu.sg
13.	Gu Xiaorong	Department of Sociology, National University of Singapore	A0095663@nus.edu.sg
14.	Hendri Restuadhi	Center of Research for Gender, Children, and Community Service, Jendral Soedirman University, Indonesia	
15.	Hu Shu	Department of Sociology, National University of Singapore	hu_shu@nus.edu.sg

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GROWING UP IN ONE-PARENT FAMILY IN ASIA
(Singapore 1 - 2 July 2014)**

16.	Hyejeong Jo	Sociology at University of Pennsylvania, USA	hyejeong@sas.upenn.edu
17.	Hyunjoon Park	Sociology at University of Pennsylvania, USA	hypark@sas.upenn.edu
18.	Jaesung Choi	SungKyunKwan University, South Korea	jaesungc@skk.edu
19.	James Raymo	University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA	jraymo@ssc.wisc.edu
20.	Kim Eje	Gyeongin National University of Education, South Korea	hockie44@hotmail.com
21.	Mui Teng Yap	Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore	yap.muiteng@nus.edu.sg
22.	Myriam de Loenzien	Centre Population et Développement , l'Institut de Recherche pour le Développement	myriam.de-Loenzien@ird.fr
23.	Patrick Heuveline	California Center for Population Research, University of California-Los Angeles, USA	heuveline@soc.ucla.edu
24.	Premchand Dommaraju	Nanyang Technological University, Singapore	premchand@ntu.edu.sg
25.	Savet Hong	California Center for Population Research, University of California-Los Angeles, USA	saveth@demog.berkeley.edu
26.	Sharon Quah	Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore	sharon.quah@nus.edu.sg
27.	Tyas Retno Wulan	Center of Research for Gender, Children, and Community Service, Jendral Soedirman University, Indonesia	tyashzul@yahoo.com
28.	W. Indralal De Silva	University of Colombo, Sri Lanka	isilva84@mail.cmb.ac.lk
29.	Wan-chi Chen	National Taipei University, Taiwan	wchen@mail.ntpu.edu.tw
30.	Wei-Jun Jean Yeung	Asia Research Institute and Department of Sociology, National University of Singapore	ariywj@nus.edu.sg