

Determinant of Desire For Additional Children Among High Parity Couples in Bangladesh: An Unremitting Influence of Gender Preference

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20301443&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

A further reduction in TFR is possible in a short period of time by meeting the unmet needs of high parity couples in Bangladesh. The statement is supported by the fact that 91% of the couples with three or more living children do not want additional children and that only 51% use family planning methods. However, 9% of the high parity couples want an additional child. In this paper, the author examined whether there is an association between gender composition of living children and the desire for additional children among high parity couples using the data extracted from the 2004 Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey. The paper also examined whether education, socioeconomic status, and NGO membership can modify the influence of gender composition on desire for more children. The findings of the study showed that gender preference, particularly of son, was more common among determinants of the desire for more children and it was more common among women with all-female children, with odds of desiring additional children 1.4 times for women those having at least one of both sexes in rural area while it was 7.08 times in urban area. The study also revealed that the influence of gender preference was not modified by education, socioeconomic status, and NGO membership of women.