

報告タイトル

インドにおける暴動、子どもの健康とジェンダー・バイアス
“Riots, Child Health, and Gender Bias in India”

氏名(所属)

山本 明日香(九州大学/神戸大学)
YAMAMOTO Asuka (Kyushu University/Kobe University)

要旨(800字程度)

Gender inequality in human capital remains a central concern in developing countries. Growing evidence shows that adverse conditions in utero can have lasting consequences for children's health and human capital. This study examines whether prenatal exposure to riots affects early-life health in India and whether these effects vary by child sex and regional gender bias. We combine geocoded riot data from the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data with child- and mother-level data from the National Family Health Survey-5. We examine effects on birth weight, height-for-age z-scores, stunting, and pregnancy termination, using the district-level ratio of girls to boys from the 2011 Census as a proxy for regional gender bias. Prenatal exposure to riots is associated with lower birth weight and height-for-age z-scores overall, with some evidence of an increased likelihood of stunting. We also find that prenatal exposure to riot fatalities is associated with a higher likelihood of pregnancy termination at relatively short distances, whereas the number of riot events is not significantly associated with pregnancy termination. The adverse effects on child health are generally larger for boys. However, this male disadvantage becomes smaller in areas with lower ratios of girls to boys, a pattern consistent with relatively greater disadvantage for girls in regions with stronger gender bias. This may reflect lower household resource allocation to girls in such areas. These findings provide evidence that the effects of prenatal shocks on early-life health are shaped by the interaction between biological vulnerability and gender-biased social environments.