

PROGRAMME

Postgraduate Research Workshop

2.30-4.30pm, 13 April 2017 (Thursday)

Venue: AM310, 3/F Amenities Building, Lingnan University

2.30 - 2.35pm **Opening**

Chair: Professor Ka Ho Mok, Division of Graduate Studies

2.35 - 3.30pm Presentation 1: *Essays on Gender, Intrahousehold Bargaining and Welfare in Nigeria*

Uchechi Shirley Anaduaka, Department of Economics

Presentation 2: *The Impact of South-South FDI: Knowledge Spillovers from Chinese FDI on Local Firms in the Cambodian Garment Industry*

Pisey Vicheth, Department of Marketing and International Business

Discussants:

Professor Hon Kwong Lui, Department of Marketing and International Business

Professor Maggie Lau, Asia-Pacific Institute of Ageing Studies

3.30 - 4.25pm Presentation 3: *Socioeconomic Inequalities, Lifestyle Behaviours, Chronic Conditions and Self-rated Health in Later Life*

Razak Mohammed Gyasi, Department of Sociology and Social Policy

Presentation 4: *Constructing the Meaning of Family in the Context of Family Separation: A Focus on Children Living in Institutional Care and Care Leavers in Zimbabwe*

Getrude Gwenzi, Department of Sociology and Social Policy

Discussants:

Professor Hon Kwong Lui, Department of Marketing and International Business

Professor Maggie Lau, Asia-Pacific Institute of Ageing Studies

4.25-4.30pm **Concluding Remarks**

Professor Ka Ho Mok, Lingnan University

Essays on Gender, Intra-household Bargaining and Welfare in Nigeria

Uchechi Shirley Anaduaka, PhD Student

Department of Economics, Lingnan University

Understanding intra-household bargaining and decision-making will be crucial to development policy. A vast literature has considered the bargaining power and the subsequent decision-making authority is important for the allocation of household members' time, money and other resources. It has also been attributed to individual and household welfare outcomes such as infant feeding practices, food expenditure, child health and nutritional status, child educational attainment, contraceptive use, labour market participation and, savings and investment decision. A large number of these studies focus on households with two decision-makers usually, a husband and his wife. Surprisingly, there are a few studies that sheds light on the behaviour within other forms of marriage such as the cohabiting or polygynous households. My study hopes to fill this gap by empirically investigating the bargaining relationship in polygamous households and child outcomes. We test the implications of the unitary model on child health. We restrict the sample to children born to a household under a polygynous regime with two wives. The study will employ the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) dataset for this analysis. For the estimation strategy, this study will use the 2SLS-IV regression model.

The Impact of South-South FDI: Knowledge Spillovers from Chinese FDI on Local Firms in the Cambodian Garment Industry

Pisey Vicheth, MPhil Student

Department of Marketing and International Business, Lingnan University

The study of the extent to which incoming FDI results in ‘spillovers’ (technology, R&D, management practices and know-how, etc.) has so far yielded only mixed results and research has largely been restricted to north-north and north-south interactions; this study develops a model of knowledge spillovers based on previous literature and extends inquiry into south-south FDI by investigating spillovers from Chinese FDI to the Cambodian garment industry.

Several significant factors including local industry absorptive capacity, knowledge gap, nature of the network relationship, and competition effect have been found to influence the extent to which knowledge spillovers occur. These variables are integrated within this paper which develops a model of knowledge spillovers based on the Awareness-Motivation-Capability framework to examine knowledge spillovers derived through both horizontal and vertical linkages. One specific area of interest examined in the study is the FDI influence on local export performance since the garment industry represents the greatest portion of Cambodia’s total export products, evaluation of how performance has transformed before and after FDI participation is analysed by using Heckman’s two-step estimator in selection models.

The paper therefore answers two questions: (1) when, where and under what conditions are significant knowledge spillovers created? and (2) what are the effects of the spillovers to domestic companies’ growth and export performance? The research contributes to previous literature by further developing the theory on realisation of knowledge spillovers as well as exploring the nature and channels of knowledge spillovers from South-South FDI in labour-intensive industry, an area of study previously unexplored.

Keyword: South-South FDI, Knowledge spillovers, labour-intensive industry, Export Performance

Socioeconomic Inequalities, Lifestyle Behaviours, Chronic Conditions and Self-rated Health in Later Life

Razak Mohammed Gyasi, PhD Candidate

Department of Sociology and Social Policy, Lingnan University

Research interest in socioeconomic inequalities in health among older adults has proliferated. Despite the view that the relationship could potentially be influenced by health behaviours and the associated NCDs, these complexities remain less charted. Using cross-sectional data from 1,200 older adults, aged ≥ 50 years, and applying multivariate logistic regression models, this paper examines the relationship between socioeconomic status and self-rated health (SRH) and the extent to which the relationship is mediated/moderated by health behaviours and NCDs in Ghana. The results show that current employment status (OR = 2.31; 95%CI: 1.76-3.01; $p < 0.001$) and monthly income (OR = 1.54; 95%CI: 1.13-2.10; $p < 0.01$) are associated with good SRH in elderly. Participants who report physical inactivity are less likely to perceive good SRH than those who are active (OR = 0.16; 95%CI: 0.05-0.51; $p < 0.05$). Moreover, older adults with one or more NCDs are less likely to report better health (OR = 0.54; 95%CI: (0.43-0.67; $p < 0.001$). These results suggest that physical activity and diagnosis of NCDs negotiate a mediation/moderation path between socioeconomic indicators and SRH. We, therefore, argue that policies targeted to reduce socioeconomic inequalities in health among older persons should consider promoting positive lifestyle behaviours which may in turn influence the aetiology of chronic illnesses.

**Constructing the Meaning of Family in the Context of Family Separation:
A Focus on Children Living in Institutional Care and Care Leavers in Zimbabwe**

Getrude Gwenzi, PhD Student

Department of Sociology and Social Policy, Lingnan University

Family has been defined as “a powerful and pervasive word in our culture, embracing a variety of social, cultural, economic and symbolic meanings” (Weeks, 2001) and its importance for the development of children cannot be overemphasized. However, there are currently 8 million children living in care institutions globally, separated from this very foundation of our social lives. This study seeks to investigate the social construction of family by children living outside of familial care for prolonged periods. The study falls within a symbolic interactionism theoretical framework and seeks to answer the question “who constitutes my family” and examine what the terminology “family” means for a child living outside its normative existence. The study will use a mixed-methodological design consisting of a core qualitative component aimed at in-depth understanding of the social process of meaning making together with a quantitative supplement serving the purpose of gathering descriptive data on life in the institution. The study, based in Zimbabwe will provide a Sub-Saharan African contextual understanding of family from a vulnerable children and young people’s perspective. The subjective construction of family by institutionalized children and care leavers brings out their social agency and sheds light into the diversity of family experiences across time and space. It also contributes to knowledge on the effects of institutionalizing children which has implications for society.