> Title of paper:

**Intergenerational links of parental socio-economic resources and**

**children's health outcomes at different stages of their life-course -**

**evidence from Indonesia**.

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> Abstract (300 words max):

Childhood disadvantages in health can have long lasting effects over the

life-course and even be transmitted over generations. This paper

addresses the question to what extent parental socio-economic resources

influence children's health outcomes at different stages of their

life-course.

Disadvantages in health are especially salient in developing countries.

Here, we use data from the Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS), a rich

panel data set consisting of four waves of data which spans over a

period of 14 years. To follow children over different stages of their

life-course, we study a cohort of 1,273 children who were less than five

years old in the first wave of the IFLS and for whom we can observe

health outcomes in all four waves.

We study how a range of parental socio-economic resources (education,

consumption, assets and occupation) influences children's health

outcomes (height-for-age) at different stages of their life-course

(early childhood, school-age and young adulthood). Stunted growth was

chosen as an indicator for child health as the literature indicates that

it is an objective indicator of general health status and as prevalence

rates in Indonesia are still high (around 42%). We investigate to what

extent the stunting prevalence rates of children are stratified by

parental socio-economic resources and how children's health outcomes in

young adulthood have accumulated over their life-course.

Combining a life-course approach with a focus on intergenerational

relationships provides a useful framework to investigate health

inequalities. The majority of existing studies in developing countries

examine the intergenerational relationship between parents'

characteristics and children's outcomes at one point in time. Here, we

bring together a life-course approach with the intergenerational

perspective. This allows us to understand how and when parents'

characteristics are most important and how health inequality develops as

children get older. This, in turn, is relevant for the design of

effective and appropriate health policies.

> Possible sessions:

\* Child well-being in developing countries

\* Longitudinal studies

\* Inequality among children, intergenerational transitions