

PREFACE

We would like to present, with great pleasure, a new edition of *Populasi* Volume 29 No. 1, June 2021, which comprises seven articles connected by a unifying theme “*Public Health and Poverty*”. Also, starting from this edition onwards, the articles are written in English.

The first article is written by Muhammad Rafif and Umi Listyaningsih, which discusses the spatial disparity on the level of knowledge among Indonesian adolescent reproductive health using the 2017 IDHS (Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey) data spatial analysis. The authors emphasize that there are differences in the spatial distribution on the level of knowledge among Indonesian adolescents related to reproductive health in each province based on their characteristics, including gender, age, and level of education.

The second article is written by Izza Suraya et al., which attempts to explain the relationship between sociodemographic factors and number of confirmed cases and death rates due to COVID-19 in Indonesia. There is a significant relationship between the number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 and population density, population growth, decreased out-of-home mobility, prevalence of hypertension and diabetes, number of health workers, and number of COVID-19 special hospitals. A significant correlation is also shown between the COVID-19 mortality rate and population density, the great decrease in mobility for work, the number of smokers, and the number of health workers.

Besides, the third article is written by Sri Yuliana, which discusses the comparison of children’s health between the sandwich generation and the non-sandwich generation. The sandwich generation must take care of two generations at the same time, which certainly has an impact on the health of both the overlapped generation itself and its previous and next generations. The study uses data from *Survei Aspek Kehidupan Rumah Tangga Indonesia/SAKERTI* (Indonesian Family Life Survey) in 2007 and 2014. The BMI (Body Mass Index) of children of the non-sandwich generation is higher than that of the children of the sandwich generation. Meanwhile, the BMR (Basal Metabolism Rate) of the children of the sandwich generation is lower than that of the children of the non-sandwich generation. The status of the sandwich generation, which is relative to the non-sandwich generation, is only significant if the child is obese.

On the other hand, the fourth article exemplifies public acceptance of hypnotherapy as a complementary alternative health service that is written by Adi W. Gunawan et al. According to the authors, the acceptance of hypnotherapy by clients depends on its effectiveness in helping clients overcome their problems. The most effective communication channels in the process of adopting hypnotherapy are face-to-face and interpersonal, with the hypnotherapy client as the diffusion agent. The most important message in the context of the development of the hypnotherapy profession is that hypnotherapy is an evidence-based professional service.

The fifth article to the seventh article has a different theme from the previous ones. The fifth article discusses the condition of sustainable livelihood of the farm worker households around the Baluran National Park, Wonorejo, Situbondo, East Java written by Sri Rahayu Budiani et al. According to the authors, the farm worker households in Wonorejo have good access to five livelihood capitals, i.e., natural, physical, human, social, and financial capital. The farm workers have also been able to survive without destroying natural resources in the Baluran National Park.

The sixth article written by Jagad Hidayat Jati et al. highlights the influence of worker and business characteristics on the income of informal sector workers in Yogyakarta. The authors use *Survei Angkatan Kerja Nasional/Sakernas* data (National Labor Force Survey) in 2018. The results of the study confirm that each factor of worker characteristics and business characteristics has a significant influence on the income of informal sector workers in Yogyakarta.

The last article, written by Ngai Weng Chan et al. shows the involvement of urban communities in water management in Penang, Malaysia. Rainfall harvesting and water-saving project at Condominium N Park Resort, Penang, Malaysia provides an example of successful urban water management with the involvement of government, private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and local communities. The project results show that the rainwater harvesting system is successful since the rainwater harvesting system has been successfully used for gardening, cleaning public areas and toilets, flushing toilets, and washing vehicles. The installation of water-saving devices has also been successful since it results in substantial water savings.

Finally, it is our hope that this fine collection of articles will be a valuable resource for the readers and will stimulate the novelty of further research into the vibrant area of Population and Policy Studies.

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