Cultural dimensions of the concept of happiness in elderly labor retirement age

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Qualitative study conducted in Mexico (2014) with the aim of exploring the cultural dimensions of the concept of happiness in adults older than 60, who have no social security and the labor retirement bimonthly receive of financial support $1,050.00 pesos. They involved 20 men and 20 women. Data was collected with the techniques of free listings and draw in droves in two phases. The analysis was performed based on the model of cultural domains. It was found that the concept of happiness was defined through lexemes children, peace and health. The cognitive dimension of the concept revealed different views among men and women. Useful data for designing strategies to improve the quality of life of seniors in labor retirement age, noting the importance of children in their concept of happiness will be provided.

Causes of death among children aged 5 to 14 years old from 2008 to 2013 in Kersa health and demographic surveillance system (Kersa HDSS), Ethiopia

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Background: Today, Sub-Saharan Africa alone accounts for about 50% of global child mortality. The overall objective of this study was to determine the magnitude and distribution of underlying causes of death among children aged 5 to 14 years old in the population of Kersa HDSS using VA.

Methods: The study included all children aged 5 to 14 years, registered during the 6 years period in Kersa HDSS site using age specific VA questionnaires. Data were extracted from SPSS database and analyzed using STATA.

Results: The death rate was 217.5 and 221.5 per 100,000 populations for females and males, respectively. 75% of deaths took place at home. The study identified severe malnutrition, intestinal infectious diseases and acute lower respiratory infections to be the 3 most leading causes of death. In broad causes of death classification, injuries have been found to be the second most cause of death next to communicable diseases attributing to 13.1% of the total deaths.

Conclusion & Recommendation: In specific causes of death classification severe malnutrition, intestinal infectious diseases and acute lower respiratory infections were the 3 leading causes of death whereas in broad causes of death communicable diseases and injuries were the leading causes of death. Hence, concerned bodies should take measures to avert the situation of mortality from these causes of death and further inferential analysis into the etiology, prevention and management of infectious diseases should also be taken in to consideration.

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