Extended Abstract
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Paper/Poster Title	Factors influencing household access to clean water and sanitation services: a comparison or rural, urban and transitional areas in India.

Abstract prepared for presentation at the 96th Annual Conference of the Agricultural Economics Society, K U Leuven, Belgium

4th – 6th April 2022

Abstract	200 words max

In India thee safe and sustainable provision of sanitation services in areas undergoing rural-urban transitions is ambiguous due to the rapid transformation in these areas, which infrastructure development cannot follow. This paper analyses data from a knowledge, attitudes and practices survey to assess the extent to which rural-urban transitions are affecting the way households in the city of Hyderabad, perceive use and access water satiation services. The preliminary results indicate a strong influence of this residence status on clean water use.

Keywords	Water, sanitation, rural-urban
JEL Code	I2, C1, D9, Q25, Q53

Introduction	100 – 250 words

Fast urbanization rates in India mean that a large part of the population live in urbanized environments of rural areas. This creates a residence status that is urban-like but it is governed by ambiguity and uncertainly over who is responsible for issues like water sanitation services. There is growing evidence that as urbanization at the outskirts of cities is so rapid. access to clean water and sanitation services in areas that undergo rural-urban transitions does not adjust to the increasing population density. Therefore, and that households in areas under status of "rural- urban transitions may not be receiving the perceived benefits of urbanization in term of sanitation infrastructure and capacity.

Methodology	100 – 250 words

This study will use data from a knowledge, attitudes and practice survey conducted in 64 selected locations, in the Indian city of Hyderabad. The survey captures human experiences, attitudes, and behaviours regarding water sanitation, as well as the level of services received, and the household and community water use infrastructure (e.g. private toilet, septic tanks etc). Data was collected in a manner that accounted for three distinct residency status contexts, urban, rural and "in rural-urban transition". We will attempt to use structural equation econometric methods to estimate how is water use and sanitation infrastructure is affected by the residency status and to what extend this relation influences, in turn, the dynamics between access to sanitation services and the recorded attitudes, beliefs and demographics.

Results	100 – 250 words

Preliminary results have shown that people in communities undergoing rural-urban transition are more likely to have poor sanitation (and other WASH) services, compared against urban citizens who benefit from engineered sanitation or rural citizens and that female del households have better access to clean water.

Discussion and Conclusion	100 – 250 words

We expect further result to reveal to what extend access to clean what is affected by these factors as opposed to household self-selecting themselves into treatment based on knowledge, attitudes and beliefs.

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