

MEASURE Evaluation PRH

Working Paper Series

**The Influence of Child Marriage on
Fertility, Fertility-Control, and Maternal
Health Care Utilization:
A Multi-country Study from South Asia**

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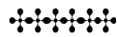


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**The Influence of Child Marriage on Fertility, Fertility-
Control, and Maternal Health Care Utilization:
A Multi-country Study from South Asia**

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November 2011

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Abstract

Although substantial progress has been made in reducing the prevalence of child marriage (marriage before the age of 18 years), it remains a pervasive problem in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, with female children being disproportionately at risk. Despite the pervasiveness of child marriage and its potentially adverse consequences on reproductive health outcomes, there is relatively little empirical evidence available on this issue, which has hindered efforts to improve the targeting of adolescent health programs. The purpose of this study is to assess the influence of child marriage on fertility, fertility-control, and maternal health care utilization in four South Asian countries — India, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Pakistan — after controlling for other individual-, household-, and community-level factors. Data for the study come from the most recent Demographic and Health Surveys conducted in the study countries. Descriptive and multivariate methods are used to assess whether child marriage is associated with fertility, fertility control, and maternal health outcomes among women 20-24 years of age and whether these associations are statistically significant across countries. The results of this study provide strong evidence that, in the South Asian context, child marriage is significantly associated with many negative outcomes of fertility and fertility control, as well as maternal health care utilization. Furthermore, women who married in early adolescence and childhood show a higher propensity towards most of the negative health outcomes as compared to women who married in middle adolescence. The study concludes that child marriage adds a layer of vulnerability to women that leads to poor fertility control and fertility related outcomes, and maternal care utilization. It is imperative that laws against child marriage be strictly reinforced and that reproductive health programs be developed to reach these women better.

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Introduction

Although substantial progress has been made in reducing the prevalence of child marriage (marriage before the age of 18 years), it remains a pervasive problem in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, with female children being disproportionately at risk. In India, which has been labeled one of the “hotspots” for child marriage, the proportion of girls aged 20-24 who married before the age of 18 years (the legal minimum age at marriage) declined from 54% in 1992-93[1] to 50% in 1998-1999[2] and 47% in 2005-2006.[3] However, in 2005-2006, the prevalence of child marriage exceeded 55% in some eastern, northern, and southern states. In Nepal, the prevalence of child marriage among women aged 20-24 was 51% in 2006[4] compared to 60% in 1996.[5] Although the level of child marriage among Bangladeshi women aged 20-24 years declined from 73% in 1993-1994[6] to 66% in 2007, the median age at first marriage for women in that age group was 16.4 years in 2007.[7] In Pakistan, close to one in four women aged 20-24 (24%) were first married by age 18 according to the 2005-2006 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)[8], compared to 31% in 1990-91.[9]

Child marriage is increasingly recognized as a violation of human rights[10] and previous research has associated child or early marriage with a number of adverse health and social outcomes. Using data from the 2005-2006 India National Family Health Survey, Speizer and Pearson[11] demonstrated that in Rajasthan (India), women aged 20-24 who married before age 18 years were more likely to have experienced intimate partner violence in their lifetime and in the past 12 months than their counterparts who married later. In India, maternal child marriage has been found to be significantly associated at the national level with an increased likelihood of stunting and underweight among children born in the past five years.[12] In five Indian states, child marriage has also been associated with a lower likelihood of contraceptive use to delay the first pregnancy, a lower likelihood of institutional delivery, and a higher likelihood of having a miscarriage or still birth among women aged 20-24.[13]

In separate analyses, Raj et al.[14] found that child marriage was significantly associated with high fertility and poor fertility control among young Indian women. Women aged 20-24 who first married before the age of 18 were more likely than those who first married at older ages to have three or more births, a repeat childbirth in less than 24 months, multiple unwanted pregnancies, pregnancy termination, and sterilization. Other researchers have associated child marriage with increased exposure to HIV/AIDS, cross-generational sex, obstetric fistula, high maternal mortality and morbidity, and depression.[13,15,16,17] These adverse outcomes have been attributed to a host of factors, including restricted access to education and health information, limited exercise of informed choices, greater power imbalances between spouses, limited mobility and social interaction, and limited access to health care among child brides compared with women who marry at older ages.[15,18]

Despite the pervasiveness of child marriage and its potentially adverse consequences on reproductive health outcomes, there is relatively little empirical evidence available on this issue, which has hindered efforts to improve the targeting of adolescent health programs. Most studies to date have focused on India and little is known about the associations between child marriage and health outcomes in other countries. Empowering young adolescent girls is recognized as key to improving overall reproductive and child health outcomes and accelerating social and economic development in low- and middle-income countries. However, a number of recent

descriptive studies suggest that youth-serving reproductive health programs are often not reaching key sub-groups that may be most at-risk of poor reproductive health outcomes.[15,19] Girls who have married prior to the legal age of marriage constitute one of these sub-groups.

The purpose of this study is to assess the influence of child marriage on reproductive health outcomes and service utilization in four Southern Asian countries with a high prevalence of child marriage — India, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Pakistan — after controlling for other individual-, household- and community-level factors. Data for the study come from the most recent DHSs conducted in the study countries.¹ We focus on whether child marriage is associated with fertility, fertility control and maternal health outcomes among women aged 20-24 years and whether these associations are statistically significant across countries.

¹ Using the United Nations' geographic classification of countries, the other southern Asian countries are Afghanistan, Bhutan, Iran, Maldives, and Iran. Of these, recent DHS data are only available for Maldives, which has a population of under 700,000.

Background

Over the years, a number of programmatic and legal strategies have been used to curb the practice of child marriage. In this section, we provide a brief overview of these strategies in the South Asian context.

Programmatic Strategies

In an attempt to reduce population growth and improve young women's health and economic opportunities, a number of international agencies, including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), are supporting large-scale interventions to prevent early marriage and childbearing in South Asia and in other regions of the world. A review by the International Center for Research on Women[20] grouped these interventions into five categories: (a) empowering girls with information, skills, and support networks; (b) educating and mobilizing parents and community members; (c) enhancing the accessibility and quality of formal schooling for girls; (d) offering economic support and incentives for girls and their families; and (e) fostering an enabling legal and policy framework. Girls' empowerment programs have included life skills training to teach girls about health, nutrition, money, finance, legal awareness, communication, negotiation, decision-making, and other relevant topics (e.g., the Kishori Abhijan program in Bangladesh and the Maharashtra Life Skills Program in India)[20] as well as vocational and livelihoods skills training to equip girls for income generation activities (e.g., Employment and Livelihood for Adolescents [ELA] Centers, Bangladesh).[20] Information, education, and communication (IEC) campaigns targeted at girls have tended to use various channels and have sought to provide girls with information about child marriage, schooling, rights, reproductive health and other topics (e.g., Adolescent Participatory Project in Nepal).[20]

Parental education and community mobilization programs have been implemented largely through the health sector, community-based nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and the mass media. These programs have generally sought to change social norms and promote an enabling and supportive environment for delayed marriage. Behavior change communication activities organized by such programs have generally sought to educate the community about the risks and disadvantages of early marriage and childbearing for girls and families and promote egalitarian gender norms and socioeconomic opportunities for girls and women.[21] Some programs, such as PRACHAR in India, have organized group and community education sessions on the consequences of and alternatives to child marriage[20] while others have tended to reach out to parents and community members, especially religious and traditional leaders, to educate them on laws against child marriage and enlist their support in reinforcing program messages and activities[22] and mitigating possible unintended consequences of early marriage prevention efforts. An increasing number of programs are promoting formal schooling for girls as a child marriage prevention strategy. For example, the Adolescent Participatory Project (Nepal) has worked on improving the school curriculum and training teachers on subjects such as life skills, sexual and reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, and gender sensitivity.[20] Other programs, such as the Female Secondary School stipend program in Bangladesh, have provided cash and scholarships as incentives for girls to enroll and remain in school.[20,21]

As poverty and lack of economic opportunities for women are important factors underlying child marriage practices, some programs in South Asia, as in other countries, have offered economic incentives and support for girls and their families in an attempt to reduce the prevalence of child marriage. ELA Centers in Bangladesh provide microfinance and related training to support income generation by adolescent girls. Some other programs have targeted parents instead.[20] For example, Field and Ambrus[23] reported that a prominent micro-finance program in India excludes parents who marry their daughters before age 17. In India, the government has launched several large-scale conditional cash transfer initiatives to help reduce child marriage by providing families with cash in exchange for delaying their daughters' marriages. Malhotra et al.[20] reported that in addition to the secondary school stipend scheme, the government of Bangladesh also provides 15 kilograms of wheat each month to poor families who enroll their children in primary school and maintain at least 85% attendance.

Efforts to strengthen the enforcement of laws against child marriage have included the Women's Legal Rights Initiative in India which trained lawyers and counselors in laws affecting women, including the legal age of marriage and conducted workshops for local police and religious leaders on the issue of child marriage.[22] At the community level, such efforts have also included the creation of Child Marriage Eradication Committees and community action plans to prevent child marriage in Nepal.[22] However, little information exists on child marriage prevention in Pakistan and few of the known programs in the countries of study have been rigorously evaluated.[20]

Legal Strategies

Although laws in each of the four study countries prohibit marriage below a minimum age, the laws are not enforced. Prevailing customs and religious practices are thought to be the most important reasons for the lack of enforcement. In addition, each of the study countries is a signatory to various international charters and covenants² that provide varying degrees of protection against child marriage.[16]

The child marriage restraint act (CMRA), 1929, was enacted in pre-partition India and has long been the sole piece of legislation on child marriage in India, Bangladesh, and Pakistan.[24] Under this act, child marriage was defined as marriage below 18 years of age for boys and 14 years of age for girls. However, this act has had a minimal impact on reducing child marriage in these countries, prompting a need for amendments, new laws, and adoption of innovative strategies. Nevertheless, none of the countries has a uniform civil code on marriage and the laws are still sex-discriminatory.

In India, until recently, CMRA was the only policy to discourage child marriage. It was amended in 1978 to increase age at marriage to 21 and 18 years for boys and girls, respectively.[25,26] This law was repealed with the passing of the Prohibition of the Child Marriage Act, 2006 (PCMA).[27] One of the notable initiatives was the establishment of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights in 2006, which plays an active role in law enforcement.[28] Recently, the commission has proposed an amendment to PCMA and other

² These are: Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), UN Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages (1964), the United Nations (UN) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, 1979 (CEDAW), and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989 (CRC).[1, 6]

allied laws.[29] Registration of marriages is compulsory at present in some of the states, whereas the other states are in the process of doing so.

In Bangladesh, an ordinance in 1984 amended the CMRA, increasing the minimum age of marriage to 21 for men and 18 for women.[30] To make the CMRA more effective, the government is also working towards 100% registration of births (with considerable strides) and compulsory registration of marriages.[31]

In Pakistan, the CMRA and Pakistan Penal Code (articles 310 & 338-E) prohibit the sale and underage marriage of girls. In addition, under the Muslim Family Law Ordinance, the minimum age for marriage is 16 years for girls and 18 years for boys and requires consent of guardian.[32,33] However, the tradition of child marriage still continues mainly through customs like *vani* and *swara*.³ In 2004, the Law and Justice Commission proposed a draft amendment stating rigorous imprisonment to prevent these customs and to increase the minimum age at marriage for girls to 18 years,[34] although the amendment was never enacted.[35]

In Nepal, the Civil Code of 1963 made child marriage illegal. A noteworthy point is that the law is uniformly applicable to all religions and ethnic communities and is non-discriminatory on the basis of sex. The legal age at marriage is 18 years with consent of guardians and 20 years without consent of guardians. The other relevant legislations include the Marriage Registration Act, 1971, and the Birth and Death and Other Personal Events (Registration) Act 1977.[28]

³ *Vani* or *swara* refer to a customary practice that is widespread across Pakistan and is used as a method of resolving disputes and settling debts between families and tribes. According to this custom, female members from the offending male's family are married or given to the victim's family as a reparation or penance.[35]

Methodology

Data

Data were drawn from the most recent DHSs in four South Asian countries: India (2005-06 NFHS 3); Bangladesh (2007 DHS); Nepal (DHS 2006); and Pakistan (DHS 2006-07). These are nationally representative population-based surveys of women of reproductive age 15 to 49 years of age. Analyses were restricted to women 20-24 years of age who were married, divorced, or widowed. Women not living together and those who were unmarried or whose *gauna*⁴ was not performed were not included in the final sample.⁵ The final sample sizes were 22,807 for India, 2,129 for Bangladesh, 1,658 for Nepal, and 1,546 for Pakistan.

Variables

For the purpose of this study, child marriage is defined as first marriage when the respondent is younger than 18 years of age. Age at first marriage consists of three categories: 18 years and older (reference group), 15 to 17 years (to capture marriage in middle adolescence), and 14 years of age and younger (to capture marriage in early adolescence and childhood). As opposed to the international age definitions of adolescence, the reference category of age at marriage at 18 years or older has been termed as “Married as adults”. Age at marriage is calculated from the century month code of the date of the start of the first marriage or union and the century month code of the date of birth of the respondent.

There are several outcomes of interest in this study, most of which are similarly defined as those suggested by Raj et al.[14]

- **Early fertility** refers to childbirth within the first year of marriage and is operationalized by a binary indicator of whether the woman gave birth within the first 12 months of her marriage.
- **Current modern contraceptive use** is measured by a binary variable derived from information on current use of modern contraceptive methods among ever-married women. The methods classified as modern are male condoms, pills, intrauterine device (IUD), injections, diaphragm/foam/jelly, female sterilization, male sterilization, and Norplant.
- **Female sterilization** is measured with a binary indicator of whether the woman has undergone the procedure.
- **Lack of fertility control** prior to the first childbirth is established if a woman had living child/children prior to first use of contraception (in case she ever used contraception) or if a woman had never used contraception.

⁴ “*Gauna* is a tradition practiced primarily in the northern states of India in which a young bride lives with her parents until another ceremony is performed, after which time the bride goes to live with her husband.”[3]

⁵ This is because the study involves comparison of outcomes between adult and child marriages as well as to keep the analysis samples comparable across countries, some of which have not surveyed this population. “Unmarried” not surveyed in Pakistan and Bangladesh. “Not living together” comprises 0.81% in India, 2.07% in Bangladesh, 1.03% in Nepal, and 0.9% in Pakistan.

- **Low lifetime fertility control** is a measure of a history of rapid repeat childbirth; operationalized by having had a birth less than 24 months subsequent to the previous childbirth. This definition includes all past births in a woman's history whereas those who have a single birth or no birth have been classified as not having a history of rapid repeat childbirth.
- **Pregnancy termination** is assessed by a single "yes/no" question asking participants whether they ever had a pregnancy that resulted in miscarriage, abortion, or stillbirth.
- **Unwanted pregnancy** is measured with a binary indicator of whether the respondent has had at least one child in the last five years that she reports was wanted later or not wanted at all.
- **Multiple unwanted pregnancies** are determined by whether the woman has ever had two or more unwanted pregnancies. Women who had never been pregnant are classified as not having multiple unwanted pregnancies.
- **Number of antenatal care visits** is indicated by the number of antenatal visits during the pregnancy associated with her last birth, where the last category has been truncated to denote four or more antenatal visits based on the World Health Organization guidelines of adequate antenatal care. Thus, the variable categories indicate no antenatal care visit, one such visit, two visits, three visits, and four or more visits.
- **Delivery by skilled personnel** refers to whether the woman's last birth was assisted by a skilled health care worker. For India, "skilled personnel" includes doctors, auxiliary nurse midwives (ANMs)/nurses/midwives/lady health visitors (LHVs), and other health personnel.[3] For Pakistan, "skilled personnel" includes doctors, nurses, midwives, and LHVs.[8]. For Nepal, "skilled personnel" includes doctors, nurses, and midwives.[4] In Bangladesh, "skilled personnel" includes qualified doctors, nurses, midwives, paramedics, family welfare visitors (FWV), and community skilled birth attendants (CSBA).[7] Although medical assistants (MAs) and sub-assistant community medical officers (SACMOs) are considered medically trained providers for antenatal care and postnatal care, they are not considered medically trained providers for childbirth.[7]
- **Institutional delivery** refers to whether the woman delivered her last child in a health care facility (public or private).

A common set of control variables is included in all the models estimated. These are: the age of the woman in years, place of residence (urban versus rural), household wealth quintile, the woman's educational attainment, the age gap in years between the woman and her spouse, religion, and geographic area of residence. Household wealth quintiles have been generated by ranking scores obtained from information on household assets and living conditions using principal components analysis, and then assigning households to wealth quintiles. Women's level of education is subdivided into four categories: no education (reference group), primary, secondary, and higher. Spousal age gap is based on the difference in age between the husband and the wife using the categories: "five years age difference or less," "spouse older by 6-9 years," and "spouse older by 10 years or more." Information on religion has been collapsed into country-specific categories based on sample size. Accordingly, religion has three categories in India (Hindu, Muslim, and others); two categories in Bangladesh (Muslim and others); and two categories in Nepal (Hindu and others). The Pakistan DHS did not collect information on religion. Geographic area of residence is obtained directly from the DHS data for Bangladesh, Nepal, and Pakistan based on information on divisions/regions. The reference category is Barisal

for Bangladesh, Eastern region in Nepal, and Punjab in Pakistan. For India, it has been derived by coalescing the various states into six categories as per the NFHS-3 report — NORTH: New Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu/Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttaranchal; CENTRAL: Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh; EAST: Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Jharkhand; NORTHEAST: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura; WEST: Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra; and SOUTH (reference category): Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu.[3] Notably, duration of marriage has not been included in the models because of the high correlation with age at first marriage. In addition, the regression models for modern contraceptive use also control for the number of living sons (a continuous variable). The models for antenatal care visits, delivery with skilled personnel, and institutional delivery control for birth order because information on maternal health care is only available for the last delivery irrespective of parity.

Statistical Analysis

Both descriptive and multivariate analyses are carried out separately for each country. Descriptive statistics include univariate statistics on the predictor and control variables and bivariate associations between age at marriage and the outcome variables. A series of logistic regression models are estimated to examine the association between various outcome variables and age at marriage. Results are presented as odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals. To examine the association between the number of antenatal visits and age at marriage, a Poisson regression model is estimated. The results from these models are presented as coefficients with 95% confidence intervals. No multi-collinearity was found among the predictor and control variables, with the highest variance inflation factor being 1.9. All analyses are conducted using STATA, version 10, and are weighted to account for survey design.

Results

Sample Characteristics

Table 1 displays the descriptive statistics for the primary predictor variable of interest, the categorical indicator of age of first marriage, and other control variables by country. The proportion of women 20 to 24 years of age at the time of the survey, who report having been first married at 17 years of age or younger, ranges from 50% in Pakistan to 77% in Bangladesh. In India, 42% report having been married in middle adolescence and 17% report having been married in early adolescence or childhood. In Bangladesh, 39% report marrying at ages 15 to 17 years of age and 38% report marrying at age 14 or younger. In Nepal, 50% report being married in middle adolescence and 12% report being married in early adolescence or childhood. In Pakistan, the percentages are 36% and 14%, respectively.

The median age of the study sample is 22 years in all four countries. More than two-thirds of the sample population resides in rural areas in all four study countries. The proportion of women with no formal education is 39% in India, 15% in Bangladesh, 41% in Nepal, and 57% in Pakistan. The proportion of sample women that report having husbands older by six to nine years is 29% in India, 33% in Bangladesh, 19% in Nepal, and 24% in Pakistan. The proportion that report having husbands older by 10 years or more is 14% in India, 41% in Bangladesh, 9% in Nepal, and 19% in Pakistan. The largest religious group is Hindu (81%) in India, Muslim (90%) in Bangladesh, and Hindu (86%) in Nepal. As mentioned above, information on religion was not collected in Pakistan. The population distribution of the study sample by geographical regions in each country is presented in Table 2.

Table 1: Univariate Statistics of Control Variables, by Country

	India		Bangladesh		Nepal		Pakistan	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Marriage categories								
Married as adults (18 years and older) ^R	7,018	41.09	535	22.82	604	37.54	769	49.78
Married as middle adolescents (15 to 17 years of age)	5,478	41.59	848	39.32	837	49.98	561	36.26
Married as young adolescents and children (14 years and younger)	2,132	17.32	746	37.86	217	12.48	216	13.96
Age								
20 years ^R	2,776	20.26	419	21.56	269	16.04	357	22.77
21 years	2,494	17.30	435	19.93	319	19.23	230	14.32
22 years	3,163	21.37	452	20.52	382	23.32	348	23.91
23 years	3,108	20.63	417	19.51	312	18.52	267	16.49
24 years	3,087	20.44	406	18.48	376	22.89	344	22.51
Region of residence								
Urban ^R	5,653	26.74	802	22.57	434	15.04	532	30.22
Rural	8,975	73.26	1,327	77.43	1,224	84.96	1,014	69.78
Wealth Index								
Poorest ^R	2,135	20.09	319	17.48	353	17.85	311	19.59
Poorer	2,580	21.43	390	19.13	319	19.74	357	22.85
Middle class	3,166	21.95	426	21.29	306	20.58	300	19.91
Richer	3,618	21.16	470	22.31	360	21.33	299	19.19
Richest	3,129	15.36	524	19.79	320	20.5	279	18.46
Women's education								
None ^R	4,701	39.10	318	15.12	697	41.18	906	57.39
Primary	2,279	15.44	681	31.57	386	23.35	269	18.37
Secondary	6,794	40.85	941	45.65	500	31.53	274	18.91
Higher	854	04.60	188	07.67	75	03.94	97	05.32
Spousal age gap								
Husband younger/older by 5 or less years ^R	8,048	56.32	527	26.41	1,184	71.91	888	56.29
Husband older by 6 to 9 years of age	4,218	29.42	671	32.53	322	19.27	354	24.29
Husband older by 10 years or more	2,130	14.26	884	41.05	136	08.82	281	19.42
Religion*								
Hindu ^R	10,907	81.15	N/A	N/A	1,461	86.25	NI	NI
Muslim ^R	2,205	14.82	1910	90.47	N/A	N/A	NI	NI
Other	1,497	04.03	219	09.53	197	13.75	NI	NI

NA= not applicable; NI= no information; n = unweighted frequency; %= weighted percentage
^R =reference category. * Reference category different for Bangladesh and Nepal.

Table 2: Number and Percent Distribution of Women 20 to 24 Years of Age, by Country and Region

India	N	%	Bangladesh	n	%
South ^R	2,632	20.04	Barisal ^R	1,438	5.74
Central	3,057	25.17	Chittagong	1,943	20.12
East	2,449	24.45	Dhaka	2,340	31.45
Northeast	2,126	3.39	Khulna	1,711	12.72
West	1,715	14.32	Rajshahi	2,080	23.97
North	2,649	12.63	Sylhet	1,484	6.01
Nepal	n	%	Pakistan	n	%
Eastern ^R	381	23.27	Punjab ^R	581	52.81
Central	415	32.73	Sindh	488	28.02
Western	326	19.65	North West Frontier	309	14.49
Mid-West	252	11.03	Balochistan	168	4.69
Far-West	284	13.31			

n= unweighted frequency; %= weighted percentage.

Bivariate Analyses

Table 3 shows differentials in the outcomes of interest by age at first marriage. The prevalence of various outcomes is, for the most part, uniform across the four study countries. Notable exceptions are female sterilization, which is relatively high in India (13%), modern contraception, lack of fertility control, delivery by skilled personnel, and institutional delivery, which vary widely among the countries. There is no information on fertility control prior to first birth in Pakistan. Among young women between ages 20-24 years, prevalence is highest for modern contraception in Bangladesh (47%), lack of fertility control prior to first childbirth in India (91%), rapid repeat pregnancies in Pakistan (31%), and unwanted pregnancies in Nepal (24%). Young women in Bangladesh show the lowest prevalence for all three maternity health care utilization outcomes.

The prevalence of early childbearing does not vary significantly by age at first marriage. By comparison, in each country of study, there are statistically significant differences in the prevalence of the following outcomes by age at first marriage: lack of fertility control, low lifetime fertility control, pregnancy termination, multiple unwanted pregnancies, four or more antenatal visits, delivery by skilled personnel and institutional delivery. Despite the statistical significance of age at first marriage differentials in the prevalence of multiple unwanted pregnancy, prevalence estimates are low — less than 4% of women aged 20-24 had multiple unwanted pregnancies in the countries of study.

A decline in current modern contraceptive prevalence is seen with age at first marriage in India, Nepal, and Bangladesh. The rate of decline varies among countries. India shows a modern contraceptive prevalence almost twice as high among women marrying in early adolescence and childhood (35%) as among those marrying in adulthood (19%). In all three countries, women marrying at age 14 or younger had the highest level of modern contraceptive prevalence (51% in Bangladesh, 35% in India, and 37% in Nepal).

Table 3: Percent of Women with Selected Health Outcomes, by Age at First Marriage

	Age at Marriage ≤14 years (%)	Age at Marriage 15-17 years (%)	Age at Marriage ≥18 years (%)	Total (%)	N
Early Fertility					
India	19.63	20.75	19.08	19.88	14,628
Bangladesh	19.68	18.90	18.76	19.15	2,129
Nepal	12.18	15.77	18.99	16.53	1,658
Pakistan	14.54	20.41	18.66	18.72	1,546
Modern Contraception					
India***	35.45	28.35	19.40	25.90	14,628
Bangladesh**	50.82	46.72	39.09	46.54	2,129
Nepal*	36.62	27.83	24.37	27.62	1,658
Pakistan	12.18	12.22	8.80	10.50	1,546
Female Sterilization					
India***	27.08	16.40	4.60	13.40	14,628
Bangladesh	0.87	0.31	0.00	0.45	2,129
Nepal***	10.98	5.12	1.04	4.31	1,658
Pakistan***	4.37	0.77	0.00	0.89	1,546
Lack of Fertility Control					
India***	95.21	92.33	87.47	90.83	14,628
Bangladesh***	75.20	66.10	57.76	67.64	2,129
Nepal***	91.59	89.56	70.75	82.75	1,658
Low Lifetime Fertility Control					
India***	37.64	27.84	12.00	23.03	14,628
Bangladesh***	22.19	13.99	3.86	14.78	2,129
Nepal***	35.26	27.19	9.32	21.49	1,658
Pakistan***	54.58	43.68	14.66	30.75	1,546
Pregnancy Termination					
India***	18.01	16.69	12.73	15.29	14,627
Bangladesh***	17.97	15.56	6.52	14.41	2,126
Nepal**	15.63	16.09	8.76	13.28	1,658
Pakistan**	23.68	21.48	13.11	17.64	1,543
Unwanted Pregnancy					
India***	16.51	17.84	11.95	15.19	14,628
Bangladesh	20.63	20.63	17.05	19.81	2,129
Nepal*	30.37	25.55	19.82	24.00	1,658
Pakistan***	17.34	21.15	7.73	13.94	1,546
Multiple Unwanted Pregnancy					
India***	4.27	4.09	1.68	3.12	14,628
Bangladesh*	2.14	2.01	0.39	1.69	2,129
Nepal**	7.05	3.06	1.73	3.06	1,658
Pakistan***	8.67	6.76	0.62	3.97	1,546
Ante Natal Visits (≥ 4 visits)					
India***	23.98	35.62	53.41	39.66	11,041
Bangladesh***	17.88	22.31	37.98	23.74	1,597
Nepal***	27.42	31.97	50.51	37.42	1,387
Pakistan***	16.97	23.83	37.09	28.12	1,120
Delivery by Skilled Personnel					
India***	35.83	48.64	68.60	53.21	11,138
Bangladesh***	11.86	21.41	39.94	21.49	1,600
Nepal***	11.96	16.28	36.35	22.24	1,388
Pakistan***	35.05	36.01	56.94	44.41	1,131
Institutional Delivery					
India***	26.08	38.62	59.91	43.7	11,123
Bangladesh***	9.76	17.10	34.04	17.67	1,597
Nepal***	10.88	14.73	34.91	20.77	1,364
Pakistan***	28.83	32.96	51.17	39.75	1,130

%= Weighted percentage; N= Total sample; * indicates Pearson Chi-square test (uncorrected) significant at p-value <0.05; ** p-value < .005; *** p-value < .0005

In Bangladesh, the proportion of women who did not control fertility prior to childbirth is 1.3 times as high among those who married in early adolescence/childhood (75%) as among those who married in adulthood (58%). Nepal also shows a similar pattern, with the percent that did not control fertility prior to childbirth being 92% among those who married in early adolescence/childhood and 71% among those who married in adulthood. Similarly, in all four countries, women who married at age 14 years or younger reported the highest prevalence of low lifetime fertility control and pregnancy termination as compared to women marrying in higher ages. In Pakistan and India, while women who married in middle adolescence reported the highest prevalence of an unwanted pregnancy (18% and 21% respectively) as compared to other age at marriage subgroups, the pattern changed for multiple unwanted pregnancies. In both countries, the highest percent of multiple unwanted pregnancies was seen among women who married at age 14 years or younger (4% in India and 9% in Pakistan) as opposed to marriage at older ages.

Some of the largest age-at-first-marriage differentials in health outcomes are observed for maternal healthcare utilization. In all countries examined the percent of women who reported making four or more antenatal visits for their most recent pregnancy increased steadily with age at first marriage. For example, in Pakistan, only 17% of women who first married at age 14 or younger reported making four or more antenatal visits compared to 24% of those who first married at age 15-17 and 37% of those who first married at age 18 years or older. Similar patterns of association are observed in India, Nepal, and Bangladesh.

The percent of women who were attended by skilled personnel at delivery and who delivered in a health facility also tends to increase with age at first marriage. In Bangladesh, the percent of women who were attended by skilled personnel at delivery increased from 12% among those who first married at age 14 years or younger to 21% among those first marrying at age 15-17 and 40% among those first marrying at age 18 or older. In India, the percent of women who delivered in a medical institution increased from 26% among those first marrying in early adolescence and childhood to 39% among those first marrying in middle adolescence and 60% among those first marrying in adulthood.

Multivariate Analyses

Fertility and Fertility Control — Table 4 presents multivariate logistic regression results on the association between child marriage and various fertility and fertility control indicators. The full model results are presented in Appendix Table 1 for India, Appendix Table 2 for Bangladesh, Appendix Table 3 for Nepal, and Appendix Table 4 for Pakistan.

Early fertility: Age of marriage is not significantly associated with childbirth within the first year of marriage in the four study countries.

Current modern contraceptive use: Table 5 presents odds ratios for the two categories of age at marriage from two multivariate logistic regression models for modern contraceptive use. Model I in table 5 includes the key predictor variables measuring age at marriage and the common set of control variables explained earlier. Model II includes the same variables as Model I but also controls for the number of living sons. The second model in table 5 is the same as the model presented in table 4. As can be seen from table 5, in Model I age at marriage is significantly associated with current modern contraceptive use in all four countries after

controlling for the common set of variables.

Table 4: Odds Ratios for Multivariate Logistic Regression Models of Fertility Control Indicators on Selected Fertility Outcomes

	Age at Marriage ≤14 years ^R		Age at Marriage 15-17 years ^R		N
	OR	[95% Conf. Interval]	OR	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Early Fertility					
India	0.85	(0.72,1.00)	1.04	(0.93,1.17)	14,377
Bangladesh	0.96	(0.66,1.39)	0.93	(0.67,1.29)	2,081
Nepal	0.57	(0.31,1.07)	0.78	(0.55,1.12)	1,642
Modern Contraception[#]					
India	2.62**	(2.20,3.12)	1.94**	(1.70,2.23)	14,377
Bangladesh	1.51*	(1.11,2.05)	1.33	(0.99,1.78)	2,081
Nepal	1.45	(0.92,2.27)	1.11	(0.78,1.57)	1,642
Pakistan	1.22	(0.53,2.82)	1.52	(0.84,2.75)	1,523
Female Sterilization					
India	10.36**	(8.19,13.12)	5.37**	(4.38,6.59)	14,377
Nepal	9.11**	(3.40,24.43)	4.73**	(1.82,12.28)	1,570
Lack of Fertility Control					
India	1.72**	(1.30,2.28)	1.34**	(1.13,1.58)	14,377
Bangladesh	1.47*	(1.04,2.08)	1.12	(0.83,1.50)	2,081
Nepal	2.23*	(1.02,4.90)	2.53**	(1.52,4.20)	1,642
Low Lifetime Fertility Control					
India	3.80**	(3.23,4.46)	2.60**	(2.29,2.97)	14,377
Bangladesh	5.85**	(3.47,9.87)	3.65**	(2.20,6.05)	2,081
Nepal	4.53**	(2.79,7.35)	3.38**	(2.18,5.23)	1,642
Pakistan	8.33**	(5.45,12.74)	5.71**	(4.08,8.00)	1,523
Pregnancy Termination					
India	1.60**	(1.34,1.92)	1.39**	(1.21,1.60)	14,376
Bangladesh	4.45**	(2.64,7.48)	3.38**	(2.18,5.26)	2,078
Nepal	2.27*	(1.22,4.24)	2.33**	(1.53,3.55)	1,642
Pakistan	2.23**	(1.33,3.73)	1.90**	(1.33,2.71)	1,520
Unwanted Pregnancy					
India	1.62**	(1.34,1.96)	1.66**	(1.45,1.91)	14,377
Bangladesh	1.14	(0.80,1.62)	1.17	(0.83,1.65)	2,081
Nepal	1.92*	(1.21,3.05)	1.45*	(1.00,2.10)	1,642
Pakistan	2.92**	(1.64,5.19)	3.82**	(2.47,5.90)	1,523
Multiple Unwanted Pregnancy					
India	2.47**	(1.71,3.56)	2.31**	(1.70,3.13)	14,377
Bangladesh	4.70*	(1.39,15.87)	4.09*	(1.19,14.08)	2,081
Nepal	3.71*	(1.42,9.69)	1.63	(0.68,3.88)	1,642
Pakistan	24.21**	(7.44,78.84)	18.17**	(5.77,57.28)	1,523

*Significant at p -value $< .05$; ** p -value $< .005$.

^R Reference category is 18 years or older; N=Total sample.

[#] Model also controls for number of living sons.

All models control for age, urban/rural, household wealth quintile, woman's educational attainment, age gap in years between spouses, religion, and geographic area of residence.

However, as table 5 shows, these results are partly mediated by the number of living sons. The association between age at first marriage and the likelihood of currently using a modern method of contraception is statistically significant only in India and Bangladesh. In both countries, women who were married at age 14 years or younger are significantly more likely than those who first married at age 18 years or older to be using a modern method (OR =2.62, 95% CI = (2.20, 3.12) in India; OR =1.51, 95% CI = (1.11,2.05) in Bangladesh). Additionally in India, women who first married at age 15-17 are almost twice as likely (OR =1.94, 95% CI = (1.70, 2.23)) as those who first married at age 18 years and older to be currently using a modern method, after controlling for other factors. Furthermore, in India the association is no longer significant for either category of child marriage when sterilization is removed from modern contraceptive methods, emphasizing the importance of sterilization as a contraceptive method (not shown). In Nepal and Pakistan, no significant association remains between age at marriage and modern contraceptive use when the number of living sons is controlled.

Table 5: Odds Ratios for Logistic Regression Models of Modern Contraceptive Use

	Model I		Model II	
	Age at Marriage ≤14 Years ^R	Age at Marriage 15-17 Years ^R	Age at Marriage ≤14 Years ^R	Age at Marriage 15-17 Years ^R
India	4.32**	2.65**	2.62**	1.94**
Bangladesh	1.83**	1.46*	1.51*	1.33
Nepal	2.15**	1.43*	1.45	1.11
Pakistan	2.40*	2.31**	1.22	1.52

*Significant at p -value < .05; ** p -value < .005.

^R Reference category is 18 years or older.

Female sterilization: Age at marriage is significantly associated with female sterilization in India and Nepal. As compared to those married as adults, women married as middle adolescents and those married as young adolescents and children are more likely to report having been sterilized in the two countries with the odds being much higher in the latter category. In India, compared with women married at age 18 or older, women married at ages 15-17 are five times more likely (95% CI=4.38,6.59) and women married at 14 years of age or younger are 10 times more likely to report having been sterilized (95% CI=8.19,13.12). In Nepal, women married at ages 15-17 and at 14 years of age or younger are more likely to report having been sterilized as compared with those married at age 18 or older (OR=4.73, 95% CI=(1.82,12.28); OR=9.11, 95% CI=(3.40,24.43) respectively). Note that models were not estimated for Pakistan and Bangladesh due to the low levels of female sterilization among women aged 20-24 years.

Lack of fertility control: The odds of reporting no contraceptive use prior to having the first child are significantly higher among women who reported marrying at age 14 or younger as compared to similar women who reported marrying at ages 18 or older in India, Bangladesh, and Nepal. The association between lack of fertility control and having been married at 15-17 years of age was found to be statistically significant in India and Nepal only. In Nepal, women married at 14 years of age or younger are two times more likely (95% CI=1.02,4.90) and women married at ages 15-17 are two and a half times more likely (95% CI=1.52,4.20) to have had no fertility control prior to having their first child.

Low lifetime fertility control: Age at marriage is significantly associated with history of rapid repeat childbirth in each of the four study countries. The odds of having low lifetime

fertility control are highest in Pakistan. Women married at 14 years of age or younger are eight times more likely (95% CI= 5.45,12.74) and those married at ages 15-17 are almost six times more likely (95% CI= 4.08,8.00) to have rapid repeat pregnancies as compared to women married at 18 years of age or older. In all study countries the association is stronger for marriage at age 14 years or younger.

Pregnancy termination: In all four countries, the odds of pregnancy termination are significantly higher among young women married before 18 years of age as compared to women married at 18 years of age or older. The association is strongest in Bangladesh for both categories of age at first marriage, being more than three times higher among those married at 14 years of age or younger (95% CI= 2.18,5.26) and more than four times higher among women married at ages 15-17 (95% CI= 2.64,7.48).

Unwanted pregnancy: In Pakistan and India, the odds of reporting an unwanted pregnancy are significantly higher among young women married at 15-17 years of age, compared to women married at 18 years of age or older. In India, Nepal, and Pakistan, the odds of unwanted pregnancy is also significantly higher among women married at 14 years of age or younger compared to marriage at 18 years or older. In Pakistan, women married at ages 15-17 are approximately four times more likely (95% CI=2.47,5.90) and women married at 14 years of age or younger are three times more likely (95% CI=1.64,5.19) to report having an unwanted pregnancy than their counterparts that married at 18 years or older.

Multiple unwanted pregnancies: The odds of reporting multiple unwanted pregnancies are significantly higher in India, Bangladesh and Pakistan among women first marrying at 15-17 years of age than among their counterparts who first married at age 18 years or older whereas there are also significantly higher odds for women who married at 14 years of age or younger in all four study countries. In India, these odds are more than double for both categories of first marriage (OR= 2.47, 95% CI= (1.71, 3.56)) for marriage at age 14 or younger (OR= 2.31, 95% CI= (1.70, 3.13)) and for marriage at 15-17.

Maternity Care — Table 6 presents the multivariate results on the association between age of marriage and maternal health care utilization.

Antenatal care visits: The number of antenatal visits is not significantly associated with age at marriage in India and Pakistan for both categories of age at marriage. There is a significant and negative association between having been married at 14 years of age or younger and the number of antenatal visits in Bangladesh and between having been married at 15-17 years of age and the number of antenatal visits in Nepal. In Bangladesh, the expected number of antenatal visits made by women married at 14 years of age or younger is estimated to be 14.5% lower than women married at 18 years of age and older. In Nepal, the expected number of antenatal visits made by women married at 15-17 years of age is estimated to be 7.8% lower than women married as adults.

Table 6: Odds Ratios for Multivariate Logistic Regression Models of Maternal Health Care Utilization

	Age at Marriage ≤14 years ^R		Age at Marriage 15-17 years ^R		Sample Size
	OR	[95% Conf. Interval]	OR	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Antenatal Visits (≥ 4 visits)[#]					
India	-0.02	(-0.06, 0.02)	0.01	(-0.01, 0.04)	10,901
Bangladesh	-0.16*	(-0.31,-0.00)	-0.08	(-0.20,0.04)	1,573
Nepal	-0.07	(-0.19,0.06)	-0.08*	(-0.15,-0.01)	1,377
Pakistan	-0.11	(-0.58,0.36)	-0.03	(-0.17,0.11)	1,104
Delivery by Skilled Personnel					
India	0.84	(0.69,1.02)	0.89	(0.78,1.03)	10,998
Bangladesh	0.53*	(0.33,0.84)	0.66*	(0.43,1.01)	1,576
Nepal	0.54	(0.26,1.15)	0.56*	(0.37,0.86)	1,378
Pakistan	0.87	(0.52,1.48)	0.55**	(0.37,0.83)	1,114
Institutional Delivery					
India	0.79*	(0.64,0.97)	0.88	(0.76,1.00)	10985
Bangladesh	0.60*	(0.37,0.99)	0.70	(0.44,1.10)	1,573
Nepal	0.58	(0.26,1.26)	0.55*	(0.36,0.85)	1,354
Pakistan	0.92	(0.53,1.62)	0.64*	(0.43,0.96)	1,113

* Significant at p -value $\leq .05$; ** p -value $< .005$.

^R Reference category is 18 years or older.

[#] Poisson regression done, so given values are coefficients with adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

All models control for age, urban/rural, household wealth quintile, woman's educational attainment, age gap in years between spouses, religion, geographic area of residence and birth order.

Delivery by skilled personnel: The odds of reporting delivery of the last child with the assistance of a skilled health care worker are significantly lower in Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan for women married at 15-17 years of age whereas there are similarly low odds for women married at 14 years of age or younger in Bangladesh. In Bangladesh, these odds for women in both categories of age at marriage are almost half of the odds among women married at age 18 or older (OR= 0.53, 95% CI= (0.33, 0.84)) for marriage at age 14 or younger (OR= 0.66, 95% CI= (0.43,1.01)) and for marriage at age 15-17.

Institutional delivery: The odds of reporting an institutional delivery of the last child are significantly lower in Nepal and Pakistan for age at marriage at 15-17 years of age whereas similar odds for marriage at 14 years of age or younger are significantly low in India and Bangladesh. In Bangladesh, women married at 14 years of age or younger are 0.6 times less likely to report institutional delivery as compared to women married at ages 18 or older (95% CI= 0.37, 0.99). Similarly, in Nepal women married at age 15-17 are almost 0.6 times less likely to report institutional delivery as compared to women married at ages 18 or older (95% CI= 0.36, 0.85).

Further, the coefficients for the two categories of age at marriage in all models were tested to see if they were significantly different. The estimates are significantly different between the two groups in all four countries for all the models with significant findings.

Discussion

The results of this study provide strong evidence that, in the South Asian context, child marriage is significantly associated with many negative outcomes of fertility and fertility control. These findings offer support to those of Raj et al.[14] in India and other previous studies.[12,16,36] Fertility control is investigated using various types of indicators, including current use of modern contraception, fertility control prior to first birth, and spacing between pregnancies, and significant associations between many of these indicators with child marriage emerged in all the four study countries. Low fertility control, in turn, accounts for the negative fertility outcomes such as rapid repeat pregnancies, pregnancy termination, unwanted pregnancy, and multiple unwanted pregnancies. Lack of awareness and knowledge about temporary modern contraceptives, social expectations of childbearing and proving fertility, reduced decision making power and access to resources, greater fertility related control in the hands of older husbands or in-laws, and longer duration of marriage are possible mechanisms that lead to these outcomes.[14,16,18,37,38,39]

Interestingly, the association between early fertility and child marriage was not found to be significant in any of the study countries except for a borderline negative association among respondents married at age 14 or younger in India. The negative association among respondents married at age 14 or younger in India can possibly be explained by low fecundity at very young ages, low coital frequency, or both.[40] Factors that may explain low coital frequency are arranged marriage, delayed consummation, and extended family living arrangements.[40]

The bivariate association of current use of modern contraception with child marriage is highly significant in a positive direction and remains significant even after controlling for a number of other factors. This positive association may be due to women married as children having achieved their desired family size and composition. This argument is consistent with our finding of a weakened association of current use of modern contraception with age at marriage after controlling for number of living sons, an indication that sex preference is important in the study countries. Furthermore, in India, where contraception is often considered synonymous with sterilization, the association of current modern contraceptive use with age at marriage is no longer significant when current modern contraception is replaced by modern temporary contraception.

Our findings that women 20 to 24 years of age in India and Nepal who were married as children are more likely to be sterilized most likely indicates that they have completed their desired family size and composition due to early fertility and rapid pregnancies. Longer duration of marriage may also be a mediating factor in this association. In addition, as pointed out by Raj et al.[14], the increased risk of sterilization may also be a result of inadequate fertility control, as indicated by the increased risk of unwanted pregnancies among women married as children, but our study does not investigate this explanation. While sterilization is an effective and permanent family planning method that would seem to be a rational choice for women with early and rapid fertility, previous research suggests that early sterilization may be a pathway to increased risk of HIV infection and other sexually transmitted diseases because of unprotected intercourse due to reduced perceived need of using condoms.[14,15,17,41,42]

Among young women in the study countries, the results suggest that women married as children were less likely to have used fertility control prior to the first birth and more likely to

have had a history of rapid repeat childbirth. This may be explained by strong social pressures in the study countries for couples to prove their fertility, poor awareness of contraception and women's lack of autonomy in their own fertility control.[18,37]. The vulnerable position of young women who married at age 17 years or younger is further corroborated by our findings that child marriage is significantly associated with unwanted and multiple unwanted pregnancies.

The results of the multivariate models of maternal health care utilization (antenatal visits, delivery by skilled personnel, and institutional delivery) show a negative association with child marriage in the study countries. Again, one possible explanation for this finding is the limited empowerment of women who were married as children and a corresponding lack of decision making power and access to resources.[36,37]

An important contribution of this study is that it distinguishes between women who married in middle adolescence from those who married in early adolescence or childhood. Our results suggest that, although both these groups of women appear to be disadvantaged, women who married at age 14 years and younger show a significantly higher propensity towards negative health outcomes. The only exceptions are lack of fertility control and pregnancy termination in Nepal and pregnancy termination in Pakistan, where women married at 15-17 show higher odds of experiencing these outcomes. The greater likelihood of negative fertility outcomes with lower age at marriage further emphasize the heightened vulnerability associated with child marriage.

Overall, the study results provide important insights into the association of child marriage with various fertility-related outcomes and highlight the vulnerable position of young women in such marriages. However, these findings should be interpreted with caution due to a number of limitations of the study. First, the outcomes are self-reported and hence may be prone to bias due to social desirability and recall. This is particularly true for unwanted pregnancy, which may be under reported. Second, the data come from cross-sectional surveys and hence it is difficult to attribute causality. However, temporality can be assumed because marriage occurred prior to the assessed fertility related events. Third, in some models, high odds ratios and wide confidence intervals may be an indication of small cell sizes or small probabilities of the outcome among the sample. This particularly applies to the results for female sterilization in Nepal for young women who first married at age 14 or younger, and multiple unwanted pregnancies in Pakistan. Fourth, available data did not allow us to distinguish between natural and induced pregnancy termination, both of which can be associated with child marriage albeit due to different reasons. While the former is related to lack of proper development of reproductive organs and functions in young age, the latter is probably a sequel to unwanted pregnancy owing to limited control and choice in family size and/or spacing and so is usually undertaken in a clandestine and unsafe manner. Either way pregnancy termination is a matter of grave concern because of its association with maternal morbidity and mortality.[18,37] Finally, other important factors, such as women's empowerment and control over fertility and maternal health care utilization decisions, are not included as explanatory factors in the models, due to their potential endogeneity.

Conclusion

Poor fertility control and fertility related outcomes, and maternal care utilization outcomes in developing countries have been associated with a variety of factors like urban/rural region of residence, education, and poverty. However, child marriage adds yet another layer of vulnerability to these negative outcomes.[43,44] Of the women married before age 18, this vulnerability is higher for those married at 14 years or younger than those married at 15 to 17 years of age. More worrying is the fact that there is limited scope for such girls and young women to achieve better reproductive and maternal health outcomes because of reduced educational and income-generating opportunities[13] and restricted mobility, which makes them a hard-to-reach population for reproductive health programs. Though various laws and strategies can potentially curb this social custom, strict reinforcement of laws is required and it is imperative that innovative programs be developed to target women married before age 18, their husbands, and their in-laws in order to combat these negative outcomes.

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Appendix Table 1: India

Early Fertility	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	0.041693	0.059053	0.71	0.480	-0.074090	0.157475
Age at marriage <=14 years	-0.163248	0.083194	-1.96	0.050	-0.326362	-0.000135
Region of residence	-0.011615	0.070376	-0.17	0.869	-0.149597	0.126367
Wealth category 2-Poor	-0.121427	0.085200	-1.43	0.154	-0.288473	0.045619
Wealth category 3-Middle class	-0.268543	0.094590	-2.84	0.005	-0.454000	-0.083086
Wealth category 4-Rich	-0.153120	0.100610	-1.52	0.128	-0.350380	0.044139
Wealth category 5-Richest	0.038946	0.125098	0.31	0.756	-0.206326	0.284218
Women's education- primary	-0.130888	0.079067	-1.66	0.098	-0.285910	0.024135
Women's education- secondary	-0.244997	0.075194	-3.26	0.001	-0.392426	-0.097568
Women's education- higher	-0.620581	0.157209	-3.95	0.000	-0.928812	-0.312350
Spouse older by 6-9 years	0.336816	0.062211	5.41	0.000	0.214843	0.458790
Spouse older by 10 or more years	0.386474	0.076089	5.08	0.000	0.237290	0.535658
Respondent's age-21 years	0.139854	0.096039	1.46	0.145	-0.048444	0.328153
Respondent's age-22 years	0.361179	0.086691	4.17	0.000	0.191209	0.531148
Respondent's age-23 years	0.440739	0.087545	5.03	0.000	0.269094	0.612384
Respondent's age-24 years	0.642291	0.089045	7.21	0.000	0.467705	0.816877
Religion-Muslim	0.291402	0.077269	3.77	0.000	0.139906	0.442899
Religion-Christian & Others	0.337569	0.112020	3.01	0.003	0.117938	0.557199
Region-Central	-0.074934	0.084703	-0.88	0.376	-0.241006	0.091138
Region-East	0.007811	0.084525	0.09	0.926	-0.157913	0.173535
Region-Northeast	0.251854	0.108630	2.32	0.020	0.038869	0.464839
Region-West	-0.258781	0.099706	-2.60	0.009	-0.454270	-0.063293
Region-North	-0.560789	0.094865	-5.91	0.000	-0.746786	-0.374792
cons	-1.583237	0.141759	-11.17	0.000	-1.861176	-1.305297
Modern Contraception	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	0.664477	0.069414	9.57	0.000	0.528380	0.800573
Age at marriage <=14 years	0.963031	0.089323	10.78	0.000	0.787900	1.138162
# of living sons	0.946020	0.039594	23.89	0.000	0.868391	1.023649
Region of residence	-0.240767	0.072516	-3.32	0.001	-0.382945	-0.098589
Wealth category 2-Poor	0.256890	0.092838	2.77	0.006	0.074867	0.438912
Wealth category 3-Middle class	0.308874	0.098463	3.14	0.002	0.115823	0.501925
Wealth category 4-Rich	0.567161	0.104984	5.40	0.000	0.361325	0.772997
Wealth category 5-Richest	0.851194	0.127140	6.69	0.000	0.601917	1.100471
Women's education- primary	0.528960	0.082237	6.43	0.000	0.367723	0.690197
Women's education- secondary	0.590264	0.073147	8.07	0.000	0.446850	0.733678
Women's education- higher	0.742190	0.144517	5.14	0.000	0.458844	1.025536
Spouse older by 6-9 years	0.040015	0.061107	0.65	0.513	-0.079794	0.159823
Spouse older by 10 or more years	0.152897	0.079003	1.94	0.053	-0.002000	0.307794
Respondent's age-21 years	0.196982	0.091661	2.15	0.032	0.017267	0.376696
Respondent's age-22 years	0.442991	0.086491	5.12	0.000	0.273413	0.612569
Respondent's age-23 years	0.585052	0.087621	6.68	0.000	0.413258	0.756846
Respondent's age-24 years	0.904388	0.087030	10.39	0.000	0.733753	1.075022
Religion-Muslim	-0.289678	0.087646	-3.31	0.001	-0.461520	-0.117835

Religion-Christian & Others	0.202208	0.119048	1.70	0.089	-0.031203	0.435619
Region-Central	-1.093258	0.093179	-11.73	0.000	-1.275949	-0.910568
Region-East	-0.548227	0.099940	-5.49	0.000	-0.744174	-0.352280
Region-Northeast	-0.611301	0.132058	-4.63	0.000	-0.870219	-0.352383
Region-West	-0.348403	0.092118	-3.78	0.000	-0.529013	-0.167792
Region-North	-0.636383	0.092902	-6.85	0.000	-0.818530	-0.454236
cons	-2.849552	0.147980	-19.26	0.000	-3.139688	-2.559415
Female Sterilization	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	1.680650	0.104244	16.12	0.000	1.476265	1.885035
Age at marriage <=14 years	2.338420	0.120209	19.45	0.000	2.102732	2.574108
Region of residence-Rural	0.057579	0.105604	0.55	0.586	-0.149472	0.264630
Wealth category 2-Poor	-0.014995	0.117260	-0.13	0.898	-0.244901	0.214911
Wealth category 3-Middle class	0.033845	0.125034	0.27	0.787	-0.211302	0.278991
Wealth category 4-Rich	0.058479	0.142444	0.41	0.681	-0.220803	0.337762
Wealth category 5-Richest	-0.516432	0.188936	-2.73	0.006	-0.886868	-0.145997
Women's education- primary	0.211866	0.102852	2.06	0.039	0.010209	0.413523
Women's education- secondary	0.025465	0.098488	0.26	0.796	-0.167635	0.218564
Women's education- higher	-1.464249	0.419908	-3.49	0.000	-2.287539	-0.640958
Spouse older by 6-9 years	0.089305	0.077482	1.15	0.249	-0.062609	0.241218
Spouse older by 10 or more years	0.255663	0.103389	2.47	0.013	0.052954	0.458372
Respondent's age-21 years	0.418582	0.138482	3.02	0.003	0.147069	0.690095
Respondent's age-22 years	1.137060	0.122796	9.26	0.000	0.896301	1.377820
Respondent's age-23 years	1.412965	0.119777	11.80	0.000	1.178124	1.647805
Respondent's age-24 years	1.829648	0.119472	15.31	0.000	1.595406	2.063890
Religion-Muslim	-0.733677	0.141608	-5.18	0.000	-1.011319	-0.456035
Religion-Christian & Others	0.435858	0.167611	2.60	0.009	0.107233	0.764483
Region-Central	-2.124100	0.121373	-17.50	0.000	-2.362069	-1.886131
Region-East	-1.849135	0.138198	-13.38	0.000	-2.120092	-1.578177
Region-Northeast	-3.463650	0.340950	-10.16	0.000	-4.132131	-2.795170
Region-West	-0.904481	0.118543	-7.63	0.000	-1.136900	-0.672061
Region-North	-1.827270	0.128861	-14.18	0.000	-2.079921	-1.574620
cons	-3.105161	0.199012	-15.60	0.000	-3.495352	-2.714969
Lack of Fertility Control	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	0.292545	0.084449	3.46	0.001	0.126971	0.458120
Age at marriage <=14 years	0.545990	0.143570	3.80	0.000	0.264502	0.827479
Region of residence-Rural	-0.026862	0.110759	-0.24	0.808	-0.244020	0.190296
Wealth category 2-Poor	-0.097485	0.139174	-0.70	0.484	-0.370356	0.175386
Wealth category 3-Middle class	-0.108100	0.163318	-0.66	0.508	-0.428307	0.212107
Wealth category 4-Rich	-0.149486	0.160327	-0.93	0.351	-0.463831	0.164859
Wealth category 5-Richest	-0.560018	0.178941	-3.13	0.002	-0.910857	-0.209178
Women's education- primary	-0.435783	0.137380	-3.17	0.002	-0.705136	-0.166431
Women's education- secondary	-0.863027	0.126353	-6.83	0.000	-1.110760	-0.615293
Women's education- higher	-1.784257	0.177783	-10.04	0.000	-2.132825	-1.435688
Spouse older by 6-9 years	0.264819	0.089261	2.97	0.003	0.089810	0.439827
Spouse older by 10 or more years	0.014225	0.113460	0.13	0.900	-0.208229	0.236679
Respondent's age-21 years	0.022299	0.113886	0.20	0.845	-0.200990	0.245588
Respondent's age-22 years	0.355809	0.113482	3.14	0.002	0.133312	0.578307

Respondent's age-23 years	0.464890	0.118581	3.92	0.000	0.232394	0.697385
Respondent's age-24 years	0.564554	0.121493	4.65	0.000	0.326349	0.802759
Religion-Muslim	-0.211667	0.124126	-1.71	0.088	-0.455033	0.031699
Religion-Christian & Others	0.400055	0.181205	2.21	0.027	0.044777	0.755334
Region-Central	-1.236922	0.168270	-7.35	0.000	-1.566839	-0.907004
Region-East	-1.888007	0.171482	-11.01	0.000	-2.224221	-1.551792
Region-Northeast	-2.156650	0.175305	-12.30	0.000	-2.500360	-1.812940
Region-West	-1.227327	0.189614	-6.47	0.000	-1.599093	-0.855562
Region-North	-1.066342	0.174625	-6.11	0.000	-1.408719	-0.723965
_cons	3.872290	0.224135	17.28	0.000	3.432842	4.311737
Low Lifetime Fertility Control	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	0.957264	0.066145	14.47	0.000	0.827576	1.086952
Age at marriage <=14 years	1.333989	0.082395	16.19	0.000	1.172442	1.495536
Region of residence	-0.005273	0.070008	-0.08	0.940	-0.142534	0.131989
Wealth category 2-Poor	-0.082351	0.085118	-0.97	0.333	-0.249236	0.084535
Wealth category 3-Middle class	-0.070165	0.087346	-0.80	0.422	-0.241419	0.101090
Wealth category 4-Rich	-0.111399	0.098818	-1.13	0.260	-0.305146	0.082349
Wealth category 5-Richest	-0.374849	0.127101	-2.95	0.003	-0.624049	-0.125649
Women's education- primary	-0.111292	0.075324	-1.48	0.140	-0.258974	0.036391
Women's education- secondary	-0.244109	0.071317	-3.42	0.001	-0.383937	-0.104282
Women's education- higher	-1.755341	0.284954	-6.16	0.000	-2.314034	-1.196647
Spouse older by 6-9 years	0.142102	0.062608	2.27	0.023	0.019350	0.264854
Spouse older by 10 or more years	0.108568	0.081788	1.33	0.184	-0.051789	0.268926
Respondent's age-21 years	0.530265	0.094752	5.60	0.000	0.344490	0.716040
Respondent's age-22 years	0.846306	0.087747	9.64	0.000	0.674266	1.018345
Respondent's age-23 years	1.052673	0.088812	11.85	0.000	0.878545	1.226801
Respondent's age-24 years	1.362052	0.090442	15.06	0.000	1.184728	1.539375
Religion-Muslim	0.253540	0.077889	3.26	0.001	0.100827	0.406253
Religion-Christian & Others	0.101704	0.118581	0.86	0.391	-0.130792	0.334199
Region-Central	0.258911	0.084882	3.05	0.002	0.092488	0.425333
Region-East	-0.089180	0.096095	-0.93	0.353	-0.277589	0.099228
Region-Northeast	-0.304934	0.132215	-2.31	0.021	-0.564160	-0.045709
Region-West	-0.030795	0.097873	-0.31	0.753	-0.222689	0.161099
Region-North	0.218147	0.097231	2.24	0.025	0.027512	0.408782
_cons	-2.632184	0.142529	-18.47	0.000	-2.911632	-2.352736
Terminations	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	0.331083	0.069666	4.75	0.000	0.194493	0.467672
Age at marriage <=14 years	0.472002	0.091769	5.14	0.000	0.292075	0.651929
Region of residence	-0.071882	0.071293	-1.01	0.313	-0.211662	0.067899
Wealth category 2-Poor	-0.066441	0.097858	-0.68	0.497	-0.258306	0.125425
Wealth category 3-Middle class	0.132780	0.101087	1.31	0.189	-0.065416	0.330976
Wealth category 4-Rich	0.248964	0.110613	2.25	0.024	0.032091	0.465837
Wealth category 5-Richest	0.189992	0.128775	1.48	0.140	-0.062490	0.442474
Women's education- primary	0.128253	0.086786	1.48	0.140	-0.041903	0.298408
Women's education- secondary	0.026312	0.081025	0.32	0.745	-0.132550	0.185173
Women's education- higher	-0.425523	0.184498	-2.31	0.021	-0.787258	-0.063788
Spouse older by 6-9 years	0.051478	0.070366	0.73	0.464	-0.086484	0.189440

Spouse older by 10 or more years	-0.042327	0.093121	-0.45	0.649	-0.224904	0.140250
Respondent's age-21 years	0.274517	0.100441	2.73	0.006	0.077588	0.471447
Respondent's age-22 years	0.183553	0.100105	1.83	0.067	-0.012718	0.379824
Respondent's age-23 years	0.428843	0.097255	4.41	0.000	0.238160	0.619526
Respondent's age-24 years	0.495030	0.097077	5.10	0.000	0.304697	0.685364
Religion-Muslim	0.033479	0.085271	0.39	0.695	-0.133707	0.200665
Religion-Christian & Others	-0.402809	0.159797	-2.52	0.012	-0.716114	-0.089505
Region-Central	0.375102	0.096534	3.89	0.000	0.185833	0.564371
Region-East	0.411393	0.098203	4.19	0.000	0.218853	0.603934
Region-Northeast	0.512340	0.134157	3.82	0.000	0.249307	0.775373
Region-West	0.009068	0.114466	0.08	0.937	-0.215359	0.233495
Region-North	0.130214	0.109812	1.19	0.236	-0.085089	0.345517
_cons	-2.528713	0.161482	-15.66	0.000	-2.845321	-2.212105
Unwanted Pregnancies	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	0.508635	0.071669	7.10	0.000	0.368118	0.649152
Age at marriage <=14 years	0.485072	0.097084	5.00	0.000	0.294725	0.675418
Region of residence	-0.008336	0.087002	-0.10	0.924	-0.178915	0.162243
Wealth category 2-Poor	0.193066	0.094936	2.03	0.042	0.006932	0.379201
Wealth category 3-Middle class	0.164572	0.098307	1.67	0.094	-0.028173	0.357317
Wealth category 4-Rich	0.121965	0.109063	1.12	0.264	-0.091870	0.335799
Wealth category 5-Richest	0.013648	0.136503	0.10	0.920	-0.253986	0.281281
Women's education- primary	0.304794	0.088532	3.44	0.001	0.131213	0.478374
Women's education- secondary	0.408419	0.079842	5.12	0.000	0.251877	0.564961
Women's education- higher	-0.123152	0.198323	-0.62	0.535	-0.511993	0.265689
Spouse older by 6-9 years	0.050576	0.070819	0.71	0.475	-0.088274	0.189427
Spouse older by 10 or more years	-0.071729	0.095087	-0.75	0.451	-0.258160	0.114703
Respondent's age-21 years	0.211750	0.103718	2.04	0.041	0.008395	0.415104
Respondent's age-22 years	0.450440	0.096967	4.65	0.000	0.260323	0.640557
Respondent's age-23 years	0.514964	0.098840	5.21	0.000	0.321174	0.708754
Respondent's age-24 years	0.677786	0.101695	6.66	0.000	0.478398	0.877174
Religion-Muslim	0.252334	0.087259	2.89	0.004	0.081249	0.423418
Religion-Christian & Others	0.035512	0.146423	0.24	0.808	-0.251572	0.322596
Region-Central	0.373223	0.111145	3.36	0.001	0.155308	0.591139
Region-East	0.349763	0.110834	3.16	0.002	0.132456	0.567070
Region-Northeast	0.022782	0.143379	0.16	0.874	-0.258334	0.303897
Region-West	-0.233225	0.141249	-1.65	0.099	-0.510164	0.043714
Region-North	-0.143307	0.131526	-1.09	0.276	-0.401182	0.114568
cons	-2.932687	0.174655	-16.79	0.000	-3.275124	-2.590250
Multiple Unwanted Pregnancies	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	0.836192	0.155667	5.37	0.000	0.530985	1.141399
Age at marriage <=14 years	0.904221	0.186135	4.86	0.000	0.539276	1.269166
Region of residence-Rural	-0.019284	0.182164	-0.11	0.916	-0.376442	0.337875
Wealth category 2-Poor	0.138542	0.175691	0.79	0.430	-0.205925	0.483009
Wealth category 3-Middle class	0.216220	0.196517	1.10	0.271	-0.169080	0.601519
Wealth category 4-Rich	-0.041767	0.221647	-0.19	0.851	-0.476337	0.392804
Wealth category 5-Richest	-0.059422	0.302721	-0.20	0.844	-0.652950	0.534106
Women's education- primary	0.213676	0.166580	1.28	0.200	-0.112927	0.540280

Women's education- secondary	0.093663	0.163306	0.57	0.566	-0.226522	0.413848
Women's education- higher	-1.204480	0.708424	-1.70	0.089	-2.593447	0.184488
Spouse older by 6-9 years	-0.030583	0.151305	-0.20	0.840	-0.327238	0.266073
Spouse older by 10 or more years	-0.213471	0.191677	-1.11	0.265	-0.589281	0.162340
Respondent's age-21 years	0.554877	0.253279	2.19	0.029	0.058286	1.051467
Respondent's age-22 years	0.842693	0.213977	3.94	0.000	0.423160	1.262226
Respondent's age-23 years	1.063627	0.215310	4.94	0.000	0.641480	1.485774
Respondent's age-24 years	1.007095	0.210834	4.78	0.000	0.593724	1.420466
Religion-Muslim	0.455913	0.174740	2.61	0.009	0.113311	0.798515
Religion-Christian & Others	0.095978	0.296405	0.32	0.746	-0.485167	0.677123
Region-Central	0.515836	0.193881	2.66	0.008	0.135705	0.895967
Region-East	0.095568	0.206367	0.46	0.643	-0.309045	0.500180
Region-Northeast	0.023395	0.263136	0.09	0.929	-0.492520	0.539310
Region-West	-0.486491	0.334340	-1.46	0.146	-1.142013	0.169030
Region-North	-0.286203	0.250526	-1.14	0.253	-0.777395	0.204989
_cons	-5.023219	0.357691	-14.04	0.000	-5.724524	-4.321914
Antenatal Visits	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	Adjusted [95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	0.013928	0.014040	0.99	0.321	-0.009220	0.037076
Age at marriage <=14 years	-0.021939	0.026044	-0.84	0.400	-0.064878	0.020999
Birth order	-0.104767	0.010620	-9.86	0.000	-0.122277	-0.087257
Region of residence-Rural	-0.063719	0.015731	-4.05	0.000	-0.089654	-0.037784
Wealth category 2-Poor	0.062830	0.028129	2.23	0.026	0.016454	0.109206
Wealth category 3-Middle class	0.154158	0.028605	5.39	0.000	0.106996	0.201319
Wealth category 4-Rich	0.217485	0.029098	7.47	0.000	0.169512	0.265458
Wealth category 5-Richest	0.271705	0.030362	8.95	0.000	0.221648	0.321762
Women's education- primary	0.205421	0.023606	8.70	0.000	0.166501	0.244340
Women's education- secondary	0.281654	0.019900	14.15	0.000	0.248845	0.314464
Women's education- higher	0.264177	0.028675	9.21	0.000	0.216900	0.311454
Spouse older by 6-9 years	0.019049	0.013616	1.40	0.162	-0.003400	0.041498
Spouse older by 10 or more years	0.044292	0.018360	2.41	0.016	0.014022	0.074563
Respondent's age-21 years	-0.009467	0.020453	-0.46	0.643	-0.043188	0.024254
Respondent's age-22 years	0.009680	0.019638	0.49	0.622	-0.022697	0.042057
Respondent's age-23 years	0.039541	0.020412	1.94	0.053	0.005887	0.073194
Respondent's age-24 years	0.019656	0.021803	0.90	0.367	-0.016291	0.055602
Religion-Muslim	-0.000754	0.022535	-0.03	0.973	-0.037907	0.036400
Religion-Christian & Others	-0.013277	0.025574	-0.52	0.604	-0.055441	0.028888
Region-Central	-0.443447	0.022961	-19.31	0.000	-0.481303	-0.405590
Region-East	-0.405785	0.029968	-13.54	0.000	-0.455193	-0.356376
Region-Northeast	-0.371467	0.028060	-13.24	0.000	-0.417730	-0.325204
Region-West	-0.174673	0.017277	-10.11	0.000	-0.203157	-0.146188
Region-North	-0.277988	0.020505	-13.56	0.000	-0.311795	-0.244181
_cons	1.095926	0.035747	30.66	0.000	1.036990	1.154862
Delivery by Skilled Personnel	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	-0.111227	0.070178	-1.58	0.113	-0.248825	0.026370
Age at marriage <=14 years	-0.173082	0.099075	-1.75	0.081	-0.367337	0.021173
Birth order	-0.432426	0.044104	-9.80	0.000	-0.518899	-0.345953

Region of residence-Rural	-0.444594	0.085342	-5.21	0.000	-0.611923	-0.277264
Wealth category 2-Poor	0.423916	0.093691	4.52	0.000	0.240217	0.607616
Wealth category 3-Middle class	0.736110	0.095053	7.74	0.000	0.549742	0.922479
Wealth category 4-Rich	1.167880	0.108401	10.77	0.000	0.955338	1.380421
Wealth category 5-Richest	1.958806	0.142304	13.76	0.000	1.679792	2.237819
Women's education- primary	0.381567	0.078165	4.88	0.000	0.228310	0.534824
Women's education- secondary	0.719729	0.071843	10.02	0.000	0.578866	0.860591
Women's education- higher	1.940439	0.309139	6.28	0.000	1.334315	2.546564
Spouse older by 6-9 years	-0.062480	0.066993	-0.93	0.351	-0.193832	0.068872
Spouse older by 10 or more years	0.144115	0.089399	1.61	0.107	-0.031169	0.319398
Respondent's age-21 years	-0.110374	0.095261	-1.16	0.247	-0.297150	0.076402
Respondent's age-22 years	-0.094885	0.090800	-1.04	0.296	-0.272915	0.083146
Respondent's age-23 years	-0.018528	0.097972	-0.19	0.850	-0.210621	0.173566
Respondent's age-24 years	0.052149	0.100495	0.52	0.604	-0.144892	0.249189
Religion-Muslim	-0.330503	0.088519	-3.73	0.000	-0.504062	-0.156944
Religion-Christian & Others	0.244596	0.128190	1.91	0.056	-0.006744	0.495937
Region-Central	-1.907028	0.116105	-16.43	0.000	-2.134674	-1.679383
Region-East	-1.296826	0.116002	-11.18	0.000	-1.524270	-1.069382
Region-Northeast	-1.848158	0.140583	-13.15	0.000	-2.123796	-1.572519
Region-West	-0.829663	0.130625	-6.35	0.000	-1.085778	-0.573547
Region-North	-1.478682	0.129737	-11.40	0.000	-1.733056	-1.224307
_cons	1.553117	0.172139	9.02	0.000	1.215606	1.890627
Institutional Delivery	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	-0.13316	0.069871	-1.91	0.057	-0.27016	0.003831
Age at marriage <=14 years	-0.23452	0.105877	-2.22	0.027	-0.44211	-0.02693
Birth Order	-0.48806	0.046322	-10.54	0.000	-0.57888	-0.39723
Region of residence-Rural	-0.51468	0.085358	-6.03	0.000	-0.68204	-0.34732
Wealth category 2-Poor	0.471565	0.107255	4.4	0.000	0.261272	0.681858
Wealth category 3-Middle class	0.70405	0.106585	6.61	0.000	0.49507	0.913029
Wealth category 4-Rich	1.226942	0.119109	10.3	0.000	0.993407	1.460476
Wealth category 5-Richest	1.942945	0.146605	13.25	0.000	1.655499	2.230391
Women's education- primary	0.429225	0.085095	5.04	0.000	0.262381	0.596068
Women's education- secondary	0.714034	0.077281	9.24	0.000	0.56251	0.865557
Women's education- higher	1.629625	0.221191	7.37	0.000	1.195938	2.063312
Spouse older by 6-9 years	-0.02373	0.068608	-0.35	0.729	-0.15825	0.11079
Spouse older by 10 or more years	0.175167	0.087746	2	0.046	0.003125	0.34721
Respondent's age-21 years	-0.05203	0.100685	-0.52	0.605	-0.24944	0.145386
Respondent's age-22 years	-0.03965	0.09363	-0.42	0.672	-0.22323	0.143927
Respondent's age-23 years	0.042171	0.101694	0.41	0.678	-0.15722	0.241561
Respondent's age-24 years	0.041291	0.104774	0.39	0.694	-0.16414	0.246719
Religion-Muslim	-0.15493	0.094272	-1.64	0.100	-0.33977	0.029911
Religion-Christian & Others	0.118803	0.126292	0.94	0.347	-0.12882	0.366422
Region-Central	-2.08333	0.121286	-17.18	0.000	-2.32113	-1.84552

Region-East	-1.44831	0.116509	-12.43	0.000	-1.67674	-1.21987
Region-Northeast	-1.8906	0.142831	-13.24	0.000	-2.17065	-1.61055
Region-West	-0.79203	0.124663	-6.35	0.000	-1.03646	-0.54761
Region-North	-1.71843	0.130513	-13.17	0.000	-1.97433	-1.46253
_cons	1.186581	0.182251	6.51	0.000	0.829244	1.543918

Appendix Table 2: Bangladesh

Early Fertility	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	-0.076238	0.166877	-0.46	0.648	-0.404427	0.251951
Age at marriage <=14 years	-0.038189	0.189203	-0.20	0.840	-0.410286	0.333908
Region of residence -Rural	-0.236297	0.179577	-1.32	0.189	-0.589463	0.116869
Wealth category 2-Poor	-0.190029	0.225739	-0.84	0.400	-0.633978	0.253920
Wealth category 3-Middle class	-0.473413	0.226600	-2.09	0.037	-0.919056	-0.027770
Wealth category 4-Rich	-0.352856	0.218084	-1.62	0.107	-0.781751	0.076040
Wealth category 5-Richest	-0.358147	0.267048	-1.34	0.181	-0.883337	0.167044
Women's education- primary	-0.218128	0.192527	-1.13	0.258	-0.596761	0.160505
Women's education- secondary	-0.385961	0.198427	-1.95	0.053	-0.776198	0.004276
Women's education- higher	-0.727956	0.309766	-2.35	0.019	-1.337157	-0.118754
Spouse older by 6-9 years	-0.054068	0.181549	-0.30	0.766	-0.411112	0.302976
Spouse older by 10 or more years	-0.060250	0.165729	-0.36	0.716	-0.386180	0.265680
Respondent's age-21years	0.042292	0.212351	0.20	0.842	-0.375328	0.459912
Respondent's age-22years	0.042525	0.200716	0.21	0.832	-0.352213	0.437263
Respondent's age-23years	0.209761	0.232402	0.90	0.367	-0.247293	0.666815
Respondent's age-24years	0.004165	0.232018	0.02	0.986	-0.452132	0.460463
Religion-Hindu & Others	0.103198	0.185114	0.56	0.578	-0.260857	0.467253
Region-Chittagong	0.434949	0.233490	1.86	0.063	-0.024244	0.894142
Region-Dhaka	-0.321388	0.237092	-1.36	0.176	-0.787665	0.144888
Region-Khulna	-0.066157	0.241054	-0.27	0.784	-0.540225	0.407911
Region-Rajshahi	0.194350	0.249962	0.78	0.437	-0.297237	0.685938
Region-Sylhet	0.304522	0.266597	1.14	0.254	-0.219781	0.828824
_cons	-0.725274	0.373672	-1.94	0.053	-1.460155	0.009607
Modern Contraception	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	0.283314	0.148216	1.91	0.057	-0.008176	0.574804
Age at marriage <=14 years	0.414257	0.155496	2.66	0.008	0.108452	0.720063
# of living sons	0.443312	0.090764	4.88	0.000	0.264811	0.621814
Region of residence-Rural	-0.214161	0.125581	-1.71	0.089	-0.461135	0.032813
Wealth category 2-Poor	0.570412	0.211221	2.70	0.007	0.155014	0.985810
Wealth category 3-Middle class	0.487631	0.190008	2.57	0.011	0.113952	0.861309
Wealth category 4-Rich	0.619190	0.218760	2.83	0.005	0.188966	1.049414
Wealth category 5-Richest	0.804808	0.237980	3.38	0.001	0.336784	1.272832
Women's education- primary	0.152919	0.171951	0.89	0.374	-0.185247	0.491086
Women's education- secondary	0.232885	0.166746	1.40	0.163	-0.095046	0.560816
Women's education- higher	0.055398	0.269790	0.21	0.837	-0.475185	0.585980
Spouse older by 6-9 years	0.132461	0.140489	0.94	0.346	-0.143832	0.408753
Spouse older by 10 or more years	-0.152424	0.134616	-1.13	0.258	-0.417166	0.112319
Respondent's age-21years	0.045420	0.151125	0.30	0.764	-0.251790	0.342631
Respondent's age-22years	0.203794	0.158911	1.28	0.201	-0.108729	0.516317
Respondent's age-23years	0.366255	0.167913	2.18	0.030	0.036030	0.696480
Respondent's age-24years	0.128659	0.170277	0.76	0.450	-0.206216	0.463533
Religion-Hindu & Others	0.265283	0.199308	1.33	0.184	-0.126686	0.657252
Region-Chittagong	-0.421169	0.186348	-2.26	0.024	-0.787650	-0.054687

Region-Dhaka	-0.272165	0.187386	-1.45	0.147	-0.640687	0.096358
Region-Khulna	-0.019083	0.195105	-0.10	0.922	-0.402786	0.364621
Region-Rajshahi	0.388846	0.197893	1.96	0.050	-0.000339	0.778032
Region-Sylhet	-1.155640	0.221836	-5.21	0.000	-1.591913	-0.719367
cons	-1.198043	0.313365	-3.82	0.000	-1.814322	-0.581765
Lack of Fertility Control	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	0.110307	0.151626	0.73	0.467	-0.187888	0.408503
Age at marriage <=14 years	0.388060	0.176013	2.20	0.028	0.041905	0.734216
Region of residence-Rural	0.000821	0.152948	0.01	0.996	-0.299974	0.301617
Wealth category 2-Poor	-0.147413	0.203445	-0.72	0.469	-0.547518	0.252691
Wealth category 3-Middle class	-0.254973	0.204767	-1.25	0.214	-0.657678	0.147732
Wealth category 4-Rich	-0.539449	0.219345	-2.46	0.014	-0.970823	-0.108075
Wealth category 5-Richest	-0.776199	0.217784	-3.56	0.000	-1.204505	-0.347894
Women's education- primary	-0.161377	0.220275	-0.73	0.464	-0.594581	0.271827
Women's education- secondary	-0.939537	0.219997	-4.27	0.000	-1.372194	-0.506879
Women's education- higher	-1.782944	0.296268	-6.02	0.000	-2.365599	-1.200288
Spouse older by 6-9 years	0.036817	0.146681	0.25	0.802	-0.251653	0.325287
Spouse older by 10 or more years	0.179148	0.160822	1.11	0.266	-0.137132	0.495428
Respondent's age-21years	0.319958	0.179007	1.79	0.075	-0.032086	0.672003
Respondent's age-22years	0.307354	0.172846	1.78	0.076	-0.032573	0.647281
Respondent's age-23years	0.328043	0.169608	1.93	0.054	-0.005517	0.661603
Respondent's age-24years	0.638735	0.191065	3.34	0.001	0.262976	1.014494
Religion-Hindu & Others	0.092182	0.218566	0.42	0.673	-0.337661	0.522025
Region-Chittagong	1.370123	0.238591	5.74	0.000	0.900898	1.839348
Region-Dhaka	0.582742	0.242451	2.40	0.017	0.105925	1.059559
Region-Khulna	0.179999	0.232343	0.77	0.439	-0.276938	0.636935
Region-Rajshahi	0.621407	0.235495	2.64	0.009	0.158272	1.084543
Region-Sylhet	2.491625	0.365972	6.81	0.000	1.771885	3.211364
cons	0.489842	0.376530	1.30	0.194	-0.250660	1.230344
Low Lifetime Fertility Control	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	1.293411	0.257611	5.02	0.000	0.786780	1.800042
Age at marriage <=14 years	1.767178	0.265365	6.66	0.000	1.245297	2.289058
Region of residence-Rural	-0.319943	0.178391	-1.79	0.074	-0.670775	0.030889
Wealth category 2-Poor	0.234447	0.228691	1.03	0.306	-0.215308	0.684203
Wealth category 3-Middle class	-0.072991	0.251475	-0.29	0.772	-0.567554	0.421572
Wealth category 4-Rich	-0.223016	0.270590	-0.82	0.410	-0.755172	0.309140
Wealth category 5-Richest	-0.204836	0.274436	-0.75	0.456	-0.744556	0.334883
Women's education- primary	-0.150091	0.195789	-0.77	0.444	-0.535139	0.234958
Women's education- secondary	-0.737901	0.231695	-3.18	0.002	-1.193564	-0.282237
Women's education- higher	-1.594363	0.652154	-2.44	0.015	-2.876922	-0.311804
Spouse older by 6-9 years	0.400237	0.223996	1.79	0.075	-0.040284	0.840758
Spouse older by 10 or more years	0.452878	0.205933	2.20	0.029	0.047881	0.857876
Respondent's age-21years	0.548838	0.248124	2.21	0.028	0.060866	1.036811
Respondent's age-22years	0.532543	0.245497	2.17	0.031	0.049737	1.015349
Respondent's age-23years	0.732166	0.239640	3.06	0.002	0.260879	1.203453

Respondent's age-24years	1.138085	0.239528	4.75	0.000	0.667016	1.609153
Religion-Hindu & Others	-0.244106	0.290680	-0.84	0.402	-0.815772	0.327560
Region-Chittagong	0.738233	0.256590	2.88	0.004	0.233610	1.242855
Region-Dhaka	0.294445	0.249267	1.18	0.238	-0.195776	0.784665
Region-Khulna	0.092692	0.267756	0.35	0.729	-0.433889	0.619274
Region-Rajshahi	0.059516	0.274847	0.22	0.829	-0.481012	0.600043
Region-Sylhet	1.301641	0.262983	4.95	0.000	0.784446	1.818836
_cons	-3.670181	0.443771	-8.27	0.000	-4.542924	-2.797439
Terminations	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	1.219016	0.223945	5.44	0.000	0.778594	1.659437
Age at marriage <=14 years	1.492423	0.264282	5.65	0.000	0.972674	2.012173
Region of residence-Rural	0.060352	0.179851	0.34	0.737	-0.293351	0.414056
Wealth category 2-Poor	-0.149913	0.220476	-0.68	0.497	-0.583512	0.283686
Wealth category 3-Middle class	0.149489	0.223779	0.67	0.505	-0.290605	0.589584
Wealth category 4-Rich	-0.204152	0.234374	-0.87	0.384	-0.665084	0.256779
Wealth category 5-Richest	-0.164639	0.268144	-0.61	0.540	-0.691984	0.362705
Women's education- primary	0.229932	0.210135	1.09	0.275	-0.183330	0.643193
Women's education- secondary	0.343951	0.213406	1.61	0.108	-0.075743	0.763645
Women's education- higher	0.898042	0.351990	2.55	0.011	0.205802	1.590283
Spouse older by 6-9 years	-0.092806	0.189121	-0.49	0.624	-0.464741	0.279129
Spouse older by 10 or more years	-0.115263	0.194707	-0.59	0.554	-0.498184	0.267658
Respondent's age-21years	0.281074	0.237422	1.18	0.237	-0.185852	0.748000
Respondent's age-22years	0.504797	0.226631	2.23	0.027	0.059094	0.950500
Respondent's age-23years	0.294160	0.238465	1.23	0.218	-0.174817	0.763136
Respondent's age-24years	0.424727	0.236256	1.80	0.073	-0.039905	0.889358
Religion-Hindu & Others	0.029328	0.239672	0.12	0.903	-0.442022	0.500678
Region-Chittagong	-0.045101	0.273355	-0.16	0.869	-0.582695	0.492492
Region-Dhaka	-0.335220	0.247246	-1.36	0.176	-0.821465	0.151025
Region-Khulna	-0.310176	0.258035	-1.20	0.230	-0.817641	0.197288
Region-Rajshahi	-0.504996	0.276567	-1.83	0.069	-1.048906	0.038915
Region-Sylhet	0.172877	0.285965	0.60	0.546	-0.389515	0.735269
_cons	-3.167310	0.438578	-7.22	0.000	-4.029839	-2.304782
Unwanted Pregnancies	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	0.157064	0.174249	0.90	0.368	-0.185622	0.499750
Age at marriage <=14 years	0.129057	0.181036	0.71	0.476	-0.226976	0.485091
Region of residence-Rural	-0.333941	0.150827	-2.21	0.027	-0.630566	-0.037316
Wealth category 2-Poor	-0.080764	0.213845	-0.38	0.706	-0.501323	0.339795
Wealth category 3-Middle class	-0.269486	0.178848	-1.51	0.133	-0.621216	0.082246
Wealth category 4-Rich	-0.423667	0.205025	-2.07	0.040	-0.826880	-0.020454
Wealth category 5-Richest	-0.730830	0.241229	-3.03	0.003	-1.205243	-0.256416
Women's education- primary	-0.360454	0.189488	-1.90	0.058	-0.733111	0.012203
Women's education- secondary	-0.311097	0.213017	-1.46	0.145	-0.730027	0.107832
Women's education- higher	-0.167291	0.332559	-0.50	0.615	-0.821319	0.486737
Spouse older by 6-9 years	0.026808	0.163975	0.16	0.870	-0.295672	0.349289
Spouse older by 10 or more years	0.181184	0.158562	1.14	0.254	-0.130652	0.493020
Respondent's age-21years	0.345001	0.193488	1.78	0.075	-0.035523	0.725525

Respondent's age-22years	0.007288	0.199199	0.04	0.971	-0.384467	0.399042
Respondent's age-23years	0.253865	0.206350	1.23	0.219	-0.151953	0.659684
Respondent's age-24years	0.004128	0.206922	0.02	0.984	-0.402815	0.411071
Religion-Hindu & Others	-0.122966	0.196079	-0.63	0.531	-0.508585	0.262654
Region-Chittagong	0.105234	0.215559	0.49	0.626	-0.318695	0.529162
Region-Dhaka	0.047426	0.173930	0.27	0.785	-0.294633	0.389485
Region-Khulna	-0.279012	0.233778	-1.19	0.233	-0.738771	0.180747
Region-Rajshahi	-0.286833	0.206758	-1.39	0.166	-0.693453	0.119787
Region-Sylhet	0.128272	0.251920	0.51	0.611	-0.367166	0.623711
_cons	-0.825599	0.338300	-2.44	0.015	-1.490916	-0.160282
Multiple Unwanted Pregnancies	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	1.408789	0.628432	2.24	0.026	0.172882	2.644695
Age at marriage <=14 years	1.547440	0.618658	2.50	0.013	0.330758	2.764123
Region of residence-Rural	-0.424504	0.347406	-1.22	0.223	-1.107729	0.258722
Wealth category 2-Poor	-0.691819	0.603051	-1.15	0.252	-1.877808	0.494171
Wealth category 3-Middle class	-0.231468	0.599433	-0.39	0.700	-1.410343	0.947407
Wealth category 4-Rich	-1.328561	0.661323	-2.01	0.045	-2.629152	-0.027970
Wealth category 5-Richest	-0.836000	0.633029	-1.32	0.187	-2.080948	0.408947
Women's education- primary	-1.061547	0.484969	-2.19	0.029	-2.015310	-0.107784
Women's education- secondary	-0.696454	0.510737	-1.36	0.174	-1.700895	0.307988
Women's education- higher	-1.080699	1.216821	-0.89	0.375	-3.473761	1.312363
Spouse older by 6-9 years	-0.446344	0.499559	-0.89	0.372	-1.428802	0.536115
Spouse older by 10 or more years	-0.006198	0.432401	-0.01	0.989	-0.856580	0.844184
Respondent's age-21years	-0.179500	0.609337	-0.29	0.768	-1.377852	1.018852
Respondent's age-22years	-0.580390	0.642991	-0.90	0.367	-1.844929	0.684149
Respondent's age-23years	0.483204	0.504840	0.96	0.339	-0.509639	1.476047
Respondent's age-24years	-0.403051	0.668608	-0.60	0.547	-1.717969	0.911867
Religion-Hindu & Others	-1.830578	1.035901	-1.77	0.078	-3.867833	0.206677
Region-Chittagong	-0.240519	0.587570	-0.41	0.683	-1.396063	0.915026
Region-Dhaka	-0.595322	0.506548	-1.18	0.241	-1.591524	0.400880
Region-Khulna	-1.069999	0.686138	-1.56	0.120	-2.419391	0.279394
Region-Rajshahi	-1.580749	0.719976	-2.20	0.029	-2.996690	-0.164808
Region-Sylhet	0.413534	0.737830	0.56	0.576	-1.037520	1.864587
_cons	-3.020375	1.044323	-2.89	0.004	-5.074193	-0.966557
Antenatal Visits	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	Adjusted [95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	-0.082744	0.054180	-1.53	0.128	-0.203009	0.037521
Age at marriage <=14 years	-0.156886	0.068505	-2.29	0.023	-0.308947	-0.004824
Birth order	-0.109132	0.045520	-2.40	0.017	1.031466	1.233546
Region of residence-Rural	-0.185371	0.055211	-3.36	0.001	-0.307924	-0.062818
Wealth category 2-Poor	0.055347	0.115390	0.48	0.632	-0.200784	0.311479
Wealth category 3-Middle class	0.232341	0.109612	2.12	0.035	-0.010966	0.475649
Wealth category 4-Rich	0.382931	0.110496	3.47	0.001	0.137661	0.628200
Wealth category 5-Richest	0.486567	0.118895	4.09	0.000	0.222656	0.750479
Women's education- primary	0.482317	0.110628	4.36	0.000	0.236755	0.727879
Women's education- secondary	0.735512	0.111182	6.62	0.000	0.488719	0.982305
Women's education- higher	0.836710	0.123173	6.79	0.000	0.563301	1.110119
Spouse older by 6-9 years	0.156080	0.065056	2.40	0.017	0.011674	0.300486

Spouse older by 10 or more years	0.138701	0.057828	2.40	0.017	0.010340	0.267062
Respondent's age-21years	-0.000586	0.065874	-0.01	0.993	-0.146808	0.145636
Respondent's age-22years	0.006531	0.070242	0.09	0.926	-0.149386	0.162449
Respondent's age-23years	-0.018678	0.076183	-0.25	0.806	-0.187783	0.150427
Respondent's age-24years	-0.008978	0.082709	-0.11	0.914	-0.192569	0.174613
Religion-Hindu & Others	0.068076	0.094116	0.72	0.470	-0.140835	0.276986
Region-Chittagong	-0.060499	0.103753	-0.58	0.560	-0.290801	0.169803
Region-Dhaka	-0.047097	0.093618	-0.50	0.615	-0.254902	0.160708
Region-Khulna	0.169170	0.095160	1.78	0.076	-0.042058	0.380399
Region-Rajshahi	0.231958	0.104915	2.21	0.028	-0.000922	0.464838
Region-Sylhet	-0.034792	0.120453	-0.29	0.773	-0.302163	0.232579
_cons	-0.033975	0.168608	-0.20	0.840	-0.408236	0.340287
Delivery by Skilled Personnel	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	-0.415927	0.214426	-1.94	0.053	-0.837666	0.005811
Age at marriage <=14 years	-0.643011	0.235735	-2.73	0.007	-1.106660	-0.179362
Birth order	-0.420869	0.142289	-2.96	0.003	-0.700727	-0.141011
Region of residence-Rural	-0.191351	0.170456	-1.12	0.262	-0.526608	0.143906
Wealth category 2-Poor	-0.001786	0.354537	-0.01	0.996	-0.699097	0.695525
Wealth category 3-Middle class	0.068998	0.353610	0.20	0.845	-0.626491	0.764488
Wealth category 4-Rich	0.594128	0.291987	2.03	0.043	0.019841	1.168416
Wealth category 5-Richest	1.647876	0.306388	5.38	0.000	1.045265	2.250487
Women's education- primary	0.784952	0.406310	1.93	0.054	-0.014189	1.584093
Women's education- secondary	1.716645	0.404227	4.25	0.000	0.921601	2.511689
Women's education- higher	2.296316	0.475070	4.83	0.000	1.361937	3.230694
Spouse older by 6-9 years	0.206497	0.215722	0.96	0.339	-0.217790	0.630784
Spouse older by 10 or more years	0.426502	0.198682	2.15	0.033	0.035730	0.817275
Respondent's age-21years	0.051245	0.258526	0.20	0.843	-0.457231	0.559720
Respondent's age-22years	-0.138431	0.274240	-0.50	0.614	-0.677813	0.400952
Respondent's age-23years	0.039124	0.259638	0.15	0.880	-0.471538	0.549786
Respondent's age-24years	-0.314052	0.302902	-1.04	0.301	-0.909808	0.281704
Religion-Hindu & Others	0.776879	0.246219	3.16	0.002	0.292610	1.261149
Region-Chittagong	-0.209424	0.269671	-0.78	0.438	-0.739819	0.320971
Region-Dhaka	0.089094	0.248625	0.36	0.720	-0.399907	0.578095
Region-Khulna	0.241430	0.274323	0.88	0.379	-0.298115	0.780976
Region-Rajshahi	-0.341103	0.285250	-1.20	0.233	-0.902139	0.219933
Region-Sylhet	-0.365793	0.395007	-0.93	0.355	-1.142702	0.411117
_cons	-2.237748	0.563313	-3.97	0.000	-3.345685	-1.129811
Institutional Delivery	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	-0.36264	0.231051	-1.57	0.117	-0.81708	0.091793
Age at marriage <=14 years	-0.50924	0.253011	-2.01	0.045	-1.00687	-0.01161
Birth Order	-0.48216	0.161594	-2.98	0.003	-0.79999	-0.16434
Region of residence-Rural	-0.08807	0.198471	-0.44	0.658	-0.47842	0.302291

Wealth category 2-Poor	-0.19317	0.374592	-0.52	0.606	-0.92993	0.543587
Wealth category 3-Middle class	-0.20999	0.382588	-0.55	0.583	-0.96248	0.54249
Wealth category 4-Rich	0.227013	0.308048	0.74	0.462	-0.37886	0.832889
Wealth category 5-Richest	1.381309	0.322314	4.29	0.000	0.747374	2.015244
Women's education- primary	1.082189	0.496517	2.18	0.030	0.105628	2.05875
Women's education- secondary	1.950956	0.500956	3.89	0.000	0.965663	2.936248
Women's education- higher	2.872637	0.55356	5.19	0.000	1.783883	3.961392
Spouse older by 6-9 years	0.188752	0.233714	0.81	0.420	-0.27092	0.648426
Spouse older by 10 or more years	0.472145	0.20922	2.26	0.025	0.060646	0.883644
Respondent's age-21years	-0.03114	0.269733	-0.12	0.908	-0.56165	0.499381
Respondent's age-22years	-0.25351	0.292205	-0.87	0.386	-0.82823	0.321206
Respondent's age-23years	0.048883	0.272092	0.18	0.858	-0.48627	0.584041
Respondent's age-24years	-0.22309	0.316225	-0.71	0.481	-0.84505	0.398864
Religion-Hindu & Others	0.918009	0.259953	3.53	0.000	0.406728	1.429291
Region-Chittagong	0.064122	0.323234	0.2	0.843	-0.57162	0.699866
Region-Dhaka	0.413392	0.310984	1.33	0.185	-0.19826	1.025044
Region-Khulna	0.612966	0.348724	1.76	0.080	-0.07291	1.298845
Region-Rajshahi	0.08165	0.342372	0.24	0.812	-0.59174	0.755036
Region-Sylhet	0.184541	0.440081	0.42	0.675	-0.68102	1.050103
_cons	-2.93945	0.633802	-4.64	0.000	-4.18603	-1.69288

Appendix Table 3: Nepal

Early Fertility	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	-0.244800	0.180172	-1.36	0.175	-0.599607	0.110007
Age at marriage <=14 years	-0.557511	0.315293	-1.77	0.078	-1.178410	0.063388
Region of residence	-0.284402	0.240709	-1.18	0.238	-0.758423	0.189619
Wealth category 2-Poor	0.019514	0.231251	0.08	0.933	-0.435883	0.474910
Wealth category 3-Middle class	-0.216937	0.254606	-0.85	0.395	-0.718326	0.284453
Wealth category 4-Rich	-0.197373	0.235837	-0.84	0.403	-0.661800	0.267054
Wealth category 5-Richest	-0.016632	0.319907	-0.05	0.959	-0.646617	0.613353
Women's education- primary	0.249794	0.216459	1.15	0.250	-0.176473	0.676061
Women's education- secondary	0.091979	0.223780	0.41	0.681	-0.348706	0.532664
Women's education- higher	-0.574598	0.473708	-1.21	0.226	-1.507458	0.358262
Spouse older by 6-9 years	-0.059331	0.203254	-0.29	0.771	-0.459594	0.340933
Spouse older by 10 or more years	0.180108	0.269165	0.67	0.504	-0.349952	0.710167
Respondent's age-21 years	-0.328236	0.259342	-1.27	0.207	-0.838950	0.182479
Respondent's age-22 years	-0.495052	0.251737	-1.97	0.050	-0.990790	0.000687
Respondent's age-23 years	-0.309381	0.244850	-1.26	0.208	-0.791558	0.172796
Respondent's age-24 years	-0.320285	0.231875	-1.38	0.168	-0.776909	0.136340
Religion-Buddhist & Others	0.050971	0.259717	0.20	0.845	-0.460483	0.562424
Region-Central	-0.352022	0.220817	-1.59	0.112	-0.786871	0.082826
Region-Western	-0.088526	0.195607	-0.45	0.651	-0.473730	0.296677
Region-Mid-western	-0.268057	0.261876	-1.02	0.307	-0.783764	0.247649
Region-Far-western	-0.526967	0.229447	-2.30	0.022	-0.978810	-0.075124
cons	-0.677139	0.390123	-1.74	0.084	-1.445398	0.091120
Modern Contraception	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	0.102217	0.178050	0.57	0.566	-0.248412	0.452847
Age at marriage <=14 years	0.368779	0.228942	1.61	0.108	-0.082070	0.819628
# of living sons	0.635441	0.112525	5.65	0.000	0.413849	0.857033
Region of residence	-0.531095	0.212574	-2.50	0.013	-0.949712	-0.112478
Wealth category 2-Poor	0.241569	0.254379	0.95	0.343	-0.259372	0.742511
Wealth category 3-Middle class	0.289628	0.351669	0.82	0.411	-0.402905	0.982161
Wealth category 4-Rich	0.640946	0.261762	2.45	0.015	0.125464	1.156427
Wealth category 5-Richest	0.976812	0.295618	3.30	0.001	0.394659	1.558966
Women's education- primary	0.131382	0.196156	0.67	0.504	-0.254903	0.517666
Women's education- secondary	0.238113	0.183912	1.29	0.197	-0.124060	0.600285
Women's education- higher	-0.256578	0.385421	-0.67	0.506	-1.015577	0.502421
Spouse older by 6-9 years	-0.099894	0.173528	-0.58	0.565	-0.441618	0.241831
Spouse older by 10 or more years	0.330104	0.294550	1.12	0.263	-0.249946	0.910154
Respondent's age-21 years	0.417546	0.273435	1.53	0.128	-0.120922	0.956013
Respondent's age-22 years	0.041751	0.279036	0.15	0.881	-0.507748	0.591250
Respondent's age-23 years	0.598879	0.285689	2.10	0.037	0.036279	1.161478
Respondent's age-24 years	0.220155	0.279774	0.79	0.432	-0.330797	0.771107
Religion-Buddhist & Others	-0.438195	0.302323	-1.45	0.148	-1.033551	0.157162
Region-Central	-0.058758	0.242441	-0.24	0.809	-0.536191	0.418674
Region-Western	-0.360186	0.214204	-1.68	0.094	-0.782011	0.061639

Region-Mid-western	0.068181	0.341166	0.20	0.842	-0.603669	0.740031
Region-Far-western	0.314428	0.407251	0.77	0.441	-0.487560	1.116416
cons	-1.868948	.4412161	-4.24	0.000	-2.737823	-1.000073
Female Sterilization	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	1.553450	0.484599	3.21	0.002	0.599106	2.507793
Age at marriage <=14 years	2.209756	0.500646	4.41	0.000	1.223810	3.195702
Region of residence-Rural	-0.104113	0.414047	-0.25	0.802	-0.919514	0.711289
Wealth category 2-Poor	1.486319	0.545339	2.73	0.007	0.412357	2.560280
Wealth category 3-Middle class	1.020070	0.534021	1.91	0.057	-0.031602	2.071743
Wealth category 4-Rich	0.868601	0.652184	1.33	0.184	-0.415776	2.152977
Wealth category 5-Richest	1.410457	0.687708	2.05	0.041	0.056121	2.764794
Women's education- primary	-0.766588	0.305999	-2.51	0.013	-1.369206	-0.163970
Women's education- secondary	-1.151867	0.418015	-2.76	0.006	-1.975083	-0.328651
Spouse older by 6-9 years	-0.078567	0.451861	-0.17	0.862	-0.968439	0.811306
Spouse older by 10 or more years	0.269908	0.564768	0.48	0.633	-0.842317	1.382134
Respondent's age-21years	1.681231	1.052679	1.60	0.111	-0.391860	3.754323
Respondent's age-22years	1.422637	1.094612	1.30	0.195	-0.733034	3.578308
Respondent's age-23years	2.501910	1.074394	2.33	0.021	0.386056	4.617764
Respondent's age-24years	2.861213	1.071277	2.67	0.008	0.751497	4.970929
Religion-Buddhist & Others	-2.278594	0.772663	-2.95	0.003	-3.800235	-0.756952
Region-Central	-0.756774	0.542716	-1.39	0.164	-1.825571	0.312023
Region-Western	-0.962801	0.570825	-1.69	0.093	-2.086953	0.161351
Region-Mid-western	-0.480086	0.596115	-0.81	0.421	-1.654043	0.693871
Region-Far-western	-0.766567	0.521691	-1.47	0.143	-1.793958	0.260825
cons	-6.328161	1.447807	-4.37	0.000	-9.179396	-3.476926
Lack of Fertility Control	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	0.926977	0.258152	3.59	0.000	0.418605	1.435350
Age at marriage <=14 years	0.804116	0.398275	2.02	0.045	0.019804	1.588428
Region of residence-Rural	0.260592	0.298250	0.87	0.383	-0.326745	0.847928
Wealth category 2-Poor	-0.528010	0.432911	-1.22	0.224	-1.380530	0.324511
Wealth category 3-Middle class	-1.032300	0.465922	-2.22	0.028	-1.949829	-0.114772
Wealth category 4-Rich	-0.889631	0.411498	-2.16	0.032	-1.699982	-0.079280
Wealth category 5-Richest	-0.858406	0.483203	-1.78	0.077	-1.809965	0.093153
Women's education- primary	-0.669207	0.290464	-2.30	0.022	-1.241210	-0.097204
Women's education- secondary	-1.552118	0.238361	-6.51	0.000	-2.021516	-1.082720
Women's education- higher	-2.642801	0.412349	-6.41	0.000	-3.454829	-1.830773
Spouse older by 6-9 years	0.287264	0.236796	1.21	0.226	-0.179052	0.753580
Spouse older by 10 or more years	0.887677	0.389337	2.28	0.023	0.120966	1.654387
Respondent's age-21 years	-0.360639	0.279892	-1.29	0.199	-0.911824	0.190546
Respondent's age-22 years	0.312253	0.277293	1.13	0.261	-0.233813	0.858319
Respondent's age-23 years	0.686397	0.318644	2.15	0.032	0.058900	1.313894
Respondent's age-24 years	0.644047	0.317107	2.03	0.043	0.019577	1.268517
Religion-Buddhist & Others	-0.336565	0.372245	-0.90	0.367	-1.069618	0.396487
Region-Central	-0.635104	0.277518	-2.29	0.023	-1.181613	-0.088595
Region-Western	-0.434893	0.285622	-1.52	0.129	-0.997362	0.127575
Region-Mid-western	-0.572951	0.460310	-1.24	0.214	-1.479427	0.333525
Region-Far-western	-1.698853	0.558660	-3.04	0.003	-2.799008	-0.598698

cons	2.867699	0.634140	4.52	0.000	1.618904	4.116495
Low Lifetime Fertility Control	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	1.218020	0.221898	5.49	0.000	0.781044	1.654997
Age at marriage <=14 years	1.510372	0.246040	6.14	0.000	1.025852	1.994892
Region of residence	-0.293465	0.209926	-1.40	0.163	-0.706868	0.119938
Wealth category 2-Poor	0.252899	0.244238	1.04	0.301	-0.228074	0.733871
Wealth category 3-Middle class	0.130707	0.230909	0.57	0.572	-0.324015	0.585430
Wealth category 4-Rich	-0.259262	0.234228	-1.11	0.269	-0.720521	0.201997
Wealth category 5-Richest	-0.382366	0.285614	-1.34	0.182	-0.944819	0.180087
Women's education- primary	-0.354949	0.195208	-1.82	0.070	-0.739368	0.029469
Women's education- secondary	-0.288746	0.193099	-1.50	0.136	-0.669012	0.091520
Women's education- higher	-1.348452	0.709060	-1.90	0.058	-2.744784	0.047881
Spouse older by 6-9 years	-0.141933	0.185514	-0.77	0.445	-0.507260	0.223395
Spouse older by 10 or more years	0.093989	0.256236	0.37	0.714	-0.410609	0.598587
Respondent's age-21 years	0.030122	0.254292	0.12	0.906	-0.470648	0.530892
Respondent's age-22 years	0.582917	0.219704	2.65	0.008	0.150261	1.015574
Respondent's age-23 years	0.837333	0.240972	3.47	0.001	0.362793	1.311873
Respondent's age-24 years	0.701934	0.233176	3.01	0.003	0.242747	1.161121
Religion-Buddhist & Others	-0.127971	0.212526	-0.60	0.548	-0.546492	0.290551
Region-Central	-0.356659	0.199284	-1.79	0.075	-0.749103	0.035786
Region-Western	-0.603552	0.242988	-2.48	0.014	-1.082062	-0.125043
Region-Mid-western	-0.450930	0.224761	-2.01	0.046	-0.893545	-0.008315
Region-Far-western	-0.430384	0.231284	-1.86	0.064	-0.885845	0.025078
_cons	-1.847288	0.403682	-4.58	0.000	-2.642249	-1.052327
Terminations	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	0.847552	0.213670	3.97	0.000	0.426778	1.268326
Age at marriage <=14 years	0.820764	0.316291	2.59	0.010	0.197901	1.443628
Region of residence	0.502676	0.273158	1.84	0.067	-0.035248	1.040599
Wealth category 2-Poor	0.299166	0.276205	1.08	0.280	-0.244758	0.843089
Wealth category 3-Middle class	0.180166	0.291185	0.62	0.537	-0.393257	0.753589
Wealth category 4-Rich	0.345742	0.303783	1.14	0.256	-0.252489	0.943973
Wealth category 5-Richest	0.454832	0.389784	1.17	0.244	-0.312759	1.222422
Women's education- primary	0.441772	0.240207	1.84	0.067	-0.031261	0.914805
Women's education- secondary	0.353123	0.238566	1.48	0.140	-0.116678	0.822924
Women's education- higher	-0.156339	0.552677	-0.28	0.778	-1.244712	0.932034
Spouse older by 6-9 years	-0.640344	0.260903	-2.45	0.015	-1.154134	-0.126554
Spouse older by 10 or more years	0.240518	0.257329	0.93	0.351	-0.266234	0.747270
Respondent's age-21 years	0.719619	0.327266	2.20	0.029	0.075142	1.364096
Respondent's age-22 years	0.625280	0.327917	1.91	0.058	-0.020477	1.271038
Respondent's age-23 years	0.764141	0.321523	2.38	0.018	0.130975	1.397307
Respondent's age-24 years	1.244301	0.335666	3.71	0.000	0.583282	1.905319
Religion-Buddhist & Others	-0.388870	0.307301	-1.27	0.207	-0.994030	0.216291
Region-Central	0.046280	0.255748	0.18	0.857	-0.457357	0.549918
Region-Western	0.152581	0.313312	0.49	0.627	-0.464417	0.769579
Region-Mid-western	0.492014	0.333550	1.48	0.141	-0.164837	1.148865
Region-Far-western	0.265875	0.272317	0.98	0.330	-0.270391	0.802141

cons	-4.145022	0.583723	-7.10	0.000	-5.294532	-2.995512
Unwanted Pregnancies	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	0.370065	0.189371	1.95	0.052	-0.002858	0.742989
Age at marriage <=14 years	0.653403	0.235030	2.78	0.006	0.190565	1.116240
Region of residence	0.087051	0.221138	0.39	0.694	-0.348430	0.522532
Wealth category 2-Poor	0.278610	0.214568	1.30	0.195	-0.143933	0.701153
Wealth category 3-Middle class	-0.235443	0.240853	-0.98	0.329	-0.709749	0.238862
Wealth category 4-Rich	0.059104	0.236955	0.25	0.803	-0.407525	0.525734
Wealth category 5-Richest	0.171251	0.297905	0.57	0.566	-0.415406	0.757908
Women's education- primary	0.459863	0.188370	2.44	0.015	0.088910	0.830816
Women's education- secondary	0.301328	0.192778	1.56	0.119	-0.078306	0.680961
Women's education- higher	0.103144	0.449963	0.23	0.819	-0.782957	0.989245
Spouse older by 6-9 years	-0.097777	0.185699	-0.53	0.599	-0.463469	0.267914
Spouse older by 10 or more years	0.296109	0.269421	1.10	0.273	-0.234455	0.826674
Respondent's age-21 years	-0.043562	0.248237	-0.18	0.861	-0.532408	0.445284
Respondent's age-22 years	-0.075492	0.254143	-0.30	0.767	-0.575968	0.424985
Respondent's age-23 years	0.102121	0.255445	0.40	0.690	-0.400919	0.605162
Respondent's age-24 years	-0.192008	0.266057	-0.72	0.471	-0.715947	0.331930
Religion-Buddhist & Others	0.018018	0.213654	0.08	0.933	-0.402726	0.438762
Region-Central	0.174191	0.198028	0.88	0.380	-0.215780	0.564161
Region-Western	-0.017034	0.183475	-0.09	0.926	-0.378345	0.344278
Region-Mid-western	-0.346694	0.274395	-1.26	0.208	-0.887054	0.193666
Region-Far-western	-0.457746	0.359257	-1.27	0.204	-1.165222	0.249729
cons	-1.707680	0.363104	-4.70	0.000	-2.422732	-0.992629
Multiple Unwanted Pregnancies	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	0.488099	0.440696	1.11	0.269	-0.379753	1.355951
Age at marriage <=14 years	1.311994	0.486990	2.69	0.008	0.352978	2.271010
Region of residence-Rural	-0.774890	0.429257	-1.81	0.072	-1.620213	0.070434
Wealth category 2-Poor	-0.355662	0.513659	-0.69	0.489	-1.367198	0.655874
Wealth category 3-Middle class	0.032824	0.530531	0.06	0.951	-1.011937	1.077584
Wealth category 4-Rich	-0.203188	0.518476	-0.39	0.695	-1.224210	0.817834
Wealth category 5-Richest	-0.071471	0.673316	-0.11	0.916	-1.397415	1.254474
Women's education- primary	-0.593756	0.423041	-1.40	0.162	-1.426840	0.239329
Women's education- secondary	-0.484591	0.508382	-0.95	0.341	-1.485734	0.516552
Women's education- higher	-0.393289	1.055210	-0.37	0.710	-2.471287	1.684709
Spouse older by 6-9 years	0.025117	0.464833	0.05	0.957	-0.890267	0.940500
Spouse older by 10 or more years	0.108914	0.687170	0.16	0.874	-1.244312	1.462139
Respondent's age-21 years	-0.043111	0.558609	-0.08	0.939	-1.143164	1.056943
Respondent's age-22 years	-0.262175	0.524049	-0.50	0.617	-1.294170	0.769821
Respondent's age-23 years	0.208043	0.587432	0.35	0.724	-0.948773	1.364858
Respondent's age-24 years	0.148794	0.512354	0.29	0.772	-0.860171	1.157759
Religion-Buddhist & Others	-0.058550	0.457049	-0.13	0.898	-0.958604	0.841504
Region-Central	-0.105023	0.421029	-0.25	0.803	-0.934144	0.724099
Region-Western	-0.186011	0.452887	-0.41	0.682	-1.077870	0.705848
Region-Mid-western	-0.179778	0.480653	-0.37	0.709	-1.126317	0.766760
Region-Far-western	-1.825746	0.689156	-2.65	0.009	-3.182882	-0.468610
cons	-2.750165	0.739654	-3.72	0.000	-4.206745	-1.293584

Antenatal Visits	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	Adjusted [95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	-0.080861	0.039401	-2.05	0.041	-0.153639	-0.008083
Age at marriage <=14 years	-0.065036	0.068538	-0.95	0.344	-0.191631	0.061560
Birth order	-0.036627	0.031992	-1.14	0.253	-0.095719	0.022466
Region of residence-Rural	-0.033705	0.037749	-0.89	0.373	-0.103432	0.036021
Wealth category 2-Poor	0.379505	0.086205	4.40	0.000	0.220276	0.538733
Wealth category 3-Middle class	0.490053	0.092584	5.29	0.000	0.319043	0.661064
Wealth category 4-Rich	0.586421	0.095011	6.17	0.000	0.410927	0.761916
Wealth category 5-Richest	0.659545	0.098260	6.71	0.000	0.478049	0.841040
Women's education- primary	0.210334	0.059379	3.54	0.000	0.100655	0.320012
Women's education- secondary	0.309250	0.058466	5.29	0.000	0.201258	0.417242
Women's education- higher	0.427627	0.070960	6.03	0.000	0.296558	0.558696
Spouse older by 6-9 years	-0.037867	0.043246	-0.88	0.382	-0.117746	0.042011
Spouse older by 10 or more years	-0.064832	0.066837	-0.97	0.333	-0.188285	0.058622
Respondent's age-21 years	-0.034260	0.062684	-0.55	0.585	-0.150042	0.081523
Respondent's age-22 years	-0.041458	0.060756	-0.68	0.496	-0.153679	0.070764
Respondent's age-23 years	-0.076213	0.070314	-1.08	0.279	-0.206089	0.053663
Respondent's age-24 years	-0.036968	0.061726	-0.60	0.550	-0.150981	0.077045
Religion-Buddhist & Others	-0.081679	0.071901	-1.14	0.257	-0.214487	0.051130
Region-Central	-0.083443	0.057928	-1.44	0.151	-0.190440	0.023554
Region-Western	-0.140224	0.067683	-2.07	0.039	-0.265241	-0.015207
Region-Mid-western	-0.114221	0.083541	-1.37	0.173	-0.268529	0.040087
Region-Far-western	0.080380	0.076946	1.04	0.297	-0.061746	0.222506
_cons	0.541959	0.113175	4.79	0.000	0.332915	0.751004
Delivery by Skilled Personnel	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	-0.571001	0.210938	-2.71	0.007	-0.986443	-0.155560
Age at marriage <=14 years	-0.610851	0.382958	-1.60	0.112	-1.365086	0.143383
Birth order	-0.561745	0.196948	-2.85	0.005	-0.949634	-0.173856
Region of residence-Rural	-1.042990	0.236372	-4.41	0.000	-1.508525	-0.577456
Wealth category 2-Poor	0.523859	0.349848	1.50	0.136	-0.165166	1.212883
Wealth category 3-Middle class	0.424760	0.369919	1.15	0.252	-0.303795	1.153315
Wealth category 4-Rich	0.789507	0.312648	2.53	0.012	0.173747	1.405267
Wealth category 5-Richest	1.591722	0.349954	4.55	0.000	0.902489	2.280955
Women's education- primary	0.095391	0.266714	0.36	0.721	-0.429901	0.620684
Women's education- secondary	1.414505	0.243802	5.80	0.000	0.934337	1.894672
Women's education- higher	2.146592	0.548690	3.91	0.000	1.065948	3.227236
Spouse older by 6-9 years	0.170673	0.235397	0.73	0.469	-0.292940	0.634287
Spouse older by 10 or more years	-0.250416	0.320033	-0.78	0.435	-0.880721	0.379889
Respondent's age-21 years	-0.200553	0.326163	-0.61	0.539	-0.842930	0.441824
Respondent's age-22 years	-0.558611	0.314046	-1.78	0.076	-1.177124	0.059903
Respondent's age-23 years	-0.211040	0.318883	-0.66	0.509	-0.839079	0.416999
Respondent's age-24 years	-0.298701	0.321672	-0.93	0.354	-0.932233	0.334831
Religion-Buddhist & Others	-0.147971	0.344535	-0.43	0.668	-0.826532	0.530590

Region-Central	0.633460	0.298941	2.12	0.035	0.044697	1.222224
Region-Western	0.117085	0.303506	0.39	0.700	-0.480669	0.714839
Region-Mid-western	0.356668	0.365800	0.98	0.330	-0.363775	1.077111
Region-Far-western	0.014549	0.371977	0.04	0.969	-0.718058	0.747156
_cons	-0.621267	0.501100	-1.24	0.216	-1.608183	0.365649
Institutional Delivery	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	-0.590580	0.217062	-2.72	0.007	-1.018082	-0.163077
Age at marriage <=14 years	-0.552190	0.398642	-1.39	0.167	-1.337315	0.232934
Birth Order	-0.655517	0.217706	-3.01	0.003	-1.084288	-0.226745
Region of residence-Rural	-0.949141	0.223144	-4.25	0.000	-1.388622	-0.509660
Wealth category 2-Poor	0.413807	0.375750	1.10	0.272	-0.326232	1.153846
Wealth category 3-Middle class	0.409265	0.398297	1.03	0.305	-0.375180	1.193710
Wealth category 4-Rich	0.817169	0.323295	2.53	0.012	0.180441	1.453897
Wealth category 5-Richest	1.595081	0.365729	4.36	0.000	0.874779	2.315384
Women's education- primary	-0.019631	0.279766	-0.07	0.944	-0.570630	0.531368
Women's education- secondary	1.312020	0.275930	4.75	0.000	0.768577	1.855463
Women's education- higher	1.908172	0.542641	3.52	0.001	0.839440	2.976903
Spouse older by 6-9 years	0.216074	0.236308	0.91	0.361	-0.249335	0.681482
Spouse older by 10 or more years	-0.077473	0.304422	-0.25	0.799	-0.677031	0.522085
Respondent's age-21 years	0.014889	0.331908	0.04	0.964	-0.638803	0.668581
Respondent's age-22 years	-0.563443	0.314278	-1.79	0.074	-1.182413	0.055526
Respondent's age-23 years	-0.107840	0.341498	-0.32	0.752	-0.780419	0.564740
Respondent's age-24 years	-0.112336	0.317377	-0.35	0.724	-0.737410	0.512738
Religion-Buddhist & Others	-0.231616	0.337391	-0.69	0.493	-0.896107	0.432874
Region-Central	0.590052	0.308823	1.91	0.057	-0.018174	1.198278
Region-Western	-0.056996	0.311872	-0.18	0.855	-0.671226	0.557235
Region-Mid-western	0.316180	0.379540	0.83	0.406	-0.431323	1.063683
Region-Far-western	-0.194694	0.370290	-0.53	0.600	-0.923979	0.534591
_cons	-0.629956	0.531371	-1.19	0.237	-1.676490	0.416579

Appendix Table 4: Pakistan

Early Fertility	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	0.169226	0.169268	1.00	0.318	-0.163083	0.501534
Age at marriage <=14 years	-0.175144	0.253429	-0.69	0.490	-0.672677	0.322389
Region of residence	-0.063289	0.195350	-0.32	0.746	-0.446801	0.320222
Wealth category 2-Poor	0.283173	0.254606	1.11	0.266	-0.216671	0.783016
Wealth category 3-Middle class	0.415105	0.288318	1.44	0.150	-0.150922	0.981132
Wealth category 4-Rich	0.212047	0.327790	0.65	0.518	-0.431471	0.855566
Wealth category 5-Richest	0.184481	0.364295	0.51	0.613	-0.530705	0.899667
Women's education- primary	0.097740	0.221344	0.44	0.659	-0.336804	0.532284
Women's education- secondary	0.077712	0.253098	0.31	0.759	-0.419171	0.574595
Women's education- higher	0.521263	0.356282	1.46	0.144	-0.178191	1.220717
Spouse older by 6-9 years	0.256315	0.192852	1.33	0.184	-0.122293	0.634923
Spouse older by 10 or more years	0.130693	0.195795	0.67	0.505	-0.253693	0.515078
Respondent's age-21 years	-0.405865	0.277336	-1.46	0.144	-0.950333	0.138603
Respondent's age-22 years	0.053084	0.228872	0.23	0.817	-0.396239	0.502408
Respondent's age-23 years	-0.275259	0.255392	-1.08	0.281	-0.776646	0.226127
Respondent's age-24 years	-0.113157	0.223060	-0.51	0.612	-0.551070	0.324756
Region-Sindh	-0.006522	0.187381	-0.03	0.972	-0.374390	0.361345
Region-Nwfp	-0.123715	0.206419	-0.60	0.549	-0.528958	0.281529
Region-Balochistan	-0.755500	0.322811	-2.34	0.020	-1.389245	-0.121755
_cons	-1.691811	0.345469	-4.90	0.000	-2.370037	-1.013585
Modern Contraception	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	0.419574	0.301950	1.39	0.165	-0.173215	1.012363
Age at marriage <=14 years	0.196677	0.427106	0.46	0.645	-0.641819	1.035174
# of living sons	0.626806	0.146889	4.27	0.000	0.338432	0.915179
Region of residence	-0.556223	0.283989	-1.96	0.051	-1.113752	0.001305
Wealth category 2-Poor	0.414170	0.452976	0.91	0.361	-0.475115	1.303456
Wealth category 3-Middle class	1.129953	0.473295	2.39	0.017	0.200778	2.059128
Wealth category 4-Rich	1.450687	0.468033	3.10	0.002	0.531843	2.369532
Wealth category 5-Richest	1.511626	0.496384	3.05	0.002	0.537123	2.486130
Women's education- primary	-0.036700	0.288049	-0.13	0.899	-0.602199	0.528799
Women's education- secondary	-0.029968	0.301522	-0.10	0.921	-0.621917	0.561981
Women's education- higher	0.460413	0.405505	1.14	0.257	-0.335677	1.256503
Spouse older by 6-9 years	0.404741	0.235985	1.72	0.087	-0.058545	0.868027
Spouse older by 10 or more years	0.006106	0.268266	0.02	0.982	-0.520555	0.532767
Respondent's age-21 years	0.039362	0.447487	0.09	0.930	-0.839148	0.917872
Respondent's age-22 years	0.725578	0.374589	1.94	0.053	-0.009819	1.460974
Respondent's age-23 years	0.483070	0.404247	1.19	0.232	-0.310550	1.276689
Respondent's age-24 years	0.679952	0.369199	1.84	0.066	-0.044861	1.404765
Region-Sindh	-0.155739	0.261728	-0.60	0.552	-0.669565	0.358087
Region-Nwfp	0.259497	0.292406	0.89	0.375	-0.314556	0.833550
Region-Balochistan	-0.098073	0.439206	-0.22	0.823	-0.960323	0.764178
_cons	-4.174863	.5671012	-7.36	0.000	-5.2882	-3.061527

Low Lifetime Fertility Control	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	1.742760	0.171550	10.16	0.000	1.405971	2.079548
Age at marriage <=14 years	2.120218	0.216091	9.81	0.000	1.695988	2.544448
Region of residence	-0.511105	0.180475	-2.83	0.005	-0.865414	-0.156795
Wealth category 2-Poor	-0.147423	0.221148	-0.67	0.505	-0.581581	0.286736
Wealth category 3-Middle class	0.234018	0.255373	0.92	0.360	-0.267332	0.735368
Wealth category 4-Rich	0.121425	0.265609	0.46	0.648	-0.400021	0.642870
Wealth category 5-Richest	-0.125352	0.321455	-0.39	0.697	-0.756435	0.505731
Women's education- primary	0.038492	0.214236	0.18	0.857	-0.382097	0.459082
Women's education- secondary	-0.636911	0.237316	-2.68	0.007	-1.102811	-0.171011
Women's education- higher	-0.266648	0.372519	-0.72	0.474	-0.997979	0.464682
Spouse older by 6-9 years	0.030190	0.180375	0.17	0.867	-0.323924	0.384303
Spouse older by 10 or more years	0.114721	0.196544	0.58	0.560	-0.271136	0.500578
Respondent's age-21 years	0.631511	0.254867	2.48	0.013	0.131155	1.131866
Respondent's age-22 years	0.949012	0.220326	4.31	0.000	0.516468	1.381557
Respondent's age-23 years	1.348815	0.230081	5.86	0.000	0.897118	1.800511
Respondent's age-24 years	1.213089	0.218707	5.55	0.000	0.783722	1.642456
Region-Sindh	-0.100212	0.178155	-0.56	0.574	-0.449967	0.249544
Region-Nwfp	0.105235	0.193720	0.54	0.587	-0.275077	0.485548
Region-Balochistan	-1.206850	0.328092	-3.68	0.000	-1.850963	-0.562738
_cons	-2.246409	0.334751	-6.71	0.000	-2.903595	-1.589223
Terminations	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	0.642917	0.180769	3.56	0.000	0.288031	0.997803
Age at marriage <=14 years	0.800188	0.263327	3.04	0.002	0.283223	1.317153
Region of residence	0.117171	0.197797	0.59	0.554	-0.271145	0.505486
Wealth category 2-Poor	0.067205	0.242076	0.28	0.781	-0.408039	0.542449
Wealth category 3-Middle class	0.078702	0.272251	0.29	0.773	-0.455781	0.613186
Wealth category 4-Rich	0.226088	0.301342	0.75	0.453	-0.365508	0.817684
Wealth category 5-Richest	0.114050	0.344437	0.33	0.741	-0.562150	0.790251
Women's education- primary	-0.007086	0.232977	-0.03	0.976	-0.464468	0.450297
Women's education- secondary	0.095180	0.262569	0.36	0.717	-0.420297	0.610658
Women's education- higher	-0.275222	0.504186	-0.55	0.585	-1.265042	0.714598
Spouse older by 6-9 years	0.310594	0.190113	1.63	0.103	-0.062637	0.683824
Spouse older by 10 or more years	0.066630	0.225444	0.30	0.768	-0.375963	0.509222
Respondent's age-21 years	0.223445	0.270896	0.82	0.410	-0.308380	0.755270
Respondent's age-22 years	0.088407	0.230569	0.38	0.702	-0.364248	0.541061
Respondent's age-23 years	0.340251	0.298179	1.14	0.254	-0.245136	0.925638
Respondent's age-24 years	0.442516	0.249049	1.78	0.076	-0.046420	0.931451
Region-Sindh	0.355724	0.188915	1.88	0.060	-0.015155	0.726603
Region-Nwfp	-0.186409	0.248394	-0.75	0.453	-0.674058	0.301240
Region-Balochistan	-0.746473	0.340105	-2.19	0.028	-1.414169	-0.078776
_cons	-2.465915	0.394592	-6.25	0.000	-3.240580	-1.691250
Unwanted Pregnancies	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	1.339200	0.222373	6.02	0.000	0.902637	1.775764
Age at marriage <=14 years	1.072469	0.292882	3.66	0.000	0.497482	1.647455

Region of residence	-0.357450	0.231470	-1.54	0.123	-0.811873	0.096973
Wealth category 2-Poor	-0.138272	0.280156	-0.49	0.622	-0.688275	0.411731
Wealth category 3-Middle class	0.218453	0.288863	0.76	0.450	-0.348645	0.785552
Wealth category 4-Rich	0.115608	0.329018	0.35	0.725	-0.530321	0.761537
Wealth category 5-Richest	-0.548688	0.423597	-1.30	0.196	-1.380297	0.282920
Women's education- primary	0.184135	0.259327	0.71	0.478	-0.324978	0.693249
Women's education- secondary	0.047023	0.274785	0.17	0.864	-0.492436	0.586482
Women's education- higher	0.258710	0.478109	0.54	0.589	-0.679916	1.197336
Spouse older by 6-9 years	0.168605	0.219756	0.77	0.443	-0.262821	0.600031
Spouse older by 10 or more years	-0.135116	0.254065	-0.53	0.595	-0.633897	0.363665
Respondent's age-21 years	-0.265558	0.370642	-0.72	0.474	-0.993204	0.462089
Respondent's age-22 years	0.821125	0.290737	2.82	0.005	0.250350	1.391900
Respondent's age-23 years	0.964304	0.308822	3.12	0.002	0.358022	1.570586
Respondent's age-24 years	0.974518	0.290730	3.35	0.001	0.403756	1.545280
Region-Sindh	-0.115345	0.227185	-0.51	0.612	-0.561355	0.330665
Region-Nwfp	0.193975	0.241947	0.80	0.423	-0.281017	0.668967
Region-Balochistan	-1.221449	0.452969	-2.70	0.007	-2.110720	-0.332177
cons	-2.938073	0.421944	-6.96	0.000	-3.766437	-2.109709
Multiple Unwanted Pregnancies	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	2.899864	0.584780	4.96	0.000	1.751820	4.047908
Age at marriage <=14 years	3.186846	0.601354	5.30	0.000	2.006265	4.367427
Region of residence-Rural	-0.648226	0.462688	-1.40	0.162	-1.556576	0.260125
Wealth category 2-Poor	-0.662023	0.420280	-1.58	0.116	-1.487119	0.163073
Wealth category 3-Middle class	-0.599843	0.439720	-1.36	0.173	-1.463103	0.263418
Wealth category 4-Rich	-1.507303	0.593245	-2.54	0.011	-2.671964	-0.342641
Wealth category 5-Richest	-1.660784	0.873497	-1.90	0.058	-3.375638	0.054071
Women's education- primary	0.238172	0.417888	0.57	0.569	-0.582228	1.058572
Women's education- secondary	-0.137966	0.546754	-0.25	0.801	-1.211357	0.935424
Women's education- higher	1.919225	0.956624	2.01	0.045	0.041176	3.797275
Spouse older by 6-9 years	-0.084694	0.357929	-0.24	0.813	-0.787382	0.617994
Spouse older by 10 or more years	0.436048	0.376853	1.16	0.248	-0.303793	1.175888
Respondent's age-21 years	0.910509	0.607108	1.50	0.134	-0.281370	2.102387
Respondent's age-22 years	1.220723	0.501878	2.43	0.015	0.235434	2.206012
Respondent's age-23 years	1.581322	0.541081	2.92	0.004	0.519069	2.643576
Respondent's age-24 years	1.439938	0.518131	2.78	0.006	0.422741	2.457135
Region-Sindh	0.345659	0.364662	0.95	0.343	-0.370248	1.061565
Region-Nwfp	-0.018010	0.432615	-0.04	0.967	-0.867322	0.831301
Region-Balochistan	-3.101015	1.074796	-2.89	0.004	-5.211061	-0.990969
cons	-5.711146	0.877214	-6.51	0.000	-7.433297	-3.988995
Antenatal Visits	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	Adjusted [95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	-0.029548	0.065426	-0.45	0.652	-0.174049	0.114953
Age at marriage <=14 years	-0.113200	0.113168	-1.00	0.318	-0.584952	0.358553
Birth order	-0.065860	0.036578	-1.80	0.072	-0.290031	0.158311
Region of residence-Rural	-0.044640	0.057462	-0.78	0.438	-0.509425	0.420146
Wealth category 2-Poor	0.471720	0.135829	3.47	0.001	-0.893167	1.836607
Wealth category 3-Middle class	0.695313	0.134451	5.17	0.000	-0.919261	2.309888
Wealth category 4-Rich	0.968181	0.132299	7.32	0.000	-0.879845	2.816207

Wealth category 5-Richest	1.035970	0.136593	7.58	0.000	-1.139762	3.211702
Women's education- primary	0.150435	0.072124	2.09	0.037	-1.139770	1.440640
Women's education- secondary	0.278177	0.071094	3.91	0.000	-1.132944	1.689298
Women's education- higher	0.323943	0.077417	4.18	0.000	-1.364404	2.012289
Spouse older by 6-9 years	0.040809	0.060457	0.68	0.500	-1.396179	1.477797
Spouse older by 10 or more years	0.031475	0.073693	0.43	0.669	-1.864546	1.927496
Respondent's age-21 years	0.081792	0.089820	0.91	0.363	-2.405196	2.568780
Respondent's age-22 years	0.002585	0.073934	0.03	0.972	-2.189446	2.194617
Respondent's age-23 years	-0.028841	0.078838	-0.37	0.715	-2.520788	2.463106
Respondent's age-24 years	0.068608	0.084339	0.81	0.416	-2.762528	2.899744
Region-Sindh	0.182936	0.058682	3.12	0.002	-1.901944	2.267815
Region-Nwfp	-0.150328	0.086129	-1.75	0.081	-3.379180	3.078525
Region-Balochistan	-0.446019	0.160122	-2.79	0.006	-6.762601	5.870563
_cons	-0.019109	0.156639	-0.12	0.903	-6.505325	6.467106
Delivery by Skilled Personnel	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	-0.592741	0.205097	-2.89	0.004	-0.995508	-0.189974
Age at marriage <=14 years	-0.136554	0.268107	-0.51	0.611	-0.663058	0.389951
Birth order	-0.242114	0.108526	-2.23	0.026	-0.455236	-0.028992
Region of residence-Rural	-0.305499	0.195905	-1.56	0.119	-0.690213	0.079215
Wealth category 2-Poor	0.728012	0.263543	2.76	0.006	0.210471	1.245553
Wealth category 3-Middle class	1.060166	0.272121	3.90	0.000	0.525779	1.594553
Wealth category 4-Rich	1.605460	0.300618	5.34	0.000	1.015111	2.195808
Wealth category 5-Richest	1.962458	0.339266	5.78	0.000	1.296213	2.628703
Women's education- primary	0.395369	0.231853	1.71	0.089	-0.059941	0.850679
Women's education- secondary	0.768217	0.238328	3.22	0.001	0.300193	1.236241
Women's education- higher	0.757233	0.457021	1.66	0.098	-0.140258	1.654723
Spouse older by 6-9 years	0.284156	0.209963	1.35	0.176	-0.128165	0.696478
Spouse older by 10 or more years	0.654245	0.217921	3.00	0.003	0.226295	1.082194
Respondent's age-21 years	0.223777	0.282145	0.79	0.428	-0.330295	0.777848
Respondent's age-22 years	-0.158868	0.254661	-0.62	0.533	-0.658967	0.341231
Respondent's age-23 years	0.009245	0.259560	0.04	0.972	-0.500474	0.518965
Respondent's age-24 years	-0.301820	0.278529	-1.08	0.279	-0.848791	0.245151
Region-Sindh	0.764041	0.193429	3.95	0.000	0.384188	1.143894
Region-Nwfp	0.742316	0.232701	3.19	0.001	0.285341	1.199291
Region-Balochistan	-0.099116	0.298842	-0.33	0.740	-0.685977	0.487746
_cons	-0.974158	0.390339	-2.50	0.013	-1.740701	-0.207616
Institutional Delivery	Coefficient	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Confidence Interval]	
Age at marriage 15-17 years	-0.443862	0.206881	-2.15	0.032	-0.850132	-0.037592
Age at marriage <=14 years	-0.077981	0.286695	-0.27	0.786	-0.640990	0.485027
Birth Order	-0.292688	0.108008	-2.71	0.007	-0.504792	-0.080583
Region of residence-Rural	-0.136891	0.198243	-0.69	0.490	-0.526198	0.252417
Wealth category 2-Poor	0.730035	0.283668	2.57	0.010	0.172972	1.287098
Wealth category 3-Middle class	0.985154	0.286988	3.43	0.001	0.421571	1.548737
Wealth category 4-Rich	1.579564	0.309572	5.10	0.000	0.971632	2.187496
Wealth category 5-Richest	1.823085	0.351525	5.19	0.000	1.132765	2.513406
Women's education- primary	0.471774	0.233540	2.02	0.044	0.013153	0.930396

Women's education- secondary	0.932146	0.235506	3.96	0.000	0.469663	1.394628
Women's education- higher	1.152070	0.457861	2.52	0.012	0.252929	2.051212
Spouse older by 6-9 years	0.143856	0.211084	0.68	0.496	-0.270668	0.558379
Spouse older by 10 or more years	0.670362	0.212524	3.15	0.002	0.253011	1.087712
Respondent's age-21 years	0.151661	0.286410	0.53	0.597	-0.410787	0.714109
Respondent's age-22 years	-0.197021	0.266209	-0.74	0.460	-0.719798	0.325757
Respondent's age-23 years	0.084018	0.274891	0.31	0.760	-0.455810	0.623845
Respondent's age-24 years	-0.119909	0.284049	-0.42	0.673	-0.677719	0.437902
Region-Sindh	0.949019	0.203839	4.66	0.000	0.548723	1.349316
Region-Nwfp	0.459219	0.243973	1.88	0.060	-0.019891	0.938330
Region-Balochistan	-0.204034	0.313263	-0.65	0.515	-0.819215	0.411147
_cons	-1.336835	0.419420	-3.19	0.002	-2.160485	-0.513184