



Determinants of delay in first pregnancy: Evidence from a cohort study in Bihar, India

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence: transitional stage between childhood and adulthood. In Underdeveloped countries, this period is relatively short than developed nations. Early motherhood- stress, social sufferings, life at risk, unintended pregnancy. Factors of unintended pregnancy:-Cultural norms, lack of knowledge on Contraception, low self-efficacy among females, lack and inadequate knowledge of sexuality education in schools. About 16 million girls (age group of 15-16) give birth every year. (WHO). About 95% adolescents mothers live in developing countries like Indian and Bangladesh (UNICEF).

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Transition from adolescence to motherhood is important phase:

- >Risk of reproduction at early ages.
- >Effects of background characteristics of previous life on the transition.
- >Limited existing literature on this domain, different views
- >Role of FLSE in transition.
- >Effect of decision making power , self-efficacy on delaying their first pregnancy, averting unintended pregnancy and abortion.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

To examine the factors affecting delaying first pregnancy among adolescent and youth.

DATA SOURCE

- Secondary data from state level survey- UDAYA
- Understanding the lives of adolescents and young adults- programme conducted by population council.
- Provide data for state as a whole as well as for urban and rural region.
- Longitudinal survey- baseline survey 2007, follow up survey 2016. Of the same cohort.
- Sample details: married women aged (23-28) years who were at age of (15-19) years at time of baseline survey.
- Sample size : 2390

METHODOLOGY

DEPENDENT VARIABLE

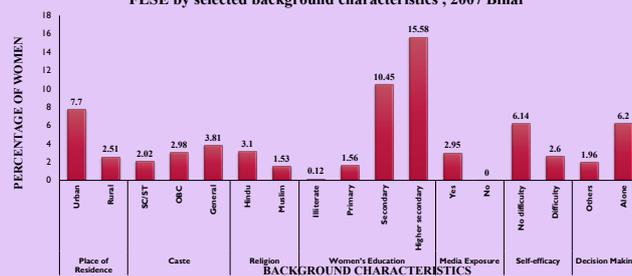
Delaying first
Pregnancy

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

Family-Life sex Education
Decision Making
Self-Efficacy
Other socio-economic and
demographic determinants

FINDINGS

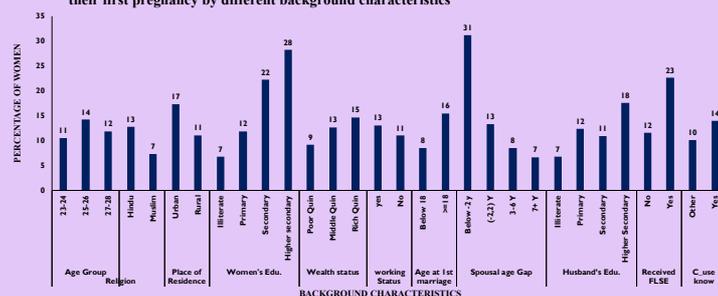
Percentage distribution of adolescent girls in ages 15-19 years received FLSE by selected background characteristics , 2007 Bihar



Percentage of the married women aged 23-28 years who became first time pregnant after age 18 years



Percentage of married women aged 23-28 years used any contraceptive method to delay their first pregnancy by different background characteristics



CONCLUSION

Delay in first pregnancy is high among:

- Women of general category,
- Working women more likely to delay their first pregnancy,
- Women elder than husband or of same age group,
- Women married after age 18,
- Women received FLSE,
- Women having contraception knowledge,
- Increases with education level,
- Increases with wealth status.

- 3.84 % women received FLSE
- If husband is three or more years older to wife, they are less likely to delay first pregnancy
- 86.44% women delay their first pregnancy
- 12.59% women delay their first pregnancy with the help of contraception.