

The Effects of birthspacing and breastfeeding on childhood mortality in the Philippines

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Abstrak

This article demonstrates rife marked low mortality risks associated with wide birth spacing and breast-feeding independent of fire levels of bio-demographic, socioeconomic and health-related factors. Effects of preceding and succeeding birth intervals are strongest or ages 3-H months, Those of the former are less strong but nevertheless appreciable or the other childhood ages. Benefits from breastfeeding are greatest at ages 0-2 months and gradually diminished with age, Breastfeeding is nor the main mechanism through which birthspacing offered Philippine child mortality. These findings are interpreted according to their relevance for mortality research, theory and policy.