Abstract

The purpose of this study is to identify the factors which are associated with the duration of exclusive breastfeeding. The secondary data has been taken from PDHS 2017-18 and PDHS 2012-13, and the results have been compared to both datasets. Our dependent variable is exclusive breastfeeding duration and is based on the information from PDHS 2017-18 and 2012-13 relating to the respondent's last child. This study determines the socio-economic and demographic factors for the duration of exclusive breastfeeding. There are nineteen possible factors included in this study such as maternal age, region, maternal education, husband's education, wealth index, respondent working, husband's occupation, place of residence, prenatal visit to the doctor, antenatal care by private doctors, assistance at delivery by doctors, place of delivery, size of child at the time of birth, the gender of the child, watching television, delivery by caesarean section, preceding birth interval, number of living children, antenatal care advised on exclusive breastfeeding. Association between all factors and exclusive breastfeeding is checked by using the chi-square test of independence. Univariate analysis specified factors significantly associated with exclusive breastfeeding: for PDHS 2017-18 at 95 percent confidence interval are rigion (OR=1.4419, CI=1.2456, 1.6692), maternal education .4748, CI=0.3533,0 .6381), size of child at birth (OR=0.6453, (OR=0)CI=0.4789,0.8695), watching television (OR=0.4988, CI=0.3696,0.6733), wealth index(OR=0.8484,CI=0.7201,0.9997) and delivery by ceaseran section (OR=0.6293, CI=0.4501,0.8799) and for PDHS 2012-13 at 90 percent confidence interval are region

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(OR=1.1762, CI=0.9933, 1.3929) and husband's education (OR=1.5876, CI=1.0015, 2.5168), and then binary logistic regression was also applied. In survival analysis, Kaplan Meier survival estimates plots have been plotted for all socio-economic and demographic factors of exclusive breastfeeding for both datasets. Parametric survival model has been applied on both datasets and found that Inverse Gaussian model is best for PDHS 2017-18 while for PDHS 2012-13 Log-Normal is selected as a best fitted model for the duration of exclusive breastfeeding. Cox proportional hazard regression model is also applied to both datasets. The suitable model for the duration of exclusive breastfeeding among parametric and semi-parametric is chosen on the basis of AIC and BIC. Finally, the parametric survival model is selected as the best fit for modeling exclusive breastfeeding duration for PDHS 2017-18 and PDHS 2012-13.