

Current use of Family Planning, and Women's Status in Bangladesh

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Introduction

Bangladesh fertility in one of the most studied cases in the developing world. This paper is work in progress hence a thorough review of the literature is left to future versions. I shall however, underscore the most important findings about fertility decline in Bangladesh that is most relevant to our purpose here. Even in a context of extreme poverty, a family planning program can lead to rapid fertility decline as Cleland and colleagues demonstrated for the case of Bangladesh. In this respect, Bangladesh stands in a stark contrast with other Muslim populations that enjoy higher standard of living. That said I take the space to lay down the theory and methods driving my research on Muslim fertility. This study is part of a research agenda that aims to achieve repetitive testing of the theory on Muslim fertility.

In his presidential address to the PAA, and later in a book, Arland Thornton (2005) developed a grand theory to explain the historical family change which begun in Northwestern Europe and spread elsewhere. This theory displays the desired characteristics Rupert Vance (1952) deemed necessary for a scientific demographic theory. Building upon Thornton's seminal ideas and Vance's methodological principles, analysts developed specific conceptual frameworks to analyze reproductive behavior in social settings located out of the original cradle of *developmental idealism* and readings

history sideways, but where this ideology of social change is advocated and times forcefully (see, for example, several studies posted on Thornton's website dedicated to research on developmental idealism worldwide). In this vein, Guend (2004) developed a conceptual framework for the study of Muslim reproductive behavior.

The framework provides a narrative that shows how two major forces of social change in the Muslim world impact reproductive behavior. First, developmental idealism (DI) (Thornton 2005) was postulated as a major path to progress and implemented through policies that shaped the socio-economic landscapes in several Muslim countries. Second, under the impact of endogenous social forces but also as reactions to implementations of DI, Indigenous reformation movements emerged and contributed to changing social norms and beliefs in directions favorable to acceptance of FP as a fact of life. The causal paths of this large conceptual framework is discussed in more detail elsewhere and tested at the macro social level with countries as units of analysis (Guend 2007 IUSSP Seminar, forthcoming).

Pakistan and Bangladesh emerged as independent states from an original single nation. However, post independence Pakistan and Bangladesh followed paths of development that display notable differences with regard to DI and IR. Hence, the pertinence of a case-control approach to analyzing their experiences which provide almost a perfect natural experiment. Unfortunately, Pakistan's DHS 2007 data lack the minimum number of variables suitable for comparison with Bangladesh's. So, I focus on the case of Bangladesh hoping the study gains in depth what it lost in breath. As

mentioned above, this analysis follows previous studies all aimed to test the conceptual framework for Muslim's fertility. It tests, at the micro level, hypothesis derived from the large conceptual framework.

Conceptual Framework

I claim that change in peoples' worldviews is a trigger of processes behind driving the change in reproductive behavior with developmental idealism and Islamic reformism fueling the process. Woman's status and empowerment is a particularly powerful marker of social change along the line of developmental idealism. Hence the set of hypotheses: (1) women's empowerment leads to adoption of small ideal family size, and consequently to adoption of family planning; (2) adoption of family planning is the more effective, the more exposed to the tenets of developmental idealism; (3) net of other socioeconomic and background factors, women's empowerment and their values and beliefs are important determinant of practice of family planning.

Such a test requires an appropriate conceptual framework that links the macro theory to the empirical data. Simon's (1999) *Dimensions of Variation in Attitudes to Reproductive Behavior* provides such a framework. Although, it was initially designed for the study of the European population, it is readily adapted to a Muslim context. However, very few data are available to fully implement the model. Only the Turkish DHS provided a battery of questions on women values and beliefs that are adequate for such testing. BDHS 2004 provides only a few questions that can be stretched to derive proxies for women's status. The *Dimensions of Variation in Attitudes to Reproductive*

Behavior is readily adapted to the Muslim settings. I use the adapted framework as a theoretical construct to link the broad theory outlined above to the individual level of investigation and facilitate the interpretation of women's values, beliefs, and lifestyle in light of the larger conceptual framework.

Developmental Idealism is conceptualized as the vehicle of Individualism while traditional Islam marked by the *Sufi Ethos* is a match to Holism on the continuum Holism-Individualism as illustrated in figure 1. A traditional Muslim culture marked by the Sufi Ethos supports a holistic worldview which involves beliefs and values largely influenced by the Sufi (mystic) meanings and symbols. This conception sits on one end of the axis Holism-Individualism; on the other end, sits Developmental Idealism as it translates into a *secular* project of society consistently promoted since Bangladesh became an independent state.

As a corollary of these top-down social and political changes, one shall expect to find a polarization of values, beliefs, and lifestyles along the line of the axis Holism-Individualism in the realm of family ideals and FP. These poles reflect two opposite socio-cultural universes: modernism versus traditionalism. The two ideal-types that sit on the ends of the continuum Holism-Individualism are mitigated along the axis Relativism-Absolutism. The intersection of these two dimensions creates four moral universes identified as *Fundamentalism*, *Moral Individualism*, *Pragmatism*, and *Conformism*.

Figure 1 about here

Variables with potential explanatory power are identified by reference to this framework. Thornton's (2002) enumerates the dimensions of traditionalism and modernity; some of which can be tested using BDHS 2004 data such as *family organized society, family solidarity, extended households, young and universal marriage, and low regard for women's rights and autonomy; as well as child marriage, and veils*; as markers of traditionalism. Other dimensions associated with modern family are social structure that has *non-familial elements, extensive individualism, many nuclear households, older and less universal marriage, and high regard for women's autonomy and rights, as well as family planning and low fertility*.

Bangladesh is a family organized society where marriage is almost universal as illustrated by the high value of Coale's index of proportion married (0.851 in 2000), and early marriage is widespread. In such social settings, women's autonomy is likely to have important explanatory power for changes in reproductive behavior. In social systems characterized by widespread seclusion of women, the veil is of particular importance as a marker for women's autonomy, an important dimension dynamic of social change behind fertility decline.

Data

I use a nationally representative sample of women in reproductive age (10 to 49 years) to model the associations of women's status with current use of family planning (FP) in Bangladesh. In BDHS 2004, the following questions are used to elicit the outcome variable: current use of family planning (FP). Respondents who knew at least one method

of FP are asked whether they had ever used the known methods. Then, they are probed further by asking them whether they *ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant*. Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2004 (BDHS 2004) sampled 11440 women representative of all women aged 10 to 49 years. BDHS 2004 is one in a series of DHS implemented in Bangladesh. The standard nature of these surveys and the widespread diffusion of the data and reports warrant skipping a detailed presentation of the survey.

Methods

The statistical analyses described below account for the weighted, multistage, stratified cluster design of the sample. The women's questionnaire of the BDHS 2004 contains few but well targeted country specific questions susceptible to characterize women's autonomy and lifestyle well enough to allow testing the associations of women's status with their use of family planning. These country specific questions add to other generic questions which can be interpreted as markers of social change in the direction of Developmental Idealism. For example, age at marriage is usually used for its strictly demographic effect: reduction of periods of exposure to pregnancy. It can also be interpreted as a proxy to social change wherein early (child) marriage is a marker of traditionalism and mature marriage a marker of modernism.

In traditional Muslim societies women's seclusion is a social norm that plays in favor of high fertility. For one, secluded women's primary role in life is childbearing. For two, seclusion as a social system cannot function in a context of low fertility. Children,

and many of them, are active agents of such system. A mother relies on her children for many vital social functions when they are young and expects to gain some power by proxy once they become adults.

Change in women's status through employment and education, for example, necessarily breaches this system. I use the responses to the country specific questions about women's autonomy and empowerment in woman's questionnaire to define the variables that are markers of woman's status. These variables are then included in the statistical models along with appropriate controls.

Multinomial logistic regressions

I fit a multinomial logistic regression to the data to model current use of family planning (FP). FP is modeled as a categorical outcome variable with categories: use of traditional methods of FP, use of modern methods, versus no use/folkloric methods only. The models include controls for demographic and socioeconomic variables; variables for nuptiality, fertility and reproductive behavior; as well as variables for exposure to the media and to promotion of family planning.

The explanatory variables describe the respondent's autonomy and, because of the way the question are designed, gender equality and women empowerment within the household. For all statistical analyses except PCA (Principal Components Analysis), I use STATA commands for survey data which take account of the survey design, and uses robust variance estimation that limits biases due to any eventual model misspecification. Because of the complex survey design, the multinomial logistic estimations are based on

the pseudo likelihood instead of the usual likelihood function. As a consequence, we cannot use the usual the likelihood ratio test for testing simultaneously several covariates. To get around this limitation, I use PCA to summarize the contents of the women's autonomy variables into four uncorrelated components which measure dimension of women's status.

I fit three models to the data. Model 1 does not include any of the woman's autonomy variables leaving this dimension to be captured by the usual generic variables such as *education* and *occupation*. Model 2 is a full model with all variables included individually. Model 3 includes the scores of the principal components analysis as new variables as dimensions of woman's status.

Factors analysis of women's status

I implemented a factor analysis of the status variables for two reasons: methodological and substantial. The first is to overcome the methodological obstacle of not being able to apply statistical test to several variables simultaneously because of the complex survey design. The substantial reason has to do with the underlying theory of this investigation. I use principal components analysis hoping to squeeze out of the women status variables dimensions that are interpretable by reference to the adapted Simons' conceptual framework discussed above.

I used the survey weight in the PCA procedure and retained four components. The loading and then used to generate components scores for all respondents. Since each score is a combination of standardized variables, a new score is only possible if all

included variables have no missing values. This requirement resulted into limiting the number of variable used to eight out of thirteen available not collinear initial variables. The scoring coefficients of the principal components are presented in Appendix 1. .

Description of Covariates

The explanatory variables are derived from the country specific questions about women's autonomy and lifestyle. There are sixteen such variables but I retained only thirteen for the analysis dropping those that are collinear. These variables are included in the models in two ways: (1) as single variables, and (2) transformed into four principal components. The PCA procedure required that I drop five more variables that have too many missing values in order to be able to create the four standardized scores. These independent scores summarize the content of the eight variables. The purpose is to be able to test the significance of a group of variables as an interpretable status dimension.

In the full model, all covariates are categorical except four variables. Respondent's and partner's ages which are continuous on a scale of zero to seven that refers to 5-year age groups covering respondent's reproductive life span 10 to 50 years; and a scale of zero to nine that refers to five years age groups from 15 to 59 years and to 60 years and higher for the partners. Dummy variables are recoded in a way that facilitates according to the conceptual framework outlined in previous section, and more generally along the line of developmental idealism. Similarly both the *number of children ever born* and the *number of children at first use* are continuous integer variables.

Along with respondent's and partner's ages, I use the following variables to control for socioeconomic background: (1) respondent's and partner's education modeled as a 4-category variable for primary, secondary and higher with no education as reference category; (2) respondent and partner's occupations as 6-category variable. The categories are "household, domestic", "unskilled manual, agriculture employee, other", "skilled manual", "sales, agriculture-self employed", "professional, technical, managerial"; with "not working" as the reference category.

Three variables relate to the geographic context of the respondent: (1) region of actual residence is a 6-category variable for Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka, Khulna, Rajshahi, Sylhet with Barisal as reference category; (3) place of residence as a 4-category variable for "capital, large city" as reference category, "small city", "town", and "countryside"; and (4) childhood place of residence with the same categories as the latter.

Several variables account for the respondent's reproductive aspirations and behavior. Three 4-category variables express women's ideal number of children, ideal number of boys and ideal number of girls. The number of children ever born and the number of living children at first use of FP are used as continuous that control for achieved fertility. Self reported of voluntary termination of pregnancy is reported as a dummy as "abortion". I recoded "age at first marriage" as a 4-category variable; each category corresponds to one quartile, with the first quartile that is less than 13 years as reference category.

The variable *religion* classifies respondent into three categories: Islam; Hinduism; Buddhism, Christianity and others; with the first as reference.

Several variables characterize women's exposure to the media in Bangladesh. First, the three generic DHS questions about frequency of reading newspapers and magazines, listening to the radio, and watching television are all maintained in the model. Four more dummy variables provide insight about the influence of the media, namely variables derived from asking the respondent whether she heard about FP in the radio, in television, or whether she read about it in the newspaper last month; and whether she was visited by a FP worker last six months.

Finally, for lack of better, I used the eight country specific questions to account for women's status and lifestyle. Each variable is a proxy for woman's autonomy and power, each account for who has the final say about one important dimension of a woman life: (1) her own healthcare, (2) purchase of large household items, (3) purchase of current items, (4) visit to her family and friends, (5) decide what to cook, (6) her frequency of shopping, (7) her frequency of traveling outside the village, and (8) whether she goes to the hospital or medical center alone. All eight variables are tested separately in the full model; then used to create four new totally independent variables through application of principal components analysis. The new four variables are then used as explanatory variables in model 3.

Results and discussion

The full model (model 2) tests individually the associations of all variables with the outcome *current use of family planning*. The restricted model (model 1) ignores all together the dimensions of women's autonomy, while the parsimonious model (model 3) substitutes the eight woman's status variables by for uncorrelated variables which summarize their content. I present the full output of the multinomial logistic regression models in the appendices 1 to 3, and summarize the results in table 2. The table reports the odds ratios (OR) and the level of significance the p-value for all three models. The threshold for conclusiveness is $p < .05$. However, the table shows also non-significant values for between models comparative purpose. I also estimated, but do not report, the design effect (DEFF) defined as the ratio of the variance of the coefficient our survey data yield to the variance derived under simple random sampling assumptions.

Tables 2 about here

Descriptive Results

The scores for each component of the PCA of the variables about women's autonomy are displayed in table 1. As mentioned the method section, the aim of PCA is to define four profiles hopefully easily interpretable on Simons' adapted device. Reaching this goal requires more questions about women's values and beliefs similar to the battery of question provided in Turkey's DHS 1993. For lack of better, we have to do with what we got.

Component 1 define the profile of a traditional woman well empowered within the household. She has the last say on the fundamental decisions such as her own

healthcare, large purchase for the household as well as on normal purchase. She also has some freedom to visit with family and friends. We can characterize this profile as one of a traditional woman in a well integrated family setting. Let's label this profile as *conservative empowered*.

Similarly, component 3 points to a woman who enjoy no power within the household except for the traditional role of providing for the family needs essentially putting food on the table. Her autonomy is limited to deciding what food to cook but not even have the autonomy to go shopping. Let's call this profile that of a *conservative dominated*.

On the opposite component 2 hints to a public woman who has no power within the household and little say on decision about her own healthcare, big and small purchases, neither on food to cook. However she enjoy a quite exceptional freedom of movement out of the family network such as going shopping, traveling out of the village and going alone to the hospital or the medical center. Let's label this profile as one of *modern dominated*.

Finally, component 4 hints to the least autonomous woman. Like her sister *conservative dominated*, her role is confined to preparing food and shopping for it. But, she does not enjoy any freedom of movement, not even visiting family and friends or going to hospital alone.

More on this later by reference to Simons construct later....

Table 1 about here

Analytical results

Not surprisingly, the proxies for *going to hospital alone* and *frequency of traveling outside the village* are associated with some advantage in use of modern family planning but are not significant for traditional methods of FP. These two characteristics are very likely to improve access to contraception. What is surprising is the association of the proxy for *last say on own healthcare* with lower odds for using both modern and traditional methods of FP. The way these proxies are recoded means that the more a woman has the last say on her own healthcare the least she is likely to use modern as well as traditional methods of FP. The puzzle might be resolved when we look at this characteristic in association with other dimensions of lifestyle. Women who have the last say on their own healthcare score poorly on other autonomy variables such as *frequency of travel, frequency of going shopping, and going to hospital alone*. All three variables actually give opportunity to women to have access to counselling about FP, and supply of contraception. So, being a *conservative empowered* woman does not serve well the family planning.

Perhaps, the most significant finding of this study is about the role of family planning worker the use of modern, and also traditional, methods of FP. The highest odds of being a current user of FP are associated with self-reported visit by family planning worker in the last six months. This finding underscores the statement that family planning alone can curvify fertility even within a context of poverty (Cleland et al.). Another aspect of Bangladesh's data that I sensed in previous analysis of BDHS 1997, is the sharp

character of the significance of the family planning variables to a point that it makes the analyst doubt about the appropriateness of the data. I experienced this situation with BDHS 1997. The questions in BDHS 2004 are more detailed but they led to similar conclusions with a remarkable stability of the significant variables as can be seen from the three models and during the process of their construction.

More on variables significance later...

Table 2 about here

Conclusion

The models uncover a strong characteristic of the shift to parity dependent fertility in Bangladesh. Except for regional disparities, all socio-economic variables do not matter for the current use of modern methods of family planning. Based on the analysis of BDHS 1997, Guend (2004) concluded: *“With regard to the likelihood of using modern methods of FP, it does not matter how old is a woman in Bangladesh, how much education she and her husband have, what occupation she and her husband do, what is their religion or whether they live in urban or rural area. Moreover even how many children she has does not matter much as long as she has had a mature marriage. What does matter much is exposure to sources of knowledge about family planning, and husband’s approval of its practice.”* This conclusion remains fundamentally true. But to put it within the theoretical framework outlined in the introduction, it is more the individual’s experiences, beliefs, and exposure to promotion of FP that matter rather than some structural determinants. We can repeat with Cleland and colleagues that *a well*

crafted FP program is susceptible to drive fertility down even within a context of poverty (Cleland et al. 1993, 1994).

The most important policy recommendation that stems from this study has to do with the data. Indeed, there is a need for more values, beliefs and lifestyle variables to be included as country specific questions in DHS surveys. These types of variables are desperately needed to understanding the variations of reproductive behaviour of Muslim populations cross nations and cross subpopulations with countries.

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Figure 1. Dimensions of variation in attitudes to reproductive behavior adapted from Simmons (1999)

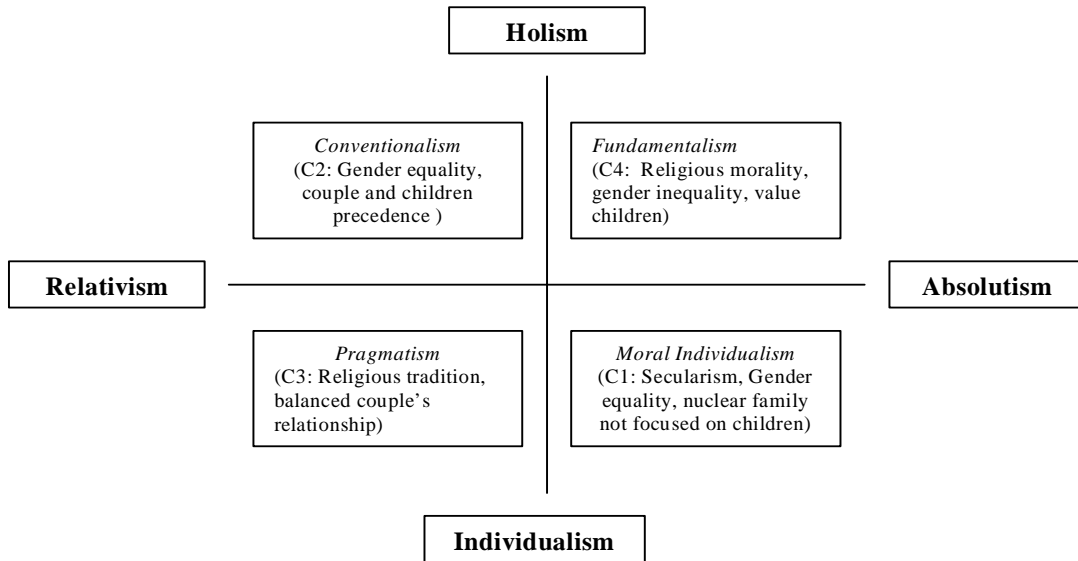


Table 1. Scores for Principal Components of Women's Status Variables, BDHS 2004

Status variables	Pcomp1	Pcomp2	Pcomp3	Pcomp4
Last say on own healthcare	0.3890	-0.2051	-0.0326	-0.3511
Last say on large purchases	0.4717	-0.2459	-0.0184	0.0106
Last say on daily purchases	0.4532	-0.2255	0.0160	0.1434
Last say on visiting family and friends	0.4520	-0.2327	0.0192	-0.0212
Last say on food to cook	0.2159	0.2865	0.7177	0.5409
Frequency respondent goes shopping	0.2196	0.3155	-0.6650	0.5622
Frequency respondent travels	0.2361	0.5608	0.1414	-0.4364
Can go to hospital medical center alone	0.2565	0.5444	-0.1437	-0.2380

Table 2. Multinomial logistic regression models, Bangladesh 2004
A summary table of the results

<i>Outcome</i>	Odds Ratios and Level of Statistical Significance		
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Variables			
<i>Use traditional methods of family planning (reference: no use)</i>			
Partner's age (5-year age group continous)	1.19**	1.19**	1.19**
Town de facto place of residence (ref. capital/large city)	1.49*	1.46+	1.48*
Partner skilled manual (ref. not working, agri-self, household)	0.60*	0.64*	0.63*
Listen to the radio at least once a week (ref. not at all)	0.80+	0.80+	0.80+
Visited by family planning worker last 6 months	1.42**	1.41**	1.41**
Respondent religion is Hinduism (ref. Islam)	1.50*	1.50*	1.50*
Respondent's ideal number of children is three children (ref. 0/1)	0.74	0.60*	0.60+
Final say on own healthcare (modeled as continuous score var.)	na	0.90**	na
Pricipal comoponent 1, score variable	na	na	0.94*
<i>Use modern methods of family planning (reference: no use)</i>			
Respondent's region is Rajshahi (ref. barisal)	1.70**	1.66**	1.66**
Respondent's region is Sylhet (ref. barisal)	0.64**	0.65**	0.65**
Respondent education : primary (ref. no education)	0.79**	0.79**	0.79**
Respondent education : secondary (ref. no education)	0.76**	0.79*	0.79*
Partner's education: higher (ref. no education)	0.73*	0.75*	0.80*
Respondent's occupation: unskilled labor, agri-employee, other (ref.not working)	1.65**	1.66**	1.64**
Number of living children at first use of fp	1.07**	1.08**	1.08**
Ever had a voluntary abortion	0.79**	0.79**	0.79**
Watch tv less than once a week, (ref. not at all)	1.26*	1.24+	1.25+
Visited by family planning worker last 6 months	2.14**	2.12**	2.11**
Respondent religion is Hinduism (ref. Islam)	1.43**	1.43**	1.43**
Respondent religion is Buddhism or Christianity (ref. Islam)	1.49*	1.30	1.27
Respondent's ideal number of children 2, (ref. 0/1)	0.65*	0.63*	0.63*
Respondent's ideal number of children 3, (ref. 0/1)	0.62*	0.58*	0.59*
Respondent's ideal number of children 4+, (ref. 0/1)	0.60+	0.55*	0.55*
Final say on own healthcare (modeled as continuous score var.)	Na	0.88**	na
Final say on food to cook (modeled as continuous score var.)	na	1.15**	na
Frequency of traveling (modeled as continuous score var.)	na	1.08*	na
Go to hospital/med ctr alone (modeled as continuous score var.)	na	1.06*	na
Pricipal comoponent 1, score variable	na	na	1.01
Pricipal comoponent 2, score variable	na	na	1.15**
Pricipal comoponent 3, score variable	na	na	1.12**
Pricipal comoponent 4, score variable	na	na	1.06+

APPENDIX 1. Multinomial Regression Model 1, Without Women's Status Variables
BDHS 2004

rspfp3	RRR	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
TRADITIONAL						
rspage	1.061051	.0570590	1.10	0.272	.9542432	1.179814
prtnrage	1.190652	.0488499	4.25	0.000	1.098071	1.291038
_Iv024_2	.898462	.1736586	-0.55	0.580	.6136014	1.315567
_Iv024_3	1.082729	.1900617	0.45	0.651	.7657923	1.530836
_Iv024_4	1.374459	.2563469	1.71	0.090	.9513172	1.985813
_Iv024_5	1.351069	.2458748	1.65	0.100	.9435079	1.934681
_Iv024_6	1.040306	.2416355	0.17	0.865	.6578709	1.64506
_Iv026_1	1.133424	.2437419	0.58	0.561	.741533	1.732426
_Iv026_2	1.486237	.2954040	1.99	0.048	1.004115	2.199848
_Iv026_3	1.119208	.1937755	0.65	0.516	.7953552	1.574927
_Iv103_1	.860567	.3999431	-0.32	0.747	.344013	2.152754
_Iv103_2	1.086711	.2587993	0.35	0.727	.6792958	1.738477
_Iv103_3	1.183375	.2607219	0.76	0.446	.7662026	1.827685
_Iv106_1	1.073713	.1233943	0.62	0.537	.8558897	1.346971
_Iv106_2	1.033565	.1670222	0.20	0.838	.7514054	1.421677
_Iv106_3	1.289044	.3612087	0.91	0.366	.7415999	2.240608
_Iv701_1	.963414	.1379182	-0.26	0.795	.7263598	1.277833
_Iv701_2	1.225884	.1630519	1.53	0.127	.9429392	1.593732
_Iv701_3	.988967	.1968022	-0.06	0.956	.6678407	1.464503
_Irspocc_1	1.238719	.2466925	1.07	0.284	.8362433	1.834903
_Irspocc_2	1.316960	.2851646	1.27	0.205	.8590917	2.018858
_Irspocc_3	.949823	.2115609	-0.23	0.817	.612059	1.473982
_Irspocc_4	.901560	.1583870	-0.59	0.556	.6374767	1.275042
_Irspocc_5	.651713	.2588263	-1.08	0.282	.2976907	1.426748
_Iprtnrocc_1	.636200	.1458647	-1.97	0.050	.4047086	1.000103
_Iprtnrocc_2	1.095587	.2443734	0.41	0.683	.7055494	1.701244
_Iprtnrocc_3	.599342	.1339824	-2.29	0.023	.3855931	.9315796
_Iprtnrocc_4	1.078135	.2363799	0.34	0.732	.6995396	1.661627
_Iprtnrocc_5	1.181495	.3820028	0.52	0.607	.624307	2.235969
v511	1.017050	.0190589	0.90	0.368	.9801342	1.055356
v201	1.032407	.0317478	1.04	0.301	.9716328	1.096983
v310	.982830	.0369314	-0.46	0.645	.912602	1.058462
rspabort	.919313	.0822471	-0.94	0.348	.7705587	1.096784
_Iv157_1	1.098310	.1718557	0.60	0.550	.806591	1.495536
_Iv157_2	1.044667	.2129894	0.21	0.831	.6986885	1.561968
_Iv157_3	.983683	.2939269	-0.06	0.956	.5455444	1.7737
_Iv158_1	.972047	.1455079	-0.19	0.850	.7234784	1.306018
_Iv158_2	.803584	.0997373	-1.76	0.080	.6290493	1.026546
_Iv158_3	.895262	.1344419	-0.74	0.462	.6656997	1.203987
_Iv159_1	1.095107	.1776237	0.56	0.576	.7952055	1.508111
_Iv159_2	1.087720	.1294530	0.71	0.481	.8600867	1.375599
_Iv159_3	1.009726	.1507956	0.06	0.948	.7520397	1.355708
v384a	.999563	.1278710	-0.00	0.997	.7766008	1.286539
v384b	.937411	.1215961	-0.50	0.619	.7257479	1.210806
v384c	.941727	.1653049	-0.34	0.733	.6660723	1.331463
v393	1.417545	.1581256	3.13	0.002	1.137516	1.76651
_Irspreli_1	1.502069	.2920787	2.09	0.038	1.023475	2.204462
_Irspreli_2	1.287303	.3660316	0.89	0.376	.7345945	2.255869
_Irspideal~2	.742667	.1887860	-1.17	0.243	.4497653	1.226315
_Irspideal~3	.622244	.1639418	-1.80	0.073	.3700074	1.04643
_Irspideal~4	.485465	.2086199	-1.68	0.094	.2079449	1.133362
_Irspboys_1	.805659	.2337555	-0.74	0.457	.4545137	1.428091
_Irspboys_2	.831186	.2645908	-0.58	0.562	.4435496	1.557595
_Irspboys_3	1.136473	.5354286	0.27	0.786	.4486172	2.879005
_Irspgrls_1	1.140638	.3103365	0.48	0.629	.6668464	1.951057
_Irspgrls_2	1.186000	.4707557	0.43	0.668	.5419791	2.595295
_Irspgrls_3	2.191644	1.8660330	0.92	0.358	.4085381	11.75730

(Outcome rspfp3=never/folk is the comparison group)

APPENDIX 1 (Cont.) Multinomial Regression Model 1, Without Women's status Variables
BDHS 2004

rspfp3	RRR	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
MODERN						
rspage	1.022525	.0350504	0.65	0.517	.9556594 1.09407	
prtnrage	1.011703	.0262634	0.45	0.655	.9611919 1.064869	
_Iv024_2	.895810	.0935704	-1.05	0.294	.7289812 1.100818	
_Iv024_3	1.043237	.0986869	0.45	0.655	.8656236 1.257295	
_Iv024_4	1.141403	.1218395	1.24	0.217	.9246466 1.408973	
_Iv024_5	1.697166	.1564341	5.74	0.000	1.414968 2.035646	
_Iv024_6	.639765	.0889602	-3.21	0.002	.4862688 .8417149	
_Iv026_1	.796760	.1824581	-0.99	0.322	.5071208 1.251824	
_Iv026_2	1.228543	.2207772	1.15	0.254	.8618091 1.751337	
_Iv026_3	.853287	.1397723	-0.97	0.334	.6176487 1.178824	
_Iv103_1	1.075187	.2730475	0.29	0.776	.6514596 1.77452	
_Iv103_2	1.116121	.179801	0.68	0.496	.8122305 1.533709	
_Iv103_3	1.007151	.1165416	0.06	0.951	.8015788 1.265443	
_Iv106_1	.787354	.0566532	-3.32	0.001	.6831519 .9074505	
_Iv106_2	.755709	.0722009	-2.93	0.004	.625881 .9124671	
_Iv106_3	.806134	.1440631	-1.21	0.229	.566608 1.146915	
_Iv701_1	.897858	.068111	-1.42	0.157	.7730511 1.042814	
_Iv701_2	.849005	.0757367	-1.83	0.068	.7119917 1.012385	
_Iv701_3	.726309	.0924809	-2.51	0.013	.5649638 .9337329	
_Irsppoc_1	1.133395	.1602099	0.89	0.377	.8575588 1.497954	
_Irsppoc_2	1.649114	.2328583	3.54	0.001	1.24814 2.178903	
_Irsppoc_3	1.061023	.1688298	0.37	0.710	.7751489 1.452328	
_Irsppoc_4	.994667	.1047448	-0.05	0.960	.8080668 1.224357	
_Irsppoc_5	.728224	.2069629	-1.12	0.266	.4156713 1.275793	
_Iprtnrocc_1	.849850	.1664696	-0.83	0.407	.5774366 1.250779	
_Iprtnrocc_2	1.201862	.2342598	0.94	0.347	.8181729 1.765486	
_Iprtnrocc_3	.856837	.1518466	-0.87	0.384	.6040204 1.215472	
_Iprtnrocc_4	1.368208	.2496361	1.72	0.087	.9545924 1.961038	
_Iprtnrocc_5	1.377158	.329129	1.34	0.182	.8594234 2.206788	
v511	.995657	.0123973	-0.35	0.727	.9714962 1.020419	
v201	.983683	.0225953	-0.72	0.475	.940099 1.029288	
v310	1.069325	.0265033	2.70	0.007	1.018294 1.122914	
rspabort	.792740	.0439347	-4.19	0.000	.7106303 .884337	
_Iv157_1	1.017643	.100871	0.18	0.860	.8368816 1.237449	
_Iv157_2	1.007370	.1339188	0.06	0.956	.7749645 1.309472	
_Iv157_3	1.107676	.237159	0.48	0.633	.7260388 1.689919	
_Iv158_1	.971858	.0941592	-0.29	0.769	.8027629 1.176571	
_Iv158_2	.917400	.0756091	-1.05	0.297	.7797245 1.079385	
_Iv158_3	1.152677	.1195825	1.37	0.172	.9393266 1.414487	
_Iv159_1	1.260471	.145292	2.01	0.046	1.004077 1.582336	
_Iv159_2	1.104050	.0911067	1.20	0.232	.9381716 1.299258	
_Iv159_3	1.215614	.1419365	1.67	0.096	.9654963 1.530527	
v384a	.916741	.0716267	-1.11	0.267	.7857789 1.06953	
v384b	.992364	.0904212	-0.08	0.933	.8290841 1.1878	
v384c	1.068805	.1394115	0.51	0.611	.8262958 1.382489	
v393	2.140242	.2190826	7.43	0.000	1.748856 2.619219	
_Irspreli_1	1.434135	.1489969	3.47	0.001	1.168344 1.760393	
_Irspreli_2	1.489970	.2526988	2.35	0.020	1.066248 2.082078	
_Irsptideal~2	.648549	.1198104	-2.34	0.020	.4504582 .9337523	
_Irsptideal~3	.621849	.1264806	-2.34	0.021	.4163027 .9288827	
_Irsptideal~4	.600516	.1716262	-1.78	0.076	.3416982 1.055375	
_Irsppboys_1	1.175632	.2399411	0.79	0.429	.7859495 1.758522	
_Irsppboys_2	.980405	.2171835	-0.09	0.929	.6332794 1.517804	
_Irsppboys_3	1.194666	.426565	0.50	0.619	.5906172 2.416501	
_Irsppgrls_1	1.037339	.2079487	0.18	0.855	.6984838 1.540584	
_Irsppgrls_2	.856529	.2187142	-0.61	0.545	.5175463 1.417539	
_Irsppgrls_3	.462112	.416768	-0.86	0.393	.0779804 2.738475	

(Outcome rspfp3=never/folk is the comparison group)

APPENDIX 2. Multinomial Regression Model 2, With Women's Status Variables
BDHS 2004

rspfp3	RRR	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
TRADITIONAL						
rspage	1.061380	.0597055	1.06	0.291	.9498859 1.18596	
prtnrage	1.190082	.0490104	4.23	0.000	1.097212 1.290814	
_Iv024_2	.912620	.1757998	-0.47	0.636	.6240738 1.334579	
_Iv024_3	1.063119	.1824714	0.36	0.722	.757733 1.491583	
_Iv024_4	1.344554	.2476359	1.61	0.110	.934907 1.933695	
_Iv024_5	1.304201	.2311984	1.50	0.136	.9192876 1.850282	
_Iv024_6	1.044721	.2457628	0.19	0.853	.6568039 1.661747	
_Iv026_1	1.114341	.2360814	0.51	0.610	.7336534 1.692566	
_Iv026_2	1.456700	.2853532	1.92	0.056	.9897466 2.143957	
_Iv026_3	1.076031	.1783515	0.44	0.659	.7758979 1.492262	
_Iv103_1	.873523	.425439	-0.28	0.782	.3341654 2.283425	
_Iv103_2	1.056320	.2594938	0.22	0.824	.6505889 1.715082	
_Iv103_3	1.152322	.2577377	0.63	0.527	.7411855 1.791518	
_Iv106_1	1.076160	.1247587	0.63	0.527	.8561386 1.352725	
_Iv106_2	1.024633	.1673937	0.15	0.882	.7423135 1.414326	
_Iv106_3	1.355465	.3801753	1.08	0.280	.7794102 2.357276	
_Iv701_1	.957249	.1388074	-0.30	0.764	.7190812 1.714301	
_Iv701_2	1.249587	.1695000	1.64	0.102	.9561825 1.633022	
_Iv701_3	.965417	.1903904	-0.18	0.859	.654241 1.424598	
_Irsppcc_1	1.268640	.2529895	1.19	0.234	.8559925 1.880213	
_Irsppcc_2	1.301786	.3141991	1.09	0.276	.8085994 2.095781	
_Irsppcc_3	.896784	.2099534	-0.47	0.642	.5650501 1.423276	
_Irsppcc_4	.918338	.1667807	-0.47	0.640	.641787 1.314056	
_Irsppcc_5	.626537	.2640805	-1.11	0.269	.2727701 1.43912	
_Iprtnrocc_1	.668940	.1600205	-1.68	0.095	.4172718 1.072397	
_Iprtnrocc_2	1.112058	.2553831	0.46	0.644	.7068962 1.749441	
_Iprtnrocc_3	.634746	.1457739	-1.98	0.049	.4034791 .998570	
_Iprtnrocc_4	1.099637	.2532612	0.41	0.681	.6980853 1.732170	
_Iprtnrocc_5	1.218589	.4012072	0.60	0.549	.6364333 2.333252	
v511	1.016384	.019456	0.85	0.397	.9787147 1.055504	
v201	1.024444	.0312741	0.79	0.430	.9645632 1.088042	
v310	.984771	.0368496	-0.41	0.682	.9146877 1.060224	
rspabort	.929521	.0836974	-0.81	0.418	.7782272 1.110227	
_Iv157_1	1.153113	.1818359	0.90	0.367	.8448041 1.573938	
_Iv157_2	1.094468	.2288029	0.43	0.666	.724566 1.653211	
_Iv157_3	1.023746	.3133633	0.08	0.939	.5596529 1.872689	
_Iv158_1	.965028	.1455039	-0.24	0.814	.7167186 1.299365	
_Iv158_2	.796239	.1002551	-1.81	0.072	.6210953 1.020771	
_Iv158_3	.897412	.134815	-0.72	0.472	.667225 1.207012	
_Iv159_1	1.092040	.1817762	0.53	0.597	.7863448 1.516575	
_Iv159_2	1.097652	.1344837	0.76	0.448	.8619563 1.397796	
_Iv159_3	1.031245	.1576732	0.20	0.841	.7627022 1.39434	
v384a	.978127	.1254711	-0.17	0.863	.7594215 1.259818	
v384b	.955769	.1263365	-0.34	0.733	.7363654 1.240544	
v384c	.952940	.1708978	-0.27	0.788	.6689635 1.357464	
v393	1.412608	.1533268	3.18	0.002	1.1403 1.749944	
_Irspreli_1	1.502292	.3006566	2.03	0.043	1.012218 2.229641	
_Irspreli_2	1.267315	.3826092	0.78	0.434	.6985554 2.299156	
_Irsptideal~2	.727687	.1857269	-1.25	0.215	.4397992 1.204022	
_Irsptideal~3	.599442	.1578942	-1.94	0.054	.3564955 1.007952	
_Irsptideal~4	.455853	.1958959	-1.83	0.069	.1952592 1.064235	
_Irsppboys_1	.782343	.2256929	-0.85	0.396	.4428068 1.382231	
_Irsppboys_2	.788375	.2485988	-0.75	0.452	.4231998 1.468655	
_Irsppboys_3	1.128651	.5292394	0.26	0.797	.4474836 2.846702	
_Irsppgrls_1	1.134961	.3076141	0.47	0.641	.6648875 1.937375	
_Irsppgrls_2	1.195973	.4764119	0.45	0.654	.5450083 2.624458	
_Irsppgrls_3	2.240863	1.877567	0.96	0.337	.4290336 11.70414	
dcdhlthca	.903871	.0343858	-2.66	0.009	.838513 .9743229	
lrgprchz	1.002955	.0637847	0.05	0.963	.8846865 1.137034	
dlyprchz	.926937	.0456416	-1.54	0.125	.8411244 1.021504	
vztfamly	1.019287	.0494761	0.39	0.694	.9262024 1.121728	
dlyfood	1.010139	.0538377	0.19	0.850	.9093142 1.122143	
rspshop	.971523	.0356157	-0.79	0.432	.9037358 1.044394	
rspravl	1.051842	.0428047	1.24	0.216	.970692 1.139776	
goehspt1	1.013771	.0476351	0.29	0.771	.9240146 1.112247	

APPENDIX 2 (Cont.) Multinomial Regression Model 2, With Women's Status Variables
BDHS 2004

rspfp3	RRR	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
MODERN					
rspage	1.009299	.0361115	0.26	0.796	.9405099 1.08312
prtnrage	1.001360	.0260241	0.05	0.958	.9513097 1.054043
_Iv024_2	.882752	.0930907	-1.18	0.238	.716937 1.086918
_Iv024_3	1.045842	.0996892	0.47	0.639	.8665486 1.262233
_Iv024_4	1.138947	.1220325	1.21	0.226	.921929 1.407049
_Iv024_5	1.655547	.1538781	5.42	0.000	1.378165 1.988758
_Iv024_6	.650568	.0918922	-3.04	0.003	.4923399 .8596472
_Iv026_1	.799766	.1825729	-0.98	0.329	.5097549 1.25477
_Iv026_2	1.217147	.21099	1.13	0.258	.864594 1.713461
_Iv026_3	.844186	.1343269	-1.06	0.289	.6167348 1.155522
_Iv103_1	1.138241	.2794992	0.53	0.599	.7011888 1.84771
_Iv103_2	1.086873	.1778537	0.51	0.611	.7869871 1.501032
_Iv103_3	.991691	.1152565	-0.07	0.943	.7884839 1.247268
_Iv106_1	.792433	.0602496	-3.06	0.003	.6820496 .92068
_Iv106_2	.793657	.076949	-2.38	0.018	.6554784 .9609649
_Iv106_3	.860271	.1569178	-0.83	0.410	.6002656 1.232896
_Iv701_1	.907606	.0713233	-1.23	0.219	.7772551 1.059817
_Iv701_2	.869987	.0796358	-1.52	0.130	.7262408 1.042185
_Iv701_3	.747605	.0971544	-2.24	0.026	.5785258 .9660994
_Irspocc_1	1.115946	.1637328	0.75	0.456	.8354625 1.490594
_Irspocc_2	1.654999	.2402263	3.47	0.001	1.242871 2.203785
_Irspocc_3	1.008739	.1596298	0.05	0.956	.7382221 1.378385
_Irspocc_4	.982176	.1032242	-0.17	0.864	.7982482 1.208483
_Irspocc_5	.701568	.2003654	-1.24	0.216	.399356 1.232479
_Iprtnrocc_1	.865874	.1701576	-0.73	0.465	.5875879 1.275958
_Iprtnrocc_2	1.209013	.2348398	0.98	0.330	.8241344 1.773633
_Iprtnrocc_3	.872356	.1543828	-0.77	0.441	.6152577 1.236887
_Iprtnrocc_4	1.356534	.2501957	1.65	0.100	.9427527 1.951927
_Iprtnrocc_5	1.346185	.3269869	1.22	0.223	.8336422 2.17385
v511	.998129	.0127408	-0.15	0.884	.9733064 1.023585
v201	.969882	.0219518	-1.35	0.178	.9275255 1.014173
v310	1.079541	.0266206	3.10	0.002	1.028277 1.13336
rspabort	.788945	.0447065	-4.18	0.000	.705493 .8822674
_Iv157_1	1.016998	.1017215	0.17	0.866	.8348684 1.23886
_Iv157_2	1.018106	.1379839	0.13	0.895	.7792308 1.33021
_Iv157_3	1.095592	.2395476	0.42	0.677	.7117118 1.686528
_Iv158_1	.944624	.0936124	-0.57	0.566	.7768657 1.148607
_Iv158_2	.901707	.0741819	-1.26	0.210	.7666103 1.06061
_Iv158_3	1.141410	.119258	1.27	0.207	.9287879 1.402705
_Iv159_1	1.240669	.1428889	1.87	0.063	.9884924 1.557179
_Iv159_2	1.070222	.0893513	0.81	0.417	.9076908 1.261857
_Iv159_3	1.211609	.1444928	1.61	0.109	.9575882 1.533015
v384a	.926673	.0739963	-0.95	0.341	.7916017 1.084792
v384b	.992827	.0897051	-0.08	0.937	.8307217 1.186565
v384c	1.076612	.1400769	0.57	0.571	.8328697 1.391687
v393	2.118227	.2240594	7.10	0.000	1.71925 2.609793
_Irspreli_1	1.431097	.1514296	3.39	0.001	1.161459 1.763332
_Irspreli_2	1.295012	.2441795	1.37	0.172	.8927167 1.878597
_Irspideal~2	.629626	.1191186	-2.45	0.015	.4334891 .9145072
_Irspideal~3	.582478	.1208647	-2.60	0.010	.3867984 .8771501
_Irspideal~4	.547799	.1591033	-2.07	0.040	.3088591 .9715872
_Irspboys_1	1.121694	.2344667	0.55	0.583	.7426267 1.694254
_Irspboys_2	.968612	.2173926	-0.14	0.887	.6220759 1.508189
_Irspboys_3	1.187146	.4252605	0.48	0.633	.5855542 2.406806
_Irspgrls_1	1.053725	.2135305	0.26	0.797	.7064717 1.571664
_Irspgrls_2	.895306	.2292372	-0.43	0.666	.5402365 1.483744
_Irspgrls_3	.497637	.4483268	-0.77	0.440	.0841351 2.943387
dcdhlthca	.884283	.0246474	-4.41	0.000	.8369681 .9342728
lrgprchz	1.030437	.0369793	0.84	0.405	.9600017 1.10604
dlyprchz	.995904	.0301521	-0.14	0.892	.9381572 1.057205
vztfamly	.991667	.0351091	-0.24	0.813	.9247625 1.063411
dlyfood	1.151836	.0428149	3.80	0.000	1.070388 1.239482
rspshop	.987081	.0250195	-0.51	0.609	.9389329 1.037698
rspravl	1.079222	.0319583	2.57	0.011	1.017976 1.144152
goehspt1	1.059537	.0285005	2.15	0.033	1.004773 1.117286

APPENDIX 3. Multinomial Regression Model 3, PCA scores for women's status
BDHS 2004

rspfp3	RRR	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
TRADITIONAL						
rspage	1.061927	.059492	1.07	0.285	.9508073 1.186034	
prtnrage	1.191618	.0490589	4.26	0.000	1.098655 1.292448	
_Iv024_2	.907020	.1743255	-0.51	0.612	.620778 1.325249	
_Iv024_3	1.063656	.1820929	0.36	0.719	.7587782 1.491035	
_Iv024_4	1.328322	.2442497	1.54	0.124	.9241648 1.909225	
_Iv024_5	1.305345	.2305584	1.51	0.133	.921266 1.849547	
_Iv024_6	1.038882	.2449161	0.16	0.872	.6524799 1.654114	
_Iv026_1	1.130982	.2369758	0.59	0.558	.7480345 1.709974	
_Iv026_2	1.479199	.2869374	2.02	0.045	1.008826 2.168889	
_Iv026_3	1.092405	.1799614	0.54	0.592	.7892774 1.511952	
_Iv103_1	.872405	.4195036	-0.28	0.777	.3378323 2.252868	
_Iv103_2	1.052912	.2574461	0.21	0.833	.6499617 1.705675	
_Iv103_3	1.151803	.2579006	0.63	0.529	.7404977 1.791567	
_Iv106_1	1.076083	.1247491	0.63	0.528	.8560787 1.352627	
_Iv106_2	1.013872	.1644358	0.08	0.932	.7362346 1.396208	
_Iv106_3	1.324317	.3729261	1.00	0.320	.7598147 2.308215	
_Iv701_1	.960006	.1388492	-0.28	0.778	.7216833 1.277032	
_Iv701_2	1.257666	.169315	1.70	0.090	.9643007 1.640281	
_Iv701_3	.970936	.1913741	-0.15	0.881	.6581216 1.432438	
_Irspocc_1	1.262895	.2492399	1.18	0.238	.8555889 1.8641	
_Irspocc_2	1.291260	.3107708	1.06	0.290	.8031493 2.076016	
_Irspocc_3	.900329	.2097391	-0.45	0.653	.568583 1.425636	
_Irspocc_4	.916307	.1669741	-0.48	0.632	.6395931 1.312739	
_Irspocc_5	.634933	.2653094	-1.09	0.278	.2784171 1.447974	
_Iprtnrocc_1	.662668	.1570495	-1.74	0.084	.4151739 1.057702	
_Iprtnrocc_2	1.113259	.2547447	0.47	0.640	.7088072 1.748496	
_Iprtnrocc_3	.627251	.143621	-2.04	0.043	.3992569 .9854408	
_Iprtnrocc_4	1.092937	.2508099	0.39	0.699	.6949695 1.718795	
_Iprtnrocc_5	1.221814	.4021002	0.61	0.543	.6382917 2.338789	
v511	1.016707	.019426	0.87	0.387	.9790936 1.055764	
v201	1.022337	.0309123	0.73	0.466	.9631321 1.085181	
v310	.985875	.0368816	-0.38	0.704	.9157307 1.061393	
rspabort	.931851	.084241	-0.78	0.436	.7796273 1.113797	
_Iv157_1	1.157614	.1817772	0.93	0.353	.8492135 1.578014	
_Iv157_2	1.096468	.2280003	0.44	0.658	.7274859 1.652598	
_Iv157_3	1.020870	.312133	0.07	0.946	.5584586 1.866165	
_Iv158_1	.970527	.1464859	-0.20	0.843	.7205785 1.370175	
_Iv158_2	.798955	.0997476	-1.80	0.074	.624523 1.022107	
_Iv158_3	.898192	.1351414	-0.71	0.476	.6674983 1.208616	
_Iv159_1	1.098566	.1828218	0.56	0.573	.7911022 1.525527	
_Iv159_2	1.098745	.1335245	0.77	0.439	.8645106 1.396445	
_Iv159_3	1.037896	.1592184	0.24	0.809	.7668507 1.404743	
v384a	.973773	.1254916	-0.21	0.837	.7551545 1.255682	
v384b	.955185	.1252361	-0.35	0.727	.7374725 1.237169	
v384c	.949168	.1709768	-0.29	0.772	.6652703 1.354216	
v393	1.406158	.152106	3.15	0.002	1.135923 1.740681	
_Irspreli_1	1.500404	.2987197	2.04	0.043	1.01302 2.222278	
_Irspreli_2	1.237211	.3710203	0.71	0.479	.6846863 2.235609	
_Irsptideal~2	.728507	.1863177	-1.24	0.217	.4398405 1.206625	
_Irsptideal~3	.600409	.1579786	-1.94	0.054	.357271 1.009013	
_Irsptideal~4	.460824	.1977224	-1.81	0.073	.1976503 1.074415	
_Irspboys_1	.781134	.2274465	-0.85	0.397	.439781 1.387442	
_Irspboys_2	.789041	.2510743	-0.74	0.457	.4211646 1.478246	
_Irspboys_3	1.116566	.5198265	0.24	0.813	.4456324 2.797641	
_Irspgrls_1	1.136520	.3096114	0.47	0.639	.6639833 1.945348	
_Irspgrls_2	1.185215	.4744263	0.42	0.672	.538042 2.610826	
_Irspgrls_3	2.266856	1.891455	0.98	0.328	.4370016 11.75885	
pcscore1	.937072	.0273304	-2.23	0.027	.8846726 .9925745	
pcscore2	1.071670	.0451379	1.64	0.102	.9862151 1.164529	
pcscore3	1.040146	.050789	0.81	0.421	.9446181 1.145335	
pcscore4	.986676	.0510859	-0.26	0.796	.8908637 1.092793	

(Outcome rspfp3=never/folk is the comparison group)

APPENDIX 3 (Cont.). Multinomial Regression Model 3, PCA scores for women's status
BDHS 2004

rspfp3	RRR	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
MODERN						
rspage	1.007736	.035867	0.22	0.829	.9393997 1.081043	
prtnrage	1.00293	.0260388	0.11	0.910	.9528504 1.055641	
_Iv024_2	.8773691	.0932801	-1.23	0.220	.711353 1.08213	
_Iv024_3	1.040487	.0996591	0.41	0.679	.8613265 1.256914	
_Iv024_4	1.125261	.1205325	1.10	0.272	.9109054 1.39006	
_Iv024_5	1.656387	.1544325	5.41	0.000	1.378081 1.990896	
_Iv024_6	.6514929	.0916807	-3.04	0.003	.493551 .8599778	
_Iv026_1	.8134229	.1868978	-0.90	0.370	.5169439 1.279939	
_Iv026_2	1.233306	.2173545	1.19	0.236	.8710927 1.746134	
_Iv026_3	.8560608	.1390062	-0.96	0.340	.6214015 1.179334	
_Iv103_1	1.127804	.2725926	0.50	0.619	.7000588 1.816908	
_Iv103_2	1.074285	.1765316	0.44	0.663	.7768194 1.485659	
_Iv103_3	.9867024	.1151895	-0.11	0.909	.7837137 1.242267	
_Iv106_1	.7917316	.0600214	-3.08	0.002	.6817434 .9194646	
_Iv106_2	.7845648	.0761062	-2.50	0.013	.6479058 .9500483	
_Iv106_3	.8440509	.1535474	-0.93	0.353	.5895154 1.208487	
_Iv701_1	.9103831	.0709982	-1.20	0.230	.7805521 1.061809	
_Iv701_2	.8735461	.0792863	-1.49	0.138	.7303249 1.044854	
_Iv701_3	.7497924	.0971292	-2.22	0.027	.580691 .9681373	
_Irspocc_1	1.109417	.1617451	0.71	0.477	.8320971 1.479161	
_Irspocc_2	1.638667	.238875	3.39	0.001	1.229097 2.184718	
_Irspocc_3	1.011035	.1574801	0.07	0.944	.7435393 1.374764	
_Irspocc_4	.9851456	.1035574	-0.14	0.887	.8006278 1.212189	
_Irspocc_5	.6967175	.1964596	-1.28	0.202	.3994356 1.215253	
_Iprtnrocc_1	.8591233	.1674822	-0.78	0.437	.5848155 1.262095	
_Iprtnrocc_2	1.218713	.2354133	1.02	0.307	.8325114 1.784074	
_Iprtnrocc_3	.8702893	.1536955	-0.79	0.432	.6142481 1.233058	
_Iprtnrocc_4	1.355968	.2492262	1.66	0.099	.9435467 1.948659	
_Iprtnrocc_5	1.359984	.329254	1.27	0.206	.843514 2.19268	
v511	.9981082	.0125797	-0.15	0.881	.9735951 1.023238	
v201	.9679417	.0220119	-1.43	0.154	.9254734 1.012359	
v310	1.08076	.026659	3.15	0.002	1.029423 1.134658	
rspabort	.7892422	.0447925	-4.17	0.000	.7056373 .8827528	
_Iv157_1	1.021076	.1020065	0.21	0.835	.8384155 1.243532	
_Iv157_2	1.017639	.1375177	0.13	0.897	.7794819 1.328562	
_Iv157_3	1.096816	.24062	0.42	0.674	.7114766 1.690858	
_Iv158_1	.9477501	.0932337	-0.55	0.586	.7805552 1.150758	
_Iv158_2	.9072364	.0744048	-1.19	0.237	.7717009 1.066576	
_Iv158_3	1.14164	.1192175	1.27	0.206	.9290786 1.402832	
_Iv159_1	1.248636	.1436163	1.93	0.055	.9951391 1.566708	
_Iv159_2	1.072317	.0886388	0.84	0.399	.9109539 1.262264	
_Iv159_3	1.217468	.1449737	1.65	0.100	.962558 1.539884	
v384a	.922002	.0734978	-1.02	0.310	.787823 1.079034	
v384b	.9954372	.0898776	-0.05	0.960	.8330104 1.189535	
v384c	1.069299	.1378858	0.52	0.604	.8291063 1.379076	
v393	2.110345	.2232574	7.06	0.000	1.712801 2.600159	
_Irspreli_1	1.427907	.1509175	3.37	0.001	1.15915 1.758978	
_Irspreli_2	1.272028	.2369795	1.29	0.198	.8807798 1.837071	
_Irspideal~2	.6331232	.1208639	-2.39	0.018	.4344273 .9226976	
_Irspideal~3	.5876186	.1228401	-2.54	0.012	.3890237 .8875953	
_Irspideal~4	.5539021	.1615322	-2.03	0.044	.3115711 .9847113	
_Irspboys_1	1.120022	.2365605	0.54	0.592	.7383354 1.699025	
_Irspboys_2	.9642371	.2187386	-0.16	0.873	.616324 1.508546	
_Irspboys_3	1.189355	.42996	0.48	0.632	.5828532 2.426968	
_Irspgrls_1	1.056467	.2174355	0.27	0.790	.7038934 1.585641	
_Irspgrls_2	.8934962	.2331162	-0.43	0.667	.5339996 1.495011	
_Irspgrls_3	.494438	.4392185	-0.79	0.429	.0856973 2.852702	
pcscore1	1.012149	.0184263	0.66	0.508	.9764397 1.049163	
pcscore2	1.150816	.0334459	4.83	0.000	1.086686 1.218731	
pcscore3	1.117703	.0365859	3.40	0.001	1.047803 1.192267	
pcscore4	1.063684	.0367788	1.79	0.076	.9935409 1.138778	

(Outcome rspfp3==never/folk is the comparison group)