

Longer maternity leave linked to better infant health

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Credit: McGill University

For each additional month of paid maternity leave offered in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), infant mortality is reduced by 13%, according to a new study by researchers from McGill University and UCLA Fielding School of Public Health.

The finding, published in the journal *PLoS Medicine*, marks the first time that research has examined the impact of paid [maternity leave](#) on [infant mortality](#) in LMICs. Previous work has shown that paid time off is consistently associated with lower mortality of babies under one year old in high-income countries.

"A significant number of countries where the vast majority of maternal and child deaths occur provide less than 12 weeks of paid leave to new mothers," said lead author Arijit Nandi, an Assistant Professor at McGill's Institute for Health and Social Policy and the Department of Epidemiology, Biostatistics, and Occupational Health. "Our findings suggest that paid maternity leave policies are a potential instrument for reducing preventable child deaths, even in countries where women are less likely to be working in the formal economy."

To carry out their analysis, researchers utilized statistics on approximately 300,000 children born over a period of eight years in 20 LMICs—across Africa, Asia and Latin America, and combined that data with information on government maternity leave policies in those countries. They teased out the effects of lengthening paid maternity leave by comparing infant mortality rates in countries that expanded benefits with rates in countries where policies remained the same.

	Weeks of paid maternity leave	
	2000	2008
Countries that did increased the duration of paid maternity leave		
Bangladesh	12	16
Kenya	8.6	12.9
Lesotho	0	6
Uganda	4.3	12
Zimbabwe	12.9	14
Countries that did not increase the duration of paid maternity leave		
Armenia	20	20
Bolivia	12.9	12.9
Cambodia	12.9	12.9
Colombia	12	12
Egypt	12.9	12.9
Ghana	12	12
Honduras	12	12
Madagascar	14	14
Malawi	8	8
Nepal	7.4	7.4
Nigeria	12	12
Philippines	8.6	8.6
Rwanda	12	12
Senegal	14	14
Tanzania	12	12

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After controlling for variables such as gross domestic product and per capita spending on health, the researchers found that adding just one month to the length of paid leave prevents about 8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, equivalent to a 13% reduction in mortality. The most significant life-saving effect of extending paid maternity leave occurs during the post-neonatal period, when babies range in age from about one month to one year.

The study's authors theorize that paid and extended maternity leave may help to reduce infant mortality in several ways, including the following:

- Paid maternity leave, with its guarantee of income and job security, may reduce a woman's stress level, a known risk factor in preterm birth and low birth weight.
- Some policies permit time off as the due date approaches and that may allow expectant mothers easier access to third-trimester care.
- After her child is born, a mother on paid leave may have more time to seek medical attention and care for an ill child.
- A woman who takes time off from work at that point may be more likely to continue breastfeeding and to ensure that her baby receives vaccinations, both of which are important factors in infant health.

One hundred and eighty-eight countries guarantee paid leave of some sort for new mothers. "While this study focuses on low- and middle-income countries, the impact in high-income countries is also well demonstrated. For the health of our children and the well-being of families, the U.S. needs to catch up with most of the world and ensure all new parents have paid parental leave," said study author Dr. Jody Heymann, formerly of McGill and now dean of the UCLA Fielding School of Public Health and founding director of the WORLD Policy Analysis Center.

In Canada as well as in many European countries, a new mother is entitled to up to one year of paid time off. Only a few [countries](#) have no paid maternity leave mandate. They include Papua New Guinea, Suriname, and the United States.

In future work, Nandi said, "We plan to document the effects of paid maternity leave on women's outcomes, including their labor force

participation, health, and well-being, as well as the implications of paternal leave policies."

More information: Arijit Nandi et al. Increased Duration of Paid Maternity Leave Lowers Infant Mortality in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: A Quasi-Experimental Study, *PLOS Medicine* (2016). [DOI: 10.1371/journal.pmed.1001985](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1001985)

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