

*IN THE NAME OF GOD*

**THE EFFECT OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY  
ON FERTILITY IN SISTAN AND BALOCHESTAN PROVICE  
(IRAN)**

BY:

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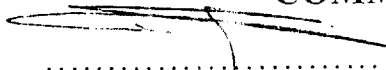
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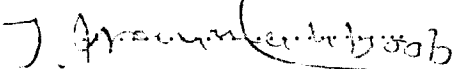
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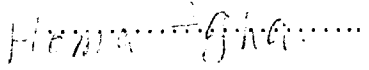
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*Dedicated to:*

*My mother who did not live long to see her  
children grow up*

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## **ABSTRACT**

### **THE EFFECT OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY ON FERTILITY IN SISTAN AND BALOCHESTAN PROVICE**

**By:**

**Saikou JK Trawally**

*Analyzing baseline data from Sistan and Baluchestan Province, Iran the study examines the impact of infant and child mortality on subsequent change in fertility behaviour. The strong negative impact is found to alternate with family size indicating a "replacement effect". An insurance effect is observed as the regularity of contraceptive use was positively associated with the number of surviving children and CEB. Again, the insurance effect is shown by the causal relation between the number of previously deceased children and CEB. The same effect is shown when the age at the time of sterilization depended on the number of surviving children in a family. In this study, the regularity of contraceptive use is found to have intensified among couples who had higher number of surviving children and were assured of no child losses. However, fertility is seen to change in the same direction as the change in childhood mortality and surviving number of children that a family had. Fertility therefore, had decreased in accordance with a decline in childhood*

*mortality rate in the province. Thus, in most cases, the duration of breast-feeding was longer as a result of a decline in the incidence of early childhood mortality. In this way, birth interval was longer for couples who had not experienced early childhood mortality. The reverse was true for those women who experienced early childhood mortality. This phenomenon tends to pose a threat to the natural increase in the Province. However, the results suggest that factors other than a change in infant and child mortality are responsible for the change in fertility rate observed by the study.*

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