Under-5 mortality in sub-Saharan Africa: is maternal age at first childbirth below 20 years a risk factor?

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ABSTRACT

Objectives This study aimed at examining the association between young maternal age at first childbirth and under-5 mortality in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA).

Design and setting This cross-sectional study pooled nationally-representative data from the most recent Demographic and Health Surveys conducted in 30 countries in SSA from 2010 to 2019.

Participants 116 379 mothers of children under 5.

Results The prevalence of adolescent childbirth and death in children under 5 in SSA were 57.36% (95% CI 53.73% to 60.99%) and 4.10% (95% CI 3.65% to 4.54%), respectively. Children born to mothers whose first childbirth occurred at <20 years were 11% more likely to die before the age of 5 compared with those whose mothers’ first childbirth occurred at age ≥20 years (adjusted odds ratio (aOR) 1.11; 95% CI 1.05 to 1.18).

In terms of the covariates, the likelihood of under-5 mortality was higher among children born to single (aOR 1.54; 95% CI 1.41 to 1.67) and cohabiting mothers (aOR 1.10; 95% CI 1.01 to 1.21) compared with married mothers. Children born to mothers who were obese were more likely to die before the age of 5 compared with those born to mothers with normal body weight (aOR 1.17; 95% CI 1.09 to 1.26).

The odds of under-5 mortality were higher among children whose weight at birth was <2500 g compared with those whose weight was ≥2500 g at birth (aOR 1.83; 95% CI 1.64 to 2.03).

Conclusions The findings call for the need to enhance policies aimed at reducing under-5 mortality in SSA by reducing adolescent pregnancy and childbirth through family planning, comprehensive sexuality education, and the elimination of child marriage. Again, since under-5 mortality among adolescent mothers is linked with their poor socio-economic status, there is the need for government and non-governmental organisations in SSA to introduce poverty alleviation programmes and improve access to both formal and informal education as a way of enhancing the socioeconomic status of adolescent mothers. Public health education, through continuous advocacy programmes should be done to encourage adolescent mothers to access antenatal care and health facility deliveries as a way of enhancing the survival status of their children. These interventions should be implemented, taking into consideration other characteristics of mothers such marital status and BMI and child’s characteristics such as child’s weight, which were found to be associated with high under-5 mortality.

STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS STUDY

⇒ The use of large nationally representative datasets of 30 countries in sub-Saharan Africa is a major strength of this study.

⇒ Again, the large sample size made it possible to use high level statistical analyses that confirm the accuracy of the findings.

⇒ In terms of limitations, the design employed in the Demographic and Health Surveys is cross-sectional and hence, causal interpretations of the findings cannot be established.

⇒ Age at first childbirth was self-reported, and as a result, there is the possibility of under-reporting and over-reporting of data.

INTRODUCTION

Death of children under 5 is a significant health indicator and a key development index for nations worldwide. Between 1990 and 2018, the global under-5 mortality rate reduced by 52% from 93 deaths per 1000 live births to 39 deaths per 1000 live births. This decline has not been experienced in all regions as the chances of a child’s survival from birth to 59 months have differed from one region to another. Globally, sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) has been considered as the region with the highest under-5 mortality rate. For instance, in 2018, SSA recorded an under-5 mortality rate of 78 deaths per 1000 live births, compared with 39 deaths per 1000 live births globally. This translated to 1 death for every 13 live births, compared with 1 death for every 199 live births in high-income countries.

The Sustainable Development Goal-3 aims to reduce under-5 mortality rate to at least 25 per 1000 live births by 2030. In line with this, has recommended strategies such as access to nutrition and micronutrients, exclusive breastfeeding, skilled antenatal care (ANC) and birth attendance, and postnatal care as means of improving the health status of children and enhancing their chances of survival. However, evidence has shown that
most of these strategies are beyond the reach of a number of sub-Saharan African countries, due to the absence of empirical data on the causes of under-5 mortality in most of the countries in SSA.12–15

In SSA, the major causes of under-5 deaths include pregnancy-related complications, pneumonia, diarrhoea, neonatal sepsis and malaria.16 Apart from these causes, studies have found several maternal and child factors such as maternal age, place of residence, level of education, wealth quintile, sex of the child, birth rank, size of the child at birth, place of delivery, assistance during delivery, and number of ANC attendance as factors associated with deaths of children under 5 in SSA.6,7,9,17,18

Other studies have shown that maternal age at first birth is associated with adverse birth outcomes such as neonatal mortality,19 low birth weight, pre-eclampsia/eclampsia, preterm birth, and maternal and perinatal mortality in SSA.20 This has been found to occur because women who give birth at young age are more likely to be less wealthy and have received less education21,22 and may make less use of maternal and child healthcare services.23,24 Moreover, since such births are more likely to be their first birth, they carry increased risks.25

Globally, several studies have found that children born to mothers whose first childbirth occurred during adolescence are more likely to die before age 5 compared with those born to mothers whose first childbirth occurred in adulthood.26–29 In SSA, there are studies that have shown that adolescent pregnancy and childbirth do not only have short-term and medium-term negative effects on the adolescent girl but established long-term effects as well.30,31 These studies explained that most adolescents in SSA who have experienced adolescent pregnancy or childbirth are likely to be socioeconomically disadvantaged even after several years due to school drop-outs, unemployment, and abandonment by parents.31,32 Others may also experience long-term psychological problems such as anxiety and depression due to stigmatisation.33,34 These negative situations may affect the health status of their subsequent children who are even born when they are adults.

Considering that SSA has the highest prevalence of under-5 mortality6–9 and adolescent childbearing globally,36,37 understanding the association between young maternal age at first childbirth and under-5 mortality in SSA is critical for policy and public health interventions. However, the only available evidence on the association between young maternal age at first childbirth and under-5 mortality in SSA has been done only in specific countries such as Nigeria38 and South Sudan.39 To the best of the author’s knowledge, there has not been any study that has used pooled data across a number of countries in SSA to examine the association between young maternal age at first childbirth and under-5 mortality. Again, considering the long-term effects of adolescent childbearing in SSA, it is important to understand its negative health effect not only for the firstborn children of adolescent mothers but their subsequent children as well, including those who were born when they were adults. The current study seeks to fill the gap in dearth of evidence by examining the association between young maternal age at first birth and under-5 mortality in SSA using data from the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) of 30 countries.

In this study, it is hypothesised that children of mothers whose first childbirth occurred when they were adolescents (less than 20 years) are more likely to die before the age of 5 compared with those whose mothers’ first childbirth occurred at age 20 years and above. Findings from the study will be useful to government and non-governmental organisations of these countries in implementing and strengthening existing childhood healthcare programmes that can help improve child survival and reduce the high under-5 mortality rate in SSA.

METHODS
Study design
The birth recode files of the DHS of 30 countries in SSA, which contain data on the full birth history of all women interviewed and information on health indicators as well as fertility and mortality rates were used. Data for the DHS are mostly gathered every 5 years. However, this period can be longer in some countries due to specific country conditions. Data for each survey are obtained by sampling respondents using a two-stage sampling technique. The two stage sampling process begins with the selection of clusters usually called enumeration areas. This is followed by the selection of households for the survey. Details on the sampling methodology and data collection used by the DHS are published elsewhere.40 In this study, the inclusion criteria were countries whose datasets were published between 2010 and 2019 and had information on age at first birth, child mortality and all other variables that were considered essential in this study. In all, 116,379 mothers of children under 5 were included in this study. The countries included in this study and their samples are shown in table 1. The manuscript was prepared in line with the Strengthening Reporting of Observational studies in Epidemiology reporting guidelines41 as found in online supplemental table S1.

Study variables
Outcome variable
The outcome variable for this study was under-5 mortality, which has been defined as the death of children under 5 years.1,42 This variable was recoded as a binary variable (0=no and 1=yes).9,17

Key explanatory variable
The main explanatory variable of the study was ‘age at first childbirth’. This variable was derived from the question, ‘how old were you when you first gave birth?’ The responses to this question were in single years. For the purpose of this study, respondents who mentioned <20 years as their ages at the time of their first childbirth were considered as those who had ‘adolescent
childbirth’ while those whose first childbirth occurred at ≥20 years were considered as those who gave birth as adults (adult childbirth).

Covariates

Based on the findings of previous studies on factors associated with under-5 mortality,9 17 42 43 eleven variables, made up of nine individual-level factors (marital status, pregnancy intention, mother’s education level, mother’s body mass index (BMI), sex of child, child’s weight, number of ANC visits, place of delivery, and assistant during delivery) and two contextual factors (wealth quintile and place of residence) were considered as the main covariates. Marital status was coded as married, cohabiting and single (never married, widowed, divorced, and separated). Pregnancy intention was coded as intended, mistimed and unwanted while mother’s educational level was coded as no education, primary, and secondary/higher. Mother’s BMI was coded as thin (<18.5kg/m2), normal (18.5–24.9kg/m2), and obese (>25kg/m2). Sex of the child was coded as male and female and child’s birth weight was coded as ≥2500 g and <2500 g. The number of ANC visits was coded as less than four visits and four or more visits. Place of delivery was coded as home and health facility while assistant during delivery was coded as Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA)/others and Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA)/health professional. Wealth index was coded as poorest, poorer, middle, richer, and richest. Place of residence was coded as urban and rural. Apart from these, subregions (Central, West, East and Southern Africa) and survey years were also considered as additional covariates. The countries were categorised into subregions based on their specific location within Africa as defined by the United Nations.44 These are West Africa (Burkina Faso, Benin, Cote D’ivoire, Ghana, Gambia, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Niger, Senegal, and Togo), East Africa (Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Comoros, Malawi, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda), Central Africa (Congo DR, Congo, Cameroon, Gabon, and Chad) and South Africa (Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe).

Statistical analysis

Data analyses were carried out using Stata V.14.0. First, the prevalence of adolescent childbirth and under-5 mortality were presented using forest plots, with their associated 95% confidence intervals (CI) and weights. Next, the weighted frequencies and percentages for the covariates and their distribution across age at first childbirth and under-5 death were presented, followed by a χ² test of independence. Finally, multilevel logistic regression models were used to show the association between age at first childbirth and under-5 mortality while controlling for the covariates. Model 0 showed the variance in under-5 mortality attributed to the clustering of the primary sampling units without the explanatory variables. Model I and model II contained the key explanatory variable (age at first childbirth) and the individual-level factors, respectively. The final model (model III) had the key explanatory variable and all the covariates. The Stata command ‘melogit’ was used in fitting these models. The Akaike’s information criterion (AIC) tests were used for model comparison. The results were presented as crude odds ratios (cORs) and adjusted odds ratios (aORs), at 95% CIs. Sampling weights were applied to cater for under-sampling and over-sampling.45 Finally, the survey command in Stata was used to adjust for the complex sampling structure of the data in the regression analyses.

### Table 1 Sample distribution by country

| Survey countries | Survey year | Weighted sample | Percentage |
|------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|
| Benin            | 2018        | 4584            | 3.94       |
| Burkina Faso     | 2010        | 5339            | 4.59       |
| Burundi          | 2017        | 4299            | 3.69       |
| Cameroon         | 2018        | 3503            | 3.01       |
| Chad             | 2015        | 7201            | 6.19       |
| Comoros          | 2012        | 2056            | 1.77       |
| Congo            | 2011–2012   | 3142            | 2.70       |
| Congo DR         | 2013–2014   | 5557            | 4.77       |
| Cote D’Ivoire    | 2011–2012   | 2538            | 2.18       |
| Ethiopia         | 2016        | 7330            | 6.30       |
| Gabon            | 2012        | 2518            | 2.16       |
| Gambia           | 2013        | 2530            | 2.17       |
| Ghana            | 2014        | 2128            | 1.83       |
| Guinea           | 2018        | 2799            | 2.40       |
| Kenya            | 2014        | 6767            | 5.81       |
| Lesotho          | 2014        | 1329            | 1.14       |
| Liberia          | 2013        | 2490            | 2.14       |
| Malawi           | 2016        | 4478            | 3.85       |
| Mali             | 2018        | 3262            | 2.80       |
| Namibia          | 2013        | 1813            | 1.56       |
| Niger            | 2012        | 3848            | 3.31       |
| Nigeria          | 2018        | 8418            | 7.23       |
| Rwanda           | 2015        | 2952            | 2.54       |
| Senegal          | 2010–2011   | 3044            | 2.62       |
| Sierra Leone     | 2019        | 3675            | 3.16       |
| South Africa     | 2016        | 1226            | 1.05       |
| Tanzania         | 2016        | 6965            | 5.98       |
| Togo             | 2013–2014   | 2473            | 2.13       |
| Uganda           | 2016        | 3339            | 2.87       |
| Zimbabwe         | 2015        | 4776            | 4.10       |
| All countries    |             | 116 379         | 100.00     |
RESULTS
Prevalence of adolescent childbirth in SSA
In the 30 countries in SSA, the prevalence of adolescent childbirth was 57.36% (95% CI 53.73% to 60.99%), ranging from as high as 74.74% (95% CI 73.74% to 75.74%) in Chad to as low as 27.91% in Rwanda (95% CI 26.29% to 29.53%) (Figure 1).

Prevalence of under-5 mortality in SSA
The prevalence of death among children under 5 in the 30 countries in SSA was 4.10% (95% CI 3.65% to 4.54%). The highest prevalence of 6.95% (95% CI 6.13% to 7.77%) was in Sierra Leone while the lowest prevalence of 2.25% (95% CI 1.67% to 2.83%) was in Gambia (Figure 2).

Distribution of sociodemographic characteristics across age at first childbirth and death of children under 5
Table 2 shows results of the distribution of the sociodemographic characteristics of mothers across adolescent mothers versus older mothers and under-5 deaths versus no deaths. The results showed statistically significant difference between all the sociodemographic characteristics and age at first childbirth, except sex of the child. Statistically significant difference was also observed between the sociodemographic characteristics of mothers and under-5 mortality, except mother’s BMI.

In terms of adolescent childbirth, the prevalence was higher among cohabiting mothers (60.62%), compared with married mothers (58.46%); mothers whose pregnancies were unwanted (62.84%), compared with those whose pregnancies were intended (57.70%); and mothers with no formal education (65.11%), compared with those with secondary/higher education (44.37%). Mother’s with normal body weight had higher prevalence of adolescent childbirth (61.45%), compared with those whose body weight was obese (51.09%). Adolescent childbirth was higher among mothers whose children were ≥2500 g (59.05%), compared with those whose children were <2500 g (54.69%). Higher prevalence of adolescent childbirth was observed among mothers who had less than four ANC visits (63.83%), those who delivered at home (68.54%), and those who were assisted by TBA/others during delivery (67.62%), compared with those who had four or more ANC visits (54.75%), those who delivered at the health facility (54.09), and those whose deliveries were assisted by SBA/health professional (55.40%), respectively. Adolescent childbirth was higher among poorest mothers (65.45%), compared with richest mothers (42.81%) and mothers who lived in rural areas (62.92%) compared with those who lived in urban areas (50.20%). Mothers who lived in Central Africa had the highest prevalence of adolescent childbirth in terms of subregion (65.64%). With under-5 mortality, children born to single mothers had a higher prevalence of under-5 mortality (5.07%), compared with those who were cohabiting (3.99%). Children of mothers whose pregnancies were intended had a higher prevalence of under-5 mortality (4.47%), compared with those whose pregnancies were mistimed (3.50%). The highest prevalence of under-5 mortality was found among children of mothers who lived in rural areas (4.46%), those with no formal education (5.09%)
Table 2 Cross-tabulation of sociodemographic characteristics and death of children under 5

| Variables                  | Weighted sample (N) | Weighted column percentage (%) | Age at first childbirth | P values | Death of child under 5 | P values |
|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|
|                            |                     |                                | <20 years               | ≥20 years |                      |          |
|                            |                     |                                | N                      | Row %    | N                      | Row %    |<0.001 | N     | Row %    | N     | Row %    |<0.001|
| Marital status             |                     |                                |                         |          |                        |          |
| Married                    | 83 355              | 71.62                          | 48 726                  | 58.46    | 34 628                  | 41.54    | 79 906 | 95.86    | 3449 | 4.14     |          |
| Cohabiting                 | 16 585              | 14.25                          | 10 055                  | 60.62    | 6531                    | 39.38    | 15 923 | 96.01    | 662  | 3.99     |          |
| Single                     | 16 439              | 14.13                          | 9 660                   | 58.76    | 6 779                   | 41.24    | 15 605 | 94.93    | 834  | 5.07     |          |
| Pregnancy intention       |                     |                                |                         |          |                        |          |
| Intended                   | 84 043              | 72.21                          | 48 495                  | 57.70    | 35 548                  | 42.30    | 80 283 | 95.53    | 3760 | 4.47     |          |
| Mistimed                   | 24 732              | 21.25                          | 15 168                  | 61.33    | 9 564                   | 38.67    | 23 865 | 96.50    | 867  | 3.50     |          |
| Unwanted                   | 76 05                | 6.53                           | 4 778                   | 62.84    | 2826                    | 37.16    | 7 285  | 95.80    | 319  | 4.20     |          |
| Mother's education level   |                     |                                |                         |          |                        |          |
| No education               | 45 914              | 39.45                          | 29 895                  | 65.11    | 16 019                  | 34.89    | 43 576 | 94.91    | 2 339 | 5.09     |          |
| Primary                    | 37 105              | 31.88                          | 23 745                  | 63.99    | 13 360                  | 36.01    | 35 600 | 95.94    | 1 505 | 4.06     |          |
| Secondary/higher          | 33 359              | 28.66                          | 14 801                  | 44.37    | 18 557                  | 55.63    | 32 258 | 96.70    | 1 102 | 3.30     |          |
| Mother's body mass index   |                     |                                |                         |          |                        |          |
| Normal                     | 76 299              | 65.56                          | 6 739                   | 61.45    | 4 229                   | 38.55    | 10 501 | 95.68    | 467  | 4.32     |          |
| Thin                       | 10 968              | 9.42                           | 4 682                   | 61.37    | 2 947                   | 38.63    | 73 005 | 95.74    | 3 295 | 4.26     |          |
| Obese                      | 29 112              | 25.01                          | 1 485                   | 51.09    | 1 427                   | 48.91    | 2 7928 | 95.93    | 1 184 | 4.07     |          |
| Sex of child               |                     |                                |                         |          |                        |          |
| Male                       | 59 212              | 50.88                          | 3 483                   | 58.82    | 2 438                   | 41.18    | 56 509 | 95.43    | 2 703 | 4.57     |          |
| Female                     | 57 176              | 49.12                          | 3 362                   | 58.80    | 2 355                   | 41.20    | 54 924 | 96.08    | 2 242 | 3.92     |          |
| Child's weight             |                     |                                |                         |          |                        |          |
| ≥2500 g                    | 109 868             | 94.41                          | 64 881                  | 59.05    | 44 988                  | 40.95    | 105 354 | 95.89    | 4 514 | 4.11     |          |
| <2500 g                    | 6 511               | 5.59                           | 3 561                   | 54.69    | 2 950                   | 45.31    | 60 797 | 93.37    | 431  | 6.63     |          |
| No of ANC visits           |                     |                                |                         |          |                        |          |
| Less than four visits      | 51 985              | 44.67                          | 3 318                   | 63.83    | 18 802                  | 36.17    | 49 924 | 95.07    | 2 561 | 4.93     |          |
| Four or more visits        | 64 309              | 55.33                          | 3 528                   | 54.75    | 29 136                  | 45.25    | 62 009 | 96.30    | 2 385 | 3.70     |          |
| Place of delivery          |                     |                                |                         |          |                        |          |
| Home                       | 38 011              | 32.66                          | 2 605                   | 68.54    | 11 957                  | 31.46    | 36 068 | 94.89    | 1 943 | 5.11     |          |
| Health facility            | 78 368              | 67.34                          | 4 238                   | 54.09    | 35 981                  | 45.91    | 75 366 | 96.17    | 3 002 | 3.83     |          |
| Assistant during delivery  |                     |                                |                         |          |                        |          |
| TBA/others                 | 32 451              | 27.88                          | 21 944                  | 67.62    | 10 507                  | 32.38    | 30 876 | 95.15    | 1 574 | 4.85     |          |
| Continued                  |                     |                                |                         |          |                        |          |
| Variables                      | Weighted sample (N) | Weighted column percentage (%) | Age at first childbirth | P values | Death of child under 5 | P values |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|
|                               |                     |                                | <20 years | ≥20 years |                |<0.001   | No | Row %  | N | Row %  | Yes | Row %  |<0.001   |
| SBA/health professional       | 83 928              | 72.12                          | 46 498     | 55.40     | 37 431  | 44.60 | 80 557 | 95.98 | 3371  | 4.02 |
| Wealth quintile               |                     |                                | <0.001     | <0.001    |<0.001   |<0.001 |
| Poorest                       | 24 473              | 21.03                          | 16 018     | 65.45     | 8454    | 34.55 | 23 299 | 95.20 | 1174  | 4.80 |
| Poorer                        | 24 339              | 20.91                          | 15 907     | 65.36     | 8432    | 34.64 | 23 269 | 95.60 | 1070  | 4.40 |
| Middle                        | 23 295              | 20.02                          | 14 342     | 61.57     | 8953    | 38.43 | 22 257 | 95.54 | 1039  | 4.46 |
| Richer                        | 23 335              | 20.05                          | 13 212     | 56.62     | 10 123  | 43.38 | 22 358 | 95.81 | 977   | 4.19 |
| Richest                       | 20 937              | 17.99                          | 8963       | 42.81     | 11 975  | 57.19 | 20 251 | 96.72 | 686   | 3.28 |
| Place of residence            |                     |                                | <0.001     | <0.001    |<0.001   |<0.001 |
| Urban                         | 37 760              | 32.45                          | 18 956     | 50.20     | 18 804  | 49.80 | 36 320 | 96.19 | 1440  | 3.81 |
| Rural                         | 78 620              | 67.55                          | 49 486     | 62.94     | 29 133  | 37.06 | 75 114 | 95.54 | 3506  | 4.46 |
| Subregion                     |                     |                                | <0.001     | <0.001    |<0.001   |<0.001 |
| Central Africa                | 21 920              | 18.84                          | 14 390     | 65.64     | 7531    | 34.36 | 20 911 | 95.40 | 1009  | 4.60 |
| West Africa                   | 47 128              | 40.50                          | 27 816     | 59.02     | 19 312  | 40.98 | 44 786 | 95.03 | 2342  | 3.97 |
| East Africa                   | 38 186              | 32.81                          | 21 434     | 56.13     | 16 753  | 43.87 | 36 905 | 96.64 | 1282  | 3.36 |
| Southern Africa               | 91 45               | 7.86                           | 4802       | 52.51     | 4342    | 47.49 | 8832   | 96.58 | 313   | 3.42 |

ANC, antenatal care; SBA, skilled birth attendant; TBA, traditional birth attendant.
and those of the poorest wealth quintile (4.80%). The highest deaths of under-5 children were also observed among male children (4.57%), children whose weight was ≤2500 g (6.63%), children whose mothers had less than four ANC visits (4.95%), those who were delivered at home (4.93%) and mothers who were assisted by TBA/ Others during delivery (4.85%). Finally, under-5 mortality was highest in West Africa (3.97%) in terms of subregion.

### Association between adolescent childbirth and under-5 mortality

Model III of table 3 shows the results of the association between age at first childbirth under-5 mortality, while controlling for all the covariates. The results indicate that children born to mothers whose first childbirth occurred at <20 years were 11% more likely to die before the age of 5 compared with those whose mothers’ first childbirth occurred at age ≥20 years (aOR 1.11; 95% CI 1.05 to 1.18).

In terms of the covariates, the likelihood of under-5 mortality was higher among single (aOR 1.54; 95% CI 1.41 to 1.67) and cohabiting mothers (aOR 1.10; 95% CI 1.01 to 1.21) compared with married mothers. Children born to mothers who were obese were more likely to die before the age of 5 compared with those born to mothers with normal body weight (aOR 1.17; 95% CI 1.09 to 1.26). The odds of under-5 mortality were higher among children whose weight at birth was <2500 g compared with those whose weight was ≥2500 g at birth (aOR 1.83; 95% CI 1.64 to 2.03). On the contrary, the likelihood of under-5 mortality was lower among children born to mothers with secondary/higher education, female children, children whose mothers had four or more ANC visits and delivered at the health facility, children born to richest women, and children whose mothers lived in East and Southern Africa (see model III of table 3).

### DISCUSSION

The aim of this study was to examine the association between adolescent childbirth and under-5 mortality in SSA. It was revealed that children born to mothers whose first childbirth occurred at <20 years were more likely to die compared with those born to mothers whose first childbirth occurred at age ≥20 years. In terms of the higher odds of under-5 mortality among adolescent mothers, the finding is consistent with the findings of previous studies in sub-Saharan African countries like Nigeria and South Sudan. Apart from these country-specific studies, other studies in low-income and middle-income countries, including SSA and others outside the subregion, have also found that young maternal age at first birth increases the risk of death of children under 5. Several physiological, sociocultural, and socioeconomic factors may account for the higher odds of under-5 mortality among children born to adolescent mothers compared with those born to mothers aged 20 years and above. Physiologically, the younger the body of the mother the higher the likelihood of pregnancy and childbirth complications, which increase the risk of under-5 mortality. Socio-culturally, adolescent mothers are more likely to be stigmatised and face barriers accessing maternal and child healthcare services, predisposing children born to them to mortality. Socioeconomically, compared with adult mothers, adolescent mothers are more likely to have low level of education and low wealth status, which have been considered as predictors of under-5 mortality. Considering that some of the women whose first childbirth occurred when they were adolescents may not be adolescents at the time of the survey, the results on the association between adolescent childbearing and under-5 mortality provides an indication that the negative effects of adolescent childbearing on under-5 mortality may extend over several years. Therefore, it is useful to mention that the problem is even more profound than we imagine and is not only short term or medium term but long term as well.

In this study, the likelihood of under-5 mortality was higher among single and cohabiting mothers compared with married mothers. Similar findings have been obtained in studies that have been conducted in SSA and other low-income countries. Most of these studies have cited lack of spousal support as the major reason for the high prevalence of under-5 mortality among children born to single and cohabiting women. Other studies have also attributed the higher likelihood of under-5 mortality among children born to single and cohabiting mothers compared with married mothers to poor nutritional status, which manifest in stunting, wasting, and underweight and threaten the survival of children.

Children born to mothers who were obese were more likely to die before the age of 5 compared with those born to mothers with normal body weight. Consistent with the findings of the current study, excessive maternal BMI has been found to be associated with high risk of under-5 mortality in previous studies. Associations between maternal obesity and under-5 mortality could be attributed to pregnancy complications which are more common among obese mothers. For instance, obese mothers are more likely to deliver through caesarean section due to increased risks of obesity-related pregnancy complications and are also at higher risk of spontaneous extremely preterm delivery (<28 weeks). Relatedly, preterm infants are often affected by serious neonatal morbidities, which can threaten their survival. Consistent with the findings of previous studies, it was found in this study that the odds of under-5 mortality were higher among children whose weight at birth was ≤2500 g compared with those whose weight was ≥2500 g at birth. Studies have shown that the higher odds of mortality among children with low birth weight compared with those with normal body weight is attributed to poor health and disability often common among children with low birth weight.

### Strengths and weaknesses

The use of large nationally representative datasets of 30 countries in SSA in examining the association between
| Variables                              | Model 0 | Model I cOR (95% CI) | Model II aOR (95% CI) | Model III aOR (95% CI) |
|----------------------------------------|---------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| **Fixed effects**                      |         |                      |                       |                        |
| Age at first childbirth                |         |                      |                       |                        |
| < 20 years                             |         | 1.21 (1.14 to 1.28)  | 1.15 (1.07 to 1.22)   | 1.11 (1.05 to 1.18)   |
| ≥20 years                              |         | Ref                  | Ref                   | Ref                    |
| **Marital status**                     |         |                      |                       |                        |
| Married                                |         | Ref                  | Ref                   | Ref                    |
| Cohabiting                             |         | 1.06 (0.97 to 1.16)  | 1.10 (1.01 to 1.21)   |                        |
| Single                                 |         | 1.50 (1.38 to 1.63)  | 1.54 (1.41 to 1.67)   |                        |
| **Pregnancy intention**                |         |                      |                       |                        |
| Intended                               |         | Ref                  | Ref                   | Ref                    |
| Mistimed                               |         | 0.79 (0.74 to 0.86)  | 0.84 (0.77 to 0.91)   |                        |
| Unwanted                               |         | 0.91 (0.81 to 1.03)  | 1.00 (0.88 to 1.12)   |                        |
| **Mother’s education level**           |         |                      |                       |                        |
| No education                           |         | Ref                  | Ref                   | Ref                    |
| Primary                                |         | 0.82 (0.76 to 0.88)  | 0.95 (0.88 to 1.02)   |                        |
| Secondary/higher                      |         | 0.71 (0.65 to 0.77)  | 0.78 (0.71 to 0.86)   |                        |
| **Mother’s body mass index**           |         |                      |                       |                        |
| Normal                                 |         | Ref                  | Ref                   | Ref                    |
| Thin                                   |         | 0.92 (0.84 to 1.02)  | 0.95 (0.86 to 1.05)   |                        |
| Obese                                  |         | 1.12 (1.05 to 1.21)  | 1.17 (1.09 to 1.26)   |                        |
| **Sex of child**                       |         |                      |                       |                        |
| Male                                   |         | Ref                  | Ref                   | Ref                    |
| Female                                 |         | 0.83 (0.79 to 0.88)  | 0.83 (0.78 to 0.88)   |                        |
| **Child’s weight**                     |         |                      |                       |                        |
| ≥2500 g                                |         | Ref                  | Ref                   | Ref                    |
| <2500 g                                |         | 1.78 (1.60 to 1.98)  | 1.83 (1.64 to 2.03)   |                        |
| **No of ANC visits**                   |         |                      |                       |                        |
| Less than four visits                  |         | Ref                  | Ref                   | Ref                    |
| Four or more visits                    |         | 0.85 (0.80 to 0.90)  | 0.83 (0.78 to 0.88)   |                        |
| **Place of delivery**                  |         |                      |                       |                        |
| Home                                   |         | Ref                  | Ref                   | Ref                    |
| Health facility                        |         | 0.76 (0.70 to 0.83)  | 0.82 (0.75 to 0.90)   |                        |
| **Assistant during delivery**          |         |                      |                       |                        |
| TBA/others                             |         | Ref                  | Ref                   | Ref                    |
| SBA/health professional                |         | 1.11 (1.02 to 1.21)  | 1.01 (0.93 to 1.10)   |                        |
| **Wealth quintile**                    |         |                      |                       |                        |
| Poorest                                |         | Ref                  |                       |                        |
| Poorer                                 |         | 0.97 (0.89 to 1.06)  |                       |                        |
| Middle                                 |         | 1.03 (0.94 to 1.12)  |                       |                        |
| Richer                                 |         | 0.97 (0.88 to 1.07)  |                       |                        |
| Richest                                |         | 0.81 (0.72 to 0.92)  |                       |                        |
| **Place of residence**                 |         |                      |                       |                        |
| Urban                                  |         | Ref                  |                       |                        |
| Rural                                  |         | 1.01 (0.93 to 1.10)  |                       |                        |

Continued
adolescent childbirth and under-5 mortality is a major strength of this study. Again, the large sample size made it possible to use high level statistical analyses that confirm the accuracy of the findings. Despite these strengths, there are some limitations inherent in this study. First, the design employed in the DHS is cross-sectional and hence, causal interpretations of the findings cannot be established. Second, age at first childbirth was self-reported, and as a result, there is the possibility of under-reporting and over-reporting of data.69–71 Since reporting under-5 mortality may bring about unpleasant moments, some mothers may under-report its occurrence. Finally, considering that some of the respondents in this study whose first birth occurred when they were adolescents were not adolescents at the time of the survey, under-5 mortality reported by those people could be due to other factors and not necessarily because their first childbirth occurred when they were adolescents.

**CONCLUSION**

This study has established an association between adolescent childbirth and death of children under 5 in SSA. The findings have significant policy and public health implications. From the policy perspective, the findings call for the need to enhance policies aimed at reducing under-5 mortality in SSA by reducing adolescent pregnancy and childbirth through family planning, comprehensive sexuality education, and the elimination of child marriage. Again, there is the need for government and non-governmental organisations in SSA to introduce poverty alleviation programmes and improve access to both formal and informal education as a way of enhancing the socioeconomic status of adolescent mothers. Public health education should also be enhanced through continuous advocacy programmes as a way of helping adolescent mothers to access ANC and health facility deliveries. These interventions should be implemented.
taking into consideration other characteristics of mothers such as marital status and BMI and child’s characteristics such as child’s weight, which were found to be associated with high under-5 mortality.

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