

Table 1. Demographic and Health Surveys survey years, sample sizes, and rates of infant, neonatal, and post-neonatal mortality.

Country	DHS Survey Years	Infant Sample		Neonatal Sample		Post-Neonatal Sample	
		Number of Births	Weighted Percent Death	Number of Births	Weighted Percent Death	Number of Births	Weighted Percent Death
Treated countries ^a							
Bangladesh	2004, 2007, 2011	11,739	5.98%	13,943	3.68%	11,739	1.77%
Kenya	2003, 2008	9,547	6.04%	9,015	3.18%	9,547	2.98%
Lesotho	2004, 2009	5,774	8.74%	6,696	4.23%	5,774	4.46%
Uganda	2006, 2011	13,093	6.79%	15,330	2.90%	13,093	3.83%
Zimbabwe	2005, 2010	8,035	5.54%	8,955	2.40%	8,035	3.10%
All treated countries		48,188	6.08%	53,939	3.50%	48,188	2.20%
Control countries ^b							
Armenia	2005, 2010	2,211	2.15%	2,450	1.36%	2,211	0.77%
Bolivia	2003, 2008	13,539	5.03%	14,742	2.66%	13,539	2.44%
Colombia	2005, 2010	26,023	1.84%	26,607	1.18%	26,023	0.60%
Egypt	2005, 2008	18,376	2.81%	19,595	1.83%	18,376	1.04%
Ghana	2003, 2008	5,008	5.26%	5,460	3.34%	5,008	2.15%
Honduras	2005, 2011	17,319	2.51%	19,341	1.59%	17,319	0.89%
Cambodia	2005, 2010	13,352	6.38%	14,710	2.73%	13,352	3.28%
Madagascar	2003, 2008	15,452	5.22%	15,715	2.75%	15,452	2.60%
Malawi	2004, 2010	25,165	6.89%	28,857	2.88%	25,165	4.00%
Nigeria	2003, 2008	32,683	7.98%	35,137	4.12%	32,683	3.87%
Nepal	2006, 2011	9,342	4.59%	9,506	3.46%	9,342	1.33%
Philippines	2003, 2008	10,622	2.86%	11,064	1.68%	10,622	1.05%
Rwanda	2005, 2010	14,329	7.06%	15,130	3.11%	14,329	3.82%
Senegal	2005, 2010	17,958	5.69%	18,845	3.10%	17,958	2.25%
Tanzania	2004, 2010	13,184	5.96%	13,103	2.70%	13,184	3.03%
All control countries		234,563	5.16%	250,262	2.78%	234,563	2.36%
Total		282,751	5.52%	304,201	3.07%	282,751	2.30%

^aTreated countries are countries that experienced a change in the duration of any paid leave.

^bControl countries are countries that did not experience a change in the duration of any paid leave.

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We collected information on potential confounders and other characteristics based on a review of the literature on determinants of neonatal and infant mortality in LMICs [23–31]. Individual and household-level socio-demographic characteristics included the child's gender, mother's educational attainment in completed years, urban/rural residence, and household socioeconomic status (SES). Household SES, categorized into five equal groups using quintiles, was determined from the continuous wealth index provided by the DHS, which is based on ownership of specific assets (e.g., bicycle, radio, and television), environmental conditions, and housing characteristics (e.g., type of water source, sanitation facilities, materials used for housing construction), and was constructed using the method proposed by Filmer and Pritchett [32,33]. Birth characteristics included the interval between births (defined as short if it was less than 24 mo), maternal age at the time of each birth (categorized as <20, 20–39, or 40 y and older), and whether there was a skilled birth attendant present at the time of delivery. Aside