

Appendix Table 1 Description of study variable: Definition/Coding

Name of the variable	Definition/Coding
<i>Outcome variables</i>	
Labor room violence	Labor room violence was measured as a binary variable using two categories (Yes & No) to the question asked in survey “At the time of delivery, have the doctor/nurse/other health workers/staff of the hospital shouted/abused/hit you?”:
<i>Predictor variables: Socio-economic</i>	
Place of residence	Place of residence is recoded into Urban and Rural area.
Religion	The presence of other religions in Uttar Pradesh is nearly negligible which is also reflected in our sample. Therefore, we have classified our sample into Hindu and Muslim.
Caste	The social groups are recoded into three groups: Scheduled Caste (SC)/Schedule Tribe (ST), Other Backward Castes (OBCs) and General Castes. A system that allows social hierarchal division of people in India.
Education of the Mother	The educational status of women is coded into three categories: No Education, 1-8 years of schooling and above secondary. These groups are classified in such a way that they have a distinct effect on the nature and level of labor room violence experienced by women.
Age of the Mother (in years)	Age of the mother is categorised into three groups: less than 20 years, 21-29 years and above 30 years. This classification was done by keeping in the mind both the distribution of the sample across the ages and also considering the ideal ages of childbearing.
Partner’s Occupation	Partner’s occupation has been recoded into two broad groups: Primary/Secondary and Tertiary/Quaternary. These groups are classified in such a way that they have a distinct effect on the nature and level of labor room violence experienced by women. Activities related to primary activities include agriculture (both commercial and subsistence), forestry, mining, farming, grazing, fishing, hunting and gathering, and quarrying. It also includes packaging and processing of the raw material related to these activities. Example for secondary occupation are- textile production, metal working and smelting, automobile production, aerospace manufacturing, chemical and engineering industries, engineering, construction, shipbuilding, energy utilities, breweries and bottlers. Activities includes in this sector are- transportation and distribution, restaurants, clerical services, retail and wholesale sales, entertainment (television, movies, theater, radio, music, etc.), media, tourism, law, insurance, banking and healthcare.
Any mass media exposure	Mass media exposure is a composite variable. It is computed based on women’s exposure to print media (newspaper/magazine), and electric media (television, radio, and cinema). Exposure to any of these media sources was denoted “Yes” Otherwise “No”.
Wealth Quintile	The wealth index is based on a variety of household characteristics and assets that are relevant for that country. The wealth index in the survey included 30 household assets. Individuals in the sample were assigned a score based on how their families rank on ownership of assets and other household characteristics using PCA. Following this, we extracted the factor weights for each variable. We then calculated wealth index scores based on these factor weights for each respondent in the national survey dataset. Finally, the population into wealth quintiles based on the wealth index scores was separated to observe the range of wealth index scores for each of the five quintiles. This was further grouped into three categories “Poor”, “Middle”, “Rich” for analysis purpose.