

Maternal and Newborn Health Disparities

# Philippines



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# Maternal and Newborn Health Disparities in Philippines

## Key Facts

### Philippines reference table

Demographic indicators		
Total population (thousands) <sup>1</sup>	2015	100,699
Total live births (thousands) <sup>1</sup>	2015	2,349
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman) <sup>1</sup>	2015	3
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 women 15-19) <sup>10</sup>	2011	59
Impact indicators		
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>4</sup>	2015	114
Average annual rate of MMR reduction between 1990 and 2015 (%) <sup>5</sup>	2015	1
Lifetime risk of maternal death: 1 in x <sup>4</sup>	2015	280
Stillbirth rate (per 1,000 total births) <sup>6</sup>	2015	11
Preterm birth rate (per 100 live births) <sup>7</sup>	2010	15
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) <sup>3</sup>	2015	28
Under-five deaths that are newborn (%) <sup>3</sup>	2015	45
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) <sup>3</sup>	2015	13
Neonatal deaths (thousands) <sup>3</sup>	2015	30
Service Delivery		
Availability of EmONC Services (% of minimum acceptable level) <sup>8</sup>	–	–
Physician density (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	2004	1.2
Nurse and midwife density (per 1,000 population) <sup>9</sup>	2004	6.0

# Maternal and Newborn Health Disparities

## Philippines

In 2015, approximately 2,300,000 babies were born in Philippines, or around 6,400 every day.<sup>1</sup>

Among young women (aged 20-24), 8 percent gave birth by age 18.<sup>2</sup>

Approximately 81 babies will die each day before reaching their first month<sup>3</sup>; 71 stillbirths occur every day.<sup>6</sup>

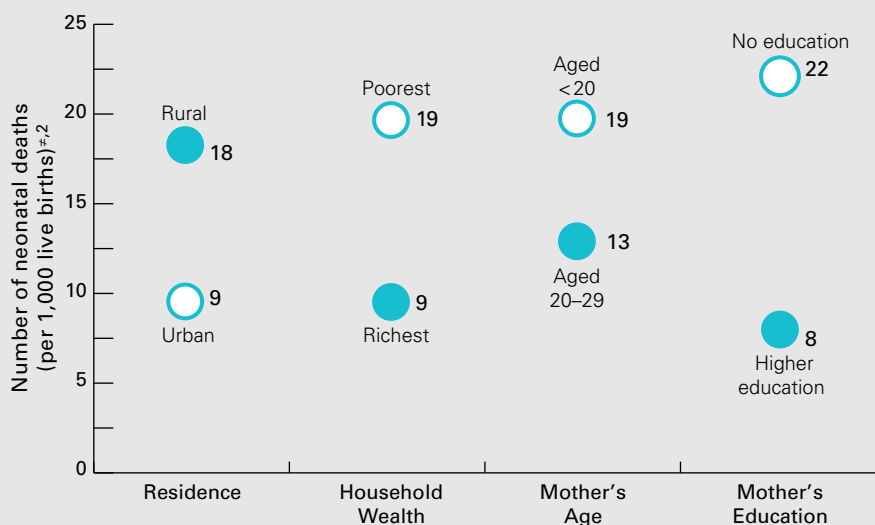
### Neonatal mortality rate:

Philippines's neonatal mortality rate (NMR)<sup>4</sup> is 13 deaths per 1,000 live births.<sup>3</sup>

NMR in rural areas is 18 deaths per 1,000 live births and 9 deaths per 1,000 live births in urban areas for an urban-to-rural ratio of 0.5.<sup>2</sup>

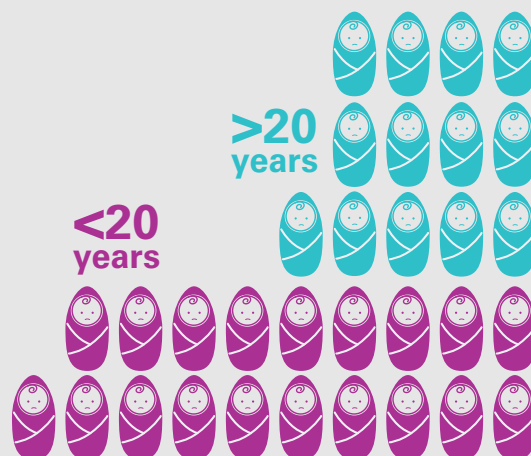
NMR among the poorest households is 19 neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, compared to 9 deaths per 1,000 live births among the richest households.<sup>2</sup>

### Neonatal mortality rates, by background characteristics, 2013



### Neonatal mortality rate

for newborns with mothers:



The NMR for younger mothers (19 per 1,000 live births) is 1.5 times higher than for mothers aged 20-29 (13 per 1,000 live births).<sup>2</sup>

**1 in 12**

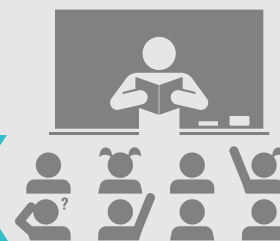
young women (aged 20-24) have given birth by age 18.<sup>2</sup>



Newborns with less educated mothers are

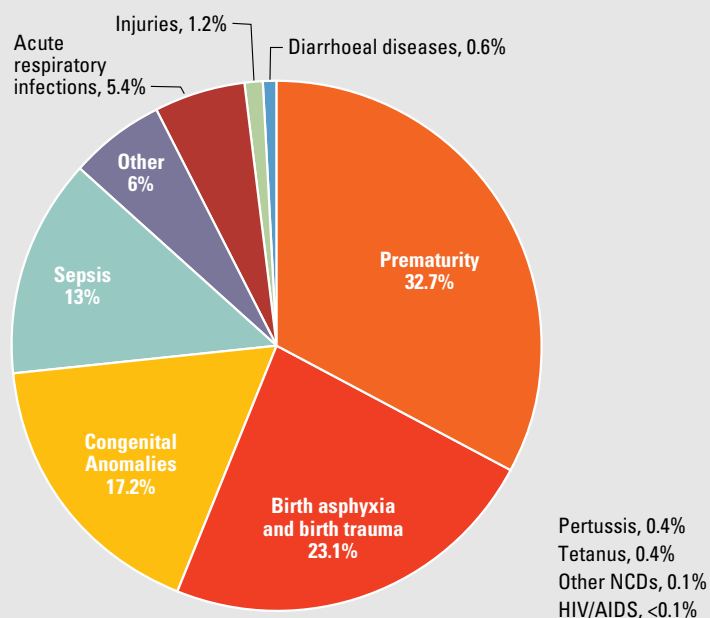
**2.8x**

more likely to die during the first month compared to those born to mothers with higher education.<sup>2</sup>



## Philippines – Causes of Neonatal Mortality, 2015

In Philippines, the main causes of neonatal deaths in 2015 were prematurity (32.7 percent), birth asphyxia and trauma (23.1 percent) and congenital anomalies (17.2 percent).<sup>11</sup>



## Disparities in key maternal and newborn health interventions, Philippines, 2013<sup>2</sup>

		Coverage – care for mothers					
		Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	Antenatal care coverage at least 4 times (%) <sup>a</sup>	Skilled attendant at birth (%)	Institutional delivery (%)	Delivered by caesarean section (%)	Postnatal care of mothers within 2 days (%)
<b>Residence</b>	Urban	51.6	87.6	83.2	72.4	11.4	79.0
	Rural	52.0	81.3	63.6	51.3	7.6	65.5
Residence ratio (urban to rural)		1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.2
<b>Household Wealth</b>	Richest	49.8	95.0	96.2	91.2	28.8	92.0
	Poorest	46.4	71.2	42.2	32.8	1.4	46.4
Household wealth ratio (richest to poorest)		1.1	1.3	2.3	2.8	20.6	2.0
<b>Mother's age</b>	Less than 20		84.0	74.8	63.4	5.5	72.7
	20-34		85.4	74.0	62.5	9.0	73.5
	35-49		80.5	66.2	54.0	13.5	64.9
<b>Mother's education</b>	No education	30.4	42.3	16.9	10.9	1.9	(11.6)
	Primary	51.1	73.1	48.5	36.5	3.2	51.6
	Secondary	52.7		75.6	61.0	6.9	73.7
	Higher	51.7		90.3	84.3	19.3	85.5
Mother's education ratio (highest to lowest)		1.7		5.3	7.7	10.2	7.4

## Maternal and newborn health coverage indicators

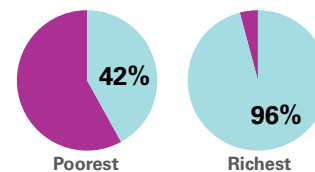
### By residence:<sup>2</sup>

- In rural areas, 81 percent of women made at least 4 antenatal care (ANC) visits compared to 88 percent in urban areas.
- Coverage of skilled attendance at birth is 64 percent in rural areas, compared to 83 percent in urban areas.
- 52 percent of newborns in rural areas receive postnatal care (PNC) within 2 days after birth, compared to 53 percent in urban areas.

### By household wealth:<sup>2</sup>

- Only 42 percent of deliveries in the poorest households had a skilled attendant at birth, compared to 96 percent of deliveries among the richest households.
- 57 percent of newborns in the richest households receive PNC within 2 days after birth, compared to 48 percent among the poorest households.

**42%** of deliveries in the poorest households have a **skilled attendant at birth** compared to...



...**96%** of deliveries in the richest households.

Coverage – care for newborns								Other	
Postnatal care of newborns within 2 days (%)	Newborn weighed at birth (%)	Early initiation of breast-feeding (%)	Exclusive breast-feeding (<6 months) (%)	BCG vaccine for newborn (%)	Hepatitis B 1 vaccination received (%)	Tetanus protection for newborns (%)	Birth registration (%)	Births by age 18 (%) <sup>a,#</sup>	
53.2	90.1	47.2		96.6	94.5	80.6		7.7	Urban
52.1	72.5	52.1		94.3	90.7	83.0		9.2	Rural
1.0	1.2	0.9		1.0	1.0	1.0		0.8	Residence ratio (urban to rural)
56.6	95.6	41.0		99.4	98.7	79.4		3.4	Richest
47.8	59.5	57.1		89.1	85.2	79.7		20.5	Poorest
1.2	1.6	0.7		1.1	1.2	1.0		0.2	Household wealth ratio (richest to poorest)
52.4	80.9					76.7			Less than 20
53.4	81.8					83.1			20-34
49.6	76.2					80.6			35-49
(27.7)	27.6	(71.6)		(60.9)	(50.2)	52.5		21.3	No education
48.0	61.9	55.5		89.9	86.7	78.7		27.5	Primary
51.8	83.4	48.5		97.6	94.2	83.5			Secondary
58.6	94.0	47.0		97.4	96.0	82.7			Higher
2.1	3.4	0.7		1.6	1.9	1.6			Mother's education ratio (highest to lowest)

Key for tables:

0-24 %

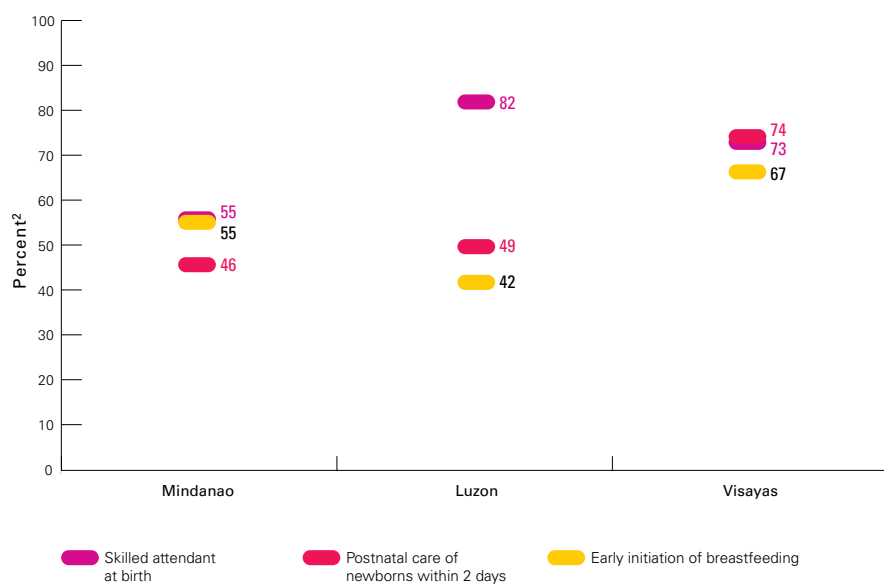
25-49 %

50-74 %

75-100%

Data not available

## Selected maternal and newborn health indicators, by region, 2013



## By mother's age:<sup>2</sup>



- Deliveries among mothers aged 20-34 and younger mothers (aged less than 20) have similar levels of skilled attendance at birth (74 percent and 75 percent, respectively).
- Their newborns receive low levels of postnatal care: 53 percent and 52 percent, respectively.

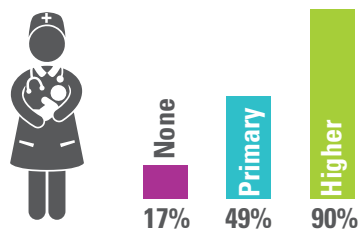
## Disparities in key maternal and newborn health interventions, Philippines, 2013<sup>2</sup>

Coverage – care for mothers						
	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	Antenatal care coverage at least 4 times (%)	Skilled attendant at birth (%)	Institutional delivery (%)	Delivered by caesarean section (%)	Postnatal care of mothers within 2 days (%)
<b>National estimate</b>	51.8	84.3	72.8	61.1	9.3	72.0
<b>Region<sup>s</sup></b>						
Luzon	52.7		81.6	66.7	12.2	77.9
Visayas	46.7		72.7	65.3	6.2	77.7
Mindanao	53.5		54.7	47.0	5.4	55.9
<b>Regional performance</b>						
Highest value	Mindanao		Luzon	Luzon	Luzon	Luzon
	53.5		81.6	66.7	12.2	77.9
Lowest value	Visayas		Mindanao	Mindanao	Mindanao	Mindanao
	46.7		54.7	47.0	5.4	55.9
Ratio (highest to lowest)	<b>1.1</b>		<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>

## By mother's education:<sup>2</sup>

- Only 17 percent of deliveries among mothers with no education had a skilled attendant at birth, compared to 49 percent of deliveries among mothers with primary education and 90 percent of deliveries among mothers with a higher education.
- 28 percent of newborns are checked within two days after birth if their mothers have no education, compared to 48 percent of mothers with a primary education and 59 percent of mothers who received higher education.

The better educated the mother is, the more likely she will receive critical **maternal health services**



Percentage of deliveries having a skilled birth attendant relative to the mother's level of education

## By geographic regions:<sup>2</sup>

- The region with the highest coverage of skilled birth attendance is Luzon with 82 percent; the lowest coverage is Mindanao with 55 percent – a difference of 1.5 times.
- Visayas has the highest coverage of PNC for newborns (within 2 days after birth) with 74 percent while Mindanao has the lowest coverage at 46 percent – a difference of 1.6 times.

Coverage – care for newborns								Other	
Postnatal care of newborns within 2 days (%)	Newborn weighed at birth (%)	Early initiation of breast-feeding (%)	Exclusive breast-feeding (<6 months) (%)	BCG vaccine for newborn (%)	Hepatitis B 1 vaccination received (%)	Tetanus protection for newborns (%)	Birth registration (%)	Births by age 18 (%)*	
52.6	80.7	49.7	34.0	95.4	92.5	81.9		8.4	National estimate
49.4	83.5	41.8		97.5		81.1			Luzon
73.5	89.2	67.4		98.3		89.0			Visayas
45.6	69.5	54.5		89.1		78.9			Mindanao
Visayas	Visayas	Visayas		Visayas		Visayas			Highest value
73.5	89.2	67.4		98.3		89.0			Lowest value
Mindanao	Mindanao	Luzon		Mindanao		Mindanao			Ratio (highest to lowest)
1.6	1.3	1.6		1.1		1.1			

Key for tables:

0-24 %

25-49 %

50-74 %

75-100%

Data not available

## Sources:

- 1 United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision.
- 2 Philippines Demographic and Health Survey 2013 via the DHS Program STATcompiler. (<http://www.statcompiler.com>).\*
- 3 United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, WHO, United Nations Population Division and the World Bank).
- 4 United Nations Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-agency Group (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, United Nations Population Division and the World Bank).
- 5 Trends in maternal mortality: 1990 to 2015: estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and the United Nations Population Division.
- 6 Lawn JE, Blencowe H, Waiswa P, et al, for The Lancet Ending Preventable Stillbirths Series study group with The Lancet Stillbirth Epidemiology investigator group. Stillbirths: rates, risk factors, and acceleration towards 2030. Lancet 2016; published online Jan 18. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(15\)00837-5](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(15)00837-5).
- 7 Blencowe H, Cousens S, Oestergaard M, Chou D, Moller AB, Narwal R, Adler A, Garcia CV, Rohde S, Say L, Lawn JE. National, regional and worldwide estimates of preterm birth rates in the year 2010 with time trends since 1990 for selected countries: a systematic analysis and implications. The Lancet, June 9 2012, 379(9832): 2162-72.
- 8 Averting Maternal Death and Disability, United Nations Children's Fund, and United Nations Population Fund special data compilation, 2015.
- 9 Global Health Workforce Statistics database, World Health Organization, Geneva. (<http://www.who.int/hrh/statistics/hwfstats/>).
- 10 United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). 2015 Update for the MDG Database.
11. WHO-MCEE estimates for child causes of death, 2000-2015. ([http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global\\_burden\\_disease/estimates\\_child\\_cod\\_2015/](http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/estimates_child_cod_2015/))

## Notes:

- \* DHS data drawn from STATcompiler which employs standard indicator definitions to allow for comparability between countries and year. As such, data herein may not reflect data included in the final report. For further information please visit <http://goo.gl/jXJ5SW>. MICS data reflect final report figures where available.
- ^ Reference period: five years preceding the survey.
- a Data from UNICEF reanalysis of Philippines Demographic and Health Survey 2013.
- ≠ Reference period: ten years preceding the survey.
- # Births by age 18 among 20-24 year olds.
- () Based on small denominators (typically 25-49 unweighted cases). No data based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases are displayed.
- § Luzon: National Capital Region, Cordillera Administration, Ilocos, Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, Calabarazon, Mimaropa, and Bicol; Visayas: Western Visayas, Central Visayas, and Central Visayas; and Mindanao: Zamboanga Peninsula, Northern Mindanao, Davao Peninsula, Soccsksargen, ARMM, and Caraga.