

Maternal and Newborn Health Disparities

India



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Maternal and Newborn Health Disparities in India

Key Facts

India reference table

Demographic indicators		
Total population (thousands) ¹	2015	1,311,051
Total live births (thousands) ¹	2015	25,794
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman) ¹	2015	2
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 women 15-19) ¹⁰	2009	39
Impact indicators		
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ⁴	2015	174
Average annual rate of MMR reduction between 1990 and 2015 (%) ⁵	2015	4.6
Lifetime risk of maternal death: 1 in x ⁴	2015	220
Stillbirth rate (per 1,000 total births) ⁶	2015	23
Preterm birth rate (per 100 live births) ⁷	2010	13
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ³	2015	48
Under-five deaths that are newborn (%) ³	2015	58
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ³	2015	28
Neonatal deaths (thousands) ³	2015	696
Service Delivery		
Availability of EmONC Services (% of minimum acceptable level) ⁸	–	–
Physician density (per 1,000 population) ⁹	2012	0.7
Nurse and midwife density (per 1,000 population) ⁹	2011	1.7

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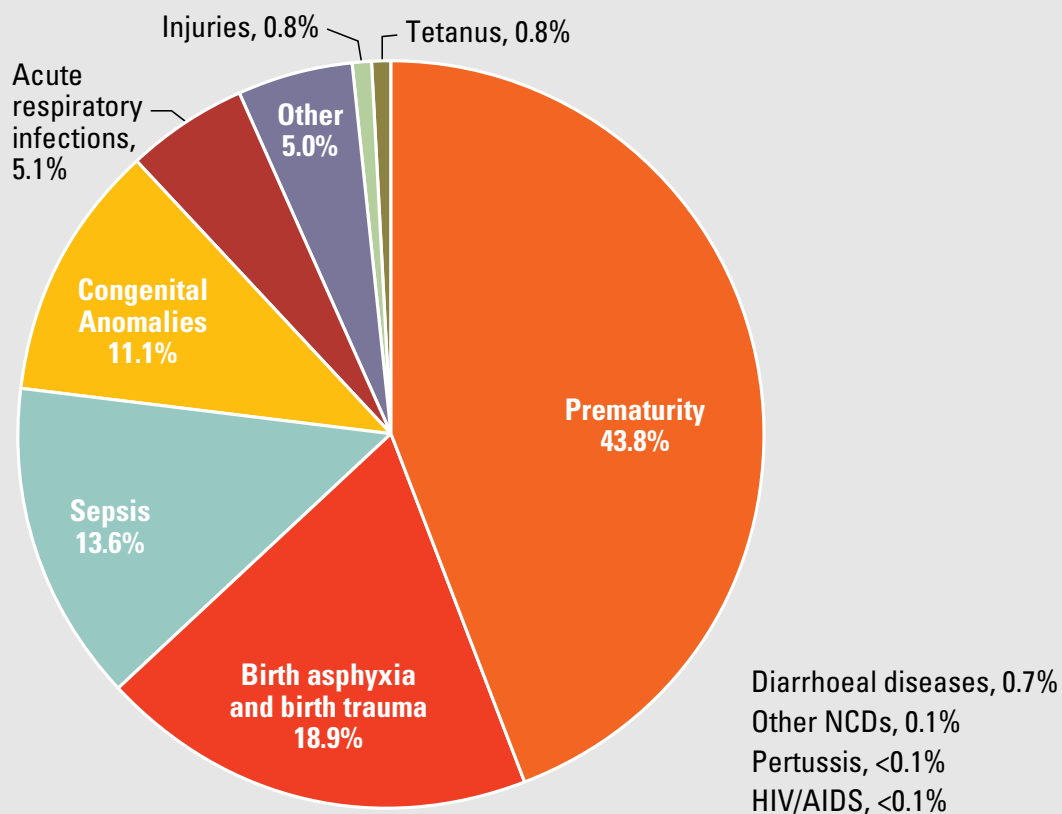
In 2015, approximately 26,000,000 babies were born in India, or around 71,000 every day.¹

Approximately 1,900 babies will die each day before reaching their first month³; more than 1,600 stillbirths occur every day.⁶

In Tripura, nearly 1 in 5 women aged 15-19 years were reported already mothers or pregnant.²

India — Causes of Neonatal Mortality, 2015

In India, the main causes of neonatal death in 2015 were prematurity (43.8%), birth asphyxia and birth trauma (18.9%), and sepsis (13.6%).¹¹



Disparities in key maternal and newborn health interventions, India 2015-2016

Coverage – care for mothers							
		Currently married women (age 15–49 years) using any modern method of contraception (%)	Antenatal care coverage at least 4 times (%)	Skilled attendant at birth (%)	Institutional delivery (%)	Delivered by caesarean section (%)	Postnatal care of mothers within 2 days (%)
Region	Andaman Nicobar	48.3	92.1	97.5	96.6	19.3	75.0
	Andhra Pradesh	69.4	76.3	92.2	91.6	40.1	79.7
	Assam	37.0	46.5	74.3	70.6	13.4	54.0
	Bihar	23.3	14.4	70.0	63.8	6.2	42.3
	Goa	24.8	89.0	97.5	96.9	31.4	92.1
	Haryana	59.4	45.1	84.7	80.5	11.7	67.3
	Karnataka	51.3	70.3	93.9	94.3	23.6	65.6
	Madhya Pradesh	49.6	35.7	78.1	80.8	8.6	55.0
	Maharashtra	62.6	72.2	91.1	90.3	20.1	78.5
	Manipur	12.7	69.0	77.2	69.1	21.1	64.6
	Meghalaya	21.9	50.0	53.8	51.4	7.6	47.5
	Puducherry	61.2	87.7	100.0	99.9	33.6	84.9
	Sikkim	45.9	74.7	97.1	94.7	20.9	74.2
	Tamil Nadu	52.6	81.2	99.3	99.0	34.1	74.1
	Telangana	56.9	75.0	91.4	91.5	58.0	81.8
	Tripura	42.8	64.3	80.9	79.9	20.5	62.1
	Uttarakhand	49.3	30.9	71.2	68.6	13.1	54.8
	West Bengal	57.0	76.5	81.7	75.2	23.8	61.1
Regional performance	Highest value	Andhra Pradesh	Andaman Nicobar	Puducherry	Puducherry	Telangana	Goa
		69.4	92.1	100.0	99.9	58.0	92.1
	Lowest value	Manipur	Bihar	Meghalaya	Meghalaya	Bihar	Bihar
		12.7	14.4	53.8	51.4	6.2	42.3
Ratio (highest to lowest)		5.5	6.4	1.9	1.9	9.4	2.2

Maternal and newborn health coverage indicators by region²

- More than half of the 15 selected maternal and newborn health indicators have a disparity of more than 40 percentage points between regions with the highest and lowest values.
- 92 percent of women in Andaman Nicobar made at least four antenatal care (ANC) visits compared to 14 percent of women in Bihar.
- 70 percent of currently married women in Andhra Pradesh are using any modern method of contraception compared to 13 percent of women in Manipur.

Coverage – care for newborns								Other	
Postnatal care of newborns within 2 days (%)	Early initiation of breast-feeding (%)	Exclusive breast-feeding (<6 months) (%)	Children (age 12-23 months) who received BCG (%)	Children (age 12-23 months) who received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)	Children (age 12-23 months) who received 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (%)	Tetanus protection for newborns (%)	Birth registration (%)	Women (age 15-19 years) already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	
23.1	41.9	66.8	87.4	83.5	83.1	91.8	97.9	4.7	Andaman Nicobar
28.5	40.1	70.2	97.3	89.0	68.8	95.0	82.7	11.8	Andhra Pradesh
22.9	64.4	63.5	82.3	66.5	52.0	89.9	94.2	13.6	Assam
10.8	34.9	53.5	91.7	80.2	65.5	89.6	60.7	12.2	Bihar
49.5	73.3	(60.9)	100.0	94.2	85.2	96.2	98.9	2.9	Goa
21.4	42.4	50.3	92.8	76.5	54.3	92.3	94.2	5.9	Haryana
22.3	56.4	54.2	92.5	77.9	58.9	88.3	94.9	7.8	Karnataka
17.5	34.5	58.2	91.6	73.4	56.3	89.8	81.9	7.3	Madhya Pradesh
30.5	57.5	56.6	90.0	74.9	60.8	90.4	95.1	8.3	Maharashtra
10.7	65.4	73.6	91.2	77.8	69.9	88.8	64.8	7.4	Manipur
9.0	60.6	35.8	86.0	74.0	62.9	79.3	79.8	8.6	Meghalaya
36.0	65.3	45.5	99.9	96.0	89.4	82.1	99.0	3.5	Puducherry
12.8	66.5	54.6	98.9	93.0	84.1	97.2	98.5	2.8	Sikkim
35.4	54.7	48.3	94.9	84.5	68.2	71.0	98.3	5.0	Tamil Nadu
25.3	37.1	67.3	97.4	87.9	70.6	89.1	82.9	10.6	Telangana
8.4	44.4	70.7	82.4	71.1	54.4	93.0	91.6	18.8	Tripura
19.3	27.8	51.0	92.9	80.0	59.4	91.4	76.7	2.9	Uttarakhand
26.7	47.5	52.3	97.5	92.7	86.4	95.4	96.9	18.3	West Bengal
Goa	Goa	Manipur	Goa	Puducherry	Puducherry	Sikkim	Puducherry	Tripura	Regional performance
49.5	73.3	73.6	100.0	96.0	89.4	97.2	99.0	18.8	
Tripura	Uttarakhand	Meghalaya	Assam	Assam	Assam	Tamil Nadu	Bihar	Sikkim	
8.4	27.8	35.8	82.3	66.5	52.0	71.0	60.7	2.8	
5.9	2.6	2.1	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.6	6.7	Ratio (highest to lowest)

Key for tables:

0-24 %

25-49 %

50-74 %

75-100%

Data not available

- In Puducherry, nearly all live births were delivered at a health facility, compared to slightly more than half of live births in Meghalaya.
- At only 50 percent, Goa is the region with the highest coverage of postnatal care (PNC) of newborns within 2 days of birth; the lowest coverage of PNC for newborns was 8 percent in Tripura.
- While BCG coverage is 90 percent or higher across all but four regions (Andaman Nicobar, Assam, Meghalaya, and Tripura), only 5 regions see coverage for 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccination that is 80 percent or higher (Andaman Nicobar, Goa, Puducherry, Sikkim, and West Bengal).

Sources:

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- 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/).

Notes:

- () Based on small denominators (typically 25-49 unweighted cases). No data based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases are displayed.