

Maternal and Newborn Health Disparities

Bangladesh



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Maternal and Newborn Health Disparities in Bangladesh

Key Facts

Bangladesh reference table

Demographic indicators		
Total population (thousands) ¹	2015	160,996
Total live births (thousands) ¹	2015	3,134
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman) ¹	2015	2
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 women 15-19) ¹⁰	2014	83
Impact indicators		
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ⁴	2015	176
Average annual rate of MMR reduction between 1990 and 2015 (%) ⁵	2015	5
Lifetime risk of maternal death: 1 in x ⁴	2015	240
Stillbirth rate (per 1,000 total births) ⁶	2015	25
Preterm birth rate (per 100 live births) ⁷	2010	14
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ³	2015	38
Under-five deaths that are newborn (%) ³	2015	62
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ³	2015	23
Neonatal deaths (thousands) ³	2015	74
Service Delivery		
Availability of EmONC Services (% of minimum acceptable level) ⁸	2012	184
Physician density (per 1,000 population) ⁹	2011	0.4
Nurse and midwife density (per 1,000 population) ⁹	2011	0.2

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In 2015, approximately 3,100,000 babies were born in Bangladesh, or around 8,600 every day.¹

Among young women (aged 20-24), 36 percent gave birth by age 18.²

Approximately 204 babies will die each day before reaching their first month³; 218 stillbirths occur every day.⁶

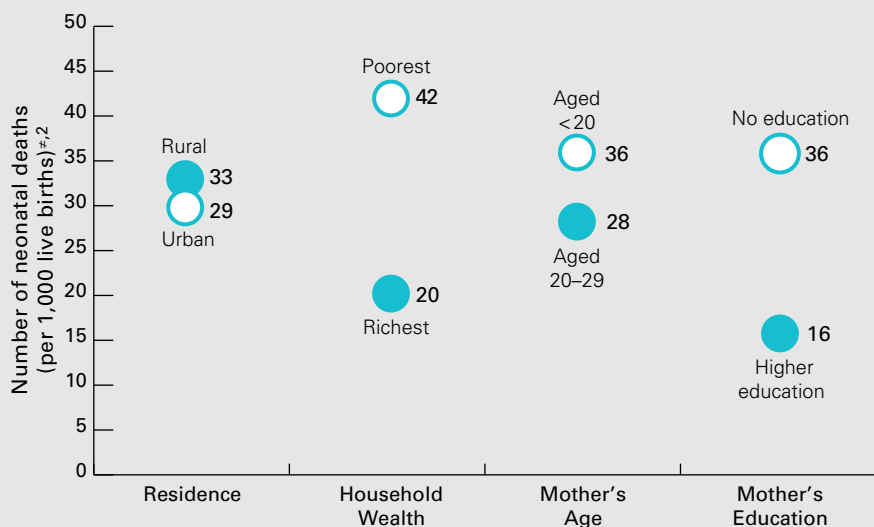
Neonatal mortality rate:

Bangladesh's neonatal mortality rate (NMR)⁴ is 23 deaths per 1,000 live births.³

NMR⁴ in rural areas is 33 deaths per 1,000 live births and 29 deaths per 1,000 live births in urban areas for an urban-to-rural ratio of 0.9.²

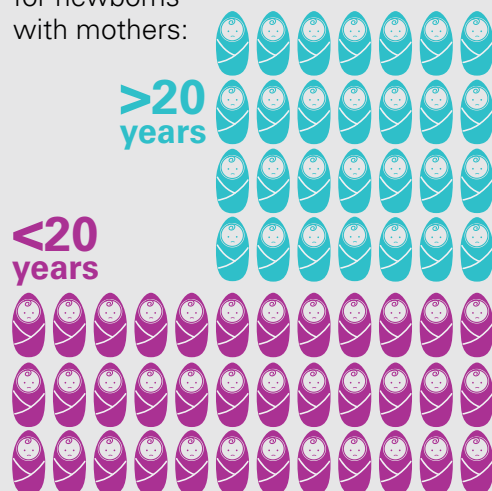
NMR⁴ among the poorest households is 42 neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, compared to 20 deaths per 1,000 live births among the richest households.²

Neonatal mortality rates, by background characteristics, 2014



Neonatal mortality rate

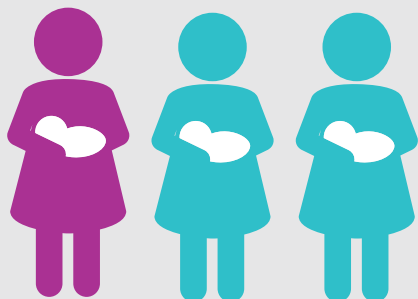
for newborns with mothers:



The NMR for younger mothers (36 per 1,000 live births) is 1.3 times higher than for mothers aged 20-29 (28 per 1,000 live births).²

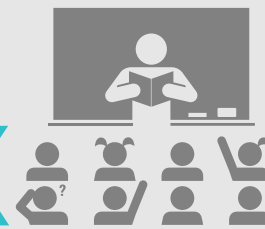
1 in 3

young women (aged 20-24) have given birth by age 18.²



Newborns with less educated mothers are

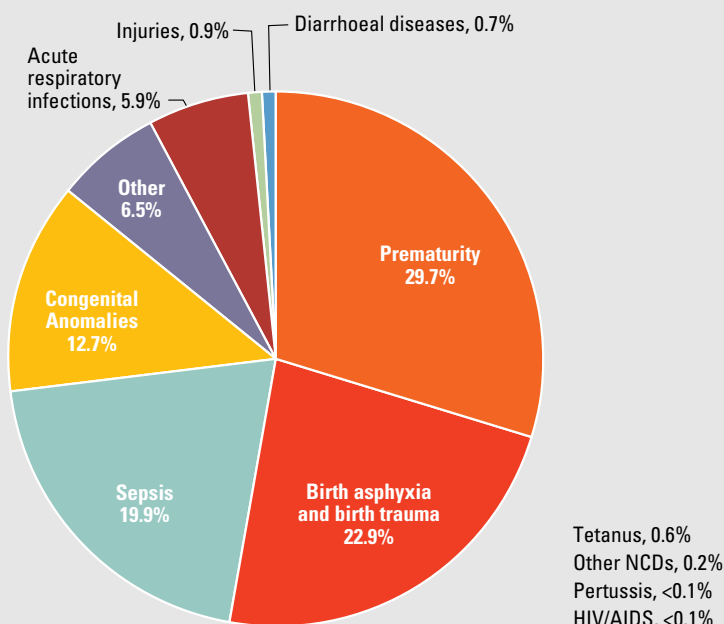
2.3x



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

Bangladesh – Causes of Neonatal Mortality, 2015

In Bangladesh, the main causes of neonatal deaths in 2015 were prematurity (29.7 percent), birth asphyxia and trauma (22.9 percent) and sepsis (19.9 percent).¹¹



Disparities in key maternal and newborn health interventions, Bangladesh, 2014²

		Coverage – care for mothers					
		Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (%)	Antenatal care coverage at least 4 times (%) ^{a,^}	Skilled attendant at birth (%) [§]	Institutional delivery (%) [§]	Delivered by caesarean section (%) [§]	Postnatal care of mothers within 2 days (%)
Residence	Urban	74.5	43.2	60.5	56.8	38.1	74.7
	Rural	71.9	17.9	35.6	30.6	17.6	52.3
Residence ratio (urban to rural)		1.0	2.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.4
Household Wealth	Richest	71.4	52.9	74.4	70.2	51.4	81.2
	Poorest	72.9	9.0	17.9	14.9	6.7	40.6
Household wealth ratio (richest to poorest)		1.0	5.9	4.2	4.7	7.7	2.0
Mother's age	Less than 20		25.4	41.8	36.1	21.3	54.7
	20-34		24.0	42.8	38.5	24.0	59.7
	35-49		12.9	32.0	30.7	17.4	59.1
Mother's education	No education	70.4	7.6	17.1	15.7	7.0	48.4
	Primary	74.0	15.1	29.5	25.8	11.7	50.3
	Secondary	73.1		49.2	43.1	27.6	60.7
	Higher	71.8		79.2	74.0	54.8	79.9
Mother's education ratio (highest to lowest)		1.0		4.6	4.7	7.8	1.7

Maternal and newborn health coverage indicators

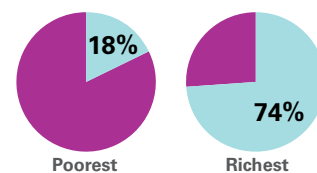
By residence:²

- In rural areas, 18 percent of women made at least 4 antenatal care (ANC) visits compared to 43 percent in urban areas.
- Coverage of skilled attendance at birth is 36 percent in rural areas, compared to 61 percent in urban areas.
- 47 percent of newborns in rural areas receive postnatal care (PNC) within 2 days after birth, compared to 69 percent in urban areas.

By household wealth:²

- Only 18 percent of deliveries in the poorest households had a skilled attendant at birth, compared to 74 percent of deliveries in the richest households.
- 76 percent of newborns in the richest households receive PNC within 2 days after birth, compared to 37 percent among the poorest households.

Only **18%** of deliveries in the poorest households have a **skilled attendant at birth** compared to...



...**74%** 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 (%)	Pentavalent 1 vaccination received (%)**	Tetanus protection for newborns (%)	Birth registration (%)	Births by age 18 (%)#	
69.0		45.2		98.9	98.5		22.8		Urban
46.8		52.7		97.6	96.5		19.3		Rural
1.5		0.9		1.0	1.0		1.2		Residence ratio (urban to rural)
75.7		44.0		99.8	99.6		28.6		Richest
37.4		56.9		96.5	94.0		15.3		Poorest
2.0		0.8		1.0	1.1		1.9		Household wealth ratio (richest to poorest)
50.1									Less than 20
54.2									20-34
47.0									35-49
45.3		55.6		93.9	92.7				No education
45.1		54.3		97.1	96.0				Primary
54.8		48.9		99.1	98.3				Secondary
72.4		43.3		99.6	99.6				Higher
1.6		0.8		1.1	1.1				Mother's education ratio (highest to lowest)

Key for tables:

0-24 %

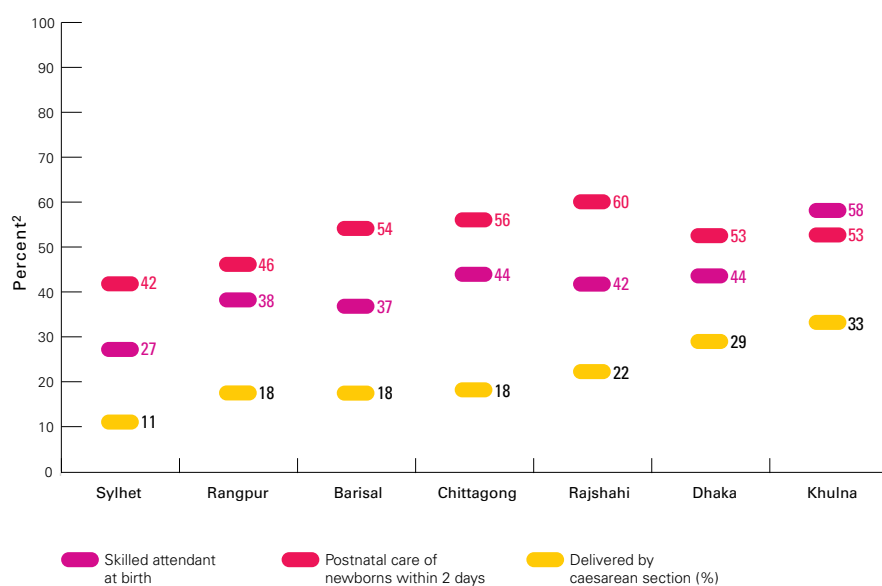
25-49 %

50-74 %

75-100%

Data not available

Selected maternal and newborn health indicators, by region, 2014



By mother's age:²



- Mothers aged 20-34 and younger mothers (aged less than 20) have similar levels of skilled attendance at birth (43 percent and 42 percent, respectively).
- Their newborns receive low levels of postnatal care: 54 percent and 50 percent, respectively.

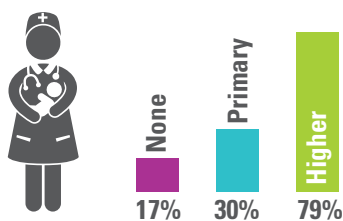
Disparities in key maternal and newborn health interventions, Bangladesh, 2014²

Coverage – care for mothers						
	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (%)	Antenatal care coverage at least 4 times (%) ^{a,^}	Skilled attendant at birth (%) [§]	Institutional delivery (%) [§]	Delivered by caesarean section (%) [§]	Postnatal care of mothers within 2 days (%)
National estimate	72.6	23.8	42.1	37.4	22.9	58.1
Barisal	73.2	24.7	36.7	29.9	17.7	56.3
Chittagong	65.3	18.7	43.9	35.2	18.3	61.7
Dhaka	72.3	25.6	43.5	40.5	29.1	58.4
Khulna	73.7	28.4	58.2	54.6	33.0	64.2
Rajshahi	78.8	21.0	41.6	39.2	22.3	63.4
Rangpur	82.4	33.4	37.9	34.3	17.5	51.8
Sylhet	62.4	15.7	27.1	22.6	10.9	44.6
Regional performance						
Highest value	Rangpur 82.4	Rangpur 33.4	Khulna 58.2	Khulna 54.6	Khulna 33.0	Khulna 64.2
Lowest value	Sylhet 62.4	Sylhet 15.7	Sylhet 27.1	Sylhet 22.6	Sylhet 10.9	Sylhet 44.6
Ratio (highest to lowest)	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.4	3.0	1.4

By mother's education:²

- Only 17 percent of mothers with no education had a skilled attendant at birth, compared to 30 percent with primary education and 79 percent for mothers with higher education.
- 45 percent of newborns are checked within two days after birth if their mothers have no education, compared to 45 percent of mothers with a primary education and 72 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 women having a skilled birth attendant relative to their education level

By geographic regions:²

- The region with the highest coverage of skilled birth attendance is Khulna with 58 percent; the lowest coverage is Sylhet with 27 percent – a difference of 2.1 times.
- Rajshahi has the highest coverage of PNC for newborns (within 2 days after birth) with 60 percent while Sylhet has the lowest coverage at 42 percent – a difference of 1.4 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 (%)	Pentavalent 1 vaccination received (%)**	Tetanus protection for newborns (%)	Birth registration (%)	Births by age 18 (%)#	
52.6	17.1	50.8	55.3	97.9	97.0		20.2	35.7	National estimate
54.1		52.0		97.8	97.0		20.6		Barisal
56.1		45.8		96.9	96.3		21.1		Chittagong
52.6		51.8		99.1	98.4		19.7		Dhaka
52.7		39.1		98.9	98.1		22.6		Khulna
60.1		52.5		98.3	97.8		13.0		Rajshahi
46.2		59.6		100.0	99.5		18.7		Rangpur
41.7		56.5		91.3	87.5		26.3		Sylhet
Rajshahi		Rangpur		Rangpur	Rangpur		Sylhet		Highest value
60.1		59.6		100.0	99.5		26.3		
Sylhet		Khulna		Sylhet	Sylhet		Rajshahi		Lowest value
41.7		39.1		91.3	87.5		13.0		
1.4		1.5		1.1	1		2.0		Ratio (highest to lowest)

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 Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2014 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/)

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.
- ** Pentavalent schedule includes the hepatitis B vaccine.
- a Data from UNICEF reanalysis of Bangladesh Demographic and Healthy Survey 2011.
- § Reference period: three years preceding the survey.
- ^ Reference period: five years preceding the survey.
- ≠ 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.