Maternal and Newborn Health Disparities

Guinea-Bissau

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Maternal and Newborn Health Disparities in Guinea-Bissau

Key Facts

Guinea-Bissau reference table

Demographic indicators		
Total population (thousands)[1]	2015	1,844
Total live births (thousands)[1]	2015	68
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman)[1]	2015	5
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 women 15-19)[10]	2009	137
Impact indicators		
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[4]	2015	549
Average annual rate of MMR reduction between 1990 and 2015 (%)[5]	2015	2
Lifetime risk of maternal death: 1 in x[4]	2015	38
Stillbirth rate (per 1,000 total births)[6]	2015	37
Preterm birth rate (per 100 live births)[7]	2010	11
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)[3]	2015	93
Under-five deaths that are newborn (%)[3]	2015	44
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)[3]	2015	40
Neonatal deaths (thousands)[3]	2015	3
Service Delivery		
Availability of EmONC Services (% of minimum acceptable level)[8]	2002	25
Physician density (per 1,000 population)[9]	2009	<0.1
Nurse and midwife density (per 1,000 population)[9]	2009	0.6

In 2015, 68,000 babies were born in Guinea-Bissau, or around 190 every day.[1]

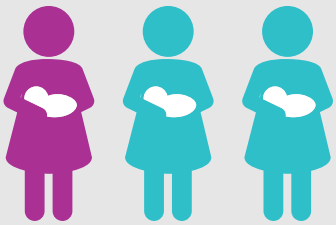
Among young women (aged 20-24), 33 percent gave birth by age 18.[2]

Approximately 7 babies will die each day before reaching their first month[3]; 7 stillbirths occur every day.[6]

Neonatal mortality rate:

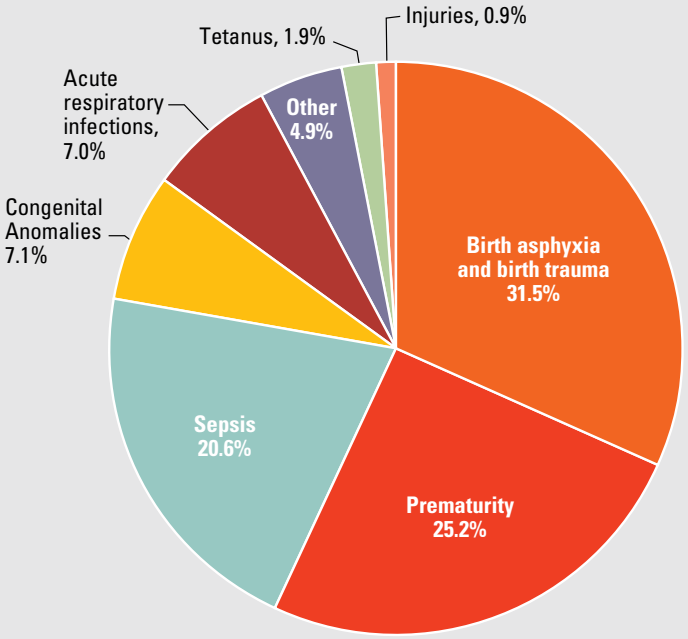
Guinea-Bissau's neonatal mortality rate (NMR)^ is 40 deaths per 1,000 live births.[3]

1 in 3
young women (aged 20-24) have given birth by age 18.[2]



Guinea-Bissau — Causes of Neonatal Mortality, 2015

In Guinea-Bissau, the main causes of neonatal deaths in 2015 were birth asphyxia (31.5 percent), prematurity (25.2 percent) and sepsis (20.6 percent).[11]



Disparities in key maternal and newborn health interventions, Guinea-Bissau, 2010[2]

		Coverage – care for mothers					
		Demand for contraception satisfied (%)	Antenatal care coverage at least 4 times (%)	Skilled attendant at birth (%)	Institutional delivery (%)	Delivered by caesarean section (%)	Postnatal care of mothers within 2 days (%)
Residence	Urban	87.8	73.7	69.4	68.0	4.9	
	Rural	94.5	64.5	29.3	27.6	1.0	
Residence ratio (urban to rural)		0.9	1.1	2.4	2.5	4.9	
Household Wealth	Richest	86.5	78.1	81.6	80.3	6.8	
	Poorest	95.0	61.3	22.6	19.7	0.5	
Household wealth ratio (richest to poorest)		0.9	1.3	3.6	4.1	13.6	
Mother's age	Less than 20		65.6	52.4	49.9	2.5	
	20-34		68.8	42.0	40.7	2.1	
	35-49		65.0	35.7	34.5	3.6	
Mother's education	No education	94.6	63.7	30.4	29.2	1.3	
	Primary	86.9	71.5	55.6	53.1	3.9	
	Secondary or higher	82.8	80.5	83.0	80.7	4.6	
Mother's education ratio (highest to lowest)		0.9	1.3	2.7	2.8	3.5	

Maternal and newborn health coverage indicators

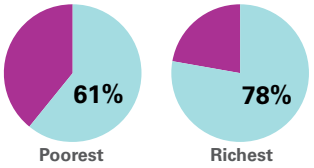
By residence:[2]

- In rural areas, 65 percent of women made at least 4 antenatal care (ANC) visits compared to 74 percent in urban areas.
- Coverage of skilled attendance at birth is 29 percent in rural areas, compared to 69 percent in urban areas.
- 93 percent of newborns in rural areas received the BCG vaccine, compared to 96 percent in urban areas.

By household wealth:[2]

- Most mothers among richest households (78 percent) made at least four ANC visits, compared to 61 percent of mothers from the poorest households.
- Only 23 percent of deliveries in the poorest households had a skilled attendant at birth, compared to 82 percent of deliveries among the richest households.
- Nearly all (99 percent) newborns in the richest households received the BCG vaccination coverage, compared to 93 percent among the poorest households.

61% of mothers in the poorest households have **4 Antenatal Care visits** compared to...

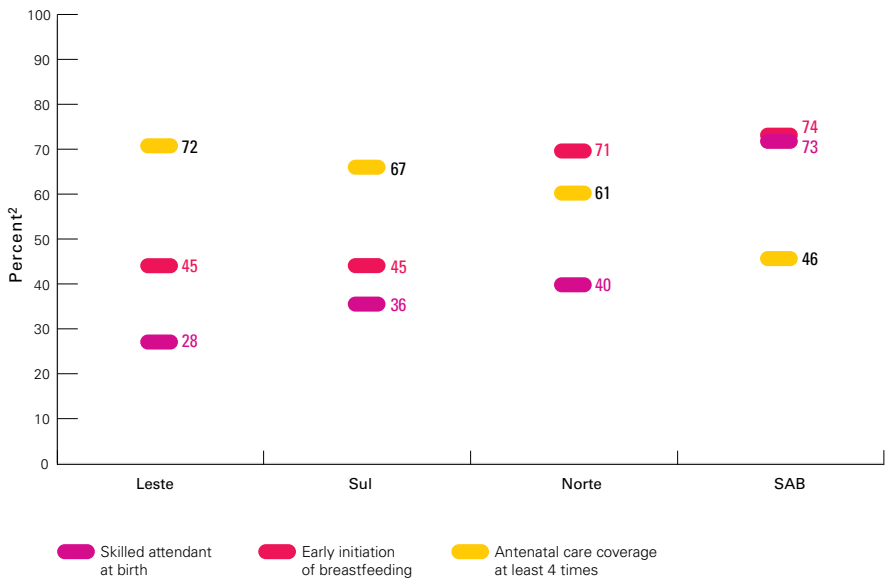


...**78%** of mothers in the richest households.

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 (%)	DPT 1 vaccination received (%)	Tetanus protection for newborns (%)	Birth registration (%)	Births by age 18 (%)#		
	68.7	50.5	38.3	96.3	92.5	79.4	29.9	24.1	Urban	Residence
	34.1	56.7	38.4	93.4	94.3	64.7	21.1	42.3	Rural	
	2.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.6	Residence ratio (urban to rural)	
	81.2	51.3	31.9	98.9	95.8	87.0	34.5	15.9	Richest	Household Wealth
	24.7	61.4	41.6	92.5	93.1	64.8	17.3	41.5	Poorest	
	3.3	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.3	2.0	0.4	Household wealth ratio (richest to poorest)	
									Less than 20	Mother's age
									20-34	
									35-49	
	33.4	55.4	39.4	93.5	93.0	65.1	21.0	48.2	No education	Mother's education
	59.7	52.2	35.9	95.2	94.8	73.5	26.7	34.1	Primary	
	83.0	55.3	38.0	97.7	94.8	86.4	37.3	12.3	Secondary or higher	
	2.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.8	0.3	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, 2010



By mother's age:[2]

- 69 percent of mothers aged 20-34 made at least four ANC visits, compared to 66 percent among younger mothers (aged less than 20).
- 42 percent of deliveries among mothers aged 20-34 had a skilled attendant at birth, compared to 52 percent of deliveries among younger mothers (aged less than 20).

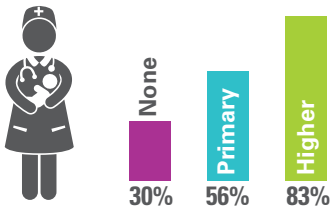
Disparities in key maternal and newborn health interventions, Guinea-Bissau, 2010[2]

		Coverage – care for mothers					
		Demand for contraception satisfied (%)	Antenatal care coverage at least 4 times (%)	Skilled attendant at birth (%)	Institutional delivery (%)	Delivered by caesarean section (%)	Postnatal care of mothers within 2 days (%)
	National estimate	**92.3**	**67.6**	**43.0**	**41.4**	**2.3**	
Region	SAB	**87.6**	**74.2**	**72.7**	**70.7**	**6.2**	
Region	Leste	**94.1**	**71.5**	**27.5**	**27.4**	**0.9**	
Region	Norte	**93.6**	**61.1**	**40.2**	**37.5**	**1.4**	
Region	Sul	**92.0**	**66.8**	**36.1**	**34.9**	**1.6**	
Regional performance	Highest value	Leste	SAB	SAB	SAB	SAB	
Regional performance	Highest value	**94.1**	**74.2**	**72.7**	**70.7**	**6.2**	
Regional performance	Lowest value	SAB	Norte	Leste	Leste	Leste	
Regional performance	Lowest value	**87.6**	**61.1**	**27.5**	**27.4**	**0.9**	
Regional performance	Ratio (highest to lowest)	**1.1**	**1.2**	**2.6**	**2.6**	**6.9**	

By mother's education:[2]

- 81 percent of mothers with a secondary or higher education made at least four ANC visits, compared to only 64 percent of mothers with no education.
- Only 30 percent of deliveries among mothers with no education had a skilled attendant at birth, compared to 56 percent of deliveries among mothers with primary education and 83 percent of deliveries among mothers with a secondary or higher education.
- Nearly all (98 percent) newborns born to mothers with a secondary or higher education received the BCG vaccination, compared to 94 percent of newborns born to mothers with no 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 region:[2]

- SAB saw the highest rate of antenatal care coverage (at least four visits) of 74 percent, compared to the lowest coverage of 61 percent in Norte.
- The region with the highest coverage of skilled birth attendance is SAB with 73 percent; the lowest coverage is Leste with 28 percent – a difference of 2.6 times.
- SAB saw the highest rate of BCG coverage at 95 percent, compared to the lowest coverage at 93 percent in Sul.

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 (%)	DPT 1 vaccination received (%)	Tetanus protection for newborns (%)	Birth registration (%)	Births by age 18 (%)#		
	45.9	54.6	38.3	94.4	93.7	69.7	24.1	33.0	National estimate	
	76.0	46.4	39.6	95.4	91.6	82.9	29.2	20.6	SAB	Region
	23.8	44.6	31.3	94.6	95.8	66.5	18.9	42.5	Leste	Region
	46.1	70.8	39.3	94.3	92.6	62.1	27.3	37.8	Norte	Region
	44.4	44.7	49.0	92.6	95.3	76.5	19.4	38.0	Sul	Region
	SAB	Norte	**Sul**	SAB	Leste	SAB	SAB	Leste	Highest value	Regional performance
	76.0	70.8	49.0	95.4	95.8	82.9	29.2	42.5	Highest value	Regional performance
	Leste	Leste	**Leste**	Sul	SAB	Norte	Leste	SAB	Lowest value	Regional performance
	23.8	44.6	31.3	92.6	91.6	62.1	18.9	20.6	Lowest value	Regional performance
	3.2	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.3**	**1.5**	**2.1**	Ratio (highest to lowest)	Regional performance

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 Inquérito aos Indicadores Múltiplos, Inquérito Demográfico de Saúde Reprodutiva - Guiné-Bissau, 2011, Relatório Final.

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4 United Nations Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-agency Group (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, United Nations Population Division and the World Bank).

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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.

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:

^ Reference period: five 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.

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