

Maternal and Newborn Health Disparities

Nigeria



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Maternal and Newborn Health Disparities in Nigeria

Key Facts

Nigeria reference table

Demographic indicators		
Total population (thousands) ¹	2015	182,202
Total live births (thousands) ¹	2015	7,133
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman) ¹	2015	6
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 women 15-19) ¹⁰	2010	123
Impact indicators		
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ⁴	2015	814
Average annual rate of MMR reduction between 1990 and 2015 (%) ⁵	2015	2
Lifetime risk of maternal death: 1 in x ⁴	2015	22
Stillbirth rate (per 1,000 total births) ⁶	2015	43
Preterm birth rate (per 100 live births) ⁷	2010	12.2
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ³	2015	109
Under-five deaths that are newborn (%) ³	2015	32
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ³	2015	34
Neonatal deaths (thousands) ³	2015	240
Service Delivery		
Availability of EmONC Services (% of minimum acceptable level) ⁸	–	–
Physician density (per 1,000 population) ⁹	2009	0.4
Nurse and midwife density (per 1,000 population) ⁹	2008	1.6

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In 2015, 7,100,000 babies were born in Nigeria, or around 19,500 every day.¹

Among young women (aged 20-24), 29 percent gave birth by age 18.²

Approximately 660 babies will die each day before reaching their first month³; 838 stillbirths occur every day.⁶

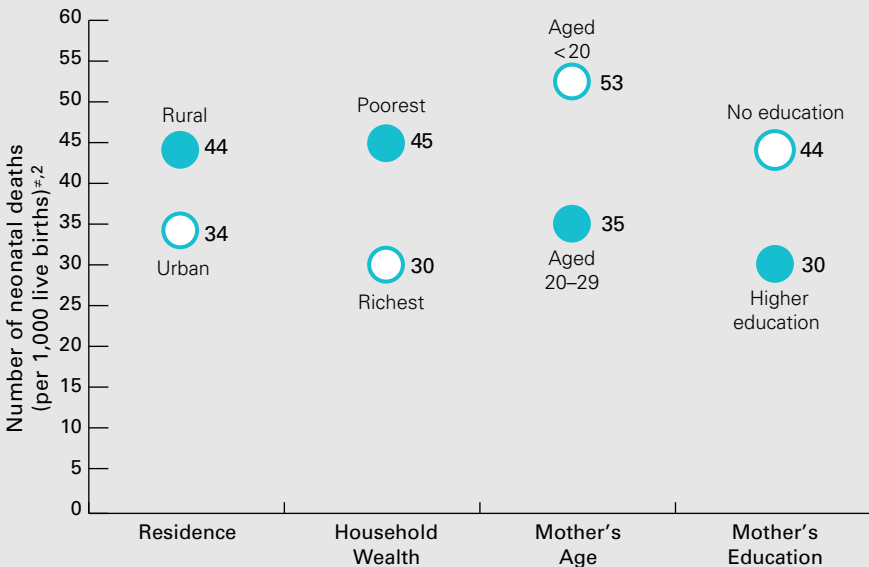
Neonatal mortality rate:

Nigeria's neonatal mortality rate (NMR)⁴ is 34 deaths per 1,000 live births.³

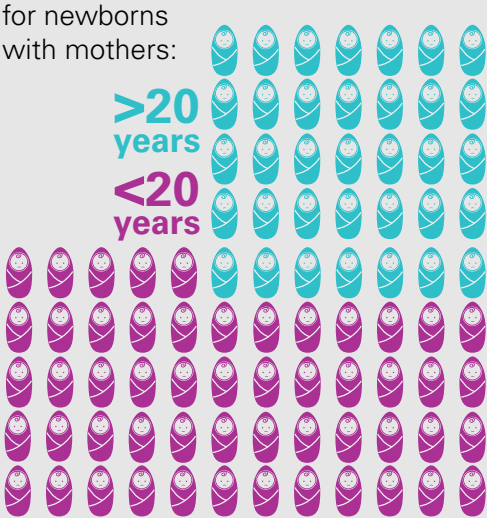
NMR⁵ in rural areas is 44 deaths per 1,000 live births and 34 deaths per 1,000 live births in urban areas for an urban-to-rural ratio of 0.8.²

NMR⁵ among the poorest households is 45 neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, compared to 30 deaths per 1,000 live births among the richest households.²

Neonatal mortality rates, by background characteristics, 2013



Neonatal mortality rate



The NMR for younger mothers (53 per 1,000 live births) is 1.5 times higher than for mothers aged 20-29 (35 per 1,000 live births).²



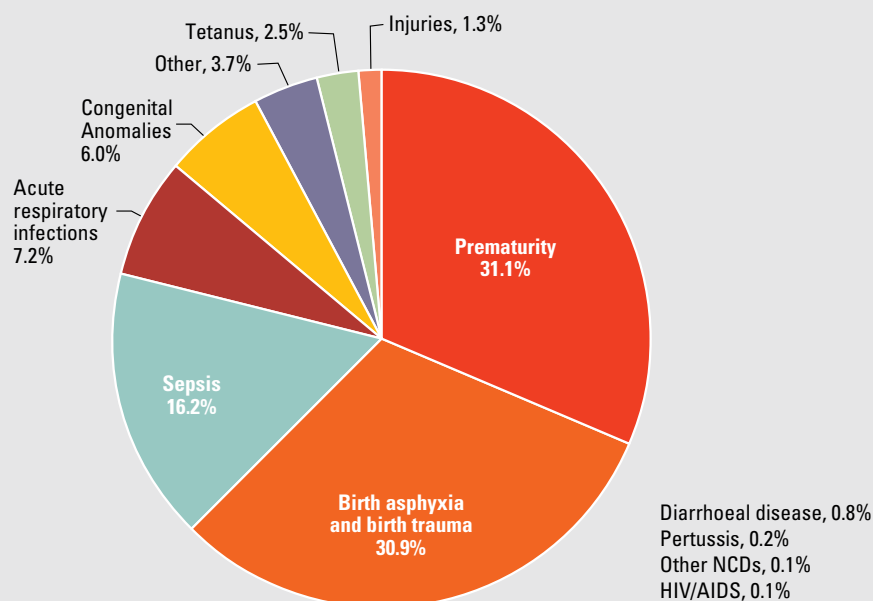
Newborns with less educated mothers are



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

Nigeria – Causes of Neonatal Mortality, 2015

In Nigeria, the main causes of neonatal deaths in 2015 were prematurity (31.1 percent), birth asphyxia (30.9 percent) and sepsis (16.2 percent).¹¹



Disparities in key maternal and newborn health interventions, Nigeria, 2013²

		Coverage – care for mothers					Postnatal care of mothers within 2 days (%)
		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 (%)	
Residence	Urban	40.5	74.5	67.0	61.7	3.9	59.1
	Rural	22.6	38.2	22.7	21.9	1.0	29.0
Residence ratio (urban to rural)		1.8	2.0	3.0	2.8	3.9	2.0
Household Wealth	Richest	47.0	85.6	85.3	79.9	6.7	75.0
	Poorest	5.3	18.0	5.7	5.8	0.5	13.0
Household wealth ratio (richest to poorest)		8.9	4.8	15.0	13.8	13.4	5.8
Mother's age	Less than 20		37.6	25.2	24.5	1.0	31.7
	20-34		53.6	41.1	38.3	2.1	41.8
	35-49	35.6	52.1	37.3	35.1	2.7	37.6
Mother's education	No education	9.8	27.6	11.7	11.2	0.5	18.7
	Primary	34.7	60.8	44.3	41.5	1.6	44.9
	Secondary	40.2	34.9	71.7	65.9	3.3	62.3
	Higher	46.0	79.6	93.2	91.3	11.1	81.8
Mother's education ratio (highest to lowest)		4.7	2.9	8.0	8.2	22.2	4.4

Maternal and newborn health coverage indicators

By residence:²

- In rural areas, 38 percent of women made at least 4 antenatal care (ANC) visits compared to 75 percent in urban areas.
- Coverage of skilled attendance at birth is 23 percent in rural areas, compared to 67 percent in urban areas.
- 8 percent of newborns in rural areas receive postnatal care (PNC) within 2 days after birth, compared to 25 percent in urban areas.

By household wealth:²

- Most mothers among richest households (86 percent) made at least four ANC visits, compared to 18 percent of mothers from the poorest households.
- Only 6 percent of mothers in the poorest households had a skilled attendant at birth, compared to 85 percent of mothers in the richest households.
- 34 percent of newborns in the richest households receive PNC within 2 days after birth, compared to 3 percent among the poorest households.

Only **18%** of mothers in the poorest households have **4 Antenatal Care visits** compared to...



...**86%** 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 (%) ^{a,#}	
25.4	34.3	40.1		76.3	73.8	76.9	51.0	14.7	Urban
7.8	6.8	29.4		37.1	37.6	39.5	19.3	39.2	Rural
3.3	5.0	1.4		2.1	2.0	1.9	2.6	0.4	Residence ratio (urban to rural)
33.9	54.1	40.2		92.3	90.0	88.0	66.3	8.8	Richest
3.0	0.5	22.4		14.0	14.2	17.3	7.4	57.0	Poorest
11.3	108.2	1.8		6.6	6.3	5.1	9.0	0.2	Household wealth ratio (richest to poorest)
9.4	6.1					36.5			Less than 20
15.2	19.0					55.7			20-34
13.2	14.7					54.6			35-49
5.4	1.9	28.7		20.7	20.8	28.8		55.2	No education
14.3	12.7	35.0		63.2	61.7	63.9		37.8	Primary
22.9	34.6	37.5		84.3	83.4	78.9			Secondary
38.2	71.4	42.7		96.9	95.3	91.5			Higher
7.1	37.6	1.5		4.7	4.6	3.2			Mother's education ratio (highest to lowest)

Key for tables:

0-24 %

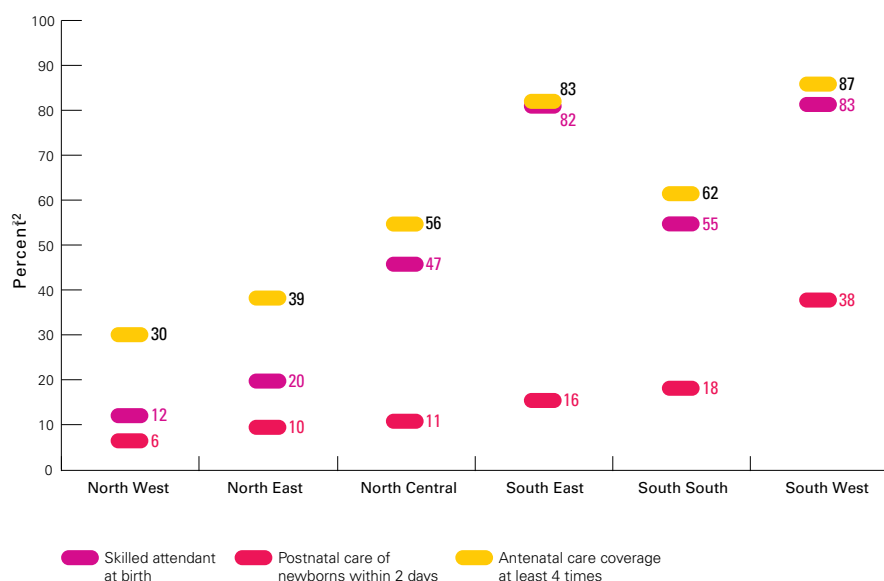
25-49 %

50-74 %

75-100%

Data not available

Selected maternal and newborn health indicators, by region, 2013



By mother's age:²



- 54 percent of mothers aged 20-34 made at least four ANC visits, compared to 38 percent among younger mothers (aged less than 20).
- Coverage of skilled attendance at birth among mothers aged 20-34 is 41 percent, compared to 25 percent among younger mothers (aged less than 20).
- Their newborns receive low levels of postnatal care: 15 percent and 9 percent, respectively.

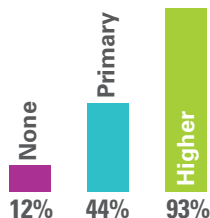
Disparities in key maternal and newborn health interventions, Nigeria, 2013²

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	31.3	51.1	38.1	35.8	2.0	39.6
Region						
North Central	31.7	55.5	46.5	45.7	2.3	47.6
North East	13.1	38.9	19.9	19.5	0.9	31.8
North West	22.4	30.4	12.3	11.5	0.6	17.0
South East	26.4	82.9	82.2	78.1	3.9	60.9
South South	32.6	62.3	55.4	50.1	4.1	60.3
South West	46.6	86.9	82.5	75.0	4.5	72.7
Regional performance						
Highest value	South West 46.6	South West 86.9	South West 82.5	South East 78.1	South West 4.5	South West 72.7
Lowest value	North East 13.1	North West 30.4	North West 12.3	North West 11.5	North West 0.6	North West 17.0
Ratio (highest to lowest)	3.6	2.9	6.7	6.8	7.5	4.3

By mother's education:²

- 80 percent of mothers with higher education made at least four ANC visits, compared to only 28 percent of mothers with no education.
- Only 12 percent of mothers with no education had a skilled attendant at birth, compared to 44 percent with primary education and 93 percent for mothers with higher education.
- 5 percent of newborns are checked within two days after birth if their mothers have no education, compared to 14 percent of mothers with a primary education and 38 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 region:²

- South West saw the highest rate of antenatal care coverage (at least four visits) of 87 percent, compared to the lowest coverage of 30 percent in North West.
- The region with the highest coverage of skilled birth attendance is South West with 83 percent; the lowest coverage is North West with 12 percent – a difference of nearly 7 times.
- South West has the highest coverage of PNC for newborns (within 2 days after birth) with 38 percent while North West has the lowest coverage at 6 percent – a difference of 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 (%)	DPT 1 vaccination received (%)**	Tetanus protection for newborns (%)	Birth registration (%)	Births by age 18 (%) ^{a,#}	
14.0	16.4	33.2	17.4	51.2	50.6	52.8	30.8	29.1	National estimate
10.9	12.3	46.7		62.7	62.0	56.8	28.6	24.8	North Central
9.6	5.4	37.9		35.1	34.7	40.7	21.8	42.3	North East
6.4	4.2	25.7		21.7	22.2	32.9	20.3	46.6	North West
15.7	46.4	32.6		90.4	88.9	84.7	52.2	8.1	South East
18.4	27.2	42.5		84.7	84.5	73.0	38.7	16.1	South South
38.4	40.8	27.7		84.5	81.5	80.7	52.0	10.4	South West
South West	South East	North Central		South East	South East	South East	South East	North West	Highest value
38.4	46.4	46.7		90.4	88.9	84.7	52.2	46.6	
North West	North West	North West		North West	North West	North West	North West	South East	Lowest value
6.4	4.2	25.7		21.7	22.2	32.9	20.3	8.1	
6.0	11.0	1.8		4.2	4.0	2.6	2.6	5.8	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 Nigeria 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/).

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.
- ** DPT schedule includes the hepatitis B vaccine.
- a Data from UNICEF reanalysis of Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey 2013.
- ^ Reference period: five years preceding the survey.
- ≠ Reference period: ten years preceding the survey.
- # Births by age 18 among 20-24 year olds.