Maternal and Newborn Health Disparities

Central African Republic

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Key Facts

Central African Republic reference table

Demographic indicators		
Total population (thousands)[1]	2015	4,900
Total live births (thousands)[1]	2015	164
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman)[1]	2015	4
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 women 15-19)[10]	2009	229
Impact indicators		
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)[4]	2015	882
Average annual rate of MMR reduction between 1990 and 2015 (%)[5]	2015	2
Lifetime risk of maternal death: 1 in x[4]	2015	27
Stillbirth rate (per 1,000 total births)[6]	2015	34
Preterm birth rate (per 100 live births)[7]	2010	13
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)[3]	2015	130
Under-five deaths that are newborn (%)[3]	2015	33
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)[3]	2015	43
Neonatal deaths (thousands)[3]	2015	7
Service Delivery		
Availability of EmONC Services (% of minimum acceptable level)[8]	–	–
Physician density (per 1,000 population)[9]	2009	<0.1
Nurse and midwife density (per 1,000 population)[9]	2009	0.3

In 2015, 164,000 babies were born in Central African Republic, or around 450 every day.[1]

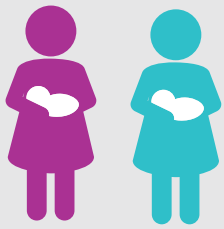
Among young women (aged 20-24), 45 percent gave birth by age 18.[2]

Approximately 19 babies will die each day before reaching their first month[3]; 16 stillbirths occur every day.[6]

Neonatal mortality rate:

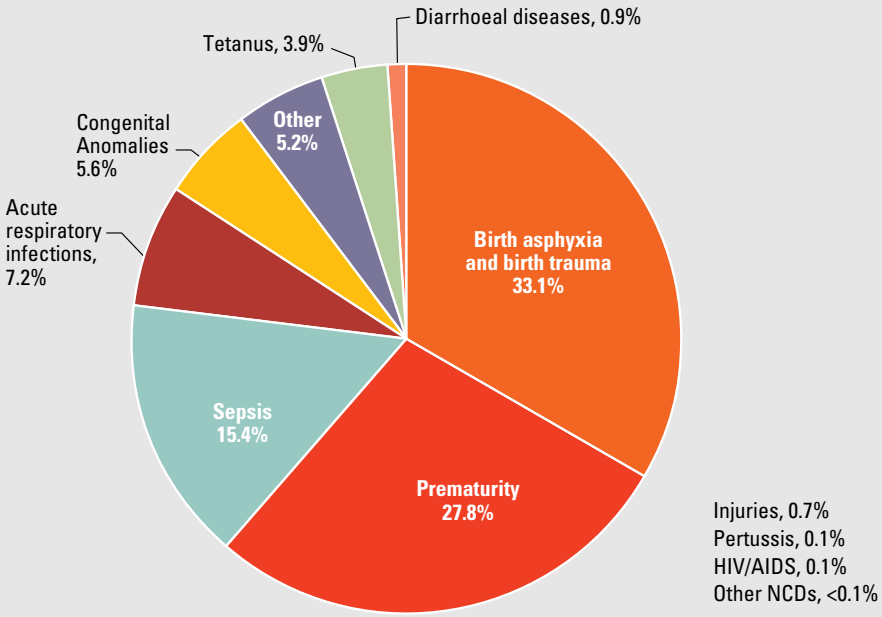
Central African Republic's neonatal mortality rate (NMR)^ is 43 deaths per 1,000 live births.[3]

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



Central African Republic — Causes of Neonatal Mortality, 2015

In Central African Republic, the main causes of neonatal deaths in 2015 were birth asphyxia (33.1 percent), prematurity (27.8 percent) and sepsis (15.4 percent).[11]



Disparities in key maternal and newborn health interventions, Central African Republic, 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	48.8	54.2	82.9	76.8	8.3	
	Rural	24.7	29.5	38.1	39.5	2.4	
Residence ratio (urban to rural)		2.0	1.8	2.2	1.9	3.5	
Household Wealth	Richest	54.7	61.6	87.2	82.9	8.7	
	Poorest	25.4	25.9	33.1	30.9	2.0	
Household wealth ratio (richest to poorest)		2.2	2.4	2.6	2.7	4.4	
Mother's age	Less than 20		37.6	52.1	51.8	5.1	
	20-34		38.7	54.9	53.7	4.3	
	35-49		35.9	51.5	47.9	3.8	
Mother's education	No education	22.5	28.0	37.3	38.6	2.9	
	Primary	35.5	38.7	57.2	53.8	3.9	
	Secondary or higher	55.6	64.0	88.8	87.0	10.4	
Mother's education ratio (highest to lowest)		2.5	2.3	2.4	2.3	3.6	

Maternal and newborn health coverage indicators

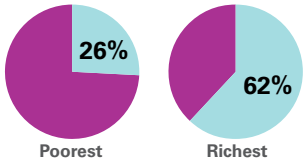
By residence:[2]

- In rural areas, 30 percent of women made at least 4 antenatal care (ANC) visits compared to 54 percent in urban areas.
- Coverage of skilled attendance at birth is 38 percent in rural areas, compared to 83 percent in urban areas.
- 66 percent of newborns in rural areas received the BCG vaccine, compared to 89 percent of newborns in urban areas.

By household wealth:[2]

- Most mothers among richest households (62 percent) made at least four ANC visits, compared to 26 percent of mothers from the poorest households.
- Only 33 percent of deliveries in the poorest households had a skilled attendant at birth, compared to 87 percent of deliveries among the richest households.
- 94 percent of newborns in the richest households received the BCG vaccine, compared to 58 percent among the poorest households.

Only **26%** of mothers in the poorest households have **4 Antenatal Care visits** compared to...

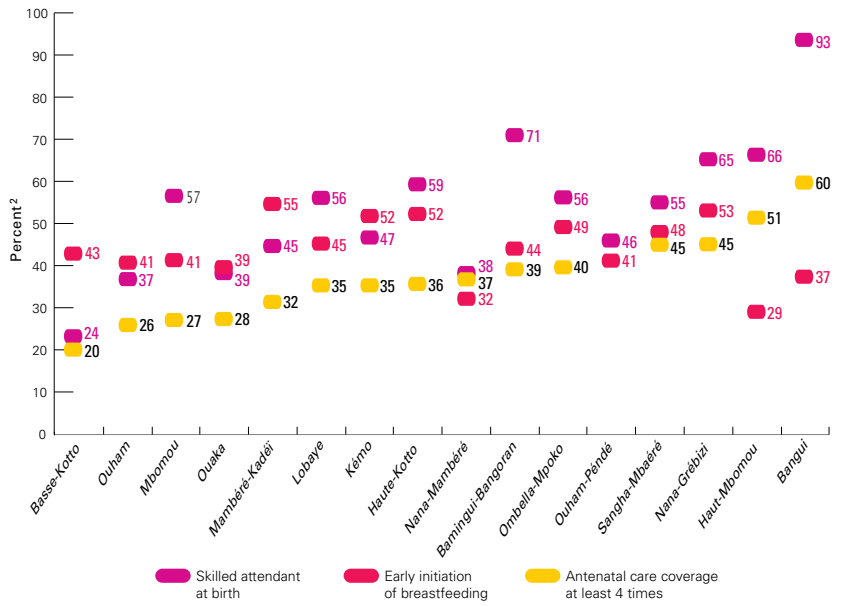


...**62%** of mothers in the richest households.

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 (%)	Hepatitis B vaccine within 24 hours of birth (%)	Tetanus protection for newborns (%)	Birth registration (%)	Births by age 18 (%)#		
	86.9	39.8	38.6	89.3	35.7	79.7	78.4	42.5	Urban	Residence
	46.8	45.5	31.9	65.8	11.7	57.6	51.6	47.6	Rural	
	1.9	0.9	1.2	1.4	3.1	1.4	1.5	0.9	Residence ratio (urban to rural)	
	93.4	39.8	29.3	93.9	48.7	84.2	84.7	38.3	Richest	Household Wealth
	35.3	42.4	28.3	57.7	11.9	47.1	46.3	49.6	Poorest	
	2.6	0.9	1.0	1.6	4.1	1.8	1.8	0.8	Household wealth ratio (richest to poorest)	
									Less than 20	Mother's age
									20-34	
									35-49	
	42.7	45.8	32.4	65.0	13.9	53.7	51.8	48.7	No education	Mother's education
	66.3	42.0	35.4	76.1	18.9	69.3	62.2	49.3	Primary	
	94.1	41.8	36.4	92.8	40.4	85.3	82.7	33.4	Secondary or higher	
	2.2	0.9	1.1	1.4	2.9	1.6	1.6	0.7	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]

- Mothers aged 20-34 and younger mothers (aged less than 20) have similar levels of ANC visits (at least 4) at 39 percent and 38 percent, respectively.
- 55 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).

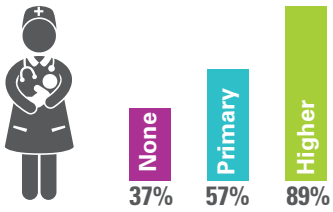
Disparities in key maternal and newborn health interventions, Central African Republic, 2010[2]

		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	36.6	38.1	53.8	52.5	4.5	
Region	Ombella-Mpoko	45.3	39.8	56.1	55.2	7.6	
	Lobaye	34.3	35.3	56.2	60.4	2.4	
	Mambéré-Kadéï	13.3	31.5	44.8	42.3	2.2	
	Nana-Mambéré	34.4	36.8	38.0	38.7	0.0	
	Sangha-Mbaéré	22.4	45.0	55.1	58.8	2.6	
	Ouham-Péndé	20.0	41.2	45.8	49.8	2.2	
	Ouham	35.9	25.8	36.8	32.9	4.6	
	Kémo	32.8	35.4	46.6	47.6	6.1	
	Nana-Grébizi	27.9	45.3	65.2	63.4	7.7	
	Ouaka	21.6	27.5	38.7	34.7	1.5	
	Haute-Kotto	33.0	35.7	59.2	61.2	10.8	
	Bamingui-Bangoran	29.5	39.2	71.0	73.5	5.1	
	Basse-Kotto	21.1	19.9	23.6	20.0	1.1	
	Mbomou	16.5	27.1	56.5	60.6	3.6	
	Haut-Mbomou	21.7	51.4	66.2	78.2	8.1	
	Bangui	56.8	59.9	93.3	85.2	8.8	
Regional performance	Highest value	Bangui	Bangui	Bangui	Bangui	Haute-Kotto	
		56.8	59.9	93.3	85.2	10.8	
	Lowest value	Mambéré-Kadéï	Basse-Kotto	Basse-Kotto	Basse-Kotto	Nana-Mambéré	
		13.3	19.9	23.6	20.0	0.0	
	Ratio (highest to lowest)	4.3	3.0	4.0	4.3		

By mother's education:[2]

- 64 percent of mothers with a secondary or higher education made at least four ANC visits, compared to only 28 percent of mothers with no education.
- Only 37 percent of deliveries among mothers with no education had a skilled attendant at birth, compared to 57 percent of deliveries among mothers with primary education and 89 percent of deliveries among mothers with a secondary or higher education.
- 65 percent of newborns born to mothers with no education received the BCG vaccine, compared to 76 percent of mothers with a primary education and 93 percent of mothers who received a secondary or 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 region:[2]

- Bangui saw the highest rate of antenatal care coverage (at least four visits) of 60 percent, compared to the lowest coverage of 20 percent in Basse-Kotto.
- The region with the highest coverage of skilled birth attendance is Bangui with 93 percent; the lowest coverage is Basse-Kotto with 24 percent – a difference of 4 times.
- Bangui saw the highest rate of BCG coverage at 93 percent, compared to the lowest coverage of 54 percent in Basse-Kotto.

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 vaccine within 24 hours of birth (%)	Tetanus protection for newborns (%)	Birth registration (%)	Births by age 18 (%)#		
	60.8	43.5	34.3	73.9	20.0	65.3	61.0	**45.3**	**National estimate**	
	68.0	49.3	39.8	83.6	11.9	61.2	58.3	**50.0**	Ombella-Mpoko	Region
	72.0	45.0	37.3	76.8	13.4	73.6	54.6	**48.2**	Lobaye	
	58.3	54.7	39.8	81.2	4.8	65.0	52.9	**45.3**	Mambéré-Kadéï	
	57.5	32.3	23.0	80.5	3.1	65.7	63.9	**44.1**	Nana-Mambéré	
	77.6	47.8	28.7	85.5	13.8	76.4	72.8	**48.9**	Sangha-Mbaéré	
	49.1	41.2	24.0	55.8	7.7	61.3	47.4	**52.9**	Ouham-Péndé	
	36.1	40.6	48.7	54.2	15.9	56.1	51.3	**48.2**	Ouham	
	55.8	51.7	48.7	84.1	11.3	65.2	57.5	**37.3**	Kémo	
	67.9	53.1	42.2	82.9	45.9	74.0	56.8	**41.9**	Nana-Grébizi	
	43.3	39.2	50.8	71.6	28.5	59.3	62.7	**46.0**	Ouaka	
	71.1	52.4	41.9	76.9	19.8	64.3	66.7	**49.3**	Haute-Kotto	
	72.6	43.9	30.2	74.3	23.4	60.0	68.4	**55.2**	Bamingui-Bangoran	
	22.9	42.5	35.0	53.8	13.5	40.7	54.6	**53.7**	Basse-Kotto	
	61.8	41.1	27.1	64.5	16.3	63.3	74.7	**37.0**	Mbomou	
	79.2	29.0	34.7	62.5	23.2	60.4	73.2	**40.0**	Haut-Mbomou	
	94.2	37.4	28.2	92.9	53.1	85.0	82.6	**37.7**	Bangui	
	Bangui	Mambéré-Kadéï	Ouaka	Bangui	Bangui	Bangui	Bangui	Bamingui-Bangoran	Highest value	Regional performance
	94.2	54.7	50.8	92.9	53.1	85.0	82.6	**55.2**		
	Basse-Kotto	Haut-Mbomou	Nana-Mambéré	Basse-Kotto	Nana-Mambéré	Basse-Kotto	Ouham-Péndé	Mbomou	Lowest value	
	22.9	29.0	23.0	53.8	3.1	40.7	47.4	**37.0**		
	4.1	**1.9**	**2.2**	**1.7**	**17.1**	**2.1**	**1.7**	**1.5**	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 ICASEES. 2010. Enquête par grappes à indicateurs multiples MICS, RCA 2010 Rapport final.

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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.

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Notes:

^ Reference period: five years preceding the survey.

Births by age 18 among 20-24 year olds