

Maternal and
Newborn Health
Disparities

Burkina Faso



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Maternal and Newborn Health Disparities in Burkina Faso

Key Facts

Burkina Faso reference table

Demographic indicators	Year	Value
Total population (thousands) ¹	2017	19,193
Total live births (thousands) ¹	2017	739
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman) ¹	2017	5
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 women 15-19) ¹⁰	2008	136
Impact indicators		
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ⁴	2015	371
Average annual rate of MMR reduction between 2000 and 2015 (%) ^{5,a}	2015	3
Lifetime risk of maternal death: 1 in x ^{4,b}	2015	48
Stillbirth rate (per 1,000 total births) ⁶	2015	21
Preterm birth rate (per 100 live births) ⁷	2015	11
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ³	2016	85
Under-five deaths that are newborn (%) ³	2016	31
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ³	2016	26
Neonatal deaths (thousands) ³	2016	19
Service Delivery		
Availability of EmONC Services (% of minimum acceptable level) ⁸	2016	18
Skilled health professional density (per 10 000 population) ⁹	2012	7
Physician density (per 1,000 population) ⁹	2012	<0.1
Nurse and midwife density (per 1,000 population) ⁹	2012	0.6

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In 2017, approximately 739,000 babies were born in Burkina Faso, or around 2,000 every day.¹

Among young women (aged 20-24), 28 percent gave birth by age 18.²

Approximately 51 babies will die each day before reaching their first month³; 41 stillbirths occur every day.⁶

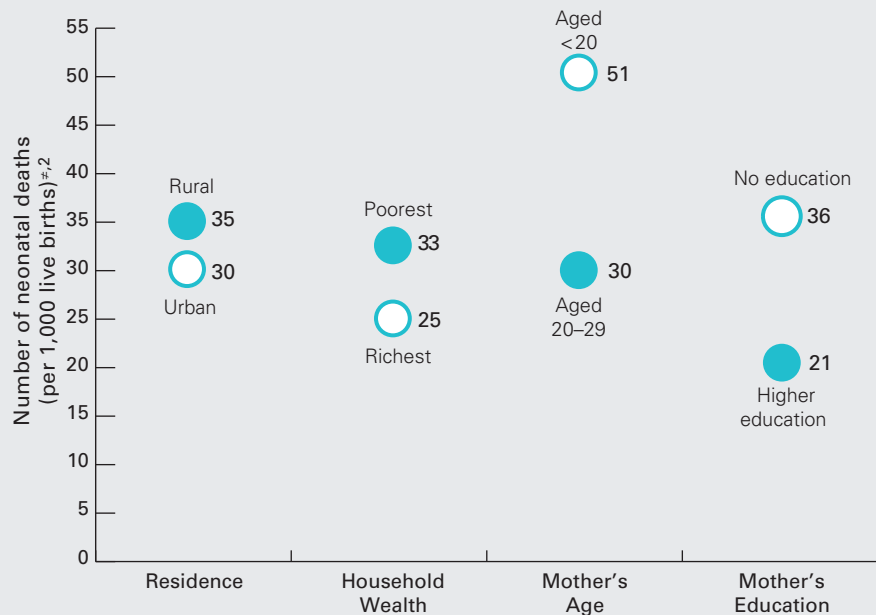
Neonatal mortality rate:

Burkina Faso's neonatal mortality rate (NMR)⁴ is 26 deaths per 1,000 live births.³

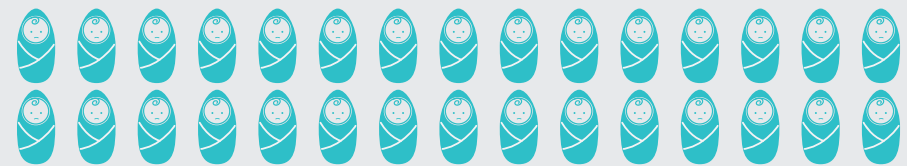
NMR⁵ in rural areas is 35 deaths per 1,000 live births and 30 deaths per 1,000 live births in urban areas for an urban-to-rural ratio of 0.9.²

NMR⁵ among the poorest households is 33 neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, compared to 25 deaths per 1,000 live births among the richest households.²

Neonatal mortality rates, by background characteristics, 2010



Neonatal mortality rate by mother's age



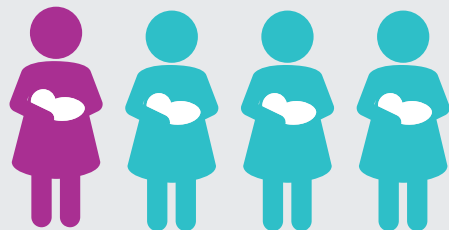
>20 years



The NMR for those in **younger mothers** (51 per 1,000 live births) is 1.7 times higher than for **mothers aged 20-29** (30 per 1,000 live births).²

1 in 4

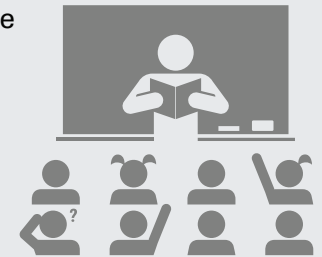
young women (aged 20-24) have given birth by age 18.²



Newborns with less educated mothers are

1.7x

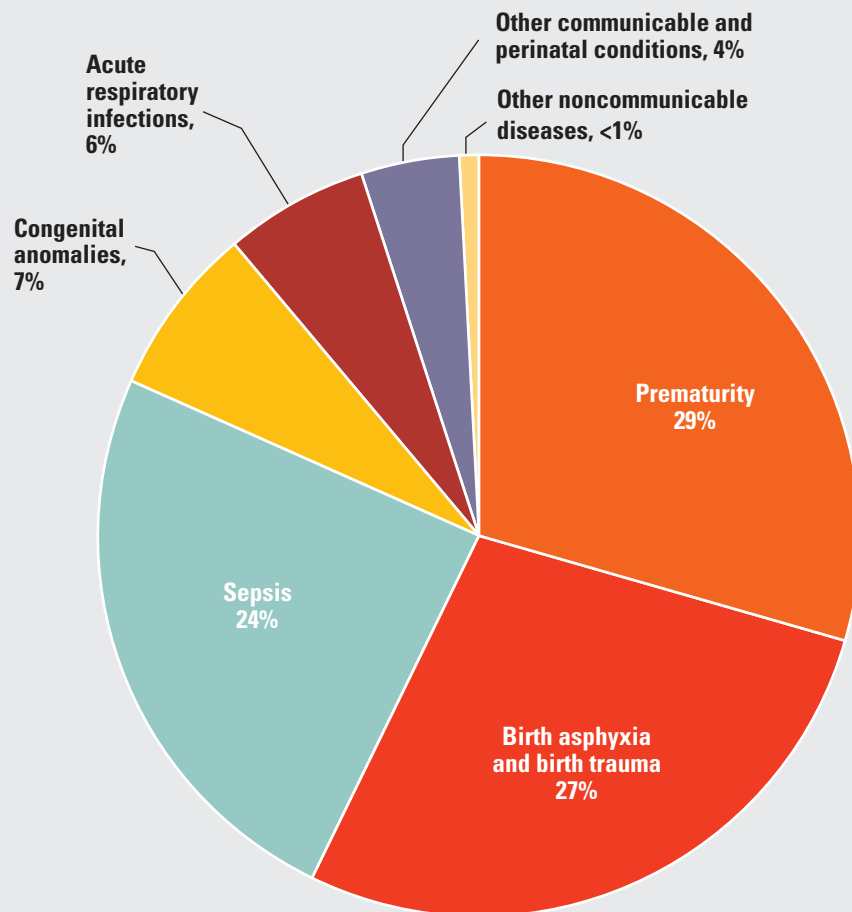
more likely to die during the first month compared to those born to mothers with higher education.²



Maternal and Newborn Health Disparities in Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso — Causes of Neonatal Mortality, 2016

In Burkina Faso, the main causes of neonatal deaths in 2016 were prematurity (29 per cent), birth asphyxia and birth trauma (27 per cent) and sepsis (24 per cent).¹¹



Source: WHO-MCEE, 2017

Maternal and newborn health coverage indicators

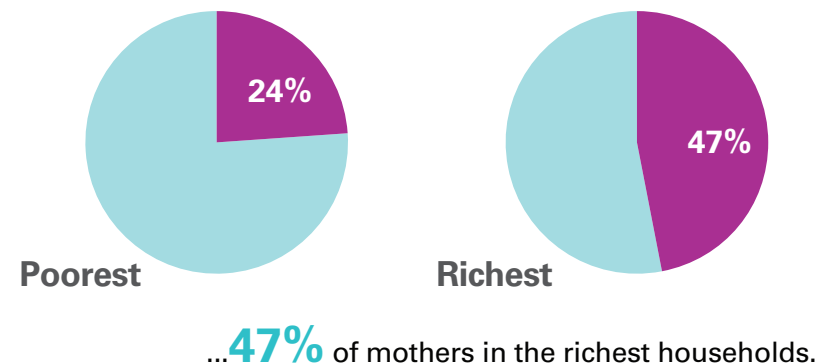
By residence:²

- In rural areas, 31 per cent of women made at least 4 antenatal care visits, compared to 45 per cent in urban areas.
- Coverage of skilled attendance at birth is 94 per cent in rural areas, compared to 62 per cent in urban areas.
- 25 per cent of newborns in rural areas receive postnatal care (PNC) within 2 days of birth, compared to 31 per cent in urban areas.

By household wealth:²

- Most mothers among richest households (47 per cent) made at least 4 antenatal care visits, compared to 24 per cent of mothers from the poorest households.
- Only 47 per cent of mothers in the poorest households had a skilled attendant at birth, compared to 93 per cent of mothers in the richest households.
- 29 per cent of newborns in the richest households receive PNC within 2 days of birth, compared to 23 per cent among the poorest households.

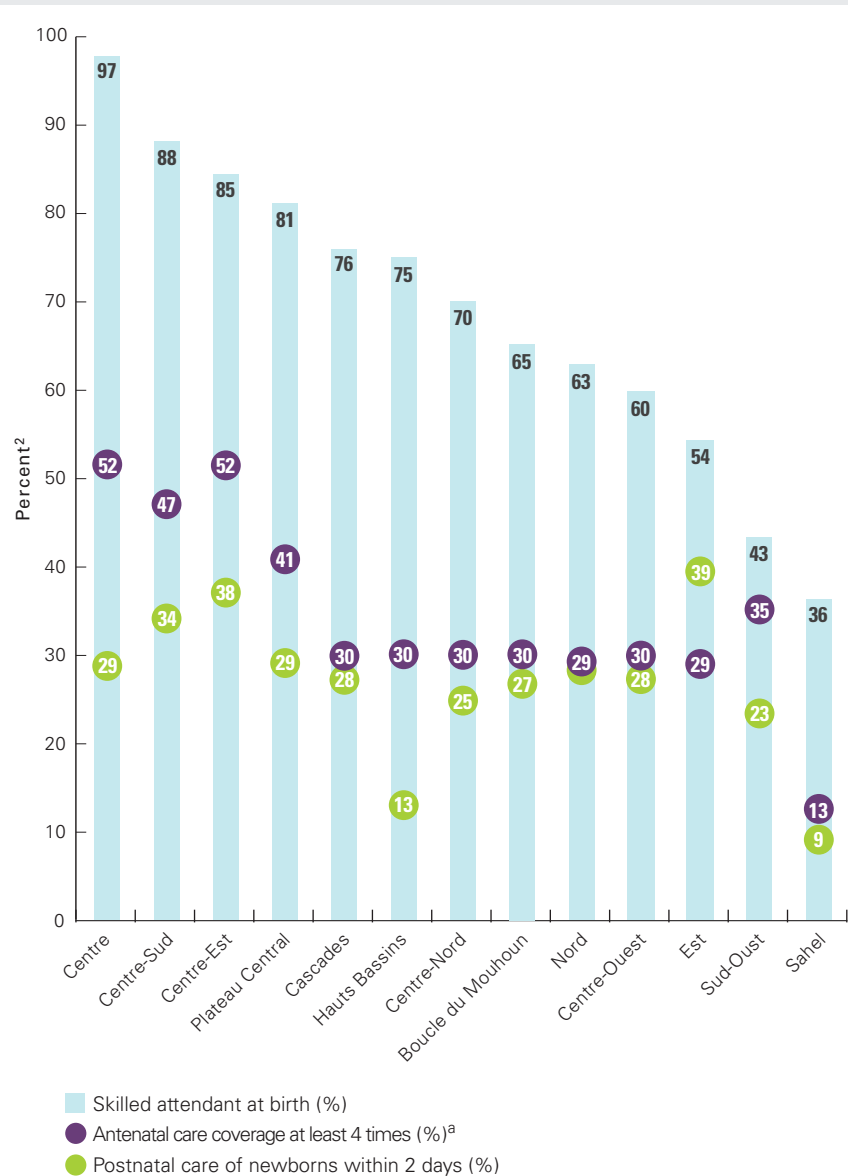
Only **24%** of mothers in the poorest households have **4 antenatal care visits** compared to...



Source: DHS 2010

Maternal and Newborn Health Disparities in Burkina Faso

Selected maternal and newborn health indicators, by region, 2010



Source: DHS 2010

Maternal and newborn health coverage indicators

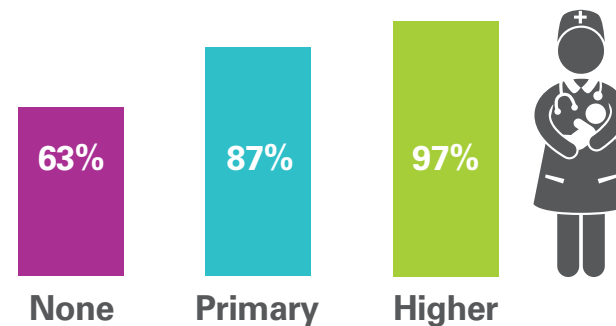
By mother's age:²

- 35 per cent of mothers aged 20-34 made at least four ANC visits, compared to 34 per cent among younger mothers (aged less than 20).
- Mothers aged 20-34 and younger mothers have similar levels of skilled attendance at birth (67 per cent and 69 per cent, respectively).
- Their newborns receive low levels of postnatal care: 26 per cent and 27 per cent, respectively.

By mother's education:²

- 82 per cent of mothers with higher education made at least four ANC visits, compared to 31 per cent of mothers with no education.
- 63 per cent of mothers with no education had a skilled attendant at birth, compared to 87 per cent with primary education and 97 per cent for mothers with higher education.
- 26 per cent of newborns are checked within 2 days of birth if their mothers have no education, compared to 28 per cent of mothers with a primary education and 29 per cent 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

Maternal and Newborn Health Disparities in Burkina Faso

Disparities in key maternal and newborn health interventions

	Coverage – care for mothers						Coverage – care for newborns								Other
	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (%)	Antenatal care coverage at least 4 times (%)*	Skilled attendant at birth (%)	Institutional delivery (%)	Delivered by caesarean section (%)	Postnatal care of mothers within 2 days (%)	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
National estimate	37	34	67	66	2	72	26	64	42	25	97	94	86	77	29
Region															
Centre	53	52	97	97	8	83	29	93	55	20	98	95	90	93	6
Boucle du Mouhoun	26	30	65	64	2	74	27	60	38	30	99	99	84	87	25
Cascades	44	30	76	77	1	81	28	68	42	41	99	78	89	82	22
Centre-Est	25	52	85	84	1	77	38	81	27	27	100	100	85	78	16
Centre-Nord	29	30	70	70	1	79	25	68	41	22	99	99	87	77	21
Centre-Ouest	26	30	60	60	2	63	28	56	33	10	99	99	80	62	17
Centre-Sud	36	47	88	85	3	91	34	86	47	14	99	98	96	87	18
Est	30	29	54	51	1	63	39	45	57	40	90	88	75	72	32
Hauts Bassins	53	30	75	75	3	69	13	76	38	42	96	94	92	92	16
Nord	30	27	63	62	2	71	28	59	45	18	98	96	83	70	21
Plateau Central	38	41	81	81	2	87	29	78	66	18	100	94	96	92	7
Sahel	27	13	36	35	0	63	9	35	33	15	88	86	80	40	33
Sud-Ouest	38	35	43	43	1	48	23	42	38	7	95	96	88	76	26

Key for tables:

0-24%

25-49%

50-74%

75-100%

Data not available

Source: DHS 2010

Maternal and Newborn Health Disparities in Burkina Faso

Disparities in key maternal and newborn health interventions

		Coverage – care for mothers					Coverage – care for newborns									Other
		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 (%)	Postnatal care of newborns within 2 days (%)	Newborn weighed at birth (%)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)	Exclusive breastfeeding (<6 months) (%)	BCG vaccine for newborn (%)	DPT1 vaccination received (%) ^{**}	Tetanus protection for newborns (%)	Birth registration (%)	Births by age 18 (%) ^{a,a}
National estimate		37	34	67	66	2	72	26	64	42	25	97	94	86	77	29
Residence	Urban	55	45	94	94	6	83	31	91	46	24	99	96	90	93	9
	Rural	30	31	62	61	1	70	25	58	42	25	96	94	85	74	24
Residence ratio (urban to rural)		1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	6.4	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.4
Household Wealth	Richest	58	47	93	93	6	82	29	91	46	30	99	97	91	95	8
	Poorest	23	24	47	46	1	59	23	43	40	24	92	91	81	62	25
Household wealth ratio (richest to poorest)		2.5	1.9	2.0	2.0	7.5	1.4	1.3	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.3
Mother's age	Less than 20	22	34	69	69	2	75	27	65					84		
	20-34		35	67	67	2	72	26	64					87		
	35-49		30	64	64	2	69	26	62					83		
Mother's education	No education	31	31	63	62	1	70	26	59	42	23	96	94	85		27
	Primary	48	42	87	87	4	79	28	83	41	30	99	98	89		14
	Secondary or Higher	67	82	97	97	8	80	29	95	52	38	99	98	91		4
Mother's education ratio (highest to lowest)		2.2	2.7	1.5	1.6	5.6	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.1		0.2

Key for tables: 0-24% 25-49% 50-74% 75-100% Data not available

Source: DHS 2010

Sources:

- 1 United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision.
- 2 Burkina Faso Demographic and Health Survey 2010.
- 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 Trends in maternal mortality: 1990 to 2015: estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and the United Nations Population Division. 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 2015 with time trends since 1990 for selected countries: a systematic analysis and implications.
- 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, 2000-2016.

Notes:

- a MMR estimates have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; and ≥ 1000 rounded to nearest 10.
 - b Life time risk has been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100 rounded to nearest 1; 100–999 rounded to nearest 10; and ≥ 1000 rounded to nearest 100.
- ^ 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.

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