

Maternal and Newborn Health Disparities

India



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Maternal and Newborn Health Disparities in India

Key Facts

India reference table

| Demographic indicators | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-----------|
| Total population (thousands) ¹ | 2015 | 1,311,051 |
| Total live births (thousands) ¹ | 2015 | 25,794 |
| Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman) ¹ | 2015 | 2 |
| Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 women 15-19) ¹⁰ | 2009 | 39 |
| Impact indicators | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ⁴ | 2015 | 174 |
| Average annual rate of MMR reduction between 1990 and 2015 (%) ⁵ | 2015 | 4.6 |
| Lifetime risk of maternal death: 1 in x ⁴ | 2015 | 220 |
| Stillbirth rate (per 1,000 total births) ⁶ | 2015 | 23 |
| Preterm birth rate (per 100 live births) ⁷ | 2010 | 13 |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ³ | 2015 | 48 |
| Under-five deaths that are newborn (%) ³ | 2015 | 58 |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ³ | 2015 | 28 |
| Neonatal deaths (thousands) ³ | 2015 | 696 |
| Service Delivery | | |
| Availability of EmONC Services (% of minimum acceptable level) ⁸ | – | – |
| Physician density (per 1,000 population) ⁹ | 2012 | 0.7 |
| Nurse and midwife density (per 1,000 population) ⁹ | 2011 | 1.7 |

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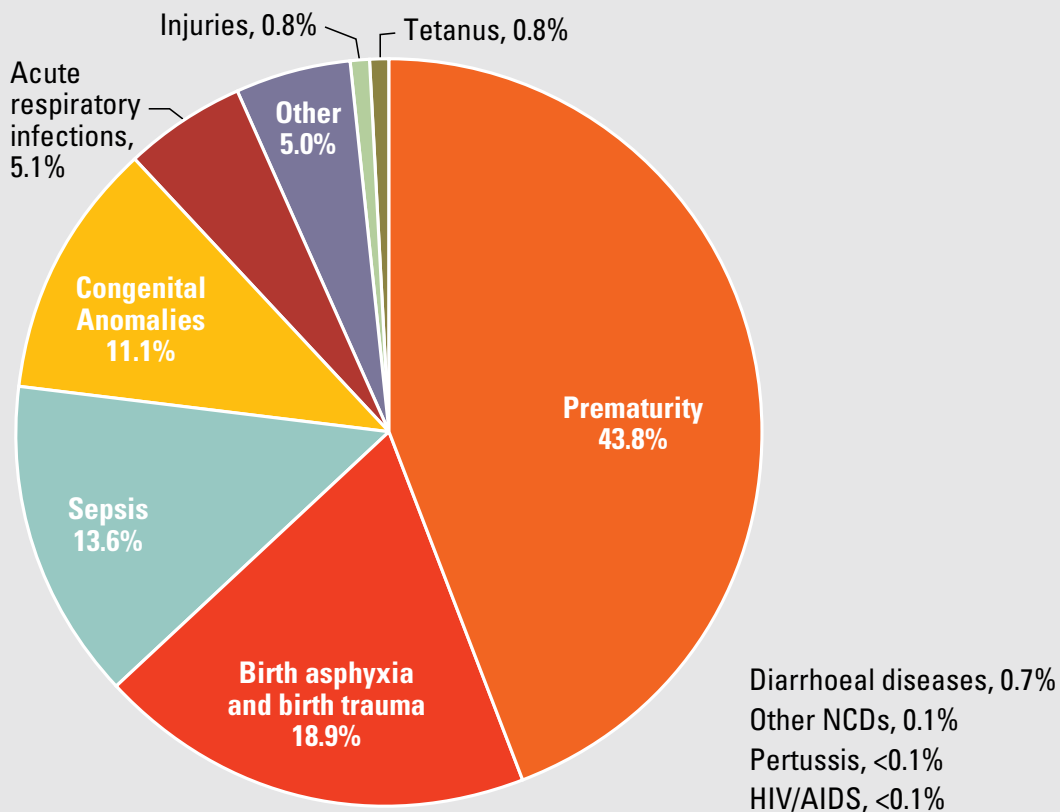
In 2015, approximately 26,000,000 babies were born in India, or around 71,000 every day.¹

Approximately 1,900 babies will die each day before reaching their first month³; more than 1,600 stillbirths occur every day.⁶

In Tripura, nearly 1 in 5 women aged 15-19 years were reported already mothers or pregnant.²

India – Causes of Neonatal Mortality, 2015

In India, the main causes of neonatal death in 2015 were prematurity (43.8%), birth asphyxia and birth trauma (18.9%), and sepsis (13.6%).¹¹



Disparities in key maternal and newborn health interventions, India 2015-2016

| Coverage – care for mothers | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | Currently married women (age 15–49 years) using any modern method of contraception (%) | Antenatal care coverage at least 4 times (%) | Skilled attendant at birth (%) | Institutional delivery (%) | Delivered by caesarean section (%) | Postnatal care of mothers within 2 days (%) | |
| Region | Andaman Nicobar | 48.3 | 92.1 | 97.5 | 96.6 | 19.3 | 75.0 |
| | Andhra Pradesh | 69.4 | 76.3 | 92.2 | 91.6 | 40.1 | 79.7 |
| | Assam | 37.0 | 46.5 | 74.3 | 70.6 | 13.4 | 54.0 |
| | Bihar | 23.3 | 14.4 | 70.0 | 63.8 | 6.2 | 42.3 |
| | Goa | 24.8 | 89.0 | 97.5 | 96.9 | 31.4 | 92.1 |
| | Haryana | 59.4 | 45.1 | 84.7 | 80.5 | 11.7 | 67.3 |
| | Karnataka | 51.3 | 70.3 | 93.9 | 94.3 | 23.6 | 65.6 |
| | Madhya Pradesh | 49.6 | 35.7 | 78.1 | 80.8 | 8.6 | 55.0 |
| | Maharashtra | 62.6 | 72.2 | 91.1 | 90.3 | 20.1 | 78.5 |
| | Manipur | 12.7 | 69.0 | 77.2 | 69.1 | 21.1 | 64.6 |
| | Meghalaya | 21.9 | 50.0 | 53.8 | 51.4 | 7.6 | 47.5 |
| | Puducherry | 61.2 | 87.7 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 33.6 | 84.9 |
| | Sikkim | 45.9 | 74.7 | 97.1 | 94.7 | 20.9 | 74.2 |
| | Tamil Nadu | 52.6 | 81.2 | 99.3 | 99.0 | 34.1 | 74.1 |
| | Telangana | 56.9 | 75.0 | 91.4 | 91.5 | 58.0 | 81.8 |
| | Tripura | 42.8 | 64.3 | 80.9 | 79.9 | 20.5 | 62.1 |
| | Uttarakhand | 49.3 | 30.9 | 71.2 | 68.6 | 13.1 | 54.8 |
| West Bengal | 57.0 | 76.5 | 81.7 | 75.2 | 23.8 | 61.1 | |
| Regional performance | Highest value | Andhra Pradesh 69.4 | Andaman Nicobar 92.1 | Puducherry 100.0 | Puducherry 99.9 | Telangana 58.0 | Goa 92.1 |
| | Lowest value | Manipur 12.7 | Bihar 14.4 | Meghalaya 53.8 | Meghalaya 51.4 | Bihar 6.2 | Bihar 42.3 |
| | Ratio (highest to lowest) | 5.5 | 6.4 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 9.4 | 2.2 |

Maternal and newborn health coverage indicators by region²

- More than half of the 15 selected maternal and newborn health indicators have a disparity of more than 40 percentage points between regions with the highest and lowest values.
- 92 percent of women in Andaman Nicobar made at least four antenatal care (ANC) visits compared to 14 percent of women in Bihar.
- 70 percent of currently married women in Andhra Pradesh are using any modern method of contraception compared to 13 percent of women in Manipur.

| Coverage – care for newborns | | | | | | | | Other | |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Postnatal care of newborns within 2 days (%) | Early initiation of breast-feeding (%) | Exclusive breast-feeding (<6 months) (%) | Children (age 12-23 months) who received BCG (%) | Children (age 12-23 months) who received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%) | Children (age 12-23 months) who received 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (%) | Tetanus protection for newborns (%) | Birth registration (%) | Women (age 15-19 years) already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%) | |
| 23.1 | 41.9 | 66.8 | 87.4 | 83.5 | 83.1 | 91.8 | 97.9 | 4.7 | Andaman Nicobar |
| 28.5 | 40.1 | 70.2 | 97.3 | 89.0 | 68.8 | 95.0 | 82.7 | 11.8 | Andhra Pradesh |
| 22.9 | 64.4 | 63.5 | 82.3 | 66.5 | 52.0 | 89.9 | 94.2 | 13.6 | Assam |
| 10.8 | 34.9 | 53.5 | 91.7 | 80.2 | 65.5 | 89.6 | 60.7 | 12.2 | Bihar |
| 49.5 | 73.3 | (60.9) | 100.0 | 94.2 | 85.2 | 96.2 | 98.9 | 2.9 | Goa |
| 21.4 | 42.4 | 50.3 | 92.8 | 76.5 | 54.3 | 92.3 | 94.2 | 5.9 | Haryana |
| 22.3 | 56.4 | 54.2 | 92.5 | 77.9 | 58.9 | 88.3 | 94.9 | 7.8 | Karnataka |
| 17.5 | 34.5 | 58.2 | 91.6 | 73.4 | 56.3 | 89.8 | 81.9 | 7.3 | Madhya Pradesh |
| 30.5 | 57.5 | 56.6 | 90.0 | 74.9 | 60.8 | 90.4 | 95.1 | 8.3 | Maharashtra |
| 10.7 | 65.4 | 73.6 | 91.2 | 77.8 | 69.9 | 88.8 | 64.8 | 7.4 | Manipur |
| 9.0 | 60.6 | 35.8 | 86.0 | 74.0 | 62.9 | 79.3 | 79.8 | 8.6 | Meghalaya |
| 36.0 | 65.3 | 45.5 | 99.9 | 96.0 | 89.4 | 82.1 | 99.0 | 3.5 | Puducherry |
| 12.8 | 66.5 | 54.6 | 98.9 | 93.0 | 84.1 | 97.2 | 98.5 | 2.8 | Sikkim |
| 35.4 | 54.7 | 48.3 | 94.9 | 84.5 | 68.2 | 71.0 | 98.3 | 5.0 | Tamil Nadu |
| 25.3 | 37.1 | 67.3 | 97.4 | 87.9 | 70.6 | 89.1 | 82.9 | 10.6 | Telangana |
| 8.4 | 44.4 | 70.7 | 82.4 | 71.1 | 54.4 | 93.0 | 91.6 | 18.8 | Tripura |
| 19.3 | 27.8 | 51.0 | 92.9 | 80.0 | 59.4 | 91.4 | 76.7 | 2.9 | Uttarakhand |
| 26.7 | 47.5 | 52.3 | 97.5 | 92.7 | 86.4 | 95.4 | 96.9 | 18.3 | West Bengal |
| Goa | Goa | Manipur | Goa | Puducherry | Puducherry | Sikkim | Puducherry | Tripura | Highest value |
| 49.5 | 73.3 | 73.6 | 100.0 | 96.0 | 89.4 | 97.2 | 99.0 | 18.8 | |
| Tripura | Uttarakhand | Meghalaya | Assam | Assam | Assam | Tamil Nadu | Bihar | Sikkim | Lowest value |
| 8.4 | 27.8 | 35.8 | 82.3 | 66.5 | 52.0 | 71.0 | 60.7 | 2.8 | |
| 5.9 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 6.7 | Ratio (highest to lowest) |

Region

Regional performance

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

- Nearly all women have an institutional delivery in Puducherry compared to slightly more than half of women in Meghalaya.
- At only 50 percent, Goa is the region with the highest coverage of postnatal care (PNC) of newborns within 2 days of birth; the lowest coverage of PNC for newborns was 8 percent in Tripura.
- While BCG coverage is 90 percent or higher across all but four regions (Andaman Nicobar, Assam, Meghalaya, and Tripura), only 5 regions see coverage for 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccination that is 80 percent or higher (Andaman Nicobar, Goa, Puducherry, Sikkim, and West Bengal).

Sources:

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- 3 United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, WHO, United Nations Population Division and the World Bank).
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- 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:

- () Based on small denominators (typically 25-49 unweighted cases). No data based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases are displayed.