

Maternal and Newborn Health Disparities

Myanmar



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Maternal and Newborn Health Disparities in Myanmar

Key Facts

Myanmar reference table

Demographic indicators		
Total population (thousands) ¹	2015	53,897
Total live births (thousands) ¹	2015	944
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman) ¹	2015	2
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 women 15-19) ¹⁰	2006	17
Impact indicators		
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ⁴	2015	178
Average annual rate of MMR reduction between 1990 and 2015 (%) ⁵	2015	3.7
Lifetime risk of maternal death: 1 in x ⁴	2015	260
Stillbirth rate (per 1,000 total births) ⁶	2015	20
Preterm birth rate (per 100 live births) ⁷	2010	12
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ³	2015	50
Under-five deaths that are newborn (%) ³	2015	53
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ³	2015	26
Neonatal deaths (thousands) ³	2015	24
Service Delivery		
Availability of EmONC Services (% of minimum acceptable level) ⁸	–	–
Physician density (per 1,000 population) ⁹	2012	0.6
Nurse and midwife density (per 1,000 population) ⁹	2012	1.0

In 2015, 940,000 babies were born in Myanmar, or around 2,600 every day.¹

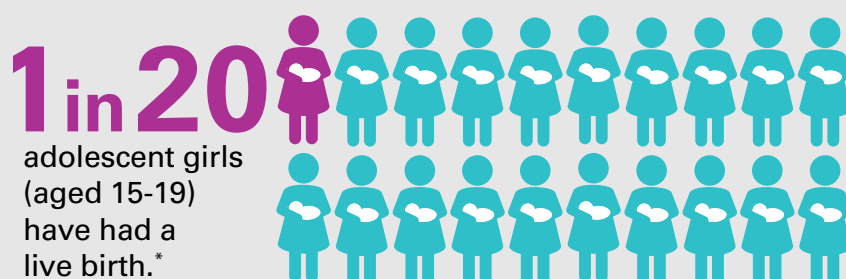
5 percent of adolescent girls (aged 15-19) have had a live birth.*

Approximately 67 babies will die each day before reaching their first month³;

51 stillbirths occur every day.⁶

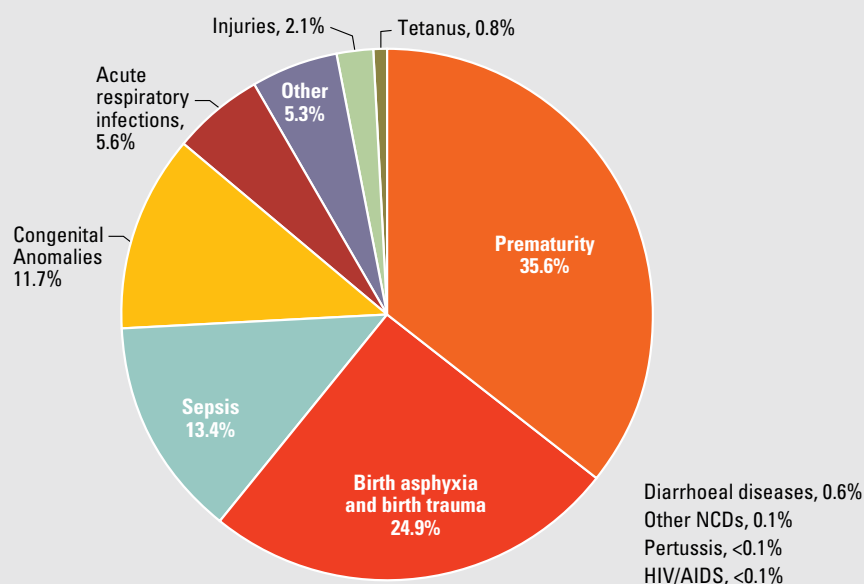
Neonatal mortality rate:

Myanmar's neonatal mortality rate (NMR)[^] is 26 deaths per 1,000 live births.³



Myanmar – Causes of Neonatal Mortality, 2015

In Myanmar, the main causes of neonatal death in 2015 were prematurity (35.6%), birth asphyxia and birth trauma (24.9%), and sepsis (13.4%).¹¹



Disparities in key maternal and newborn health interventions, Myanmar 2009-2010 and 2015-2016²

		Coverage – care for mothers					
		Demand for contraception 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 (%)*
Residence	Urban	79.2	84.2	87.8	70.1		81.1
	Rural	73.2	50.8	52.3	27.6		67.8
Residence ratio (urban to rural)		1.1	1.7	1.7	2.5		1.2
Household Wealth	Richest	78.5	88.7	97.0	82.5		89.0
	Poorest	69.3	38.5	36.3	16.8		58.0
Household wealth ratio (richest to poorest)		1.1	2.3	2.7	4.9		1.5
Mother's age	Less than 20		46.2	57.4	31.4		66.6
	20-34		60.5	60.5	37.3		71.0
	35-49		56.1	60.3	38.7		73.8
Mother's education	No education	60.4	31.2	28.0	12.8		47.6
	Primary	74.8	52.4	56.0	29.3		72.2
	Secondary	79.6	74.1	78.7	53.4		
	Secondary or higher						76.5
	Higher		90.6	94.8	82.6		89.2
Mother's education ratio (highest to lowest)		1.3	2.9	3.4	6.5		1.9

Maternal and newborn health coverage indicators

By residence:²

- In rural areas, 51 percent of women made at least 4 antenatal care (ANC) visits compared to 84 percent in urban areas.
- Coverage of skilled attendance at birth is 52 percent in rural areas, compared to 88 percent in urban areas.
- 86 percent of newborns in rural areas received the BCG vaccine, compared to 92 percent in urban areas.

By household wealth:²

- Most mothers among richest households (89 percent) made at least four ANC visits, compared to 39 percent of mothers from the poorest households.
- Only 36 percent of deliveries in the poorest households had a skilled attendant at birth, compared to 97 percent of deliveries among the richest households.
- 98 percent of newborns in the richest households received the BCG vaccine, compared to 86 percent among the poorest households.

Only **39%** of mothers in the poorest households have **4 Antenatal Care visits** compared to...



...**89%** 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 breastfeeding (%)**	Exclusive breast-feeding (<6 months) (%)**	BCG vaccine for newborn (%)*	Pentavalent 1 vaccination received (%)*	Tetanus protection for newborns (%)*	Birth registration (%)**	Women aged 15-19 who have had a live birth (%)*	
	81.6	81.3	20.8	91.8	91.0	80.5	93.5	3.7	Urban
	46.1	73.5	24.8	86.4	85.4	69.2	63.5	5.6	Rural
	1.8	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.5	0.7	Residence ratio (urban to rural)
	91.1	82.0	24.3	97.8	96.3	81.3	95.9	1.8	Richest
	30.3	67.0	24.4	86.1	81.9	62.3	50.4	7.6	Poorest
	3.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.9	0.2	Household wealth ratio (richest to poorest)
									Less than 20
									20-34
									35-49
	30.3	67.9	21.0	71.6	70.1	55.5	52.4	18.1	No education
	46.6	73.1	23.2	89.2	88.3	69.8	66.2	8.8	Primary
				91.0	90.1	80.7		2.5	Secondary
	72.5	80.5	24.2				85.3		Secondary or Higher
				96.0	96.0	84.1		0.0	Higher
	2.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	0.0	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, 2015-2016



By mother's age*



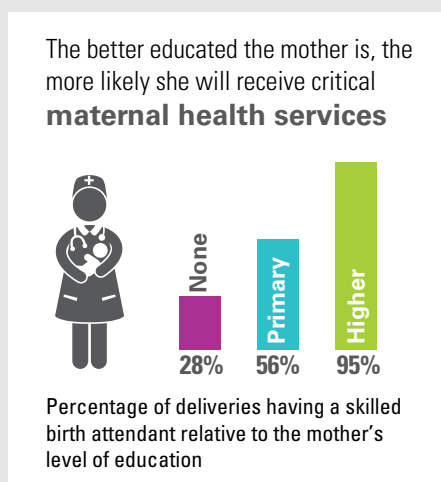
- 61 percent of mothers aged 20-34 made at least four ANC visits, compared to 46 percent among younger mothers (aged less than 20).
- 61 percent of deliveries among mothers aged 20-34 had a skilled attendant at birth, compared to 57 percent of deliveries among younger mothers (aged less than 20).
- 71 percent of mothers aged 20-34 had a postnatal checkup within 2 days after birth, compared to 67 percent among younger mothers (aged less than 20).

Disparities in key maternal and newborn health interventions, Myanmar 2009-2010 and 2015-2016²

Coverage – care for mothers						
	Demand for contraception 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 (%)*
National estimate	74.9	58.6	60.2	37.1		71.2
Region						
Kachin	67.8	58.3	63.7	29.5		61.9
Kayah	72.6	68.8	53.2	29.0		69.7
Kayah	63.7	52.7	49.6	36.8		65.2
Chin	51.7	39.9	35.6	14.7		21.0
Sagaing	76.7	54.4	65.3	33.9		74.4
Tanintharyi	67.1	60.3	65.3	37.6		86.9
Bago	80.9	58.1	62.9	39.3		80.0
Bago (East)						
Bago (West)						
Magway	65.3	57.1	68.4	37.5		92.3
Mandalay	80.7	67.0	78.7	46.8		79.1
Mon	71.7	63.4	66.8	37.0		75.2
Rakhine	61.4	40.3	29.7	19.2		54.2
Yangon	80.8	84.6	82.5	65.4		78.8
Shan	68.1	46.9	46.7	27.6		52.7
Shan (North)						
Shan (East)						
Shan (South)						
Ayeyarwaddy	80.1	57.2	50.0	34.0		70.8
Nay Pyi Taw	77.8	56.1	66.5	35.8		83.9

By mother's education:*

- 91 percent of mothers with a higher education made at least four ANC visits, compared to only 31 percent of mothers with no education.
- Only 28 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 95 percent of deliveries among mothers with a higher education.
- 48 percent of mothers had a postnatal checkup within 2 days after birth, compared to 72 percent of mothers with a primary education and 89. percent of mothers with a higher education.



By geographic regions:*

- Yangon saw the highest rate of antenatal care coverage (at least four visits) of 85 percent, compared to the lowest coverage of 40 percent in Chin.
- The region with the highest coverage of skilled birth attendance is Yangon with 83 percent; the lowest coverage is Rakhine with 30 percent – a difference of 2.8 times.
- Magway had 92 percent of mothers receiving a postnatal checkup within 2 days of birth, compared to the lowest coverage of 21 percent in Chin.

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 (%)*	Pentavalent 1 vaccination received (%)*	Tetanus protection for newborns (%)*	Birth registration (%)**	Women aged 15-19 who have had a live birth (%)*	
	56.3	75.8	23.6	87.8	86.9	71.9	72.4	5.0	National estimate
	47.5	83.6	40.6	91.2	98.4	80.2	83.7	7.3	Kachin
	64.0	71.3	24.0	100.0	100.0	75.9	86.5	6.5	Kayah
	62.7	88.4	9.4	88.4	86.9	67.3	82.7	6.2	Kayin
	19.2	88.2	25.4	92.7	91.5	69.1	24.4	5.9	Chin
	40.2	81.1	28.9	86.5	86.5	67.7	54.2	2.9	Sagaing
	75.4	67.7	13.6	98.1	98.1	68.9	90.1	9.0	Tanintharyi
				94.5	83.4	72.6		1.8	Bago
	45.6	63.4	21.6				54.3		Bago (East)
	58.8	75.6	(12.5)				80.0		Bago (West)
	39.7	83.7	34.9	(97.8)	(93.3)	66.5	56.9	6.2	Magway
	52.8	72.5	30.5	93.4	93.4	78.6	70.1	6.2	Mandalay
	91.2	91.6	47.0	(95.4)	(95.4)	83.5	88.9	4.0	Mon
	17.1	44.2	1.3	88.1	90.6	74.1	59.2	4.9	Rakhine
	85.1	78.1	18.6	96.4	96.4	84.6	95.2	3.8	Yangon
				76.1	74.7	57.9		4.8	Shan
	36.4	72.5	12.9				52.3		Shan (North)
	92.6	72.5	23.3				95.4		Shan (East)
	73.8	89.3	27.8				79.2		Shan (South)
	49.7	73.3	25.0	74.5	76.7	71.0	69.8	4.0	Ayeyarwaddy
				(97.7)	(91.0)	72.2		5.9	Nay Pyi Taw

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 Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development and Ministry of Health, Myanmar, 2011. Myanmar Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2009 - 2010 Final Report. Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar. Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development and Ministry of Health, Myanmar; Ministry of Health and Sports (MOHS) and ICF International. 2016. Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey 2015-16: Key Indicators Report. Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar, and Rockville, Maryland, USA: Ministry of Health and Sports and ICF International.
- 3 United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, WHO, 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](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.
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- 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:

- * Data from DHS 2015-2016 Key Indicators Report.
- ** Data from MICS 2009-2010 Final Report.
- ^ Reference period: five years preceding the survey.
- () Based on small denominators (typically 25-49 unweighted cases). No data based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases are displayed.