

Maternal and Newborn Health Disparities Chad



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Maternal and Newborn Health Disparities in Chad

Key Facts

Chad reference table

Demographic indicators		
Total population (thousands) ¹	2015	14,037
Total live births (thousands) ¹	2015	630
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman) ¹	2015	6
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 women 15-19) ¹⁰	2009	203
Impact indicators		
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ⁴	2015	856
Average annual rate of MMR reduction between 1990 and 2015 (%) ⁵	2015	2
Lifetime risk of maternal death: 1 in x ⁴	2015	18
Stillbirth rate (per 1,000 total births) ⁶	2015	40
Preterm birth rate (per 100 live births) ⁷	2010	13.1
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ³	2015	139
Under-five deaths that are newborn (%) ³	2015	29
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ³	2015	39
Neonatal deaths (thousands) ³	2015	24
Service Delivery		
Availability of EmONC Services (% of minimum acceptable level) ⁸	2011	20
Physician density (per 1,000 population) ⁹	2006	<0.1
Nurse and midwife density (per 1,000 population) ⁹	2006	0.2

Maternal and Newborn Health Disparities

Chad

In 2015, 630,000 babies were born in Chad, or around 1,700 every day.¹

Among young women (aged 20-24), 47 percent had a baby before age 18.^a

Approximately 65 babies will die each day before reaching their first month³; 69 stillbirths occur every day.⁶

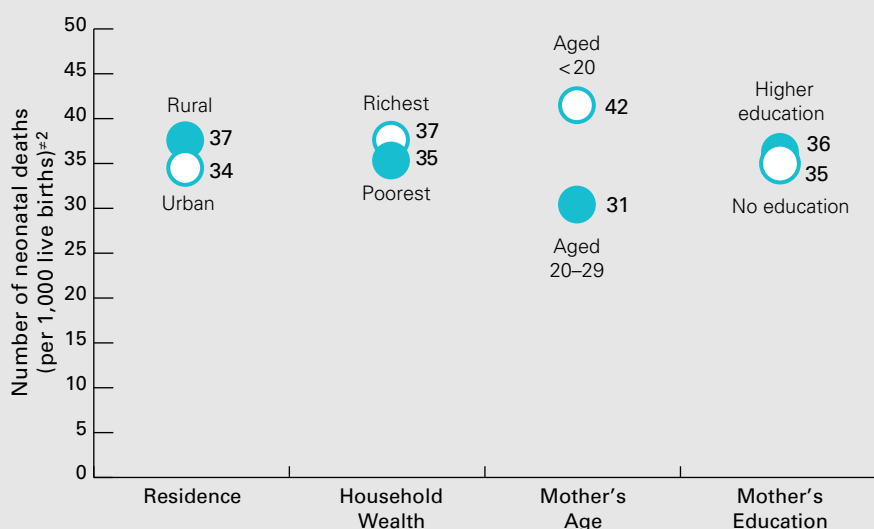
Neonatal mortality rate:

The neonatal mortality rate (NMR)⁴ in the country is 39 deaths per 1,000 live births.³

NMR⁴ in rural areas is 37 deaths per 1,000 live births and 34 deaths per 1,000 live births in urban areas for an urban-to-rural NMR ratio of 0.9.²

While the NMR⁴ among the poorest households is 35 neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, it is slightly higher among the richest households at 37 neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births.²

Neonatal mortality rates, by background characteristics, 2014-2015



Neonatal mortality rate

for newborns with mothers:



The NMR for younger mothers (42 per 1,000 live births) is 1.4 times higher than for mothers aged 20-29 (31 per 1,000 live births).²

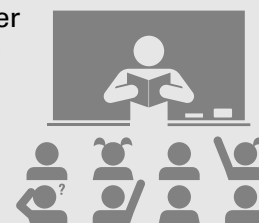
1 in 2

young women (aged 20-24) have given birth by age 18.^a



Newborns with better educated mothers are

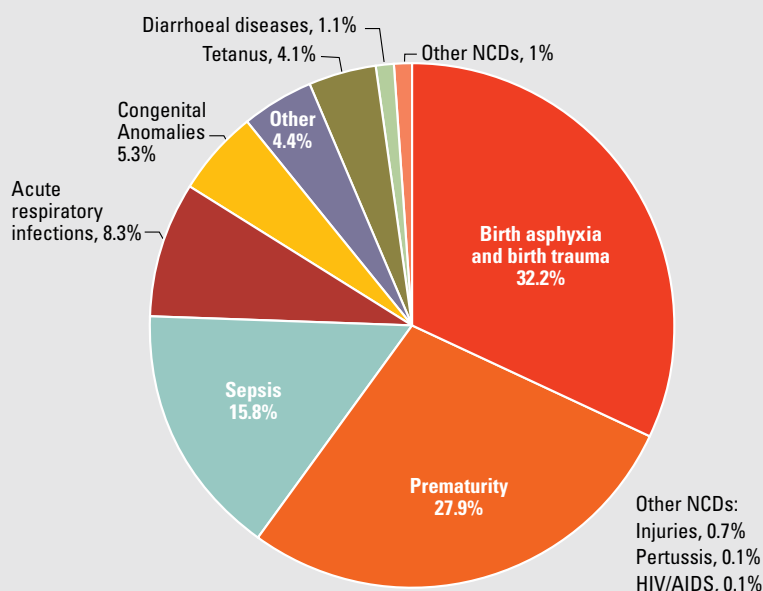
1:1



as likely to die during the first month of life compared to those born to mothers with no education.²

Chad – Causes of Neonatal Mortality, 2015

In Chad, the main causes of neonatal deaths in 2015 were birth asphyxia (32.2 percent), prematurity (27.9 percent) and sepsis (15.8 percent).⁷



Disparities in key maternal and newborn health interventions, Chad, 2014-2015²

		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	27.1	44.1	58.6	53.4	3.8	30.7
	Rural	14.3	16.9	15.9	13.9	0.8	12.4
Residence ratio (urban to rural)		1.9	2.6	3.7	3.8	4.8	2.5
Household Wealth	Richest	27.7	45.4	62.7	57.1	4.0	32.0
	Poorest	13.6	11.3	14.1	12.9	0.8	13.0
Household wealth ratio (richest to poorest)		2.0	4.0	4.4	4.4	5.0	2.5
Mother's age	Less than 20	8.9	23.0	25.1	23.1	1.4	13.4
	20-34		22.6	24.1	21.3	1.3	16.3
	35-49	21.1	21.5	24.3	21.6	2.0	17.9
Mother's education	No education	11.7	16.7	16.4	14.4	0.9	11.5
	Primary	23.0	31.9	30.3	26.9	1.6	19.6
	Secondary	31.8		60.0	54.6	3.4	30.1
	Higher	39.2		95.1	91.3	15.4	(50.2)
Mother's education ratio (highest to lowest)		3.4		5.8	6.3	17.1	4.4

Maternal and newborn health coverage indicators

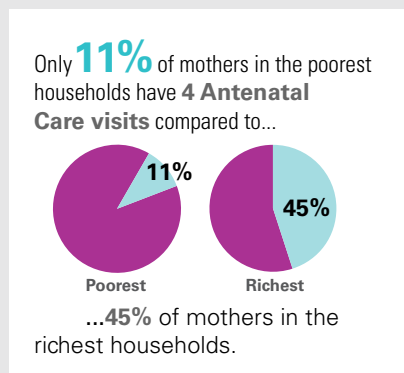
By residence:

- In rural areas, 17 percent of women made at least 4 antenatal care (ANC) visits, compared to 44 percent in urban areas.
- Coverage of skilled attendance at birth is 16 percent in rural areas, compared to 59 percent in urban areas.
- 3 percent of newborns in rural areas receive postnatal care (PNC) within 2 days after birth, compared to 9 percent in urban areas.

By household wealth:

- Most mothers among richest households (45 percent) made at least four ANC visits, compared to 11 percent of mothers from the poorest households.²
- Only 14 percent of mothers in the poorest households had a skilled attendant at birth, compared to 63 percent of mothers in the richest households.²

- 9 percent of newborns in the richest households receive PNC within 2 days after birth, compared to 4 percent among the poorest households.²



Coverage – care for newborns								Other
Postnatal care of newborns within 2 days (%)	Newborn weighed at birth (%)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)	Exclusive breastfeeding (<6 months) (%)	BCG vaccine, newborn (%)	Pentavalent 1 vaccination received (%)**	Tetanus protection for newborns (%)	Birth registration (%)	Births by age 18 (%) ^{a,#}
9.0	34.3	21.9		76.6	70.5	72.2	35.6	38.1
3.4	6.6	23.3		55.9	55.6	51.5	6.4	50.9
2.6	5.2	0.9		1.4	1.3	1.4	5.6	0.7
8.7	36.7	23.9		80.0	74.6	74.0	39.1	38.5
3.6	5.9	21.2		52.9	52.5	52.5	6.0	49.4
2.4	6.2	1.1		1.5	1.4	1.4	6.5	0.8
3.7	11.7					54.7		
4.3	12.0					56.2		
6.9	12.8					54.6		
3.4	6.7	25.8		49.6	48.2	45.1		55.3
5.2	14.3	18.1		74.9	74.4	73.4		45.4
8.0	39.3	19.2		81.0	79.1	80.0		
(20.5)	89.1	(20.9)				77.1		
6.0	13.3	0.8				1.7		

Key for tables:

0-24 %

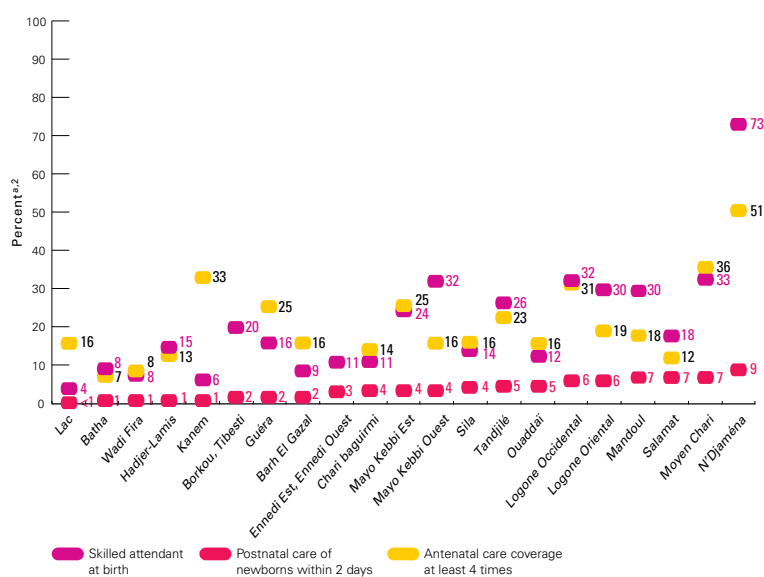
25-49 %

50-74 %

75-100%

Data not available

Selected maternal and newborn health indicators, by region, 2014-2015



By mother's age:



- 23 percent of mothers aged 20-34 made at least four ANC visits, compared to 23 percent among younger mothers (aged less than 20).^a
- Mothers aged 20-34 and younger mothers have similar levels of skilled attendance at birth (24 percent and 25 percent, respectively).²
- Their newborns receive low levels of postnatal care: 4 percent and 4 percent, respectively.²

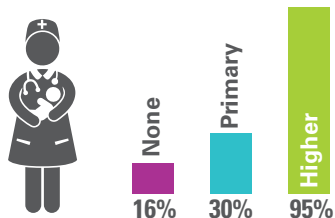
Disparities in key maternal and newborn health interventions, Chad, 2014-2015²

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	17.6	23.2	24.3	21.7	1.4	16.0
Region						
Batha	4.1	6.9	8.1	8.0	0.5	5.1
Borkou, Tibesti	4.9		20.0	17.0	1.3	7.3
Chari baguirmi	2.2	14.0	11.1	10.2	0.2	6.5
Guéra	19.8	25.4	15.9	14.5	0.7	13.6
Hadjer-Lamis	1.5	12.8	14.6	12.4	0.8	8.4
Kanem	1.5	33.1	6.2	5.2	0.3	4.6
Lac	0.4	16.0	3.9	4.0	0.0	5.4
Logone Occidental	27.6	31.3	32.2	29.1	1.4	27.4
Logone Oriental	32.4	19.0	29.8	27.0	1.3	25.3
Mandoul	32.6	17.8	29.7	28.5	2.3	19.2
Mayo Kebbi Est	7.4	25.4	24.3	20.9	0.4	12.5
Mayo Kebbi Ouest	10.5	16.0	32.0	24.7	1.0	15.0
Moyen Chari	29.0	35.7	32.8	28.4	2.6	19.1
Ouaddaï	4.6	15.7	12.3	11.4	1.2	9.9
Salamat	12.1	12.1	17.9	16.0	1.0	17.1
Tandjilé	12.7	22.7	26.4	22.5	0.7	19.1
Wadi Fira	1.8	8.1	7.6	7.3	0.8	3.8
N'Djaména	26.7	50.5	73.2	67.0	6.7	29.0
Barh El Gazal	0.0	15.8	8.5	6.4	0.0	5.2
Ennedi Est, Ennedi Ouest	1.4		10.7	9.9	0.3	7.8
Sila	6.7	15.8	13.8	11.4	0.7	10.8
Regional performance						
Highest value	Mandoul	N'Djaména	N'Djaména	N'Djaména	N'Djaména	N'Djaména
	32.6	50.5	73.2	67.0	6.7	29.0
Lowest value	Barh El Gazal	Batha	Lac	Lac	Barh El Gazal	Wadi Fira
	0.0	6.9	3.9	4.0	0.0	3.8
Ratio (highest to lowest)		7.3	18.8	16.8		7.6

By mother's education:

- Only 16 percent of mothers with no education had a skilled attendant at birth, compared to 30 percent with primary education and 95 percent for mothers with higher education.²
- 3 percent of newborns are checked within two days after birth if their mothers have no education, compared to 5 percent of mothers with a primary education and 21 percent of mothers who received higher education.²

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 regions:

- N'Djaména saw the highest rate of antenatal care coverage (at least four visits) of 51 percent, compared to the lowest coverage of 7 percent in Batha.^a
- The region with the highest coverage of skilled birth attendance is N'Djaména with 73 percent; the lowest coverage is Lac with 4 percent – a difference of more than 18 times.²
- N'Djaména has the highest coverage of PNC for newborns (within 2 days after birth) with 9 percent while Lac has the lowest coverage at less than 1 percent.²

Coverage – care for newborns								Other
Postnatal care of newborns within 2 days (%)	Newborn weighed at birth (%)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)	Exclusive breastfeeding (<6 months) (%)	BCG vaccine, newborn (%)	Pentavalent 1 vaccination received (%)**	Tetanus protection for newborns (%)	Birth registration (%)	Births by age 18 (%) ^{a,#}
4.5	12.0	23.0	0.3	59.6	58.3	55.7	12.0	47.4
0.7	3.2	43.7		20.4	18.5	21.5	8.9	63.2
1.7	11.4	27.9		28.5	26.8	37.0	10.0	
3.5	2.9	25.9		32.8	19.1	24.9	11.0	59.0
1.8	8.4	23.6		56.9	59.2	55.5	7.6	52.1
1.3	6.3	28.4		54.9	57.2	44.3	6.5	64.7
1.4	1.2	52.0		45.2	41.9	41.9	3.7	51.9
0.3	0.4	39.4		35.7	37.1	27.8	2.8	65.7
6.1	16.5	18.3		60.8	65.7	72.6	15.5	38.5
6.4	11.2	13.3		70.9	67.6	71.1	11.0	47.5
7.1	19.5	20.5		81.4	83.8	77.0	11.2	49.4
3.7	12.9	18.2		70.0	67.5	53.7	5.9	56.7
4.0	12.6	16.8		83.6	86.2	72.5	5.3	34.2
7.1	18.8	21.8		74.1	70.0	65.4	17.7	32.8
5.1	3.7	22.2		30.5	20.9	28.2	12.1	39.6
7.1	7.4	23.3		52.4	41.7	54.0	4.8	63.8
4.5	11.7	15.4		64.3	72.3	74.0	4.3	45.2
1.0	2.4	27.4		15.2	15.4	29.3	1.2	37.1
9.0	45.2	20.4		80.6	72.5	75.2	57.6	33.3
2.4	1.4	38.2		47.5	46.9	39.2	11.9	61.7
3.2	4.4	30.4		34.3	28.2	23.8	7.3	
4.3	5.6	20.9		49.8	46.8	52.5	12.6	60.1
N'Djaména	N'Djaména	Kanem		Mayo Kebbi Ouest	Mayo Kebbi Ouest	Mandoul	N'Djaména	Lac
9.0	45.2	52.0		83.6	86.2	77.0	57.6	65.7
Lac	Lac	Logone Oriental		Wadi Fira	Wadi Fira	Batha	Wadi Fira	Moyen Chari
0.3	0.4	13.3		15.2	15.4	21.5	1.2	32.8
30.0	113.0	3.9		5.5	5.6	3.6	48.0	2.0

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 Chad Demographic and Health Survey 2014-2015 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.

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.
- ** Pentavalent schedule includes the hepatitis B vaccine.
- a Data from UNICEF reanalysis of Chad Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2010.
- ^ 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.