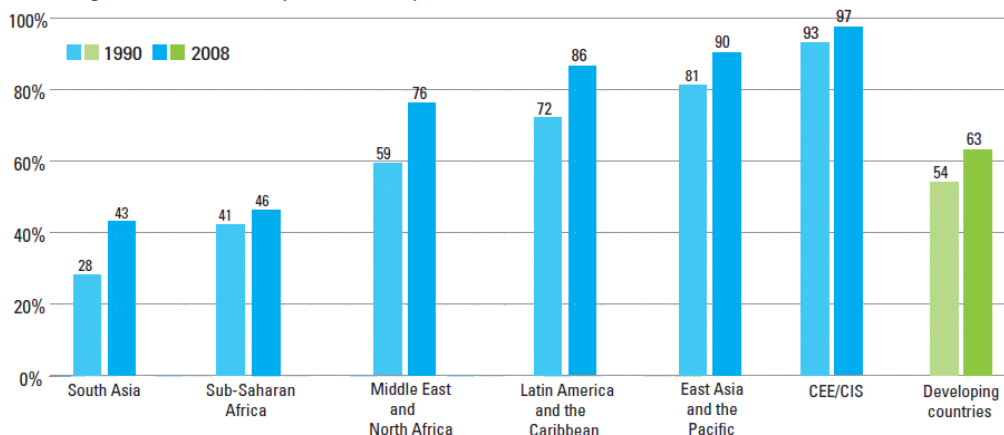


## IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

**MDG target:** Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

### Coverage of skilled attendance at delivery has increased since 1990

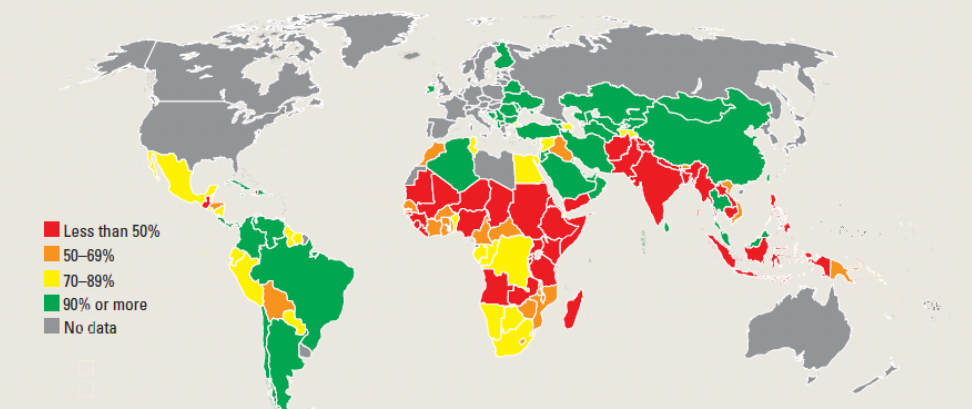
Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel



Note: Trend estimates are based on data from more than 100 countries, representing 88% of births in the developing world.  
Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010.

### Wide variations in levels of institutional delivery among countries

Percentage of births occurring in a health facility

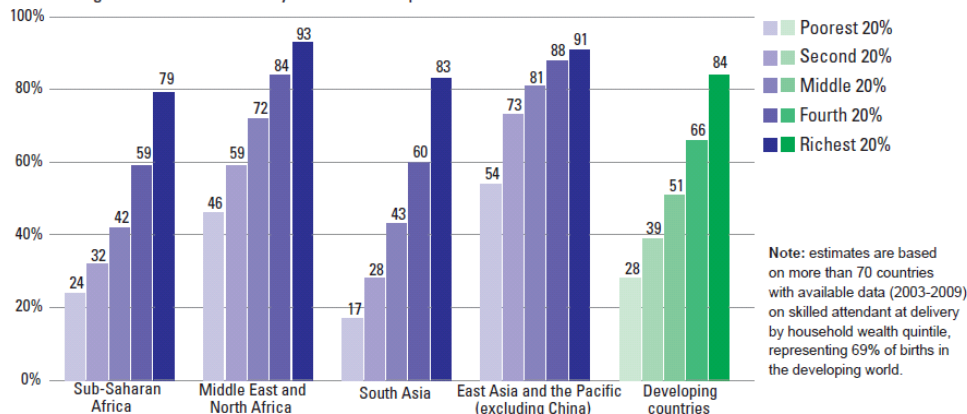


Note: estimates for 117 countries and territories are from 2003-2009. Estimates from the following countries are derived from data collected before 2003: Bahrain, Botswana, Chile, Comoros, Eritrea, Gabon, Guatemala, Kuwait, Myanmar, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates  
Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010.

Note: This map is stylized and not to scale. It does not reflect a position by UNICEF on the legal status of any country or territory or the delimitation of any frontiers. The dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the Parties.

### The poorest women are substantially less likely than the richest women to deliver with the assistance of a doctor, nurse or midwife

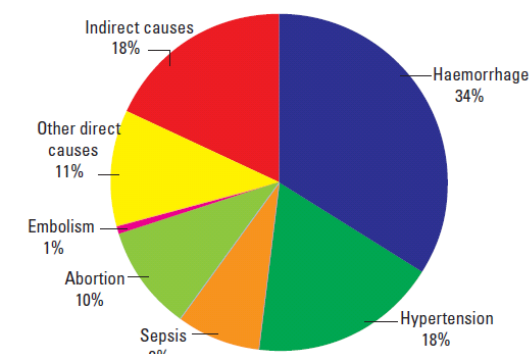
Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel



Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010.

### Most maternal deaths are from causes that can be prevented or treated

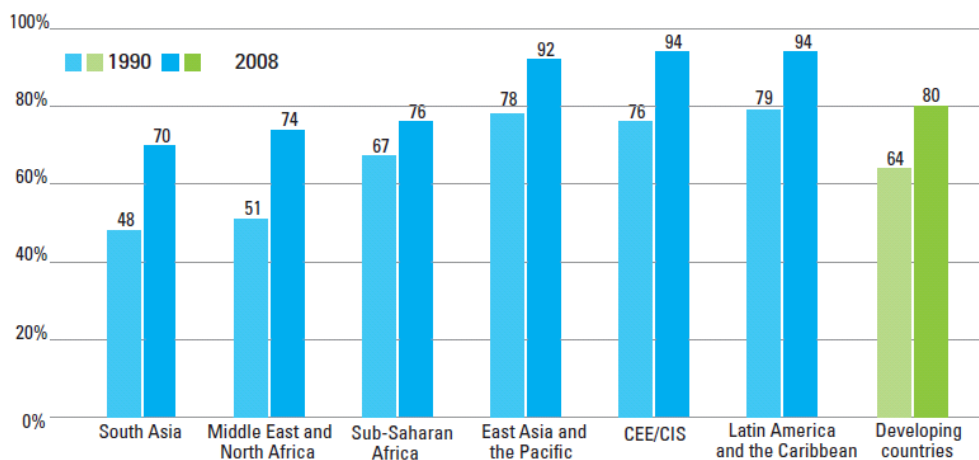
Global distribution of causes of maternal death, 1997-2007



Source: WHO, Systematic Review of Causes of Maternal Death (preliminary data), 2010.

## Antenatal care coverage has improved in every region

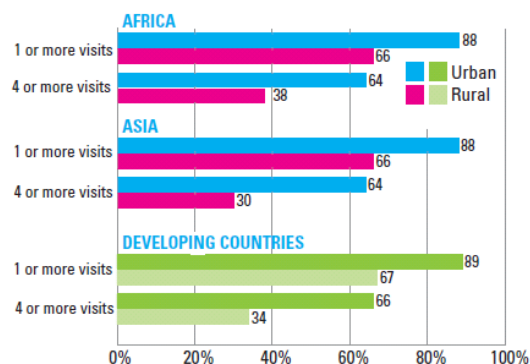
Percentage of women attended at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel



Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010.

### Rural women are less likely than urban women to benefit from antenatal care, particularly the recommended four visits

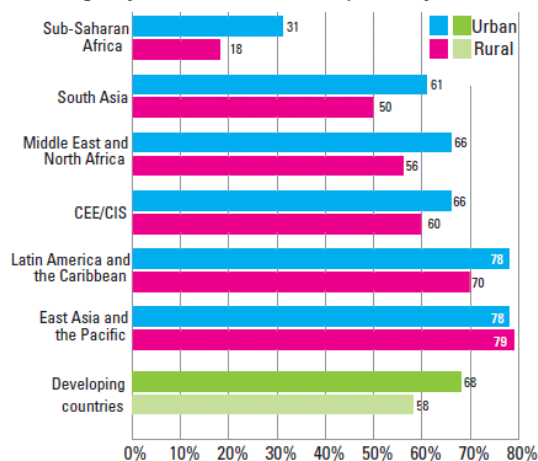
Percentage of women attended at least once and at least four times during pregnancy, by area of residence



Note: Estimates are based on 58 developing countries (2003–2009), representing 65% of the developing world's population and including 34 African countries (88% of the population of Africa) and 9 Asian countries (63% of the population of Asia). Because availability of data on four or more antenatal care visits is limited, this chart was restricted to Africa, Asia and developing countries.

### Rural women are generally less likely than urban women to use contraception

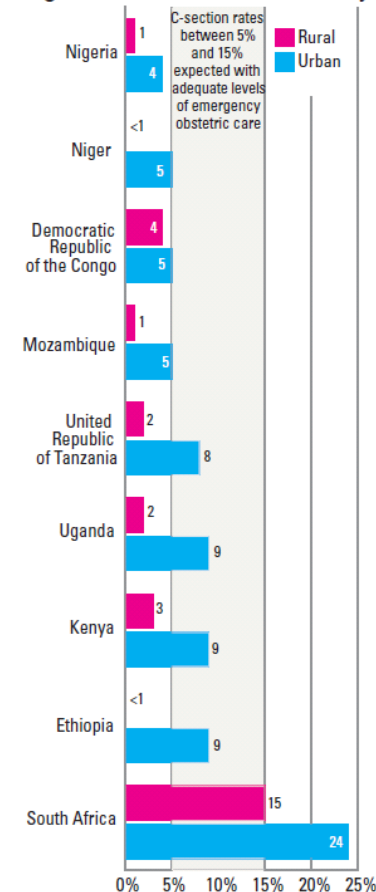
Percentage of women 15–49 years old who are married or in union using any method of contraception, by area of residence



Source for both urban-rural charts: UNICEF global databases, 2010. Data range is 2003–2009.

### C-section rates indicate that rural women may not have sufficient access to comprehensive emergency obstetric care

Percentage of births delivered via C-section, by area of residence, in sub-Saharan African countries with largest numbers of births annually



Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010. Compiled from DHS, 2003–2008.

Facts and figures from

**PROGRESS FOR CHILDREN: Achieving the MDGs with Equity**

Number 9, September 2010

Full report available at [www.childinfo.org](http://www.childinfo.org)