



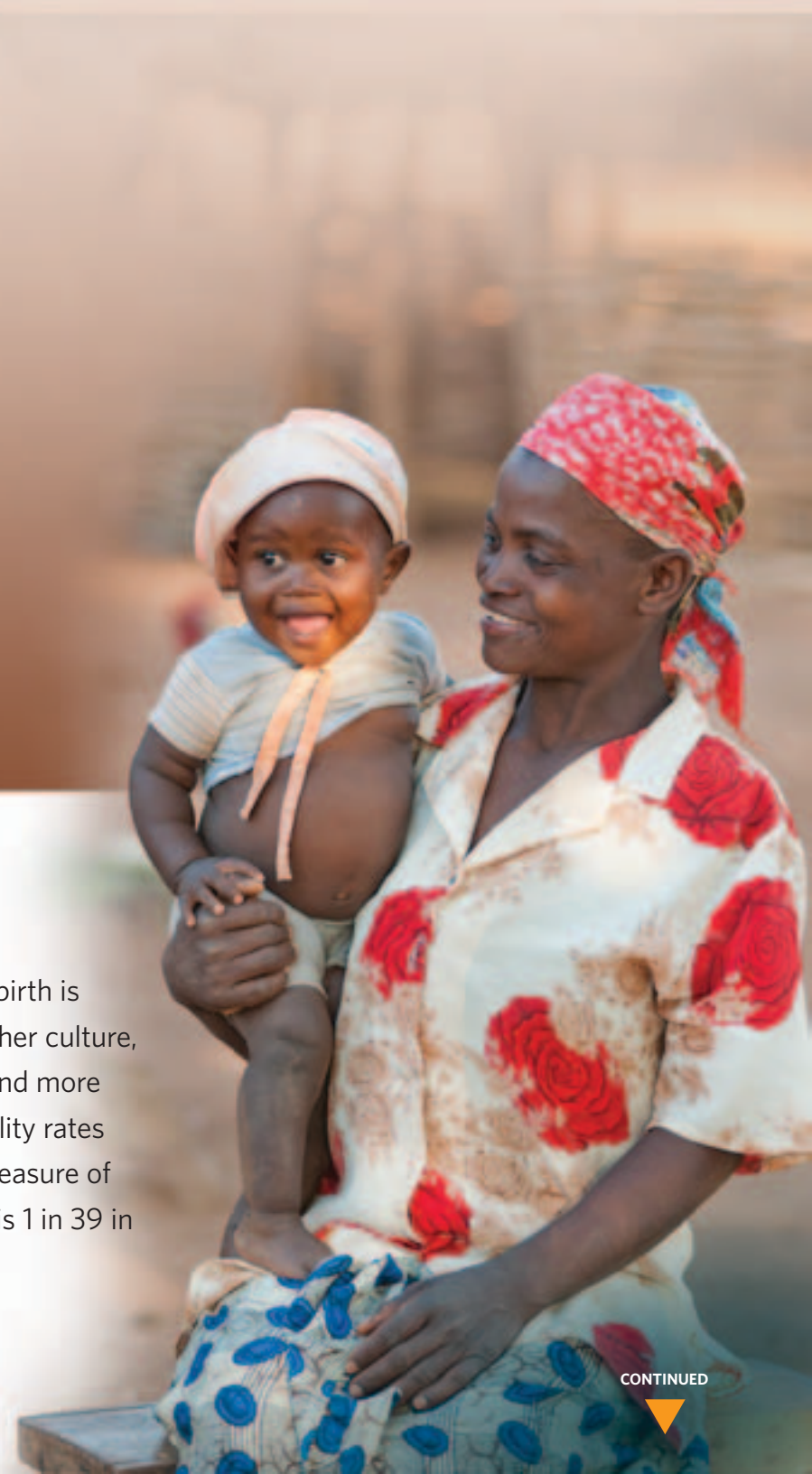
RICH MOTHER, POOR MOTHER:

THE SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF MATERNAL DEATH AND DISABILITY

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Introduction

A woman's chance of dying or becoming disabled during pregnancy and childbirth is closely connected to her social and economic status, the norms and values of her culture, and the geographic remoteness of her home. Generally speaking, the poorer and more marginalized a woman is, the greater her risk of death. In fact, maternal mortality rates reflect disparities between wealthy and poor countries more than any other measure of health.¹ A woman's lifetime risk of dying as a result of pregnancy or childbirth is 1 in 39 in Sub-Saharan Africa, as compared to 1 in 4,700 in industrialized countries.²



The number of maternal deaths is highest in countries where women are least likely to have skilled attendance at delivery, such as a midwife, doctor or other trained health professional. Likewise, within countries, it is the poorest and least educated women who are most vulnerable to maternal death and disability.³

High maternal mortality rates are an indication not only of poorly functioning health systems, but also of deep-seated gender inequalities that leave women with limited control over decision-making and that restrict their access to social support, economic opportunities and health care.⁴ These gender inequalities manifest early in life; girls born into poverty are more vulnerable to child marriage and exploitation, such as sex trafficking or forced labor. Adolescent girls frequently lack the power to decide whether contraception is used during sex, or whether sex takes place at all. This places them at high risk for early pregnancy and its resulting complications.

In many developing countries, legal systems offer women and girls little support in protecting their reproductive rights. In some cases, legislation deliberately denies such rights, such as laws that prohibit adolescent girls from accessing contraception or that require permission from parents or husbands.⁵ Moreover, even where non-discriminatory laws exist, they are not universally enforced. This lack of legal support only perpetuates gender inequalities that put women's lives at risk.

The Current Situation

A full 36 per cent of 20 to 24 year-old women in the developing world were married before age 18.⁶

Rates of child marriage are three times higher among the poorest adolescent girls than among their peers from the richest households. Early marriage puts girls at great risk for premature childbearing, disability and death.⁷

In low- and middle-income countries, one in every 10 girls becomes a mother by age 16, with the highest rates in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Central and Southeastern Asia. This compares to teen pregnancy rates of about 3 per cent in high-income countries like Canada and Sweden.⁸ The risk of maternal death is greatest for girls under age 15. Adolescent pregnancy forces many girls to drop out of school, with long-term consequences for their futures—and those of their families and communities.⁹

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Poor, uneducated women in remote areas are the least likely to receive adequate maternal health care. This is particularly true in regions with low numbers of skilled health workers, such as Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. In high-income countries, virtually all women have at least four antenatal care visits, are attended by a skilled health worker during delivery, and receive post-partum care. In low- and middle-income countries, less than half of pregnant women receive this continuum of care.¹⁰

In some communities, women's health is valued less than that of men. Parents may prioritize their sons' over their daughters' lives and health. Girls and women often do not have control over financial resources or access to transportation, and are thus dependent on male relatives or mothers-in-law for mobility and access to health services.¹¹

Across the developing world, girls' health is determined more by social forces than biological ones. Poverty and gender inequality put girls at risk for exploitation, physical abuse, early pregnancy and its related risks, and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV.¹²

Education is a critical determinant of women's health. Education allows women to make informed choices and seek proper health care. A World Health Organization report on Asia and the Pacific shows that female literacy rates are a strong predictor of maternal mortality rates; the more literate the female population, the lower the maternal mortality rate.¹³

The unmet need for contraception is highest among women who are poor, less educated, younger, and living in rural areas. In many developing countries, women in the top income bracket are twice as likely to use modern contraceptives—women in the lowest bracket.¹⁴ Combined, 215 million women in developing countries have an unmet need for contraception.¹⁵

Each day, almost 800 women—99 percent in developing countries—die from preventable causes related to pregnancy and childbirth. Of the women who die every day, about 440 live in Sub-Saharan Africa, 228 in South Asia and 6 in wealthy countries.¹⁶

Most maternal deaths are avoidable, as the health-care solutions to prevent or manage complications are well established. To save lives, women need access to antenatal care during pregnancy, skilled care at delivery, and support in the weeks after childbirth.¹⁷

FEMALE LITERACY RATES ARE A STRONG PREDICTOR OF MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES; THE MORE LITERATE A FEMALE POPULATION, THE LOWER THE MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE.



What Must Be Done?

Reducing maternal death and disability is not just a global health issue; it is a human rights issue. The solutions to save women's lives during pregnancy and childbirth are readily available, but hundreds of thousands of women continue to die each year because of poverty, ineffective health systems, and deep-seated gender inequalities that leave girls and women unable to make informed, independent decisions to protect their health. Tackling these problems requires action at multiple levels.

The international community must prioritize investment in maternal health and family planning policies and programs, particularly for poor women. The UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health, which was launched in 2010, shows encouraging progress in this area by harnessing increased financial resources for women's and children's health. Developing countries likewise must recognize maternal health as a key development issue and commit to enhancing the quality and accessibility of reproductive health care. This requires expanding and improving health systems, while also educating women about their health and addressing social and cultural factors that may discourage some of the most vulnerable women from seeking care.

A key component of this work involves examining the attitudes and behaviors of health care providers, which often reflect dominant cultural norms and gender attitudes, some of which can be discriminatory towards girls and women. Saving women's lives demands challenging harmful social biases that drastically limit women's choices and that deter husbands, fathers, health care providers and policymakers from investing in girls and women. Transforming these attitudes and behaviors requires working not only with women, but also with men and boys to demonstrate the benefits that gender equality brings to families and communities.

At the same time, because maternal health is intricately tied to women's social and economic status, investments in girls' and women's education and empowerment are critical for averting maternal deaths. Global efforts toward achieving Millennium Development Goals 2 and 3—to achieve universal primary education and promote gender equality and empower women, respectively—are thus vital for improving the health of girls, women, and their families worldwide.

MATERNAL HEALTH IS
INTRICATELY TIED TO
WOMEN'S SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC STATUS



Benefits of Action

Meeting the unmet need for modern family planning and maternal and newborn health care would reduce maternal deaths by about two-thirds—from 287,000 to 105,000.¹⁸

Investing in family planning and improved maternal health care brings complementary benefits: better timing and spacing of pregnancies, reduced risks of complications, and improvements in the health of women and newborns.¹⁹

Girls' and women's education yields critical health benefits. Using data from the World Health Organization's Global Survey on Maternal and Perinatal Health, researchers found that women with no education were nearly three times more likely to die during pregnancy and childbirth than women who had finished secondary school.²⁰

A mother's education not only helps her survive, but also plays an influential role in her child's survival past age five. Research shows that better educated mothers tend to have healthier children.²¹

Reducing unintended pregnancies, particularly among adolescents, would improve education and employment opportunities for women, which would in turn help improve the status of women, increase family savings, reduce poverty and spur economic growth.²²

Improvements in maternal health yield social and economic gains, helping to break the intergenerational cycle of poverty. When women and couples have planned, healthy pregnancies, there are significant development benefits for them, their children, their communities and their countries.²³

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UNFPA'S MATERNAL HEALTH PROGRAMS SPAN MORE THAN 90 COUNTRIES

What is UNFPA Doing?

UNFPA works to uphold the reproductive rights of girls and women by influencing policy and legislation; helping governments to strengthen their health care systems; mobilizing community-based leaders and organizations to change behaviors and attitudes; engaging men as partners in reproductive health; empowering young people through sexuality education and access to equitable health services; and encouraging girls' and women's participation in decision-making at all levels. The Fund is at the forefront of advocating for women and defending their rights to education, health, and freedom from exploitation and violence.²⁴

Safe motherhood is a critical component of women's well-being and empowerment. UNFPA's maternal health programs span more than 90 countries and focus on making long-term improvements in health systems to prevent maternal death and disability, including obstetric fistula. In 2008, UNFPA established the Maternal Health Thematic Fund to increase the capacity of national health systems to provide a broad range of quality maternal health services, reduce health inequities, and empower women to exercise their right to maternal health. UNFPA also works in partnership with UNAIDS, UNICEF, the World Bank, and the World Health Organization to accelerate progress on saving the lives of women and mothers in countries with the highest maternal mortality rates.²⁵



NOTES

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*Information about the United
Nations Every Woman Every Child
campaign can be found at
www.everywomaneverychild.org.*