Maternal and Child Health in Egypt

Data from DHS Comparative Report 46* and the 2008 and 2014 EDHS

Fertility and Family Planning

**Fertility has Increased in Egypt**
Total Fertility Rate for the 3 years before the survey

- Urban: 3.0 (2008), 3.5 (2014)
- Rural: 3.2 (2008), 3.8 (2014)
- Total: 2.7 (2008), 3.1 (2014)

**Use of Family Planning Unchanged**
Percentage of married women using a method of contraception

- Traditional methods: 58% (2008), 57% (2014)
- Modern methods: 4% (2008), 3% (2014)

**Use of Modern Methods Varies by Region (2014)**
Percentage of married women using a modern method of contraception

- Urban: 61%
- Lower Egypt: 62%
- Upper Egypt: 49%
- Frontier Governorates: 54%

Maternal Health

**Maternal Health Indicators Improving**
Percentage of women:
- whose most recent birth was assisted by a skilled birth attendant
- whose most recent birth was delivered in a health facility with 4+ ANC visits

- 2008: 82%, 70%
- 2014: 93%, 84%

**Large Rise in C-section Births; C-sections increase with Household Wealth**
Percentage of births delivered by caesarean section

- Total: 31% (2008), 57% (2014)
- Poorest: 16% (2008), 44% (2014)
- Poorer: 22% (2008), 49% (2014)
- Middle: 30% (2008), 57% (2014)
- Richer: 39% (2008), 63% (2014)
- Richest: 45% (2008), 72% (2014)

Child Health

**Vaccination Coverage has Decreased**
Percentage of children age 12-23 months with all basic vaccinations

- 2008: 92%
- 2014: 84%

**Under-5 Mortality Decreases with Wealth**
Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10 year period before the survey (2014)

- Poorest: 36
- Poorer: 30
- Middle: 29
- Richer: 25
- Richest: 16

Nationally, 1 in every 40 children dies before their 5th birthday (under-5 mortality rate of 27 deaths per 1,000 live births)

**Fewer Children Stunted or Overweight**
Percent of children under 5

- 2008: Stunting: 29
- 2014: Stunting: 19
- Weight: 21
- Overweight: 15

*“Levels and Trends of Maternal and Child Health Indicators in 11 Middle East and North African Countries” (DHS Comparative Report 46) explores MCH data from nationally representative household surveys in the region. www.dhsprogram.com
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (number of children per woman)</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current use of a modern method of family planning among married women 15-49 (%)</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current use of a traditional method of family planning among married women 15-49 (%)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4+ antenatal care visits (% of women 15-49 for their most recent pregnancy in the 2 years before the survey)</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled birth attendance (% of women 15-49 whose most recent birth was attended by a skilled provider)</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health facility birth (% of women 15-49 who delivered their most recent birth in a health facility in the 2 years before the survey)</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-section (% of women 15-49 who delivered their most recent birth by caesarean section in the 2 years before the survey)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination coverage (% of children 12-23 months who have received all basic vaccinations)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARI treatment (% of children under 5 who had ARI symptoms in the 2 weeks before the survey and for whom advice or treatment was sought)</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding (% of children under 6 months)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stunting among children under 5 (moderate or severe) (%)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight among children under 5 (%)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births for 5 years before the survey)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Egypt, Jordan, and Yemen are standard DHS surveys; Algeria, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, Tunisia, and West Bank and Gaza Strip are MICS surveys; Libya and Morocco are PAPFAM surveys.