

Tunisia

COUNTRY PROFILE



World Health Organization

Department of Making Pregnancy Safer



List of indicators

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Proportion of registered births
Antenatal care
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number of antenatal care visits
Skilled Birth Attendant at delivery
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utilization of services
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utilization of services by subregion
<input type="checkbox"/> Utilization of services by subregion (map)
<input type="checkbox"/> Utilization of services by wealth quintile
Place of delivery
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place of delivery
C-section
<input type="checkbox"/> Utilization of services
<input type="checkbox"/> Utilization of services by subregion
<input type="checkbox"/> Utilization of services by subregion (map)
<input type="checkbox"/> Utilization of services by wealth quintile
Perinatal mortality Rate
<input type="checkbox"/> Total perinatal mortality rate
<input type="checkbox"/> Perinatal mortality rate by subregion
<input type="checkbox"/> Perinatal mortality rate by wealth quintile
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neonatal and post neonatal mortality rate

Nutrition
<input type="checkbox"/> Anaemia in pregnancy
Low Birth Weight
<input type="checkbox"/> Low Birth Weight
Malaria in pregnancy
<input type="checkbox"/> Use of ITN
HIV in pregnancy
<input type="checkbox"/> HIV counselling for pregnant women in ANC visits
Fertility
<input type="checkbox"/> Total fertility rate
Teenage pregnancy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Teenage pregnancy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Teenage pregnancy by age
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Teenage pregnancy by subregion
Family planning
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contraceptive use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contraceptive use by age
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contraceptive use by subregion

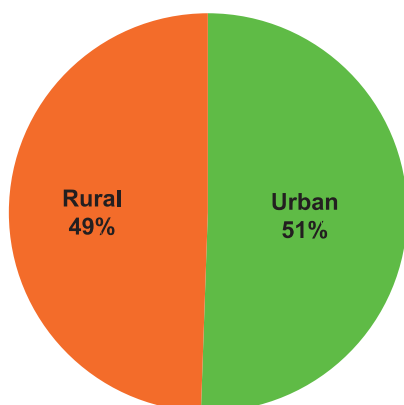
ANALYSIS OF DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS

For data from the Demographic and Health Surveys, years refer to the years surveys were conducted. Estimates are based on data referring to five years preceding the surveys.

Coverage of interventions (DHS Tunisia, 1988)

PROPORTION OF BIRTHS OCCURRING IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

(1988)

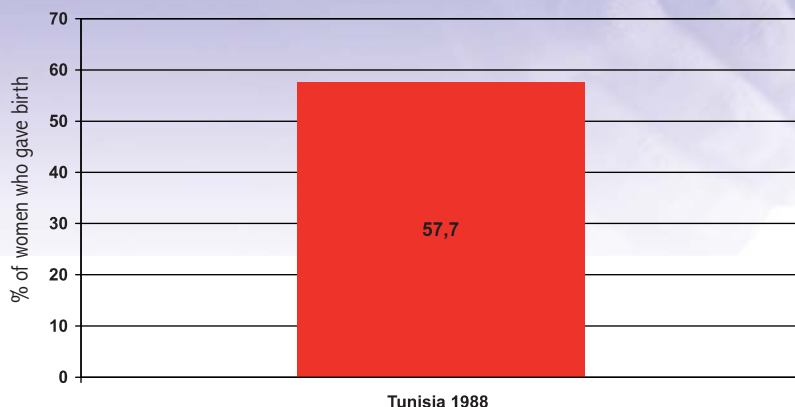


Among women who were interviewed, approximately 51% of births occurred in urban areas.

Estimated total number of births in thousand: 170 (2005)

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2007). World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision. CD-ROM Edition - Extended Dataset in Excel and ASCII formats (United Nations publications, ST/ESA/SER.A/266).

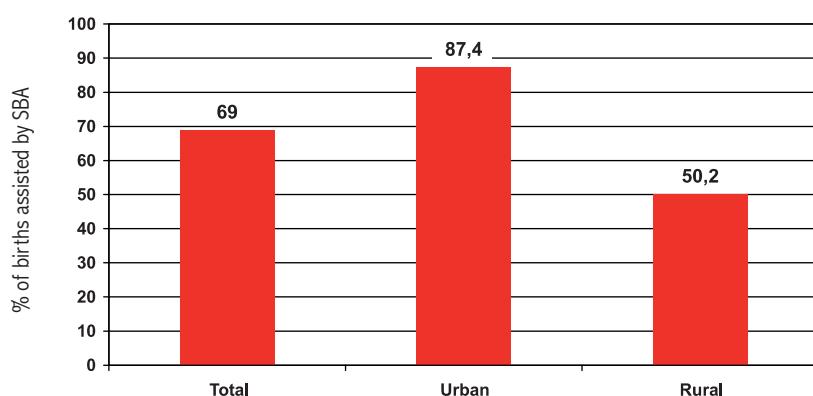
■ NUMBER OF ANTENATAL CARE (ANC) VISITS



The latest survey showed that approximately 58% of women received ANC from a skilled provider.

■ SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANT (SBA) at DELIVERY

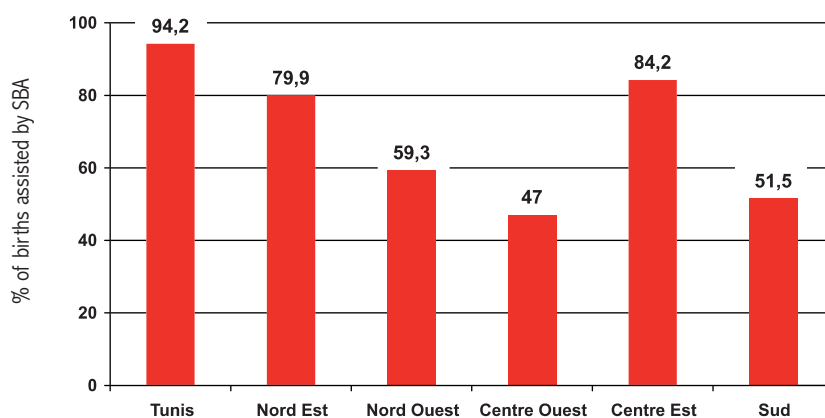
UTILIZATION OF SERVICES (1988)



Three quarters of all maternal deaths occur during delivery and the immediate post-partum period. One of the most critical interventions for safe motherhood is to ensure skilled care provided by skilled professionals during pregnancy and childbirth.

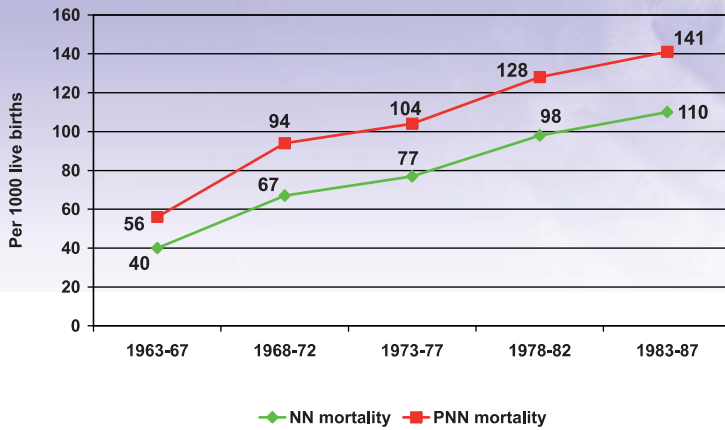
The survey in 1988 indicated that 69% of childbirths were assisted by a skilled birth attendant (SBA). Women residing in urban areas were reported to have a 37 percentage points higher SBA-assisted delivery rate than their rural counterparts.

UTILIZATION OF SERVICES BY SUBREGION (1988)



By subregional level, the proportion ranged from 47% in Western Central to 94% in the capital. This difference translates into a 2-fold difference in these areas.

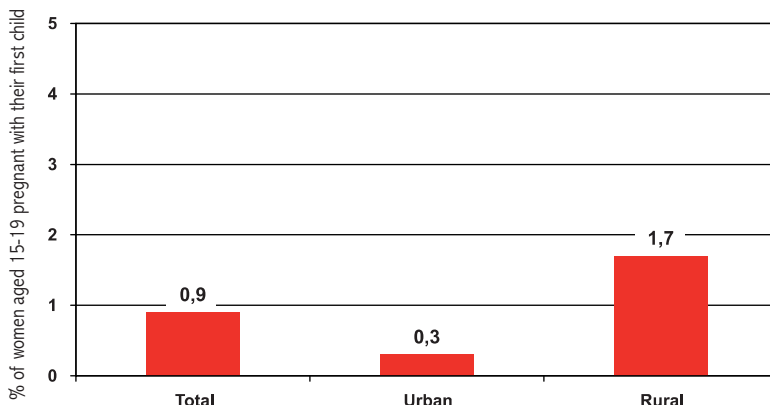
■ Neonatal (NN) and post-neonatal (PNN) mortality rate



The survey in 2004 reported that the neonatal mortality rate was 110, and the post neonatal mortality was 141 per 1000 live births.

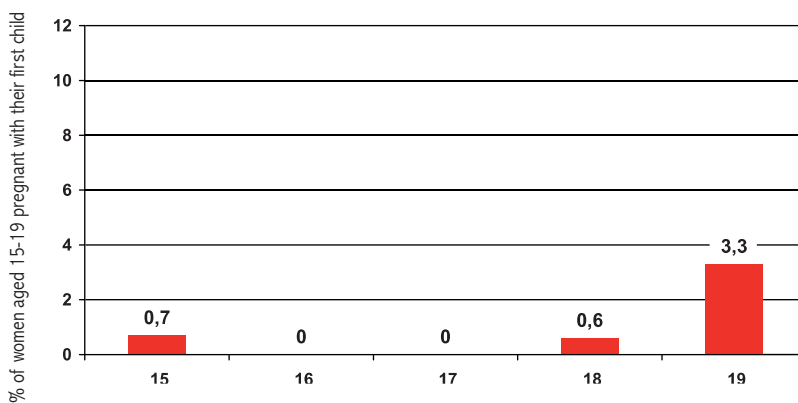
■ Teenage pregnancy

Teenage pregnancy (1988)



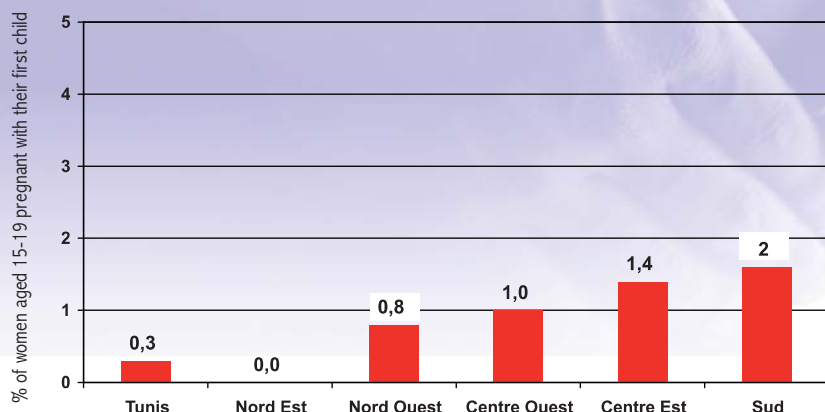
At national level, approximately less than 1% of women aged 15–19 were reported to be currently pregnant with their first child. The prevalence was higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

Teenage pregnancy by age (1988)



By age, 3.3% of women at the age of 19 were reported to be pregnant with their first child at the time of the survey in 1988.

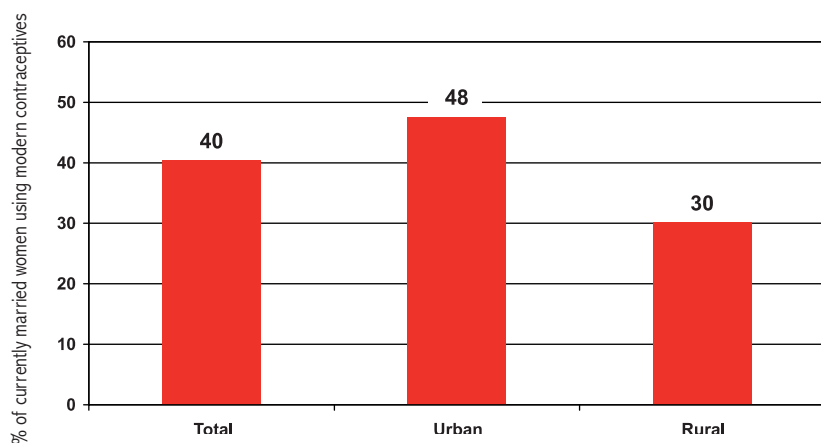
TEENAGE PREGNANCY BY SUBREGION (1988)



By subregional level, the proportion ranged from 0% in Northeast area to 2% in South area.

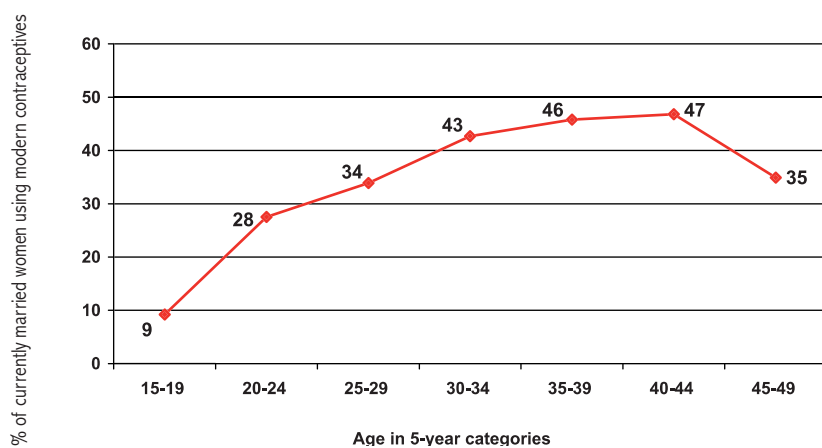
FAMILY PLANNING

MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE use (1988)



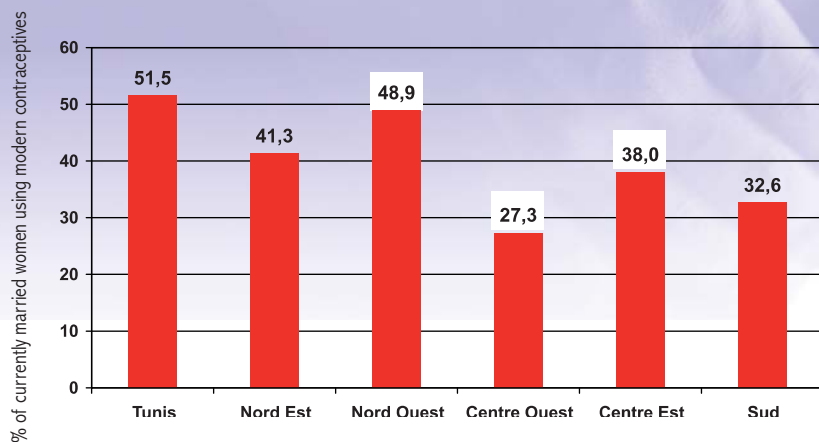
At national level, the survey in 1988 showed that 40% of currently married women are reported to use modern contraceptive methods. The use was higher in urban areas than in rural areas by 18 percentage points.

MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE use by age (1988)



Data indicated that the prevalence increased with age and peaked at the 40–44 age group (47%). This increase was followed by a decline towards the 45–49 age group (35%).

MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE use BY SUBREGION (1988)



At subregional level, the 1988 survey showed that the prevalence ranged from 27% in Central West area to 52% in Tunis. This translates into a 1.9-fold difference in the use between these areas.

■ REFERENCE

Office National de la Famille et de la Population. Enquête Démographique et de Santé en Tunisie. (Tunisia) 1988, Macro International, Inc., 8850 Stanford Boulevard, Suite 4000, Columbia, MD 21045, USA (Telephone: 301-290-2800; Telex: 87775; Fax: 301-290-2999).