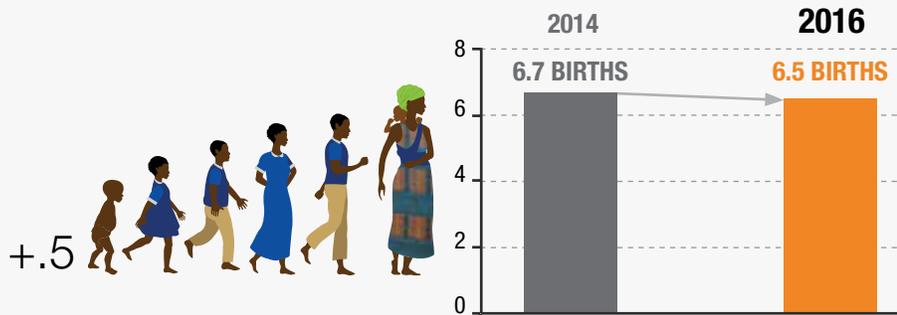


Comparing Results from the 2014 and 2016 Kigoma, Tanzania Reproductive Health Survey among women ages 15 to 49

Total Fertility Rate

Number of children per woman

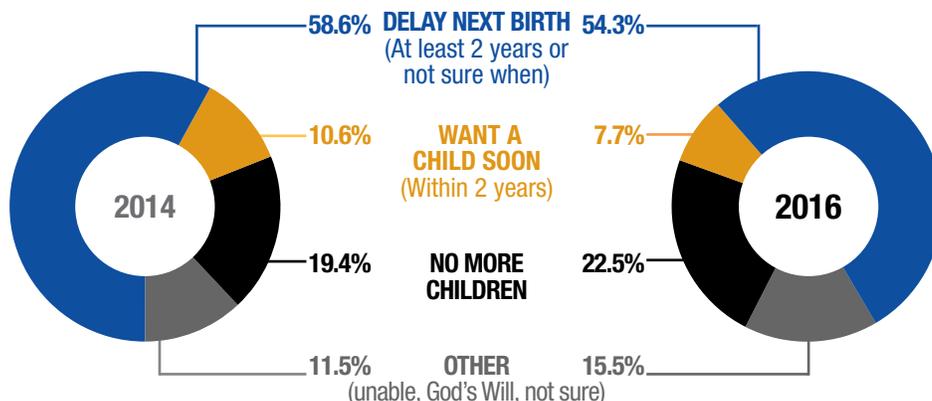


RELATIVE CHANGE IN 2 YEARS (from 2014 to 2016)

-2.9%

Desire for More Children

Among women in union



-7.3%

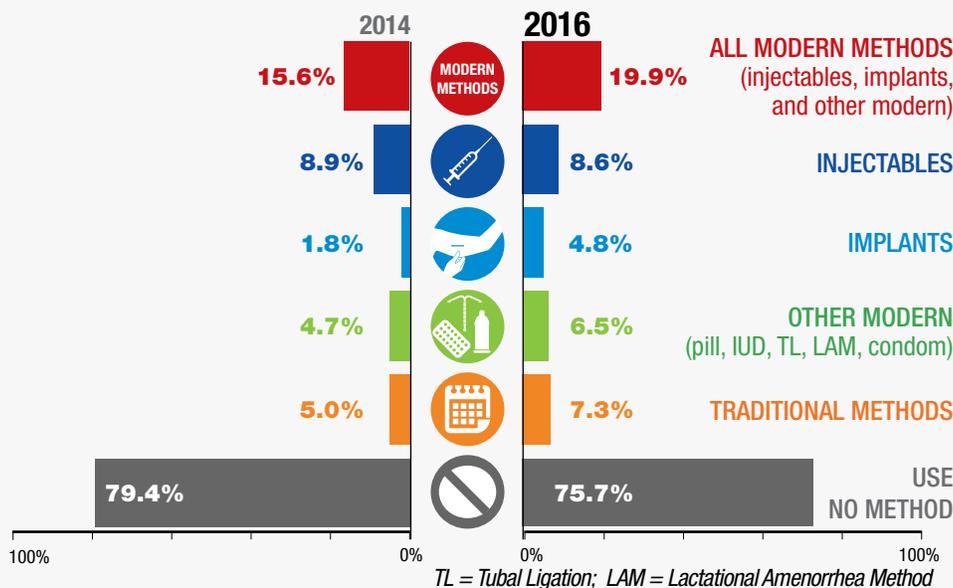
-27%

+16%

+35%

Contraceptive Use

Among women in union



+21%

-3.4%

+167%

+11%

+46%

-4.7%

Antenatal Care (ANC)

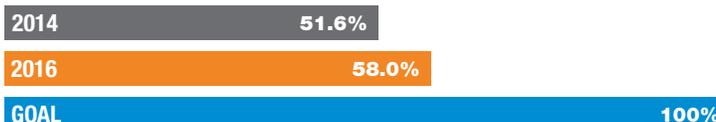
Among women with a birth since January 2014

Percentage who had at least 4 ANC visits, for most recent birth.



+2.4%

Percentage who were told about pregnancy complications, among those who received ANC.



+12%

Goals as recommended by the World Health Organization

Results from the 2014 and 2016 Kigoma, Tanzania Reproductive Health Survey

among women ages 15 to 49

<h2>Antenatal Care (ANC)</h2> <p>Among women with a birth since January 2014</p>	<p>Percentage who had blood pressure checked, among those who received ANC.</p> <p>Percentage who received ANC during first trimester, for the most recent birth.</p> <p><i>Goals as recommended by the World Health Organization</i></p>	<p>RELATIVE CHANGE IN 2 YEARS (from 2014 to 2016)</p> <p>-10%</p> <p>-8.2%</p>
<h2>Location of Delivery</h2>	<p>Percentage of births in a health facility.</p>	<p>+25%</p>
<h2>Postnatal Check Up</h2>	<p>Percentage of infants receiving check up within 2 months.</p> <p>Percentage of mothers receiving check up within 6 weeks.</p> <p><i>Goals as recommended by the World Health Organization</i></p>	<p>-6.7%</p> <p>+38%</p>
<h2>Cesarean Section Rate</h2>	<p>Percentage of births in Kigoma that are delivered by C-Section.</p> <p><i>WHO recommends 5–15% of births be delivered by C-section</i></p>	<p>+46%</p>

RECOMMENDATIONS

Contraceptive prevalence could be increased by:

- Training more health staff to provide family planning counseling and methods (particularly of long-acting methods).
- Integrating family planning with other health services.
- Providing women with information on the safety and effectiveness of contraceptives.

The quality of ANC could be improved by:

- Informing women of the health benefits of starting ANC in the first trimester.
- Encouraging women to have at least 4 ANC visits.
- Training providers on the importance of checking blood pressure and of informing women about the danger signs of pregnancy complications.

The percentage of births in health facilities could be increased by:

- Improving counseling about birth safety during ANC.
- Increasing access to basic and comprehensive emergency obstetric care.
- Referring births with complications to higher level facilities.
- Allowing women to have a supportive companion during labor and delivery.

Postnatal care rates could increase if providers:

- During antenatal care, stress the importance of a postnatal checkup, for both mother and infant.
- Offer women a postnatal checkup when they bring their infants for a checkup.

<https://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/global/index.htm>



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion