0.a. Goal

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and enhance well-being for people of all ages

0.b. Target

Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the maternal mortality rate to less than 45/100,000 live births; reduce the under-1 mortality rate to less than 10 cases per 1000 live births and the under-5 mortality rate to less than 15 cases per 1000 live births (Global Target 3.1 and Target 3.2)

0.c. Indicator

Indicator 3.1.1. Maternal mortality rate per hundred thousand live births

0.d. Series

Maternal mortality ratio [3.1.1] SH_STA_MORT

0.e. Metadata update

June 2021

1.a. Organisation

General Statistics Office

1.f. Contact mail

54 Nguyen Chi Thanh, Dong Da, Hanoi

1.g. Contact email

banbientap@gso.gov.vn

2.a. Definition and concepts

Number of women who died from causes related to pregnancy and childbirth (not due to accidental causes such as accidents, suicide,...) that occurred between pregnancy and 42 days on average per one hundred thousand live births during the study period.

2.b. Unit of measure

per 100,000 live births

3.a. Data sources

Population and housing census.

3.b. Data collection method

The indicator "Maternal mortality rate per hundred thousand live births" is compiled from the data of the Population and Housing Census (10-year cycle)

- Survey type: Comprehensive survey combined with sample survey

- Investigation content:

* Complete survey: The complete survey is carried out for the subjects of the survey units to collect basic information on population and housing.

* Sampling survey:

+ Sampling survey was carried out for a part of the population of Vietnam for the purpose of expanding the content of the survey, meeting the requirements of in-depth analytical information; help improve the quality of investigation, especially for sensitive and complex questions; help save the cost of the Census.

+ Sampling survey applied two-stage stratified sampling method. Stage 1: Determine the number of EAs to be sampled in each district according to the method of distribution proportional to the square root of the size and select the sample EAs of each district according to the probability method proportional to the size ; Stage 2: Select a household sample from the list of households in the sample survey area. Sample households are selected systematically according to distance. The number of selected EAs accounts for about 40% of the total enumeration areas in the country. The number of sample households surveyed accounted for about 10% of the total number of households nationwide.

- Information collection method: The Census used two methods of collecting information: face-to-face interviews and households provided information on the Census website.

+ Direct interview method: The enumerator went to each household to ask the informant and recorded all the answers on the electronic questionnaire designed on a tablet or smartphone (write e-vouchers for short); In case of force majeure for a few enumeration areas where information technology cannot be applied in data collection, the enumerators shall use paper slips to record information. For those who are temporarily absent during the survey period, the enumerator can ask other people in the household, or rely on documents provided by relatives or the government to record the questionnaire.

When collecting information on housing, the enumerator asked the informant in combination with direct observation of the house or apartment to record the answers on the questionnaire.

+ Households provide information on the website of the Census: Households are provided with an account and password to log in and provide information on the survey form on the website of the Census (short form and online ballot). The self-information method is applied to the short form.

For more information about the investigation plan follow the following link: https://www.gso.gov.vn/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/2.Phuong-an-TDT-2019.pdf

3.c. Data collection calendar

10-year cycle, April 1 (conducted on years ending in 9).

3.d. Data release calendar

10 years

3.e. Data providers

General Statistics Office

3.f. Data compilers

General Statistics Office

4.a. Rationale

Maternal mortality rate, also known as "Maternal mortality rate" is one of the indicators reflecting the level of mortality during pregnancy and childbirth. This indicator continues to be implemented from Millennium Development Goal 5 - Improving maternal health. It assesses the effectiveness of the health system in delivering maternal health care through the prevention and resolution of complications that occur during pregnancy and childbirth. This is also an indicator used to monitor and evaluate maternal health care programs before, during and after birth at all levels and is also an indicator of the level of socio-economic development of an area. region, country.

4.c. Method of computation

Method of computation

Công thức tính:

$$MR_b = \frac{D_b^f}{B} \times 100.000$$

Trong đó:

MR_b : Tỷ số tử vong mẹ trên một trăm nghìn trẻ đẻ sống;

D_b^f : Số phụ nữ chết do những nguyên nhân liên quan đến mang thai và sinh đẻ trong thời kỳ nghiên cứu;

B: Số trẻ em đẻ ra sống trong thời kỳ nghiên cứu.

5. Data availability and disaggregation

Only data for the 2019 indicator through the Population and Housing Census is available.

No data available for subgroups of this indicator

(Published source: Result of the 2019 Population and Housing Census)

6. Comparability/deviation from international standards

This indicator reflects the indicator "3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio" of the global set of sustainable development indicators. The content of this indicator is similar to international metadata, thus ensuring comparability with international data/standards.

7. References and Documentation

- Circular No. 03/2019/TT-BKHĐT dated January 22, 2019 stipulating the set of statistical indicators for sustainable development of Vietnam;

- Decision No. 43/2016/QD-TTg dated October 17, 2016 of the Prime Minister promulgating the National Statistical Survey Program;

- https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/