Abstract

Some Indirect Techniques to Estimate Maternal Mortality in Nepal

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This paper outlines some indirect techniques to estimate maternal mortality based on the sex ratio of mortality (for ages between 15 and 49). The model proposed by Bhat, Navaneetham and Rajan (1995) is modified by assuming the sex ratio of mortality (excluding maternal deaths) equal to unity. The proposed procedures provide a consistent estimate of the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) for Nepal and also for Bangladesh. The different procedures provided an estimate of MMR between 490 to 1030 deaths per 100000 live births corresponding to the observed value of MMR of 539 deaths per 100000 live births for the period of 1990-96 for Nepal.