

The first page provides guidance on how the profiles should be interpreted. The next pages present results for 62 Countdown countries. These countries are those for which at least one standard DHS or MICS survey is available, including information on wealth score.

These are the maternal and child health indicators for which estimates are presented in this worksheet. Detailed definitions are available in the last page of this document.

EXAMPLE PROFILE: BOLIVIA DHS 2008

Table - Coverage of Countdown indicators at national level and by key equity stratifiers.

	Demand for family planning	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Antenatal care 1+ visits with skilled provider	Antenatal care 4+ visits, any provider	Skilled attendant at delivery	C-section rate	Early initiation of breastfeeding	Postnatal care for babies born at home	Postnatal care for all babies	BCG vaccine	DTP3 vaccine	Measles vaccine	Vitamin A in last 6 mos.	ORT and continued feeding	ORS (packet or pre-packaged)	Care seeking for pneumonia	ITN use by children	Improved drinking water source	Co-coverage (less than 3 interventions)	Co-coverage (6 or more interventions)	Composite coverage index
National	75.0	60.6	85.8	72.1	71.1	18.6	63.8	33.0	76.4	98.4	85.8	85.8	24.6	29.0	34.9	50.9	NO	85.5	2.9	63.5	70.7
Wealth quintiles																					
Q1		46.2	65.7	50.3	38.0	4.7	66.7	31.2	51.3	97.8	85.7	87.7	26.6	28.1	30.6	40.4	NO	55.7	6.4	34.8	58.4
Q2		44.8	82.8	66.9	66.0	9.9	69.7	38.5	74.4	98.3	84.4	84.8	25.8	27.8	34.8	49.0	NO	82.3	3.4	58.5	67.9
Q3			92.1	76.0	81.2	15.7	65.4	31.1	83.4	98.3	87.1	82.7	23.1	32.9	36.7	53.9	NO	93.8		72.7	73.9
Q4			96.2	83.2	92.1	30.7	59.7	25.9	91.0	99.5	85.9	86.5	23.3	27.6	40.3	54.5	NO	96.2			76.9
Q5			96.8	90.9	98.7	48.2	54.8	ND	96.6	100.0	96.1	88.1	23.6	26.5	35.1	70.3	NO				81.1
Equity indicators																					
ratio Q5/Q1	1.5				2.6	10.2	0.8	NO				1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.7	NO				1.4
difference Q5 - Q1	24.6				60.7	43.5	-11.9	NO				0.4	-3.0	-1.6	4.5	29.9	NO				22.7
Concentration index	8.1					42.8	-4.0	5.6				0.0	-3.3	1.4	4.7	9.8	NO				6.1
SII	36.0					48.6	-15.3	4.9				-0.8	-4.6	0.7	9.9	29.8	NO				27.0
Maternal education																					
none						2	71.7	23.8	50.2	98.5	85.3	89.3	19.7	27.3	33.3	40.4	NO	NA		37.1	59.5
primary						1	66.6	33.9	68.3	97.7	82.9	84.9	24.5	28.4	33.7	45.9	NO	NA	4.4	53.9	66.2
secondary+						1	59.6	35.3	89.1	99.4	89.9	86.5	25.5	30.1	37.2	59.6	NO	NA	0.5	80.3	77.9
Child's sex																					
male							63.0	35.0	76.4	98.6	86.9	84.6	25.2	27.5	33.7	50.1	NO	NA	2.5	64.0	NA
female							64.6	30.8	76.4	98.1	84.5	87.2	24.0	30.6	36.3	51.7	NO	NA	3.3	62.9	NA
Area of residence																					
urban							61.2	30.9	88.3	98.7	84.7	84.9	23.4	28.2	38.4	59.6	NO	94.1	1.3	77.7	76.3
rural							67.4	33.5	62.0	97.1	87.1	86.7	26.2	29.7	31.5	42.7	NO	72.9		75.7	52.7
Country region																					
01 chuquisaca							74.2	31.6				96.4	30.7	45.6	38.7	53.5	NO	79.5			64.3
02 la paz							64.1	23.2				74.6	23.6	29.4	27.0	37.0	NO	86.0			80.1
03 cochabamba							71.7	28.7				7.1	22.3	28.5	35.4	40.9	NO	79.9			78.5
04 oruro							70.8	46.4				36.6	30.9	38.6	23.0	46.5	NO	84.8			78.5
05 potosi							7.1	66.1	44.8			92.9	28.8	30.6	34.4	50.0	NO	85.4			84.3
06 tarjia							23.1	67.9	47.2			95.4	28.0	31.8	38.2	67.9	NO	92.0	0.4	81.7	80.1
07 santa cruz							48.8	55.5	92.9			88.2	21.1	22.2	44.5	66.9	NO	95.3	0.5	81.7	78.5
08 beni							15.7	76.1	25.5	76.4	94.9	92.1	28.2	22.0	42.3	66.7	NO	58.7	1.5	64.6	75.3
09 pando							61.3	ND	86.9	100.0	80.3	92.1	26.2	31.0	39.0	62.7	NO	53.8	1.4	71.2	74.8

Wealth quintiles: Q1 = poorest 20% Q5 = richest 20%

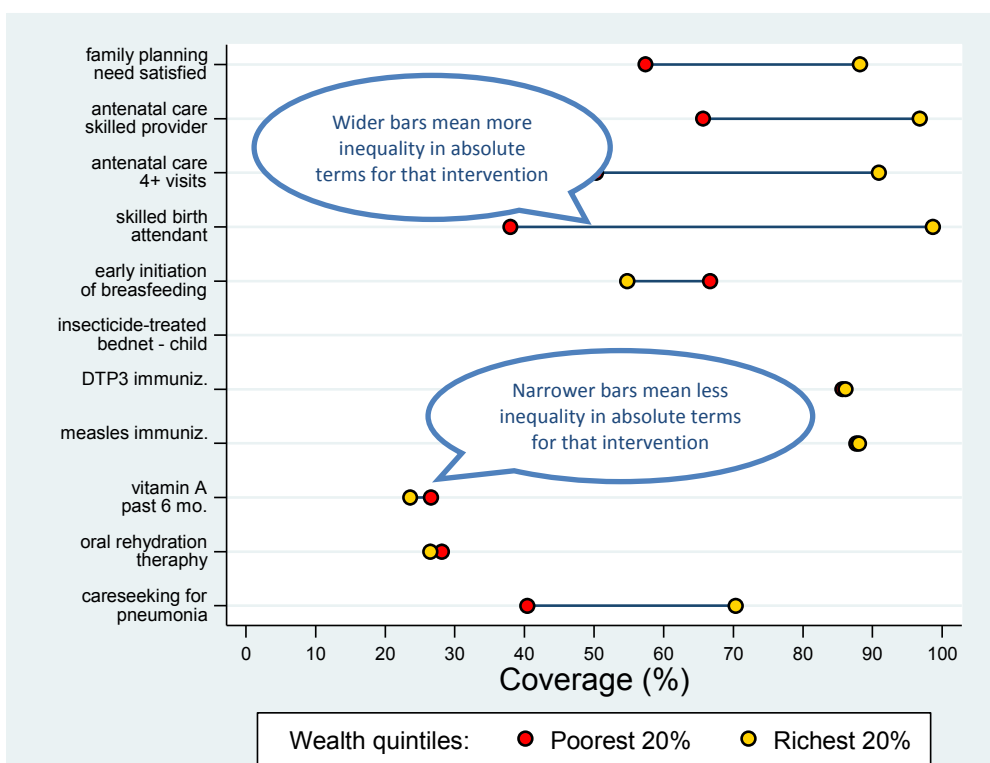
Each row presents a specific maternal or child health indicator estimate, according five different stratifiers - wealth quintile, maternal education, child's sex, region of residence and country region. Additionally, the wealth quintile ratio or difference for these estimates (wealthiest quintile divided by or minus the poorest quintile), as well as the concentration index and the slope index of inequality, are presented.

ND = no data available to estimate this cell

NO = no observations for this variable as it was not collected in this survey

Cells painted yellow: estimates based on 25-49 observations

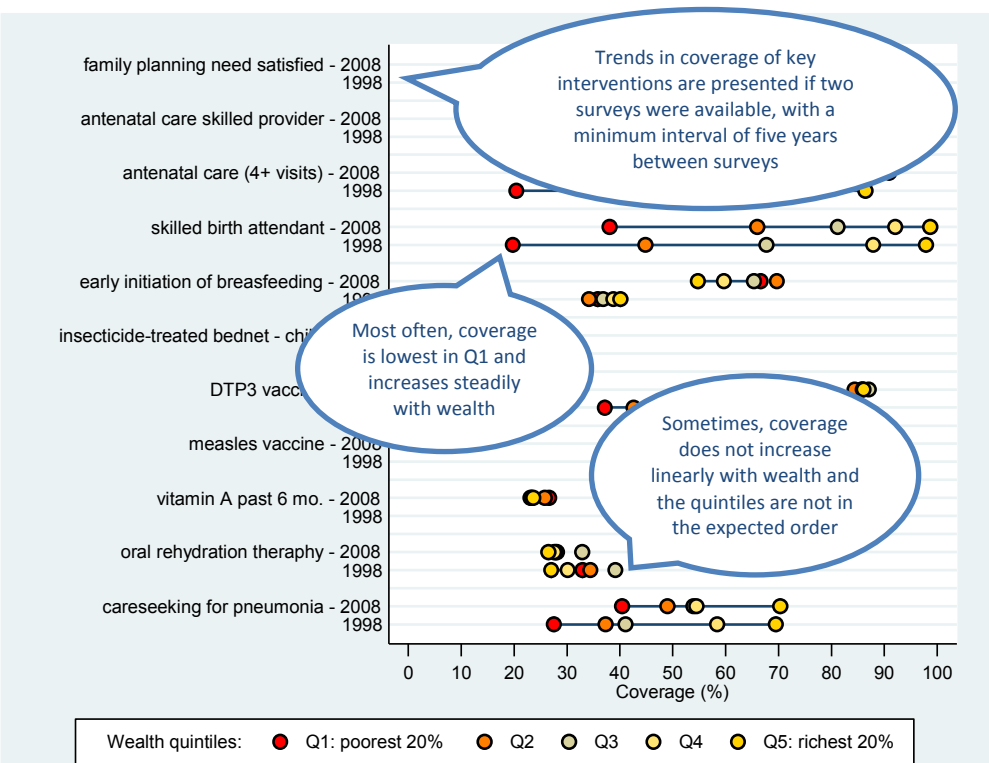
NA: this stratification is not applicable for the indicator



Wider bars mean more inequality in absolute terms for that intervention

Narrower bars mean less inequality in absolute terms for that intervention

Wealth quintiles: ● Poorest 20% ● Richest 20%



Trends in coverage of key interventions are presented if two surveys were available, with a minimum interval of five years between surveys

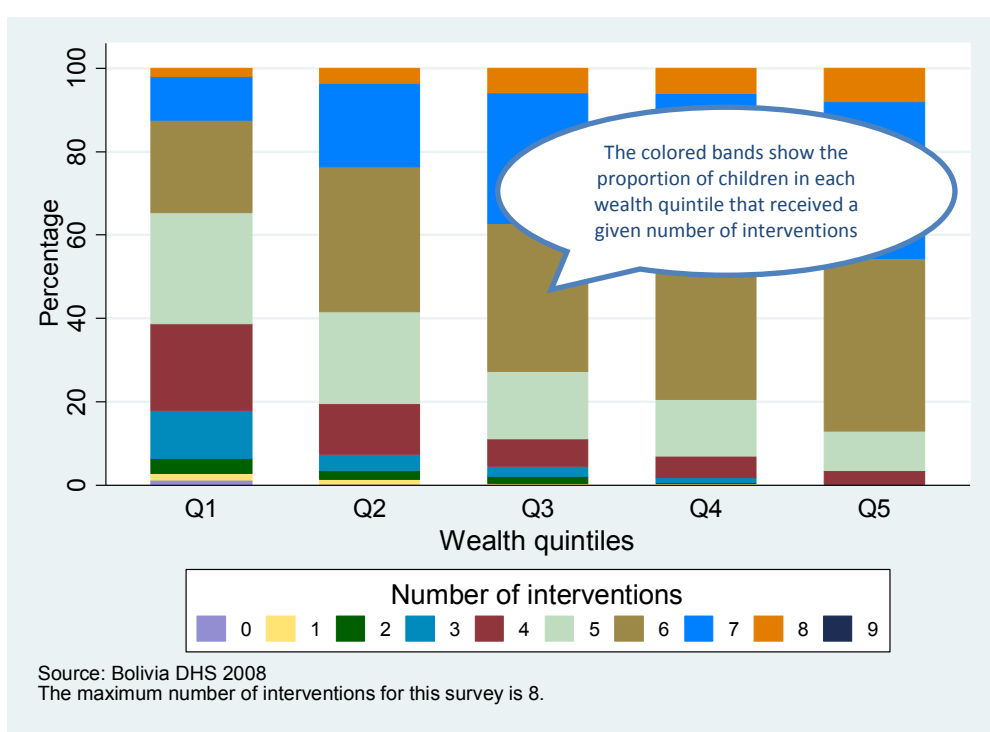
Most often, coverage is lowest in Q1 and increases steadily with wealth

Sometimes, coverage does not increase linearly with wealth and the quintiles are not in the expected order

Wealth quintiles: ● Q1: poorest 20% ● Q2 ● Q3 ● Q4 ● Q5: richest 20%

Figure 1 - Coverage levels in the poorest and richest quintiles for selected interventions along the continuum of care.

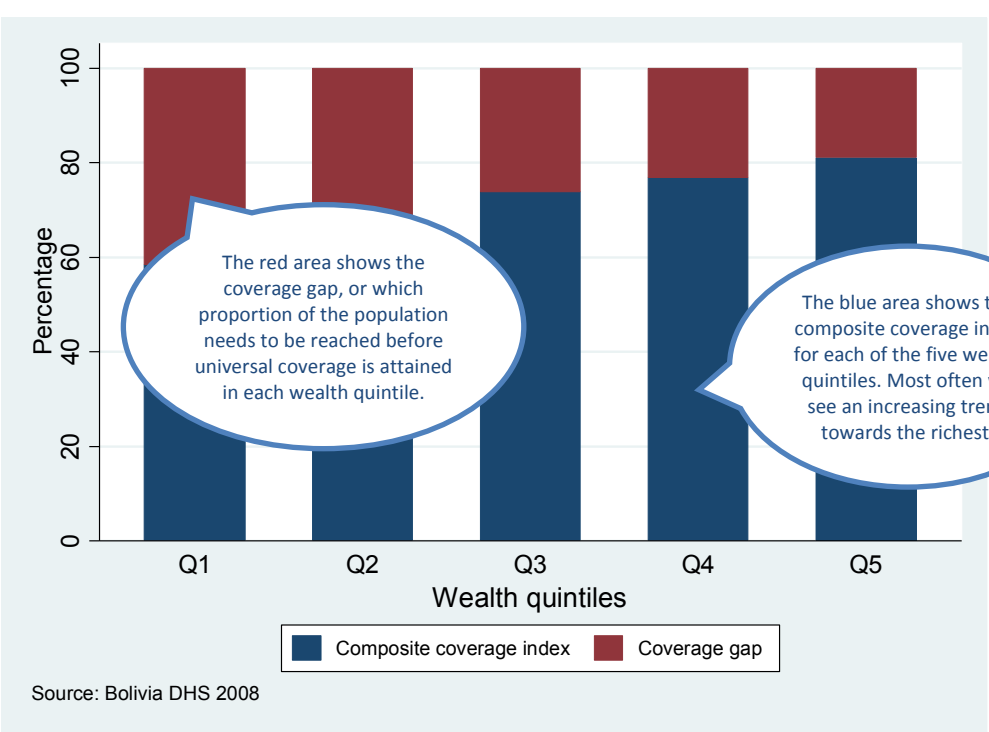
Figure 2 - Coverage levels in the five wealth quintiles for selected interventions along the continuum of care.



The colored bands show the proportion of children in each wealth quintile that received a given number of interventions

Number of interventions: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Source: Bolivia DHS 2008. The maximum number of interventions for this survey is 8.



The red area shows the coverage gap, or which proportion of the population needs to be reached before universal coverage is attained in each wealth quintile.

The blue area shows the composite coverage index for each of the five wealth quintiles. Most often we see an increasing trend towards the richest.

Composite coverage index Coverage gap

Source: Bolivia DHS 2008

Figure 3 - Co-coverage of health interventions: percentage of children aged 1-4 years according to the number of key child-survival interventions received, by wealth quintile.

Figure 4 - Composite coverage of selected interventions and corresponding coverage gap (how much is needed to reach universal coverage), by wealth quintile.

Interventions taken into account for the co-coverage analysis: (1) antenatal care, (2) mother immunized against tetanus, (3) skilled birth attendant, (4) BCG immunization, (5) 3 doses of DTP, (6) measles immunization, (7) vitamin A, (8) insecticide-treated bednet (for countries with endemic malaria), (9) household with improved drinking water source.

Composite coverage is a weighted mean of eight interventions selected to cover four domains: contraception, pregnancy and delivery, immunization and care of common childhood diseases. It was created to present an overall picture of intervention coverage for a given country. Please see details of the calculation in the last page of this annex.