

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 health indicators for which estimates are presented in this set of profiles. 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	98.6					35.1	70.3	NO				81.1
Equity indicators																					
ratio Q5/Q1		1.5			2.6	10.2	0.8	NO								1.7	NO				1.4
difference Q5 - Q1		24.6			58.0	43.5	-11.9	NO								9.1	NO				22.7
Concentration index	8.1					42.8	-4.0	5.6									NO				6.1
SII	36.0					48.6	-15.3	4.9									NO				27.0
Maternal education																					
none						2	71.7	23.8								0.4	NO	NA		37.1	59.5
primary							66.6	33.9	68.3							45.9	NO	NA	4.4	53.9	66.2
secondary+							59.6	35.3	89.1						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		76.3
rural							67.4	33.5	62.0			86.7	26.2	29.7	31.5	42.7	NO	72.9			53.7
Country region																					
01 chuquisaca							74.2	31.6					30.7	45.6	38.7	53.5	NO	79.5			64.3
02 la paz							64.1	23.2					23.6	29.4	27.0	37.0	NO	86.0			
03 cochabamba							71.7	28.7					22.3	28.5	35.4	40.9	NO	79.9			
04 oruro							70.8	46.4					30.9	38.6	23.0	46.5	NO	84.8			
05 potosi							66.1	44.8					28.8	30.6	34.4		NO	85.4			
06 tarija							23.1	67.9	47.2				28.0	31.8			NO	92.0	0.4	81.7	80.1
07 santa cruz							48.8	55.5	92.9				88.2	21.1			NO	95.3	0.5	81.7	78.5
08 beni							76.1	25.5	76.4	98.1	94.9	92.1	28.2				NO	7	1.5	64.6	75.3
09 pando							61.3	ND	86.9	100.0	80.3	92.1	26.2				NO	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.

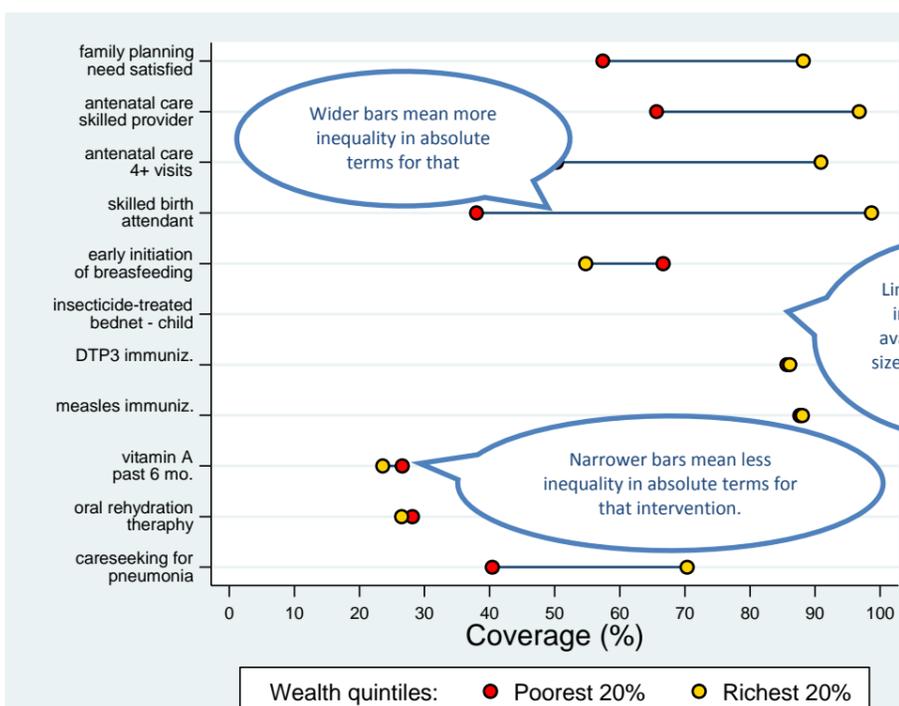
ND = no data available to estimate this cell, or estimates were omitted because the denominator was less than 25 unweighted observations.

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

Cells painted yellow: the denominator of the estimate was 25-49 unweighted observations

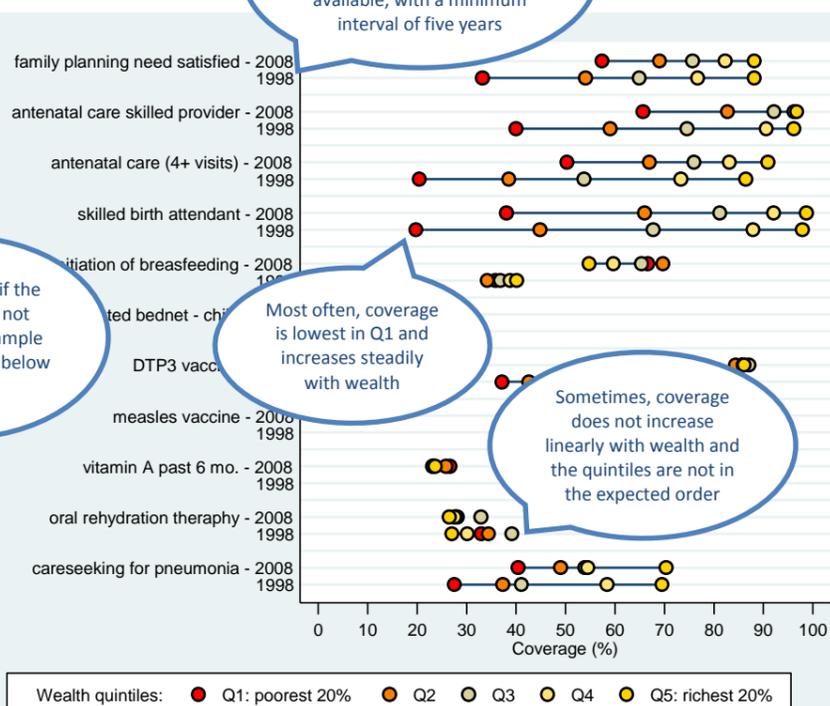
NA: this stratification is not applicable for the indicator

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



Source: Bolivia DHS 2008

Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (yellow circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the absolute inequality. For quintiles with small sample sizes, estimates are not shown in the graphs.

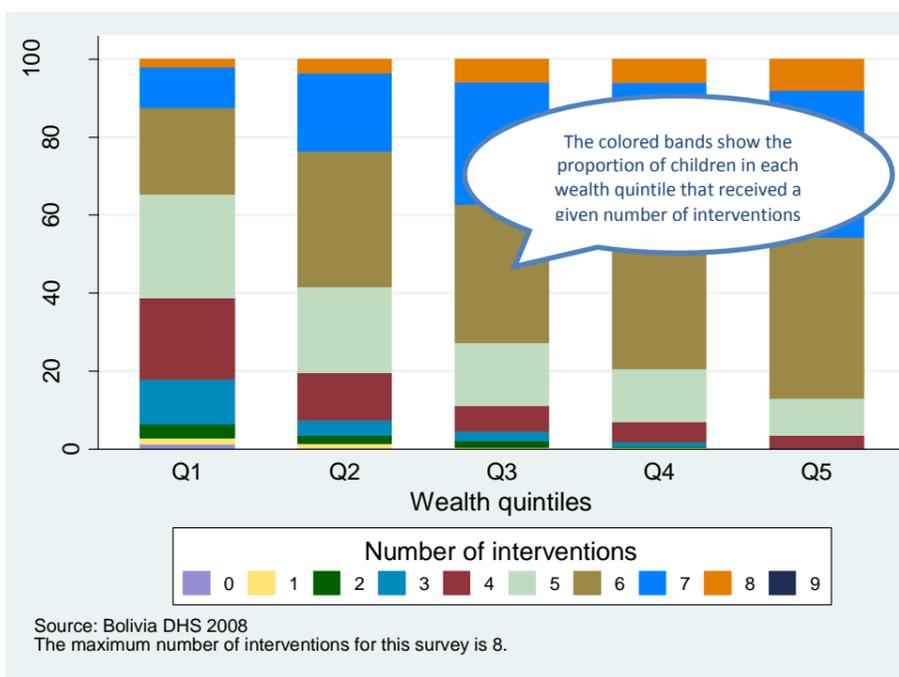


Source: Bolivia (DHS 1998 & DHS 2008)

The horizontal lines connect the richest (yellow circles) and poorest (red circles) quintiles. The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the absolute inequality. For quintiles with small sample sizes, estimates are not shown in the graphs.

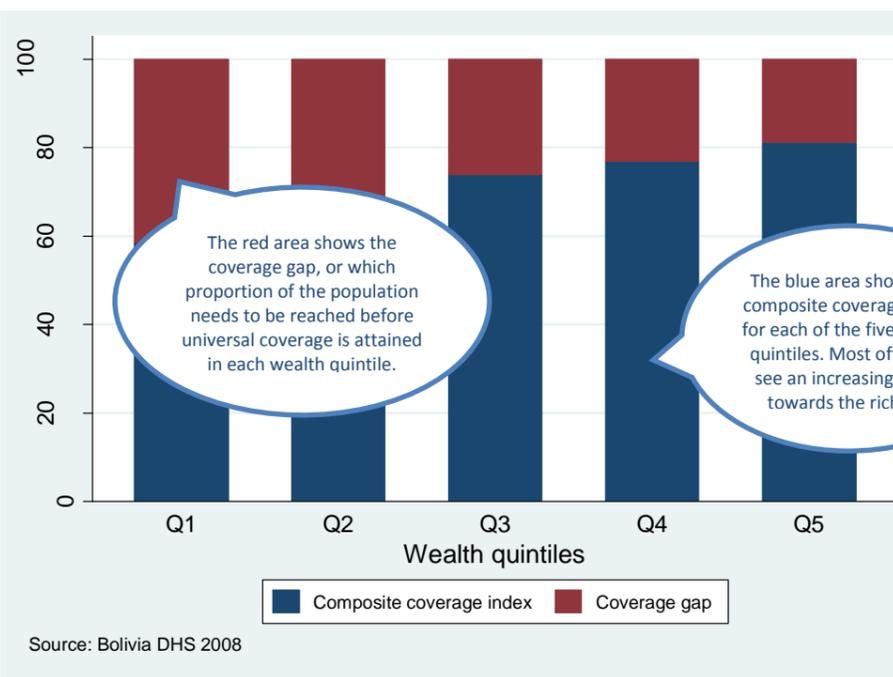
Figure 1 - Coverage levels in the poorest and richest quintiles for selected interventions along the continuum of care.

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



Source: Bolivia DHS 2008

The maximum number of interventions for this survey is 8.



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.

Definitions of the indicators presented in the equity profiles, the accountability report or the time-trend equity analyses

Indicator	Definition
Sexual and reproductive health	
Contraceptive Prevalence (modern and traditional methods)	Percentage of women married or in-union aged 15 to 49 who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, at least one method of contraception, regardless of the method used.
Demand for family planning needs satisfied	Proportion of all women aged 15-49 using contraception among those who are fecund, in union and in need of contraception. Women in need of contraception include those that do not want any more children or that want to wait two or more years before having another child.
Antenatal care	
Antenatal care (at least one visit by skilled provider)	Percentage of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care provided by a skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses, or midwives) at least once during pregnancy.
Antenatal care (four or more visits)	Percentage of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in a given time period that had 4+ antenatal care visits by any provider.
Delivery assistance	
Caesarean section	Percentage of live births delivered by caesarean section.
Skilled attendant at delivery	Percentage of deliveries attended by health personnel trained in providing lifesaving obstetric care, including giving the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and the post-partum period; conducting deliveries on their own; and caring for newborns.
Postnatal care for babies who were born at home	The proportion of babies born outside of a health facility who received postnatal care within two days of birth.
Postnatal care for all babies	Proportion of babies who received postnatal care within two days of birth irrespective of where they were born.
Care of the child	
Early initiation of breastfeeding	Proportion of newborns put to the breast within one hour of birth.
BCG immunization coverage	The percentage of children aged 12-23 months who have received one dose of Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccine in a given year.
DPT 3 immunization coverage	The percentage of children aged 12-23 months who have received three doses of the combined diphtheria, tetanus toxoid and pertussis (DTP3) vaccine in a given year.
Measles immunization coverage	The percentage of children aged 12-23 months who have received at least one dose of measles-containing vaccine in a given year.
Vitamin A supplementation	Proportion of children aged 6-59 months who received at least one high dose of vitamin A supplement in the last six months.
Case management of respiratory infection and diarrhoea	
Oral rehydration and continued feeding	Proportion of children aged 0-59 months who had diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey and were treated with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) – oral rehydration salts or an appropriate household solution – and continued feeding.
Oral rehydration salts	Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration salts.
Care seeking for pneumonia	Proportion of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia taken to an appropriate health provider.
Malaria prevention	
Insecticide-treated net coverage (children)	Percentage of children aged 0-59 months who slept under an insecticide treated mosquito net the night prior to the survey.
Water and sanitation	
Use of improved drinking water source	Percentage of the population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water into dwelling, plot or yard; public tap/standpipe; borehole/tube well; protected dug well; protected spring; rainwater collection and bottled water (if a secondary available source is also improved).
Combined indicators	
Co-coverage	Co-coverage is based on how many preventive interventions each mother/child pair received, ideally out of a set eight essential interventions: antenatal care (1+ visit with skilled provider); tetanus toxoid during pregnancy; skilled birth attendant; child received vitamin A supplementation, BCG vaccination, DTP3 vaccination, and measles vaccination; improved drinking water source. In malaria-endemic areas a 9 th indicator is also included, the use of insecticide-treated bednets by the child. In some surveys from Latin America, information on vitamin A is not available. Less than 3 interventions: This indicator refers to the proportion of mothers/children with less than 3 essential interventions. 6+ interventions: This indicator refers to the proportion of mothers/children with 6 or more essential interventions.
Composite coverage index	CCI is calculated as the weighted average of coverage of a set of eight preventive and curative interventions; it gives equal weight to four stages in the continuum of care: family planning, maternal and newborn care, immunization, and case management of sick children. The following expression is used to obtain the estimate: $\frac{1}{4} \left(\text{FPS} + \frac{\text{SBA} + \text{ANCS}}{2} + \frac{2\text{DPT3} + \text{MSL} + \text{BCG}}{4} + \frac{\text{ORT} + \text{CPNM}}{2} \right)$ where FPS is demand for family planning satisfied, SBA is skilled birth attendant, ANCS is antenatal care with skilled provider, DPT3 is three doses of DPT vaccine, MSL is measles vaccination, BCG is BCG vaccination, ORT is oral rehydration therapy and continued feeding for children with diarrhoea, and CPNM is care seeking for children with suspected pneumonia.