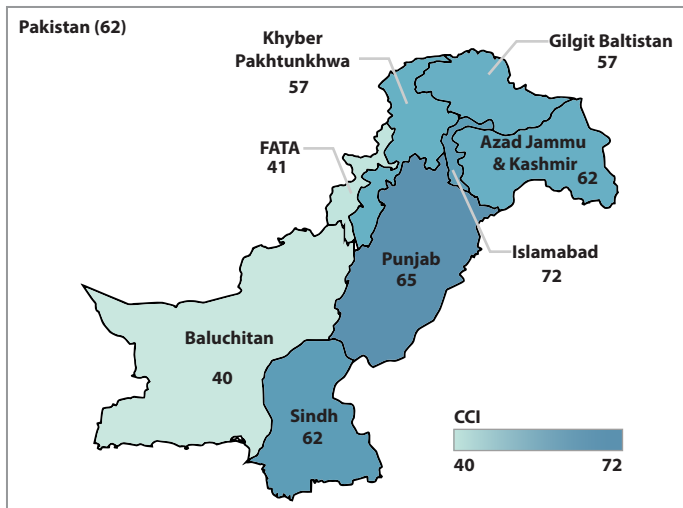


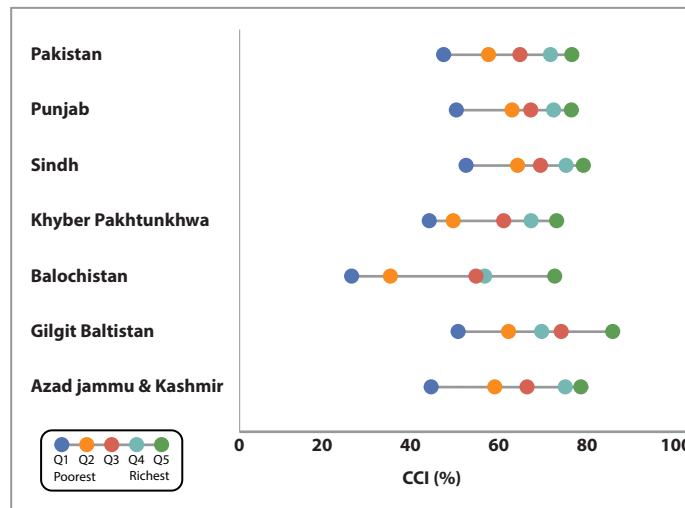
Azad Jammu & Kashmir - Pakistan Profile

Coverage of essential RMNCH interventions

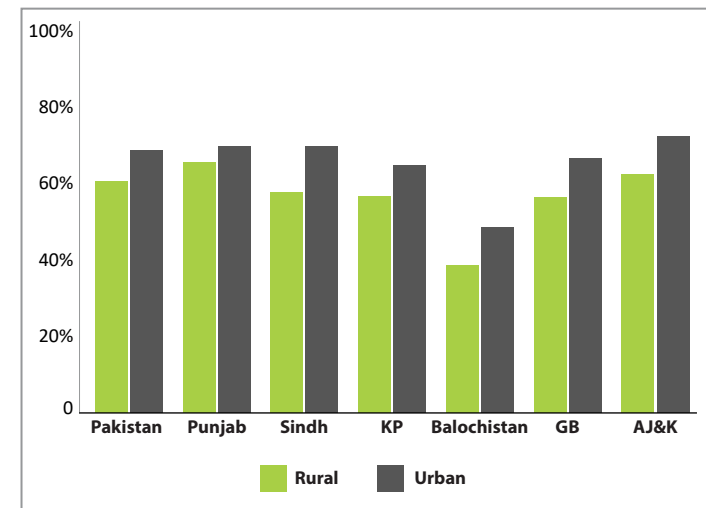
Composite coverage index - subnational coverage



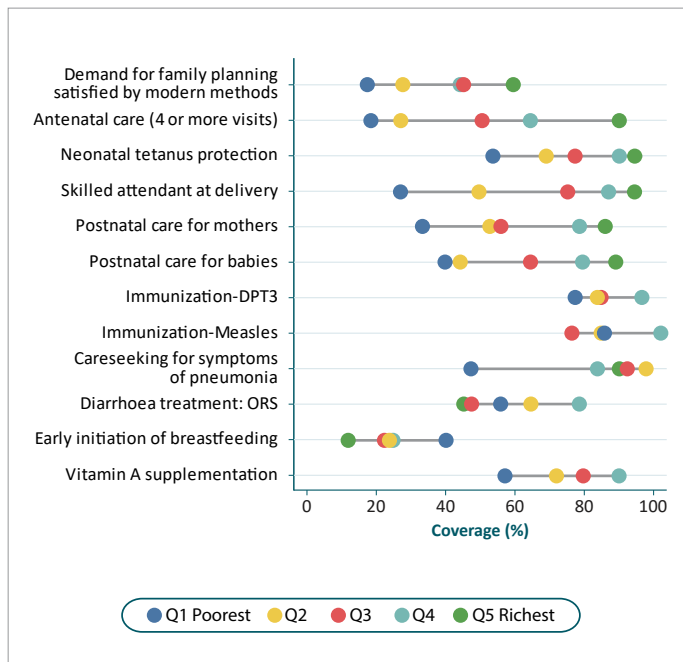
Composite coverage index - wealth quintiles



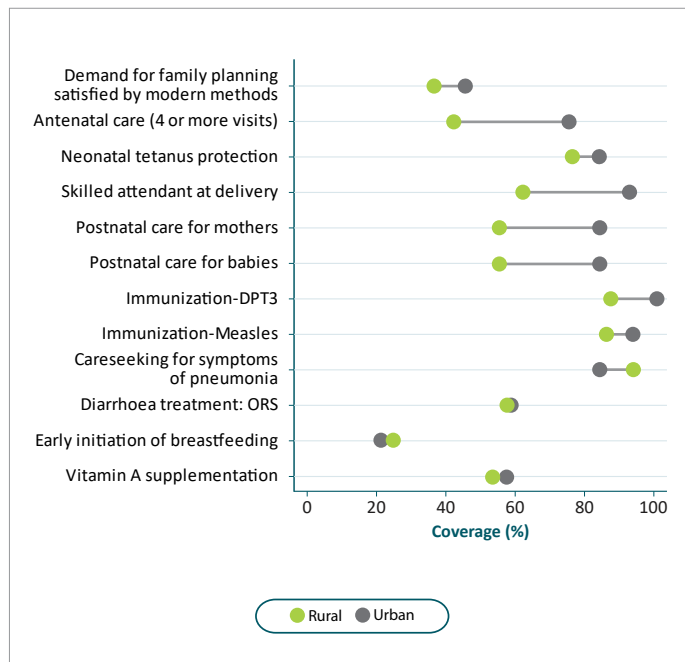
Composite coverage index-area of residence



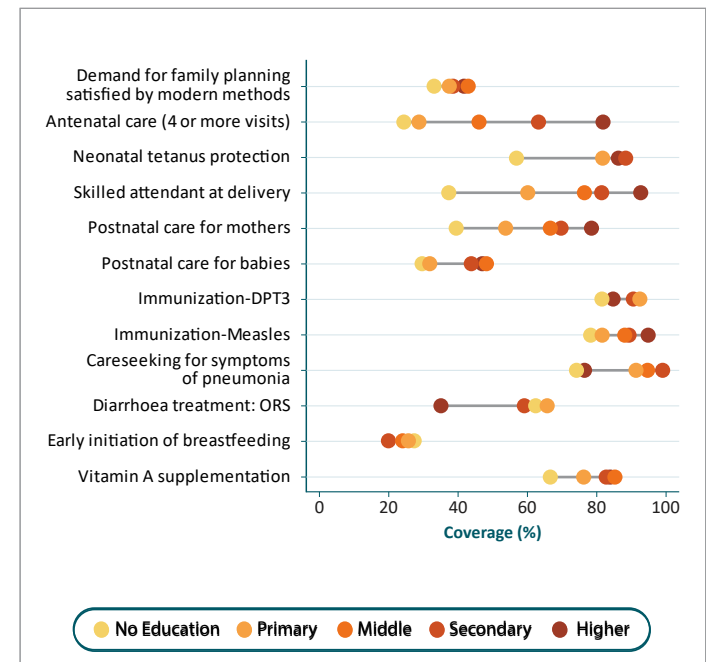
Wealth Quintiles



Area of residence



Women's education



Azad Jammu & Kashmir - Pakistan Profile

Indicators	AJ&K	Wealth Quintiles					Wealth-related equity indicators		Area of residence	
		Q 1 (Poorest)	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 5 (Richest)	Ratio (Q5/Q1)	Difference Q5-Q1	Urban	Rural
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern method	38.5%	19.3%	28.9%	45.3%	44.0%	58.0%	3.0	38.7	44.5%	37.2%
Antenatal care (4 or more visits)	46.5%	19.8%	27.8%	50.3%	63.3%	87.2%	4.4	67.4	72.5%	41.9%
Neonatal tetanus protection	73.8%	52.7%	67.0%	75.0%	87.4%	90.5%	1.7	37.8	79.9%	72.7%
Skilled attendant at delivery	64.1%	28.0%	49.2%	72.8%	84.2%	90.5%	3.2	62.5	88.4%	60.0%
Postnatal care for mothers	57.7%	34.0%	52.0%	54.5%	75.7%	82.6%	2.4	48.6	79.9%	54.2%
Postnatal care for babies	59.9%	40.4%	44.0%	63.4%	77.4%	86.2%	2.1	45.8	0.0%	0.0%
Immunization-DPT3	82.4%	74.7%	81.0%	82.4%	93.3%	93.2%	1.2	18.6	95.3%	82.7%
Immunization-Measles	82.6%	83.1%	81.7%	74.0%	98.3%	82.5%	1.0	-0.6	88.9%	81.7%
Careseeking for symptoms of pneumonia	80.8%	46.8%	93.5%	89.2%	80.5%	86.7%	1.9	39.9	79.7%	88.7%
Diarrhoea treatment: ORS	56.1%	54.6%	62.5%	46.6%	75.8%	45.2%	0.8	-9.4	57.0%	55.9%
Early initiation of breastfeeding	25.6%	39.8%	25.2%	24.3%	25.9%	14.4%	0.4	-25.4	23.0%	26.0%
Exclusive breastfeeding										
Continued breastfeeding (1 year)										
Vitamin A supplementation	74.9%	56.1%	69.9%	77.4%	86.6%	86.5%	1.5	30.4	55.5%	51.6%

■ Estimate not presented due to small sample size

Azad Jammu & Kashmir - Pakistan Profile

Indicators	Women's education					Women's age			Child's sex	
	No Education	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher	Less than 20	20-34	35-49	Female	Male
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern method	34.2%	38.1%	42.6%	39.4%	41.9%	9.3%	33.9%	43.8%		
Antenatal care (4 or more visits)	25.6%	30.0%	46.4%	61.8%	79.3%	17.3%	49.7%	37.4%	48.7%	44.5%
Neonatal tetanus protection	56.0%	78.8%	79.3%	84.5%	82.9%	62.9%	75.7%	68.8%	73.1%	74.4%
Skilled attendant at delivery	37.8%	58.6%	74.2%	79.1%	88.9%	53.9%	65.2%	61.4%	64.5%	63.7%
Postnatal care for mothers	39.5%	53.3%	64.6%	67.9%	75.6%	33.0%	59.4%	53.7%		
Postnatal care for babies	30.6%	33.1%	47.9%	43.5%	46.7%	55.5%	62.3%	50.1%	65.9%	54.0%
Immunization-DPT3	79.1%	88.8%	88.5%	86.7%	82.4%	100.0%	86.7%	72.2%	85.7%	84.3%
Immunization-Measles	75.9%	78.6%	85.3%	85.9%	90.7%	35.9%	85.0%	76.1%	80.8%	84.0%
Careseeking for symptoms of pneumonia	72.4%	87.7%	91.0%	94.5%	74.1%	0.0%	82.2%	76.1%	84.3%	78.3%
Diarrhoea treatment: ORS	60.9%	64.2%	60.8%	58.4%	35.6%	100.0%	52.3%	71.3%	53.8%	57.8%
Early initiation of breastfeeding	28.7%	27.3%	26.1%	22.1%	21.7%	9.6%	24.7%	31.5%	57.1%	68.7%
Exclusive breastfeeding										
Continued breastfeeding (1 year)										
Vitamin A supplementation	65.4%	73.6%	82.2%	79.6%	81.2%	49.7%	76.5%	70.1%	76.9%	73.1%



Estimate not presented due to small sample size



Stratification not applicable for the indicator

Interventions and inequality measures

To monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, it is essential to monitor the coverage of health interventions in subgroups of the population because national averages can hide important inequalities. Here, we selected 14 interventions representing the continuum of care of Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health (RMNCH) to show how countries are faring in terms of coverage by regions of the country, wealth quintiles (5 equal sized groups), urban or rural area of residence and both wealth and area. In the table presented in page 3, we also present results by woman's education, child's sex and women's age.

We also present simple measures of wealth inequality (difference and ratio). A short description of the interventions is presented below. The full definition of the interventions tracked by Countdown can be found in the annexes of the main report.

Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods:

Percentage of women 15-49 years, in union, using modern contraceptives among those who are fertile and do not want a child in the next two years, at least.

Antenatal care, 4 or more visits:

Percentage of women who had at least 4 visits of antenatal care during pregnancy.

Neonatal tetanus protection:

Percentage of women who received tetanus injections during pregnancy.

Skilled attendant at delivery:

Percentage of women who had delivery attended by a doctor, a nurse, or an auxiliary nurse or trained midwife. The specific titles and cadres can vary by country.

Postnatal care for mothers and for babies:

Percentage of mothers (or babies) who went through a health check within 48 hours after the delivery.

Immunization for rotavirus, DPT3, measles and rotavirus:

Percentage of children 12-23 months of age who received these vaccines.

Careseeking for pneumonia:

Percentage of children who presented symptoms of pneumonia and were taken to a health facility.

Diarrhea treatment with ORS:

Percentage of children with diarrhea who received oral rehydration salts.

Early initiation of breastfeeding:

Percentage of children who were put to the breast in the first hour of life.

Exclusive breastfeeding:

Percentage of children less than six months of age who are being exclusively breastfed.

Continued breastfeeding at one year:

Percentage of children 12-15 months of age who are still being breastfed.

Vitamin A supplementation:

Percentage of children who received vitamin A in the six months preceding the interview.

Improved drinking water source:

Household with access to an improved source of drinking water (such as piped water, public tap, protected well).

Combined coverage indicators

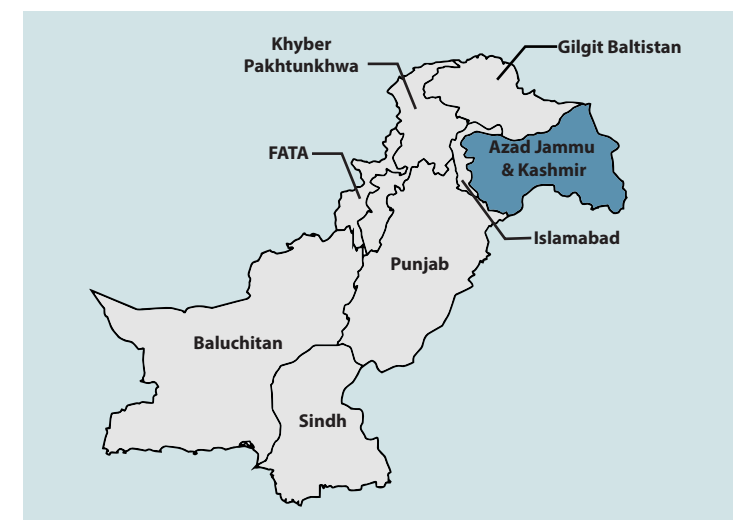
Composite coverage index CCI

We present a map and equiplot with the CCI by region. The CCI is a simple way to summarize coverage by health interventions using a single number, in place of several of them. It is calculated as the weighted mean of eight selected interventions demand for family planning satisfied, antenatal care (4+ visits), skilled attendant at delivery, BCG, DPT3 and measles vaccines, and finally careseeking for pneumonia and ORS for diarrhea.

Interpreting the graphs

In the equiplots, the graphs with aligned dots, each dot represents the coverage of a given intervention for a subgroup. It can be area of residence, or wealth quintiles (the first quintile includes the poorest 20% of the sample, and so on). The quintiles are labelled Q1 to Q5. The distance between the dots is the difference in coverage between the relevant groups. The larger the difference, the bigger the absolute inequalities in the country. Ideally, in this type of graph, we would like to see all the dots close together on the right side, where coverage approaches 100%.

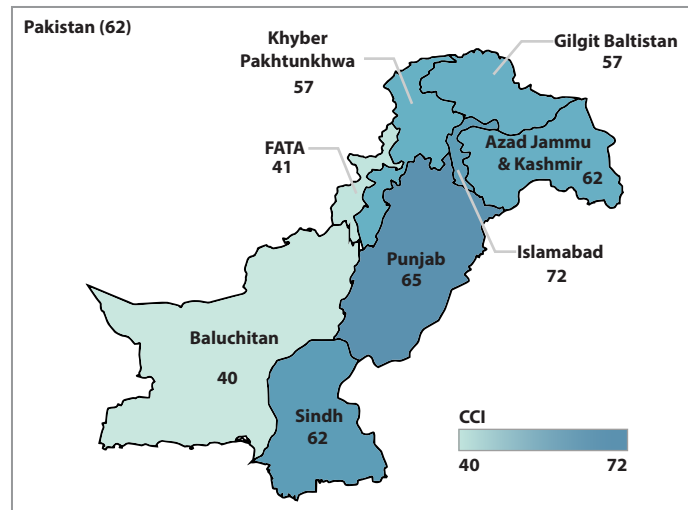
The map shows the provinces of Pakistan and CCI coverage using colors to highlight differences across the regions. The darker the color, the higher the coverage. The actual values (%) are presented below the names of the provinces. We also present an equiplot of the CCI by wealth quintiles and area of residence. Not to be confused with a map scale!



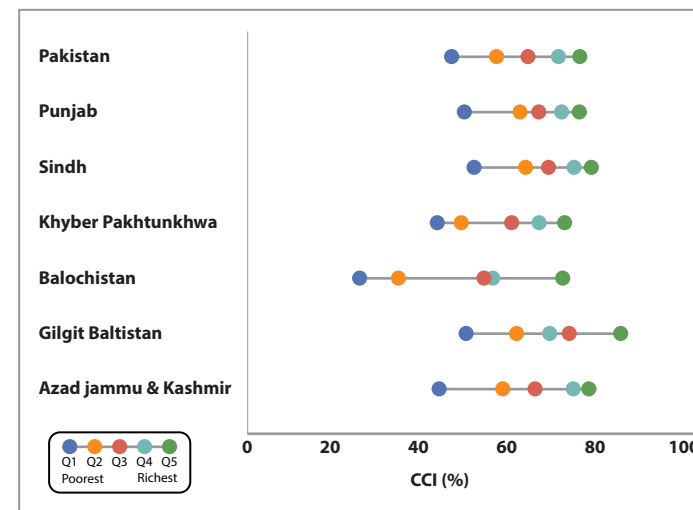
Balochistan - Pakistan Profile

Coverage of essential RMNCH interventions

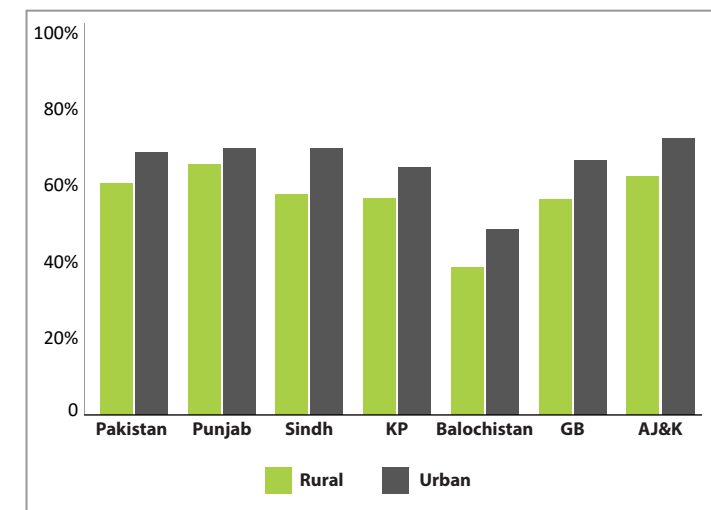
Composite coverage index - subnational coverage



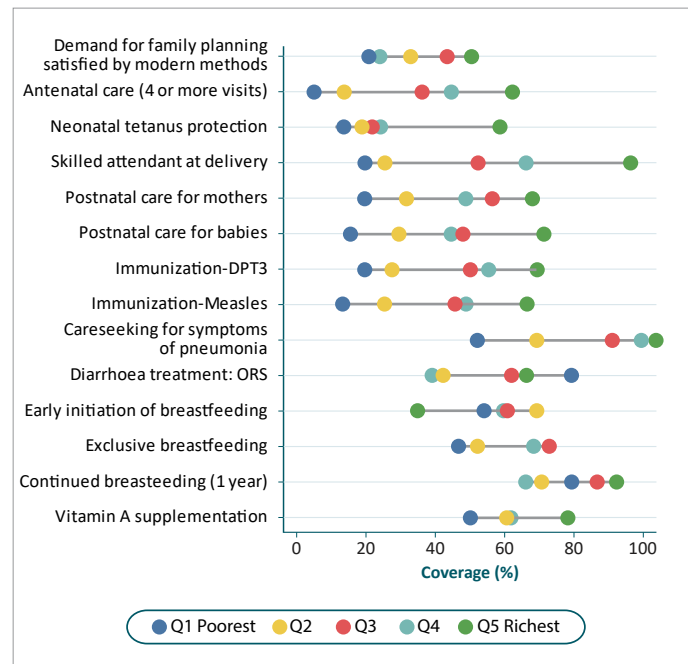
Composite coverage index - wealth quintiles



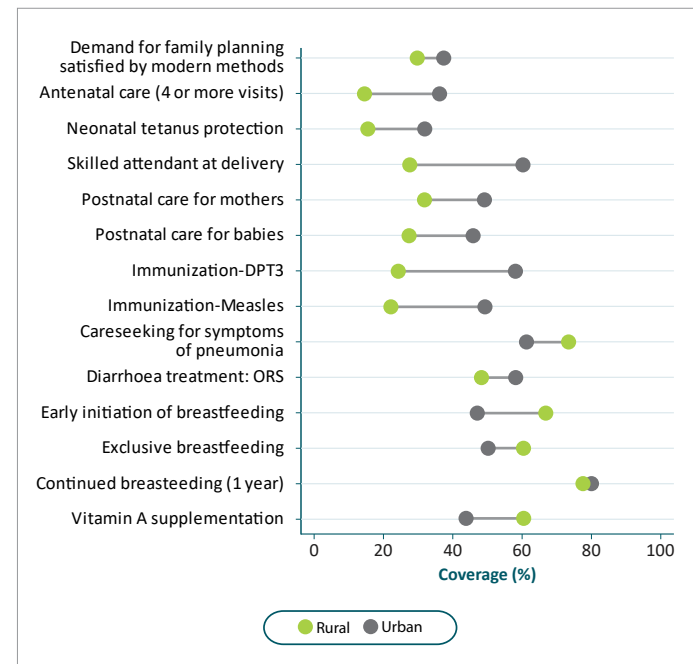
Composite coverage index-area of residence



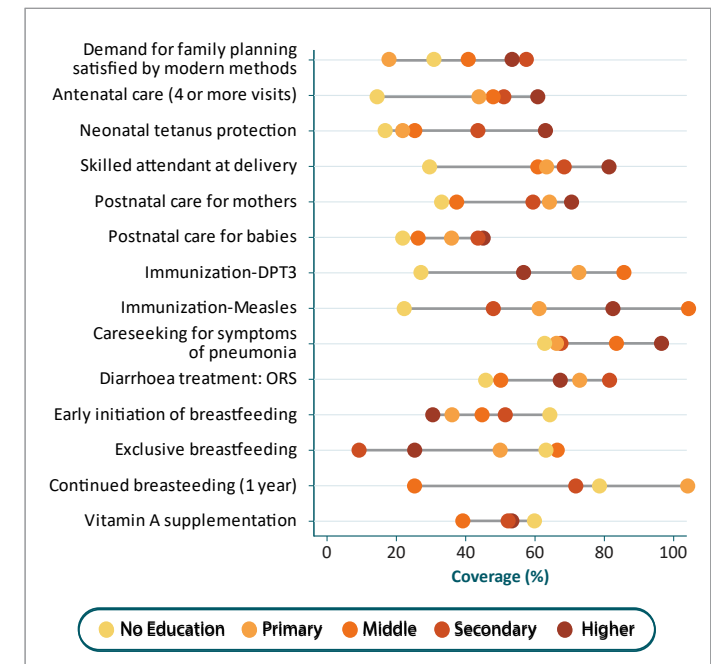
Wealth Quintiles



Area of residence



Women's education



Balochistan - Pakistan Profile

Indicators	Balochistan	Wealth Quintiles					Wealth-related equity indicators		Area of residence	
		Q 1 (Poorest)	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 5 (Richest)	Ratio (Q5/Q1)	Difference Q5-Q1	Urban	Rural
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern method	33.8%	23.5%	33.7%	43.9%	26.2%	50.4%	2.1	26.9	38.1%	31.5%
Antenatal care (4 or more visits)	23.1%	7.5%	16.5%	36.5%	44.6%	61.3%	8.1	53.8	37.1%	17.2%
Neonatal tetanus protection	22.2%	16.0%	20.9%	23.5%	25.7%	58.4%	3.6	42.4	33.4%	17.6%
Skilled attendant at delivery	38.2%	22.4%	27.1%	52.4%	64.5%	92.6%	4.1	70.2	58.8%	29.0%
Postnatal care for mothers	37.9%	22.2%	33.4%	55.8%	48.8%	67.0%	3.0	44.7	49.0%	32.8%
Postnatal care for babies	65.7%	18.2%	31.4%	47.7%	45.2%	69.9%	3.8	51.7	45.7%	29.1%
Immunization-DPT3	39.2%	21.9%	28.7%	50.4%	55.2%	68.3%	3.1	46.3	56.7%	25.6%
Immunization-Measles	33.3%	16.1%	27.3%	46.0%	48.8%	64.9%	4.0	48.8	49.1%	23.8%
Careseeking for symptoms of pneumonia	64.7%	51.8%	67.9%	87.6%	95.7%	100.0%	1.9	48.2	59.7%	71.4%
Diarrhoea treatment: ORS	51.0%	40.3%	43.0%	61.0%	77.1%	65.0%	1.6	24.7	57.4%	47.8%
Early initiation of breastfeeding	59.6%	54.2%	68.4%	59.6%	58.9%	36.4%	0.7	-17.8	47.1%	65.3%
Exclusive breastfeeding	56.8%	47.2%	52.2%	70.6%	66.7%	67.5%	1.4	20.2	49.8%	59.0%
Continued breastfeeding (1 year)	75.6%	77.1%	68.6%	84.0%	64.5%	88.6%	1.1	11.5	77.0%	74.7%
Vitamin A supplementation	57.7%	49.7%	60.0%	60.1%	61.3%	76.5%	1.5	26.8	44.4%	58.8%

Balochistan - Pakistan Profile

Indicators	Women's education					Women's age			Child's sex	
	No Education	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher	Less than 20	20-34	35-49	Female	Male
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern method	31.7%	20.3%	41.0%	56.8%	52.6%	2.7%	27.6%	46.0%		
Antenatal care (4 or more visits)	17.0%	44.3%	48.4%	51.4%	60.4%	16.7%	22.4%	26.1%	25.0%	78.7%
Neonatal tetanus protection	18.8%	24.5%	26.9%	43.9%	62.3%	16.7%	20.3%	27.6%	25.6%	19.2%
Skilled attendant at delivery	31.4%	62.4%	60.5%	67.0%	78.7%	31.5%	39.4%	36.8%	35.6%	40.4%
Postnatal care for mothers	33.7%	62.7%	38.0%	58.6%	68.9%	30.1%	39.5%	37.5%		
Postnatal care for babies	23.7%	37.1%	27.9%	43.9%	45.1%	32.6%	35.1%	32.7%	34.9%	33.7%
Immunization-DPT3	28.9%	71.4%	82.7%	55.9%	83.3%	16.1%	40.9%	36.7%	35.7%	37.3%
Immunization-Measles	24.1%	59.7%	100.0%	47.8%	79.8%	19.6%	35.7%	32.8%	36.8%	30.2%
Careseeking for symptoms of pneumonia	61.8%	64.7%	81.2%	65.6%	93.4%	91.2%	62.5%	65.0%	61.8%	67.4%
Diarrhoea treatment: ORS	46.5%	71.2%	50.1%	78.7%	65.8%	26.0%	52.2%	59.5%	45.8%	55.0%
Early initiation of breastfeeding	63.4%	36.8%	44.6%	51.4%	31.5%	77.5%	58.2%	52.6%	55.2%	64.0%
Exclusive breastfeeding	61.5%	50.3%	65.1%	12.0%	27.2%	66.5%	57.8%	45.1%	53.7%	61.4%
Continued breastfeeding (1 year)	75.9%	100.0%	26.9%	69.5%	100.0%	42.9%	81.6%	86.1%	84.6%	63.3%
Vitamin A supplementation	59.0%	58.9%	39.8%	51.9%	53.3%	27.8%	57.0%	64.1%	52.3%	62.2%



Stratification not applicable for the indicator

Interventions and inequality measures

To monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, it is essential to monitor the coverage of health interventions in subgroups of the population because national averages can hide important inequalities. Here, we selected 14 interventions representing the continuum of care of Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health (RMNCH) to show how countries are faring in terms of coverage by regions of the country, wealth quintiles (5 equal sized groups), urban or rural area of residence and both wealth and area. In the table presented in page 3, we also present results by woman's education, child's sex and women's age.

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Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods:

Percentage of women 15-49 years, in union, using modern contraceptives among those who are fertile and do not want a child in the next two years, at least.

Antenatal care, 4 or more visits:

Percentage of women who had at least 4 visits of antenatal care during pregnancy.

Neonatal tetanus protection:

Percentage of women who received tetanus injections during pregnancy.

Skilled attendant at delivery:

Percentage of women who had delivery attended by a doctor, a nurse, or an auxiliary nurse or trained midwife. The specific titles and cadres can vary by country.

Postnatal care for mothers and for babies:

Percentage of mothers (or babies) who went through a health check within 48 hours after the delivery.

Immunization for rotavirus, DPT3, measles and rotavirus:

Percentage of children 12-23 months of age who received these vaccines.

Careseeking for pneumonia:

Percentage of children who presented symptoms of pneumonia and were taken to a health facility.

Diarrhea treatment with ORS:

Percentage of children with diarrhea who received oral rehydration salts.

Early initiation of breastfeeding:

Percentage of children who were put to the breast in the first hour of life.

Exclusive breastfeeding:

Percentage of children less than six months of age who are being exclusively breastfed.

Continued breastfeeding at one year:

Percentage of children 12-15 months of age who are still being breastfed.

Vitamin A supplementation:

Percentage of children who received vitamin A in the six months preceding the interview.

Improved drinking water source:

Household with access to an improved source of drinking water (such as piped water, public tap, protected well).

Combined coverage indicators

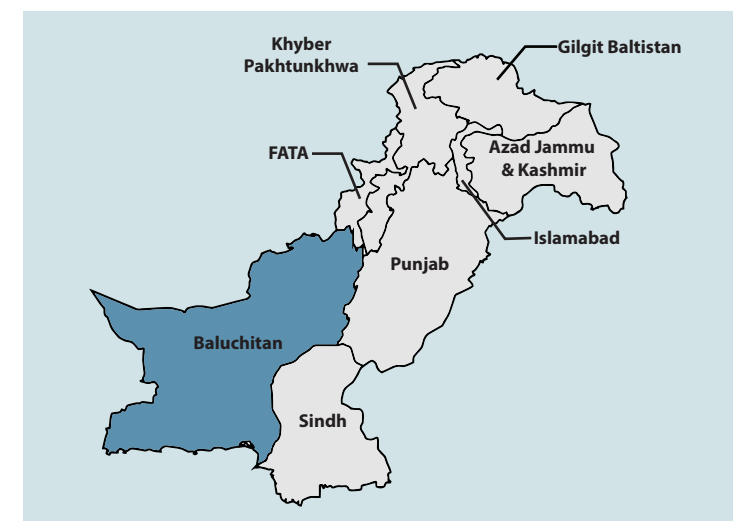
Composite coverage index CCI

We present a map and equiplot with the CCI by region. The CCI is a simple way to summarize coverage by health interventions using a single number, in place of several of them. It is calculated as the weighted mean of eight selected interventions demand for family planning satisfied, antenatal care (4+ visits), skilled attendant at delivery, BCG, DPT3 and measles vaccines, and finally careseeking for pneumonia and ORS for diarrhea.

Interpreting the graphs

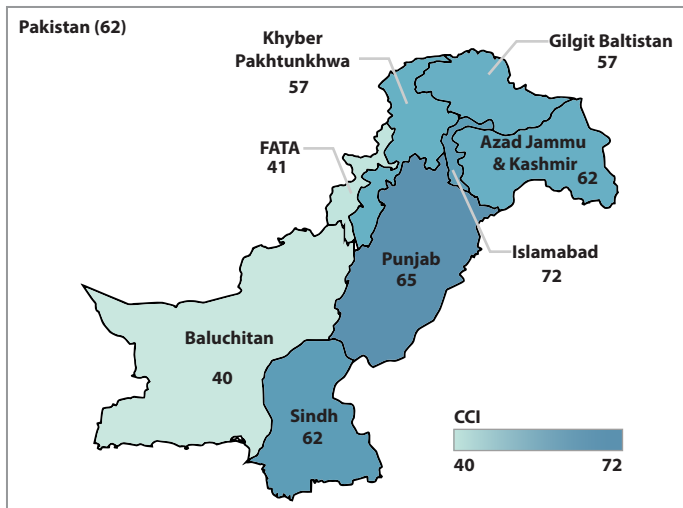
In the equiplots, the graphs with aligned dots, each dot represents the coverage of a given intervention for a subgroup. It can be area of residence, or wealth quintiles (the first quintile includes the poorest 20% of the sample, and so on). The quintiles are labelled Q1 to Q5. The distance between the dots is the difference in coverage between the relevant groups. The larger the difference, the bigger the absolute inequalities in the country. Ideally, in this type of graph, we would like to see all the dots close together on the right side, where coverage approaches 100%.

The map shows the provinces of Pakistan and CCI coverage using colors to highlight differences across the regions. The darker the color, the higher the coverage. The actual values (%) are presented below the names of the provinces. We also present an equiplot of the CCI by wealth quintiles and area of residence. Not to be confused with a map scale!

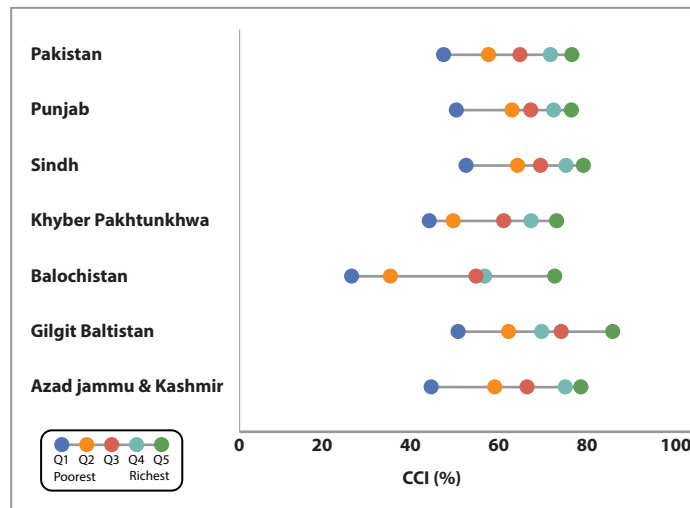


Coverage of essential RMNCH interventions

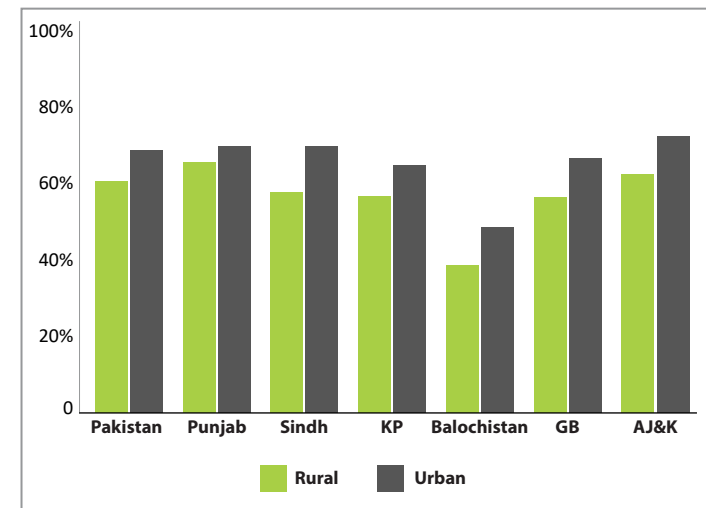
Composite coverage index - subnational coverage



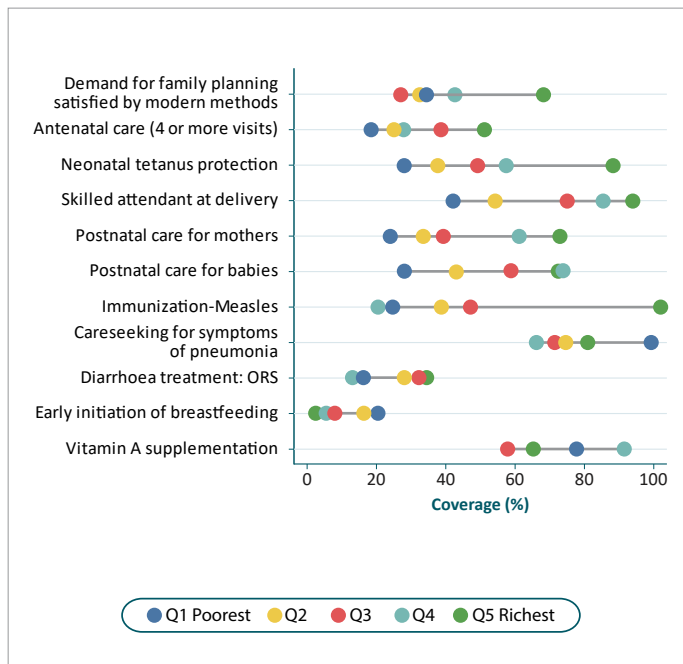
Composite coverage index - wealth quintiles



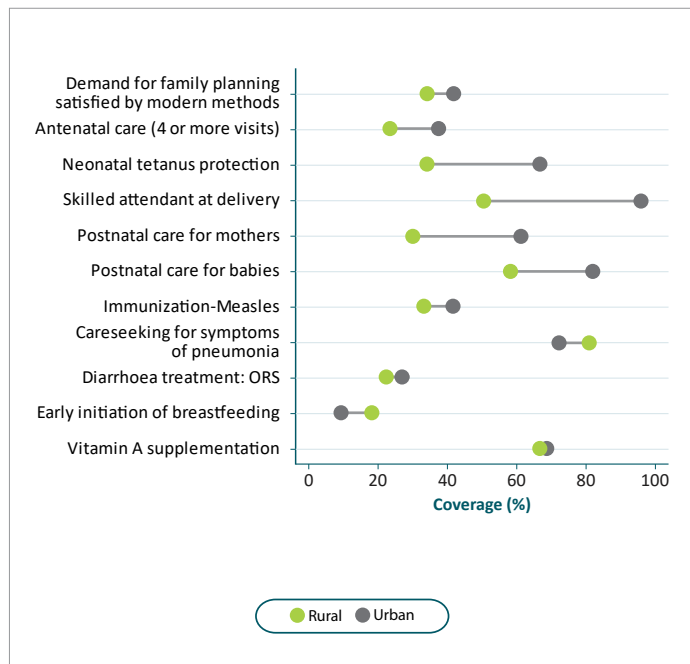
Composite coverage index-area of residence



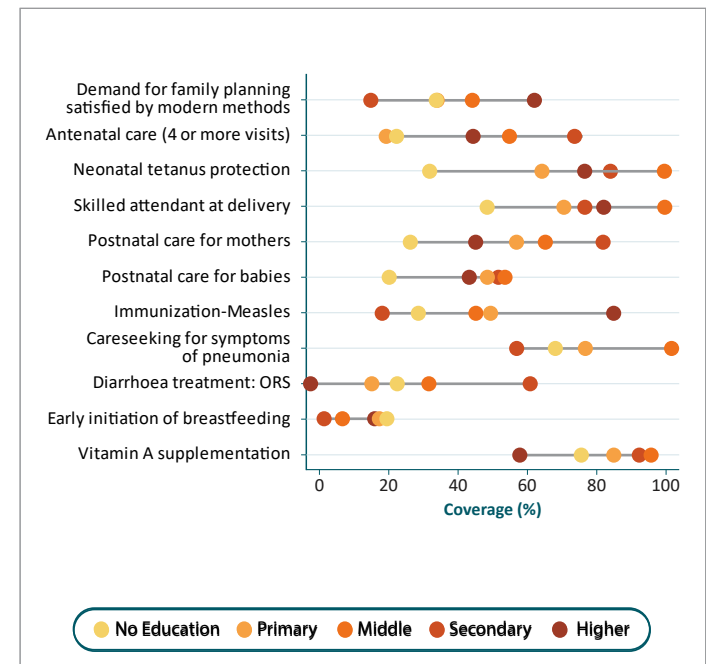
Wealth Quintiles



Area of residence



Women's education



FATA - Pakistan Profile

Indicators	FATA	Wealth Quintiles					Wealth-related equity indicators		Area of residence	
		Q 1 (Poorest)	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 5 (Richest)	Ratio (Q5/Q1)	Difference Q5-Q1	Urban	Rural
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern method	35.3%	36.0%	34.0%	29.4%	44.1%	67.9%	1.9	31.9	42.0%	34.7%
Antenatal care (4 or more visits)	25.6%	20.8%	27.1%	39.8%	30.0%	52.1%	2.5	31.3	37.7%	24.9%
Neonatal tetanus protection	37.2%	30.0%	39.4%	50.4%	58.0%	86.6%	2.9	56.6	65.5%	35.4%
Skilled attendant at delivery	52.1%	42.9%	55.3%	74.0%	83.7%	91.9%	2.1	48.9	92.4%	49.9%
Postnatal care for mothers	31.8%	26.1%	35.0%	40.0%	61.2%	71.6%	2.7	45.5	60.2%	30.6%
Postnatal care for babies	61.4%	29.6%	43.7%	58.6%	73.0%	71.6%	2.4	41.9	79.0%	56.8%
Immunization-DPT3										
Immunization-Measles	34.5%	27.3%	40.4%	48.3%	22.9%	100.0%	3.7	72.7	41.8%	34.2%
Careseeking for symptoms of pneumonia	70.6%	66.4%	74.4%	70.7%	97.2%	80.0%	1.2	13.6	69.9%	77.6%
Diarrhoea treatment: ORS	56.1%	19.1%	30.3%	34.4%	15.6%	35.5%	1.9	16.4	27.6%	23.7%
Early initiation of breastfeeding	19.9%	22.8%	19.0%	10.8%	8.8%	5.9%	0.3	-16.8	12.4%	20.2%
Exclusive breastfeeding										
Continued breastfeeding (1 year)										
Vitamin A supplementation	75.4%	76.9%	77.0%	57.6%	90.3%	35.5%	0.5	-41.4	67.3%	65.4%

■ Estimate not presented due to small sample size

FATA - Pakistan Profile

Indicators	Women's education					Women's age			Child's sex	
	No Education	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher	Less than 20	20-34	35-49	Female	Male
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern method	34.8%	35.1%	45.1%	17.3%	62.2%	9.7%	34.4%	40.6%		
Antenatal care (4 or more visits)	24.4%	21.2%	55.0%	73.1%	44.7%	20.7%	30.6%	4.0%	24.8%	73.6%
Neonatal tetanus protection	32.8%	63.9%	98.3%	83.3%	75.7%	27.3%	41.3%	25.3%	34.1%	40.2%
Skilled attendant at delivery	49.2%	69.5%	98.2%	75.7%	81.3%	52.0%	54.6%	37.1%	49.7%	54.4%
Postnatal care for mothers	27.9%	57.3%	65.4%	81.1%	46.2%	35.2%	33.8%	20.5%		
Postnatal care for babies	22.0%	48.7%	53.9%	52.1%	43.5%	51.0%	39.7%	25.4%	37.6%	39.7%
Immunization-DPT3										
Immunization-Measles	30.2%	50.3%	46.4%	20.4%	84.2%	12.1%	38.0%	26.1%	34.3%	34.7%
Careseeking for symptoms of pneumonia	67.5%	76.3%	100.0%	57.3%	100.0%	80.1%	70.7%	68.0%	70.5%	70.6%
Diarrhoea treatment: ORS	24.0%	17.4%	32.6%	60.9%	0.0%	45.1%	22.3%	25.2%	30.5%	19.6%
Early initiation of breastfeeding	20.5%	18.5%	9.1%	3.9%	17.7%	18.4%	21.1%	15.1%	20.2%	19.6%
Exclusive breastfeeding										
Continued breastfeeding (1 year)										
Vitamin A supplementation	74.7%	83.9%	94.5%	90.7%	57.7%	66.3%	76.1%	74.7%	72.5%	78.2%



Estimate not presented due to small sample size



Stratification not applicable for the indicator

Interventions and inequality measures

To monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, it is essential to monitor the coverage of health interventions in subgroups of the population because national averages can hide important inequalities. Here, we selected 14 interventions representing the continuum of care of Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health (RMNCH) to show how countries are faring in terms of coverage by regions of the country, wealth quintiles (5 equal sized groups), urban or rural area of residence and both wealth and area. In the table presented in page 3, we also present results by woman's education, child's sex and women's age.

We also present simple measures of wealth inequality (difference and ratio). A short description of the interventions is presented below. The full definition of the interventions tracked by Countdown can be found in the annexes of the main report.

Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods:

Percentage of women 15-49 years, in union, using modern contraceptives among those who are fertile and do not want a child in the next two years, at least.

Antenatal care, 4 or more visits:

Percentage of women who had at least 4 visits of antenatal care during pregnancy.

Neonatal tetanus protection:

Percentage of women who received tetanus injections during pregnancy.

Skilled attendant at delivery:

Percentage of women who had delivery attended by a doctor, a nurse, or an auxiliary nurse or trained midwife. The specific titles and cadres can vary by country.

Postnatal care for mothers and for babies:

Percentage of mothers (or babies) who went through a health check within 48 hours after the delivery.

Immunization for rotavirus, DPT3, measles and rotavirus:

Percentage of children 12-23 months of age who received these vaccines.

Careseeking for pneumonia:

Percentage of children who presented symptoms of pneumonia and were taken to a health facility.

Diarrhea treatment with ORS:

Percentage of children with diarrhea who received oral rehydration salts.

Early initiation of breastfeeding:

Percentage of children who were put to the breast in the first hour of life.

Exclusive breastfeeding:

Percentage of children less than six months of age who are being exclusively breastfed.

Continued breastfeeding at one year:

Percentage of children 12-15 months of age who are still being breastfed.

Vitamin A supplementation:

Percentage of children who received vitamin A in the six months preceding the interview.

Improved drinking water source:

Household with access to an improved source of drinking water (such as piped water, public tap, protected well).

Combined coverage indicators

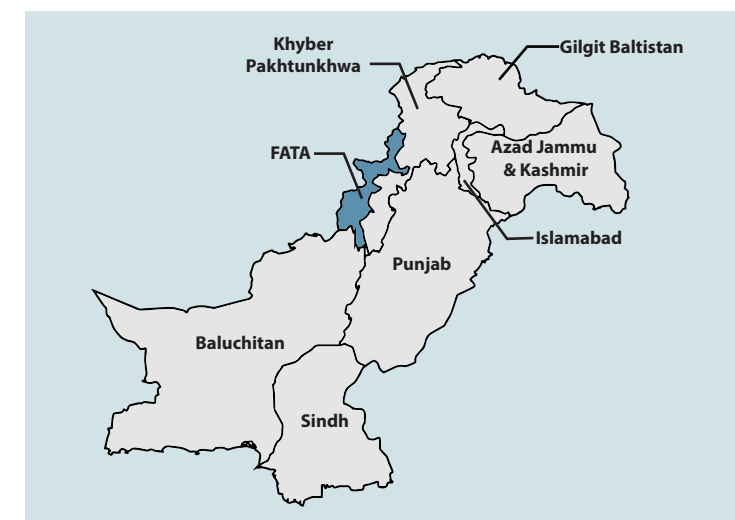
Composite coverage index CCI

We present a map and equiplot with the CCI by region. The CCI is a simple way to summarize coverage by health interventions using a single number, in place of several of them. It is calculated as the weighted mean of eight selected interventions demand for family planning satisfied, antenatal care (4+ visits), skilled attendant at delivery, BCG, DPT3 and measles vaccines, and finally careseeking for pneumonia and ORS for diarrhea.

Interpreting the graphs

In the equiplots, the graphs with aligned dots, each dot represents the coverage of a given intervention for a subgroup. It can be area of residence, or wealth quintiles (the first quintile includes the poorest 20% of the sample, and so on). The quintiles are labelled Q1 to Q5. The distance between the dots is the difference in coverage between the relevant groups. The larger the difference, the bigger the absolute inequalities in the country. Ideally, in this type of graph, we would like to see all the dots close together on the right side, where coverage approaches 100%.

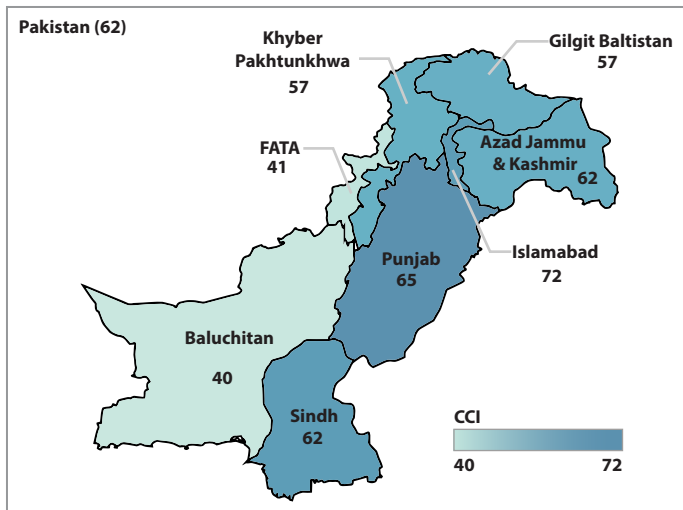
The map shows the provinces of Pakistan and CCI coverage using colors to highlight differences across the regions. The darker the color, the higher the coverage. The actual values (%) are presented below the names of the provinces. We also present an equiplot of the CCI by wealth quintiles and area of residence. Not to be confused with a map scale!



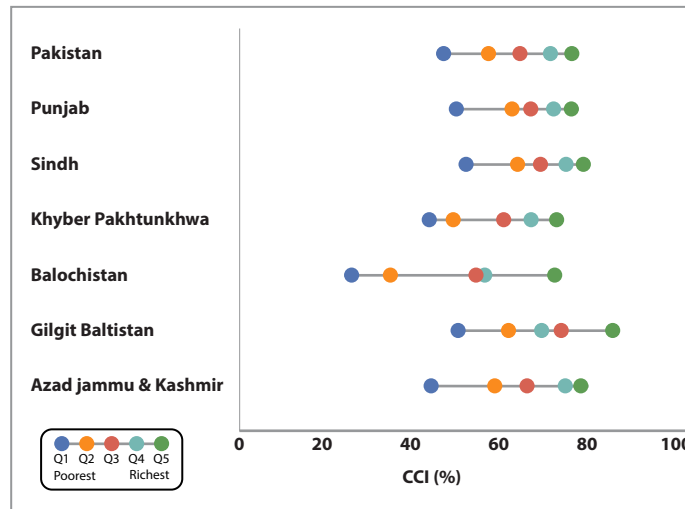
Gilgit Baltistan - Pakistan Profile

Coverage of essential RMNCH interventions

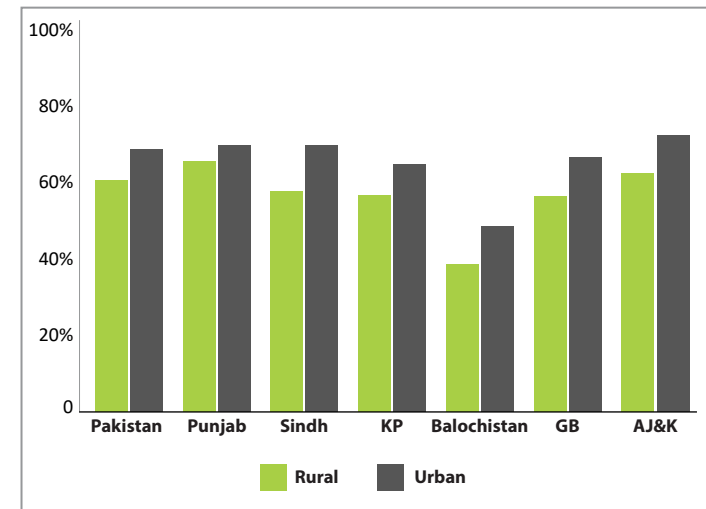
Composite coverage index - subnational coverage



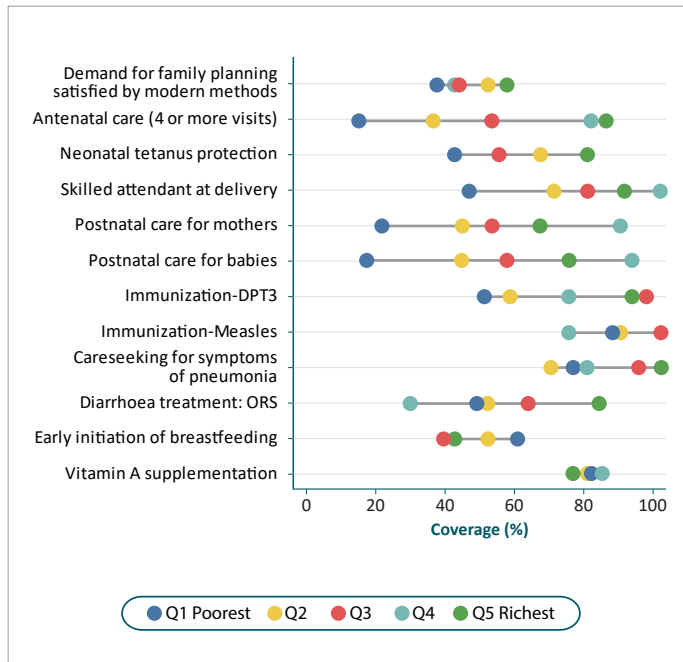
Composite coverage index - wealth quintiles



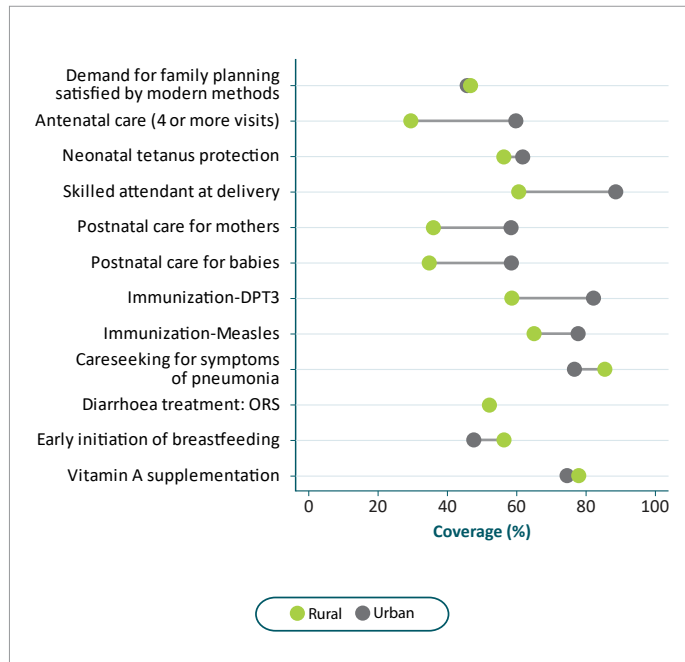
Composite coverage index-area of residence



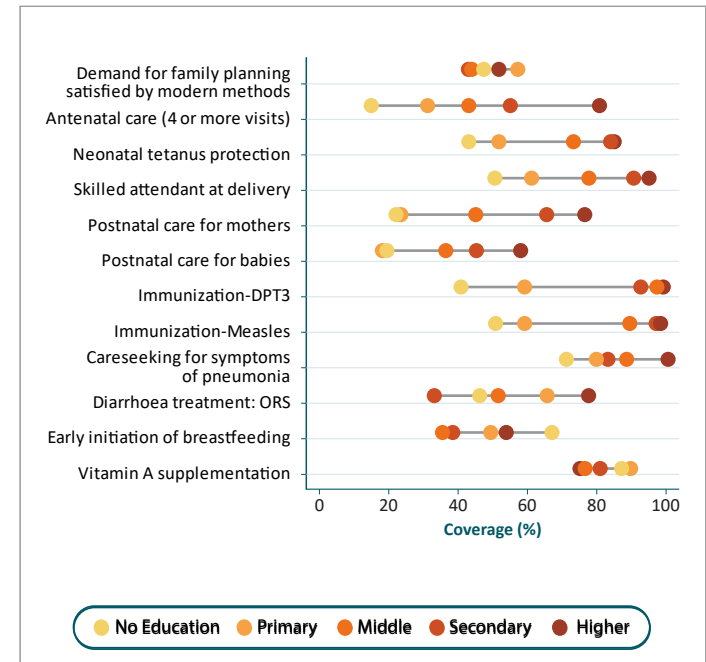
Wealth Quintiles



Area of residence



Women's education



Gilgit Baltistan - Pakistan Profile

Indicators	GB	Wealth Quintiles					Wealth-related equity indicators		Area of residence	
		Q 1 (Poorest)	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 5 (Richest)	Ratio (Q5/Q1)	Difference Q5-Q1	Urban	Rural
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern method	46.4%	39.2%	53.2%	45.3%	44.0%	58.0%	1.5	18.8	46.1%	46.5%
Antenatal care (4 or more visits)	34.9%	17.6%	38.0%	53.7%	80.6%	85.3%	4.9	67.7	59.2%	30.7%
Neonatal tetanus protection	56.7%	44.4%	66.9%	56.2%	66.6%	80.4%	1.8	36.0	61.4%	55.9%
Skilled attendant at delivery	64.4%	48.0%	71.1%	79.5%	100.0%	89.5%	1.9	41.5	85.7%	60.3%
Postnatal care for mothers	39.6%	23.7%	46.3%	53.8%	89.1%	67.4%	2.8	43.7	58.1%	36.5%
Postnatal care for babies	38.9%	20.4%	46.1%	58.0%	92.2%	74.9%	3.7	54.5	58.0%	35.6%
Immunization-DPT3	53.7%	52.0%	58.6%	96.5%	74.5%	91.6%	1.8	39.6	79.8%	58.0%
Immunization-Measles	65.6%	86.6%	89.3%	100.0%	75.1%	100.0%	1.2	13.4	76.2%	63.8%
Careseeking for symptoms of pneumonia	76.3%	75.8%	69.9%	94.2%	80.3%	100.0%	1.3	24.2	74.8%	82.8%
Diarrhoea treatment: ORS	52.1%	49.7%	52.9%	63.5%	31.6%	83.4%	1.7	33.7	52.3%	52.0%
Early initiation of breastfeeding	54.8%	60.9%	52.5%	41.2%	53.4%	43.5%	0.7	-17.4	47.8%	56.0%
Exclusive breastfeeding										
Continued breastfeeding (1 year)										
Vitamin A supplementation	80.7%	81.3%	79.8%	80.7%	84.2%	75.8%	0.9	-5.5	72.6%	75.9%



Estimate not presented due to small sample size

Gilgit Baltistan - Pakistan Profile

Indicators	Women's education					Women's age			Child's sex	
	No Education	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher	Less than 20	20-34	35-49	Female	Male
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern method	47.0%	55.9%	43.6%	43.4%	50.5%	40.5%	41.5%	52.7%		
Antenatal care (4 or more visits)	17.1%	32.4%	42.7%	54.4%	78.4%	35.3%	39.9%	22.7%	32.4%	37.3%
Neonatal tetanus protection	42.7%	50.8%	70.7%	80.6%	82.1%	49.9%	62.3%	43.8%	54.7%	58.7%
Skilled attendant at delivery	49.8%	60.2%	74.5%	87.3%	91.4%	90.0%	70.0%	46.7%	62.3%	66.5%
Postnatal care for mothers	23.9%	25.0%	44.9%	64.3%	73.9%	29.1%	42.9%	30.6%		
Postnatal care for babies	21.1%	20.4%	37.4%	44.9%	57.3%	26.9%	42.3%	29.8%	38.4%	39.4%
Immunization-DPT3	41.0%	57.8%	93.3%	88.7%	95.3%	41.4%	59.5%	73.1%	69.1%	61.1%
Immunization-Measles	49.9%	57.8%	86.1%	93.0%	94.2%	41.4%	67.6%	64.4%	58.5%	73.3%
Careseeking for symptoms of pneumonia	69.0%	77.3%	84.9%	80.1%	95.5%	0.0%	74.8%	82.0%	78.2%	75.1%
Diarrhoea treatment: ORS	46.1%	64.4%	51.2%	33.6%	75.3%	20.3%	50.0%	68.7%	52.0%	52.1%
Early initiation of breastfeeding	65.4%	48.7%	36.1%	38.6%	52.5%	51.4%	52.6%	63.7%	89.2%	87.9%
Exclusive breastfeeding										
Continued breastfeeding (1 year)										
Vitamin A supplementation	83.6%	85.5%	73.5%	77.6%	72.9%	83.5%	78.7%	85.9%	81.4%	79.9%



Estimate not presented due to small sample size



Stratification not applicable for the indicator

Interventions and inequality measures

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Percentage of women who had at least 4 visits of antenatal care during pregnancy.

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Percentage of women who received tetanus injections during pregnancy.

Skilled attendant at delivery:

Percentage of women who had delivery attended by a doctor, a nurse, or an auxiliary nurse or trained midwife. The specific titles and cadres can vary by country.

Postnatal care for mothers and for babies:

Percentage of mothers (or babies) who went through a health check within 48 hours after the delivery.

Immunization for rotavirus, DPT3, measles and rotavirus:

Percentage of children 12-23 months of age who received these vaccines.

Careseeking for pneumonia:

Percentage of children who presented symptoms of pneumonia and were taken to a health facility.

Diarrhea treatment with ORS:

Percentage of children with diarrhea who received oral rehydration salts.

Early initiation of breastfeeding:

Percentage of children who were put to the breast in the first hour of life.

Exclusive breastfeeding:

Percentage of children less than six months of age who are being exclusively breastfed.

Continued breastfeeding at one year:

Percentage of children 12-15 months of age who are still being breastfed.

Vitamin A supplementation:

Percentage of children who received vitamin A in the six months preceding the interview.

Improved drinking water source:

Household with access to an improved source of drinking water (such as piped water, public tap, protected well).

Combined coverage indicators

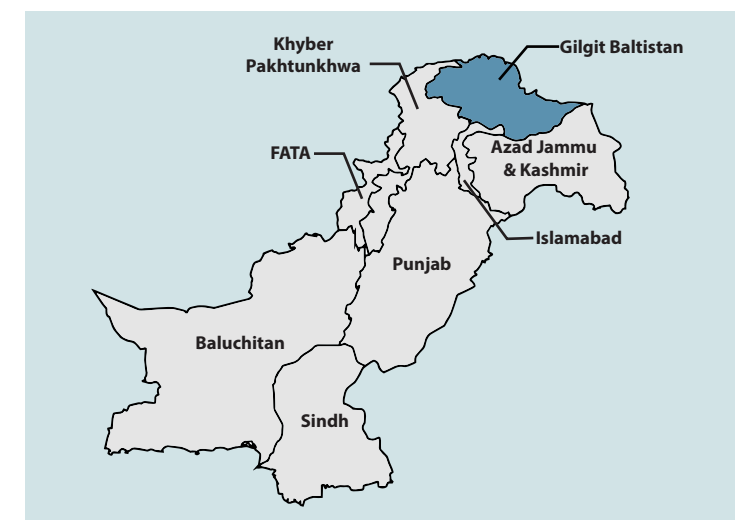
Composite coverage index CCI

We present a map and equiplot with the CCI by region. The CCI is a simple way to summarize coverage by health interventions using a single number, in place of several of them. It is calculated as the weighted mean of eight selected interventions demand for family planning satisfied, antenatal care (4+ visits), skilled attendant at delivery, BCG, DPT3 and measles vaccines, and finally careseeking for pneumonia and ORS for diarrhea.

Interpreting the graphs

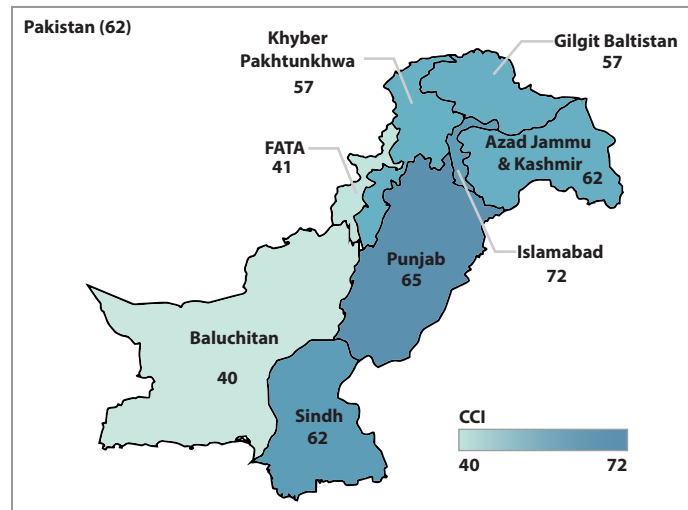
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The map shows the provinces of Pakistan and CCI coverage using colors to highlight differences across the regions. The darker the color, the higher the coverage. The actual values (%) are presented below the names of the provinces. We also present an equiplot of the CCI by wealth quintiles and area of residence. Not to be confused with a map scale!

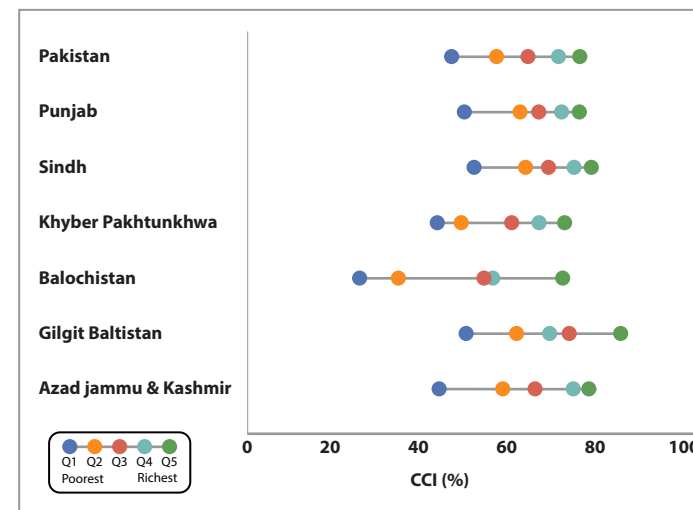


Coverage of essential RMNCH interventions

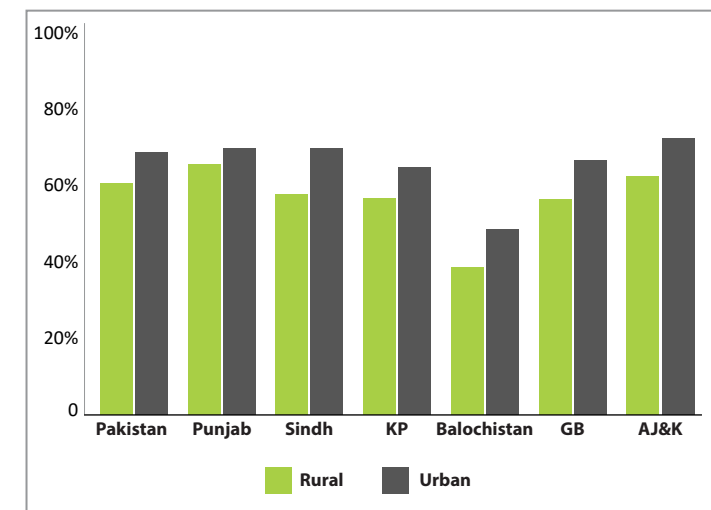
Composite coverage index - subnational coverage



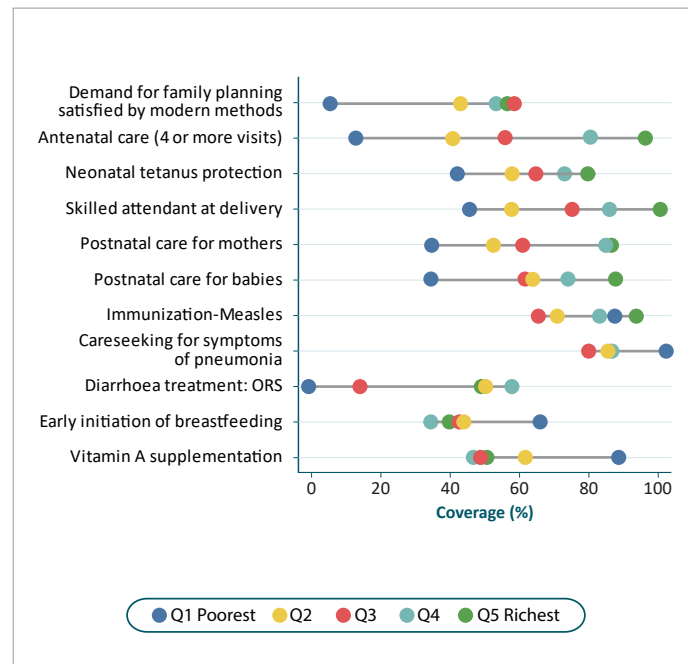
Composite coverage index - wealth quintiles



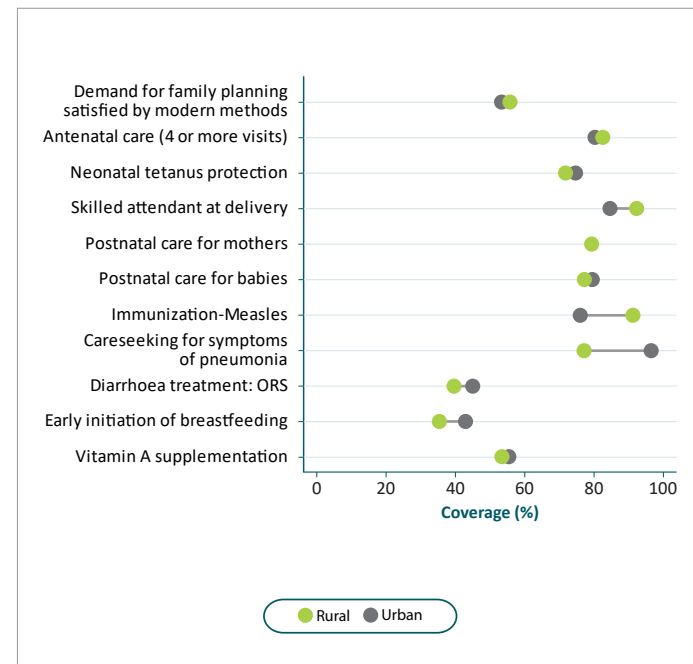
Composite coverage index-area of residence



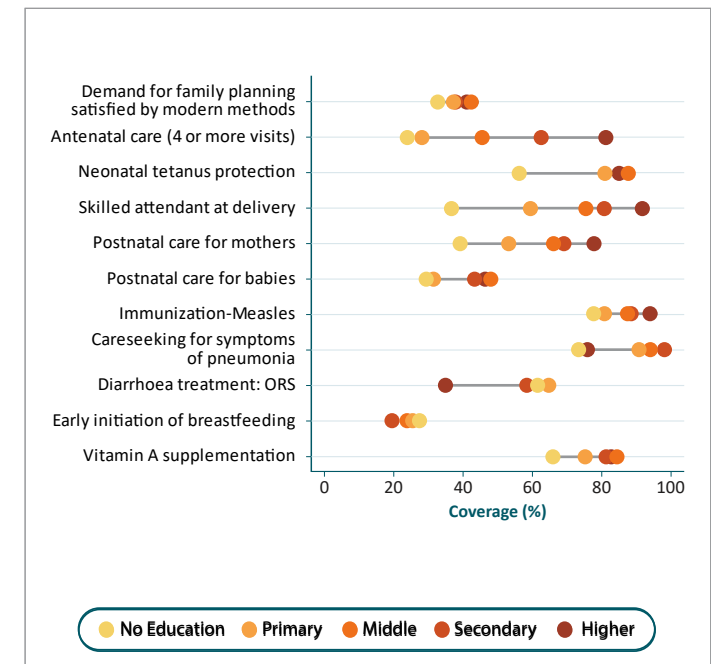
Wealth Quintiles



Area of residence



Women's education



ICT - Pakistan Profile

Indicators	ICT	Wealth Quintiles					Wealth-related equity indicators		Area of residence	
		Q 1 (Poorest)	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 5 (Richest)	Ratio (Q5/Q1)	Difference Q5-Q1	Urban	Rural
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern method	54.9%	7.1%	42.9%	58.2%	53.0%	55.8%	7.9	48.7	53.7%	55.9%
Antenatal care (4 or more visits)	80.2%	14.1%	41.0%	54.8%	79.4%	94.5%	6.7	80.4	78.8%	81.5%
Neonatal tetanus protection	72.5%	41.9%	57.0%	64.1%	71.8%	77.9%	1.9	35.9	74.2%	71.0%
Skilled attendant at delivery	86.6%	46.1%	57.5%	74.0%	83.7%	97.5%	2.1	51.4	83.1%	89.6%
Postnatal care for mothers	78.1%	35.3%	52.0%	59.7%	83.6%	84.5%	2.4	49.2	78.2%	78.0%
Postnatal care for babies	22.9%	35.3%	62.7%	61.0%	73.4%	86.0%	2.4	50.8	78.4%	76.1%
Immunization-DPT3										
Immunization-Measles	82.8%	84.7%	69.4%	63.7%	81.0%	91.1%	1.1	6.4	74.6%	89.5%
Careseeking for symptoms of pneumonia	83.6%	100.0%	84.3%	78.6%	85.4%	84.5%	0.8	-15.5	94.1%	75.9%
Diarrhoea treatment: ORS	43.6%	0.0%	49.9%	14.8%	56.6%	49.1%	-	49.1	46.4%	41.5%
Early initiation of breastfeeding	39.8%	64.7%	44.0%	42.7%	35.4%	40.3%	0.6	-24.5	43.5%	36.8%
Exclusive breastfeeding										
Continued breastfeeding (1 year)										
Vitamin A supplementation	50.1%	86.9%	61.0%	49.0%	48.2%	49.6%	0.6	-37.2	55.8%	54.1%

■ Estimate not presented due to small sample size

ICT - Pakistan Profile

Indicators	Women's education					Women's age			Child's sex	
	No Education	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher	Less than 20	20-34	35-49	Female	Male
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern method	56.2%	44.6%	49.4%	62.5%	55.2%	33.5%	52.2%	58.6%		
Antenatal care (4 or more visits)	54.5%	67.7%	75.2%	95.1%	95.0%	50.8%	80.6%	81.4%	83.3%	22.2%
Neonatal tetanus protection	59.6%	74.1%	64.2%	85.4%	74.2%	64.3%	73.1%	71.4%	75.7%	70.1%
Skilled attendant at delivery	67.4%	81.2%	90.9%	91.2%	97.3%	58.2%	86.8%	88.1%	86.9%	86.3%
Postnatal care for mothers	57.6%	63.3%	78.2%	91.4%	88.1%	62.5%	77.4%	85.0%		
Postnatal care for babies	45.5%	48.8%	60.8%	66.3%	56.4%	75.3%	75.7%	85.2%	86.5%	69.9%
Immunization-DPT3										
Immunization-Measles	57.7%	97.0%	90.4%	86.4%	89.4%	55.6%	82.1%	91.8%	85.9%	79.8%
Careseeking for symptoms of pneumonia	73.6%	92.1%	79.0%	90.5%	84.5%	82.9%	85.7%	72.9%	85.7%	82.2%
Diarrhoea treatment: ORS	39.8%	47.5%	47.7%	33.3%	50.1%	0.0%	42.6%	49.8%	42.6%	44.3%
Early initiation of breastfeeding	39.7%	37.8%	41.5%	32.9%	45.0%	26.1%	39.4%	44.5%	40.4%	39.2%
Exclusive breastfeeding										
Continued breastfeeding (1 year)										
Vitamin A supplementation	49.2%	46.5%	47.3%	60.2%	47.3%	59.6%	50.3%	49.1%	53.9%	46.9%



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Stratification not applicable for the indicator

Interventions and inequality measures

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Percentage of mothers (or babies) who went through a health check within 48 hours after the delivery.

Immunization for rotavirus, DPT3, measles and rotavirus:

Percentage of children 12-23 months of age who received these vaccines.

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Percentage of children who presented symptoms of pneumonia and were taken to a health facility.

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Percentage of children less than six months of age who are being exclusively breastfed.

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Percentage of children who received vitamin A in the six months preceding the interview.

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Household with access to an improved source of drinking water (such as piped water, public tap, protected well).

Combined coverage indicators

Composite coverage index CCI

We present a map and equiplot with the CCI by region. The CCI is a simple way to summarize coverage by health interventions using a single number, in place of several of them. It is calculated as the weighted mean of eight selected interventions demand for family planning satisfied, antenatal care (4+ visits), skilled attendant at delivery, BCG, DPT3 and measles vaccines, and finally careseeking for pneumonia and ORS for diarrhea.

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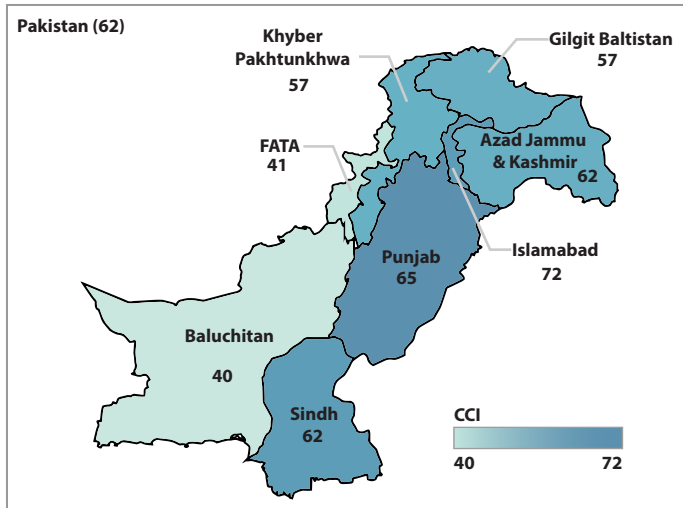
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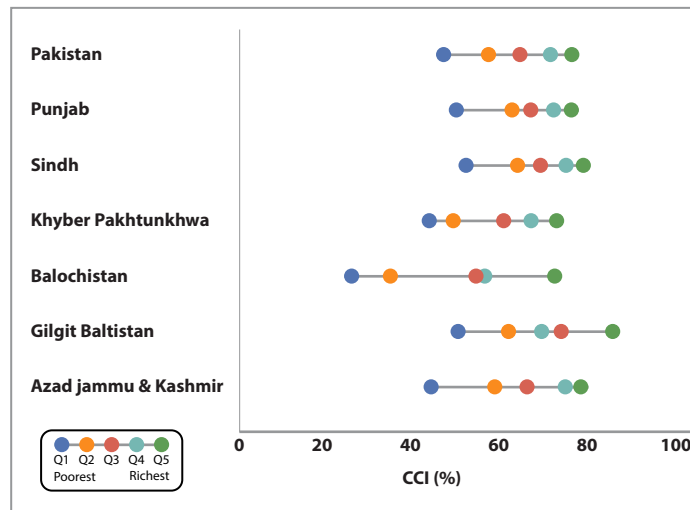
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa - Pakistan Profile

Coverage of essential RMNCH interventions

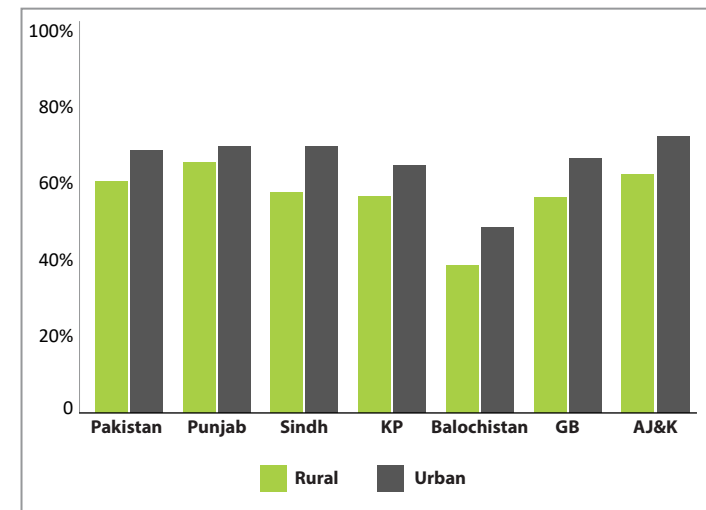
Composite coverage index - subnational coverage



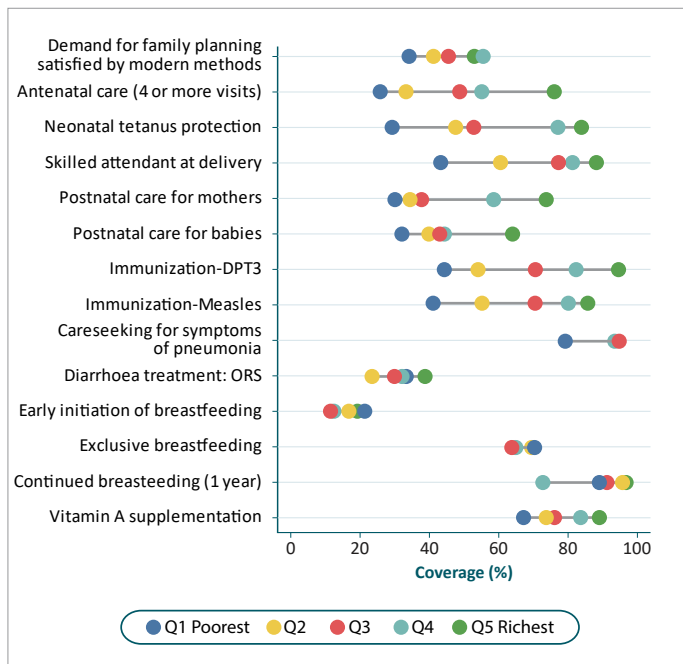
Composite coverage index - wealth quintiles



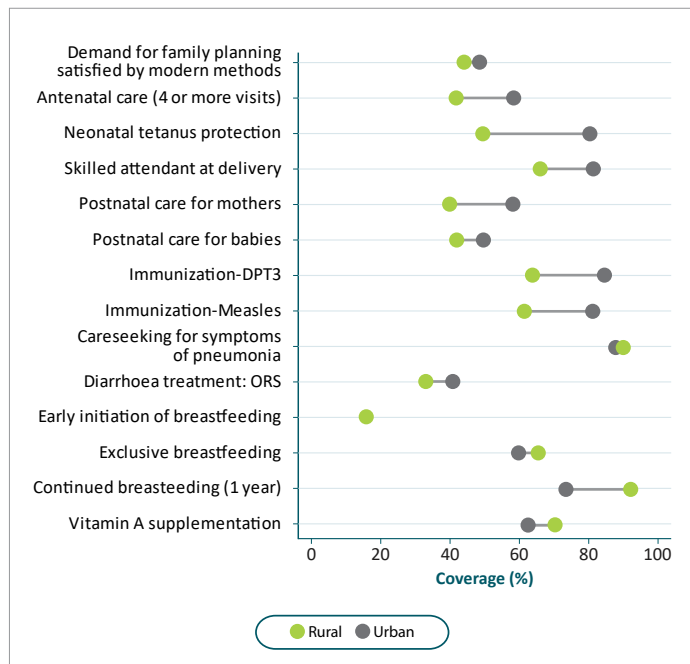
Composite coverage index-area of residence



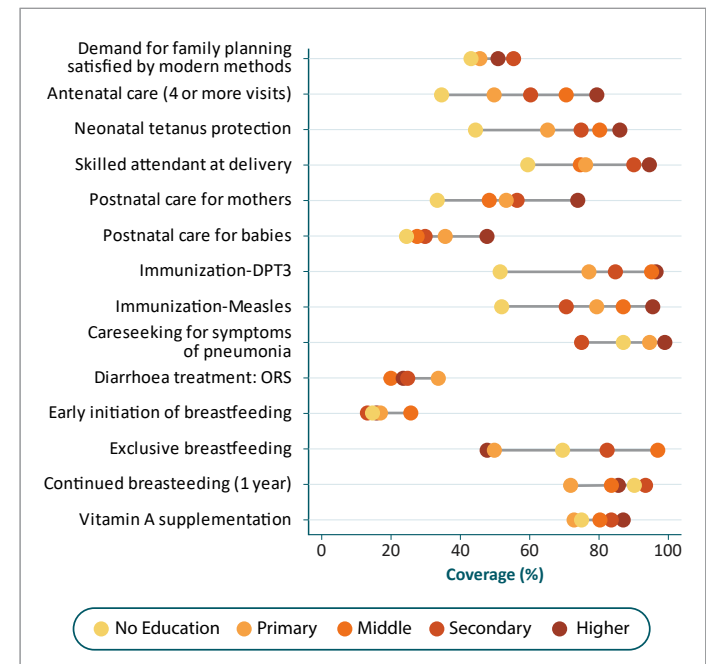
Wealth Quintiles



Area of residence



Women's education



Khyber Pakhtunkhwa - Pakistan Profile

Indicators	KP	Wealth Quintiles					Wealth-related equity indicators		Area of residence	
		Q 1 (Poorest)	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 5 (Richest)	Ratio (Q5/Q1)	Difference Q5-Q1	Urban	Rural
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern method	45.1%	35.4%	40.5%	45.0%	53.6%	52.3%	1.5	17.0	47.8%	44.3%
Antenatal care (4 or more visits)	44.6%	26.5%	33.9%	47.7%	54.2%	72.6%	2.7	46.1	56.8%	42.0%
Neonatal tetanus protection	54.0%	30.1%	47.3%	51.7%	74.2%	80.4%	2.7	50.3	76.6%	49.1%
Skilled attendant at delivery	67.4%	43.3%	58.9%	74.1%	78.4%	84.1%	1.9	40.8	78.2%	63.8%
Postnatal care for mothers	43.0%	30.7%	34.8%	37.8%	56.7%	70.9%	2.3	40.2	56.9%	40.2%
Postnatal care for babies	56.7%	33.1%	40.5%	43.0%	44.3%	61.6%	1.9	28.5	49.0%	42.2%
Immunization-DPT3	62.4%	43.7%	53.5%	67.5%	78.9%	89.8%	2.1	46.1	81.2%	61.6%
Immunization-Measles	63.2%	40.8%	53.7%	67.7%	77.1%	82.4%	2.0	41.6	77.9%	60.3%
Careseeking for symptoms of pneumonia	84.3%	76.0%	76.0%	90.1%	89.1%	90.3%	1.2	14.3	83.7%	86.4%
Diarrhoea treatment: ORS	31.2%	34.2%	25.1%	30.7%	32.6%	39.0%	1.1	4.8	36.9%	30.2%
Early initiation of breastfeeding	18.1%	23.4%	19.4%	14.3%	14.8%	21.1%	0.9	-2.3	17.8%	18.1%
Exclusive breastfeeding	64.3%	68.4%	67.3%	62.1%	63.2%	61.5%	0.9	-6.8	59.8%	65.2%
Continued breastfeeding (1 year)	85.4%	85.1%	91.5%	86.6%	70.0%	91.5%	1.1	6.4	70.8%	88.1%
Vitamin A supplementation	73.5%	65.2%	71.0%	73.1%	79.7%	85.0%	1.3	19.8	61.1%	68.2%

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa - Pakistan Profile

Indicators	Women's education					Women's age			Child's sex	
	No Education	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher	Less than 20	20-34	35-49	Female	Male
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern method	43.4%	43.2%	44.8%	53.9%	50.5%	23.8%	43.0%	50.8%		
Antenatal care (4 or more visits)	35.1%	49.4%	68.0%	59.1%	75.7%	47.8%	47.0%	36.1%	45.1%	55.8%
Neonatal tetanus protection	43.7%	63.3%	77.3%	72.0%	82.2%	53.7%	56.7%	45.4%	58.2%	49.9%
Skilled attendant at delivery	57.8%	73.1%	72.1%	86.0%	90.0%	74.7%	69.0%	59.9%	67.3%	67.6%
Postnatal care for mothers	34.2%	52.1%	48.2%	55.3%	71.1%	48.5%	42.8%	40.9%		
Postnatal care for babies	25.8%	36.2%	28.7%	30.7%	46.6%	42.6%	43.3%	44.1%	44.5%	42.2%
Immunization-DPT3	50.6%	74.5%	90.9%	81.5%	92.4%	69.8%	68.3%	45.8%	67.6%	64.9%
Immunization-Measles	51.0%	75.6%	83.4%	68.4%	91.5%	65.9%	67.3%	41.6%	61.7%	64.9%
Careseeking for symptoms of pneumonia	82.6%	89.5%	90.0%	72.2%	93.7%	89.9%	85.9%	76.7%	87.2%	82.0%
Diarrhoea treatment: ORS	33.8%	22.3%	26.1%	24.7%	34.2%	35.2%	30.1%	33.8%	27.5%	34.7%
Early initiation of breastfeeding	17.0%	18.8%	26.8%	16.1%	18.4%	32.7%	15.7%	21.6%	19.1%	17.2%
Exclusive breastfeeding	66.8%	49.3%	91.8%	78.8%	47.3%	54.6%	68.6%	36.6%	66.3%	62.2%
Continued breastfeeding (1 year)	85.8%	69.2%	79.8%	89.0%	82.2%	78.6%	84.7%	92.4%	86.0%	84.8%
Vitamin A supplementation	71.7%	70.4%	76.6%	80.0%	82.8%	72.0%	72.9%	75.9%	72.8%	74.3%



Stratification not applicable for the indicator

Interventions and inequality measures

To monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, it is essential to monitor the coverage of health interventions in subgroups of the population because national averages can hide important inequalities. Here, we selected 14 interventions representing the continuum of care of Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health (RMNCH) to show how countries are faring in terms of coverage by regions of the country, wealth quintiles (5 equal sized groups), urban or rural area of residence and both wealth and area. In the table presented in page 3, we also present results by woman's education, child's sex and women's age.

We also present simple measures of wealth inequality (difference and ratio). A short description of the interventions is presented below. The full definition of the interventions tracked by Countdown can be found in the annexes of the main report.

Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods:

Percentage of women 15-49 years, in union, using modern contraceptives among those who are fertile and do not want a child in the next two years, at least.

Antenatal care, 4 or more visits:

Percentage of women who had at least 4 visits of antenatal care during pregnancy.

Neonatal tetanus protection:

Percentage of women who received tetanus injections during pregnancy.

Skilled attendant at delivery:

Percentage of women who had delivery attended by a doctor, a nurse, or an auxiliary nurse or trained midwife. The specific titles and cadres can vary by country.

Postnatal care for mothers and for babies:

Percentage of mothers (or babies) who went through a health check within 48 hours after the delivery.

Immunization for rotavirus, DPT3, measles and rotavirus:

Percentage of children 12-23 months of age who received these vaccines.

Careseeking for pneumonia:

Percentage of children who presented symptoms of pneumonia and were taken to a health facility.

Diarrhea treatment with ORS:

Percentage of children with diarrhea who received oral rehydration salts.

Early initiation of breastfeeding:

Percentage of children who were put to the breast in the first hour of life.

Exclusive breastfeeding:

Percentage of children less than six months of age who are being exclusively breastfed.

Continued breastfeeding at one year:

Percentage of children 12-15 months of age who are still being breastfed.

Vitamin A supplementation:

Percentage of children who received vitamin A in the six months preceding the interview.

Improved drinking water source:

Household with access to an improved source of drinking water (such as piped water, public tap, protected well).

Combined coverage indicators

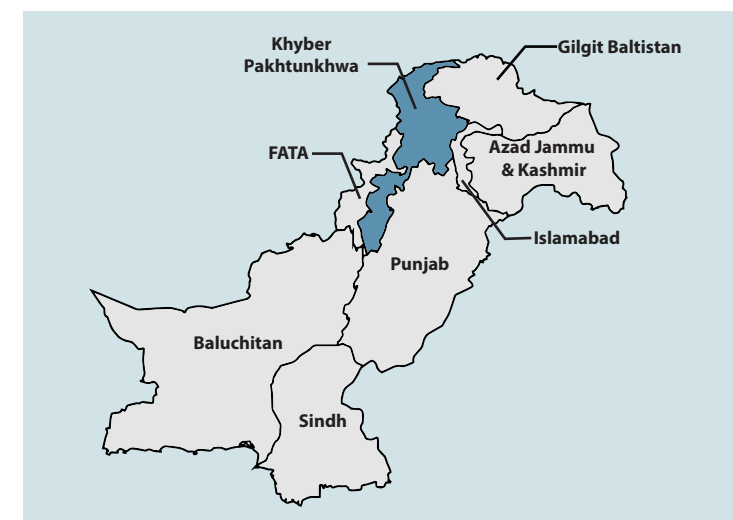
Composite coverage index CCI

We present a map and equiplot with the CCI by region. The CCI is a simple way to summarize coverage by health interventions using a single number, in place of several of them. It is calculated as the weighted mean of eight selected interventions demand for family planning satisfied, antenatal care (4+ visits), skilled attendant at delivery, BCG, DPT3 and measles vaccines, and finally careseeking for pneumonia and ORS for diarrhea.

Interpreting the graphs

In the equiplots, the graphs with aligned dots, each dot represents the coverage of a given intervention for a subgroup. It can be area of residence, or wealth quintiles (the first quintile includes the poorest 20% of the sample, and so on). The quintiles are labelled Q1 to Q5. The distance between the dots is the difference in coverage between the relevant groups. The larger the difference, the bigger the absolute inequalities in the country. Ideally, in this type of graph, we would like to see all the dots close together on the right side, where coverage approaches 100%.

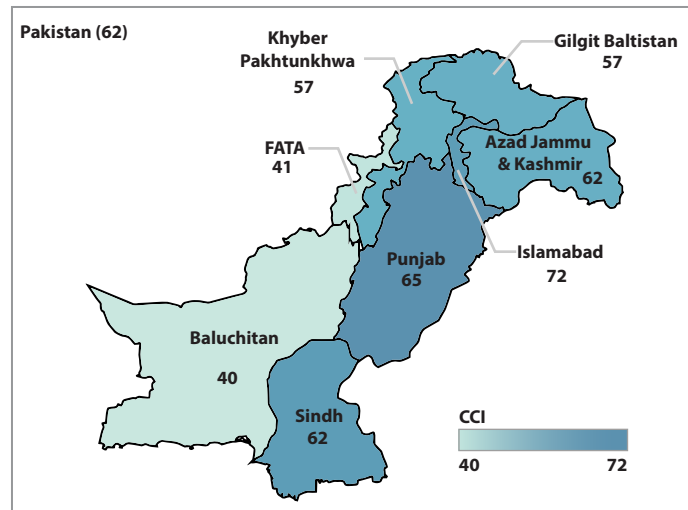
The map shows the provinces of Pakistan and CCI coverage using colors to highlight differences across the regions. The darker the color, the higher the coverage. The actual values (%) are presented below the names of the provinces. We also present an equiplot of the CCI by wealth quintiles and area of residence. Not to be confused with a map scale!



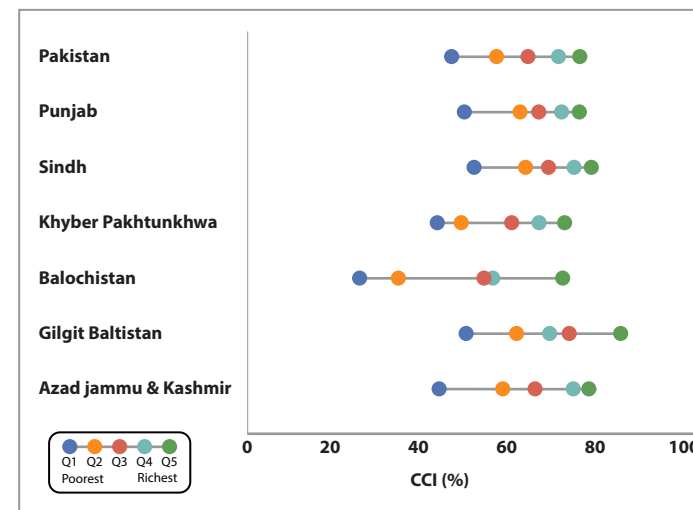
Punjab - Pakistan Profile

Coverage of essential RMNCH interventions

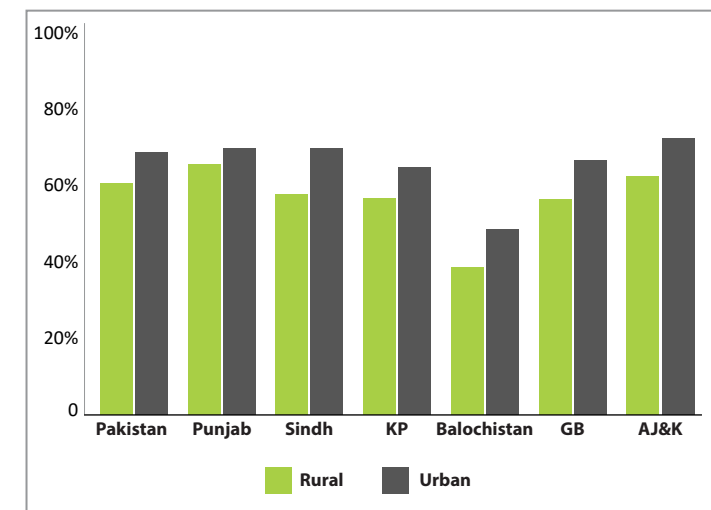
Composite coverage index - subnational coverage



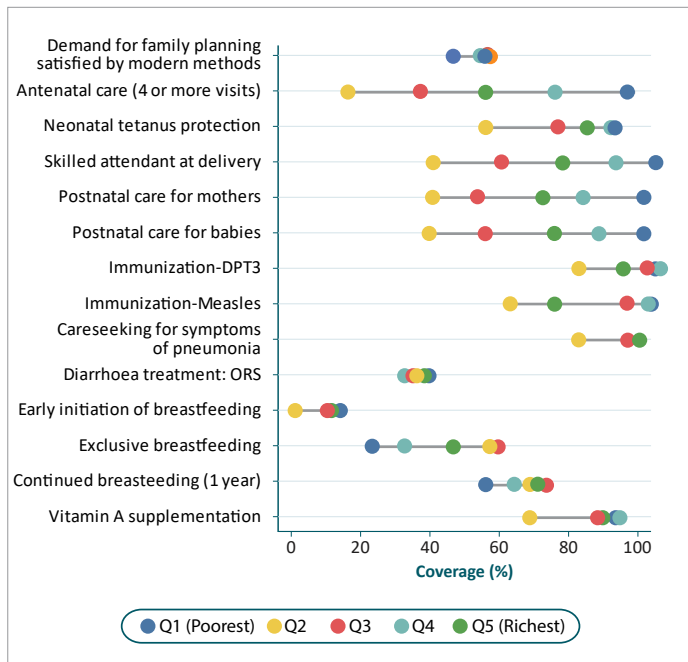
Composite coverage index - wealth quintiles



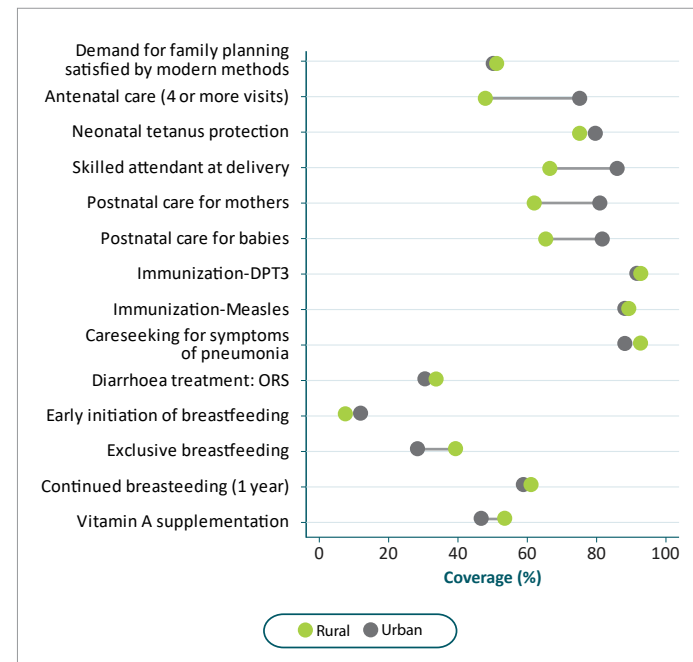
Composite coverage index-area of residence



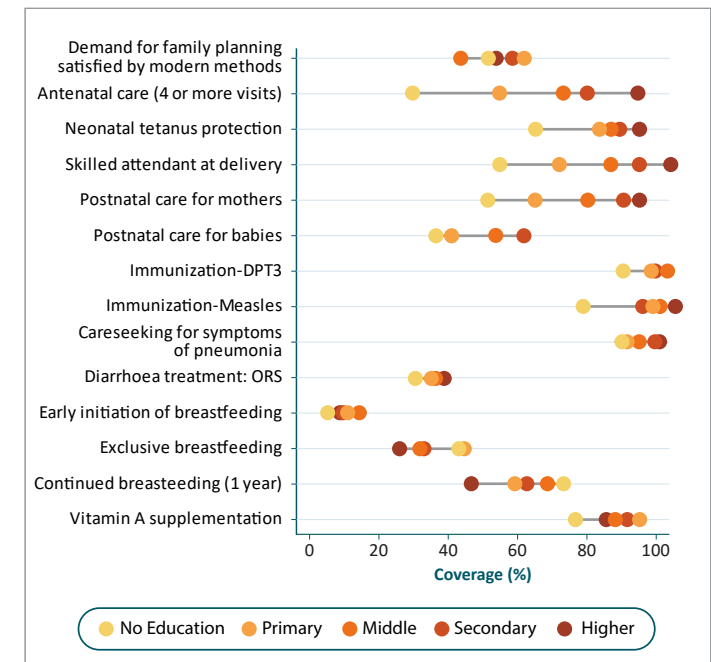
Wealth Quintiles



Area of residence



Women's education



Punjab - Pakistan Profile

Indicators	Punjab	Wealth Quintiles					Wealth-related equity indicators		Area of residence	
		Q 1 (Poorest)	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 5 (Richest)	Ratio (Q5/Q1)	Difference Q5-Q1	Urban	Rural
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern method	50.3%	43.0%	49.6%	51.7%	51.7%	50.8%	1.2	7.8	49.9%	50.6%
Antenatal care (4 or more visits)	56.2%	16.7%	35.0%	50.6%	68.0%	85.9%	5.1	69.2	72.5%	47.9%
Neonatal tetanus protection	74.6%	50.6%	68.8%	76.2%	81.6%	82.7%	1.6	32.1	77.0%	73.3%
Skilled attendant at delivery	71.3%	38.3%	55.5%	70.0%	82.8%	92.8%	2.4	54.4	82.9%	65.3%
Postnatal care for mothers	66.9%	38.5%	48.6%	64.6%	74.8%	89.6%	2.3	51.1	78.2%	61.3%
Postnatal care for babies	30.8%	36.9%	51.4%	67.9%	79.4%	90.3%	2.4	53.4	78.9%	64.3%
Immunization-DPT3	88.8%	73.9%	91.4%	85.2%	94.5%	92.9%	1.3	19.0	88.4%	89.3%
Immunization-Measles	85.4%	57.2%	85.8%	86.0%	90.6%	91.9%	1.6	34.7	84.7%	85.8%
Careseeking for symptoms of pneumonia	86.1%	73.7%	85.7%	88.5%	89.0%	89.4%	1.2	15.7	84.8%	89.0%
Diarrhoea treatment: ORS	34.2%	34.5%	33.2%	35.5%	31.3%	36.5%	1.1	2.0	32.3%	35.1%
Early initiation of breastfeeding	12.0%	4.3%	12.2%	12.2%	13.2%	14.6%	3.4	10.3	14.9%	10.6%
Exclusive breastfeeding	36.6%	51.7%	53.6%	42.6%	30.7%	22.8%	0.4	-28.9	29.5%	39.5%
Continued breastfeeding (1 year)	59.2%	62.4%	66.5%	63.8%	57.7%	50.8%	0.8	-11.6	58.3%	59.7%
Vitamin A supplementation	79.0%	61.6%	79.0%	80.5%	83.7%	83.0%	1.3	21.4	47.1%	53.4%

Punjab - Pakistan Profile

Indicators	Women's education					Women's age			Child's sex	
	No Education	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher	Less than 20	20-34	35-49	Female	Male
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern method	48.2%	56.6%	41.3%	54.1%	50.1%	21.9%	45.3%	57.3%		
Antenatal care (4 or more visits)	30.1%	52.1%	67.6%	74.3%	87.0%	48.1%	57.7%	51.2%	57.3%	44.8%
Neonatal tetanus protection	61.4%	77.2%	80.1%	81.5%	86.5%	72.2%	74.7%	74.5%	73.9%	75.2%
Skilled attendant at delivery	51.6%	66.6%	79.6%	86.5%	94.8%	68.5%	72.5%	65.5%	70.5%	72.0%
Postnatal care for mothers	49.5%	60.5%	74.5%	83.0%	87.4%	53.7%	69.1%	56.1%		
Postnatal care for babies	35.9%	40.3%	51.0%	58.5%	58.5%	47.4%	71.5%	60.0%	67.1%	71.2%
Immunization-DPT3	83.2%	89.6%	93.5%	91.2%	93.9%	92.0%	88.5%	92.1%	89.2%	89.0%
Immunization-Measles	73.1%	90.9%	91.5%	87.5%	96.0%	92.0%	85.4%	84.5%	82.4%	88.1%
Careseeking for symptoms of pneumonia	83.2%	84.5%	87.0%	91.1%	91.8%	88.9%	84.9%	92.1%	85.8%	86.4%
Diarrhoea treatment: ORS	30.6%	35.4%	35.8%	34.7%	37.6%	20.2%	31.8%	50.9%	35.1%	33.5%
Early initiation of breastfeeding	8.8%	14.1%	17.3%	12.9%	11.5%	6.1%	11.7%	16.0%	12.1%	12.0%
Exclusive breastfeeding	41.6%	43.3%	31.6%	32.8%	26.6%	50.3%	37.8%	23.0%	42.9%	29.3%
Continued breastfeeding (1 year)	68.1%	55.5%	64.1%	59.1%	45.4%	60.4%	57.7%	64.1%	53.0%	65.4%
Vitamin A supplementation	71.0%	87.2%	80.6%	84.4%	78.7%	62.7%	78.9%	80.6%	80.2%	77.9%



Stratification not applicable for the indicator

Interventions and inequality measures

To monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, it is essential to monitor the coverage of health interventions in subgroups of the population because national averages can hide important inequalities. Here, we selected 14 interventions representing the continuum of care of Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health (RMNCH) to show how countries are faring in terms of coverage by regions of the country, wealth quintiles (5 equal sized groups), urban or rural area of residence and both wealth and area. In the table presented in page 3, we also present results by woman's education, child's sex and women's age.

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Percentage of women who had at least 4 visits of antenatal care during pregnancy.

Neonatal tetanus protection:

Percentage of women who received tetanus injections during pregnancy.

Skilled attendant at delivery:

Percentage of women who had delivery attended by a doctor, a nurse, or an auxiliary nurse or trained midwife. The specific titles and cadres can vary by country.

Postnatal care for mothers and for babies:

Percentage of mothers (or babies) who went through a health check within 48 hours after the delivery.

Immunization for rotavirus, DPT3, measles and rotavirus:

Percentage of children 12-23 months of age who received these vaccines.

Careseeking for pneumonia:

Percentage of children who presented symptoms of pneumonia and were taken to a health facility.

Diarrhea treatment with ORS:

Percentage of children with diarrhea who received oral rehydration salts.

Early initiation of breastfeeding:

Percentage of children who were put to the breast in the first hour of life.

Exclusive breastfeeding:

Percentage of children less than six months of age who are being exclusively breastfed.

Continued breastfeeding at one year:

Percentage of children 12-15 months of age who are still being breastfed.

Vitamin A supplementation:

Percentage of children who received vitamin A in the six months preceding the interview.

Improved drinking water source:

Household with access to an improved source of drinking water (such as piped water, public tap, protected well).

Combined coverage indicators

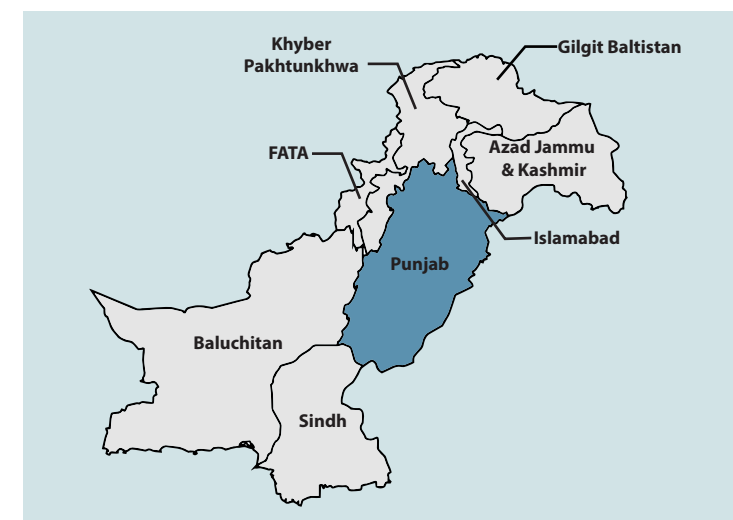
Composite coverage index CCI

We present a map and equiplot with the CCI by region. The CCI is a simple way to summarize coverage by health interventions using a single number, in place of several of them. It is calculated as the weighted mean of eight selected interventions demand for family planning satisfied, antenatal care (4+ visits), skilled attendant at delivery, BCG, DPT3 and measles vaccines, and finally careseeking for pneumonia and ORS for diarrhea.

Interpreting the graphs

In the equiplots, the graphs with aligned dots, each dot represents the coverage of a given intervention for a subgroup. It can be area of residence, or wealth quintiles (the first quintile includes the poorest 20% of the sample, and so on). The quintiles are labelled Q1 to Q5. The distance between the dots is the difference in coverage between the relevant groups. The larger the difference, the bigger the absolute inequalities in the country. Ideally, in this type of graph, we would like to see all the dots close together on the right side, where coverage approaches 100%.

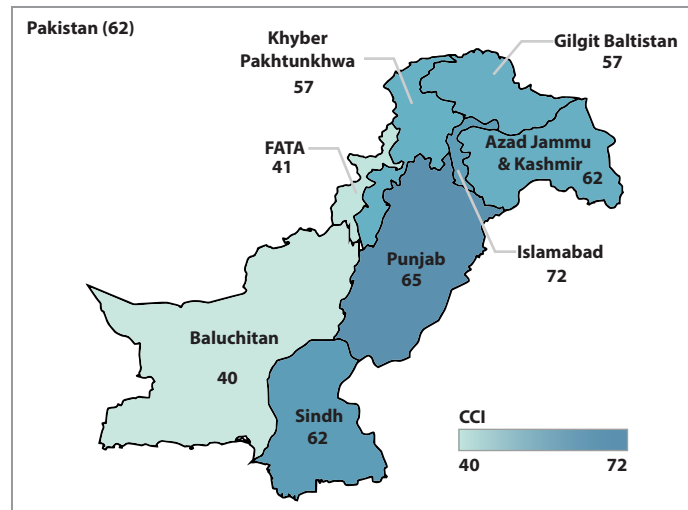
The map shows the provinces of Pakistan and CCI coverage using colors to highlight differences across the regions. The darker the color, the higher the coverage. The actual values (%) are presented below the names of the provinces. We also present an equiplot of the CCI by wealth quintiles and area of residence. Not to be confused with a map scale!



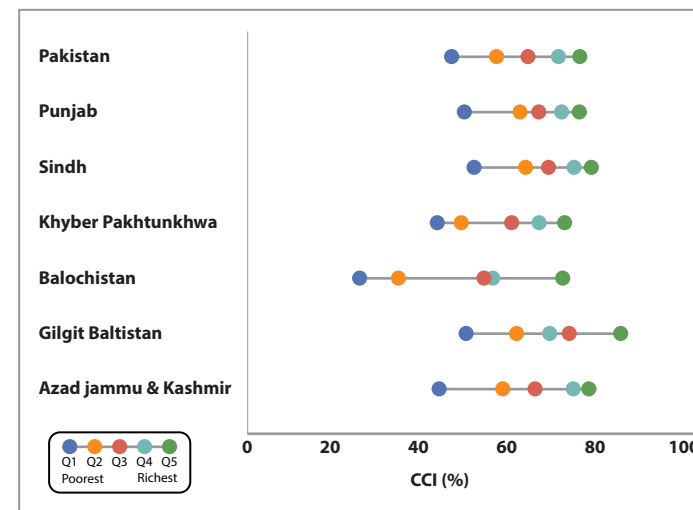
Sindh - Pakistan Profile

Coverage of essential RMNCH interventions

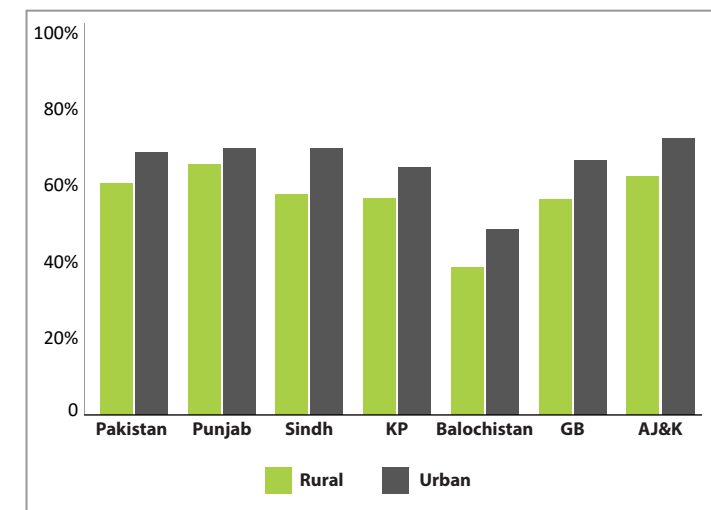
Composite coverage index - subnational coverage



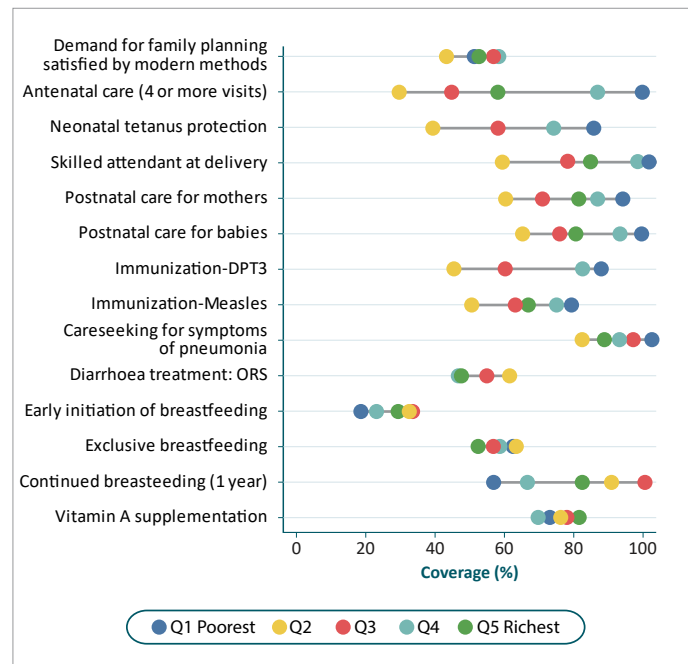
Composite coverage index - wealth quintiles



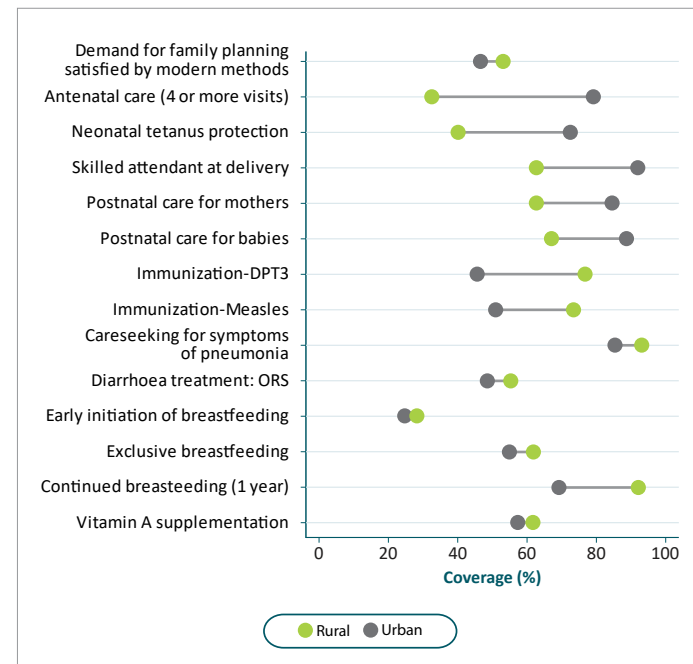
Composite coverage index-area of residence



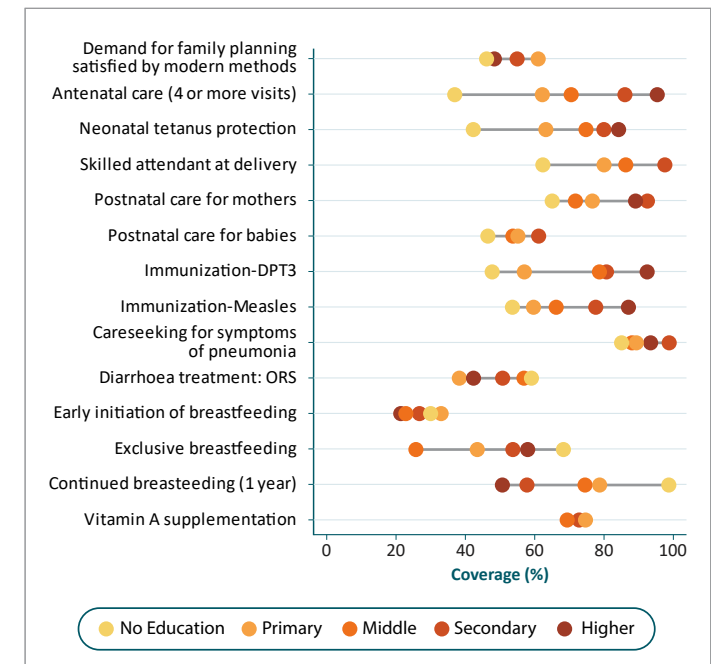
Wealth Quintiles



Area of residence



Women's education



Sindh - Pakistan Profile

Indicators	Sindh	Wealth Quintiles					Wealth-related equity indicators		Area of residence	
		Q 1 (Poorest)	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 5 (Richest)	Ratio (Q5/Q1)	Difference Q5-Q1	Urban	Rural
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern method	50.1%	42.4%	55.4%	50.6%	56.0%	50.4%	1.2	8.0	52.6%	46.7%
Antenatal care (4 or more visits)	54.1%	28.8%	43.5%	56.4%	82.8%	94.7%	3.3	65.8	76.8%	34.2%
Neonatal tetanus protection	55.4%	38.3%	56.0%	55.8%	70.6%	82.2%	2.1	43.9	71.4%	41.5%
Skilled attendant at delivery	74.8%	56.6%	74.9%	80.5%	93.8%	97.3%	1.7	40.8	89.1%	62.3%
Postnatal care for mothers	71.0%	57.9%	68.0%	77.6%	83.2%	89.8%	1.6	31.9	81.7%	61.8%
Postnatal care for babies	24.9%	62.5%	72.9%	77.1%	88.6%	94.7%	1.5	32.1	86.4%	65.5%
Immunization-DPT3	56.3%	44.1%	57.6%	57.5%	79.4%	83.7%	1.9	39.6	74.5%	46.2%
Immunization-Measles	60.7%	49.5%	60.5%	64.4%	72.2%	76.2%	1.5	26.7	71.6%	51.5%
Careseeking for symptoms of pneumonia	85.4%	79.0%	92.8%	85.5%	89.0%	97.6%	1.2	18.6	83.3%	89.6%
Diarrhoea treatment: ORS	52.0%	58.5%	53.2%	46.3%	45.1%	52.9%	0.9	-5.6	49.3%	55.3%
Early initiation of breastfeeding	28.3%	32.0%	33.2%	29.3%	22.9%	19.1%	0.6	-12.9	26.6%	29.8%
Exclusive breastfeeding	58.0%	60.9%	54.8%	50.8%	56.5%	60.4%	1.0	-0.5	55.1%	61.0%
Continued breastfeeding (1 year)	79.6%	87.5%	95.5%	79.2%	63.9%	55.1%	0.6	-32.3	68.1%	88.8%
Vitamin A supplementation	72.3%	72.6%	75.4%	78.0%	67.2%	69.9%	1.0	-2.6	56.7%	61.1%

Sindh - Pakistan Profile

Indicators	Women's education					Women's age			Child's sex	
	No Education	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher	Less than 20	20-34	35-49	Female	Male
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern method	45.9%	60.5%	54.1%	47.7%	54.2%	34.1%	44.1%	59.5%		
Antenatal care (4 or more visits)	36.7%	61.4%	69.3%	84.2%	92.7%	54.9%	55.8%	48.5%	54.6%	46.5%
Neonatal tetanus protection	41.9%	62.0%	73.0%	77.6%	81.7%	60.8%	57.6%	47.7%	55.1%	55.8%
Skilled attendant at delivery	61.4%	78.5%	83.8%	94.6%	95.2%	84.0%	76.0%	68.9%	72.6%	77.1%
Postnatal care for mothers	63.7%	75.1%	69.6%	90.3%	87.2%	66.6%	73.2%	62.0%		
Postnatal care for babies	46.3%	53.7%	53.2%	59.9%	59.8%	82.2%	76.1%	67.9%	74.7%	75.7%
Immunization-DPT3	47.3%	56.5%	76.9%	78.7%	89.9%	55.2%	58.4%	64.9%	62.5%	59.2%
Immunization-Measles	52.8%	58.7%	64.9%	75.8%	85.3%	46.9%	60.0%	68.1%	59.1%	62.5%
Careseeking for symptoms of pneumonia	83.1%	87.1%	85.8%	96.3%	91.2%	91.0%	85.9%	83.4%	83.9%	87.3%
Diarrhoea treatment: ORS	57.6%	38.2%	55.9%	49.6%	42.4%	68.2%	51.0%	52.0%	48.8%	55.0%
Early initiation of breastfeeding	29.5%	33.0%	23.0%	27.1%	22.1%	24.0%	27.9%	32.0%	26.8%	30.0%
Exclusive breastfeeding	67.1%	43.1%	26.3%	53.1%	57.3%	38.3%	58.3%	65.0%	57.8%	58.3%
Continued breastfeeding (1 year)	96.1%	77.0%	73.0%	56.5%	49.6%	83.7%	81.7%	68.5%	75.4%	83.8%
Vitamin A supplementation	73.3%	68.1%	72.6%	71.2%	72.4%	69.1%	72.1%	73.7%	71.6%	73.2%



Stratification not applicable for the indicator

Interventions and inequality measures

To monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, it is essential to monitor the coverage of health interventions in subgroups of the population because national averages can hide important inequalities. Here, we selected 14 interventions representing the continuum of care of Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health (RMNCH) to show how countries are faring in terms of coverage by regions of the country, wealth quintiles (5 equal sized groups), urban or rural area of residence and both wealth and area. In the table presented in page 3, we also present results by woman's education, child's sex and women's age.

We also present simple measures of wealth inequality (difference and ratio). A short description of the interventions is presented below. The full definition of the interventions tracked by Countdown can be found in the annexes of the main report.

Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods:

Percentage of women 15-49 years, in union, using modern contraceptives among those who are fertile and do not want a child in the next two years, at least.

Antenatal care, 4 or more visits:

Percentage of women who had at least 4 visits of antenatal care during pregnancy.

Neonatal tetanus protection:

Percentage of women who received tetanus injections during pregnancy.

Skilled attendant at delivery:

Percentage of women who had delivery attended by a doctor, a nurse, or an auxiliary nurse or trained midwife. The specific titles and cadres can vary by country.

Postnatal care for mothers and for babies:

Percentage of mothers (or babies) who went through a health check within 48 hours after the delivery.

Immunization for rotavirus, DPT3, measles and rotavirus:

Percentage of children 12-23 months of age who received these vaccines.

Careseeking for pneumonia:

Percentage of children who presented symptoms of pneumonia and were taken to a health facility.

Diarrhea treatment with ORS:

Percentage of children with diarrhea who received oral rehydration salts.

Early initiation of breastfeeding:

Percentage of children who were put to the breast in the first hour of life.

Exclusive breastfeeding:

Percentage of children less than six months of age who are being exclusively breastfed.

Continued breastfeeding at one year:

Percentage of children 12-15 months of age who are still being breastfed.

Vitamin A supplementation:

Percentage of children who received vitamin A in the six months preceding the interview.

Improved drinking water source:

Household with access to an improved source of drinking water (such as piped water, public tap, protected well).

Combined coverage indicators

Composite coverage index CCI

We present a map and equiplot with the CCI by region. The CCI is a simple way to summarize coverage by health interventions using a single number, in place of several of them. It is calculated as the weighted mean of eight selected interventions demand for family planning satisfied, antenatal care (4+ visits), skilled attendant at delivery, BCG, DPT3 and measles vaccines, and finally careseeking for pneumonia and ORS for diarrhea.

Interpreting the graphs

In the equiplots, the graphs with aligned dots, each dot represents the coverage of a given intervention for a subgroup. It can be area of residence, or wealth quintiles (the first quintile includes the poorest 20% of the sample, and so on). The quintiles are labelled Q1 to Q5. The distance between the dots is the difference in coverage between the relevant groups. The larger the difference, the bigger the absolute inequalities in the country. Ideally, in this type of graph, we would like to see all the dots close together on the right side, where coverage approaches 100%.

The map shows the provinces of Pakistan and CCI coverage using colors to highlight differences across the regions. The darker the color, the higher the coverage. The actual values (%) are presented below the names of the provinces. We also present an equiplot of the CCI by wealth quintiles and area of residence. Not to be confused with a map scale!

