

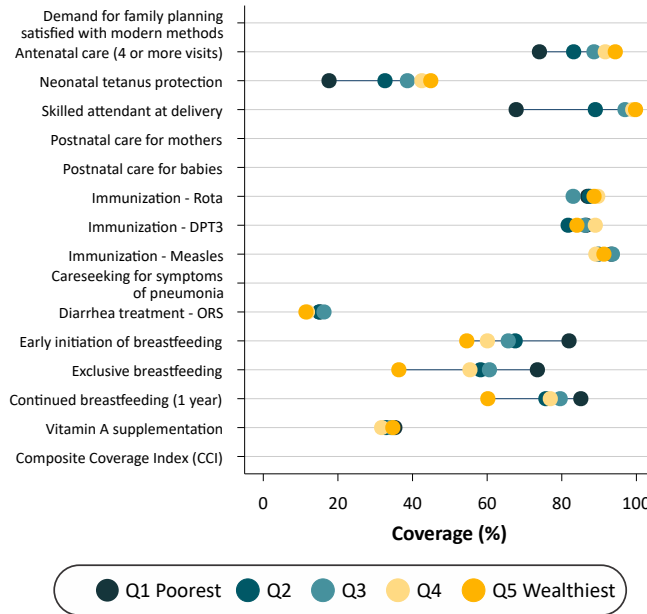
Coverage of essential RMNCH interventions

Composite coverage index - subnational unit coverage

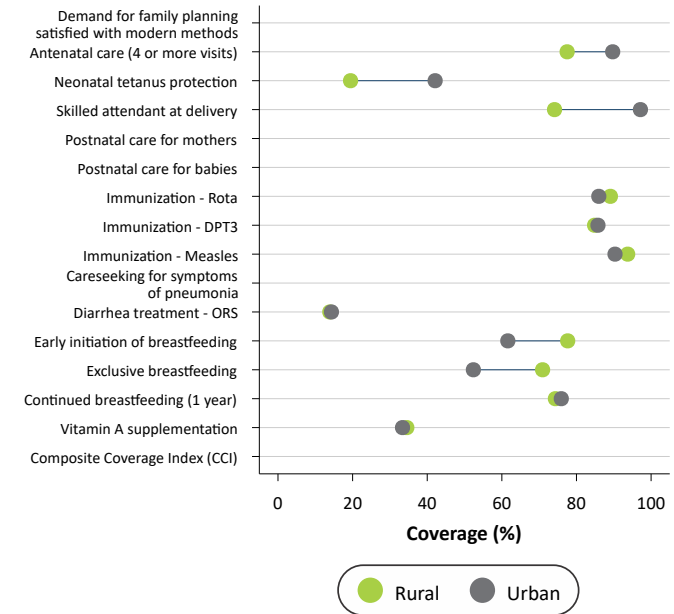


The gap between subnational unit could not be calculated due to lack of complete information on the CCI variables.

Wealth quintiles

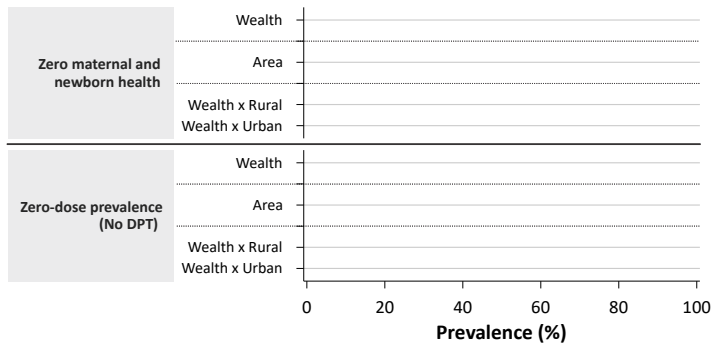


Urban | rural area of residence

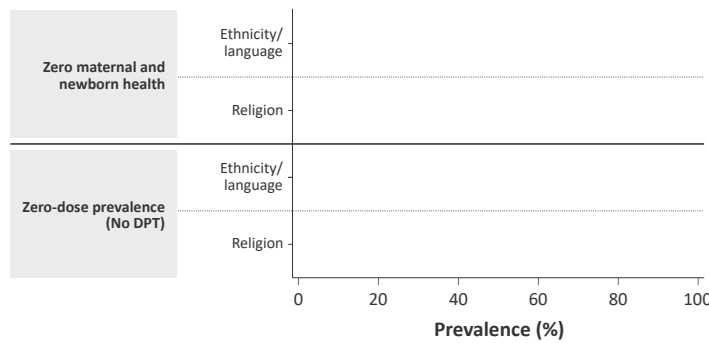


Prevalence of zero maternal & newborn health and zero-dose children

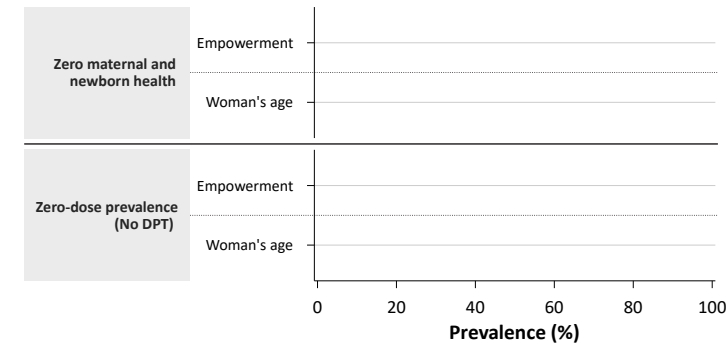
Wealth, area and wealth by area



Ethnicity/language and religion



Woman's empowerment and woman's age



Indicator coverage by key equity stratifiers plus inequality measures

Indicators	National	Wealth quintiles					Wealth-related equity indicators				Woman's education			Child's sex		Area of residence	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Ratio Q5/Q1	Difference Q5-Q1	CIX	SII	None	Primary	Secondary+	Female	Male	Rural	Urban
Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antenatal care (4 or more visits)	85.8	74.0	83.2	88.6	91.7	94.3	1.3	20.3	4.8	24.2	71.1	76.6	89.6	85.9	85.7	77.5	89.7
Neonatal tetanus protection	35.0	17.6	32.6	38.6	42.5	44.9	2.5	27.3	14.6	30.2	20.5	23.6	39.8	34.4	35.6	19.5	42.1
Skilled attendant at delivery	89.8	67.8	89.0	96.9	99.0	99.8	1.5	32.0	7.4	43.6	57.7	78.7	95.1	89.8	89.8	74.1	97.1
Postnatal care for mothers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Postnatal care for babies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Immunization - Rota	87.0	86.9	87.4	83.0	89.6	88.6	1.0	1.7	0.2	2.1	90.1	89.4	86.0	84.3	89.7	89.1	86.0
Immunization - DPT3	85.5	86.5	81.7	86.2	89.0	84.1	1.0	-2.5	0.3	2.0	78.7	86.0	85.7	86.8	84.1	84.9	85.8
Immunization - Measles	91.4	93.3	89.8	93.6	89.1	91.3	1.0	-2.0	-0.4	-2.3	88.5	90.5	91.9	91.6	91.3	93.7	90.3
Careseeking for symptoms of pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diarrhea treatment - ORS	14.2	15.1	15.0	16.3	11.8	11.4	0.8	-3.7	-6.1	-4.6	12.8	13.6	14.5	13.1	15.3	13.9	14.3
Early initiation of breastfeeding	66.6	81.9	67.5	65.7	60.1	54.5	0.7	-27.4	-7.2	-28.8	72.0	76.3	63.4	66.9	66.3	77.6	61.6
Exclusive breastfeeding	58.3	73.5	58.2	60.6	55.4	36.3	0.5	-37.1	-9.4	-31.9	-	75.0	53.9	60.8	56.0	70.9	52.4
Continued breastfeeding (1 year)	75.5	85.1	75.7	79.6	76.9	60.2	0.7	-24.9	-5.6	-23.5	-	80.0	73.5	75.9	75.0	74.3	75.9
Vitamin A supplementation	33.8	35.3	32.9	34.3	31.7	34.7	1.0	-0.5	-1.5	-1.5	32.3	32.1	34.5	34.3	33.2	34.5	33.4
Composite coverage index (CCI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zero maternal and newborn health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zero-dose prevalence (No DPT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Stratification not applicable or not available
 Data not available
 Estimate not presented (sample size < 25)

Indicator coverage by country subnational unit

Indicators	Beni	Chuquisaca	Cochabamba	La Paz	Oruro	Pando	Potosí	Santa Cruz	Tarija
Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antenatal care (4 or more visits)	86.6	87.1	86.5	80.9	81.3	91.9	82.8	88.9	93.1
Neonatal tetanus protection	31.3	14.2	23.1	30.5	24.0	48.1	29.0	49.0	57.2
Skilled attendant at delivery	91.2	91.3	89.9	86.6	82.2	88.2	73.5	95.8	98.3
Postnatal care for mothers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Postnatal care for babies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Immunization - Rota	91.6	84.9	88.0	77.2	93.0	87.0	91.9	90.5	90.5
Immunization - DPT3	87.2	88.4	83.6	76.8	85.6	83.3	85.5	91.2	88.6
Immunization - Measles	89.8	91.0	93.1	88.4	93.7	93.6	93.8	91.7	93.9
Careseeking for symptoms of pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diarrhea treatment - ORS	10.7	14.2	16.8	13.7	14.9	29.9	14.3	12.3	17.4
Early initiation of breastfeeding	75.4	66.1	75.2	68.9	59.3	82.0	73.1	56.6	70.3
Exclusive breastfeeding	62.3	63.6	73.5	75.7	85.9	64.3	75.8	35.4	42.2
Continued breastfeeding (1 year)	75.8	84.9	80.1	77.5	81.4	-	79.3	67.3	-
Vitamin A supplementation	27.8	39.8	34.1	27.0	34.2	41.5	44.3	33.5	46.4
Composite coverage index (CCI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zero maternal and newborn health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zero-dose prevalence (No DPT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Data not available
Estimate not presented (sample size < 25)

Prevalence of zero care by key equity stratifiers

Indicators	National	Rural area					Urban area					Woman's empowerment			Woman's age			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Low	Medium	High	15-17 yrs	18-19 yrs	20-34 yrs	35-49 yrs
Zero maternal and newborn health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zero-dose prevalence (No DPT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Indicators	National	Ethnicity / Language						
		Castellano	Quechua	Aymara	Guarani	Another native	Foreigner	Other
Zero maternal and newborn health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zero-dose prevalence (No DPT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Indicators	National	Religion
		-
Zero maternal and newborn health	-	-
Zero-dose prevalence (No DPT)	-	-

Distribution of population subgroups for women 15-49 years

Area of residence		Woman's age			
Rural	Urban	15-17 yrs	18-19 yrs	20-34 yrs	35-49 yrs
26.5	73.5	12.5	7.0	46.1	34.3

Ethnicity / Language						
Castellano	Quechua	Aymara	Guarani	Another native	Foreigner	Other
71.3	18.0	9.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1

Religion
-
-

Stratification not applicable or not available
Data not available
Estimate not presented (sample size < 25)

Interventions and inequality measures

To monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, it is essential to monitor the coverage of health interventions in population subgroups because national averages can hide important inequalities. We selected 18 coverage indicators from the continuum of care of reproductive, maternal, neonatal, and child health (RMNCH) and two indicators of lack of care – zero-dose children and zero maternal and newborn care interventions. These indicators present a broad picture of how countries are faring regarding coverage and inequalities by subnational units, wealth quintiles, urban or rural residence and the intersection of wealth and area. For the indicators of lack of care, we also calculated the estimates stratified by ethnicity, religion, woman's empowerment, and woman's age.

In the tables, along with the coverage estimates, we present simple measures of wealth inequality (difference and ratio) and complex measures – the slope index of inequality (SII) for absolute inequality and the concentration index (CIX) for relative inequality. The SII can be interpreted as the difference in coverage between the two extremes of the wealth distribution, obtained through a logistic regression model. A positive value indicates higher coverage among the wealthiest, while a negative value indicates higher coverage among the poorest groups. The CIX is similar to the Gini index and gives an idea of how concentrated the coverage of each indicator is towards the rich (positive values) or towards the poor (negative values). The CIX can vary from zero (no inequality) to ± 100 (maximum concentration), but in practice, an absolute value above 30 already represents a high inequality level.

Short definitions of the interventions are presented below. All country equity profiles can be found: <https://www.countdown2030.org/equity-profiles>

- **Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods:**
Percentage of women aged 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 (four or more visits):**
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who had a last birth in the last 2/3/5 years preceding the interview (the period depends on the type of survey) and with at least four antenatal care visits with any provider.
- **Neonatal tetanus protection:**
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who had a last birth in the last 2/5 years preceding the interview (the period depends on the type of survey) and received two or more shots of tetanus during pregnancy.
- **Skilled attendant at delivery:**
Percentage of children whose birth was assisted by a skilled attendant (doctor, nurse, auxiliary nurse, or trained midwife) among all live births in the last 2/5 years (the period depends on the type of survey). The specific titles and cadres can vary by country.
- **Postnatal care for mothers or babies:**
Percentage of women 15-49 or their babies who received postnatal care within two days of a live birth among those who had a birth in the previous two years.
- **Immunization for rotavirus, DPT3, and measles:**
Percentage of children aged 12-23, 18-29, or 15-26 months (depending on the country's vaccine schedule) who received these vaccines. For rotavirus, we considered children who received two or three vaccine doses (depending on the vaccine brand). For measles, those who received at least one dose, and for DPT3, those who received three vaccine doses.
- **Zero-dose children:**
Percentage of children aged 12-23, 18-29, or 15-26 months (depending on the country's vaccine schedule) who received no DPT doses.
- **Careseeking for pneumonia:**
Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with pneumonia symptoms in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider. Pneumonia symptoms were cough, short and rapid breaths, and the problem was in the chest (not the nose).
- **Diarrhea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS):**
Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhea in the last two weeks who received ORS.
- **Early initiation of breastfeeding:**
Percentage of the last-born children to women 15-49, born in the two years preceding the interview, who started to be breastfed within one hour of birth.
- **Exclusive breastfeeding:**
Percentage of children under six months of age living with their mother who are exclusively breastfed.
- **Continued breastfeeding at one year:**
Percentage of children aged 12-15 months living with their mothers who are still breastfed.
- **Vitamin A supplementation:**
Percentage of children aged 6-59 months who received vitamin A supplementation in the six months preceding the interview.

Stratifiers

- **Wealth** is measured through an asset score that considers household possessions, building materials, and infrastructure such as water and electricity. The score is estimated using principal components analysis, and households are divided into five equally sized groups.
- **Urban/rural area of residence** is defined for each sampling enumeration unit according to the country's own classification.
- **Ethnicity** is self-assigned from a list presented to the respondent and applies to all household members. Given the varying number of ethnicities across countries, we present up to seven of the most frequent groups in the graph.
- **Religion** is self-assigned from a list presented to the respondent and applies to all household members. In some countries, with a larger number of religions, we present up to seven of the most frequent in the graph.
- **Woman's empowerment** is measured through the SWPER Global social independence domain. This indicator combines information on the woman's level of education, access to information, age at marriage and first birth, and the differences in education and age to the husband. Due to data limitations, empowerment is measured only in partnered women.

Combined coverage indicators

Composite coverage index (CCI)

We present a map of each country with the CCI by subnational unit. The CCI is a composite coverage indicator that summarizes the coverage by health interventions using a single number. It is calculated as the weighted mean of eight selected interventions (defined above): (1) family planning coverage with modern methods; (2) skilled birth attendant; (3) at least four antenatal care visits; (4) BCG vaccination; (5) three doses of DTP vaccine; (6) at least one dose of measles vaccine; (7) ORS for diarrhea; and (8) careseeking for pneumonia.

Zero maternal and newborn health (MNH) interventions

To create the zero MNH indicator, we selected three related interventions: (1) antenatal care, four or more visits with any provider; (2) institutional delivery (proportion of children who were delivered in a health facility); and (3) postnatal care (PNC) for the mother or baby within two days of delivery. PNC was estimated considering whether the mother or baby was checked after delivery. Note that "or" means one of the pair or both. The zero MNH indicator is simply the proportion of mother/baby dyads who received none of the three interventions.

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, for example, the area of residence or wealth quintiles (the first quintile includes the poorest 20% of the sample, and so on). The quintiles are labeled 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 maps show the subnational unit of each country and CCI coverage using colors to highlight differences across the subnational units. The darker the color, the higher the coverage. The actual values (%) are presented below the names of subnational units. At the bottom, we also present an equiplot of the CCI by wealth quintiles. Not to be confused with a map scale.