

SM2015-Guatemala

Baseline Household Census and Survey

Data Quality Report

March 2014

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This Data Quality Report on the SM2015 Initiative-Guatemala Baseline Household Census and Survey was produced in agreement with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). All analyses and report writing were performed by the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) at the University of Washington. This report is meant as a descriptive analysis to explore the most significant aspects of the information gathered for Salud Mesoamérica 2015. Its purpose is to ensure that collected data is of the highest possible quality.

About IHME

IHME monitors global health conditions and health systems and evaluates interventions, initiatives, and reforms. Our vision is that better health information will lead to more knowledgeable decision-making and higher achievements in health. To that end, we strive to build the needed base of objective evidence about what does and does not improve health conditions and health systems performance. IHME provides high-quality and timely information on health, enabling policymakers, researchers, donors, practitioners, local decision-makers, and others to better allocate limited resources to achieve optimal results.

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a general overview of the objectives, design, and implementation of the SM2015-Guatemala Baseline Household Census and the SM2015-Guatemala Baseline Household Survey.

1.1 Objectives

The Salud Mesoamerica 2015 Initiative (SM2015) is an innovative public/private partnership which seeks to reduce health equity gaps in Mesoamerica faced by those living in extreme poverty.

The principal objective of the SM2015-Guatemala Baseline Household Survey was to collect baseline data on household characteristics, household expenditures, and numerous reproductive health, maternal and neonatal health, immunization, and nutrition indicators (including physical measurements) related to the strategic areas of the Initiative in Guatemala (Figure 1.1).



Figure 1.1 Map of Mesoamérica with Guatemala highlighted

1.2 Design

1.2.1 Sample selection

The sample for the SM2015-Guatemala Baseline Household Survey was designed to provide estimates of health indicators and of the coverage of key health interventions among the lowest wealth quintile of the population.

The primary administrative units in Guatemala are departments, each of which are subdivided into municipalities. There are a total of 22 departments in the country. The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) identified two intervention departments (San Marcos and Huehuetenango) in which to conduct the baseline SM2015 Household Survey for the Initiative on the basis of their high concentration of residents in the country's lowest wealth quintile. There were 17 intervention municipalities selected in the first stage, and 10 control municipalities with similar socio-economic characteristics and ethnic composition (Figure 1.2.1). From these 27 municipalities, a random sample of eligible households was selected to reach the sample size of 3,750 households (3,000 intervention and 750 control households). A detailed description of the sampling procedure can be found in Appendix A.

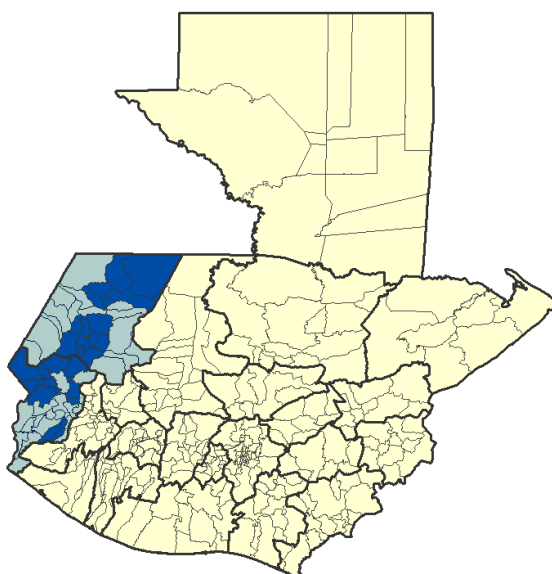


Figure 1.2.1 Map of Guatemala with targeted municipalities highlighted

Briefly, the 27 targeted municipalities were divided into segments. From this list, a representative sample of 148 segments was selected. Segments were randomly selected with probability proportional to size, where size was represented by the number of occupied households within the segment, as captured on the 2002 Guatemala Population Census. In addition, a set of alternate segments was selected using identical methodology, to be surveyed in the event that any of the selected segments could not be surveyed and needed to be replaced for any reason (e.g., security concerns or high proportion of absent household members). The total number of segments represented in the final dataset is shown in Table 1.2.1.

Table 1.2.1 Number of segments, by municipality

Department	Municipality	Number of segments
Huehuetenango	Barillas	7
Huehuetenango	Colotenango	6
Huehuetenango	San Gaspar Ixchil	1
Huehuetenango	San Idelfonso Ixtahuacán	9
Huehuetenango	San Juan Atitan	5
Huehuetenango	San Mateo Ixtatán	8
Huehuetenango	San Miguel Acatán	6
Huehuetenango	San Pedro Necta	8
Huehuetenango	San Rafael Petzal	2
Huehuetenango	San Rafael la Independencia	1
Huehuetenango	San Sebastian Coatan	2
Huehuetenango	San Sebastian Huehuetenango	6
Huehuetenango	Santa Barbara	5
Huehuetenango	Santa Eulalia	3
Huehuetenango	Todos Santos Cuchumatan	8
San Marcos	Comitancillo	10
San Marcos	Concepción Tutuapa	15
San Marcos	Ixchiguan	6
San Marcos	La Reforma	2
San Marcos	Nuevo Progreso	4
San Marcos	San José Ojetenam	4
San Marcos	San Lorenzo	1
San Marcos	San Miguel Ixtahuacán	3
San Marcos	Sibinal	3
San Marcos	Tacaná	6
San Marcos	Tajumulco	16

Immediately prior to the SM2015-Guatemala Baseline Household Survey, the SM2015-Guatemala Baseline Household Census was conducted in order to identify eligible women and children for the survey. The SM2015-Guatemala Baseline Household Census was carried out in each of the randomly selected segments. Using demographic data collected during a household listing exercise, households were systematically selected for participation in the survey if age-eligible women and children were listed as residents. All women aged 15-49 years who were residents of the selected household were eligible to be interviewed, and all children aged 0-59 months who were residents of the selected household were eligible for a physical measurement module. A schematic diagram of the survey implementation is shown in Figure 1.2.2.

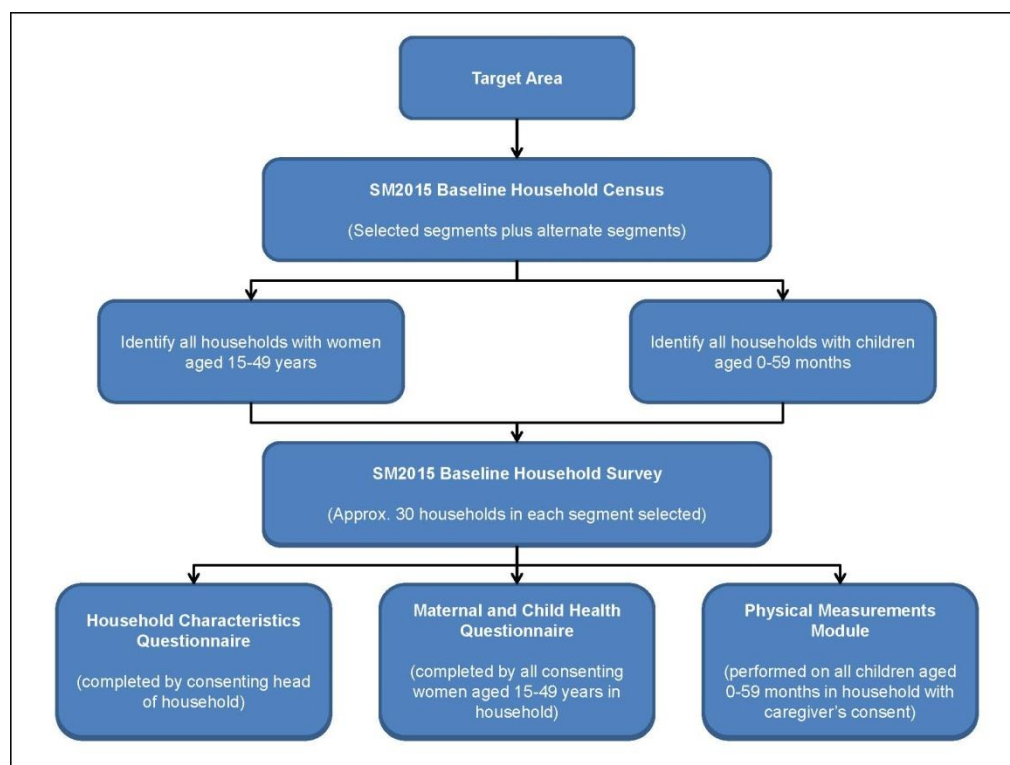


Figure 1.2.2 Schematic diagram of SM2015-Guatemala survey implementation

Additional details pertaining to eligibility and selection for the survey are summarized in Appendix A.

1.2.2 Instruments for data collection

The SM2015-Guatemala Baseline Household Survey was used to generate a rapid assessment of current coverage rates of health interventions in the strategic areas of the Initiative (reproductive, maternal and neonatal health, immunization, and nutrition). Standardized questionnaires as well as surveys of health facilities and data from health information systems were used to provide the information needed to establish the baseline.

There were three components to the SM2015-Guatemala Baseline Household Survey (in addition to the SM2015 Household Census): the household characteristics questionnaire, the maternal and child health questionnaire, and the physical measurements module.

The content of the household questionnaires was developed to measure health indicators and the coverage of key health interventions, and many items were adapted from existing Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). The questionnaires

were initially developed in English and then translated to Spanish. To best reflect the local language and the issues most relevant to the region under study, the Spanish-language questionnaires were revised following input from key stakeholders and the conclusion of a pilot study (described below). The revised Spanish-language surveys were then back-translated to English. Study areas included a substantial proportion of indigenous populations, many of them also Spanish speakers. Although it was expected that it would be possible to use most surveys in Spanish, the household survey was also translated and back-translated to the most common indigenous languages in the study areas.

The SM2015-Guatemala Household Census and Household Survey were conducted using a computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI). The CAPI software was programmed using DatStat Illume and installed into computer netbooks, which were used by the surveyors at all times of the interview. The CAPI program supported skip patterns, inter-question answer consistency, and data entry ranges. The aims of introducing CAPI in the field were to reduce the survey time by prompting only relevant questions, to maintain a logical answering pattern across different questions, and to decrease data entry errors. The use of CAPI also allowed instantaneous data transfer via a secure link to the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). Data could then be continuously monitored, and modifications to the instruments could be updated remotely.

The SM2015 Household Census was used to capture the age and sex distribution of all usual members of all of the households in the selected segments. Basic information, including relationship to the head of the household and marital status, was also collected. Children aged 0-59 months who had one or more parent residing in the same household were linked to their mother and/or father by way of unique household member identification codes.

As previously mentioned, data from the SM2015 Household Census were then used to systematically select households for the detailed interviews and the physical measurements module (Figure 1.2.2). Selected households were revisited typically within one month of the census and these questionnaires were completed during this visit.

The household characteristics questionnaire collected information on the source of water, type of toilet facilities, exposure to secondhand smoke, ownership of various assets (including durable goods, agricultural land, and livestock), household expenses, and sources of health care financing.

The maternal and child health questionnaire was used to collect information from all women of reproductive age (15-49 years). These women were asked questions

on the following topics: background characteristics (including education, occupation, and exposure to media); access to health care; current health status; recent history of illness and associated medical expenses; birth history (including relevant questions about pregnancies that ended in miscarriage, stillbirth, or abortion); antenatal, delivery, and postpartum care; fertility preferences; knowledge and use of family planning methods (including barriers to use); exposure to health system interventions; and satisfaction with community health workers. Those with children aged 0-5 years were asked detailed questions in reference to each child born in the past five years on topics such as: birth spacing; antenatal care; labor and delivery; postpartum care; breastfeeding and infant feeding practices; child's current health status; recent history of illness including diarrhea, fever, and acute upper respiratory infection and associated medical expenses; child's exposure to health system interventions; and immunization and supplementation history.

The physical measurements module captured weight, height/length, and hemoglobin levels of children aged 0-59 months. Portable scales and stadiometers were used for the anthropometric measurements, and hemoglobin levels were assessed in the field using a portable HemoCue machine. Medically trained personnel (i.e., professional nurses) performed all assessments.

1.2.3 Training of data collectors

A total of 30 people (male and female) were recruited and trained to serve as supervisors or interviewers, or to conduct physical measurements for the household census and survey; this included reserve personnel. All field staff were required to have formal education through high school and to exhibit sufficient literacy and speaking abilities in the language of the survey, as well as basic arithmetic skills. The personnel in charge of physical measurements were nurses, and were required to have previous medical training and experience.

A five-day training exercise was undertaken in April 2013 in Guatemala City and San Marcos, Guatemala. The first three days were devoted to classroom training for all field staff, including application of questionnaires and physical measurement practices. The final two days were devoted to field training and pilot testing. Staff from Fundación FES, the agency in charge of data collection in Guatemala, and invited experts from IHME led the training, which was conducted in Spanish and included a variety of lectures, presentations, demonstrations, and role-playing exercises. Nutrition experts from IHME and FES led the training sessions on height and weight measurements and hemoglobin testing for the professional nurses who were hired to perform the physical assessments of children. A practice session took place with children attending a nursery during the second day. These personnel were trained to perform standardized anthropometric and hemoglobin measurements using standard techniques.

During the classroom training sessions, supervisors and interviewers were briefed on the SM2015 and the survey instruments specifically developed for the Initiative. Supervisors and interviewers then received training on survey implementation using electronic devices (including the use of the CAPI program and interviewing skills) and fieldwork procedures (including map reading for locating selected households); reviewed the content of the household questionnaires in close detail; and received basic instruction on the principles of, and strategies for, data-quality monitoring, team communication, and problem-solving. Household teams engaged in role-playing scenarios to practice administering the initial census survey and the full household survey. A specialized team was trained in anthropometry and collection of a blood specimen. Trainers and supervisors provided feedback on the practice interviews. Specific issues noted during observation of the practice interviews were discussed with the whole group.

Field training and pilot sessions were initiated on day four of the training period in the locality of San Pedro Petz, San Marcos. Household teams and anthropometry teams spent two days in the field collecting data. This field practice provided an opportunity for the interviewers to become aware of any issues with the survey that they had not anticipated. The field training sessions also provided an opportunity to conduct cognitive testing of the survey among target respondents. At the end of each day, the trainers and trainees reviewed the questionnaires and discussed any problems that arose. Minor revisions to the questionnaires were implemented based on feedback from the field training sessions.

All field staff were evaluated on survey concepts and procedures by means of short tests, which followed the completion of the classroom training sessions and field training sessions. In addition to these evaluations, all field staff were observed by the trainers in order to fully assess their ability to administer the questionnaires.

1.2.4 Data collection

The SM2015-Guatemala Baseline Household Census, which captured basic demographic characteristics of all usual household occupants, was carried out between April 15 and August 8, 2013, in each of the randomly selected segments. For quality assurance, the data collected during the SM2015 Baseline Census were compared to data from the 2002 Guatemala Population Census on an ongoing basis. When 20% fewer than expected households or people were captured on the SM2015 Baseline Census, or when more than 5% of households were classified as “absent,” field staff were instructed to return to segments and attempt to capture missing households.

Data collection for the SM2015-Guatemala Baseline Household Survey began on May 1, 2013, and was completed on August 11, 2013. To ensure completeness of the sample, field staff were instructed to return to selected households up to three times (on different days and at different times during the day) in the attempt to complete the household characteristics questionnaire, the maternal and child health questionnaire, and the physical measurements module.

Six data collection teams, each consisting of five interviewers (male and female), were deployed to conduct the SM2015 Household Census and the SM2015 Household Survey. Supervisors were responsible for reviewing all questionnaires for quality and consistency prior to departing each segment. Six supervisors oversaw the SM2015 Household Census and SM2015 Household Survey.

The research protocol was approved by the Internal Review Board of the University of Washington. All data collection instruments and procedures were approved by the National Ethics Committee of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance of Guatemala.

1.2.5 Data entry and data analysis

The information that was collected in each survey component was monitored by both field supervisors and analysts at IHME to ensure data quality and adherence to survey protocols. Data files were uploaded to a secure File Transfer Protocol site, where they could be accessed by the data analysis team at IHME. After the census, household, and health facility data were received, the data were rigorously reviewed for quality with regards to consistency, clarity, and completeness. The prompt evaluation of data quality allowed for clarification from data collectors regarding inadequacies and irregularities, and rapid correction of procedural errors.

1.2.6 Final sample description

Table 1.2.6 shows the total number of completed interviews with heads of households and women of reproductive age, and the total number of physical measurements of children aged 0-59 months performed, with corresponding response rates, by municipality. Response rates were calculated using the following formula: $([\# \text{ complete}] \div [\# \text{ eligible participants}])$. High non-response may affect the reliability of the estimates.

Based on the 2002 Guatemala Population Census, we expected a total of 31,162 occupied households in the 148 selected segments. The SM2015 household listing exercise found 20,451 households that were occupied in the 148 segments, the

members of which were ultimately interviewed. Of the 20,451 occupied households, 20,438 completed the SM2015 Household Census, yielding a response rate of essentially 100% for this portion of the survey.

Based on information collected during the SM2015 Household Census, a subset of households was visited for individual interviews. A total of 4,760 households were visited for the individual interviews. Of these, 4,420 household characteristics questionnaires were completed with heads of households, yielding a household response rate of 93%.

Using the household roster completed as part of the SM2015 Household Survey, 6,529 women of reproductive age (15-49 years) from the subsample of interviewed households were identified to be eligible for the maternal and child health questionnaire. Of these, 5,899 successfully completed the questionnaire (90%). The household roster was also used to identify 5,508 children aged 0-59 months among the interviewed households as eligible for the physical measurements module. A total of 5,404 of these children were measured (98%).

Among those households that were occupied but did not complete the SM2015 Household Census, the majority of the non-response for households and individuals was due to household members refusing the interview or being absent.

Table 1.2.6 Number of households, number of eligible women, number of eligible children, and response rates by municipality

Questionnaire type	Bocana de Paiwas	El Cua	Jinotega	Miatiguás	Mulukuku	Prinzapolka	Puerto Cabezas	Rancho Grande	Rosita	San Juan Río Coco	San Sebastián de Yali	Santa María de Pantasma	Telpaneca	Terrabona	Tuma - La Dalia	Wiwili
Household census																
No. of households	205	477	1617	427	251	108	1157	267	120	700	347	545	858	110	1258	428
No. of households occupied	205	477	1614	427	251	108	1156	267	120	700	347	545	855	110	1257	428
No. of households censused ^a	205	477	1612	427	251	108	1155	267	120	700	347	545	855	110	1257	428
Response rate ^b , %	100	100	99.9	100	100	100	99.9	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Household characteristics questionnaire																
No. of households visited	61	93	422	96	64	38	281	60	35	192	94	127	189	30	320	98
No. of households interviewed ^a	60	90	407	91	60	31	242	60	31	183	91	122	181	30	302	90
Response rate ^b , %	98.4	96.8	96.4	94.8	93.8	81.6	86.1	100	88.6	95.3	96.8	96.1	95.8	100	94.4	91.8
Maternal health questionnaire																
No. of eligible women ^c	86	120	652	132	83	41	383	89	37	284	122	170	264	33	438	126
No. of eligible women interviewed ^a	85	115	592	122	81	36	327	87	35	268	114	156	243	33	411	118
Response rate ^b , %	98.8	95.8	90.8	92.4	97.6	87.8	85.4	97.8	94.6	94.4	93.4	91.8	92	100	93.8	93.7
Child health questionnaire and physical measurements module																
No. of eligible children ^d	70	102	443	86	64	27	250	75	30	204	96	144	195	34	347	98
No. of eligible children measured	70	101	434	86	64	26	245	75	30	198	96	143	193	34	344	97
Response rate ^b , %	100	99	98	100	100	96.3	98	100	100	97.1	100	99.3	99	100	99.1	99
^a Includes only units with completed interviews ^b Number of completes out of total number of eligible units (i.e., occupied households or age-eligible women and children) ^c Women aged 15-49 years who reside in the interviewed households, based on the household roster completed as part of Household Characteristics Questionnaire ^d Children aged 0-59 months who reside in the interviewed households, based on the household roster completed as part of Household Characteristics Questionnaire																

The subsequent chapters present characteristics of the surveyed SM2015-Guatemala population from intervention areas, unless otherwise stated. Each table is additionally presented for the overall sample (intervention and control segments) in Appendix D and control segments in Appendix E.

CHAPTER 2: CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

This chapter provides a descriptive summary of the basic demographic, socio-economic, and environmental characteristics of the households sampled for the SM2015-Guatemala Baseline Household Survey. This represents only populations in the intervention segments. Results for the whole sample and for control areas will be presented in Appendix D and Appendix E, respectively.

2.1 Characteristics of non-participating households

Data on selected households that were absent or declined to participate in the SM2015 Household Survey were drawn from the SM2015 Household Census. A total of 285 (7%) of the 3,831 households that were visited did not complete the SM2015 Household Survey. Non-response varied by municipality, from a low of less than 1% to a high of 13% non-response. Those households that did not complete the SM2015 Household Survey (hereafter referred to as “replaced” households) were replaced by other households in the segment, when possible.

Replaced households consisted of two to 16 members (median five members). Eighty-five percent of these households were headed by men and the remaining households were headed by women. Nearly all replaced households (98%) had a woman of reproductive age as a usual member and most (82%) had a child under the age of 5 years as a usual member.

2.2 Characteristics of participating households

A total of 3,546 households in Guatemala completed the household characteristics questionnaire. The remainder of this chapter is dedicated to a summary of the basic demographic, socio-economic, and environmental characteristics of the households that completed the household characteristics questionnaire.

2.3 Household composition

2.3.1 Age and sex composition

The distribution of the de facto household population in the surveyed households in Guatemala is shown in Table 2.3.1 by five-year age groups and by sex. Guatemala had a larger proportion of its population in the younger age groups than in the older age groups. Table 2.3.1 indicates that 44% of the population was under the age of 15 years, 53% of the population was in the economically productive age range (15-64 years), and the remaining 3% was age 65 and above.

Table 2.3.1 Household composition: age and sex

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by five-year age groups based on the household roster completed as part of the SM2015 Household Survey			
Age	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
<5	14.7	14	14.4
5-9	14.6	13.7	14.1
10-14	15.9	14.9	15.4
15-19	12.7	12.6	12.7
20-24	8.3	9.3	8.8
25-29	5.9	6.8	6.4
30-34	5.2	5.9	5.6
35-39	4.9	5	5
40-44	3.8	3.9	3.9
45-49	3.1	3.3	3.2
50-54	2.9	3	2.9
55-59	2.1	2.1	2.1
60-64	1.9	1.8	1.9
65-69	1.5	1.4	1.5
70-74	1	0.9	0.9
75-79	0.7	0.6	0.7
80+	0.8	0.6	0.7
Total	100	100	100
Number of individuals	45,076	47,930	93,011

2.3.2 Housing composition

Table 2.3.2 shows the number of households, women, and children in the sample, as well as the percent distribution of households by sex of head of the household, number of usual members, and marital status.

A male was the head of the household in 87% of surveyed households in Guatemala, with a female as the head of household in the remaining 13%. The large majority of households (61%) had three to six members, and another 15% of households had nine or more members. The majority of household members aged 15 years or older were married or partnered (70%), and the rest were single (25%) or widowed, divorced, or separated (5%).

Table 2.3.2 Household composition

Number of households, women, and children; and percent distribution of households by sex of head of the household, number of usual members, and marital status of members 15 years or older			
Household characteristic	N	%	SE
Number of households	3546		
Number of women	4658		
Number of children	4214		
Sex of the head of the household			
Male	3070	86.6	0.6
Female	476	13.4	0.6
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	3546	100	
Number of usual members			
1	3	0.1	
2	114	3.2	0.3
3	511	14.4	0.6
4	559	15.8	0.6
5	561	15.8	0.6
6	525	14.8	0.6
7	405	11.4	0.5
8	325	9.2	0.5
9+	543	15.3	0.6
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	3546	100	
Marital status of members of the household			
Single	2667	24.7	0.4
Married	3100	28.7	0.4
Open union/partnered	4469	41.3	0.5
Widow/divorced/separated	575	5.3	0.2
Other	7	0.1	
DK/DTR	5		
Missing	4		
Total	10827	100	

2.4 Drinking water access and treatment

2.4.1 Sanitation facilities and waste disposal

A household's source of drinking water is an important determinant of the health status of household members. Contaminated drinking water can spread water-borne diseases, such as diarrhea or dysentery. Piped water, protected wells, and protected springs are expected to be relatively free of these diseases, whereas other sources like unprotected wells, rainwater, or surface water are more likely to carry disease-causing agents.

The percent distribution of households by source of drinking water and location of water source is shown in Table 2.4.1a. The majority of surveyed households (84%) used piped water; 11% of households had to go outside their home or yard to a water source.

Table 2.4.1b includes information about sanitation facilities. Sixty-five percent of surveyed households used a latrine or pit toilet, 17% used a flushing toilet, and 7% used no toilet. Most households did not share toilet facilities (96%).

Table 2.4.1a Household characteristics: water source

Percent distribution of households by source of drinking water, location of water source, and round-trip time to obtain drinking water			
Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Source of drinking water			
Pipes that lead to the house	2676	76.1	2
Pipes that lead to the patio/yard	290	8	1
Public pump	12	0.3	0.2
Tube or drilled well	37	1.1	0.2
Protected dug well	130	3.9	0.7
Unprotected dug well	131	4.1	0.7
Protected spring	41	1.3	0.3
Unprotected spring	44	1.4	0.3
Rainwater	17	0.5	0.2
Water tank truck	0	0	
Car with a small tank	1	0	
Surface water	51	1.5	0.4
Bottled water	1	0	
Water jug	3	0.1	
Other	58	1.6	0.3
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	52		
Total	3546	100	
Location of water source			
In own house/home	2746	78.2	1.9
In own patio/yard	383	10.7	1.1
Elsewhere	364	11.1	1.4
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	52		
Total	3546	100	
Time to obtain drinking water (round-trip)			
Water on premises	3124	89.5	1.3
Less than 30 minutes	285	8.7	1.1
30 minutes or longer	62	1.8	0.4
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	75		
Total	3546	100	

Table 2.4.1b Household characteristics: sanitation

Percent distribution of households by sanitation facility type and if the facility is shared			
Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Sanitation facility			
Flushing toilet	803	19.2	2.2
Toilet with water poured from gourds	273	6	0.8
Latrine/pit toilet	2753	63.1	2.2
Dry toilet	264	5.9	0.8
No toilet, bushes, field	252	5.6	1
Other	8	0.2	0.1
DK/DTR	5		
Missing	62		
Total	4420	100	
Shared toilet/facilities, among households using any type of toilet			
Yes	208	5	0.6
No	3885	95	0.6
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	4093	100	

2.4.2 Cooking fuel sources

Cooking fuel source and the location for cooking food are included in Table 2.4.2. The percentage of households with a separate kitchen is also shown. The most commonly reported cooking fuel source used in households was wood (99%). Among those households that responded to the question on what cooking fuel sources they use, 51% reported that they normally cooked food in the house, 48% normally cooked food in a separate building, and 2% normally cooked food outside. Eighty percent of households that cooked in the home had a separate kitchen.

Table 2.4.2 Household characteristics: cooking fuel

Percent distribution of households by cooking fuel source and the location for cooking food; and percentage of households with a separate kitchen			
Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Cooking fuel source (the respondent was to select all sources that applied)			
Electricity	25	0.8	0.2
Gas tank	129	3.8	0.9
Coal	5	0.1	0.1
Wood	3455	98.7	0.3
Straw/twigs/grass	34	0.9	0.2
Agricultural crops	1	0	
No food is cooked at home	1	0	
Other	0	0	
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	52		
Total	3546		
Location for cooking food, among those who reported a cooking fuel source			
In the house	1753	50.7	2
In a separate building	1676	47.5	2
Outside	63	1.7	0.3
Other	2	0.1	0.1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	3494	100	
Separate kitchen, among those who reported a cooking fuel source and cook in the home			
Yes	1400	79.8	2.1
No	350	20.2	2.1
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	0		
Total	1753	100	

2.4.3 Household wealth

The availability of durable consumer goods is a good indicator of a household's socio-economic status. Table 2.4.3 shows the availability of selected consumer goods by household. Three-quarters of households had electricity, and the most commonly owned items were cell phones (71%), radios (56%), and televisions (39%). Seven percent of households owned a car and 6% owned a bicycle.

Most households had one (60%) or two (27%) rooms used for sleeping. Over half of the households owned agricultural land, and 6% of households rented agricultural land. Seven percent of households had a bank account.

Table 2.4.3a Availability of assets: household effects

Percent distribution of households with specific household effects							
Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Electricity				Refrigerator			
Yes	2746	78.5	2	Yes	239	7.1	1
No	748	21.5	2	No	3253	92.9	1
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	52			Missing	52		
Total	3546	100		Total	3546	100	
Radio				Computer			
Yes	1996	56.3	2	Yes	105	3	0.6
No	1498	43.7	2	No	3389	97	0.6
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	52			Missing	52		
Total	3546	100		Total	3546	100	
Television				Wristwatch			
Yes	1404	39.3	2.3	Yes	773	21.8	1.3
No	2088	60.7	2.3	No	2720	78.2	1.3
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	52			Missing	52		
Total	3546	100		Total	3546	100	
Cell phone				Guitar			
Yes	2506	71.3	1.8	Yes	53	1.5	0.3
No	987	28.7	1.8	No	3439	98.5	0.3
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	52			Missing	52		
Total	3546	100		Total	3546	100	
Telephone (landline)							
Yes	25	0.8	0.2				
No	3468	99.2	0.2				
DK/DTR	1						
Missing	52						
Total	3546	100					

Table 2.4.3b Availability of assets: means of transportation

Percentage of households with specific means of transport			
Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Bicycle			
Yes	229	6.3	0.7
No	3265	93.7	0.7
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	52		
Total	3546	100	
Motorcycle/scooter			
Yes	110	3.1	0.4
No	3382	96.9	0.4
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	52		
Total	3546	100	
Animal-driven cart			
Yes	3	0.1	0.1
No	3490	99.9	0.1
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	52		
Total	3546	100	
Car			
Yes	236	6.8	0.8
No	3256	93.2	0.8
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	52		
Total	3546	100	
Truck			
Yes	29	0.7	0.2
No	3461	99.3	0.2
DK/DTR	4		
Missing	52		
Total	3546	100	

Table 2.4.3c Availability of assets: other assets

Percentage distribution of number of rooms used for sleeping, and percentage of households with ownership of bank account, agricultural land and animals			
Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Rooms used for sleeping			
Zero	106	3.1	0.4
One	2086	59.7	1.5
Two	944	26.9	1
Three or more	356	10.3	0.9
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	52		
Total	3546	100	
Ownership of bank account			
Yes	235	6.9	0.9
No	3195	93.1	0.9
DK/DTR	64		
Missing	52		
Total	3546	100	
Ownership of agricultural land			
Yes, own	2037	58.3	2.3
Yes, rent	201	6.1	0.7
Yes, share/community share	10	0.3	0.1
No	1215	35.4	2.2
DK/DTR	31		
Missing	52		
Total	3546	100	
Ownership of animals (bull or cow, mule, goat, chicken, or pig)			
Yes	1222	34.9	2.3
No	2271	65.1	2.3
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	52		
Total	3546	100	

2.5 Household expenditures

2.5.1 Total expenditures by type

Households were surveyed about the amount that the family unit living in the household spent over the last month. Table 2.5.1a shows the monthly expenditures per person living in the household. All data are presented in Guatemalan quetzales (Q). Forty-five percent of households spent under Q150 per person over the last month. The median expenditure per person was Q167 and the mean was Q230, which was affected by a few households with high expenditure.

After reporting total household expenditures, households were then asked how much was spent on specific categories (e.g., food, housing, education, and medical care) over the last four weeks. Table 2.5.1b shows the expenditures on each category as a percentage of the total household expenditures, and Table 2.5.1c shows the health care expenditures as a percentage of total household expenditures. For example, if a household spent Q100 in the last month and reported spending Q20 on food, then that household would have spent 20% of their total household expenditures on food, and therefore fall into the 10%-24% category.

Table 2.5.1b shows that 80% of households spent more than half of their monthly expenditures on food. The majority of households spent less than 10% of their monthly expenditure on education (91% of households). Table 2.5.1c shows that most households spent no money on medical care (84%), social security (over 99%), private insurance (over 99%), and other expenses for access to health care (such as transportation, housing, or child-care services needed to get health care) (over 99% of households).

Table 2.5.1a Total household expenditures per person

Percent distribution of households by monthly total expenditure per person			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Monthly expenditure per person (quetzales)			
Less than Q50	411	11.2	1.1
Q50 - <100	548	16.7	0.9
Q100 - <150	572	17.2	0.8
Q150 - <200	510	14.7	0.8
Q200 - <2500	368	10.8	0.6
Q250 - <300	241	7.2	0.6
Q300+	769	22.2	1.4
Missing	127		
Total	3546	100	

Table 2.5.1b Household expenditures by type

Percent distribution of household expenditures by type, as a proportion of total household monthly expenditure											
Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Food				Housing, gas, electricity, and water				Transportation			
0%	45	1.3	0.3	0%	565	17.8	1.6	0%	1755	53.9	2.3
0.1% - 9%	11	0.4	0.1	0.1% - 9%	1107	34.3	1.6	0.1% - 9%	1181	36.5	2
10% - 24%	76	2.4	0.4	10% - 24%	930	29.1	1.4	10% - 24%	262	8.1	0.7
25% - 49%	493	15.9	1.4	25% - 49%	457	13.9	1.3	25% - 49%	38	1.2	0.2
50% - 74%	1010	32.5	1.5	50% - 74%	83	2.5	0.3	50% - 74%	9	0.2	0.1
75% - 89%	843	27.2	1.4	75% - 89%	27	0.7	0.2	75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	637	20.3	1.9	≥90%	59	1.7	0.3	≥90%	4	0.1	
DK/DTR	366			DK/DTR	223			DK/DTR	129		
Missing	65			Missing	95			Missing	168		
Total	3546	100		Total	3546	100		Total	3546	100	
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics				Clothing and footwear				Communication			
0%	3094	94.9	0.5	0%	2425	74.5	1.6	0%	1298	40.1	2
0.1% - 9%	74	2.3	0.3	0.1% - 9%	240	7.8	0.9	0.1% - 9%	1779	55	1.9
10% - 24%	64	2	0.3	10% - 24%	356	10.7	0.8	10% - 24%	120	3.7	0.4
25% - 49%	21	0.7	0.2	25% - 49%	171	5.4	0.7	25% - 49%	27	0.8	0.2
50% - 74%	4	0.2	0.1	50% - 74%	45	1.3	0.2	50% - 74%	5	0.1	0.1
75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	8	0.2	0.1	75% - 89%	1	0	
≥90%	0	0		≥90%	3	0.1	0.1	≥90%	8	0.2	0.1
DK/DTR	118			DK/DTR	139			DK/DTR	156		
Missing	171			Missing	159			Missing	152		
Total	3546	100		Total	3546	100		Total	3546	100	
Education tuition, fees and school supplies				Furniture, household equipment and routine household maintenance				Recreation, culture, restaurants and hotels			
0%	1456	47	1.8	0%	3143	95.8	0.6	0%	3185	97.4	0.4
0.1% - 9%	1358	44.4	1.5	0.1% - 9%	110	3.4	0.5	0.1% - 9%	91	2.6	0.4
10% - 24%	207	6.7	0.7	10% - 24%	15	0.5	0.1	10% - 24%	2	0	
25% - 49%	46	1.5	0.3	25% - 49%	6	0.2	0.1	25% - 49%	0	0	
50% - 74%	5	0.2	0.1	50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	0	0	
75% - 89%	3	0.1	0.1	75% - 89%	1	0		75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	7	0.2	0.1	≥90%	1	0		≥90%	0	0	
DK/DTR	372			DK/DTR	93			DK/DTR	91		
Missing	92			Missing	177			Missing	177		
Total	3546	100		Total	3546	100		Total	3546	100	

Table 2.5.1c Household health care expenditures by type

Percent distribution of household health care expenditures by type, as a proportion of total household monthly expenditure							
Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Out-of-pocket health care				Private insurance premiums			
0%	2753	83.6	1.6	0%	3282	99.9	0.1
0.1% - 9%	174	5.4	0.7	0.1% - 9%	3	0.1	0.1
10% - 24%	193	6.1	0.8	10% - 24%	0	0	
25% - 49%	110	3.4	0.4	25% - 49%	0	0	
50% - 74%	33	1	0.2	50% - 74%	0	0	
75% - 89%	14	0.5	0.1	75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	3	0.1	0.1	≥90%	0	0	
DK/DTR	90			DK/DTR	85		
Missing	176			Missing	176		
Total	3546	100		Total	3546	100	
Social security premiums				Other costs associated with accessing health care			
0%	3274	99.7	0.1	0%	3269	99.6	0.1
0.1% - 9%	9	0.3	0.1	0.1% - 9%	11	0.3	0.1
10% - 24%	1	0		10% - 24%	0	0	
25% - 49%	0	0		25% - 49%	3	0.1	
50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	1	0	
75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	0	0		≥90%	0	0	
DK/DTR	86			DK/DTR	86		
Missing	176			Missing	176		
Total	3546	100		Total	3546	100	

2.5.2 Health expenditures

Of the 3,546 total households in the survey, 528 (15%) reported having health expenditures in the last four weeks. Among these households, health expenditures over the last four weeks ranged from a minimum of Q1 to a maximum of Q12,900. The weighted median expenditure was Q215 and the weighted mean was Q552, which was inflated by a few households that paid very high medical expenses.

Table 2.5.2 shows the expenditures on each category of medical care as a percentage of the total household monthly medical expenditures. Drugs and medicine represented the largest percentage of total medical spending for many households. Forty-six percent of all households with medical expenditures reported

spending 90% or more of their medical expenditures on prescribed drugs or medicines.

Table 2.5.2 Household medical expenditures by type

Percent distribution of household health expenditures by type of care as a proportion of total household monthly health expenditure, among households with any reported out-of-pocket health care expenses or health care access expenses															
Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Care that required overnight stay in a hospital or health facility				Care by traditional or alternative healers, or traditional birth attendants				Care by pharmacists or medications bought from a pharmacy without a prescription				Diagnostic and laboratory tests such as X-rays or blood tests			
0%	495	94.6	1.1	0%	510	96.8	0.9	0%	375	72.7	3.5	0%	514	97.6	0.8
0.1% - 9%	2	0.5	0.3	0.1% - 9%	3	0.5	0.3	0.1% - 9%	20	3.4	0.9	0.1% - 9%	2	0.4	0.3
10% - 24%	3	0.5	0.3	10% - 24%	3	0.6	0.3	10% - 24%	19	3.6	1.1	10% - 24%	3	0.5	0.3
25% - 49%	4	0.6	0.3	25% - 49%	6	1.1	0.5	25% - 49%	14	2.4	0.7	25% - 49%	3	0.6	0.3
50% - 74%	7	1.4	0.5	50% - 74%	1	0.1	0.1	50% - 74%	4	0.9	0.4	50% - 74%	1	0.1	0.1
75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	2	0.3	0.2	75% - 89%	3	0.7	0.4
≥90%	14	2.4	0.7	≥90%	4	0.8	0.4	≥90%	93	16.8	2.4	≥90%	1	0.1	0.1
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	1			Missing	1			Missing	1			Missing	0		
Total	528	100		Total	528	100		Total	528	100		Total	528	100	
Other costs associated with staying overnight in a hospital or health facility				Dentists				Health care products such prescription glasses, hearing aids, prosthetic devices, etc.				Other health care products or services			
0%	506	96.9	0.8	0%	518	98.4	0.5	0%	525	99.6	0.3	0%	521	98.6	0.7
0.1% - 9%	6	1.1	0.4	0.1% - 9%	2	0.3	0.2	0.1% - 9%	1	0.2	0.2	0.1% - 9%	1	0.1	0.1
10% - 24%	6	0.9	0.4	10% - 24%	2	0.4	0.3	10% - 24%	1	0.2	0.2	10% - 24%	2	0.6	0.6
25% - 49%	1	0.1	0.1	25% - 49%	3	0.5	0.3	25% - 49%	0	0		25% - 49%	1	0.2	0.2
50% - 74%	1	0.2	0.2	50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	0	0	
75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	4	0.8	0.4	≥90%	2	0.4	0.3	≥90%	0	0		≥90%	2	0.4	0.3
DK/DTR	3			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	1			Missing	1			Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	528	100		Total	528	100		Total	528	100		Total	528	100	
Care by doctors, nurses, or other health workers that did not require overnight stay				Medications prescribed by health personnel											
0%	486	92.3	1.1	0%	216	39.1	4								
0.1% - 9%	4	0.9	0.5	0.1% - 9%	5	1	0.4								
10% - 24%	6	1.4	0.6	10% - 24%	10	1.8	0.7								
25% - 49%	8	1.4	0.5	25% - 49%	22	4.3	0.9								
50% - 74%	7	1.2	0.6	50% - 74%	33	6.3	1.1								
75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	9	1.5	0.5								
≥90%	15	2.8	0.8	≥90%	230	45.9	4								
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	2										
Missing	1			Missing	1										
Total	528	100		Total	528	100									

2.5.3 Source of health expenditure financing

Of the 3,546 total households in the survey, 151 (4%) reported that members of the household went to a hospital and stayed overnight at least once during the last 12 months. Of those 151 households with overnight stays, 120 reported a non-zero amount paid for all of the expenses associated with the overnight stays. Among these 120 households, the amount paid for overnight stays over the last 12 months ranged from a minimum of Q1 to a maximum of Q75,000. The weighted median amount paid was Q1,200 and the weighted mean was Q3,492, which was inflated by a few households that paid very high expenses. Overall, 90% of households with expenditures for overnight stays reported paying Q6,000 or less.

Table 2.5.3 shows the source of financing for medical expenditures as a percentage of the total household medical expenditures for overnight hospital stays. More than a quarter of all households (28%) used current income to fund a portion or all of the household's medical expenditures, with 18% of households using current income to fund 90% or more of the total medical expenses. Approximately 33% used money from friends or family members, 24% used money loaned from someone who is not a friend or family member, and 21% of households used savings. Five percent of households or fewer financed medical expenses through selling property, health insurance plan payments, political donations or grants, or remittances from family or friends abroad.

Table 2.5.3 Household medical expenditures by source of financing

Percent distribution of households by source of medical expenditures as a percentage of reported total household medical expenditures for overnight hospital stays in the last 12 months, among those households with overnight hospital stays															
Financing source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Financing source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Financing source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Financing source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Any of the household members' current income				Health insurance plan payment or reimbursement				Property sold				Political donations or grants			
0%	85	72.1	5.4	0%	117	98.9	1.1	0%	113	96	1.7	0%	118	100	
0.1% - 9%	1	0.8	0.8	0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	1	0.8	0.8	0.1% - 9%	0	0	
10% - 24%	3	2.6	1.5	10% - 24%	0	0		10% - 24%	0	0		10% - 24%	0	0	
25% - 49%	3	1.7	1.3	25% - 49%	0	0		25% - 49%	0	0		25% - 49%	0	0	
50% - 74%	6	4.6	1.8	50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	1	0.8	0.8	50% - 74%	0	0	
75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	20	18.1	4.5	≥90%	1	1.1	1.1	≥90%	3	2.5	1.3	≥90%	0	0	
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	120	100		Total	120	100		Total	120	100		Total	120	100	
Savings (e.g. bank account)				Items sold (e.g., furniture, animals, or jewelry)				Money from relatives or friends who do not belong to the household				Another source			
0%	96	79.4	4.5	0%	109	91.1	2.5	0%	80	66.9	4.3	0%	111	94.2	1.9
0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	0	0	
10% - 24%	1	1.1	1	10% - 24%	1	1.2	1.2	10% - 24%	1	1.4	1.4	10% - 24%	0	0	
25% - 49%	6	5.6	3	25% - 49%	2	1.8	1.3	25% - 49%	2	2	1.4	25% - 49%	1	1.1	1
50% - 74%	4	3.5	1.6	50% - 74%	4	3.6	1.7	50% - 74%	3	3.5	1.9	50% - 74%	2	1.2	0.9
75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	1	0.9	0.9	75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	11	10.5	3.6	≥90%	2	2.3	1.6	≥90%	31	25.2	4.3	≥90%	4	3.6	1.6
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	120	100		Total	120	100		Total	120	100		Total	120	100	
Reducing other household spending				Money loaned from someone who is not a friend of the family				Remittances from family members or friends abroad							
0%	100	83.8	4.1	0%	89	76.2	3.9	0%	114	97	1.6				
0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	0	0					
10% - 24%	5	5	2.6	10% - 24%	1	1.2	1.2	10% - 24%	0	0					
25% - 49%	6	4.6	1.9	25% - 49%	1	0.8	0.8	25% - 49%	0	0					
50% - 74%	4	3.6	2	50% - 74%	5	4.9	2.1	50% - 74%	0	0					
75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0					
≥90%	3	3	1.6	≥90%	23	16.9	3.9	≥90%	4	3	1.6				
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	2						
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0						
Total	120	100		Total	120	100		Total	120	100					

CHAPTER 3: GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

This chapter summarizes the demographic characteristics, socio-economic status, and health status of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who participated in the SM2015-Guatemala Baseline Household Survey.

3.1 Demographic characteristics

3.1.1 Age, marital status, relation to head of household

The age distribution of the de facto population of women of reproductive age who resided in the surveyed households in Guatemala is shown in Table 3.1.1 by five-year age groups. Sixty-two percent of all women who participated in the baseline SM2015 Household Survey were younger than 30 years of age; 25% were between the ages of 30 and 39 years; and 13% were between the ages of 40 and 49 years. While the majority of women reported being married (27%) or partnered (43%), 25% indicated that they were never married. More than half of women reported being the spouse/partner of the head of the sampled household; one-quarter reported being the biological daughter of the head of the household; 10% reported being the daughter-in-law of the head of the household; and 7% reported being the head of the household.

Table 3.1.1 Demographic characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of the household population by age, marital status and respondent's relationship to the head of the household			
Background characteristic	N	%	SE
Age			
15-19 years	1063	22.8	0.6
20-24 years	986	21.2	0.6
25-29 years	843	18.1	0.6
30-34 years	678	14.6	0.5
35-39 years	477	10.2	0.4
40-44 years	358	7.7	0.4
45-49 years	253	5.4	0.3
Missing	0		
Total	4658	100	
Marital status			
Single	1157	24.8	0.6
Married	1244	26.7	0.6
Open union/partnered	1999	42.9	0.7
Divorced	10	0.2	0.1
Separated	173	3.7	0.3
Widowed	68	1.5	0.2
Other	4	0.1	
DK/DTR	2	0	
Missing	1		
Total	4658	100	
Respondent's relationship to the head of household			
Head of the household	338	7.3	0.4
Spouse	2472	53.1	0.7
Biological child	1185	25.4	0.6
Adopted/step child	11	0.2	0.1
Grandchild	44	0.9	0.1
Niece/nephew	10	0.2	0.1
Mother/father	15	0.3	0.1
Sister/brother	39	0.8	0.1
Daughter-in-law/son-in-law	490	10.5	0.4
Sister-in-law/brother-in-law	11	0.2	0.1
Grandparent	1	0	
Mother-in-law/father-in-law	0	0	
Other relative	10	0.2	0.1
Non-relative	3	0.1	
Life partner	27	0.6	0.1
Other	2	0	
Missing	0		
Total	4658	100	

3.1.2 Residence

The department and municipality of residence are summarized in Table 3.1.2 below. The original sampling scheme dictated that segments would be selected with probability proportional to size. The highest numbers of women were surveyed from the municipalities of Tajumulco and Concepción Tutuapa. Fewer than 100 women were surveyed from the municipalities of San Gaspar Ixchil and San Rafael Petzal.

Table 3.1.2 Department and municipality of residence of respondents

Department	Municipality	No. of women
Huehuetenango	Colotenango	240
Huehuetenango	San Gaspar Ixchil	45
Huehuetenango	San Idelfonso Ixtahuacán	305
Huehuetenango	San Juan Atitan	174
Huehuetenango	San Mateo Ixtatán	361
Huehuetenango	San Miguel Acatán	282
Huehuetenango	San Pedro Necta	318
Huehuetenango	San Rafael Petzal	81
Huehuetenango	San Sebastian Huehuetenango	243
Huehuetenango	Santa Barbara	177
Huehuetenango	Todos Santos Cuchumatan	353
San Marcos	Comitancillo	428
San Marcos	Concepción Tutuapa	576
San Marcos	Ixchiguan	208
San Marcos	San José Ojetenam	144
San Marcos	Sibinal	137
San Marcos	Tajumulco	586

3.2 Educational attainment and literacy

Sixty-three percent of survey participants had attended school (Table 3.2.1). For the majority of these women (71%), the highest level of education completed was primary schooling. Literacy was assessed by asking respondents to read from a card the following sentence: “*La salud del niño es muy importante para su desarrollo en la vida.*” Approximately 41% of women surveyed were able to read the whole sentence. Thirty-six percent of women could not read the sentence at all.

Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment and literacy

Percentage of women age 15-49 who attended school; percentage of women who attended a literacy course; percent distribution by highest level of education attended, among those who attended school; and literacy of women			
Education characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Education			
Attended school	2942	62.9	1.8
Did not attend school	1656	37.1	1.8
DK/DTR	5		
Missing	55		
Total	4658	100	
Literacy course			
Attended literacy course	223	5.2	0.7
Did not attend literacy course	4376	94.8	0.7
DK/DTR	4		
Missing	55		
Total	4658	100	
Highest level of education, among those who attended school			
Primary	2144	70.8	2.4
Secondary	442	15.9	1.2
Preparatory	319	11.9	1.4
University	29	1.4	0.5
DK/DTR	8		
Missing	0		
Total	2942	100	
Literacy			
Cannot read at all	1591	36.1	1.9
Able to read parts of sentence	1033	22.4	1
Able to read whole sentence	1880	41.2	2.1
Blind or visually impaired	4	0.2	0.1
DK/DTR	95		
Missing	55		
Total	4658	100	

3.3 Employment

As summarized in Table 3.3, the vast majority of respondents were homemakers (86%). Of the 194 women who reported that they were employed and worked at the time of the interview, nearly all (89%) identified “employee” as their occupational role. Another 8% were the owners of the businesses.

Table 3.3 Employment

Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 by employment status and role			
Employment characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Employment status			
Employed and being paid for work	194	4.8	0.7
Employed but did not work in the last week	8	0.1	0.1
Employed by a family member without receiving payment	91	1.6	0.3
Student	283	7.2	0.8
Homemaker	3989	85.8	1.2
Retired	1	0	
Unable to work due to disability	9	0.3	0.1
DK/DTR	28		
Missing	55		
Total	4658	100	
Occupational role, among women employed and being paid for work			
Employee	175	89	3.2
Employer	1	0.4	0.4
Owner	10	8	3
Self-employed	6	2.6	1.1
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	194	100	

3.4 Exposure to mass media

Respondents were asked about their exposure to several common types of mass media: newspapers, radio, and television. As displayed in Table 3.4.1, among women who demonstrated full or partial literacy, 37% had weekly exposure to newspapers. About 57% of all women had weekly exposure to radio, and 38% had weekly exposure to television.

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media

Percent distribution of women by exposure to newspapers, radio and television; percentage exposed to all three forms of media and to any form of media at least once a week			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Newspapers, among fully or partially literate women			
≥1 time per week	1044	37.2	2.3
<1 time per week	764	26.8	1.5
Never	1065	35.8	2.4
Not applicable	3	0.1	
DK/DTR	37		
Missing	0		
Total	2913	100	
Radio			
≥1 time per week	2595	57.2	2.4
<1 time per week	582	12.7	1.2
Never	1220	26.3	2
Not applicable	176	3.7	0.7
DK/DTR	30		
Missing	55		
Total	4658	100	
Television			
≥1 time per week	1732	37.7	2.4
<1 time per week	459	10.2	1
Not applicable	2077	45.7	2.2
Never	312	6.5	1
DK/DTR	23		
Missing	55		
Total	4658	100	
Exposed to all three forms of media at least once per week, among fully or partially literate women			
Yes	632	23.2	2.2
No	2204	74.9	2.2
Not applicable	65	1.9	0.4
DK/DTR	12		
Missing	0		
Total	2913	100	
Exposed to any form of media at least once per week			
Yes	2975	64.6	2.3
No	1550	33.5	2.2
Not applicable	75	1.9	0.5
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	55		
Total	4658	100	

3.5 Access to health services

3.5.1 Proximity to health care facilities

Tables 3.5.1a-d display the responses to several survey questions that were used to assess proximity to health care facilities. Respondents were asked to estimate proximity to health care facilities in terms of distance (in kilometers) and travel time. Not surprisingly, respondents typically had more difficulty estimating distance than travel time to health care facilities. As shown in the tables below, “Don’t know” responses to the distance questions were exceedingly common.

Not counting the 1,251 women who were unable to estimate the distance to the closest health facility, 74% of women reported that they lived within 5 kilometers of a health facility (Table 3.5.1a). Sixty-one percent of the sample indicated that it took less than 30 minutes to reach this facility by the usual means of transportation. Nineteen percent of women estimated the travel time from their household to the closest health facility to be an hour or more.

Women were also asked for the travel distance and time to their usual health facility, if they had a usual health facility. Excluding the 739 women who did not know the distance to the facility, 76% of women were within 5 kilometers and 61% of women could travel there in less than 30 minutes (Table 3.5.1b).

Women that had given birth during the past five years were asked about the proximity to the health facility used to deliver. Of these 362 women, 82 did not know the distance (Table 3.5.1c). More than half of the women (56%) reported that they had travelled farther than 10 kilometers. Nearly two-thirds of women (64%) travelled more than one hour to the facility to deliver.

Of the 1,474 women who reported a recent health facility visit for their child or themselves, most had traveled less than 5 kilometers for care (75%). Fifteen percent travelled more than 10 kilometers for care. Sixty-three percent of women travelled for less than 30 minutes, and 18% spent one hour or more travelling for care.

Table 3.5.1a Proximity to health care facilities: nearest health facility

Percent distribution of women according to distance and travel time to health care facility closest to household			
Distance and time	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Distance			
<1 km	719	23.2	2.3
1 to <5 km	1713	51.1	2.3
5 to <10 km	416	11.4	1.6
≥10 km	504	14.3	2.3
DK/DTR	1251		
Missing	55		
Total	4658	100	
Travel time			
<15 min	1397	33.3	2.4
15 to <30 min	1152	27.7	1.6
30 to <45 min	695	16	1.4
45 to <60 min	160	4.2	0.7
≥60 min	822	18.9	2.3
DK/DTR	178		
Missing	254		
Total	4658	100	

Table 3.5.1b Proximity to health care facilities: usual health facility

Percent distribution of women according to distance and travel time to health care facility that the head of household usually attends			
Distance and time	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Distance			
<1 km	630	23.9	2.3
1 to <5 km	1483	52.2	2.3
5 to <10 km	353	10.9	1.6
≥10 km	378	13	1.9
DK/DTR	739		
Missing	25		
Total	3608	100	
Travel time			
<15 min	1103	32.2	2.6
15 to <30 min	1003	28.5	1.7
30 to <45 min	614	16.9	1.4
45 to <60 min	148	4.7	0.8
≥60 min	676	17.8	2
DK/DTR	56		
Missing	8		
Total	3608	100	

Table 3.5.1c Proximity to health care facilities: health facility for delivery

Percent distribution of women according to distance and travel time to health care facility attended for most recent delivery in the last two years			
Distance and time	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Distance			
<1 km	13	5.8	1.8
1 to <5 km	70	28	4.8
5 to <10 km	28	9.7	2.7
≥10 km	169	56.4	5.5
DK/DTR	82		
Missing	0		
Total	362	100	
Travel time			
<15 min	36	12.7	3.8
15 to <30 min	21	6.6	1.4
30 to <45 min	44	12.5	2.6
45 to <60 min	16	4.2	1.2
≥60 min	229	64	4.6
DK/DTR	16		
Missing	0		
Total	362	100	

Table 3.5.1d Proximity to health care facilities: health facility for recent illness

Percent distribution of women according to distance and travel time to health care facility attended for respondent's recent illness or child's recent illness			
Distance and time	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Distance			
<1 km	298	25.3	2.9
1 to <5 km	642	50	2.6
5 to <10 km	143	10.2	1.8
≥10 km	182	14.5	2.1
DK/DTR	209		
Missing	0		
Total	1474	100	
Travel time			
<15 min	499	35.5	3.1
15 to <30 min	394	27.3	2.1
30 to <45 min	234	15.7	1.7
45 to <60 min	42	3.4	0.8
≥60 min	273	18.1	2.3
DK/DTR	8		
Missing	24		
Total	1474	100	

3.6 Health status

3.6.1 Current health status

Table 3.6.1 shows the self-rated current health status of all women who participated in the survey. When asked to evaluate their health status at the time of the interview relative to the past year, 54% reported that their health was “about the same.” While 40% reported that their health had improved, 5% reported worse health on the day of the interview compared to last year. Eighty-four percent could “easily” perform their daily activities (e.g., work, housework, and child care). About 16% of women reported at least some degree of difficulty performing these tasks due to their health status.

Table 3.6.1 Current health status

Percent distribution of women aged 15-49, by self-rated current health status relative to the health status last year, and percentage who can easily perform daily activities			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Current health relative to health last year			
Better	1884	40.2	1.9
Worse	217	5.1	0.6
About the same	2481	54.7	1.9
DK/DTR	21		
Missing	55		
Total	4658	100	
Ability to perform daily activities			
Easily	3904	84.1	1.3
With some difficulty	622	13.9	1.1
With much difficulty	54	1.4	0.3
Unable to do	16	0.5	0.2
DK/DTR	7		
Missing	55		
Total	4658	100	

3.6.2 Recent illness

Women were asked a series of questions about any illnesses or health problems they might have had in the two weeks preceding the interview. Approximately 14% of women reported that they were sick during that time (Table 3.6.2). Of the 603 women who reported a recent illness, headache (26%), fever (14%), and abdominal pain (13%) were the most commonly elicited specific complaints. Twenty-six percent of women had an illness other than those on the list provided.

Table 3.6.2 Recent illness

Percentage of women aged 15-49 who were sick in the last two weeks; and among those who were sick, percent distribution by type of recent illness			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Respondent was sick during the past two weeks			
Yes	603	13.8	1.3
No	3996	86.2	1.3
DK/DTR	4		
Missing	55		
Total	4658	100	
Type of illness, among those sick in the past two weeks			
Fever	96	14.3	1.9
Malaria	0	0	
Cough/chest infection	51	8	1.4
Tuberculosis	1	0.2	0.2
Asthma	0	0	
Bronchitis	0	0	
Pneumonia	1	0.5	0.5
Diarrhea without blood	15	1.9	0.5
Diarrhea with blood	0	0	
Diarrhea with vomiting	2	0.3	0.2
Vomiting	8	2	1
Abdominal pain	81	13.2	2.3
Anemia	0	0	
Skin rash/infection	7	0.9	0.4
Eye/ear infection	7	1.4	0.5
Measles	0	0	
Jaundice	0	0	
Headache	152	26.1	2.6
Toothache	0	0	
Stroke	0	0	
Hypertension	5	2	1.1
Diabetes	2	0.4	0.3
HIV/AIDS	0	0	
Paralysis	0	0	
Gynecologic problems	19	2.2	0.6
Obstetric problems	3	0.5	0.4
Other	152	26.2	2.8
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	603	100	

3.6.3 Utilization of health services

Table 3.6.3 summarizes data regarding the utilization of health services among the 603 women who reported an illness in the two weeks preceding the interview. Among these women, 235 (39%) sought care at a health care facility. Most of these women attended a public health unit (48%) or public health center/clinic (33%). Eight percent women of women who sought care were admitted to a hospital for their recent illness.

Table 3.6.3 Utilization of health services

Among women who reported sick in the last two weeks, percentage of women who sought care for the illness; and among women who sought care, percent distribution by type of facility where care was sought			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Sought care for recent illness			
Yes	235	38.6	2.4
No	368	61.4	2.4
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	603	100	
Type of health facility where care was sought			
Public hospital	11	4.1	1.3
Public health unit	113	47.6	5.2
Public health center/clinic	78	33.2	6.2
Public mobile clinic	3	1.2	0.8
Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	6	2.7	1.1
Private health center/clinic	4	1.6	0.9
Private office	6	3.2	1.2
Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	8	4	1.8
Community health worker	2	0.6	0.4
Traditional healer	1	0.8	0.8
Other	3	1	0.6
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	235	100	
Admitted to hospital for care, among women who sought care at a public or private: hospital, health center/clinic, mobile clinic, or other health facility; public health unit; private office; or pharmacy			
Yes	22	7.6	2.1
No	207	92.4	2.1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	229	100	

3.6.4 Insurance coverage

Table 3.6.4 shows that most women were not insured (94%). Five percent or less of women had insurance from each of: Ministerio de Salud Pública de Guatemala, Sanidad Militar, Instituto Guatemalteco de Seguridad Social, private insurance, or other.

Table 3.6.4 Insurance coverage

Percentage distribution of insurance status among all women, women who reported sick in the last two weeks, and women who reported sick in the last two weeks but did not seek care			
Insurance status	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Insurance among all women			
MSPAS	261	5.2	1.3
Sanidad Militar	1	0	
IGSS	45	0.9	0.2
Private insurance	2	0	
Other	4	0.1	0.1
None	4278	93.8	1.3
DK/DTR	12		
Missing	55		
Total	4658	100	
Insurance among women who were sick in the past two weeks			
MSPAS	32	4.6	1.5
Sanidad Militar	0	0	
IGSS	4	0.4	0.3
Private insurance	0	0	
Other	1	0.1	0.1
None	565	94.9	1.5
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	603	100	
Insurance among women who were sick in the past two weeks but did not seek care			
MSPAS	15	3	1.2
Sanidad Militar	0	0	
IGSS	3	0.6	0.4
Private insurance	0	0	
Other	0	0	
None	349	96.5	1.3
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	368	100	

3.6.5 Other barriers to health care access

There are many other barriers to accessing health care other than those discussed above. Women who participated in the survey were presented with 20 specific factors that might have prevented them or their family from receiving health care when it was needed. Table 3.6.5 summarizes the responses to this section. The most commonly cited factor that influenced health care access was women's preference for treatment at home (53%). About 19% of women said that the health center did not have enough drugs, and 17% did not believe they were ill enough to seek treatment.

Table 3.6.5 Other barriers to health care utilization

Percentage of women according to perceived barriers to health care utilization, among women who reported being sick in the last two weeks but did not seek care							
Reason for not seeking care	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Reason for not seeking care	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Not sick enough to seek treatment				The health center's staff is not knowledgeable			
Yes	62	16.5	3	Yes	4	2.2	1.3
No	293	83.5	3	No	351	97.8	1.3
DK/DTR	13			DK/DTR	13		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	368	100		Total	368	100	
Treated self at home				Do not trust the staff			
Yes	189	53.4	3.7	Yes	8	2.6	1.3
No	166	46.6	3.7	No	347	97.4	1.3
DK/DTR	13			DK/DTR	13		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	368	100		Total	368	100	
Care is too expensive				Was previously mistreated			
Yes	42	13.5	2.5	Yes	1	0.2	0.2
No	313	86.5	2.5	No	354	99.8	0.2
DK/DTR	13			DK/DTR	13		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	368	100		Total	368	100	
Health center is too far away				Tried, but was refused care			
Yes	27	6	1.6	Yes	1	0.2	0.2
No	328	94	1.6	No	354	99.8	0.2
DK/DTR	13			DK/DTR	13		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	368	100		Total	368	100	
Could not find transportation				Did not get permission to go to the doctor			
Yes	6	2.1	1	Yes	0	0	
No	349	97.9	1	No	355	100	
DK/DTR	13			DK/DTR	13		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	368	100		Total	368	100	
Could not afford transportation				Did not want to go alone			
Yes	8	2.4	1.1	Yes	1	0.2	0.2
No	347	97.6	1.1	No	354	99.8	0.2
DK/DTR	13			DK/DTR	13		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	368	100		Total	368	100	

Table 3.6.5 Continued

Reason for not seeking care	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Reason for not seeking care	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Did not know where to go				Too busy with work, children, and other commitments			
Yes	2	1.1	0.9	Yes	19	5.3	1.6
No	353	98.9	0.9	No	336	94.7	1.6
DK/DTR	13			DK/DTR	13		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	368	100		Total	368	100	
Health center infrastructure is poor				Religious/cultural beliefs			
Yes	7	1.7	0.7	Yes	0	0	
No	348	98.3	0.7	No	355	100	
DK/DTR	13			DK/DTR	13		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	368	100		Total	368	100	
Health center does not have enough drugs				No one present at the center when visited			
Yes	67	18.9	2.7	Yes	5	2.2	1.3
No	288	81.1	2.7	No	350	97.8	1.3
DK/DTR	13			DK/DTR	13		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	368	100		Total	368	100	
Health center is not well equipped				Other			
Yes	23	6.2	1.7	Yes	25	7	1.9
No	332	93.8	1.7	No	330	93	1.9
DK/DTR	13			DK/DTR	13		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	368	100		Total	368	100	
It is difficult to deal with health center personnel							
Yes	1	0.3	0.3				
No	354	99.7	0.3				
DK/DTR	13						
Missing	0						
Total	368	100					

CHAPTER 4: FERTILITY

This chapter summarizes several indicators related to fertility, based on self-reported data from women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who participated in the SM2015-Guatemala Baseline Household Survey.

4.1 Fertility rates

The fertility rates summarized below were derived from the United Nations Population Division-generated time series for Guatemala.

4.1.1 Age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) are calculated for each five-year age group from 15-19 to 45-49 years; rates are presented as an annual rate. Births to women less than 15 years old or greater than 49 years old at the time of the birth are not included. Table 4.1.1 summarizes the five-year age-specific fertility rates in Guatemala since 1990, at the national level.

Table 4.1.1 Age-specific fertility rates

Number of births per 1,000 women, 1990-2010, from World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision, United Nations Population Division				
Age group, years	Year			
	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010
15-19	127.6	121.1	115.4	107.2
20-24	270.8	253.4	238.1	217.8
25-29	256.9	236.5	218.2	197.1
30-34	211.6	191.8	174.0	155.3
35-39	145.9	130.1	115.9	102.3
40-44	63.9	55.8	48.8	42.4
45-49	13.3	11.4	9.6	8.3

4.1.2 Total fertility rate

The total fertility rate (TFR) is an age-period fertility rate for a synthetic cohort of women surviving from birth through the end of their reproductive period. It measures the average number of births a group of women would have by the time they reach age 50, if they were to give birth at the current age-specific fertility rates (for women aged 15-49) and survive to age 50. The TFR is expressed as the average number of births per woman; it is a better indicator of population fertility because it does not depend on the age structure of the population. However, since this indicator is based on a synthetic cohort of women, it does not necessarily reflect the

average number of children that women currently aged 15-49 will have, since fertility rates may change in the future. Table 4.1.2 displays the total fertility rates in Guatemala since 1990, at the national level.

Table 4.1.2 Total fertility rate

Average number of births per woman, Guatemala 1990-2010, from World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision, United Nations Population Division				
	Year			
	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010
Total fertility rate	5.45	5.00	4.60	4.15

4.2 Age at first birth

4.2.1 Age at first birth

Seventy-two percent of respondents had ever given birth (Table 4.2.1). Of these, 61% were between 10 and 19 years old when their first child was born. Only 8% of women were 25 years old or older when their first child was born. Approximately 5% of women reported a history of stillbirth, miscarriage, and/or abortion.

Table 4.2.1 Parity and age at first birth

Percent of women aged 15-49 who have ever given birth, their age at first birth, and the percent of women who have had a miscarriage, stillbirth, or abortion			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Ever given birth			
Yes	3600	71.7	1.1
No	1003	28.3	1.1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	55		
Total	4658	100	
Age at first birth, among parous women			
10-14 years	89	2.4	0.3
15-19 years	1978	58.3	1.4
20-24 years	1062	31.1	1.2
25-29 years	225	6.4	0.6
30-34 years	46	1.4	0.3
35-39 years	12	0.3	0.1
40-44 years	3	0.1	
45-49 years	1	0	
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	184		
Total	3600	100	
Ever had a stillbirth, miscarriage, or abortion			
Yes	224	4.8	0.5
No	4361	95.2	0.5
DK/DTR	17		
Missing	56		
Total	4658	100	

4.3 Birth Intervals

4.3.1 Intervals between births

Intervals between births (defined as the number of months between successive births) were calculated using the reported ages of all live births. Reported intervals of less than nine months were reclassified as missing. Mean birth intervals were then calculated by averaging the derived birth intervals for each woman. Table 4.3.1 displays the distribution of birth intervals, stratified by number of live births.

Table 4.3.1 Intervals between births

Among women with two or more children, percent distribution by duration of the birth intervals			
Mean birth interval	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Among women with more than one child			
9-11 months	7	0.2	0.1
12-23 months	264	10.7	0.8
24-35 months	1052	41.7	1.5
36-47 months	639	26.4	1.3
48-59 months	269	9.8	0.7
≥60 months	308	11.3	0.8
Missing	104		
Total	2643	100	
Among women with two children			
9-11 months	7	0.8	0.3
12-23 months	114	17.6	2
24-35 months	172	24.5	2.1
36-47 months	121	19.6	2.5
48-59 months	76	11	1.5
≥60 months	180	26.5	2.2
Missing	42		
Total	712	100	
Among women with three or four children			
9-11 months	0	0	
12-23 months	80	9.9	1.2
24-35 months	297	36.1	2.2
36-47 months	240	27.9	2.3
48-59 months	143	14.2	1.4
≥60 months	115	11.9	1.4
Missing	30		
Total	905	100	
Among women with five or more children			
9-11 months	0	0	
12-23 months	70	7.2	1.1
24-35 months	583	56.4	2.2
36-47 months	278	29.2	2.2
48-59 months	50	5.5	1.1
≥60 months	13	1.7	0.5
Missing	32		
Total	1026	100	

4.4 Fertility preferences

4.4.1 Desire for more children

Desire for more children was captured in several places on the Maternal and Child Health Questionnaire. Women were asked to report whether or not they had wanted to become pregnant, with respect to each live birth in the last five years and with respect to the current pregnancy (among 175 women who reported being pregnant on the day of the interview). Lastly, all women who participated in the survey were asked if they wanted more children in the future. Responses to these questions are summarized in Table 4.4.1.

With respect to the most recent pregnancy in the last two years, 13% of parous women reported that they had not wanted to become pregnant. Four percent did not want more or any children, and 9% would have preferred to wait longer before becoming pregnant. The prevalence of these preferences was similar when women were asked to think about their current pregnancy: 4% of these women did not want to have any more children and 9% would have preferred to wait longer before becoming pregnant.

Table 4.4.1 Desire for more children

Among women with a pregnancy in the two years preceding the interview, percent distribution by desire of the most recent pregnancy in the last two years; and among all women, percentage who desire more children			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Respondent desired their most recent pregnancy in the past two years			
Yes	1678	87.8	1.3
No, wanted to wait	165	8.8	1
No, did not want (more) children	55	3.4	0.6
DK/DTR	33		
Missing	69		
Total	2000	100	
Respondent desires current pregnancy			
Yes	141	87.4	3
No, wanted to wait	20	9	2.2
No, did not want (more) children	5	3.7	1.6
DK/DTR	9		
Missing	0		
Total	175	100	

4.4.2 Ideal birth interval

Women who indicated that they would have preferred to wait before becoming pregnant with their most recent birth in the last five years were asked to report how long they would have wanted to wait. The preferred birth intervals were calculated by adding the desired length of time mothers would have preferred to wait to the actual birth interval. Table 4.4.2 displays the distribution of ideal birth intervals for the most recent birth in the last five years, stratified by the total number of live births reported by the mother.

Table 4.4.2 Ideal interval for most recent birth

Percent distribution of women with 2 or more children by ideal interval for most recent birth, according to the number of children			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Among women with more than one child			
9-11 months	9	0.5	0.2
12-23 months	176	10.4	0.9
24-35 months	337	19.7	1.1
36-47 months	338	20	1.1
48-59 months	257	15.5	0.9
≥60 months	523	29.4	1.4
Did not want to have another child	70	4.5	0.7
Missing	251		
Total	1961	100	
Among women with two children			
9-11 months	3	0.6	0.4
12-23 months	49	12	2.2
24-35 months	75	17.7	2.1
36-47 months	72	17.1	2
48-59 months	66	16.7	2.1
≥60 months	154	35.2	2.5
Did not want to have another child	3	0.6	0.4
Missing	171		
Total	593	100	
Among women with three or four children			
9-11 months	3	0.5	0.3
12-23 months	58	9.4	1.4
24-35 months	121	18.3	1.5
36-47 months	141	22.4	1.9
48-59 months	99	15.3	1.5
≥60 months	207	31.6	2.5
Did not want to have another child	18	2.5	0.7
Missing	42		
Total	689	100	
Among women with five or more children			
9-11 months	3	0.3	0.2
12-23 months	69	10.4	1.3
24-35 months	141	22.2	1.6
36-47 months	125	19.4	1.9
48-59 months	92	15	1.5
≥60 months	162	23.9	2
Did not want to have another child	49	8.8	1.6
Missing	38		
Total	679	100	

CHAPTER 5: FAMILY PLANNING

This chapter summarizes key indicators related to the knowledge of, access to, need for, and use of family planning methods among women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who participated in the SM2015-Guatemala Baseline Household Survey.

5.1 Knowledge of the fertile period

The successful use of family planning methods depends on an understanding of when during the menstrual cycle a woman is most likely to conceive. This is especially true for traditional methods such as the rhythm method (i.e., periodic abstinence) and the withdrawal method. To assess knowledge of the fertile period, women were asked if there were certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant and when during the menstrual cycle those days occurred. Responses to these questions are summarized in Table 5.1.1. About half of women (48%) indicated that there were certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant; of these women, 14% identified the correct timing of the fertile period (halfway between two periods).

Table 5.1.1 Knowledge of the fertile period

Percentage of all currently married or partnered women aged 15-49 who know the timing of the fertile period			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant?			
Yes	744	48.3	2.5
No	779	51.7	2.5
DK/DTR	1677		
Missing	43		
Total	3243	100	
Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?			
Just before her period begins	59	8.2	1.4
During her period	22	2.4	0.6
Right after her period has ended	520	74.9	3
Halfway between two periods	93	14.3	2.6
Other	2	0.2	0.1
DK/DTR	48		
Missing	0		
Total	744	100	

5.2 Use of family planning methods

5.2.1 Current use

The level of current use of contraceptive methods is one of the indicators most frequently used to assess the success of family planning program activities. It is also widely used as a determinant of fertility. Women who said that they had heard of a family planning method were then asked if they were currently using that method. Table 5.2.1a displays the percentage of all women who reported use of at least one family planning method, as well as the percentage of women who reported use of more than one family planning method at the time of the interview. Twenty-two percent of all survey respondents reported current use of at least one family planning method.

Table 5.2.1a Current use of family planning methods

Percentage of all currently married or partnered women aged 15-49, using family planning methods			
Characteristic or method	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Current use of any method			
Yes	692	21.7	1.5
No	2477	78.3	1.5
DK/DTR	31		
Missing	43		
Total	3243	100	
Current use of any method, among women in need of contraceptives			
Yes	663	27.6	1.9
No	1706	72.4	1.9
DK/DTR	24		
Missing	0		
Total	2393	100	
Current use of more than one method			
Yes	9	0.5	0.3
No	3160	99.5	0.3
DK/DTR	31		
Missing	43		
Total	3243	100	
Number of methods the respondent is currently using			
0 methods	2477	78.3	1.5
1 method	683	21.1	1.5
2 methods	7	0.2	0.1
3 or more methods	45	0.4	0.2
DK/DTR	31		
Missing	0		
Total	3243	100	

Table 5.2.1b displays the percentage of all women who reported use of specific family planning methods. The methods most commonly used were injectables (14%) and female sterilization (3%).

Table 5.2.1b Current use of family planning methods, by type of method

Percentage of all currently married or partnered women aged 15-49 using specified family planning											
Method	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Method	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Method	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Female sterilization				Condom				Rhythm method			
Yes	85	3.2	0.5	Yes	6	0.1	0.1	Yes	19	1.1	0.3
No	3081	96.8	0.5	No	3160	99.9	0.1	No	3149	98.9	0.3
DK/DTR	34			DK/DTR	34			DK/DTR	32		
Missing	43			Missing	43			Missing	43		
Total	3243	100		Total	3243	100		Total	3243	100	
Male sterilization				Female condom				Withdrawal method			
Yes	1	0.1	0.1	Yes	0	0		Yes	3	0.1	0.1
No	3167	99.9	0.1	No	3168	100		No	3164	99.9	0.1
DK/DTR	32			DK/DTR	32			DK/DTR	33		
Missing	43			Missing	43			Missing	43		
Total	3243	100		Total	3243	100		Total	3243	100	
IUD				Diaphragm				Emergency contraception			
Yes	21	0.7	0.2	Yes	0	0		Yes	0	0	
No	3146	99.3	0.2	No	3168	100		No	3167	100	
DK/DTR	33			DK/DTR	32			DK/DTR	33		
Missing	43			Missing	43			Missing	43		
Total	3243	100		Total	3243	100		Total	3243	100	
Injectables				Sponge, spermicide				Other modern method			
Yes	481	14.1	1.1	Yes	0	0		Yes	2	0	
No	2686	85.9	1.1	No	3167	100		No	3166	100	
DK/DTR	33			DK/DTR	33			DK/DTR	32		
Missing	43			Missing	43			Missing	43		
Total	3243	100		Total	3243	100		Total	3243	100	
Implants				Lactational amenorrhea method				Other traditional method			
Yes	43	1.3	0.3	Yes	6	0.2	0.1	Yes	10	0.6	0.4
No	3125	98.7	0.3	No	3161	99.8	0.1	No	3157	99.4	0.4
DK/DTR	32			DK/DTR	33			DK/DTR	33		
Missing	43			Missing	43			Missing	43		
Total	3243	100		Total	3243	100		Total	3243	100	
Pill											
Yes	27	1.2	0.3								
No	3141	98.8	0.3								
DK/DTR	32										
Missing	43										
Total	3243	100									

Women were considered “in need” of family planning methods if they were married or partnered and did not report the following characteristics: does not have sexual relations, virgin, menopausal, hysterectomy, pregnant, or wants to become pregnant. Table 5.2.1c shows the uptake of modern family planning methods among all women (20%) and among women considered “in need” of contraception (25%).

Table 5.2.1c Current use of modern family planning methods

Percentage of all currently married or partnered women age 15-49 using modern methods of family planning			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Among all women			
Yes	658	19.7	1.4
No	2542	80.3	1.4
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	43		
Total	3243	100	
Among women in need of contraceptives			
Yes	630	25.1	1.8
No	1763	74.9	1.8
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	2393	100	

5.3 Sources of family planning methods

Information on where women obtain contraceptive methods is important for family planning program managers. The places where the currently used family planning methods were acquired (both initially, and most recently if applicable) are summarized in Tables 5.3.1a-d.

The public sector was the source most commonly reported by users of most modern family planning methods, including female sterilization and injectables.

Table 5.3.1a Source of family planning methods

Percent distribution of women currently using selected modern methods of family planning, by location where current method was obtained							
Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Female sterilization				IUD			
Public hospital	46	46.7	8.2	Public hospital	4	16.5	8.6
Public health unit	10	15		Public health unit	3	9.7	6
Public health center/clinic	16	17.5	5.7	Public health center/clinic	10	31.1	12
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	6	9.7	5.3	Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	3	4	3.3	Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	1	0.6	0.6	Private office	1	11.1	10.6
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	1	3.9	4
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	1	2.1	2.1	Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	0	0	
Other	2	4.5	3.5	Other	2	27.8	17.1
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	85	100		Total	21	100	
Male sterilization				Injectables			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	14	3	1.3
Public health unit	0	0		Public health unit	243	49.9	3.7
Public health center/clinic	0	0		Public health center/clinic	158	30.7	3.4
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	0	0		Private health center/clinic	1	0.2	0.2
Private office	0	0		Private office	0	0	
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	1	0.2	0.2
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	20	5.7	1.7
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	31	7	1.9
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	1	1.1	1.1
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	1	0.1	0.1
Other	1	100		Other	11	2.1	0.7
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	1	100		Total	481	100	

Table 5.3.1b Source of family planning methods

Percent distribution of women currently using selected modern methods of family planning, by location where current method was obtained							
Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Implants				Condom			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	0	0	
Public health unit	15	33.3	9.5	Public health unit	2	29.1	19.9
Public health center/clinic	21	49.2	10.4	Public health center/clinic	2	30.7	21.4
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	1	4.9	4.9	Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	2	2.6	1.9	Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	1	1.4	1.4	Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	0	0		Private office	0	0	
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	2	40.2	23.2
Community health worker	1	2.4	2.4	Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	0	0	
Other	2	6.1	4.3	Other	0	0	
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	43	100		Total	6	100	
Pill				Female condom			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	0	0	
Public health unit	10	38.9	15.3	Public health unit	0	0	
Public health center/clinic	11	47.8	14.7	Public health center/clinic	0	0	
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	0	0		Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	1	1.9	2	Private office	0	0	
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	1	2.6	2.3	Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	3	6.8	4.2	Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	0	0	
Other	1	2.1	2.2	Other	0	0	
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0	0	
Total	27	100		Total	0	0	

Table 5.3.1c Source of family planning methods

Percent distribution of women currently using selected modern methods of family planning, by location where current method was obtained							
Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Diaphragm				Lactational amenorrhea method			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	0	0	
Public health unit	0	0		Public health unit	1	30	28
Public health center/clinic	0	0		Public health center/clinic	0	0	
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	0	0		Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	0	0		Private office	0	0	
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	1	23.3	23.9
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	1	27.4	26.6
Other	0	0		Other	1	19.4	20.8
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0	0		Missing	0		
Total	0	0		Total	6	100	
Sponge, spermicide				Rhythm method			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	1	3.1	3.2
Public health unit	0	0		Public health unit	2	7.5	6.1
Public health center/clinic	0	0		Public health center/clinic	2	19.9	13.4
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	0	0		Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	0	0		Private office	1	3.1	2.8
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	2	3.3	2.6
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	6	32.7	14.3
Other	0	0		Other	5	30.3	14.2
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0	0		Missing	0		
Total	0	0		Total	19	100	

Table 5.3.1d Source of family planning methods

Percent distribution of women currently using selected modern methods of family planning, by location where current method was obtained							
Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Withdrawal method				Other modern method			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	0	0	
Public health unit	1	76.1	36.4	Public health unit	0	0	
Public health center/clinic	0	0		Public health center/clinic	1	31.7	43.3
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	1	68.3	43.3
Private health center/clinic	0	0		Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	0	0		Private office	0	0	
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	1	23.9	36.4	Friend/relative	0	0	
Other	0	0		Other	0	0	
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	3	100		Total	2	100	
Emergency contraception				Other traditional method			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	0	0	
Public health unit	0	0		Public health unit	0	0	
Public health center/clinic	0	0		Public health center/clinic	3	33.4	16.3
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	1	24.8	14.6
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	0	0		Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	0	0		Private office	0	0	
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	1	3.7	4.9
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	1	3.2	4.4
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	2	30	31.9
Other	0	0		Other	1	4.9	2.9
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0	0		Missing	0		
Total	0	0		Total	10	100	

5.4 Non-use and interruption of use of family planning methods

Non-use and interruption of use of family planning methods are major concerns for family planning program managers.

5.4.1 Prevalence

The prevalence of interruption and non-use of family planning methods is summarized in Table 5.4.1. Of women who participated in this survey, 75% were considered “in need” of contraception (i.e., they did not report any of the following: does not have sexual relations, virgin, menopausal, hysterectomy, pregnant, or wants to become pregnant). Among these women in need, 2% reported any interruption in the use of family planning methods in the previous year and 75% reported not using any modern methods at the time of the interview.

Table 5.4.1 Interruption and non-use of family planning methods

Percentage of women with interruptions last year in the use of contraception, percentage not using contraception, and percentage in need of contraception			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Currently in need of contraceptives (women did not report any of the following: does not have sexual relations, virgin, menopausal, hysterectomy, pregnant, or wants to become pregnant)			
Yes	2393	74.5	1.3
No	807	25.5	1.3
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	43		
Total	3243	100	
Discontinuation rate: any interruption in use during the last year, among women in need of contraceptives			
Yes	57	2.4	0.4
No	2328	97.6	0.4
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	8		
Total	2393	100	
Number of interruptions in use during the last year, among women in need of contraceptives			
0	2328	97.6	0.4
1	37	1.6	0.4
2-6	20	0.8	0.2
7-12	0	0	
13 or more	0	0	
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	8		
Total	2393	100	
Not currently using any modern method			
Yes	2542	80.3	1.4
No	658	19.7	1.4
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	43		
Total	3243	100	
Unmet need: Not currently using any modern method, among women "in need" of contraceptives			
Yes	1763	74.9	1.8
No	630	25.1	1.8
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	2393	100	

5.4.2 Reasons

Women who interrupted use of family planning methods in the year preceding the interview and those who indicated that they were not using any methods on the day of the interview were asked to identify reasons for interruption and/or non-use from a list of 30 different options (Tables 5.4.2a-b). The most commonly cited reasons for non-use at the time of the interview were: affects her health/does not like them (21%), knows no method (20%), and husband/partner is opposed to use (11%).

Table 5.4.2a Reasons for interruption and non-use of family planning methods

Percent distribution of women who are not using family planning methods by reason for non-use							
Reason	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Reason	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Unmarried				Did not have a menstrual period since last birth			
Yes	30	1.6	0.4	Yes	19	0.9	0.3
No	2058	98.4	0.4	No	2069	99.1	0.3
DK/DTR	318			DK/DTR	318		
Missing	57			Missing	57		
Total	2463	100		Total	2463	100	
Married				Was breastfeeding			
Yes	49	2.4	0.6	Yes	62	2.4	0.5
No	2039	97.6	0.6	No	2026	97.6	0.5
DK/DTR	318			DK/DTR	318		
Missing	57			Missing	57		
Total	2463	100		Total	2463	100	
Does not have sexual relations				Goes against religion			
Yes	164	8.4	1.1	Yes	24	1.2	0.3
No	1924	91.6	1.1	No	2064	98.8	0.3
DK/DTR	318			DK/DTR	318		
Missing	57			Missing	57		
Total	2463	100		Total	2463	100	
Virgin				Respondent is opposed to use			
Yes	4	0.1	0.1	Yes	80	3.9	0.8
No	2084	99.9	0.1	No	2008	96.1	0.8
DK/DTR	318			DK/DTR	318		
Missing	57			Missing	57		
Total	2463	100		Total	2463	100	
Has sexual relations infrequently				Husband/partner is opposed to use			
Yes	83	4.7	0.7	Yes	258	10.8	1.1
No	2005	95.3	0.7	No	1830	89.2	1.1
DK/DTR	318			DK/DTR	318		
Missing	57			Missing	57		
Total	2463	100		Total	2463	100	
Menopausal				Others are opposed to use			
Yes	31	2.1	0.5	Yes	7	0.4	0.2
No	2057	97.9	0.5	No	2081	99.6	0.2
DK/DTR	318			DK/DTR	318		
Missing	57			Missing	57		
Total	2463	100		Total	2463	100	
Hysterectomy/surgery on the uterus				Knows no method			
Yes	8	0.4	0.2	Yes	425	20.1	1.8
No	2080	99.6	0.2	No	1663	79.9	1.8
DK/DTR	318			DK/DTR	318		
Missing	57			Missing	57		
Total	2463	100		Total	2463	100	
Cannot become pregnant				Knows no source for getting method			
Yes	30	2	0.5	Yes	62	2.4	0.4
No	2058	98	0.5	No	2026	97.6	0.4
DK/DTR	318			DK/DTR	318		
Missing	57			Missing	57		
Total	2463	100		Total	2463	100	

Table 5.4.2b Reasons for interruption and non-use of family planning methods

Percent distribution of women who are not using family planning methods by reason for non-use							
Reason	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Reason	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Concerned about side effects				No trust in health facility staff			
Yes	93	4.6	0.7	Yes	21	0.8	0.2
No	1995	95.4	0.7	No	2067	99.2	0.2
DK/DTR	318			DK/DTR	318		
Missing	57			Missing	57		
Total	2463	100		Total	2463	100	
Facility is too far				Uncomfortable to use			
Yes	16	0.6	0.2	Yes	103	4.3	0.7
No	2072	99.4	0.2	No	1985	95.7	0.7
DK/DTR	318			DK/DTR	318		
Missing	57			Missing	57		
Total	2463	100		Total	2463	100	
Could not find transportation to a facility				Interferes with normal body processes			
Yes	6	0.2	0.1	Yes	114	5.5	0.9
No	2082	99.8	0.1	No	1974	94.5	0.9
DK/DTR	318			DK/DTR	318		
Missing	57			Missing	57		
Total	2463	100		Total	2463	100	
Could not afford transportation				Affects health/does not like them			
Yes	5	0.2	0.1	Yes	447	21.3	1.5
No	2083	99.8	0.1	No	1641	78.7	1.5
DK/DTR	318			DK/DTR	318		
Missing	57			Missing	57		
Total	2463	100		Total	2463	100	
Costs too much				Was pregnant			
Yes	15	0.6	0.2	Yes	91	3.7	0.5
No	2073	99.4	0.2	No	1997	96.3	0.5
DK/DTR	318			DK/DTR	318		
Missing	57			Missing	57		
Total	2463	100		Total	2463	100	
Preferred method is not available				Wanted to become pregnant			
Yes	2	0.1		Yes	182	9.4	0.8
No	2086	99.9		No	1906	90.6	0.8
DK/DTR	318			DK/DTR	318		
Missing	57			Missing	57		
Total	2463	100		Total	2463	100	
No method is available				Other			
Yes	4	0.2	0.1	Yes	138	6.7	0.8
No	2084	99.8	0.1	No	1950	93.3	0.8
DK/DTR	318			DK/DTR	318		
Missing	57			Missing	57		
Total	2463	100		Total	2463	100	
Health facility has staff that are hard to deal with							
Yes	5	0.2	0.1				
No	2083	99.8	0.1				
DK/DTR	318						
Missing	57						
Total	2463	100					

5.5 Family planning intentions and decision-making

5.5.1 Participation in family planning decision

In this setting, most women (87%) reported that they jointly made decisions about family planning methods with their partner. In a minority of cases (7%), the decision to use family planning methods was made solely by the respondent's partner.

Table 5.5.1 Participation in family planning decision-making

Percent distribution of women currently using family planning methods according to who makes the decision to use family planning			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Who makes the decision to use family planning methods?			
Mostly the respondent	31	5.3	1.8
Mostly the husband/partner	44	7.2	1.3
Joint decision	609	87.3	2.1
Other	2	0.2	0.2
DK/DTR/NA	6		
Missing	0		
Total	692	100	

5.5.2 Informed choice

With respect to the use of family planning methods, “informed choice” refers to whether or not health care workers described other options for family planning methods, possible side effects associated with the method of choice, and how to respond to side effects if they occur. This information can be used to help women select an appropriate contraceptive method and to assist users in coping with side effects (thus decreasing discontinuation rates for non-permanent methods).

Table 5.5.2a shows the percent of women currently using family planning methods who have been told about other options for contraception (53%).

Table 5.5.2a Family planning decision-making – informed choice

Percentage of all women currently using family planning methods to whom a health care worker described other methods that can be used			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Did a doctor, nurse, or community health worker ever tell you about other methods of family planning that you could use?			
Yes	357	53.2	3.4
No	319	46.8	3.4
DK/DTR	16		
Missing	0		
Total	692	100	

5.6 Exposure to family planning information

5.6.1 Family planning messages delivered by health care providers

Respondents were asked about their exposure to family planning messages delivered by health care providers (Table 5.6.1). Fourteen percent of women reported that they were advised about family planning at the health care facility they attended during the past 12 months. Ten percent of respondents indicated that they had been visited by a health promoter who provided information about family planning in the last 12 months. Four percent of respondents who had not visited a health facility in the last 12 months were visited by a health promoter who provided information about family planning.

Table 5.6.1 Family planning messages delivered by health care providers

Percentage of married or partnered women exposed to family planning messages delivered by health care providers at a health care facility or at home, ever and in the last 12 months			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
In the last 12 months, did any staff member at a health facility speak to you about family planning methods?			
Yes	484	14	1.3
No	2685	86	1.3
DK/DTR	31		
Missing	43		
Total	3243	100	
In the last 12 months, did a health promoter visit you to speak to you about family planning methods?			
Yes	340	10.1	1.2
No	2826	89.9	1.2
DK/DTR	34		
Missing	43		
Total	3243	100	
Among respondents who had not visited a health facility seeking care for themselves or their children in the last 12 months:			
In the last 12 months, did a health promoter visit you to speak to you about family planning methods?			
Yes	93	3.9	0.6
No	2121	96.1	0.6
DK/DTR	16		
Missing	0		
Total	2230	100	

CHAPTER 6: MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

This chapter summarizes key indicators pertaining to antenatal care, delivery care, and postpartum care for the most recent birth in the last two years as reported by women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who participated in the SM2015-Guatemala Baseline Household Survey.

6.1 Antenatal care

To reduce recall bias, data pertaining to antenatal care are summarized for a woman's most recent birth in the last two years.

6.1.1 Antenatal care coverage

Early and regular checkups by trained medical providers are very important in assessing the physical status of women during pregnancy. These visits provide an opportunity to intervene in a timely manner if any problems are detected. The Maternal and Child Health Questionnaire captured information from women on both overall coverage of antenatal care and the content of care received. To obtain information on the source of antenatal care, interviewers recorded all persons who a woman consulted for care. Interviewers determined the timing of antenatal care by asking women how many weeks or months pregnant they were when they attended their first antenatal care visit.

Table 6.1.1a shows the percentage of women with a birth in the last two years who attended at least one antenatal care visit for the most recent birth, and the percent distribution of timing of care among those who received any antenatal care. The antenatal care received from specific antenatal care providers is detailed in Table 6.1.1b, and the type of facility where antenatal care was sought is detailed in Table 6.1.1c.

Among women with a child under the age of 2 years, 81% attended at least one antenatal care visit; 28% of these were with a doctor or professional nurse. Only 8% of women had an antenatal care visit during the first trimester (first 12 weeks) of pregnancy with a doctor or professional nurse.

As can be seen in Table 6.1.1b, half of women with a birth in the last two years attended the first antenatal care visit with a midwife for the most recent birth. Fifteen percent of women reported that their first visit was with a medical doctor. A midwife was the usual antenatal care attendant for 44% of women, and a medical doctor for 14%.

Regarding the type of facility where antenatal care was sought (Table 6.1.1c), most women who attended antenatal care for their most recent delivery in the last two years sought care at a location other than those provided in the questionnaire (40%), a public health unit (27%), or a public health center/clinic (20%). Only 3% of women sought antenatal care in a private facility.

Table 6.1.1a Antenatal care coverage for the most recent birth in the last two years

Percentage of women with a birth in the last two years who attended at least one antenatal care visit for the most recent birth; and among those who received any antenatal care, percent distribution by timing of care			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Attended at least one antenatal care visit			
Yes	1303	80.9	1.7
No	313	19.1	1.7
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	141		
Total	1757	100	
Attended at least one antenatal care visit with doctor or professional nurse			
Yes	441	27.7	2.1
No	1175	72.3	2.1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	141		
Total	1757	100	
First trimester (first 12 weeks) antenatal care visit with doctor or professional nurse			
Yes	128	8.1	0.9
No	1442	91.9	0.9
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	187		
Total	1757	100	
Month of gestation at first ANC visit, among women who received any antenatal care			
1	111	8.7	1
2	247	19.5	1.2
3	338	27.8	1.3
4	256	20	1.3
5	158	11.9	1.1
6	82	6.6	1
7	44	3.4	0.5
8	19	1.7	0.5
9	2	0.4	0.3
DK/DTR	46		
Missing	0		
Total	1303	100	

Table 6.1.1b Antenatal care coverage for the most recent birth in the last two years

Percent distribution of attendants at antenatal care, for women with a birth in the last two years who attended at least one antenatal care visit for the most recent birth			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Attendant for the first ANC visit			
Medical doctor	194	14.6	1.9
Professional nurse	194	15.5	1.5
Auxiliary nurse	211	16.2	1.5
Laboratory technician	1	0.1	0.1
Midwife/comadrona	667	51	2.4
Community health worker	24	1.8	0.5
Pharmacy assistant	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0	
Relative	1	0.1	0.1
Other	6	0.8	0.4
DK/DTR	5		
Missing	0		
Total	1303	100	
Usual attendant for ANC visits			
Medical doctor	181	14.2	2
Professional nurse	203	17.2	1.7
Auxiliary nurse	256	20.5	1.7
Laboratory technician	1	0.1	0.1
Midwife/comadrona	553	44.2	2.3
Community health worker	33	2.2	0.6
Pharmacy assistant	0	0	
Traditional healer	1	0.1	0.1
Relative	1	0.1	0.1
Other	17	1.5	0.4
DK/DTR	52		
Missing	5		
Total	1303	100	

Table 6.1.1c Antenatal care coverage for the most recent birth in the last two years

Percentage distribution of usual location of antenatal care for women with a birth in the last two years who attended at least one antenatal care visit for the most recent birth			
Location	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Usual location for antenatal care visits			
Public hospital	35	3.4	1.6
Public health unit	362	26.6	2
Public health center/clinic	246	20	2
Public mobile clinic	9	0.8	0.4
Other public health facility	1	0.1	0.1
Private hospital	9	0.6	0.2
Private health center/clinic	17	1.5	0.4
Private office	11	0.6	0.3
Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	4	0.4	0.2
Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	47	3.8	0.8
Traditional healer	25	1.9	0.6
Other	527	40.4	2.2
DK/DTR	10		
Missing	0		
Total	1303	100	

6.1.2 Frequency of antenatal care visits

Antenatal care can be more effective in preventing adverse pregnancy outcomes when it is sought early in the pregnancy and continued to delivery. Under normal circumstances, the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends that pregnant women have at least four antenatal care visits to provide sufficient care.

The frequency of antenatal care visits for women who participated in the survey is summarized in Table 6.1.2. The table also includes the percentage of women with four or more visits with at least one with a professional and according to best practices.

More than half of women reported having four or more antenatal care visits during their most recent pregnancy in the last two years. Twenty percent of women reported having seven or more antenatal care visits during their most recent pregnancy.

The content of antenatal care is as crucial as the frequency of visits. Approximately 1% of all women had four or more antenatal care visits, including at least one visit with a doctor or professional nurse, and with each of the nine defined best practices performed at least once during pregnancy (i.e., measurement of blood type, test for anemia, test for syphilis, blood glucose test, measurement of maternal blood pressure, measurement of maternal weight, measurement of fundal height, measurement of fetal heartbeat, and urine test).

Table 6.1.2 Frequency of antenatal care visits

Percent distribution of women with a birth in the last two years, by number of antenatal care visits for the most recent birth, and percentage of women with four or more visits with at least one with a professional			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Number of antenatal care visits			
None	321	20	1.6
1-3 visits	394	25.3	1.6
4-6 visits	537	33.5	1.7
7-9 visits	238	14.7	1.4
10+ visits	93	6.5	0.9
DK/DTR	33		
Missing	140		
Total	1756	100	
Attended at least four antenatal care visits			
Yes	868	54.7	2.5
No	715	45.3	2.5
DK/DTR	33		
Missing	140		
Total	1756	100	
Attended at least four antenatal care visits with doctor or professional nurse			
Yes	288	39.7	3.4
No	453	60.3	3.4
DK/DTR	33		
Missing	982		
Total	1756	100	
Attended at least four antenatal care visits with doctor or professional nurse according to best practices*			
Yes	20	1.1	0.3
No	1563	98.9	0.3
DK/DTR	33		
Missing	140		
Total	1756	100	

* Best practices = measurement of blood type, test for anemia, test for syphilis, blood glucose test, measurement of maternal blood pressure, measurement of maternal weight, measurement of fundal height, measurement of fetal heartbeat, and urine test

6.1.3 Content of antenatal care

The content of antenatal care is an important indicator of quality of care. The coverage of key procedures was assessed among women who received any antenatal care for a birth in the last two years (Table 6.1.3a and Table 6.1.3b). It is important

to remember that the validity of these data hinges on the respondent's understanding of the question and her ability to recall events that may have occurred several years prior to the interview.

There was variation in performance of the nine best practice procedures, from measurement of fundal height (58%) to testing for syphilis (4%). Few women had a blood specimen (17%) or a urine specimen (20%) collected during their antenatal care visits for the most recent birth during the past two years.

Table 6.1.3a Content of antenatal care visits – best practices

Percentage distribution of content during antenatal-care visit among women with a birth in the last two years with at least one antenatal care visit							
Procedure	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Procedure	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Measured blood type				Urine test done			
Yes	126	9.7	1.2	Yes	246	20	2
No	1148	90.3	1.2	No	1044	80	2
DK/DTR	28			DK/DTR	12		
Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	1303	100		Total	1303	100	
Tested for anemia				Measured maternal blood pressure			
Yes	103	8.2	1.1	Yes	592	47.1	2.6
No	1165	91.8	1.1	No	677	52.9	2.6
DK/DTR	34			DK/DTR	33		
Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	1303	100		Total	1303	100	
Tested for syphilis				Measured maternal weight			
Yes	48	3.6	0.7	Yes	771	60.7	2.2
No	1224	96.4	0.7	No	507	39.3	2.2
DK/DTR	30			DK/DTR	24		
Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	1303	100		Total	1303	100	
Tested for blood glucose				Measured fundal height			
Yes	62	31.1	3.8	Yes	716	57.7	2.4
No	141	68.9	3.8	No	530	42.3	2.4
DK/DTR	20			DK/DTR	56		
Missing	1080			Missing	1		
Total	1303	100		Total	1303	100	
				Measured fetal heartbeat			
				Yes	537	43	2.6
				No	714	57	2.6
				DK/DTR	51		
				Missing	1		
				Total	1303	100	

Table 6.1.3b Content of antenatal care visits – other services provided

Percentage distribution of content during antenatal-care visit among women with a birth in the last two years with at least one antenatal care visit							
Procedure	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Procedure	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Collected blood specimen				Tested for diabetes			
Yes	223	17.2	1.6	Yes	29	2.4	0.5
No	1073	82.8	1.6	No	1246	97.6	0.5
DK/DTR	6			DK/DTR	27		
Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	1303	100		Total	1303	100	
Tested for HIV				Performed an ultrasound			
Yes	119	9.5	1.2	Yes	199	15.6	2
No	1118	90.5	1.2	No	1057	84.4	2
DK/DTR	65			DK/DTR	46		
Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	1303	100		Total	1303	100	
Tested for proteinuria							
Yes	106	49.2	4				
No	108	50.8	4				
DK/DTR	32						
Missing	1057						
Total	1303	100					

6.1.4 Coverage of tetanus toxoid vaccinations during pregnancy

Tetanus toxoid injections are given during pregnancy for the prevention of neonatal tetanus. To prevent transmission of this potentially fatal infection, all women should be vaccinated with tetanus toxoid when they become pregnant. A baby is considered protected if the mother receives two doses of tetanus toxoid during pregnancy, with the second at least two weeks before delivery. However, if a woman was vaccinated previously, she only requires one dose during the current pregnancy. Five doses are considered adequate to confer lifetime immunity. To assess the coverage of tetanus toxoid vaccination, women who reported receiving any antenatal care during their most recent pregnancy were asked if they received tetanus toxoid injections.

Among women with prenatal care for a birth in the last two years, the percentage of women with prenatal care for a birth in the last two years who received tetanus vaccinations during pregnancy, and the percent distribution by number of vaccinations received and by time since last tetanus vaccination.

Among women who received antenatal care, the coverage of tetanus toxoid vaccinations during pregnancy was 52%; 8% had received one vaccination and 43% had received two or more. Among women who received prenatal care, 80% had never been vaccinated before and 20% had received a vaccine in the last 10 years. Among women who were not vaccinated during prenatal care visits, approximately three-quarters had never been vaccinated.

Table 6.1.4 Coverage of tetanus toxoid vaccinations during pregnancy

Among women with prenatal care for a birth in the last two years, percentage who received tetanus vaccinations during pregnancy and percent distribution by number of vaccinations received and by time since last tetanus vaccination			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Received tetanus injection during pregnancy			
Yes	791	51.7	2.1
No	751	48.3	2.1
DK/DTR	73		
Missing	140		
Total	1755	100	
Number of tetanus vaccinations during pregnancy			
None	751	49.1	2.1
1	121	8.1	0.8
2	264	17.7	1.3
3	336	21.9	1.5
4	40	2.7	0.4
5	11	0.7	0.2
DK/DTR	92		
Missing	140		
Total	1755	100	
Time since last tetanus vaccination			
Never vaccinated	806	79.6	2.3
<10 years ago	207	20	2.2
≥10 years ago	4	0.3	0.2
DK/DTR	598		
Missing	140		
Total	1755	100	
Time since last tetanus vaccination, among women who were not vaccinated during pregnancy			
Never vaccinated	362	76.7	3
<10 years ago	116	23.3	3
≥10 years ago	0	0	
DK/DTR	273		
Missing	0		
Total	751	100	

6.1.5 Exposure to safe pregnancy messages

Women who received antenatal care were asked about a series of topics for which they might have received counseling or advice during their pregnancy (Table 6.1.5).

Table 6.1.5 shows that 10% of women were offered an HIV test. At least one-third of women were exposed to the following messages: counseled about pregnancy (57%); given information about proper breastfeeding (46%); counseled about nutrition during pregnancy (43%); advised to deliver in a facility (41%); told about signs of a problem during pregnancy (38%); and given information about in-facility delivery (35%). Thirteen percent of women were advised to have a Cesarean section.

Table 6.1.5 Exposure to safe pregnancy messages

Among women who received prenatal care for a birth in the last two years, percentage exposed to specific safe pregnancy messages							
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Counseled about pregnancy				Advised to have a Cesarean section			
Yes	730	57.2	2.2	Yes	168	13	1.5
No	543	42.8	2.2	No	1082	87	1.5
DK/DTR	29			DK/DTR	52		
Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	1303	100		Total	1303	100	
Told about signs to watch out for that could indicate a problem with the pregnancy				Counseled about making a transportation plan for the delivery			
Yes	464	37.9	2.1	Yes	144	11.5	1.3
No	786	62.1	2.1	No	1104	88.5	1.3
DK/DTR	52			DK/DTR	54		
Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	1303	100		Total	1303	100	
Offered an HIV test				Counseled about contraception after delivery			
Yes	128	9.7	1.4	Yes	266	20.8	1.8
No	1114	90.3	1.4	No	981	79.2	1.8
DK/DTR	60			DK/DTR	55		
Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	1303	100		Total	1303	100	
Counseled about nutrition during pregnancy				Counseled about child care			
Yes	522	42.9	2.6	Yes	392	31.4	2.1
No	727	57.1	2.6	No	859	68.6	2.1
DK/DTR	53			DK/DTR	51		
Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	1303	100		Total	1303	100	
Given information about in-facility delivery				Given information about proper ways to			
Yes	437	34.7	2.1	Yes	578	46.3	2.9
No	820	65.3	2.1	No	675	53.7	2.9
DK/DTR	45			DK/DTR	49		
Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	1303	100		Total	1303	100	
Advised to deliver in a facility							
Yes	509	40.6	2.3				
No	744	59.4	2.3				
DK/DTR	49						
Missing	1						
Total	1303	100					

6.2 Delivery care

Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risk of complications, infections, and even death for the mother and newborn baby. Characteristics of the delivery, including place of delivery and assistance at delivery were captured for all children born in the five years preceding the survey. To reduce recall bias, only data from the most recent delivery within the last two years are summarized.

6.2.1 Place of delivery

The location of the most recent birth and the means of transportation used to get to the facility are shown in Table 6.2.1. The majority of births occurred in the respondent's home (77%). Thirteen percent of women reported giving birth in a public hospital. Deliveries in private-sector facilities were rare (less than 3%). Less than one-quarter of women delivered in a facility of any type. Among women who delivered in a facility, two-thirds of women indicated that they used a private vehicle for transport.

Table 6.2.1 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women with a birth in the last two years, by location of most recent birth, and percent distribution of women with in-facility deliveries, by means of transportation used to get to the facility for delivery							
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Mode of transportation	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Delivery location for most recent birth				On foot			
Respondent's house	1231	76.7	2.2	Yes	32	11.5	4
Another person's house	15	1	0.3	No	330	88.5	4
Public hospital	221	13.4	1.9	DK/DTR	0		
Public health center/clinic	107	6.4	1.1	Missing	0		
Public medical ward	0	0		Total	362	100	
Other public health facility	4	0.2	0.1	Private vehicle			
Private hospital	19	1.2	0.5	Yes	252	67.5	4.5
Private health center/clinic	10	0.7	0.3	No	110	32.5	4.5
Private medical ward	0	0		DK/DTR	0		
Other private health facility	1	0.1	0.1	Missing	0		
Other	6	0.3	0.1	Total	362	100	
DK/DTR	0			Ambulance			
Missing	142			Yes	49	12.3	2.2
Total	1756	100		No	313	87.7	2.2
In-hospital delivery				DK/DTR			
Yes	240	14.6	1.8	Missing	0		
No	1374	85.4	1.8	Total	362	100	
DK/DTR	0			Other public vehicle			
Missing	142			Yes	35	9.9	1.8
Total	1756	100		No	327	90.1	1.8
In-facility delivery (any facility type)				DK/DTR			
Yes	362	22	2.2	Missing	0		
No	1252	78	2.2	Total	362	100	
DK/DTR	0						
Missing	142						
Total	1756	100					

6.2.2 Assistance at delivery

The assistance that a woman receives during childbirth has important health consequences for both mother and child. For women who did not deliver alone in the last two years (97% of all births), the percentage by type of delivery attendant is detailed in Table 6.2.2a. Among women who did not report being alone for delivery, several categories of personnel may have been in attendance. As can be seen in Table 6.2.2a, most deliveries were attended by a midwife (71%). The next most common attendants were doctors (20%) or relatives (18%). Fewer deliveries were attended by a professional nurse (11%) or auxiliary nurse (11%).

Sixty-nine percent of women delivered with one attendant, 21% with two attendants, and 8% with three or more attendants (Table 6.2.2b). For women's most recent live birth in the past two years, 21% of deliveries had a skilled attendant present in a health facility and 15% delivered with a skilled attendant in a hospital (Table 6.2.2c).

Table 6.2.2a Assistance at delivery: type of attendants

For women's most recent birth in the past two years, percentage by type of delivery attendants							
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Medical doctor				Community health worker			
Yes	329	20.3	2.1	Yes	7	0.5	0.3
No	1280	79.7	2.1	No	1601	99.5	0.3
DK/DTR	5			DK/DTR	6		
Missing	142			Missing	142		
Total	1756	100		Total	1756	100	
Professional nurse				Pharmacist			
Yes	197	11.4	1.4	Yes	1	0.1	0.1
No	1410	88.6	1.4	No	1608	99.9	0.1
DK/DTR	7			DK/DTR	5		
Missing	142			Missing	142		
Total	1756	100		Total	1756	100	
Auxiliary nurse				Traditional healer			
Yes	170	10.5	1.5	Yes	3	0.2	0.2
No	1433	89.5	1.5	No	1607	99.8	0.2
DK/DTR	11			DK/DTR	4		
Missing	142			Missing	142		
Total	1756	100		Total	1756	100	
Laboratory technician				Relative			
Yes	26	1.4	0.4	Yes	292	18.1	1.9
No	1574	98.6	0.4	No	1318	81.9	1.9
DK/DTR	14			DK/DTR	4		
Missing	142			Missing	142		
Total	1756	100		Total	1756	100	
Midwife/Comadrona				Other			
Yes	1138	71.3	2.4	Yes	31	2	0.4
No	473	28.7	2.4	No	1577	98	0.4
DK/DTR	3			DK/DTR	6		
Missing	142			Missing	142		
Total	1756	100		Total	1756	100	

Table 6.2.2b Assistance at delivery: number of attendants

For women's most recent live birth in the past two years, the number of attendants during delivery and the presence of skilled attendants			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Delivered alone			
Yes	47	2.9	0.5
No	1567	97.1	0.5
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	140		
Total	1754	100	
Number of categories of personnel in attendance at delivery			
None	49	3	0.5
One	1104	68.5	2.3
Two	328	20.6	1.9
Three	101	6	0.9
Four or more	32	1.8	0.4
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	140		
Total	1754	100	
Delivery with a skilled birth attendant			
Yes	360	22	2.2
No	1247	78	2.2
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	147		
Total	1754	100	

Table 6.2.2c Assistance at delivery: in-facility delivery with skilled birth attendant

For women's most recent live birth in the past two years, the presence of skilled attendants at delivery in a health facility or hospital			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
In-facility delivery (any facility type) with a skilled birth attendant			
Yes	350	21.3	2.2
No	1257	78.7	2.2
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	149		
Total	1756	100	
In-hospital delivery with a skilled birth attendant			
Yes	238	14.6	1.9
No	1369	85.4	1.9
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	149		
Total	1756	100	

6.2.3 Complications

Pregnancy complications are an important source of maternal and child morbidity and mortality. The types of delivery (vaginal or Cesarean section) among women with births in the last two years are detailed in Table 6.2.3. The table also includes the percentage of women with specific complications and the percentage of women with an in-facility delivery for whom the delivery at the facility was planned.

As previously described, few births occurred in institutional settings. In 76% of these cases, women indicated that they attended the facility for emergency care. Few women reported seizures prior to delivery (4%). Approximately 1% of infants were transferred to an intensive care unit after delivery, and 34% of women reported excessive bleeding after delivery (more than one cup over a two-day period).

Table 6.2.3 Mode of delivery and complications

For women's most recent live birth in the past two years, the mode of delivery and complications during delivery			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Mode of delivery			
Vaginal	1523	94.6	0.7
Planned Cesarean section	12	0.7	0.2
Emergency Cesarean section	79	4.6	0.7
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	140		
Total	1754	100	
Reason for attending a health facility for delivery, among in-facility births (CAPS, CAIMI, or hospital)			
Planned	75	24.1	3.8
Emergency	280	75.9	3.8
Other	0	0	
DK/DTR	7		
Missing	0		
Total	362	100	
Respondent had seizures prior to delivery			
Yes	65	4.3	0.7
No	1527	95.7	0.7
DK/DTR	22		
Missing	140		
Total	1754	100	
Child entered neonatal intensive care unit after delivery			
Yes	23	1.3	0.3
No	1584	98.7	0.3
DK/DTR	7		
Missing	140		
Total	1754	100	
Respondent had excessive bleeding in the first day following the delivery			
Yes	525	34.2	2.5
No	998	65.8	2.5
DK/DTR	91		
Missing	140		
Total	1754	100	

6.2.4 Birth size and weight

Birth weight is a major determinant of infant and child health and mortality. Birth weight of less than 2.5 kilograms is considered low. For all births during the five-year period preceding the survey, mothers were asked about their perception of the child's size at birth, whether very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small. They were then asked to report the actual weight in kilograms if the child had been weighed after delivery. To reduce recall bias, only data from the most recent birth within the last two years are summarized below (Table 6.2.4).

Most women perceived their infant to be average in size (68%). About half of newborns (54%) were weighed at birth. Among those who were weighed, 12% were classified as low birth weight (less than 2.5 kilograms).

Table 6.2.4 Birth size and weight

For women's most recent live birth in the past two years, the size and weight of the child at birth			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Mother's estimate of the size of the child at birth			
Very large	67	4.4	1.1
Larger than average	122	7.5	0.8
Average	1055	68	2.1
Smaller than average	225	14.9	1.4
Very small	81	5.1	0.8
DK/DTR	64		
Missing	141		
Total	1755	100	
Child's weight was measured at birth			
Yes	850	53.9	2.7
No	704	46.1	2.7
DK/DTR	60		
Missing	141		
Total	1755	100	
Child's birth weight, among those who were weighed			
<2.5 kg (low birth weight)	98	12	1.6
≥2.5 kg	717	88	1.6
DK/DTR	34		
Missing	1		
Total	850	100	

6.3 Postnatal care

Postnatal care is important both for the mother and the child, to treat complications arising from the delivery as well as to provide the mother with important information on how to care for herself and her child. The postnatal period is defined as the time between the delivery of the placenta and 42 days (6 weeks) following the delivery. The timing of postnatal care is important. The first two days after delivery are critical, because most maternal and neonatal deaths occur during this period.

Characteristics of postnatal care, including timing, location, and personnel providing care were captured for all births in the five years preceding the survey. To reduce recall bias, only data from the most recent delivery in the last two years are summarized in the tables below.

6.3.1 Postnatal checkup for the mother

Data on postnatal care for the mother are summarized in Table 6.3.1a and Table 6.3.1b. Table 6.3.1a shows the percentage of women with a birth in the last two years who were checked at any time after delivery and within one week after delivery, and the percentage by timing of the checkup for women with an in-facility delivery.

About one-quarter of women recalled being checked after delivery, and 11% reported being checked one week after delivery by a health care provider. Only 21% of women with an institutional birth recalled being checked every 15 minutes for the first hour postpartum.

Table 6.3.1b shows the percent distribution of women who were checked at any time after delivery, by type of personnel. Among women with postnatal care visits, most received care from a midwife (34%) or doctor (31%).

Table 6.3.1a Postnatal checkup for the mother

For women's most recent live birth in the past two years, postpartum care received by the respondent			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Respondent was checked after delivery			
Yes	394	24.8	1.9
No	1186	75.2	1.9
DK/DTR	34		
Missing	144		
Total	1758	100	
Respondent was checked every 15 minutes during the first hour after delivery while still at health facility, among in-facility births			
Yes	67	20.8	2.5
No	266	79.2	2.5
DK/DTR	29		
Missing	0		
Total	362	100	
Respondent was checked within one week after delivery by a health provider			
Yes	184	11.1	1.1
No	1398	88.9	1.1
DK/DTR	34		
Missing	142		
Total	1758	100	

Table 6.3.1b Postnatal checkup for the mother: providers

Percentage distribution of attendants at postnatal care, for women with a birth in the last two years who attended at least one postnatal care visit for the most recent birth											
Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Medical doctor				Midwife/Comadrona				Relative			
0 visits	268	68.6	3.1	0 visits	263	65.7	3.7	0 visits	389	98.8	0.5
1 visit	91	22.8	2.8	1 visit	85	21.7	2.6	1 visit	4	1	0.5
2 visits	27	6.7	1.3	2 visits	18	5.8	1.9	2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	7	1.7	0.7	3 visits	12	2.7	0.8	3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	1	0.2	0.2	4 visits	7	2	0.9	4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	4	1	0.5	5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	2	0.4	0.3	6 visits	1	0.2	0.2
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	2	0.4	0.4	7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	1	0.2	0.2	8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	394	100		Total	394	100		Total	394	100	
Professional nurse				Community health worker				Other			
0 visits	325	83.4	2	0 visits	382	96.8	1.4	0 visits	392	99.5	0.3
1 visit	62	15	2	1 visit	12	3.2	1.4	1 visit	2	0.5	0.3
2 visits	4	1	0.5	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	2	0.5	0.4	4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	1	0.2	0.2	5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	394	100		Total	394	100		Total	394	100	
Auxiliary nurse				Pharmacy assistant				Didn't know attendant or declined to respond			
0 visits	314	80	2.7	0 visits	394	100		0 visits	394	100	
1 visit	74	18.3	2.5	1 visit	0	0		1 visit	0	0	
2 visits	4	1.2	0.6	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	2	0.4	0.3	3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	394	100		Total	394	100		Total	394	100	
Laboratory technician				Traditional healer							
0 visits	393	99.7	0.3	0 visits	394	100					
1 visit	1	0.3	0.3	1 visit	0	0					
2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0					
3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0					
4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0					
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0					
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0					
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0					
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0					
Missing	0			Missing	0						
Total	394	100		Total	394	100					

6.3.2 Postnatal checkup for the baby

The results regarding postnatal care for the neonate are shown in Table 6.3.2a. Data include percentage of women with a birth in the last two years whose infants were checked after delivery; percent distributions of infants who were checked by skilled personnel within 24 hours of delivery; and percent distributions of infants who were checked by skilled personnel within one week of delivery.

Approximately 26% of women reported that their infant was checked at any time after delivery. Among all deliveries, 7% of women reported that a qualified medical professional checked on their infant within 24 hours of delivery. Table 6.3.2b shows the attendants for neonatal postnatal care. Most women indicated that a checkup was performed by a medical doctor (39%), professional nurse (29%), or auxiliary nurse (26%).

Table 6.3.2a Postnatal checkup for the neonate

For women's most recent live birth in the past two years, postpartum care received by the baby			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Baby was checked after delivery			
Yes	419	25.7	2
No	1179	74.3	2
DK/DTR	16		
Missing	142		
Total	1756	100	
Baby was checked within 24 hours after delivery by a health provider			
Yes	105	6.6	0.9
No	1473	93.4	0.9
DK/DTR	16		
Missing	162		
Total	1756	100	
Baby was checked within one week after delivery by a health provider			
Yes	177	11.2	1.2
No	1401	88.8	1.2
DK/DTR	16		
Missing	162		
Total	1756	100	

Table 6.3.2b Postnatal checkup for the neonate: providers

Percentage distribution of attendants at postnatal care, for women with a birth in the last two years who attended at least one postnatal care visit for the most recent birth											
Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Medical doctor				Midwife/Comadrona				Relative			
0 visits	259	61.2	3.7	0 visits	389	93.3	1.5	0 visits	417	99.7	0.2
1 visit	125	29.8	2.8	1 visit	24	5.1	1.3	1 visit	2	0.3	0.2
2 visits	28	7.5	1.5	2 visits	4	0.9	0.5	2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	5	1.1	0.5	3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	1	0.2	0.2	4 visits	1	0.3	0.2	4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	1	0.2	0.2	5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	1	0.4	0.4	8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	419	100		Total	419	100		Total	419	100	
Professional nurse				Community health worker				Other			
0 visits	297	70.8	3.7	0 visits	401	95.8	1.4	0 visits	418	99.8	0.2
1 visit	110	26.3	3.5	1 visit	17	3.9	1.4	1 visit	1	0.2	0.2
2 visits	10	2.5	0.8	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	1	0.2	0.2	3 visits	1	0.3	0.3	3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	1	0.2	0.2	4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	419	100		Total	419	100		Total	419	100	
Auxiliary nurse				Pharmacy assistant				Didn't know attendant or declined to respond			
0 visits	314	74.2	2.9	0 visits	419	100		0 visits	410	97.9	0.8
1 visit	93	22.6	2.8	1 visit	0	0		1 visit	9	2.1	0.8
2 visits	12	3.2	1.1	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	419	100		Total	419	100		Total	419	100	
Laboratory technician				Traditional healer							
0 visits	419	100		0 visits	419	100					
1 visit	0	0		1 visit	0	0					
2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0					
3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0					
4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0					
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0					
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0					
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0					
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0					
Missing	0			Missing	0						
Total	419	100		Total	419	100					

CHAPTER 7: CHILD HEALTH

This chapter summarizes the health status of children aged 0-59 months whose mothers participated in the SM2015-Guatemala Baseline Household Survey. All data summarized in this chapter are based on the mother's report.

7.1 Health status

The age and sex distribution of the de facto population of children aged 0-59 months whose mothers resided in the surveyed households in Guatemala is shown in Table 7.1 by 6- or 12-month age groups. Twenty percent of these children were under 1 year of age at the time of the interview. The age distributions of female and male children were similar.

Table 7.1 Age and sex of children

Percent distribution of the de facto population of children aged 0-59 months in the SM2015 baseline survey						
	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Age, in months						
0-5 months	211	9.9	219	10.3	438	10.1
6-11 months	222	10.4	235	11.1	465	10.7
12-23 months	450	21.1	450	21.3	914	21.1
24-35 months	469	22	467	22.1	951	22
36-47 months	423	19.8	410	19.4	850	19.6
48-59 months	359	16.8	334	15.8	707	16.3
Total	2134	100	2115	100	4325	100

7.1.1 Current health status

Table 7.1.1 shows the current health status of all children aged 0-59 months, as reported by their mothers. The table also includes the mother's evaluation of current health relative to health the previous year and the percentage of children who can easily perform daily activities. Approximately 72% of mothers considered their children's health to be "good," "very good," or "excellent."

When asked to evaluate their children's current health status relative to the past year, half reported that their children's health was "about the same." While 48% reported that their children's health had improved, 3% reported worse health on the day of the interview compared to last year. Ninety percent could "easily" perform their daily activities (e.g., playing and going to school). Ten percent of caregivers reported that their children had at least some degree of difficulty performing these activities.

Table 7.1.1 Current health status

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months, as reported by their mothers			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Current health			
Excellent	463	11	1.2
Very good	498	11.9	0.9
Good	2054	48.8	1.8
Fair	1044	25.3	1.5
Poor	119	3	0.3
DK/NR	8		
Missing	142		
Total	4328	100	
Current health relative to health last year			
Better	1556	48.1	1.9
Worse	93	3	0.4
About the same	1541	49	1.8
DK/NR	13		
Missing	147		
Total	3350	100	
Ability to perform daily activities			
Easily	3664	89.6	0.9
With some difficulty	336	8.6	0.8
With much difficulty	25	0.6	0.1
Unable to do	43	1.1	0.3
DK/NR	41		
Missing	80		
Total	4189	100	

7.1.2 Recent illness

Mothers were asked a series of questions about any illnesses or health problems that their children might have had in the two weeks preceding the interview. Approximately one-quarter of children were reported as sick during that time (Table 7.1.2). Of the 974 children who were recently ill, fever (35%), diarrhea without blood (24%), cough/chest infection (15%), and a problem other than one on the provided list (16%) were the most commonly elicited specific complaints.

It is interesting to note that although the health status of these young children as reported by their mothers (Table 7.1.1) tended to be somewhat better than the health status of women who participated in the survey (Table 3.6.1), a larger proportion of children were sick immediately prior to the interview (Table 7.1.2) compared to the proportion of women who were sick (Table 3.6.2).

Table 7.1.2 Recent illness

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months, as reported by their mothers			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Child was sick recently (in the last two weeks)			
Yes	974	24.1	1.4
No	3204	75.9	1.4
DK/NR	8		
Missing	140		
Total	4326	100	
Recent illness			
Fever	340	34.8	2.1
Malaria	0	0	
Cough/chest infection	141	14.6	1.4
Tuberculosis	1	0.1	0.1
Asthma	0	0	
Bronchitis	8	0.8	0.3
Pneumonia	10	1	0.3
Diarrhea without blood	227	23.5	1.5
Diarrhea with blood	24	2.8	0.6
Vomiting	11	1.2	0.4
Abdominal pain	21	2.5	0.6
Anemia	1	0.1	0.1
Skin rash/infection	19	2	0.5
Eye/ear infection	4	0.4	0.2
Measles	1	0.1	0.1
Jaundice	1	0.1	0.1
Headache	7	0.7	0.3
Stroke	0	0	
Diabetes	0	0	
HIV/AIDS	0	0	
Paralysis	0	0	
Other	157	15.5	1.4
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	974	100	

7.1.3 Utilization of health services for recent illness

Table 7.1.3 summarizes data regarding the utilization of health services among the 974 children who were sick in the two weeks preceding the interview. The table shows the percentage of these children 0-59 months who were sick in the last two weeks for whom care was sought for recent illness, the percent distribution by type of medical facility where care was sought, and whether the child was hospitalized.

Care was sought for 66% of these cases. Care was typically sought at a public health unit (43%), public clinic/health center (28%), or a pharmacy (11%); less than 5% attended private health facilities. Only 11 children were hospitalized for their recent illness (approximately 1% of those who sought care).

Table 7.1.3 Utilization of health services for recent illness

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who were sick in the last two weeks			
Utilization of health services	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Sought care for recent illness			
Yes	640	66.2	2.2
No	334	33.8	2.2
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	974	100	
Type of medical facility where care was sought			
Public hospital	20	3.3	1.1
Public health unit	285	43.4	3
Public clinic/health center	181	28.1	2.6
Public mobile clinic	1	0.1	0.1
Other public health center	2	0.3	0.2
Private hospital	4	0.9	0.6
Private clinic/health center	9	1.5	0.5
Private office	8	1.2	0.4
Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health center	1	0.2	0.2
Pharmacy	69	11.4	2.2
Community health worker	26	4.3	1.1
Traditional healer	4	0.6	0.3
Other	29	4.7	1
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	640	100	
Child was hospitalized for recent illness			
Yes	11	1	0.4
No	962	99	0.4
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	974	100	

7.2 Acute respiratory infection

Acute respiratory infection is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality among children. Early diagnosis and treatment with antibiotics can prevent a large proportion of deaths resulting from pneumonia, a common acute respiratory disease. The prevalence of acute respiratory infection was estimated by asking mothers whether their children aged 0-59 months had been ill with a cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing in the two weeks preceding the interview. If the child had had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection, then the mother was asked about what was done to treat the symptoms, and about feeding practices during the illness.

7.2.1 Prevalence of acute respiratory infection and fever

The prevalence of cough, acute respiratory infection, and fever among children aged 0-59 months, as reported by their mothers, is displayed in Table 7.2.1. Seventeen percent of children experienced cough, 9% had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection, and 18% had a fever in the two weeks preceding the interview.

Table 7.2.1 Prevalence of acute respiratory infection and fever

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months, as reported by their mothers			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Child had cough in the last two weeks			
Yes	715	17.3	1.3
No	3460	82.7	1.3
DK/NR	11		
Missing	143		
Total	4329	100	
Child had cough in the last two weeks, by type			
Cough with difficulty breathing due to chest problem	126	3	0.4
Cough with difficulty breathing due to congested or runny nose	159	4	0.6
Cough with difficulty breathing due to chest problem and congested or runny nose	61	1.4	0.2
Cough with difficulty breathing due to other reason	2	0.1	
Cough without difficulty breathing	346	8.4	0.6
No cough	3460	83.1	1.3
DK/NR	32		
Missing	143		
Total	4329	100	
Child had acute respiratory infection in the last two weeks			
Yes	353	8.6	1
No	3806	91.4	1
DK/NR	27		
Missing	143		
Total	4329	100	
Child had fever in the last two weeks			
Yes	748	18.2	1.1
No	3427	81.8	1.1
DK/NR	11		
Missing	143		
Total	4329	100	

7.2.2 Utilization of health services for acute respiratory infection

Sixty-five percent of children with symptoms of acute respiratory infection were taken somewhere for evaluation and/or treatment of their condition (Table 7.2.2). Care for these children was most often sought in the public sector or at a pharmacy.

Table 7.2.2 Utilization of health services for acute respiratory infection

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had acute respiratory infection in the last two weeks, as reported by their mothers			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Sought care for acute respiratory infection			
Yes	226	64.9	3.2
No	126	35.1	3.2
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	353	100	
Type of medical facility where care was sought			
Public hospital	6	2.5	1.2
Public health unit	97	42.2	4.2
Public clinic/health center	76	32.4	4.3
Public mobile clinic	1	0.5	0.5
Other public health center	0	0	
Private hospital	1	0.6	0.6
Private clinic/health center	6	2.7	1.3
Private office	3	1.3	0.8
Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health center	1	0.5	0.5
Pharmacy	24	12	3.2
Community health worker	6	2.6	1.4
Traditional healer	1	0.4	0.4
Other	4	2.3	1.1
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	226	100	

7.2.3 Utilization of medications for acute respiratory infection

Seventy-four percent of children with symptoms of acute respiratory infection were given some type of medication for their condition (Table 7.2.3a). Antibiotic syrups were given to 62% of these cases, antibiotic pills to 8%, and antibiotic injections to 9%. Acetaminophen (72%), ibuprofen (8%), and aspirin (12%) were also administered. Fourteen percent of children received a treatment other than those listed.

Table 7.2.3a Utilization of medications for acute respiratory infection

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had acute respiratory infection in the last two weeks, as reported by their mothers			
Medication	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Any treatment			
Yes	263	74.2	3
No	90	25.8	3
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	353	100	
Antibiotic injection			
Yes	24	8.9	2.2
No	237	91.1	2.2
DK/NR	2		
Missing	90		
Total	353	100	
Antibiotic pill			
Yes	20	7.5	1.8
No	241	92.5	1.8
DK/NR	2		
Missing	90		
Total	353	100	
Antibiotic syrup			
Yes	156	61.8	3.2
No	106	38.2	3.2
DK/NR	1		
Missing	90		
Total	353	100	
Aspirin			
Yes	27	11.7	2.5
No	235	88.3	2.5
DK/NR	1		
Missing	90		
Total	353	100	

Table 7.2.3a Continued

Medication	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Acetaminophen			
Yes	190	72.2	2.6
No	72	27.8	2.6
DK/NR	1		
Missing	90		
Total	353	100	
Ibuprofen			
Yes	23	8	2
No	239	92	2
DK/NR	1		
Missing	90		
Total	353	100	
Oral rehydration therapy			
Yes	12	4.6	1.7
No	250	95.4	1.7
DK/NR	1		
Missing	90		
Total	353	100	
Other			
Yes	38	14	2.3
No	224	86	2.3
DK/NR	1		
Missing	90		
Total	353	100	

7.2.4 Feeding practices during acute respiratory infection

Data on feeding practices during recent episodes of acute respiratory infection are summarized in Table 7.2.4. The table shows the volume of fluids and the volume of solids given during the illness. Fifteen percent of children were given more fluids than usual. Approximately half of children were offered less fluid than usual (or none at all). Thirty percent of children were offered the same volume of solid food as usual during their illness. Approximately two-thirds of children were given less than the usual amount of solid food (or none at all).

Table 7.2.4 Feeding practices during acute respiratory infection

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had acute respiratory infection in the last two weeks, as reported by their mothers			
Amount given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Volume of fluids (including breast milk) given during illness			
No fluids	6	1.9	0.8
Much less	35	8.9	1.7
Somewhat less	131	38	2.8
About the same	128	36	2.7
More	51	15.3	2
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	353	100	
Volume of solid foods given during illness			
No solids	46	12.8	1.9
Much less	43	11.6	2.1
Somewhat less	147	43.4	2.8
About the same	105	30.3	2.7
More	7	1.8	0.7
DK/NR	5		
Missing	0		
Total	353	100	

7.3 Diarrhea

Dehydration caused by severe diarrhea is a major cause of morbidity and mortality among children. Exposure to diarrheal disease-causing agents is frequently a result of use of contaminated water and unhygienic practices related to food preparation and disposal of feces. The prevalence of diarrhea was estimated by asking mothers whether their children aged 0-59 months had had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the interview. If the child had had diarrhea, the mother was asked about what was done to treat the diarrhea, and about feeding practices during the diarrheal episode.

7.3.1 Prevalence

Table 7.3.1 shows the proportion of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the interview, as reported by their mothers (14%). One percent of children had bloody diarrhea.

Table 7.3.1 Prevalence of diarrhea

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months, as reported by their mothers			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Child had diarrhea in the last two weeks			
Yes	568	14.1	1.1
No	3585	85.9	1.1
DK/NR	33		
Missing	140		
Total	4326	100	
Child had diarrhea in the last two weeks, by type			
Diarrhea with blood	44	1.2	0.2
Diarrhea without blood	524	12.9	1
No diarrhea	3585	85.9	1.1
DK/NR	33		
Missing	140		
Total	4326	100	

7.3.2 Utilization of health services for diarrhea

Over half of children with diarrhea were taken somewhere for evaluation and/or treatment of their condition (Table 7.3.2). Care for these children was most often sought in the public sector or pharmacies.

Table 7.3.2 Utilization of health services for diarrhea

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had diarrhea in the last two weeks, as reported by their mothers			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Sought care for diarrhea			
Yes	338	61.2	2.7
No	230	38.8	2.7
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	568	100	
Type of medical facility where care was sought			
Public hospital	5	1.5	0.7
Public health unit	126	36.1	3.9
Public clinic/health center	105	31.9	3.2
Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health center	1	0.2	0.2
Private hospital	2	0.7	0.5
Private clinic/health center	3	1.1	0.7
Private office	2	0.8	0.6
Private mobile clinic	1	0.3	0.3
Other private health center	0	0	
Pharmacy	54	16.8	3.6
Community health worker	14	4.1	1.4
Traditional healer	1	0.3	0.3
Other	22	6.2	1.5
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	338	100	

7.3.3 Utilization of treatments for diarrhea

A simple and effective response to dehydration caused by diarrhea is the prompt increase in the child's fluid intake through some form of oral rehydration therapy. Oral rehydration therapy may include the use of a solution prepared from commercially produced packets of powdered oral rehydration salts, commercially produced

bottled oral serums, or homemade fluids usually prepared from sugar, salt, and water. Other treatments may be administered as well.

Although care was sought in 61% of cases, over 81% of cases were given some form of treatment. Oral serums prepared from commercially available powders were the most common form oral rehydration therapy (34%). Another 22% of children received bottled oral serum. Less than 5% of children were given zinc pills or zinc syrup.

Table 7.3.3a Utilization of treatments for diarrhea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months who had diarrhea in the last two weeks, as reported by their mother			
Treatment given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Any treatment given			
Yes	447	80.8	1.8
No	110	19.2	1.8
DK/NR	11		
Missing	0		
Total	568	100	
Powdered oral serum			
Yes	190	34.3	2.6
No	372	65.7	2.6
DK/NR	6		
Missing	0		
Total	568	100	
Bottled oral serum			
Yes	117	22.3	3.1
No	446	77.7	3.1
DK/NR	5		
Missing	0		
Total	568	100	
Homemade fluid recommended by health authorities			
Yes	84	14.2	2.3
No	478	85.8	2.3
DK/NR	6		
Missing	0		
Total	568	100	
Antibiotic pill			
Yes	41	7.5	1.1
No	515	92.5	1.1
DK/NR	12		
Missing	0		
Total	568	100	

Table 7.3.3a Continued

Treatment given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Antidiarrheal pill			
Yes	67	11.6	2
No	490	88.4	2
DK/NR	11		
Missing	0		
Total	568	100	
Zinc pill			
Yes	3	0.4	0.3
No	554	99.6	0.3
DK/NR	11		
Missing	0		
Total	568	100	
Other type of pill			
Yes	17	3	0.8
No	537	97	0.8
DK/NR	14		
Missing	0		
Total	568	100	
Unknown pill			
Yes	33	6	1.2
No	522	94	1.2
DK/NR	13		
Missing	0		
Total	568	100	
Antibiotic injection			
Yes	5	0.7	0.4
No	552	99.3	0.4
DK/NR	11		
Missing	0		
Total	568	100	

Table 7.3.3a Continued

Treatment given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Non-antibiotic injection			
Yes	1	0.1	0.1
No	556	99.9	0.1
DK/NR	11		
Missing	0		
Total	568	100	
Unknown injection			
Yes	3	0.7	0.4
No	553	99.3	0.4
DK/NR	12		
Missing	0		
Total	568	100	
Intravenous therapy			
Yes	2	0.4	0.3
No	554	99.6	0.3
DK/NR	12		
Missing	0		
Total	568	100	
Home remedy/herbal medicine			
Yes	157	26.6	2.8
No	401	73.4	2.8
DK/NR	10		
Missing	0		
Total	568	100	
Antibiotic syrup			
Yes	135	26	2.4
No	420	74	2.4
DK/NR	13		
Missing	0		
Total	568	100	
Antidiarrheal syrup			
Yes	46	8.9	1.7
No	510	91.1	1.7
DK/NR	12		
Missing	0		
Total	568	100	

Table 7.3.3a Continued

Treatment given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Zinc syrup			
Yes	1	0.1	0.1
No	554	99.9	0.1
DK/NR	13		
Missing	0		
Total	568	100	
Other syrup			
Yes	13	2.5	0.8
No	542	97.5	0.8
DK/NR	13		
Missing	0		
Total	568	100	
Unknown syrup			
Yes	32	5.6	1.3
No	523	94.4	1.3
DK/NR	13		
Missing	0		
Total	568	100	

The use of oral rehydration solution with zinc was given to less than 1% of the children with diarrhea (Table 7.3.3b).

Table 7.3.3b Utilization of oral rehydration solution and zinc for diarrhea

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had diarrhea in the last two weeks, as reported by their mothers			
Treatment given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Oral rehydration solution and zinc, among all children with diarrhea			
Yes	3	0.4	0.3
No	558	99.6	0.3
DK/NR	2		
Missing	5		
Total	568	100	
Oral rehydration solution and zinc, among those given any treatment			
Yes	3	0.5	0.4
No	444	99.5	0.4
DK/NR	2		
Missing	119		
Total	568	100	

7.3.4 Feeding practices during diarrhea

When children suffer from diarrheal diseases, mothers are encouraged to continue feeding children normally and to increase the fluids they are given. These practices help to prevent dehydration and minimize the adverse consequences of diarrhea on the child's nutritional status.

Data on feeding practices during the recent diarrheal episode are summarized in Table 7.3.4. The table shows the volume of fluids and the volume of solids given during the illness. Seventeen percent of children were given more fluids than usual. Fifty-seven percent of children were offered less fluid than usual (or none at all). Approximately 21% of children were offered the same volume of solid food as usual during their illness. Seventy-seven percent of children were given less than the usual amount of solid food (or none at all).

Table 7.3.4 Feeding practices during diarrhea

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had diarrhea in the last two weeks, as reported by their mothers			
Amount given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Volume of fluids (including breastmilk) given during illness			
No fluids	27	4.9	1
Much less	74	13.2	2
Somewhat less	219	39	2.5
About the same	142	25.6	2.6
More	106	17.4	1.9
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	568	100	
Volume of solid foods given during illness			
No solids	86	15	2
Much less	105	19.3	1.9
Somewhat less	242	42.9	2.1
About the same	117	21.2	2
More	10	1.6	0.6
DK/NR	8		
Missing	0		
Total	568	100	

7.4 Immunization against common childhood illnesses

Information on immunization coverage was collected for all children aged 0-59 months whose mothers participated in the survey. The mother's report and review of vaccination card (if present) were used to determine coverage. A vaccination card was available for review for 3,510 children (81% of the sample, unweighted). In Table 7.4a, coverage estimates based on recall are summarized for the full sample. Coverage estimates based on vaccination card data are summarized among the subset with a vaccination card available for review at the time of the interview.

Table 7.4a Immunization against common childhood illnesses

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months, as reported by their mothers						
Immunization	Recall			Vaccination card		
	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
BCG vaccine (tuberculosis), among children 0-59 months						
None recalled/recorded	41	1.6	0.3	670	16.4	1
1 dose	2760	97.8	0.3	3356	83.6	1
2+ doses	17	0.6	0.2	0	0	
DK/NR, missing	1511			303		
Total	4329	100		4329	100	
Pentavalent vaccine (DPT, HepB, HiB), among children 6-59 months						
None recalled/recorded	81	3.8	0.9	617	16.7	1
1 dose	367	14.6	1.7	42	1.2	0.3
2 doses	209	8.3	1.2	117	3.4	0.4
3+ doses	1836	73.3	2.2	2843	78.7	1.1
DK/NR, missing	1398			272		
Total	3891	100		3891	100	
Rotavirus vaccine, among children 4-59 months						
None recalled/recorded	916	41.3	2	1652	45	1.3
1 dose	516	22.9	1.7	258	7	0.6
2+ doses	826	35.9	2.4	1836	48	1.4
DK/NR, missing	1790			302		
Total	4048	100		4048	100	
Measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine, among children 12-59 months						
None recalled/recorded	402	19.7	1.8	686	21.5	1.2
1 dose	1560	79.2	1.9	2495	78.5	1.2
2+ doses	22	1.1	0.2	0	0	
DK/NR, missing	1442			245		
Total	3426	100		3426	100	
Hepatitis B vaccine, among children 0-59 months						
None recalled/recorded	1741	74.3	2.1	3354	84.7	1.4
1 dose	575	24.1	2	630	15.3	1.4
2+ doses	46	1.6	0.4	0	0	
DK/NR, missing	1967			345		
Total	4329	100		4329	100	

The coverage of two key vaccine indicators (denoted below) was calculated according to age groups (Table 7.4b). Based on maternal recall, 79% of children aged 12-23 months had received at least one dose of the measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine. Among children in this age group with a vaccine card available for review, coverage of this indicator was 81%. When vaccine card data was supplemented by maternal recall, estimated coverage of one dose of MMR vaccine was 85% among children aged 12-23 months.

Based on maternal recall, only 6% of children aged 12-59 months were classified as fully immunized (see Table 7.4b for the definition of this classification). Among the

subset with a vaccine card available for review, full immunization coverage in this age group was 10%. When vaccine card data was supplemented by maternal recall, 13% of children 12-59 months were estimated to be “fully” immunized for age. Rates of complete vaccination for age were higher when including all children 0-59 months. When considering only mothers’ recall, 9% of children were fully immunized for age. Card-based coverage was 13%, and when combined with recall-based information, the estimate of full vaccination for age among children 0-59 months was 15%.

Table 7.4b Immunization against common childhood illnesses, according to age group

Percent distribution of children, as reported by their mothers									
Immunization	Recall			Vaccination card ^a			Vaccination card ^a plus recall		
	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine, at least 1 dose among children 12-23 months									
Yes	451	79.3	2.2	696	81.1	1.7	742	85.4	1.5
No	123	20.7	2.2	165	18.9	1.7	129	14.6	1.5
DK/NR, missing	340			53			43		
Total	914	100		914	100		914	100	
Fully immunized ^b , among children 12-59 months									
Yes	108	6.1	1	350	10.4	1.2	427	12.9	1.2
No	1649	93.9	1	2806	89.6	1.2	2732	87.1	1.2
DK/NR, missing	1665			266			263		
Total	3422	100		3422	100		3422	100	
Fully immunized ^b , among children 0-59 months									
Yes	202	8.8	1.2	526	12.5	1.3	632	15.2	1.3
No	2052	91.2	1.2	3482	87.5	1.3	3381	84.8	1.3
DK/NR, missing	2075			321			316		
Total	4329	100		4329	100		4329	100	
^a Among 4,383 children aged 0-59 months who had a vaccine card available for review (81% of the sample, unweighted)									
^b Full immunization for age is defined as follows: 0-2 months (BCG x1, HepB x1); >2-4 months (BCG x1, HepB x1, Penta x1, Rota x1); >4-6 months (BCG x1, HepB x1, Penta x2, Rota x2); >6-12 months (BCG x1, HepB x1, Penta x3, Rota x2); >12-59 months (BCG x1, HepB x1, Penta x3, Rota x2, MMR x1).									

7.5 Deworming treatment

Administration of deworming treatment every six months has been shown to reduce the prevalence of anemia in children. Only 16% of children aged 12-59 months had received at least two doses of deworming treatment in the year preceding the interview (Table 7.5).

Table 7.5 Deworming treatment

Percent distribution of children, as reported by their mothers			
Treatment given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Deworming treatment given at least two times in the last 12 months, among children aged 12-59 months			
Yes	489	15.7	1.1
No	2630	84.3	1.1
DK/NR	84		
Missing	123		
Total	3326	100	

CHAPTER 8: INFANT AND YOUNG CHILDREN FEEDING PRACTICES

This chapter summarizes the feeding practices for infants and children aged 0-59 months whose mothers participated in the SM2015-Guatemala Baseline Household Survey. All data summarized in this chapter are based on the mother's report.

8.1 Breastfeeding

8.1.1 Early initiation of breastfeeding

Early initiation of breastfeeding is defined as the percentage of children born in the 24 months prior to the survey (less than 24 months old) who were put to the breast within one hour of birth. In Guatemala, 2,826 children were in the specified age range (less than 24 months old) and 2,726 had adequate responses to determine their breastfeeding status. Table 8.1 shows that 75% of children were breastfed within one hour after birth.

8.1.2 Exclusive breastfeeding

Exclusive breastfeeding is defined as the percentage of infants born in the six months prior to the survey who received only breast milk during the previous day. This information was obtained through a 24-hour dietary recall, which asked the mother what the child had consumed during the previous day or night. In Guatemala, 438 children were in the specified age range and 420 had sufficiently complete dietary recall information to determine whether they were exclusively breastfed. Table 8.1 shows that 82% of children were exclusively breastfed.

8.1.3 Continued breastfeeding at 1 year

Continued breastfeeding at 1 year is defined as the percentage of children aged 12-15 months old who received breast milk during the previous day. This information was obtained through a 24-hour dietary recall, which asked the mother what the child had consumed during the previous day or night. In Guatemala, 322 children were in the specified age range and 310 had adequate responses to determine their breastfeeding status. Table 8.1 shows that 77% of children continued to receive breast milk at 1 year.

Table 8.1 Breastfeeding

Percentage of children			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Early initiation of breastfeeding (among children <24 months)			
Yes	2070	75.2	2.2
No	656	24.8	2.2
Missing, DK/NR	100		
Total	2826	100	
Exclusive breastfeeding (among children 0-5 months)			
Yes	344	81.8	2.3
No	76	18.2	2.3
Missing, DK/NR	18		
Total	438	100	
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year (among children 12-15 months)			
Yes	239	77.3	2.7
No	71	22.7	2.7
Missing, DK/NR	12		
Total	322	100	

8.2 Solid foods

8.2.1 Introduction of solid, semisolid, or soft foods

The introduction of solid foods is measured as the percentage of infants 6-8 months of age who received solid or semisoft foods during the previous day. This information was obtained through a 24-hour dietary recall, which asked the mother what the child had consumed during the previous day or night. In Guatemala, 246 children were in the specified age range and 243 had sufficiently complete dietary recall information. Table 8.2 shows that 63% of children consumed solid or semisoft foods.

8.2.2 Dietary diversity

The minimum dietary diversity is measured as the percentage of children 6-23 months of age who received foods from at least four food groups during the previous day. This information was obtained through a 24-hour dietary recall, which asked the mother what the child had consumed during the previous day or night. In Guatemala, 1,379 children were in the specified age range and 1,336 had sufficiently complete dietary recall information. Table 8.2 shows that 26% of children achieved the minimum dietary diversity during the previous day.

8.2.3 Meal frequency

The minimum meal frequency is measured as the percentage of children 6-23 months of age who received solid foods at least the minimum number of times the previous day, based on age and breastfeeding status. For breastfed children, the minimum number of times is two times for children 6-8 months of age and three times for children 9-23 months of age. For non-breastfed children, the minimum number of times is four times for all children 6-23 months of age. This information was obtained through a 24-hour dietary recall, which asked the mother what the child had consumed during the previous day or night. In Guatemala, 1,379 children were in the specified age range and 1,173 had sufficiently complete dietary recall information. Table 8.2 shows that 44% of children achieved the minimum meal frequency during the previous day.

8.2.4 Minimum acceptable diet

The minimum acceptable diet is measured for children 6-23 months of age. For breastfed children to meet the minimum acceptable diet, they must have had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day. For non-breastfed children to meet the minimum acceptable diet they must have had at least two milk feedings, as well as at least the minimum

dietary diversity (not including milk feedings) and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day. This information was obtained through a 24-hour dietary recall, which asked the mother what the child had consumed during the previous day or night. In Guatemala, 1,379 children were in the specified age range and 1,325 had sufficiently complete dietary recall information. Table 8.2 shows that 14% of children achieved the minimum acceptable diet during the previous day.

8.2.5 Consumption of iron-rich or iron-fortified foods

Consumption of iron-rich foods is measured as the percentage of children 6-23 months of age who received during the previous day iron-rich food (e.g., liver, beef, or fish), or food that is specially designed for infants and young children, or food that is fortified in the home with a product that included iron. This information was obtained through a 24-hour dietary recall, which asked the mother what the child had consumed during the previous day or night. In Guatemala, 1,379 children were in the specified age range and 1,336 had sufficiently complete dietary recall information. Table 8.2 shows that 28% of children consumed an iron-rich food during the previous day.

Table 8.2 Solid foods

Percentage of children			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Introduction of solid foods (among children 6-8 months)			
Yes	155	63	4
No	88	37	4
Missing, DK/NR	3		
Total	246	100	
Minimum dietary diversity (among children 6-23 months)			
Yes	351	25.7	1.6
No	985	74.3	1.6
Missing, DK/NR	43		
Total	1379	100	
Minimum meal frequency (among children 6-23 months)			
Yes	512	43.7	2.4
No	661	56.3	2.4
Missing, DK/NR	206		
Total	1379	100	
Minimum acceptable diet (among children 6-23 months)			
Yes	181	13.7	1.2
No	1144	86.3	1.2
Missing, DK/NR	54		
Total	1379	100	
Consumption of iron-rich foods (among children 6-23 months)			
Yes	376	27.5	1.7
No	960	72.5	1.7
Missing, DK/NR	43		
Total	1379	100	

8.3 Micronutrient supplementation

8.3.1 Vitamin A

Interviewers showed the woman being interviewed common types of bottles, capsules, or syrups and asked if their child had received a dose of vitamin A in the last six months. Table 8.3 shows that 46% of children 0-59 months of age received a dose of vitamin A in the last six months.

8.3.2 Iron

Interviewers showed the woman being interviewed common types of bottles, powders, or syrups and asked if their child had received iron pills, powder, or syrup in the last day. Table 8.3 shows that 16% of children 0-59 months of age received a dose of iron in the last day.

8.3.3 Packets of micronutrients

Interviewers showed the woman being interviewed a card with packets of micronutrient (“chispitas”) and asked how many packets their child had received and consumed in the last six months. Table 8.3 shows that 20% of children 6-23 months of age received packets of micronutrients in the last six months.

Table 8.3 Micronutrient supplements

Percentage of children who received the supplement			
Type of supplement	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Vitamin A in the last six months (among children aged 0-59 months)			
Yes	1909	46.3	2.1
No	2142	53.7	2.1
DK/NR	135		
Missing	143		
Total	4329	100	
Iron in the last day (among children aged 0-59 months)			
Yes	679	15.9	1.2
No	3453	84.1	1.2
DK/NR	54		
Missing	143		
Total	4329	100	
Packets of micronutrients in the last six months (among children aged 6-23 months)			
0 times	1022	80.6	1.6
1-10 times	54	4	0.6
11-20 times	51	3.8	0.6
21-30 times	91	6.7	0.9
31-40 times	5	0.4	0.2
41-50 times	10	0.8	0.3
51-59 times	0	0	
60+ times	44	3.7	0.7
DK/NR	57		
Missing	43		
Total	1377	100	

CHAPTER 9: NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

The nutritional status of children aged 0-59 months is an important outcome measure of children's health. The SM2015-Guatemala Baseline Household Survey collected data on the nutritional status of children by measuring the height and weight of all children aged 0-59 months residing in surveyed households, using standard procedures. Hemoglobin levels of these children were also assessed in the field, using a portable HemoCue machine, and these data were used to estimate anemia prevalence. As described in Chapter 1, medically trained personnel, who were specifically trained to standardize the anthropometric and hemoglobin measurements, conducted the testing. This evaluation allowed identification of subgroups of the child population that were at increased risk of malnutrition. The parents of anemic children (hemoglobin level <11.0 grams/deciliter [g/dL]) were informed of this result in real-time and were referred for treatment to the appropriate health service.

Three indicators were calculated using the weight and height data: weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height. For this report, indicators of the children's nutritional status were calculated using growth standards published by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2006. The growth standards were generated using data collected in the WHO Multicentere Growth Reference Study. The findings of the study, which included a sample of children in six countries (Brazil, Ghana, India, Norway, Oman, and the United States), describe how children should grow under optimal conditions. As such, the growth standards can be used to assess children all over the world, regardless of ethnicity, social and economic influences, and feeding practices. The three indicators are expressed in standard deviation units from the median in the Multicentere Growth Reference Study.

According to the household roster data collected as part of the SM2015 Household Characteristics Questionnaire, a total of 4,329 children aged 0-59 months were eligible to be weighed, measured, and tested for anemia. In practice, 3,789 children aged 0-59 months underwent the Physical Measurements Module. Height and weight data were presented for 99% (3,766) of these children; 23 children had invalid values for height or weight. Hemoglobin was measured in 2,990 children (79%): less than 1% was not measured or had invalid measurements, parental consent was refused for 10%, and about 10% had other reasons (too young, could not extract enough blood, other). The age and sex distribution of children who participated in the Physical Measurements Module is displayed in Table 9.

Table 9 Age and sex of children measured

Percent distribution of the de facto population of children aged 0-59 months who underwent the Physical Measurement Module, by sex and type of measurement, unweighted data			
Measurement	Female (%)	Male (%)	Total (%)
Height and weight			
0-5	10.1	10.4	10.2
6-11	10.7	11.5	11.1
12-23	21	21.3	21.1
24-35	21.9	21.8	21.9
36-47	19.7	19.3	19.5
48-59	16.6	15.7	16.1
Total	100	100	100
Number of children	1890	1876	3766
Anemia			
0-5	1.5	1	1.3
6-11	11.1	11.7	11.4
12-23	22.3	23.1	22.7
24-35	24.3	24.3	24.3
36-47	22	22.1	22.1
48-59	18.8	17.8	18.3
Total	100	100	100
Number of children	1486	1500	2986

9.1 Weight-for-age

Weight-for-age is a good overall indicator of a population's general health, as it reflects the effects of both acute and chronic undernutrition. The weight-for-age indicator does not distinguish between chronic malnutrition (stunting) and acute malnutrition (wasting); a child can be underweight because of stunting, wasting, or both. Children with weight-for-age below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) are classified as underweight. Children with weight-for-age below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) are considered severely underweight.

9.1.1 Distribution of weight-for-age z-scores

Figure 9.1.1 shows the distribution of weight-for-age z-scores among all children aged 0-59 months whose measurements were taken. Overall, 21% of measured children were underweight (have low weight-for-age) and 6% were severely underweight.

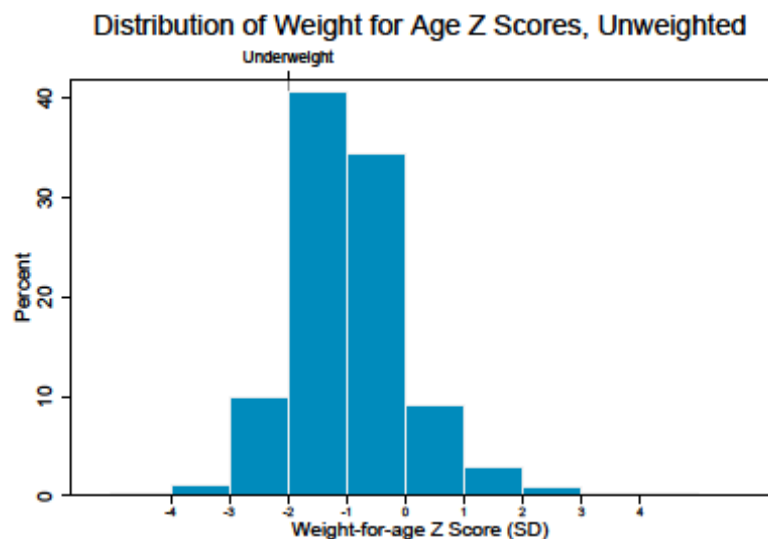


Figure 9.1.1 Distribution of weight-for-age z-scores among children aged 0-59 months

9.1.2 Prevalence of underweight

As shown in Table 9.2, 21% of children aged 0-59 months were underweight (have low weight-for-age) and 6% were severely underweight. The proportion of underweight children was highest (25%) in the age groups 24-59 months and lowest (6%) among those 0-5 months old, a significant result ($P < 0.001$). Male children (23%) were slightly more likely to be underweight than female children (19%), and the difference was statistically significant ($P = 0.015$).

9.2 Height-for-age

Height-for-age is an indicator of linear growth retardation and cumulative growth deficits in children. Children whose height-for-age z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the WHO reference population are considered short for their age (stunted), or chronically malnourished. Children who are below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) are considered severely stunted. Stunting reflects failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period of time and is affected by recurrent and chronic illness. Height-for-age, therefore, represents the long-term effects of malnutrition in a population and is not sensitive to recent, short-term changes in dietary intake.

9.2.1 Distribution of height-for-age z-scores

Figure 9.2.1 presents the distribution of height-for-age z-scores among all children aged 0-59 months whose measurements were taken. Overall, 62% of measured children were stunted, and the proportion of severely stunted children was 34%.

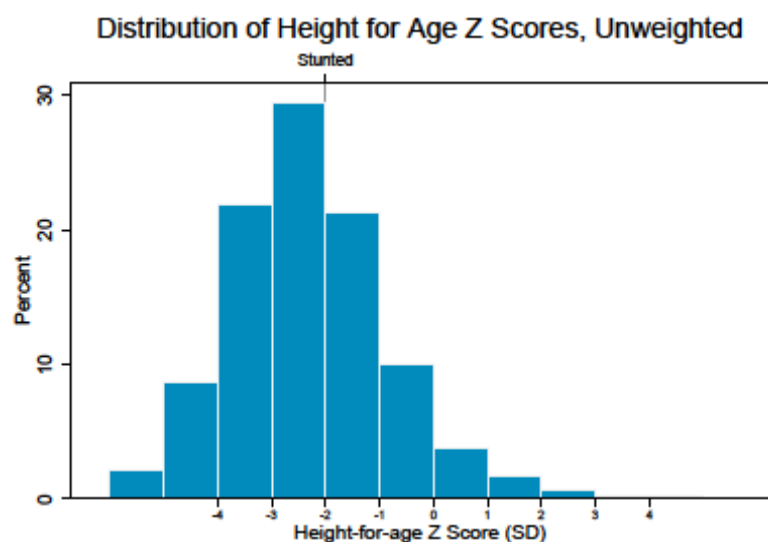


Figure 9.2.1 Distribution of height-for-age z-scores among children aged 0-59 months

9.2.2 Prevalence of stunting

Table 9.2 presents the prevalence of stunting in children aged 0-59 months, as measured by height-for-age. Overall, 62% of children under 5 years old were stunted and 34% were severely stunted. An analysis of the indicator by age group showed that stunting was highest (74%) in children 24-59 months and lowest (19%) in children aged 0-5 months ($P < 0.001$). Severe stunting showed a similar pattern ($P < 0.001$): the age group 24-59 months had the highest proportion of severely stunted children (41%), whereas the youngest age group (0-5 months) had the lowest proportion (7%). Female children were less likely to be stunted (59%) than male children (65%), and this difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.001$).

9.3 Weight-for-height

The weight-for-height indicator measures body mass in relation to body height or length and describes current nutritional status. Children with z-scores below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) are considered thin (wasted) or acutely malnourished. Wasting represents the failure to receive adequate nutrition in the period immediately preceding the survey and may be the result of inadequate food intake or a recent episode of illness causing loss of weight and the onset of malnutrition. Children with a weight-for-height index below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) are considered severely wasted. This weight-for-height indicator also provides data on over-weight and obesity. Children more than two standard deviations ($+2$ SD) above the median weight-for-height are considered overweight or obese.

9.3.1 Distribution of weight-for-height z-scores

Figure 9.3.1 shows the distribution of weight-for-height z-scores among all children aged 0-59 months whose measurements were taken. Overall, 2% of children were wasted and less than 1% of children were severely wasted. Overweight and obesity affected a greater proportion of children in Guatemala than wasting. In this sample representative of the poorest areas, 5% of children were shown to be overweight or obese (weight-for-height more than $+2$ SD).

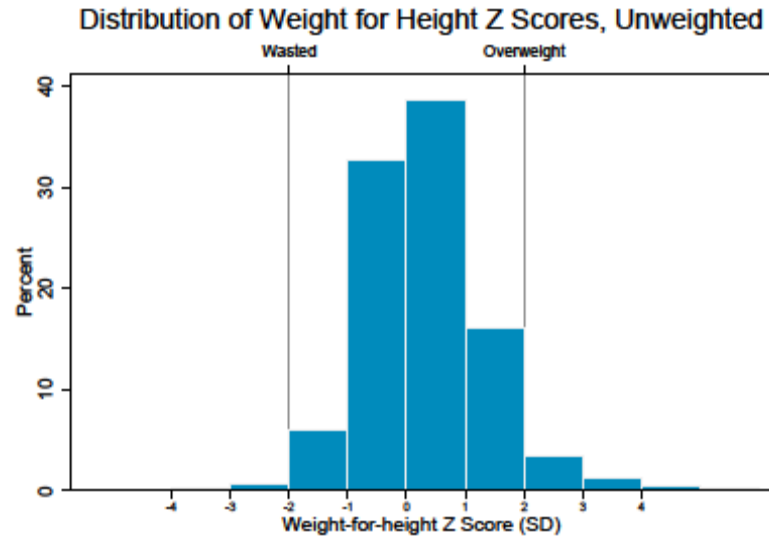


Figure 9.3.1 Distribution of weight-for-height z-scores among children aged 0-59 months

9.3.2 Prevalence of wasting

Table 9.2 shows the breakdown of nutritional status of children aged 0-59 months, as measured by weight-for-height by age groups and sex. Overall, 2% of children were wasted and less than 1% of children were severely wasted. An analysis of the indicator by age group showed that wasting was highest (3%) in children 12-23 months old and lowest (1%) in children aged 24-59 months, a statistically significant difference ($P < 0.001$). Male children were slightly more likely to be wasted than female children (1.8% versus 1.6%; this is not significant, $P = 0.59$). Male children were equally likely to be severely wasted (half of 1%) as females (half of 1%).

Overweight and obesity affected a greater proportion of children in Guatemala than wasting. In this sample of the poorest areas of Guatemala, 5% of children were overweight or obese (weight-for-height more than +2 SD). The coexistence of both growth retardation and obesity reveals the burden of malnutrition in Guatemala.

Table 9.2 Prevalence of underweight in children aged 0-59 months

Percentage of children under five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: weight-for-height, height-for-age, and weight-for-age, by age and sex									
Characteristic	Weight-for-age (underweight)			Height-for-age (stunting)		Weight-for-height (wasting)			Number of children
	Percent < -3 SD	Percent < -2 SD	Percent > +2 SD	Percent < -3 SD	Percent < -2 SD	Percent < -3 SD	Percent < -2 SD	Percent > +2 SD	
Total	5.6	21	1.9	34	62.1	0.5	1.7	5	4329
Sex									
Male	6.3	22.7	1.9	37	65.2	0.5	1.8	5.7	2116
Female	4.9	19.3	1.8	30.9	59	0.5	1.6	4.3	2135
Age in months									
0-5	2.5	6	12.5	7	18.5	0.9	2.4	17.4	438
6-23	2.9	12.5	1.7	16.3	38.2	0.7	1.6	4.7	465
12-23	5.8	23.1	1.2	36.3	64.8	0.6	3.1	4.4	914
24-59	6.4	24.7	0.1	41.4	74.2	0.4	1	2.9	2377

9.4 Anemia

Anemia is a condition characterized by a decrease in the concentration of hemoglobin in the blood. Hemoglobin is necessary for transporting oxygen to tissues and organs in the body. The reduction in oxygen available to organs and tissues when hemoglobin levels are low is responsible for most of the symptoms experienced by anemic persons. The consequences of anemia include general body weakness, frequent tiredness, and lowered resistance to disease. It is of concern

in children because anemia is associated with impaired mental and motor development. Overall, morbidity and mortality risks increase for individuals suffering from anemia.

Common causes of anemia include inadequate intake of iron, folate, vitamin B12, or other nutrients. This form of anemia is commonly referred to as iron-deficiency anemia and is the most widespread form of anemia in the world. Anemia can also be the result of thalassemia, sickle cell disease, malaria, or intestinal worm infestation.

9.4.1 Distribution of hemoglobin values

Figure 9.4.1 shows the distribution of hemoglobin values (in g/dL) among children 0-59 months of age.

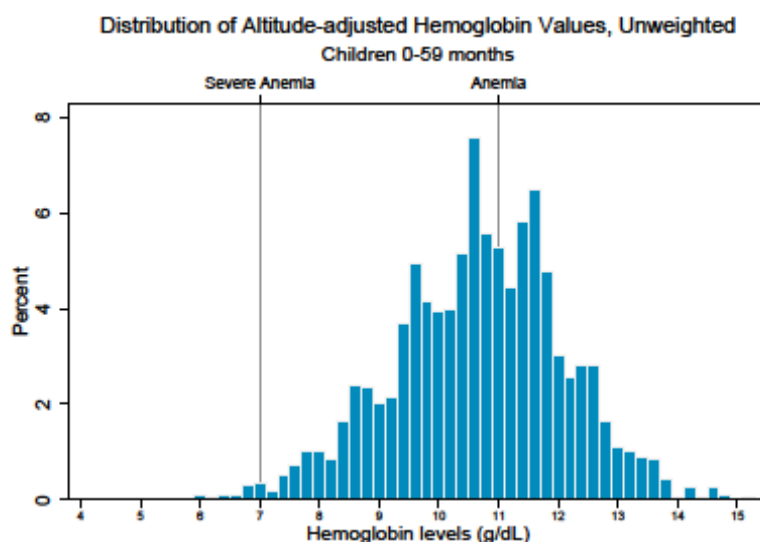


Figure 9.4.1 Distribution of hemoglobin values among children aged 0-59 months

9.4.2 Prevalence of anemia

Levels of anemia were classified as severe (<7.0 g/dL) and any (<11.0 g/dL) based on the hemoglobin concentration in the blood. The cutoff points for anemia should be adjusted (raised) in settings where altitude is greater than 1,000 meters above sea level to account for lower oxygen partial pressure, a reduction in oxygen saturation of blood, and an increase in red blood cell production. There is large variation in the altitudes in Guatemala. The lowest elevation of a surveyed household was 0 meters and the highest elevation was 3,050 meters. Correction for elevation was applied to hemoglobin measurements taken over 1,000 meters.

Children whose hemoglobin levels were below 11 g/dL were considered anemic, and children who have hemoglobin levels below 7 g/dL were considered severely anemic. Table 9.4.2 indicates that 56% of children under age 5 in Guatemala were anemic. Overall, the anemia prevalence was mostly mild to moderate, with 1% of children under 5 years presenting as severely anemic. Anemia prevalence was highest among children aged 6-11 months (75%), compared with the other children. More than two-thirds of all children aged 6-23 months, the Initiative's targeted population for anemia intervention, were found to be anemic (69%). For all children under 5 years of age, male children were slightly more likely to be anemic as female children (58% and 54%, respectively), and the difference was not statistically significant ($P=0.035$).

Table 9.4.2 Prevalence of anemia in children aged 0-59 months

Characteristic	N	Weighted Anemia Prevalence	
		< 7 g/dL	< 11g/dL
Age in months			
0-5	438	0	71.4
6-11	465	3.2	75.3
12-23	914	0.9	65.6
24-59	2508	0.6	49.1
0-59	4325	1	56.2
6-23	1379	1.7	68.8
Sex			
Male	2116	1	58.1
Female	2135	1	54.2

CHAPTER 10: EXPOSURE TO HEALTH SYSTEM INTERVENTIONS

This chapter summarizes data regarding the exposure of women to four health system interventions: community health workers, breastfeeding interventions, child nutrition interventions, and child health interventions.

10.1 Exposure to community health workers

Respondents were asked about their exposure to community health workers. Four percent of women reported meeting with a community health worker in the month preceding the interview (Table 10.1.1).

Table 10.1.1 Exposure to community health workers

Percent distribution of women			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Met with a community health worker in the last month			
Yes	224	4.2	0.5
No	4352	95.8	0.5
DK/NR	25		
Missing	57		
Total	4658	100	
Number of times respondent met with a community health worker in the last month			
Did not meet	4352	96	0.4
One time	177	3.3	0.4
Two times	22	0.4	0.1
Three times	3	0	
Four or more times	6	0.2	0.1
DK/NR	41		
Missing	57		
Total	4658	100	

Referral and advice services provided by community health workers are summarized in Table 10.1.2. Among women who met with a community health worker in the last month, advice about child vaccination was the most frequently reported (72%). Advice about child nutrition (55%) and family planning and contraception (51%) were also frequently reported.

Table 10.1.2 Services provided by community health workers

Percent distribution of women who met with a community health worker in the last month			
Type of service	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Referral for prenatal care			
Yes	82	38.6	5.2
No	121	61.4	5.2
DK/NR	5		
Missing	16		
Total	224	100	
Referral for in-facility delivery			
Yes	48	19.9	3.3
No	154	80.1	3.3
DK/NR	6		
Missing	16		
Total	224	100	
Referral for postnatal care			
Yes	55	25.5	4
No	146	74.5	4
DK/NR	7		
Missing	16		
Total	224	100	
Referral for voluntary counseling and testing for the prevention of HIV/syphilis transmission from mother to child			
Yes	52	21.3	3.6
No	149	78.7	3.6
DK/NR	7		
Missing	16		
Total	224	100	
Advice about family planning and contraception			
Yes	118	50.7	4.6
No	87	49.3	4.6
DK/NR	3		
Missing	16		
Total	224	100	
Child vaccination			
Yes	167	72.3	4.7
No	37	27.7	4.7
DK/NR	4		
Missing	16		
Total	224	100	

Table 10.1.2 Continued

Percent distribution of women who met with a community health worker in the last month			
Type of service	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Advice about child nutrition			
Yes	126	55.4	5.4
No	80	44.6	5.4
DK/NR	2		
Missing	16		
Total	224	100	
Information, education, and communication sessions			
Yes	57	22.7	3.7
No	147	77.3	3.7
DK/NR	4		
Missing	16		
Total	224	100	
Other			
Yes	44	20.2	3.9
No	160	79.8	3.9
DK/NR	4		
Missing	16		
Total	224	100	

10.2 Exposure to breastfeeding interventions

Respondents were asked about their exposure to breastfeeding interventions. Approximately 13% of women reported receiving guidance or advice about breastfeeding in the 12 months preceding the interview (Table 10.4.1).

10.3 Exposure to child nutrition interventions

Respondents were asked about their exposure to child nutrition interventions. Approximately 14% of women reported receiving guidance or advice about child nutrition in the 12 months preceding the interview (Table 10.4.1).

10.4 Exposure to child health interventions

Respondents were asked about their exposure to child health interventions. Approximately 11% of women reported receiving guidance or advice about danger signs for children's health in the 12 months preceding the interview (Table 10.4.1).

Table 10.4.1 Exposure to breastfeeding, child nutrition, and child health interventions

Percent distribution among women with children under 5			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Received guidance or advice about breastfeeding in the last 12 months			
Yes	378	12.8	1.2
No	2619	87.2	1.2
DK/NR	51		
Missing	55		
Total	3103	100	
Received guidance or advice about child nutrition in the last 12 months			
Yes	415	13.8	1.2
No	2580	86.2	1.2
DK/NR	53		
Missing	55		
Total	3103	100	
Received guidance or advice about danger signs for children's health in the last 12 months			
Yes	317	10.7	1
No	2668	89.3	1
DK/NR	63		
Missing	55		
Total	3103	100	

Most of women who received guidance or advice about breastfeeding (84%), child nutrition (80%), or danger signs for children's health (88%) indicated that this occurred at a public hospital, public health unit, or public health center/clinic (Table 10.4.2). Women also received guidance from a community health worker for breastfeeding (11%), child nutrition (15%), and child health (8%).

Table 10.4.2 Exposure to child health interventions, by source

Characteristic	Intervention type		
	Breast-feeding	Child nutrition	Child health
Received guidance or advice about interventions for children's health in the last 12 months (%)	12.8	13.8	10.7
<i>Number of women</i>	3878	3878	3878
Source of advice (%)			
Public hospital	4.8	4.3	4.9
Public health unit	47.6	49.3	56.2
Public health center/clinic	31.9	26.5	27.1
Public mobile clinic	1	0.4	0.3
Other public health center	0.3	0.3	0.5
Private hospital	0.3	0.3	0.4
Private health center/clinic	0	0	0
Private office	0	0	0
Private mobile clinic	0	0	0
Other private health center	0	0	0
Pharmacy	0	0	0
Community health worker	10.8	15.1	7.5
Traditional healer	0	0	0
Other	5.9	5.2	4.9
DK/NR, missing	0.5	0.3	0
<i>Number of women</i>	378	415	317

10.5 Satisfaction with community health workers

Women who met with a community health worker in the month preceding the interview were asked to assess their satisfaction with the following: number of visits received from community health workers, knowledge and training of community health workers, information provided by community health workers, and respectfulness of community health workers. Results are displayed in Table 10.5.

Table 10.5 Satisfaction with community health workers

Percent distribution of women who met with a community health worker in the last month by level of satisfaction in different fields					
Field of satisfaction	Level of satisfaction				Total
	Very dis-satisfied	Dis-satisfied	Satisfied	Very satisfied	
Number of visits received from community health workers	3.8	13.7	75	7.5	100
Knowledge and training of community health workers	3	10.9	79.7	6.5	100
Information provided by community health workers	0.9	9.7	82.2	7.3	100
Respectfulness shown by community health workers	3.6	11.6	76	8.8	100

CHAPTER 11: NEONATAL, INFANT, AND CHILD MORTALITY

This chapter summarizes estimates of neonatal, infant, and child mortality within the Initiative’s target area in Guatemala. The complete birth histories of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) that were captured in the SM2015-Guatemala Baseline Household Survey provided the requisite data necessary to calculate probability of death using direct methods: date of birth of children, their survival status, and the dates of death or ages at death of deceased children. For the sake of comparison, national-level estimates of neonatal, infant, and child mortality in Guatemala, which were produced by IHME, are included at the end of this chapter.

11.1 Neonatal mortality

Neonatal mortality is defined as the number of deaths during the first 28 completed days of life per 1,000 live births in a given year or period. Figure 11.1 displays the weighted point estimates and 95% confidence intervals for neonatal mortality in the intervention areas of the Initiative during all five-year periods preceding the survey for which data were reported.

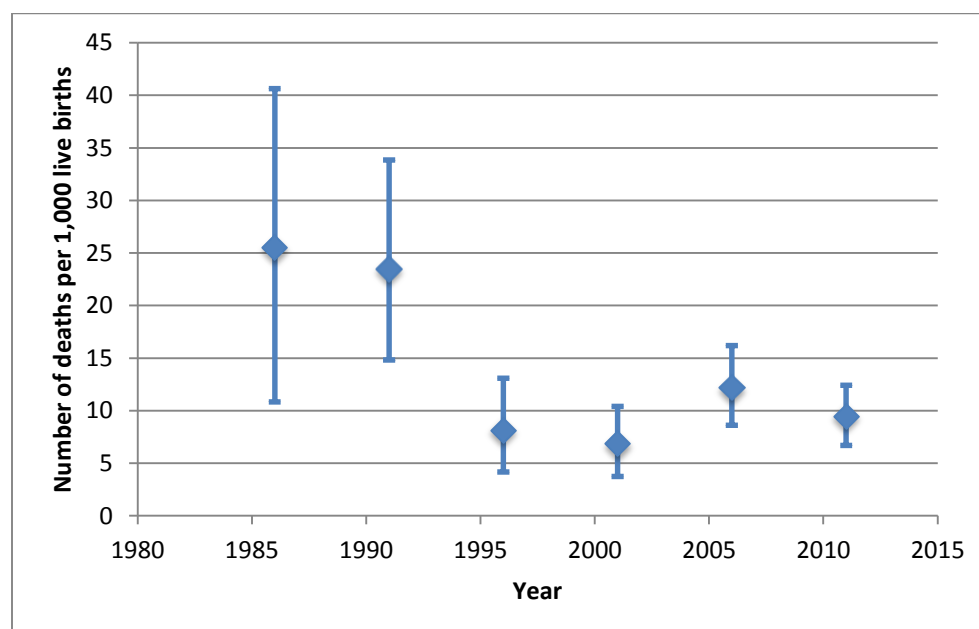


Figure 11.1 Neonatal mortality estimated from complete birth history data obtained from the SM2015-Guatemala Baseline Household Survey, 2013

11.2 Infant mortality

Infant mortality is defined as the number of deaths during the first year of life per 1,000 live births in a given year or period. Figure 11.2 displays the weighted point estimates and 95% confidence intervals for infant mortality in the intervention

areas of the Initiative during all five-year periods preceding the survey for which data were reported.

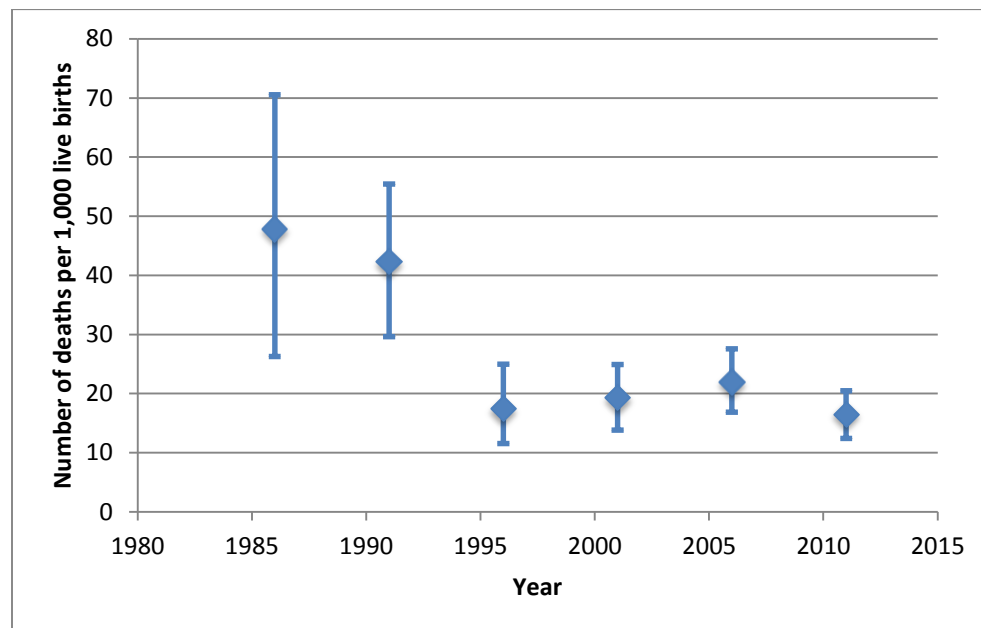


Figure 11.2 Infant mortality estimated from complete birth history data obtained from the SM2015-Guatemala Baseline Household Survey, 2013

11.3 Mortality in children under 5 years of age

Mortality in children under 5 years of age is defined as the number of deaths during the first five years of life per 1,000 live births in a given year or period. Figure 11.3 displays the weighted point estimates and 95% confidence intervals for under-5 child mortality in the intervention areas of the Initiative during all five-year periods preceding the survey for which data were reported.

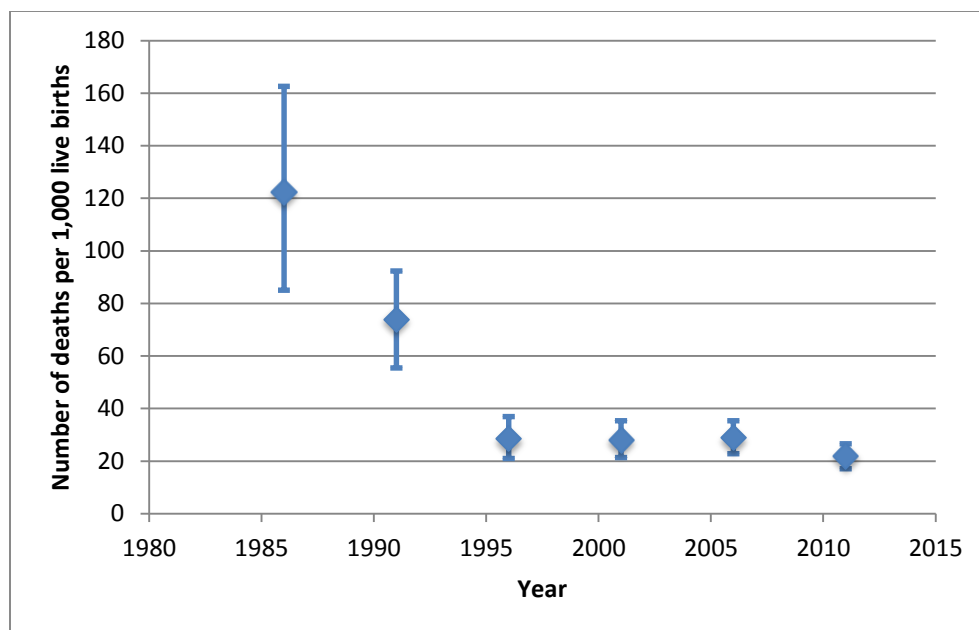


Figure 11.3 Mortality in children under 5 years of age estimated from complete birth history data obtained from the SM2015-Guatemala Baseline Household Survey, 2013

Table 11.3a shows a summary of the most recent five-year period estimates for neonatal, infant, and under-5 child mortality in the Initiative’s target area, based on complete birth history data from the SM2015 Household Survey.

Table 11.3a Mortality in children under 5 years of age in the target area of the Initiative

Based on complete birth history data from the five years preceding the interview, among study areas, Guatemala 2013		
Child mortality indicator	Deaths per 1,000 live births	95% CI
Neonatal mortality	10.7	(8.0-13.5)
Infant mortality	17.5	(14.2-21.3)
Under-5 mortality	23.5	(19.3-28.0)

Table 11.3b presents the IHME-generated time series of national-level estimates, to serve as a comparison to the estimates produced from the complete birth histories displayed above.

Table 11.3b Mortality in children under 5 years of age at the national-level

Based on IHME-generated time series, Global Burden of Disease		
Child mortality indicator	Deaths per 1,000 live births	95% CI
Neonatal mortality		
2007	9.5	(7.7-11.6)
2008	9.8	(7.9-11.8)
2009	10.0	(8.2-12.0)
2010	10.5	(8.6-12.4)
2011	10.9	(9.0-12.9)
Infant mortality		
2007	20.9	(17.4-24.9)
2008	21.6	(18.3-25.2)
2009	22.4	(19.3-25.7)
2010	23.9	(20.9-26.9)
2011	25.5	(22.5-28.4)
Under-5 mortality		
2007	30.0	(25.5-35.0)
2008	31.0	(27.1-35.6)
2009	32.1	(28.4-36.2)
2010	34.3	(31.0-37.8)
2011	36.7	(33.8-39.5)

To calculate the IHME-generated time series for mortality in children younger than 5 years of age, data were derived from a range of sources, including vital registration systems, sample registration systems, summary birth histories in censuses and surveys, and complete birth histories. IHME compiled a database of measurements for 187 countries (excluding those countries with populations of less than 50,000) from 1970 to 2011.

For each country, IHME generated a time series of estimates of under-5 mortality by synthesizing the empirical data estimates with an analytical technique called Gaussian process regression (GPR). Details of the implementation of this technique can be found in: Rajaratnam JK, Marcus JR, Flaxman AD, Wang H, Levin-Rector A, Dwyer L, et al. Neonatal, postneonatal, childhood, and under-5 mortality for 187 countries, 1970 – 2010: a systematic analysis of progress towards Millennium Development Goal 4. *The Lancet*. 2010 Jun 5;375(9730):1988-2008. Subsequent updates to the 2010 publication, including updated data, methods, and new estimates from 1990 to 2011 can be found in two articles: Lozano R, Wang H, Foreman KJ, Rajaratnam JK, Naghavi M, Marcus JR, Dwyer-Lindgren L, Lofgren KT, Phil-

lips D, Atkinson C, Lopez AD, Murray CJL. Progress towards Millennium Development Goals 4 and 5 on maternal and child mortality: an updated systematic analysis. *The Lancet*. 2011; 378(9797):1139-1165 and in Wang H*, Dwyer-Lindgren L, Lofgren KT, Rajaratnam JK, Marcus JR, Levin-Rector A, Levitz C, Lopez AD, Murray CJL. Age-specific and sex-specific mortality in 187 countries, 1970 – 2010: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010. *The Lancet*. 2012 Dec 15; 380(9859): 2071-2094.

Briefly, IHME applied Loess regression of the log of under-5 mortality in a country as a function of time and an indicator variable for measurements from vital registration data to allow for under-registration of child deaths. This predicted series was then updated by the data within each country by use of GPR. IHME's GPR model has better out-of-sample predictive validity than do previous methods for measuring child mortality and captures uncertainty caused by sampling and non-sampling error across data types. IHME computed yearly rates of change in under-5 mortality and examined rates over time for each country.

IHME divided the estimates of under-5 mortality generated by GPR into estimates of neonatal (the probability of death before age 1 month), postneonatal (the probability of death before age 1 year conditional on surviving to age 1 month), and childhood (the probability of death from age 1 year to age 5 years conditional on surviving to age 1 year) risks of death by use of a two-step modeling process. IHME first predicted sex-specific under-5 mortality and then predicted the sex-specific neonatal, postneonatal, and childhood risks of death.

To compute aggregate numbers of deaths, IHME combined estimates of neonatal and post-neonatal mortality to obtain an estimate of the infant mortality rate. IHME obtained deaths in infants younger than 1 year by applying the infant mortality rate (the probability of death from birth to age 1 year) to the number of births in the current and previous years. IHME used a similar method to estimate deaths in children aged between 1 year and 5 years. Deaths in children younger than 5 years were the sum of deaths in infants younger than 1 year and deaths in children aged between 1 year and 5 years.

APPENDIX A. SAMPLING DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

A.1 Sample size and statistical power calculations

Sample size and power calculations were determined based on IDB's pre-specified plan to complete a full census of the sampled segments (described in section A.2 "Sampling Procedures" below), followed by a survey of 3,000 selected eligible households in treatment areas and 750 selected eligible households in control areas. Households were eligible if they had at least one child aged 0-59 months or one woman aged 15-49 years.

Please note that the sample size and statistical power calculations described in this Appendix are for the comparison of baseline and follow-up percentages of indicators in the treatment population. The power calculations do not pertain to control group comparisons.

A.1.1 Sample sizes

The original sample size calculated of 4,599 households was necessary to attain 80% power, with an alpha value of 0.05, to detect a change from 50% to 58% in the indicators postpartum care for mother within 48 hours and postpartum care for neonate within 48 hours. The indicator definition and baseline value are in accordance with the payment indicator matrix provided by IDB. Of the payment indicators relying on the household survey, the postpartum care within 48 hours indicators are the most restrictive and, hence, drive the high necessary sample size. Due to budget constraints, the sample was modified to a total of 3,000 households. Using the 2002 Guatemala Population Census for reference, we assumed that among the 3,000 households there would be 1,071 children under 2 years of age; 2,730 children under 5 years; 3,750 women aged 15-49 years; and 804 women aged 15-49 years with live births in the last two years.

In order to achieve the desired sample size of 3,000 households, we sought to complete interviews with residents of 30 randomly selected households in each of the 118 randomly selected segments in intervention areas (30 segments in control areas). More specifically, we drew a sample of 30 randomly selected households with age-eligible children as residents and 10 randomly selected backup households with age-eligible women as residents. To do so, listings of all households with age-eligible women or children were assembled in random order for each segment. Naturally, there was a substantial degree of overlap between houses listed on the "woman-resident" list and houses listed on the "child-resident" list. Interviewers sought to interview the 30 households with children first. In some cases, members of selected households were absent or declined to participate in the SM2015 Household Survey. These households were replaced by

other households from the backup list of households with age-eligible women from the same segment. When selected households were visited, the survey was applied to all present and eligible women and children. Because multiple interviewers worked the sample simultaneously, in a handful of instances, more than 30 surveys were completed. This occurred in 30 segments in intervention areas and 9 segments in control areas, where between 31 and 33 households completed surveys.

A.1.2 Prior levels of indicators

Where possible, we used IHME's estimates of the national levels of indicator coverage in 2010, multiplied by 0.9, to obtain estimates of coverage and prevalence among the poorest 20% of the population. Where these data were not available, and for the malnutrition indicators, we used the 2008 estimates of coverage and prevalence among the poorest 20% of the population provided to us by IDB.

A.1.3 Statistical power calculation

All calculations were done using the "sampsi" command in Stata version 12.1. Calculations assumed a two-tailed, two-sample proportions test with an alpha level of 0.05 corresponding to a 95% confidence interval, and a beta level of 0.20 corresponding to an 80% power level.

A.2 Sampling procedures

In total, 17 municipalities were identified by IDB as the "target area" for the Initiative, and 10 municipalities were identified as control areas. Clusters (segments) were randomly selected from a list of all segments within the targeted municipalities, with probability proportional to size, where size was represented by the number of occupied households within the segment, based on data from the 2002 National Population Census. Within each randomly selected cluster, a complete household listing exercise was carried out, enabling the systematic selection of households for participation in the survey, based on household composition. All households in which women aged 15-49 years and/or children aged 0-59 months resided were eligible to be selected for the survey. Additional information about the selection of eligible households is described in Section A.1.1 "Sample sizes."

In this section, we describe the random sampling procedures for selecting the segments from the target area that was surveyed. An alternate sample was also selected in the event that the survey could not be conducted in the selected segments. Below we describe the selection of the primary and alternate samples.

A.2.1 Primary sample

The primary sample of 118 intervention and 30 control clusters (segments) was randomly selected from a total of 610 intervention segments in 17 municipalities and 423 control segments in 10 municipalities. Based on data from the 2002 Population Census, the primary sample contained 65,101 and 46,294 occupied households, respectively. As stated previously, segments were selected in each study arm with probability proportional to size, as follows:

We put the segments in a random order and generated a variable representing the cumulative number of households by that segment. We divided the total number of households by the number of segments we meant to sample to obtain an interval length " Δ " (552 in intervention areas; 1,543 in control areas). A random starting point " Σ " was drawn from a uniform distribution between 1 and the interval length Δ . The n^{th} segment in the sample was the first segment for which the cumulative number of households was greater than $\Sigma + (n - 1) * \Delta$.

A.2.2 Alternate sample

After selecting the 148 total segments to be surveyed, a set of 100 alternate segments in intervention areas and 20 alternate segments in control areas was selected. These segments could be used in the event that selected segments in the modified sample could not be surveyed and needed to be replaced. These alternate segments were selected with equal probability within each municipality, as follows:

The segments chosen as part of the primary sample of 118 intervention and 30 control segments were eliminated from the two pools of 610 intervention and 423 control clusters. 100 intervention and 20 control replacement clusters were then selected from the remaining clusters in each arm using the same methods in part A.2.1.

During implementation of the household survey, 10 segments in intervention areas and no segments in control areas were surveyed from this alternate sample.

APPENDIX B. SURVEY WEIGHTS, SAMPLING ERRORS, AND DESIGN EFFECTS

B.1 Weighting methodology

As previously described, cluster sampling was performed using the segment as the primary sampling unit. There were 118 intervention segments and 30 control segments interviewed. Design weights for households, women, and children were generated and incorporated into the merged datasets for analyses. The weights were calculated as follows for households:

$$\text{Weight} = \frac{1}{p(\text{selecting Household } Y)} = \frac{1}{p(\text{selecting Segment } X) * p(\text{selecting Household } Y \text{ in segment } X)}$$

where

$$p(\text{selecting Segment } X) = \frac{\# \text{ occupied households in Segment } X \text{ in 2002}}{\text{Total } \# \text{ occupied households in target municipalities in 2002}} * \# \text{ draws}$$

and the number of draws corresponds to the number of originally designated segments in the corresponding study arm (118 for intervention areas and 30 in control areas), and the total number of occupied households in target municipalities in 2002 corresponds to 65,101 households in the intervention arm and 46,294 households in the control arm, and

if the household includes children under 5 according to the SM2015 census:

$$\begin{aligned} & p(\text{selecting household } Y \text{ in segment } X) \\ &= \frac{\# \text{ households with age - eligible children interviewed for SM2015 in segment } X}{\# \text{ occupied households with age - eligible children in Segment } X \text{ from SM2015 census}} \end{aligned}$$

or if the household does not include children under 5 according to the SM2015 census:

$$\begin{aligned} & p(\text{selecting household } Y \text{ in segment } X) \\ &= \frac{\# \text{ households with eligible women but no eligible children interviewed for SM2015 in segment } X}{\# \text{ occupied households with age - eligible women but no children in Segment } X \text{ from SM2015 census}} \end{aligned}$$

Minor modifications to this formula were used to calculate weights for women and children as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & p(\text{selecting woman } Z) \\ &= \frac{p(\text{selecting Segment } X) * p(\text{selecting Household } Y \text{ in Segment } X)}{\text{average number of women 15 - 49 years old per household in SM2015 census} * p(\text{selecting Woman } Z \text{ in household } Y)} \end{aligned}$$

where the average number of women 15-49 years old per household in the sample was 1.3350739 in intervention areas and 1.3740211 in control areas (according to the SM2015 Household Census), and

if the household includes children under 5 according to the SM2015 census:

$$p(\text{selecting Household } Y \text{ in Segment } X) = \frac{\# \text{ households with eligible children completing women's health survey for SM2015 in Segment } X}{\# \text{ occupied households with age - eligible children in Segment } X \text{ from SM2015 census}},$$

or if the household does not include children under 5 according to the SM2015 census:

$$p(\text{selecting Household } Y \text{ in Segment } X) = \frac{\# \text{ households with eligible women but not children completing women's health survey for SM2015 in Segment } X}{\# \text{ occupied households with age - eligible women but not children in Segment } X \text{ from SM2015 census}},$$

and

$$p(\text{selecting Woman } Z \text{ in Household } Y) = \frac{\# \text{ women in Household } Y \text{ completing the survey}}{\# \text{ women 15 - 49 years old residing in Household } Y \text{ from SM2015 census}},$$

and

$$p(\text{selecting Child } W) = \frac{p(\text{selecting Segment } X) * p(\text{selecting Household } Y \text{ in Segment } X)}{\text{average number of children 0 - 59 months old per household in sample} * p(\text{selecting child } W \text{ in Household } Y)}$$

where the average number of children 0-59 months old per household in the sample was 0.79249985 in intervention areas and 0.80151229 in control areas (according to the SM2015 Household Census), and

$$p(\text{selecting Household } Y \text{ in Segment } X) = \frac{\# \text{ households completing children's health survey for SM2015 in Segment } X}{\# \text{ occupied households with age - eligible children in Segment } X \text{ from SM2015 census}},$$

and

$$p(\text{selecting Child } W \text{ in Household } Y) = \frac{\# \text{ children in Household } Y \text{ completing the survey}}{\# \text{ children 0 - 59 months residing in Household } Y \text{ from SM2015 census}},$$

The weights yielded results that were similar to the unweighted results.

B.2 Sampling errors

As described in Appendix A, a random sample of eligible households was selected from each of 118 clusters (segments) in intervention areas and 30 clusters in control areas. This had been randomly sampled with probability proportional to size from the target inter-

vention and control areas of the Initiative, which consisted of 610 and 423 segments respectively. Although cluster-sampling can improve efficiency when the target population is spread out over a large area, the resultant sample consists of observations that are not completely independent of one another. The standard errors presented throughout this report account for this intra-class correlation, using Taylor-linearized variance estimation. Standard errors for key indicators being assessed as part of the SM2015 Initiative are summarized in Table B below.

B.3 Design effects for key indicators

As described above, cluster-sampling yields a sample of observations that are not completely independent of one another. The effective sample size is therefore reduced because there is less variation in the selected sample than in a simple random sample. The design effect (DEFF) represents the impact of cluster-sampling on the effective sample size; it is expressed as the ratio of the actual variance observed to the variance computed under the assumption of simple random sampling, given the sample size obtained. For a DEFF of 2.0, based on data from 3,755 women, we would conclude that the observed sample variance is twice as large as it would be if we had selected 3,755 women completely at random from the target area. In other words, under simple random sampling, we would only need half as many women (1,877) in order to produce the same results. The DEFF is calculated as follows:

$DEFF = 1 + \delta (n - 1)$, where δ = intra-class correlation and n = average size of the cluster

Design effects, therefore, increase as the intra-class correlation increases and as the size of the clusters increases. Because the intra-class correlation depends on the characteristic being assessed, the design effects vary across the range of indicators assessed in this survey.

Another measure that can be used to assess design effects is the square root of DEFF (hereafter abbreviated as DEFT), which is, naturally, less variable than DEFF. The DEFT represents the increase in the standard error (and, therefore, the confidence interval) that is associated with the use of cluster sampling rather than simple random sampling for a fixed sample size. For a DEFT of 2.0, the standard error would be twice as large, and the confidence interval would be twice as wide under cluster sampling as compared to a simple random sample of the same size.

For well-designed surveys, estimates of design effects should be in the range of 1.0 to 3.0. However, depending on the characteristic being assessed, design effects may be 10.0 or larger. Design effects for key indicators being assessed as part of the SM2015 Initiative are summarized in Table B below. As expected, most design effects were minimal.

Table B Design effects, SM2015-Guatemala Baseline Household Survey, 2013

Indicator	N	Weighted		DEFF	DEFT
		%	SE		
Mothers that gave their children 0-59 months oral rehydration solution (ORS) and zinc for the last episode of diarrhea in the last two weeks	5404	1	0.6	2.2	1.5
Children aged 6 to 23 months of age with hemoglobin less than 110 g/L (Prevalence of anemia among children 6 to 23 months)	1765	65.6	2.5	3.8	1.9
Unmet need for contraception	3008	73.9	1.6	3.9	2
Women of reproductive age (15-49) whose most recent birth in the last two years was carried out in a health facility (hospital, CAPS, CAIMI, CS) for delivery care	2176	17	1.7	4.4	2.1
Neonates born in the last two years receiving postnatal care by qualified personnel (doctor, nurse, auxiliary maternal-neonatal nurse) in a health facility within 48 hours of birth	3604	9.6	1	3.1	1.8
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who received postnatal care by qualified personnel within 48 hours for their most recent birth in the last two years	3493	10.8	1	2.1	1.4
Women receiving institutional delivery care (hospital, CAPS, CAIMI) with at least one aspect of cultural pertinence (choice of delivery position, drinks, language, dress, accompaniment) defined in the Manual de Operaciones	3493	76.5	2.7	1.9	1.4
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months	5404	59.2	1.4	4	2
Children 0-59 months with complete vaccination for their age (BCG, Hepatitis B, pentavalent, rotavirus, MMR)	5404	16	1.2	5.1	2.3
Children 12-59 months who received two doses of deworming treatment in the last year	4251	17.4	1	2.8	1.7
Children 0 to 5 months who were fed exclusively breastmilk the previous day	541	79.5	2.2	1.5	1.2
Mothers that report having given their children aged 6 to 23 months at least 60 packets of powdered micronutrients in the last 6 months	1765	4.3	0.6	1.6	1.3
Modern contraceptive use among women in need	3008	26.1	1.6	3.9	2
Mothers (15-49) with a most recent birth in the last two years that can recognize at least 5 signs of danger for newborns	1996	23.2	1.8	3.6	1.9

APPENDIX C. SM2015 HOUSEHOLD INDICATORS

Table C.1 Performance indicators among intervention areas, SM2015-Guatemala Baseline Household Survey, 2013

SM2015 indicators			
Indicator	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Mothers that gave their children aged 0-59 months oral rehydration solution (ORS) and zinc for the last episode of diarrhea in the last two weeks	4329	0.4	0.3
Children aged 6 to 23 months of age with hemoglobin less than 110 g/L (Prevalence of anemia among children 6 to 23 months)	1379	68.8	2.9
Unmet need for contraception	2393	74.9	1.8
Women of reproductive age (15-49) whose most recent birth in the last two years was carried out in a health facility (hospital, CAPS, CAIMI, CS ^a) for delivery care	2744	16.7	1.8
Neonates born in the last two years receiving postnatal care by qualified personnel (doctor, nurse, auxiliary maternal-neonatal nurse) in a health facility within 48 hours of birth	2828	8.6	1
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who received postnatal care by qualified personnel within 48 hours for their most recent birth in the last two years	2744	9.6	1.1
Women receiving institutional delivery care (hospital, CAPS, CAIMI) with at least two aspects of cultural pertinence (choice of delivery position, drinks, language, dress, accompaniment) defined in the Manual de Operaciones	462	36.1	4
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months	4329	62.1	1.5
Children aged 0-59 months with complete vaccination for their age (BCG, Hepatitis B, pentavalent, rotavirus, MMR)	4329	15.2	1.3
Children aged 12-59 months who received two doses of deworming treatment in the last year	3422	15.7	1.1
Children aged 0 to 5 months who were fed exclusively breastmilk the previous day	438	81.8	2.3
Mothers that report having given their children aged 6 to 23 months at least 60 packets of powdered micronutrients in the last 6 months	1379	3.6	0.7
Modern contraceptive use among women in need	2393	25.1	1.8
Mothers (15-49) with a most recent birth in the last two years that can recognize at least 5 signs of danger for newborns	1588	20.3	2
Women who reported having received counseling on FP methods from health personnel or community health worker in the last 12 months	3146	17.4	1.5

^aHealth centers were only included if the respondent reported the name of the health facility for delivery to be a CAPS or CAIMI facility

Table C.2 Performance indicators overall (intervention and control areas), SM2015-Guatemala Baseline Household Survey, 2013

SM2015 indicators			
Indicator	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Mothers that gave their children aged 0-59 months oral rehydration solution (ORS) and zinc for the last episode of diarrhea in the last two weeks	5404	1	0.6
Children aged 6 to 23 months of age with hemoglobin less than 110 g/L (Prevalence of anemia among children 6 to 23 months)	1765	65.6	2.5
Unmet need for contraception	3008	73.9	1.6
Women of reproductive age (15-49) whose most recent birth in the last two years was carried out in a health facility (hospital, CAPS, CAIMI, CS ^a) for delivery care	3493	18.7	1.7
Neonates born in the last two years receiving postnatal care by qualified personnel (doctor, nurse, auxiliary maternal-neonatal nurse) in a health facility within 48 hours of birth	3604	9.6	1
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who received postnatal care by qualified personnel within 48 hours for their most recent birth in the last two years	3493	10.8	1
Women receiving institutional delivery care (hospital, CAPS, CAIMI) with at least two aspects of cultural pertinence (choice of delivery position, drinks, language, dress, accompaniment) defined in the Manual de Operaciones	664	36.5	3.1
Prevalence of stunting among children aged 0-59 months	5404	59.2	1.4
Children aged 0-59 months with complete vaccination for their age (BCG, Hepatitis B, pentavalent, rotavirus, MMR)	5404	16	1.2
Children aged 12-59 months who received two doses of deworming treatment in the last year	4251	17.4	1
Children aged 0 to 5 months who were fed exclusively breastmilk the previous day	541	79.5	2.2
Mothers that report having given their children aged 6 to 23 months at least 60 packets of powdered micronutrients in the last 6 months	1765	4.3	0.6
Modern contraceptive use among women in need	3008	26.1	1.6
Mothers (15-49) with a most recent birth in the last two years that can recognize at least 5 signs of danger for newborns	1996	23.2	1.8
Women who reported having received counseling on FP methods from health personnel or community health worker in the last 12 months	3925	18.4	1.4

^aHealth centers were only included if the respondent reported the name of the health facility for delivery to be a CAPS or CAIMI facility

Table C.3 Performance indicators among control areas, SM2015-Guatemala Baseline Household Survey, 2013

SM2015 indicators			
Indicator	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Mothers that gave their children aged 0-59 months oral rehydration solution (ORS) and zinc for the last episode of diarrhea in the last two weeks	1075	3.2	2
Children aged 6 to 23 months of age with hemoglobin less than 110 g/L (Prevalence of anemia among children 6 to 23 months)	386	52.5	4.5
Unmet need for contraception	615	69.6	3
Women of reproductive age (15-49) whose most recent birth in the last two years was carried out in a health facility (hospital, CAPS, CAIMI, CS ^a) for delivery care	749	26.9	4.3
Neonates born in the last two years receiving postnatal care by qualified personnel (doctor, nurse, auxiliary maternal-neonatal nurse) in a health facility within 48 hours of birth	776	13.6	3
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who received postnatal care by qualified personnel within 48 hours for their most recent birth in the last two years	749	15.1	2.1
Women receiving institutional delivery care (hospital, CAPS, CAIMI) with at least two aspects of cultural pertinence (choice of delivery position, drinks, language, dress, accompaniment) defined in the Manual de Operaciones	202	37.3	4.3
Prevalence of stunting among children aged 0-59 months	1075	46.5	3
Children aged 0-59 months with complete vaccination for their age (BCG, Hepatitis B, pentavalent, rotavirus, MMR)	1075	19.8	2.7
Children aged 12-59 months who received two doses of deworming treatment in the last year	829	25.3	2.4
Children aged 0 to 5 months who were fed exclusively breastmilk the previous day	103	68.8	5.8
Mothers that report having given their children aged 6 to 23 months at least 60 packets of powdered micronutrients in the last 6 months	386	7.1	1.1
Modern contraceptive use among women in need	615	30.4	3
Mothers (15-49) with a most recent birth in the last two years that can recognize at least 5 signs of danger for newborns	408	35.8	3.8
Women who reported having received counseling on FP methods from health personnel or community health worker in the last 12 months	779	22.8	3.4

^aHealth centers were only included if the respondent reported the name of the health facility for delivery to be a CAPS or CAIMI facility

APPENDIX D. CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS OVERALL (IN INTERVENTION AND CONTROL SEGMENTS)

Table D.2.3.1 Household composition: age and sex

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by five-year age groups based on the household roster completed as part of the SM2015 Household Survey

Age	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
<5	14.7	14	14.3
5-9	14.3	13.5	13.9
10-14	15.8	14.8	15.3
15-19	12.8	12.6	12.7
20-24	8.4	9.4	8.9
25-29	5.9	6.8	6.4
30-34	5.3	5.9	5.6
35-39	4.8	5	4.9
40-44	3.8	3.9	3.9
45-49	3.1	3.3	3.2
50-54	2.9	3	3
55-59	2.2	2.1	2.1
60-64	1.9	1.8	1.9
65-69	1.6	1.4	1.5
70-74	1	0.9	1
75-79	0.8	0.6	0.7
80+	0.8	0.7	0.8
Total	100	100	100
Numer of individuals	55041	58406	113455

Table D.2.3.2 Household composition

Number of households, women, and children; and percent distribution of households by sex of head of the household, number of usual members, and marital status of members 15 years old or older			
Household characteristic	N	%	SE
Number of households	4420		
Number of women	5899		
Number of children	5270		
Sex of the head of the household			
Male	3789	85.7	0.5
Female	631	14.3	0.5
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	4420	100	
Number of usual members			
1	4	0.1	
2	129	2.9	0.3
3	610	13.8	0.5
4	683	15.5	0.5
5	711	16.1	0.6
6	636	14.4	0.5
7	528	11.9	0.5
8	393	8.9	0.4
9+	726	16.4	0.6
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	4420	100	
Marital status of members of the household			
Single	3557	25.8	0.4
Married	4335	31.4	0.4
Open union/partnered	5159	37.4	0.4
Widow/divorced/separated	733	5.3	0.2
Other	7	0.1	
DK/DTR	10		
Missing	6		
Total	13807	100	

Table D.2.4.1a Household characteristics: water source

Percent distribution of households by source of drinking water, location of water source, and round-trip time to obtain drinking water			
Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Source of drinking water			
Pipes that lead to the house	3321	76.2	1.8
Pipes that lead to the patio/yard	312	7.1	0.9
Public pump	13	0.3	0.1
Tube or drilled well	58	1.3	0.2
Protected dug well	167	3.9	0.6
Unprotected dug well	178	4.1	0.7
Protected spring	45	1.2	0.3
Unprotected spring	58	1.4	0.3
Rainwater	53	1	0.3
Water tank truck	0	0	
Car with a small tank	1	0	
Surface water	56	1.4	0.4
Bottled water	1	0	
Water jug	3	0.1	
Other	90	2.1	0.4
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	62		
Total	4420	100	
Location of water source			
In own house/home	3412	78.4	1.7
In own patio/yard	461	10.3	1
Elsewhere	481	11.3	1.3
DK/DTR	4		
Missing	62		
Total	4420	100	
Time to obtain drinking water (round-trip)			
Water on premises	3866	89.2	1.2
Less than 30 minutes	377	8.9	1
30 minutes or longer	86	2	0.4
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	91		
Total	4420	100	

Table D.2.4.1b Household characteristics: sanitation

Percent distribution of households by sanitation facility type and if the facility is shared			
Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Sanitation facility			
Flushing toilet	803	19.2	2.2
Toilet with water poured from gourds	273	6	0.8
Latrine/pit toilet	2753	63.1	2.2
Dry toilet	264	5.9	0.8
No toilet, bushes, field	252	5.6	1
Other	8	0.2	0.1
DK/DTR	5		
Missing	62		
Total	4420	100	
Shared toilet/facilities, among households using any type of toilet			
Yes	208	5	0.6
No	3885	95	0.6
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	4093	100	

Table D.2.4.2 Household characteristics: cooking fuel

Percent distribution of households by cooking fuel source and the location for cooking food; and percentage of households with a separate kitchen			
Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Cooking fuel source (the respondent was to select all sources that applied)			
Electricity	27	0.7	0.2
Gas tank	234	5.6	1.1
Coal	11	0.3	0.1
Wood	4285	98	0.5
Straw/twigs/grass	36	0.8	0.2
Agricultural crops	1	0	
No food is cooked at home	1	0	
Other	0	0	
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	62		
Total	4420		
Location for cooking food, among those who reported a cooking fuel source			
In the house	2267	52.1	1.7
In a separate building	2014	46.1	1.8
Outside	74	1.7	0.2
Other	3	0.1	0.1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	4358	100	
Separate kitchen, among those who reported a cooking fuel source and cook in the home			
Yes	1832	80.6	1.8
No	431	19.4	1.8
DK/DTR	4		
Missing	0		
Total	2267	100	

Table D.2.4.3a Availability of assets: household effects

Percent distribution of households with specific household effects							
Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Electricity				Refrigerator			
Yes	3463	79.6	1.8	Yes	379	9.1	1.2
No	895	20.4	1.8	No	3976	90.9	1.2
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	3		
Missing	62			Missing	62		
Total	4420	100		Total	4420	100	
Radio				Computer			
Yes	2574	58.1	1.7	Yes	165	3.9	0.7
No	1784	41.9	1.7	No	4192	96.1	0.7
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	62			Missing	62		
Total	4420	100		Total	4420	100	
Television				Wristwatch			
Yes	1838	41.6	2.1	Yes	944	21.6	1.1
No	2516	58.4	2.1	No	3412	78.4	1.1
DK/DTR	4			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	62			Missing	62		
Total	4420	100		Total	4420	100	
Cell phone				Guitar			
Yes	3206	73.3	1.6	Yes	91	2	0.3
No	1150	26.7	1.6	No	4265	98	0.3
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	62			Missing	62		
Total	4420	100		Total	4420	100	
Telephone (landline)							
Yes	36	0.9	0.2				
No	4321	99.1	0.2				
DK/DTR	1						
Missing	62						
Total	4420	100					

Table D.2.4.3b Availability of assets: means of transportation

Percentage of households with specific means of transport			
Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Bicycle			
Yes	294	6.6	0.6
No	4063	93.4	0.6
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	62		
Total	4420	100	
Motorcycle/scooter			
Yes	152	3.6	0.5
No	4204	96.4	0.5
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	62		
Total	4420	100	
Animal-driven cart			
Yes	4	0.1	0.1
No	4353	99.9	0.1
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	62		
Total	4420	100	
Car			
Yes	309	7.2	0.7
No	4047	92.8	0.7
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	62		
Total	4420	100	
Truck			
Yes	33	0.7	0.2
No	4321	99.3	0.2
DK/DTR	4		
Missing	62		
Total	4420	100	

Table D.2.4.3c Availability of assets: other assets

Percentage distribution of number of rooms used for sleeping, and percentage of households with ownership of bank account, agricultural land and animals			
Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Rooms used for sleeping			
Zero	118	2.8	0.4
One	2565	58.9	1.4
Two	1194	27.2	0.9
Three or more	478	11.1	0.9
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	62		
Total	4420	100	
Ownership of bank account			
Yes	337	8	0.9
No	3954	92	0.9
DK/DTR	67		
Missing	62		
Total	4420	100	
Ownership of agricultural land			
Yes, own	2340	54	2.2
Yes, rent	298	7.1	0.7
Yes, share/community share	10	0.2	0.1
No	1678	38.7	2.1
DK/DTR	32		
Missing	62		
Total	4420	100	
Ownership of animals (bull or cow, mule, goat, chicken, or pig)			
Yes	1579	35.9	2.1
No	2778	64.1	2.1
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	62		
Total	4420	100	

Table D.2.5.1a Total household expenditures per person

Percent distribution of households by monthly total expenditure per person			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Monthly expenditure per person (quetzales)			
Less than Q50	527	11.4	0.9
Q50 - <100	699	16.8	0.9
Q100 - <150	702	16.7	0.7
Q150 - <200	608	14.1	0.7
Q200 - <2500	455	10.6	0.5
Q250 - <300	304	7.2	0.5
Q300+	982	23.1	1.4
Missing	143		
Total	4420	100	

Table D.2.5.1b Household expenditures by type

Percent distribution of household expenditures by type, as a proportion of total household monthly expenditure											
Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Food				Housing, gas, electricity, and water				Transportation			
0%	53	1.2	0.2	0%	748	18.5	1.6	0%	2192	53.7	2
0.1% - 9%	20	0.5	0.1	0.1% - 9%	1413	35	1.4	0.1% - 9%	1465	36.3	1.8
10% - 24%	122	3.1	0.4	10% - 24%	1168	29.2	1.3	10% - 24%	334	8.4	0.7
25% - 49%	634	16.6	1.2	25% - 49%	516	12.7	1.1	25% - 49%	50	1.3	0.2
50% - 74%	1248	32.2	1.3	50% - 74%	93	2.3	0.3	50% - 74%	10	0.2	0.1
75% - 89%	1040	26.6	1.2	75% - 89%	29	0.6	0.1	75% - 89%	1	0	
≥90%	794	19.8	1.7	≥90%	71	1.6	0.3	≥90%	5	0.1	
DK/DTR	419			DK/DTR	259			DK/DTR	157		
Missing	90			Missing	123			Missing	206		
Total	4420	100		Total	4420	100		Total	4420	100	
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics				Clothing and footwear				Communication			
0%	3868	94.9	0.5	0%	2973	72.9	1.5	0%	1609	39.1	1.8
0.1% - 9%	93	2.3	0.3	0.1% - 9%	283	7.6	0.8	0.1% - 9%	2229	55.5	1.7
10% - 24%	74	1.9	0.3	10% - 24%	457	11	0.7	10% - 24%	159	4.1	0.4
25% - 49%	30	0.8	0.2	25% - 49%	251	6.3	0.7	25% - 49%	36	0.8	0.2
50% - 74%	4	0.1	0.1	50% - 74%	77	1.8	0.3	50% - 74%	8	0.2	0.1
75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	14	0.3	0.1	75% - 89%	1	0	
≥90%	0	0		≥90%	4	0.1		≥90%	8	0.2	0.1
DK/DTR	135			DK/DTR	165			DK/DTR	179		
Missing	216			Missing	196			Missing	191		
Total	4420	100		Total	4420	100		Total	4420	100	
Education tuition, fees and school supplies				Furniture, household equipment and routine household maintenance				Recreation, culture, restaurants and hotels			
0%	1798	46.3	1.5	0%	3919	95.5	0.6	0%	3983	97.3	0.4
0.1% - 9%	1700	44.6	1.3	0.1% - 9%	144	3.7	0.5	0.1% - 9%	109	2.6	0.4
10% - 24%	267	6.9	0.6	10% - 24%	18	0.5	0.1	10% - 24%	2	0	
25% - 49%	59	1.6	0.2	25% - 49%	7	0.2	0.1	25% - 49%	0	0	
50% - 74%	10	0.3	0.1	50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	0	0	
75% - 89%	3	0.1		75% - 89%	1	0		75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	9	0.2	0.1	≥90%	1	0		≥90%	0	0	
DK/DTR	453			DK/DTR	112			DK/DTR	108		
Missing	121			Missing	218			Missing	218		
Total	4420	100		Total	4420	100		Total	4420	100	

Table D.2.5.1c Household health care expenditures by type

Percent distribution of household health care expenditures by type, as a proportion of total household monthly expenditure							
Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Out-of-pocket health care				Private insurance premiums			
0%	3396	82.4	1.5	0%	4093	99.7	0.2
0.1% - 9%	226	5.7	0.6	0.1% - 9%	6	0.2	0.1
10% - 24%	265	6.9	0.8	10% - 24%	2	0.1	0.1
25% - 49%	140	3.4	0.4	25% - 49%	0	0	
50% - 74%	43	1	0.2	50% - 74%	0	0	
75% - 89%	18	0.5	0.1	75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	3	0.1		≥90%	0	0	
DK/DTR	114			DK/DTR	103		
Missing	215			Missing	216		
Total	4420	100		Total	4420	100	
Social security premiums				Other costs associated with accessing health care			
0%	4084	99.6	0.1	0%	4074	99.4	0.2
0.1% - 9%	12	0.3	0.1	0.1% - 9%	22	0.5	0.1
10% - 24%	3	0.1	0.1	10% - 24%	1	0	
25% - 49%	0	0		25% - 49%	4	0.1	
50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	1	0	
75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	0	0		≥90%	0	0	
DK/DTR	105			DK/DTR	102		
Missing	216			Missing	216		
Total	4420	100		Total	4420	100	

Table D.2.5.2 Household medical expenditures by type

Percent distribution of household health expenditures by type of care as a proportion of total household monthly health expenditure, among households with any reported out-of-pocket health care expenses or health care access expenses															
Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Care that required overnight stay in a hospital or health facility				Care by traditional or alternative healers, or traditional birth attendants				Care by pharmacists or medications bought from a pharmacy without a prescription				Diagnostic and laboratory tests such as X-rays or blood tests			
0%	661	94.9	0.9	0%	665	94.9	1.0	0%	477	69.8	3.2	0%	680	97	0.7
0.1% - 9%	4	0.5	0.3	0.1% - 9%	6	0.8	0.4	0.1% - 9%	34	4.5	1.0	0.1% - 9%	3	0.5	0.3
10% - 24%	4	0.5	0.2	10% - 24%	10	1.4	0.5	10% - 24%	31	4.4	1.0	10% - 24%	4	0.6	0.3
25% - 49%	4	0.5	0.2	25% - 49%	9	1.3	0.4	25% - 49%	26	3.3	0.7	25% - 49%	6	0.8	0.4
50% - 74%	7	1.1	0.4	50% - 74%	1	0.1	0.1	50% - 74%	10	1.5	0.5	50% - 74%	1	0.1	0.1
75% - 89%	1	0.1	0.1	75% - 89%	1	0.1	0.1	75% - 89%	3	0.3	0.2	75% - 89%	3	0.5	0.3
≥90%	18	2.4	0.6	≥90%	10	1.4	0.4	≥90%	121	16.2	2.1	≥90%	5	0.6	0.3
DK/DTR	3			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	1			Missing	1			Missing	1			Missing	0		
Total	703	100		Total	703	100		Total	703	100		Total	703	100	
Other costs associated with staying overnight in a hospital or health facility				Dentists				Health care products such prescription glasses, hearing aids, prosthetic devices, etc.				Other health care products or services			
0%	674	96.6	0.8	0%	674	96.5	0.8	0%	697	99.3	0.3	0%	692	98.5	0.6
0.1% - 9%	8	1.1	0.4	0.1% - 9%	9	1.2	0.5	0.1% - 9%	1	0.2	0.2	0.1% - 9%	1	0.1	0.1
10% - 24%	9	1.2	0.4	10% - 24%	8	1	0.4	10% - 24%	2	0.2	0.1	10% - 24%	4	0.8	0.5
25% - 49%	1	0.1	0.1	25% - 49%	5	0.6	0.3	25% - 49%	0	0		25% - 49%	2	0.2	0.2
50% - 74%	2	0.2	0.2	50% - 74%	1	0.1	0.1	50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	0	0	
75% - 89%	1	0.3	0.3	75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	4	0.6	0.3	≥90%	5	0.6	0.3	≥90%	2	0.3	0.2	≥90%	3	0.4	0.2
DK/DTR	3			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	1			Missing	1			Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	703	100		Total	703	100		Total	703	100		Total	703	100	
Care by doctors, nurses, or other health workers that did not require overnight stay				Medications prescribed by health personnel											
0%	638	91	1.1	0%	309	42.3	3.5								
0.1% - 9%	6	0.9	0.4	0.1% - 9%	6	1	0.4								
10% - 24%	11	1.8	0.6	10% - 24%	17	2.3	0.6								
25% - 49%	12	1.7	0.5	25% - 49%	33	4.5	0.8								
50% - 74%	8	1.2	0.5	50% - 74%	42	6.2	0.9								
75% - 89%	2	0.3	0.2	75% - 89%	13	1.7	0.5								
≥90%	24	3.1	0.7	≥90%	279	41.9	3.5								
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	3										
Missing	1			Missing	1										
Total	703	100		Total	703	100									

Table D.2.5.3 Household medical expenditures by source of financing

Percent distribution of households by source of medical expenditures as a percentage of reported total household medical expenditures for overnight hospital stays in the last 12 months, among those households with overnight hospital stays															
Financing source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Financing source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Financing source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Financing source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Any of the household members' current income				Health insurance plan payment or reimbursement				Property sold				Political donations or grants			
0%	121	73	4.1	0%	162	97.5	1.3	0%	158	96.2	1.4	0%	164	99.6	0.4
0.1% - 9%	1	0.5	0.5	0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	1	0.6	0.6	0.1% - 9%	0	0	
10% - 24%	4	2.5	1.3	10% - 24%	1	0.6	0.6	10% - 24%	0	0		10% - 24%	1	0.4	0.4
25% - 49%	4	2	1.2	25% - 49%	0	0		25% - 49%	0	0		25% - 49%	0	0	
50% - 74%	6	3.3	1.3	50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	3	1.5	0.8	50% - 74%	0	0	
75% - 89%	1	0.5	0.5	75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	28	18.2	3.6	≥90%	2	1.9	1.2	≥90%	3	1.8	1	≥90%	0	0	
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	167	100		Total	167	100		Total	167	100		Total	167	100	
Savings (e.g. bank account)				Items sold (e.g., furniture, animals, or jewelry)				Money from relatives or friends who do not belong to the household				Another source			
0%	140	82.5	3.5	0%	149	90.3	2.3	0%	108	64.8	3.7	0%	154	93.9	1.9
0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	1	0.5	0.5	0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	1	0.6	0.6
10% - 24%	1	0.8	0.8	10% - 24%	2	1.6	1.1	10% - 24%	2	1.6	1.1	10% - 24%	1	0.6	0.6
25% - 49%	6	4	2.2	25% - 49%	3	1.8	1	25% - 49%	4	2.9	1.4	25% - 49%	1	0.8	0.8
50% - 74%	5	3.1	1.3	50% - 74%	4	2.6	1.3	50% - 74%	5	4.1	1.6	50% - 74%	2	0.8	0.6
75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	1	0.7	0.7	75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	13	9.7	3	≥90%	6	3.3	1.5	≥90%	45	26	3.4	≥90%	6	3.4	1.3
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	167	100		Total	167	100		Total	167	100		Total	167	100	
Reducing other household spending				Money loaned from someone who is not a friend of the family				Remittances from family members or friends abroad							
0%	140	84.1	3.4	0%	130	79.4	3.5	0%	160	97.2	1.3				
0.1% - 9%	1	0.6	0.6	0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	0	0					
10% - 24%	7	4.7	2	10% - 24%	1	0.9	0.9	10% - 24%	0	0					
25% - 49%	9	5.5	1.8	25% - 49%	2	1.3	0.9	25% - 49%	0	0					
50% - 74%	5	3.1	1.6	50% - 74%	7	4.5	1.6	50% - 74%	0	0					
75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0					
≥90%	3	2.1	1.2	≥90%	26	13.9	3.2	≥90%	5	2.8	1.3				
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	2						
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0						
Total	167	100		Total	167	100		Total	167	100					

Table D.3.1.1 Demographic characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of the household population by age, marital status and respondent's relationship to the head of the household			
Background characteristic	N	%	SE
Age			
15-19 years	1337	22.7	0.5
20-24 years	1275	21.6	0.5
25-29 years	1059	18	0.5
30-34 years	840	14.2	0.5
35-39 years	602	10.2	0.4
40-44 years	466	7.9	0.4
45-49 years	320	5.4	0.3
Missing	0		
Total	5899	100	
Marital status			
Single	1540	26.1	0.6
Married	1751	29.7	0.6
Open union/partnered	2294	38.9	0.6
Divorced	11	0.2	0.1
Separated	209	3.5	0.2
Widowed	85	1.4	0.2
Other	4	0.1	
DK/DTR	4	0.1	
Missing	1		
Total	5899	100	
Respondent's relationship to the head of household			
Head of the household	436	7.4	0.3
Spouse	3060	51.9	0.7
Biological child	1582	26.8	0.6
Adopted/step child	14	0.2	0.1
Grandchild	59	1	0.1
Niece/nephew	13	0.2	0.1
Mother/father	19	0.3	0.1
Sister/brother	52	0.9	0.1
Daughter-in-law/son-in-law	591	10	0.4
Sister-in-law/brother-in-law	18	0.3	0.1
Grandparent	2	0	
Mother-in-law/father-in-law	1	0	
Other relative	14	0.2	0.1
Non-relative	8	0.1	
Life partner	28	0.5	0.1
Other	2	0	
Missing	0		
Total	5899	100	

Table D.3.1.2 Department and municipality of residence of respondents

Department	Municipality	No. of women
Huehuetenango	Barillas	292
Huehuetenango	Colotenango	240
Huehuetenango	San Gaspar Ixchil	45
Huehuetenango	San Idelfonso Ixtahuacán	305
Huehuetenango	San Juan Atitan	174
Huehuetenango	San Mateo Ixtatán	361
Huehuetenango	San Miguel Acatán	283
Huehuetenango	San Pedro Necta	318
Huehuetenango	San Rafael Petzal	81
Huehuetenango	San Rafael la Independencia	44
Huehuetenango	San Sebastian Coatan	90
Huehuetenango	San Sebastian Huehuetenango	243
Huehuetenango	Santa Barbara	177
Huehuetenango	Santa Eulalia	136
Huehuetenango	Todos Santos Cuchumatan	353
San Marcos	Comitancillo	428
San Marcos	Concepción Tutuapa	576
San Marcos	Ixchiguan	208
San Marcos	La Reforma	77
San Marcos	Nuevo Progreso	151
San Marcos	San José Ojetenam	144
San Marcos	San Lorenzo	37
San Marcos	San Miguel Ixtahuacán	134
San Marcos	Sibinal	137
San Marcos	Tacaná	279
San Marcos	Tajumulco	586

Table D.3.2.1 Educational attainment and literacy

Percentage of women aged 15-49 who attended school; percentage of women who attended a literacy course; percent distribution by highest level of education attended, among those who attended school; and literacy of women			
Education characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Education			
Attended school	3890	65.8	1.6
Did not attend school	1933	34.2	1.6
DK/DTR	6		
Missing	70		
Total	5899	100	
Literacy course			
Attended literacy course	299	5.7	0.7
Did not attend literacy course	5525	94.3	0.7
DK/DTR	5		
Missing	70		
Total	5899	100	
Highest level of education, among those who attended school			
Primary	2785	69.1	2.2
Secondary	589	15.9	1
Preparatory	457	13.4	1.4
University	51	1.6	0.4
DK/DTR	8		
Missing	0		
Total	3890	100	
Literacy			
Cannot read at all	1856	33.5	1.7
Able to read parts of sentence	1306	22.2	0.9
Able to read whole sentence	2510	44.1	2
Blind or visually impaired	5	0.2	0.1
DK/DTR	152		
Missing	70		
Total	5899	100	

Table D.3.3 Employment

Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 by employment status and role			
Employment characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Employment status			
Employed and being paid for work	307	6.2	0.9
Employed but did not work in the last week	10	0.2	
Employed by a family member without receiving payment	103	1.5	0.3
Student	387	7.9	0.7
Homemaker	4958	83.8	1.4
Retired	1	0	
Unable to work due to disability	12	0.3	0.1
DK/DTR	51		
Missing	70		
Total	5899	100	
Occupational role, among women employed and being paid for work			
Employee	278	89.8	2.7
Employer	1	0.2	0.2
Owner	15	6.1	2
Self-employed	10	3.9	1.6
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	0		
Total	307	100	

Table D.3.4.1 Exposure to mass media

Percent distribution of women by exposure to newspapers, radio and television; percentage exposed to all three forms of media and to any form of media at least once a week			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Newspapers, among fully or partially literate women			
≥1 time per week	1504	41.2	2.1
<1 time per week	966	25.5	1.3
Never	1304	33.3	2
Not applicable	3	0.1	
DK/DTR	39		
Missing	0		
Total	3816	100	
Radio			
≥1 time per week	3505	60.6	2.1
<1 time per week	714	12.5	1.1
Never	1374	23.6	1.8
Not applicable	203	3.3	0.5
DK/DTR	33		
Missing	70		
Total	5899	100	
Television			
≥1 time per week	2352	40.7	2.2
<1 time per week	589	10.4	0.9
Not applicable	2482	42.6	2.1
Never	381	6.3	0.8
DK/DTR	25		
Missing	70		
Total	5899	100	
Exposed to all three forms of media at least once per week, among fully or partially literate women			
Yes	939	26.2	2.1
No	2783	71.9	2
Not applicable	82	1.9	0.3
DK/DTR	12		
Missing	0		
Total	3816	100	
Exposed to any form of media at least once per week			
Yes	3988	68.3	2.1
No	1749	30	2
Not applicable	88	1.7	0.4
DK/DTR	4		
Missing	70		
Total	5899	100	

Table D.3.5.1a Proximity to health care facilities: nearest health facility

Percent distribution of women according to distance and travel time to health care facility closest to household			
Distance and time	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Distance			
<1 km	986	25.1	2.3
1 to <5 km	2150	50.3	2.1
5 to <10 km	509	10.6	1.4
≥10 km	637	13.9	1.9
DK/DTR	1547		
Missing	70		
Total	5899	100	
Travel time			
<15 min	1792	34.2	2.3
15 to <30 min	1478	28	1.5
30 to <45 min	853	15.2	1.2
45 to <60 min	205	3.9	0.6
≥60 min	1068	18.7	2
DK/DTR	203		
Missing	300		
Total	5899	100	

Table D.3.5.1b Proximity to health care facilities: usual health facility

Percent distribution of women according to distance and travel time to health care facility that the head of household usually attends			
Distance and time	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Distance			
<1 km	854	25.7	2.3
1 to <5 km	1807	50.3	2.1
5 to <10 km	424	10.1	1.4
≥10 km	494	13.8	1.8
DK/DTR	904		
Missing	33		
Total	4516	100	
Travel time			
<15 min	1408	33.3	2.4
15 to <30 min	1249	28.4	1.6
30 to <45 min	737	16	1.3
45 to <60 min	183	4.4	0.7
≥60 min	867	17.9	1.8
DK/DTR	64		
Missing	8		
Total	4516	100	

Table D.3.5.1c Proximity to health care facilities: health facility for delivery

Percent distribution of women according to distance and travel time to health care facility attended for most recent delivery in the last two years			
Distance and time	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Distance			
<1 km	19	6.4	1.6
1 to <5 km	89	25.2	3.9
5 to <10 km	38	8.8	2.2
≥10 km	241	59.6	4.5
DK/DTR	136		
Missing	0		
Total	523	100	
Travel time			
<15 min	47	11.7	2.8
15 to <30 min	31	6.5	1.2
30 to <45 min	60	11.8	2
45 to <60 min	25	4.9	1
≥60 min	337	65.1	3.6
DK/DTR	23		
Missing	0		
Total	523	100	

Table D.3.5.1d Proximity to health care facilities: health facility for recent illness

Percent distribution of women according to distance and travel time to health care facility attended for respondent's recent illness or child's recent illness			
Distance and time	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Distance			
<1 km	403	26.7	3.1
1 to <5 km	821	48.7	2.8
5 to <10 km	181	9.4	1.5
≥10 km	247	15.2	2.1
DK/DTR	275		
Missing	0		
Total	1927	100	
Travel time			
<15 min	640	35.4	2.7
15 to <30 min	525	27.8	1.8
30 to <45 min	290	14.6	1.5
45 to <60 min	60	3.1	0.6
≥60 min	377	19.1	2
DK/DTR	9		
Missing	26		
Total	1927	100	

Table D.3.6.1 Current health status

Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 by self-rated current health status relative to the health status last year, and percentage who can easily perform daily activities

Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Current health relative to health last year			
Better	2386	40.2	1.6
Worse	278	5.1	0.5
About the same	3140	54.7	1.6
DK/DTR	25		
Missing	70		
Total	5899	100	
Ability to perform daily activities			
Easily	4921	83.5	1.2
With some difficulty	813	14.5	1
With much difficulty	69	1.4	0.3
Unable to do	17	0.5	0.2
DK/DTR	9		
Missing	70		
Total	5899	100	

Table D.3.6.2 Recent illness

Percentage of women aged 15-49 who were sick in the last two weeks; and among those who were sick, percent distribution by type of recent illness			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Respondent was sick during the past two weeks			
Yes	782	14.2	1.2
No	5043	85.8	1.2
DK/DTR	4		
Missing	70		
Total	5899	100	
Type of illness, among those sick in the past two weeks			
Fever	123	14.7	1.6
Malaria	0	0	
Cough/chest infection	64	7.9	1.2
Tuberculosis	2	0.3	0.2
Asthma	0	0	
Bronchitis	1	0.1	0.1
Pneumonia	1	0.4	0.4
Diarrhea without blood	23	2.5	0.6
Diarrhea with blood	0	0	
Diarrhea with vomiting	2	0.2	0.2
Vomiting	8	1.6	0.8
Abdominal pain	93	11.7	1.9
Anemia	0	0	
Skin rash/infection	7	0.7	0.3
Eye/ear infection	9	1.2	0.4
Measles	0	0	
Jaundice	0	0	
Headache	196	25.2	2.1
Toothache	1	0	
Stroke	0	0	
Hypertension	7	1.9	0.8
Diabetes	3	0.4	0.3
HIV/AIDS	0	0	
Paralysis	0	0	
Gynecologic problems	26	2.8	0.7
Obstetric problems	4	0.5	0.3
Other	209	27.9	2.4
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	0		
Total	782	100	

Table D.3.6.3 Utilization of health services

Among women who reported sick in the last two weeks, percentage of women who sought care for the illness; and among women who sought care, percent distribution by type of facility where care was sought			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Sought care for recent illness			
Yes	324	40.8	2.1
No	457	59.2	2.1
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	782	100	
Type of health facility where care was sought			
Public hospital	14	4.1	1.2
Public health unit	138	43.1	4.3
Public health center/clinic	113	35	5.1
Public mobile clinic	3	0.9	0.6
Other public health facility	1	0.1	0.1
Private hospital	8	2.4	0.9
Private health center/clinic	8	2.1	0.8
Private office	8	3.2	1
Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	11	4.5	1.8
Community health worker	7	1.7	0.8
Traditional healer	2	0.8	0.6
Other	10	2	0.8
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	324	100	
Admitted to hospital for care, among women who sought care at a public or private: hospital, health center / clinic, mobile clinic, or other health facility; public health unit; private office; or pharmacy			
Yes	29	7.9	1.9
No	275	92.1	1.9
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	304	100	

Table D.3.6.4 Insurance coverage

Percentage distribution of insurance status among all women, women who reported sick in the last two weeks, and women who reported sick in the last two weeks but did not seek care			
Insurance status	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Insurance among all women			
MSPAS	399	6.3	1.2
Sanidad Militar	1	0	
IGSS	79	1.3	0.3
Private insurance	2	0	
Other	6	0.1	0.1
None	5329	92.2	1.2
DK/DTR	13		
Missing	70		
Total	5899	100	
Insurance among women who were sick in the past two weeks			
MSPAS	60	6.9	1.6
Sanidad Militar	0	0	
IGSS	15	2.3	1
Private insurance	0	0	
Other	1	0.1	0.1
None	704	90.7	2.1
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	782	100	
Insurance among women who were sick in the past two weeks but did not seek care			
MSPAS	28	5.4	1.5
Sanidad Militar	0	0	
IGSS	6	1.3	0.8
Private insurance	0	0	
Other	0	0	
None	421	93.3	2
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	457	100	

Table D.3.6.5 Other barriers to health care utilization

Percentage of women according to perceived barriers to health care utilization, among women who reported being sick in the last two weeks but did not seek care							
Reason for not seeking care	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Reason for not seeking care	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Not sick enough to seek treatment				The health center's staff is not knowledgeable			
Yes	82	16.8	2.5	Yes	4	1.8	1.1
No	358	83.2	2.5	No	436	98.2	1.1
DK/DTR	17			DK/DTR	17		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	457	100		Total	457	100	
Treated self at home				Do not trust the staff			
Yes	217	49.3	3.4	Yes	15	3.4	1.3
No	223	50.7	3.4	No	425	96.6	1.3
DK/DTR	17			DK/DTR	17		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	457	100		Total	457	100	
Care is too expensive				Was previously mistreated			
Yes	62	15.5	2.4	Yes	3	0.6	0.3
No	378	84.5	2.4	No	437	99.4	0.3
DK/DTR	17			DK/DTR	17		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	457	100		Total	457	100	
Health center is too far away				Tried, but was refused care			
Yes	37	6.6	1.5	Yes	3	0.7	0.4
No	403	93.4	1.5	No	437	99.3	0.4
DK/DTR	17			DK/DTR	17		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	457	100		Total	457	100	
Could not find transportation				Did not get permission to go to the doctor			
Yes	9	2	0.9	Yes	0	0	
No	431	98	0.9	No	440	100	
DK/DTR	17			DK/DTR	17		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	457	100		Total	457	100	
Could not afford transportation				Did not want to go alone			
Yes	11	2.7	1	Yes	2	0.3	0.2
No	429	97.3	1	No	438	99.7	0.2
DK/DTR	17			DK/DTR	17		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	457	100		Total	457	100	

Table D.3.6.5 Continued

Reason for not seeking care	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Reason for not seeking care	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Did not know where to go				Too busy with work, children, and other commitments			
Yes	3	1.1	0.8	Yes	24	5.6	1.3
No	437	98.9	0.8	No	416	94.4	1.3
DK/DTR	17			DK/DTR	17		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	457	100		Total	457	100	
Health center infrastructure is poor				Religious/cultural beliefs			
Yes	9	1.7	0.6	Yes	0	0	
No	431	98.3	0.6	No	440	100	
DK/DTR	17			DK/DTR	17		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	457	100		Total	457	100	
Health center does not have enough drugs				No one present at the center when visited			
Yes	79	17.4	2.4	Yes	7	2.1	1.1
No	361	82.6	2.4	No	433	97.9	1.1
DK/DTR	17			DK/DTR	17		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	457	100		Total	457	100	
Health center is not well equipped				Other			
Yes	27	6	1.5	Yes	47	10.7	2.2
No	413	94	1.5	No	393	89.3	2.2
DK/DTR	17			DK/DTR	17		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	457	100		Total	457	100	
It is difficult to deal with health center personnel							
Yes	3	0.6	0.4				
No	437	99.4	0.4				
DK/DTR	17						
Missing	0						
Total	457	100					

Table D.4.2.1 Parity and age at first birth

Percent of women aged 15-49 who have ever given birth, their age at first birth, and the percent of women who have had a miscarriage, stillbirth, or abortion			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Ever given birth			
Yes	4510	71	1
No	1319	29	1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	70		
Total	5899	100	
Age at first birth, among parous women			
10-14 years	115	2.5	0.3
15-19 years	2496	58	1.3
20-24 years	1335	31.1	1
25-29 years	284	6.7	0.5
30-34 years	55	1.4	0.2
35-39 years	16	0.3	0.1
40-44 years	3	0.1	
45-49 years	1	0	
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	205		
Total	4510	100	
Ever had a stillbirth, miscarriage, or abortion			
Yes	337	5.6	0.5
No	5466	94.4	0.5
DK/DTR	24		
Missing	72		
Total	5899	100	

Table D.4.3.1 Intervals between births

Among women with two or more children, percent distribution by duration of the birth intervals			
Mean birth interval	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Among women with more than one child			
9-11 months	9	0.2	0.1
12-23 months	349	11.1	0.8
24-35 months	1316	41.3	1.3
36-47 months	774	25.5	1.1
48-59 months	338	10.2	0.6
≥60 months	389	11.6	0.8
Missing	134		
Total	3309	100	
Among women with two children			
9-11 months	9	0.9	0.3
12-23 months	145	18	1.9
24-35 months	210	24	1.8
36-47 months	140	18.2	2.1
48-59 months	98	11.7	1.5
≥60 months	221	27.3	2
Missing	53		
Total	876	100	
Among women with three or four children			
9-11 months	0	0	
12-23 months	106	10.1	1.1
24-35 months	376	35.4	1.9
36-47 months	296	27.7	2.1
48-59 months	173	14.7	1.4
≥60 months	146	12.2	1.2
Missing	39		
Total	1136	100	
Among women with five or more children			
9-11 months	0	0	
12-23 months	98	7.9	1.1
24-35 months	730	56.5	1.9
36-47 months	338	28	1.9
48-59 months	67	5.6	1
≥60 months	22	1.9	0.5
Missing	42		
Total	1297	100	

Table D.4.4.1 Desire for more children

Among women with a pregnancy in the two years preceding the interview, percent distribution by desire of the most recent pregnancy in the last two years; and among all women, percentage who desire more children			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Respondent desired their most recent pregnancy in the past two years			
Yes	2140	87.3	1.1
No, wanted to wait	220	9.4	0.9
No, did not want (more) children	69	3.3	0.5
DK/DTR	52		
Missing	86		
Total	2567	100	
Respondent desires current pregnancy			
Yes	176	86.5	2.6
No, wanted to wait	28	9.8	2
No, did not want (more) children	6	3.7	1.4
DK/DTR	10		
Missing	0		
Total	220	100	

Table D.4.4.2 Ideal interval for most recent birth

Percent distribution of women with 2 or more children by ideal interval for most recent birth, according to the number of children			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Among women with more than one child			
9-11 months	14	0.7	0.2
12-23 months	221	10.6	0.8
24-35 months	412	19.5	1
36-47 months	402	19.6	1.1
48-59 months	320	15.5	0.9
≥60 months	656	29.8	1.3
Did not want to have another child	84	4.3	0.6
Missing	308		
Total	2417	100	
Among women with two children			
9-11 months	3	0.5	0.3
12-23 months	64	12.7	2
24-35 months	90	17.8	1.8
36-47 months	85	16.9	1.8
48-59 months	88	17.8	1.8
≥60 months	177	33.6	2.3
Did not want to have another child	4	0.7	0.4
Missing	199		
Total	710	100	
Among women with three or four children			
9-11 months	4	0.5	0.3
12-23 months	75	10	1.4
24-35 months	146	17.6	1.4
36-47 months	164	21.2	1.7
48-59 months	123	15.5	1.4
≥60 months	268	32.7	2.3
Did not want to have another child	20	2.4	0.6
Missing	56		
Total	856	100	
Among women with five or more children			
9-11 months	7	1.1	0.5
12-23 months	82	9.8	1.1
24-35 months	176	22.4	1.5
36-47 months	153	19.6	1.8
48-59 months	109	14.1	1.3
≥60 months	211	24.6	1.8
Did not want to have another child	60	8.3	1.4
Missing	53		
Total	851	100	

Table D.5.1.1 Knowledge of the fertile period

Percentage of all currently married or partnered women aged 15-49 who know the timing of the fertile period			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant?			
Yes	1009	50.4	2.2
No	949	49.6	2.2
DK/DTR	2031		
Missing	56		
Total	4045	100	
Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?			
Just before her period begins	84	8.5	1.2
During her period	28	2.4	0.5
Right after her period has ended	669	70.8	2.9
Halfway between two periods	163	18	2.5
Other	5	0.4	0.2
DK/DTR	60		
Missing	0		
Total	1009	100	

Table D.5.2.1a Current use of family planning methods

Percentage of all currently married or partnered women aged 15-49 using family planning methods			
Characteristic or method	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Current use of any method			
Yes	905	22.5	1.3
No	3052	77.5	1.3
DK/DTR	32		
Missing	56		
Total	4045	100	
Current use of any method, among women in need of contraceptives			
Yes	865	28.5	1.6
No	2119	71.5	1.6
DK/DTR	24		
Missing	0		
Total	3008	100	
Current use of more than one method			
Yes	13	0.5	0.2
No	3944	99.5	0.2
DK/DTR	32		
Missing	56		
Total	4045	100	
Number of methods the respondent is currently using			
0 methods	3052	77.4	1.3
1 method	892	22	1.3
2 methods	10	0.2	0.1
3 or more methods	59	0.4	0.2
DK/DTR	32		
Missing	0		
Total	4045	100	

Table D.5.2.1b Current use of family planning methods, by type of method

Percentage of all currently married or partnered women aged 15-49 using specified family planning methods											
Method	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Method	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Method	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Female sterilization				Condom				Rhythm method			
Yes	126	3.8	0.5	Yes	9	0.2	0.1	Yes	25	1.1	0.3
No	3827	96.2	0.5	No	3944	99.8	0.1	No	3930	98.9	0.3
DK/DTR	36			DK/DTR	36			DK/DTR	34		
Missing	56			Missing	56			Missing	56		
Total	4045	100		Total	4045	100		Total	4045	100	
Male sterilization				Female condom				Withdrawal method			
Yes	2	0.2	0.1	Yes	0	0		Yes	6	0.1	0.1
No	3954	99.8	0.1	No	3956	100		No	3948	99.9	0.1
DK/DTR	33			DK/DTR	33			DK/DTR	35		
Missing	56			Missing	56			Missing	56		
Total	4045	100		Total	4045	100		Total	4045	100	
IUD				Diaphragm				Emergency contraception			
Yes	26	0.6	0.2	Yes	0	0		Yes	0	0	
No	3927	99.4	0.2	No	3956	100		No	3954	100	
DK/DTR	36			DK/DTR	33			DK/DTR	35		
Missing	56			Missing	56			Missing	56		
Total	4045	100		Total	4045	100		Total	4045	100	
Injectables				Sponge, spermicide				Other modern method			
Yes	608	14	0.9	Yes	0	0		Yes	2	0	0
No	3347	86	0.9	No	3955	100		No	3954	100	0
DK/DTR	34			DK/DTR	34			DK/DTR	33		
Missing	56			Missing	56			Missing	56		
Total	4045	100		Total	4045	100		Total	4045	100	
Implants				Lactational amenorrhea method				Other traditional method			
Yes	59	1.4	0.3	Yes	13	0.3	0.1	Yes	11	0.6	0.3
No	3897	98.6	0.3	No	3942	99.7	0.1	No	3943	99.4	0.3
DK/DTR	33			DK/DTR	34			DK/DTR	35		
Missing	56			Missing	56			Missing	56		
Total	4045	100		Total	4045	100		Total	4045	100	
Pill											
Yes	35	1.1	0.3								
No	3919	98.9	0.3								
DK/DTR	35										
Missing	56										
Total	4045	100									

Table D.5.2.1c Current use of modern family planning methods

Percentage of all currently married or partnered women aged 15-49 using modern methods of family planning			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Among all women			
Yes	855	20.5	1.2
No	3134	79.5	1.2
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	56		
Total	4045	100	
Among women in need of contraceptives			
Yes	817	26.1	1.6
No	2191	73.9	1.6
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	3008	100	

Table D.5.3.1a Source of family planning methods

Percent distribution of women currently using selected modern methods of family planning, by location where current method was obtained							
Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Female sterilization				IUD			
Public hospital	66	44.1	5.9	Public hospital	5	17.2	7.9
Public health unit	12	11.1	5.7	Public health unit	5	13.5	6.4
Public health center/clinic	21	15.9	4.4	Public health center/clinic	12	32.6	10.9
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	1	0.3	0.3	Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	10	13.6	5.1	Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	6	4	2.4	Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	3	1.6	0.9	Private office	1	9.6	9.1
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	1	3.3	3.4
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	1	1.4	1.4	Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	0	0	
Other	6	8	3.9	Other	2	23.9	15.3
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	126	100		Total	26	100	
Male sterilization				Injectables			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	16	2.8	1.1
Public health unit	1	43.7	49.2	Public health unit	299	48.8	3.5
Public health center/clinic	0	0		Public health center/clinic	208	31.5	2.9
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	1	0.1	0.1
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	0	0		Private health center/clinic	2	0.3	0.2
Private office	0	0		Private office	0	0	
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	1	0.2	0.1
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	25	6	1.5
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	35	6.4	1.6
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	1	0.9	0.9
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	1	0.1	0.1
Other	1	56.3	49.2	Other	19	2.8	1
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	2	100		Total	608	100	

Table D.5.3.1b Source of family planning methods

Percent distribution of women currently using selected modern methods of family planning, by location where current method was obtained							
Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Implants				Condom			
Public hospital	1	1.1	1.2	Public hospital	0	0	
Public health unit	17	27.7	7.9	Public health unit	4	37.1	17
Public health center/clinic	32	55.4	9	Public health center/clinic	2	22.3	15.8
Public mobile clinic	1	1.3	1.3	Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	1	3.7	3.7	Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	2	1.9	1.4	Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	1	1.1	1.1	Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	0	0		Private office	0	0	
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	3	40.6	18.5
Community health worker	1	1.8	1.8	Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	0	0	
Other	3	6	3.5	Other	0	0	
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	59	100		Total	9	100	
Pill				Female condom			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	0	0	
Public health unit	14	38.7	13.3	Public health unit	0	0	
Public health center/clinic	13	44.8	13	Public health center/clinic	0	0	
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	1	3.3	3.4	Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	1	1.6	1.7	Private office	0	0	
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	2	3.9	2.4	Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	3	5.8	3.5	Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	0	0	
Other	1	1.8	1.9	Other	0	0	
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0	0	
Total	35	100		Total	0	0	

Table D.5.3.1c Source of family planning methods

Percent distribution of women currently using selected modern methods of family planning, by location where current method was obtained							
Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Diaphragm				Lactational amenorrhea method			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	0	0	
Public health unit	0	0		Public health unit	2	15.4	12.6
Public health center/clinic	0	0		Public health center/clinic	0	0	
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	1	7.7	6.9
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	0	0		Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	0	0		Private office	0	0	
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	3	25.7	13.4
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	1	10.2	10.7
Other	0	0		Other	4	40.9	19.3
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0	0		Missing	0		
Total	0	0		Total	13	100	
Sponge, spermicide				Rhythm method			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	1	2.5	2.5
Public health unit	0	0		Public health unit	2	6	4.8
Public health center/clinic	0	0		Public health center/clinic	4	19	11.1
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	0	0		Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	0	0		Private office	1	2.5	2.3
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	2	2.7	2.1
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	1	1.5	1.5
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	8	29.8	12.2
Other	0	0		Other	6	36	13.8
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0	0		Missing	0		
Total	0	0		Total	25	100	

Table D.5.3.1d Source of family planning methods

Percent distribution of women currently using selected modern methods of family planning, by location where current method was obtained							
Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Withdrawal method				Other modern method			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	0	0	
Public health unit	2	51.8	28.2	Public health unit	0	0	
Public health center/clinic	0	0		Public health center/clinic	1	31.7	43.3
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	1	68.3	43.3
Private health center/clinic	0	0		Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	0	0		Private office	0	0	
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	2	34.5	25.1	Friend/relative	0	0	
Other	1	13.8	15.3	Other	0	0	
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	6	100		Total	2	100	
Emergency contraception				Other traditional method			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	0	0	
Public health unit	0	0		Public health unit	1	4.6	6
Public health center/clinic	0	0		Public health center/clinic	3	31.8	15.5
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	1	23.6	13.9
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	0	0		Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	0	0		Private office	0	0	
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	1	3.5	4.5
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	1	3.1	4
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	2	28.6	29.3
Other	0	0		Other	1	4.7	2.8
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0	0		Missing	0		
Total	0	0		Total	11	100	

Table D.5.4.1 Interruption and non-use of family planning methods

Percentage of women with interruptions last year in the use of contraception, percentage not using contraception, and percentage in need of contraception			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Currently in need of contraceptives (women did not report any of the following: does not have sexual relations, virgin, menopausal, hysterectomy, pregnant, or wants to become pregnant)			
Yes	3008	74.8	1.1
No	981	25.2	1.1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	56		
Total	4045	100	
Discontinuation rate: any interruption in use during the last year, among women in need of contraceptives			
Yes	81	2.7	0.4
No	2914	97.3	0.4
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	13		
Total	3008	100	
Number of interruptions in use during the last year, among women in need of contraceptives			
0	2914	97.3	0.4
1	55	1.8	0.3
2-6	26	0.9	0.2
7-12	0	0	
13 or more	0	0	
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	13		
Total	3008	100	
Not currently using any modern method			
Yes	3134	79.5	1.2
No	855	20.5	1.2
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	56		
Total	4045	100	
Unmet need: Not currently using any modern method, among women "in need" of contraceptives			
Yes	2191	73.9	1.6
No	817	26.1	1.6
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	3008	100	

Table D.5.4.2a Reasons for interruption and non-use of family planning methods

Percent distribution of women who are not using family planning methods by reason for non-use							
Reason	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Reason	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Unmarried				Did not have a menstrual period since last birth			
Yes	42	1.8	0.4	Yes	28	1.1	0.3
No	2500	98.2	0.4	No	2514	98.9	0.3
DK/DTR	403			DK/DTR	403		
Missing	86			Missing	86		
Total	3031	100		Total	3031	100	
Married				Was breastfeeding			
Yes	66	3.2	0.7	Yes	84	2.7	0.5
No	2476	96.8	0.7	No	2458	97.3	0.5
DK/DTR	403			DK/DTR	403		
Missing	86			Missing	86		
Total	3031	100		Total	3031	100	
Does not have sexual relations				Goes against religion			
Yes	188	7.9	0.9	Yes	27	1.2	0.3
No	2354	92.1	0.9	No	2515	98.8	0.3
DK/DTR	403			DK/DTR	403		
Missing	86			Missing	86		
Total	3031	100		Total	3031	100	
Virgin				Respondent is opposed to use			
Yes	4	0.1	0.1	Yes	89	3.6	0.7
No	2538	99.9	0.1	No	2453	96.4	0.7
DK/DTR	403			DK/DTR	403		
Missing	86			Missing	86		
Total	3031	100		Total	3031	100	
Has sexual relations infrequently				Husband/partner is opposed to use			
Yes	96	4.4	0.6	Yes	294	10.4	1
No	2446	95.6	0.6	No	2248	89.6	1
DK/DTR	403			DK/DTR	403		
Missing	86			Missing	86		
Total	3031	100		Total	3031	100	
Menopausal				Others are opposed to use			
Yes	38	2	0.4	Yes	8	0.4	0.2
No	2504	98	0.4	No	2534	99.6	0.2
DK/DTR	403			DK/DTR	403		
Missing	86			Missing	86		
Total	3031	100		Total	3031	100	
Hysterectomy/surgery on the uterus				Knows no method			
Yes	11	0.4	0.2	Yes	471	18.2	1.6
No	2531	99.6	0.2	No	2071	81.8	1.6
DK/DTR	403			DK/DTR	403		
Missing	86			Missing	86		
Total	3031	100		Total	3031	100	
Cannot become pregnant				Knows no source for getting method			
Yes	38	2.2	0.5	Yes	66	2.1	0.4
No	2504	97.8	0.5	No	2476	97.9	0.4
DK/DTR	403			DK/DTR	403		
Missing	86			Missing	86		
Total	3031	100		Total	3031	100	

Table D.5.4.2b Reasons for interruption and non-use of family planning methods

Percent distribution of women who are not using family planning methods by reason for non-use							
Reason	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Reason	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Concerned about side effects				No trust in health facility staff			
Yes	106	4.3	0.6	Yes	27	0.9	0.2
No	2436	95.7	0.6	No	2515	99.1	0.2
DK/DTR	403			DK/DTR	403		
Missing	86			Missing	86		
Total	3031	100		Total	3031	100	
Facility is too far				Uncomfortable to use			
Yes	20	0.6	0.2	Yes	153	5	0.7
No	2522	99.4	0.2	No	2389	95	0.7
DK/DTR	403			DK/DTR	403		
Missing	86			Missing	86		
Total	3031	100		Total	3031	100	
Could not find transportation to a facility				Interferes with normal body processes			
Yes	7	0.2	0.1	Yes	156	5.8	0.8
No	2535	99.8	0.1	No	2386	94.2	0.8
DK/DTR	403			DK/DTR	403		
Missing	86			Missing	86		
Total	3031	100		Total	3031	100	
Could not afford transportation				Affects health/does not like them			
Yes	6	0.2	0.1	Yes	549	20.9	1.3
No	2536	99.8	0.1	No	1993	79.1	1.3
DK/DTR	403			DK/DTR	403		
Missing	86			Missing	86		
Total	3031	100		Total	3031	100	
Costs too much				Was pregnant			
Yes	26	0.8	0.2	Yes	122	4.1	0.5
No	2516	99.2	0.2	No	2420	95.9	0.5
DK/DTR	403			DK/DTR	403		
Missing	86			Missing	86		
Total	3031	100		Total	3031	100	
Preferred method is not available				Wanted to become pregnant			
Yes	2	0.1	0	Yes	233	9.6	0.8
No	2540	99.9	0	No	2309	90.4	0.8
DK/DTR	403			DK/DTR	403		
Missing	86			Missing	86		
Total	3031	100		Total	3031	100	
No method is available				Other			
Yes	8	0.3	0.1	Yes	225	8.8	0.9
No	2534	99.7	0.1	No	2317	91.2	0.9
DK/DTR	403			DK/DTR	403		
Missing	86			Missing	86		
Total	3031	100		Total	3031	100	
Health facility has staff that are hard to deal with							
Yes	6	0.2	0.1				
No	2536	99.8	0.1				
DK/DTR	403						
Missing	86						
Total	3031	100					

Table D.5.5.1 Participation in family planning decision-making

Percent distribution of women currently using family planning methods according to who makes the decision to use family planning			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Who makes the decision to use family planning methods?			
Mostly the respondent	46	5.5	1.5
Mostly the husband/partner	59	7.5	1.2
Joint decision	791	86.8	1.8
Other	2	0.2	0.1
DK/DTR/NA	7		
Missing	0		
Total	905	100	

Table D.5.5.2a Family planning decision-making – informed choice

Percentage of all women currently using family planning methods to whom a health care worker described other methods that can be used			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Did a doctor, nurse, or community health worker ever tell you about other methods of family planning that you could use?			
Yes	468	53.3	2.9
No	420	46.7	2.9
DK/DTR	17		
Missing	0		
Total	905	100	

Table D.5.6.1 Family planning messages delivered by health care providers

Percentage of married or partnered women exposed to family planning messages delivered by health care providers at a health care facility or at home, ever and in the last 12 months			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
In the last 12 months, did any staff member at a health facility speak to you about family planning methods?			
Yes	592	14	1.2
No	3361	86	1.2
DK/DTR	36		
Missing	56		
Total	4045	100	
In the last 12 months, did a health promoter visit you to speak to you about family planning methods?			
Yes	450	10.7	1
No	3500	89.3	1
DK/DTR	39		
Missing	56		
Total	4045	100	
Among respondents who had not visited a health facility seeking care for themselves or their children in the last 12 months:			
In the last 12 months, did a health promoter visit you to speak to you about family planning methods?			
Yes	160	5.2	0.7
No	2602	94.8	0.7
DK/DTR	20		
Missing	0		
Total	2782	100	

Table D.6.1.1a Antenatal care coverage for the most recent birth in the last two years

Percentage of women with a birth in the last two years who attended at least one antenatal care visit for the most recent birth; and among those who received any antenatal care, percent distribution by timing of care			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Attended at least one antenatal care visit			
Yes	1761	83.2	1.4
No	355	16.8	1.4
DK/DTR	4		
Missing	190		
Total	2310	100	
Attended at least one antenatal care visit with doctor or professional nurse			
Yes	641	30.5	1.9
No	1479	69.5	1.9
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	190		
Total	2310	100	
First trimester (first 12 weeks) antenatal care visit with doctor or professional nurse			
Yes	192	9.2	0.9
No	1873	90.8	0.9
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	245		
Total	2310	100	
Month of gestation at first ANC visit, among women who received any antenatal care			
1	162	9.3	0.9
2	323	18.8	1
3	457	27.5	1.1
4	346	19.8	1.1
5	207	11.7	0.9
6	129	7.6	0.8
7	58	3.4	0.5
8	25	1.6	0.4
9	3	0.3	0.2
DK/DTR	51		
Missing	0		
Total	1761	100	

Table D.6.1.1b Antenatal care coverage for the most recent birth in the last two years

Percent distribution of attendants at antenatal care, for women with a birth in the last two years who attended at least one antenatal care visit for the most recent birth			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Attendant for the first ANC visit			
Medical doctor	293	16.9	1.8
Professional nurse	284	15.9	1.3
Auxiliary nurse	279	16.1	1.4
Laboratory technician	1	0.1	0.1
Midwife/comadrona	848	48.2	2
Community health worker	26	1.4	0.4
Pharmacy assistant	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0	
Relative	3	0.2	0.1
Other	20	1.2	0.4
DK/DTR	7		
Missing	0		
Total	1761	100	
Usual attendant for ANC visits			
Medical doctor	262	15.8	1.9
Professional nurse	290	17.6	1.4
Auxiliary nurse	325	19.6	1.6
Laboratory technician	1	0	
Midwife/comadrona	735	43.3	2
Community health worker	35	1.7	0.4
Pharmacy assistant	1	0.1	0.1
Traditional healer	2	0.1	0.1
Relative	2	0.1	0.1
Other	29	1.7	0.4
DK/DTR	74		
Missing	5		
Total	1761	100	

Table D.6.1.1c Antenatal care coverage for the most recent birth in the last two years

Percentage distribution of usual location of antenatal care for women with a birth in the last two years who attended at least one antenatal care visit for the most recent birth			
Location	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Usual location for antenatal care visits			
Public hospital	56	3.8	1.3
Public health unit	459	25.3	1.7
Public health center/clinic	338	20	1.7
Public mobile clinic	9	0.6	0.3
Other public health facility	5	0.2	0.1
Private hospital	15	0.9	0.2
Private health center/clinic	28	1.8	0.4
Private office	16	0.7	0.3
Private mobile clinic	2	0.1	0.1
Other private health facility	6	0.5	0.2
Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	54	3.4	0.6
Traditional healer	30	1.7	0.5
Other	728	41	2
DK/DTR	15		
Missing	0		
Total	1761	100	

Table D.6.1.2 Frequency of antenatal care visits

Percent distribution of women with a birth in the last two years, by number of antenatal care visits for the most recent birth, and percentage of women with four or more visits with at least one with a professional			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Number of antenatal care visits			
None	366	17.8	1.4
1-3 visits	533	25.7	1.4
4-6 visits	714	34.3	1.4
7-9 visits	325	15.3	1.2
10+ visits	130	6.8	0.8
DK/DTR	52		
Missing	188		
Total	2308	100	
Attended at least four antenatal care visits			
Yes	1169	56.5	2.1
No	899	43.5	2.1
DK/DTR	52		
Missing	188		
Total	2308	100	
Attended at least four antenatal care visits with doctor or professional			
Yes	427	44.3	3.1
No	549	55.7	3.1
DK/DTR	52		
Missing	1280		
Total	2308	100	
Attended at least four antenatal care visits with doctor or professional nurse according to best practices*			
Yes	30	1.3	0.3
No	2038	98.7	0.3
DK/DTR	52		
Missing	188		
Total	2308	100	
* Best practices = measurement of blood type, test for anemia, test for syphilis, blood glucose test, measurement of maternal blood pressure, measurement of maternal weight, measurement of fundal height, measurement of fetal heartbeat, and urine test			

Table D.6.1.3a Content of antenatal care visits – best practices

Percentage distribution of content of antenatal-care visit among women with a birth in the last two years with at least one antenatal care visit							
Procedure	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Procedure	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Measured blood type				Urine test done			
Yes	205	11.8	1.3	Yes	399	23.8	2
No	1516	88.2	1.3	No	1347	76.2	2
DK/DTR	39			DK/DTR	14		
Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	1761	100		Total	1761	100	
Tested for anemia				Measured maternal blood pressure			
Yes	169	9.6	1	Yes	839	49.6	2.3
No	1549	90.4	1	No	873	50.4	2.3
DK/DTR	42			DK/DTR	48		
Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	1761	100		Total	1761	100	
Tested for syphilis				Measured maternal weight			
Yes	71	3.8	0.6	Yes	1086	62.8	1.9
No	1650	96.2	0.6	No	648	37.2	1.9
DK/DTR	39			DK/DTR	26		
Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	1761	100		Total	1761	100	
Tested for blood glucose				Measured fundal height			
Yes	92	28.2	2.8	Yes	1013	60	2
No	247	71.8	2.8	No	682	40	2
DK/DTR	22			DK/DTR	65		
Missing	1400			Missing	1		
Total	1761	100		Total	1761	100	
				Measured fetal heartbeat			
				Yes	817	47.8	2.3
				No	890	52.2	2.3
				DK/DTR	53		
				Missing	1		
				Total	1761	100	

Table D.6.1.3b Content of antenatal care visits – other services provided

Percentage distribution of content during antenatal visit among women with a birth in the last two years with at least one antenatal care visit

Procedure	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Procedure	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Collected blood specimen				Tested for diabetes			
Yes	361	20.7	1.7	Yes	42	2.7	0.5
No	1390	79.3	1.7	No	1686	97.3	0.5
DK/DTR	9			DK/DTR	32		
Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	1761	100		Total	1761	100	
Tested for HIV				Performed an ultrasound			
Yes	174	10.1	1.1	Yes	336	19.5	1.9
No	1518	89.9	1.1	No	1377	80.5	1.9
DK/DTR	68			DK/DTR	47		
Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	1761	100		Total	1761	100	
Tested for proteinuria							
Yes	168	48.2	3.2				
No	179	51.8	3.2				
DK/DTR	52						
Missing	1362						
Total	1761	100					

Table D.6.1.4 Coverage of tetanus toxoid vaccinations during pregnancy

Among women with prenatal care for a birth in the last two years, percentage who received tetanus vaccinations during pregnancy and percent distribution by number of vaccinations received and by time since last tetanus vaccination			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Received tetanus injection during pregnancy			
Yes	1108	54	1.8
No	931	46	1.8
DK/DTR	76		
Missing	194		
Total	2309	100	
Number of tetanus vaccinations during pregnancy			
None	931	46.7	1.8
1	199	10	0.8
2	367	18.2	1.2
3	450	21.8	1.3
4	53	2.6	0.4
5	14	0.6	0.2
DK/DTR	101		
Missing	194		
Total	2309	100	
Time since last tetanus vaccination			
Never vaccinated	1081	79.2	1.9
<10 years ago	275	20.3	1.9
≥10 years ago	8	0.5	0.2
DK/DTR	755		
Missing	190		
Total	2309	100	
Time since last tetanus vaccination, among women who were not vaccinated during pregnancy			
Never vaccinated	462	77.3	2.6
<10 years ago	138	22.4	2.6
≥10 years ago	2	0.3	0.2
DK/DTR	329		
Missing	0		
Total	931	100	

Table D.6.1.5 Exposure to safe pregnancy messages

Among women who received prenatal care for a birth in the last two years, percentage exposed to specific safe pregnancy messages							
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Counseled about pregnancy				Advised to have a Cesarean section			
Yes	1023	59.2	1.8	Yes	269	15.4	1.4
No	697	40.8	1.8	No	1435	84.6	1.4
DK/DTR	40			DK/DTR	56		
Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	1761	100		Total	1761	100	
Told about signs to watch out for that could indicate a problem with the pregnancy				Counseled about making a transportation plan for the delivery			
Yes	693	41.2	1.9	Yes	247	14.2	1.3
No	1010	58.8	1.9	No	1458	85.8	1.3
DK/DTR	57			DK/DTR	55		
Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	1761	100		Total	1761	100	
Offered an HIV test				Counseled about contraception after delivery			
Yes	188	10.6	1.3	Yes	433	24.6	1.6
No	1509	89.4	1.3	No	1269	75.4	1.6
DK/DTR	63			DK/DTR	58		
Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	1761	100		Total	1761	100	
Counseled about nutrition during pregnancy				Counseled about child care			
Yes	772	46.2	2.1	Yes	610	35.4	1.9
No	926	53.8	2.1	No	1095	64.6	1.9
DK/DTR	62			DK/DTR	55		
Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	1761	100		Total	1761	100	
Given information about in-facility delivery				Given information about proper ways to			
Yes	647	37.5	1.8	Yes	910	53	2.5
No	1064	62.5	1.8	No	799	47	2.5
DK/DTR	49			DK/DTR	51		
Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	1761	100		Total	1761	100	
Advised to deliver in a facility							
Yes	733	42.8	2				
No	978	57.2	2				
DK/DTR	49						
Missing	1						
Total	1761	100					

Table D.6.2.1 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women with a birth in the last two years, by location of most recent birth, and percent distribution of women with in-facility deliveries, by means of transportation used to get to the facility for delivery

Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Mode of transportation	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Delivery location for most recent birth				On foot			
Respondent's house	1556	74	2.1	Yes	38	9.5	3
Another person's house	25	1.3	0.3	No	485	90.5	3
Public hospital	308	14.1	1.6	DK/DTR	0		
Public health center/clinic	157	7.2	1	Missing	0		
Public medical ward	1	0		Total	523	100	
Other public health facility	5	0.2	0.1	Private vehicle			
Private hospital	33	1.5	0.4	Yes	376	69.6	3.6
Private health center/clinic	17	1	0.3	No	147	30.4	3.6
Private medical ward	0	0		DK/DTR	0		
Other private health facility	2	0.1	0.1	Missing	0		
Other	12	0.5	0.2	Total	523	100	
DK/DTR	1			Ambulance			
Missing	193			Yes	77	13.9	1.9
Total	2310	100		No	446	86.1	1.9
In-hospital delivery				DK/DTR			
Yes	341	15.6	1.6	Missing	0		
No	1775	84.4	1.6	Total	523	100	
DK/DTR	1			Other public vehicle			
Missing	193			Yes	47	9.4	1.4
Total	2310	100		No	476	90.6	1.4
In-facility delivery (any facility type)				DK/DTR			
Yes	523	24.2	2.1	Missing	0		
No	1593	75.8	2.1	Total	523	100	
DK/DTR	0						
Missing	194						
Total	2310	100					

Table D.6.2.2a Assistance at delivery: type of attendants

For women's most recent birth in the past two years, percentage by type of delivery attendants							
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Medical doctor				Community health worker			
Yes	477	22.4	2	Yes	8	0.4	0.2
No	1633	77.6	2	No	2098	99.6	0.2
DK/DTR	7			DK/DTR	11		
Missing	193			Missing	193		
Total	2310	100		Total	2310	100	
Professional nurse				Pharmacist			
Yes	280	12.6	1.4	Yes	2	0.1	0.1
No	1829	87.4	1.4	No	2106	99.9	0.1
DK/DTR	8			DK/DTR	9		
Missing	193			Missing	193		
Total	2310	100		Total	2310	100	
Auxiliary nurse				Traditional healer			
Yes	263	12.3	1.5	Yes	5	0.2	0.1
No	1839	87.7	1.5	No	2105	99.8	0.1
DK/DTR	15			DK/DTR	7		
Missing	193			Missing	193		
Total	2310	100		Total	2310	100	
Laboratory technician				Relative			
Yes	34	1.5	0.3	Yes	377	17.7	1.6
No	2065	98.5	0.3	No	1733	82.3	1.6
DK/DTR	18			DK/DTR	7		
Missing	193			Missing	193		
Total	2310	100		Total	2310	100	
Midwife/Comadrona				Other			
Yes	1446	69.2	2.3	Yes	35	1.7	0.3
No	666	30.8	2.3	No	2071	98.3	0.3
DK/DTR	5			DK/DTR	11		
Missing	193			Missing	193		
Total	2310	100		Total	2310	100	

Table D.6.2.2b Assistance at delivery: number of attendants

For women's most recent live birth in the past two years, the number of attendants during delivery and the presence of skilled attendants			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Delivered alone			
Yes	56	2.6	0.4
No	2060	97.4	0.4
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	190		
Total	2307	100	
Number of categories of personnel in attendance at delivery			
None	58	2.7	0.4
One	1418	67	2.1
Two	456	21.9	1.6
Three	145	6.7	0.9
Four or more	39	1.7	0.3
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	190		
Total	2307	100	
Delivery with a skilled birth attendant			
Yes	523	24.3	2.1
No	1586	75.7	2.1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	198		
Total	2307	100	

Table D.6.2.2c Assistance at delivery: in-facility delivery with skilled birth attendant

For women's most recent live birth in the past two years, the presence of skilled attendants at delivery in a health facility or hospital			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
In-facility delivery (any facility type) with a skilled birth attendant			
Yes	505	23.5	2.1
No	1603	76.5	2.1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	203		
Total	2311	100	
In-hospital delivery with a skilled birth attendant			
Yes	337	15.5	1.6
No	1771	84.5	1.6
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	203		
Total	2311	100	

Table D.6.2.3 Mode of delivery and complications

For women's most recent live birth in the past two years, the mode of delivery and complications during delivery			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Mode of delivery			
Vaginal	1970	93.2	0.9
Planned Cesarean section	24	1.2	0.3
Emergency Cesarean section	121	5.6	0.7
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	192		
Total	2308	100	
Reason for attending a health facility for delivery, among in-facility births (CAPS, CAIMI, or hospital)			
Planned	124	25.9	3
Emergency	388	74.1	3
Other	0	0	
DK/DTR	11		
Missing	0		
Total	523	100	
Respondent had seizures prior to delivery			
Yes	115	5.6	0.8
No	1946	94.4	0.8
DK/DTR	56		
Missing	191		
Total	2308	100	
Child entered neonatal intensive care unit after delivery			
Yes	33	1.4	0.3
No	2075	98.6	0.3
DK/DTR	9		
Missing	191		
Total	2308	100	
Respondent had excessive bleeding in the first day following the delivery			
Yes	714	35.6	2.2
No	1297	64.4	2.2
DK/DTR	106		
Missing	191		
Total	2308	100	

Table D.6.2.4 Birth size and weight

For women's most recent live birth in the past two years, the size and weight of the child at birth			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Mother's estimate of the size of the child at birth			
Very large	112	5.4	1
Larger than average	167	7.7	0.7
Average	1358	66.7	1.8
Smaller than average	274	14	1.2
Very small	131	6.2	0.7
DK/DTR	75		
Missing	193		
Total	2310	100	
Child's weight was measured at birth			
Yes	1245	59.6	2.5
No	807	40.4	2.5
DK/DTR	65		
Missing	193		
Total	2310	100	
Child's birth weight, among those who were weighed			
<2.5 kg (low birth weight)	149	12.1	1.3
≥2.5 kg	1051	87.9	1.3
DK/DTR	44		
Missing	1		
Total	1245	100	

Table D.6.3.1a Postnatal checkup for the mother

For women's most recent live birth in the past two years, postpartum care received by the respondent			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Respondent was checked after delivery			
Yes	585	28	1.7
No	1490	72	1.7
DK/DTR	42		
Missing	195		
Total	2312	100	
Respondent was checked every 15 minutes during the first hour after delivery while still at health facility, among in-facility births			
Yes	128	26.5	2.3
No	364	73.5	2.3
DK/DTR	31		
Missing	0		
Total	523	100	
Respondent was checked within one week after delivery by a health provider			
Yes	276	12.7	1.1
No	1802	87.3	1.1
DK/DTR	42		
Missing	192		
Total	2312	100	

Table D.6.3.1b Postnatal checkup for the mother: providers

Percentage distribution of attendants at postnatal care, for women with a birth in the last two years who attended at least one postnatal care visit for the most recent birth

Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Medical doctor				Midwife/Comadrona				Relative			
0 visits	391	67	2.9	0 visits	382	64.8	3.4	0 visits	580	99.2	0.4
1 visit	143	24.1	2.4	1 visit	124	21.4	2.2	1 visit	4	0.7	0.3
2 visits	38	6.6	1.1	2 visits	30	5.9	1.4	2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	10	1.7	0.6	3 visits	21	3.4	0.9	3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	2	0.4	0.3	4 visits	12	2.2	0.8	4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	6	1	0.4	5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	5	0.6	0.4	6 visits	1	0.2	0.2
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	3	0.4	0.3	7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	1	0.1	0.1	8 visits	2	0.3	0.2	8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	585	100		Total	585	100		Total	585	100	
Professional nurse				Community health worker				Other			
0 visits	478	82.3	1.9	0 visits	571	97.4		0 visits	581	99.4	0.3
1 visit	92	15.4	1.8	1 visit	14	2.6		1 visit	4	0.6	0.3
2 visits	11	1.6	0.5	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	1	0.2	0.2	3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	2	0.4	0.3	4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	1	0.1	0.1	5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	585	100		Total	585	100		Total	585	100	
Auxiliary nurse				Pharmacy assistant				Didn't know attendant or declined to respond			
0 visits	487	83.2	2.2	0 visits	584	99.9	0.1	0 visits	583	99.7	0.2
1 visit	88	14.9	1.9	1 visit	1	0.1	0.1	1 visit	2	0.3	0.2
2 visits	8	1.6	0.8	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	2	0.3	0.2	3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	585	100		Total	585	100		Total	585	100	
Laboratory technician				Traditional healer							
0 visits	582	99.5	0.3	0 visits	585	100					
1 visit	3	0.5	0.3	1 visit	0	0					
2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0					
3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0					
4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0					
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0					
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0					
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0					
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0					
Missing	0			Missing	0						
Total	585	100		Total	585	100					

Table D.6.3.2a Postnatal checkup for the neonate

For women's most recent live birth in the past two years, postpartum care received by the baby			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Baby was checked after delivery			
Yes	602	28.2	1.8
No	1494	71.8	1.8
DK/DTR	21		
Missing	193		
Total	2310	100	
Baby was checked within 24 hours after delivery by a health provider			
Yes	165	7.7	0.9
No	1902	92.3	0.9
DK/DTR	21		
Missing	222		
Total	2310	100	
Baby was checked within one week after delivery by a health provider			
Yes	251	11.9	1.1
No	1816	88.1	1.1
DK/DTR	21		
Missing	222		
Total	2310	100	

Table D.6.3.2b Postnatal checkup for the neonate: providers

Percentage distribution of attendants at postnatal care, for women with a birth in the last two years who attended at least one postnatal care visit for the most recent birth

Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Medical doctor				Midwife/Comadrona				Relative			
0 visits	365	60.1	3.2	0 visits	561	93.5	1.2	0 visits	600	99.8	0.2
1 visit	179	29.5	2.5	1 visit	30	4.6	1	1 visit	2	0.2	0.2
2 visits	47	8.8	1.5	2 visits	7	1.1	0.4	2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	8	1.1	0.4	3 visits	2	0.3	0.2	3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	2	0.3	0.2	4 visits	1	0.2	0.2	4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	1	0.1	0.1	5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	1	0.3	0.3	8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	602	100		Total	602	100		Total	602	100	
Professional nurse				Community health worker				Other			
0 visits	422	69.8	3	0 visits	579	96.4	1.1	0 visits	591	98.3	0.8
1 visit	163	27.6	2.9	1 visit	22	3.4	1	1 visit	10	1.5	0.8
2 visits	14	2.3	0.6	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	1	0.2	0.2
3 visits	2	0.3	0.2	3 visits	1	0.2	0.2	3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	1	0.1	0.1	4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	602	100		Total	602	100		Total	602	100	
Auxiliary nurse				Pharmacy assistant				Didn't know attendant or declined to respond			
0 visits	474	78.1	2.4	0 visits	602	100		0 visits	589	97.9	0.6
1 visit	111	18.9	2.2	1 visit	0	0		1 visit	13	2.1	0.6
2 visits	17	3.1	0.9	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	602	100		Total	602	100		Total	602	100	
Laboratory technician				Traditional healer							
0 visits	601	99.9	0.1	0 visits	602	100					
1 visit	1	0.1	0.1	1 visit	0	0					
2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0					
3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0					
4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0					
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0					
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0					
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0					
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0					
Missing	0			Missing	0						
Total	602	100		Total	602	100					

Table D.7.1 Age and sex of children

Percent distribution of the de facto population of children aged 0-59 months in the SM2015 baseline survey						
	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Age, in months						
0-5 months	262	9.8	271	10.2	541	10
6-11 months	289	10.9	308	11.6	606	11.2
12-23 months	584	21.9	558	21	1159	21.4
24-35 months	561	21.1	584	22	1161	21.5
36-47 months	527	19.8	510	19.2	1056	19.5
48-59 months	437	16.4	421	15.9	875	16.2
Total	2660	100	2652	100	5398	100

Table D.7.1.1 Current health status

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months, as reported by their mothers			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Current health			
Excellent	532	10.3	1.1
Very good	638	12	0.8
Good	2561	48.5	1.6
Fair	1338	26	1.3
Poor	152	3.1	0.3
DK/NR	14		
Missing	168		
Total	5403	100	
Current health relative to health last year			
Better	1918	47.9	1.6
Worse	115	3	0.3
About the same	1930	49.1	1.6
DK/NR	20		
Missing	174		
Total	4157	100	
Ability to perform daily activities			
Easily	4574	89.4	0.8
With some difficulty	442	8.9	0.7
With much difficulty	32	0.6	0.1
Unable to do	48	1	0.2
DK/NR	52		
Missing	91		
Total	5239	100	

Table D.7.1.2 Recent illness

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months, as reported by their mothers			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Child was sick recently (in the last two weeks)			
Yes	1277	25.3	1.3
No	3943	74.6	1.3
DK/NR	15		
Missing	165		
Total	5400	100	
Recent illness			
Fever	440	34.7	1.8
Malaria	1	0.1	0.1
Cough/chest infection	186	14.3	1.2
Tuberculosis	2	0.1	0.1
Asthma	0	0	
Bronchitis	11	0.8	0.3
Pneumonia	10	0.8	0.3
Diarrhea without blood	289	22.6	1.4
Diarrhea with blood	30	2.6	0.5
Vomiting	21	1.7	0.3
Abdominal pain	23	2.1	0.5
Anemia	2	0.1	0.1
Skin rash/infection	25	2.2	0.5
Eye/ear infection	7	0.6	0.2
Measles	3	0.2	0.2
Jaundice	1	0.1	0.1
Headache	15	1.1	0.3
Stroke	0	0	
Diabetes	0	0	
HIV/AIDS	0	0	
Paralysis	0	0	
Other	209	16	1.2
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	1277	100	

Table D.7.1.3 Utilization of health services for recent illness

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who were sick in the last two weeks			
Utilization of health services	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Sought care for recent illness			
Yes	847	66.8	1.9
No	430	33.2	1.9
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	1277	100	
Type of medical facility where care was sought			
Public hospital	25	3	0.9
Public health unit	344	40.4	2.6
Public clinic/health center	249	29.4	2.2
Public mobile clinic	1	0.1	0.1
Other public health center	5	0.5	0.2
Private hospital	4	0.7	0.4
Private clinic/health center	13	1.6	0.4
Private office	12	1.3	0.4
Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health center	1	0.1	0.1
Pharmacy	102	12.4	1.8
Community health worker	31	3.8	0.9
Traditional healer	10	1	0.4
Other	48	5.6	0.9
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	847	100	
Child was hospitalized for recent illness			
Yes	14	1	0.4
No	1261	99	0.4
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	1277	100	

Table D.7.2.1 Prevalence of acute respiratory infection and fever

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months, as reported by their			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Child had cough in the last two weeks			
Yes	977	19	1.2
No	4239	81	1.2
DK/NR	19		
Missing	169		
Total	5404	100	
Child had cough in the last two weeks, by type			
Cough with difficulty breathing due to chest problem	181	3.5	0.4
Cough with difficulty breathing due to congested or runny nose	215	4.4	0.5
Cough with difficulty breathing due to chest problem and congested or runny nose	80	1.5	0.2
Cough with difficulty breathing due to other reason	4	0.1	
Cough without difficulty breathing	471	9.1	0.6
No cough	4239	81.5	1.2
DK/NR	45		
Missing	169		
Total	5404	100	
Child had acute respiratory infection in the last two weeks			
Yes	487	9.6	0.9
No	4710	90.4	0.9
DK/NR	38		
Missing	169		
Total	5404	100	
Child had fever in the last two weeks			
Yes	1019	19.8	1.1
No	4197	80.2	1.1
DK/NR	19		
Missing	169		
Total	5404	100	

Table D.7.2.2 Utilization of health services for acute respiratory infection

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had acute respiratory infection in the last two weeks, as reported by their mothers			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Sought care for acute respiratory infection			
Yes	305	64.2	2.6
No	181	35.8	2.6
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	487	100	
Type of medical facility where care was sought			
Public hospital	8	2.5	1
Public health unit	118	38.5	3.6
Public clinic/health center	103	33	3.7
Public mobile clinic	2	0.7	0.5
Other public health center	0	0	
Private hospital	1	0.4	0.4
Private clinic/health center	7	2.3	1
Private office	4	1.4	0.7
Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health center	1	0.4	0.4
Pharmacy	39	13.5	2.6
Community health worker	7	2.3	1.1
Traditional healer	3	0.8	0.5
Other	12	4.3	1.3
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	305	100	

Table D.7.2.3a Utilization of medications for acute respiratory infection

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had acute respiratory infection in the last two weeks, as reported by their mothers			
Medication	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Any treatment			
Yes	372	77	2.4
No	114	23	2.4
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	487	100	
Antibiotic injection			
Yes	34	9.4	1.8
No	336	90.6	1.8
DK/NR	3		
Missing	114		
Total	487	100	
Antibiotic pill			
Yes	32	8.3	1.6
No	338	91.7	1.6
DK/NR	3		
Missing	114		
Total	487	100	
Antibiotic syrup			
Yes	224	62.3	2.7
No	147	37.7	2.7
DK/NR	2		
Missing	114		
Total	487	100	
Aspirin			
Yes	47	13.6	2.1
No	324	86.4	2.1
DK/NR	2		
Missing	114		
Total	487	100	

Table 7.2.3a Continued

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had acute respiratory infection in the last two weeks, as reported by their mothers			
Medication	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Acetaminophen			
Yes	263	71	3.1
No	108	29	3.1
DK/NR	2		
Missing	114		
Total	487	100	
Ibuprofen			
Yes	29	7.6	1.6
No	342	92.4	1.6
DK/NR	2		
Missing	114		
Total	487	100	
Oral rehydration therapy			
Yes	26	7.4	1.8
No	345	92.6	1.8
DK/NR	2		
Missing	114		
Total	487	100	
Other			
Yes	58	14.9	2.1
No	313	85.1	2.1
DK/NR	2		
Missing	114		
Total	487	100	

Table D.7.2.4 Feeding practices during acute respiratory infection

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had acute respiratory infection in the last two weeks, as reported by their mothers			
Amount given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Volume of fluids (including breast milk) given during illness			
No fluids	9	2	0.6
Much less	51	9.8	1.7
Somewhat less	174	36.7	2.4
About the same	171	35	2.3
More	80	16.6	1.8
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	487	100	
Volume of solid foods given during illness			
No solids	58	11.6	1.6
Much less	68	13.6	2.1
Somewhat less	209	44.4	2.5
About the same	137	28.5	2.3
More	10	1.9	0.6
DK/NR	5		
Missing	0		
Total	487	100	

Table D.7.3.1 Prevalence of diarrhea

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months, as reported by their mothers			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Child had diarrhea in the last two weeks			
Yes	750	14.9	1
No	4438	85.1	1
DK/NR	47		
Missing	165		
Total	5400	100	
Child had diarrhea in the last two weeks, by type			
Diarrhea with blood	57	1.2	0.2
Diarrhea without blood	693	13.7	0.9
No diarrhea	4438	85.1	1
DK/NR	47		
Missing	165		
Total	5400	100	

Table D.7.3.2 Utilization of health services for diarrhea

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had diarrhea in the last two weeks, as reported by their mothers			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Sought care for diarrhea			
Yes	455	62.2	2.2
No	295	37.8	2.2
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	750	100	
Type of medical facility where care was sought			
Public hospital	6	1.3	0.5
Public health unit	156	33.6	3.3
Public clinic/health center	139	31.6	2.8
Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health center	2	0.4	0.3
Private hospital	2	0.6	0.4
Private clinic/health center	5	1.3	0.6
Private office	4	1.1	0.5
Private mobile clinic	1	0.2	0.2
Other private health center	0	0	
Pharmacy	79	17.9	2.9
Community health worker	15	3.4	1.1
Traditional healer	5	0.8	0.4
Other	38	7.9	1.6
DK/NR	3		
Missing	0		
Total	455	100	

Table D.7.3.3a Utilization of treatments for diarrhea

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had diarrhea in the last two weeks, as reported by their mother			
Treatment given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Any treatment given			
Yes	607	82.6	1.5
No	131	17.4	1.5
DK/NR	12		
Missing	0		
Total	750	100	
Powdered oral serum			
Yes	249	33.9	2.2
No	495	66.1	2.2
DK/NR	6		
Missing	0		
Total	750	100	
Bottled oral serum			
Yes	189	26.8	2.6
No	556	73.2	2.6
DK/NR	5		
Missing	0		
Total	750	100	
Homemade fluid recommended by health authorities			
Yes	129	16.4	2.1
No	614	83.6	2.1
DK/NR	7		
Missing	0		
Total	750	100	
Antibiotic pill			
Yes	65	8.7	1.2
No	672	91.3	1.2
DK/NR	13		
Missing	0		
Total	750	100	

Table D.7.3.3a continued

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had diarrhea in the last two weeks, as reported by their mother

Treatment given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Antidiarrheal pill			
Yes	86	11.2	1.6
No	652	88.8	1.6
DK/NR	12		
Missing	0		
Total	750	100	
Zinc pill			
Yes	7	1.1	0.6
No	731	98.9	0.6
DK/NR	12		
Missing	0		
Total	750	100	
Other type of pill			
Yes	22	2.9	0.7
No	713	97.1	0.7
DK/NR	15		
Missing	0		
Total	750	100	
Unknown pill			
Yes	41	5.5	1
No	695	94.5	1
DK/NR	14		
Missing	0		
Total	750	100	
Antibiotic injection			
Yes	11	1.2	0.5
No	727	98.8	0.5
DK/NR	12		
Missing	0		
Total	750	100	

Table D.7.3.3a Continued

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had diarrhea in the last two weeks, as reported by their mother			
Treatment given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Non-antibiotic injection			
Yes	1	0.1	0.1
No	737	99.9	0.1
DK/NR	12		
Missing	0		
Total	750	100	
Unknown injection			
Yes	3	0.5	0.3
No	734	99.5	0.3
DK/NR	13		
Missing	0		
Total	750	100	
Intravenous therapy			
Yes	2	0.3	0.2
No	735	99.7	0.2
DK/NR	13		
Missing	0		
Total	750	100	
Home remedy/herbal medicine			
Yes	227	29	2.7
No	511	71	2.7
DK/NR	12		
Missing	0		
Total	750	100	
Antibiotic syrup			
Yes	180	26	2
No	556	74	2
DK/NR	14		
Missing	0		
Total	750	100	
Antidiarrheal syrup			
Yes	72	10.3	1.5
No	665	89.7	1.5
DK/NR	13		
Missing	0		
Total	750	100	

Table D.7.3.3a Continued

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had diarrhea in the last two weeks, as reported by their mother

Treatment given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Zinc syrup			
Yes	2	0.2	0.1
No	734	99.8	0.1
DK/NR	14		
Missing	0		
Total	750	100	
Other syrup			
Yes	18	2.6	0.7
No	718	97.4	0.7
DK/NR	14		
Missing	0		
Total	750	100	
Unknown syrup			
Yes	35	4.8	1
No	701	95.2	1
DK/NR	14		
Missing	0		
Total	750	100	

Table D.7.3.3b Utilization of oral rehydration solution and zinc for diarrhea

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had diarrhea in the last two weeks, as reported by their mothers			
Treatment given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Oral rehydration solution and zinc, among all children with diarrhea			
Yes	7	1	0.6
No	736	99	0.6
DK/NR	2		
Missing	5		
Total	750	100	
Oral rehydration solution and zinc, among those given any treatment			
Yes	7	1.3	0.7
No	600	98.7	0.7
DK/NR	2		
Missing	141		
Total	750	100	

Table D.7.3.4 Feeding practices during diarrhea

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had diarrhea in the last two weeks, as reported by their mothers			
Amount given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Volume of fluids (including breastmilk) given during illness			
No fluids	30	4.1	0.8
Much less	97	13.1	1.7
Somewhat less	281	38	2.4
About the same	183	24.6	2.1
More	159	20.2	1.9
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	750	100	
Volume of solid foods given during illness			
No solids	111	14.3	1.8
Much less	134	18.7	1.7
Somewhat less	330	44.1	1.9
About the same	147	20.6	1.8
More	18	2.3	0.6
DK/NR	10		
Missing	0		
Total	750	100	

Table D.7.4a Immunization against common childhood illnesses

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months, as reported by their mothers						
Immunization	Recall			Vaccination card		
	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
BCG vaccine (tuberculosis), among children 0-59 months						
None recalled/recorded	51	1.5	0.3	814	16.5	0.9
1 dose	3504	97.7	0.3	4177	83.5	0.9
2+ doses	26	0.8	0.2	0	0	
DK/NR, missing	1823			413		
Total	5404	100		5404	100	
Pentavalent vaccine (DPT, HepB, HiB), among children 6-59 months						
None recalled/recorded	127	4.3	0.8	743	16.6	0.9
1 dose	528	17	1.9	53	1.3	0.2
2 doses	263	8	1	160	3.6	0.3
3+ doses	2260	70.7	2.1	3535	78.5	1
DK/NR, missing	1685			372		
Total	4863	100		4863	100	
Rotavirus vaccine, among children 4-59 months						
None recalled/recorded	1177	41.4	1.8	2021	44.5	1.2
1 dose	724	25.3	1.8	338	7.4	0.6
2+ doses	977	33.3	2.1	2281	48	1.2
DK/NR, missing	2173			411		
Total	5051	100		5051	100	
Measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine, among children 12-59 months						
None recalled/recorded	512	19.6	1.5	860	22.3	1.2
1 dose	1990	78.9	1.6	3067	77.7	1.2
2+ doses	35	1.5	0.3	0	0	
DK/NR, missing	1720			330		
Total	4257	100		4257	100	
Hepatitis B vaccine, among children 0-59 months						
None recalled/recorded	2174	73.1	1.9	4087	83.6	1.2
1 dose	766	25.2	1.8	848	16.4	1.2
2+ doses	57	1.6	0.4	0	0	
DK/NR, missing	2407			469		
Total	5404	100		5404	100	

Table D.7.4b Immunization against common childhood illnesses, according to age group

Percent distribution of children, as reported by their mothers									
Immunization	Recall			Vaccination card ^a			Vaccination card ^a plus recall		
	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine, at least 1 dose among children 12-23 months									
Yes	599	79.5	1.9	879	80.1	1.5	943	85.7	1.3
No	163	20.5	1.9	218	19.9	1.5	158	14.3	1.3
DK/NR, missing	397			62			58		
Total	1159	100		1159	100		1159	100	
Fully immunized ^b , among children 12-59 months									
Yes	128	5.6	0.8	454	10.8	1.1	557	13.5	1.1
No	2094	94.4	0.8	3476	89.2	1.1	3357	86.5	1.1
DK/NR, missing	2029			321			337		
Total	4251	100		4251	100		4251	100	
Fully immunized ^b , among children 0-59 months									
Yes	242	8.2	1	699	13.1	1.1	837	16	1.2
No	2604	91.8	1	4303	86.9	1.1	4147	84	1.2
DK/NR, missing	2558			402			420		
Total	5404	100		5404	100		5404	100	
^a Among 4,383 children aged 0-59 months who had a vaccine card available for review (81% of the sample, unweighted)									
^b Full immunization for age is defined as follows: 0-2 months (BCG x1, HepB x1); >2-4 months (BCG x1, HepB x1, Penta x1, Rota x1); >4-6 months (BCG x1, HepB x1, Penta x2, Rota x2); >6-12 months (BCG x1, HepB x1, Penta x3, Rota x2); >12-59 months (BCG x1, HepB x1, Penta x3, Rota x2, MMR x1).									

Table D.7.5 Deworming treatment

Percent distribution of children, as reported by their mothers			
Treatment given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Deworming treatment given at least two times in the last 12 months, among children aged 12-59 months			
Yes	681	17.4	1
No	3187	82.6	1
DK/NR	115		
Missing	140		
Total	4123	100	

Table D.8.1 Breastfeeding

Percentage of children			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Early initiation of breastfeeding (among children <24 months)			
Yes	2575	73.2	1.9
No	907	26.8	1.9
Missing, DK/NR	119		
Total	3601	100	
Exclusive breastfeeding (among children 0-5 months)			
Yes	415	79.5	2.2
No	105	20.5	2.2
Missing, DK/NR	21		
Total	541	100	
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year (among children 12-15 months)			
Yes	297	77.6	2.3
No	87	22.4	2.3
Missing, DK/NR	14		
Total	398	100	

Table D.8.2 Solid foods

Percentage of children			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Introduction of solid foods (among children 6-8 months)			
Yes	190	62.1	3.5
No	113	37.9	3.5
Missing, DK/NR	7		
Total	310	100	
Minimum dietary diversity (among children 6-23 months)			
Yes	500	28.7	1.6
No	1213	71.3	1.6
Missing, DK/NR	52		
Total	1765	100	
Minimum meal frequency (among children 6-23 months)			
Yes	640	43.4	2.1
No	839	56.6	2.1
Missing, DK/NR	286		
Total	1765	100	
Minimum acceptable diet (among children 6-23 months)			
Yes	251	14.9	1.2
No	1434	85.1	1.2
Missing, DK/NR	80		
Total	1765	100	
Consumption of iron-rich foods (among children 6-23 months)			
Yes	528	30.4	1.7
No	1185	69.6	1.7
Missing, DK/NR	52		
Total	1765	100	

Table D.8.3 Micronutrient supplements

Percentage of children who received the supplement			
Type of supplement	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Vitamin A in the last six months (among children aged 0-59 months)			
Yes	2325	45.5	1.8
No	2734	54.5	1.8
DK/NR	176		
Missing	169		
Total	5404	100	
Iron in the last day (among children aged 0-59 months)			
Yes	906	17	1
No	4258	83	1
DK/NR	71		
Missing	169		
Total	5404	100	
Packets of micronutrients in the last six months (among children aged 6-23 months)			
0 times	1292	79.5	1.4
1-10 times	73	4.2	0.6
11-20 times	60	3.5	0.5
21-30 times	119	6.9	0.8
31-40 times	10	0.6	0.2
41-50 times	12	0.7	0.2
51-59 times	0	0	
60+ times	71	4.5	0.6
DK/NR	73		
Missing	52		
Total	1762	100	

Table D.9 Age and sex of children measured

Percent distribution of the de facto population of children aged 0-59 months who underwent the Physical Measurement Module, by sex and type of measurement, unweighted data			
Measurement	Female (%)	Male (%)	Total (%)
Height and weight			
0-5	10	10.3	10.2
6-11	11.1	11.5	11.3
12-23	22	21.2	21.6
24-35	20.8	21.9	21.4
36-47	19.9	19.3	19.6
48-59	16.2	15.8	16
Total	100	100	100
Number of children	2382	2358	4741
Anemia			
0-5	1.5	1.1	1.3
6-11	11.3	11.7	11.5
12-23	23.4	23.5	23.5
24-35	23.3	24	23.6
36-47	22.1	22	22.1
48-59	18.4	17.7	18
Total	100	100	100
Number of children	1874	1886	3761

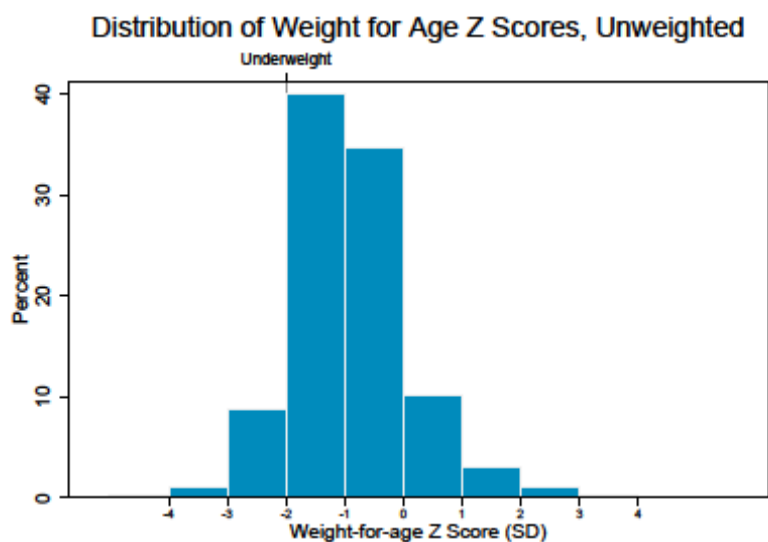


Figure D.9.1.1 Distribution of weight-for-age z-scores among children aged 0-59 months

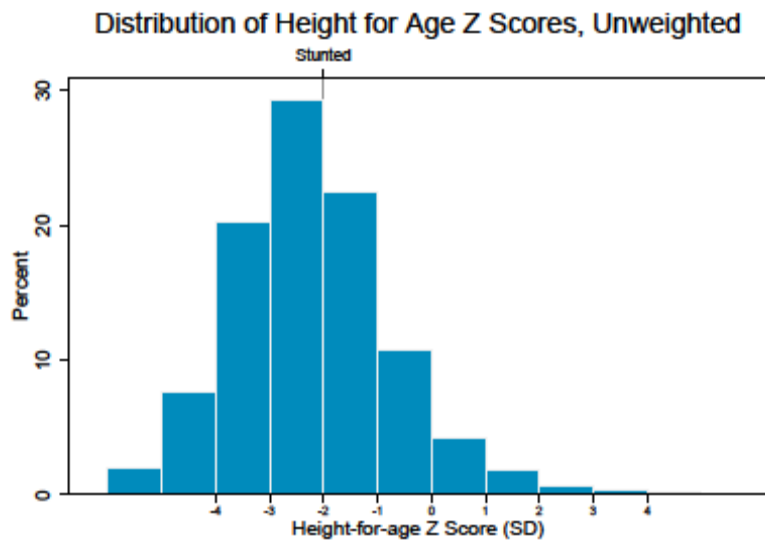


Figure D.9.2.1 Distribution of height-for-age z-scores among children aged 0-59 months

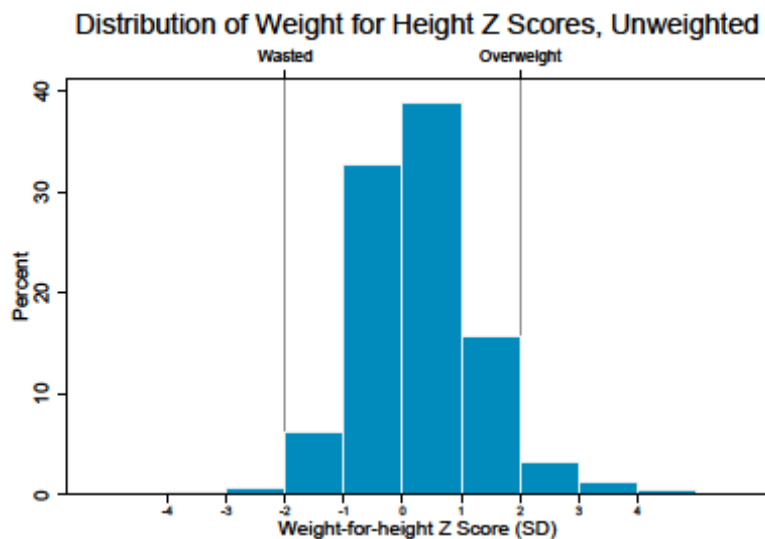


Figure D.9.3.1 Distribution of weight-for-height z-scores among children aged 0-59 months

Table D.9.2 Prevalence of underweight in children aged 0-59 months

Percentage of children under five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: weight-for-height, height-for-age, and weight-for-age, by age and sex

Characteristic	Weight-for-age (underweight)			Height-for-age (stunting)		Weight-for-height (wasting)			Number of children
	Percent < -3 SD	Percent < -2 SD	Percent > +2 SD	Percent < -3 SD	Percent < -2 SD	Percent < -3 SD	Percent < -2 SD	Percent > +2 SD	
Total	5.1	19.8	2	31.2	59.2	0.6	1.6	5	5404
Sex									
Male	5.5	21.2	2.2	33.8	61.3	0.5	1.7	5.7	2653
Female	4.6	18.3	1.7	28.6	57.1	0.6	1.5	4.2	2662
Age in months									
0-5	2.2	5.3	13	6.2	16.2	0.7	2.1	17	541
6-23	2.7	12	2.1	14.5	35.2	0.9	1.8	5.3	606
12-23	5.2	21.5	1.2	32.9	61.7	0.6	2.8	4.1	1159
24-59	5.8	23.3	0.1	38.5	71.1	0.4	1	3	2937

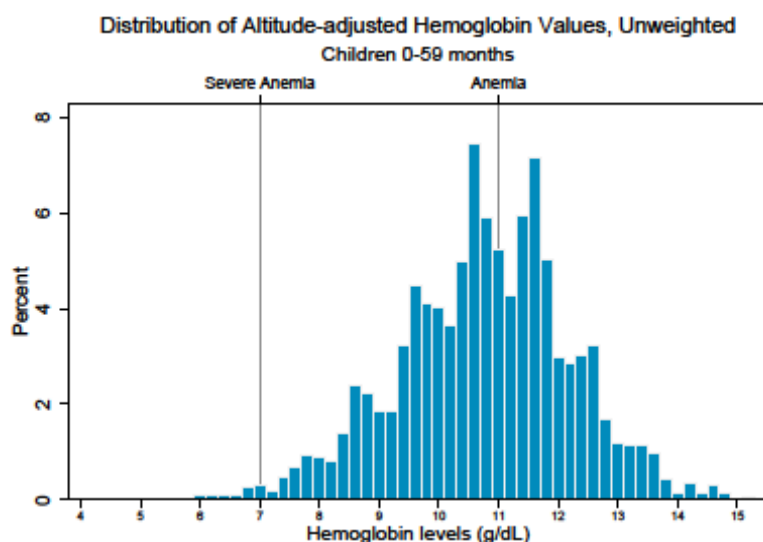


Figure D.9.4.1 Distribution of hemoglobin values among children aged 0-59 months

Table D.9.4.2 Prevalence of anemia in children aged 0-59 month

Characteristic	N	Weighted Anemia Prevalence	
		< 7 g/dL	< 11g/dL
Age in months			
0-5	541	0	66.4
6-11	606	2.6	72.1
12-23	1159	1.1	62.4
24-59	3092	0.6	46.6
0-59	5398	0.9	53.5
6-23	1765	1.6	65.6
Sex			
Male	2653	0.9	55.2
Female	2662	0.9	51.8

Table D.10.1.1 Exposure to community health workers

Percent distribution of women			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Met with a community health worker in the last month			
Yes	333	4.8	0.5
No	5465	95.2	0.5
DK/NR	28		
Missing	73		
Total	5899	100	
Number of times respondent met with a community health worker in the last month			
Did not meet	5465	95.5	0.4
One time	261	3.7	0.4
Two times	31	0.5	0.1
Three times	7	0.2	0.1
Four or more times	9	0.2	0.1
DK/NR	53		
Missing	73		
Total	5899	100	

Table D.10.1.2 Services provided by community health workers

Percent distribution of women who met with a community health worker in the last month			
Type of service	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Referral for prenatal care			
Yes	123	41.2	4.4
No	178	58.8	4.4
DK/NR	7		
Missing	25		
Total	333	100	
Referral for in-facility delivery			
Yes	67	20.2	3.2
No	233	79.8	3.2
DK/NR	8		
Missing	25		
Total	333	100	
Referral for postnatal care			
Yes	78	24.8	3.6
No	221	75.2	3.6
DK/NR	9		
Missing	25		
Total	333	100	
Referral for voluntary counseling and testing for the prevention of HIV/syphilis transmission from mother to child			
Yes	71	21.5	3.3
No	228	78.5	3.3
DK/NR	9		
Missing	25		
Total	333	100	
Advice about family planning and contraception			
Yes	177	54.4	3.9
No	127	45.6	3.9
DK/NR	4		
Missing	25		
Total	333	100	
Child vaccination			
Yes	246	74.5	3.6
No	57	25.5	3.6
DK/NR	5		
Missing	25		
Total	333	100	

Table D.10.1.2 continued

Percent distribution of women who met with a community health worker in the last month			
Type of service	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Advice about child nutrition			
Yes	183	57.6	4.6
No	122	42.4	4.6
DK/NR	3		
Missing	25		
Total	333	100	
Information, education, and communication sessions			
Yes	81	23.3	3.5
No	222	76.7	3.5
DK/NR	5		
Missing	25		
Total	333	100	
Other			
Yes	55	18.6	3.3
No	245	81.4	3.3
DK/NR	8		
Missing	25		
Total	333	100	

Table D.10.4.1 Exposure to breastfeeding, child nutrition, and child health interventions

Percent distribution among women with children under 5			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Received guidance or advice about breastfeeding in the last 12 months			
Yes	457	12.6	1.1
No	3297	87.4	1.1
DK/NR	54		
Missing	70		
Total	3878	100	
Received guidance or advice about child nutrition in the last 12 months			
Yes	494	13.5	1.1
No	3260	86.5	1.1
DK/NR	54		
Missing	70		
Total	3878	100	
Received guidance or advice about danger signs for children's health in the last 12 months			
Yes	395	10.9	0.9
No	3349	89.1	0.9
DK/NR	64		
Missing	70		
Total	3878	100	

Table D.10.4.2 Exposure to child health interventions, by source

Percentage of women with children under 5 who received guidance or advice about breastfeeding, child nutrition, and danger signs for children's health in the last 12 months, and among them, the percentage of women with guidance or advice from specific sources			
Characteristic	Intervention type		
	Breast-feeding	Child nutrition	Child health
Received guidance or advice about interventions for children's health in the last 12 months (%)	12.6	13.5	10.9
<i>Number of women</i>	3878	3878	3878
Source of advice (%)			
Public hospital	5	4.7	5.3
Public health unit	46.9	47.9	52.6
Public health center/clinic	31.9	27.8	28
Public mobile clinic	0.8	0.4	0.5
Other public health center	0.6	0.2	0.7
Private hospital	0.3	0.3	0.3
Private health center/clinic	0	0	0.2
Private office	0	0	0.7
Private mobile clinic	0	0	0
Other private health center	0	0.5	0
Pharmacy	0	0	0
Community health worker	10.5	14.2	8.3
Traditional healer	0	0	0
Other	7.3	6.8	8.2
DK/NR, missing	0.5	0.2	0.2
<i>Number of women</i>	457	494	395

Table D.10.5 Satisfaction with community health workers

Percent distribution of women who met with a community health worker in the last month by level of satisfaction in different fields					
Field of satisfaction	Level of satisfaction				Total
	Very dis-satisfied	Dis-satisfied	Satisfied	Very satisfied	
Number of visits received from community health workers	3.3	12.9	77.8	6	100
Knowledge and training of community health workers	2.7	9.3	82.7	5.2	100
Information provided by community health workers	1.6	8.4	84.2	5.8	100
Respectfulness shown by community health workers	3.2	10.2	79.4	7.1	100

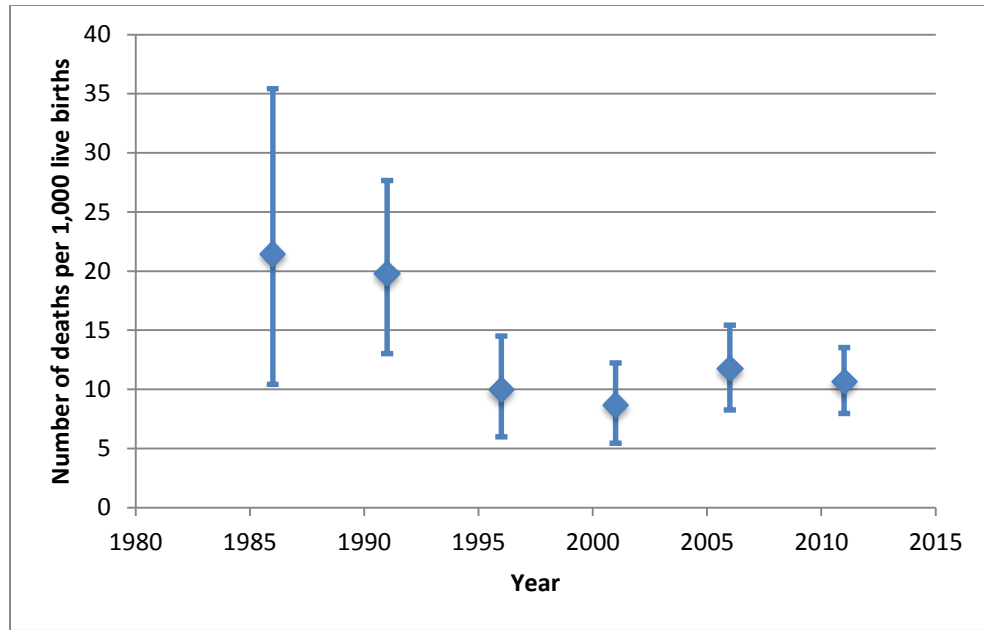


Figure D.11.1 Neonatal mortality estimated from complete birth history data obtained from the SM2015-Guatemala Baseline Household Survey, 2013

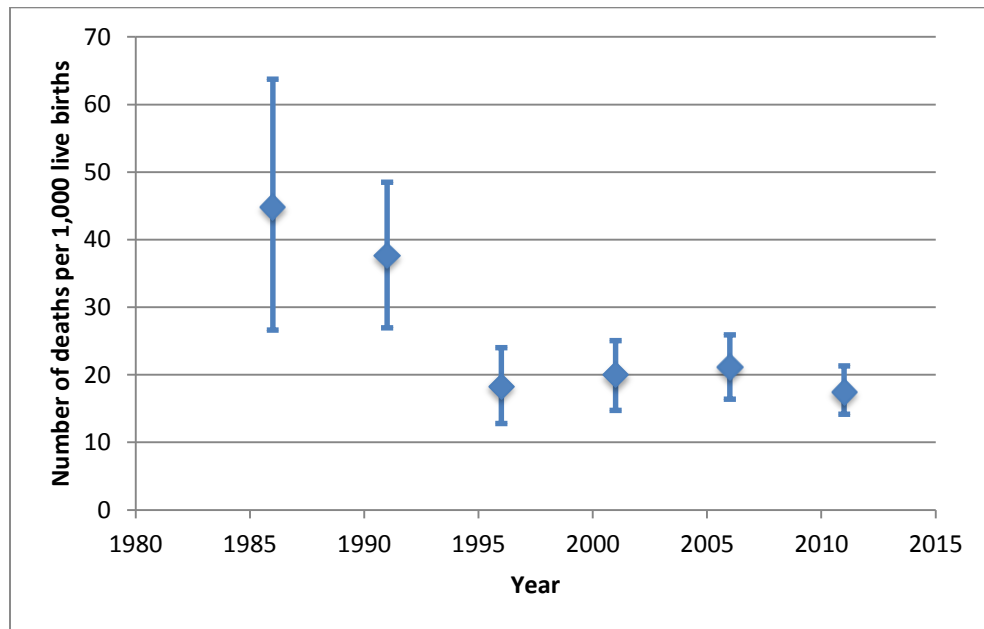


Figure D.11.2 Infant mortality estimated from complete birth history data obtained from the SM2015-Guatemala Baseline Household Survey, 2013

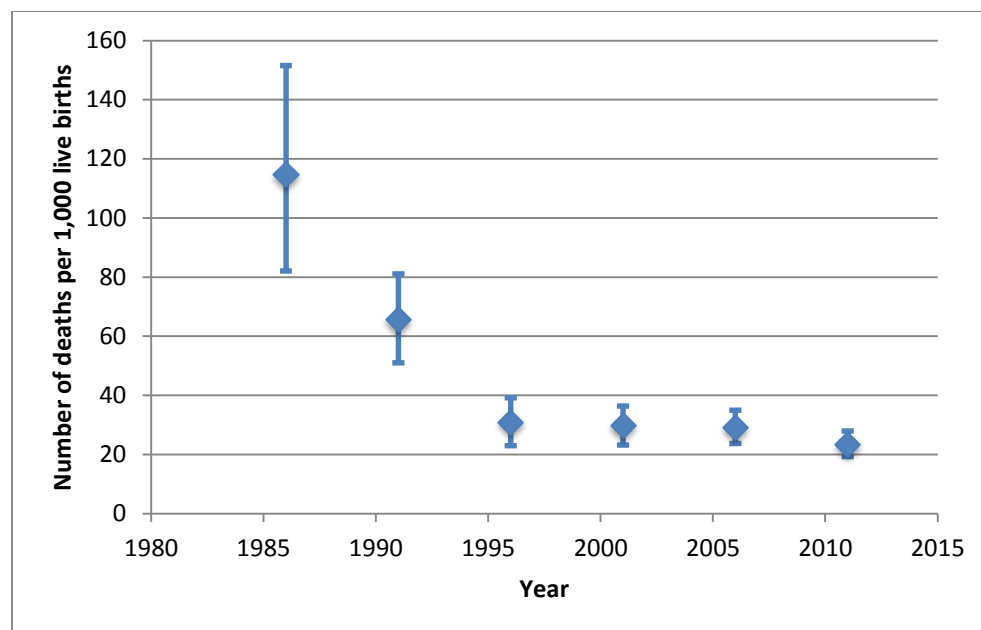


Figure D.11.3 Mortality in children under five years of age estimated from complete birth history data obtained from the SM2015-Guatemala Baseline Household Survey, 2013

Table D.11.3a Mortality in children under 5 years of age in the target area of the initiative

Based on complete birth history data from the five years preceding the interview, among study areas, Guatemala 2013

Child mortality indicator	Deaths per 1,000 live births	95% CI
Neonatal mortality	10.7	(8.0-13.5)
Infant mortality	17.5	(14.2-21.3)
Under-5 mortality	23.5	(19.3-28.0)

APPENDIX E. CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS IN CONTROL SEGMENTS

Table E.2.3.1 Household composition: age and sex

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by five-year age groups based on the household roster completed as part of the SM2015 Household Survey			
Age	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
<5	14.5	13.8	14.1
5-9	13.2	12.7	12.9
10-14	15.4	14.2	14.8
15-19	13.3	12.2	12.7
20-24	8.8	10.3	9.6
25-29	6.3	6.8	6.6
30-34	5.4	5.8	5.6
35-39	4.3	4.9	4.6
40-44	3.5	3.9	3.7
45-49	3.2	3.2	3.2
50-54	3	3.2	3.1
55-59	2.4	2.6	2.5
60-64	1.9	1.9	1.9
65-69	1.8	1.5	1.6
70-74	1.2	1	1.1
75-79	1	0.7	0.9
80+	1.1	1.1	1.1
Total	100	100	100
Number of individuals	9965	10476	20444

Table E.2.3.2 Household composition

Number of households, women, and children; and percent distribution of households by sex of head of the household, number of usual members, and marital status of members 15 years old or older			
Household characteristic	N	%	SE
Number of households	874		
Number of women	1241		
Number of children	1056		
Sex of the head of the household			
Male	719	82.3	1.3
Female	155	17.7	1.3
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	874	100	
Number of usual members			
1	1	0.1	0.1
2	15	1.7	0.4
3	99	11.3	1.1
4	124	14.2	1.2
5	150	17.2	1.3
6	111	12.7	1.1
7	123	14.1	1.2
8	68	7.8	0.9
9+	183	20.9	1.4
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	874	100	
Marital status of members of the household			
Single	890	29.9	0.8
Married	1235	41.5	0.9
Open union/partnered	690	23.2	0.8
Widow/divorced/separated	158	5.3	0.4
Other	5		
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	2980	100	
Total	4353	100	

Table E.2.4.1a Household characteristics: water source

Percent distribution of households by source of drinking water, location of water source, and round-trip time to obtain drinking water			
Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Source of drinking water			
Pipes that lead to the house	645	76.6	4.6
Pipes that lead to the patio/yard	22	3	0.8
Public pump	1	0.1	0.1
Tube or drilled well	21	2.4	0.8
Protected dug well	37	3.7	1.1
Unprotected dug well	47	4.1	1.6
Protected spring	4	0.5	0.2
Unprotected spring	14	1.4	0.7
Rainwater	36	3.4	1.6
Water tank truck	0	0	
Car with a small tank	0	0	
Surface water	5	0.8	0.7
Bottled water	0	0	
Water jug	0	0	
Other	32	4.1	1.4
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	10		
Total	874	100	
Location of water source			
In own house/home	666	79.1	4.3
In own patio/yard	78	8.5	2.1
Elsewhere	117	12.4	3
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	10		
Total	874	100	
Time to obtain drinking water (round-trip)			
Water on premises	742	87.7	3.1
Less than 30 minutes	92	9.8	2.5
30 minutes or longer	24	2.6	1.3
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	16		
Total	874	100	

Table E.2.4.1b Household characteristics: sanitation

Percent distribution of households by sanitation facility type and if the facility is shared			
Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Sanitation facility			
Flushing toilet	226	29.1	6.5
Toilet with water poured from gourds	73	8.9	2.6
Latrine/pit toilet	498	55	6.4
Dry toilet	48	5.3	2.1
No toilet, bushes, field	15	1.6	0.7
Other	2	0.2	0.1
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	10		
Total	874	100	
Shared toilet/facilities, among households using any type of toilet			
Yes	74	9.3	2
No	771	90.7	2
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	845	100	

Table E.2.4.2 Household characteristics: cooking fuel

Percent distribution of households by cooking fuel source and the location for cooking food; and percentage of households with a separate kitchen			
Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Cooking fuel source (the respondent was to select all sources that applied)			
Electricity	2	0.3	0.2
Gas tank	105	14.1	4.1
Coal	6	1	0.5
Wood	830	94.8	2.3
Straw/twigs/grass	2	0.2	0.2
Agricultural crops	0	0	
No food is cooked at home	0	0	
Other	0	0	
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	10		
Total	874		
Location for cooking food, among those who reported a cooking fuel source			
In the house	514	58.6	2.9
In a separate building	338	39.7	3
Outside	11	1.5	0.5
Other	1	0.2	0.2
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	864	100	
Separate kitchen, among those who reported a cooking fuel source and cook in the home			
Yes	432	83.8	2.9
No	81	16.2	2.9
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	514	100	

Table E.2.4.3a Availability of assets: household effects

Percent distribution of households with specific household effects							
Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Electricity				Refrigerator			
Yes	717	84.9	4	Yes	140	18.3	4.2
No	147	15.1	4	No	723	81.7	4.2
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	10			Missing	10		
Total	874	100		Total	874	100	
Radio				Computer			
Yes	578	66.6	2.5	Yes	60	8.4	2.2
No	286	33.4	2.5	No	803	91.6	2.2
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	10			Missing	10		
Total	874	100		Total	874	100	
Television				Wristwatch			
Yes	434	52.3	5.1	Yes	171	20.8	2.2
No	428	47.7	5.1	No	692	79.2	2.2
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	10			Missing	10		
Total	874	100		Total	874	100	
Cell phone				Guitar			
Yes	700	82.9	2.4	Yes	38	4.6	1.1
No	163	17.1	2.4	No	826	95.4	1.1
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	10			Missing	10		
Total	874	100		Total	874	100	
Telephone (landline)							
Yes	11	1.4	0.6				
No	853	98.6	0.6				
DK/DTR	0						
Missing	10						
Total	874	100					

Table E.2.4.3b Availability of assets: means of transportation

Percentage of households with specific means of transport			
Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Bicycle			
Yes	65	7.9	1.6
No	798	92.1	1.6
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	10		
Total	874	100	
Motorcycle/scooter			
Yes	42	6	1.8
No	822	94	1.8
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	10		
Total	874	100	
Animal-driven cart			
Yes	1	0.1	0.1
No	863	99.9	0.1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	10		
Total	874	100	
Car			
Yes	73	8.7	1.5
No	791	91.3	1.5
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	10		
Total	874	100	
Truck			
Yes	4	0.5	0.2
No	860	99.5	0.2
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	10		
Total	874	100	

Table E.2.4.3c Availability of assets: other assets

Percentage distribution of number of rooms used for sleeping, and percentage of households with ownership of bank account, agricultural land and animals			
Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Rooms used for sleeping			
Zero	12	1.6	0.5
One	479	54.9	3.5
Two	250	28.5	1.9
Three or more	122	15	2.6
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	10		
Total	874	100	
Ownership of bank account			
Yes	102	13.4	2.9
No	759	86.6	2.9
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	10		
Total	874	100	
Ownership of agricultural land			
Yes, own	303	33.9	4.8
Yes, rent	97	12	2.4
Yes, share/community share	0	0	
No	463	54.1	4.9
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	10		
Total	874	100	
Ownership of animals (bull or cow, mule, goat, chicken, or pig)			
Yes	357	40.2	4.9
No	507	59.8	4.9
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	10		
Total	874	100	

Table E.2.5.1a Total household expenditures per person

Percent distribution of households by monthly total expenditure per person			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Monthly expenditure per person (quetzales)			
Less than Q50	116	12.5	2.1
Q50 - <100	151	17.1	2.6
Q100 - <150	130	14.5	1.2
Q150 - <200	98	11.3	1.2
Q200 - <2500	87	9.8	1.4
Q250 - <300	63	7.4	1
Q300+	213	27.3	4.3
Missing	16		
Total	874	100	

Table E.2.5.1b Household expenditures by type

Percent distribution of household expenditures by type, as a proportion of total household monthly expenditure											
Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Food				Housing, gas, electricity, and water				Transportation			
0%	8	0.9	0.3	0%	183	21.6	4.7	0%	437	52.7	4.2
0.1% - 9%	9	1.1	0.4	0.1% - 9%	306	37.8	2.8	0.1% - 9%	284	35.3	3.3
10% - 24%	46	6.3	1.5	10% - 24%	238	30.1	3.9	10% - 24%	72	9.9	2.3
25% - 49%	141	19.7	2.5	25% - 49%	59	7.6	1.2	25% - 49%	12	1.8	0.4
50% - 74%	238	30.7	2.5	50% - 74%	10	1.3	0.5	50% - 74%	1	0.2	0.2
75% - 89%	197	23.9	2.3	75% - 89%	2	0.2	0.1	75% - 89%	1	0.1	0.1
≥90%	157	17.5	3.8	≥90%	12	1.3	0.6	≥90%	1	0.1	0.1
DK/DTR	53			DK/DTR	36			DK/DTR	28		
Missing	25			Missing	28			Missing	38		
Total	874	100		Total	874	100		Total	874	100	
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics				Clothing and footwear				Communication			
0%	774	95.3	1	0%	548	65.9	3.4	0%	311	34.9	4.2
0.1% - 9%	19	2.4	0.6	0.1% - 9%	43	6.6	1.5	0.1% - 9%	450	57.7	3.7
10% - 24%	10	1.2	0.4	10% - 24%	101	12.7	1.2	10% - 24%	39	6	1.3
25% - 49%	9	1.1	0.5	25% - 49%	80	10.2	2	25% - 49%	9	1	0.3
50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	32	4	1.1	50% - 74%	3	0.4	0.2
75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	6	0.6	0.2	75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	0	0		≥90%	1	0.1	0.1	≥90%	0	0	
DK/DTR	17			DK/DTR	26			DK/DTR	23		
Missing	45			Missing	37			Missing	39		
Total	874	100		Total	874	100		Total	874	100	
Education tuition, fees and school supplies				Furniture, household equipment and routine household maintenance				Recreation, culture, restaurants and hotels			
0%	342	43.3	2.8	0%	776	94.2	1.9	0%	798	97.3	0.9
0.1% - 9%	342	45.9	2.6	0.1% - 9%	34	5.2	1.7	0.1% - 9%	18	2.7	0.9
10% - 24%	60	8.2	1.1	10% - 24%	3	0.5	0.3	10% - 24%	0	0	
25% - 49%	13	1.6	0.5	25% - 49%	1	0.1	0.1	25% - 49%	0	0	
50% - 74%	5	0.8	0.3	50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	0	0	
75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	2	0.2	0.2	≥90%	0	0		≥90%	0	0	
DK/DTR	81			DK/DTR	19			DK/DTR	17		
Missing	29			Missing	41			Missing	41		
Total	874	100		Total	874	100		Total	874	100	

Table E.2.5.1c Household health care expenditures by type

Percent distribution of household health care expenditures by type, as a proportion of total household monthly expenditure							
Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Out-of-pocket health care				Private insurance premiums			
0%	643	76.8	3.8	0%	811	99	0.8
0.1% - 9%	52	6.9	1.5	0.1% - 9%	3	0.7	0.5
10% - 24%	72	10.5	2.2	10% - 24%	2	0.4	0.3
25% - 49%	30	3.7	1	25% - 49%	0	0	
50% - 74%	10	1.4	0.4	50% - 74%	0	0	
75% - 89%	4	0.7	0.3	75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	0	0		≥90%	0	0	
DK/DTR	24			DK/DTR	18		
Missing	39			Missing	40		
Total	874	100		Total	874	100	
Social security premiums				Other costs associated with accessing health care			
0%	810	99.1	0.5	0%	805	98.3	0.6
0.1% - 9%	3	0.5	0.3	0.1% - 9%	11	1.4	0.6
10% - 24%	2	0.4	0.3	10% - 24%	1	0.1	0.1
25% - 49%	0	0		25% - 49%	1	0.1	0.1
50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	0	0	
75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	0	0		≥90%	0	0	
DK/DTR	19			DK/DTR	16		
Missing	40			Missing	40		
Total	874	100		Total	874	100	

Table E.2.5.2 Household medical expenditures by type

Percent distribution of household health expenditures by type of care as a proportion of total household monthly health expenditure, among households with any reported out-of-pocket health care expenses or health care access expenses															
Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Care that required overnight stay in a hospital or health facility				Care by traditional or alternative healers, or traditional birth attendants				Care by pharmacists or medications bought from a pharmacy without a prescription				Diagnostic and laboratory tests such as X-rays or blood tests			
0%	166	96	1.7	0%	155	89	2.4	0%	102	60.5	7.3	0%	166	95	1.2
0.1% - 9%	2	0.6	0.5	0.1% - 9%	3	1.5	1.1	0.1% - 9%	14	8.1	3.2	0.1% - 9%	1	0.7	0.7
10% - 24%	1	0.4	0.4	10% - 24%	7	4	1.9	10% - 24%	12	7	1.7	10% - 24%	1	0.6	0.5
25% - 49%	0	0		25% - 49%	3	1.7	0.9	25% - 49%	12	6.5	2.1	25% - 49%	3	1.7	1.2
50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	6	3.4	1.4	50% - 74%	0	0	
75% - 89%	1	0.6	0.6	75% - 89%	1	0.4	0.4	75% - 89%	1	0.2	0.2	75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	4	2.5	1.1	≥90%	6	3.4	1.1	≥90%	28	14.4	4	≥90%	4	2.1	1
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	175	100		Total	175	100		Total	175	100		Total	175	100	
Other costs associated with staying overnight in a hospital or health facility				Dentists				Health care products such prescription glasses, hearing aids, prosthetic devices, etc.				Other health care products or services			
0%	168	95.4	2.1	0%	156	90.4	2.5	0%	172	98.5	0.9	0%	171	98.1	1
0.1% - 9%	2	1.1	0.9	0.1% - 9%	7	4.1	1.9	0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	0	0	
10% - 24%	3	2	1	10% - 24%	6	2.8	1.2	10% - 24%	1	0.2	0.2	10% - 24%	2	1.2	0.9
25% - 49%	0	0		25% - 49%	2	0.9	0.6	25% - 49%	0	0		25% - 49%	1	0.2	0.2
50% - 74%	1	0.4	0.4	50% - 74%	1	0.5	0.5	50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	0	0	
75% - 89%	1	1.1	1	75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	0	0		≥90%	3	1.4	0.8	≥90%	2	1.3	0.9	≥90%	1	0.5	0.5
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	175	100		Total	175	100		Total	175	100		Total	175	100	
Care by doctors, nurses, or other health workers that did not require overnight stay				Medications prescribed by health personnel											
0%	152	87	2.8	0%	93	52.2	6.3								
0.1% - 9%	2	0.9	0.7	0.1% - 9%	1	1.1	1								
10% - 24%	5	3	2	10% - 24%	7	4	1.3								
25% - 49%	4	2.7	1.3	25% - 49%	11	5.4	1.6								
50% - 74%	1	1.1	1	50% - 74%	9	5.8	2								
75% - 89%	2	1.1	0.7	75% - 89%	4	2.4	1.5								
≥90%	9	4.2	1.4	≥90%	49	29.2	5.5								
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	1										
Missing	0			Missing	0										
Total	175	100		Total	175	100									

Table E.2.5.3 Household medical expenditures by source of financing

Percent distribution of households by source of medical expenditures as a percentage of reported total household medical expenditures for overnight hospital stays in the last 12 months, among those households with overnight hospital stays															
Financing source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Financing source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Financing source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Financing source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Any of the household members' current income				Health insurance plan payment or reimbursement				Property sold				Political donations or grants			
0%	36	75.3	4.9	0%	45	94.2	3	0%	45	96.8	2.2	0%	46	98.7	1.4
0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	0	0	
10% - 24%	1	2	2.1	10% - 24%	1	2	2.1	10% - 24%	0	0		10% - 24%	1	1.3	1.4
25% - 49%	1	2.6	2.6	25% - 49%	0	0		25% - 49%	0	0		25% - 49%	0	0	
50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	2	3.2	2.2	50% - 74%	0	0	
75% - 89%	1	1.9	1.8	75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	8	18.3	5.7	≥90%	1	3.8	2.8	≥90%	0	0		≥90%	0	0	
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	47	100		Total	47	100		Total	47	100		Total	47	100	
Savings (e.g. bank account)				Items sold (e.g., furniture, animals, or jewelry)				Money from relatives or friends who do not belong to the household				Another source			
0%	44	90.4	5.5	0%	40	88.1	5.5	0%	28	59.3	6.5	0%	43	93.2	5
0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	1	1.6	1.7	0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	1	2	2.1
10% - 24%	0	0		10% - 24%	1	2.6	2.8	10% - 24%	1	1.9	1.8	10% - 24%	1	2	2.1
25% - 49%	0	0		25% - 49%	1	1.9	1.8	25% - 49%	2	5.1	2.8	25% - 49%	0	0	
50% - 74%	1	2	2.1	50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	2	5.6	2.9	50% - 74%	0	0	
75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	2	7.6	5.7	≥90%	4	5.7	3.7	≥90%	14	28	5.1	≥90%	2	2.9	2.4
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	47	100		Total	47	100		Total	47	100		Total	47	100	
Reducing other household spending				Money loaned from someone who is not a friend of the family				Remittances from family members or friends abroad							
0%	40	84.8	5.8	0%	41	87.5	6.3	0%	46	97.9	2.2				
0.1% - 9%	1	2	2.1	0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	0	0					
10% - 24%	2	3.9	2.7	10% - 24%	0	0		10% - 24%	0	0					
25% - 49%	3	7.6	3.5	25% - 49%	1	2.6	2.6	25% - 49%	0	0					
50% - 74%	1	1.8	1.9	50% - 74%	2	3.5	2.4	50% - 74%	0	0					
75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0					
≥90%	0	0		≥90%	3	6.4	4.8	≥90%	1	2.1	2.2				
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0						
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0						
Total	47	100		Total	47	100		Total	47	100					

Table E.3.1.1 Demographic characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of the household population by age, marital status and respondent's relationship to the head of the household			
Background characteristic	N	%	SE
Age			
15-19 years	274	22.1	1.2
20-24 years	289	23.3	1.2
25-29 years	216	17.4	1.1
30-34 years	162	13.1	1
35-39 years	125	10.1	0.9
40-44 years	108	8.7	0.8
45-49 years	67	5.4	0.6
Missing	0		
Total	1241	100	
Marital status			
Single	383	30.9	1.3
Married	507	40.9	1.4
Open union/partnered	295	23.8	1.2
Divorced	1	0.1	0.1
Separated	36	2.9	0.5
Widowed	17	1.4	0.3
Other	0	0	
DK/DTR	2	0.2	0.1
Missing	0		
Total	1241	100	
Respondent's relationship to the head of household			
Head of the household	98	7.9	0.8
Spouse	588	47.4	1.4
Biological child	397	32	1.3
Adopted/step child	3	0.2	0.1
Grandchild	15	1.2	0.3
Niece/nephew	3	0.2	0.1
Mother/father	4	0.3	0.2
Sister/brother	13	1	0.3
Daughter-in-law/son-in-law	101	8.1	0.8
Sister-in-law/brother-in-law	7	0.6	0.2
Grandparent	1	0.1	0.1
Mother-in-law/father-in-law	1	0.1	0.1
Other relative	4	0.3	0.2
Non-relative	5	0.4	0.2
Life partner	1	0.1	0.1
Other	0	0	
Missing	0		
Total	1241	100	

Table E.3.1.2 Department and municipality of residence of respondents

Department	Municipality	No. of women
Huehuetenango	Barillas	292
Huehuetenango	San Miguel Acatán	1
Huehuetenango	San Rafael la Independencia	44
Huehuetenango	San Sebastian Coatan	90
Huehuetenango	Santa Eulalia	136
San Marcos	La Reforma	77
San Marcos	Nuevo Progreso	151
San Marcos	San Lorenzo	37
San Marcos	San Miguel Ixtahuacán	134
San Marcos	Tacaná	279

Table E.3.2.1 Educational attainment and literacy

Percentage of women aged 15-49 who attended school; percentage of women who attended a literacy course; percent distribution by highest level of education attended, among those who attended school; and literacy of women			
Education characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Education			
Attended school	948	77.6	2.6
Did not attend school	277	22.4	2.6
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	15		
Total	1241	100	
Literacy course			
Attended literacy course	76	7.6	1.9
Did not attend literacy course	1149	92.4	1.9
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	15		
Total	1241	100	
Highest level of education, among those who attended school			
Primary	641	63.1	4.9
Secondary	147	15.8	2.1
Preparatory	138	18.6	3.8
University	22	2.5	1.1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	948	100	
Literacy			
Cannot read at all	265	22.2	3
Able to read parts of sentence	273	21.5	2.3
Able to read whole sentence	630	56.2	4.3
Blind or visually impaired	1	0.1	0.1
DK/DTR	57		
Missing	15		
Total	1241	100	

Table E.3.3 Employment

Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 by employment status and role			
Employment characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Employment status			
Employed and being paid for work	113	12.2	3.1
Employed but did not work in the last week	2	0.2	0.1
Employed by a family member without receiving payment	12	1.1	0.5
Student	104	11	1.5
Homemaker	969	75.3	4.3
Retired	0	0	
Unable to work due to disability	3	0.2	0.1
DK/DTR	23		
Missing	15		
Total	1241	100	
Occupational role, among women employed and being paid for work			
Employee	103	91.2	4.5
Employer	0	0	
Owner	5	2.6	1.2
Self-employed	4	6.1	4.2
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	113	100	

Table E.3.4.1 Exposure to mass media

Percent distribution of women by exposure to newspapers, radio and television; percentage exposed to all three forms of media and to any form of media at least once a week			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Newspapers, among fully or partially literate women			
≥1 time per week	460	55	3.7
<1 time per week	202	20.9	2.5
Never	239	24.2	3.2
Not applicable	2		
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	903	100	
Total	976	100	
Radio			
≥1 time per week	910	74.5	2.8
<1 time per week	132	11.7	2.2
Never	154	12.1	2
Not applicable	27	1.7	0.5
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	15		
Total	1241	100	
Television			
≥1 time per week	620	53.3	4.9
<1 time per week	130	11.3	1.9
Not applicable	405	29.7	4.1
Never	69	5.7	1.6
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	15		
Total	1241	100	
Exposed to all three forms of media at least once per week, among fully or partially literate women			
Yes	307	36.6	4.4
No	579	61.6	4.3
Not applicable	17	1.9	0.6
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	903	100	
Exposed to any form of media at least once per week			
Yes	1013	83.6	2.4
No	199	15.5	2.4
Not applicable	13	0.8	0.3
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	15		
Total	1241	100	

Table E.3.5.1a Proximity to health care facilities: nearest health facility

Percent distribution of women according to distance and travel time to health care facility closest to household			
Distance and time	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Distance			
<1 km	267	32.4	6.3
1 to <5 km	437	47.5	5.5
5 to <10 km	93	7.7	2.2
≥10 km	133	12.4	3.4
DK/DTR	296		
Missing	15		
Total	1241	100	
Travel time			
<15 min	395	37.8	6.2
15 to <30 min	326	29.6	4.3
30 to <45 min	158	12	2.7
45 to <60 min	45	2.9	0.9
≥60 min	246	17.7	4.2
DK/DTR	25		
Missing	46		
Total	1241	100	

Table E.3.5.1b Proximity to health care facilities: usual health facility

Percent distribution of women according to distance and travel time to health care facility that the head of household usually attends			
Distance and time	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Distance			
<1 km	224	33.2	6.3
1 to <5 km	324	42.4	5.2
5 to <10 km	71	7.1	1.9
≥10 km	116	17.3	4.6
DK/DTR	165		
Missing	8		
Total	908	100	
Travel time			
<15 min	305	37.9	6.2
15 to <30 min	246	28.3	4.2
30 to <45 min	123	12.1	2.5
45 to <60 min	35	3	0.9
≥60 min	191	18.7	3.9
DK/DTR	8		
Missing	0		
Total	908	100	

Table E.3.5.1c Proximity to health care facilities: health facility for delivery

Percent distribution of women according to distance and travel time to health care facility attended for most recent delivery in the last two years			
Distance and time	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Distance			
<1 km	6	8.1	3.5
1 to <5 km	19	17.1	4.4
5 to <10 km	10	6.3	3.7
≥10 km	72	68.5	5.6
DK/DTR	54		
Missing	0		
Total	161	100	
Travel time			
<15 min	11	9.1	2.2
15 to <30 min	10	6.2	2.1
30 to <45 min	16	10	2.4
45 to <60 min	9	6.7	1.4
≥60 min	108	68	4.7
DK/DTR	7		
Missing	0		
Total	161	100	

Table E.3.5.1d Proximity to health care facilities: health facility for recent illness

Percent distribution of women according to distance and travel time to health care facility attended for respondent's recent illness or child's recent illness			
Distance and time	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Distance			
<1 km	105	31.6	9.3
1 to <5 km	179	44.3	8.3
5 to <10 km	38	6.4	1.8
≥10 km	65	17.8	5.6
DK/DTR	66		
Missing	0		
Total	453	100	
Travel time			
<15 min	141	35.1	5.9
15 to <30 min	131	29.6	3.9
30 to <45 min	56	10.8	3
45 to <60 min	18	2.1	0.7
≥60 min	104	22.4	4.6
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	2		
Total	453	100	

Table E.3.6.1 Current health status

Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 by self-rated current health status relative to the health status last year, and percentage who can easily perform daily activities

Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Current health relative to health last year			
Better	502	40.5	2.4
Worse	61	4.8	0.8
About the same	659	54.7	2.7
DK/DTR	4		
Missing	15		
Total	1241	100	
Ability to perform daily activities			
Easily	1017	81.2	2.8
With some difficulty	191	17	2.4
With much difficulty	15	1.4	0.6
Unable to do	1	0.4	0.4
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	15		
Total	1241	100	

Table E.3.6.2 Recent illness

Percentage of women aged 15-49 who were sick in the last two weeks; and among those who were sick, percent distribution by type of recent illness			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Respondent was sick during the past two weeks			
Yes	179	15.9	3
No	1047	84.1	3
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	15		
Total	1241	100	
Type of illness, among those sick in the past two weeks			
Fever	27	16.3	3
Malaria	0	0	
Cough/chest infection	13	7.4	1.8
Tuberculosis	1	0.5	0.6
Asthma	0	0	
Bronchitis	1	0.6	0.6
Pneumonia	0	0	
Diarrhea without blood	8	4.9	2.2
Diarrhea with blood	0	0	
Diarrhea with vomiting	0	0	
Vomiting	0	0	
Abdominal pain	12	6.2	1.2
Anemia	0	0	
Skin rash/infection	0	0	
Eye/ear infection	2	0.6	0.4
Measles	0	0	
Jaundice	0	0	
Headache	44	21.9	3.2
Toothache	1	0.1	0.2
Stroke	0	0	
Hypertension	2	1.3	0.7
Diabetes	1	0.4	0.4
HIV/AIDS	0	0	
Paralysis	0	0	
Gynecologic problems	7	5.1	2.1
Obstetric problems	1	0.4	0.4
Other	57	34.1	4.2
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	179	100	

Table E.3.6.3 Utilization of health services

Among women who reported sick in the last two weeks, percentage of women who sought care for the illness; and among women who sought care, percent distribution by type of facility where care was sought			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Sought care for recent illness			
Yes	89	49	4.4
No	89	51	4.4
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	179	100	
Type of health facility where care was sought			
Public hospital	3	4.3	3.2
Public health unit	25	30.1	6.5
Public health center/clinic	35	40.3	8.1
Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	1	0.3	0.3
Private hospital	2	1.6	1.2
Private health center/clinic	4	3.4	1.6
Private office	2	3.2	2.1
Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	3	6.2	4.5
Community health worker	5	4.6	2.7
Traditional healer	1	0.9	0.9
Other	7	5	2.6
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	89	100	
Admitted to hospital for care, among women who sought care at a public or private: hospital, health center/clinic, mobile clinic, or other health facility; public health unit; private office; or pharmacy			
Yes	7	8.6	4.3
No	68	91.4	4.3
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	75	100	

Table E.3.6.4 Insurance coverage

Percentage distribution of insurance status among all women, women who reported sick in the last two weeks, and women who reported sick in the last two weeks but did not seek care			
Insurance status	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Insurance among all women			
MSPAS	138	10.9	2.7
Sanidad Militar	0	0	
IGSS	34	3.2	1.2
Private insurance	0	0	
Other	2	0.1	0.1
None	1051	85.8	2.9
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	15		
Total	1241	100	
Insurance among women who were sick in the past two weeks			
MSPAS	28	15.5	3.8
Sanidad Militar	0	0	
IGSS	11	9	3.4
Private insurance	0	0	
Other	0	0	
None	139	75.5	4.6
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	179	100	
Insurance among women who were sick in the past two weeks but did not seek care			
MSPAS	13	16.4	3.7
Sanidad Militar	0	0	
IGSS	3	4.5	3.5
Private insurance	0	0	
Other	0	0	
None	72	79.1	5.7
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	89	100	

Table E.3.6.5 Other barriers to health care utilization

Percentage of women according to perceived barriers to health care utilization, among women who reported being sick in the last two weeks but did not seek care							
Reason for not seeking care	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Reason for not seeking care	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Not sick enough to seek treatment				The health center's staff is not knowledgeable			
Yes	20	18.1	4.2	Yes	0	0	
No	65	81.9	4.2	No	85	100	
DK/DTR	4			DK/DTR	4		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	89	100		Total	89	100	
Treated self at home				Do not trust the staff			
Yes	28	31.6	6.2	Yes	7	7	3.3
No	57	68.4	6.2	No	78	93	3.3
DK/DTR	4			DK/DTR	4		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	89	100		Total	89	100	
Care is too expensive				Was previously mistreated			
Yes	20	23.9	5.3	Yes	2	2.1	1.2
No	65	76.1	5.3	No	83	97.9	1.2
DK/DTR	4			DK/DTR	4		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	89	100		Total	89	100	
Health center is too far away				Tried, but was refused care			
Yes	10	9.1	4	Yes	2	2.6	1.3
No	75	90.9	4	No	83	97.4	1.3
DK/DTR	4			DK/DTR	4		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	89	100		Total	89	100	
Could not find transportation				Did not get permission to go to the doctor			
Yes	3	1.5	1.2	Yes	0	0	
No	82	98.5	1.2	No	85	100	
DK/DTR	4			DK/DTR	4		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	89	100		Total	89	100	
Could not afford transportation				Did not want to go alone			
Yes	3	3.6	2.6	Yes	1	0.9	0.9
No	82	96.4	2.6	No	84	99.1	0.9
DK/DTR	4			DK/DTR	4		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	89	100		Total	89	100	

Table E.3.6.5 Continued

Percentage of women according to perceived barriers to health care utilization, among women who reported being sick in the last two weeks but did not seek care

Reason for not seeking care	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Reason for not seeking care	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Did not know where to go				Too busy with work, children, and other commitments			
Yes	1	1	1	Yes	5	7.1	2.2
No	84	99	1	No	80	92.9	2.2
DK/DTR	4			DK/DTR	4		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	89	100		Total	89	100	
Health center infrastructure is poor				Religious/cultural beliefs			
Yes	2	1.5	1.1	Yes	0	0	
No	83	98.5	1.1	No	85	100	
DK/DTR	4			DK/DTR	4		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	89	100		Total	89	100	
Health center does not have enough drugs				No one present at the center when visited			
Yes	12	10.5	3.8	Yes	2	1.9	1.5
No	73	89.5	3.8	No	83	98.1	1.5
DK/DTR	4			DK/DTR	4		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	89	100		Total	89	100	
Health center is not well equipped				Other			
Yes	4	5	3.4	Yes	22	26.7	5.8
No	81	95	3.4	No	63	73.3	5.8
DK/DTR	4			DK/DTR	4		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	89	100		Total	89	100	
It is difficult to deal with health center personnel							
Yes	2	2.3	1.3				
No	83	97.7	1.3				
DK/DTR	4						
Missing	0						
Total	89	100					

Table E.4.2.1 Parity and age at first birth

Percent of women aged 15-49 who have ever given birth, their age at first birth, and the percent of women who have had a miscarriage, stillbirth, or abortion			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Ever given birth			
Yes	910	68	2.2
No	316	32	2.2
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	15		
Total	1241	100	
Age at first birth, among parous women			
10-14 years	26	2.6	0.7
15-19 years	518	57	2.5
20-24 years	273	30.9	2
25-29 years	59	7.8	1.2
30-34 years	9	1.3	0.6
35-39 years	4	0.4	0.3
40-44 years	0	0	
45-49 years	0	0	
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	21		
Total	910	100	
Ever had a stillbirth, miscarriage, or abortion			
Yes	113	9.1	1.2
No	1105	90.9	1.2
DK/DTR	7		
Missing	16		
Total	1241	100	

Table E.4.3.1 Intervals between births

Among women with two or more children, percent distribution by duration of the birth intervals			
Mean birth interval	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Among women with more than one child			
9-11 months	2	0.3	0.2
12-23 months	85	13.1	2.3
24-35 months	264	39.8	3.1
36-47 months	135	21.6	2.3
48-59 months	69	12.2	1.7
≥60 months	81	13	2.1
Missing	30		
Total	666	100	
Among women with two children			
9-11 months	2	1.4	1
12-23 months	31	20	5.4
24-35 months	38	21.5	3.2
36-47 months	19	11.7	2.8
48-59 months	22	14.9	4.4
≥60 months	41	30.6	5.2
Missing	11		
Total	164	100	
Among women with three or four children			
9-11 months	0	0	
12-23 months	26	10.8	2.5
24-35 months	79	32.1	3.8
36-47 months	56	26.6	4.8
48-59 months	30	17.3	3.7
≥60 months	31	13.2	2.7
Missing	9		
Total	231	100	
Among women with five or more children			
9-11 months	0	0	
12-23 months	28	11	3
24-35 months	147	57	3.7
36-47 months	60	22.9	3.2
48-59 months	17	6.2	2
≥60 months	9	2.9	1.2
Missing	10		
Total	271	100	

Table E.4.4.1 Desire for more children

Among women with a pregnancy in the two years preceding the interview, percent distribution by desire of the most recent pregnancy in the last two years; and among all women, percentage who desire more children			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Respondent desired their most recent pregnancy in the past two years			
Yes	472	86.7	2.1
No, wanted to wait	54	11.6	2
No, did not want (more) children	10	1.7	0.6
DK/DTR	14		
Missing	17		
Total	567	100	
Respondent desires current pregnancy			
Yes	35	82.7	4.6
No, wanted to wait	8	13.7	4.6
No, did not want (more) children	1	3.7	3.4
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	45	100	

Table E.4.4.2 Ideal interval for most recent birth

Percent distribution of women with 2 or more children by ideal interval for most recent birth, according to the number of children			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Among women with more than one child			
9-11 months	5	2.1	1
12-23 months	45	11.4	2.4
24-35 months	75	18.7	2.6
36-47 months	65	17.6	2.6
48-59 months	64	15.9	2.1
≥60 months	131	30.8	2.9
Did not want to have another child	14	3.4	1
Missing	57		
Total	456	100	
Among women with two children			
9-11 months	0	0	
12-23 months	15	16.3	4.5
24-35 months	15	18	3.6
36-47 months	13	15.9	3.7
48-59 months	22	23.6	3.9
≥60 months	23	25.1	5.2
Did not want to have another child	1	1.1	1.1
Missing	28		
Total	117	100	
Among women with three or four children			
9-11 months	1	0.7	0.7
12-23 months	17	12.8	4.3
24-35 months	25	14.7	3.4
36-47 months	25	17	2.9
48-59 months	24	16.6	3.8
≥60 months	59	36.5	5.2
Did not want to have another child	2	1.7	1.2
Missing	14		
Total	167	100	
Among women with five or more children			
9-11 months	4	4.8	2.7
12-23 months	13	7.2	1.7
24-35 months	35	23.2	4
36-47 months	27	19.1	4
48-59 months	18	10.8	2.3
≥60 months	49	28.5	4.3
Did not want to have another child	11	6.4	2
Missing	15		
Total	172	100	

Table E.5.1.1 Knowledge of the fertile period

Percentage of all currently married or partnered women aged 15-49 who know the timing of the fertile period			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant?			
Yes	265	59.1	4.9
No	170	40.9	4.9
DK/DTR	354		
Missing	13		
Total	802	100	
Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?			
Just before her period begins	25	9.4	2.1
During her period	6	2.3	1
Right after her period has ended	149	57.1	6.5
Halfway between two periods	70	29.9	5.6
Other	3	1.2	0.9
DK/DTR	12		
Missing	0		
Total	265	100	

Table E.5.2.1a Current use of family planning methods

Percentage of all currently married or partnered women aged 15-49 using family planning methods			
Characteristic or method	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Current use of any method			
Yes	213	26.5	2.4
No	575	73.5	2.4
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	13		
Total	802	100	
Current use of any method, among women in need of contraceptives			
Yes	202	32.4	2.8
No	413	67.6	2.8
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	615	100	
Current use of more than one method			
Yes	4	0.3	0.2
No	784	99.7	0.2
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	13		
Total	802	100	
Number of methods the respondent is currently using			
0 methods	575	73.2	2.5
1 method	209	26.1	2.5
2 methods	3	0.2	0.1
3 or more methods	14	0.5	0.4
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	802	100	

Table E.5.2.1b Current use of family planning methods, by type of method

Percentage of all currently married or partnered women aged 15-49 using specified family planning methods											
Method	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Method	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Method	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Female sterilization				Condom				Rhythm method			
Yes	41	6.7	1.6	Yes	3	0.3	0.1	Yes	6	1.2	0.7
No	746	93.3	1.6	No	784	99.7	0.1	No	781	98.8	0.7
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	13			Missing	13			Missing	13		
Total	802	100		Total	802	100		Total	802	100	
Male sterilization				Female condom				Withdrawal method			
Yes	1	0.4	0.4	Yes	0	0		Yes	3	0.3	0.2
No	787	99.6	0.4	No	788	100		No	784	99.7	0.2
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	13			Missing	13			Missing	13		
Total	802	100		Total	802	100		Total	802	100	
IUD				Diaphragm				Emergency contraception			
Yes	5	0.5	0.2	Yes	0	0		Yes	0	0	
No	781	99.5	0.2	No	788	100		No	787	100	
DK/DTR	3			DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	13			Missing	13			Missing	13		
Total	802	100		Total	802	100		Total	802	100	
Injectables				Sponge, spermicide				Other modern method			
Yes	127	13.9	2	Yes	0	0		Yes	0	0	
No	661	86.1	2	No	788	100		No	788	100	
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	13			Missing	13			Missing	13		
Total	802	100		Total	802	100		Total	802	100	
Implants				Lactational amenorrhea method				Other traditional method			
Yes	16	1.9	0.6	Yes	7	0.7	0.4	Yes	1	0.1	0.1
No	772	98.1	0.6	No	781	99.3	0.4	No	786	99.9	0.1
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	13			Missing	13			Missing	13		
Total	802	100		Total	802	100		Total	802	100	
Pill											
Yes	8	0.9	0.4								
No	778	99.1	0.4								
DK/DTR	3										
Missing	13										
Total	802	100									

Table E.5.2.1c Current use of modern family planning methods

Percentage of all currently married or partnered women aged 15-49 using modern methods of family planning			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Among all women			
Yes	197	24.3	2.4
No	592	75.7	2.4
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	13		
Total	802	100	
Among women in need of contraceptives			
Yes	187	30.4	3
No	428	69.6	3
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	615	100	

Table E.5.3.1a Source of family planning methods

Percent distribution of women currently using selected modern methods of family planning, by location where current method was obtained							
Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Female sterilization				IUD			
Public hospital	20	38.8	6.8	Public hospital	1	21.4	21.1
Public health unit	2	2.8	2.2	Public health unit	2	36.7	24
Public health center/clinic	5	12.3	6.7	Public health center/clinic	2	41.9	25.1
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	1	1	1.1	Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	4	21.9	10.6	Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	3	4.1	2.7	Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	2	3.6	2.8	Private office	0	0	
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	0	0	
Other	4	15.5	8.9	Other	0	0	
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	41	100		Total	5	100	
Male sterilization				Injectables			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	2	1.7	1.2
Public health unit	1	100		Public health unit	56	43.7	9.3
Public health center/clinic	0	0		Public health center/clinic	50	35	5.3
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	1	0.7	0.7
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	0	0		Private health center/clinic	1	0.8	0.7
Private office	0	0		Private office	0	0	
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	5	7.7	3.1
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	4	4.1	2.3
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	0	0	
Other	0	0		Other	8	6.3	3.8
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	1	100		Total	127	100	

Table E.5.3.1b Source of family planning methods

Percent distribution of women currently using selected modern methods of family planning, by location where current method was obtained							
Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Implants				Condom			
Public hospital	1	4.5	4.9	Public hospital	0	0	
Public health unit	2	10.9	8.5	Public health unit	2	58.5	36.4
Public health center/clinic	11	73.8	12.9	Public health center/clinic	0	0	
Public mobile clinic	1	5.2	5.5	Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	0	0		Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	0	0		Private office	0	0	
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	1	41.5	36.4
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	0	0	
Other	1	5.5	5.5	Other	0	0	
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	16	100		Total	3	100	
Pill				Female condom			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	0	0	
Public health unit	4	37.6	20.4	Public health unit	0	0	
Public health center/clinic	2	27.5	13.5	Public health center/clinic	0	0	
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	1	23.2	22.9	Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	0	0		Private office	0	0	
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	1	11.7	10.6	Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	0	0	
Other	0	0		Other	0	0	
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0	0	
Total	8	100		Total	0	0	

Table E.5.3.1c Source of family planning methods

Percent distribution of women currently using selected modern methods of family planning, by location where current method was obtained							
Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Diaphragm				Lactational amenorrhea method			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	0	0	
Public health unit	0	0		Public health unit	1	6.8	8.5
Public health center/clinic	0	0		Public health center/clinic	0	0	
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	1	12.3	11
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	0	0		Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	0	0		Private office	0	0	
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	2	27.2	18.4
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	0	0	
Other	0	0		Other	3	53.7	25.9
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0	0		Missing	0		
Total	0	0		Total	7	100	
Sponge, spermicide				Rhythm method			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	0	0	
Public health unit	0	0		Public health unit	0	0	
Public health center/clinic	0	0		Public health center/clinic	2	15.2	14.4
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	0	0		Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	0	0		Private office	0	0	
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	1	7.5	9.2
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	2	17.7	16.4
Other	0	0		Other	1	59.6	29
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0	0		Missing	0		
Total	0	0		Total	6	100	

Table E.5.3.1d Source of family planning methods

Percent distribution of women currently using selected modern methods of family planning, by location where current method was obtained							
Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Withdrawal method				Other modern method			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	0	0	
Public health unit	1	23.8	27.5	Public health unit	0	0	
Public health center/clinic	0	0		Public health center/clinic	0	0	
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	0	0		Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	0	0		Private office	0	0	
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	1	46.6	37.4	Friend/relative	0	0	
Other	1	29.5	31.8	Other	0	0	
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0	0	
Total	3	100		Total	0	0	
Emergency contraception				Other traditional method			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	0	0	
Public health unit	0	0		Public health unit	1	100	
Public health center/clinic	0	0		Public health center/clinic	0	0	
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	0	0		Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	0	0		Private office	0	0	
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	0	0	
Other	0	0		Other	0	0	
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0	0		Missing	0		
Total	0	0		Total	1	100	

Table E.5.4.1 Interruption and non-use of family planning methods

Percentage of women with interruptions last year in the use of contraception, percentage not using contraception, and percentage in need of contraception			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Currently in need of contraceptives (women did not report any of the following: does not have sexual relations, virgin, menopausal, hysterectomy, pregnant, or wants to become pregnant)			
	615	76.2	2.5
No	174	23.8	2.5
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	13		
Total	802	100	
Discontinuation rate: any interruption in use during the last year, among women in need of contraceptives			
Yes	24	4.1	1.3
No	586	95.9	1.3
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	5		
Total	615	100	
Number of interruptions in use during the last year, among women in need of contraceptives			
0	586	95.9	1.3
1	18	2.6	0.8
2-6	6	1.5	0.9
7-12	0	0	
13 or more	0	0	
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	5		
Total	615	100	
Not currently using any modern method			
Yes	592	75.7	2.4
No	197	24.3	2.4
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	13		
Total	802	100	
Unmet need: Not currently using any modern method, among women "in need" of contraceptives			
Yes	428	69.6	3
No	187	30.4	3
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	615	100	

Table E.5.4.2a Reasons for interruption and non-use of family planning methods

Percent distribution of women who are not using family planning methods by reason for non-use							
Reason	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Reason	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Unmarried				Did not have a menstrual period since last birth			
Yes	12	2.7	0.9	Yes	9	2.1	0.8
No	442	97.3	0.9	No	445	97.9	0.8
DK/DTR	85			DK/DTR	85		
Missing	29			Missing	29		
Total	568	100		Total	568	100	
Married				Was breastfeeding			
Yes	17	7.7	2.8	Yes	22	4.2	1.1
No	437	92.3	2.8	No	432	95.8	1.1
DK/DTR	85			DK/DTR	85		
Missing	29			Missing	29		
Total	568	100		Total	568	100	
Does not have sexual relations				Goes against religion			
Yes	24	5.6	1.4	Yes	3	1	0.7
No	430	94.4	1.4	No	451	99	0.7
DK/DTR	85			DK/DTR	85		
Missing	29			Missing	29		
Total	568	100		Total	568	100	
Virgin				Respondent is opposed to use			
Yes	0	0		Yes	9	1.9	0.7
No	454	100		No	445	98.1	0.7
DK/DTR	85			DK/DTR	85		
Missing	29			Missing	29		
Total	568	100		Total	568	100	
Has sexual relations infrequently				Husband/partner is opposed to use			
Yes	13	3.1	1.2	Yes	36	8.4	2.5
No	441	96.9	1.2	No	418	91.6	2.5
DK/DTR	85			DK/DTR	85		
Missing	29			Missing	29		
Total	568	100		Total	568	100	
Menopausal				Others are opposed to use			
Yes	7	1.6	0.7	Yes	1	0.2	0.2
No	447	98.4	0.7	No	453	99.8	0.2
DK/DTR	85			DK/DTR	85		
Missing	29			Missing	29		
Total	568	100		Total	568	100	
Hysterectomy/surgery on the uterus				Knows no method			
Yes	3	0.8	0.6	Yes	46	8.5	1.8
No	451	99.2	0.6	No	408	91.5	1.8
DK/DTR	85			DK/DTR	85		
Missing	29			Missing	29		
Total	568	100		Total	568	100	
Cannot become pregnant				Knows no source for getting method			
Yes	8	3.6	1.6	Yes	4	0.9	0.6
No	446	96.4	1.6	No	450	99.1	0.6
DK/DTR	85			DK/DTR	85		
Missing	29			Missing	29		
Total	568	100		Total	568	100	

Table E.5.4.2b Reasons for interruption and non-use of family planning methods

Percent distribution of women who are not using family planning methods by reason for non-use							
Reason	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Reason	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Concerned about side effects				No trust in health facility staff			
Yes	13	2.5	0.9	Yes	6	1.4	0.5
No	441	97.5	0.9	No	448	98.6	0.5
DK/DTR	85			DK/DTR	85		
Missing	29			Missing	29		
Total	568	100		Total	568	100	
Facility is too far				Uncomfortable to use			
Yes	4	0.8	0.4	Yes	50	9	2.1
No	450	99.2	0.4	No	404	91	2.1
DK/DTR	85			DK/DTR	85		
Missing	29			Missing	29		
Total	568	100		Total	568	100	
Could not find transportation to a facility				Interferes with normal body processes			
Yes	1	0.2	0.2	Yes	42	7	1.8
No	453	99.8	0.2	No	412	93	1.8
DK/DTR	85			DK/DTR	85		
Missing	29			Missing	29		
Total	568	100		Total	568	100	
Could not afford transportation				Affects health/does not like them			
Yes	1	0.2	0.2	Yes	102	19.1	3.1
No	453	99.8	0.2	No	352	80.9	3.1
DK/DTR	85			DK/DTR	85		
Missing	29			Missing	29		
Total	568	100		Total	568	100	
Costs too much				Was pregnant			
Yes	11	2	0.7	Yes	31	5.9	1.3
No	443	98	0.7	No	423	94.1	1.3
DK/DTR	85			DK/DTR	85		
Missing	29			Missing	29		
Total	568	100		Total	568	100	
Preferred method is not available				Wanted to become pregnant			
Yes	0	0		Yes	51	10.5	2
No	454	100		No	403	89.5	2
DK/DTR	85			DK/DTR	85		
Missing	29			Missing	29		
Total	568	100		Total	568	100	
No method is available				Other			
Yes	4	1	0.6	Yes	87	19.2	3.1
No	450	99	0.6	No	367	80.8	3.1
DK/DTR	85			DK/DTR	85		
Missing	29			Missing	29		
Total	568	100		Total	568	100	
Health facility has staff that are hard to deal with							
Yes	1	0.2	0.2				
No	453	99.8	0.2				
DK/DTR	85						
Missing	29						
Total	568	100					

Table E.5.5.1 Participation in family planning decision-making

Percent distribution of women currently using family planning methods according to who makes the decision to use family planning			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Who makes the decision to use family planning methods?			
Mostly the respondent	15	6.1	2.3
Mostly the husband/partner	15	8.7	2.9
Joint decision	182	85.2	3.3
Other	0	0	
DK/DTR/NA	1		
Missing	0		
Total	213	100	

Table E.5.5.2a Family planning decision-making - informed choice

Percentage of all women currently using family planning methods to whom a health care worker described other methods that can be used			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Did a doctor, nurse, or community health worker ever tell you about other methods of family planning that you could use?			
Yes	111	53.5	4.9
No	101	46.5	4.9
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	213	100	

Table E.5.6.1 Family planning messages delivered by health care providers

Percentage of married or partnered women exposed to family planning messages delivered by health care providers at a health care facility or at home, ever and in the last 12 months			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
In the last 12 months, did any staff member at a health facility speak to you about family planning methods?			
Yes	108	13.8	2.6
No	676	86.2	2.6
DK/DTR	5		
Missing	13		
Total	802	100	
In the last 12 months, did a health promoter visit you to speak to you about family planning methods?			
Yes	110	13.6	2.1
No	674	86.4	2.1
DK/DTR	5		
Missing	13		
Total	802	100	
Among respondents who had not visited a health facility seeking care for themselves or their children in the last 12 months:			
In the last 12 months, did a health promoter visit you to speak to you about family planning methods?			
Yes	67	11.3	2.3
No	481	88.7	2.3
DK/DTR	4		
Missing	0		
Total	552	100	

Table E.6.1.1a Antenatal care coverage for the most recent birth in the last two years

Percentage of women with a birth in the last two years who attended at least one antenatal care visit for the most recent birth; and among those who received any antenatal care, percent distribution by timing of care			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Attended at least one antenatal care visit			
Yes	458	91.5	1.6
No	42	8.5	1.6
DK/DTR	4		
Missing	50		
Total	554	100	
Attended at least one antenatal care visit with doctor or professional nurse			
Yes	200	40.4	4.2
No	304	59.6	4.2
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	50		
Total	554	100	
First trimester (first 12 weeks) antenatal care visit with doctor or professional nurse			
Yes	64	13.1	2.3
No	431	86.9	2.3
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	59		
Total	554	100	
Month of gestation at first ANC visit, among women who received any antenatal care			
1	51	11.2	1.9
2	76	16.7	1.7
3	119	26.3	2.2
4	90	19.3	2.3
5	49	11	1.5
6	47	10.7	1.4
7	14	3.3	0.8
8	6	1.4	0.6
9	1	0.2	0.2
DK/DTR	5		
Missing	0		
Total	458	100	

Table E.6.1.1b Antenatal care coverage for the most recent birth in the last two years

Percent distribution of attendants at antenatal care, for women with a birth in the last two years who attended at least one antenatal care visit for the most recent birth			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Attendant for the first ANC visit			
Medical doctor	99	24.2	4.1
Professional nurse	90	17.4	2.7
Auxiliary nurse	68	15.8	3.7
Laboratory technician	0	0	
Midwife/comadrona	181	39.1	3.5
Community health worker	2	0.3	0.3
Pharmacy assistant	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0	
Relative	2	0.6	0.4
Other	14	2.6	1
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	458	100	
Usual attendant for ANC visits			
Medical doctor	81	20.7	4.3
Professional nurse	87	19	2.1
Auxiliary nurse	69	16.6	3.7
Laboratory technician	0	0	
Midwife/comadrona	182	40.5	4.1
Community health worker	2	0.3	0.2
Pharmacy assistant	1	0.2	0.2
Traditional healer	1	0.3	0.3
Relative	1	0.1	0.1
Other	12	2.3	0.9
DK/DTR	22		
Missing	0		
Total	458	100	

Table E.6.1.1c Antenatal care coverage for the most recent birth in the last two years

Percentage distribution of usual location of antenatal care for women with a birth in the last two years who attended at least one antenatal care visit for the most recent birth			
Location	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Usual location for antenatal care visits			
Public hospital	21	5	1.3
Public health unit	97	21.3	2.9
Public health center/clinic	92	20.2	3.5
Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	4	0.7	0.4
Private hospital	6	1.6	0.7
Private health center/clinic	11	2.8	1.2
Private office	5	1.2	0.7
Private mobile clinic	2	0.4	0.3
Other private health facility	2	0.9	0.6
Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	7	1.8	0.9
Traditional healer	5	1.2	0.7
Other	201	43	4.5
DK/DTR	5		
Missing	0		
Total	458	100	

Table E.6.1.2 Frequency of antenatal care visits

Percent distribution of women with a birth in the last two years, by number of antenatal care visits for the most recent birth, and percentage of women with four or more visits with at least one with a professional			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Number of antenatal care visits			
None	45	9.7	1.6
1-3 visits	139	27.5	2.6
4-6 visits	177	37.3	2.3
7-9 visits	87	17.6	2.2
10+ visits	37	8	1.6
DK/DTR	19		
Missing	50		
Total	554	100	
Attended at least four antenatal care visits			
Yes	301	62.9	3.5
No	184	37.1	3.5
DK/DTR	19		
Missing	50		
Total	554	100	
Attended at least four antenatal care visits with doctor or professional			
Yes	139	60.4	5.7
No	96	39.6	5.7
DK/DTR	19		
Missing	300		
Total	554	100	
Attended at least four antenatal care visits with doctor or professional nurse according to best practices*			
Yes	10	1.9	0.7
No	475	98.1	0.7
DK/DTR	19		
Missing	50		
Total	554	100	
* Best practices = measurement of blood type, test for anemia, test for syphilis, blood glucose test, measurement of maternal blood pressure, measurement of maternal weight, measurement of fundal height, measurement of fetal heartbeat, and urine test			

Table E.6.1.3a Content of antenatal care visits - best practices

Percentage distribution of content of antenatal-care visit among women with a birth in the last two years with at least one antenatal care visit							
Procedure	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Procedure	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Measured blood type				Urine test done			
Yes	79	18.7	3.1	Yes	153	36.3	4.3
No	368	81.3	3.1	No	303	63.7	4.3
DK/DTR	11			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	458	100		Total	458	100	
Tested for anemia				Measured maternal blood pressure			
Yes	66	14.1	2.2	Yes	247	58	4.1
No	384	85.9	2.2	No	196	42	4.1
DK/DTR	8			DK/DTR	15		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	458	100		Total	458	100	
Tested for syphilis				Measured maternal weight			
Yes	23	4.5	1.4	Yes	315	69.6	3.1
No	426	95.5	1.4	No	141	30.4	3.1
DK/DTR	9			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	458	100		Total	458	100	
Tested for blood glucose				Measured fundal height			
Yes	30	23.5	3.9	Yes	297	67.2	3.3
No	106	76.5	3.9	No	152	32.8	3.3
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	9		
Missing	320			Missing	0		
Total	458	100		Total	458	100	
				Measured fetal heartbeat			
				Yes	280	62.8	3.6
				No	176	37.2	3.6
				DK/DTR	2		
				Missing	0		
				Total	458	100	

Table E.6.1.3b Content of antenatal care visits – other services provided

Percentage distribution of content during antenatal visit among women with a birth in the last two years with at least one antenatal care visit							
Procedure	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Procedure	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Collected blood specimen				Tested for diabetes			
Yes	138	32	4.2	Yes	13	3.8	1.4
No	317	68	4.2	No	440	96.2	1.4
DK/DTR	3			DK/DTR	5		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	458	100		Total	458	100	
Tested for HIV				Performed an ultrasound			
Yes	55	11.8	2.9	Yes	137	31.5	4
No	400	88.2	2.9	No	320	68.5	4
DK/DTR	3			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	458	100		Total	458	100	
Tested for proteinuria							
Yes	62	46.4	5.2				
No	71	53.6	5.2				
DK/DTR	20						
Missing	305						
Total	458	100					

Table E.6.1.4 Coverage of tetanus toxoid vaccinations during pregnancy

Among women with prenatal care for a birth in the last two years, percentage who received tetanus vaccinations during pregnancy and percent distribution by number of vaccinations received and by time since last tetanus vaccination			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Received tetanus injection during pregnancy			
Yes	317	62.1	3.1
No	180	37.9	3.1
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	55		
Total	555	100	
Number of tetanus vaccinations during pregnancy			
None	180	38.3	3.1
1	78	16.6	2.1
2	103	20.2	3
3	114	21.7	2.2
4	13	2.6	0.8
5	3	0.6	0.3
DK/DTR	9		
Missing	55		
Total	555	100	
Time since last tetanus vaccination			
Never vaccinated	275	77.6	3.5
<10 years ago	68	21.3	3.3
≥10 years ago	4	1	0.5
DK/DTR	157		
Missing	51		
Total	555	100	
Time since last tetanus vaccination, among women who were not vaccinated during pregnancy			
Never vaccinated	100	79.5	4.7
<10 years ago	22	19.1	4.6
≥10 years ago	2	1.4	1
DK/DTR	56		
Missing	0		
Total	180	100	

Table E.6.1.5 Exposure to safe pregnancy messages

Among women who received prenatal care for a birth in the last two years, percentage exposed to specific safe pregnancy messages							
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Counseled about pregnancy				Advised to have a Cesarean section			
Yes	293	65.6	2.7	Yes	101	22.7	3.4
No	154	34.4	2.7	No	353	77.3	3.4
DK/DTR	11			DK/DTR	4		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	458	100		Total	458	100	
Told about signs to watch out for that could indicate a problem with the				Counseled about making a transportation plan for the delivery			
Yes	229	51.4	3.5	Yes	103	22.7	2.6
No	224	48.6	3.5	No	354	77.3	2.6
DK/DTR	5			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	458	100		Total	458	100	
Offered an HIV test				Counseled about contraception after			
Yes	60	13.4	2.9	Yes	167	36.5	2.3
No	395	86.6	2.9	No	288	63.5	2.3
DK/DTR	3			DK/DTR	3		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	458	100		Total	458	100	
Counseled about nutrition during				Counseled about child care			
Yes	250	56.5	3.2	Yes	218	48.1	3.3
No	199	43.5	3.2	No	236	51.9	3.3
DK/DTR	9			DK/DTR	4		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	458	100		Total	458	100	
Given information about in-facility				Given information about proper ways to			
Yes	210	46.5	3.1	Yes	332	73.8	3
No	244	53.5	3.1	No	124	26.2	3
DK/DTR	4			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	458	100		Total	458	100	
Advised to deliver in a facility							
Yes	224	49.8	3.9				
No	234	50.2	3.9				
DK/DTR	0						
Missing	0						
Total	458	100					

Table E.6.2.1 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women with a birth in the last two years, by location of most recent birth, and percent distribution of women with in-facility deliveries by means of transportation used to get to the facility for delivery

Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Mode of transportation	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Delivery location for most recent birth				On foot			
Respondent's house	325	64.3	5.1	Yes	6	4.5	2.2
Another person's house	10	2.3	1	No	155	95.5	2.2
Public hospital	87	16.6	2.7	DK/DTR	0		
Public health center/clinic	50	10.2	3	Missing	0		
Public medical ward	1	0.2	0.2	Total	161	100	
Other public health facility	1	0.4	0.4	Private vehicle			
Private hospital	14	2.8	0.9	Yes	124	74.6	6
Private health center/clinic	7	2	1.2	No	37	25.4	6
Private medical ward	0	0		DK/DTR	0		
Other private health facility	1	0.2	0.2	Missing	0		
Other	6	1.1	0.7	Total	161	100	
DK/DTR	1			Ambulance			
Missing	52			Yes	28	17.8	3.6
Total	555	100		No	133	82.2	3.6
In-hospital delivery				DK/DTR			
Yes	101	19.4	2.8	Missing	0		
No	401	80.6	2.8	Total	161	100	
DK/DTR	1			Other public vehicle			
Missing	52			Yes	12	8	2
Total	555	100		No	149	92	2
In-facility delivery (any facility type)				DK/DTR			
Yes	161	32.3	5.5	Missing	0		
No	341	67.7	5.5	Total	161	100	
DK/DTR	0						
Missing	53						
Total	555	100					

Table E.6.2.2a Assistance at delivery: type of attendants

For women's most recent birth in the past two years, percentage by type of delivery attendants							
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Medical doctor				Community health worker			
Yes	148	30.1	5.1	Yes	1	0.1	0.1
No	353	69.9	5.1	No	497	99.9	0.1
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	5		
Missing	51			Missing	51		
Total	554	100		Total	554	100	
Professional nurse				Pharmacist			
Yes	83	16.9	4	Yes	1	0.4	0.4
No	419	83.1	4	No	498	99.6	0.4
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	4		
Missing	51			Missing	51		
Total	554	100		Total	554	100	
Auxiliary nurse				Traditional healer			
Yes	93	19	4.3	Yes	2	0.3	0.2
No	406	81	4.3	No	498	99.7	0.2
DK/DTR	4			DK/DTR	3		
Missing	51			Missing	51		
Total	554	100		Total	554	100	
Laboratory technician				Relative			
Yes	8	1.8	0.8	Yes	85	16.6	2.5
No	491	98.2	0.8	No	415	83.4	2.5
DK/DTR	4			DK/DTR	3		
Missing	51			Missing	51		
Total	554	100		Total	554	100	
Midwife/Comadrona				Other			
Yes	308	61.4	5.7	Yes	4	0.9	0.6
No	193	38.6	5.7	No	494	99.1	0.6
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	5		
Missing	51			Missing	51		
Total	554	100		Total	554	100	

Table E.6.2.2b Assistance at delivery: number of attendants

For women's most recent live birth in the past two years, the number of attendants during delivery and the presence of skilled attendants			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Delivered alone			
Yes	9	1.8	0.6
No	493	98.2	0.6
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	52		
Total	555	100	
Number of categories of personnel in attendance at delivery			
None	9	1.8	0.6
One	314	61.4	4.6
Two	128	26.6	3
Three	44	9.1	2.5
Four or more	7	1.1	0.5
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	52		
Total	555	100	
Delivery with a skilled birth attendant			
Yes	163	32.8	5.3
No	339	67.2	5.3
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	53		
Total	555	100	

Table E.6.2.2c Assistance at delivery: in-facility delivery with skilled birth attendant

For women's most recent live birth in the past two years, the presence of skilled attendants at delivery in a health facility or hospital			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
In-facility delivery (any facility type) with a skilled birth attendant			
Yes	155	31.3	5.3
No	346	68.7	5.3
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	54		
Total	555	100	
In-hospital delivery with a skilled birth attendant			
Yes	99	19.1	2.7
No	402	80.9	2.7
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	54		
Total	555	100	

Table E.6.2.3 Mode of delivery and complications

For women's most recent live birth in the past two years, the mode of delivery and complications during delivery			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Mode of delivery			
Vaginal	447	88	2.9
Planned Caesarean section	12	3.1	1
Emergency Caesarean section	42	9	2.3
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	52		
Total	554	100	
Reason for attending a health facility for delivery, among in-facility births (CAPS, CAIMI, or hospital)			
Planned	49	30.3	5.1
Emergency	108	69.7	5.1
Other	0	0	
DK/DTR	4		
Missing	0		
Total	161	100	
Respondent had seizures prior to delivery			
Yes	50	10.6	2.8
No	419	89.4	2.8
DK/DTR	34		
Missing	51		
Total	554	100	
Child entered neonatal intensive care unit after delivery			
Yes	10	1.8	0.7
No	491	98.2	0.7
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	51		
Total	554	100	
Respondent had excessive bleeding in the first day following the delivery			
Yes	189	40.7	4.5
No	299	59.3	4.5
DK/DTR	15		
Missing	51		
Total	554	100	

Table E.6.2.4 Birth size and weight

For women's most recent live birth in the past two years, the size and weight of the child at birth			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Mother's estimate of the size of the child at birth			
Very large	45	8.8	2.3
Larger than average	45	8.4	1.4
Average	303	61.9	3.6
Smaller than average	49	10.6	1.8
Very small	50	10.3	1.4
DK/DTR	11		
Missing	52		
Total	555	100	
Child's weight was measured at birth			
Yes	395	79.8	3.7
No	103	20.2	3.7
DK/DTR	5		
Missing	52		
Total	555	100	
Child's birth weight, among those who were weighed			
<2.5 kg (low birth weight)	51	12.5	2.2
≥2.5 kg	334	87.5	2.2
DK/DTR	10		
Missing	0		
Total	395	100	

Table E.6.3.1a Postnatal checkup for the mother

For women's most recent live birth in the past two years, postpartum care received by the respondent			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Respondent was checked after delivery			
Yes	191	39.7	3.2
No	304	60.3	3.2
DK/DTR	8		
Missing	51		
Total	554	100	
Respondent was checked every 15 minutes during the first hour after delivery while still at health facility, among in-facility births			
Yes	61	39.6	4.1
No	98	60.4	4.1
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	161	100	
Respondent was checked within one week after delivery by a health provider			
Yes	92	18.5	2.4
No	404	81.5	2.4
DK/DTR	8		
Missing	50		
Total	554	100	

Table E.6.3.1b Postnatal checkup for the mother: providers

Percentage distribution of attendants at postnatal care, for women with a birth in the last two years who attended at least one postnatal care visit for the most recent birth											
Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Medical doctor				Midwife/Comadróna				Relative			
0 visits	123	63.5	6.4	0 visits	119	62.7	7.1	0 visits	191	100	
1 visit	52	27	4.4	1 visit	39	20.7	4.1	1 visit	0	0	
2 visits	11	6.4	2.4	2 visits	12	6.1	2.1	2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	3	1.8	1.1	3 visits	9	5.1	2	3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	1	1	1	4 visits	5	2.4	1.7	4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	2	1	0.6	5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	3	1	1.1	6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	1	0.3	0.4	7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	1	0.3	0.3	8 visits	1	0.5	0.5	8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	191	100		Total	191	100		Total	191	100	
Professional nurse				Community health worker				Other			
0 visits	153	80	4.1	0 visits	189	98.8	0.8	0 visits	189	99.1	0.7
1 visit	30	16.5	3.7	1 visit	2	1.2	0.8	1 visit	2	0.9	0.7
2 visits	7	3	1.3	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	1	0.5	0.5	3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	191	100		Total	191	100		Total	191	100	
Auxiliary nurse				Pharmacy assistant				Didn't know attendant or declined to			
0 visits	173	90.4	3.4	0 visits	190	99.6	0.4	0 visits	189	99	0.7
1 visit	14	7	1.9	1 visit	1	0.4	0.4	1 visit	2	1	0.7
2 visits	4	2.6	2	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	191	100		Total	191	100		Total	191	100	
Laboratory technician				Traditional healer							
0 visits	189	98.9	0.8	0 visits	191	100					
1 visit	2	1.1	0.8	1 visit	0	0					
2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0					
3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0					
4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0					
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0					
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0					
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0					
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0					
Missing	0			Missing	0						
Total	191	100		Total	191	100					

Table E.6.3.2a Postnatal checkup for the neonate

For women's most recent live birth in the past two years, postpartum care received by the baby			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Baby was checked after delivery			
Yes	183	37.3	3.6
No	315	62.7	3.6
DK/DTR	5		
Missing	51		
Total	554	100	
Baby was checked within 24 hours after delivery by a health provider			
Yes	60	11.6	2.5
No	429	88.4	2.5
DK/DTR	5		
Missing	60		
Total	554	100	
Baby was checked within one week after delivery by a health provider			
Yes	74	14.7	2.9
No	415	85.3	2.9
DK/DTR	5		
Missing	60		
Total	554	100	

Table E.6.3.2b Postnatal checkup for the neonate: providers

Percentage distribution of attendants at postnatal care, for women with a birth in the last two years who attended at least one postnatal care visit for the most recent birth											
Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Medical doctor				Midwife/Comadrona				Relative			
0 visits	106	57.5	6.5	0 visits	172	94	1.9	0 visits	183	100	
1 visit	54	28.7	5.3	1 visit	6	3.3	1.5	1 visit	0	0	
2 visits	19	12.1	3.8	2 visits	3	1.7	0.9	2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	3	1.2	0.7	3 visits	2	1.1	0.7	3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	1	0.5	0.4	4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	183	100		Total	183	100		Total	183	100	
Professional nurse				Community health worker				Other			
0 visits	125	67.3	5.4	0 visits	178	97.8	1	0 visits	173	94.5	2.8
1 visit	53	30.7	5	1 visit	5	2.2	1	1 visit	9	4.9	2.7
2 visits	4	1.6	0.8	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	1	0.6	0.6
3 visits	1	0.4	0.4	3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	183	100		Total	183	100		Total	183	100	
Auxiliary nurse				Pharmacy assistant				Didn't know attendant or declined to			
0 visits	160	87.7	3.5	0 visits	183	100		0 visits	179	98	0.9
1 visit	18	9.5	2.8	1 visit	0	0		1 visit	4	2	0.9
2 visits	5	2.7	1.7	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	183	100		Total	183	100		Total	183	100	
Laboratory technician				Traditional healer							
0 visits	182	99.6	0.4	0 visits	183	100					
1 visit	1	0.4	0.4	1 visit	0	0					
2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0					
3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0					
4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0					
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0					
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0					
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0					
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0					
Missing	0			Missing	0						
Total	183	100		Total	183	100					

Table E.7.1 Age and sex of children

Percent distribution of the de facto population of children aged 0-59 months in the SM2015 baseline survey						
	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Age, in months						
0-5 months	51	9.7	52	9.7	103	9.6
6-11 months	67	12.7	73	13.6	141	13.1
12-23 months	134	25.4	108	20.1	245	22.8
24-35 months	92	17.5	117	21.8	210	19.5
36-47 months	104	19.7	100	18.6	206	19.2
48-59 months	78	14.8	87	16.2	168	15.6
Total	526	100	537	100	1073	100

Table E.7.1.1 Current health status

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months, as reported by their mothers			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Current health			
Excellent	69	7.2	2.2
Very good	140	12.6	1.7
Good	507	46.9	3.4
Fair	294	29.2	2.3
Poor	33	3.9	0.9
DK/NR	6		
Missing	26		
Total	1075	100	
Current health relative to health last year			
Better	362	47	2.3
Worse	22	3.1	0.7
About the same	389	50	2.5
DK/NR	7		
Missing	27		
Total	807	100	
Ability to perform daily activities			
Easily	910	88.4	1.8
With some difficulty	106	10.5	1.8
With much difficulty	7	0.7	0.3
Unable to do	5	0.4	0.3
DK/NR	11		
Missing	11		
Total	1050	100	

Table E.7.1.2 Recent illness

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months, as reported by their mothers			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Child was sick recently (in the last two weeks)			
Yes	303	31.2	2.8
No	739	68.7	2.8
DK/NR	7		
Missing	25		
Total	1074	100	
Recent illness			
Fever	100	34.3	3.6
Malaria	1	0.3	0.3
Cough/chest infection	45	13.4	2.5
Tuberculosis	1	0.3	0.3
Asthma	0	0	
Bronchitis	3	0.8	0.6
Pneumonia	0	0	
Diarrhea without blood	62	19.7	2.7
Diarrhea with blood	6	1.8	0.7
Vomiting	10	3.3	0.8
Abdominal pain	2	0.6	0.4
Anemia	1	0.2	0.2
Skin rash/infection	6	2.7	1.2
Eye/ear infection	3	1.4	0.8
Measles	2	0.7	0.7
Jaundice	0	0	
Headache	8	2.4	1.2
Stroke	0	0	
Diabetes	0	0	
HIV/AIDS	0	0	
Paralysis	0	0	
Other	52	18	2.2
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	303	100	

Table E.7.1.3 Utilization of health services for recent illness

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who were sick in the last two weeks			
Utilization of health services	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Sought care for recent illness			
Yes	207	68.7	3.3
No	96	31.3	3.3
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	303	100	
Type of medical facility where care was sought			
Public hospital	5	2.1	1.2
Public health unit	59	29.9	5
Public clinic/health center	68	33.7	4.3
Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health center	3	1.2	0.7
Private hospital	0	0	
Private clinic/health center	4	2	0.9
Private office	4	1.7	1.1
Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health center	0	0	
Pharmacy	33	16	3.6
Community health worker	5	2.3	1.2
Traditional healer	6	2.3	1.4
Other	19	8.7	2.5
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	207	100	
Child was hospitalized for recent illness			
Yes	3	0.9	0.5
No	299	99.1	0.5
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	303	100	

Table E.7.2.1 Prevalence of acute respiratory infection and fever

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months, as reported by their mothers			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Child had cough in the last two weeks			
Yes	262	26.5	2.3
No	779	73.5	2.3
DK/NR	8		
Missing	26		
Total	1075	100	
Child had cough in the last two weeks, by type			
Cough with difficulty breathing due to chest problem	55	5.6	1.3
Cough with difficulty breathing due to congested or runny nose	56	6	1.2
Cough with difficulty breathing due to chest problem and congested or runny nose	19	1.8	0.5
Cough with difficulty breathing due to other reason	2	0.2	0.1
Cough without difficulty breathing	125	12.5	1.4
No cough	779	73.9	2.3
DK/NR	13		
Missing	26		
Total	1075	100	
Child had acute respiratory infection in the last two weeks			
Yes	134	13.9	2.1
No	904	86.1	2.1
DK/NR	11		
Missing	26		
Total	1075	100	
Child had fever in the last two weeks			
Yes	271	27.6	3
No	770	72.4	3
DK/NR	8		
Missing	26		
Total	1075	100	

Table E.7.2.2 Utilization of health services for acute respiratory infection

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had acute respiratory infection in the last two weeks, as reported by their mothers			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Sought care for acute respiratory infection			
Yes	79	62.3	4.4
No	55	37.7	4.4
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	134	100	
Type of medical facility where care was sought			
Public hospital	2	2.5	1.9
Public health unit	21	27.3	5.3
Public clinic/health center	27	34.8	7.1
Public mobile clinic	1	1.1	1.2
Other public health center	0	0	
Private hospital	0	0	
Private clinic/health center	1	1.2	1
Private office	1	1.6	1.6
Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health center	0	0	
Pharmacy	15	17.9	3.8
Community health worker	1	1.3	1.4
Traditional healer	2	2.2	1.7
Other	8	10	4.8
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	79	100	

Table E.7.2.3a Utilization of medications for acute respiratory infection

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had acute respiratory infection in the last two weeks, as reported by their mothers			
Medication	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Any treatment			
Yes	109	85.1	3.4
No	24	14.9	3.4
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	134	100	
Antibiotic injection			
Yes	10	10.4	3.2
No	99	89.6	3.2
DK/NR	1		
Missing	24		
Total	134	100	
Antibiotic pill			
Yes	12	10.3	3
No	97	89.7	3
DK/NR	1		
Missing	24		
Total	134	100	
Antibiotic syrup			
Yes	68	63.8	4.6
No	41	36.2	4.6
DK/NR	1		
Missing	24		
Total	134	100	
Aspirin			
Yes	20	18.5	4.3
No	89	81.5	4.3
DK/NR	1		
Missing	24		
Total	134	100	

Table E.7.2.3a Continued

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had acute respiratory infection in the last two weeks, as reported by their mothers

Medication	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Acetaminophen			
Yes	73	67.9	8.6
No	36	32.1	8.6
DK/NR	1		
Missing	24		
Total	134	100	
Ibuprofen			
Yes	6	6.5	2.6
No	103	93.5	2.6
DK/NR	1		
Missing	24		
Total	134	100	
Oral rehydration therapy			
Yes	14	14.2	4.2
No	95	85.8	4.2
DK/NR	1		
Missing	24		
Total	134	100	
Other			
Yes	20	17.2	4.8
No	89	82.8	4.8
DK/NR	1		
Missing	24		
Total	134	100	

Table E.7.2.4 Feeding practices during acute respiratory infection

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had acute respiratory infection in the last two weeks, as reported by their mothers			
Amount given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Volume of fluids (including breast milk) given during illness			
No fluids	3	2.2	1.3
Much less	16	12.4	4.2
Somewhat less	43	32.9	4.7
About the same	43	32.2	4.4
More	29	20.4	4.4
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	134	100	
Volume of solid foods given during illness			
No solids	12	8.2	2.6
Much less	25	19	4.5
Somewhat less	62	47.2	5.2
About the same	32	23.5	4.3
More	3	2.1	1.1
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	134	100	

Table E.7.3.1 Prevalence of diarrhea

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months, as reported by their mothers			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Child had diarrhea in the last two weeks			
Yes	182	18.8	2.1
No	853	81.2	2.1
DK/NR	14		
Missing	25		
Total	1074	100	
Child had diarrhea in the last two weeks, by type			
Diarrhea with blood	13	1.3	0.5
Diarrhea without blood	169	17.5	1.9
No diarrhea	853	81.2	2.1
DK/NR	14		
Missing	25		
Total	1074	100	

Table E.7.3.2 Utilization of health services for diarrhea

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had diarrhea in the last two weeks, as reported by their mothers			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Sought care for diarrhea			
Yes	117	65.5	3.9
No	65	34.5	3.9
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	182	100	
Type of medical facility where care was sought			
Public hospital	1	0.6	0.6
Public health unit	30	25.7	6.4
Public clinic/health center	34	30.6	5.9
Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health center	1	0.9	0.9
Private hospital	0	0	
Private clinic/health center	2	2	1.3
Private office	2	2	1.3
Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health center	0	0	
Pharmacy	25	21.4	4.6
Community health worker	1	0.9	0.9
Traditional healer	4	2.6	1.4
Other	16	13.3	4.8
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	117	100	

Table E.7.3.3a Utilization of treatments for diarrhea

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had diarrhea in the last two weeks, as reported by their mother			
Treatment given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Any treatment given			
Yes	160	88.6	2.3
No	21	11.4	2.3
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	182	100	
Powdered oral serum			
Yes	59	32.3	3.2
No	123	67.7	3.2
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	182	100	
Bottled oral serum			
Yes	72	42	3.6
No	110	58	3.6
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	182	100	
Homemade fluid recommended by health authorities			
Yes	45	23.8	4.6
No	136	76.2	4.6
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	182	100	
Antibiotic pill			
Yes	24	13	3.4
No	157	87	3.4
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	182	100	

Table E.7.3.3a continued

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had diarrhea in the last two weeks, as reported by their mother

Treatment given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Antidiarrheal pill			
Yes	19	9.7	1.9
No	162	90.3	1.9
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	182	100	
Zinc pill			
Yes	4	3.2	2
No	177	96.8	2
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	182	100	
Other type of pill			
Yes	5	2.7	1.1
No	176	97.3	1.1
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	182	100	
Unknown pill			
Yes	8	4.2	1.6
No	173	95.8	1.6
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	182	100	
Antibiotic injection			
Yes	6	2.9	1.6
No	175	97.1	1.6
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	182	100	

Table E.7.3.3a Continued

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had diarrhea in the last two weeks, as reported by their mother

Treatment given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Non-antibiotic injection			
Yes	0	0	
No	181	100	
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	182	100	
Unknown injection			
Yes	0	0	
No	181	100	
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	182	100	
Intravenous therapy			
Yes	0	0	
No	181	100	
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	182	100	
Home remedy/herbal medicine			
Yes	70	37.1	6.3
No	110	62.9	6.3
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	182	100	
Antibiotic syrup			
Yes	45	26.2	4
No	136	73.8	4
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	182	100	
Antidiarrheal syrup			
Yes	26	15	2.8
No	155	85	2.8
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	182	100	

Table E.7.3.3a Continued

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had diarrhea in the last two weeks, as reported by their mother

Treatment given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Zinc syrup			
Yes	1	0.3	0.3
No	180	99.7	0.3
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	182	100	
Other syrup			
Yes	5	3.1	1.2
No	176	96.9	1.2
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	182	100	
Unknown syrup			
Yes	3	2	1.1
No	178	98	1.1
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	182	100	

Table E.7.3.3b Utilization of oral rehydration solution and zinc for diarrhea

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had diarrhea in the last two weeks, as reported by their mothers			
Treatment given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Oral rehydration solution and zinc, among all children with diarrhea			
Yes	4	3.2	2
No	178	96.8	2
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	182	100	
Oral rehydration solution and zinc, among those given any treatment			
Yes	4	3.6	2.3
No	156	96.4	2.3
DK/NR	0		
Missing	22		
Total	182	100	

Table E.7.3.4 Feeding practices during diarrhea

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had diarrhea in the last two weeks, as reported by their mothers			
Amount given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Volume of fluids (including breastmilk) given during illness			
No fluids	3	1.7	1
Much less	23	12.7	3.1
Somewhat less	62	34.8	6.4
About the same	41	21	2.8
More	53	29.7	4.9
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	182	100	
Volume of solid foods given during illness			
No solids	25	11.8	3.2
Much less	29	16.6	3.7
Somewhat less	88	48.4	5
About the same	30	18.5	3.7
More	8	4.7	1.8
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	182	100	

Table E.7.4a Immunization against common childhood illnesses

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months, as reported by their mothers						
Immunization	Recall			Vaccination card		
	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
BCG vaccine (tuberculosis), among children 0-59 months						
None recalled/recorded	10	1.4	0.4	144	16.8	2.4
1 dose	744	97.4	0.7	821	83.2	2.4
2+ doses	9	1.2	0.6	0	0	
DK/NR, missing	312			110		
Total	1075	100		1075	100	
Pentavalent vaccine (DPT, HepB, HiB), among children 6-59 months						
None recalled/recorded	46	6.6	1.6	126	16.1	2.5
1 dose	161	26.4	6.1	11	1.5	0.5
2 doses	54	6.9	1.3	43	4.9	0.7
3+ doses	424	60.1	5.4	692	77.5	3
DK/NR, missing	287			100		
Total	972	100		972	100	
Rotavirus vaccine, among children 4-59 months						
None recalled/recorded	261	41.9	3.6	369	42.5	2.2
1 dose	208	35.1	5.1	80	9.4	1.7
2+ doses	151	23	3.3	445	48.1	2.4
DK/NR, missing	383			109		
Total	1003	100		1003	100	
Measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine, among children 12-59 months						
None recalled/recorded	110	19.2	2.1	174	25.8	3.4
1 dose	430	77.9	2.7	572	74.2	3.4
2+ doses	13	2.9	1.1	0	0	
DK/NR, missing	278			85		
Total	831	100		831	100	
Hepatitis B vaccine, among children 0-59 months						
None recalled/recorded	433	68.6	4.7	733	78.2	2.7
1 dose	191	29.8	4.5	218	21.8	2.7
2+ doses	11	1.7	0.9	0	0	
DK/NR, missing	440			124		
Total	1075	100		1075	100	

Table E.7.4b Immunization against common childhood illnesses, according to age group

Percent distribution of children, as reported by their mothers									
Immunization	Recall			Vaccination card ^a			Vaccination card ^a plus recall		
	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine, at least 1 dose among children 12-23 months									
Yes	148	80.4	3.3	183	75.8	3.6	201	86.6	3
No	40	19.6	3.3	53	24.2	3.6	29	13.4	3
DK/NR, missing	57			9			15		
Total	245	100		245	100		245	100	
Fully immunized ^b , among children 12-59 months									
Yes	20	3.6	0.9	104	12.4	2.3	130	16.4	2.3
No	445	96.4	0.9	670	87.6	2.3	625	83.6	2.3
DK/NR, missing	364			55			74		
Total	829	100		829	100		829	100	
Fully immunized ^b , among children 0-59 months									
Yes	40	5.9	1.4	173	16.1	2.5	205	19.8	2.7
No	552	94.1	1.4	821	83.9	2.5	766	80.2	2.7
DK/NR, missing	483			81			104		
Total	1075	100		1075	100		1075	100	
^a Among 4,383 children aged 0-59 months who had a vaccine card available for review (81% of the sample, unweighted)									
^b Full immunization for age is defined as follows: 0-2 months (BCG x1, HepB x1); >2-4 months (BCG x1, HepB x1, Penta x1, Rota x1); >4-6 months (BCG x1, HepB x1, Penta x2, Rota x2); >6-12 months (BCG x1, HepB x1, Penta x3, Rota x2); >12-59 months (BCG x1, HepB x1, Penta x3, Rota x2, MMR x1).									

Table E.7.5 Deworming treatment

Percent distribution of children, as reported by their mothers			
Treatment given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Deworming treatment given at least two times in the last 12 months, among children aged 12-59 months			
Yes	192	25.3	2.4
No	557	74.7	2.4
DK/NR	31		
Missing	17		
Total	797	100	

Table E.8.1 Breastfeeding

Percentage of children			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Early initiation of breastfeeding (among children <24 months)			
Yes	505	65.3	3.6
No	251	34.7	3.6
Missing, DK/NR	19		
Total	775	100	
Exclusive breastfeeding (among children 0-5 months)			
Yes	71	68.8	5.8
No	29	31.2	5.8
Missing, DK/NR	3		
Total	103	100	
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year (among children 12-15 months)			
Yes	58	78.7	4.4
No	16	21.3	4.4
Missing, DK/NR	2		
Total	76	100	

Table E.8.2 Solid foods

Percentage of children			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Introduction of solid foods (among children 6-8 months)			
Yes	35	57.5	6.9
No	25	42.5	6.9
Missing, DK/NR	4		
Total	64	100	
Minimum dietary diversity (among children 6-23 months)			
Yes	149	41.3	4.1
No	228	58.7	4.1
Missing, DK/NR	9		
Total	386	100	
Minimum meal frequency (among children 6-23 months)			
Yes	128	41.9	4.4
No	178	58.1	4.4
Missing, DK/NR	80		
Total	386	100	
Minimum acceptable diet (among children 6-23 months)			
Yes	70	20.2	2.9
No	290	79.8	2.9
Missing, DK/NR	26		
Total	386	100	
Consumption of iron-rich foods (among children 6-23 months)			
Yes	152	42.5	4.7
No	225	57.5	4.7
Missing, DK/NR	9		
Total	386	100	

Table E.8.3 Micronutrient supplements

Percentage of children who received the supplement			
Type of supplement	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Vitamin A in the last six months (among children aged 0-59 months)			
Yes	416	41.9	3
No	592	58.1	3
DK/NR	41		
Missing	26		
Total	1075	100	
Iron in the last day (among children aged 0-59 months)			
Yes	227	21.8	1.6
No	805	78.2	1.6
DK/NR	17		
Missing	26		
Total	1075	100	
Packets of micronutrients in the last six months (among children aged 6-23 months)			
0 times	270	75	3.1
1-10 times	19	5	1.4
11-20 times	9	2.6	0.9
21-30 times	28	7.8	1.6
31-40 times	5	1.6	0.7
41-50 times	2	0.5	0.4
51-59 times	0	0	
60+ times	27	7.5	1.2
DK/NR	16		
Missing	9		
Total	385	100	

Table E.9 Age and sex of children measured

Percent distribution of the de facto population of children aged 0-59 months who underwent the Physical Measurement Module, by sex and type of measurement, unweighted data			
Measurement	Female (%)	Male (%)	Total (%)
Height and weight			
0-5	10	10	9.9
6-11	12.4	11.4	11.9
12-23	25.8	21	23.4
24-35	16.7	22.4	19.5
36-47	20.3	19.3	19.8
48-59	14.6	16	15.3
Total	100	100	100
Number of children	492	482	975
Anemia			
0-5	1.3	1.6	1.4
6-11	11.9	11.9	11.9
12-23	27.8	25.4	26.6
24-35	19.3	22.5	20.9
36-47	22.7	21.5	22.1
48-59	17	17.1	17
Total	100	100	100
Number of children	388	386	775

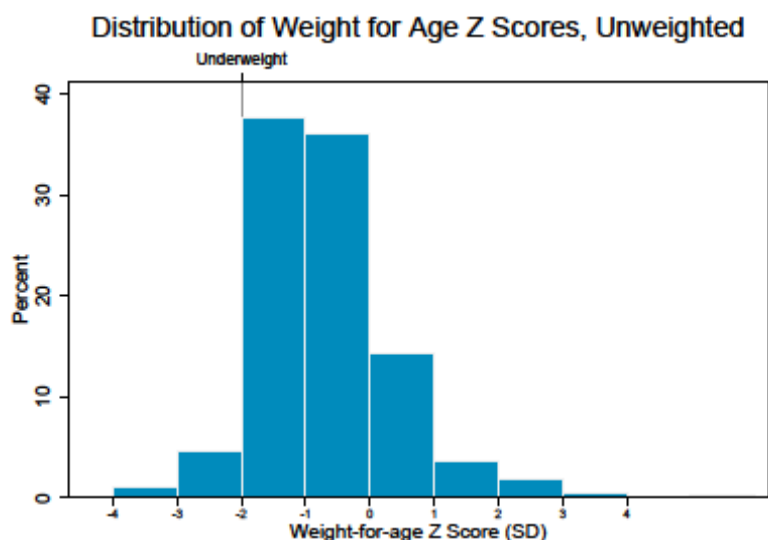


Figure E.9.1.1 Distribution of weight-for-age z-scores among children aged 0-59 months

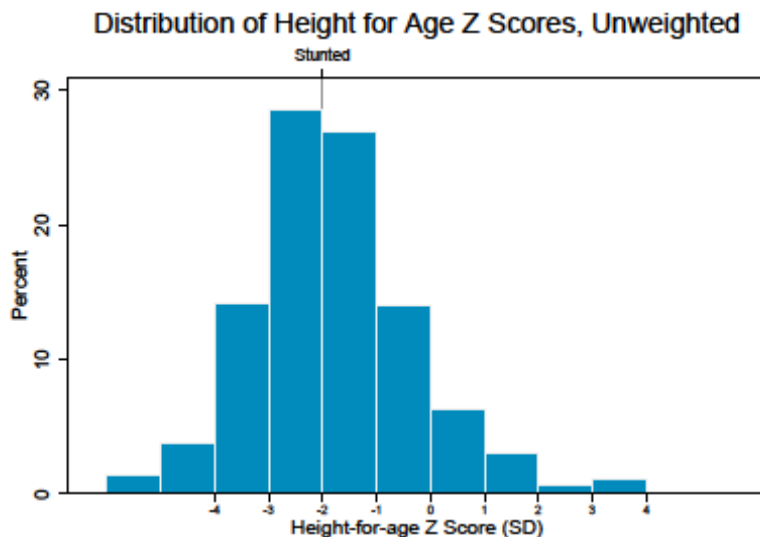


Figure E.9.2.1 Distribution of height-for-age z-scores among children aged 0-59 months

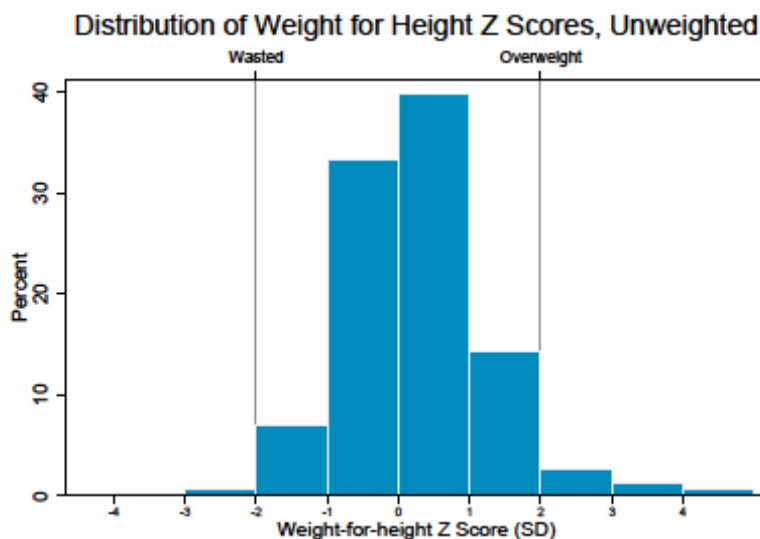


Figure E.9.3.1 Distribution of weight-for-height z-scores among children aged 0-59 months

Table E.9.2 Prevalence of underweight in children aged 0-59 months

Percentage of children under five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: weight-for-height, height-for-age, and weight-for-age, by age and sex

Characteristic	Weight-for-age (underweight)			Height-for-age (stunting)		Weight-for-height (wasting)			Number of children
	Percent < -3 SD	Percent < -2 SD	Percent > +2 SD	Percent < -3 SD	Percent < -2 SD	Percent < -3 SD	Percent < -2 SD	Percent > +2 SD	
Total	3	14.3	2.4	19.1	46.5	0.7	1.3	4.9	1075
Sex									
Male	2.5	14.9	3.6	19.7	44.3	0.7	1.2	5.8	537
Female	3.3	13.5	1.2	18.3	48.7	0.7	1.5	4	527
Age in months									
0-5	0.8	2	15.3	2.3	5.8	0	1.1	15.5	103
6-23	1.7	9.8	3.7	6.6	22.4	2.2	2.9	8.1	141
12-23	2.6	15.2	1	19.3	49.5	0.9	1.7	2.8	245
24-59	3.4	17	0.4	24.9	57.4	0.5	1	3.1	560

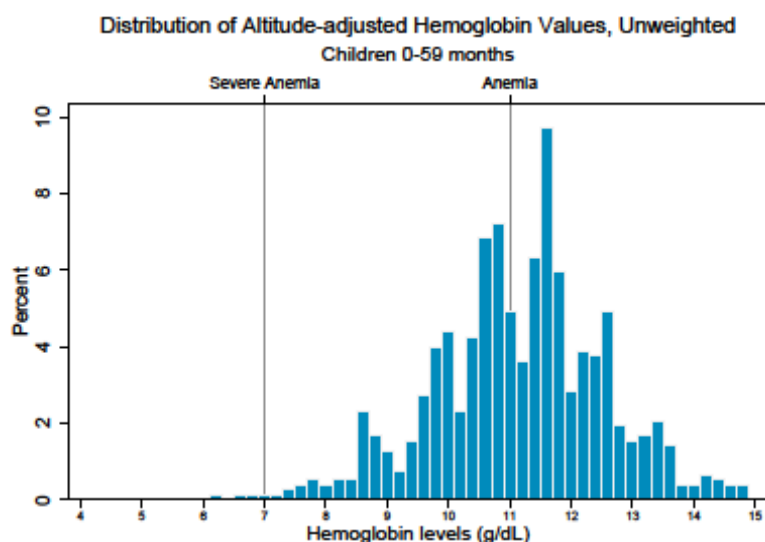


Figure E.9.4.1 Distribution of hemoglobin values among children aged 0-59 months

Table E.9.4.2 Prevalence of anemia in children aged 0-59 month

Characteristic	N	Weighted Anemia Prevalence	
		< 7 g/dL	< 11g/dL
Age in months			
0-5	103	0	45
6-11	141	0	57.6
12-23	245	1.7	50.4
24-59	584	0.2	34.8
0-59	1073	0.6	41.7
6-23	386	1.2	52.5
Sex			
Male	537	0.5	42.3
Female	527	0.7	41.1

Table E.10.1.1 Exposure to community health workers

Percent distribution of women			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Met with a community health worker in the last month			
Yes	109	7.3	1.2
No	1113	92.7	1.2
DK/NR	3		
Missing	16		
Total	1241	100	
Number of times respondent met with a community health worker in the last month			
Did not meet	1113	93.3	1.1
One time	84	5.3	1
Two times	9	0.5	0.2
Three times	4	0.7	0.4
Four or more times	3	0.2	0.1
DK/NR	12		
Missing	16		
Total	1241	100	

Table E.10.1.2 Services provided by community health workers

Percent distribution of women who met with a community health worker in the last month			
Type of service	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Referral for prenatal care			
Yes	41	47.7	7.9
No	57	52.3	7.9
DK/NR	2		
Missing	9		
Total	109	100	
Referral for in-facility delivery			
Yes	19	21	7.6
No	79	79	7.6
DK/NR	2		
Missing	9		
Total	109	100	
Referral for postnatal care			
Yes	23	22.8	8
No	75	77.2	8
DK/NR	2		
Missing	9		
Total	109	100	
Referral for voluntary counseling and testing for the prevention of HIV/syphilis transmission from mother to child			
Yes	19	22	7.4
No	79	78	7.4
DK/NR	2		
Missing	9		
Total	109	100	
Advice about family planning and contraception			
Yes	59	63.7	7.1
No	40	36.3	7.1
DK/NR	1		
Missing	9		
Total	109	100	
Child vaccination			
Yes	79	80	4.5
No	20	20	4.5
DK/NR	1		
Missing	9		
Total	109	100	

Table E.10.1.2 Continued

Percent distribution of women who met with a community health worker in the last month			
Type of service	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Advice about child nutrition			
Yes	57	63.1	8.7
No	42	36.9	8.7
DK/NR	1		
Missing	9		
Total	109	100	
Information, education, and communication sessions			
Yes	24	25.1	8
No	75	74.9	8
DK/NR	1		
Missing	9		
Total	109	100	
Other			
Yes	11	14.6	6.4
No	85	85.4	6.4
DK/NR	4		
Missing	9		
Total	109	100	

Table E.10.4.1 Exposure to breastfeeding, child nutrition, and child health interventions

Percent distribution among women with children under 5			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Received guidance or advice about breastfeeding in the last 12 months			
Yes	79	11.7	2.7
No	678	88.3	2.7
DK/NR	3		
Missing	15		
Total	775	100	
Received guidance or advice about child nutrition in the last 12 months			
Yes	79	12	2.8
No	680	88	2.8
DK/NR	1		
Missing	15		
Total	775	100	
Received guidance or advice about danger signs for children's health in the last 12 months			
Yes	78	11.9	2.5
No	681	88.1	2.5
DK/NR	1		
Missing	15		
Total	775	100	

Table E.10.4.2 Exposure to child health interventions, by source

Percentage of women with children under 5 who received guidance or advice about breastfeeding, child nutrition, and danger signs for children's health in the last 12 months, and among them, the percentage of women with guidance or advice from specific sources

Characteristic	Intervention type		
	Breast-feeding	Child nutrition	Child health
Received guidance or advice about interventions for children's health in the last 12 months (%)	11.7	12	11.9
<i>Number of women</i>	3878	3878	3878
Source of advice (%)			
Public hospital	5.8	6.8	6.8
Public health unit	43.6	40.7	38.5
Public health center/clinic	31.9	34.3	31.8
Public mobile clinic	0	0	1.5
Other public health center	2.3	0	1.7
Private hospital	0	0	0
Private health center/clinic	0	0	0.9
Private office	0	0	3.2
Private mobile clinic	0	0	0
Other private health center	0	3.2	0
Pharmacy	0	0	0
Community health worker	8.9	9.7	11.2
Traditional healer	0	0	0
Other	14.4	15.1	21.2
DK/NR, missing	0	0	1.1
<i>Number of women</i>	79	79	78

Table E.10.5 Satisfaction with community health workers

Percent distribution of women who met with a community health worker in the last month by level of satisfaction in different fields

Field of satisfaction	Level of satisfaction				Total
	Very dis-satisfied	Dis-satisfied	Satisfied	Very satisfied	
Number of visits received from community health workers	2.1	11	84.7	2.2	100
Knowledge and training of community health workers	2.1	5.6	90	2.2	100
Information provided by community health workers	3.2	5.5	89.1	2.2	100
Respectfulness shown by community health workers	2.4	7	87.3	3.3	100

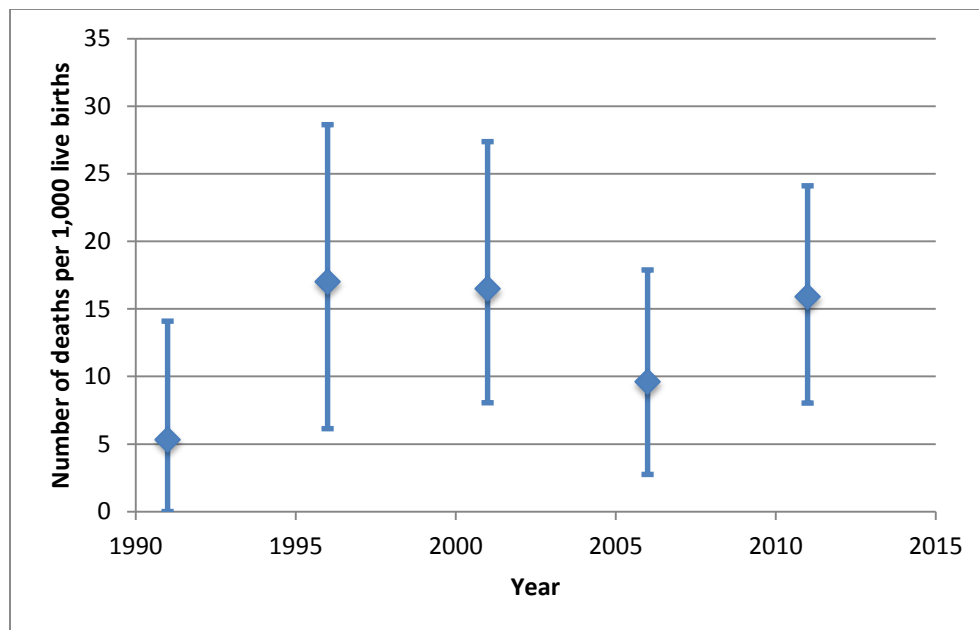


Figure E.11.1 Neonatal mortality estimated from complete birth history data obtained from the SM2015-Guatemala Baseline Household Survey, 2013

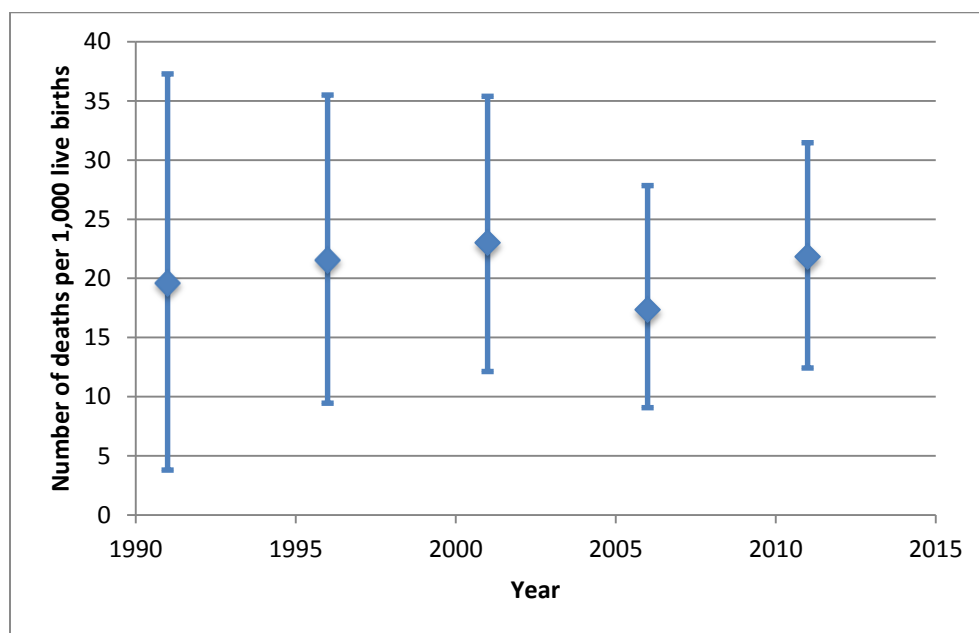


Figure E.11.2 Infant mortality estimated from complete birth history data obtained from the SM2015-Guatemala Baseline Household Survey, 2013

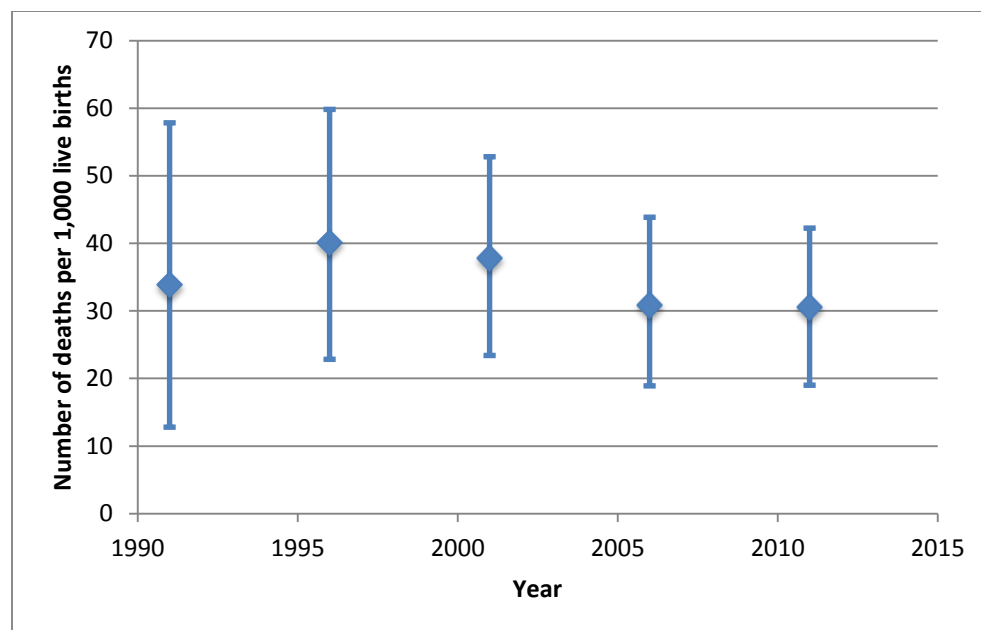


Figure E.11.3 Mortality in children under five years of age estimated from complete birth history data obtained from the SM2015-Guatemala Baseline Household Survey, 2013

Table E.11.3a Mortality in children under 5 years of age in the target area of the initiative

Based on complete birth history data from the five years preceding the interview, among study areas, Guatemala 2013

Child mortality indicator	Deaths per 1,000	
	live births	95% CI
Neonatal mortality	10.7	(8.0-13.5)
Infant mortality	17.5	(14.2-21.3)
Under-5 mortality	23.5	(19.3-28.0)