

# Population-Weighted Coverage of Health Services

## Test for Consultancy with the D&A Education Team

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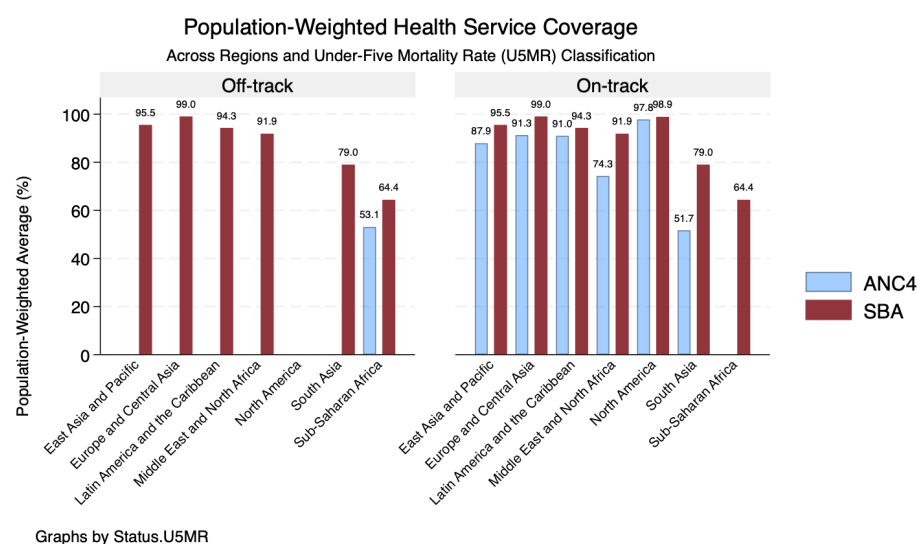
The following analysis shows the population-weighted coverages of two healthcare service variables:

- Antenatal care (ANC4) which depicts the percentage of women (aged 15–49) with at least 4 antenatal care visits
- Skilled birth attendance (SBA) which shows the percentage of deliveries attended by skilled health workers

The dataset includes 151 countries with information on ANC4, SBA or both indicators from 2018 to 2022. Countries are also grouped according to the under-five mortality (U5MR) classification which depicts how well they are progressing towards reducing the mortality rates of children under five years of age. Based on the U5MR status for the year 2022, the countries are classified as:

- On-track: countries that have already met their U5MR target or are progressing at a sufficient pace
- Off-track: countries where progress is insufficient and accelerated action is needed to meet the target

By applying population-weighted averages, weighted by the number of projected births, this analysis provides a more representative picture of service coverage across regions and mortality classifications.



**Notes:** 1. ANC4 = Women aged 15–49 who had four or more antenatal care visits.

2. SBA = Deliveries attended by skilled health personnel.

3. Averages are weighted by the number of births in 2022 at the regional level and calculated as percentages to ensure comparability across groups.

4. Classification of U5MR status is based on global targets set by UNICEF.

While the graph shows us patterns in maternal health access across regions, there are several underlying caveats that must be considered when interpreting the results. First, the data for ANC4 and SBA are based on the most recently available estimates from 2018 to 2022, which vary across different countries and do not consider global shocks such as the COVID-19 pandemic. This lack of consistency affects the population-weighted averages across regions and U5MR classification. Second, the data is aggregated at the country level and does not take into account the rural-urban disparities that may exist within countries. Third, these averages are not statistically significant and we cannot draw causal inferences about the differences between regions or groups.