UNICEF Consultancy Assessment Report

Population-Weighted Coverage of Maternal Health Services

Date: July 28, 2025 **Position Applied For:**

Learning and Skills Data Analyst Consultant – Req. #581598

Objective

This report presents an analysis of population-weighted coverage for two critical maternal health services:

- 1. **Antenatal Care (ANC4)**: Percentage of women (aged 15–49) who received at least four antenatal care visits.
- 2. **Skilled Birth Attendance (SBA)**: Percentage of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel.

The analysis compares countries classified as **on-track** vs. **off-track** in achieving underfive mortality goals, using the most recent data from **2018 to 2022**.

Data Sources and Methodology

- ANC4 and SBA Coverage: UNICEF Global Data Repository (2018–2022).
- **Population Weights**: Projected births for 2022, sourced from the UN World Population Prospects (2022).
- Country Classification: Based on under-five mortality status:
 - On-track: "Achieved" or "On-track"
 - Off-track: "Acceleration Needed"

Steps:

 For each country, the most recent available value between 2018 and 2022 was selected.

- Population-weighted averages were calculated using projected births in 2021 as weights.
- Results were aggregated separately for on-track and off-track groups.

Results

Status ANC4 Coverage (%) SBA Coverage (%)

On-track **88.44 96.65**

Off-track **55.34 68.73**

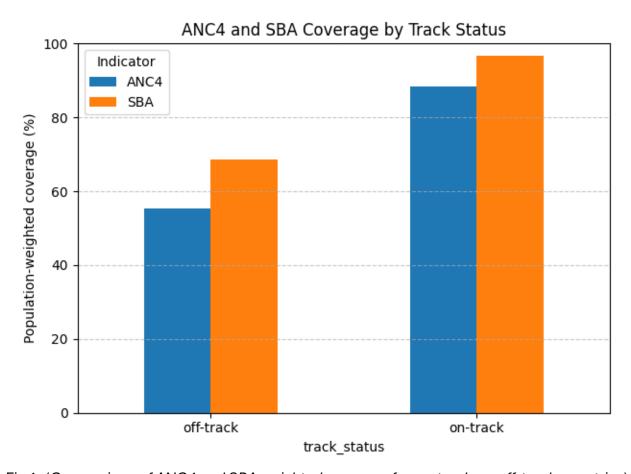


Fig 1. (Comparison of ANC4 and SBA weighted coverage for on-track vs. off-track countries)

Interpretation

The analysis reveals clear disparities in maternal health service coverage between countries progressing well on under-five mortality reduction and those that are not.

- In **on-track countries**, **88.44**% of women received four or more antenatal care visits, and **96.65**% of deliveries were attended by skilled personnel.
- In contrast, off-track countries reported only 55.34% ANC4 coverage and 68.73%
 SBA coverage.

These differences reflect significant gaps in access to maternal healthcare in off-track countries. Strengthening health systems, increasing outreach, and addressing socioeconomic barriers are critical to improving outcomes in these regions.

Assumptions & Limitations

- Only most recent available data (2018–2022) were used per country.
- Projected births in 2021 were used as a proxy for maternal service demand.
- Countries with missing coverage data were excluded from the analysis.
- The analysis assumes that each reported national average is reliable and comparable across countries.

Conclusion

This analysis underscores the importance of targeted health investments in off-track countries. Expanding maternal healthcare access can accelerate progress toward reducing under-five mortality and achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).