A graph of different colored bars

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

**Interpretation**

The population-weighted coverages (pwc) of two critical indicators for health services for newborn health have been calculated for all countries with data: around the world on average, the pwc of antenatal care (ANC4) and skilled birth attendance (SAB) are 64% and 81%, respectively. However, when countries are grouped by achievement of the under-5 mortality target set by the SDGs, the findings clearly show 30 to 40 percent higher pwc for both health services for countries that have achieved the target (on-track) compared to those which have not (off-track).

On-track countries often have better healthcare systems and infrastructures, highly trained health personnel, more funding, and more effective health policies. This increases access and improves the quality of maternal and child health services. The population in on-track countries tends to have higher levels of health literacy which further creates demand for the health services. Off-track countries may face strong bottlenecks in these areas due to poor resources, political instability, environmental challenges, and cultural differences which hinder the accessibility and quality of care.

**Caveats**

This analysis is limited by not including other confounding factors, such as socio-economic status, education level, age, rural versus urban, postnatal care, general health, comorbidity, nutrition, water, hygiene, and sanitation. The quality of the data collected by the different countries can also provide a biased result, especially if data collection systems in different countries are not comparable, which will affect the accuracy and completeness of the data. For antenatal care (ANC4), high-income countries were under-represented in the data, possibly skewing the results. The diversity in the population and the regional variations within the countries are not captured by the analysis, which may not show the true coverage in different strata of the populations and regions.