

# Indicator Definitions

The standard data sources for the indicators included in this report are the Census Bureau's Census International Database and the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). *Where these sources are not available or outdated, the sources used are cited in the footnote of each table.*

*Where indicators deviate from the definitions below, a notation has been made in the table.*

## Country Impact Measures

- Number of births annually (thousands): The number of live births, annually, within a country. The data source is the Census Bureau's Census International Database.
- Number of under-5 deaths annually (thousands): The number of deaths among children 0–4 years old, annually, within a country. It is calculated using the number of births, annually, from the Census Bureau above and the U5MR below.
- Neonatal Mortality Rate (NNMR) (per 1,000 live births): The estimated number of infant deaths in the first month of life in a given year per 1,000 live births in that same year (births in the 5-year period preceding survey).
- Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (per 1,000 live births): The estimated annual number of deaths of infants under 12 months in a given year per 1,000 live births in that same year (births in the 5-year period preceding survey).
- Under-5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) (per 1,000 live births): Annual number of deaths that occur in children 0–4 years old in a given year per 1,000 live births in that same year (births in the 5-year period preceding survey).
- Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) (per 100,000 live births): The estimated number of women who die as a result of pregnancy or childbirth per 100,000 live births, arrived at mostly through the “sisterhood method.” The data are aggregated based on different time periods ranging from 0 to 14 years preceding the survey.

- Percent of children underweight (moderate/severe): Percentage of children under 3 years of age whose weight-for-age is below –2 standard deviations (SD) from the median of the NCHS/CDC/WHO international reference population. This number reflects the percent of children below –2 SD from the median as well as children who are below –3 SD from the median.

## Birth Preparedness and Maternity Services

- Percent of women with at least one antenatal care visit: Percentage of women of reproductive age (15–49) who had at least one antenatal care contact during their last pregnancy in the 3 years prior to the most recent survey conducted in that country.
- Percent of women with at least four antenatal care visits: Percentage of women of reproductive age (15–49) who had four or more antenatal care contacts during their last pregnancy in the 3 years prior to the survey.
- Percent of women with a skilled attendant at birth: The percentage of births/deliveries that occur with the assistance of any skilled health worker during the 5-year period preceding the survey. The term “skilled health worker” refers to an accredited health professional – such as a midwife, doctor, or nurse – who has been educated and trained to proficiency in the skills needed to manage normal (uncomplicated) pregnancies, childbirth, and the immediate postnatal period, and in the identification, management, and referral of complications in women and newborns.
- Percent of women receiving a postpartum visit within 3 days of birth: Among women giving birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, the percentage of women receiving their first postnatal checkup 0–2 days from their last live birth. Calculated as the sum of the time between delivery and mother's first postnatal checkup.

## Newborn Care and Treatment

- Percent of newborns receiving essential newborn care: The percent of newborns who had clean delivery and cord care, warmth, early and exclusive breastfeeding, and early recognition of and referral for complications

in the first month of life. *This indicator is currently under development and data are not yet available.*

- Percent of newborns whose mothers initiate immediate breastfeeding: For last-born children ever breastfed in the 5 years preceding the survey, the percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth.

### **Immunization**

- Percent of children fully immunized at 1 year of age: Percentage of children age 12–23 months who received BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) by 12 months of age.
- Diphtheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus vaccine – third dose (DPT3) coverage: Proportion of living children 12–23 months old who have received three complete doses of vaccines against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus at any time before the survey.
- Measles coverage: Percentage of living children 12–23 months old who have received one dose of measles-containing vaccine at any time before the survey.

### **Maternal and Young Child Nutrition, Including Micronutrients**

- Percent of mothers receiving iron folate: Women with a live birth in the last 5 years before the survey who “took iron tablets” during the pregnancy of their last birth.
- Percent of children receiving adequate age-appropriate feeding: Among infants 6–9 months old who were born in the 3 years before the survey, the percentage who were breastfed and received complementary feeding in the 24 hours before the survey.
- Percent of children under 5 years of age receiving vitamin A supplement in the past 6 months: Percentage of living children 6–59 months old who received vitamin A supplements in the 6 months preceding the survey.
- Percent of children under 6 months exclusively breastfed: Among infants under 6 months who were born

in the 3 years before the survey, the percentage who were exclusively breastfed in the 24 hours before the survey. Exclusive breastfeeding is defined as providing no food or liquid other than breast milk to the child.

### **Treatment of Child Illness**

- Percent of children with diarrhea treated with ORT: Percentage of children under 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks prior to the survey who received increased fluids, ORS, or recommended home solution (RHS).
- Percent of children with diarrhea treated with zinc: Percentage of children under 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks prior to the survey who received zinc supplements.
- Percent of children with pneumonia taken to appropriate care: Percentage of children under 5 years who were ill with an ARI, which is associated with cough, rapid breathing, and a high fever, during the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom care was sought from a health facility or health care provider.

### **Household-Level Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene**

The data source for these two indicators is the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2008 report.

- Access to improved water source: The proportion of the population with access to safe drinking water is an indicator expressed as the percentage of people using improved drinking water sources or delivery points. Improved drinking water refers to water piped into dwelling, plot, or yard; public tap/standpipe; tube-well/borehole; protected, dug well; protected spring; and rainwater collection.
- Access to improved sanitation: The proportion of the population with access to basic sanitation is an indicator expressed as the percentage of people using improved sanitation facilities. Improved sanitation refers to facilities with a connection to a public sewer, connection to a septic system, pour-flush latrine, simple pit latrine, and ventilated improved pit latrine.