

SM2015-Mexico

Baseline Household Census and Survey

Data Quality Report

December 2013

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This Data Quality Report on the SM2015-Mexico 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-Mexico Baseline Household Census and the SM2015-Mexico Baseline Household Survey.

1.1 Objectives

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

The principal objective of the SM2015-Mexico 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 Mexico (Figure 1.1).



Figure 1.1 Map of Mesoamérica with Chiapas, Mexico, highlighted

1.2 Design

1.2.1 Sample selection

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

The primary administrative units in Mexico are states and municipalities. Mexico is a federation comprising 31 states and a Federal District, the capital city. In the state of Chiapas, which has 114 municipalities, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) has identified 30 intervention municipalities 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, and 26 control municipalities with similar socioeconomic characteristics and ethnic composition (Figure 1.2.1). From these 56 municipalities, a random sample of eligible households was selected to reach the sample size of 4,734 households (3,534 intervention and 1,200 control households). A detailed description of the sampling procedure can be found in Appendix A.

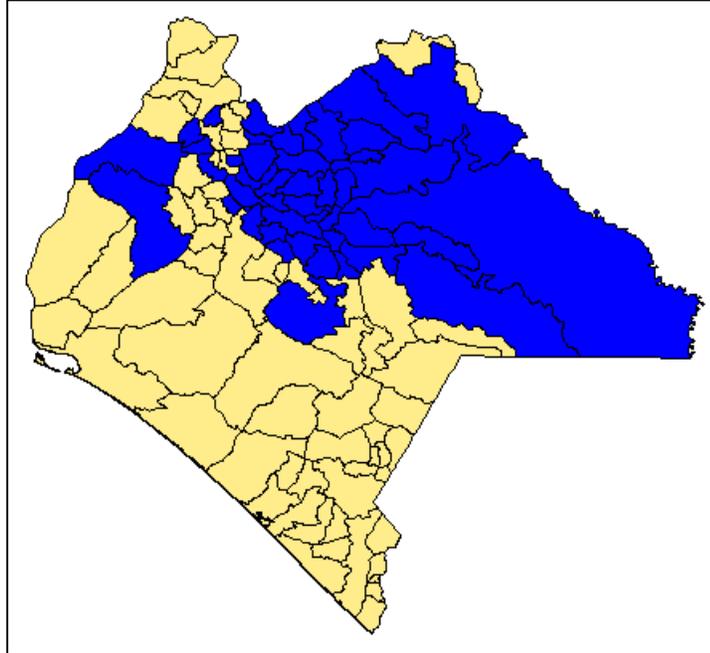


Figure 1.2.1 Map of Chiapas, Mexico, with targeted municipalities highlighted

Briefly, the 56 targeted municipalities were divided into 8,163 segments. From this list, a representative sample of 181 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 2010 Mexico Population Census. In addition, a set of alternate segments was selected using identical methodology, to be surveyed in the event that any of the 181 selected segments could not be surveyed and needed to be replaced for any reason (e.g., security concerns or high proportion of absent households). The total number of segments represented in the final dataset is 181 (Table 1.2.1).

Table 1.2.1 Number of segments, by municipality

Municipality	No. of segments	Municipality	No. of segments
Altamirano	2	Ocozocoautla de Espinosa	5
Amatenango del Valle	1	Oxchuc	5
Amatán	3	Palenque	8
Benemérito de las Américas	1	Pantelhó	2
Bochil	1	Pueblo Nuevo Solistahuacán	4
Chalchihuitán	2	Rayón	1
Chamula	10	Sabanilla	3
Chanal	1	Salto de Agua	7
Chenalhó	4	San Andrés Duraznal	1
Chilón	12	San Cristóbal de las Casas	25
Coapilla	1	San Juan Cancuc	3
El Bosque	2	San Lucas	1
Francisco León	1	Simojovel	5
Huitiupán	3	Sitalá	1
Huixtán	2	Soyaló	1
Ixtacomitán	1	Tecpatán	3
Ixtapa	2	Tenejapa	4
Jitotol	1	Teopisca	5
Larráinzar	2	Tila	9
Las Margaritas	6	Tumbalá	3
Marqués de Comillas	1	Venustiano Carranza	4
Mitontic	2	Yajalón	5
Ocosingo	10	Zinacantán	4
Ocotepec	1		

Immediately prior to the SM2015-Mexico Baseline Household Survey, the SM2015-Mexico Baseline Household Census was conducted in order to identify eligible women and children for the survey. The SM2015-Mexico Baseline Household Census was carried out in each of the randomly selected segments. Using demographic data collected during the household listing exercise, households were then systematically selected for participation in the survey (i.e., 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 the physical measurement module. A schematic diagram of the survey implementation is shown in Figure 1.2.2.

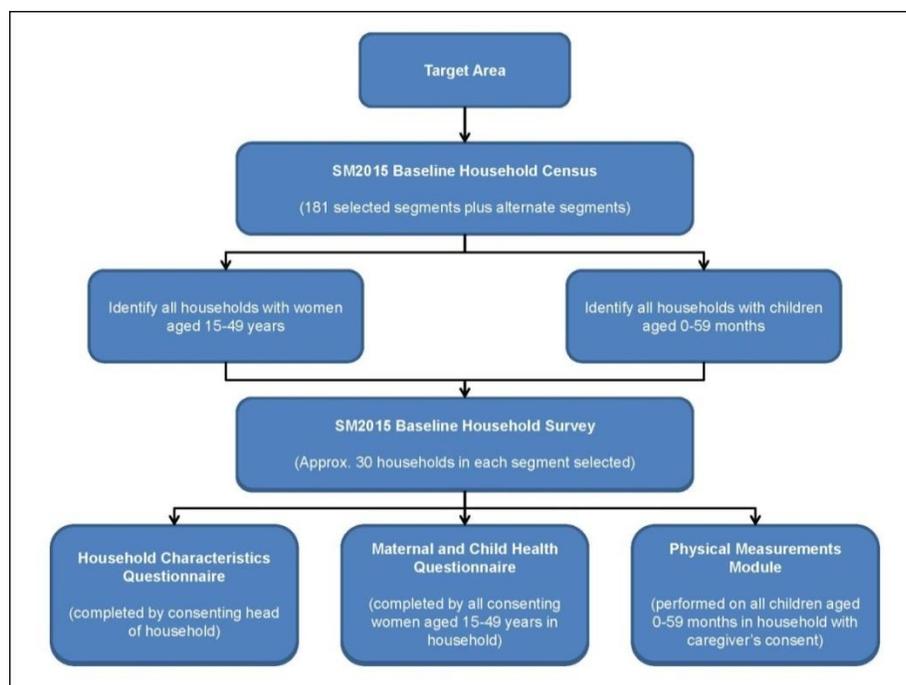


Figure 1.2.2 Schematic diagram of SM2015 survey implementation

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

1.2.2 Instruments for data collection

The baseline SM2015 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 the health information systems were used to provide the information needed to establish the baseline.

There were three components to the SM2015-Mexico 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 the coverage of key health interventions and indicators, 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 issues most relevant to the region under study and the local language, the Spanish-language questionnaires were revised following input from key stakeholders and at the conclusion of the 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 apply 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-Mexico Household Census and Household Survey were conducted using a computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI). CAPI is programmed using DatStat Illume and installed into

computer netbooks that are used by the surveyors at all times of the interview. CAPI supports skip patterns, inter-question answer consistency, and data entry ranges. The aim of introducing CAPI to the field is to reduce 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 allows instantaneous data transfer via a secure link to IHME. Data can be continuously monitored, and modifications to the instrument can be updated remotely.

The SM2015 Household Census was used to capture the age and sex distribution of all of the 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 re-visited 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; and 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. In addition, samples of capillary blood were collected using the dried blood spot (DBS) technique from children 12-23 months. Medically trained personnel (i.e., professional nurses) performed all assessments.

1.2.3 Training of data collectors

A total of 43 people were recruited and trained to serve as supervisors, male and female interviewers, and reserves for the household census and survey. All field staff were required to have formal education through high school and exhibited sufficient literacy and speaking abilities in the language of the survey, as well as basic arithmetic skills.

An eight-day training exercise was undertaken in June 2012 in San Cristóbal de las Casas, Mexico. The first two days were spent briefing and training the supervisors. The next three days were devoted to classroom training for all field staff. The final three days were devoted to field training and pilot testing. Staff from El Colegio de la Frontera Sur (ECOSUR), the agency in charge of data collection in Mexico, 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 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 in 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 Salud Mesoamérica 2015 Initiative (SM2015) and the specific survey instruments developed for the initiative. Supervisors and interviewers then received training on survey implementation using electronic devices (including the use of the CAPI 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 questionnaire. 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 sessions were initiated on day seven of the training period in the locality of Cintalapa. Household teams and anthropometry teams spent two days in the field collecting data. This field practice provided the interviewers with an opportunity to become aware of any issues with the survey that they did not previously understand. 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 following 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-Mexico Baseline Household Census, which captured basic demographic characteristics of all usual household occupants, was carried out between July 25, 2012, and May 15, 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 2010 Mexico 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-Mexico Baseline Household Survey began on July 28, 2012, and was completed on May 18, 2013. To assure 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 an attempt to complete the Household Characteristics Questionnaire, the Maternal and Child Health Questionnaire, and the Physical Measurements Module.

Six data collection teams, consisting of a total 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. There were eight supervisors overseeing the SM2015 Household Census and SM2015 Household Survey.

All data collection instruments and procedures were approved by the Ethics Committee of ECOSUR.

1.2.5 Data entry and data analysis

Information that was collected by 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 FTP site where they could be accessed by the data analysis team at IHME. After census, household, and health facility data were received, data were rigorously reviewed for quality with regards to consistency, clarity, and completeness. Prompt evaluation of data quality allows 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.

According to the 2010 Mexico Population Census, we expected a total of 27,641 occupied households in the selected segments. The SM2015 household listing exercise found 24,349 households that were occupied. Of the 24,349 occupied households, 24,343 completed the SM2015 Household Census, yielding a response rate over 99% 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 5,579 households were visited for the individual interviews. Of these, a total of 5,428 Household Characteristics Questionnaires were completed with heads of households, yielding a household response rate of 97%.

Using the household roster completed as part of the SM2015 Household Survey, 7,374 women of reproductive age (15-49 years) were identified from the sub-sample of interviewed households as eligible for the Maternal and Child Health Questionnaire. Of these, 6,988 successfully completed the questionnaire (95%). The household roster completed as part of the SM2015 Household Survey was also used to identify 6,581 children aged 0-59 months as eligible for the Physical Measurements Module among the interviewed households. Of these children, 6,499 were measured (99%).

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 health jurisdiction

Health jurisdiction	2	3	4	5	7	8	12	13	14	15
Questionnaire type										
Household census										
No. of households	700	804	740	9639	3307	148	1911	1026	5302	778
No. of households occupied	700	804	740	9635	3307	148	1911	1025	5301	778
No. of households censused ^a	700	804	740	9633	3307	148	1909	1024	5301	777
Response rate ^b , %	100	100	100	100	100	100	99.9	99.9	100	99.9
Household characteristics questionnaire										
No. of households visited	159	182	163	2213	740	30	428	248	1234	182
No. of households interviewed ^a	153	180	160	2124	728	30	423	242	1208	180
Response rate ^b , %	96.2	98.9	98.2	96	98.4	100	98.8	97.6	97.9	98.9
Women's questionnaire										
No. of eligible women ^c	187	259	205	2990	933	41	546	320	1632	261
No. of eligible women interviewed ^a	180	246	190	2770	912	41	523	311	1561	254
Response rate ^b , %	96.3	95	92.7	92.6	97.7	100	95.8	97.2	95.6	97.3
Child questionnaire and measurements										
No. of eligible children ^d	194	189	174	2357	937	34	546	277	1628	245
No. of eligible children measured	189	189	164	2315	933	34	539	273	1619	244
Response rate ^b , %	97.4	100	94.3	98.2	99.6	100	98.7	98.6	99.4	99.6
^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-Mexico population from intervention areas, unless otherwise stated. Each table is additionally presented for overall (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, socioeconomic, and environmental characteristics of the households sampled for the SM2015-Mexico Baseline Household Survey. This represents only populations in the intervention segments. Results for the whole sample and for control areas are 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 270 (7%) of the 4,091 households that were visited did not complete the SM2015 Household Survey. This non-response varies by municipality, from a low of 0% to a high of 17% non-response. Those households that did not complete the SM2015 Household Survey are hereafter referred to as “replaced” households because they were replaced by other households in the segment, when possible.

Replaced households consisted of 1 to 13 members (median 5 members). Eighty-nine percent of these households were headed by a man and the remaining households were headed by a woman. Nearly all replaced households (99%) had a woman of reproductive age as a usual member and most (89%) of households had a child under the age of 5 as a usual member.

2.2 Characteristics of Participating Households

A total of 3,877 households in Mexico completed the household characteristics questionnaire. The remainder of this chapter is dedicated to a summary of the basic demographic, socioeconomic, and environmental characteristics of the households completing 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 Mexico is shown in Table 2.3.1 by five-year age groups and by sex. Mexico has a larger proportion of its population in the younger age groups than in the older age groups. Table 2.3.1 indicates that approximately 40% of the population is under age 15 years, more than half (57%) of the population is in the economically productive age range (15-64), and the remaining 4% is 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	13.8	13.3	13.6
5-9	13.5	12.6	13
10-14	13.4	12.8	13.1
15-19	11.8	11.5	11.6
20-24	9	9.3	9.1
25-29	7	7.6	7.3
30-34	6.4	6.8	6.6
35-39	5.4	5.9	5.6
40-44	4.7	4.9	4.8
45-49	4.1	4	4
50-54	3	3.3	3.2
55-59	2.4	2.3	2.4
60-64	1.8	1.9	1.9
65-69	1.2	1.2	1.2
70-74	1.3	1.2	1.2
75-79	0.6	0.5	0.6
80+	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total	100	100	100
	40879	43219	84099

2.3.2 Housing composition

The number of households, women, and children in the sample; and the percentage distribution of households by sex of head of the household, number of usual members, and marital status are shown in Table 2.3.2.

Males were the head of the household in 89% of surveyed households in Mexico, with females as the head of household in the remaining 11%. There were four households that did not list anyone on the household roster as the head of the household. The large majority of households (67%) had 3 to 6 members, with another 11% of households having 9 or more members. Among household members age 15 years and older, the majority are married or partnered (71%), with the rest being single (23%) or widowed, divorced, or separated (6%).

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	3877		
Number of women	5016		
Number of children	4638		
Sex of the head of the household			
Male	3436	88.7	0.5
Female	437	11.3	0.5
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	4		
Total	3877	100	
Number of usual members			
1	9	0.2	0.1
2	92	2.4	0.2
3	581	15	0.6
4	759	19.6	0.6
5	706	18.2	0.6
6	538	13.9	0.6
7	457	11.8	0.5
8	288	7.4	0.4
9+	443	11.4	0.5
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	4		
Total	3877	100	
Marital status of members of the household			
Single	2570	23.1	0.4
Married	3077	27.7	0.4
Open union/partnered	4804	43.2	0.5
Widow/divorced/separated	656	5.9	0.2
Other	3	0	
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	6		
Total	11118	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 waterborne 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 percentage 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 (78%) used piped water and 15% of households had to go outside their home or yard to a water source.

Table 2.4.1b includes information about sanitation facilities. Forty-four percent of surveyed households used a toilet with poured water and 32% used a latrine or pit toilet. Two percent of households reported having no sanitation facilities and using the bushes or fields.

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	2334	58.6	3.1
Pipes that lead to the patio/yard	660	18.9	2.4
Public pump	57	1.3	0.4
Tube or drilled well	50	1.5	0.6
Protected dug well	132	3.9	1.3
Unprotected dug well	258	7.2	1.3
Protected spring	43	1	0.4
Unprotected spring	45	1.3	0.4
Rainwater	56	1.7	0.6
Water tank truck	2	0	
Car with a small tank	1	0	
Surface water	28	0.7	0.2
Bottled water	5	0.2	0.1
Water jug	134	3.3	0.7
Other	20	0.5	0.2
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	52		
Total	3877	100	
Location of water source			
In own house/home	2420	60.5	3.0
In own patio/yard	868	24.3	2.4
Elsewhere	536	15.2	2.2
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	52		
Total	3877	100	
Time to obtain drinking water (round-trip)			
Water on premises	3279	88.2	2.3
Less than 30 minutes	297	8.9	1.6
30 minutes or longer	86	2.9	1.0
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	215		
Total	3877	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	804	21.1	2.5
Toilet with water poured from gourds	1811	44.3	2.5
Latrine/pit toilet	1124	32.1	3.1
Dry toilet	22	0.8	0.3
No toilet, bushes, field	56	1.6	0.5
Other	6	0.1	0.1
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	52		
Total	3877	100	
Shared toilet/facilities, among households using any type of toilet			
Yes	395	10.7	0.9
No	3366	89.3	0.9
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	3761	100	

2.4.2 Cooking fuel sources

Cooking fuel sources 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 two most commonly reported cooking fuel sources used in households were wood (81%) and gas tank (29%). Among those households with non-missing responses as to what cooking fuel sources they used, 73% normally cooked food in a separate building, 26% reported normally cooking food in the house, and 2% normally cooked food outside the house. Seventy-one percent of households 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	82	2.2	0.4
Gas tank	1124	28.5	3.3
Coal	283	8.6	1.6
Wood	3117	81	2.9
Straw/twigs/grass	9	0.2	0.1
Agricultural crops	0	0	
No food is cooked at home	0	0	
Other	1	0	
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	52		
Total	3877		
Location for cooking food, among those who reported a cooking fuel source			
In the house	954	25.8	2.4
In a separate building	2797	72.5	2.5
Outside	73	1.8	0.3
Other	1	0	
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	3825	100	
Separate kitchen, among those who reported a cooking fuel source and cook in the home			
Yes	669	70.7	2.3
No	284	29.3	2.3
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	1		
Total	954	100	

2.4.3 Household wealth

The availability of durable consumer goods is a good indicator of a household's socioeconomic status. Table 2.4.3 shows the availability of selected consumer goods by household. The large majority of households (97%) had electricity, and the most commonly owned items were televisions (65%), radios (55%), and cell phones (41%). Eighteen percent of households owned a bicycle and 9% owned a car.

Most households had one (52%) or two (32%) rooms used for sleeping. Just under half of the households owned agricultural land and 5% of households rented agricultural land. Three 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	3708	97.1	0.4	Yes	953	23.2	2.2
No	116	2.9	0.4	No	2870	76.8	2.2
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	53			Missing	53		
Total	3877	100		Total	3877	100	
Radio				Computer			
Yes	2062	55.3	2.0	Yes	215	5.4	0.8
No	1762	44.7	2.0	No	3608	94.6	0.8
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	53			Missing	53		
Total	3877	100		Total	3877	100	
Television				Wristwatch			
Yes	2473	64.5	2.4	Yes	1263	34.3	1.4
No	1351	35.5	2.4	No	2561	65.7	1.4
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	53			Missing	53		
Total	3877	100		Total	3877	100	
Cell phone				Guitar			
Yes	1545	41.2	3.0	Yes	209	5.7	0.6
No	2279	58.8	3.0	No	3615	94.3	0.6
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	53			Missing	53		
Total	3877	100		Total	3877	100	
Telephone (landline)							
Yes	176	4.4	0.6				
No	3647	95.6	0.6				
DK/DTR	1						
Missing	53						
Total	3877	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	649	18.4	2.0
No	3175	81.6	2.0
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	53		
Total	3877	100	
Motorcycle/scooter			
Yes	82	2.3	0.4
No	3742	97.7	0.4
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	53		
Total	3877	100	
Animal-driven cart			
Yes	3	0.1	0.1
No	3821	99.9	0.1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	53		
Total	3877	100	
Car			
Yes	309	8.5	0.9
No	3515	91.5	0.9
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	53		
Total	3877	100	
Truck			
Yes	35	1.2	0.4
No	3789	98.8	0.4
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	53		
Total	3877	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	23	0.6	0.2
One	2013	51.8	1.6
Two	1188	31	0.9
Three or more	599	16.5	1.1
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	53		
Total	3877	100	
Ownership of bank account			
Yes	115	2.9	0.5
No	3704	97.1	0.5
DK/DTR	5		
Missing	53		
Total	3877	100	
Ownership of agricultural land			
Yes, own	1624	43	2.7
Yes, rent	210	5.3	0.7
Yes, share/community share	65	1.5	0.3
No	1925	50.2	3.0
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	53		
Total	3877	100	
Ownership of animals (bull or cow, mule, goat, chicken, or pig)			
Yes	2433	64.7	2.3
No	1390	35.3	2.3
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	53		
Total	3877	100	

2.5 Household Expenditures

2.5.1 Total expenditures by type

Households were surveyed about the amount 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 pesos. Over one-third of households (35%) spent under \$200 per person over the last month. The median expenditures per person is \$288 and the mean is \$513.

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 \$100 in the last month, and reported spending \$20 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 73% 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 (90% of households). Table 2.5.1c shows that most households spent no money on medical care (76%), social security (99%), private insurance (99%), and other expenses for access to health care (such as transportation, housing, or child care services needed to get health care) (98% 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 (pesos)			
Less than \$200	1297	34.6	2.3
\$200 - <400	1101	28	1.1
\$400 - <600	598	15.4	0.9
\$600 - <800	318	8.2	0.8
\$800 - <1000	170	4.5	0.5
\$1000+	339	9.3	1.3
Missing	54		
Total	3877	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%	42	1.3	0.2	0%	456	11.6	1.3	0%	2053	52.9	1.9
0.1% - 9%	24	0.7	0.2	0.1% - 9%	2146	57.6	1.9	0.1% - 9%	1181	32.3	1.5
10% - 24%	151	4	0.4	10% - 24%	873	22.6	1.5	10% - 24%	412	11.1	0.7
25% - 49%	791	21.5	1.1	25% - 49%	251	6.7	0.6	25% - 49%	124	3.3	0.4
50% - 74%	1347	35.6	1	50% - 74%	36	0.9	0.2	50% - 74%	15	0.4	0.1
75% - 89%	908	23.5	1	75% - 89%	2	0.1	0.1	75% - 89%	3	0.1	
≥90%	514	13.5	0.9	≥90%	19	0.5	0.1	≥90%	1	0	
DK/DTR	42			DK/DTR	35			DK/DTR	28		
Missing	58			Missing	59			Missing	60		
Total	3877	100		Total	3877	100		Total	3877	100	
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics				Clothing and footwear				Communication			
0%	3462	91.9	0.6	0%	2168	56	1.3	0%	2674	69.2	2.5
0.1% - 9%	126	3.4	0.3	0.1% - 9%	253	6.8	0.5	0.1% - 9%	993	27.2	2.3
10% - 24%	116	2.8	0.3	10% - 24%	704	19	0.7	10% - 24%	112	3.3	0.4
25% - 49%	58	1.6	0.3	25% - 49%	535	14.4	0.8	25% - 49%	12	0.4	0.1
50% - 74%	12	0.3	0.1	50% - 74%	122	3.3	0.4	50% - 74%	0	0	
75% - 89%	1	0		75% - 89%	11	0.3	0.1	75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	0	0		≥90%	4	0.1	0.1	≥90%	0	0	
DK/DTR	41			DK/DTR	20			DK/DTR	27		
Missing	61			Missing	60			Missing	59		
Total	3877	100		Total	3877	100		Total	3877	100	
Education tuition, fees and school supplies				Furniture, household equipment and routine household maintenance				Recreation, culture, restaurants and hotels			
0%	1178	31.6	1.2	0%	3400	88.6	0.9	0%	3537	92.2	0.8
0.1% - 9%	2226	58.7	1.2	0.1% - 9%	342	9.9	0.9	0.1% - 9%	250	7.2	0.7
10% - 24%	294	8.3	0.6	10% - 24%	38	0.9	0.2	10% - 24%	16	0.5	0.1
25% - 49%	43	1.2	0.2	25% - 49%	15	0.4	0.1	25% - 49%	4	0.1	0.1
50% - 74%	4	0.1	0.1	50% - 74%	5	0.1	0.1	50% - 74%	2	0.1	0.1
75% - 89%	1	0		75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	0	0		≥90%	1	0		≥90%	0	0	
DK/DTR	67			DK/DTR	15			DK/DTR	7		
Missing	64			Missing	61			Missing	61		
Total	3877	100		Total	3877	100		Total	3877	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%	2909	76.4	1.2	0%	3785	99.3	0.2
0.1% - 9%	285	7.8	0.6	0.1% - 9%	11	0.3	0.1
10% - 24%	343	8.8	0.6	10% - 24%	9	0.2	0.1
25% - 49%	194	5.1	0.5	25% - 49%	3	0.1	0.1
50% - 74%	62	1.4	0.2	50% - 74%	1	0	
75% - 89%	10	0.3	0.1	75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	5	0.1		≥90%	1	0	
DK/DTR	9			DK/DTR	7		
Missing	60			Missing	60		
Total	3877	100		Total	3877	100	
Social security premiums				Other costs associated with accessing health care			
0%	3783	99.3	0.2	0%	3758	98.4	0.4
0.1% - 9%	24	0.6	0.2	0.1% - 9%	48	1.4	0.3
10% - 24%	3	0.1	0.1	10% - 24%	2	0.1	
25% - 49%	0	0		25% - 49%	4	0.1	0.1
50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	0	0	
75% - 89%	1	0		75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	0	0		≥90%	0	0	
DK/DTR	6			DK/DTR	5		
Missing	60			Missing	60		
Total	3877	100		Total	3877	100	

2.5.2 Health expenditures

Of the 3,877 total households in the survey, 909 (23%) reported having health expenditures in the last four weeks. Among these households, health expenditures over the last four weeks ranged from a minimum of \$11 to a maximum of \$26,875. The weighted median expenditure was \$323 and the weighted mean was \$786, which was inflated by a few households that paid very high medical expenses.

Table 2.5.2 shows the expenditures in 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. Roughly one-third of all households with medical expenditures (27%) reported spending 90% or more of their medical expenditures on drugs or medicine that were prescribed.

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%	875	96.2	0.8	0%	873	95.3	1.1	0%	641	68.2	2.2	0%	822	90.3	1.4
0.1% - 9%	4	0.4	0.2	0.1% - 9%	3	0.4	0.2	0.1% - 9%	18	2.4	0.6	0.1% - 9%	8	1.1	0.4
10% - 24%	6	0.7	0.4	10% - 24%	6	0.7	0.3	10% - 24%	21	2.4	0.6	10% - 24%	21	2	0.5
25% - 49%	6	0.7	0.3	25% - 49%	8	1.1	0.4	25% - 49%	25	2.6	0.6	25% - 49%	27	2.9	0.7
50% - 74%	3	0.4	0.2	50% - 74%	2	0.3	0.2	50% - 74%	11	1.4	0.4	50% - 74%	11	1.4	0.4
75% - 89%	1	0.1	0.1	75% - 89%	1	0.1	0.1	75% - 89%	7	0.7	0.3	75% - 89%	2	0.3	0.2
≥90%	13	1.4	0.4	≥90%	16	2.1	0.6	≥90%	186	22.3	2.4	≥90%	17	1.9	0.7
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	909	100		Total	909	100		Total	909	100		Total	909	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%	863	94.8	0.9	0%	874	95.7	0.8	0%	901	99.1	0.5	0%	890	97.7	0.8
0.1% - 9%	6	0.8	0.3	0.1% - 9%	4	0.5	0.3	0.1% - 9%	1	0.1	0.1	0.1% - 9%	4	0.5	0.3
10% - 24%	13	1.4	0.4	10% - 24%	3	0.2	0.1	10% - 24%	1	0.1	0.1	10% - 24%	3	0.2	0.2
25% - 49%	9	1	0.3	25% - 49%	9	1	0.4	25% - 49%	2	0.2	0.2	25% - 49%	3	0.3	0.2
50% - 74%	5	0.5	0.2	50% - 74%	7	1	0.4	50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	6	1	0.4
75% - 89%	1	0.1	0.1	75% - 89%	1	0.1	0.1	75% - 89%	1	0.1	0.1	75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	11	1.4	0.6	≥90%	11	1.3	0.4	≥90%	3	0.3	0.2	≥90%	2	0.3	0.2
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	909	100		Total	909	100		Total	909	100		Total	909	100	
Care by doctors, nurses, or other health workers that did not require overnight stay				Medications prescribed by health personnel											
0%	807	90.1	1.4	0%	393	47.4	2.5								
0.1% - 9%	24	2.6	0.7	0.1% - 9%	7	0.8	0.3								
10% - 24%	33	2.9	0.6	10% - 24%	15	1.8	0.5								
25% - 49%	24	2.3	0.5	25% - 49%	58	6.3	0.9								
50% - 74%	6	0.7	0.3	50% - 74%	115	11.6	1.3								
75% - 89%	1	0.1	0.1	75% - 89%	47	5	1.1								
≥90%	12	1.3	0.5	≥90%	274	27.2	2.1								
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	0										
Missing	0			Missing	0										
Total	909	100		Total	909	100									

2.5.3 Source of health expenditure financing

Of the 3,877 total households in the survey, 262 (7%) reported that members of the household went to a hospital and stayed overnight at least once during the last 12 months. Of those 262 households with overnight stays, 170 reported a non-zero amount paid for all of the expenses associated with the overnight stays. Among these 170 households, the amount paid for overnight stays over the last 12 months ranged from a minimum of \$40 to a maximum of \$75,000. The weighted median amount paid was \$2,000 and the weighted mean was \$3,990, which was inflated by a few households that paid very high expenses. Overall, 90% of households with expenditures for overnight stays reported paying \$10,000 or less.

Table 2.5.3 shows the sources of financing for medical expenditures as a percentage of the total household medical expenditures for overnight hospital stays. About half of all households (48%) used current income to fund a portion or all of the household's medical expenditures, and 24% of households used current income to fund 90% or more of the total medical expenses. Approximately 37% used money borrowed from a non-friend or family member, 22% used money from relatives or friends, and 28% of households used savings. No households financed care with remittances from family members or friends abroad. Fewer than 5% of households financed medical expenses through selling property, health insurance plan payments, political donations or grants, or other alternative sources.

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%	88	52	4.4	0%	168	97.3	2	0%	167	98.1	1.2	0%	168	98.4	1.1
0.1% - 9%	5	3	1.3	0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	0	0	
10% - 24%	9	5.4	2	10% - 24%	2	2.7	2	10% - 24%	0	0		10% - 24%	0	0	
25% - 49%	10	6.8	2	25% - 49%	0	0		25% - 49%	1	0.5	0.5	25% - 49%	1	0.6	0.6
50% - 74%	11	6.3	2.2	50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	0	0	
75% - 89%	3	2.1	1.3	75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	39	24.3	3.8	≥90%	0	0		≥90%	2	1.4	1.1	≥90%	1	1	1
DK/DTR	5			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	170	100		Total	170	100		Total	170	100		Total	170	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%	121	72.1	4	0%	155	90.2	2.7	0%	132	78.2	3.4	0%	164	96.8	1.2
0.1% - 9%	1	0.8	0.8	0.1% - 9%	3	2.8	1.9	0.1% - 9%	2	1.4	1	0.1% - 9%	0	0	
10% - 24%	0	0		10% - 24%	3	1.7	1	10% - 24%	4	2.5	1.3	10% - 24%	2	1.1	0.8
25% - 49%	6	3.2	1.3	25% - 49%	3	2.1	1.2	25% - 49%	5	2.3	1.1	25% - 49%	1	0.6	0.6
50% - 74%	11	6.4	1.9	50% - 74%	1	0.8	0.8	50% - 74%	11	7.3	2.2	50% - 74%	1	0.5	0.5
75% - 89%	3	2.3	1.3	75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	27	15.1	2.8	≥90%	5	2.3	1.1	≥90%	15	8.4	2.2	≥90%	2	0.9	0.7
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	170	100		Total	170	100		Total	170	100		Total	170	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%	143	81.6	3.4	0%	107	63.2	3.7	0%	170	100					
0.1% - 9%	5	3.4	1.5	0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	0	0					
10% - 24%	8	5.6	2.3	10% - 24%	2	1.2	0.9	10% - 24%	0	0					
25% - 49%	5	3.8	1.6	25% - 49%	4	2.1	1	25% - 49%	0	0					
50% - 74%	4	2	1	50% - 74%	15	8.3	1.9	50% - 74%	0	0					
75% - 89%	1	0.7	0.7	75% - 89%	5	3.1	1.4	75% - 89%	0	0					
≥90%	4	2.8	1.4	≥90%	36	22.1	3.3	≥90%	0	0					
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	170	100		Total	170	100		Total	170	100					

CHAPTER 3: GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

This chapter summarizes the demographic characteristics, socioeconomic status, and health status of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) participating in the SM2015-Mexico 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 residing in the surveyed households in Mexico is shown in Table 3.1.1 by five-year age groups. About 60% of all women participating in the baseline SM2015 Household Survey were younger than 30 years of age, 27% were between the ages of 30 and 39, and 14% were between the ages of 40 and 49. The majority of women reported being married (26%) or partnered (45%), and 22% indicated they were never married. Approximately 25% of women reported being the spouse/partner of the head of the sampled household, 25% reported being the biological daughter of the head of the household, and 5% 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	998	19.9	0.6
20-24 years	1022	20.4	0.6
25-29 years	940	18.8	0.6
30-34 years	747	14.9	0.5
35-39 years	614	12.3	0.5
40-44 years	425	8.5	0.4
45-49 years	264	5.3	0.3
Missing	6		
Total	5016	100	
Marital status			
Single	1113	22.2	0.6
Married	1319	26.3	0.6
Open union/partnered	2234	44.6	0.7
Divorced	14	0.3	0.1
Separated	267	5.3	0.3
Widowed	62	1.2	0.2
Other	3	0.1	
DK/DTR	2	0	
Missing	2		
Total	5016	100	
Respondent's relationship to the head of household			
Head of the household	272	5.4	0.3
Spouse	1247	24.9	0.6
Biological child	1229	24.5	0.6
Adopted/step child	18	0.4	0.1
Grandchild	32	0.6	0.1
Niece/nephew	16	0.3	0.1
Mother/father	9	0.2	0.1
Sister/brother	39	0.8	0.1
Daughter-in-law/son-in-law	284	5.7	0.3
Sister-in-law/brother-in-law	19	0.4	0.1
Grandparent	1	0	
Mother-in-law/father-in-law	3	0.1	
Other relative	2	0	
Non-relative	8	0.2	0.1
Life partner	1827	36.4	0.7
Other	7	0.1	0.1
Missing	3		
Total	5016	100	

3.1.2 Residence

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. Almost 1,000 women were surveyed from the municipality of San Cristóbal de las Casas. In contrast, just 32 women were surveyed from the municipality of San Andrés Duraznal.

Table 3.1.2 Department and municipality of residence of respondents

Municipality	No. of women	Municipality	No. of women
Amatenango del Valle	40	Tila	347
Amatán	122	Tumbalá	128
Chalchihuitán	71	Yajalón	197
Chamula	348	Zinacantán	194
Chanal	37		
Chenalhó	152		
Chilón	468		
El Bosque	70		
Huitiupán	107		
Huixtán	85		
Larráinzar	82		
Mitontic	73		
Oxchuc	187		
Pantelhó	77		
Pueblo Nuevo Solistahuacán	165		
Sabanilla	99		
Salto de Agua	279		
San Andrés Duraznal	32		
San Cristóbal de las Casas	934		
San Juan Cancuc	118		
Simojovel	189		
Sitalá	43		
Tenejapa	182		
Teopisca	190		

3.2 Educational Attainment and Literacy

Seventy-eight percent of survey participants had attended school (Table 3.2.1). For the majority of these women (55%), 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.” About 60% of women surveyed were able to read the whole sentence. Twenty-three percent of women could not read the sentence at all.

Table 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	3975	78.3	1.5
Did not attend school	1018	21.7	1.5
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	23		
Total	5016	100	
Literacy course			
Attended literacy course	574	11	1.1
Did not attend literacy course	4417	89	1.1
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	23		
Total	5016	100	
Highest level of education, among those who attended school			
Primary	2152	54.9	2.3
Secondary	1061	26.1	1.2
Preparatory	584	14.2	1.3
University	173	4.8	0.8
DK/DTR	5		
Missing	0		
Total	3975	100	
Literacy			
Cannot read at all	1094	23	1.5
Able to read parts of sentence	916	19	1.1
Able to read whole sentence	2945	57.9	2
Blind or visually impaired	5	0.1	
DK/DTR	33		
Missing	23		
Total	5016	100	

3.3 Employment

As summarized in Table 3.3, the vast majority of respondents were homemakers (78%). Of the 383 women who reported being employed and working at the time of the interview, most (87%) identified “employee” as their occupational role.

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	436	9.7	1.1
Employed but did not work in the last week	10	0.4	0.1
Employed by a family member without receiving payment	108	2.6	0.5
Student	351	8.8	0.8
Homemaker	4056	78.2	1.6
Retired	5	0.1	
Unable to work due to disability	9	0.2	0.1
DK/DTR	18		
Missing	23		
Total	5016	100	
Occupational role, among women employed and being paid for work			
Employee	383	86.9	2.6
Employer	3	0.7	0.6
Owner	26	6.8	1.9
Self-employed	24	5.5	1.4
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	436	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, 29% had weekly exposure to newspapers. About 46% of all women had weekly exposure to radio, and 59% 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	1007	28.5	1.8
<1 time per week	806	20.2	1.3
Never	2032	51.1	2.2
Not applicable	4	0.2	0.1
DK/DTR	12		
Missing	0		
Total	3861	100	
Radio			
≥1 time per week	2167	45.5	2.1
<1 time per week	841	16.9	1.2
Never	1831	34.3	1.8
Not applicable	141	3.3	0.8
DK/DTR	13		
Missing	23		
Total	5016	100	
Television			
≥1 time per week	2785	58.6	2.3
<1 time per week	682	13.1	1
Not applicable	1391	25.5	2
Never	128	2.8	0.6
DK/DTR	7		
Missing	23		
Total	5016	100	
Exposed to all three forms of media at least once per week, among fully or partially literate women			
Yes	577	17.7	1.6
No	3256	81.5	1.6
Not applicable	26	0.7	0.2
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	3861	100	
Exposed to any form of media at least once per week			
Yes	3402	69.9	2.1
No	1559	29.3	2
Not applicable	31	0.9	0.3
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	23		
Total	5016	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 (kilometers) and travel time. Not surprisingly, respondents typically had more difficulty estimating distance to health care facilities. As shown in the tables below, “Don’t know” responses to the distance questions were exceedingly common.

Not counting the 367 women who were unable to estimate the distance to the closest health facility, 78% of women reported living within 5 kilometers of a health facility (Table 3.5.1a). Approximately 60% of the sample indicated that it took less than 30 minutes to reach this facility by the usual means of transportation. Fifteen percent 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 348 women who did not know the distance to the facility, 77% of women were within 5 kilometers and 72% of women could travel there in less than 30 minutes (Table 3.5.1b).

Women who had given birth during the past five years were asked about the proximity to the health facility used to deliver. Of these 785 women, 154 did not know the distance (Table 3.5.1c). Half of the women reported traveling more than 10 kilometers. Half of women traveled more than one hour to the facility to deliver.

Of the 2,930 women who reported a recent health facility visit for their child or themselves, most traveled less than 5 kilometers for care (72%). Thirteen percent traveled more than 10 kilometers for care. More than half of women traveled for less than 30 minutes (58%), and 17% spent one hour or more traveling 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	328	6.4	1.2
1 to <5 km	3318	71.5	3
5 to <10 km	625	14.8	2.4
≥10 km	355	7.3	1.3
DK/DTR	367		
Missing	23		
Total	5016	100	
Travel time			
<15 min	1542	33.5	2.7
15 to <30 min	1264	27.9	2
30 to <45 min	1000	21.7	1.9
45 to <60 min	67	1.5	0.3
≥60 min	728	15.3	2.1
DK/DTR	94		
Missing	321		
Total	5016	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	312	6.6	1.3
1 to <5 km	3008	70	2.8
5 to <10 km	543	14	2.1
≥10 km	390	9.4	1.4
DK/DTR	348		
Missing	82		
Total	4683	100	
Travel time			
<15 min	1549	39	2.6
15 to <30 min	1245	32.5	2
30 to <45 min	968	25.9	2.2
45 to <60 min	89	2.6	0.5
≥60 min	0	0	
DK/DTR	77		
Missing	755		
Total	4683	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	7	1.1	0.5
1 to <5 km	231	35.1	3.5
5 to <10 km	69	13.7	2.3
≥10 km	324	50	4.1
DK/DTR	154		
Missing	0		
Total	785	100	
Travel time			
<15 min	77	9.6	1.3
15 to <30 min	124	18.4	2.6
30 to <45 min	152	20.2	2.5
45 to <60 min	21	2.4	0.8
≥60 min	390	49.4	3.8
DK/DTR	21		
Missing	0		
Total	785	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	210	6.6	1.4
1 to <5 km	1812	65.6	3
5 to <10 km	370	15	2.2
≥10 km	310	12.8	1.5
DK/DTR	196		
Missing	32		
Total	2930	100	
Travel time			
<15 min	898	29.2	2.5
15 to <30 min	783	28.5	2.1
30 to <45 min	643	23	1.7
45 to <60 min	60	2.1	0.4
≥60 min	492	17.3	1.9
DK/DTR	22		
Missing	32		
Total	2930	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 participating in the survey. When asked to evaluate their current health status relative to the past year, 59% reported that their health was “about the same.” While 33% reported that their health had improved, 8% reported worse health on the day of the interview, compared to last year. Eighty-two percent could “easily” perform their daily activities (e.g., work, housework, and child care). About 18% of women reported at least some degree of difficulty performing these tasks that was related 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	1685	33.4	1.7
Worse	386	8	0.7
About the same	2910	58.5	1.7
DK/DTR	12		
Missing	23		
Total	5016	100	
Ability to perform daily activities			
Easily	4099	82.1	1.3
With some difficulty	802	16	1.2
With much difficulty	77	1.7	0.3
Unable to do	8	0.2	0.1
DK/DTR	7		
Missing	23		
Total	5016	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 16% of women reported being sick during that time (Table 3.6.2). Of the 786 women who reported a recent illness, headache (23%), fever (15%), cough/chest infection (14%), and abdominal pain (11%) were the most commonly elicited specific complaints. Twenty-seven percent of women had an illness other than those 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	786	16.2	0.9
No	4206	83.8	0.9
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	23		
Total	5016	100	
Type of illness, among those sick in the past two weeks			
Fever	116	14.5	1.8
Malaria	0	0	
Cough/chest infection	118	13.6	1.7
Tuberculosis	0	0	
Asthma	3	0.4	0.2
Bronchitis	3	0.3	0.2
Pneumonia	1	0.1	0.1
Diarrhea without blood	9	1.6	0.6
Diarrhea with blood	0	0	
Diarrhea with vomiting	4	0.3	0.1
Vomiting	5	0.5	0.3
Abdominal pain	81	11.3	1.8
Anemia	3	0.2	0.1
Skin rash/infection	5	0.5	0.2
Eye/ear infection	5	0.6	0.3
Measles	0	0	
Jaundice	0	0	
Headache	170	23.2	2.3
Toothache	11	2	0.9
Stroke	1	0.1	0.1
Hypertension	2	0.2	0.2
Diabetes	4	1.1	0.7
HIV/AIDS	0	0	
Paralysis	1	0.1	0.1
Gynecologic problems	19	1.6	0.4
Obstetric problems	4	0.9	0.6
Other	217	27.2	2.2
DK/DTR	4		
Missing	0		
Total	786	100	

3.6.3 Utilization of health services

Table 3.6.3 summarizes data regarding the utilization of health services among the 816 women who reported an illness in the two weeks preceding the interview. As previously mentioned, 352 (45%) of these women sought care at a health care facility. Many of these women attended a public health center/clinic (47%); another 13% attended a public hospital. Only 7% 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 timing of care-seeking after onset of illness			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Sought care for recent illness			
Yes	172	47.1	3.6
No	167	52.9	3.6
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	339	100	
Type of health facility where care was sought			
Public hospital	25	15.1	3.7
Public health unit	20	11.2	3.8
Public health center/clinic	70	43.8	7.7
Public mobile clinic	7	2.9	1.8
Other public health facility	1	0.4	0.4
Private hospital	3	1.2	0.6
Private health center/clinic	4	1.5	0.8
Private office	26	12.5	3.7
Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	13	10.2	3.5
Community health worker	1	0.5	0.5
Traditional healer	0	0	
Other	2	0.7	0.5
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	172	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	9	3.2	1.1
No	159	96.8	1.1
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	169	100	

3.6.4 Insurance coverage

Most women are covered by health insurance (Table 3.6.4). Seguro Popular is the most common scheme (78%). About 20% of women are not insured. Less than 2% of women have insurance from each of: IMSS (Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social/Mexican Social Security Institute), Army/Navy/PEMEX (Petróleos Mexicanos), private insurance, ISSSTE (Instituto de Seguridad y Servicios Sociales de los Trabajadores del Estado/Institute for Social Security and Services for States Workers), 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			
Seguro Popular	3923	77.7	1.6
IMSS	64	1.4	0.3
Army/Navy/PEMEX	3	0.1	0
Private insurance	8	0.2	0.1
ISSSTE	63	1.6	0.4
Other	12	0.3	0.1
None	910	18.8	1.5
DK/DTR	10		
Missing	23		
Total	5016	100	
Insurance among women who were sick in the past two weeks			
Seguro Popular	631	79.2	2.3
IMSS	11	2.3	0.9
Army/Navy/PEMEX	0	0	
Private insurance	3	0.3	0.2
ISSSTE	14	2.2	1.1
Other	2	0.2	0.1
None	122	15.9	1.8
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	0		
Total	786	100	
Insurance among women who were sick in the past two weeks but did not seek care			
Seguro Popular	333	74.6	3.2
IMSS	7	3	1.4
Army/Navy/PEMEX	0	0	
Private insurance	2	0.4	0.3
ISSSTE	9	3.2	1.8
Other	1	0.2	0.2
None	80	18.7	2.7
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	434	100	

3.6.5 Other barriers to health care access

There are many other barriers to accessing health care. Women were presented with 20 specific factors that might have prevented themselves or their families from receiving health care when it was needed. Table 3.6.5 summarizes the responses to this section. The most commonly cited factor influencing health care access is that women did not believe they were ill enough to seek treatment (33%). About 30% of women had a preference for treatment at home. Fifteen percent of women had some other reason for not seeking care.

Table 3.6.5 Other barriers to health care utilization

Percentage of women according to perceived barriers to health care utilization, among 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	151	33.1	4.1	Yes	3	0.9	0.6
No	278	66.9	4.1	No	426	99.1	0.6
DK/DTR	5			DK/DTR	5		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	434	100		Total	434	100	
Treated self at home				Do not trust the staff			
Yes	127	28.9	3.6	Yes	10	3.4	1.6
No	302	71.1	3.6	No	419	96.6	1.6
DK/DTR	5			DK/DTR	5		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	434	100		Total	434	100	
Care is too expensive				Was previously mistreated			
Yes	48	14	2.9	Yes	5	0.9	0.4
No	381	86	2.9	No	424	99.1	0.4
DK/DTR	5			DK/DTR	5		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	434	100		Total	434	100	
Health center is too far away				Tried, but was refused care			
Yes	44	12.2	3	Yes	8	2.7	1.7
No	385	87.8	3	No	421	97.3	1.7
DK/DTR	5			DK/DTR	5		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	434	100		Total	434	100	
Could not find transportation				Did not get permission to go to the doctor			
Yes	3	0.5	0.3	Yes	1	0.3	0.3
No	426	99.5	0.3	No	428	99.7	0.3
DK/DTR	5			DK/DTR	5		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	434	100		Total	434	100	
Could not afford transportation				Did not want to go alone			
Yes	10	1.9	0.7	Yes	9	1.4	0.5
No	419	98.1	0.7	No	420	98.6	0.5
DK/DTR	5			DK/DTR	5		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	434	100		Total	434	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	1	0.3	0.3	Yes	26	6.9	1.8
No	428	99.7	0.3	No	403	93.1	1.8
DK/DTR	5			DK/DTR	5		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	434	100		Total	434	100	
Health center infrastructure is poor				Religious/cultural beliefs			
Yes	17	3.9	1.6	Yes	9	2.1	0.9
No	412	96.1	1.6	No	420	97.9	0.9
DK/DTR	5			DK/DTR	5		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	434	100		Total	434	100	
Health center does not have enough drugs				No one present at the center when visited			
Yes	57	12.3	2.4	Yes	11	1.6	0.5
No	372	87.7	2.4	No	418	98.4	0.5
DK/DTR	5			DK/DTR	5		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	434	100		Total	434	100	
Health center is not well equipped				Other			
Yes	16	4.2	1.8	Yes	64	15.8	2.9
No	413	95.8	1.8	No	365	84.2	2.9
DK/DTR	5			DK/DTR	5		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	434	100		Total	434	100	
It is difficult to deal with health center personnel							
Yes	18	3.3	1				
No	411	96.7	1				
DK/DTR	5						
Missing	0						
Total	434	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) participating in the SM2015-Mexico Baseline Household Survey.

4.1 Fertility Rates

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

4.1.1 Age-specific fertility rates

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

Table 4.1.1 Age-specific fertility rates

Number of births per 1,000 women, Mexico 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	77.7	81.7	74.2	69.3
20-24	173.7	146.4	137.3	130.8
25-29	163.3	150.7	138.8	130.5
30-34	116.8	104.0	93.0	85.2
35-39	72.5	60.6	51.8	45.9
40-44	23.9	14.1	11.3	9.6
45-49	4.8	3.2	2.4	1.9

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, and 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 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 Mexico since 1990, at the national level.

Table 4.1.2 Total fertility rate

Average number of births per woman, Mexico 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	3.16	2.80	2.54	2.37

4.2 Age at First Birth

4.2.1 Age at first birth

Seventy 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 11% of women were 25 years old or older when their first child was born. Approximately 6% 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	3877	69.9	1.2
No	1116	30.1	1.2
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	23		
Total	5016	100	
Age at first birth, among parous women			
10-14 years	153	3.7	0.4
15-19 years	2145	56.9	1.3
20-24 years	1076	29.1	1.1
25-29 years	293	7.6	0.7
30-34 years	83	2.1	0.3
35-39 years	19	0.5	0.2
40-44 years	4	0.1	
45-49 years	0	0	
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	104		
Total	3877	100	
Ever had a stillbirth, miscarriage, or abortion			
Yes	297	5.5	0.5
No	4691	94.5	0.5
DK/DTR	5		
Missing	23		
Total	5016	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 9 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	15	0.4	0.1
12-23 months	430	13.5	0.9
24-35 months	1166	40.7	1.6
36-47 months	613	21.5	1.2
48-59 months	298	11.6	1.1
≥60 months	399	12.4	1.1
Missing	112		
Total	3033	100	
Among women with two children			
9-11 months	13	1.5	0.5
12-23 months	164	17.6	1.8
24-35 months	192	23.5	2.1
36-47 months	119	16.9	2.4
48-59 months	95	15.3	2
≥60 months	218	25.3	2.4
Missing	33		
Total	834	100	
Among women with three or four children			
9-11 months	2	0.1	0.1
12-23 months	151	13.2	1.4
24-35 months	341	32.8	2
36-47 months	248	23.8	1.9
48-59 months	137	14.6	1.7
≥60 months	165	15.5	1.5
Missing	38		
Total	1082	100	
Among women with five or more children			
9-11 months	0	0	
12-23 months	115	11.1	1.4
24-35 months	633	58.5	2.4
36-47 months	246	22.4	1.8
48-59 months	66	6.6	1.3
≥60 months	16	1.5	0.4
Missing	41		
Total	1117	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. With respect to each live birth in the last five years and with respect to the current pregnancy (among 93 women who reported being pregnant on the day of the interview), women were asked to report whether or not they wanted to become pregnant at that time. Lastly, all women participating 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, approximately 17% of parous women reported that they did not want to become pregnant. Five percent did not want more or any children, and 11% would have preferred to wait longer before becoming pregnant. The prevalence of these preferences was slightly higher when women were asked to think about their current pregnancy: 9% of these women did not want to become pregnant and 16% 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	1773	83.6	1.3
No, wanted to wait	252	11	0.9
No, did not want (more) children	119	5.3	0.6
DK/DTR	14		
Missing	35		
Total	2193	100	
Respondent desires current pregnancy			
Yes	133	75.3	3.5
No, wanted to wait	34	15.7	2.9
No, did not want (more) children	22	9	2.1
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	0		
Total	192	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	18	1	0.3
12-23 months	308	16	1.1
24-35 months	455	23.2	1.2
36-47 months	288	14.8	0.9
48-59 months	199	10.2	0.7
≥60 months	534	26.1	1.5
Did not want to have another child	180	8.7	0.9
Missing	210		
Total	2192	100	
Among women with two children			
9-11 months	5	1.3	0.7
12-23 months	90	16.7	1.9
24-35 months	105	18.6	1.7
36-47 months	73	12.6	1.4
48-59 months	70	13.3	1.7
≥60 months	199	34.6	2.5
Did not want to have another child	18	2.9	0.8
Missing	91		
Total	651	100	
Among women with three or four children			
9-11 months	7	1	0.4
12-23 months	86	13.5	1.4
24-35 months	162	23.1	2
36-47 months	93	13.8	1.5
48-59 months	73	10.2	1.2
≥60 months	213	30.8	2.2
Did not want to have another child	58	7.7	1.2
Missing	73		
Total	765	100	
Among women with five or more children			
9-11 months	6	0.8	0.3
12-23 months	132	17.6	1.7
24-35 months	188	26.4	1.9
36-47 months	122	17	1.6
48-59 months	56	8	1
≥60 months	122	16.8	1.8
Did not want to have another child	104	13.4	1.6
Missing	46		
Total	776	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) participating in the SM2015-Mexico 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. Less than half of women indicated that there were certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant, and of these women, about one-quarter 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	1235	45.7	2.7
No	1358	54.3	2.7
DK/DTR	945		
Missing	15		
Total	3553	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	177	14.7	2.1
During her period	42	3.9	0.8
Right after her period has ended	635	54	2.8
Halfway between two periods	313	26.1	2.7
Other	8	1.2	0.7
DK/DTR	60		
Missing	0		
Total	1235	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 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 using at least one family planning method, as well as the percentage of women reporting use of more than one family planning method at the time of the interview. Nearly 42% 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	1476	41.6	2
No	2055	58.4	2
DK/DTR	7		
Missing	15		
Total	3553	100	
Current use of any method, among women in need of contraceptives			
Yes	1404	51.8	2.3
No	1314	48.2	2.3
DK/DTR	4		
Missing	0		
Total	2722	100	
Current use of more than one method			
Yes	24	0.7	0.3
No	3507	99.3	0.3
DK/DTR	7		
Missing	15		
Total	3553	100	
Number of methods the respondent is currently using			
0 methods	2055	58.4	2
1 method	1452	40.8	2
2 methods	19	0.6	0.2
3 or more methods	20	0.2	0.1
DK/DTR	7		
Missing	0		
Total	3553	100	

Table 5.2.1b displays the percentage of all women using specific family planning methods. The methods most commonly in use were female sterilization (18%) and injectables (11%).

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

Percentage of all currently married or partnered women age 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	532	17.5	1.4	Yes	115	3.5	0.6	Yes	66	1.7	0.3
No	2998	82.5	1.4	No	3415	96.5	0.6	No	3462	98.3	0.3
DK/DTR	8			DK/DTR	8			DK/DTR	10		
Missing	15			Missing	15			Missing	15		
Total	3553	100		Total	3553	100		Total	3553	100	
Male sterilization				Female condom				Withdrawal method			
Yes	4	0.2	0.1	Yes	0	0		Yes	54	1.6	0.4
No	3525	99.8	0.1	No	3529	100		No	3473	98.4	0.4
DK/DTR	9			DK/DTR	9			DK/DTR	11		
Missing	15			Missing	15			Missing	15		
Total	3553	100		Total	3553	100		Total	3553	100	
IUD				Diaphragm				Emergency contraception			
Yes	127	3	0.4	Yes	0	0		Yes	0	0	
No	3402	97	0.4	No	3529	100		No	3529	100	
DK/DTR	9			DK/DTR	9			DK/DTR	9		
Missing	15			Missing	15			Missing	15		
Total	3553	100		Total	3553	100		Total	3553	100	
Injectables				Sponge, spermicide				Other modern method			
Yes	447	11.2	0.9	Yes	0	0		Yes	3	0.1	
No	3083	88.8	0.9	No	3529	100		No	3526	99.9	
DK/DTR	8			DK/DTR	9			DK/DTR	9		
Missing	15			Missing	15			Missing	15		
Total	3553	100		Total	3553	100		Total	3553	100	
Implants				Lactational amenorrhea method				Other traditional method			
Yes	73	1.5	0.3	Yes	33	0.7	0.2	Yes	14	0.3	0.1
No	3455	98.5	0.3	No	3495	99.3	0.2	No	3515	99.7	0.1
DK/DTR	10			DK/DTR	10			DK/DTR	9		
Missing	15			Missing	15			Missing	15		
Total	3553	100		Total	3553	100		Total	3553	100	
Pill											
Yes	41	1.3	0.3								
No	3489	98.7	0.3								
DK/DTR	8										
Missing	15										
Total	3553	100									

Women considered “in need” of family planning methods were those who reported 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 (38%), and among women considered “in need” of contraception (47%).

Table 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	1330	37.7	1.9
No	2208	62.3	1.9
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	15		
Total	3553	100	
Among women in need of contraceptives			
Yes	1270	47.3	2.1
No	1452	52.7	2.1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	2722	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. Pharmacies were important sources for the pill and male condoms. Women reported learning about traditional methods from friends or relatives, or at church.

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	336	62.8	3.5	Public hospital	33	32.1	7.8
Public health unit	20	3.2	1	Public health unit	15	10.3	3.9
Public health center/clinic	143	28.2	3.2	Public health center/clinic	66	46.6	6.5
Public mobile clinic	1	0.1	0.1	Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	1	0.2	0.1	Other public health facility	1	0.7	0.6
Private hospital	14	3.2	1	Private hospital	1	0.4	0.4
Private health center/clinic	6	1.2	0.6	Private health center/clinic	1	1	1
Private office	4	0.3	0.2	Private office	6	6	2.6
Private mobile clinic	1	0.1	0.1	Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	1	0.1	0.1	Other private health facility	1	0.6	0.6
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	1	0.5	0.5
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	5	0.6	0.3	Other	2	1.8	1.3
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	532	100		Total	127	100	
Male sterilization				Injectables			
Public hospital	1	47.6	38	Public hospital	25	5.1	1.3
Public health unit	0	0		Public health unit	55	12.8	2.8
Public health center/clinic	2	52.4	38	Public health center/clinic	245	54.7	4.4
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	28	6.3	2.2
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	1	0.2	0.2
Private health center/clinic	0	0		Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	0	0		Private office	2	0.3	0.2
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	52	10.7	1.9
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	29	7.5	3.4
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	1	0.2	0.2
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	2	0.3	0.2
Other	0	0		Other	7	2	1.1
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	4	100		Total	447	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	20	25.9	6.7	Public hospital	6	4.3	2
Public health unit	6	7.5	3.6	Public health unit	3	5.9	4.4
Public health center/clinic	38	50.2	7.6	Public health center/clinic	27	17.4	3.9
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	1	0.9	0.9
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	2	1.8	1.2	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	2	9.5	7.9	Pharmacy	73	68.7	5.2
Community health worker	4	3.7	3.5	Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	1	0.8	0.8
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	1	0.5	0.5
Other	1	1.5	1.5	Other	2	1.7	1.2
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	73	100		Total	115	100	
Pill				Female condom			
Public hospital	6	8.8	4.4	Public hospital	0	0	
Public health unit	4	11.9	7.4	Public health unit	0	0	
Public health center/clinic	19	29.8	9.9	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	1	4	4	Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	1	1.9	2	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	1	1	1	Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	6	28.3	14.1	Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	2	3.3	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	1	11	10.3	Other	0	0	
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0	0	
Total	41	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	3	15.3	9.6
Public health unit	0	0		Public health unit	2	14.8	12.8
Public health center/clinic	0	0		Public health center/clinic	3	24.1	13
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	7.8	7.4
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	4	23.7	9
Other	0	0		Other	2	14.2	9.4
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0	0		Missing	0		
Total	0	0		Total	16	100	
Sponge, spermicide				Rhythm method			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	3	7.6	5.9
Public health unit	0	0		Public health unit	5	11.9	6.5
Public health center/clinic	0	0		Public health center/clinic	8	35.7	15.6
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	3.8	3.7
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	1	2.5	2.6
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	2	7.2	5.2
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	8	17	6.9
Other	0	0		Other	7	14.3	6.6
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0	0		Missing	0		
Total	0	0		Total	37	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	3	5.5	3.1	Public hospital	1	20	24.6
Public health unit	1	2.5	2.6	Public health unit	1	55.7	37.1
Public health center/clinic	6	8.2	3.4	Public health center/clinic	0	0	
Public mobile clinic	1	1.6	1.7	Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	1	5.1	4.8	Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	0	0		Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	1	0.8	0.8	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	1	24.4	28.6
Community health worker	2	4.7	3.3	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	24	52.7	11.7	Friend/relative	0	0	
Other	12	18.9	7.1	Other	0	0	
DK/DTR	3			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	54	100		Total	3	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	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	4	29.5	13.2
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	8	55.9	13.6
Other	0	0		Other	2	14.6	8.6
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	0	0		Total	14	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 participating in this survey, 76% 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 53% 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			
Yes	2722	76.1	1.3
No	816	23.9	1.3
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	15		
Total	3553	100	
Discontinuation rate: any interruption in use during the last year, among women in need of contraceptives			
Yes	68	2.2	0.4
No	2619	97.8	0.4
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	35		
Total	2722	100	
Number of interruptions in use during the last year, among women in need of contraceptives			
0	2619	97.8	0.4
1	67	2.2	0.4
2-6	1	0	
7-12	0	0	
13 or more	0	0	
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	35		
Total	2722	100	
Not currently using any modern method			
Yes	2208	62.3	1.9
No	1330	37.7	1.9
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	15		
Total	3553	100	
Unmet need: Not currently using any modern method, among women "in need" of contraceptives			
Yes	1452	52.7	2.1
No	1270	47.3	2.1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	2722	100	

5.4.2 Reasons

Women who interrupted use of family planning methods in the year preceding the interview, and those who indicated 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: method affects respondent's health (33%), the respondent is married (25%), the respondent is opposed to use (14%), and concern about side effects (13%).

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	32	2	0.5	Yes	73	3.3	0.4
No	1921	98	0.5	No	1877	96.7	0.4
DK/DTR	48			DK/DTR	51		
Missing	49			Missing	49		
Total	2050	100		Total	2050	100	
Married				Was breastfeeding			
Yes	477	25.1	2.1	Yes	142	5.7	0.6
No	1478	74.9	2.1	No	1812	94.3	0.6
DK/DTR	46			DK/DTR	47		
Missing	49			Missing	49		
Total	2050	100		Total	2050	100	
Does not have sexual relations				Goes against religion			
Yes	151	7.6	1.2	Yes	115	5.8	1.1
No	1802	92.4	1.2	No	1839	94.2	1.1
DK/DTR	48			DK/DTR	47		
Missing	49			Missing	49		
Total	2050	100		Total	2050	100	
Virgin				Respondent is opposed to use			
Yes	6	0.4	0.2	Yes	298	14.2	1.4
No	1948	99.6	0.2	No	1653	85.8	1.4
DK/DTR	47			DK/DTR	50		
Missing	49			Missing	49		
Total	2050	100		Total	2050	100	
Has sexual relations infrequently				Husband/partner is opposed to use			
Yes	105	6.6	1	Yes	184	9.4	1.1
No	1848	93.4	1	No	1768	90.6	1.1
DK/DTR	48			DK/DTR	49		
Missing	49			Missing	49		
Total	2050	100		Total	2050	100	
Menopausal				Others are opposed to use			
Yes	60	4.7	1	Yes	17	0.6	0.2
No	1896	95.3	1	No	1932	99.4	0.2
DK/DTR	45			DK/DTR	52		
Missing	49			Missing	49		
Total	2050	100		Total	2050	100	
Hysterectomy/surgery on the uterus				Knows no method			
Yes	30	1.8	0.5	Yes	159	8.4	1
No	1924	98.2	0.5	No	1794	91.6	1
DK/DTR	47			DK/DTR	48		
Missing	49			Missing	49		
Total	2050	100		Total	2050	100	
Cannot become pregnant				Knows no source for getting method			
Yes	64	4.6	0.9	Yes	52	3.6	0.8
No	1890	95.4	0.9	No	1900	96.4	0.8
DK/DTR	47			DK/DTR	49		
Missing	49			Missing	49		
Total	2050	100		Total	2050	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	251	13	1.4	Yes	35	2.5	0.8
No	1702	87	1.4	No	1916	97.5	0.8
DK/DTR	48			DK/DTR	50		
Missing	49			Missing	49		
Total	2050	100		Total	2050	100	
Facility is too far				Uncomfortable to use			
Yes	13	0.6	0.2	Yes	238	11.9	1.4
No	1936	99.4	0.2	No	1715	88.1	1.4
DK/DTR	52			DK/DTR	48		
Missing	49			Missing	49		
Total	2050	100		Total	2050	100	
Could not find transportation to a facility				Interferes with normal body processes			
Yes	9	0.9	0.5	Yes	244	12.6	1.7
No	1942	99.1	0.5	No	1707	87.4	1.7
DK/DTR	50			DK/DTR	50		
Missing	49			Missing	49		
Total	2050	100		Total	2050	100	
Could not afford transportation				Affects health/does not like them			
Yes	14	1.1	0.6	Yes	705	33	2.5
No	1937	98.9	0.6	No	1249	67	2.5
DK/DTR	50			DK/DTR	47		
Missing	49			Missing	49		
Total	2050	100		Total	2050	100	
Costs too much				Was pregnant			
Yes	23	0.8	0.2	Yes	194	9	0.9
No	1927	99.2	0.2	No	1757	91	0.9
DK/DTR	51			DK/DTR	50		
Missing	49			Missing	49		
Total	2050	100		Total	2050	100	
Preferred method is not available				Wanted to become pregnant			
Yes	22	1.1	0.5	Yes	157	8.2	1.1
No	1928	98.9	0.5	No	1794	91.8	1.1
DK/DTR	51			DK/DTR	50		
Missing	49			Missing	49		
Total	2050	100		Total	2050	100	
No method is available				Other			
Yes	14	1.1	0.6	Yes	74	3.5	0.6
No	1935	98.9	0.6	No	1876	96.5	0.6
DK/DTR	52			DK/DTR	51		
Missing	49			Missing	49		
Total	2050	100		Total	2050	100	
Health facility has staff that are hard to deal with							
Yes	12	0.8	0.4				
No	1938	99.2	0.4				
DK/DTR	51						
Missing	49						
Total	2050	100					

5.5 Family Planning Intentions and Decision-Making

5.5.1 Participation in family planning decision

In this setting, most women (90%) reported that decisions about family planning methods were jointly made by the respondent and her partner. In a minority of cases (4%), the decision to use family planning methods was up to 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	77	5.3	0.9
Mostly the husband/partner	62	4.1	0.9
Joint decision	1317	89.9	1.3
Other	12	0.6	0.2
DK/DTR/NA	8		
Missing	0		
Total	1476	100	

5.5.2 Informed choice

With respect to 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 percentage of women currently using family planning methods who were told about other options for contraception (62%).

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	978	62	2.4
No	494	38	2.4
DK/DTR	4		
Missing	0		
Total	1476	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). Approximately one-third of women reported being advised about family planning at the health care facility they attended during the past 12 months. One-quarter of respondents indicated that they had been visited by a health promoter who provided information about family planning in the last 12 months. Eleven percent of respondents who had not attended 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	1217	32.4	1.7
No	2300	67.6	1.7
DK/DTR	20		
Missing	16		
Total	3553	100	
In the last 12 months, did a health promoter visit you to speak to you about family planning methods?			
Yes	869	22.9	1.7
No	2659	77.1	1.7
DK/DTR	9		
Missing	16		
Total	3553	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	208	10.7	1.4
No	1525	89.3	1.4
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	0		
Total	1736	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) participating in the SM2015-Mexico 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 a woman consulted for care. Timing of antenatal care was assessed by asking women how many weeks or months pregnant they were when they attended their first antenatal care visit.

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 percentage distribution of timing of care among those who received any antenatal care are presented in Table 6.1.1a. 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, 93% attended at least one antenatal care visit and 69% with a doctor or professional nurse. However, only one-quarter of women had an antenatal care visit during the first trimester (first 12 weeks) with a doctor or professional nurse.

As can be seen in Table 6.1.1b, 70% of women with a birth in the last two years attended at least one antenatal care visit with a medical doctor for the most recent birth. About 40% had visits with a midwife.

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 in a public health center/clinic (47%) or a facility type not on our list (21%). 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	1836	92.6	0.9
No	135	7.4	0.9
DK/DTR	5		
Missing	244		
Total	2220	100	
Attended at least one antenatal care visit with doctor or professional nurse			
Yes	1406	68.9	2.2
No	570	31.1	2.2
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	244		
Total	2220	100	
First trimester (first 12 weeks) antenatal care visit with doctor or professional nurse			
Yes	549	26.9	1.7
No	1398	73.1	1.7
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	273		
Total	2220	100	
Month of gestation of first ANC visit, among women who received any antenatal care			
1	281	15.4	1.3
2	415	21.5	1.2
3	478	25.7	1.3
4	232	13	0.9
5	145	8.4	0.7
6	114	6.8	0.8
7	77	4.9	0.8
8	59	3.5	0.6
9	13	0.8	0.3
DK/DTR	22		
Missing	0		
Total	1836	100	

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

Percentage 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											
Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Medical doctor				Midwife / Comadrona				Relative			
0 visits	511	30.1	2.3	0 visits	1147	61.2	2.5	0 visits	1827	99.5	0.4
1 visit	114	6.1	0.6	1 visit	114	6.5	0.7	1 visit	6	0.4	0.3
2 visits	83	4.7	0.7	2 visits	88	4.8	0.6	2 visits	1	0.1	0.1
3 visits	118	6.7	0.8	3 visits	128	6.8	0.7	3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	144	7.4	0.8	4 visits	100	6.3	0.9	4 visits	2	0.1	0.1
5 visits	193	9.9	0.9	5 visits	82	4.4	0.5	5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	242	12.8	1.1	6 visits	74	3.9	0.6	6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	190	9.9	1	7 visits	34	2.1	0.4	7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	241	12.4	1.2	8 visits	69	4	0.6	8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	1836	100		Total	1836	100		Total	1836	100	
Professional nurse				Community health worker				Other			
0 visits	1712	93	1.2	0 visits	1816	99	0.4	0 visits	1830	99.7	0.2
1 visit	24	1.3	0.3	1 visit	3	0.2	0.1	1 visit	4	0.2	0.1
2 visits	19	1.1	0.3	2 visits	8	0.4	0.2	2 visits	1	0.1	0.1
3 visits	19	1	0.2	3 visits	3	0.1	0.1	3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	15	0.8	0.3	4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	11	0.5	0.2	5 visits	4	0.1	0.1	5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	13	0.7	0.2	6 visits	1	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	9	0.5	0.2	7 visits	1	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	14	1.1	0.4	8 visits	0	0		8 visits	1	0.1	0.1
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	1836	100		Total	1836	100		Total	1836	100	
Auxiliary nurse				Pharmacy assistant				Didn't know attendant or declined to respond			
0 visits	1810	98.6	0.4	0 visits	1834	99.9	0.1	0 visits	1835	100	
1 visit	6	0.3	0.2	1 visit	2	0.1	0.1	1 visit	1	0	
2 visits	3	0.2	0.1	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	5	0.3	0.1	3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	1	0.1	0.1	4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	2	0.1	0.1	5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	4	0.2	0.1	6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	4	0.2	0.1	7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	1	0		8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	1836	100		Total	1836	100		Total	1836	100	
Laboratory technician				Traditional healer							
0 visits	1835	100		0 visits	1830	99.6	0.2				
1 visit	1	0		1 visit	1	0.1	0.1				
2 visits	0	0		2 visits	2	0.1	0.1				
3 visits	0	0		3 visits	1	0.1	0.1				
4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0					
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	2	0.2	0.2				
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	1836	100		Total	1836	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	132	6.3	1
Public health unit	222	12.8	1.9
Public health center/clinic	885	46.5	2.6
Public mobile clinic	54	3.2	1.1
Other public health facility	5	0.3	0.1
Private hospital	11	0.5	0.2
Private health center/clinic	17	0.8	0.3
Private office	41	1.9	0.4
Private mobile clinic	2	0.1	0.1
Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	6	0.3	0.2
Community health worker	67	3.6	0.7
Traditional healer	44	2.8	0.6
Other	345	20.8	2
DK/DTR	5		
Missing	0		
Total	1836	100	

6.1.2 Frequency of antenatal care visits

Antenatal care can be more effective in avoiding adverse pregnancy outcomes when it is sought early in the pregnancy and continues to delivery. Under normal circumstances, the World Health Organization recommends that pregnant women have at least four antenatal care visits to provide sufficient care. The frequency of antenatal care visits are 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.

Three-quarters of women reported having four or more antenatal care visits during their most recent pregnancy in the last two years. One-third 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 3% 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 ten defined best practices performed at least once during pregnancy (i.e., measurement of blood type, test for anemia, test for syphilis, test for HIV, test of blood glucose, test for proteinuria, measurement of maternal blood pressure, measurement of maternal weight, measurement of fundal height, and measurement of fetal heartbeat).

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	136	7.7	1
1-3 visits	282	15.7	1.2
4-6 visits	775	40.1	1.7
7-9 visits	644	32.2	1.9
10+ visits	84	4.3	0.6
DK/DTR	55		
Missing	243		
Total	2219	100	
Attended at least four antenatal care visits			
Yes	1503	76.6	1.5
No	418	23.4	1.5
DK/DTR	55		
Missing	243		
Total	2219	100	
Attended at least four antenatal care visits with doctor or professional nurse			
Yes	1078	53.4	2.3
No	843	46.6	2.3
DK/DTR	55		
Missing	243		
Total	2219	100	
Attended at least four antenatal care visits with doctor or professional nurse according to best practices (measuring blood type, anemia, syphilis, HIV, glucose, proteinuria, blood pressure, weight, fundal height, fetal heartbeat)			
Yes	79	3.2	0.6
No	1842	96.8	0.6
DK/DTR	55		
Missing	243		
Total	2219	100	

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 hinge 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 ten “best practice” procedures: measurement of blood type (29%), test for anemia (26%), test for syphilis (9%), test for HIV (11%), test of blood glucose (19%), test for proteinuria (24%), measurement of maternal blood pressure (70%), measurement of maternal weight (74%), measurement of fundal height (56%), and measurement of fetal heart-beat (57%).

Less than half of women had a blood specimen (43%) or a urine specimen (36%) collected during their antenatal care visits for the most recent birth during the past two years. The minority of women recalled having an ultrasound performed (40%) and only 36% recalled being tested for diabetes.

Table 6.1.3a Content of antenatal care visits—best practices

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
Measured blood type				Tested for proteinuria			
Yes	556	29.4	2	Yes	483	23.8	2.1
No	1209	70.6	2	No	1265	76.2	2.1
DK/DTR	71			DK/DTR	88		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	1836	100		Total	1836	100	
Tested for anemia				Measured maternal blood pressure			
Yes	494	25.6	2.2	Yes	1306	69.8	2.4
No	1257	74.4	2.2	No	491	30.2	2.4
DK/DTR	85			DK/DTR	39		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	1836	100		Total	1836	100	
Tested for syphilis				Measured maternal weight			
Yes	204	9.3	1.2	Yes	1394	73.5	2.3
No	1529	90.7	1.2	No	435	26.5	2.3
DK/DTR	103			DK/DTR	7		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	1836	100		Total	1836	100	
Tested for HIV				Measured fundal height			
Yes	219	11.2	1.5	Yes	1060	55.6	2.3
No	1564	88.8	1.5	No	759	44.4	2.3
DK/DTR	53			DK/DTR	17		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	1836	100		Total	1836	100	
Measured blood glucose				Measured fetal heartbeat			
Yes	368	18.9	1.8	Yes	1088	57.1	2.3
No	1388	81.1	1.8	No	740	42.9	2.3
DK/DTR	80			DK/DTR	8		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	1836	100		Total	1836	100	

Table 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	816	43.1	2.4	Yes	238	11.8	1.3
No	1003	56.9	2.4	No	1513	88.2	1.3
DK/DTR	17			DK/DTR	85		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	1836	100		Total	1836	100	
Collected urine specimen				Performed an ultrasound			
Yes	704	36.1	2.5	Yes	787	40.5	2.4
No	1108	63.9	2.5	No	1045	59.5	2.4
DK/DTR	24			DK/DTR	4		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	1836	100		Total	1836	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 requires only 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 who received tetanus vaccinations during pregnancy and the percentage distribution by number of vaccinations received and by time since last tetanus vaccination are included in Table 6.1.4.

As shown in Table 6.1.4, the coverage of tetanus toxoid vaccinations during pregnancy was 54% among women who received antenatal care. Twenty-three percent of women had received one vaccination and 22% had received two. Among women with prenatal care, 64% had never been vaccinated before and 34% had received a vaccine in the last 10 years. Among women who were not vaccinated during prenatal care visits, the majority (72%) 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 a 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	1111	54.3	2.3
No	825	45.7	2.3
DK/DTR	35		
Missing	250		
Total	2221	100	
Number of tetanus vaccinations during pregnancy			
None	850	48.2	2.4
1	447	22.7	1.6
2	436	21.5	1.4
3	130	6.5	0.8
4	16	0.9	0.2
5	3	0.2	0.1
DK/DTR	1	0.1	0.1
Missing	88		
Total	250		
Time since last tetanus vaccination			
Never vaccinated	822	63.6	2.6
<10 years ago	468	34.4	2.5
≥10 years ago	23	2	0.6
DK/DTR	663		
Missing	245		
Total	2221	100	
Time since last tetanus vaccination, among women who were not vaccinated during pregnancy			
Never vaccinated	384	71.5	3.4
<10 years ago	152	26.5	3.2
≥10 years ago	8	2	0.8
DK/DTR	281		
Missing	0		
Total	825	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 12% of women were offered an HIV test. At least 40% of women were exposed to the following messages: counseled about pregnancy (69%), told about signs to watch out for what could indicate a problem with the pregnancy (47%), given information about in-facility delivery (40%), advised to deliver in a facility (43%), given information about the proper ways to breastfeed (45%), counseled about nutrition during pregnancy (43%), and counseled about child care (40%).

Thirty-five percent of women were counseled about contraception after delivery, 5% about making a transportation plan for the delivery, and 20% about having a Caesarean 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 Caesarean section			
Yes	1287	68.5	2.1	Yes	405	19.9	1.6
No	533	31.5	2.1	No	1417	80.1	1.6
DK/DTR	16			DK/DTR	14		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	1836	100		Total	1836	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	891	47.2	2.3	Yes	112	5.3	0.8
No	919	52.8	2.3	No	1706	94.7	0.8
DK/DTR	26			DK/DTR	18		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	1836	100		Total	1836	100	
Offered an HIV test				Counseled about contraception after delivery			
Yes	234	11.9	1.5	Yes	661	34.9	2.4
No	1550	88.1	1.5	No	1161	65.1	2.4
DK/DTR	52			DK/DTR	14		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	1836	100		Total	1836	100	
Counseled about nutrition during pregnancy				Counseled about child care			
Yes	812	43.2	2.2	Yes	757	40.2	2.4
No	1004	56.8	2.2	No	1065	59.8	2.4
DK/DTR	20			DK/DTR	14		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	1836	100		Total	1836	100	
Given information about in-facility delivery				Given information about proper ways to breast feed			
Yes	754	40.2	2.3	Yes	852	45.4	2.6
No	1069	59.8	2.3	No	969	54.6	2.6
DK/DTR	13			DK/DTR	15		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	1836	100		Total	1836	100	
Advised to deliver in a facility							
Yes	802	43.3	2.3				
No	1020	56.7	2.3				
DK/DTR	14						
Missing	0						
Total	1836	100					

6.2 Delivery Care

Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks 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 home (62%) and public hospitals (24%). Nearly 10% of women reported giving birth in a public health center/clinic. Deliveries in private-sector facilities were rare (less than 5%). Among women who delivered in a facility, 47% 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	1136	61.9	2.9	Yes	38	4.1	0.9
Another person's house	47	2.3	0.4	No	746	95.9	0.9
Public hospital	549	23.7	2	DK/DTR	1		
Public health center/clinic	190	9.8	1.4	Missing	0		
Public medical ward	0	0		Total	785	100	
Other public health facility	2	0.1	0.1	Private vehicle			
Private hospital	25	1.2	0.3	Yes	374	47.2	2.8
Private health center/clinic	17	0.7	0.2	No	410	52.8	2.8
Private medical ward	1	0		DK/DTR	1		
Other private health facility	1	0		Missing	0		
Other	7	0.3	0.1	Total	785	100	
DK/DTR	1			Ambulance			
Missing	243			Yes	86	9.8	1.4
Total	2219	100		No	698	90.2	1.4
In-hospital delivery				DK/DTR			
Yes	574	24.8	2.1	Missing	0		
No	1401	75.2	2.1	Total	785	100	
DK/DTR	1			Other public vehicle			
Missing	243			Yes	305	41.1	3
Total	2219	100		No	479	58.9	3
In-facility delivery				DK/DTR			
Yes	785	35.5	2.8	Missing	0		
No	1190	64.5	2.8	Total	785	100	
DK/DTR	0						
Missing	244						
Total	2219	100					

6.2.2 Assistance at delivery

The assistance 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 (over 99% 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 in-facility deliveries were accompanied by a midwife (61%). Fewer deliveries were attended by a medical doctor (36%) and/or a professional nurse (23%). For 18% of the deliveries, a relative was an attendant.

Sixty percent of women delivered with one attendant, 31% with two attendants, and 9% with three or more attendants (Table 6.2.2b). For women's most recent live birth in the past two years, 36% of deliveries had a skilled attendant present and 35% delivered with a skilled attendant in a health facility (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	788	35.8	2.8	Yes	12	0.6	0.2
No	1187	64.2	2.8	No	1956	99.4	0.2
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	8		
Missing	244			Missing	244		
Total	2220	100		Total	2220	100	
Professional nurse				Pharmacist			
Yes	520	22.9	2.2	Yes	5	0.3	0.2
No	1441	77.1	2.2	No	1962	99.7	0.2
DK/DTR	15			DK/DTR	9		
Missing	244			Missing	244		
Total	2220	100		Total	2220	100	
Auxiliary nurse				Traditional healer			
Yes	187	8.5	1.1	Yes	15	0.6	0.3
No	1760	91.5	1.1	No	1955	99.4	0.3
DK/DTR	29			DK/DTR	6		
Missing	244			Missing	244		
Total	2220	100		Total	2220	100	
Laboratory technician				Relative			
Yes	40	1.9	0.4	Yes	328	17.9	1.5
No	1928	98.1	0.4	No	1642	82.1	1.5
DK/DTR	8			DK/DTR	6		
Missing	244			Missing	244		
Total	2220	100		Total	2220	100	
Midwife/Comadrona				Other			
Yes	1124	61.1	2.8	Yes	44	2	0.4
No	845	38.9	2.8	No	1924	98	0.4
DK/DTR	7			DK/DTR	8		
Missing	244			Missing	244		
Total	2220	100		Total	2220	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	8	0.4	0.1
No	1967	99.6	0.1
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	245		
Total	2221	100	
Number of categories of personnel in attendance at delivery			
None	8	0.4	0.1
One	1135	59.5	2.2
Two	622	31.1	1.7
Three	171	7.2	1
Four or more	39	1.7	0.4
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	245		
Total	2221	100	
Delivery with a skilled birth attendant			
Yes	802	36.3	2.8
No	1173	63.7	2.8
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	246		
Total	2221	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 with a skilled birth attendant			
Yes	778	35.2	2.8
No	1196	64.8	2.8
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	247		
Total	2221	100	
In-hospital delivery with a skilled birth attendant			
Yes	572	24.7	2.1
No	1402	75.3	2.1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	247		
Total	2221	100	

6.2.3 Complications

Pregnancy complications are an important source of maternal and child morbidity and mortality. The type of delivery (vaginal or Caesarian 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, less than half of births occurred in institutional settings. In 73% of these cases, women indicated that they attended the facility for emergency care. Few women reported seizures prior to delivery (4%). Approximately 3% of infants were transferred to an intensive care unit after delivery, and 23% of women reported excessive bleeding after delivery (more than 1 cup over a two-day period of time).

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	1718	88.8	1.3
Planned Caesarean section	62	2.5	0.5
Emergency Caesarean section	193	8.7	1
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	245		
Total	2220	100	
Reason for attending a health facility for delivery, among in-facility births			
Planned	207	26.1	2.1
Emergency	570	73.2	2.2
Other	5	0.7	0.3
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	0		
Total	785	100	
Respondent had seizures prior to delivery			
Yes	90	4.2	0.7
No	1883	95.8	0.7
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	244		
Total	2220	100	
Child entered neonatal intensive care unit after delivery			
Yes	72	3.6	0.6
No	1898	96.4	0.6
DK/DTR	6		
Missing	244		
Total	2220	100	
Respondent had excessive bleeding in the first day following the delivery			
Yes	454	23.2	1.5
No	1492	76.8	1.5
DK/DTR	30		
Missing	244		
Total	2220	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: very large, larger than 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%). Only 49% of newborns were weighed at birth. Among those who were weighed, 10% 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	109	5.8	0.9
Larger than average	208	10.3	0.9
Average	1356	68.4	1.7
Smaller than average	199	10.8	1
Very small	85	4.7	0.7
DK/DTR	19		
Missing	243		
Total	2219	100	
Child's weight was measured at birth			
Yes	1022	48.8	3.1
No	915	51.2	3.1
DK/DTR	39		
Missing	243		
Total	2219	100	
Child's birth weight, among those who were weighed			
<2.5 kg (low birth weight)	93	9.8	1.3
≥2.5 kg	846	90.2	1.3
DK/DTR	83		
Missing	0		
Total	1022	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 percentage by timing of the check for women with an in-facility delivery.

Only half of women recalled being checked after delivery, and 27% reported being checked one week after delivery by a health care provider. Only 45% of women with an institutional birth recalled being checked every 15 minutes for the first hour postpartum.

Table 6.3.1b shows the percentage 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 medical doctor (61%) or midwife (27%).

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	962	49.7	1.8
No	1007	50.3	1.8
DK/DTR	7		
Missing	243		
Total	2219	100	
Respondent was checked every 15 minutes during the first hour after delivery while still at health facility, among in-facility births			
Yes	331	44.8	2.5
No	442	55.2	2.5
DK/DTR	12		
Missing	0		
Total	785	100	
Respondent was checked within one week after delivery by a health provider			
Yes	552	26.9	1.8
No	1416	73.1	1.8
DK/DTR	7		
Missing	244		
Total	2219	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	348	39.3	3	0 visits	731	73.1	2.9	0 visits	959	99.7	0.2
1 visit	396	40	2.3	1 visit	112	13.2	1.6	1 visit	3	0.3	0.2
2 visits	143	14.1	1.5	2 visits	62	7.1	1.1	2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	41	3.6	0.7	3 visits	25	2.9	0.8	3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	18	1.7	0.5	4 visits	9	1.1	0.5	4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	6	0.4	0.2	5 visits	9	1	0.4	5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	4	0.3	0.1	6 visits	7	0.9	0.4	6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	3	0.3	0.2	7 visits	5	0.6	0.3	7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	3	0.3	0.2	8 visits	2	0.2	0.2	8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	962	100		Total	962	100		Total	962	100	
Professional nurse				Community health worker				Other			
0 visits	823	85.2	1.7	0 visits	950	98.7	0.5	0 visits	957	99.5	0.3
1 visit	105	11.6	1.5	1 visit	11	1.2	0.5	1 visit	3	0.2	0.1
2 visits	24	2.2	0.5	2 visits	1	0.1	0.1	2 visits	2	0.3	0.3
3 visits	4	0.5	0.2	3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	3	0.3	0.1	4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	2	0.2	0.1	6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	1	0.1	0.1	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	962	100		Total	962	100		Total	962	100	
Auxiliary nurse				Pharmacy assistant				Didn't know attendant or declined to respond			
0 visits	939	97.9	0.5	0 visits	961	99.9	0.1	0 visits	961	99.9	0.1
1 visit	19	1.8	0.4	1 visit	1	0.1	0.1	1 visit	1	0.1	0.1
2 visits	3	0.3	0.2	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	1	0.1	0.1	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	962	100		Total	962	100		Total	962	100	
Laboratory technician				Traditional healer							
0 visits	962	100		0 visits	961	99.9	0.1				
1 visit	0	0		1 visit	1	0.1	0.1				
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	962	100		Total	962	100					

6.3.2 Postnatal checkup for the baby

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

Approximately 60% of women reported that their infant was checked at any time after delivery. Among all deliveries, 17% 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 medical doctor performed a checkup (74%). Professional nurses and midwives were also reported, though much less frequently.

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	1210	60.5	1.9
No	759	39.5	1.9
DK/DTR	7		
Missing	245		
Total	2221	100	
Baby was checked within 24 hours after delivery by a health provider			
Yes	354	16.5	1.7
No	1544	83.5	1.7
DK/DTR	7		
Missing	316		
Total	2221	100	
Baby was checked within one week after delivery by a health provider			
Yes	665	33.4	2.2
No	1233	66.6	2.2
DK/DTR	7		
Missing	316		
Total	2221	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	293	25.6	2.5	0 visits	1113	91.2	1.9	0 visits	1210	100	
1 visit	684	55.9	2.4	1 visit	40	3.6	0.8	1 visit	0	0	
2 visits	156	12.7	1.3	2 visits	24	2.1	0.6	2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	46	3.6	0.7	3 visits	10	0.9	0.4	3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	19	1.4	0.4	4 visits	3	0.3	0.1	4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	3	0.2	0.1	5 visits	10	0.9	0.4	5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	3	0.2	0.1	6 visits	3	0.4	0.3	6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	6	0.6	0.3	7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	6	0.4	0.3	8 visits	1	0.1	0.1	8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	1210	100		Total	1210	100		Total	1210	100	
Professional nurse				Community health worker				Other			
0 visits	987	81	2	0 visits	1196	99	0.3	0 visits	1205	99.7	0.1
1 visit	180	15.3	1.7	1 visit	12	0.8	0.2	1 visit	4	0.2	0.1
2 visits	25	2	0.4	2 visits	2	0.2	0.1	2 visits	1	0.1	0.1
3 visits	11	0.8	0.3	3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	3	0.2	0.2	4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	2	0.7	0.6	5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	1	0.1	0.1	6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	1	0.1	0.1	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	1210	100		Total	1210	100		Total	1210	100	
Auxiliary nurse				Pharmacy assistant				Didn't know attendant or declined to respond			
0 visits	1173	97.2	0.6	0 visits	1209	99.9	0.1	0 visits	1205	99.6	0.2
1 visit	29	2.3	0.5	1 visit	1	0.1	0.1	1 visit	5	0.4	0.2
2 visits	6	0.4	0.2	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	2	0.1	0.1	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	1210	100		Total	1210	100		Total	1210	100	
Laboratory technician				Traditional healer							
0 visits	1210	100		0 visits	1210	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	1210	100		Total	1210	100					

CHAPTER 7: CHILD HEALTH

This chapter summarizes the health status of children aged 0-59 months whose mothers participated in the SM2015-Mexico 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 Mexico is shown in Table 7.1 by 6- or 12-month age groups. Nineteen percent of these children were under 1 year of age at the time of the interview. The age distributions of female and male children are similar.

Table 7.1 Age and sex of children

Percent distribution of the <i>de facto</i> population of children aged 0-59 months in the SM2015 baseline survey						
	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Age, in months						
0-5 months	205	9	212	9.3	431	9.3
6-11 months	210	9.2	250	11	468	10.1
12-23 months	461	20.3	472	20.7	956	20.5
24-35 months	427	18.8	458	20.1	898	19.3
36-47 months	507	22.3	465	20.4	994	21.3
48-59 months	463	20.4	421	18.5	909	19.5
Total	2273	100	2278	100	4656	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 could 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, 54% reported that their children's health was "about the same." While 43% reported that their children's health had improved, 3% reported worse health on the day of the interview, compared to the previous year. Ninety-two percent could "easily" perform their daily activities (e.g., playing and going to school). Eight percent of mothers 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	663	13.5	1.2
Very good	625	15	1
Good	2434	54.1	1.6
Fair	707	16	0.9
Poor	49	1.4	0.3
DK/NR	2		
Missing	176		
Total	4656	100	
Current health relative to health last year			
Better	1565	43.3	1.8
Worse	105	3	0.3
About the same	1822	53.7	1.8
DK/NR	4		
Missing	166		
Total	3662	100	
Ability to perform daily activities			
Easily	4119	91.9	0.7
With some difficulty	225	5.8	0.6
With much difficulty	23	0.5	0.1
Unable to do	76	1.8	0.5
DK/NR	37		
Missing	176		
Total	4656	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 27% of children were reported as sick during that time (Table 7.1.2). Of the 1,231 children who were recently ill, the most commonly elicited specific complaints were cough/chest infection (35%), fever (33%), a problem other than one on the provided list (14%), and diarrhea without blood (13%).

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 participating 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	1231	27.1	1.1
No	3245	71.8	1.2
DK/NR	4		
Missing	105		
Total	4585	100	
Recent illness			
Fever	432	32.8	1.9
Malaria	1	0.1	0.1
Cough/chest infection	427	35	1.7
Tuberculosis	0	0	
Asthma	1	0.2	0.2
Bronchitis	2	0.1	0.1
Pneumonia	2	0.3	0.2
Diarrhea without blood	165	13.3	1.2
Diarrhea with blood	14	0.9	0.2
Vomiting	18	1.4	0.4
Abdominal pain	5	0.4	0.2
Anemia	3	0.4	0.3
Skin rash/infection	6	0.4	0.1
Eye/ear infection	4	0.2	0.1
Measles	2	0.1	0.1
Jaundice	0	0	
Headache	7	0.8	0.4
Stroke	0	0	
Diabetes	0	0	
HIV/AIDS	0	0	
Paralysis	1	0.1	0.1
Other	154	13.7	1.5
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	1246	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 1,231 children who were sick in the two weeks preceding the interview. The table shows the percentage of children 0-59 months who were sick in the last two weeks for whom care was sought for recent illness and among these, the percentage distribution by type of medical facility where care was sought and whether the child was hospitalized.

Care was sought for 56% of these cases. Care was typically sought at a public health center/clinic (39%) or pharmacy (25%); approximately 10% attended private health centers. Only 8 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	715	56.1	2.4
No	516	43.9	2.4
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	1231	100	
Type of medical facility where care was sought			
Public hospital	43	6.6	1.5
Public health unit	50	7.3	1.5
Public clinic/health center	298	39.4	3
Public mobile clinic	20	2.7	1.2
Other public health center	2	0.2	0.2
Private hospital	5	0.9	0.6
Private clinic/health center	11	1.3	0.5
Private office	66	8	1.6
Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health center	1	0	
Pharmacy	174	25.2	2.5
Community health worker	18	2.2	0.8
Traditional healer	7	2.1	1.1
Other	29	3.9	1
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	724	100	
Child was hospitalized for recent illness			
Yes	8	1.1	0.5
No	1237	98.9	0.5
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	1245	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, the mother was asked about what was done to treat the symptoms and 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. Twenty-five percent of children experienced cough, 11% 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	1141	25.1	1.1
No	3435	74.9	1.1
DK/NR	8		
Missing	72		
Total	4656	100	
Child had cough in the last two weeks, by type			
Cough with difficulty breathing due to chest problem	94	1.9	0.2
Cough with difficulty breathing due to congested or runny nose	272	6	0.6
Cough with difficulty breathing due to chest problem and congested or runny nose	128	2.6	0.3
Cough with difficulty breathing due to other reason	1	0	
Cough without difficulty breathing	635	14.3	0.9
No cough	3435	75.1	1.1
DK/NR	19		
Missing	72		
Total	4656	100	
Child had acute respiratory infection in the last two weeks			
Yes	502	10.7	0.7
No	4070	89.3	0.7
DK/NR	12		
Missing	72		
Total	4656	100	
Child had fever in the last two weeks			
Yes	830	17.6	0.9
No	3744	82.4	0.9
DK/NR	10		
Missing	72		
Total	4656	100	

7.2.2 Utilization of health services for acute respiratory infection

Fifty-eight 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	300	58	3.1
No	202	42	3.1
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	502	100	
Type of medical facility where care was sought			
Public hospital	12	3.9	1.5
Public health unit	18	6.5	1.8
Public clinic/health center	126	41.9	3.8
Public mobile clinic	8	2.7	1.1
Other public health center	1	0.4	0.3
Private hospital	3	0.9	0.9
Private clinic/health center	6	2.4	1.3
Private office	36	9	1.8
Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health center	1	0.1	0.1
Pharmacy	69	24.9	3.3
Community health worker	6	1.6	1
Traditional healer	2	1.5	1.2
Other	12	4.2	1.4
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	300	100	

7.2.3 Utilization of medications for acute respiratory infection

Eighty 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 67% of these cases, antibiotic pills to 14%, and antibiotic injections to 8%. Acetaminophen, ibuprofen, and aspirin were administered to less than 10% of cases. Seventeen 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	404	80.4	2
No	98	19.6	2
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	502	100	
Antibiotic injection			
Yes	28	7.5	1.7
No	372	92.5	1.7
DK/NR	4		
Missing	98		
Total	502	100	
Antibiotic pill			
Yes	60	13.8	2.3
No	341	86.2	2.3
DK/NR	3		
Missing	98		
Total	502	100	
Antibiotic syrup			
Yes	272	66.8	3
No	127	33.2	3
DK/NR	5		
Missing	98		
Total	502	100	
Aspirin			
Yes	36	9	2
No	365	91	2
DK/NR	3		
Missing	98		
Total	502	100	

Table 7.2.3a continued

Medication	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Acetaminophen			
Yes	47	9.5	2
No	350	90.5	2
DK/NR	7		
Missing	98		
Total	502	100	
Ibuprofen			
Yes	28	6.4	1.4
No	368	93.6	1.4
DK/NR	8		
Missing	98		
Total	502	100	
Oral rehydration therapy			
Yes	16	6.4	1.9
No	384	93.6	1.9
DK/NR	4		
Missing	98		
Total	502	100	
Other			
Yes	61	17.3	2.7
No	338	82.7	2.7
DK/NR	5		
Missing	98		
Total	502	100	

7.2.4 Feeding practices during acute respiratory infection

Data on feeding practices during the recent episode 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. Only 12% of children were given more fluids than usual. Over half of children were offered less fluid than usual (or none at all). Twenty-six 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	7	3.6	1.5
Much less	73	16.1	2.3
Somewhat less	192	36.3	2.5
About the same	166	31.8	2.5
More	64	12.1	2
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	502	100	
Volume of solid foods given during illness			
No solids	10	1.7	0.6
Much less	73	16.6	2.1
Somewhat less	271	53.4	2.3
About the same	136	26	2.4
More	12	2.4	0.8
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	502	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 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 (8%). Less than 1% 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	377	8.2	0.6
No	4090	91.8	0.6
DK/NR	13		
Missing	105		
Total	4585	100	
Child had diarrhea in the last two weeks, by type			
Diarrhea with blood	22	0.5	0.1
Diarrhea without blood	355	7.8	0.6
No diarrhea	4090	91.8	0.6
DK/NR	13		
Missing	105		
Total	4585	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	284	54.3	3.1
No	230	45.7	3.1
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	514	100	
Type of medical facility where care was sought			
Public hospital	16	6.8	2.3
Public health unit	17	6.1	1.9
Public clinic/health center	110	39.1	3.4
Public mobile clinic	7	2.5	1.3
Other public health center	0	0	
Private hospital	2	0.5	0.4
Private clinic/health center	5	1.7	1.1
Private office	22	7.9	2.2
Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health center	1	0.1	0.1
Pharmacy	78	26.9	3.3
Community health worker	9	2.5	1.2
Traditional healer	3	1	0.6
Other	14	4.8	1.2
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	284	100	

7.3.3 Utilization of treatments for diarrhea

A simple and effective response to dehydration caused by diarrhea is a 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 only 54% of cases, over 80% of cases were given some form of treatment. Oral serums prepared from commercially available powders were the most common form of oral rehydration therapy (35%).

Table 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	309	82.2	2.4
No	68	17.8	2.4
DK/NR	3		
Missing	0		
Total	380	100	
Powdered oral serum			
Yes	141	34.6	3.3
No	238	65.4	3.3
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	380	100	
Bottled oral serum			
Yes	75	20.9	3.1
No	304	79.1	3.1
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	380	100	
Homemade fluid recommended by health authorities			
Yes	25	6.3	1.7
No	354	93.7	1.7
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	380	100	
Antibiotic pill			
Yes	70	18.1	2.7
No	304	81.9	2.7
DK/NR	6		
Missing	0		
Total	380	100	

Table 7.3.3a continued

Treatment given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Antidiarrheal pill			
Yes	42	12.6	2.5
No	333	87.4	2.5
DK/NR	5		
Missing	0		
Total	380	100	
Zinc pill			
Yes	2	1.1	1
No	373	98.9	1
DK/NR	5		
Missing	0		
Total	380	100	
Other type of pill			
Yes	6	1.4	0.6
No	369	98.6	0.6
DK/NR	5		
Missing	0		
Total	380	100	
Unknown pill			
Yes	11	2.7	1
No	364	97.3	1
DK/NR	5		
Missing	0		
Total	380	100	
Antibiotic injection			
Yes	32	9.5	2
No	344	90.5	2
DK/NR	4		
Missing	0		
Total	380	100	

Table 7.3.3a continued

Treatment given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Non-antibiotic injection			
Yes	3	0.8	0.5
No	373	99.2	0.5
DK/NR	4		
Missing	0		
Total	380	100	
Unknown injection			
Yes	1	0.4	0.4
No	375	99.6	0.4
DK/NR	4		
Missing	0		
Total	380	100	
Intravenous therapy			
Yes	4	0.9	0.4
No	372	99.1	0.4
DK/NR	4		
Missing	0		
Total	380	100	
Home remedy/herbal medicine			
Yes	58	15.5	2.1
No	318	84.5	2.1
DK/NR	4		
Missing	0		
Total	380	100	
Antibiotic syrup			
Yes	77	20.3	2.9
No	298	79.7	2.9
DK/NR	5		
Missing	0		
Total	380	100	
Antidiarrheal syrup			
Yes	51	13	2.5
No	323	87	2.5
DK/NR	6		
Missing	0		
Total	380	100	

Table 7.3.3a continued

Treatment given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Zinc syrup			
Yes	4	0.9	0.5
No	370	99.1	0.5
DK/NR	6		
Missing	0		
Total	380	100	
Other syrup			
Yes	11	2.6	0.9
No	363	97.4	0.9
DK/NR	6		
Missing	0		
Total	380	100	
Unknown syrup			
Yes	9	3.3	1.3
No	368	96.7	1.3
DK/NR	3		
Missing	0		
Total	380	100	
Other treatment			
Yes	22	6.6	1.6
No	354	93.4	1.6
DK/NR	4		
Missing	0		
Total	380	100	

The use of oral rehydration solution was given to approximately half of the children with diarrhea (Table 7.3.3b).

Table 7.3.3b Utilization of oral rehydration solution 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, among all children with diarrhea			
Yes	257	48.9	3.2
No	255	51.1	3.2
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	514	100	
Oral rehydration solution, among those given any treatment			
Yes	257	63.9	3.6
No	141	36.1	3.6
DK/NR	2		
Missing	114		
Total	514	100	

7.3.4 Feeding practices during diarrhea

Mothers are encouraged to continue feeding children normally when they suffer from diarrheal diseases 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. Only 16% of children were given more fluids than usual. Just over half of children were offered less fluid than usual (or none at all). Approximately 30% of children were offered the same volume of solid food as usual during their illness. More than two-thirds 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	3	0.5	0.4
Much less	88	17.4	2.2
Somewhat less	194	34.7	2.7
About the same	148	31.5	3.1
More	81	16	2.1
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	514	100	
Volume of solid foods given during illness			
No solids	20	4.1	1.1
Much less	83	15.2	2
Somewhat less	262	48.9	2.8
About the same	131	29	2.7
More	17	2.7	0.8
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	514	100	

7.4 Immunization against Common Childhood Illnesses

Information on immunization coverage was collected for all children aged 0-59 months whose mothers were participating in the survey. Both the mother's report and review of vaccination card (if present) were used to determine coverage. A vaccination card was available for review for 4,018 children (86% of the sample, unweighted). In Table 7.4a, coverage estimates based on recall are summarized for the full sample, and 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	187	7.7	1.1	114	3.3	0.5
1 dose	2518	90.6	1.1	3842	96.7	0.5
2+ doses	42	1.8	0.5	0	0	
DK/NR, missing	1909			700		
Total	4656	100		4656	100	
Hepatitis B vaccine, among children 6-59 months						
None recalled/recorded	348	17.2	1.6	142	3.7	0.6
1 dose	373	17.7	1.5	167	5	0.7
2 doses	218	9.2	1	310	7.9	0.8
3+ doses	1226	55.9	2.4	3041	83.4	1.6
DK/NR, missing	2060			565		
Total	4225	100		4225	100	
Pentavalent vaccine (DPT, polio, HiB), among children 18-59 months						
None recalled/recorded	196	11.9	1.6	33	1.4	0.3
1 dose	325	19.9	1.8	56	2.5	0.6
2 doses	164	8.9	1.1	89	3.1	0.5
3 doses	332	17.3	1.5	480	16.5	1.4
4+ doses	796	42.1	2.8	2170	76.6	1.8
DK/NR, missing	1437			422		
Total	3250	100		3250	100	
Rotavirus vaccine, among children 4-59 months						
None recalled/recorded	588	28.8	2	610	16.8	1.3
1 dose	495	24	1.6	515	13.9	1
2+ doses	1112	47.3	2.3	2660	69.3	2
DK/NR, missing	2186			596		
Total	4381	100		4381	100	
Pneumoccal conjugate vaccine, among children 12-59 months						
None recalled/recorded	431	25.4	2.2	312	10.2	1.3
1 dose	295	16.1	1.4	195	6	0.7
2 doses	362	18.4	1.8	666	20.6	1.6
3+ doses	786	40.1	2.9	2088	63.2	2.5
DK/NR, missing	1883			496		
Total	3757	100		3757	100	
Measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine, among children 12-59 months						
None recalled/recorded	442	24.1	1.9	1503	49.5	2.8
1 dose	1332	66.5	1.9	1263	36	2.8
2+ doses	189	9.4	1.2	495	14.5	2.4
DK/NR, missing	1794			496		
Total	3757	100		3757	100	

The coverage of two key vaccine indicators was calculated according to age groups (Table 7.4b). Based on maternal recall, 80% 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 50%. When vaccine card data was supplemented by maternal recall, estimated coverage of one dose of MMR vaccine was 72% among children aged 12-23 months.

Based on maternal recall, only 22% of children aged 18-59 were classified as fully immunized. Among the subset with a vaccine card available for review, full immunization coverage in this age group was 23%. When vaccine card data was supplemented by maternal recall, 35% of children 12-59 were estimated to be “fully” immunized for age. Rates of complete vaccination for age are

higher when including all children 0-59 months. When considering only mothers' recall, 25% of children are fully immunized for age. Card-based coverage is 28%, and when combined with recall-based information, the estimate of full vaccination for age among children 0-59 months is 39%.

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	442	79.9	2.3	477	49.5	3	616	71.7	2.5
No	97	20.1	2.3	430	50.5	3	240	28.3	2.5
DK/NR, missing	417			49			100		
Total	956	100		956	100		956	100	
Fully immunized ^b , among children 18-59 months									
Yes	329	21.9	2.3	753	22.8	2.2	983	34.7	2.6
No	1188	78.1	2.3	2344	77.2	2.2	1855	65.3	2.6
DK/NR, missing	1733			153			412		
Total	3250	100		3250	100		3250	100	
Fully immunized ^b , among children 0-59 months									
Yes	564	25.2	2	1327	27.8	2.1	1604	39.2	2.4
No	1529	74.8	2	3093	72.2	2.1	2364	60.8	2.4
DK/NR, missing	2563			236			688		
Total	4656	100		4656	100		4656	100	
^a Among 6,260 children aged 0-59 months who had a vaccine card available for review (96% 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 x2, Penta x1, Rota x1, Pneum x1); >4-6 months (BCG x1, HepB x3, Penta x2, Rota x2, Pneum x2); >6-12 months (BCG x1, HepB x4, Penta x3, Rota x2, Pneum x3); >12-18 months (BCG x1, HepB x4, Penta x3, Rota x2, Pneum x3, MMR x1); >18-59 months (BCG x1, HepB x4, Penta x4, Rota x2, Pneum x3, 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 25% 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	881	25.3	1.2
No	2553	74.7	1.2
DK/NR	45		
Missing	154		
Total	3633	100	

CHAPTER 8: INFANT AND YOUNG CHILDREN FEEDING PRACTICES

This chapter summarizes the feeding practices of infants and children aged 0-59 months whose mothers participated in the SM2015-Mexico 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 Mexico, 3,393 children were in the specified age range (less than 24 months old) and 3,328 had adequate responses to determine their breastfeeding status. Table 8.1 shows that 73% 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 6 months prior to the survey who received only breast milk during the previous day. This information is obtained through a 24-hour dietary recall which asks the mother what the child consumed during the previous day or night. In Mexico, 431 children were in the specified age range and 401 had sufficiently complete dietary recall information to determine whether they were exclusively breastfed. Table 8.1 shows that 61% 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 12-15 months old who received breast milk during the previous day. This information is obtained through a 24-hour dietary recall which asks the mother what the child consumed during the previous day or night. In Mexico, 347 children were in the specified age range and 335 had adequate responses to determine their breastfeeding status. Table 8.1 shows that 82% 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	2421	72.7	1.8
No	907	27.3	1.8
Missing, DK/NR	65		
Total	3393	100	
Exclusive breastfeeding (among children 0-5 months)			
Yes	236	60.5	3.4
No	165	39.5	3.4
Missing, DK/NR	30		
Total	431	100	
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year (among children 12-15 months)			
Yes	268	81.6	3
No	67	18.4	3
Missing, DK/NR	12		
Total	347	100	

8.2 Solid Foods

8.2.1 Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods

The introduction of solid foods is measured as the percentage of infants 6-8 months of age who received solid or semi-solid foods during the previous day. This information is obtained through a 24-hour dietary recall which asks the mother what the child consumed during the previous day or night. In Mexico, 235 children were in the specified age range and 233 had sufficiently complete dietary recall information. Table 8.2 shows that 76% of children consumed solid or semi-solid 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 is obtained through a 24-hour dietary recall which asks the mother what the child consumed during the previous day or night. In Mexico, 1,424 children were in the specified age range and 1,372 had sufficiently complete dietary recall information. Table 8.2 shows that 32% 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 is obtained through a 24-hour dietary recall which asks the mother what the child consumed during the previous day or night. In Mexico, 937 children were in the specified age range and 900 had sufficiently complete dietary recall information. Table 8.2 shows that 62% 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 is obtained through a 24-hour dietary recall which asks the mother what the child consumed during the previous day or night. In Mexico, 1,424 children were in the specified age range and 1,216 had sufficiently complete dietary recall information. Table 8.2 shows that 41% 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 receive an iron-rich food (e.g., liver, beef, or fish) or a food that is specially designed for infants and young children, or that is fortified in the home with a product that included iron during the previous day. This information is obtained through a 24-hour dietary recall which asks the mother what the child consumed during the previous day or night. In Mexico, 1,424 children were in the

specified age range and 1,372 had sufficiently complete dietary recall information. Table 8.2 shows that 31% 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	177	75.7	3.5
No	56	24.3	3.5
Missing, DK/NR	2		
Total	235	100	
Minimum dietary diversity (among children 6-23 months)			
Yes	418	32.2	2.1
No	954	67.8	2.1
Missing, DK/NR	52		
Total	1424	100	
Minimum meal frequency (among children 6-23 months)			
Yes	513	41.1	2
No	703	58.9	2
Missing, DK/NR	208		
Total	1424	100	
Minimum acceptable diet (among children 6-23 months)			
Yes	200	14.9	1.6
No	1157	85.1	1.6
Missing, DK/NR	67		
Total	1424	100	
Consumption of iron-rich foods (among children 6-23 months)			
Yes	428	31.3	2
No	944	68.7	2
Missing, DK/NR	52		
Total	1424	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 her child received a dose of vitamin A in the last six months. Table 8.3 shows that 15% 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 her child received iron pills, powder, or syrup in the last day. Table 8.3 shows that 5% 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 micronutrients (*chispitas*) and asked how many packets their child had received and consumed in the last six months. Table 8.3 shows that a substantial majority (86%) of children 6-23 months of age received no 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	708	14.9	1.2
No	3677	85.1	1.2
DK/NR	95		
Missing	176		
Total	4656	100	
Iron in the last day (among children aged 0-59 months)			
Yes	220	4.6	0.4
No	4235	95.4	0.4
DK/NR	25		
Missing	176		
Total	4656	100	
Packets of micronutrients in the last six months (among children aged 6-23 months)			
0 times	1124	85.5	1.5
1-10 times	67	5.3	0.8
11-20 times	42	3.4	0.7
21-30 times	36	2.6	0.6
31-40 times	6	0.4	0.2
41-50 times	2	0.1	0.1
51-59 times	0	0	
60+ times	30	2.6	0.6
DK/NR	55		
Missing	52		
Total	1414	100	

CHAPTER 9: NUTRITIONAL STATUS IN CHILDREN

The nutritional status of children aged 0-59 months is an important outcome measure of children's health. The SM2015-Mexico 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 less than 11.0 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 Multicenter Growth Reference Study. The findings of the study, whose sample included children in six countries (Brazil, Ghana, India, Norway, Oman, and the United States), described how children should grow under optimal conditions. As such, the WHO Child 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 were expressed in standard deviation units from the median in the Multicenter Growth Reference Study.

According to the household roster data collected as part of the SM2015 Household Characteristics Questionnaire, a total of 4,656 children aged 0-59 months were eligible to be weighed, measured, and tested for anemia. In practice, 4,203 children aged 0-59 months underwent the physical measurement module. Height and weight data were presented for 99.9% (4,197) of these children: 4 children had invalid values for height or weight. Hemoglobin was measured in 3,909 children (93%): less than 1% were not measured or had invalid measurements, parental consent was refused for 6%, and about half of 1% had other reasons (could not extract enough blood, other). The age and sex distribution of children participating in the physical measurement 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	8.8	9	8.9
6-11	9.2	11	10.1
12-23	20	20.2	20.1
24-35	18.8	20.3	19.6
36-47	22.8	20.7	21.8
48-59	20.3	18.8	19.6
Total	100	100	100
Number of children	2090	2107	4197
Anemia			
0-5	7.9	7.9	7.9
6-11	8.8	11	9.9
12-23	20	19.9	20
24-35	19	20.8	19.9
36-47	23.4	21.1	22.2
48-59	20.9	19.4	20.2
Total	100	100	100
Number of children	1948	1961	3909

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, 9% of measured children were underweight (had low weight-for-age) and 2% were severely underweight.

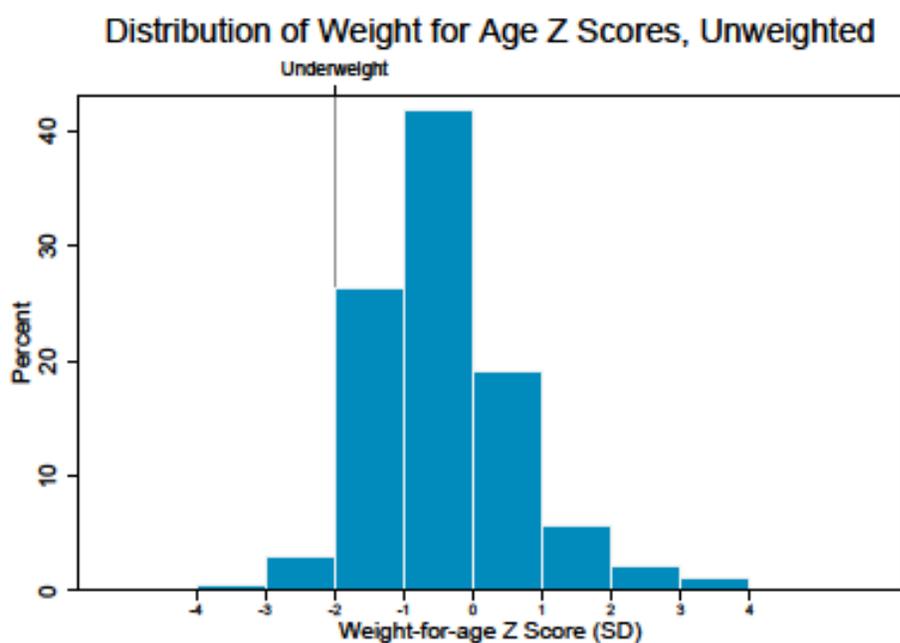


Figure 9.1.1 Distribution of weight-for-age z-scores among children aged 0-59 months

9.1.2 Prevalence of underweight

As shown in Table 9.2, 9% of children aged 0-59 months were underweight (had low weight-for-age) and 2% were severely underweight. The proportion of underweight children was highest (11%) in the age groups 24 to 59 months and lowest (3%) among those under 6 months, a significant result ($P < 0.001$). Female children (9%) were slightly less likely to be underweight than male children (10%), but the difference is not statistically significant ($P = 0.37$).

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, 42% of measured children are stunted, and the proportion of severely stunted children is 16%.

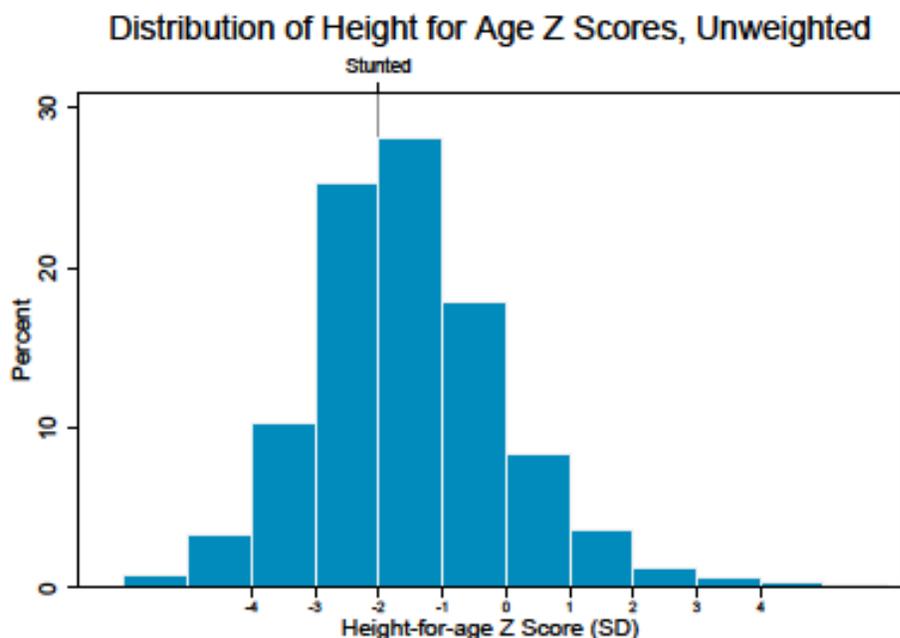


Figure 9.2.1 Distribution of height-for-age z-scores among children aged 0-59 months

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, 42% of children under age 5 were stunted and 16% were severely stunted. Analysis of the indicator by age group shows that stunting was highest (51%) in children aged 24-59 months and lowest (9%) in children aged 0-5 months ($P < 0.001$). Severe stunting shows a similar pattern ($P < 0.0001$), where the age group of children 24-59 months old had the highest proportion of severely stunted children (19%) while the youngest age group (0-5 months) had the lowest proportion (2%). A similar proportion (42%) of male children was stunted compared with the proportion of female children (42%).

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 overweight 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, 1% of children were wasted and less than 1% of children were severely wasted. Overweight and obesity affected a greater proportion of children in Mexico 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).

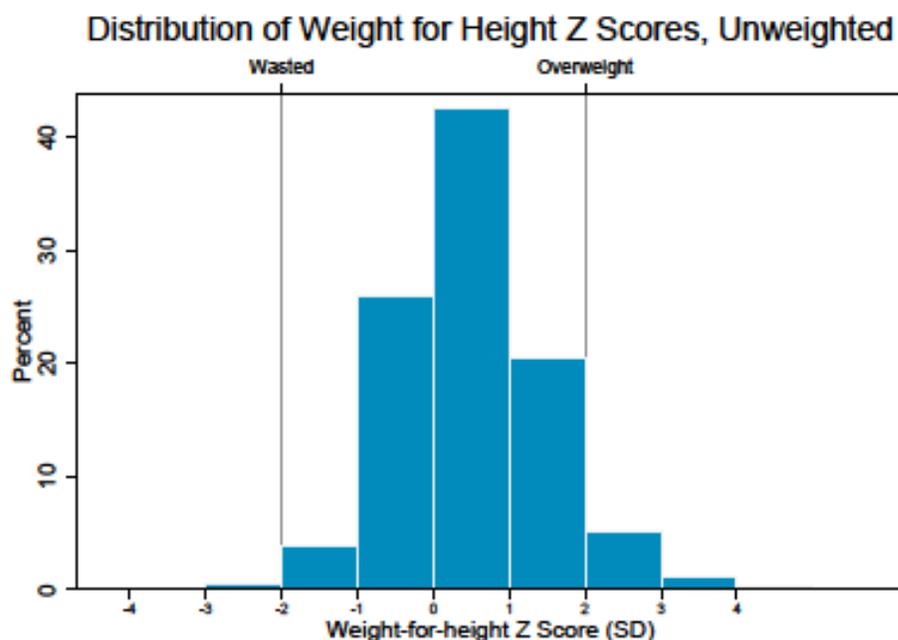


Figure 9.3.1 Distribution of weight-for-height z-scores among children aged 0-59 months



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, 1% of children were wasted and less than 1% of children were severely wasted. Analysis of the indicator by age group shows that wasting was highest (just over 1%) in children 0-5 months old and lowest (less than 1%) in children aged 12-23 months, but the difference is not statistically significant ($P=0.32$). Male children were slightly more likely to be wasted than female children (just over 1% versus less than 1%; this is not significant, $P=0.49$). However, male children were slightly less likely to be severely wasted (less than half of 1%) than females (just under 1%), but the difference is not significant ($P=0.29$).

Overweight and obesity affected a greater proportion of children in Mexico than wasting. In this sample of poorest areas of Mexico, 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 Mexico.

Table 9.2 Distribution of anthropometric indices 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	2	9.3	2.8	15.8	41.8	0.5	1	5.3	4656
Sex									
Male	2.5	9.7	2.7	15.9	41.6	0.3	1.2	6	2278
Female	1.4	8.8	2.8	15.7	41.9	0.7	0.9	4.5	2273
Age in months									
0-5	1	2.9	18	2.4	9.1	0.6	1.3	15.7	431
6-23	1.3	7.8	3.8	9.6	23.6	0.2	1.2	8.2	468
12-23	2.1	8.5	1.4	14.8	38.4	0.2	0.7	3.5	956
24-59	2.2	10.8	0.9	19	50.5	0.6	1	4	2680

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.

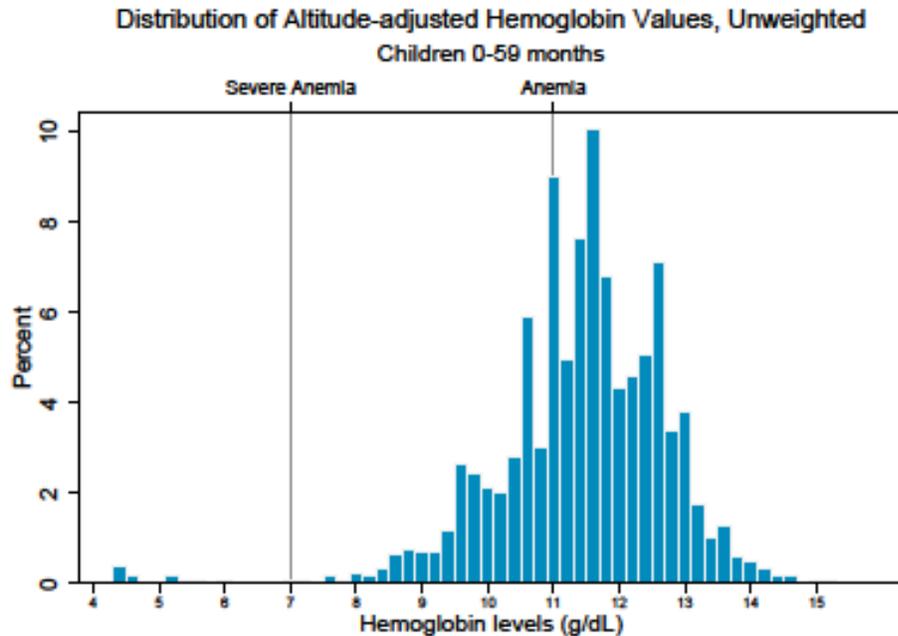


Figure 9.4.1 Distribution of hemoglobin values among children aged 0-59 months

9.4.2 Prevalence of anemia

Levels of anemia were classified as severe (less than 7.0 g/dL) and any (less than 11.0 g/dL) based on the hemoglobin concentration in the blood. The cut-off point 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 Chiapas. The lowest elevation of a surveyed household was 20 meters and the highest elevation was 2,546 meters. Correction for elevation was applied to hemoglobin measurements taken over 1,000 meters.

Children whose hemoglobin levels are below 11 g/dL are considered anemic and children who have hemoglobin levels below 7 g/dL are considered severely anemic. Table 9.4.2 indicates that 29% of children under age 5 in Mexico are anemic. Overall, the anemia prevalence is mostly mild to moderate, with only 1% of children under 5 years presenting as severely anemic. Anemia prevalence is highest among children aged 6-11 months (57%) compared with the other children. More than one-third of all children aged 6-23 months, our targeted population for anemia intervention, were found to be anemic (39%). For all children under 5 years of age, male children are slightly more likely to be anemic (29%) than female children (28%), but the difference is not statistically significant ($P=0.44$).

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	431	1	46.6
6-11	468	0.6	56.5
12-23	956	1.3	31
24-59	2801	0.9	21.2
0-59	4656	0.9	28.5
6-23			
	1424	1.1	39.4
Sex			
Male	2278	0.8	29.2
Female	2273	1	27.8

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. Fourteen percent of women reported meeting with a community health worker in the month preceding the interview (Table 10.1.1). Twelve percent met only once, and 1% or less met two, three, or four or more times.

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	817	14	1.3
No	4163	86	1.3
DK/NR	12		
Missing	24		
Total	5016	100	
Number of times respondent met with a community health worker in the last month			
Did not meet	4163	86.2	1.3
One time	712	12.2	1.2
Two times	69	1.2	0.3
Three times	9	0.2	0.1
Four or more times	13	0.2	0.1
DK/NR	23		
Missing	26		
Total	5015	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, child vaccination was the most common service provided (60%). Advice about child nutrition (56%) and family planning (60%) 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	243	29.5	3.8
No	555	70.5	3.8
DK/NR	6		
Missing	13		
Total	817	100	
Referral for in-facility delivery			
Yes	177	21.9	3.2
No	616	78.1	3.2
DK/NR	11		
Missing	13		
Total	817	100	
Referral for postnatal care			
Yes	204	25.5	3.4
No	592	74.5	3.4
DK/NR	8		
Missing	13		
Total	817	100	
Referral for voluntary counseling and testing for the prevention of HIV/syphilis transmission from mother to child			
Yes	218	26.3	3.2
No	575	73.7	3.2
DK/NR	11		
Missing	13		
Total	817	100	
Advice about family planning and contraception			
Yes	476	59.5	4
No	324	40.5	4
DK/NR	4		
Missing	13		
Total	817	100	
Child vaccination			
Yes	488	60.1	3.5
No	311	39.9	3.5
DK/NR	5		
Missing	13		
Total	817	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	477	56.1	3.7
No	322	43.9	3.7
DK/NR	5		
Missing	13		
Total	817	100	
Information, education, and communication sessions			
Yes	224	25.3	2.5
No	566	74.7	2.5
DK/NR	14		
Missing	13		
Total	817	100	
Other			
Yes	239	30.6	2.9
No	554	69.4	2.9
DK/NR	11		
Missing	13		
Total	817	100	

10.2 Exposure to Breastfeeding Interventions

Respondents were asked about their exposure to breastfeeding interventions. Approximately 23% 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 29% 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 22% 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	709	22.8	1.6
No	2506	76.2	1.6
DK/NR	14		
Missing	23		
Total	3252	100	
Received guidance or advice about child nutrition in the last 12 months			
Yes	899	28.8	1.6
No	2318	70.1	1.7
DK/NR	12		
Missing	23		
Total	3252	100	
Received guidance or advice about danger signs for children's health in the last 12 months			
Yes	703	22	1.3
No	2501	77	1.4
DK/NR	25		
Missing	23		
Total	3252	100	

Most of the women receiving guidance or advice about breastfeeding (79%), child nutrition (80%), or danger signs for children's health (79%) indicated that this occurred at a public health unit, or public health center/clinic (Table 10.4.2). Approximately 5% of women received guidance from a community health worker.

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 (%)	23	29.1	22.2
<i>Number of women</i>	3268	3268	3268
Source of advice (%)			
Public hospital	8.7	6.5	7.4
Public health unit	18.4	18.1	18
Public health center/clinic	60.5	62	61.4
Public mobile clinic	6.8	7.7	7
Other public health center	0.2	0.1	0
Private hospital	0	0	0.1
Private health center/clinic	0	0	0
Private office	0.7	0.3	0.2
Private mobile clinic	0	0.1	0.1
Other private health center	0	0	0.1
Pharmacy	0	0.1	0
Community health worker	4.8	5.1	5.4
Traditional healer	0	0	0
Other	2.6	1.8	1.8
DK/NR, missing	0.5	0.6	0.7
<i>Number of women</i>	709	899	703

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	4.1	10.1	79.5	6.2	100
Knowledge and training of community health workers	4.3	9.6	80	6	100
Information provided by community health workers	4.3	8.6	81.7	5.4	100
Respectfulness shown by community health workers	4.1	9.9	80.3	5.7	100

CHAPTER 11: NEONATAL, INFANT, AND CHILD MORTALITY

This chapter summarizes estimates of neonatal, infant, and child mortality within the target area for the initiative in Mexico. The complete birth histories of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) captured in the SM2015-Mexico 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 Mexico, 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.

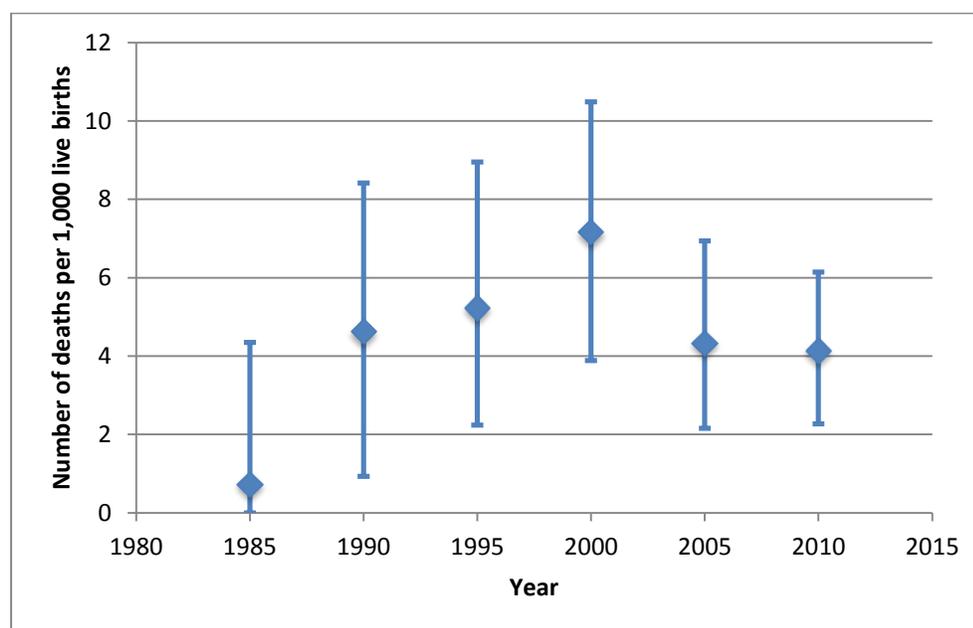


Figure 11.1 Neonatal mortality estimated from complete birth history data obtained from the SM2015-Mexico Baseline Household Survey, 2013

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.

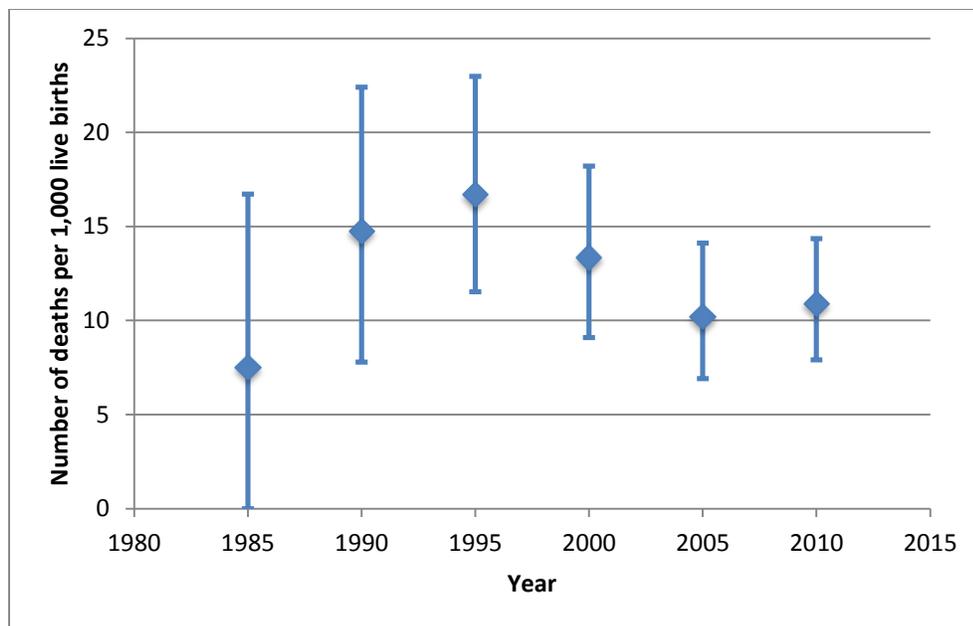


Figure 11.2 Infant mortality estimated from complete birth history data obtained from the SM2015-Mexico Baseline Household Survey, 2013

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.

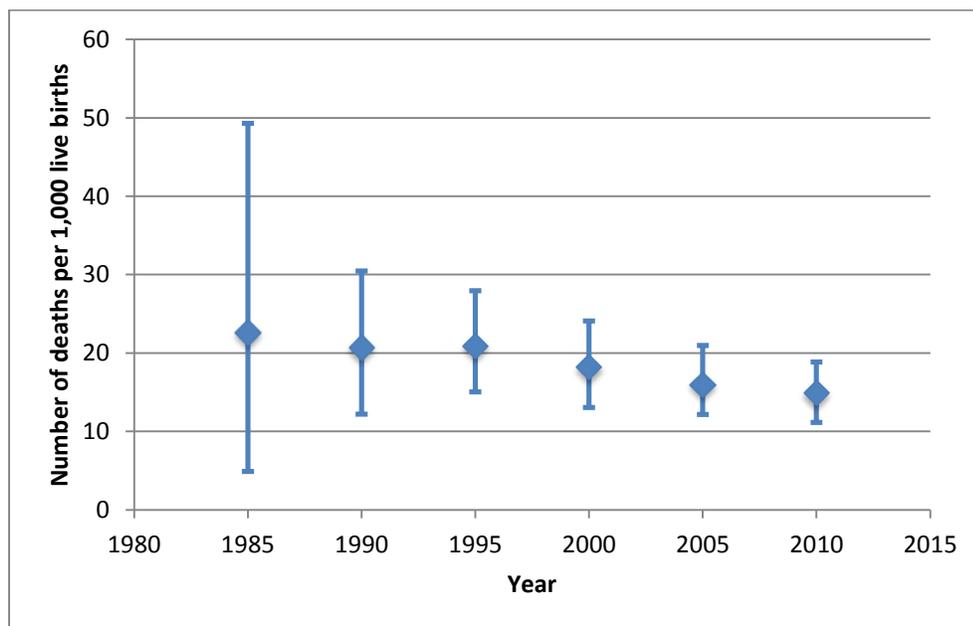


Figure 11.3 Mortality in children under 5 years of age estimated from complete birth history data obtained from the SM2015-Mexico Baseline Household Survey, 2013

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

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, Mexico 2013		
Child mortality indicator	Deaths per 1,000 live births	95% CI
Neonatal mortality	4.1	(2.3-6.1)
Infant mortality	10.9	(7.9-14.4)
Under-5 mortality	14.9	(11.2-18.8)

The estimates produced from the complete birth histories displayed above are compared to the IHME-generated time series of national-level estimates in Table 11.3b.

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	7.2	(5.7-9.0)
2008	7.5	(6.0-9.3)
2009	7.9	(6.4-9.6)
2010	8.2	(6.6-9.9)
2011	8.5	(7.0-10.3)
Infant mortality		
2007	13.0	(10.8-15.5)
2008	13.5	(11.5-15.9)
2009	14.0	(12.1-16.4)
2010	14.5	(12.6-16.8)
2011	15.1	(13.2-17.2)
Under-5 mortality		
2007	16.1	(13.8-19.0)
2008	16.7	(14.5-19.3)
2009	17.4	(15.3-19.8)
2010	18.0	(15.9-20.3)
2011	18.7	(16.5-21.1)

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. We 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, we 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 et al. Neonatal, postneonatal, childhood, and under-5 mortality for 187 countries, 1970–2010: a systematic analysis of progress towards Millennium Development Goal 4. *Lancet*. 2010;375:1988-2008. A subsequent update to the 2010 publication, including updated data, methods, and new estimates from 1990 to 2011 can be found in: Lozano R, Wang H, Foreman KJ, Rajaratnam JK, Naghavi M, Marcus JR, Dwyer-Lindgren L, Lofgren KT, Phillips 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; 378:1139-1165 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; 380: 2071–2094.

Briefly, we 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. Our 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. We computed yearly rates of change in under-5 mortality and examined rates over time for each country.

We 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 in which we 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, we combined estimates of neonatal and postneonatal mortality to obtain an estimate of the infant mortality rate. We 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. We 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 3,534 selected eligible households in treatment areas, and 1,200 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

Using the 2010 Mexico Population Census for reference, we assumed that among the 3,534 households there would be 1,104 children under 2 years, 2,262 children under 5 years, 4,556 women aged 15-49 years, and 828 women aged 15-49 years with live births in the last two years. This sample size is necessary to attain 80% power, with an alpha value of 0.05, to detect a change from 50% to 56% in the indicator proportion of women receiving postnatal care within seven days of birth. 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 postnatal care indicator is the most restrictive and hence, drives the sample size. We sampled an additional 10%, or 3,887 total households, to account for non-response.

In order to achieve the desired sample size of 3,534 households, we sought to complete interviews with residents of 30 randomly selected households in each of the 130 randomly selected segments in intervention areas (51 segments in control areas). At the segment level, the sampling of households evolved over the course of data collection and is described in detail here.

Initially, we drew a sample of 35 randomly selected households from a complete, randomly sorted list of eligible households in the segment. A household was eligible if it contained any women aged 15-49, or any children under 5, or both. The first 30 households were the selected sample, and the 5 additional households were provided in the event that the selected households refused or were unavailable. In the process of data collection, we found that some segments had many refusals or unoccupied households, so we provided 10 backup households for the remaining segments to assure we reached the quota of 30 completed households per segment.

In addition, we found that households contained fewer children under age 5 than expected, so we adjusted the sampling strategy to over-sample eligible children. We found that virtually all households with eligible children also contained eligible women, but not all households with eligible women contained eligible children. Thus, we drew a sample of 30 randomly selected households with age-eligible children as residents and 10 randomly selected backup households with eligible women but no eligible children as residents. Interviewers sought to interview the 30 households with children first, but visited many backup households as well when they encountered unoccupied households or refusals. This sampling strategy assured that a sufficient number of households contained children, and that some women in households without children (who may differ systematically from those with children) were interviewed as well.

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 16 segments in intervention areas and 11 segments in control areas, where between 31 and 36 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 "samps" 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, 30 municipalities were identified by IDB as the "target area" for the initiative, and 26 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 2010 Mexico 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 were 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 130 intervention and 51 control clusters (segments) were randomly selected from a total of 3,453 intervention segments in 30 municipalities and 4,710 control segments in 26 municipalities which, based on data from the 2010 Mexico Population Census, contained 213,948 and 177,868 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 " (1,646 in intervention areas; 3,488 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 first segment whose cumulative number of households was greater than $\Sigma + (n - 1) * \Delta$.

A.2.2 Alternate sample

After selecting the 181 total segments to be surveyed, a set of 30 alternate segments in intervention areas and 10 alternate segments in control areas were 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 130 intervention and 51 control segments were eliminated from the two pools of 3,453 intervention and 4,710 control clusters; 30 and 10 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, 17 segments from this alternate sample were surveyed; 15 segments were replaced the community refused the survey for cultural, religious or political reasons, and 2 segments were replaced because of a long delay between the time of the census and the time of the household survey.

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 130 intervention segments and 51 control segments. Design weights for households, women and children were generated and incorporated into the merged datasets for analyses. Because the sampling strategy was modified during data collection (see section A.1.1), the weights were calculated differently for households sampled by the first strategy and households sampled by the second. The weights for households sampled via the first sampling strategy were calculated as follows:

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

where

$$p(\text{selecting Segment } X) = \frac{\# \text{ occupied households in Segment } X \text{ according to 2010 Census}}{\text{Total } \# \text{ occupied households in target municipalities in 2010}} * \# \text{ draws}$$

and the number of draws corresponds to the number of segments in the corresponding study arm (130 for intervention areas and 51 in control areas), and the total number of occupied households in target municipalities in 2010 corresponds to 213,948 households in the intervention arm and 177,868 households in the control arm, and

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

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

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

where the average number of women 15-49 years old per household in the sample was 1.2351797 in intervention areas and 1.1869458 in control areas (according to the SM2015 Household Census), and for the women's weight

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

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 0.65220874 in intervention areas and 0.55342346 in control areas (according to the SM2015 Household Census), and

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

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 for households sampled via the second sampling strategy 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

$$p(\text{selecting Segment } X) = \frac{\# \text{ occupied households in Segment } X \text{ in 2010 Census}}{\text{Total } \# \text{ occupied households in target municipalities in 2010}} * \# \text{ draws}$$

and the number of draws corresponds to the number of segments in the corresponding study arm (130 for intervention areas and 51 in control areas), and the total number of occupied households in target municipalities in 2011 corresponds to 213,948 households in the intervention arm and 177,868 households in the control arm, and

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

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

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

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

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

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

where the average number of women 15-49 years old per household in the sample was 1.2351797 in intervention areas and 1.1869458 in control areas (according to the SM2015 Household Census), and

if the household includes children under age 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 age 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 0.65220874 in intervention areas and 0.55342346 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 which 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 130 clusters (segments) in intervention areas and 51 clusters in control areas which had been randomly sampled with probability proportional to size from the target intervention and control areas of the initiative, which consisted of 3,453 and 4,710 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.1.

B.3 Design Effects for Key Indicators

As described in section B.2, 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 represents the impact of cluster sampling on the effective sample size, 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 design effect (DEFF) of 2.0, based on data from 3,580 women, we would conclude that the observed sample variance is twice as large as it would be if we had selected 3,580 women completely at random from the target area. In other words, under simple random sampling, we would need only half as many women (1,790) 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.1. As expected, most design effects were minimal.

Table B.1 Design effects, SM2015-Mexico Baseline Household Survey, 2013

N=Size of denominator; SE=Standard error; DEFF=Design effect; DEFT=Square root of design effect

Non-payment indicators, full sample						
Number	Indicator	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	DEFF	DEFT
1050	Children 0-59 months with hemoglobin <110 g / L	6503	29.8	1.5	5.5	2.3
1070	Children 0-59 months with height <-2 SD of the mean of the reference population for age	6503	36.9	1.6	6.3	2.5
4145	Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics	6503	69.3	3	1.5	1.2
5020	Children 0-59 months fully vaccinated identified for age	6503	40.2	1.9	8.3	2.9
5030	Children 12-59 months who received 2 doses of deworming in the last year	5239	25.8	1.2	3.7	1.9
5040	Children of 0-5 months during the previous day were exclusively breastfed	600	55.3	2.8	1.9	1.4
5045	Mothers of children aged 0-23 months who reported having given their children exclusively breastfed for the first 6 months of life	500	75.9	2.5	1.7	1.3
5090	Children of 6-8 months who received solid or semisolid food yesterday	349	76.7	2.7	1.4	1.2
5080	Percentage of children aged 12-15 months who during the previous day were breastfed	2014	30.5	1.8	3	1.7
5110	Children breastfed or complementary feeding between 6 and 23 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft (including infants fed milk replacement feeding) the minimum number of times or more	2014	41.7	1.6	2	1.4
5120	Children 6-23 months of age during the previous day received a minimum acceptable diet (apart from breast milk)	2014	14.2	1.2	2.5	1.6
5130	Children 6-23 months of age during the previous day received iron-rich foods or iron-fortified foods	2014	31.7	1.7	2.6	1.6
6030	Women of reproductive age (15-49) who reported having had a sick child (0-59 months) in the last two weeks	6503	27.6	1	3.4	1.8
6040	Women of reproductive age (15-49) who reported having had a baby (0-59 months) ill in the past two weeks but do not seek health care	1780	0.8	0.3	1.8	1.4
6070	Children (0-59) who used health services in the last 2 weeks	6503	18.5	0.9	3.4	1.8
5010	Children 12-23 months with measles vaccine as measured by DBS (positive seroconversion)					
1080	Number of births per 1,000 women aged between 15 and 49 years, in a given year	6988	135.9	6.5	2.4	1.6
1090	Number of births to women 15 to 19 years in a year per 1,000 women	1350	108.9	9.5	1.3	1.1
2010	Women of reproductive age (15-49) currently using (or whose partner is using) a modern method of family planning	3846	52.8	1.8	5.3	2.3
2030	Women of reproductive age (15-49) who report having stopped using a method of family planning during the previous year	2347	4.5	0.6	2.2	1.5
4110	Mothers or caregivers (15-49) that can recognize at least 5 danger signs in the newborn for most recent birth in the last two years	2417	18.1	1.5	3.5	1.9
6010	Women of reproductive age (15-49) who report having suffered any illness in the past two weeks	6988	17.4	0.9	4.1	2
6020	Women of reproductive age (15-49) who report having suffered any illness in the past two weeks but did not seek care	6988	54	2.2	2.3	1.5
6050	Women (15-49) who used health services in the past two weeks	6988	17.7	0.9	3.6	1.9
6080	Average travel time to the center of the nearest health care during the last visit	6988	28	1.9	10.6	3.3
6085	Average distance to the nearest health center during the last visit	6988	3.8	0.4	16.1	4
6120	Waiting time during care	3991	76.9	4.1	5.3	2.3
6130	Satisfaction with medical care: Percentage of women of reproductive age who reported having a health care services of good during his last visit to the clinic	3991	82.1	1.3	4.7	2.2
6140	Rating cleaning health service	3991	56.3	1.6	4.3	2.1
6150	Rating technical competence of medical personnel: Percentage of women of reproductive age they perceived as competent health personnel who attended him during his last visit to the clinic	3991	86.4	0.9	2.5	1.6
6160	Assessment of the treatment of the medical staff: Percentage of women of reproductive age who reported a good deal of health during his last visit to the clinic	3991	58.5	1.7	4.5	2.1

N=Size of denominator; SE=Standard error; DEFF=Design effect; DEFT=Square root of design effect

Design effects, full sample						
Number	Indicator	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	DEFF	DEFT
3010	Women of reproductive age (15-49) who received at least one antenatal care medical doctor or professional nurse at your most recent pregnancy in the last two years	4515	69.4	2	8.1	2.9
3020	Women of reproductive age (15-49) who received at least 4 prenatal care in their most recent pregnancy by most recent medical doctor or professional nurse in the last two years	4515	53.9	2.2	8.4	2.9
4015	Women of reproductive age (15-49) whose most recent birth in the last two years was done in a health facility for delivery care	4515	38.8	2.8	14.2	3.8
4020	Women of reproductive age (15-49) who received postpartum care by qualified personnel within the first 48 hours in the most recent pregnancy by skilled personnel in the last two years	4515	21.7	1.7	4.8	2.2
4035	Women of reproductive age (15-49) in their last pregnancy in the last two years received postpartum care by qualified personnel between 7 and 42 days after birth	4515	13.5	1.2	3.4	1.8
4040	24 hours following birth, an additional check before 7 days and another control before 42 days by qualified personnel in a health unit whose most recent delivery occurred in the last two years	4515	0.5	0.2	1.6	1.2
4101	Infants receiving neonatal care by qualified personnel in a health facility within 24 hours of birth for the past two years	4515	18.3	1.8	7	2.7
4100	Infants receiving neonatal care by qualified personnel in a health facility within 48 hours of birth for the past two years	4625	22.6	2	7.3	2.7
4102	Infants receiving neonatal care by qualified health unit within 7 days after birth in the last two years	4625	34.6	1.9	5.3	2.3
5050	Children born in the last 24 months who were put to breast within the first hour after birth	4625	73	1.5	5	2.2
6082	Average travel time to the center of midwifery which attended their most recent birth in the last two years	4625	162.4	12.3	1.8	1.4
6090	Average amount the family paid in cash for health services last month	5454	146.5	12.3	2.4	1.5
6100	Average amount of household spending last month	5454	2197.6	80.2	8.6	2.9
6110	Catastrophic health expenditure: 10% threshold	5454	19.2	0.8	2.4	1.6
6110	Catastrophic health expenditure: 25% threshold	5454	11.9	0.7	2.6	1.6
6110	Catastrophic health expenditure: 40% threshold	5454	9.1	0.6	2.5	1.6

N=Size of denominator; SE=Standard error; DEFF=Design effect; DEFT=Square root of design effect

APPENDIX C. SM2015 HOUSEHOLD INDICATORS

Table C.1 Indicators among intervention areas, SM2015-Mexico Baseline Household Survey, 2013

SM2015 indicators, intervention segments			
Indicator	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Children 6-23 months consuming micronutrients in adequate doses in the last six months	1422	1.6	0.5
Mothers/caregivers who report having administered ORS to their children 0-59 months during the last instance of diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	4660	48.9	3.2
Children aged 6-23 months with hemoglobin <110 g / L	1422	39.4	2.2
Women of reproductive age (15-49) which did not wish to become pregnant and who were not using / not have access to family planning methods (temporary and permanent)	2722	52.7	2.1
Women of reproductive age (15-49) whose most recent delivery was performed by qualified personnel in a health unit in the last two years	3323	29.4	2.5
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who received postpartum care by qualified personnel before seven days after birth most recent health unit in the last two years	3323	27	1.8
Mothers of children aged 0-23 months who reported having given their children exclusively breastfed for the first 6 months of life	3323	42	2.5

SM2015 indicators, intervention segments			
Indicator	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Children 0-59 months with hemoglobin <110 g / L	4660	28.6	1.5
Children 0-59 months with height <-2 SD of the mean of the reference population for age	4660	41.8	1.8
Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics	4660	63.3	3.9
Children 0-59 months fully vaccinated identified for age	4660	39.1	2.3
Children 12-59 months who received 2 doses of deworming in the last year	3756	25.4	1.2
Children of 0-5 months during the previous day were exclusively breastfed	435	59.1	3.4
Percentage of children aged 12-15 months who during the previous day were breastfed	346	80.2	3
Children of 6-8 months who received solid or semisolid food yesterday	237	76.3	3.5
Children 6-23 months of age during the previous day received food from 4 or more food groups	1422	32.1	2
received solid, semi-solid or soft (including infants fed milk replacement feeding) the minimum number of times or more	1422	40.8	2
Children 6-23 months of age during the previous day received a minimum acceptable diet (apart from breast milk)	1422	14.8	1.6
Children 6-23 months of age during the previous day received iron-rich foods or iron-fortified foods	1422	31.2	2
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who reported having had a sick child (0-59 months) in the last two weeks	4660	27	1.1
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who reported having had a baby (0-59 months) ill in the past two weeks but do not seek health care	1245	0.9	0.4
Children (0-59) who used health services in the last 2 weeks	4660	18.1	1
Children 12-23 months with measles vaccine as measured by DBS (positive seroconversion)			
Number of births per 1,000 women aged between 15 and 49 years, in a given year	5016	131.1	7
Number of births to women 15 to 19 years in a year per 1,000 women	995	102.2	10.6
Women of reproductive age (15-49) currently using (or whose partner is using) a modern method of family planning	2722	47.3	2.1
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who report having stopped using a method of family planning during the previous year	1539	4.9	0.9
Mothers or caregivers (15-49) that can recognize at least 5 danger signs in the newborn for most recent birth in the last two years	1726	19.8	1.6
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who report having suffered any illness in the past two weeks	5016	16.2	0.9
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who report having suffered any illness in the past two weeks but did not seek care	5016	54.9	2.9
Women (15-49) who used health services in the past two weeks	5016	17.3	1
Average travel time to the center of the nearest health care during the last visit	5016	28.7	2
Average distance to the nearest health center during the last visit	5016	3.6	0.4
Waiting time during care	2799	70.3	4.3
Satisfaction with medical care: Percentage of women of reproductive age who reported having a health care services of good during his last visit to the clinic	2799	83.6	1.2
Rating cleaning health service	2799	57.8	2
Rating technical competence of medical personnel: Percentage of women of reproductive age they perceived as competent health personnel who attended him during his last visit to the clinic	2799	87.1	1
Assessment of the treatment of the medical staff: Percentage of women of reproductive age who reported a good deal of health during his last visit to the clinic	2799	59.9	1.8

Indicator	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who received at least one antenatal care medical doctor or professional nurse at your most recent pregnancy in the last two years	3323	64.3	2.3
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who received at least 4 prenatal care in their most recent pregnancy by most recent medical doctor or professional nurse in the last two years	3323	47.8	2.4
Women of reproductive age (15-49) whose most recent birth in the last two years was done in a health facility for delivery care	3323	29.5	2.5
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who received postpartum care by qualified personnel within the first 48 hours in the most recent pregnancy by skilled personnel in the last two years	3323	18	1.6
Women of reproductive age (15-49) in their last pregnancy in the last two years received postpartum care by qualified personnel between 7 and 42 days after birth	3323	12	1.2
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who received postnatal check within 24 hours following birth, an additional check before 7 days and another control before 42 days by qualified personnel in a health unit whose most recent delivery occurred in the last two years	3323	0.5	0.2
Infants receiving neonatal care by qualified personnel in a health facility within 24 hours of birth for the past two years	3323	15.3	1.6
Infants receiving neonatal care by qualified personnel in a health facility within 48 hours of birth for the past two years	3394	18.5	1.8
Infants receiving neonatal care by qualified health unit within 7 days after birth in the last two years	3394	30.7	2
Children born in the last 24 months who were put to breast within the first hour after birth	3394	72.7	1.8
Average travel time to the center of midwifery which attended their most recent birth in the last two years	3394	154	13.6
Average amount the family paid in cash for health services last month	3846	149.3	14.2
Average amount of household spending last month	3846	2124.2	101.6
Catastrophic health expenditure: 10% threshold	3846	18.9	1
Catastrophic health expenditure: 25% threshold	3846	11.7	0.9
Catastrophic health expenditure: 40% threshold	3846	9.3	0.8

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

SM2015 indicators, full sample			
Indicator	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Children aged 6-23 months consuming micronutrients in adequate doses in the last six months	2014	1.7	0.4
Mothers/caregivers who report having administered ORS to their children 0-59 months during the last instance of diarrhea in the last	6503	50.5	2.6
Children aged 6-23 months with hemoglobin <110 g / L	2014	40.6	2
Women of reproductive age (15-49) which did not wish to become pregnant and who were not using / not have access to family planning methods (temporary and permanent)	3846	47.2	1.8
Women of reproductive age (15-49) whose most recent delivery was performed by qualified personnel in a health unit in the last two years	4515	38.5	2.8
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who received postpartum care by qualified personnel before seven days after birth most recent health unit in the last two years	4515	30.1	1.8
Mothers of children aged 0-23 months who reported having given their children exclusively breastfed for the first 6 months of life	4515	38.3	1.9

SM2015 indicators, full sample			
Indicator	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Children 0-59 months with hemoglobin <110 g / L	6503	29.8	1.5
Children 0-59 months with height <-2 SD of the mean of the reference population for age	6503	36.9	1.6
Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics	6503	69.3	3
Children 0-59 months fully vaccinated identified for age	6503	40.2	1.9
Children 12-59 months who received 2 doses of deworming in the last year	5239	25.8	1.2
Children of 0-5 months during the previous day were exclusively breastfed	600	55.3	2.8
Percentage of children aged 12-15 months who during the previous day were breastfed	500	75.9	2.5
Children of 6-8 months who received solid or semisolid food yesterday	349	76.7	2.7
Children 6-23 months of age during the previous day received food from 4 or more food groups	2014	30.5	1.8
Children breastfed or complementary feeding between 6 and 23 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft (including infants fed milk replacement feeding) the minimum number of times or more	2014	41.7	1.6
Children 6-23 months of age during the previous day received a minimum acceptable diet (apart from breast milk)	2014	14.2	1.2
Children 6-23 months of age during the previous day received iron-rich foods or iron-fortified foods	2014	31.7	1.7
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who reported having had a sick child (0-59 months) in the last two weeks	6503	27.6	1
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who reported having had a baby (0-59 months) ill in the past two weeks but do not seek health care	1780	0.8	0.3
Children (0-59) who used health services in the last 2 weeks	6503	18.5	0.9
Children 12-23 months with measles vaccine as measured by DBS (positive seroconversion)			
Number of births per 1,000 women aged between 15 and 49 years, in a given year	6988	135.9	6.5
Number of births to women 15 to 19 years in a year per 1,000 women	1350	108.9	9.5
Women of reproductive age (15-49) currently using (or whose partner is using) a modern method of family planning	3846	52.8	1.8
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who report having stopped using a method of family planning during the previous year	2347	4.5	0.6
Mothers or caregivers (15-49) that can recognize at least 5 danger signs in the newborn for most recent birth in the last two years	2417	18.1	1.5
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who report having suffered any illness in the past two weeks	6988	17.4	0.9
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who report having suffered any illness in the past two weeks but did not seek care	6988	54	2.2
Women (15-49) who used health services in the past two weeks	6988	17.7	0.9
Average travel time to the center of the nearest health care during the last visit	6988	28	1.9
Average distance to the nearest health center during the last visit	6988	3.8	0.4
Waiting time during care	3991	76.9	4.1
Satisfaction with medical care: Percentage of women of reproductive age who reported having a health care services of good during his last visit to the clinic	3991	82.1	1.3
Rating cleaning health service	3991	56.3	1.6
Rating technical competence of medical personnel: Percentage of women of reproductive age they perceived as competent health personnel who attended him during his last visit to the clinic	3991	86.4	0.9
Assessment of the treatment of the medical staff: Percentage of women of reproductive age who reported a good deal of health during his last visit to the clinic	3991	58.5	1.7

Indicator	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who received at least one antenatal care medical doctor or professional nurse at your most recent pregnancy in the last two years	4515	69.4	2
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who received at least 4 prenatal care in their most recent pregnancy by most recent medical doctor or professional nurse in the last two years	4515	53.9	2.2
Women of reproductive age (15-49) whose most recent birth in the last two years was done in a health facility for delivery care	4515	38.8	2.8
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who received postpartum care by qualified personnel within the first 48 hours in the most recent pregnancy by skilled personnel in the last two years	4515	21.7	1.7
Women of reproductive age (15-49) in their last pregnancy in the last two years received postpartum care by qualified personnel between 7 and 42 days after birth	4515	13.5	1.2
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who received postnatal check within 24 hours following birth, an additional check before 7 days and another control before 42 days by qualified personnel in a health unit whose most recent delivery occurred in the last two years	4515	0.5	0.2
Infants receiving neonatal care by qualified personnel in a health facility within 24 hours of birth for the past two years	4515	18.3	1.8
Infants receiving neonatal care by qualified personnel in a health facility within 48 hours of birth for the past two years	4625	22.6	2
Infants receiving neonatal care by qualified health unit within 7 days after birth in the last two years	4625	34.6	1.9
Children born in the last 24 months who were put to breast within the first hour after birth	4625	73	1.5
Average travel time to the center of midwifery which attended their most recent birth in the last two years	4625	162.4	12.3
Average amount the family paid in cash for health services last month	5454	146.5	12.3
Average amount of household spending last month	5454	2197.6	80.2
Catastrophic health expenditure: 10% threshold	5454	19.2	0.8
Catastrophic health expenditure: 25% threshold	5454	11.9	0.7
Catastrophic health expenditure: 40% threshold	5454	9.1	0.6

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

SM2015 indicators, control segments			
Indicator	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Children aged 6-23 months consuming micronutrients in adequate doses in the last six months	592	2	0.6
Mothers/caregivers who report having administered ORS to their children 0-59 months during the last instance of	1843	53.4	4.9
Children aged 6-23 months with hemoglobin <110 g / L	592	42.8	3.6
Women of reproductive age (15-49) which did not wish to become pregnant and who were not using / not have access to family planning methods (temporary and permanent)	1124	39.1	3
Women of reproductive age (15-49) whose most recent delivery was performed by qualified personnel in a health unit in the last two years	1192	54.5	5.8
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who received postpartum care by qualified personnel before seven days after birth most recent health unit in the last two years	1192	35.2	3.5
Mothers of children aged 0-23 months who reported having given their children exclusively breastfed for the first 6 months of life	1192	31.7	2.8

SM2015 indicators, control segments			
Indicator	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Children 0-59 months with hemoglobin <110 g / L	1843	32.2	3
Children 0-59 months with height <-2 SD of the mean of the reference population for age	1843	27.1	2.9
Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics	1843	76.3	4.3
Children 0-59 months fully vaccinated identified for age	1843	42.1	3.2
Children 12-59 months who received 2 doses of deworming in the last year	1483	26.6	2.5
Children of 0-5 months during the previous day were exclusively breastfed	165	48.4	4.8
Percentage of children aged 12-15 months who during the previous day were breastfed	154	69.3	4.3
Children of 6-8 months who received solid or semisolid food yesterday	112	77.4	4.2
Children 6-23 months of age during the previous day received food from 4 or more food groups	592	27.8	3.3
Children breastfed or complementary feeding between 6 and 23 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft (including infants fed milk replacement feeding) the minimum number of times or more	592	43.3	2.8
Children 6-23 months of age during the previous day received a minimum acceptable diet (apart from breast milk)	592	13.1	1.9
Children 6-23 months of age during the previous day received iron-rich foods or iron-fortified foods	592	32.6	3.1
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who reported having had a sick child (0-59 months) in the last two weeks	1843	28.8	2.1
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who reported having had a baby (0-59 months) ill in the past two weeks but do not seek health care	535	0.6	0.4
Children (0-59) who used health services in the last 2 weeks	1843	19.3	1.8
Children 12-23 months with measles vaccine as measured by DBS (positive seroconversion)			
Number of births per 1,000 women aged between 15 and 49 years, in a given year	1972	143.5	12.7
Number of births to women 15 to 19 years in a year per 1,000 women	355	120.3	18.7
Women of reproductive age (15-49) currently using (or whose partner is using) a modern method of family planning	1124	60.9	3
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who report having stopped using a method of family planning during the previous year	808	4.2	1
Mothers or caregivers (15-49) that can recognize at least 5 danger signs in the newborn for most recent birth in the last two years	691	15.5	2.8
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who report having suffered any illness in the past two weeks	1972	19.4	1.9
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who report having suffered any illness in the past two weeks but did not seek care	1972	52.9	3.6
Women (15-49) who used health services in the past two weeks	1972	18.3	1.7
Average travel time to the center of the nearest health care during the last visit	1972	26.9	3.8
Average distance to the nearest health center during the last visit	1972	4.2	0.9
Waiting time during care	1192	86.3	7.6
Satisfaction with medical care: Percentage of women of reproductive age who reported having a health care services of good during his last visit to the clinic	1192	80	2.6
Rating cleaning health service	1192	54.3	2.7
Rating technical competence of medical personnel: Percentage of women of reproductive age they perceived as competent health personnel who attended him during his last visit to the clinic	1192	85.3	1.5
Assessment of the treatment of the medical staff: Percentage of women of reproductive age who reported a good deal of health during his last visit to the clinic	1192	56.4	3.1

Indicator	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who received at least one antenatal care medical doctor or professional nurse at your most recent pregnancy in the last two years	1192	78.3	3.3
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who received at least 4 prenatal care in their most recent pregnancy by most recent medical doctor or professional nurse in the last two years	1192	64.4	4
Women of reproductive age (15-49) whose most recent birth in the last two years was done in a health facility for delivery care	1192	54.8	5.7
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who received postpartum care by qualified personnel within the first 48 hours in the most recent pregnancy by skilled personnel in the last two years	1192	27.6	3.5
Women of reproductive age (15-49) in their last pregnancy in the last two years received postpartum care by qualified personnel between 7 and 42 days after birth	1192	16	2.5
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who received postnatal check within 24 hours following birth, an additional check before 7 days and another control before 42 days by qualified personnel in a health unit whose most recent delivery occurred in the last two years	1192	0.4	0.3
Infants receiving neonatal care by qualified personnel in a health facility within 24 hours of birth for the past two years	1192	23.4	4
Infants receiving neonatal care by qualified personnel in a health facility within 48 hours of birth for the past two years	1231	29.4	4.2
Infants receiving neonatal care by qualified health unit within 7 days after birth in the last two years	1231	40.8	3.8
Children born in the last 24 months who were put to breast within the first hour after birth	1231	73.5	2.6
Average travel time to the center of midwifery which attended their most recent birth in the last two years	1231	170.3	20.2
Average amount the family paid in cash for health services last month	1543	142.1	22.5
Average amount of household spending last month	1543	2310.4	132.5
Catastrophic health expenditure: 10% threshold	1543	19.8	1.5
Catastrophic health expenditure: 25% threshold	1543	12.1	1.2
Catastrophic health expenditure: 40% threshold	1543	8.8	1

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	13.5	12.9	13.2
5-9	13.1	12.5	12.8
10-14	13.2	12.6	12.9
15-19	11.8	11.5	11.6
20-24	9	9.5	9.3
25-29	7.1	7.6	7.3
30-34	6.5	7	6.8
35-39	5.6	6	5.8
40-44	4.8	4.9	4.9
45-49	4.1	4	4
50-54	3.1	3.4	3.2
55-59	2.4	2.4	2.4
60-64	1.9	2	1.9
65-69	1.3	1.2	1.3
70-74	1.3	1.2	1.2
75-79	0.7	0.5	0.6
80+	0.9	0.8	0.8
Total	100	100	100
	56356	58894	115251

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 or older			
Household characteristic	N	%	SE
Number of households	5428		
Number of women	6988		
Number of children	6465		
Sex of the head of the household			
Male	4834	89.2	0.4
Female	586	10.8	0.4
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	8		
Total	5428	100	
Number of usual members			
1	10	0.2	0.1
2	124	2.3	0.2
3	854	15.8	0.5
4	1117	20.6	0.5
5	1020	18.8	0.5
6	747	13.8	0.5
7	601	11.1	0.4
8	383	7.1	0.3
9+	564	10.4	0.4
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	8		
Total	5428	100	
Marital status of members of the household			
Single	3401	22	0.3
Married	4830	31.2	0.4
Open union/partnered	6308	40.8	0.4
Widow/divorced/separated	912	5.9	0.2
Other	7	0	
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	10		
Total	15471	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	3390	62	2.6
Pipes that lead to the patio/yard	770	14.4	1.8
Public pump	78	1.4	0.4
Tube or drilled well	72	1.6	0.5
Protected dug well	191	4	0.9
Unprotected dug well	312	6.2	1.1
Protected spring	47	0.7	0.2
Unprotected spring	67	1.5	0.5
Rainwater	59	1.1	0.4
Water tank truck	6	0.1	0.1
Car with a small tank	3	0.1	
Surface water	35	0.6	0.2
Bottled water	5	0.1	0.1
Water jug	276	4.8	0.8
Other	50	1.4	0.6
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	67		
Total	5428	100	
Location of water source			
In own house/home	3512	64	2.6
In own patio/yard	1006	18.4	1.8
Elsewhere	842	17.6	2.2
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	67		
Total	5428	100	
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)			
Water on premises	4506	87.2	2.3
Less than 30 minutes	429	10.2	1.9
30 minutes or longer	110	2.7	0.7
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	383		
Total	5428	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	1188	21.1	2
Toilet with water poured from gourds	2634	46.9	2.3
Latrine/pit toilet	1413	29.2	2.7
Dry toilet	37	0.9	0.2
No toilet, bushes, field	81	1.8	0.5
Other	6	0.1	
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	67		
Total	5428	100	
Shared toilet/facilities, among households using any type of toilet			
Yes	581	10.8	0.7
No	4691	89.2	0.7
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	5272	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	94	1.6	0.3
Gas tank	1875	33.6	2.9
Coal	335	6.4	1
Wood	4226	79.5	2.3
Straw/twigs/grass	13	0.3	0.1
Agricultural crops	1	0	
No food is cooked at home	1	0	
Other	1	0	
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	67		
Total	5428		
Location for cooking food, among those who reported a cooking fuel source			
In the house	1506	28.1	1.9
In a separate building	3717	69.5	2
Outside	136	2.5	0.4
Other	1	0	
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	5360	100	
Separate kitchen, among those who reported a cooking fuel source and cook in the home			
Yes	1031	68	1.8
No	474	32	1.8
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	1		
Total	1506	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	5216	97.4	0.3	Yes	1645	29.8	2
No	144	2.6	0.3	No	3714	70.2	2
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	68			Missing	68		
Total	5428	100		Total	5428	100	
Radio				Computer			
Yes	2918	54.5	1.6	Yes	348	5.9	0.7
No	2442	45.5	1.6	No	5011	94.1	0.7
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	68			Missing	68		
Total	5428	100		Total	5428	100	
Television				Wristwatch			
Yes	3652	67.5	2.1	Yes	1685	31.7	1.1
No	1708	32.5	2.1	No	3675	68.3	1.1
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	68			Missing	68		
Total	5428	100		Total	5428	100	
Cell phone				Guitar			
Yes	2249	40.4	2.6	Yes	299	5.8	0.4
No	3111	59.6	2.6	No	5061	94.2	0.4
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	68			Missing	68		
Total	5428	100		Total	5428	100	
Telephone (landline)							
Yes	236	3.9	0.5				
No	5123	96.1	0.5				
DK/DTR	1						
Missing	68						
Total	5428	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	978	19.1	1.6
No	4382	80.9	1.6
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	68		
Total	5428	100	
Motorcycle/scooter			
Yes	128	2.4	0.3
No	5232	97.6	0.3
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	68		
Total	5428	100	
Animal-driven cart			
Yes	3	0.1	
No	5357	99.9	
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	68		
Total	5428	100	
Car			
Yes	455	8.5	0.7
No	4905	91.5	0.7
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	68		
Total	5428	100	
Truck			
Yes	56	1.2	0.3
No	5304	98.8	0.3
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	68		
Total	5428	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	31	0.6	0.2
One	2828	52.4	1.3
Two	1661	30.8	0.9
Three or more	839	16.2	0.9
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	68		
Total	5428	100	
Ownership of bank account			
Yes	177	2.9	0.4
No	5175	97.1	0.4
DK/DTR	8		
Missing	68		
Total	5428	100	
Ownership of agricultural land			
Yes, own	2106	40.5	2.3
Yes, rent	306	5.8	0.6
Yes, share/community share	104	2.1	0.4
No	2843	51.6	2.6
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	68		
Total	5428	100	
Ownership of animals (bull or cow, mule, goat, chicken, or pig)			
Yes	3228	61.4	2
No	2131	38.6	2
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	68		
Total	5428	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 (pesos)			
Less than \$200	1627	30.8	1.8
\$200 - <400	1528	28.4	1
\$400 - <600	907	17	0.8
\$600 - <800	511	9.3	0.7
\$800 - <1000	270	5	0.4
\$1000+	512	9.6	1
Missing	73		
Total	5428	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%	57	1.3	0.3	0%	619	12.1	1.5	0%	2967	56.3	1.6
0.1% - 9%	29	0.5	0.1	0.1% - 9%	2916	55.2	1.6	0.1% - 9%	1593	29.8	1.3
10% - 24%	215	4.3	0.4	10% - 24%	1323	24.6	1.2	10% - 24%	553	10.5	0.5
25% - 49%	1048	19.5	0.9	25% - 49%	345	6.3	0.5	25% - 49%	160	2.9	0.3
50% - 74%	1906	36	1	50% - 74%	61	1.2	0.2	50% - 74%	17	0.3	0.1
75% - 89%	1294	24	0.8	75% - 89%	3	0.1	0.1	75% - 89%	5	0.1	
≥90%	729	14.3	0.9	≥90%	26	0.6	0.2	≥90%	2	0	
DK/DTR	72			DK/DTR	58			DK/DTR	51		
Missing	78			Missing	77			Missing	80		
Total	5428	100		Total	5428	100		Total	5428	100	
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics				Clothing and footwear				Communication			
0%	4822	91.3	0.6	0%	3100	57.8	1.2	0%	3677	70.1	2.2
0.1% - 9%	177	3.4	0.3	0.1% - 9%	355	6.5	0.4	0.1% - 9%	1455	26.7	2
10% - 24%	178	3.3	0.3	10% - 24%	963	18.2	0.7	10% - 24%	141	2.7	0.3
25% - 49%	86	1.7	0.3	25% - 49%	715	14	0.8	25% - 49%	20	0.5	0.1
50% - 74%	15	0.3	0.1	50% - 74%	152	3	0.3	50% - 74%	1	0	
75% - 89%	1	0		75% - 89%	14	0.3	0.1	75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	1	0		≥90%	6	0.1	0.1	≥90%	0	0	
DK/DTR	66			DK/DTR	43			DK/DTR	55		
Missing	82			Missing	80			Missing	79		
Total	5428	100		Total	5428	100		Total	5428	100	
Education tuition, fees and school supplies				Furniture, household equipment and routine household maintenance				Recreation, culture, restaurants and hotels			
0%	1657	32	1.1	0%	4756	88.8	0.8	0%	4987	93.4	0.6
0.1% - 9%	3133	59.2	1	0.1% - 9%	473	9.4	0.8	0.1% - 9%	321	6.1	0.6
10% - 24%	391	7.5	0.5	10% - 24%	56	1	0.2	10% - 24%	21	0.4	0.1
25% - 49%	60	1.2	0.2	25% - 49%	26	0.6	0.1	25% - 49%	5	0.1	
50% - 74%	5	0.1		50% - 74%	7	0.1	0.1	50% - 74%	2	0	
75% - 89%	1	0		75% - 89%	1	0		75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	1	0		≥90%	1	0		≥90%	0	0	
DK/DTR	98			DK/DTR	27			DK/DTR	11		
Missing	82			Missing	81			Missing	81		
Total	5428	100		Total	5428	100		Total	5428	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%	4047	76.5	1.1	0%	5295	99.3	0.2
0.1% - 9%	387	7	0.5	0.1% - 9%	17	0.3	0.1
10% - 24%	514	9.4	0.6	10% - 24%	16	0.3	0.1
25% - 49%	275	5.2	0.4	25% - 49%	5	0.1	0.1
50% - 74%	85	1.5	0.2	50% - 74%	1	0	
75% - 89%	12	0.2	0.1	75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	9	0.2	0.1	≥90%	1	0	
DK/DTR	19			DK/DTR	13		
Missing	80			Missing	80		
Total	5428	100		Total	5428	100	
Social security premiums				Other costs associated with accessing health care			
0%	5304	99.5	0.1	0%	5260	98.4	0.3
0.1% - 9%	26	0.4	0.1	0.1% - 9%	65	1.3	0.2
10% - 24%	4	0.1		10% - 24%	7	0.2	0.1
25% - 49%	1	0		25% - 49%	5	0.1	
50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	0	0	
75% - 89%	1	0		75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	0	0		≥90%	0	0	
DK/DTR	12			DK/DTR	11		
Missing	80			Missing	80		
Total	5428	100		Total	5428	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%	1253	96.6	0.6	0%	1255	96.3	0.8	0%	954	73.1	1.7	0%	1164	89.3	1
0.1% - 9%	7	0.6	0.2	0.1% - 9%	3	0.3	0.2	0.1% - 9%	27	2.4	0.5	0.1% - 9%	14	1.4	0.4
10% - 24%	8	0.6	0.3	10% - 24%	9	0.8	0.3	10% - 24%	37	3	0.6	10% - 24%	34	2.4	0.5
25% - 49%	8	0.7	0.2	25% - 49%	8	0.6	0.3	25% - 49%	34	2.5	0.5	25% - 49%	40	3.2	0.6
50% - 74%	3	0.2	0.2	50% - 74%	4	0.4	0.2	50% - 74%	14	1.2	0.3	50% - 74%	15	1.3	0.3
75% - 89%	2	0.2	0.1	75% - 89%	2	0.2	0.2	75% - 89%	9	0.7	0.2	75% - 89%	2	0.2	0.1
≥90%	16	1.1	0.3	≥90%	17	1.4	0.4	≥90%	223	17.2	1.7	≥90%	28	2.3	0.5
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	1			Missing	1			Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	1299	100		Total	1299	100		Total	1299	100		Total	1299	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%	1240	95.3	0.8	0%	1242	95.2	0.7	0%	1288	99.2	0.3	0%	1273	98	0.5
0.1% - 9%	9	0.8	0.3	0.1% - 9%	4	0.3	0.2	0.1% - 9%	1	0.1	0.1	0.1% - 9%	5	0.4	0.2
10% - 24%	16	1.2	0.3	10% - 24%	6	0.5	0.2	10% - 24%	2	0.3	0.2	10% - 24%	4	0.2	0.1
25% - 49%	10	0.7	0.2	25% - 49%	16	1.3	0.3	25% - 49%	2	0.1	0.1	25% - 49%	6	0.5	0.2
50% - 74%	6	0.5	0.2	50% - 74%	10	1	0.3	50% - 74%	1	0.1	0.1	50% - 74%	7	0.7	0.3
75% - 89%	2	0.2	0.2	75% - 89%	2	0.2	0.1	75% - 89%	1	0		75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	14	1.4	0.5	≥90%	18	1.6	0.4	≥90%	3	0.2	0.1	≥90%	2	0.2	0.1
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	1			Missing	1			Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	1299	100		Total	1299	100		Total	1299	100		Total	1299	100	
Care by doctors, nurses, or other health workers that did not require overnight stay				Medications prescribed by health personnel											
0%	1152	89.8	1.2	0%	533	43.4	2.1								
0.1% - 9%	34	2.5	0.5	0.1% - 9%	11	0.8	0.2								
10% - 24%	48	3.1	0.6	10% - 24%	28	2.7	0.5								
25% - 49%	37	2.6	0.5	25% - 49%	97	7.9	1								
50% - 74%	7	0.5	0.2	50% - 74%	167	12	1.1								
75% - 89%	2	0.1	0.1	75% - 89%	65	4.8	0.8								
≥90%	16	1.3	0.4	≥90%	396	28.5	1.7								
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	1										
Missing	1			Missing	1										
Total	1299	100		Total	1299	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%	143	57	3.9	0%	259	98	1.2	0%	258	98.6	0.7	0%	260	99.2	0.6
0.1% - 9%	7	2.3	0.9	0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	1	0.4	0.4	0.1% - 9%	0	0	
10% - 24%	15	6.1	1.9	10% - 24%	2	1.4	1.1	10% - 24%	0	0		10% - 24%	0	0	
25% - 49%	12	4.4	1.3	25% - 49%	0	0		25% - 49%	1	0.3	0.3	25% - 49%	1	0.3	0.3
50% - 74%	16	5.7	1.5	50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	0	0	
75% - 89%	5	1.8	0.9	75% - 89%	1	0.5	0.5	75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	58	22.7	3.3	≥90%	0	0		≥90%	2	0.8	0.6	≥90%	1	0.5	0.5
DK/DTR	6			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	262	100		Total	262	100		Total	262	100		Total	262	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%	189	72.8	3.2	0%	236	89.1	2.1	0%	205	79.3	2.3	0%	251	95.7	1.4
0.1% - 9%	1	0.4	0.4	0.1% - 9%	5	2.5	1.2	0.1% - 9%	3	1.3	0.8	0.1% - 9%	1	0.3	0.3
10% - 24%	2	0.9	0.6	10% - 24%	5	1.8	0.8	10% - 24%	4	1.3	0.7	10% - 24%	2	0.6	0.4
25% - 49%	8	2.9	1.1	25% - 49%	3	1.1	0.6	25% - 49%	8	2.7	1.1	25% - 49%	1	0.3	0.3
50% - 74%	15	5.4	1.4	50% - 74%	1	0.4	0.4	50% - 74%	12	4.3	1.3	50% - 74%	2	0.7	0.5
75% - 89%	4	1.6	0.8	75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	1	0.4	0.4	75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	42	16	2.5	≥90%	12	5	1.6	≥90%	28	10.7	1.8	≥90%	5	2.3	1.2
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	262	100		Total	262	100		Total	262	100		Total	262	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%	216	80.9	2.5	0%	168	65.5	3.1	0%	262	100					
0.1% - 9%	11	5.1	1.4	0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	0	0					
10% - 24%	11	4.1	1.4	10% - 24%	4	1.4	0.7	10% - 24%	0	0					
25% - 49%	8	3	1.1	25% - 49%	8	3	1	25% - 49%	0	0					
50% - 74%	6	2.3	1	50% - 74%	21	7.4	1.5	50% - 74%	0	0					
75% - 89%	2	0.9	0.6	75% - 89%	7	2.5	1	75% - 89%	0	0					
≥90%	8	3.7	1.3	≥90%	53	20.2	2.6	≥90%	0	0					
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	0						
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0						
Total	262	100		Total	262	100		Total	262	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	1353	19.4	0.5
20-24 years	1496	21.4	0.5
25-29 years	1332	19.1	0.5
30-34 years	1062	15.2	0.4
35-39 years	829	11.9	0.4
40-44 years	557	8	0.3
45-49 years	353	5.1	0.3
Missing	6		
Total	6988	100	
Marital status			
Single	1481	21.2	0.5
Married	2085	29.8	0.5
Open union/partnered	2935	42	0.6
Divorced	19	0.3	0.1
Separated	381	5.5	0.3
Widowed	75	1.1	0.1
Other	7	0.1	
DK/DTR	3	0	
Missing	2		
Total	6988	100	
Respondent's relationship to the head of household			
Head of the household	365	5.2	0.3
Spouse	1969	28.2	0.5
Biological child	1674	24	0.5
Adopted/step child	25	0.4	0.1
Grandchild	51	0.7	0.1
Niece/nephew	22	0.3	0.1
Mother/father	12	0.2	
Sister/brother	56	0.8	0.1
Daughter-in-law/son-in-law	416	6	0.3
Sister-in-law/brother-in-law	24	0.3	0.1
Grandparent	1	0	
Mother-in-law/father-in-law	6	0.1	
Other relative	4	0.1	
Non-relative	16	0.2	0.1
Life partner	2331	33.4	0.6
Other	12	0.2	
Missing	4		
Total	6988	100	

Table D.3.1.2 Department and municipality of residence of respondents

Municipality	No. of women	Municipality	No. of women
Altamirano	85	Ocozocoautla de Espinosa	180
Amatenango del Valle	40	Oxchuc	187
Amatán	122	Palenque	311
Benemérito de las Américas	35	Pantelhó	77
Bochil	35	Pueblo Nuevo Solistahuacán	165
Chalchihuitán	71	Rayón	43
Chamula	348	Sabanilla	99
Chanal	37	Salto de Agua	279
Chenalhó	152	San Andrés Duraznal	32
Chilón	468	San Cristóbal de las Casas	934
Coapilla	44	San Juan Cancuc	118
El Bosque	70	San Lucas	43
Francisco León	39	Simojovel	189
Huitiupán	107	Sitalá	43
Huixtán	85	Soyaló	38
Ixtacomitán	41	Tecpatán	121
Ixtapa	78	Tenejapa	182
Jitotol	33	Teopisca	190
Larráinzar	82	Tila	347
Las Margaritas	254	Tumbalá	128
Marqués de Comillas	36	Venustiano Carranza	147
Mitontic	73	Yajalón	197
Ocosingo	367	Zinacantán	194
Ocoatepec	42		

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	5712	82.1	1.1
Did not attend school	1234	17.9	1.1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	42		
Total	6988	100	
Literacy course			
Attended literacy course	744	10.4	0.9
Did not attend literacy course	6198	89.6	0.9
DK/DTR	4		
Missing	42		
Total	6988	100	
Highest level of education, among those who attended school			
Primary	2953	51	1.9
Secondary	1548	26.8	1
Preparatory	935	17	1.3
University	270	5.3	0.7
DK/DTR	6		
Missing	0		
Total	5712	100	
Literacy			
Cannot read at all	1334	19.1	1.2
Able to read parts of sentence	1252	18.7	1
Able to read whole sentence	4310	62	1.7
Blind or visually impaired	8	0.2	0.1
DK/DTR	42		
Missing	42		
Total	6988	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	659	11.1	1.1
Employed but did not work in the last week	20	0.4	0.1
Employed by a family member without receiving payment	128	2.3	0.4
Student	489	8.8	0.7
Homemaker	5611	77.2	1.4
Retired	6	0.1	
Unable to work due to disability	12	0.2	0.1
DK/DTR	21		
Missing	42		
Total	6988	100	
Occupational role, among women employed and being paid for work			
Employee	588	89.2	1.9
Employer	4	0.5	0.3
Owner	33	5	1.2
Self-employed	34	5.3	1.2
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	659	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	1616	32.1	1.6
<1 time per week	1203	21	1
Never	2717	46.7	1.7
Not applicable	8	0.2	0.1
DK/DTR	18		
Missing	0		
Total	5562	100	
Radio			
≥1 time per week	3034	45.4	1.6
<1 time per week	1201	17.5	0.9
Never	2514	34.3	1.4
Not applicable	182	2.8	0.5
DK/DTR	15		
Missing	42		
Total	6988	100	
Television			
≥1 time per week	4143	62.6	2
<1 time per week	898	12.6	0.8
Not applicable	1738	22.5	1.7
Never	158	2.3	0.5
DK/DTR	9		
Missing	42		
Total	6988	100	
Exposed to all three forms of media at least once per week, among fully or partially literate women			
Yes	915	18.4	1.2
No	4603	80.7	1.2
Not applicable	42	0.8	0.2
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	5562	100	
Exposed to any form of media at least once per week			
Yes	4983	74.1	1.7
No	1926	25.3	1.7
Not applicable	36	0.6	0.2
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	42		
Total	6988	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	483	7.2	1.1
1 to <5 km	4597	72	2.5
5 to <10 km	726	11.4	1.7
≥10 km	578	9.4	1.8
DK/DTR	562		
Missing	42		
Total	6988	100	
Travel time			
<15 min	2299	36.8	2.4
15 to <30 min	1815	28.5	1.7
30 to <45 min	1304	19.8	1.6
45 to <60 min	89	1.5	0.3
≥60 min	922	13.4	1.9
DK/DTR	121		
Missing	438		
Total	6988	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	456	7.2	1.1
1 to <5 km	4180	69.9	2.4
5 to <10 km	642	11	1.5
≥10 km	642	11.9	1.9
DK/DTR	536		
Missing	87		
Total	6543	100	
Travel time			
<15 min	2253	41.4	2.3
15 to <30 min	1792	31.3	1.5
30 to <45 min	1328	25	1.9
45 to <60 min	116	2.4	0.4
≥60 min	0	0	
DK/DTR	91		
Missing	963		
Total	6543	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	18	1.9	0.6
1 to <5 km	441	39	3.5
5 to <10 km	98	10	1.7
≥10 km	521	49.2	3.9
DK/DTR	234		
Missing	0		
Total	1312	100	
Travel time			
<15 min	165	12.3	1.7
15 to <30 min	218	17.3	2
30 to <45 min	236	17.4	2
45 to <60 min	28	1.9	0.5
≥60 min	634	51	3.4
DK/DTR	31		
Missing	0		
Total	1312	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	296	7	1.1
1 to <5 km	2603	66.7	2.6
5 to <10 km	439	11.6	1.6
≥10 km	476	14.7	2
DK/DTR	300		
Missing	32		
Total	4146	100	
Travel time			
<15 min	1362	33.8	2.4
15 to <30 min	1118	26.8	1.7
30 to <45 min	866	21.6	1.6
45 to <60 min	74	1.9	0.5
≥60 min	639	15.8	2
DK/DTR	24		
Missing	63		
Total	4146	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	2385	34.2	1.4
Worse	588	8.8	0.6
About the same	3954	56.9	1.4
DK/DTR	19		
Missing	42		
Total	6988	100	
Ability to perform daily activities			
Easily	5631	80.8	1.1
With some difficulty	1164	17	0.9
With much difficulty	129	2	0.3
Unable to do	10	0.2	0.1
DK/DTR	12		
Missing	42		
Total	6988	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	1125	17.4	0.9
No	5820	82.6	0.9
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	42		
Total	6988	100	
Type of illness, among those sick in the past two weeks			
Fever	153	12.5	1.5
Malaria	0	0	
Cough/chest infection	173	15	1.6
Tuberculosis	0	0	
Asthma	5	0.8	0.5
Bronchitis	3	0.2	0.1
Pneumonia	2	0.5	0.5
Diarrhea without blood	16	1.4	0.4
Diarrhea with blood	0	0	
Diarrhea with vomiting	5	0.3	0.2
Vomiting	7	0.4	0.2
Abdominal pain	107	9.1	1.2
Anemia	5	0.7	0.5
Skin rash/infection	7	0.8	0.4
Eye/ear infection	6	0.8	0.5
Measles	1	0.1	0.1
Jaundice	0	0	
Headache	250	23.3	1.9
Toothache	14	1.9	0.8
Stroke	1	0.1	0.1
Hypertension	3	0.2	0.1
Diabetes	5	0.7	0.4
HIV/AIDS	0	0	
Paralysis	1	0	
Gynecologic problems	29	1.7	0.4
Obstetric problems	5	0.6	0.3
Other	321	28.9	1.9
DK/DTR	6		
Missing	0		
Total	1125	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 timing of care-seeking after onset of illness			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Sought care for recent illness			
Yes	524	46	2.2
No	601	54	2.2
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	1125	100	
Type of health facility where care was sought			
Public hospital	68	13.6	2.4
Public health unit	58	11.1	2.2
Public health center/clinic	242	45.7	4.3
Public mobile clinic	20	3	1.1
Other public health facility	2	0.3	0.2
Private hospital	9	1.6	0.7
Private health center/clinic	10	1.3	0.4
Private office	58	10.6	2.1
Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	1	0.2	0.2
Pharmacy	42	9.5	2
Community health worker	5	1.6	1.2
Traditional healer	1	0.2	0.2
Other	8	1.4	0.8
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	524	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	32	5	1.1
No	477	95	1.1
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	510	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			
Seguro Popular	5435	77.3	1.3
IMSS	118	2	0.4
Army/Navy/PEMEX	6	0.1	
Private insurance	9	0.1	0.1
ISSSTE	91	1.6	0.4
Other	19	0.3	0.1
None	1255	18.5	1.2
DK/DTR	13		
Missing	42		
Total	6988	100	
Insurance among women who were sick in the past two weeks			
Seguro Popular	898	79.6	1.8
IMSS	20	2.5	0.7
Army/Navy/PEMEX	2	0.1	0.1
Private insurance	3	0.1	0.1
ISSSTE	19	1.9	0.8
Other	5	0.7	0.5
None	175	15	1.5
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	0		
Total	1125	100	
Insurance among women who were sick in the past two weeks but did not seek care			
Seguro Popular	468	78.3	2.4
IMSS	10	2.2	0.9
Army/Navy/PEMEX	1	0.1	0.1
Private insurance	2	0.2	0.2
ISSSTE	13	3.1	1.5
Other	3	0.4	0.3
None	102	15.7	2
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	601	100	

Table D.3.6.5 Other barriers to health care utilization

Percentage of women according to perceived barriers to health care utilization, among 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	211	35.7	3.8	Yes	5	0.9	0.4
No	383	64.3	3.8	No	589	99.1	0.4
DK/DTR	7			DK/DTR	7		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	601	100		Total	601	100	
Treated self at home				Do not trust the staff			
Yes	180	29.4	3.1	Yes	13	3.3	1.3
No	414	70.6	3.1	No	581	96.7	1.3
DK/DTR	7			DK/DTR	7		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	601	100		Total	601	100	
Care is too expensive				Was previously mistreated			
Yes	61	12.5	2.4	Yes	7	0.9	0.4
No	533	87.5	2.4	No	587	99.1	0.4
DK/DTR	7			DK/DTR	7		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	601	100		Total	601	100	
Health center is too far away				Tried, but was refused care			
Yes	54	8.9	2	Yes	12	2.3	1.1
No	540	91.1	2	No	582	97.7	1.1
DK/DTR	7			DK/DTR	7		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	601	100		Total	601	100	
Could not find transportation				Did not get permission to go to the doctor			
Yes	4	0.4	0.2	Yes	1	0.2	0.2
No	590	99.6	0.2	No	593	99.8	0.2
DK/DTR	7			DK/DTR	7		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	601	100		Total	601	100	
Could not afford transportation				Did not want to go alone			
Yes	14	2	0.7	Yes	13	2.7	1.1
No	580	98	0.7	No	581	97.3	1.1
DK/DTR	7			DK/DTR	7		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	601	100		Total	601	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	0.5	0.3	Yes	34	6.1	1.3
No	591	99.5	0.3	No	560	93.9	1.3
DK/DTR	7			DK/DTR	7		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	601	100		Total	601	100	
Health center infrastructure is poor				Religious/cultural beliefs			
Yes	26	3.5	1	Yes	10	1.4	0.5
No	568	96.5	1	No	584	98.6	0.5
DK/DTR	7			DK/DTR	7		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	601	100		Total	601	100	
Health center does not have enough drugs				No one present at the center when visited			
Yes	80	12.6	2	Yes	14	1.8	0.8
No	514	87.4	2	No	580	98.2	0.8
DK/DTR	7			DK/DTR	7		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	601	100		Total	601	100	
Health center is not well equipped				Other			
Yes	24	3.9	1.1	Yes	88	16	2.5
No	570	96.1	1.1	No	506	84	2.5
DK/DTR	7			DK/DTR	7		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	601	100		Total	601	100	
It is difficult to deal with health center personnel							
Yes	27	4.1	1.1				
No	567	95.9	1.1				
DK/DTR	7						
Missing	0						
Total	601	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	5466	71.2	1.1
No	1480	28.8	1.1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	42		
Total	6988	100	
Age at first birth, among parous women			
10-14 years	220	3.7	0.3
15-19 years	3036	56.6	1.1
20-24 years	1522	29.6	0.9
25-29 years	416	7.3	0.6
30-34 years	118	2	0.2
35-39 years	27	0.7	0.2
40-44 years	6	0.1	
45-49 years	0	0	
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	121		
Total	5466	100	
Ever had a stillbirth, miscarriage, or abortion			
Yes	455	6	0.4
No	6485	94	0.4
DK/DTR	6		
Missing	42		
Total	6988	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	20	0.4	0.1
12-23 months	577	14.1	1
24-35 months	1539	37.8	1.4
36-47 months	842	20.9	1.1
48-59 months	468	12.9	0.9
≥60 months	600	14	1
Missing	160		
Total	4206	100	
Among women with two children			
9-11 months	18	1.2	0.3
12-23 months	241	19.3	1.8
24-35 months	273	21.5	1.6
36-47 months	175	15.5	1.6
48-59 months	153	14.7	1.5
≥60 months	334	27.9	1.9
Missing	54		
Total	1248	100	
Among women with three or four children			
9-11 months	2	0.1	0.1
12-23 months	190	11.6	1.2
24-35 months	468	32.4	2.1
36-47 months	362	23.6	1.7
48-59 months	230	17.5	1.5
≥60 months	240	14.8	1.2
Missing	58		
Total	1550	100	
Among women with five or more children			
9-11 months	0	0	
12-23 months	146	12.4	1.5
24-35 months	798	56.4	2.1
36-47 months	305	22.7	1.8
48-59 months	85	6.7	1.1
≥60 months	26	1.8	0.4
Missing	48		
Total	1408	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	2420	80.8	1.1
No, wanted to wait	414	13.9	0.9
No, did not want (more) children	162	5.3	0.5
DK/DTR	25		
Missing	70		
Total	3091	100	
Respondent desires current pregnancy			
Yes	177	69.7	4.4
No, wanted to wait	56	22.5	4.2
No, did not want (more) children	28	7.9	1.6
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	0		
Total	264	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	21	0.8	0.2
12-23 months	387	14	1
24-35 months	574	20.4	1
36-47 months	393	14.5	0.7
48-59 months	309	11.6	0.7
≥60 months	826	30	1.3
Did not want to have another child	242	8.6	0.7
Missing	324		
Total	3076	100	
Among women with two children			
9-11 months	6	0.9	0.4
12-23 months	120	15.2	1.5
24-35 months	144	17.2	1.4
36-47 months	100	11.5	1.2
48-59 months	112	14.2	1.4
≥60 months	311	38	2
Did not want to have another child	27	3	0.6
Missing	164		
Total	984	100	
Among women with three or four children			
9-11 months	8	0.8	0.3
12-23 months	117	11.7	1.2
24-35 months	203	18.6	1.5
36-47 months	146	15.2	1.3
48-59 months	120	11.9	1.1
≥60 months	348	34.1	1.7
Did not want to have another child	85	7.7	1
Missing	98		
Total	1125	100	
Among women with five or more children			
9-11 months	7	0.8	0.3
12-23 months	150	15.5	1.5
24-35 months	227	24.8	1.7
36-47 months	147	16.1	1.4
48-59 months	77	9.3	1.1
≥60 months	167	19.4	1.7
Did not want to have another child	130	14	1.5
Missing	62		
Total	967	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	1930	49.3	2.5
No	1871	50.7	2.5
DK/DTR	1189		
Missing	30		
Total	5020	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	257	13.5	1.5
During her period	60	3.5	0.6
Right after her period has ended	1013	54.7	2.2
Halfway between two periods	495	27.1	2
Other	12	1.1	0.5
DK/DTR	93		
Missing	0		
Total	1930	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	2274	46.5	1.8
No	2703	53.5	1.8
DK/DTR	13		
Missing	30		
Total	5020	100	
Current use of any method, among women in need of contraceptives			
Yes	2155	57.2	1.9
No	1683	42.8	1.9
DK/DTR	8		
Missing	0		
Total	3846	100	
Current use of more than one method			
Yes	41	0.9	0.2
No	4936	99.1	0.2
DK/DTR	13		
Missing	30		
Total	5020	100	
Number of methods the respondent is currently using			
0 methods	2703	53.5	1.8
1 method	2233	45.6	1.7
2 methods	35	0.7	0.2
3 or more methods	36	0.1	0.1
DK/DTR	13		
Missing	0		
Total	5020	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	852	20.4	1.3	Yes	202	4.3	0.6	Yes	103	1.8	0.3
No	4123	79.6	1.3	No	4774	95.7	0.6	No	4870	98.2	0.3
DK/DTR	15			DK/DTR	14			DK/DTR	17		
Missing	30			Missing	30			Missing	30		
Total	5020	100		Total	5020	100		Total	5020	100	
Male sterilization				Female condom				Withdrawal method			
Yes	8	0.3	0.1	Yes	1	0	0	Yes	86	1.7	0.3
No	4966	99.7	0.1	No	4973	100	0	No	4886	98.3	0.3
DK/DTR	16			DK/DTR	16			DK/DTR	18		
Missing	30			Missing	30			Missing	30		
Total	5020	100		Total	5020	100		Total	5020	100	
IUD				Diaphragm				Emergency contraception			
Yes	213	4.1	0.5	Yes	0	0		Yes	0	0	
No	4760	95.9	0.5	No	4973	100		No	4974	100	
DK/DTR	17			DK/DTR	17			DK/DTR	16		
Missing	30			Missing	30			Missing	30		
Total	5020	100		Total	5020	100		Total	5020	100	
Injectables				Sponge, spermicide				Other modern method			
Yes	600	10.4	0.7	Yes	0	0		Yes	4	0.1	
No	4375	89.6	0.7	No	4974	100		No	4970	99.9	
DK/DTR	15			DK/DTR	16			DK/DTR	16		
Missing	30			Missing	30			Missing	30		
Total	5020	100		Total	5020	100		Total	5020	100	
Implants				Lactational amenorrhea method				Other traditional method			
Yes	124	2.2	0.5	Yes	49	0.8	0.2	Yes	17	0.2	0.1
No	4848	97.8	0.5	No	4923	99.2	0.2	No	4957	99.8	0.1
DK/DTR	18			DK/DTR	18			DK/DTR	16		
Missing	30			Missing	30			Missing	30		
Total	5020	100		Total	5020	100		Total	5020	100	
Pill											
Yes	66	1.2	0.2								
No	4909	98.8	0.2								
DK/DTR	15										
Missing	30										
Total	5020	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	2056	42.4	1.7
No	2934	57.6	1.7
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	30		
Total	5020	100	
Among women in need of contraceptives			
Yes	1961	52.8	1.8
No	1885	47.2	1.8
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	3846	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	555	65.8	3.4	Public hospital	74	36.4	5.6
Public health unit	30	3	0.8	Public health unit	24	10.8	2.9
Public health center/clinic	219	26.4	3.1	Public health center/clinic	98	43.9	5.1
Public mobile clinic	1	0.1	0.1	Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	1	0.1	0.1	Other public health facility	1	0.3	0.3
Private hospital	15	1.8	0.6	Private hospital	2	0.7	0.5
Private health center/clinic	11	1	0.4	Private health center/clinic	2	0.5	0.4
Private office	6	0.4	0.2	Private office	8	6.2	3.3
Private mobile clinic	1	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	2	0.6	0.6	Other private health facility	1	0.3	0.3
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	1	0.2	0.2
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	11	1	0.3	Other	2	0.8	0.6
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	852	100		Total	213	100	
Male sterilization				Injectables			
Public hospital	4	43.9	23.3	Public hospital	43	7.6	1.9
Public health unit	0	0		Public health unit	73	13.3	2.5
Public health center/clinic	3	56.1	23.3	Public health center/clinic	328	55.3	4
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	33	5.2	1.6
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	1	0.1	0.1
Private health center/clinic	0	0		Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	0	0		Private office	3	0.3	0.2
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	74	10.5	1.6
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	31	5.3	2.3
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	1	0.2	0.2
Store	0	0		Store	1	0.1	0.1
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	2	0.2	0.1
Other	0	0		Other	10	1.8	0.8
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	8	100		Total	600	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	40	30.6	4.6	Public hospital	13	9.5	5.6
Public health unit	10	7.8	3.3	Public health unit	11	7.5	3.1
Public health center/clinic	64	53.9	5.5	Public health center/clinic	49	17.5	3.4
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	2	0.9	0.6
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	1	2.5	2.4
Private hospital	2	0.7	0.5	Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	1	1	1	Private health center/clinic	2	0.8	0.6
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	2	3.9	3.5	Pharmacy	117	58.9	5.4
Community health worker	4	1.5	1.5	Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	2	0.9	0.6
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	1	0.3	0.3
Other	1	0.6	0.6	Other	3	1.2	0.7
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	124	100		Total	202	100	
Pill				Female condom			
Public hospital	8	8.2	3.3	Public hospital	0	0	
Public health unit	5	9.1	4.9	Public health unit	0	0	
Public health center/clinic	27	32.8	7.8	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	1	2.5	2.5	Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	1	1.2	1.2	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	1	0.6	0.6	Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	19	34.7	9.4	Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	2	2.1	1.5	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	2	8.9	6.8	Other	1	100	
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	66	100		Total	1	100	

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	3	7.5	4.4
Public health unit	0	0		Public health unit	3	9.3	6.8
Public health center/clinic	0	0		Public health center/clinic	13	24.5	7.7
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	1	2	2
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	4	9.1	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	1	2	2
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	15	30.6	6.6
Other	0	0		Other	7	15	5.4
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0	0		Missing	0		
Total	0	0		Total	49	100	
Sponge, spermicide				Rhythm method			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	7	7.2	3.2
Public health unit	0	0		Public health unit	9	8	3
Public health center/clinic	0	0		Public health center/clinic	17	29.4	8.8
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	2	1.8	1.4
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	1.6	1.6
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	1	1.1	1.1
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	3	3.9	2.3
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	40	31.4	6
Other	0	0		Other	20	15.7	4
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	3		
Missing	0	0		Missing	0		
Total	0	0		Total	103	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	9	16.5	9.3	Public hospital	1	13.8	16.1
Public health unit	2	2.7	2	Public health unit	1	38.5	32.1
Public health center/clinic	15	13.9	5.9	Public health center/clinic	0	0	
Public mobile clinic	2	2.6	2	Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	1	2.9	2.8	Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	0	0		Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	1	0.4	0.4	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	16.8	19
Community health worker	4	5.3	2.7	Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	1	30.9	29.2
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	33	40.3	9.2	Friend/relative	0	0	
Other	15	15.3	5	Other	0	0	
DK/DTR	4			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	86	100		Total	4	100	
Emergency contraception				Other traditional method			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	0	0	
Public health unit	0	0		Public health unit	1	12.2	11.6
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	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	4	22.1	10.6
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	9	43.2	12.6
Other	0	0		Other	3	22.5	11.4
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0	0		Missing	0		
Total	0	0		Total	17	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			
Yes	3846	76.7	1
No	1144	23.3	1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	30		
Total	5020	100	
Discontinuation rate: any interruption in use during the last year, among women in need of contraceptives			
Yes	101	2.2	0.3
No	3710	97.8	0.3
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	35		
Total	3846	100	
Number of interruptions in use during the last year, among women in need of contraceptives			
0	3710	97.8	0.3
1	99	2.1	0.3
2-6	2	0	
7-12	0	0	
13 or more	0	0	
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	35		
Total	3846	100	
Not currently using any modern method			
Yes	2934	57.6	1.7
No	2056	42.4	1.7
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	30		
Total	5020	100	
Unmet need: Not currently using any modern method, among women "in need" of contraceptives			
Yes	1885	47.2	1.8
No	1961	52.8	1.8
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	3846	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	51	2.5	0.5	Yes	99	3.4	0.5
No	2526	97.5	0.5	No	2474	96.6	0.5
DK/DTR	68			DK/DTR	72		
Missing	50			Missing	50		
Total	2695	100		Total	2695	100	
Married				Was breastfeeding			
Yes	597	23.2	1.8	Yes	190	6.1	0.6
No	1981	76.8	1.8	No	2387	93.9	0.6
DK/DTR	67			DK/DTR	68		
Missing	50			Missing	50		
Total	2695	100		Total	2695	100	
Does not have sexual relations				Goes against religion			
Yes	206	7.6	0.9	Yes	138	4.8	0.9
No	2369	92.4	0.9	No	2439	95.2	0.9
DK/DTR	70			DK/DTR	68		
Missing	50			Missing	50		
Total	2695	100		Total	2695	100	
Virgin				Respondent is opposed to use			
Yes	6	0.3	0.1	Yes	363	13	1.2
No	2569	99.7	0.1	No	2210	87	1.2
DK/DTR	70			DK/DTR	72		
Missing	50			Missing	50		
Total	2695	100		Total	2695	100	
Has sexual relations infrequently				Husband/partner is opposed to use			
Yes	146	6.2	0.8	Yes	226	8.3	0.9
No	2428	93.8	0.8	No	2349	91.7	0.9
DK/DTR	71			DK/DTR	70		
Missing	50			Missing	50		
Total	2695	100		Total	2695	100	
Menopausal				Others are opposed to use			
Yes	74	3.7	0.7	Yes	24	0.7	0.2
No	2504	96.3	0.7	No	2548	99.3	0.2
DK/DTR	67			DK/DTR	73		
Missing	50			Missing	50		
Total	2695	100		Total	2695	100	
Hysterectomy/surgery on the uterus				Knows no method			
Yes	43	1.9	0.5	Yes	189	7.3	0.9
No	2534	98.1	0.5	No	2388	92.7	0.9
DK/DTR	68			DK/DTR	68		
Missing	50			Missing	50		
Total	2695	100		Total	2695	100	
Cannot become pregnant				Knows no source for getting method			
Yes	95	5.7	0.9	Yes	69	3.4	0.7
No	2482	94.3	0.9	No	2506	96.6	0.7
DK/DTR	68			DK/DTR	70		
Missing	50			Missing	50		
Total	2695	100		Total	2695	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	342	13.8	1.3	Yes	53	2.4	0.6
No	2234	86.2	1.3	No	2521	97.6	0.6
DK/DTR	69			DK/DTR	71		
Missing	50			Missing	50		
Total	2695	100		Total	2695	100	
Facility is too far				Uncomfortable to use			
Yes	16	0.5	0.1	Yes	316	12	1.1
No	2556	99.5	0.1	No	2260	88	1.1
DK/DTR	73			DK/DTR	69		
Missing	50			Missing	50		
Total	2695	100		Total	2695	100	
Could not find transportation to a facility				Interferes with normal body processes			
Yes	10	0.6	0.3	Yes	322	12.5	1.3
No	2564	99.4	0.3	No	2250	87.5	1.3
DK/DTR	71			DK/DTR	73		
Missing	50			Missing	50		
Total	2695	100		Total	2695	100	
Could not afford transportation				Affects health/does not like them			
Yes	16	0.8	0.4	Yes	923	33.2	2
No	2558	99.2	0.4	No	1653	66.8	2
DK/DTR	71			DK/DTR	69		
Missing	50			Missing	50		
Total	2695	100		Total	2695	100	
Costs too much				Was pregnant			
Yes	27	0.7	0.2	Yes	271	9.3	0.7
No	2546	99.3	0.2	No	2303	90.7	0.7
DK/DTR	72			DK/DTR	71		
Missing	50			Missing	50		
Total	2695	100		Total	2695	100	
Preferred method is not available				Wanted to become pregnant			
Yes	31	1.1	0.3	Yes	231	9.3	0.9
No	2542	98.9	0.3	No	2343	90.7	0.9
DK/DTR	72			DK/DTR	71		
Missing	50			Missing	50		
Total	2695	100		Total	2695	100	
No method is available				Other			
Yes	20	0.9	0.4	Yes	109	4.5	0.6
No	2552	99.1	0.4	No	2463	95.5	0.6
DK/DTR	73			DK/DTR	73		
Missing	50			Missing	50		
Total	2695	100		Total	2695	100	
Health facility has staff that are hard to deal with							
Yes	19	0.8	0.3				
No	2553	99.2	0.3				
DK/DTR	73						
Missing	50						
Total	2695	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	136	6.3	0.8
Mostly the husband/partner	84	3.1	0.6
Joint decision	2029	89.9	1.2
Other	15	0.7	0.3
DK/DTR/NA	10		
Missing	0		
Total	2274	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	1446	61.2	2.6
No	820	38.8	2.6
DK/DTR	8		
Missing	0		
Total	2274	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	1679	31.9	1.7
No	3287	68.1	1.7
DK/DTR	23		
Missing	31		
Total	5020	100	
In the last 12 months, did a health promoter visit you to speak to you about family planning methods?			
Yes	1142	21.4	1.4
No	3832	78.6	1.4
DK/DTR	15		
Missing	31		
Total	5020	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	278	10	1.1
No	2259	90	1.1
DK/DTR	7		
Missing	0		
Total	2544	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	2566	93	0.8
No	177	7	0.8
DK/DTR	7		
Missing	337		
Total	3087	100	
Attended at least one antenatal care visit with doctor or professional nurse			
Yes	2061	74	1.8
No	689	26	1.8
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	337		
Total	3087	100	
First trimester (first 12 weeks) antenatal care visit with doctor or professional nurse			
Yes	877	31.6	1.8
No	1842	68.4	1.8
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	368		
Total	3087	100	
Month of gestation of first ANC visit, among women who received any antenatal care			
1	448	17.8	1.2
2	627	23.9	1.1
3	675	26.7	1.4
4	311	12.1	0.8
5	185	7.4	0.5
6	129	5.4	0.6
7	92	3.8	0.6
8	63	2.4	0.4
9	14	0.6	0.2
DK/DTR	22		
Missing	0		
Total	2566	100	

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

Percentage 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											
Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Medical doctor				Midwife/Comadrona				Relative			
0 visits	601	24.1	1.9	0 visits	1716	66.5	2.2	0 visits	2557	99.7	0.3
1 visit	141	5.2	0.5	1 visit	133	5	0.5	1 visit	6	0.2	0.2
2 visits	112	4.6	0.6	2 visits	118	4.6	0.5	2 visits	1	0	
3 visits	161	6.7	0.6	3 visits	164	6.6	0.7	3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	203	7.7	0.7	4 visits	120	5.1	0.7	4 visits	2	0.1	0.1
5 visits	259	9.5	0.7	5 visits	97	3.6	0.4	5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	346	13.3	1	6 visits	90	3.4	0.5	6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	307	12.1	0.9	7 visits	39	1.6	0.3	7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	436	17	1.4	8 visits	89	3.7	0.5	8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	2566	100		Total	2566	100		Total	2566	100	
Professional nurse				Community health worker				Other			
0 visits	2403	93.6	0.9	0 visits	2540	99.1	0.3	0 visits	2559	99.8	0.1
1 visit	39	1.7	0.3	1 visit	5	0.2	0.1	1 visit	5	0.1	0.1
2 visits	22	0.8	0.2	2 visits	8	0.3	0.1	2 visits	1	0.1	0.1
3 visits	26	0.9	0.2	3 visits	4	0.1	0.1	3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	20	0.7	0.2	4 visits	1	0.1	0.1	4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	14	0.5	0.2	5 visits	5	0.1	0.1	5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	18	0.8	0.2	6 visits	1	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	9	0.3	0.1	7 visits	2	0.1	0.1	7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	15	0.8	0.3	8 visits	0	0		8 visits	1	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	2566	100		Total	2566	100		Total	2566	100	
Auxiliary nurse				Pharmacy assistant				Didn't know attendant or declined to respond			
0 visits	2528	98.5	0.4	0 visits	2562	99.8	0.1	0 visits	2562	99.9	0.1
1 visit	10	0.4	0.1	1 visit	4	0.2	0.1	1 visit	1	0	
2 visits	4	0.2	0.1	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	5	0.2	0.1	3 visits	0	0		3 visits	1	0	
4 visits	3	0.2	0.1	4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	7	0.4	0.2	5 visits	0	0		5 visits	1	0	
6 visits	4	0.1	0.1	6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	4	0.1	0.1	7 visits	0	0		7 visits	1	0	
8 visits	1	0		8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	2566	100		Total	2566	100		Total	2566	100	
Laboratory technician				Traditional healer							
0 visits	2565	100		0 visits	2559	99.7	0.2				
1 visit	1	0		1 visit	2	0.1	0.1				
2 visits	0	0		2 visits	2	0.1					
3 visits	0	0		3 visits	1	0					
4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0					
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	2	0.1	0.1				
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	2566	100		Total	2566	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	312	12	2
Public health unit	305	12.8	1.6
Public health center/clinic	1217	46.4	2.5
Public mobile clinic	60	2.3	0.7
Other public health facility	7	0.2	0.1
Private hospital	14	0.4	0.1
Private health center/clinic	20	0.7	0.2
Private office	64	2.1	0.4
Private mobile clinic	2	0	
Other private health facility	2	0.1	0.1
Pharmacy	6	0.2	0.1
Community health worker	82	3.3	0.7
Traditional healer	47	1.9	0.4
Other	422	17.5	1.5
DK/DTR	6		
Missing	0		
Total	2566	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	179	7.2	0.8
1-3 visits	348	13.3	1
4-6 visits	1019	37.4	1.5
7-9 visits	993	36.5	1.6
10+ visits	144	5.6	0.7
DK/DTR	67		
Missing	336		
Total	3086	100	
Attended at least four antenatal care visits			
Yes	2156	79.5	1.4
No	527	20.5	1.4
DK/DTR	67		
Missing	336		
Total	3086	100	
Attended at least four antenatal care visits with doctor or professional nurse			
Yes	1634	59.5	2.1
No	1049	40.5	2.1
DK/DTR	67		
Missing	336		
Total	3086	100	
Attended at least four antenatal care visits with doctor or professional nurse according to best practices (measuring blood type, anemia, syphilis, HIV, glucose, proteinuria, blood pressure, weight, fundal height, fetal heartbeat)			
Yes	162	5.6	0.8
No	2521	94.4	0.8
DK/DTR	67		
Missing	336		
Total	3086	100	

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

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
Measured blood type				Tested for proteinuria			
Yes	908	35.4	2	Yes	864	33.7	2.4
No	1560	64.6	2	No	1584	66.3	2.4
DK/DTR	98			DK/DTR	118		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	2566	100		Total	2566	100	
Tested for anemia				Measured maternal blood pressure			
Yes	856	33.5	2.2	Yes	1956	76.6	1.9
No	1600	66.5	2.2	No	567	23.4	1.9
DK/DTR	110			DK/DTR	43		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	2566	100		Total	2566	100	
Tested for syphilis				Measured maternal weight			
Yes	379	14.4	1.4	Yes	2054	79.5	1.8
No	2049	85.6	1.4	No	501	20.5	1.8
DK/DTR	138			DK/DTR	11		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	2566	100		Total	2566	100	
Tested for HIV				Measured fundal height			
Yes	426	16.8	1.6	Yes	1604	62.3	1.9
No	2072	83.2	1.6	No	928	37.7	1.9
DK/DTR	68			DK/DTR	34		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	2566	100		Total	2566	100	
Measured blood glucose				Measured fetal heartbeat			
Yes	644	25.2	1.8	Yes	1643	64.1	2
No	1817	74.8	1.8	No	901	35.9	2
DK/DTR	105			DK/DTR	22		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	2566	100		Total	2566	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	1325	51.5	2.4	Yes	423	16.4	1.4
No	1220	48.5	2.4	No	2031	83.6	1.4
DK/DTR	21			DK/DTR	112		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	2566	100		Total	2566	100	
Collected urine specimen				Performed an ultrasound			
Yes	1209	47.1	2.6	Yes	1252	47.7	2.2
No	1328	52.9	2.6	No	1298	52.3	2.2
DK/DTR	29			DK/DTR	16		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	2566	100		Total	2566	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 a 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	1693	61.9	2.1
No	998	38.1	2.1
DK/DTR	52		
Missing	345		
Total	3088	100	
Number of tetanus vaccinations during pregnancy			
None	1035	40.5	2.2
1	659	25.2	1.4
2	715	26.5	1.4
3	184	6.6	0.6
4	23	0.9	0.2
5	4	0.1	0.1
DK/DTR	1	0.1	0.1
Missing	1	0.1	0.1
Total	121		
Time since last tetanus vaccination			
Never vaccinated	1109	59.9	2.2
<10 years ago	696	38.2	2.1
≥10 years ago	34	1.9	0.4
DK/DTR	911		
Missing	338		
Total	3088	100	
Time since last tetanus vaccination, among women who were not vaccinated during pregnancy			
Never vaccinated	446	66.9	3.2
<10 years ago	199	31.1	3.1
≥10 years ago	10	1.9	0.7
DK/DTR	343		
Missing	0		
Total	998	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 Caesarean section			
Yes	1895	73.7	1.6	Yes	709	27.6	1.8
No	650	26.3	1.6	No	1832	72.4	1.8
DK/DTR	21			DK/DTR	25		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	2566	100		Total	2566	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	1372	53.7	2.2	Yes	191	7.1	0.8
No	1153	46.3	2.2	No	2343	92.9	0.8
DK/DTR	41			DK/DTR	32		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	2566	100		Total	2566	100	
Offered an HIV test				Counseled about contraception after delivery			
Yes	445	17.4	1.6	Yes	1084	43.1	2.2
No	2052	82.6	1.6	No	1456	56.9	2.2
DK/DTR	69			DK/DTR	26		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	2566	100		Total	2566	100	
Counseled about nutrition during pregnancy				Counseled about child care			
Yes	1261	49.4	2.1	Yes	1169	46.1	2.2
No	1271	50.6	2.1	No	1371	53.9	2.2
DK/DTR	34			DK/DTR	26		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	2566	100		Total	2566	100	
Given information about in-facility delivery				Given information about proper ways to breast feed			
Yes	1203	47.5	2.2	Yes	1313	51.4	2.4
No	1337	52.5	2.2	No	1226	48.6	2.4
DK/DTR	26			DK/DTR	27		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	2566	100		Total	2566	100	
Advised to deliver in a facility							
Yes	1264	50.1	2.2				
No	1277	49.9	2.2				
DK/DTR	25						
Missing	0						
Total	2566	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	1344	50.9	2.9	Yes	93	7	1.5
Another person's house	75	2.8	0.4	No	1218	93	1.5
Public hospital	948	33	2.5	DK/DTR	1		
Public health center/clinic	296	10.5	1.2	Missing	0		
Public medical ward	0	0		Total	1312	100	
Other public health facility	5	0.2	0.1	Private vehicle			
Private hospital	38	1.3	0.3	Yes	624	48.6	2.9
Private health center/clinic	20	0.6	0.2	No	687	51.4	2.9
Private medical ward	1	0		DK/DTR	1		
Other private health facility	4	0.1	0.1	Missing	0		
Other	17	0.6	0.2	Total	1312	100	
DK/DTR	2			Ambulance			
Missing	338			Yes	132	9.4	1
Total	3088	100		No	1179	90.6	1
In-hospital delivery				DK/DTR			
Yes	986	34.3	2.5	Missing	0		
No	1762	65.7	2.5	Total	1312	100	
DK/DTR	2			Other public vehicle			
Missing	338			Yes	500	37.8	2.6
Total	3088	100		No	811	62.2	2.6
In-facility delivery				DK/DTR			
Yes	1312	45.7	2.9	Missing	0		
No	1436	54.3	2.9	Total	1312	100	
DK/DTR	0						
Missing	340						
Total	3088	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	1314	45.9	2.9	Yes	20	0.8	0.2
No	1434	54.1	2.9	No	2718	99.2	0.2
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	12		
Missing	337			Missing	337		
Total	3087	100		Total	3087	100	
Professional nurse				Pharmacist			
Yes	909	31.2	2.5	Yes	11	0.4	0.2
No	1810	68.8	2.5	No	2726	99.6	0.2
DK/DTR	31			DK/DTR	13		
Missing	337			Missing	337		
Total	3087	100		Total	3087	100	
Auxiliary nurse				Traditional healer			
Yes	340	12.2	1.3	Yes	33	1.4	0.5
No	2364	87.8	1.3	No	2707	98.6	0.5
DK/DTR	46			DK/DTR	10		
Missing	337			Missing	337		
Total	3087	100		Total	3087	100	
Laboratory technician				Relative			
Yes	65	2.2	0.4	Yes	394	14.4	1.2
No	2669	97.8	0.4	No	2346	85.6	1.2
DK/DTR	16			DK/DTR	10		
Missing	337			Missing	337		
Total	3087	100		Total	3087	100	
Midwife/Comadrona				Other			
Yes	1353	51.2	2.8	Yes	65	2.1	0.4
No	1386	48.8	2.8	No	2673	97.9	0.4
DK/DTR	11			DK/DTR	12		
Missing	337			Missing	337		
Total	3087	100		Total	3087	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	13	0.5	0.2
No	2735	99.5	0.2
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	337		
Total	3087	100	
Number of categories of personnel in attendance at delivery			
None	14	0.5	0.2
One	1451	54.8	2.3
Two	913	31.9	1.5
Three	297	10.2	1.2
Four or more	73	2.5	0.5
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	337		
Total	3087	100	
Delivery with a skilled birth attendant			
Yes	1336	46.5	2.9
No	1411	53.5	2.9
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	340		
Total	3087	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 with a skilled birth attendant			
Yes	1302	45.5	2.9
No	1443	54.5	2.9
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	342		
Total	3087	100	
In-hospital delivery with a skilled birth attendant			
Yes	982	34.2	2.5
No	1763	65.8	2.5
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	342		
Total	3087	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	2310	84.9	1.2
Planned Caesarean section	106	3.5	0.4
Emergency Caesarean section	329	11.6	1
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	339		
Total	3087	100	
Reason for attending a health facility for delivery, among in-facility births			
Planned	362	27.1	1.6
Emergency	933	71.8	1.7
Other	13	1.1	0.3
DK/DTR	4		
Missing	0		
Total	1312	100	
Respondent had seizures prior to delivery			
Yes	134	4.6	0.6
No	2611	95.4	0.6
DK/DTR	5		
Missing	337		
Total	3087	100	
Child entered neonatal intensive care unit after delivery			
Yes	117	4.3	0.5
No	2626	95.7	0.5
DK/DTR	7		
Missing	337		
Total	3087	100	
Respondent had excessive bleeding in the first day following the delivery			
Yes	667	24.7	1.4
No	2044	75.3	1.4
DK/DTR	39		
Missing	337		
Total	3087	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	136	4.9	0.6
Larger than average	295	10.4	0.8
Average	1906	69.7	1.3
Smaller than average	273	10.4	0.8
Very small	117	4.6	0.6
DK/DTR	23		
Missing	337		
Total	3087	100	
Child's weight was measured at birth			
Yes	1630	59.1	2.8
No	1069	40.9	2.8
DK/DTR	51		
Missing	337		
Total	3087	100	
Child's birth weight, among those who were weighed			
<2.5 kg (low birth weight)	146	9.4	1.2
≥2.5 kg	1378	90.6	1.2
DK/DTR	106		
Missing	0		
Total	1630	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	1365	49.7	1.8
No	1376	50.3	1.8
DK/DTR	9		
Missing	337		
Total	3087	100	
Respondent was checked every 15 minutes during the first hour after delivery while still at health facility, among in-facility births			
Yes	511	39.9	2.3
No	777	60.1	2.3
DK/DTR	24		
Missing	0		
Total	1312	100	
Respondent was checked within one week after delivery by a health provider			
Yes	837	30.1	1.8
No	1903	69.9	1.8
DK/DTR	9		
Missing	338		
Total	3087	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	421	31.6	2.5	0 visits	1100	79.8	2.3	0 visits	1362	99.8	0.1
1 visit	600	44.1	2	1 visit	135	10.8	1.3	1 visit	3	0.2	0.1
2 visits	219	15.8	1.3	2 visits	67	4.8	0.8	2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	67	4.5	0.7	3 visits	29	2.2	0.6	3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	31	2.3	0.5	4 visits	10	0.8	0.3	4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	13	0.9	0.3	5 visits	10	0.6	0.2	5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	6	0.4	0.2	6 visits	7	0.5	0.2	6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	5	0.3	0.1	7 visits	5	0.3	0.2	7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	3	0.2	0.1	8 visits	2	0.1	0.1	8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	1365	100		Total	1365	100		Total	1365	100	
Professional nurse				Community health worker				Other			
0 visits	1174	86.1	1.3	0 visits	1353	99.2	0.3	0 visits	1356	99.4	0.2
1 visit	148	11	1.2	1 visit	11	0.7	0.3	1 visit	7	0.4	0.2
2 visits	29	1.9	0.4	2 visits	1	0		2 visits	2	0.2	0.2
3 visits	5	0.4	0.2	3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	6	0.5	0.2	4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	2	0.1	0.1	6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	1	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	1365	100		Total	1365	100		Total	1365	100	
Auxiliary nurse				Pharmacy assistant				Didn't know attendant or declined to respond			
0 visits	1331	97.9	0.5	0 visits	1364	99.9	0.1	0 visits	1362	99.8	0.1
1 visit	26	1.7	0.4	1 visit	1	0.1	0.1	1 visit	3	0.2	0.1
2 visits	5	0.2	0.1	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	3	0.2	0.1	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	1365	100		Total	1365	100		Total	1365	100	
Laboratory technician				Traditional healer							
0 visits	1365	100		0 visits	1364	99.9	0.1				
1 visit	0	0		1 visit	1	0.1	0.1				
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	1365	100		Total	1365	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	1736	62.9	1.8
No	1000	37.1	1.8
DK/DTR	14		
Missing	336		
Total	3086	100	
Baby was checked within 24 hours after delivery by a health provider			
Yes	551	19.9	1.9
No	2070	80.1	1.9
DK/DTR	14		
Missing	451		
Total	3086	100	
Baby was checked within one week after delivery by a health provider			
Yes	992	37.3	2
No	1629	62.7	2
DK/DTR	14		
Missing	451		
Total	3086	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	397	23.7	1.9	0 visits	1627	93.8	1.2	0 visits	1736	100	
1 visit	969	54.7	1.8	1 visit	49	2.9	0.5	1 visit	0	0	
2 visits	233	13.6	1.1	2 visits	26	1.4	0.4	2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	84	4.9	0.8	3 visits	10	0.6	0.2	3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	34	2.1	0.4	4 visits	4	0.2	0.1	4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	6	0.4	0.1	5 visits	10	0.5	0.2	5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	4	0.2	0.1	6 visits	3	0.2	0.2	6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	1	0.1	0.1	7 visits	6	0.3	0.2	7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	8	0.3	0.2	8 visits	1	0.1	0.1	8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	1736	100		Total	1736	100		Total	1736	100	
Professional nurse				Community health worker				Other			
0 visits	1427	81.8	1.5	0 visits	1717	99	0.4	0 visits	1728	99.6	0.2
1 visit	247	14.4	1.3	1 visit	17	0.9	0.4	1 visit	7	0.4	0.2
2 visits	38	2.3	0.4	2 visits	2	0.1	0.1	2 visits	1	0.1	0.1
3 visits	15	0.7	0.2	3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	5	0.3	0.2	4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	2	0.4	0.3	5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	1	0		6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	1	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	1736	100		Total	1736	100		Total	1736	100	
Auxiliary nurse				Pharmacy assistant				Didn't know attendant or declined to respond			
0 visits	1677	96.7	0.7	0 visits	1735	99.9	0.1	0 visits	1727	99.5	0.2
1 visit	48	2.8	0.6	1 visit	1	0.1	0.1	1 visit	9	0.5	0.2
2 visits	9	0.5	0.2	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	2	0.1	0.1	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	1736	100		Total	1736	100		Total	1736	100	
Laboratory technician				Traditional healer							
0 visits	1735	99.8	0.2	0 visits	1736	100					
1 visit	1	0.2	0.2	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	1736	100		Total	1736	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	279	8.9	290	9.1	594	9.1
6-11 months	295	9.5	352	11.1	666	10.2
12-23 months	656	21	661	20.8	1354	20.8
24-35 months	583	18.7	631	19.9	1246	19.2
36-47 months	682	21.9	648	20.4	1378	21.2
48-59 months	625	20	592	18.7	1261	19.4
Total	3120	100	3174	100	6499	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	865	13	1
Very good	900	15.3	0.7
Good	3322	53.5	1.3
Fair	1027	16.7	0.7
Poor	81	1.5	0.2
DK/NR	6		
Missing	298		
Total	6499	100	
Current health relative to health last year			
Better	2268	46.6	1.5
Worse	155	3.2	0.3
About the same	2400	50.3	1.5
DK/NR	8		
Missing	288		
Total	5119	100	
Ability to perform daily activities			
Easily	5696	92.1	0.6
With some difficulty	321	5.7	0.5
With much difficulty	33	0.5	0.1
Unable to do	96	1.6	0.4
DK/NR	55		
Missing	298		
Total	6499	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	1747	27.9	1
No	4447	71.2	1.1
DK/NR	7		
Missing	205		
Total	6406	100	
Recent illness			
Fever	593	32.2	1.6
Malaria	1	0	
Cough/chest infection	655	37.4	1.6
Tuberculosis	0	0	
Asthma	3	0.3	0.2
Bronchitis	10	0.6	0.2
Pneumonia	3	0.2	0.1
Diarrhea without blood	211	11.8	1
Diarrhea with blood	20	1	0.2
Vomiting	24	1.3	0.3
Abdominal pain	8	0.5	0.2
Anemia	3	0.3	0.2
Skin rash/infection	12	0.5	0.2
Eye/ear infection	7	0.4	0.2
Measles	2	0.1	
Jaundice	0	0	
Headache	10	0.7	0.3
Stroke	0	0	
Diabetes	0	0	
HIV/AIDS	0	0	
Paralysis	1	0.1	0.1
Other	215	12.6	1.2
DK/NR	3		
Missing	0		
Total	1781	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	1033	57.4	1.9
No	714	42.6	1.9
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	1747	100	
Type of medical facility where care was sought			
Public hospital	84	8	1.4
Public health unit	84	9.1	1.6
Public clinic/health center	418	39	2.7
Public mobile clinic	24	2.2	0.9
Other public health center	4	0.4	0.2
Private hospital	10	1.1	0.5
Private clinic/health center	17	1.4	0.5
Private office	113	9.5	1.3
Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health center	1	0	
Pharmacy	232	22.3	2
Community health worker	20	1.6	0.5
Traditional healer	8	1.5	0.7
Other	42	4.1	0.8
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	1057	100	
Child was hospitalized for recent illness			
Yes	13	1	0.3
No	1767	99	0.3
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	1780	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 mothers			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Child had cough in the last two weeks			
Yes	1665	26.1	1
No	4726	73.9	1
DK/NR	14		
Missing	94		
Total	6499	100	
Child had cough in the last two weeks, by type			
Cough with difficulty breathing due to chest problem	149	2.3	0.2
Cough with difficulty breathing due to congested or runny nose	385	6	0.4
Cough with difficulty breathing due to chest problem and congested or runny nose	205	3.1	0.4
Cough with difficulty breathing due to other reason	2	0	
Cough without difficulty breathing	908	14.5	0.7
No cough	4726	74.1	1
DK/NR	30		
Missing	94		
Total	6499	100	
Child had acute respiratory infection in the last two weeks			
Yes	749	11.5	0.7
No	5634	88.5	0.7
DK/NR	22		
Missing	94		
Total	6499	100	
Child had fever in the last two weeks			
Yes	1147	17.7	0.8
No	5242	82.3	0.8
DK/NR	16		
Missing	94		
Total	6499	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	452	58.4	2.4
No	296	41.6	2.4
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	749	100	
Type of medical facility where care was sought			
Public hospital	32	7.2	1.6
Public health unit	29	7	1.9
Public clinic/health center	182	40.9	3.5
Public mobile clinic	9	1.9	0.7
Other public health center	3	0.8	0.4
Private hospital	3	0.5	0.5
Private clinic/health center	9	2	0.9
Private office	66	12.1	2
Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health center	1	0.1	0.1
Pharmacy	92	21.3	2.8
Community health worker	7	1.3	0.7
Traditional healer	3	1.3	0.9
Other	16	3.5	1
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	452	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	607	80.9	1.6
No	141	19.1	1.6
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	749	100	
Antibiotic injection			
Yes	46	8	1.3
No	557	92	1.3
DK/NR	5		
Missing	141		
Total	749	100	
Antibiotic pill			
Yes	75	11.5	1.7
No	529	88.5	1.7
DK/NR	4		
Missing	141		
Total	749	100	
Antibiotic syrup			
Yes	437	71.7	2.5
No	165	28.3	2.5
DK/NR	6		
Missing	141		
Total	749	100	
Aspirin			
Yes	45	7.1	1.4
No	559	92.9	1.4
DK/NR	4		
Missing	141		
Total	749	100	

Table D.7.2.3a continued

Medication	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Acetaminophen			
Yes	65	9	1.7
No	535	91	1.7
DK/NR	8		
Missing	141		
Total	749	100	
Ibuprofen			
Yes	38	5.6	1.1
No	560	94.4	1.1
DK/NR	10		
Missing	141		
Total	749	100	
Oral rehydration therapy			
Yes	28	5.5	1.3
No	575	94.5	1.3
DK/NR	5		
Missing	141		
Total	749	100	
Other			
Yes	89	16.1	2
No	513	83.9	2
DK/NR	6		
Missing	141		
Total	749	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	8	2.4	1
Much less	106	14.2	1.7
Somewhat less	276	36.2	2.1
About the same	246	32.2	2.2
More	112	15	1.9
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	749	100	
Volume of solid foods given during illness			
No solids	17	2.3	0.7
Much less	106	15.3	1.5
Somewhat less	397	53.2	2.2
About the same	205	25.8	2.1
More	23	3.4	0.9
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	749	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	506	8	0.4
No	5677	92	0.4
DK/NR	18		
Missing	205		
Total	6406	100	
Child had diarrhea in the last two weeks, by type			
Diarrhea with blood	27	0.4	0.1
Diarrhea without blood	479	7.5	0.4
No diarrhea	5677	92	0.4
DK/NR	18		
Missing	205		
Total	6406	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	381	51.8	2.5
No	336	48.2	2.5
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	717	100	
Type of medical facility where care was sought			
Public hospital	30	7.5	2
Public health unit	30	8.9	2.4
Public clinic/health center	137	35.9	3.2
Public mobile clinic	8	2.2	1
Other public health center	0	0	
Private hospital	4	0.9	0.5
Private clinic/health center	8	1.9	0.9
Private office	35	10.1	2.1
Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health center	1	0.1	0.1
Pharmacy	100	26.3	2.7
Community health worker	9	1.7	0.9
Traditional healer	3	0.7	0.4
Other	16	4	1
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	381	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	416	81.1	2.2
No	95	18.9	2.2
DK/NR	5		
Missing	0		
Total	516	100	
Powdered oral serum			
Yes	198	36.9	2.8
No	316	63.1	2.8
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	516	100	
Bottled oral serum			
Yes	116	22.7	2.6
No	398	77.3	2.6
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	516	100	
Homemade fluid recommended by health authorities			
Yes	33	6.1	1.3
No	481	93.9	1.3
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	516	100	
Antibiotic pill			
Yes	88	16.6	2.1
No	419	83.4	2.1
DK/NR	9		
Missing	0		
Total	516	100	

Table D.7.3.3a continued

Treatment given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Antidiarrheal pill			
Yes	54	11.6	2
No	454	88.4	2
DK/NR	8		
Missing	0		
Total	516	100	
Zinc pill			
Yes	5	1.4	0.7
No	503	98.6	0.7
DK/NR	8		
Missing	0		
Total	516	100	
Other type of pill			
Yes	11	2.6	0.9
No	497	97.4	0.9
DK/NR	8		
Missing	0		
Total	516	100	
Unknown pill			
Yes	15	3.2	1
No	493	96.8	1
DK/NR	8		
Missing	0		
Total	516	100	
Antibiotic injection			
Yes	35	7.1	1.4
No	474	92.9	1.4
DK/NR	7		
Missing	0		
Total	516	100	

Table D.7.3.3a continued

Treatment given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Non-antibiotic injection			
Yes	4	0.8	0.4
No	505	99.2	0.4
DK/NR	7		
Missing	0		
Total	516	100	
Unknown injection			
Yes	3	0.8	0.5
No	506	99.2	0.5
DK/NR	7		
Missing	0		
Total	516	100	
Intravenous therapy			
Yes	5	0.7	0.3
No	503	99.3	0.3
DK/NR	8		
Missing	0		
Total	516	100	
Home remedy/herbal medicine			
Yes	74	14.1	1.7
No	435	85.9	1.7
DK/NR	7		
Missing	0		
Total	516	100	
Antibiotic syrup			
Yes	121	23.4	2.4
No	387	76.6	2.4
DK/NR	8		
Missing	0		
Total	516	100	
Antidiarrheal syrup			
Yes	66	12.9	2.2
No	441	87.1	2.2
DK/NR	9		
Missing	0		
Total	516	100	

Table D.7.3.3a continued

Treatment given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Zinc syrup			
Yes	5	0.8	0.4
No	502	99.2	0.4
DK/NR	9		
Missing	0		
Total	516	100	
Other syrup			
Yes	16	2.9	0.8
No	490	97.1	0.8
DK/NR	10		
Missing	0		
Total	516	100	
Unknown syrup			
Yes	12	2.8	0.9
No	498	97.2	0.9
DK/NR	6		
Missing	0		
Total	516	100	
Other treatment			
Yes	30	6.7	1.4
No	479	93.3	1.4
DK/NR	7		
Missing	0		
Total	516	100	

Table D.7.3.3b Utilization of oral rehydration solution 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, among all children with diarrhea			
Yes	372	50.5	2.6
No	342	49.5	2.6
DK/NR	3		
Missing	0		
Total	717	100	
Oral rehydration solution, among those given any treatment			
Yes	372	66.7	2.9
No	178	33.3	2.9
DK/NR	3		
Missing	164		
Total	717	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	5	0.6	0.3
Much less	121	16.8	1.7
Somewhat less	257	33.2	2.3
About the same	209	31.8	2.4
More	125	17.7	1.8
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	717	100	
Volume of solid foods given during illness			
No solids	32	5.3	1.2
Much less	120	15.9	1.6
Somewhat less	342	45.8	2.3
About the same	188	28.8	2.1
More	33	4.2	0.9
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	717	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	235	6.4	0.8	130	2.5	0.3
1 dose	3598	90.9	0.9	5361	97.5	0.3
2+ doses	97	2.7	0.5	0	0	
DK/NR, missing	2569			1008		
Total	6499	100		6499	100	
Hepatitis B vaccine, among children 6-59 months						
None recalled/recorded	469	15.3	1.2	174	3.3	0.4
1 dose	621	19.9	1.6	190	3.9	0.5
2 doses	314	9	0.8	436	8.6	0.8
3+ doses	1754	55.7	2.2	4276	84.3	1.3
DK/NR, missing	2747			829		
Total	5905	100		5905	100	
Pentavalent vaccine (DPT, polio, Hib), among children 18-59 months						
None recalled/recorded	237	9.6	1.1	48	1.4	0.3
1 dose	538	22.1	1.8	71	2.1	0.4
2 doses	220	8.1	0.8	116	2.9	0.3
3 doses	476	17.6	1.2	642	16.2	1.1
4+ doses	1117	42.6	2.3	3007	77.3	1.4
DK/NR, missing	1920			624		
Total	4508	100		4508	100	
Rotavirus vaccine, among children 4-59 months						
None recalled/recorded	757	24.6	1.6	770	15.2	1
1 dose	810	26.1	1.5	729	14.2	0.8
2+ doses	1633	49.3	2.1	3749	70.6	1.6
DK/NR, missing	2917			869		
Total	6117	100		6117	100	
Pneumoccal conjugate vaccine, among children 12-59 months						
None recalled/recorded	595	23.8	1.7	461	11.2	1.2
1 dose	493	18.4	1.5	268	6.2	0.6
2 doses	527	18.6	1.4	929	21.1	1.3
3+ doses	1096	39.2	2.5	2852	61.6	2.1
DK/NR, missing	2528			729		
Total	5239	100		5239	100	
Measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine, among children 12-59 months						
None recalled/recorded	596	22.2	1.5	2152	51.1	2.4
1 dose	1971	69	1.5	1736	36.2	2.4
2+ doses	258	8.7	0.9	622	12.7	1.9
DK/NR, missing	2414			729		
Total	5239	100		5239	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	655	82.1	1.7	665	49.3	2.6	896	73.8	2.1
No	136	17.9	1.7	615	50.7	2.6	315	26.2	2.1
DK/NR, missing	563			74			143		
Total	1354	100		1354	100		1354	100	
Fully immunized ^b , among children 18-59 months									
Yes	464	21.4	1.9	1018	22.3	1.8	1357	34.3	2.1
No	1720	78.6	1.9	3213	77.7	1.8	2523	65.7	2.1
DK/NR, missing	2324			277			628		
Total	4508	100		4508	100		4508	100	
Fully immunized ^b , among children 0-59 months									
Yes	828	26.1	1.7	1850	28.5	1.7	2281	40.4	1.9
No	2251	73.9	1.7	4236	71.5	1.7	3208	59.6	1.9
DK/NR, missing	3420			413			1010		
Total	6499	100		6499	100		6499	100	
^a Among 6,260 children aged 0-59 months who had a vaccine card available for review (96% 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 x2, Penta x1, Rota x1, Pneum x1); >4-6 months (BCG x1, HepB x3, Penta x2, Rota x2, Pneum x2); >6-12 months (BCG x1, HepB x4, Penta x3, Rota x2, Pneum x3); >12-18 months (BCG x1, HepB x4, Penta x3, Rota x2, Pneum x3, MMR x1); >18-59 months (BCG x1, HepB x4, Penta x4, Rota x2, Pneum x3, 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	1217	25.5	1.2
No	3542	74.5	1.2
DK/NR	52		
Missing	252		
Total	5063	100	

Table D.8.1 Breastfeeding

Percentage of children			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Early initiation of breastfeeding (among children <24 months)			
Yes	3300	73	1.5
No	1212	27	1.5
Missing, DK/NR	112		
Total	4624	100	
Exclusive breastfeeding (among children 0-5 months)			
Yes	303	55.8	2.9
No	246	44.2	2.9
Missing, DK/NR	45		
Total	594	100	
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year (among children 12-15 months)			
Yes	370	76.9	2.5
No	113	23.1	2.5
Missing, DK/NR	18		
Total	501	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	259	76.4	2.7
No	79	23.6	2.7
Missing, DK/NR	11		
Total	349	100	
Minimum dietary diversity (among children 6-23 months)			
Yes	593	31	1.8
No	1345	69	1.8
Missing, DK/NR	82		
Total	2020	100	
Minimum meal frequency (among children 6-23 months)			
Yes	728	41.6	1.6
No	1005	58.4	1.6
Missing, DK/NR	287		
Total	2020	100	
Minimum acceptable diet (among children 6-23 months)			
Yes	278	14.4	1.3
No	1636	85.6	1.3
Missing, DK/NR	106		
Total	2020	100	
Consumption of iron-rich foods (among children 6-23 months)			
Yes	634	32.1	1.7
No	1304	67.9	1.7
Missing, DK/NR	82		
Total	2020	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	1045	16.4	1
No	5047	83.6	1
DK/NR	109		
Missing	298		
Total	6499	100	
Iron in the last day (among children aged 0-59 months)			
Yes	367	5.7	0.5
No	5798	94.3	0.5
DK/NR	36		
Missing	298		
Total	6499	100	
Packets of micronutrients in the last six months (among children aged 6-23 months)			
0 times	1618	86.5	1.3
1-10 times	86	4.6	0.6
11-20 times	58	3.3	0.6
21-30 times	47	2.5	0.4
31-40 times	7	0.3	0.1
41-50 times	5	0.3	0.1
51-59 times	0	0	
60+ times	41	2.5	0.4
DK/NR	63		
Missing	82		
Total	2007	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	8.7	8.9	8.8
6-11	9.4	11.1	10.3
12-23	20.9	20.5	20.7
24-35	18.8	20.1	19.5
36-47	22.3	20.7	21.5
48-59	19.9	18.7	19.3
Total	100	100	100
Number of children	2869	2902	5771
Anemia			
0-5	8	7.9	8
6-11	9.1	11	10.1
12-23	21	20.2	20.6
24-35	18.9	20.5	19.7
36-47	22.7	21	21.9
48-59	20.3	19.3	19.8
Total	100	100	100
Number of children	2710	2746	5456

Distribution of Weight for Age Z Scores, Unweighted

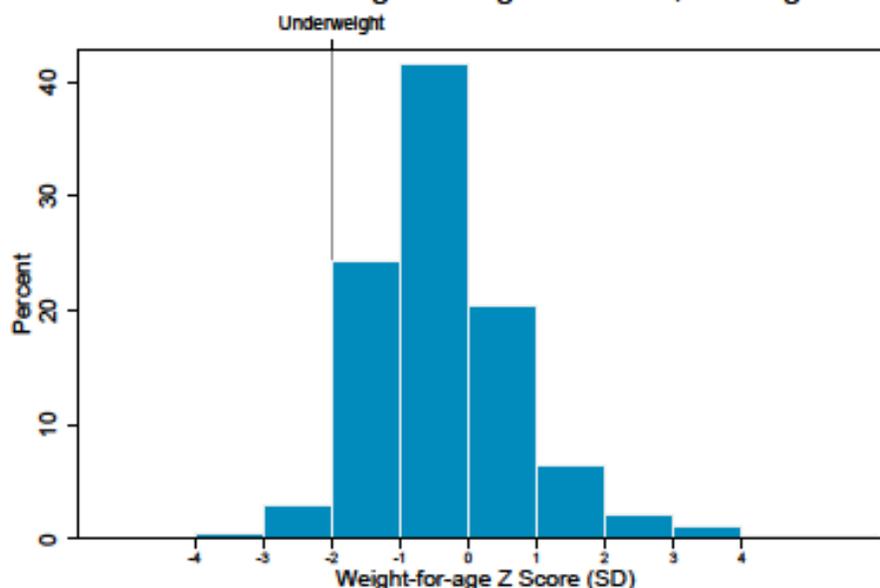


Figure D.9.1.1 Distribution of weight-for-age z-scores among children aged 0-59 months

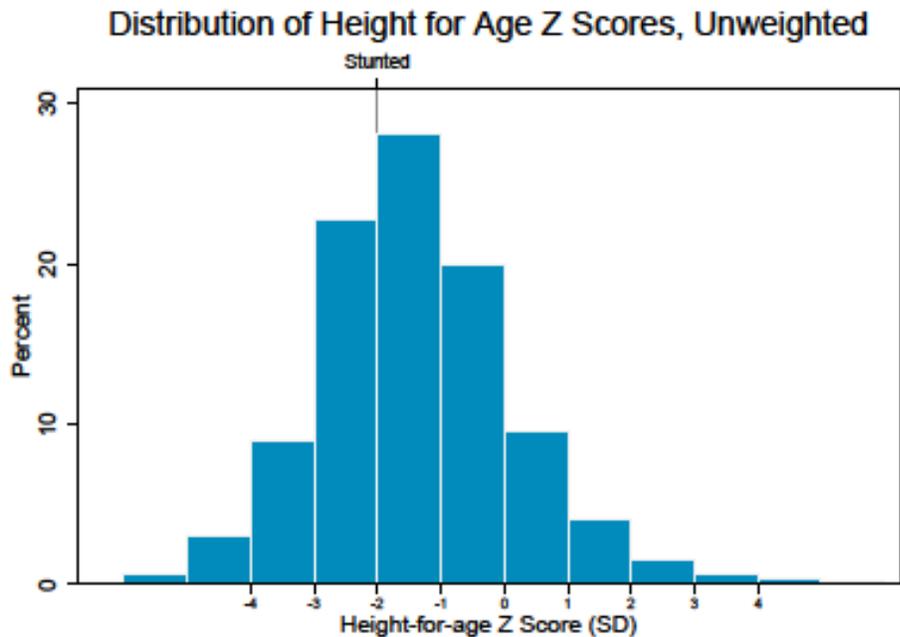


Figure D.9.2.1 Distribution of height-for-age z-scores among children aged 0-59 months

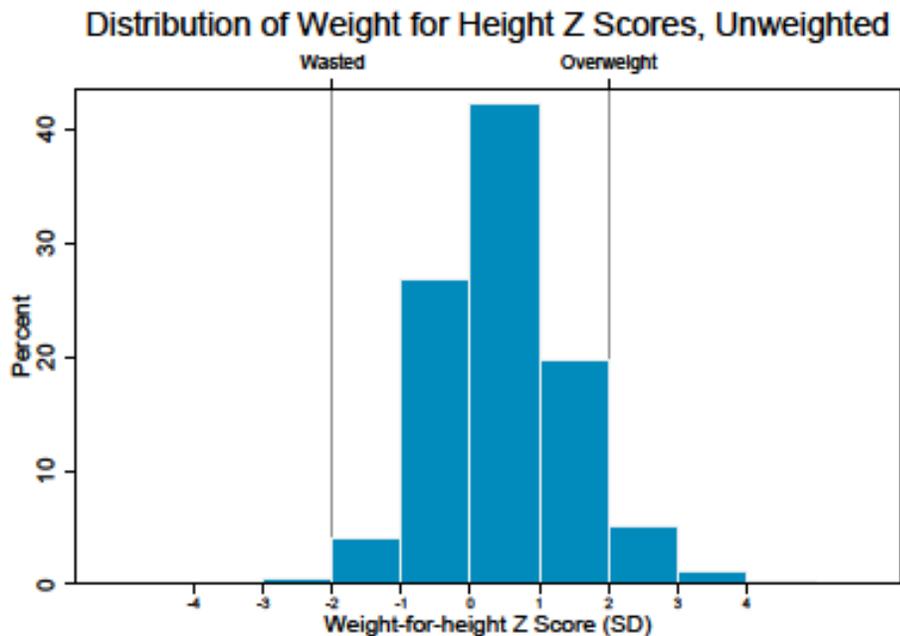


Figure D.9.3.1 Distribution of weight-for-height z-scores among children aged 0-59 months

Table D.9.2 Distribution of anthropometric indices 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	1.8	8.9	3.3	13.8	36.9	0.7	1.4	5.4	6499
Sex									
Male	2.3	9.6	3.2	14.1	37.1	0.6	1.8	6.4	3174
Female	1.4	8.1	3.4	13.4	36.6	0.7	1	4.4	3120
Age in months									
0-5	0.6	1.9	21.2	1.9	6.7	0.7	1.4	14.3	594
6-23	1.6	6.5	3.8	6.9	19	0.5	2	7	666
12-23	2.1	8.3	1.5	11.7	33.2	1.2	2.2	3.3	1354
24-59	2	10.6	1.2	17.4	45.7	0.4	1	4.5	3704

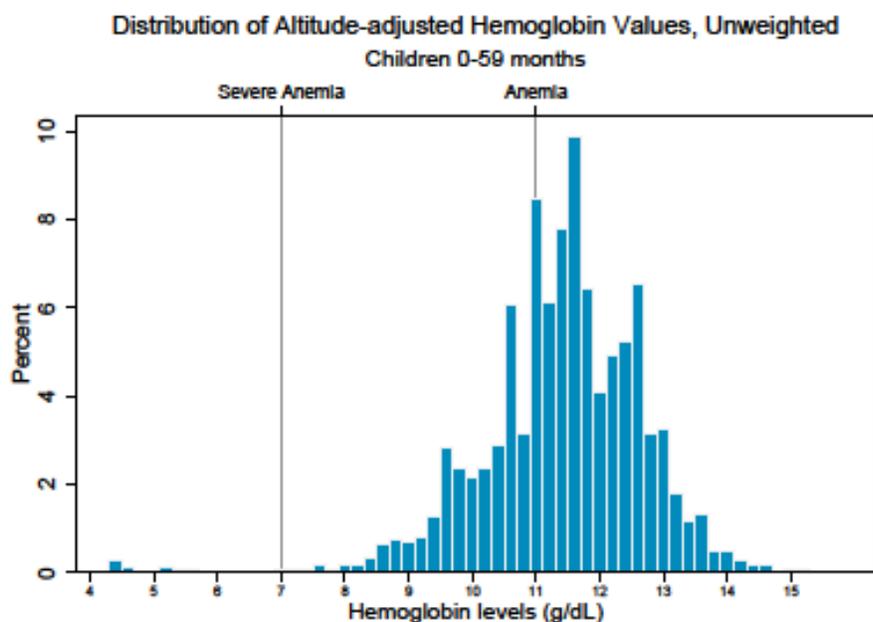


Figure D.9.4.1 Distribution of hemoglobin values among children aged 0-59 months

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	594	0.6	47.6
6-11	666	0.4	56.7
12-23	1354	0.8	33.1
24-59	3885	0.6	22
0-59	6499	0.6	29.8
6-23			
	2020	0.7	40.8
Sex			
Male	3174	0.6	30.5
Female	3120	0.7	29.1

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	1011	12.4	1
No	5922	87.6	1
DK/NR	12		
Missing	43		
Total	6988	100	
Number of times respondent met with a community health worker in the last month			
Did not meet	5922	87.9	1
One time	880	10.8	0.9
Two times	81	0.9	0.2
Three times	12	0.1	0.1
Four or more times	14	0.2	0.1
DK/NR	31		
Missing	45		
Total	6985	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	295	29.1	3
No	688	70.9	3
DK/NR	7		
Missing	21		
Total	1011	100	
Referral for in-facility delivery			
Yes	209	20.4	2.6
No	768	79.6	2.6
DK/NR	13		
Missing	21		
Total	1011	100	
Referral for postnatal care			
Yes	243	25.8	2.9
No	737	74.2	2.9
DK/NR	10		
Missing	21		
Total	1011	100	
Referral for voluntary counseling and testing for the prevention of HIV/syphilis transmission from mother to child			
Yes	252	23.1	2.5
No	725	76.9	2.5
DK/NR	13		
Missing	21		
Total	1011	100	
Advice about family planning and contraception			
Yes	574	59.2	3.4
No	411	40.8	3.4
DK/NR	5		
Missing	21		
Total	1011	100	
Child vaccination			
Yes	591	59.7	3.1
No	393	40.3	3.1
DK/NR	6		
Missing	21		
Total	1011	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	589	57.6	3.1
No	395	42.4	3.1
DK/NR	6		
Missing	21		
Total	1011	100	
Information, education, and communication sessions			
Yes	268	25.5	2.4
No	707	74.5	2.4
DK/NR	15		
Missing	21		
Total	1011	100	
Other			
Yes	304	31.1	2.5
No	674	68.9	2.5
DK/NR	12		
Missing	21		
Total	1011	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	1001	22.3	1.5
No	3592	76.4	1.4
DK/NR	16		
Missing	42		
Total	4651	100	
Received guidance or advice about child nutrition in the last 12 months			
Yes	1214	26.6	1.6
No	3381	72.1	1.5
DK/NR	14		
Missing	42		
Total	4651	100	
Received guidance or advice about danger signs for children's health in the last 12 months			
Yes	987	21.7	1.3
No	3594	77	1.3
DK/NR	28		
Missing	42		
Total	4651	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 (%)	22.6	27	22
<i>Number of women</i>	4668	4668	4668
Source of advice (%)			
Public hospital	14	11	11.7
CESAR	17.5	17.6	17.9
CESAMO	58.4	60.5	58.5
CMI	4.8	5.7	4.9
Public health unit	0.1	0.1	0
Public health center/clinic	0.1	0	0.1
Public mobile clinic	0	0.1	0.2
Other public health center	0.4	0.2	0.1
Private hospital	0	0.1	0.1
Private health center/clinic	0	0	0.1
Private office	0	0.1	0
Private mobile clinic	4.1	4.1	4.3
Other private health center	0	0	0
Pharmacy	3.1	2.4	3
Community health worker	0.3	0.5	0.7
Traditional healer	1001	1214	987
Other	0.9	0.8	0.9
DK/NR, missing	0	0.1	0.2
<i>Number of women</i>	496	538	585

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	5.1	7.9	80.9	6.1	100
Knowledge and training of community health workers	5.2	7.9	80.8	6.1	100
Information provided by community health workers	5.1	7.2	83	4.7	100
Respectfulness shown by community health workers	5	8.3	80.9	5.8	100

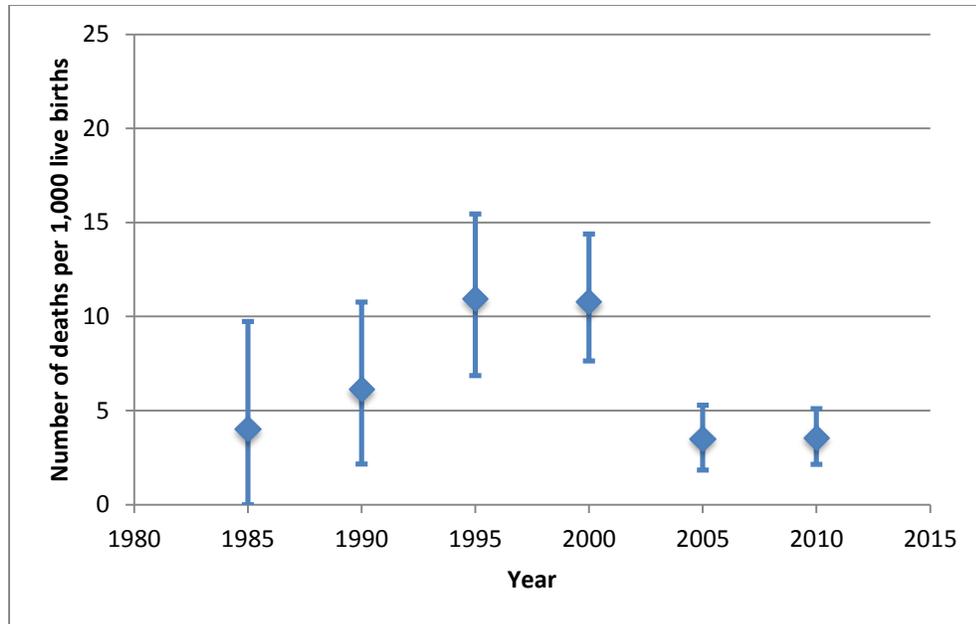


Figure D.11.1 Neonatal mortality estimated from complete birth history data obtained from the SM2015-Mexico Baseline Household Survey, 2013

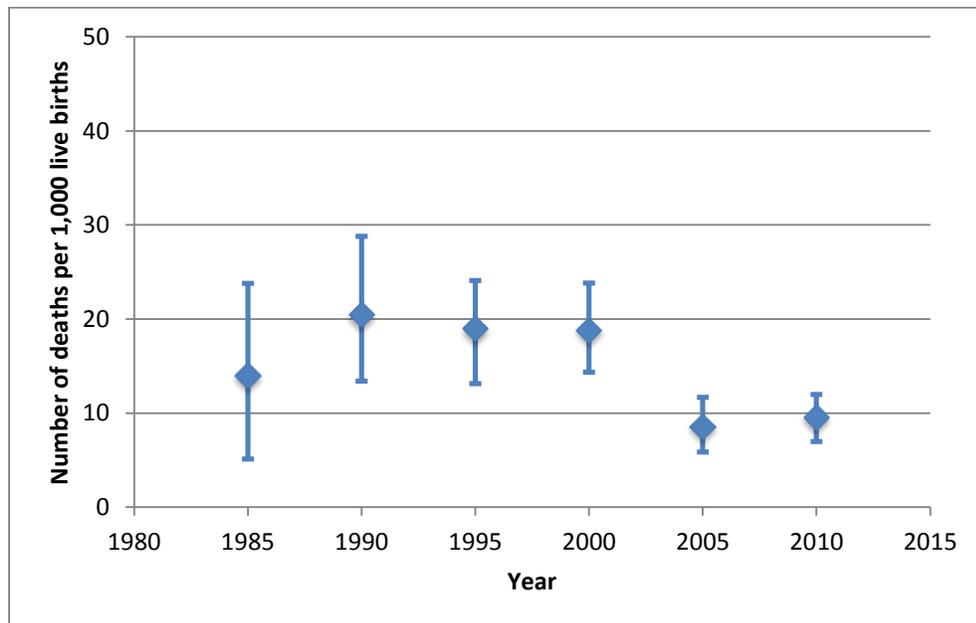


Figure D.11.2 Infant mortality estimated from complete birth history data obtained from the SM2015-Mexico Baseline Household Survey, 2013

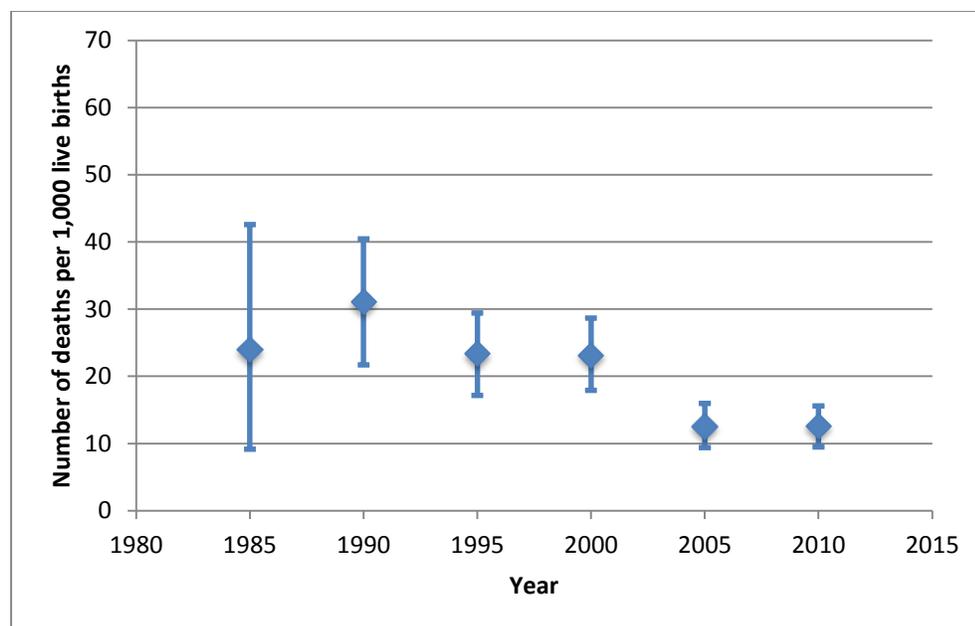


Figure D.11.3 Mortality in children under 5 years of age estimated from complete birth history data obtained from the SM2015-Mexico Baseline Household Survey, 2013

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, Mexico 2013

Child mortality indicator	Deaths per 1,000 live births	95% CI
Neonatal mortality	3.6	(2.1-5.1)
Infant mortality	9.6	(7.0-12.0)
Under-5 mortality	12.6	(9.5-15.6)

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	12.6	11.9	12.2
5-9	12.1	12.2	12.1
10-14	12.6	12.1	12.4
15-19	11.7	11.5	11.6
20-24	9.1	10	9.5
25-29	7.2	7.5	7.3
30-34	6.8	7.7	7.2
35-39	6.1	6.3	6.2
40-44	5.3	5	5.2
45-49	4.1	4	4
50-54	3.3	3.5	3.4
55-59	2.4	2.4	2.4
60-64	2.2	2	2.1
65-69	1.5	1.3	1.4
70-74	1.4	1.2	1.3
75-79	0.9	0.6	0.7
80+	1	0.8	0.9
Total	100	100	100
	15477	15675	31152

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 or older			
Household characteristic	N	%	SE
Number of households	1551		
Number of women	1972		
Number of children	1827		
Sex of the head of the household			
Male	1398	90.4	0.8
Female	149	9.6	0.8
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	4		
Total	1551	100	
Number of usual members			
1	1	0.1	0.1
2	32	2.1	0.4
3	273	17.6	1
4	358	23.1	1.1
5	314	20.3	1
6	209	13.5	0.9
7	144	9.3	0.7
8	95	6.1	0.6
9+	121	7.8	0.7
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	4		
Total	1551	100	
Marital status of members of the household			
Single	831	19.1	0.6
Married	1753	40.3	0.7
Open union/partnered	1504	34.6	0.7
Widow/divorced/separated	256	5.9	0.4
Other	4	0.1	
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	4		
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	1056	67.3	4.7
Pipes that lead to the patio/yard	110	7.4	2.2
Public pump	21	1.4	0.7
Tube or drilled well	22	1.9	1
Protected dug well	59	4.2	1.2
Unprotected dug well	54	4.6	1.8
Protected spring	4	0.3	0.2
Unprotected spring	22	1.8	1
Rainwater	3	0.3	0.3
Water tank truck	4	0.2	0.1
Car with a small tank	2	0.2	0.1
Surface water	7	0.6	0.3
Bottled water	0	0	
Water jug	142	7.2	1.8
Other	30	2.8	1.5
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	15		
Total	1551	100	
Location of water source			
In own house/home	1092	69.4	4.7
In own patio/yard	138	9.3	2.4
Elsewhere	306	21.3	4.5
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	15		
Total	1551	100	
Time to obtain drinking water (round-trip)			
Water on premises	1227	85.5	4.7
Less than 30 minutes	132	12.2	4.2
30 minutes or longer	24	2.2	1.1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	168		
Total	1551	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	384	21.2	3.3
Toilet with water poured from gourds	823	50.9	4.2
Latrine/pit toilet	289	24.8	5.1
Dry toilet	15	1.1	0.5
No toilet, bushes, field	25	2.1	1.1
Other	0	0	
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	15		
Total	1551	100	
Shared toilet/facilities, among households using any type of toilet			
Yes	186	11.1	1.3
No	1325	88.9	1.3
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	1511	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	12	0.8	0.2
Gas tank	751	41.4	5.5
Coal	52	3	0.7
Wood	1109	77.3	3.8
Straw/twigs/grass	4	0.3	0.1
Agricultural crops	1	0.1	0.1
No food is cooked at home	1	0	
Other	0	0	
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	15		
Total	1551		
Location for cooking food, among those who reported a cooking fuel source			
In the house	552	31.6	3.4
In a separate building	920	64.9	3.6
Outside	63	3.5	0.8
Other	0	0	
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	1535	100	
Separate kitchen, among those who reported a cooking fuel source and cook in the home			
Yes	362	64.7	2.8
No	190	35.3	2.8
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	552	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	1508	97.8	0.5	Yes	692	40	3.8
No	28	2.2	0.5	No	844	60	3.8
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	15			Missing	15		
Total	1551	100		Total	1551	100	
Radio				Computer			
Yes	856	53.3	2.5	Yes	133	6.8	1.4
No	680	46.7	2.5	No	1403	93.2	1.4
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	15			Missing	15		
Total	1551	100		Total	1551	100	
Television				Wristwatch			
Yes	1179	72	3.8	Yes	422	27.6	1.7
No	357	28	3.8	No	1114	72.4	1.7
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	15			Missing	15		
Total	1551	100		Total	1551	100	
Cell phone				Guitar			
Yes	704	39.4	4.9	Yes	90	5.8	0.6
No	832	60.6	4.9	No	1446	94.2	0.6
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	15			Missing	15		
Total	1551	100		Total	1551	100	
Telephone (landline)							
Yes	60	3.2	0.7				
No	1476	96.8	0.7				
DK/DTR	0						
Missing	15						
Total	1551	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	329	20.1	2.6
No	1207	79.9	2.6
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	15		
Total	1551	100	
Motorcycle/scooter			
Yes	46	2.6	0.6
No	1490	97.4	0.6
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	15		
Total	1551	100	
Animal-driven cart			
Yes	0	0	
No	1536	100	
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	15		
Total	1551	100	
Car			
Yes	146	8.5	1.1
No	1390	91.5	1.1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	15		
Total	1551	100	
Truck			
Yes	21	1.1	0.3
No	1515	98.9	0.3
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	15		
Total	1551	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	8	0.5	0.3
One	815	53.3	2.2
Two	473	30.4	1.7
Three or more	240	15.8	1.5
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	15		
Total	1551	100	
Ownership of bank account			
Yes	62	3	0.6
No	1471	97	0.6
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	15		
Total	1551	100	
Ownership of agricultural land			
Yes, own	482	36.6	4.1
Yes, rent	96	6.7	1.1
Yes, share/community share	39	3	0.8
No	918	53.7	4.7
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	15		
Total	1551	100	
Ownership of animals (bull or cow, mule, goat, chicken, or pig)			
Yes	795	56.4	3.8
No	741	43.6	3.8
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	15		
Total	1551	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 (pesos)			
Less than \$200	330	25	3.1
\$200 - <400	427	28.9	1.8
\$400 - <600	309	19.5	1.4
\$600 - <800	193	10.9	1.3
\$800 - <1000	100	5.7	0.8
\$1000+	173	9.9	1.7
Missing	19		
Total	1551	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%	15	1.3	0.6	0%	163	12.8	3.2	0%	914	61.6	2.4
0.1% - 9%	5	0.3	0.1	0.1% - 9%	770	51.6	2.8	0.1% - 9%	412	25.9	2.2
10% - 24%	64	4.6	0.7	10% - 24%	450	27.8	2.2	10% - 24%	141	9.6	0.9
25% - 49%	257	16.4	1.4	25% - 49%	94	5.7	0.8	25% - 49%	36	2.4	0.3
50% - 74%	559	36.8	1.9	50% - 74%	25	1.6	0.3	50% - 74%	2	0.2	0.1
75% - 89%	386	24.9	1.5	75% - 89%	1	0.1	0.1	75% - 89%	2	0.1	0.1
≥90%	215	15.6	1.7	≥90%	7	0.6	0.3	≥90%	1	0.1	0.1
DK/DTR	30			DK/DTR	23			DK/DTR	23		
Missing	20			Missing	18			Missing	20		
Total	1551	100		Total	1551	100		Total	1551	100	
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics				Clothing and footwear				Communication			
0%	1360	90.4	1.2	0%	932	60.6	2.2	0%	1003	71.6	4
0.1% - 9%	51	3.3	0.5	0.1% - 9%	102	6	0.7	0.1% - 9%	462	26	3.7
10% - 24%	62	4	0.6	10% - 24%	259	17.1	1.5	10% - 24%	29	1.7	0.4
25% - 49%	28	1.9	0.4	25% - 49%	180	13.3	1.4	25% - 49%	8	0.6	0.2
50% - 74%	3	0.3	0.2	50% - 74%	30	2.5	0.6	50% - 74%	1	0.1	0.1
75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	3	0.3	0.2	75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	1	0.1	0.1	≥90%	2	0.1	0.1	≥90%	0	0	
DK/DTR	25			DK/DTR	23			DK/DTR	28		
Missing	21			Missing	20			Missing	20		
Total	1551	100		Total	1551	100		Total	1551	100	
Education tuition, fees and school supplies				Furniture, household equipment and routine household maintenance				Recreation, culture, restaurants and hotels			
0%	479	32.5	2	0%	1356	89	1.6	0%	1450	95.2	0.9
0.1% - 9%	907	59.9	1.8	0.1% - 9%	131	8.8	1.5	0.1% - 9%	71	4.4	0.8
10% - 24%	97	6.3	0.9	10% - 24%	18	1.2	0.3	10% - 24%	5	0.4	0.2
25% - 49%	17	1.1	0.3	25% - 49%	11	0.8	0.2	25% - 49%	1	0.1	0.1
50% - 74%	1	0.1	0.1	50% - 74%	2	0.1	0.1	50% - 74%	0	0	
75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	1	0.1	0.1	75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	1	0.1	0.1	≥90%	0	0		≥90%	0	0	
DK/DTR	31			DK/DTR	12			DK/DTR	4		
Missing	18			Missing	20			Missing	20		
Total	1551	100		Total	1551	100		Total	1551	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%	1138	76.7	1.9	0%	1510	99.2	0.3
0.1% - 9%	102	5.7	0.7	0.1% - 9%	6	0.4	0.2
10% - 24%	171	10.4	1.1	10% - 24%	7	0.4	0.2
25% - 49%	81	5.3	0.7	25% - 49%	2	0.1	0.1
50% - 74%	23	1.5	0.3	50% - 74%	0	0	
75% - 89%	2	0.1	0.1	75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	4	0.3	0.2	≥90%	0	0	
DK/DTR	10			DK/DTR	6		
Missing	20			Missing	20		
Total	1551	100		Total	1551	100	
Social security premiums				Other costs associated with accessing health care			
0%	1521	99.8	0.1	0%	1502	98.5	0.3
0.1% - 9%	2	0.1	0.1	0.1% - 9%	17	1.1	0.3
10% - 24%	1	0	0.1	10% - 24%	5	0.4	0.2
25% - 49%	1	0		25% - 49%	1	0	
50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	0	0	
75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	0	0		≥90%	0	0	
DK/DTR	6			DK/DTR	6		
Missing	20			Missing	20		
Total	1551	100		Total	1551	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%	378	97.1	0.9	0%	382	98	0.7	0%	313	80.7	2.2	0%	342	87.8	1.6
0.1% - 9%	3	0.9	0.5	0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	9	2.3	0.8	0.1% - 9%	6	1.7	0.6
10% - 24%	2	0.4	0.3	10% - 24%	3	0.8	0.5	10% - 24%	16	4	1.1	10% - 24%	13	3.1	1
25% - 49%	2	0.6	0.4	25% - 49%	0	0		25% - 49%	9	2.3	0.8	25% - 49%	13	3.7	0.9
50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	2	0.6	0.4	50% - 74%	3	0.8	0.5	50% - 74%	4	1	0.5
75% - 89%	1	0.2	0.2	75% - 89%	1	0.4	0.4	75% - 89%	2	0.6	0.5	75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	3	0.8	0.4	≥90%	1	0.2	0.2	≥90%	37	9.2	1.5	≥90%	11	2.8	0.8
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	1			Missing	1			Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	390	100		Total	390	100		Total	390	100		Total	390	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%	377	96	1.4	0%	368	94.4	1.3	0%	387	99.4	0.5	0%	383	98.3	0.7
0.1% - 9%	3	0.8	0.5	0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	1	0.3	0.3
10% - 24%	3	0.8	0.5	10% - 24%	3	0.8	0.4	10% - 24%	1	0.4	0.4	10% - 24%	1	0.2	0.2
25% - 49%	1	0.3	0.3	25% - 49%	7	1.7	0.6	25% - 49%	0	0		25% - 49%	3	0.9	0.5
50% - 74%	1	0.4	0.4	50% - 74%	3	0.8	0.5	50% - 74%	1	0.2	0.2	50% - 74%	1	0.2	0.2
75% - 89%	1	0.4	0.4	75% - 89%	1	0.3	0.3	75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	3	1.2	0.7	≥90%	7	2	0.8	≥90%	0	0		≥90%	0	0	
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	1			Missing	1			Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	390	100		Total	390	100		Total	390	100		Total	390	100	
Care by doctors, nurses, or other health workers that did not require overnight stay				Medications prescribed by health personnel											
0%	345	89.5	2.1	0%	140	37.2	3.5								
0.1% - 9%	10	2.4	0.8	0.1% - 9%	4	0.9	0.4								
10% - 24%	15	3.4	1	10% - 24%	13	4	1.1								
25% - 49%	13	3	0.9	25% - 49%	39	10.5	2								
50% - 74%	1	0.3	0.3	50% - 74%	52	12.6	2.1								
75% - 89%	1	0.2	0.2	75% - 89%	18	4.4	1.3								
≥90%	4	1.3	0.6	≥90%	122	30.5	3.1								
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	1										
Missing	1			Missing	1										
Total	390	100		Total	390	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%	55	62.4	6.2	0%	91	98.9	1.1	0%	91	99.2	0.8	0%	92	100	
0.1% - 9%	2	1.4	1	0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	1	0.8	0.8	0.1% - 9%	0	0	0
10% - 24%	6	6.8	3.2	10% - 24%	0	0		10% - 24%	0	0		10% - 24%	0	0	
25% - 49%	2	1.8	1.3	25% - 49%	0	0		25% - 49%	0	0		25% - 49%	0	0	
50% - 74%	5	5.1	2.2	50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	0	0	
75% - 89%	2	1.5	1.1	75% - 89%	1	1.1	1.1	75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	19	20.8	5.6	≥90%	0	0		≥90%	0	0		≥90%	0	0	
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	92	100		Total	92	100		Total	92	100		Total	92	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%	68	73.7	5.2	0%	81	87.9	3.4	0%	73	80.6	3.2	0%	87	94.5	2.6
0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	2	2.2	1.5	0.1% - 9%	1	1.2	1.2	0.1% - 9%	1	0.7	0.7
10% - 24%	2	1.8	1.3	10% - 24%	2	1.9	1.4	10% - 24%	0	0		10% - 24%	0	0	
25% - 49%	2	2.6	1.7	25% - 49%	0	0		25% - 49%	3	3.1	1.9	25% - 49%	0	0	
50% - 74%	4	4.3	2.2	50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	1	1	1	50% - 74%	1	0.9	0.9
75% - 89%	1	0.8	0.8	75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	1	0.9	0.9	75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	15	16.9	4.3	≥90%	7	8	3.1	≥90%	13	13.2	2.7	≥90%	3	3.9	2.4
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	92	100		Total	92	100		Total	92	100		Total	92	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%	73	80.1	3.8	0%	61	67.9	5.2	0%	92	100					
0.1% - 9%	6	6.9	2.2	0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	0	0					
10% - 24%	3	2.4	1.5	10% - 24%	2	1.5	1.1	10% - 24%	0	0					
25% - 49%	3	2.2	1.3	25% - 49%	4	4	1.9	25% - 49%	0	0					
50% - 74%	2	2.7	2	50% - 74%	6	6.5	2.4	50% - 74%	0	0					
75% - 89%	1	1.1	1.1	75% - 89%	2	1.9	1.4	75% - 89%	0	0					
≥90%	4	4.6	2.1	≥90%	17	18.1	4.1	≥90%	0	0					
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0						
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0						
Total	92	100		Total	92	100		Total	92	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	355	18	0.9
20-24 years	474	24	1
25-29 years	392	19.9	0.9
30-34 years	315	16	0.8
35-39 years	215	10.9	0.7
40-44 years	132	6.7	0.6
45-49 years	89	4.5	0.5
Missing	0		
Total	1972	100	
Marital status			
Single	368	18.7	0.9
Married	766	38.8	1.1
Open union/partnered	701	35.5	1.1
Divorced	5	0.3	0.1
Separated	114	5.8	0.5
Widowed	13	0.7	0.2
Other	4	0.2	0.1
DK/DTR	1	0.1	0.1
Missing	0		
Total	1972	100	
Respondent's relationship to the head of household			
Head of the household	93	4.7	0.5
Spouse	722	36.6	1.1
Biological child	445	22.6	0.9
Adopted/step child	7	0.4	0.1
Grandchild	19	1	0.2
Niece/nephew	6	0.3	0.1
Mother/father	3	0.2	0.1
Sister/brother	17	0.9	0.2
Daughter-in-law/son-in-law	132	6.7	0.6
Sister-in-law/brother-in-law	5	0.3	0.1
Grandparent	0	0	
Mother-in-law/father-in-law	3	0.2	0.1
Other relative	2	0.1	0.1
Non-relative	8	0.4	0.1
Life partner	504	25.6	1
Other	5	0.3	0.1
Missing	1		
Total	1972	100	

Table E.3.1.2 Department and municipality of residence of respondents

Municipality	No. of women
Altamirano	85
Benemérito de las Américas	35
Bochil	35
Coapilla	44
Francisco León	39
Ixtacomitán	41
Ixtapa	78
Jitotol	33
Las Margaritas	254
Marqués de Comillas	36
Ocosingo	367
Ocoatepec	42
Ocozacoautla de Espinosa	180
Palenque	311
Rayón	43
San Lucas	43
Soyaló	38
Tecpatán	121
Venustiano Carranza	147

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	1737	88.2	1.3
Did not attend school	216	11.8	1.3
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	19		
Total	1972	100	
Literacy course			
Attended literacy course	170	9.5	1.6
Did not attend literacy course	1781	90.5	1.6
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	19		
Total	1972	100	
Highest level of education, among those who attended school			
Primary	801	45.4	3.3
Secondary	487	27.8	1.6
Preparatory	351	20.9	2.3
University	97	5.9	1.3
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	1737	100	
Literacy			
Cannot read at all	240	13.1	1.7
Able to read parts of sentence	336	18.1	2
Able to read whole sentence	1365	68.5	2.8
Blind or visually impaired	3	0.3	0.2
DK/DTR	9		
Missing	19		
Total	1972	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	223	13.2	2.2
Employed but did not work in the last week	10	0.5	0.3
Employed by a family member without receiving payment	20	1.7	0.7
Student	138	8.8	1.3
Homemaker	1555	75.5	2.7
Retired	1	0	
Unable to work due to disability	3	0.1	0.1
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	19		
Total	1972	100	
Occupational role, among women employed and being paid for work			
Employee	205	91.8	2.8
Employer	1	0.3	0.3
Owner	7	2.8	1.3
Self-employed	10	5.1	2.1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	223	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	609	37.2	2.5
<1 time per week	397	22.1	1.6
Never	685	40.4	2.3
Not applicable	4	0.2	0.2
DK/DTR	6		
Missing	0		
Total	1701	100	
Radio			
≥1 time per week	867	45.2	2.6
<1 time per week	360	18.4	1.3
Never	683	34.4	2.4
Not applicable	41	2	0.7
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	19		
Total	1972	100	
Television			
≥1 time per week	1358	69	3.4
<1 time per week	216	11.8	1.4
Not applicable	347	17.6	3
Never	30	1.6	0.7
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	19		
Total	1972	100	
Exposed to all three forms of media at least once per week, among fully or partially literate women			
Yes	338	19.5	1.9
No	1347	79.6	1.9
Not applicable	16	0.9	0.4
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	1701	100	
Exposed to any form of media at least once per week			
Yes	1581	80.8	2.8
No	367	18.9	2.7
Not applicable	5	0.3	0.2
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	19		
Total	1972	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	155	8.4	2
1 to <5 km	1279	72.9	4.4
5 to <10 km	101	5.8	1.7
≥10 km	223	12.9	4.3
DK/DTR	195		
Missing	19		
Total	1972	100	
Travel time			
<15 min	757	41.8	4.5
15 to <30 min	551	29.4	3.1
30 to <45 min	304	16.8	2.9
45 to <60 min	22	1.6	0.6
≥60 min	194	10.4	3.8
DK/DTR	27		
Missing	117		
Total	1972	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	144	8.2	1.9
1 to <5 km	1172	69.7	4.5
5 to <10 km	99	6.2	1.7
≥10 km	252	15.8	4.4
DK/DTR	188		
Missing	5		
Total	1860	100	
Travel time			
<15 min	704	44.9	4.4
15 to <30 min	547	29.4	2.4
30 to <45 min	360	23.6	3.3
45 to <60 min	27	2.1	0.7
≥60 min	0	0	
DK/DTR	14		
Missing	208		
Total	1860	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	11	2.6	1.1
1 to <5 km	210	42.4	5.9
5 to <10 km	29	6.6	2.3
≥10 km	197	48.4	6.5
DK/DTR	80		
Missing	0		
Total	527	100	
Travel time			
<15 min	88	14.9	3
15 to <30 min	94	16.3	3
30 to <45 min	84	15	3
45 to <60 min	7	1.4	0.6
≥60 min	244	52.5	5.6
DK/DTR	10		
Missing	0		
Total	527	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	86	7.6	1.9
1 to <5 km	791	68.3	4.8
5 to <10 km	69	6.5	1.9
≥10 km	166	17.6	4.5
DK/DTR	104		
Missing	0		
Total	1216	100	
Travel time			
<15 min	464	40.6	4.6
15 to <30 min	335	24.3	2.5
30 to <45 min	223	19.6	3.1
45 to <60 min	14	1.8	1.1
≥60 min	147	13.7	4
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	31		
Total	1216	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	700	35.5	2.4
Worse	202	10.1	1.2
About the same	1044	54.4	2.4
DK/DTR	7		
Missing	19		
Total	1972	100	
Ability to perform daily activities			
Easily	1532	78.8	1.7
With some difficulty	362	18.7	1.5
With much difficulty	52	2.4	0.5
Unable to do	2	0.1	
DK/DTR	5		
Missing	19		
Total	1972	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	339	19.4	1.9
No	1614	80.6	1.9
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	19		
Total	1972	100	
Type of illness, among those sick in the past two weeks			
Fever	37	9.8	2.3
Malaria	0	0	
Cough/chest infection	55	16.8	3
Tuberculosis	0	0	
Asthma	2	1.3	1.1
Bronchitis	0	0	
Pneumonia	1	1.1	1.1
Diarrhea without blood	7	1.2	0.5
Diarrhea with blood	0	0	
Diarrhea with vomiting	1	0.4	0.3
Vomiting	2	0.3	0.3
Abdominal pain	26	6.3	1.4
Anemia	2	1.3	1.1
Skin rash/infection	2	1.2	1
Eye/ear infection	1	1.1	1.1
Measles	1	0.2	0.2
Jaundice	0	0	
Headache	80	23.5	3.2
Toothache	3	1.7	1.3
Stroke	0	0	
Hypertension	1	0.2	0.2
Diabetes	1	0.2	0.2
HIV/AIDS	0	0	
Paralysis	0	0	
Gynecologic problems	10	1.9	0.8
Obstetric problems	1	0.3	0.3
Other	104	31.2	3.4
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	339	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 timing of care-seeking after onset of illness			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Sought care for recent illness			
Yes	172	47.1	3.6
No	167	52.9	3.6
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	339	100	
Type of health facility where care was sought			
Public hospital	25	15.1	3.7
Public health unit	20	11.2	3.8
Public health center/clinic	70	43.8	7.7
Public mobile clinic	7	2.9	1.8
Other public health facility	1	0.4	0.4
Private hospital	3	1.2	0.6
Private health center/clinic	4	1.5	0.8
Private office	26	12.5	3.7
Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	13	10.2	3.5
Community health worker	1	0.5	0.5
Traditional healer	0	0	
Other	2	0.7	0.5
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	172	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	9	3.2	1.1
No	159	96.8	1.1
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	169	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			
Seguro Popular	1512	76.8	2.3
IMSS	54	2.9	0.9
Army/Navy/PEMEX	3	0.1	0.1
Private insurance	1	0	
ISSSTE	28	1.7	0.7
Other	7	0.4	0.2
None	345	18.1	2.1
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	19		
Total	1972	100	
Insurance among women who were sick in the past two weeks			
Seguro Popular	267	80.1	2.9
IMSS	9	2.6	1.2
Army/Navy/PEMEX	2	0.3	0.2
Private insurance	0	0	
ISSSTE	5	1.6	1.3
Other	3	1.5	1.2
None	53	13.9	2.3
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	339	100	
Insurance among women who were sick in the past two weeks but did not seek care			
Seguro Popular	135	83.3	3.6
IMSS	3	1.2	0.8
Army/Navy/PEMEX	1	0.3	0.3
Private insurance	0	0	
ISSSTE	4	3	2.4
Other	2	0.6	0.6
None	22	11.6	2.9
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	167	100	

Table E.3.6.5 Other barriers to health care utilization

Percentage of women according to perceived barriers to health care utilization, among 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	60	39.5	7	Yes	2	0.8	0.6
No	105	60.5	7	No	163	99.2	0.6
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	167	100		Total	167	100	
Treated self at home				Do not trust the staff			
Yes	53	30	5.6	Yes	3	3.1	2.2
No	112	70	5.6	No	162	96.9	2.2
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	167	100		Total	167	100	
Care is too expensive				Was previously mistreated			
Yes	13	10.3	4.2	Yes	2	1	0.7
No	152	89.7	4.2	No	163	99	0.7
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	167	100		Total	167	100	
Health center is too far away				Tried, but was refused care			
Yes	10	4.2	2	Yes	4	1.8	0.9
No	155	95.8	2	No	161	98.2	0.9
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	167	100		Total	167	100	
Could not find transportation				Did not get permission to go to the doctor			
Yes	1	0.2	0.2	Yes	0	0	
No	164	99.8	0.2	No	165	100	
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	167	100		Total	167	100	
Could not afford transportation				Did not want to go alone			
Yes	4	2	1.3	Yes	4	4.5	2.4
No	161	98	1.3	No	161	95.5	2.4
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	167	100		Total	167	100	

Table E.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	0.7	0.5	Yes	8	5	1.9
No	163	99.3	0.5	No	157	95	1.9
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	167	100		Total	167	100	
Health center infrastructure is poor				Religious/cultural beliefs			
Yes	9	2.8	0.9	Yes	1	0.5	0.5
No	156	97.2	0.9	No	164	99.5	0.5
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	167	100		Total	167	100	
Health center does not have enough drugs				No one present at the center when visited			
Yes	23	12.9	3.4	Yes	3	2.1	1.7
No	142	87.1	3.4	No	162	97.9	1.7
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	167	100		Total	167	100	
Health center is not well equipped				Other			
Yes	8	3.4	1.1	Yes	24	16.2	4.3
No	157	96.6	1.1	No	141	83.8	4.3
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	167	100		Total	167	100	
It is difficult to deal with health center personnel							
Yes	9	5.3	2.3				
No	156	94.7	2.3				
DK/DTR	2						
Missing	0						
Total	167	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	1589	73.2	1.9
No	364	26.8	1.9
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	19		
Total	1972	100	
Age at first birth, among parous women			
10-14 years	67	3.8	0.6
15-19 years	891	56.1	1.9
20-24 years	446	30.4	1.7
25-29 years	123	7	1
30-34 years	35	1.8	0.4
35-39 years	8	0.9	0.5
40-44 years	2	0.1	
45-49 years	0	0	
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	17		
Total	1589	100	
Ever had a stillbirth, miscarriage, or abortion			
Yes	158	6.8	0.8
No	1794	93.2	0.8
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	19		
Total	1972	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	5	0.3	0.1
12-23 months	147	15.1	2
24-35 months	373	33.1	2.4
36-47 months	229	20.1	1.9
48-59 months	170	15	1.4
≥60 months	201	16.5	1.8
Missing	48		
Total	1173	100	
Among women with two children			
9-11 months	5	0.9	0.4
12-23 months	77	21.4	3.3
24-35 months	81	19.2	2.5
36-47 months	56	13.8	2
48-59 months	58	13.9	2.3
≥60 months	116	30.9	3.1
Missing	21		
Total	414	100	
Among women with three or four children			
9-11 months	0	0	
12-23 months	39	9.3	2.1
24-35 months	127	32	4.2
36-47 months	114	23.3	3.1
48-59 months	93	21.6	2.6
≥60 months	75	13.9	2
Missing	20		
Total	468	100	
Among women with five or more children			
9-11 months	0	0	
12-23 months	31	15.4	3.4
24-35 months	165	51.8	4.2
36-47 months	59	23.3	4
48-59 months	19	7	2.3
≥60 months	10	2.5	1
Missing	7		
Total	291	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	650	76.3	1.9
No, wanted to wait	160	18.6	1.6
No, did not want (more) children	42	5.1	0.9
DK/DTR	11		
Missing	35		
Total	898	100	
Respondent desires current pregnancy			
Yes	44	60.7	9.1
No, wanted to wait	22	33.3	8.6
No, did not want (more) children	6	6	2.3
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	72	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	3	0.5	0.3
12-23 months	77	10.7	1.6
24-35 months	118	16	1.7
36-47 months	105	14.1	1.2
48-59 months	111	14	1.3
≥60 months	292	36.3	2.3
Did not want to have another child	62	8.5	1.3
Missing	116		
Total	884	100	
Among women with two children			
9-11 months	1	0.4	0.4
12-23 months	30	13	2.6
24-35 months	39	15.3	2.3
36-47 months	27	10.1	2.2
48-59 months	42	15.4	2.4
≥60 months	112	42.6	3.4
Did not want to have another child	9	3.2	1.1
Missing	73		
Total	333	100	
Among women with three or four children			
9-11 months	1	0.4	0.4
12-23 months	30	9.2	1.9
24-35 months	41	13.1	2.2
36-47 months	53	17.1	2.2
48-59 months	46	13.8	1.9
≥60 months	134	38.5	2.6
Did not want to have another child	27	7.8	1.8
Missing	28		
Total	360	100	
Among women with five or more children			
9-11 months	1	0.6	0.6
12-23 months	17	10.2	2.5
24-35 months	38	21.4	3.6
36-47 months	25	13.9	2.8
48-59 months	23	12.9	2.6
≥60 months	46	25.5	3.8
Did not want to have another child	26	15.5	3.2
Missing	15		
Total	191	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	695	54.2	4.6
No	513	45.8	4.6
DK/DTR	244		
Missing	15		
Total	1467	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	80	12.1	2.3
During her period	18	3.1	1
Right after her period has ended	378	55.6	3.4
Halfway between two periods	182	28.3	3
Other	4	1	0.7
DK/DTR	33		
Missing	0		
Total	695	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	798	53.8	3
No	648	46.2	3
DK/DTR	6		
Missing	15		
Total	1467	100	
Current use of any method, among women in need of contraceptives			
Yes	751	65.2	2.9
No	369	34.8	2.9
DK/DTR	4		
Missing	0		
Total	1124	100	
Current use of more than one method			
Yes	17	1	0.3
No	1429	99	0.3
DK/DTR	6		
Missing	15		
Total	1467	100	
Number of methods the respondent is currently using			
0 methods	648	46.2	3
1 method	781	52.8	2.9
2 methods	16	1	0.3
3 or more methods	16	0	
DK/DTR	6		
Missing	0		
Total	1467	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	320	24.6	2.3	Yes	87	5.4	1.2	Yes	37	2	0.5
No	1125	75.4	2.3	No	1359	94.6	1.2	No	1408	98	0.5
DK/DTR	7			DK/DTR	6			DK/DTR	7		
Missing	15			Missing	15			Missing	15		
Total	1467	100		Total	1467	100		Total	1467	100	
Male sterilization				Female condom				Withdrawal method			
Yes	4	0.5	0.3	Yes	1	0		Yes	32	1.8	0.5
No	1441	99.5	0.3	No	1444	100		No	1413	98.2	0.5
DK/DTR	7			DK/DTR	7			DK/DTR	7		
Missing	15			Missing	15			Missing	15		
Total	1467	100		Total	1467	100		Total	1467	100	
IUD				Diaphragm				Emergency contraception			
Yes	86	5.7	1	Yes	0	0		Yes	0	0	
No	1358	94.3	1	No	1444	100		No	1445	100	
DK/DTR	8			DK/DTR	8			DK/DTR	7		
Missing	15			Missing	15			Missing	15		
Total	1467	100		Total	1467	100		Total	1467	100	
Injectables				Sponge, spermicide				Other modern method			
Yes	153	9.3	1.2	Yes	0	0		Yes	1	0	
No	1292	90.7	1.2	No	1445	100		No	1444	100	
DK/DTR	7			DK/DTR	7			DK/DTR	7		
Missing	15			Missing	15			Missing	15		
Total	1467	100		Total	1467	100		Total	1467	100	
Implants				Lactational amenorrhea method				Other traditional method			
Yes	51	3.2	1.1	Yes	16	1	0.3	Yes	3	0.1	0.1
No	1393	96.8	1.1	No	1428	99	0.3	No	1442	99.9	0.1
DK/DTR	8			DK/DTR	8			DK/DTR	7		
Missing	15			Missing	15			Missing	15		
Total	1467	100		Total	1467	100		Total	1467	100	
Pill											
Yes	25	1.2	0.3								
No	1420	98.8	0.3								
DK/DTR	7										
Missing	15										
Total	1467	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	726	49.5	3.1
No	726	50.5	3.1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	15		
Total	1467	100	
Among women in need of contraceptives			
Yes	691	60.9	3
No	433	39.1	3
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	1124	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	219	68.9	6	Public hospital	41	39.8	8.1
Public health unit	10	2.7	1.2	Public health unit	9	11.2	4.3
Public health center/clinic	76	24.4	5.4	Public health center/clinic	32	41.7	7.8
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	1	0.2	0.2	Private hospital	1	0.9	0.9
Private health center/clinic	5	0.9	0.6	Private health center/clinic	1	0.1	0.1
Private office	2	0.4	0.3	Private office	2	6.3	5.5
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	1	1.2	1.1	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	6	1.4	0.5	Other	0	0	
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	320	100		Total	86	100	
Male sterilization				Injectables			
Public hospital	3	41.6	32.5	Public hospital	18	12.1	4.7
Public health unit	0	0		Public health unit	18	14.1	5
Public health center/clinic	1	58.4	32.5	Public health center/clinic	83	56.3	7.8
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	5	3.3	2
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	0.4	0.4
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	22	10.3	2.7
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	2	1.3	0.9
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	1	0.6	0.6
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	1.6	0.9
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	4	100		Total	153	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	20	33.9	6.1	Public hospital	7	14.7	10.5
Public health unit	4	7.9	5.2	Public health unit	8	9	4.4
Public health center/clinic	26	56.5	7.3	Public health center/clinic	22	17.7	5.5
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	1	0.9	0.9
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	1	5	4.6
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	1	1.7	1.8	Private health center/clinic	2	1.6	1.1
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	44	49.5	8.8
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	1	1	0.9
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	0	0	
Other	0	0		Other	1	0.7	0.7
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	51	100		Total	87	100	
Pill				Female condom			
Public hospital	2	7.4	5.3	Public hospital	0	0	
Public health unit	1	4.4	4.3	Public health unit	0	0	
Public health center/clinic	8	37.7	11.7	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	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	13	45.3	11.6	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	1	5.3	5.3	Other	1	100	
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	25	100		Total	1	100	

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	3	15.3	9.6
Public health unit	0	0		Public health unit	2	14.8	12.8
Public health center/clinic	0	0		Public health center/clinic	3	24.1	13
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	7.8	7.4
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	4	23.7	9
Other	0	0		Other	2	14.2	9.4
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0	0		Missing	0		
Total	0	0		Total	16	100	
Sponge, spermicide				Rhythm method			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	3	7.6	5.9
Public health unit	0	0		Public health unit	5	11.9	6.5
Public health center/clinic	0	0		Public health center/clinic	8	35.7	15.6
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	3.8	3.7
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	1	2.5	2.6
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	2	7.2	5.2
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	8	17	6.9
Other	0	0		Other	7	14.3	6.6
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0	0		Missing	0		
Total	0	0		Total	37	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	6	30.9	18.6	Public hospital	0	0	
Public health unit	1	3	3.2	Public health unit	0	0	
Public health center/clinic	9	21.4	12.9	Public health center/clinic	0	0	
Public mobile clinic	1	4	4	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	2	6.1	4.5	Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	1	100	
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	9	24	10.2	Friend/relative	0	0	
Other	3	10.7	6.8	Other	0	0	
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	32	100		Total	1	100	
Emergency contraception				Other traditional method			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	0	0	
Public health unit	0	0		Public health unit	1	48.6	41.2
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	1	5.4	7.7
Other	0	0		Other	1	46	41
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0	0		Missing	0		
Total	0	0		Total	3	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			
Yes	1124	77.7	1.6
No	328	22.3	1.6
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	15		
Total	1467	100	
Discontinuation rate: any interruption in use during the last year, among women in need of contraceptives			
Yes	33	2.1	0.4
No	1091	97.9	0.4
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	1124	100	
Number of interruptions in use during the last year, among women in need of contraceptives			
0	1091	97.9	0.4
1	32	2	0.3
2-6	1	0.1	0.1
7-12	0	0	
13 or more	0	0	
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	1124	100	
Not currently using any modern method			
Yes	726	50.5	3.1
No	726	49.5	3.1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	15		
Total	1467	100	
Unmet need: Not currently using any modern method, among women "in need" of contraceptives			
Yes	433	39.1	3
No	691	60.9	3
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	1124	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	19	3.5	1	Yes	26	3.6	1.1
No	605	96.5	1	No	597	96.4	1.1
DK/DTR	20			DK/DTR	21		
Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	645	100		Total	645	100	
Married				Was breastfeeding			
Yes	120	19.7	3.3	Yes	48	6.7	1.4
No	503	80.3	3.3	No	575	93.3	1.4
DK/DTR	21			DK/DTR	21		
Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	645	100		Total	645	100	
Does not have sexual relations				Goes against religion			
Yes	55	7.8	1.3	Yes	23	3.1	1.4
No	567	92.2	1.3	No	600	96.9	1.4
DK/DTR	22			DK/DTR	21		
Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	645	100		Total	645	100	
Virgin				Respondent is opposed to use			
Yes	0	0		Yes	65	10.7	2.2
No	621	100		No	557	89.3	2.2
DK/DTR	23			DK/DTR	22		
Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	645	100		Total	645	100	
Has sexual relations infrequently				Husband/partner is opposed to use			
Yes	41	5.5	1.1	Yes	42	6.2	1.5
No	580	94.5	1.1	No	581	93.8	1.5
DK/DTR	23			DK/DTR	21		
Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	645	100		Total	645	100	
Menopausal				Others are opposed to use			
Yes	14	1.9	0.7	Yes	7	0.8	0.3
No	608	98.1	0.7	No	616	99.2	0.3
DK/DTR	22			DK/DTR	21		
Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	645	100		Total	645	100	
Hysterectomy/surgery on the uterus				Knows no method			
Yes	13	1.9	0.9	Yes	30	5.4	1.5
No	610	98.1	0.9	No	594	94.6	1.5
DK/DTR	21			DK/DTR	20		
Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	645	100		Total	645	100	
Cannot become pregnant				Knows no source for getting method			
Yes	31	7.7	1.9	Yes	17	2.8	1.2
No	592	92.3	1.9	No	606	97.2	1.2
DK/DTR	21			DK/DTR	21		
Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	645	100		Total	645	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	91	15.3	2.5	Yes	18	2.1	0.7
No	532	84.7	2.5	No	605	97.9	0.7
DK/DTR	21			DK/DTR	21		
Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	645	100		Total	645	100	
Facility is too far				Uncomfortable to use			
Yes	3	0.4	0.2	Yes	78	12.3	1.8
No	620	99.6	0.2	No	545	87.7	1.8
DK/DTR	21			DK/DTR	21		
Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	645	100		Total	645	100	
Could not find transportation to a facility				Interferes with normal body processes			
Yes	1	0.1	0.1	Yes	78	12.2	2.2
No	622	99.9	0.1	No	543	87.8	2.2
DK/DTR	21			DK/DTR	23		
Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	645	100		Total	645	100	
Could not afford transportation				Affects health/does not like them			
Yes	2	0.2	0.2	Yes	218	33.7	3.7
No	621	99.8	0.2	No	404	66.3	3.7
DK/DTR	21			DK/DTR	22		
Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	645	100		Total	645	100	
Costs too much				Was pregnant			
Yes	4	0.5	0.2	Yes	77	9.8	1.2
No	619	99.5	0.2	No	546	90.2	1.2
DK/DTR	21			DK/DTR	21		
Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	645	100		Total	645	100	
Preferred method is not available				Wanted to become pregnant			
Yes	9	1.1	0.4	Yes	74	11.2	1.5
No	614	98.9	0.4	No	549	88.8	1.5
DK/DTR	21			DK/DTR	21		
Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	645	100		Total	645	100	
No method is available				Other			
Yes	6	0.7	0.4	Yes	35	6.1	1.5
No	617	99.3	0.4	No	587	93.9	1.5
DK/DTR	21			DK/DTR	22		
Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	645	100		Total	645	100	
Health facility has staff that are hard to deal with							
Yes	7	0.8	0.4				
No	615	99.2	0.4				
DK/DTR	22						
Missing	1						
Total	645	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	59	7.3	1.5
Mostly the husband/partner	22	2	0.7
Joint decision	712	90	2.1
Other	3	0.8	0.6
DK/DTR/NA	2		
Missing	0		
Total	798	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	468	60.3	4.8
No	326	39.7	4.8
DK/DTR	4		
Missing	0		
Total	798	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	462	31.1	3.5
No	987	68.9	3.5
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	15		
Total	1467	100	
In the last 12 months, did a health promoter visit you to speak to you about family planning methods?			
Yes	273	19.3	2.4
No	1173	80.7	2.4
DK/DTR	6		
Missing	15		
Total	1467	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	70	9.1	1.7
No	734	90.9	1.7
DK/DTR	4		
Missing	0		
Total	808	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	730	93.8	1.5
No	42	6.2	1.5
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	93		
Total	867	100	
Attended at least one antenatal care visit with doctor or professional nurse			
Yes	655	82.2	2.8
No	119	17.8	2.8
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	93		
Total	867	100	
First trimester (first 12 weeks) antenatal care visit with doctor or professional nurse			
Yes	328	39.1	3.6
No	444	60.9	3.6
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	95		
Total	867	100	
Month of gestation of first ANC visit, among women who received any antenatal care			
1	167	21.6	2.2
2	212	27.7	2.1
3	197	28.2	3
4	79	10.7	1.4
5	40	5.9	0.8
6	15	3.1	1
7	15	2.1	0.6
8	4	0.6	0.3
9	1	0.1	0.1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	730	100	

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

Percentage 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

Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Medical doctor				Midwife/Comadrona				Relative			
0 visits	90	14.5	2.7	0 visits	569	74.8	4.1	0 visits	730	100	
1 visit	27	3.8	0.8	1 visit	19	2.7	0.7	1 visit	0	0	
2 visits	29	4.4	1.1	2 visits	30	4.2	1.1	2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	43	6.6	0.9	3 visits	36	6.2	1.4	3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	59	8.2	1.2	4 visits	20	3.2	1.2	4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	66	8.7	1.2	5 visits	15	2.5	0.7	5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	104	14	2	6 visits	16	2.5	0.9	6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	117	15.6	1.5	7 visits	5	0.8	0.4	7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	195	24.3	2.9	8 visits	20	3.2	1	8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	730	100		Total	730	100		Total	730	100	
Professional nurse				Community health worker				Other			
0 visits	691	94.6	1.3	0 visits	724	99.1	0.5	0 visits	729	99.9	0.1
1 visit	15	2.3	0.6	1 visit	2	0.3	0.2	1 visit	1	0.1	0.1
2 visits	3	0.3	0.2	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	7	0.8	0.3	3 visits	1	0.2	0.2	3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	5	0.5	0.3	4 visits	1	0.1	0.1	4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	3	0.5	0.3	5 visits	1	0.1	0.1	5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	5	0.8	0.5	6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	1	0.1	0.1	7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	1	0.2	0.2	8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	730	100		Total	730	100		Total	730	100	
Auxiliary nurse				Pharmacy assistant				Didn't know attendant or declined to respond			
0 visits	718	98.4	0.7	0 visits	728	99.7	0.2	0 visits	727	99.7	0.2
1 visit	4	0.4	0.2	1 visit	2	0.3	0.2	1 visit	0	0	
2 visits	1	0.1	0.1	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0		3 visits	1	0.1	0.1
4 visits	2	0.3	0.3	4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	5	0.8	0.4	5 visits	0	0		5 visits	1	0.1	0.1
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0		7 visits	1	0.1	0.1
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	730	100		Total	730	100		Total	730	100	
Laboratory technician				Traditional healer							
0 visits	730	100		0 visits	729	99.8	0.2				
1 visit	0	0		1 visit	1	0.2	0.2				
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	730	100		Total	730	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	180	21	4.7
Public health unit	83	12.9	2.9
Public health center/clinic	332	46.2	4.9
Public mobile clinic	6	0.9	0.4
Other public health facility	2	0.2	0.2
Private hospital	3	0.3	0.2
Private health center/clinic	3	0.4	0.2
Private office	23	2.4	0.7
Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	2	0.2	0.2
Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	15	2.7	1.3
Traditional healer	3	0.6	0.4
Other	77	12.3	2
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	730	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	43	6.4	1.5
1-3 visits	66	9.5	1.7
4-6 visits	244	33.2	2.8
7-9 visits	349	43.2	2.7
10+ visits	60	7.7	1.6
DK/DTR	12		
Missing	93		
Total	867	100	
Attended at least four antenatal care visits			
Yes	653	84.1	2.5
No	109	15.9	2.5
DK/DTR	12		
Missing	93		
Total	867	100	
Attended at least four antenatal care visits with doctor or professional nurse			
Yes	556	69.2	3.7
No	206	30.8	3.7
DK/DTR	12		
Missing	93		
Total	867	100	
Attended at least four antenatal care visits with doctor or professional nurse according to best practices (measuring blood type, anemia, syphilis, HIV, glucose, proteinuria, blood pressure, weight, fundal height, fetal heartbeat)			
Yes	83	9.5	1.7
No	679	90.5	1.7
DK/DTR	12		
Missing	93		
Total	867	100	

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

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
Measured blood type				Tested for proteinuria			
Yes	352	44.8	3.9	Yes	381	49	4.3
No	351	55.2	3.9	No	319	51	4.3
DK/DTR	27			DK/DTR	30		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	730	100		Total	730	100	
Tested for anemia				Measured maternal blood pressure			
Yes	362	45.8	4.1	Yes	650	87.2	2.3
No	343	54.2	4.1	No	76	12.8	2.3
DK/DTR	25			DK/DTR	4		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	730	100		Total	730	100	
Tested for syphilis				Measured maternal weight			
Yes	175	22.1	2.8	Yes	660	88.9	2.1
No	520	77.9	2.8	No	66	11.1	2.1
DK/DTR	35			DK/DTR	4		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	730	100		Total	730	100	
Tested for HIV				Measured fundal height			
Yes	207	25.5	3.2	Yes	544	73.1	2.8
No	508	74.5	3.2	No	169	26.9	2.8
DK/DTR	15			DK/DTR	17		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	730	100		Total	730	100	
Measured blood glucose				Measured fetal heartbeat			
Yes	276	35	3.5	Yes	555	75.2	3.1
No	429	65	3.5	No	161	24.8	3.1
DK/DTR	25			DK/DTR	14		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	730	100		Total	730	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	509	64.5	4.5	Yes	185	23.5	2.7
No	217	35.5	4.5	No	518	76.5	2.7
DK/DTR	4			DK/DTR	27		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	730	100		Total	730	100	
Collected urine specimen				Performed an ultrasound			
Yes	505	64.3	4.4	Yes	465	59.3	4
No	220	35.7	4.4	No	253	40.7	4
DK/DTR	5			DK/DTR	12		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	730	100		Total	730	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 a 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	582	73.9	3.3
No	173	26.1	3.3
DK/DTR	17		
Missing	95		
Total	867	100	
Number of tetanus vaccinations during pregnancy			
None	185	28.3	3.6
1	212	29.3	2.6
2	279	34.4	2.5
3	54	6.9	1.1
4	7	0.8	0.4
5	1	0.1	0.1
DK/DTR	1	0.1	0.1
Missing	33		
Total	95		
Time since last tetanus vaccination			
Never vaccinated	287	54	3.8
<10 years ago	228	44.1	3.7
≥10 years ago	11	1.8	0.6
DK/DTR	248		
Missing	93		
Total	867	100	
Time since last tetanus vaccination, among women who were not vaccinated during pregnancy			
Never vaccinated	62	53.8	6.7
<10 years ago	47	44.4	6.4
≥10 years ago	2	1.8	1.3
DK/DTR	62		
Missing	0		
Total	173	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 Caesarean section			
Yes	608	82	2	Yes	304	39.7	3.2
No	117	18	2	No	415	60.3	3.2
DK/DTR	5			DK/DTR	11		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	730	100		Total	730	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	481	64.1	3.8	Yes	79	9.9	1.6
No	234	35.9	3.8	No	637	90.1	1.6
DK/DTR	15			DK/DTR	14		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	730	100		Total	730	100	
Offered an HIV test				Counseled about contraception after delivery			
Yes	211	25.9	3.3	Yes	423	56.1	3.6
No	502	74.1	3.3	No	295	43.9	3.6
DK/DTR	17			DK/DTR	12		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	730	100		Total	730	100	
Counseled about nutrition during pregnancy				Counseled about child care			
Yes	449	59.3	3.9	Yes	412	55.5	3.7
No	267	40.7	3.9	No	306	44.5	3.7
DK/DTR	14			DK/DTR	12		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	730	100		Total	730	100	
Given information about in-facility delivery				Given information about proper ways to breast feed			
Yes	449	59.1	3.7	Yes	461	60.8	4.1
No	268	40.9	3.7	No	257	39.2	4.1
DK/DTR	13			DK/DTR	12		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	730	100		Total	730	100	
Advised to deliver in a facility							
Yes	462	61.1	3.8				
No	257	38.9	3.8				
DK/DTR	11						
Missing	0						
Total	730	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	208	33.2	5.2	Yes	55	9.6	2.7
Another person's house	28	3.5	0.9	No	472	90.4	2.7
Public hospital	399	47.9	4.8	DK/DTR	0		
Public health center/clinic	106	11.7	2.2	Missing	0		
Public medical ward	0	0		Total	527	100	
Other public health facility	3	0.2	0.1	Private vehicle			
Private hospital	13	1.6	0.6	Yes	250	49.9	4.9
Private health center/clinic	3	0.4	0.3	No	277	50.1	4.9
Private medical ward	0	0		DK/DTR	0		
Other private health facility	3	0.3	0.2	Missing	0		
Other	10	1.2	0.5	Total	527	100	
DK/DTR	1			Ambulance			
Missing	93			Yes	46	9.1	1.5
Total	867	100		No	481	90.9	1.5
In-hospital delivery				DK/DTR			
Yes	412	49.5	4.8	Missing	0		
No	361	50.5	4.8	Total	527	100	
DK/DTR	1			Other public vehicle			
Missing	93			Yes	195	34.7	4.2
Total	867	100		No	332	65.3	4.2
In-facility delivery				DK/DTR			
Yes	527	62.1	5.4	Missing	0		
No	246	37.9	5.4	Total	527	100	
DK/DTR	0						
Missing	94						
Total	867	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	526	62.1	5.3	Yes	8	1	0.5
No	247	37.9	5.3	No	762	99	0.5
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	4		
Missing	93			Missing	93		
Total	867	100		Total	867	100	
Professional nurse				Pharmacist			
Yes	389	44.5	5.2	Yes	6	0.7	0.3
No	369	55.5	5.2	No	764	99.3	0.3
DK/DTR	16			DK/DTR	4		
Missing	93			Missing	93		
Total	867	100		Total	867	100	
Auxiliary nurse				Traditional healer			
Yes	153	18.3	2.7	Yes	18	2.7	1.1
No	604	81.7	2.7	No	752	97.3	1.1
DK/DTR	17			DK/DTR	4		
Missing	93			Missing	93		
Total	867	100		Total	867	100	
Laboratory technician				Relative			
Yes	25	2.7	0.8	Yes	66	8.8	1.4
No	741	97.3	0.8	No	704	91.2	1.4
DK/DTR	8			DK/DTR	4		
Missing	93			Missing	93		
Total	867	100		Total	867	100	
Midwife/Comadrona				Other			
Yes	229	35.4	5.1	Yes	21	2.3	0.7
No	541	64.6	5.1	No	749	97.7	0.7
DK/DTR	4			DK/DTR	4		
Missing	93			Missing	93		
Total	867	100		Total	867	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	5	0.7	0.4
No	768	99.3	0.4
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	93		
Total	867	100	
Number of categories of personnel in attendance at delivery			
None	6	0.8	0.4
One	316	47.3	4.7
Two	291	33.3	2.9
Three	126	15	2.4
Four or more	34	3.7	1
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	93		
Total	867	100	
Delivery with a skilled birth attendant			
Yes	534	63	5.4
No	238	37	5.4
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	95		
Total	867	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 with a skilled birth attendant			
Yes	524	61.9	5.4
No	247	38.1	5.4
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	96		
Total	867	100	
In-hospital delivery with a skilled birth attendant			
Yes	410	49.4	4.8
No	361	50.6	4.8
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	96		
Total	867	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	592	78.7	2.2
Planned Caesarean section	44	5	0.7
Emergency Caesarean section	136	16.3	1.7
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	94		
Total	867	100	
Reason for attending a health facility for delivery, among in-facility births			
Planned	155	28.1	2.5
Emergency	363	70.5	2.6
Other	8	1.4	0.5
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	527	100	
Respondent had seizures prior to delivery			
Yes	44	5.3	1.1
No	728	94.7	1.1
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	93		
Total	867	100	
Child entered neonatal intensive care unit after delivery			
Yes	45	5.3	0.8
No	728	94.7	0.8
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	93		
Total	867	100	
Respondent had excessive bleeding in the first day following the delivery			
Yes	213	27.2	2.6
No	552	72.8	2.6
DK/DTR	9		
Missing	93		
Total	867	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	27	3.3	0.7
Larger than average	87	10.5	1.7
Average	550	71.9	2.1
Smaller than average	74	9.9	1.6
Very small	32	4.5	0.9
DK/DTR	4		
Missing	93		
Total	867	100	
Child's weight was measured at birth			
Yes	608	75.5	4.5
No	154	24.5	4.5
DK/DTR	12		
Missing	93		
Total	867	100	
Child's birth weight, among those who were weighed			
<2.5 kg (low birth weight)	53	8.9	2.1
≥2.5 kg	532	91.1	2.1
DK/DTR	23		
Missing	0		
Total	608	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	403	49.8	3.7
No	369	50.2	3.7
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	93		
Total	867	100	
Respondent was checked every 15 minutes during the first hour after delivery while still at health facility, among in-facility births			
Yes	180	35.4	3.9
No	335	64.6	3.9
DK/DTR	12		
Missing	0		
Total	527	100	
Respondent was checked within one week after delivery by a health provider			
Yes	285	35.2	3.5
No	487	64.8	3.5
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	93		
Total	867	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/Comadrona				Relative			
0 visits	73	19.3	3.2	0 visits	369	90.4	2.8	0 visits	403	100	
1 visit	204	50.6	3.3	1 visit	23	6.9	2	1 visit	0	0	
2 visits	76	18.5	2.4	2 visits	5	1.3	0.6	2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	26	6	1.4	3 visits	4	1.2	0.9	3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	13	3.3	0.9	4 visits	1	0.3	0.3	4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	7	1.6	0.6	5 visits	1	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	2	0.5	0.5	6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	2	0.2	0.2	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	403	100		Total	403	100		Total	403	100	
Professional nurse				Community health worker				Other			
0 visits	351	87.5	2.2	0 visits	403	100		0 visits	399	99.4	0.4
1 visit	43	10	1.9	1 visit	0	0		1 visit	4	0.6	0.4
2 visits	5	1.4	0.7	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	1	0.3	0.3	3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	3	0.9	0.5	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	403	100		Total	403	100		Total	403	100	
Auxiliary nurse				Pharmacy assistant				Didn't know attendant or declined to respond			
0 visits	392	97.8	0.9	0 visits	403	100		0 visits	401	99.6	0.3
1 visit	7	1.7	0.8	1 visit	0	0		1 visit	2	0.4	0.3
2 visits	2	0.2	0.2	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	403	100		Total	403	100		Total	403	100	
Laboratory technician				Traditional healer							
0 visits	403	100		0 visits	403	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	403	100		Total	403	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	526	66.8	3.5
No	241	33.2	3.5
DK/DTR	7		
Missing	93		
Total	867	100	
Baby was checked within 24 hours after delivery by a health provider			
Yes	197	25.5	4
No	526	74.5	4
DK/DTR	7		
Missing	137		
Total	867	100	
Baby was checked within one week after delivery by a health provider			
Yes	327	43.7	3.5
No	396	56.3	3.5
DK/DTR	7		
Missing	137		
Total	867	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	104	21.1	3	0 visits	514	97.7	0.7	0 visits	526	100	
1 visit	285	53	2.8	1 visit	9	2	0.7	1 visit	0	0	
2 visits	77	14.9	1.9	2 visits	2	0.3	0.2	2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	38	6.9	1.7	3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	15	3	0.9	4 visits	1	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	3	0.6	0.3	5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	1	0.2	0.2	6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	1	0.2	0.2	7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	2	0.1	0.1	8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	526	100		Total	526	100		Total	526	100	
Professional nurse				Community health worker				Other			
0 visits	440	83.1	2.3	0 visits	521	99	1	0 visits	523	99.4	0.3
1 visit	67	13.1	2.1	1 visit	5	1	1	1 visit	3	0.6	0.3
2 visits	13	2.7	0.8	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	4	0.6	0.4	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	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	526	100		Total	526	100		Total	526	100	
Auxiliary nurse				Pharmacy assistant				Didn't know attendant or declined to respond			
0 visits	504	95.9	1.3	0 visits	526	100		0 visits	522	99.3	0.3
1 visit	19	3.6	1.2	1 visit	0	0		1 visit	4	0.7	0.3
2 visits	3	0.5	0.3	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	526	100		Total	526	100		Total	526	100	
Laboratory technician				Traditional healer							
0 visits	525	99.6	0.4	0 visits	526	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	526	100		Total	526	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	74	8.7	78	8.7	163	8.8
6-11 months	85	10	102	11.4	198	10.7
12-23 months	195	23	189	21.1	398	21.6
24-35 months	156	18.4	173	19.3	348	18.9
36-47 months	175	20.7	183	20.4	384	20.8
48-59 months	162	19.1	171	19.1	352	19.1
Total	847	100	896	100	1843	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	202	12.1	1.6
Very good	275	15.9	1.1
Good	888	52.4	2
Fair	320	18	1.2
Poor	32	1.7	0.3
DK/NR	4		
Missing	122		
Total	1843	100	
Current health relative to health last year			
Better	703	53.1	2.3
Worse	50	3.4	0.6
About the same	578	43.5	2.3
DK/NR	4		
Missing	122		
Total	1457	100	
Ability to perform daily activities			
Easily	1577	92.6	1
With some difficulty	96	5.5	0.8
With much difficulty	10	0.5	0.2
Unable to do	20	1.3	0.6
DK/NR	18		
Missing	122		
Total	1843	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	516	29.4	2.1
No	1202	70	2.2
DK/NR	3		
Missing	100		
Total	1821	100	
Recent illness			
Fever	161	31.2	2.9
Malaria	0	0	
Cough/chest infection	228	41.8	3.1
Tuberculosis	0	0	
Asthma	2	0.4	0.3
Bronchitis	8	1.5	0.6
Pneumonia	1	0.2	0.2
Diarrhea without blood	46	9	1.5
Diarrhea with blood	6	1.3	0.5
Vomiting	6	1.2	0.5
Abdominal pain	3	0.8	0.4
Anemia	0	0	
Skin rash/infection	6	0.8	0.5
Eye/ear infection	3	0.7	0.4
Measles	0	0	
Jaundice	0	0	
Headache	3	0.5	0.3
Stroke	0	0	
Diabetes	0	0	
HIV/AIDS	0	0	
Paralysis	0	0	
Other	61	10.6	1.9
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	535	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	318	59.6	3.2
No	198	40.4	3.2
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	516	100	
Type of medical facility where care was sought			
Public hospital	41	10.2	2.6
Public health unit	34	12	3.3
Public clinic/health center	120	38.3	5.4
Public mobile clinic	4	1.2	0.9
Other public health center	2	0.6	0.6
Private hospital	5	1.4	0.6
Private clinic/health center	6	1.4	0.9
Private office	47	12	2.4
Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health center	0	0	
Pharmacy	58	17.5	3
Community health worker	2	0.7	0.5
Traditional healer	1	0.5	0.5
Other	13	4.3	1.5
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	333	100	
Child was hospitalized for recent illness			
Yes	5	0.7	0.4
No	530	99.3	0.4
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	535	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	524	28	1.9
No	1291	72	1.9
DK/NR	6		
Missing	22		
Total	1843	100	
Child had cough in the last two weeks, by type			
Cough with difficulty breathing due to chest problem	55	3.1	0.4
Cough with difficulty breathing due to congested or runny nose	113	5.9	0.7
Cough with difficulty breathing due to chest problem and congested or runny nose	77	4.2	0.9
Cough with difficulty breathing due to other reason	1	0	
Cough without difficulty breathing	273	14.7	1.1
No cough	1291	72.2	1.9
DK/NR	11		
Missing	22		
Total	1843	100	
Child had acute respiratory infection in the last two weeks			
Yes	247	13.2	1.4
No	1564	86.8	1.4
DK/NR	10		
Missing	22		
Total	1843	100	
Child had fever in the last two weeks			
Yes	317	17.8	1.4
No	1498	82.2	1.4
DK/NR	6		
Missing	22		
Total	1843	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	152	59.2	4
No	94	40.8	4
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	247	100	
Type of medical facility where care was sought			
Public hospital	20	12.3	3.2
Public health unit	11	7.7	3.9
Public clinic/health center	56	39.4	6.6
Public mobile clinic	1	0.6	0.6
Other public health center	2	1.4	1
Private hospital	0	0	
Private clinic/health center	3	1.5	1.1
Private office	30	16.8	4.1
Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health center	0	0	
Pharmacy	23	15.8	4.9
Community health worker	1	0.9	0.9
Traditional healer	1	1.1	1
Other	4	2.5	1.3
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	152	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	203	81.8	2.7
No	43	18.2	2.7
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	247	100	
Antibiotic injection			
Yes	18	8.7	2.1
No	185	91.3	2.1
DK/NR	1		
Missing	43		
Total	247	100	
Antibiotic pill			
Yes	15	8	2.2
No	188	92	2.2
DK/NR	1		
Missing	43		
Total	247	100	
Antibiotic syrup			
Yes	165	79	4
No	38	21	4
DK/NR	1		
Missing	43		
Total	247	100	
Aspirin			
Yes	9	4.1	1.9
No	194	95.9	1.9
DK/NR	1		
Missing	43		
Total	247	100	

Table E.7.2.3a continued

Medication	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Acetaminophen			
Yes	18	8.3	2.8
No	185	91.7	2.8
DK/NR	1		
Missing	43		
Total	247	100	
Ibuprofen			
Yes	10	4.5	1.7
No	192	95.5	1.7
DK/NR	2		
Missing	43		
Total	247	100	
Oral rehydration therapy			
Yes	12	4.2	1.8
No	191	95.8	1.8
DK/NR	1		
Missing	43		
Total	247	100	
Other			
Yes	28	14.4	3.2
No	175	85.6	3.2
DK/NR	1		
Missing	43		
Total	247	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	1	0.6	0.7
Much less	33	11.3	2.5
Somewhat less	84	36	3.8
About the same	80	32.7	4.1
More	48	19.3	3.5
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	247	100	
Volume of solid foods given during illness			
No solids	7	3.2	1.5
Much less	33	13.4	2.2
Somewhat less	126	52.9	4.3
About the same	69	25.7	3.8
More	11	4.8	2
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	247	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	129	7.5	0.6
No	1587	92.5	0.6
DK/NR	5		
Missing	100		
Total	1821	100	
Child had diarrhea in the last two weeks, by type			
Diarrhea with blood	5	0.4	0.2
Diarrhea without blood	124	7.1	0.6
No diarrhea	1587	92.5	0.6
DK/NR	5		
Missing	100		
Total	1821	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	97	47.2	3.9
No	106	52.8	3.9
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	203	100	
Type of medical facility where care was sought			
Public hospital	14	8.8	4
Public health unit	13	15	5.7
Public clinic/health center	27	29	6.6
Public mobile clinic	1	1.3	1.4
Other public health center	0	0	
Private hospital	2	1.7	1.2
Private clinic/health center	3	2.3	1.3
Private office	13	14.8	4.7
Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health center	0	0	
Pharmacy	22	24.9	4.9
Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0	
Other	2	2.2	1.5
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	97	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	107	78.9	4.4
No	27	21.1	4.4
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	136	100	
Powdered oral serum			
Yes	57	41.5	4.9
No	78	58.5	4.9
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	136	100	
Bottled oral serum			
Yes	41	26.2	4.9
No	94	73.8	4.9
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	136	100	
Homemade fluid recommended by health authorities			
Yes	8	5.8	2.2
No	127	94.2	2.2
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	136	100	
Antibiotic pill			
Yes	18	13.5	3.3
No	115	86.5	3.3
DK/NR	3		
Missing	0		
Total	136	100	

Table E.7.3.3a continued

Treatment given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Antidiarrheal pill			
Yes	12	9.6	3.1
No	121	90.4	3.1
DK/NR	3		
Missing	0		
Total	136	100	
Zinc pill			
Yes	3	1.9	1.1
No	130	98.1	1.1
DK/NR	3		
Missing	0		
Total	136	100	
Other type of pill			
Yes	5	5.1	2.4
No	128	94.9	2.4
DK/NR	3		
Missing	0		
Total	136	100	
Unknown pill			
Yes	4	4.2	2.3
No	129	95.8	2.3
DK/NR	3		
Missing	0		
Total	136	100	
Antibiotic injection			
Yes	3	2.3	1.3
No	130	97.7	1.3
DK/NR	3		
Missing	0		
Total	136	100	

Table E.7.3.3a continued

Treatment given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Non-antibiotic injection			
Yes	1	0.7	0.7
No	132	99.3	0.7
DK/NR	3		
Missing	0		
Total	136	100	
Unknown injection			
Yes	2	1.6	1.2
No	131	98.4	1.2
DK/NR	3		
Missing	0		
Total	136	100	
Intravenous therapy			
Yes	1	0.5	0.5
No	131	99.5	0.5
DK/NR	4		
Missing	0		
Total	136	100	
Home remedy/herbal medicine			
Yes	16	11.2	2.9
No	117	88.8	2.9
DK/NR	3		
Missing	0		
Total	136	100	
Antibiotic syrup			
Yes	44	29.7	4.1
No	89	70.3	4.1
DK/NR	3		
Missing	0		
Total	136	100	
Antidiarrheal syrup			
Yes	15	12.7	4.1
No	118	87.3	4.1
DK/NR	3		
Missing	0		
Total	136	100	

Table E.7.3.3a continued

Treatment given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Zinc syrup			
Yes	1	0.7	0.7
No	132	99.3	0.7
DK/NR	3		
Missing	0		
Total	136	100	
Other syrup			
Yes	5	3.4	1.5
No	127	96.6	1.5
DK/NR	4		
Missing	0		
Total	136	100	
Unknown syrup			
Yes	3	2	1.1
No	130	98	1.1
DK/NR	3		
Missing	0		
Total	136	100	
Other treatment			
Yes	8	6.9	2.8
No	125	93.1	2.8
DK/NR	3		
Missing	0		
Total	136	100	

Table E.7.3.3b Utilization of oral rehydration solution 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, among all children with diarrhea			
Yes	115	53.4	4.9
No	87	46.6	4.9
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	203	100	
Oral rehydration solution, among those given any treatment			
Yes	115	72.3	4.8
No	37	27.7	4.8
DK/NR	1		
Missing	50		
Total	203	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	2	0.8	0.7
Much less	33	15.5	2.8
Somewhat less	63	30.4	4.1
About the same	61	32.3	4
More	44	20.9	3.5
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	203	100	
Volume of solid foods given during illness			
No solids	12	7.4	2.8
Much less	37	17.3	2.5
Somewhat less	80	40	3.8
About the same	57	28.2	3.4
More	16	7.1	2.1
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	203	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	48	4.1	0.9	16	1	0.3
1 dose	1080	91.5	1.5	1519	99	0.3
2+ doses	55	4.5	1.2	0	0	
DK/NR, missing	660			308		
Total	1843	100		1843	100	
Hepatitis B vaccine, among children 6-59 months						
None recalled/recorded	121	12	1.9	32	2.5	0.5
1 dose	248	23.8	3.7	23	1.7	0.5
2 doses	96	8.7	1.3	126	9.8	1.8
3+ doses	528	55.5	4.4	1235	86	2.2
DK/NR, missing	687			264		
Total	1680	100		1680	100	
Pentavalent vaccine (DPT, polio, HiB), among children 18-59 months						
None recalled/recorded	41	5.3	1.2	15	1.5	0.5
1 dose	213	26.4	4	15	1.4	0.5
2 doses	56	6.6	1.2	27	2.5	0.5
3 doses	144	18.1	2	162	15.8	1.6
4+ doses	321	43.6	4.1	837	78.8	2
DK/NR, missing	483			202		
Total	1258	100		1258	100	
Rotavirus vaccine, among children 4-59 months						
None recalled/recorded	169	17.7	2.2	160	12.1	1.6
1 dose	315	29.7	3.2	214	14.8	1.4
2+ doses	521	52.6	3.9	1089	73.1	2.7
DK/NR, missing	731			273		
Total	1736	100		1736	100	
Pneumoccal conjugate vaccine, among children 12-59 months						
None recalled/recorded	164	21.2	2.6	149	13.1	2.3
1 dose	198	22.3	3.4	73	6.6	1.2
2 doses	165	18.9	2.4	263	21.8	1.9
3+ doses	310	37.7	4.6	764	58.4	3.9
DK/NR, missing	645			233		
Total	1482	100		1482	100	
Measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine, among children 12-59 months						
None recalled/recorded	154	18.8	2.5	649	54.3	4.7
1 dose	639	73.7	2.4	473	36.6	4.6
2+ doses	69	7.5	1.2	127	9.1	2.7
DK/NR, missing	620			233		
Total	1482	100		1482	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	213	85.7	2.2	188	49	4.7	280	77.6	3.8
No	39	14.3	2.2	185	51	4.7	75	22.4	3.8
DK/NR, missing	146			25			43		
Total	398	100		398	100		398	100	
Fully immunized ^b , among children 18-59 months									
Yes	135	20.5	3.3	265	21.3	3.2	374	33.5	3.6
No	532	79.5	3.3	869	78.7	3.2	668	66.5	3.6
DK/NR, missing	591			124			216		
Total	1258	100		1258	100		1258	100	
Fully immunized ^b , among children 0-59 months									
Yes	264	27.4	3.2	523	29.7	3.1	677	42.7	3.3
No	722	72.6	3.2	1143	70.3	3.1	844	57.3	3.3
DK/NR, missing	857			177			322		
Total	1843	100		1843	100		1843	100	
^a Among 6,260 children aged 0-59 months who had a vaccine card available for review (96% 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 x2, Penta x1, Rota x1, Pneum x1); >4-6 months (BCG x1, HepB x3, Penta x2, Rota x2, Pneum x2); >6-12 months (BCG x1, HepB x4, Penta x3, Rota x2, Pneum x3); >12-18 months (BCG x1, HepB x4, Penta x3, Rota x2, Pneum x3, MMR x1); >18-59 months (BCG x1, HepB x4, Penta x4, Rota x2, Pneum x3, 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	336	25.8	2.6
No	989	74.2	2.6
DK/NR	7		
Missing	98		
Total	1430	100	

Table E.8.1 Breastfeeding

Percentage of children			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Early initiation of breastfeeding (among children <24 months)			
Yes	879	73.5	2.6
No	305	26.5	2.6
Missing, DK/NR	47		
Total	1231	100	
Exclusive breastfeeding (among children 0-5 months)			
Yes	67	47	5.1
No	81	53	5.1
Missing, DK/NR	15		
Total	163	100	
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year (among children 12-15 months)			
Yes	102	69.2	4.4
No	46	30.8	4.4
Missing, DK/NR	6		
Total	154	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	82	77.7	4.4
No	23	22.3	4.4
Missing, DK/NR	9		
Total	114	100	
Minimum dietary diversity (among children 6-23 months)			
Yes	175	29	3.3
No	391	71	3.3
Missing, DK/NR	30		
Total	596	100	
Minimum meal frequency (among children 6-23 months)			
Yes	215	42.5	2.8
No	302	57.5	2.8
Missing, DK/NR	79		
Total	596	100	
Minimum acceptable diet (among children 6-23 months)			
Yes	78	13.7	1.9
No	479	86.3	1.9
Missing, DK/NR	39		
Total	596	100	
Consumption of iron-rich foods (among children 6-23 months)			
Yes	206	33.7	3
No	360	66.3	3
Missing, DK/NR	30		
Total	596	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	337	19.3	1.8
No	1370	80.7	1.8
DK/NR	14		
Missing	122		
Total	1843	100	
Iron in the last day (among children aged 0-59 months)			
Yes	147	7.8	1.1
No	1563	92.2	1.1
DK/NR	11		
Missing	122		
Total	1843	100	
Packets of micronutrients in the last six months (among children aged 6-23 months)			
0 times	494	88.1	2.2
1-10 times	19	3.5	1
11-20 times	16	3.1	1.2
21-30 times	11	2.2	0.6
31-40 times	1	0.2	0.2
41-50 times	3	0.5	0.3
51-59 times	0	0	
60+ times	11	2.4	0.7
DK/NR	8		
Missing	30		
Total	593	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	8.6	8.6	8.6
6-11	9.8	11.6	10.7
12-23	23.4	21.1	22.2
24-35	18.7	19.6	19.2
36-47	20.9	20.6	20.8
48-59	18.6	18.5	18.6
Total	100	100	100
Number of children	779	795	1574
Anemia			
0-5	8.3	8.2	8.2
6-11	9.8	11.2	10.5
12-23	23.6	21	22.3
24-35	18.6	19.9	19.3
36-47	21.1	20.9	21
48-59	18.5	18.9	18.7
Total	100	100	100
Number of children	762	785	1547

Distribution of Weight for Age Z Scores, Unweighted

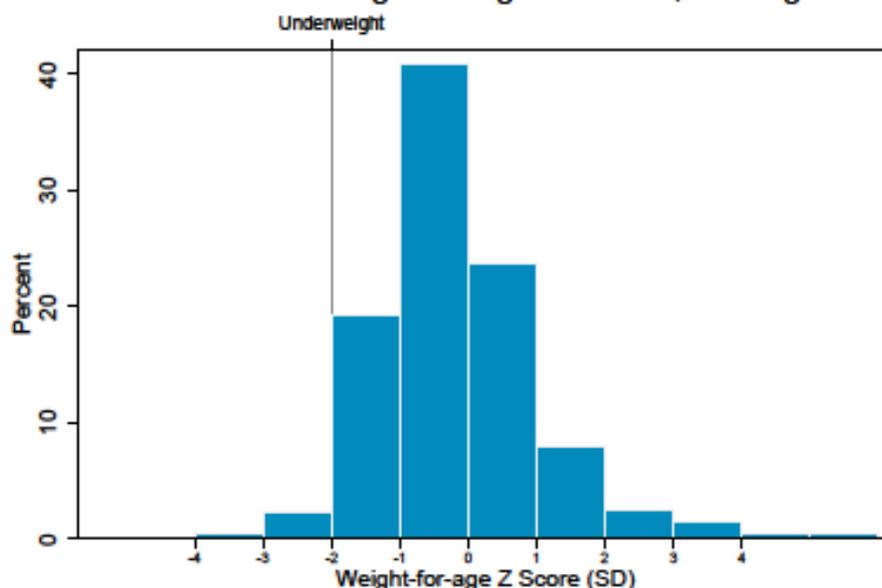


Figure E.9.1.1 Distribution of weight-for-age z-scores among children aged 0-59 months

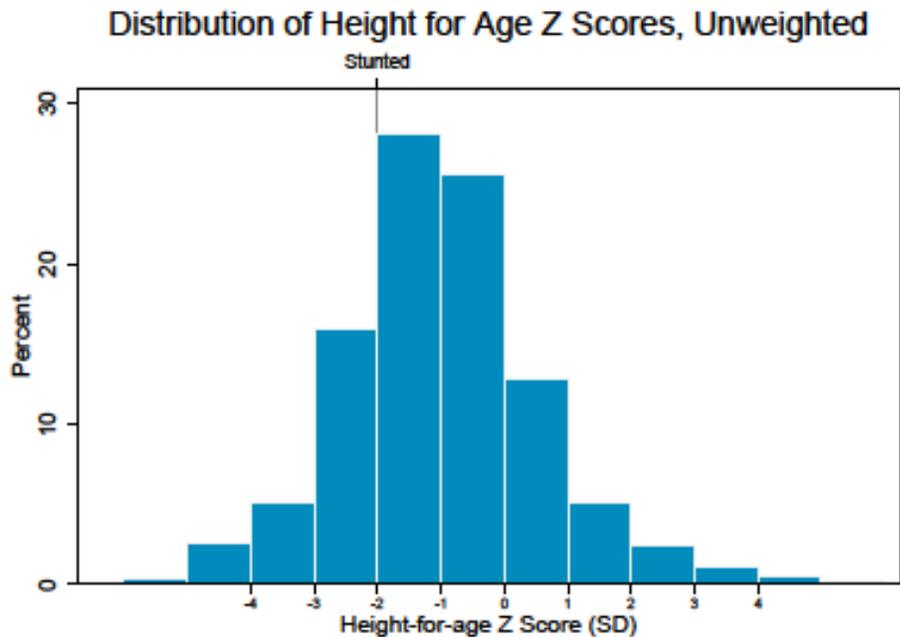


Figure E.9.2.1 Distribution of height-for-age z-scores among children aged 0-59 months

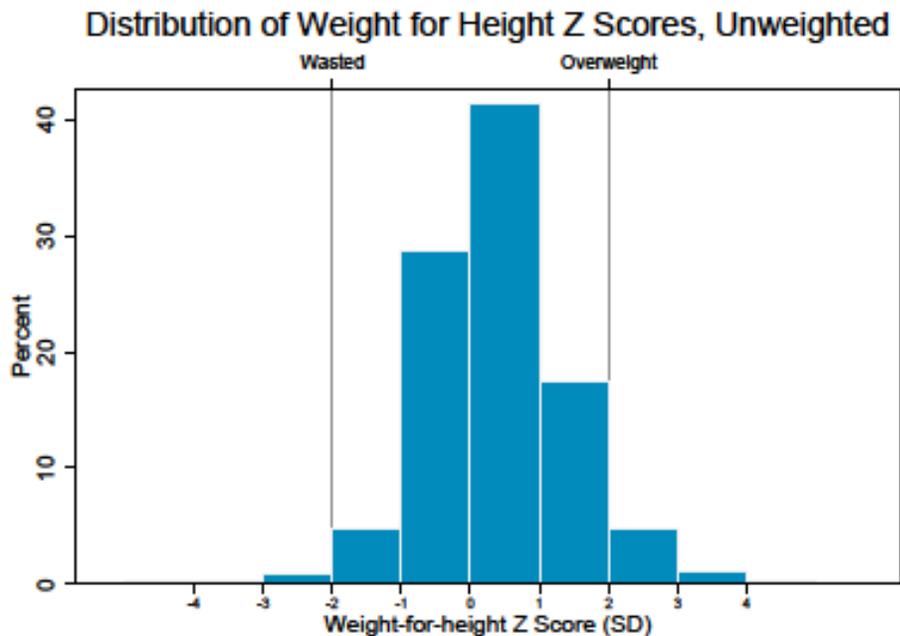


Figure E.9.3.1 Distribution of weight-for-height z-scores among children aged 0-59 months

Table E.9.2 Distribution of anthropometric indices 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	1.6	8.1	4.3	9.7	27.1	1	2.2	5.7	1843
Sex									
Male	1.8	9.5	4.2	10.6	28.1	1.3	3.1	7.2	896
Female	1.4	6.6	4.5	8.9	26.1	0.7	1.2	4.3	847
Age in months									
0-5	0	0	27.3	1	1.9	0.9	1.6	11.6	163
6-23	2	4.1	3.9	1.8	10.4	1.1	3.3	4.8	198
12-23	2.1	7.9	1.6	6.4	24.1	3.1	4.8	2.9	398
24-59	1.6	10.2	2	13.8	35.5	0	0.9	5.6	1024

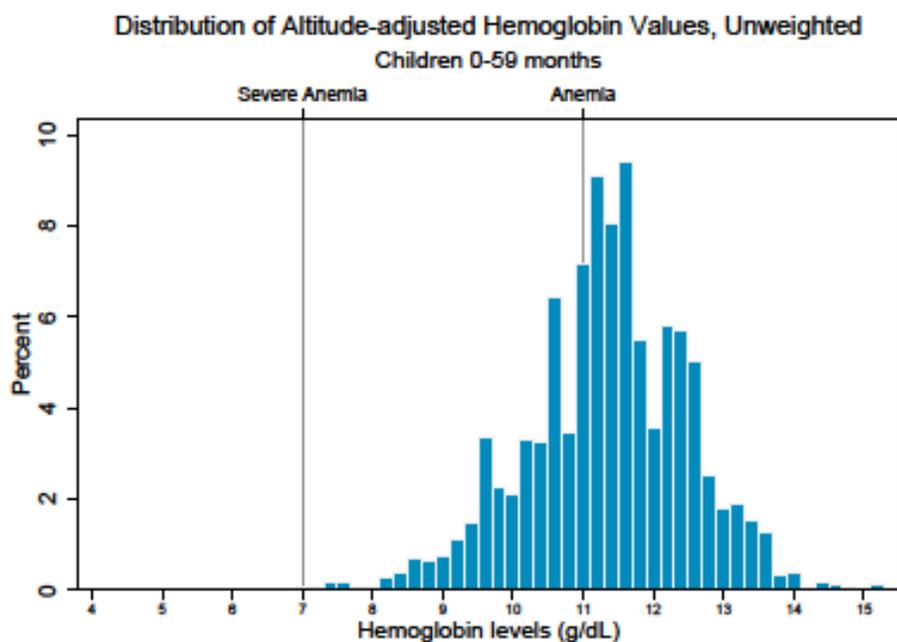


Figure E.9.4.1 Distribution of hemoglobin values among children aged 0-59 months

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	163	0	49.4
6-11	198	0	57
12-23	398	0	36.8
24-59	1084	0	23.7
0-59	1843	0	32.2
6-23			
	596	0	43.2
Sex			
Male	896	0	33
Female	847	0	31.5

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	194	9.9	1.4
No	1759	90.1	1.4
DK/NR	0		
Missing	19		
Total	1972	100	
Number of times respondent met with a community health worker in the last month			
Did not meet	1759	90.4	1.4
One time	168	8.6	1.3
Two times	12	0.6	0.3
Three times	3	0.1	0.1
Four or more times	1	0.2	0.2
DK/NR	8		
Missing	19		
Total	1970	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	52	28.3	4.6
No	133	71.7	4.6
DK/NR	1		
Missing	8		
Total	194	100	
Referral for in-facility delivery			
Yes	32	17.1	4.5
No	152	82.9	4.5
DK/NR	2		
Missing	8		
Total	194	100	
Referral for postnatal care			
Yes	39	26.3	5.4
No	145	73.7	5.4
DK/NR	2		
Missing	8		
Total	194	100	
Referral for voluntary counseling and testing for the prevention of HIV/syphilis transmission from mother to child			
Yes	34	16	3.4
No	150	84	3.4
DK/NR	2		
Missing	8		
Total	194	100	
Advice about family planning and contraception			
Yes	98	58.6	6.5
No	87	41.4	6.5
DK/NR	1		
Missing	8		
Total	194	100	
Child vaccination			
Yes	103	58.6	6.2
No	82	41.4	6.2
DK/NR	1		
Missing	8		
Total	194	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	112	61	5.7
No	73	39	5.7
DK/NR	1		
Missing	8		
Total	194	100	
Information, education, and communication sessions			
Yes	44	26	5.4
No	141	74	5.4
DK/NR	1		
Missing	8		
Total	194	100	
Other			
Yes	65	32.3	4.7
No	120	67.7	4.7
DK/NR	1		
Missing	8		
Total	194	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	292	21.6	2.7
No	1086	76.8	2.6
DK/NR	2		
Missing	19		
Total	1399	100	
Received guidance or advice about child nutrition in the last 12 months			
Yes	315	23.5	3
No	1063	74.9	2.9
DK/NR	2		
Missing	19		
Total	1399	100	
Received guidance or advice about danger signs for children's health in the last 12 months			
Yes	284	21.4	2.6
No	1093	77	2.5
DK/NR	3		
Missing	19		
Total	1399	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 (%)	22	23.9	21.7
<i>Number of women</i>	1400	1400	1400
Source of advice (%)			
Public hospital	21.9	18.9	17.9
CESAR	16.3	16.6	17.9
CESAMO	55.3	58	54.3
CMI	1.8	2.1	1.9
Public health unit	0	0	0
Public health center/clinic	0.2	0	0.2
Public mobile clinic	0	0.2	0.6
Other public health center	0	0	0
Private hospital	0	0	0
Private health center/clinic	0	0	0
Private office	0	0	0
Private mobile clinic	3.2	2.2	2.7
Other private health center	0	0	0
Pharmacy	3.8	3.5	4.7
Community health worker	0	0.4	0.6
Traditional healer	292	315	284
Other	0.9	0.8	0.9
DK/NR, missing	0	0.1	0.2
<i>Number of women</i>	496	538	585

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	7.3	2.9	84.1	5.7	100
Knowledge and training of community health workers	7.3	4	82.5	6.2	100
Information provided by community health workers	6.8	4	86.1	3.1	100
Respectfulness shown by community health workers	7.3	4.7	82.2	5.8	100

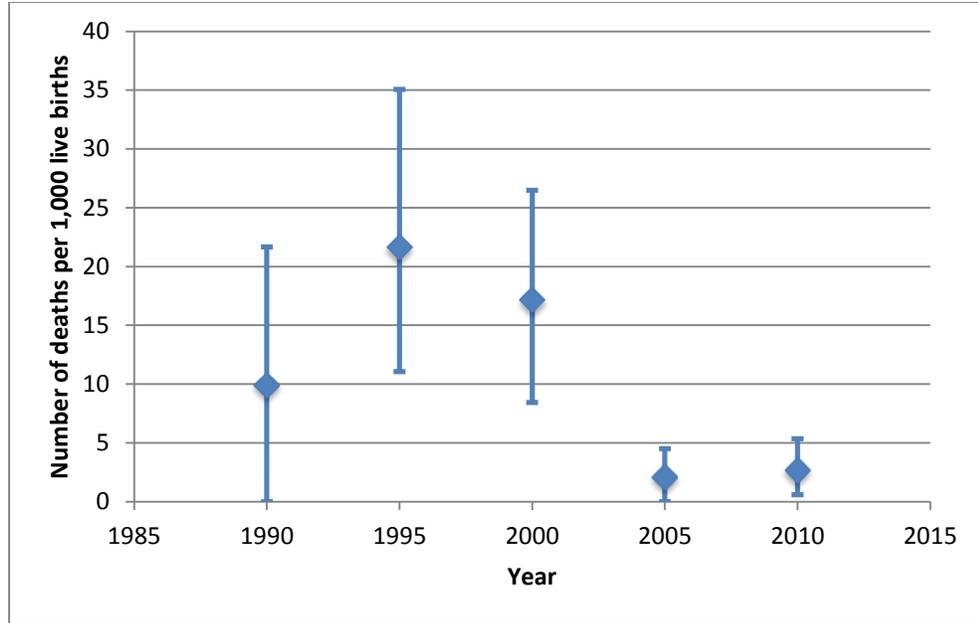


Figure E.11.1 Neonatal mortality estimated from complete birth history data obtained from the SM2015-Mexico Baseline Household Survey, 2013

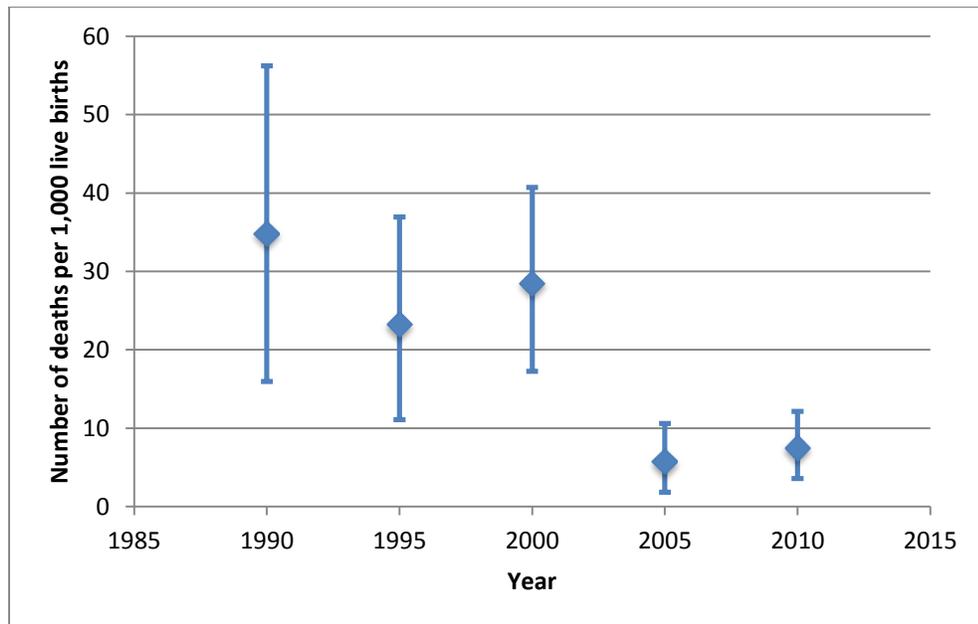


Figure E.11.2 Infant mortality estimated from complete birth history data obtained from the SM2015-Mexico Baseline Household Survey, 2013

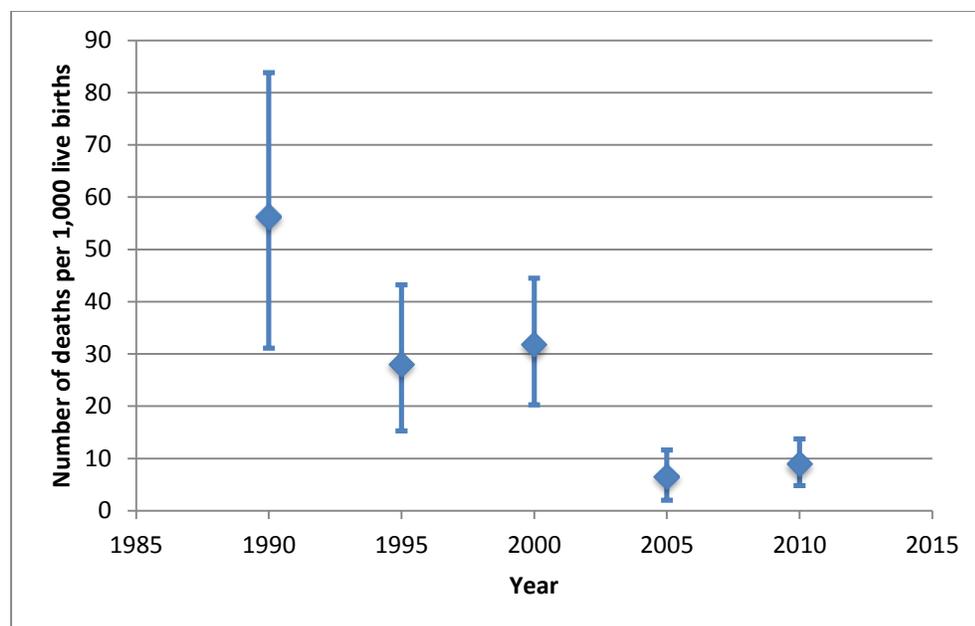


Figure E.11.3 Mortality in children under 5 years of age estimated from complete birth history data obtained from the SM2015-Mexico Baseline Household Survey, 2013

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, Mexico 2013

Child mortality indicator	Deaths per 1,000 live births	95% CI
Neonatal mortality	2.7	(0.6-5.3)
Infant mortality	7.5	(3.6-12.1)
Under-5 mortality	8.9	(4.8-13.8)