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Reproductive, Maternal, and Child Health in Central America:

Health Equity Trends

El Salvador • Guatemala • Honduras • Nicaragua

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REPRODUCTIVE, MATERNAL, AND CHILD HEALTH IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Health Equity Trends

El Salvador · Guatemala · Honduras · Nicaragua

Division of Reproductive Health
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (DRH/CDC)
ATLANTA, GA USA

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Particular acknowledgement is made to the organizations that implemented the surveys in the countries included in this study. The staffs of these organizations provided dedicated and expert guidance for the surveys and were instrumental in producing the datasets on which this report is based. These organizations are recognized by name in Chapter One of this report.

We also wish to thank the dedicated interviewers, field supervisors and data processing staff in each country for their commitment and dedication, as well as the thousands of respondents who willingly shared information about their lives to make the surveys possible.

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Paul W. Stupp
Project Coordinator

Report Prepared by:

Paul W. Stupp, Division of Reproductive Health, CDC
Danni Daniels, Division of Reproductive Health, CDC
Alicia Ruiz, Division of Reproductive Health, CDC

Preface

It is my pleasure and privilege on behalf of the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) Bureau of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), to write the preface for this compilation of data regarding women's and children's health in the Central American Region. Recognizing the breadth of social sector data available from the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) and Reproductive Health Survey (RHS) programs, health and education office directors in the CAM region consisting of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua wanted to investigate differentials and trends in key maternal and child health indicators disaggregated by wealth quintiles in order to determine if programs are reaching populations most in need of services. The LAC Bureaus' Health Program joined the effort to help ensure that such information would aid the design and refinement of health programs and identify areas where these countries might work together more closely.

Great strides have been made in improving reproductive and child health in these countries during the last 10 years. The purpose of this report is to assess whether improvements have been achieved by narrowing the gap between the most and least vulnerable segments of the population. Previous reports on the surveys analyzed in this volume have not provided tabulations by socioeconomic status of the population. Producing this report thus involved a reanalysis of the datasets from the surveys, and much of the information contained here has not been previously published. By providing regional trend data in a comparative format it is possible to identify which health indicators have exhibited a convergence between socioeconomic strata and to identify which countries have been most successful at improving health equity.

We wish to express our gratitude to the member countries and LAC that so generously helped with the resources and review of the report. Special thanks go to Kelly Saldaña of the USAID/LAC Health Team and Dr. Mary Ann Anderson, previously of USAID/Guatemala, for their leadership in initiating this important work. Throughout the process, Paul Stupp, Danni Daniels and Alicia Ruiz of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention as colleagues and professionals have been unwavering in their commitment to prepare a technically sound and helpful reference document for the improvement of women and children's health programs. All of your contributions are greatly appreciated.

Erik Janowsky, Ph.D.
Health Team Leader
Latin America and Caribbean Bureau
USAID/Washington

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Equity in utilization of health care services and differentials in health outcomes according to wealth quintiles are key areas of interest to governments and international donor organizations. Analyzing data from four Central American countries—El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua—this report provides information on changes over time in a set of key health indicators categorized by wealth quintiles. A key issue is whether gains being made in national level indicators have been achieved by narrowing the gap between better-off and less well-off segments of the population. Maternal and child health indicators are particularly suited to an inquiry into health equity because poor health outcomes at young ages may be associated with poor health at older ages. Policies directed at providing primary health care for infants and children will have much greater long-term effects on the health of a population than would a less-targeted approach.

Building on a previously published comparative report that summarizes information from El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua (Monteith, Stupp, and McCracken, 2005), this analysis takes a closer look at survey results categorized by wealth quintiles. It relies on nationally representative data from a series of three household surveys that were conducted in each country between the late 1980s and 2001 or 2002. The analysis focuses on 1) key health status indicators, including fertility, child mortality, and nutritional status of children, and 2) key maternal and child health service utilization indicators, including family planning, antenatal care (ANC), delivery assistance, postpartum and newborn care, and vaccination coverage.

This summary provides an overview of which countries have experienced a narrowing of the gap between the highest and lowest wealth quintiles for some of the principal indicators. Chapter 1 of the report presents the data sources and methodology employed to construct the asset index used to define wealth quintiles. Chapters 2 through 6 present results for health outcome and health care utilization indicators according to wealth quintiles, accompanied by confidence intervals on the estimates presented. The appendices of the report, which also are available in electronic format on CD-ROM, include a systematic catalog of a much broader cross section of indicators in both graphic and tabular formats.

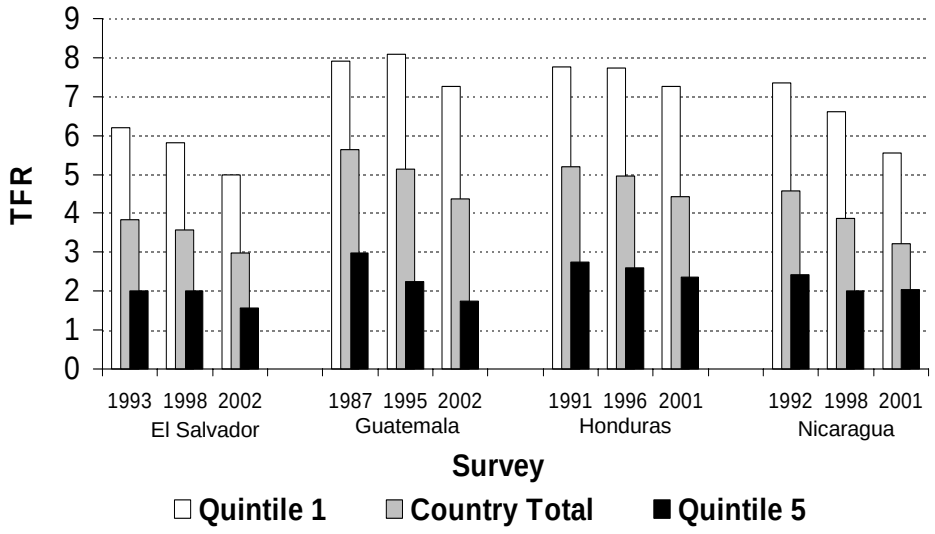
Key Findings

Fertility and Contraception

While all four countries have experienced at least some fertility decline, only El Salvador and Nicaragua have seen a narrowing of the fertility gap between the lowest and highest economic quintiles (Q1 and Q5) (Graph 1). In El Salvador, the national total fertility rate (TFR) declined from 3.9 to 3.0 births per woman between 1993 and 2002/03, while the fertility differential between the lowest and highest quintiles (Q1−Q5) narrowed from 4.2 to 3.4 births per woman. Similarly, the

national TFR in Nicaragua declined from 4.6 to 3.2 and the differential (Q1−Q5) narrowed from 5.0 to 3.5 births per woman between surveys in 1992/93 and 2001. Guatemala, 2002, and Honduras, 2001, both with TFRs of 4.4, continue to be among the highest fertility countries in Latin America and to have some of the largest differentials (Q1–Q5) in the region (5.7 births/woman in Guatemala and 4.9 births/woman in Honduras).

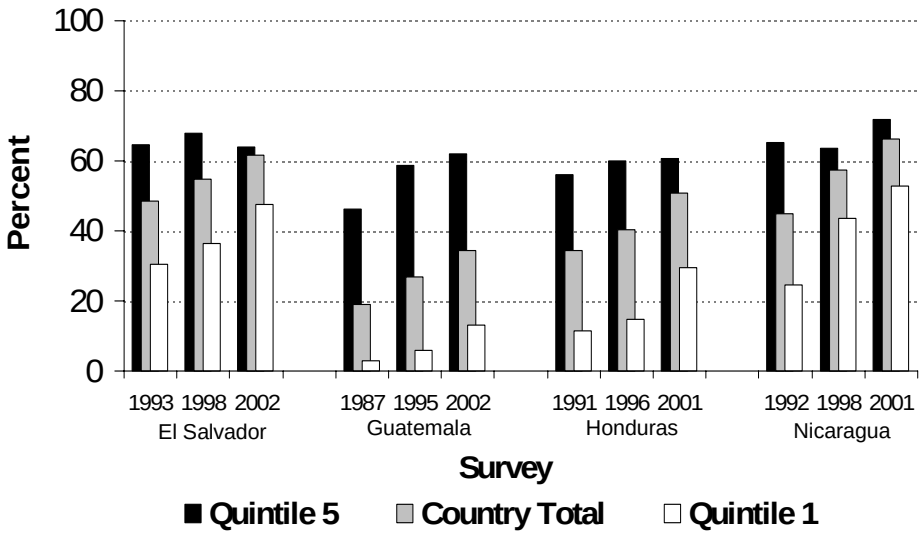
Graph 1
Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in Quintiles 1 and 5–National Trends



A consequence of the large fertility differential by wealth quintiles is that a disproportionate number of births occur in the lowest quintiles (as shown in Graph 2-8 of this report). While, by definition, 40 percent of households are in the two lowest quintiles, households with the fewest resources for supporting children contain 52–58 percent of births in the four countries. Because of the concentration of women with high fertility rates in the lower quintiles, and the inability of these women to pay for preventive health services, the demand for publicly-financed maternal and child health (MCH) care services is heavily concentrated in this segment of the population.

While other factors influence fertility levels, the use of contraception is widely recognized as one of the most important proximate determinants of fertility (Bongaarts, 1982). Graph 2 illustrates that El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua have made progress in reducing the modern contraceptive use gap between the lowest and highest wealth quintiles. Both Guatemala and Honduras continue to have unusually large gaps of 48.9 and 31.2 percentage points between quintiles 1 and 5 in the 2002 survey. This finding can be compared with more modest gaps of 16.3 and 19.0 percentage points in El Salvador and Nicaragua. In El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, little change in the percentage of women in the highest quintile who use a modern contraceptive (range: 61%–72%) over the last three surveys was reported. As a result, most of the gains in overall contraceptive use have been achieved by the lower quintiles catching up. Chapter 3 of this report provides more detail on the trends in use of specific family planning methods and on the institutions from which women obtain their contraceptives.

Graph 2
Use of Modern Contraceptive Methods in Quintiles 1 and 5–National Trends



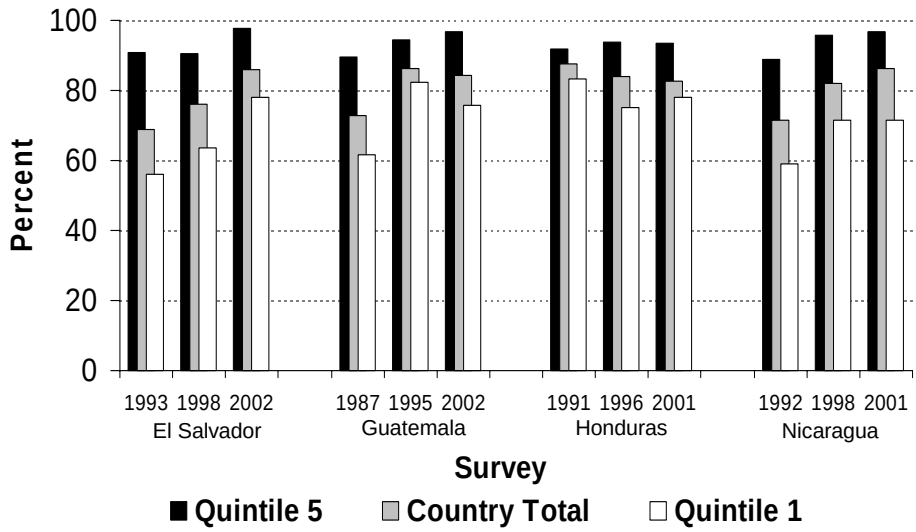
Maternal Health

Antenatal care (ANC) and delivery assistance for births during a 5-year period before each survey comprise the principal maternal health indicators discussed in this report. El Salvador and Nicaragua have made progress toward increasing use of ANC. In El Salvador, use of this service (at least one visit during the pregnancy) increased from 68.7% to 86.0% of live births between 1993 and 2002/03, and in Nicaragua, it increased from 71.4% to 86.1% between 1992/93 and 2001 (Graph 3). Use of ANC declined slightly in Honduras, from 87.5% to 82.6% and in Guatemala it increased slightly from 72.7% to 84.3%.

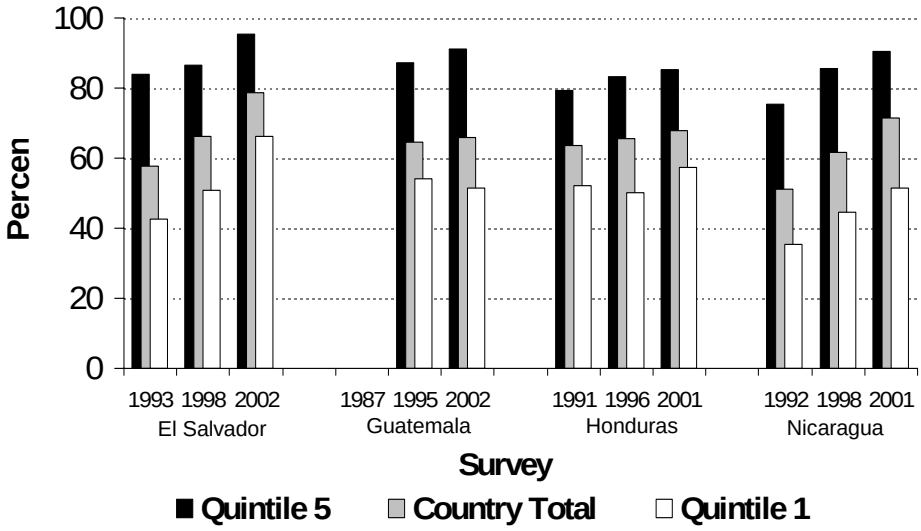
Among the four countries, only El Salvador experienced a substantial reduction in the gap between the highest and lowest quintiles (from 34.8 to 19.7 percentage points). However, El Salvador also had the largest Q5–Q1 gap in the earliest survey and thus the greatest potential for reducing it. In Guatemala, the gap decreased from 28.0 to 20.8 percentage points, despite only a modest increase in the percentage of women who received ANC (72.7% to 84.3%).

While the percentage of women who received any ANC is fairly high for all four countries, the percentage of births for which the mother received ANC four or more times is not as high. For this indicator, El Salvador and Nicaragua showed improvement (from 57.8% to 71.6% and from 51.0% to 71.6%, respectively) (Graph 4). Again, only El Salvador exhibited a narrowing of the gap between the lowest and highest quintiles (from 41.4 to 29.1 percentage points).

Graph 3
Antenatal Care Visits in Quintiles 1 and 5–National Trends

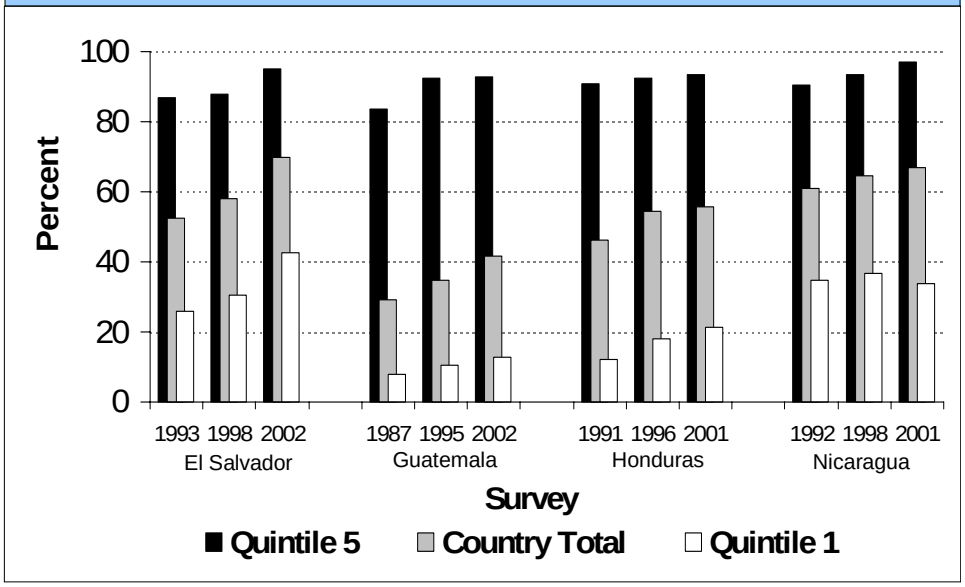


Graph 4
Four or More Antenatal Care Visits in Quintiles 1 and 5–National Trends



Graph 5 shows the percentage of births with delivery by a skilled birth attendant. This indicator exhibits the largest discrepancy between the lowest and highest wealth quintiles in the region. The Q5–Q1 gap varies between 52.3 percentage points (El Salvador, 2002/03) and 82.0 percentage points (Guatemala, 1995), and there has been almost no narrowing of the delivery care gap over time in the four countries. The extremely wide gap in coverage for this service probably reflects differentials in availability of birth assistance, as well as propensity to use services when they are available.

Graph 5
Delivery by a Skilled Birth Attendant
in Quintiles 1 and 5–National Trends



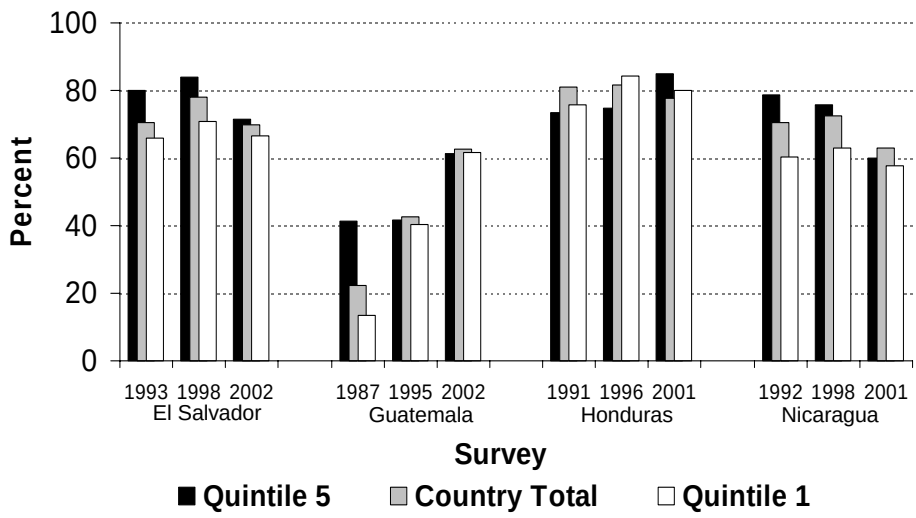
Despite the lack of convergence between wealth quintiles over time, the overall national percentage of deliveries attended by a skilled birth attendant improved for El Salvador (52.4% to 69.7%), Guatemala (29.1% to 41.5%), and Honduras (46.2% to 55.7%). Chapter 4 provides more detail on place of delivery, differentiating traditional birth attendants and public and private-sector institutional deliveries. It also provides information on postpartum care for the mother and newborn care.

Child Health and Mortality

The principal child health indicators in this report are concerned with vaccination coverage, whether children are classified as low height-for-age and low weight-for-age, and infant and child mortality.

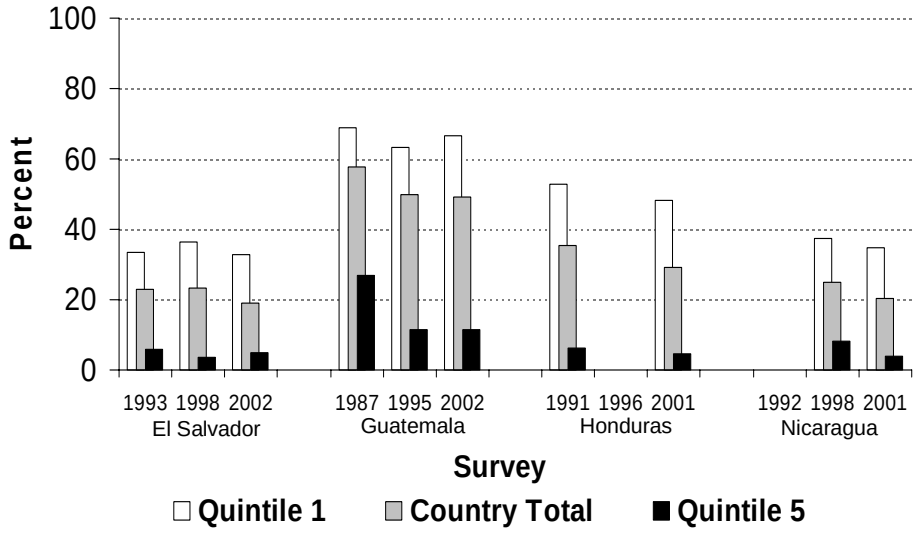
Graph 6 presents the percentage of children aged 12–23 months who have had the recommended doses of tuberculosis (BCG), diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus (DPT), polio, and measles vaccines. The differential between the lowest and highest percentiles for this immunization series indicator is comparatively narrow. Only Guatemala in 1987 had a differential of more than 20 percentage points, and in the most recent survey for all four countries, the difference is negligible. This health service is clearly the most equitably distributed of all services considered in this report. Even when the national coverage levels are lower than desired, no substantial gaps exist between the least well-off and most well-off segments of the population. Chapter 5 provides more detail on individual vaccines.

Graph 6
Estimated Vaccine Coverage with BCG, DPT, Polio, and Measles Series in Quintiles 1 and 5–National Trends, Children Aged 12–23 Months

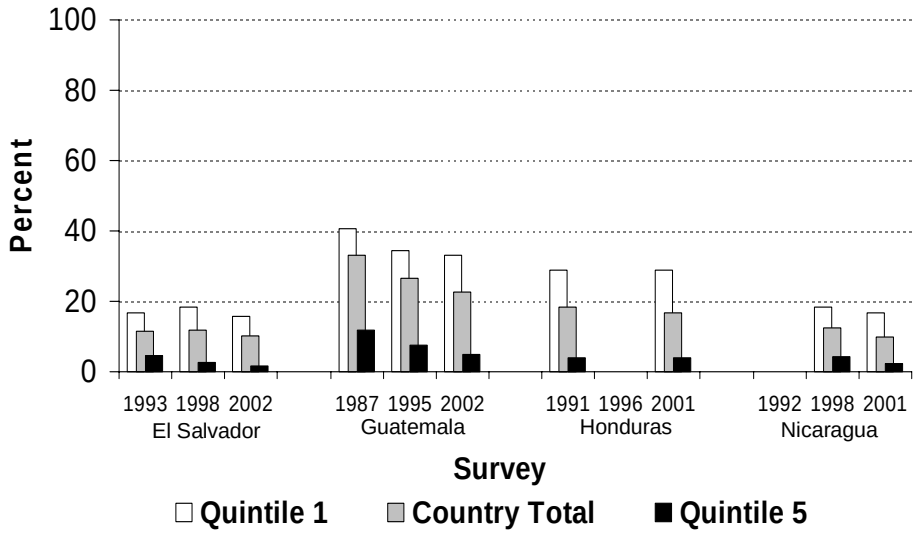


Nutritional status of children is reflected in Graphs 7 and 8, which show the percentage of children classified as low height-for-age (stunted) and low weight-for-age (underweight) for those surveys that included anthropometric measurements. For both indicators, substantial gaps exist between the lowest and highest wealth quintiles in each of the surveys. In each of the four countries, little improvement has occurred over time in either indicator, and there has been no significant narrowing of the Q5–Q1 gap. For all the surveys, the nutrition indicators for the country total are much closer to the value for the lowest quintile than to the value for the highest quintile. This finding is because births are concentrated in the two lowest quintiles and because the prevalence of stunting and underweight is high in the two lowest quintiles. Nutritional status of children, which is the cumulative result of past illness and feeding patterns, is strongly correlated with poverty and is not as easily improved with vertical interventions, which have been successful for immunization.

Graph 7
Percentage of Children Classified as Low Height-for-Age in Quintiles 1 and 5–National Trends



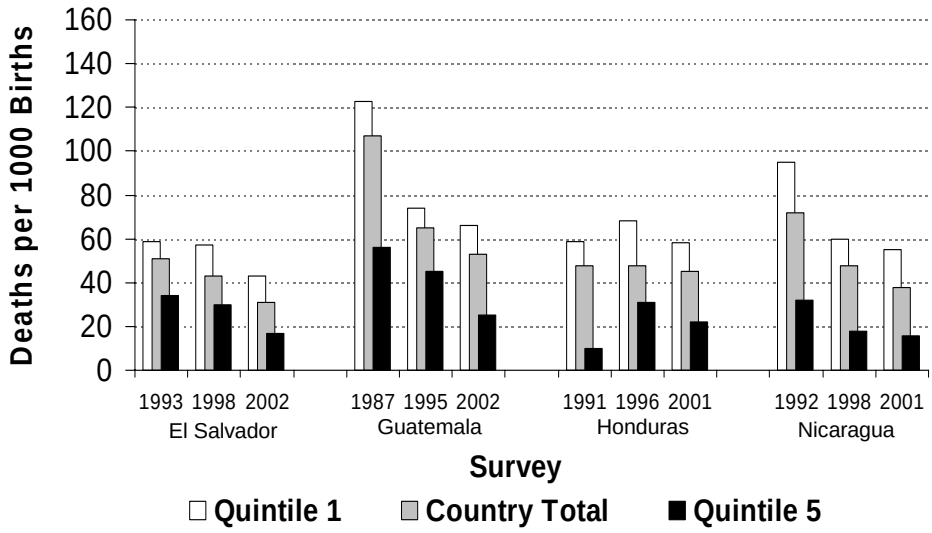
Graph 8
Percentage of Children Classified as Low Weight-for-Age in Quintiles 1 and 5–National Trends



Mortality rates for children younger than age 5 for the 5-year period before each survey are shown in Graph 9. These rates are expressed as deaths occurring before age 5 per 1,000 live births. Significant reductions have been made in mortality rates among children younger than age 5 for all the countries except Honduras. Given that sample size constraints limit the ability to detect differentials between quintiles with statistical significance, little can be concluded about a narrowing of the gap between the lowest and highest quintiles for El Salvador and Honduras. However, there is evidence of a narrowing of the gap in under-five mortality for Guatemala and Nicaragua, where

the Q1–Q5 gaps diminished from 67 deaths to 41 deaths per 1,000 live births, and from 63 deaths to 39 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively. It is only possible to make conclusions about these changes because of the fairly elevated mortality rates in the earlier 1987 survey for Guatemala and 1992/93 survey for Nicaragua. Given the low level of under-five mortality in the most recent survey for each country, it will likely not be possible to detect whether the gap is narrowing with data from future surveys. Chapter 6 provides more detail on mortality rates among infants and children younger than age 5.

Graph 9
Under-five Mortality Rate in Quintiles 1 and 5–National Trends, 5 Years Before Survey



Conclusions

- ***Greatest equity in immunization coverage.*** Among the health services considered, immunization coverage exhibits the greatest equity of utilization, with virtually no discrepancy between the highest and lowest quintiles, particularly in the most recent survey in each country.
- ***Greatest gaps in equity in delivery assistance.*** Delivery by a skilled birth attendant is the most inequitable of the health services, with extremely large gaps of more than 50 percentage points for all four countries, and no evidence of a narrowing of the gap over the periods between the first and most recent survey considered.
- ***Use of ANC during pregnancy and use of modern contraception by women in union are at intermediate positions with respect to equity.*** Family planning in El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras has diminished the gap between the lowest and highest quintiles. This finding is mainly because the use of this service by the highest quintile has not changed appreciably, and improvements have occurred in the lower quintiles of the distribution. For ANC, only El Salvador shows evidence of having narrowed the gap between the lowest and highest quintiles, but this finding is in part because the gap was initially the widest in El Salvador.

- ***Equity in fertility levels varies.*** Among the health status indicators, fertility exhibits a convergence between the quintiles for El Salvador and Nicaragua, but not for Honduras and Guatemala. The continued large differential in fertility rates means that large proportions of births are occurring in the lower quintiles. This finding poses challenges for narrowing the gap in MCH services, particularly delivery care.
- ***Persistent inequity in nutritional status.*** The nutritional status indicators continue to show considerable inequity in child health status for all four countries and do not exhibit a narrowing of the gap over the period covered by the surveys in each country.
- ***Challenges in detecting differentials in infant and child mortality.*** Infant and child mortality pose a challenge for obtaining data that can detect differentials by wealth quintiles and changes in differentials over time. While the surveys suggest that the gap in under-five mortality has narrowed in Guatemala and Nicaragua, this finding is only because the initial mortality rates in the earlier surveys were high. In the future, survey data are not likely to be useful for considering this question.

CHAPTER 1

Data Sources and Wealth Quintiles Definition

This chapter describes the wealth index that was constructed to measure equity and provides a profile of the characteristics of women and households within each of the wealth quintiles that have been defined based on this index. Table 1-1 provides information on the dates of fieldwork, implementing organization and technical assistance organization for each survey. Seven of the twelve surveys were provided technical assistance by the Division of Reproductive Health of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (DRH/CDC) under a cooperative agreement with USAID; four surveys were provided technical assistance by Macro International, Inc. as part of the USAID-funded Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) project and one survey was jointly provided technical assistance by Family Health International (FHI) and Management Sciences for Health (MSH).

For El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua the three most recent surveys are used to exhibit recent trends. For Guatemala the surveys conducted in 1987, 1995 and 2002 were used. The 1998 survey from Guatemala is not included in the analysis as it was implemented as an interim survey with a much reduced sample size and has less stable estimates for some key indicators.

For each of the 12 surveys used for this analysis, an asset index is assigned to each household, which is a weighted average of the assets found in that particular household. The weights were determined independently for each survey using the principal components analysis procedure from SAS. See Rutstein and Johnson (2004) for further description of the procedure.

Table 1-1: Survey Characteristics

Country	Year of Survey	Survey Acronym	Implementing Organization	Technical Assistance Organization
El Salvador	1993	FESAL	Asociación Demográfica Salvadoreña	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
El Salvador	1998	FESAL	Asociación Demográfica Salvadoreña	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
El Salvador	2002/03	FESAL	Asociación Demográfica Salvadoreña	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Guatemala	1987	ENSMI	Instituto de Nutrición de Centro América y Panamá	Macro International, Inc.
Guatemala	1995	ENSMI	Instituto Nacional de Estadística	Macro International, Inc.
Guatemala	2002	ENSMI	Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social y Universidad del Valle	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Honduras	1991/92	ENESF	Ministerio de Salud Pública	Family Health International, Management Sciences for Health
Honduras	1996	ENESF	Secretaría de Salud y Asociación Hondureña de Planificación de Familia	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Management Sciences for Health
Honduras	2001	ENESF	Asociación Hondureña de Planificación de Familia y Secretaría de Salud	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Management Sciences for Health
Nicaragua	1992/93		Asociación Pro-Bienestar de la Familia Nicaragüense	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Nicaragua	1998	ENDESA	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos y Ministerio de Salud	Macro International, Inc.
Nicaragua	2001	ENDESA	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos y Ministerio de Salud	Macro International, Inc.

Table 1-2 shows which household assets were used to construct the index for each survey, and shows the percentage of households in that survey that had each asset. Twelve household characteristics or assets were identified for classifying households. Six of these characteristics were coded as simple yes/no variables: whether the household had or did not have the asset (electricity, radio, television, telephone, refrigerator and vehicle (car or truck)). For the other six characteristics (type floor, water source, sanitation facility, persons per room, cooking fuel and type garbage disposal) multiple response categories are taken into account. Among the 12 surveys, 4 had information on all 12 characteristics, 4 had 11 characteristics, 2 had 10 characteristics, 1 had 9 characteristics and 1 had 8 characteristics.

The asset index or score assigned to each household was calculated separately using the SAS PrinComp Procedure for each of the 12 surveys (SAS 2004). The first principal component calculated by this procedure is used to determine the weighting of each asset (or category of an asset) in calculating this index. The scores are standardized with a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one for each survey. Households are then divided into five equal-sized groups or quintiles based on a weighted frequency distribution of households by the resulting asset index. The weight used is simply the sampling weight of the household in the survey. Households in the lowest fifth of the distribution are classified as quintile 1 and households in the highest fifth of the distribution are classified as quintile 5. In this report the quintiles will be described as being ordered from lowest to highest without trying to characterize whether they are poor or wealthy.

Quintiles are defined based on the distribution of households for all the indicators presented here, rather than redefining different quintiles for different analyses, such as quintiles of children for immunizations or quintiles of women in a union for contraceptive prevalence.

Table 1-2 Household Assets used in Construction of Socioeconomic Index, by Survey

	El Salvador 1993	El Salvador 1998	El Salvador 2002/03	Guatemala 1987	Guatemala 1995	Guatemala 2002	Honduras 1991/92	Honduras 1996	Honduras 2001	Nicaragua 1992/93	Nicaragua 1998	Nicaragua 2001
Type Floor												
Dirt	36.9	33.6	28.1	56.1	49.5	38.1	43.3	40.6	32.1	48.4	44.3	43.4
Cement	16.2	64.8	70.8	40.7	25.0	57.6	51.6	55.6	64.5	35.4	30.6	30.9
Other	46.9	1.6	1.1	3.3	25.6	4.3	5.1	3.9	3.4	16.2	25.0	25.7
Water source												
Piped (inside HH)	41.6	54.2	58.8	44.7	49.4	47.6	24.2	20.7	26.5	31.7	49.1	31.1
Piped (outside HH)	21.7	17.5	16.7	4.6	6.2	12.0	42.9	54.2	51.7	31.1	18.3	32.0
River	12.5	8.7	6.5	14.7	10.0	6.5	19.7	14.9	10.6	9.5	9.5	11.2
Well	18.3	13.4	14.4	20.0	23.4	11.7	5.7	5.2	3.4	21.5	20.5	18.0
Other	5.8	6.2	3.5	15.9	11.0	22.3	7.5	5.0	7.8	6.2	2.5	7.8
Sanitation facility												
Toilet	35.3	37.9	43.7	25.5	33.8	40.9	28.7	31.0	35.1	29.0	26.7	26.2
Latrine	49.2	49.0	45.9	40.2	49.1	46.4	37.6	42.8	42.9	50.5	59.5	59.1
Other	15.5	13.1	10.4	34.3	17.1	12.7	33.6	26.2	22.1	20.5	13.8	14.7
Assets												
Electricity	74.0	78.6	85.9	47.0	60.8	81.7	50.6	53.4	60.6	66.3	70.3	72.6
Radio	.	.	.	64.8	78.6	85.8	68.8	73.9	85.2	76.5	78.4	81.0
Television	61.6	71.6	79.3	30.6	50.4	64.4	40.7	44.0	53.4	52.3	55.5	59.4
Telephone	9.8	20.8	43.8	4.9	11.2	33.6	.	10.3	16.6	6.0	10.6	12.4
Refrigerator	36.7	47.2	52.9	13.8	26.8	37.7	27.2	27.8	35.4	22.5	23.3	25.7
Car/Truck	10.6	16.1	16.7	8.8	14.6	20.9	.	10.6	14.5	9.1	9.2	10.0
Persons per room used for sleeping												
Missing	0.0	5.5	3.1	.	0.8	0.3	.	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0-1.99	16.5	21.5	22.4	.	18.5	23.8	.	.	37.0	17.9	17.7	37.6
2.0-3.99	36.3	34.8	39.4	.	36.9	39.0	.	.	33.6	37.4	37.7	35.2
4.0-5.99	26.1	22.6	21.5	.	23.7	20.4	.	.	16.5	22.3	23.0	15.8
6.0 or more	21.1	15.7	13.6	.	20.1	16.8	.	.	12.9	22.4	21.5	11.3
Cooking Fuel												
Gas/Electric	46.9	58.6	66.4	.	.	50.7	.	34.0	40.0	28.1	.	38.8
Wood	52.9	41.1	33.4	.	.	49.0	.	62.1	56.0	70.9	.	60.4
Other	0.2	0.4	0.1	.	.	0.3	.	3.9	4.0	1.0	.	0.8
Garbage disposal												
Collected	.	42.5	47.8	.	.	36.3	20.2	23.9	31.4	.	37.4	37.4
Burn/Bury	.	31.1	38.3	.	.	27.4	50.0	44.0	43.3	.	46.9	43.1
Other	.	26.4	13.9	.	.	36.3	29.7	32.1	25.2	.	15.7	19.5

Table 1-3, shows the proportion of women with selected characteristics within each of the five quintiles for each of the 12 surveys. The first panel shows mean education level in terms of highest grade completed, for all women and for women classified by wealth quintiles. As we would expect, the mean education level is rising from survey to survey within each country (see first column of Table 1-2) and within each survey the mean education level increases as wealth quintile increases. The remaining panels of the table show the percentage of women living in households that are in urban areas and that have electricity, flush toilet, television, refrigerator, and an automobile.

Table A in the annex provides definitions of the 64 indicators calculated for this report. For some surveys different questions were used to construct select indicators and sometimes the relevant questions were asked for different subgroups of the population. These exceptions are noted for each variable.

Table B in the annex shows detailed information on each of 64 indicators that were chosen for this analysis by quintile. For each indicator, the first 3 columns show the national value for the indicator followed by the lower and higher bounds of the 95% confidence interval for that indicator. The next 15 columns then give the value of the indicator along with the 95% confidence interval for each of the five quintiles of households in the population. If there are no values shown for a particular survey this means the variables needed to construct that indicator were not included in that survey.

The discussion of results by wealth quintiles will draw mainly on a series of summary graphs that have been created for a subset of key indicators that were deemed to be of broadest interest. All the information shown in these graphs is also contained in the detailed tables in Annex B, which provide numerical values and confidence intervals for all indicators. Confidence intervals for means and proportions were calculated with the statistical package SUDAAN, using proc Descript (Research Triangle Institute, 2004). Confidence intervals for fertility and mortality rates were calculated using a jackknife procedure written in SAS that was written specifically for this report.

Table 1-3: Proportion of women with Selected Characteristics within each Wealth Quintile, by Survey

Panel 1 - Mean Years of Education

Survey	Total	Quintile				
		1	2	3	4	5
El Salvador 1993	5.7	2.4	3.6	5.1	7.3	9.4
El Salvador 1998	6.4	2.7	4.2	6.1	7.8	10.3
El Salvador 2002/03	7.1	3.4	5.2	6.8	8.8	11.1
Guatemala 1987	3.1	0.6	1.0	1.9	3.7	7.0
Guatemala 1995	4.2	1.0	1.7	3.0	5.7	8.9
Guatemala 2002	4.9	1.4	2.3	4.0	7.1	9.6
Honduras 1991/92	5.1	2.3	3.2	4.4	6.3	8.9
Honduras 1996	5.5	2.4	3.5	4.8	6.4	9.1
Honduras 2001	6.8	2.9	4.2	6.1	8.0	11.6
Nicaragua 1992/93	5.7	2.4	3.5	5.4	7.0	8.9
Nicaragua 1998	6.1	2.6	4.2	5.8	7.5	9.5
Nicaragua 2001	6.4	2.5	4.2	6.2	7.9	10.2

Panel 2 - Percent living in an Urban Area

Survey	Total	Quintile				
		1	2	3	4	5
El Salvador 1993	60.1	15.6	35.4	59.9	86.6	96.2
El Salvador 1998	54.9	9.8	23.1	49.5	83.7	97.9
El Salvador 2002/03	56.7	11.3	26.5	51.6	91.8	98.3
Guatemala 1987	37.2	6.4	9.0	21.3	53.1	81.8
Guatemala 1995	43.4	7.6	15.4	35.8	66.3	83.4
Guatemala 2002	42.5	11.2	23.1	39.1	65.2	72.4
Honduras 1991/92	48.4	5.5	16.4	45.0	75.9	94.4
Honduras 1996	49.9	2.5	13.3	42.1	80.5	93.8
Honduras 2001	51.1	5.7	20.7	47.1	73.7	96.0
Nicaragua 1992/93	59.9	5.5	23.5	66.0	91.7	97.1
Nicaragua 1998	64.9	12.3	38.3	72.8	91.6	97.3
Nicaragua 2001	63.1	8.0	36.2	72.9	89.3	98.4

Panel 3 - Percent with Electricity

Survey	Total	Quintile				
		1	2	3	4	5
El Salvador 1993	75.7	7.7	69.3	95.2	100.0	100.0
El Salvador 1998	80.3	18.9	76.9	98.2	99.9	100.0
El Salvador 2002/03	86.9	42.4	90.8	98.1	100.0	100.0
Guatemala 1987	51.6	0.0	5.6	41.0	89.9	99.9
Guatemala 1995	64.0	2.0	29.6	79.6	98.8	100.0
Guatemala 2002	83.2	35.4	84.0	96.1	99.8	100.0
Honduras 1991/92	51.9	0.1	9.2	49.7	94.7	100.0
Honduras 1996	57.6	0.0	10.6	60.6	97.0	99.9
Honduras 2001	64.4	0.5	28.2	81.8	99.0	100.0
Nicaragua 1992/93	69.9	1.8	43.5	92.1	99.5	100.0
Nicaragua 1998	73.6	4.6	60.5	95.3	98.0	98.3
Nicaragua 2001	76.0	4.7	69.0	97.1	99.7	100.0

Panel 4 - Percent with a Toilet

Survey	Total	Quintile				
		1	2	3	4	5
El Salvador 1993	37.3	0.0	0.8	10.5	65.7	99.2
El Salvador 1998	40.0	0.1	1.0	10.5	76.6	99.4
El Salvador 2002/03	44.9	0.1	3.5	25.2	91.3	100.0
Guatemala 1987	28.1	0.0	0.0	3.2	30.5	91.4
Guatemala 1995	35.9	0.0	0.7	10.5	61.8	95.6
Guatemala 2002	41.7	0.3	5.3	26.9	76.9	96.9
Honduras 1991/92	29.7	0.0	0.3	3.9	39.4	99.0
Honduras 1996	34.5	0.0	0.7	6.4	50.5	96.6
Honduras 2001	37.9	0.0	1.0	12.0	63.4	98.4
Nicaragua 1992/93	32.9	0.0	0.3	7.4	46.0	93.8
Nicaragua 1998	29.8	0.0	0.1	3.8	37.4	93.3
Nicaragua 2001	28.1	0.0	0.2	4.3	30.9	95.0

Panel 5 - Percent with a Television

Survey	Total	Quintile				
		1	2	3	4	5
El Salvador 1993	64.5	2.3	42.5	78.9	91.4	99.9
El Salvador 1998	74.5	12.9	64.1	90.6	96.2	99.9
El Salvador 2002/03	80.9	30.4	81.3	90.2	98.7	100.0
Guatemala 1987	35.6	0.0	0.9	11.5	50.2	97.6
Guatemala 1995	55.4	0.3	12.1	60.0	93.4	99.4
Guatemala 2002	67.9	3.8	52.8	85.1	96.4	99.5
Honduras 1991/92	43.1	0.0	0.9	26.7	83.6	97.9
Honduras 1996	50.7	0.0	5.2	45.1	85.1	98.5
Honduras 2001	59.8	0.7	21.4	73.1	91.7	99.2
Nicaragua 1992/93	59.1	0.1	16.3	71.1	92.0	99.0
Nicaragua 1998	61.3	0.3	28.9	73.2	90.6	98.9
Nicaragua 2001	65.1	1.3	43.8	77.6	92.8	98.9

Panel 6 - Percent with a Refrigerator

Survey	Total	Quintile				
		1	2	3	4	5
El Salvador 1993	39.7	0.0	6.3	29.2	53.4	99.1
El Salvador 1998	50.7	0.2	16.0	54.3	72.3	98.9
El Salvador 2002/03	54.9	3.0	29.8	61.9	78.8	99.8
Guatemala 1987	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	8.1	63.9
Guatemala 1995	29.6	0.0	0.2	5.5	38.8	94.3
Guatemala 2002	39.0	0.5	3.1	26.1	65.5	97.9
Honduras 1991/92	28.8	0.0	0.5	7.2	45.0	86.0
Honduras 1996	32.8	0.0	0.3	12.2	42.7	92.2
Honduras 2001	41.4	0.0	1.5	32.5	61.4	96.7
Nicaragua 1992/93	26.2	0.0	0.1	6.4	29.8	81.2
Nicaragua 1998	26.4	0.1	0.9	10.2	33.3	75.7
Nicaragua 2001	28.7	0.0	0.6	14.3	40.8	78.6

Panel 7 - Percent with a Car or Truck

Survey	Total	Quintile				
		1	2	3	4	5
El Salvador 1993	12.2	0.0	0.7	3.6	9.0	42.1
El Salvador 1998	18.2	0.2	1.9	10.4	15.4	55.5
El Salvador 2002/03	17.4	0.9	4.2	13.1	14.7	61.4
Guatemala 1987	10.0	0.0	0.7	1.8	5.0	37.1
Guatemala 1995	16.8	0.0	0.5	4.6	13.0	61.1
Guatemala 2002	22.3	0.7	2.9	13.3	22.2	72.2
Honduras 1991/92	.	.	.	.	.	.
Honduras 1996	12.5	0.0	0.3	2.5	11.3	41.6
Honduras 2001	16.8	0.0	2.0	9.7	16.0	49.6
Nicaragua 1992/93	10.6	0.0	0.4	1.6	6.8	38.7
Nicaragua 1998	10.5	0.1	1.3	4.1	8.6	33.9
Nicaragua 2001	11.0	0.0	1.2	3.6	10.9	35.6

CHAPTER 2

Fertility

Graphs 2-1 through 2-6 show period total fertility rates (TFR's) and the confidence intervals on these TFR's for each of the twelve surveys included in this analysis. These TFR's are defined as the sum of the age-specific fertility rates within a 3-year or 5-year period of time before the survey. The period width depends on which period of time was used for the fertility chapter in the final report for that survey. They can be interpreted as the mean number of births that would occur over their lifetimes to a hypothetical cohort of women that experienced the age-specific fertility rates during that period.

Graph 2-1 shows the national level estimates for all 12 surveys. Graph 2-2 shows estimates, by wealth quintile, for the most recent survey in each of the four countries. Graphs 2-3 through 2-6 show separately for each country the evolution across surveys of the differentials by wealth quintiles.

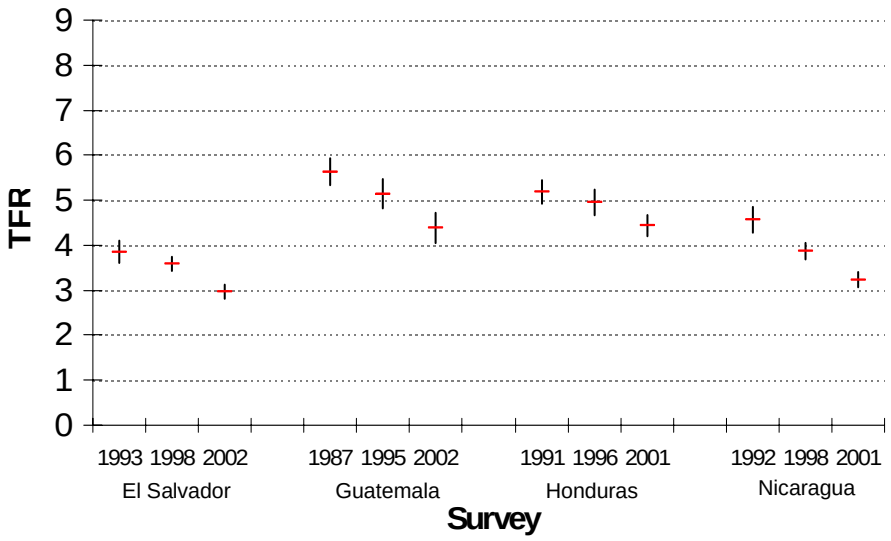
For El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras the TFR had a modest decline between the first and second survey followed by a more pronounced decline between the second and third surveys. Nicaragua exhibits a more persistent decline across the three periods from 4.6 (1987-92) to 3.9 (1992-95) to 3.2 (1998-2001) births per woman (see Graph 2-1). Considering differentials by wealth quintile in the most recent survey, all four countries have a very wide differential in fertility between the lowest and the highest wealth quintiles (Graph 2-2). The Q1-Q5 differential ranges from 5.6 births in Guatemala, 2001 to 3.5 births in El Salvador, 2002/03. The TFR of the highest wealth quintile (Q5), is similarly low for all 4 countries ranging between 1.6 in El Salvador and 2.4 in Honduras.

Graphs 2-3 through 2-6 illustrate which quintiles of the population have experienced more pronounced changes in fertility for each country. In interpreting these graphs it should be kept in mind that the index used to define quintiles varies from survey to survey in the same country. In some cases a different set of assets is used and in all cases the relative weighting of the assets is allowed to vary.

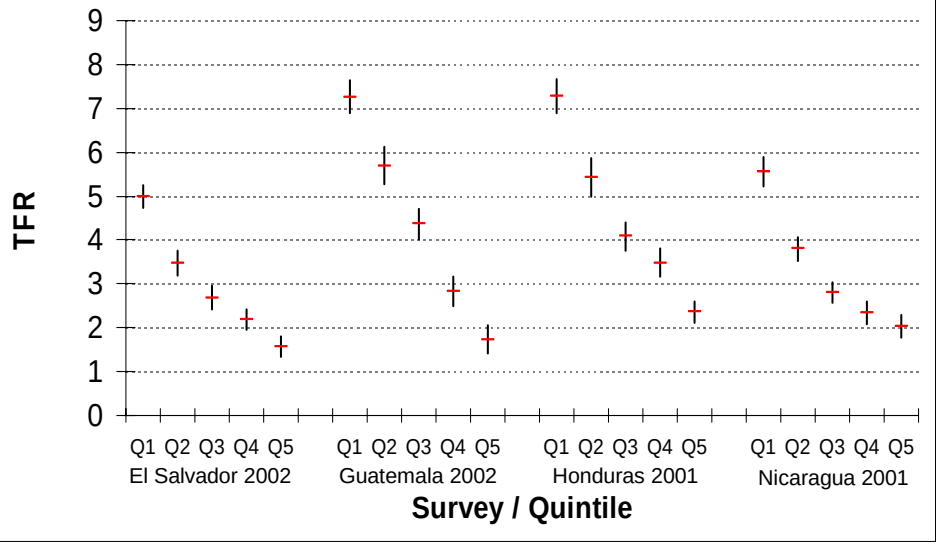
In El Salvador there is virtually no change between the 1993 and 1998 surveys for quintiles 3, 4 and 5 while quintiles 1 and 2 show a slight decline. Between 1998 and 2002/03 the decline is more pronounced for the more disadvantaged women in quintiles 1 and 2, but is also notable for 3, 4 and 5 (Graph 2-3).

In Guatemala, between the surveys in 1987 and 1995 quintiles 2 through 5 also show a decline in fertility while quintile 1 does not change (7.9 versus 8.1). Between 1995 and 2002 all 5 quintiles exhibit a decline, with the largest decline for the middle quintile (from 5.5 to 4.4). (Graph 2-4)

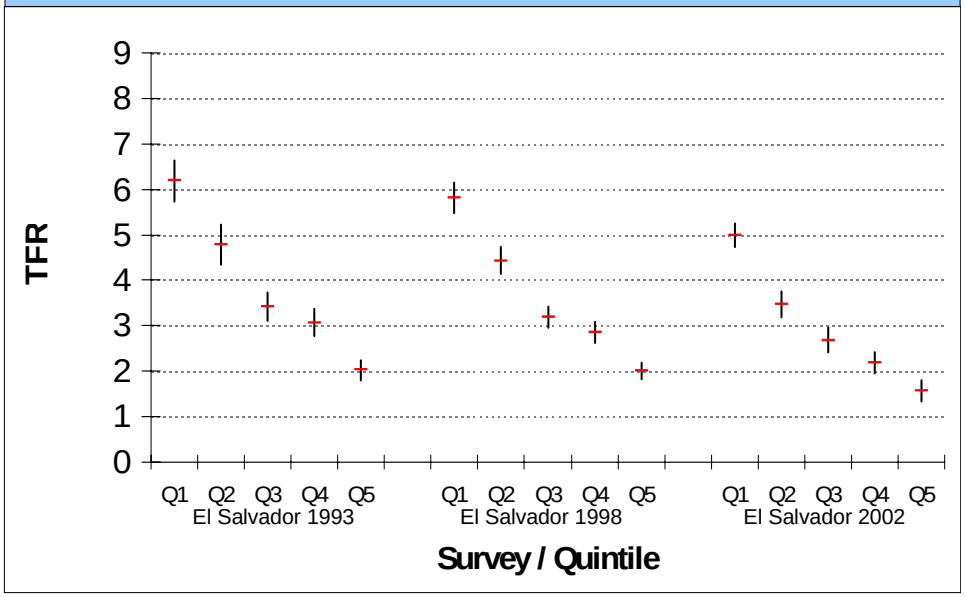
Graph 2-1
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)–National Trends



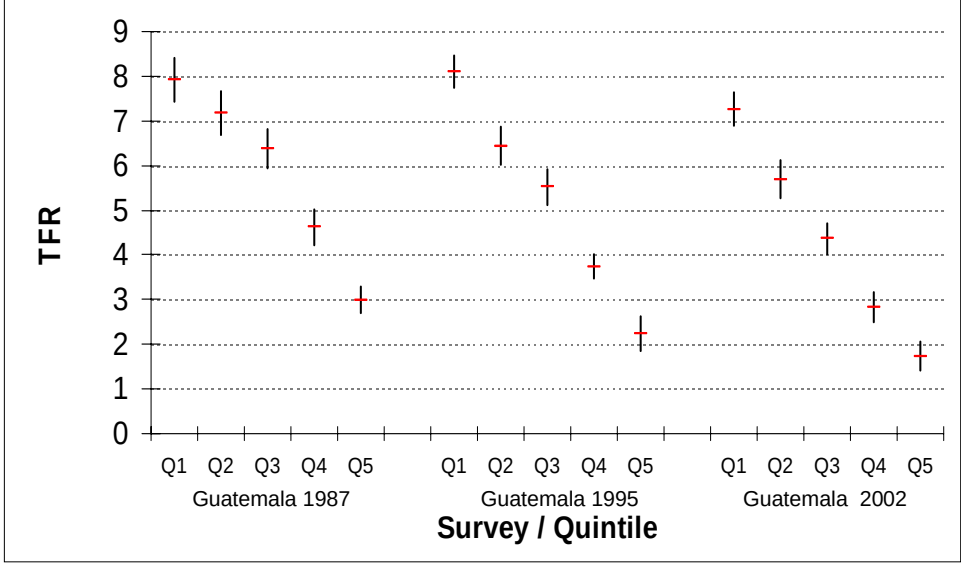
Graph 2-2
Total Fertility Rate (TFR) by Quintile–Most Recent Survey



Graph 2-3
Total Fertility Rate (TFR) by Quintile–El Salvador



Graph 2-4
Total Fertility Rate (TFR) by Quintile–Guatemala



In Honduras, only quintile 3 registers a noticeable decline between 1991 and 1996 (from 5.4 to 4.7), with the other quintiles staying at essentially the same level in both surveys. In the period from 1996 to 2001 there is a more generalized decline in fertility, affecting quintiles 1 through 4, while the highest wealth quintile (Q5) remains almost unchanged at 2.6 and 2.4 births per woman. (Graph 2-5).

For Nicaragua, virtually all the quintiles have a noticeable decline between the 1992/93 and 1998 surveys, as well as between the 1998 and 2001 surveys. The only exception is quintile 5 which held constant at 2.0 births per woman in the 1998 and 2001 surveys. (Graph 2-6).

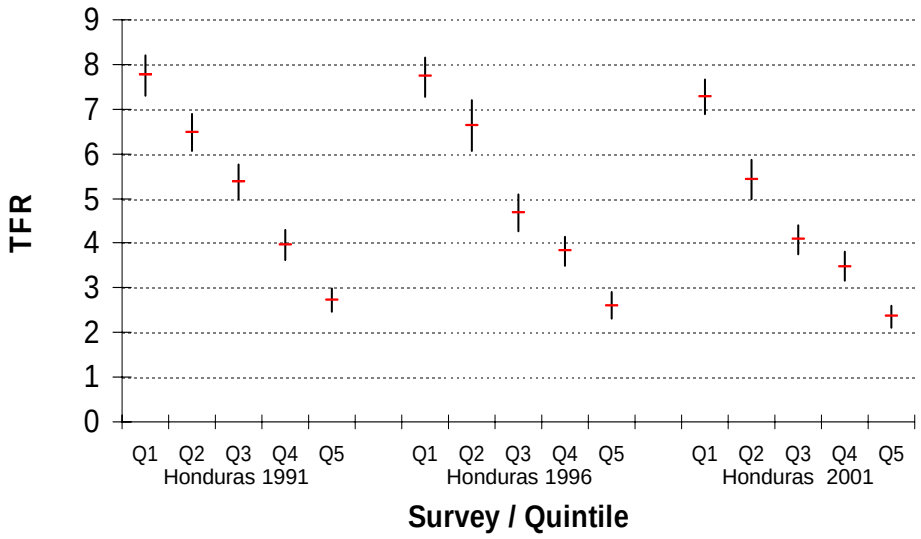
Comparing the trends for the four countries, the TFR gap between the lowest wealth quintile and the highest wealth quintile (Q1-Q5) has diminished in El Salvador (from 4.2 to 3.4) and Nicaragua (from 5.0 to 3.5), while there has been virtually no convergence among the quintiles for either Honduras or Guatemala. For Honduras the gap between the lowest and highest was 5.0 births per woman in the 1991/92 survey and 4.9 in the 2001 survey. In Guatemala, the gap actually widened a little from 4.9 to 5.5 due to quintile 5 experiencing a larger decline (from 3.0 to 1.7) than did quintile 1 (from 7.9 to 7.3).

In addition to the total fertility rate, Table B in the annex to this chapter shows wealth quintile differentials for the general fertility rate (GFR, panel 2) and for ideal number of children (panel 3).

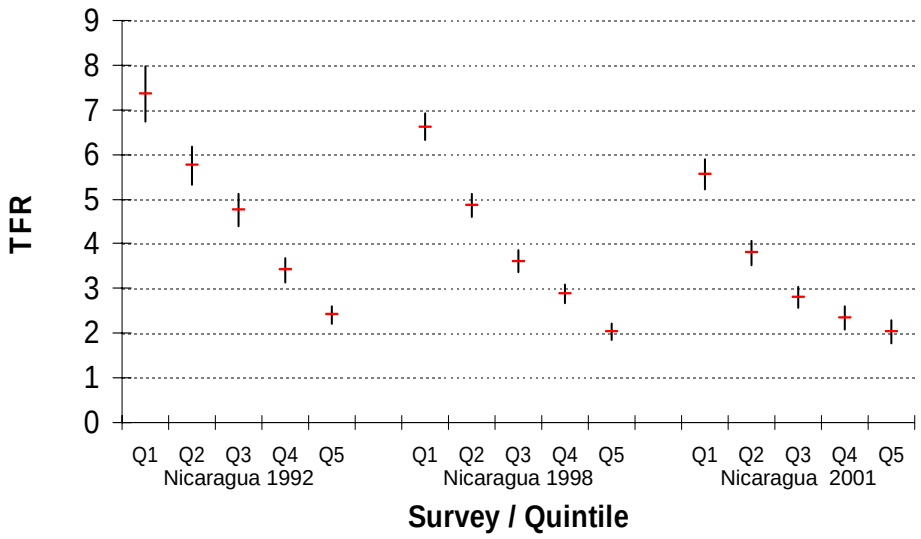
The general fertility rate is defined as births during the 3-year or 5-year wide period of time before the survey divided by woman years of exposure at ages 15-44 multiplied by 1,000, without differentiating births or exposure by age groups. It can be interpreted as the annual number of births per 1,000 women of reproductive age in the population. The trends and differentials for the GFR are very similar to the results already discussed for the total fertility rate (TFR).

The mean ideal number of children is derived from a theoretical question to the respondent about how many children that she would like to have during her life, independent of the number she has actually had. Those who did not give a numeric response are excluded from the calculation. As can be seen in panel 3 of Table B, the differentials are not as pronounced either between countries or between quintiles within a country as was the case for the TFR. In the most recent surveys in Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua the overall mean ideal number of children was 3.4, 3.0 and 2.9, respectively, which can be compared to the TFR's of 4.4, 4.4 and 3.2. Honduras stands out as having the largest gap between the TFR and ideal number of children (4.4 versus 3.0). El Salvador did not include the question for calculating ideal number of children. Graph 2-7 provides a comparison of the TFR and ideal number of children for quintiles 1, 3 and 5 for the most recent surveys in Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Graph 2-5
Total Fertility Rate (TFR) by Quintile–Honduras



Graph 2-6
Total Fertility Rate (TFR) by Quintile–Nicaragua



For each country, the TFR is considerably higher than the ideal for quintiles 1 and 3, while the ideal is slightly higher than the TFR for quintile 5. Honduras again stands out as having the largest gap between the ideal and the actual TFR for quintile 1 (3.6 versus 7.3) and quintile 3 (3.0 versus 4.1).

Graph 2-7
Ideal Number of Children and Total Fertility Rate–Most Recent Survey, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua

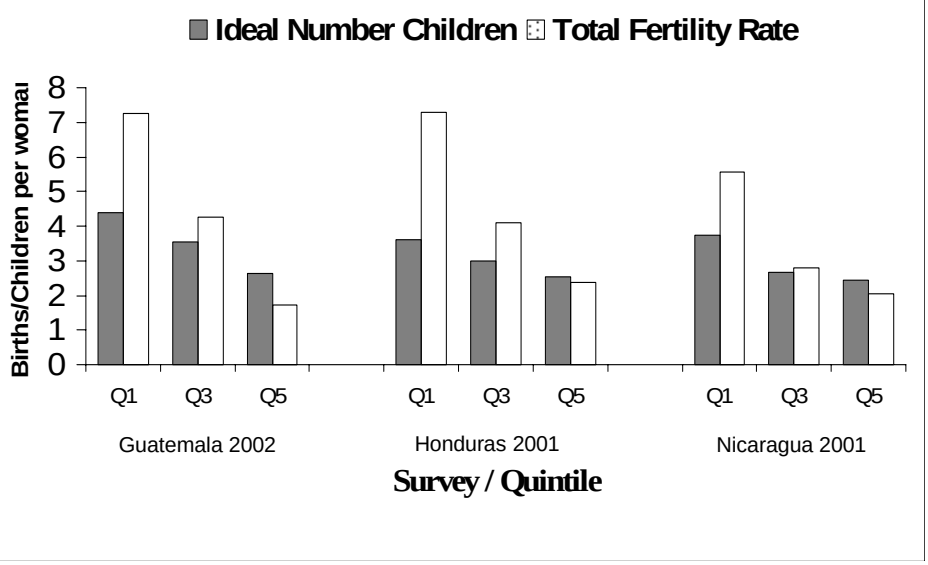


Table 2-1 provides the percent distribution of households, women (15-49) and births in the 5 years before the survey among wealth quintiles of households. As noted earlier, the quintiles are defined based on the percent distribution of households by an asset index, with cut points chosen to allocate 20 percent of households in each quintile. All households are used to define the wealth quintiles, regardless of whether they contain a woman of reproductive age or not. (An exception is El Salvador, where the asset index can only be calculated for households with an eligible respondent so that households without women are excluded.) Generally, the distribution of women by wealth quintiles is similar to the distribution of households. There is a tendency for households in the highest wealth quintiles to have more women of reproductive age than the lower quintile households so that we find somewhat less than 20% of women in quintiles 1 and 2 and more than 20% in quintiles 4 and 5.

Table 2-1 Percent Distribution of Households, Women aged 15–49 years, and Births in the 5 years before the Survey within each Wealth Quintile, by Survey

Panel 1 - Percentage of Households by Quintile

Survey	Quintile					Number of Cases
	1	2	3	4	5	
El Salvador 1993	20.0	20.0	20.2	19.4	20.4	6,207
El Salvador 1998	20.0	20.0	20.0	19.2	20.8	12,634
El Salvador 2002/03	20.1	20.0	20.0	23.8	16.2	10,689
Guatemala 1987	19.1	20.8	20.0	20.1	20.0	5,459
Guatemala 1995	20.3	19.9	19.9	20.0	19.9	11,297
Guatemala 2002	20.3	20.0	19.9	20.2	19.6	11,489
Honduras 1991/92	21.2	19.1	19.8	20.0	19.9	9,433
Honduras 1996	21.4	18.8	19.9	21.0	19.0	9,614
Honduras 2001	20.6	19.5	20.0	20.4	19.6	10,466
Nicaragua 1992/93	20.2	19.8	20.0	20.1	19.9	8,524
Nicaragua 1998	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	19.9	11,528
Nicaragua 2001	20.0	20.2	19.9	20.0	20.0	11,328

Panel 2 - Percentage of Women by Quintile

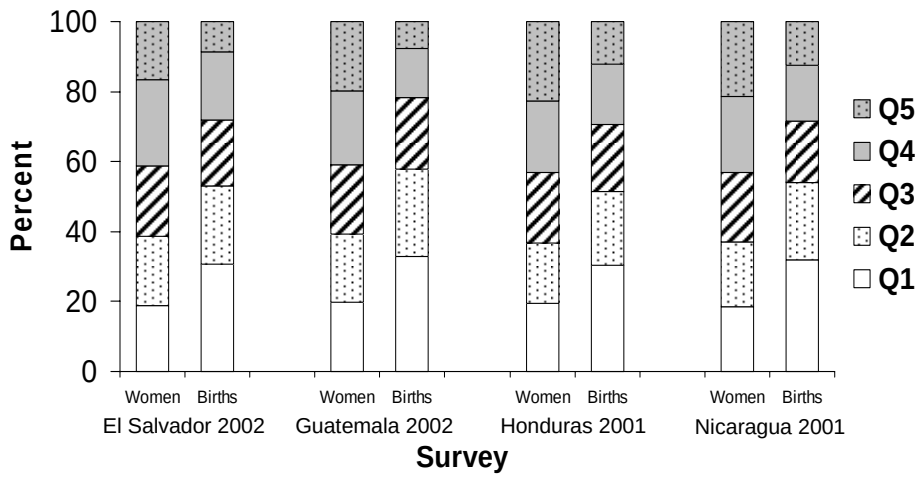
Survey	Quintile					Number of Cases
	1	2	3	4	5	
El Salvador 1993	18.9	19.5	19.8	19.0	22.8	6,207
El Salvador 1998	18.3	19.4	19.9	19.6	22.8	12,634
El Salvador 2002/03	18.9	19.6	20.3	24.7	16.5	10,689
Guatemala 1987	16.4	19.3	19.6	21.9	22.7	5,160
Guatemala 1995	19.4	17.8	20.0	21.4	21.4	12,403
Guatemala 2002	19.9	19.4	19.9	21.0	19.8	9,155
Honduras 1991/92	20.2	18.6	19.6	20.6	20.9	8,077
Honduras 1996	18.6	17.2	19.6	21.6	23.0	7,505
Honduras 2001	19.4	17.4	20.0	20.5	22.8	8,362
Nicaragua 1992/93	19.2	17.1	18.9	22.3	22.5	7,150
Nicaragua 1998	18.4	18.1	19.8	21.1	22.6	13,634
Nicaragua 2001	18.5	18.5	19.9	21.6	21.6	13,060

Panel 3 - Percentage of Births by Quintile

Survey	Quintile					Number of Cases
	1	2	3	4	5	
El Salvador 1993	30.1	22.9	18.6	16.3	12.2	4,287
El Salvador 1998	28.5	23.8	19.0	16.2	12.5	8,501
El Salvador 2002/03	30.8	22.3	18.9	19.3	8.6	5,868
Guatemala 1987	22.7	25.1	21.7	18.5	11.9	4,627
Guatemala 1995	31.3	21.9	20.8	16.1	9.9	9,952
Guatemala 2002	33.0	24.7	20.5	14.2	7.6	7,915
Honduras 1991/92	29.3	23.3	20.1	16.0	11.2	6,373
Honduras 1996	27.7	22.7	18.5	18.0	13.0	6,296
Honduras 2001	30.3	21.2	19.0	17.3	12.2	6,631
Nicaragua 1992/93	28.6	21.1	20.7	17.2	12.3	5,464
Nicaragua 1998	30.7	22.8	19.2	15.7	11.5	8,454
Nicaragua 2001	32.1	22.0	17.6	15.9	12.4	6,986

As can be seen in Table 2-1 and Graph 2-8, considerably larger proportions of births than women are concentrated in the lowest wealth quintiles of households. For all surveys, except Guatemala 1987, 28% or more of births occurred to women in the lowest wealth quintile of households (Q1), while 13% or less of births occurred to women in the highest wealth quintile (Q5). Guatemala 2002 is the most extreme example; fully a third of births occur to women in the lowest fifth of households while only 7.6% of births occur to women in the highest fifth. This parallels the findings for the total fertility rates where Guatemala exhibited the largest gap between the TFR's for Q1 and Q5 (a difference of 5.5 births per woman).

Graph 2-8
Percent Distribution of Women and Births by Quintile–Most Recent Survey



Summary of findings–fertility

- Wide differentials in the Total Fertility Rate by wealth quintiles persist for all four countries.
- The gap between the lowest and highest wealth quintiles has diminished over time for El Salvador and Nicaragua, but there has been little change in the gap for Honduras and Guatemala.
- Ideal family size reported by women is considerably less than the period TFR for the lower quintiles in Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.
- A consequence of the substantial fertility differential by quintiles is that births are concentrated in the lower quintiles of households and the larger the differential (as for Honduras and Guatemala) the greater is the concentration.

CHAPTER 3

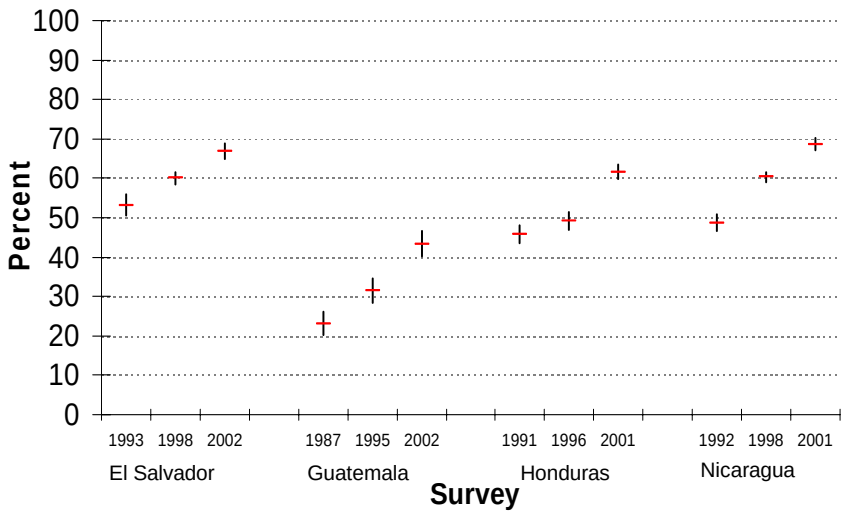
Family Planning

The annex to this report (Table B, panels 4 through 21) provides detailed information on a series of 18 family planning indicators, disaggregated by wealth quintile. These indicators summarize overall contraceptive prevalence, prevalence by type of method (modern vs. traditional), prevalence of individual methods, and sources of supply of modern methods. The information on prevalence is presented for women in a union (either formal or consensual), aged 15–49 years. The information on source of contraception is presented for all modern method users regardless of marital status.

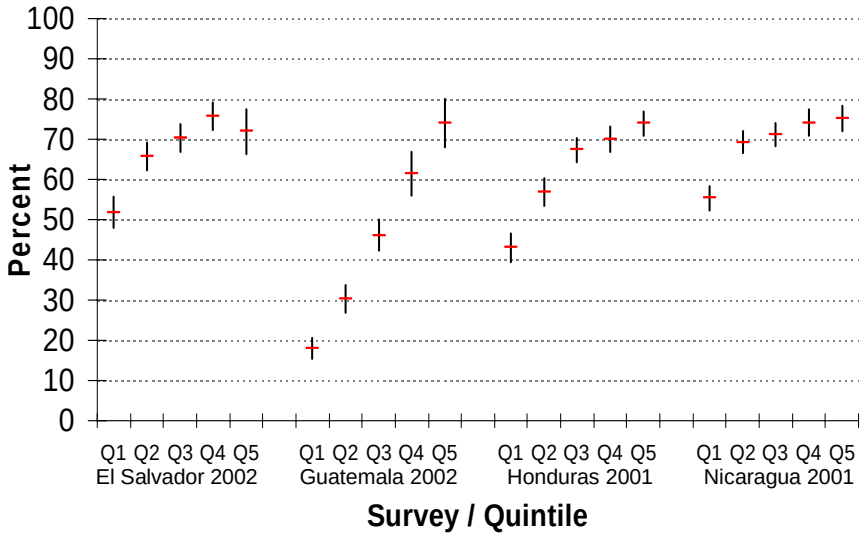
Overall contraceptive prevalence

Graph 3-1 shows trends in overall contraceptive prevalence for the four countries, with confidence intervals. There was an increase between each successive pair of surveys, with the exception of the 1991/92 and 1996 surveys in Honduras. Considering prevalence by quintiles in the most recent survey for each country (Graph 3-2), El Salvador and Nicaragua have much greater equity in use of contraception than either Guatemala or Honduras. Both El Salvador and Nicaragua have a 20 percentage point gap between quintiles 1 and 5, while the gap for Guatemala is 56 and for Honduras is 31 percentage points. For both El Salvador and Nicaragua there is little difference between quintiles 2, 3, 4 and 5, with only the lowest wealth quintile lagging noticeably behind the others.

Graph 3-1
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate–National Trends, Women in Union

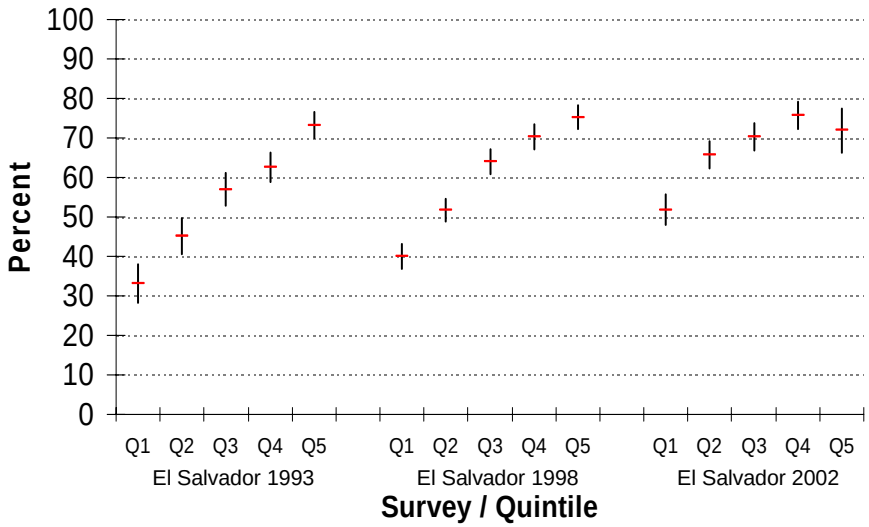


Graph 3-2
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by Quintile–Most Recent Survey, Women in Union

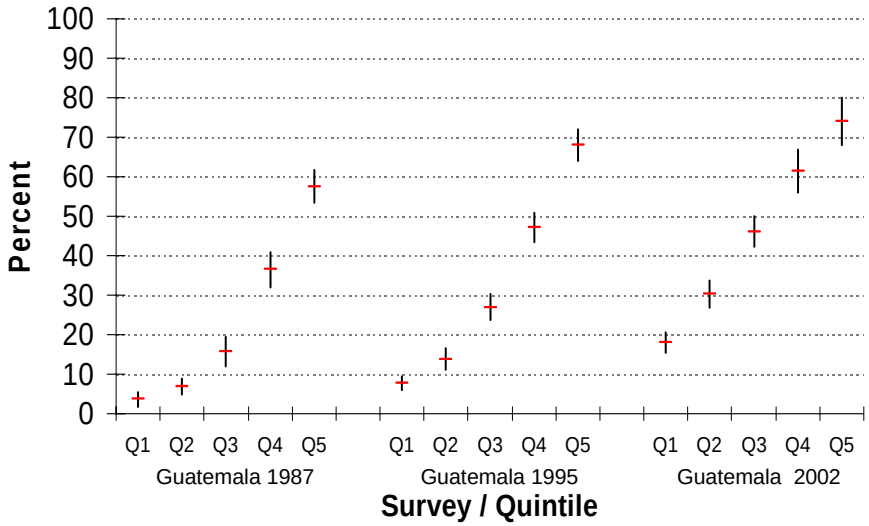


In El Salvador there has been little change for quintiles 4 and 5 over the last three surveys so that most of the gains in contraceptive prevalence can be attributed to improvements in the lower three quintiles catching up with the higher quintiles (Graph 3-3). The situation is similar in Nicaragua, except that the convergence among quintiles occurred primarily between the surveys in 1992/93 and 1998, and then between 1998 and 2001 prevalence increased for all of the quintiles (Graph 3-6). In Guatemala in the period between 1987 and 1995 the increase in prevalence was concentrated in the upper quintiles (quintiles 3, 4, and 5), while between 1995 and 2002 all five quintiles increased in prevalence but there was no noticeable narrowing in the gap between quintiles 1 and 5 over time (Graph 3-4). In Honduras, there was little change for any of the quintiles between 1991/92 and 1996, but between 1996 and 2001 there was a considerable narrowing of the gap between quintiles 1 and 5 (from 43 to 31 percentage points) (Graph 3-5).

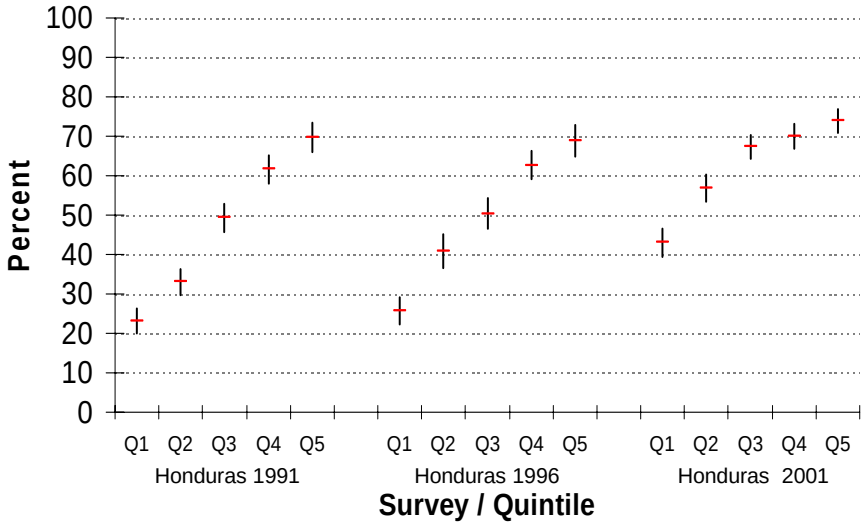
Graph 3-3
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by Quintile–El Salvador, Women in Union



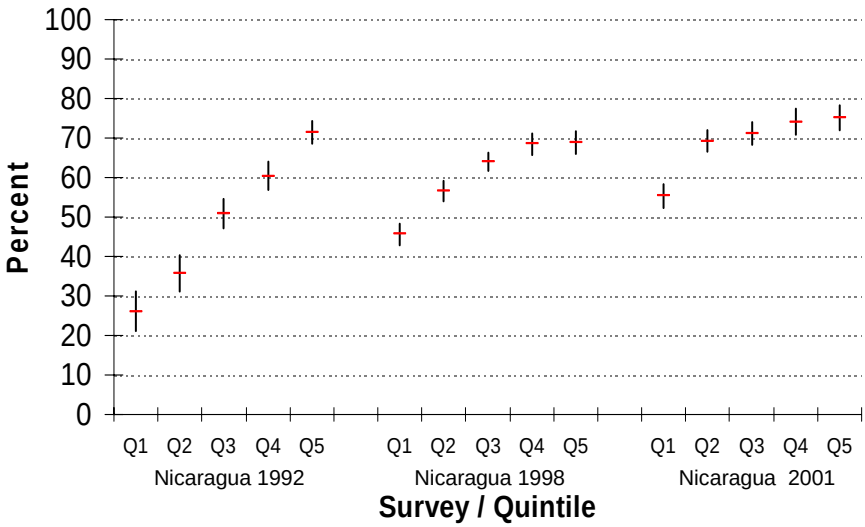
Graph 3-4
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by Quintile–Guatemala, Women in Union



Graph 3-5
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by Quintile–Honduras, Women in Union



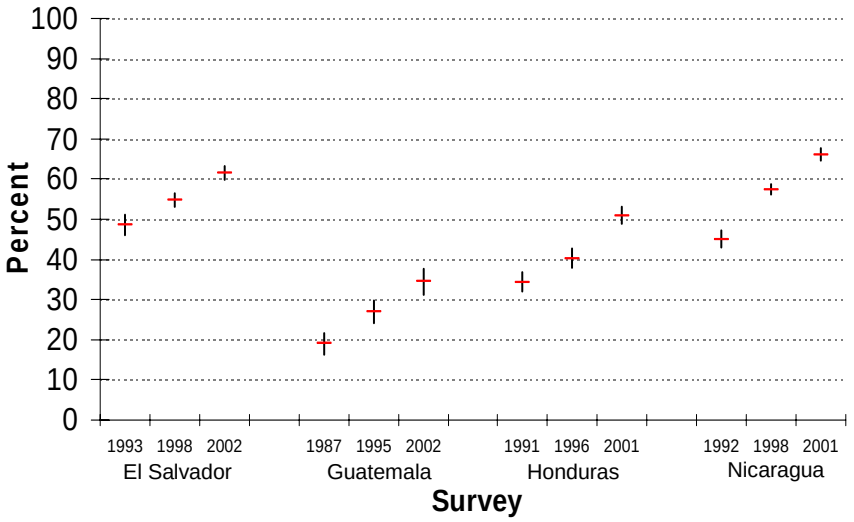
Graph 3-6
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by Quintile–Nicaragua, Women in Union



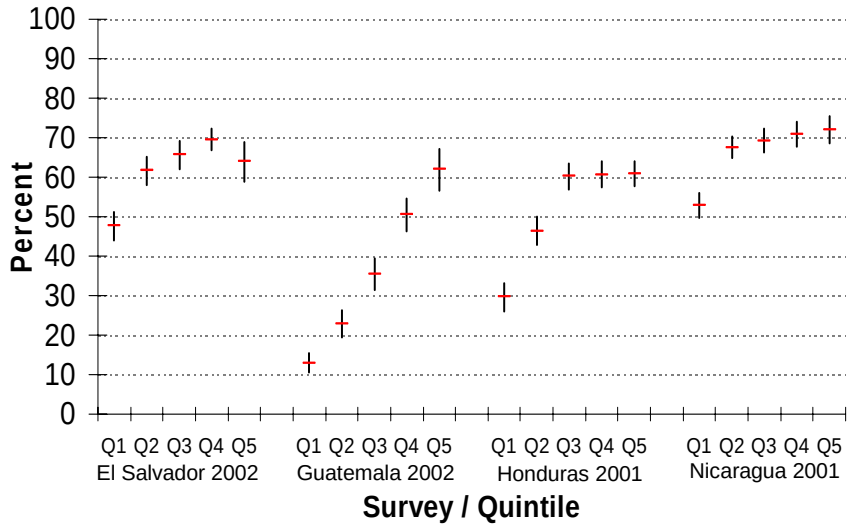
Modern Methods of Contraception

Graphs 3-7 through 3-12 give the same information for modern methods of contraception as was shown in Graphs 3-1 through 3-6 for all methods. The results are similar to what was seen for all methods with respect to the overall trend and the differentials by wealth quintile in the most recent survey. Noteworthy in Graph 3-8 is that there is virtually no difference in prevalence for quintiles 3, 4 and 5 in Honduras and for quintiles 2, 3, 4 and 5 in both El Salvador and Nicaragua. This indicates that future improvements in use of modern contraception will most likely occur among the lowest wealth quintiles of the population for these three countries. It appears that there is an upper bound in prevalence of modern methods around 70% to 75% that is not exceeded by any socioeconomic strata.

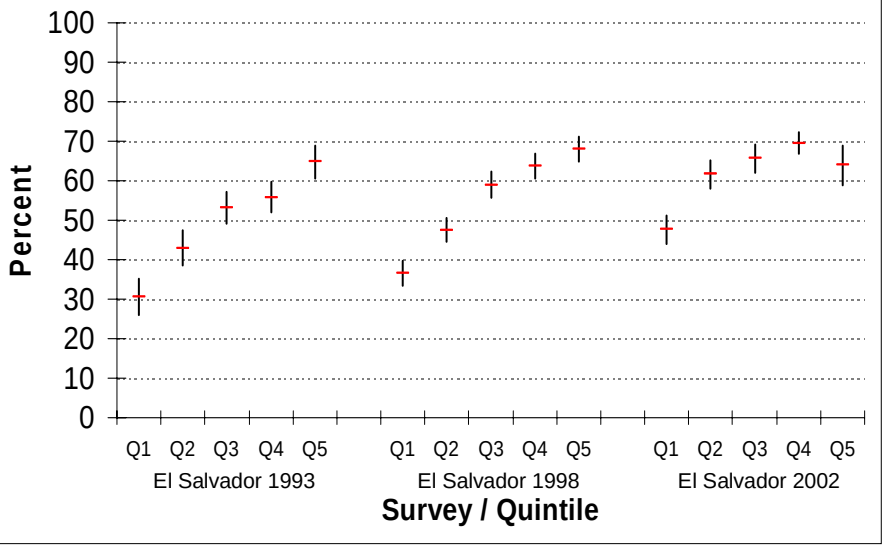
Graph 3-7
Use of Modern Contraceptive Methods–National Trends, Women in Union



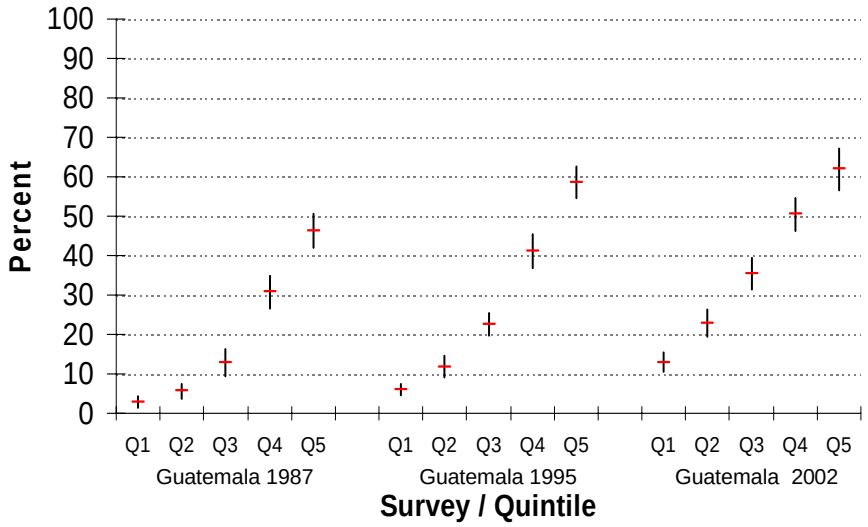
Graph 3-8
Use of Modern Contraceptive Methods by Quintile–Most Recent Survey, Women in Union



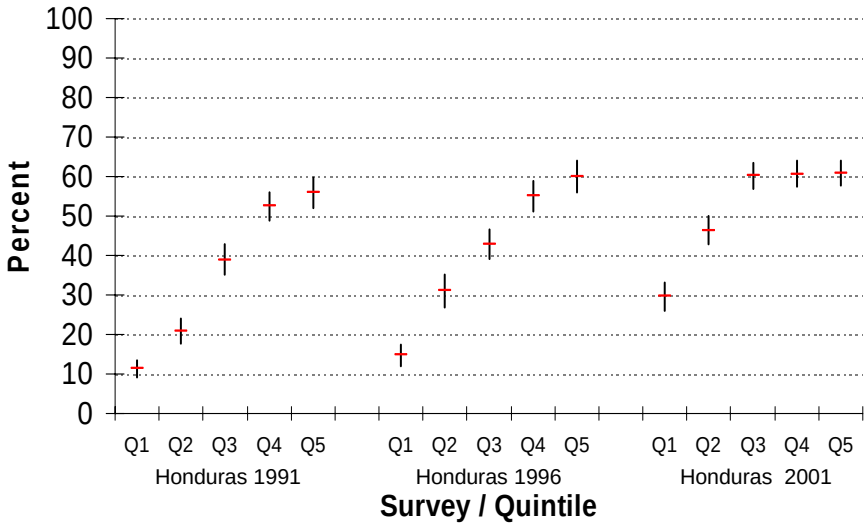
Graph 3-9
Use of Modern Contraceptive Methods by Quintile–El Salvador, Women in Union



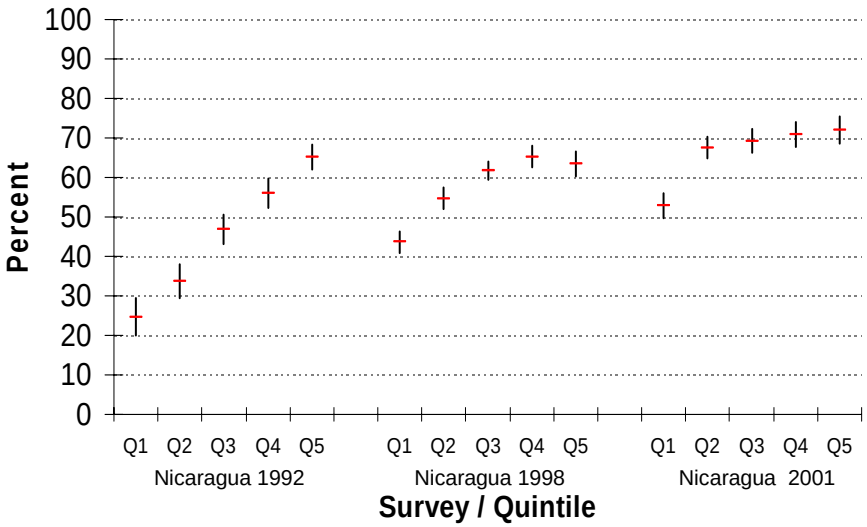
Graph 3-10
Use of Modern Contraceptive Methods by Quintile–
Guatemala, Women in Union



Graph 3-11
Use of Modern Contraceptive Methods by Quintile–
Honduras, Women in Union

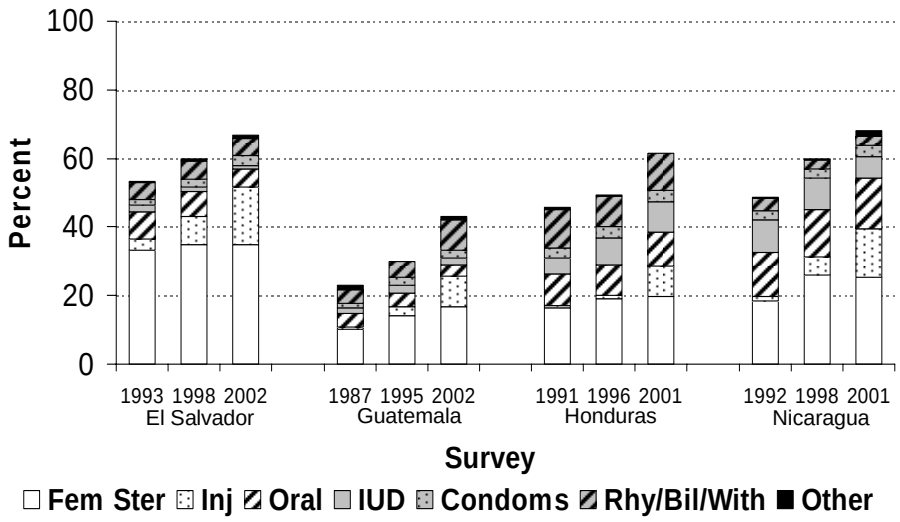


Graph 3-12
Use of Modern Contraceptive Methods by Quintile–
Nicaragua, Women in Union



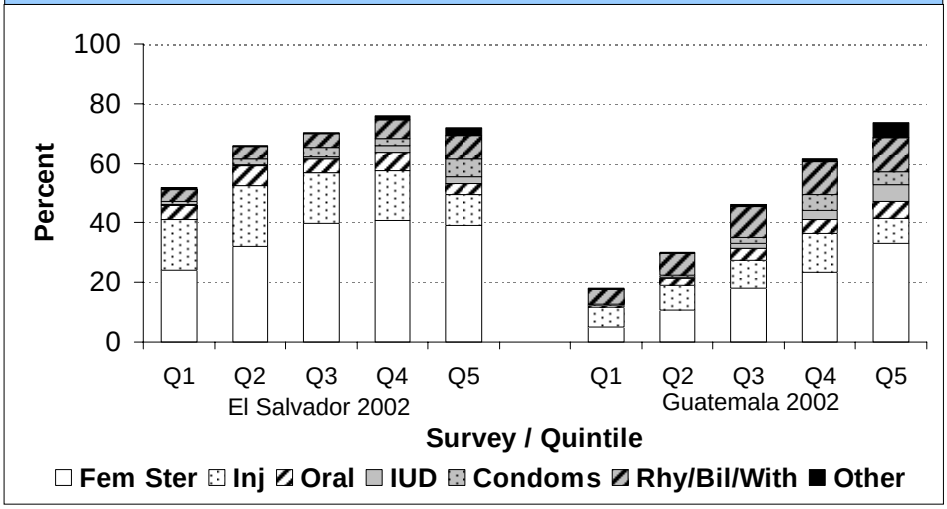
Graph 3-13 gives the percent distribution of women in union by specific contraceptive methods used in each of the 12 surveys. For all the surveys the most widely used method is female sterilization. There is little change between surveys in the prevalence of sterilization for El Salvador and Honduras, but it did increase for Nicaragua and Guatemala. For all the surveys the second most popular method is either oral contraception (the pill) or injectables. The pill tends to be the second most used method in the first two surveys for each country, but is overtaken by injectables for the most recent survey in all four countries. This appears to correspond to the increased availability of injectables in the late 1990's. IUD use is the third most popular method in Honduras, where its use has been increasing (from 4.7% to 8.9%) and in Nicaragua, where its use has declined (from 9.3% to 6.4%). Traditional methods (composed of withdrawal, rhythm and Billings) have been an important component of overall prevalence in Guatemala (8.8%) and Honduras (10.7%).

Graph 3-13
Current Use of Contraceptive Methods by Type–National Trends, Women in Union

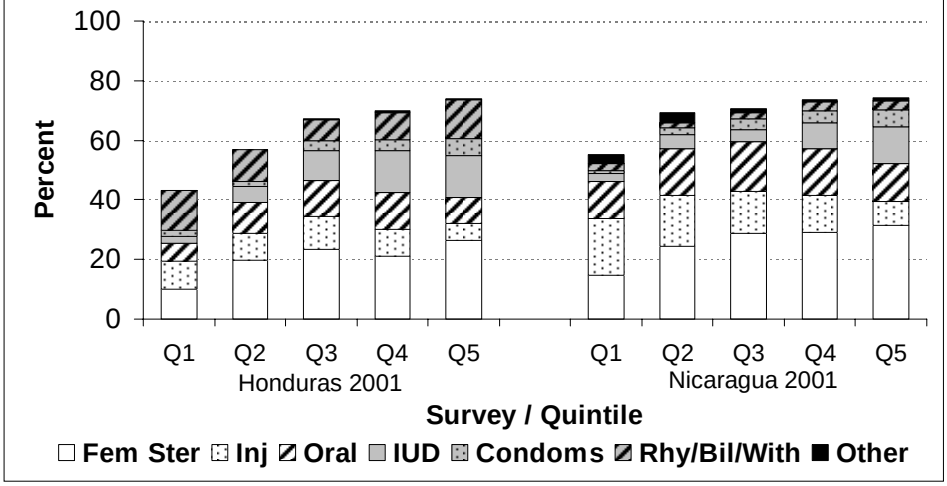


Graphs 3-14 and 3-15 show the percent distribution of contraceptive methods within wealth quintiles for the most recent survey in each country. Sterilization use is similar for quintiles 2, 3, 4 and 5 in El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua with only the lowest wealth quintile lagging in use of this most popular method in the region. Only Guatemala exhibits a steady increase in this method across quintiles. In Nicaragua (Graph 3-15) there is an inverse association between wealth quintiles and use of injectable methods, with greater use in the lower quintiles. This is so pronounced in the 2001 survey that injectables actually exceed female sterilization as the leading method for the lowest wealth quintile. For both El Salvador and Honduras injectables are less used in quintile 5 than among the lower quintiles, while there is no clear relationship between quintiles and injectable use in Guatemala. In both Nicaragua and Honduras, IUD use is strongly associated with wealth quintiles, increasing between quintiles 1 and 5 from 2.3% to 14.0% in Honduras and from 2.5% to 12.5% in Nicaragua. Traditional method use is positively associated with wealth quintile in Guatemala, but does not appear to have an association in Honduras.

Graph 3-14
Current Use of Contraceptive Methods by Type and Quintile–Most Recent Survey, El Salvador and Guatemala, Women in Union



Graph 3-15
Current Use of Contraceptive Methods by Type and Quintile–Most Recent Survey, Honduras and Nicaragua, Women in Union

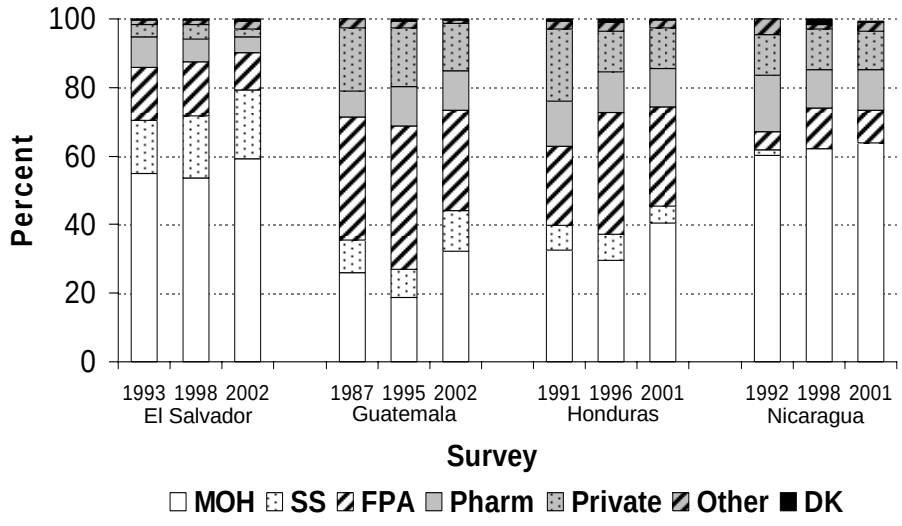


Sources of supply of modern methods

Graph 3-16 shows the percent distribution, in each of the 12 surveys, of current modern contraceptive method users by the institutions from which they obtained the method. All modern method users are included, regardless of their marital status. A majority of modern method users obtained the method from the Ministry of Health in all three surveys in both El Salvador and Nicaragua. In Guatemala the leading supplier was the Family Planning Association (FPA), APROFAM, in both the 1987 and 1995 surveys. In the 2001 Guatemala survey the Ministry of Health had overtaken APROFAM as the leading supplier with 32.2% of users. Similarly, the Family Planning Association in Honduras, ASHONPLAFA, was the leading supplier in 1996, but in the 2001 Honduras survey the Ministry of Health was the leading supplier. Both APROFAM and ASHONPLAFA are affiliates of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF).

In El Salvador the Family Planning Association (Profamilia) was the second leading supplier in 1993, but was overtaken by the Social Security Institute in both the 1998 and the 2002/03 surveys. In Nicaragua, the Family Planning Association (Profamilia) grew in its share from 5.3% in 1992/93 to 11.9% and 9.6% in the 1998 and 2001 surveys.

Graph 3-16
Source of Modern Contraceptive Methods–National Trends, All Users of Modern Methods

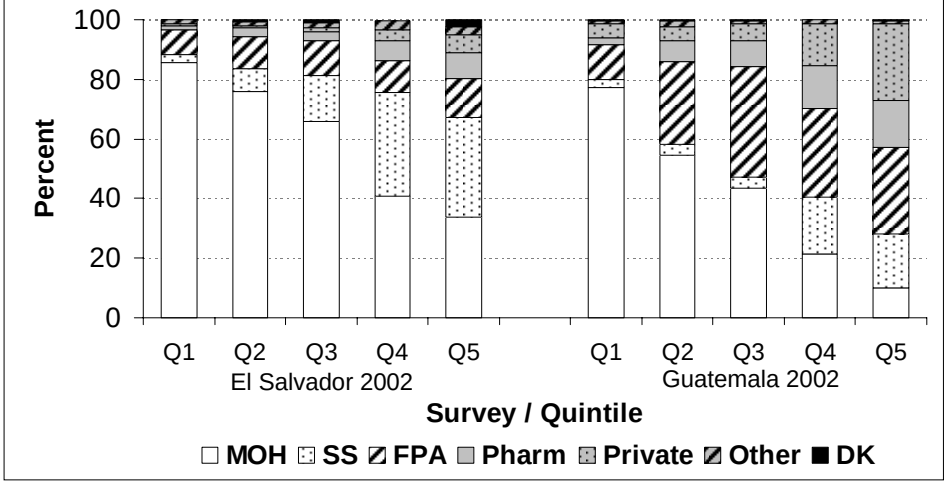


Graphs 3-17 and 3-18, show the percent distribution of method suppliers within each of the five wealth quintiles of women who were modern method users in the most recent survey in each country.

In El Salvador 2002/03 (Graph 3-17) the Ministry of Health accounts for 85.5% of users in quintile 1, and its share declines steadily to 33.7% in quintile 5. The Social Security Institute steadily increases its share from 3.0% to 33.4% in quintiles 1 and 5, respectively. Approximately the same proportions of users get their method from the family planning association in each of the five quintiles (ranging between 8.4% and 13.1%). Pharmacies and private providers constitute an important share (more than 10%) of suppliers only for the two highest wealth quintiles.

In Guatemala 2002 (Graph 3-17) the Ministry of Health is the most important supplier for quintiles 1 and 2 while the family planning association is the leading supplier in quintiles 4 and 5. The two organizations have a similar share of users in quintile 3 (43 and 37 percent for MOH and FPA, respectively). The Guatemalan Social Security Institute exceeds 5% of users only for quintiles 4 and 5, where it accounts for 18.9 and 18.0 percentage of users. Pharmacies exceed 5% of users in quintiles 2 through 5, reaching 21% in the 5th quintile. Private providers/clinics are also an important source for quintiles 3 through 5, reaching 26% in the 5th quintile.

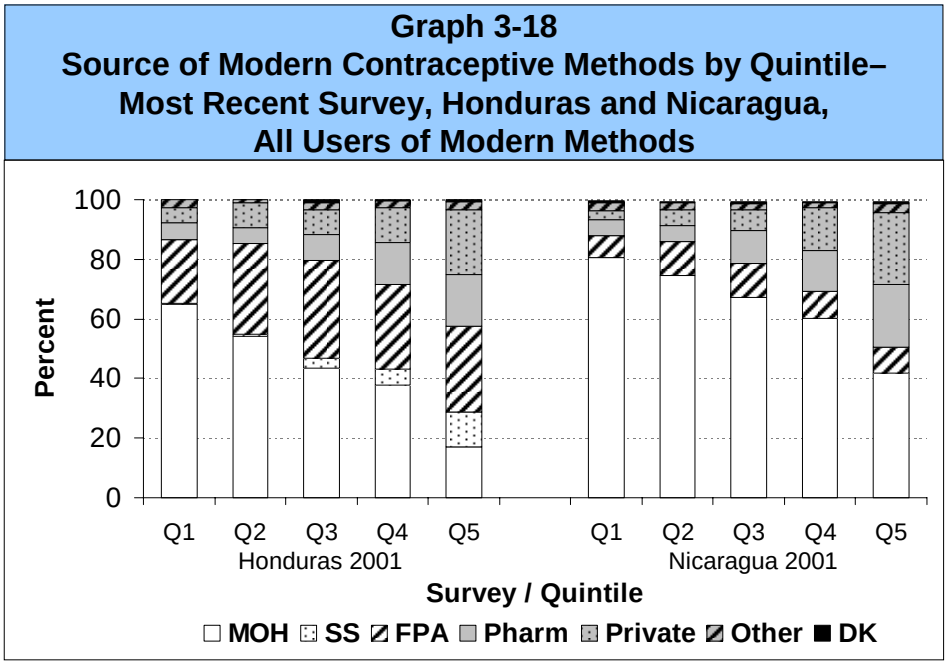
Graph 3-17
Source of Modern Contraceptive Methods by Quintile–
Most Recent Survey, El Salvador and Guatemala,
All Users of Modern Methods



In Honduras 2001 (Graph 3-18) the Ministry of Health is the leading supplier for quintiles 1 through 4. The family planning association is the leading supplier in the 5th quintile, and also accounts for a sizable share of users in quintiles 1 through 4 as well (ranging between 21% and 33% of users). The Social Security Institute only has an important share of users in the fifth quintile, where 11.8% of users report Social Security as the source of contraception. Pharmacies and private providers combined supply a large and growing share of users for all five quintiles. Their combined share ranges from 11.0% in quintile 1 to 39.2% in quintile 5.

In Nicaragua 2001 (Graph 3-18) the Ministry of Health is the leading supplier for all five quintiles of women ranging from 80.5% to 41.9% of users in quintiles 1 and 5, respectively. Like El Salvador, the family planning association has a similar share of users in all five quintiles (ranging between 7.5% and 11.2%). Unlike El Salvador, pharmacies and private clinics are important sources of contraceptive methods for all 5 quintiles. Their combined share rises steadily from 8.4% of users in quintile 1 to 45.1% of users in quintile 5. Social Security is not a source of supply in Nicaragua.

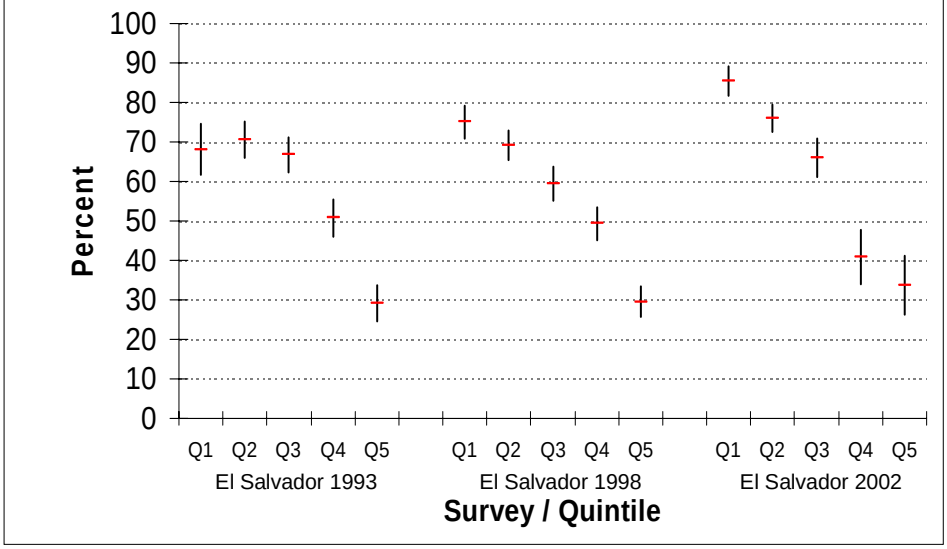
Graph 3-18
Source of Modern Contraceptive Methods by Quintile–
Most Recent Survey, Honduras and Nicaragua,
All Users of Modern Methods



Graphs 3-19 through 3-22 provide more detailed information on the evolution across surveys, disaggregated by wealth quintile, of the percentage of modern method users who obtained their method from the Ministry of Health. Each country is presented in a separate graph.

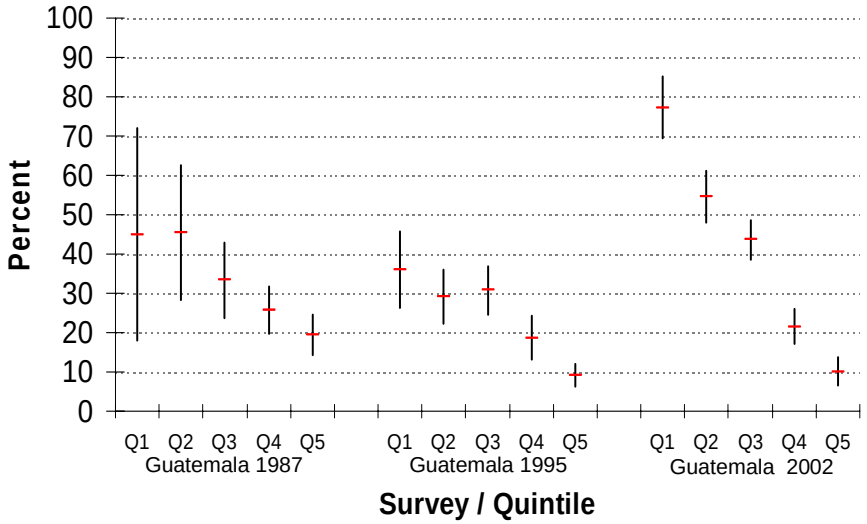
For El Salvador (Graph 3-19) the main change over time is an increase in the proportion of women in quintiles 1 and 2 who report getting their method from the Ministry of Health. There is no discernable trend for either of quintiles 3 or 5. In the 4th quintile, the percentage getting supplies from the MOH declined from 49.4% to 40.8% between 1998 and 2002/03.

Graph 3-19
Percentage of Modern Contraceptive Users Who Obtained Method from the Ministry of Health by Quintile–El Salvador



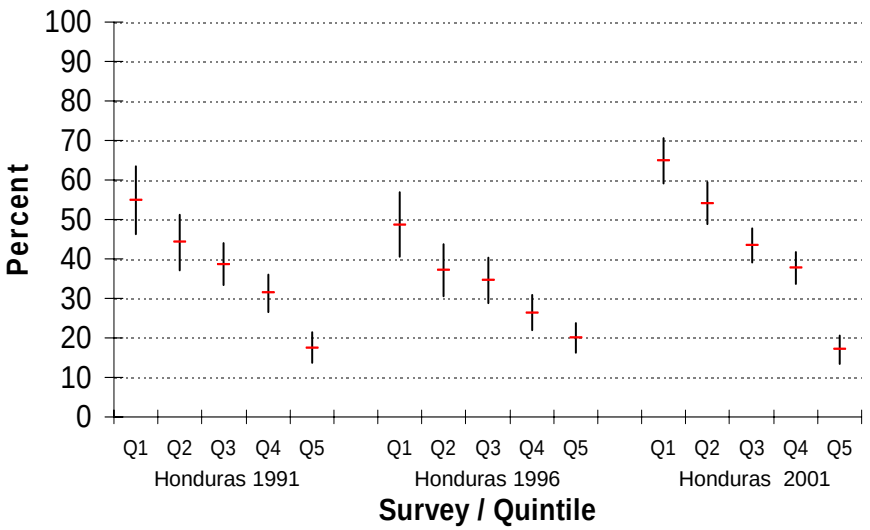
For Guatemala (Graph 3-20) the confidence intervals for the 1987 survey are extremely wide, especially for quintiles 1 and 2. This makes it difficult to conclude anything about changes between this survey and the subsequent one in 1995. This is because contraceptive prevalence was so low in 1987 that there are limited numbers of cases with information on source. Between 1995 and 2002 there is a clear and substantial increase in the proportion of women in quintiles 1, 2 and 3 who got their method from the Ministry of Health. As was seen in graph 3-10 these are the quintiles with the lowest prevalence of modern methods in both surveys and which experienced the largest increase in prevalence between surveys.

Graph 3-20
Percentage of Modern Contraceptive Users Who Obtained Method from the Ministry of Health by Quintile–Guatemala



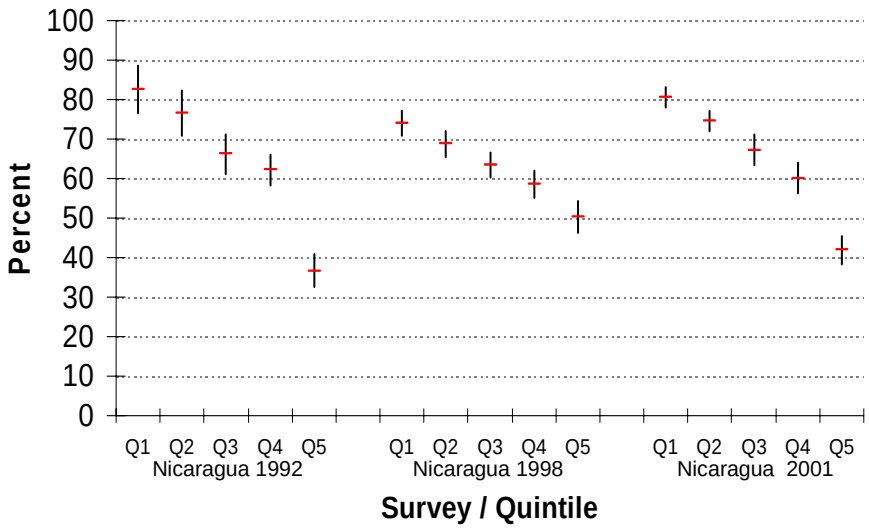
For Honduras (Graph 3-21) there was no change for any of the quintiles between 1991/92 and 1996, but between 1996 and 2001 the Ministry of Health increased its share of supply for quintiles 1 through 4, with the greatest increases being registered by the two lowest wealth quintiles. As a consequence the gap between quintiles 1 and 5 widened from 28.6 percentage points in 1996 to 47.8 in 2001. This indicates that the Ministry of Health has been successful in targeting its provision of family planning services to those most in need.

Graph 3-21
Percentage of Modern Contraceptive Users Who Obtained Method from the Ministry of Health by Quintile–Honduras



For Nicaragua (Graph 3-22) there is no discernable trend across surveys in the proportion of modern method users who were supplied by the Ministry of Health. Only for the highest wealth quintile, Q5, is there an increase between 1992/93 and 1998, but this is followed by an offsetting decrease between 1998 and 2001. This is not surprising given that there was virtually no change nationally in the percentage of users supplied by the Ministry of Health.

Graph 3-22
Percentage of Modern Contraceptive Users Who Obtained Method from the Ministry of Health by Quintile–Nicaragua



Summary of findings–family planning

- There have been improvements in overall contraceptive use for all four countries over the last three surveys.
- There has been movement towards greater equity between wealth quintiles for El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, but not for Guatemala where increases in prevalence have been mostly in quintiles 3, 4 and 5.
- The highest wealth quintiles in El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua appear to have reached an upper bound of use of modern methods at around 70% to 75% of women in union.
- Ministries of Health are the leading source of contraception in all four countries. The second leading source is the family planning association (IPPF affiliate) in Guatemala (APROFAM), Honduras (ASHONPLAFA), and Nicaragua (Profamilia), while the Social Security Institute is the second leading supplier in El Salvador.
- In all four countries, the Ministry of Health's share is greater for the lower quintiles than for the higher quintiles, but there are still considerable numbers of women in the highest wealth quintile obtaining contraceptives from the Ministry of Health.

CHAPTER 4

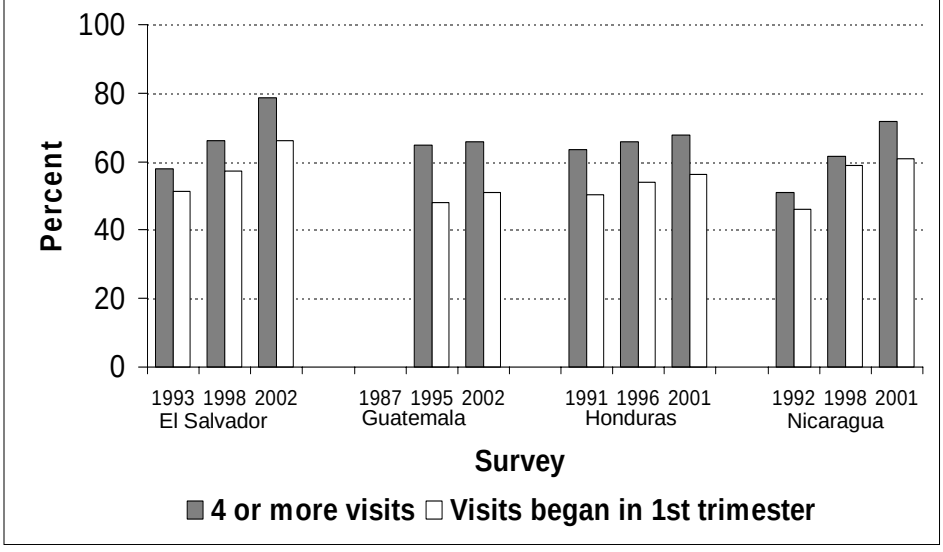
Maternal Health

Table B in the annex (panels 22 through 36) provides detailed information on a series of 13 maternal health indicators, disaggregated by wealth quintile. These indicators deal with utilization of different maternal health services: antenatal care, delivery assistance, type of delivery and postpartum checkups. Generally these indicators are calculated using live births in a five-year period before the survey as the denominator. Exceptions to this generalization will be noted.

Antenatal care

Antenatal care is one of the most widely used maternal health services. In Table B (panel 22), it is seen that at least some antenatal care is obtained by the mother for more than 80% of live births, according to the most recent survey in each of the four countries. Two components for measuring antenatal care are whether the care began early in the pregnancy and the total number of visits during the pregnancy.

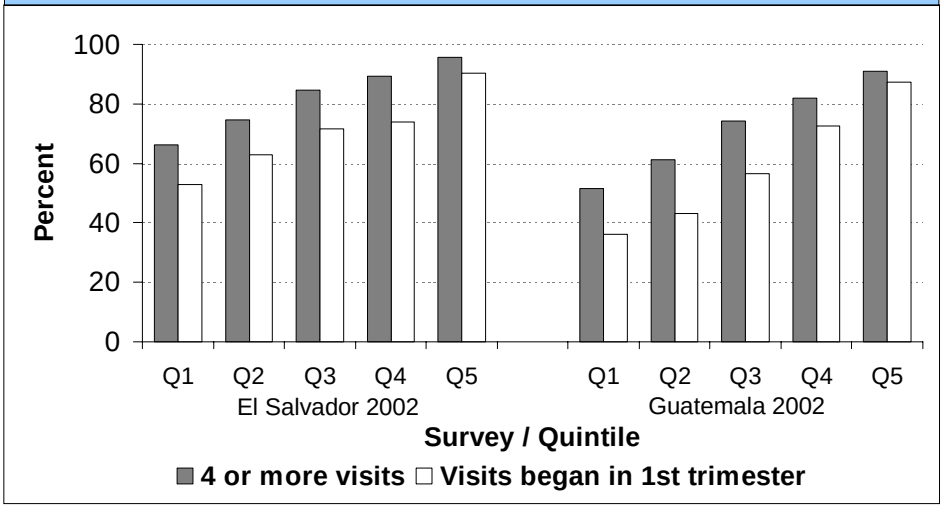
Graph 4-1
Antenatal Care Visits–National Trends



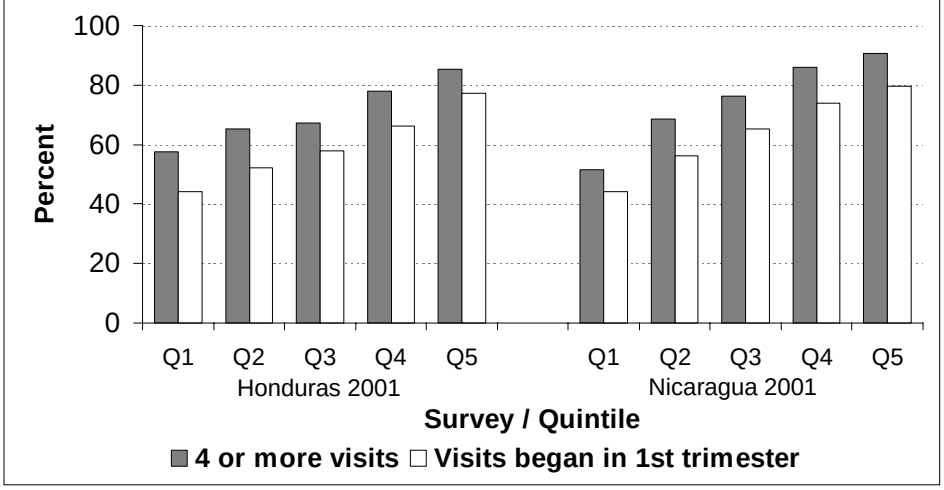
Graph 4-1 shows, for each of 11 surveys, the percentage of live births for which care began in the first trimester of the pregnancy and the percentage for which the mother had four or more antenatal care visits (4+ visits). All live births are included in the denominator for both these percentages. For El Salvador there was improvement in both indicators between the 1993 and 1998 surveys and between the 1998 and 2002/03 surveys. For Nicaragua there was improvement in both indicators between 1992/93 and 1998, but only the 4+ visits indicator registered an increase between 1998 and 2001. For Guatemala and Honduras the picture is one of stagnation. For Guatemala neither indicator improved between 1995 and 2002. (Neither indicator was measured in the 1987 Guatemala survey). For Honduras neither indicator improved between 1991/92 and 1996 or between 1996 and 2001.

Graphs 4-2 and 4-3 show the quintile differentials for the two antenatal care indicators according to the most recent survey in each of the four countries. (See panels 23 and 24 of Table B for more detail). The gap between quintiles 1 and 5 is substantial for both indicators and has not been changing much between surveys. For the 4+ visits indicator the gap in the most recent survey ranges between 27.8 percentage points in Honduras 2001 and 39.5 percentage points in Guatemala 2002. For care in the first trimester the gap ranges between 32.9 percentage points in Honduras and 51.3 percentage points in Guatemala.

Graph 4-2
Antenatal Care Visits by Quintile–Most Recent Survey, El Salvador and Guatemala

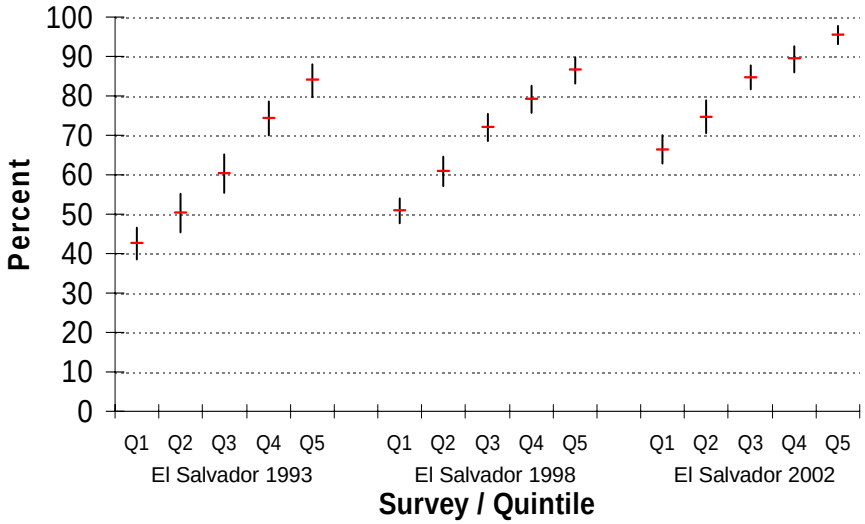


Graph 4-3
Antenatal Care Visits by Quintile–Most Recent Survey, Honduras and Nicaragua

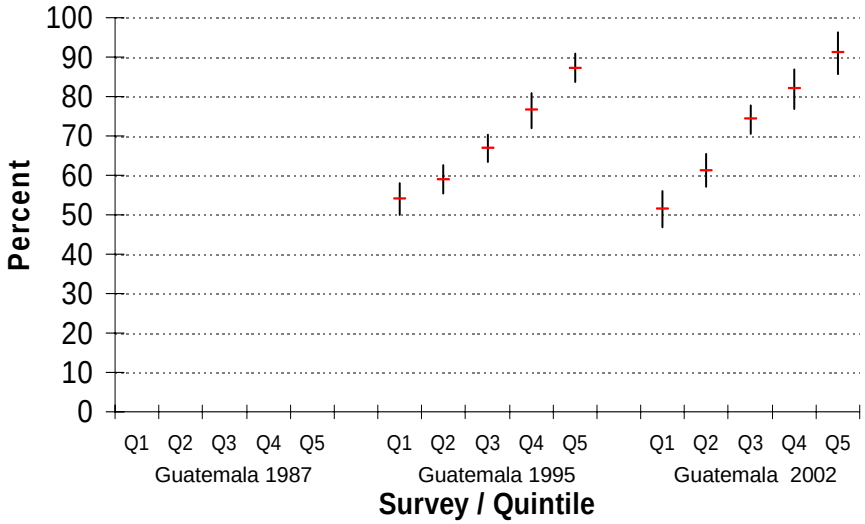


Graphs 4-4 through 4-7 give more detail on the trend in percentage of live births with 4+ antenatal care visits, disaggregated by wealth quintile, for each country separately. For El Salvador (Graph 4-4), there is a clear increase in the percentage with 4+ visits for all 5 quintiles between 1998 and 2002/03, and there is increase for quintiles 1 through 3 between 1993 and 1998. As a consequence the gap between quintiles 1 and 5 diminishes between surveys from 41 to 36 to 29 percentage points. For Guatemala (Graph 4-5), only quintile 3 increases between 1995 and 2002, but not by enough to produce a change in the national percentage. For Honduras (Graph 4-6) none of the quintiles change in either period. For Nicaragua (Graph 4-7) all the quintiles change between 1992/93 and 1998 and between 1998 and 2001.

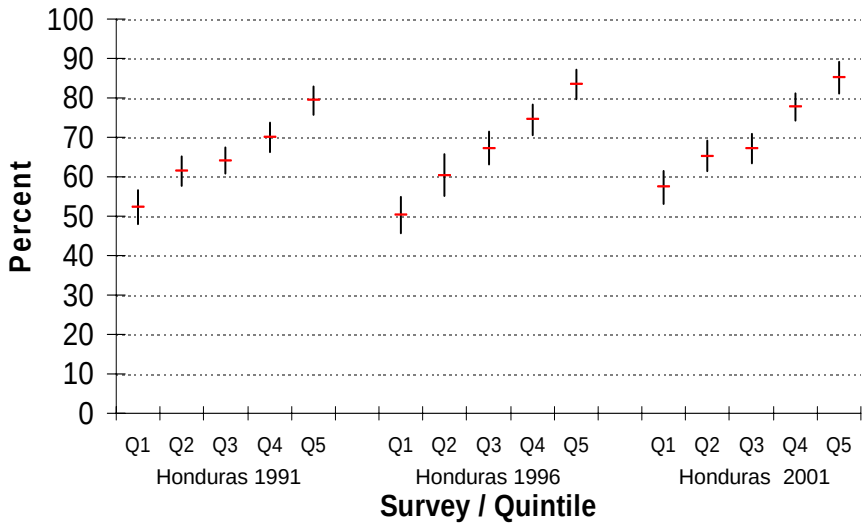
Graph 4-4
Four or More Antenatal Care Visits by Quintile–El Salvador, Live Births 5 Years Before Survey



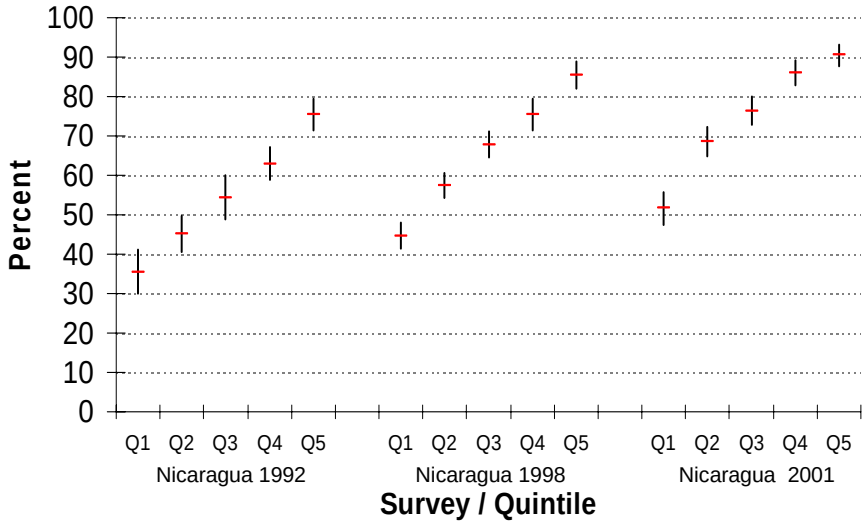
Graph 4-5
Four or More Antenatal Care Visits by Quintile–Guatemala, Live Births 5 Years Before Survey



Graph 4-6
Four or More Antenatal Care Visits by Quintile–
Honduras, Live Births 5 Years Before Survey



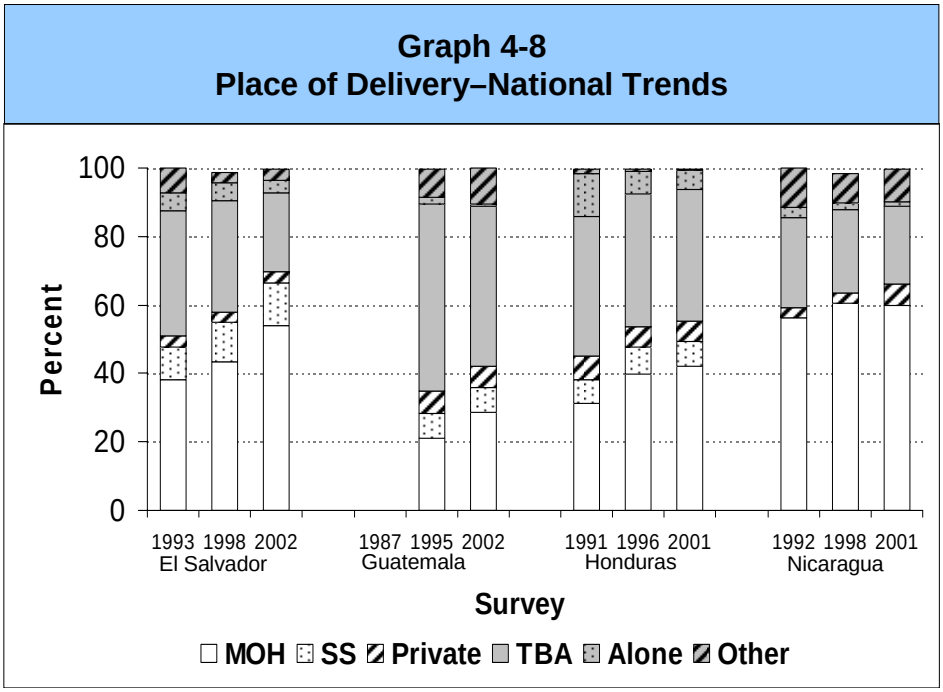
Graph 4-7
Four or More Antenatal Care Visits by Quintile–
Nicaragua, Live Births 5 Years Before Survey



Delivery assistance

Graph 4-8 presents the percent distribution of place of delivery for births in a five-year period before the survey for each of 11 surveys (Guatemala 1987 did not collect this information). Place of delivery distinguishes 3 different institutions for institutional deliveries: Ministry of Health facility, Social Security facility and Private facility; and 3 types of delivery assistance for home births: at home with traditional birth attendant (TBA), at home alone (nobody assisted) and at home with others (family, friends, medical personnel). The percentage of institutional deliveries (combining Ministry of Health, Social Security and Private) increased in El Salvador between each successive pair of surveys and in Guatemala between 1995 and 2002. It increased between 1991/92 and 1996 in Honduras, but not between 1996 and 2001. In Nicaragua there was no increase.

Graph 4-8
Place of Delivery–National Trends

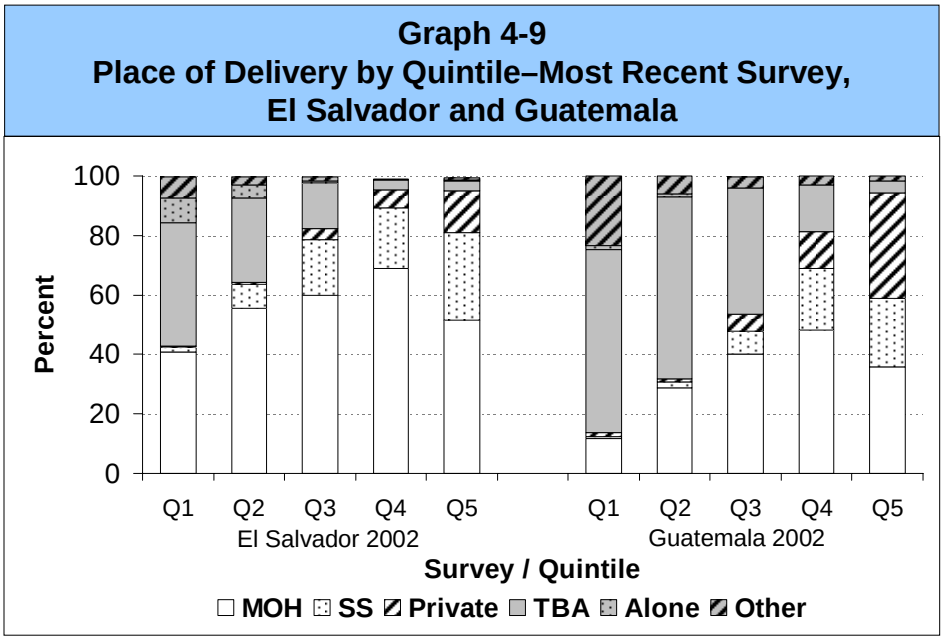


For all 11 surveys a large majority of institutional deliveries were in facilities of the Ministry of Health. Approximately 6% or 7% of births take place in Social Security facilities and 6% or 7% take place in private facilities in Guatemala and Honduras (in all three surveys in each country). In El Salvador a larger proportion (10% to12%) takes place in Social Security facilities, with only about 3% in private facilities.

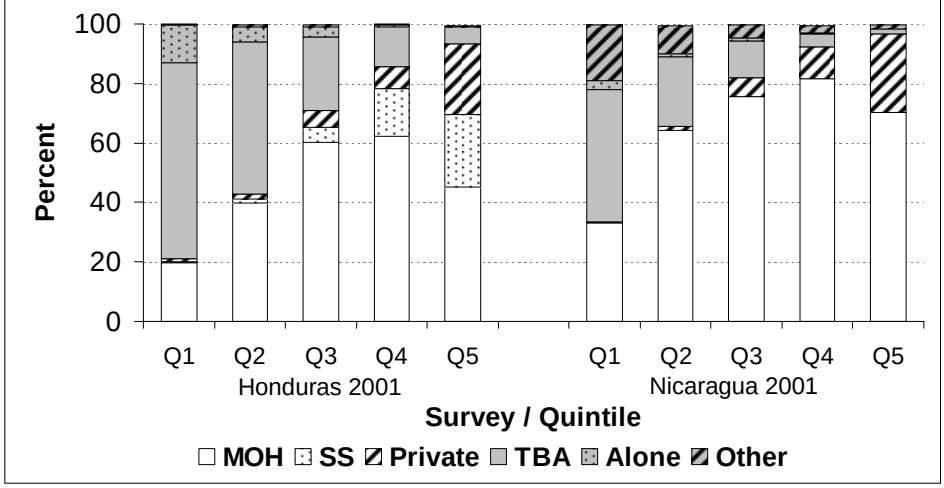
Among home births, a large majority were attended by a traditional birth attendant (TBA) in all four countries. In countries with a decline in home births most of the decline is in those assisted by TBA's. In El Salvador, TBA's have declined from 36% to 23% of all births between the 1993 and 2002/03 surveys. Both Guatemala and Honduras continue to have high percentages of births attended by TBA's (46.7% and 38.5%, respectively).

Graphs 4-9 and 4-10 show the percent distribution of births by place of delivery, within wealth quintiles according to the most recent survey in each country. For all four countries the share of births in Ministry of Health facilities increases as wealth quintile increases from quintiles 1 through 4, and then declines for quintile 5. Nicaragua stands out as the country with particularly high use of Ministry of Health facilities (more than 70% of births) in quintiles 3, 4 and 5. For all four countries, births in private facilities occur almost exclusively in quintiles 3, 4 and 5, and only the fifth quintile has more than 12% of births in private facilities. Social Security facilities account for more than 15% of births in quintiles 3, 4 and 5 in El Salvador, and in quintiles 4 and 5 in Guatemala. For all four countries traditional birth attendants are used primarily in quintiles 1, 2 and 3. For both Guatemala and Honduras more than half of all births in quintiles 1 and 2 are attended by a TBA.

Graph 4-9
Place of Delivery by Quintile–Most Recent Survey, El Salvador and Guatemala



Graph 4-10
Place of Delivery by Quintile–Most Recent Survey, Honduras and Nicaragua



Since delivery in a Ministry of Health facility is government subsidized there is interest in determining what population is being served by the Ministry and how that has evolved over time. One would hope to find increased reliance on MOH facilities in the lower quintiles of the population and reduced reliance on MOH facilities in the upper quintiles. Graphs 4-11 through 4-14 show the percentage delivered in an MOH facility by quintile for each survey in each country.

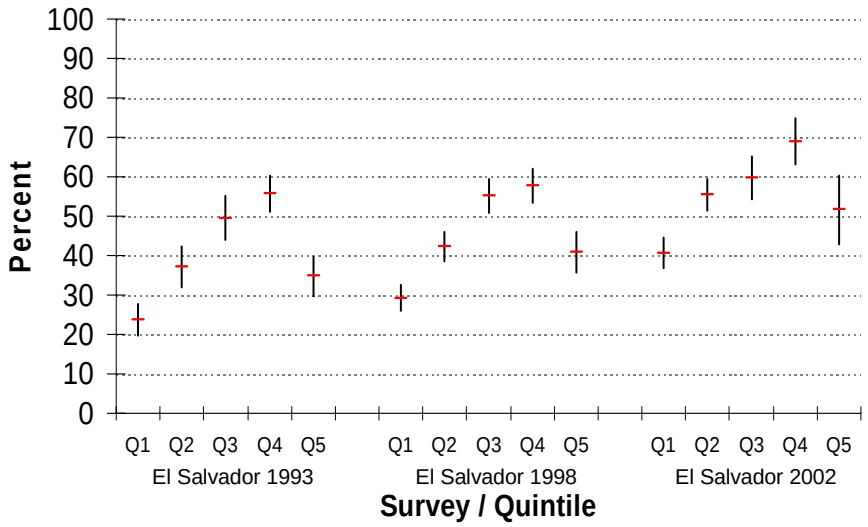
In El Salvador (Graph 4-11) the only quintile for which the MOH improved its coverage between the 1993 and 1998 surveys was quintile 1, while it improved for quintiles 1 and 2 between 1998 and 2002/03. The three upper quintiles did not reduce their dependence on MOH facilities for delivery services, and quintiles 4 and 5 appear to have slightly increased use of MOH facilities between the 1993 and 2002/03 surveys.

In Guatemala (Graph 4-12) the MOH increased its coverage between 1995 and 2002 for quintiles 2 and 3, and there was no change for quintiles 1, 4 or 5.

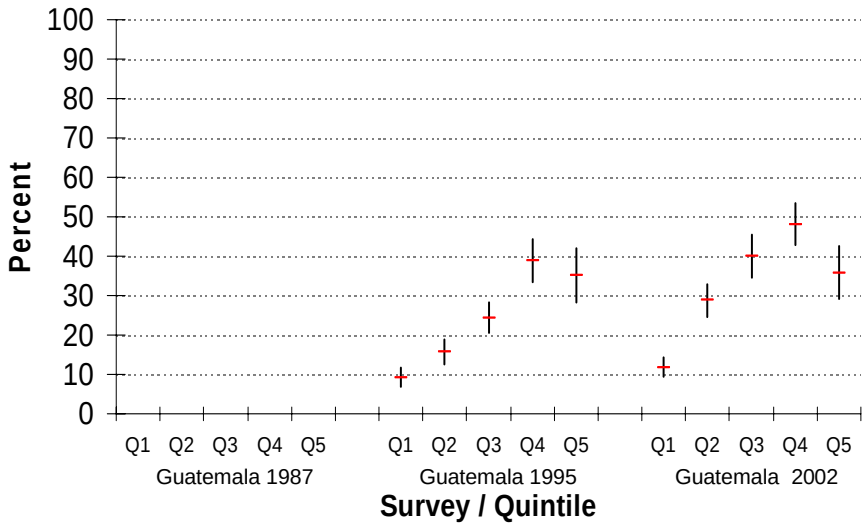
In Honduras (Graph 4-13) the only change was an increase for quintiles 1, 3 and 4 between the 1991/92 and 1996 surveys, with no change between 1996 and 2001.

In Nicaragua (Graph 4-14) MOH coverage increased for quintiles 2 and 3 between 1992/93 and 1998 and increased for quintile 2 between 1998 and 2001. MOH coverage declined for the fifth quintile between 1998 and 2001.

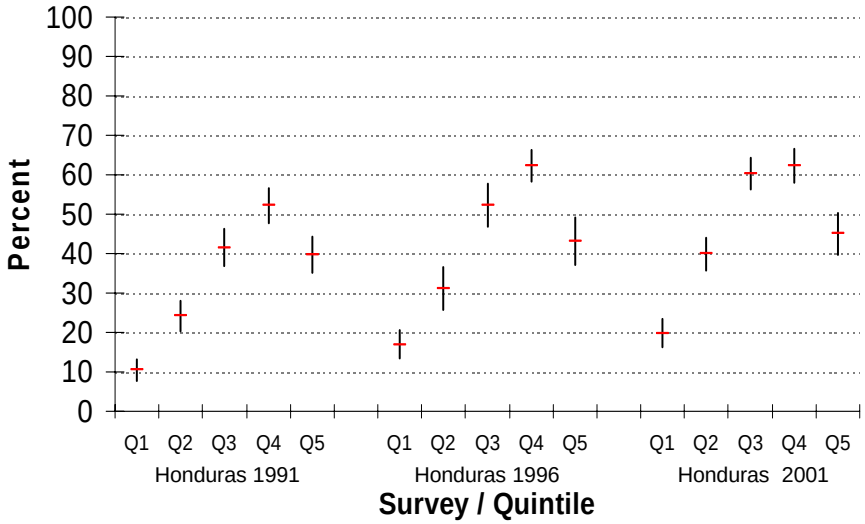
Graph 4-11
Delivery in a Ministry of Health Facility by Quintile–El Salvador, Live Births 5 Years Before Survey



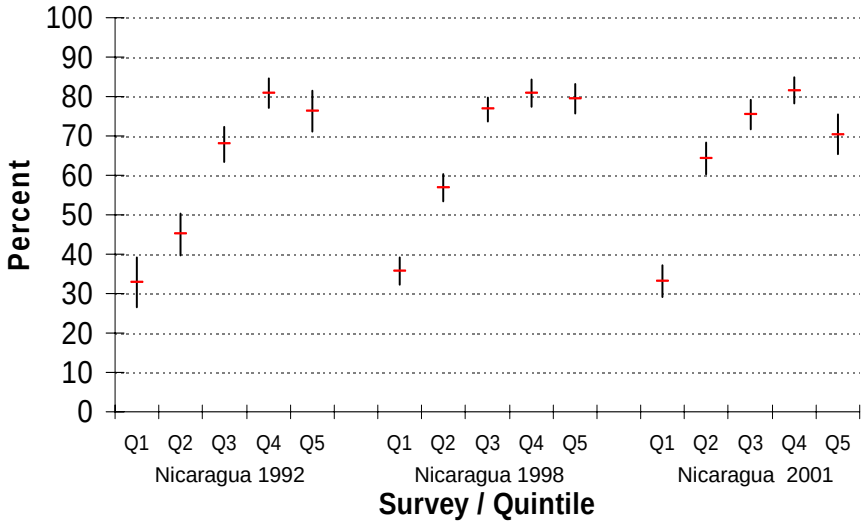
Graph 4-12
Delivery in a Ministry of Health Facility by Quintile–Guatemala, Live Births 5 Years Before Survey



Graph 4-13
Delivery in a Ministry of Health Facility by Quintile–
Honduras, Live Births 5 Years Before Survey



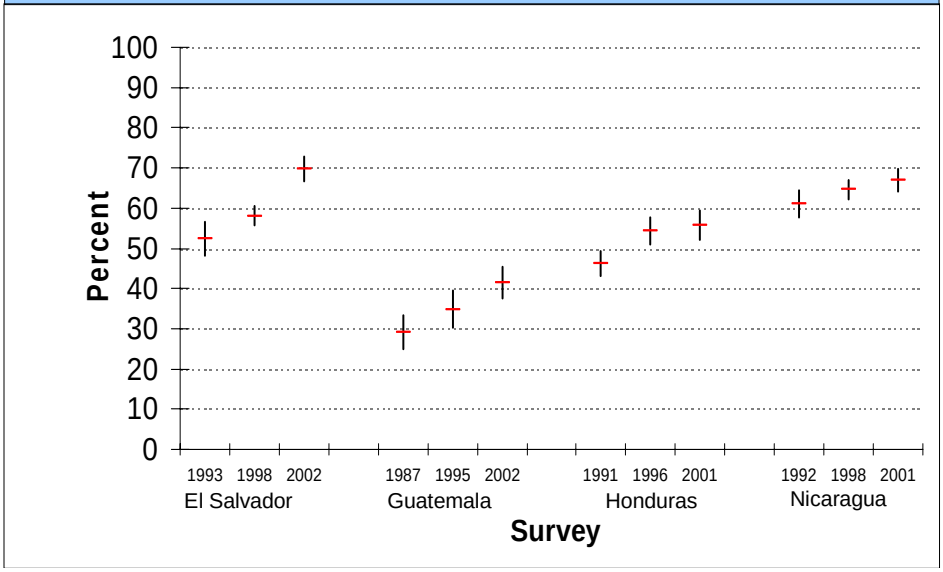
Graph 4-14
Delivery in a Ministry of Health Facility by Quintile–
Nicaragua, Live Births 5 Years Before Survey



Graphs 4-15 through 4-20 provide information on the percentage of births delivered by a skilled birth attendant, which is a Millennium Development Goal indicator. Skilled birth attendants include doctors, nurses and nurse auxiliaries, but exclude traditional birth attendants.

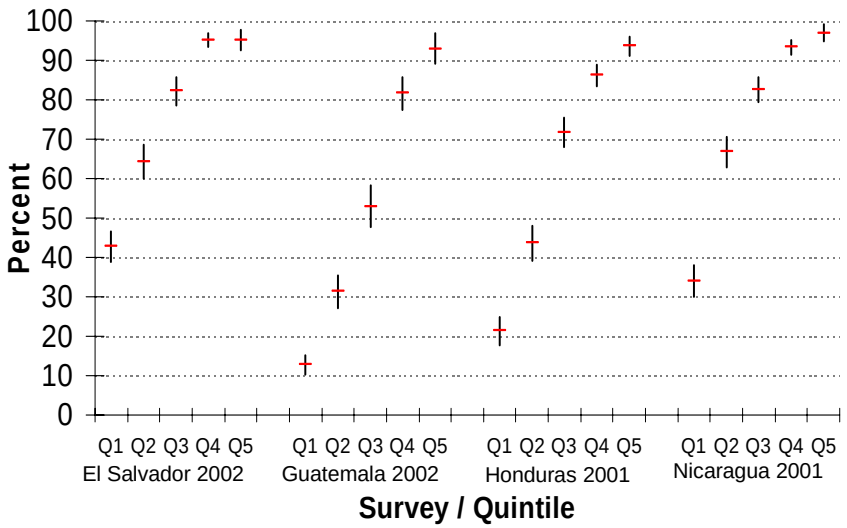
The percentage of deliveries of live births assisted by a skilled birth attendant experienced an increase between the following pairs of surveys: in El Salvador between 1998 and 2002/03 (from 58.0% to 69.7%); in Guatemala between 1987 and 2002 (from 29.1% to 41.5%) and in Honduras between 1991/92 and 1996 (from 46.2% to 54.3%). (Graph 4-15)

Graph 4-15
Delivery by a Skilled Birth Attendant–National Trends, Live Births 5 Years Before Survey



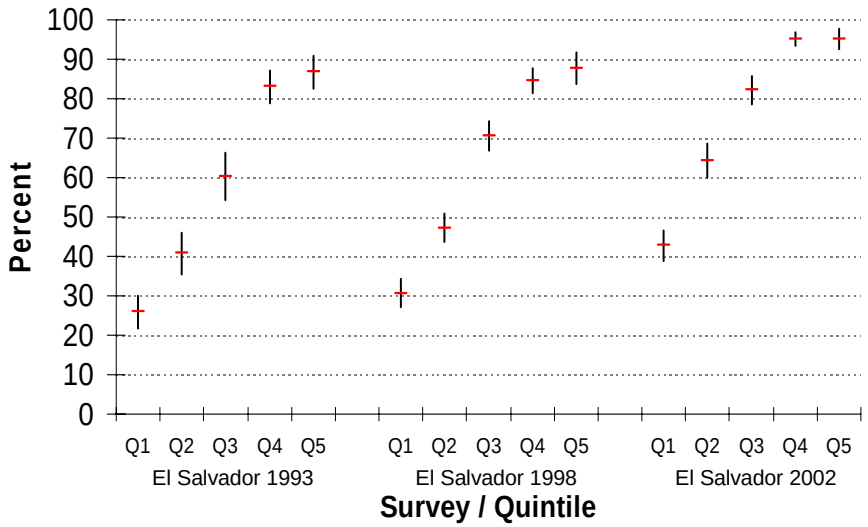
As seen in Graph 4-16, all four countries have a very wide spread between wealth quintiles in the percentage of deliveries assisted by a skilled birth attendant, according to the most recent survey in each country. The gap between quintile 1 and quintile 5 ranges from 80.2 percentage points in Guatemala to 52.4 percentage points in El Salvador. In El Salvador and Nicaragua both quintiles 4 and 5 have more than 90% of deliveries by a skilled birth attendant, while in Guatemala and Honduras it is only the top quintile that exceeds 90%.

Graph 4-16
Delivery by a Skilled Birth Attendant by Quintile–Most Recent Survey, Live Births 5 Years Before Survey

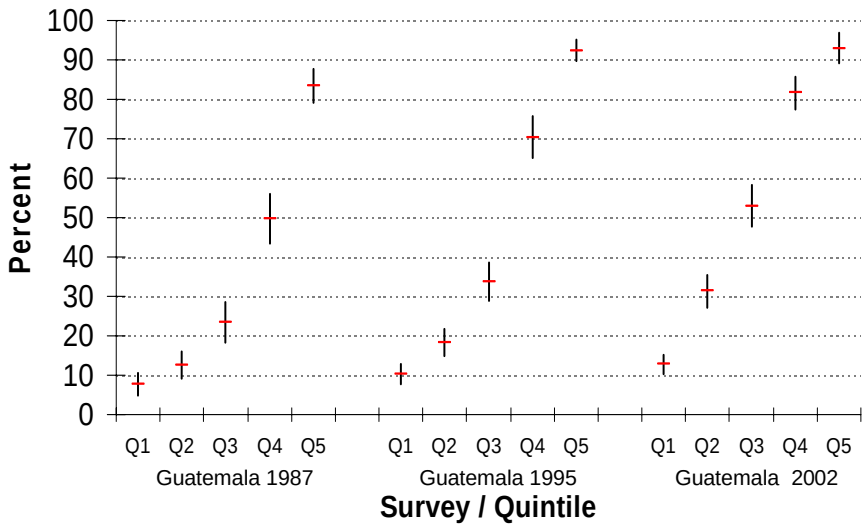


Graphs 4-17 through 4-20 show changes between surveys in use of a skilled birth attendant within wealth quintiles. In El Salvador (Graph 4-17) all the wealth quintiles experience an increase so that there is not much narrowing of the differential between quintiles between surveys. In Guatemala (Graph 4-18) there is greater separation between quintiles 1, 2 and 3 over time, while quintiles 4 and 5 move closer together. In Honduras (Graph 4-19) just the lowest wealth quintile experienced an increase between 1991/92 and 1996, and quintiles 2 and 3 experienced an increase between 1996 and 2001. In Nicaragua (Graph 4-20) quintiles 2, 3, 4 and 5 experience an increase and convergence across the three surveys, while the lowest wealth quintile stays at about the same level.

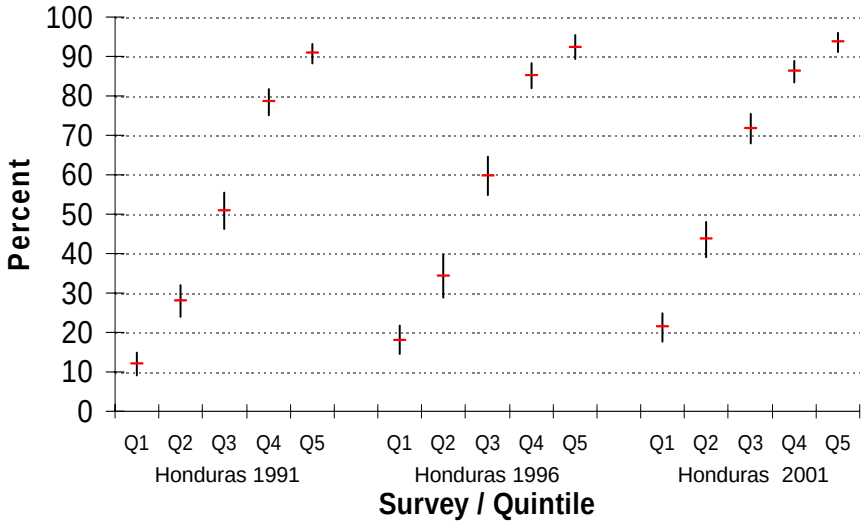
Graph 4-17
Delivery by a Skilled Birth Attendant by Quintile–El Salvador, Live Births 5 Years Before Survey



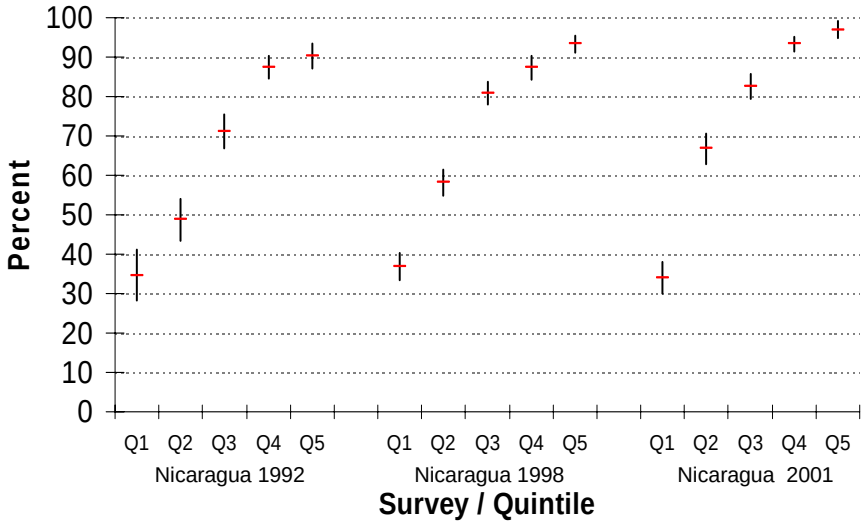
Graph 4-18
Delivery by a Skilled Birth Attendant by Quintile–Guatemala, Live Births 5 Years Before Survey



Graph 4-19
Delivery by a Skilled Birth Attendant by Quintile–
Honduras, Live Births 5 Years Before Survey



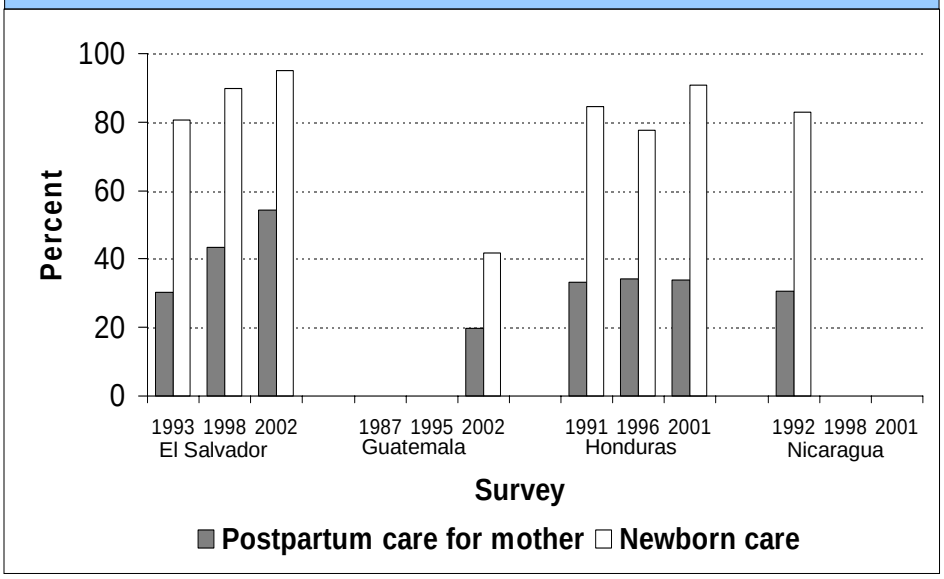
Graph 4-20
Delivery by a Skilled Birth Attendant by Quintile–
Nicaragua, Live Births 5 Years Before Survey



Postpartum Care for Mother and Newborn

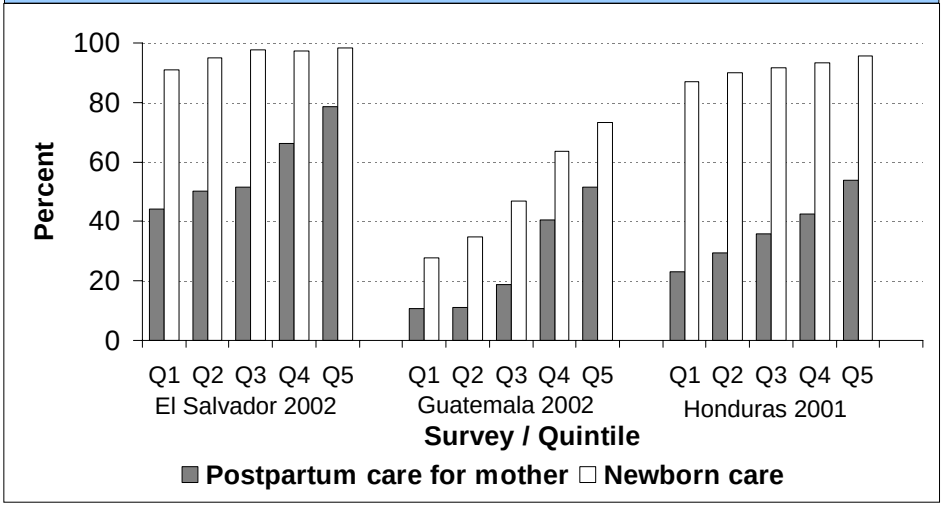
Graph 4-21 shows, for the 8 surveys that included the questions, the percentage of women who report going for a postpartum care for themselves after the delivery of a live birth and the percent who take the newborn for a checkup. For all the surveys, except El Salvador 2002, the percentage of mothers who take their newborn for a checkup is more than twice the percentage of mothers who get postpartum care for themselves. This is a missed opportunity to provide maternal care in the postpartum period. Only El Salvador and Honduras have multiple surveys that included these questions. In El Salvador there is steady progress in both indicators, with newborn checkups increasing from 80.7% to 95.0% of live births and mother obtaining postpartum care increasing from 30.3% to 54.2% of live births in 1993 and 2002/03, respectively. In Honduras the situation is more stagnant with virtually no change in postpartum care for the mother across the three surveys (around 33% or 34%) and newborn care only increasing from 84.5% in 1991/92 to 90.7% in 2001.

Graph 4-21
Postpartum and Newborn Care Visits–National Trends



Graph 4-22 shows differentials in postpartum care for the mother and the newborn, by wealth quintiles in the most recent surveys in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras. In El Salvador and Honduras there are minimal differences in newborn care across the 5 quintiles, but there are quintile differentials in postpartum care for the mother. In El Salvador quintiles 1, 2 and 3 have similar percentages for postpartum care, while quintiles 4 and 5 have higher percentages (66.3% and 78.7%, respectively). In Honduras there is a more gradual increase in the percentage getting postpartum care across the five quintiles. In Guatemala both newborn care and postpartum care for the mother exhibit differentials by wealth quintiles. In all three countries the gap between women who take their newborn for a checkup and those who get postpartum care for themselves diminishes as wealth quintiles increase. For example, in El Salvador 2002/03, the gap is 43.9 percentage points for quintile 1 and 19.5 percentage points for quintile 5.

Graph 4-22
Postpartum and Newborn Care Visits by Quintile–Most Recent Survey, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras



Summary of findings–maternal health

- Use of antenatal care exceeded 80% in the most recent survey for all four countries.
- There have been improvements in antenatal care in El Salvador and Nicaragua, but not in Guatemala or Honduras.
- There is a substantial gap in use of antenatal care between quintile 1 and quintile 5 for all four countries and the gap has diminished over time only for El Salvador.
- Institutional deliveries have increased in El Salvador and Guatemala and not for Honduras and Nicaragua, but Nicaragua had comparatively high levels even in the earliest survey.
- For all four countries the percentage of deliveries that were in Ministry of Health facilities increases from quintile 1 through quintile 4, and then lessens for quintile 5.
- In both Guatemala and Honduras more than half of deliveries in quintiles 1 and 2 are with traditional birth attendants.
- For all four countries there is more than a 50 percentage point gap between the lowest and highest wealth quintiles for the indicator delivery by a skilled birth attendant.

CHAPTER 5

Child Health

Table B in the annex (panels 36 through 51) provides detailed information on a series of child health indicators, disaggregated by wealth quintile. These indicators deal with receipt of childhood vaccines and measures of physical growth. Newborn care (Table B, panel 36) was covered in the maternal health chapter under postpartum care for mothers and newborns (Graphs 4-21 and 4-22).

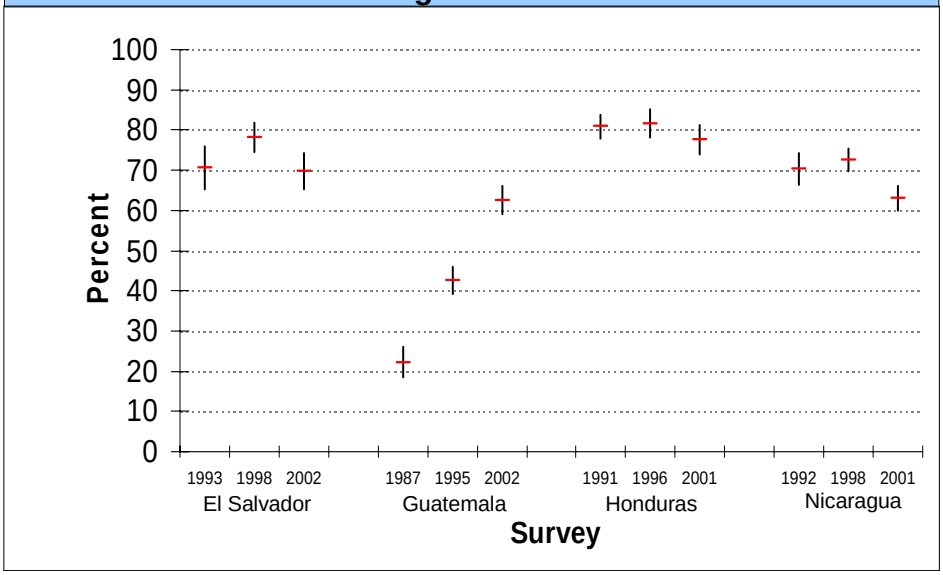
Childhood vaccines

The World Health Organization (WHO) Expanded Program on Immunization focuses on six major vaccine-preventable diseases: tuberculosis (BCG), diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus (DPT), polio, and measles. For the purposes of this report, we consider vaccination coverage for the full series to include one dose of BCG, 3 doses of DPT, 3 doses of polio, and one dose of measles. The dose of BCG vaccine is recommended at birth, the 3 doses of DPT and polio are recommended at 2 months, 4 months, and 6 months of age, and the dose of measles vaccine is recommended at 1 year of age.

Table B in the annex provides detailed information on estimated vaccination coverage for the recommended number of doses for BCG, DPT, polio, and measles individually and for the full series. The estimated vaccination coverage is summarized in panels 37 through 42 for children aged 12–59 months and in panels 43 through 48 for children aged 12–23 months. The receipt of individual doses of BCG, DPT, polio, and measles were based on the child's vaccination card or on the mother's recollection, if the card was not available.

As shown in Graph 5-1, the estimated vaccination coverage for the full series in children aged 12–23 months did not show improvement across time in El Salvador, Honduras, or Nicaragua. In fact between the 1998 and 2001 surveys in Nicaragua, the estimated vaccination coverage for the full series in children aged 12–23 months decreased from 72.6% to 63.0%. In Guatemala, the estimated vaccination coverage for the full series in children aged 12–23 months improved between surveys (i.e., 22.2% in 1987, 42.6% in 1995, and 62.5% in 2002). In each country, vaccination coverage for the full series for children under 1 year of age is below the 90% coverage goal set at the UN General Assembly Special Session on Children in 2002. Focusing on the most recent survey in each country, the estimated vaccination coverage for the full series in children aged12–23 months varied from a low of 62.5% in Guatemala to a high of 77.7% in Honduras.

Graph 5-1
Estimated Vaccination Coverage with BCG, DPT, Polio, and Measles Series–National Trends, Children Aged 12–23 Months

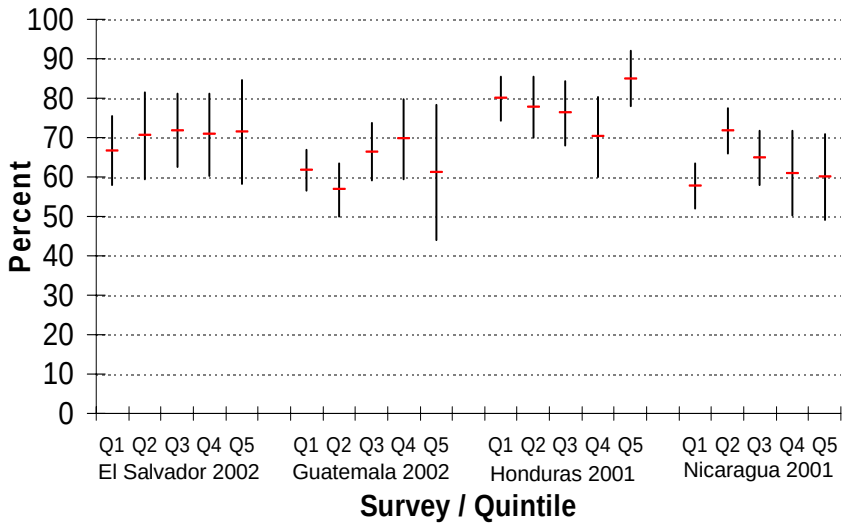


Graph 5-2 shows the quintile differentials for the estimated vaccination coverage for the full series in children aged 12–23 months for the most recent survey in each country.
Within each country, the estimated coverage for the full series was stable across the wealth quintiles with a minor exception in Nicaragua where the estimated coverage in quintile 1 (57.6%) was lower than in quintile 2 (71.7%).

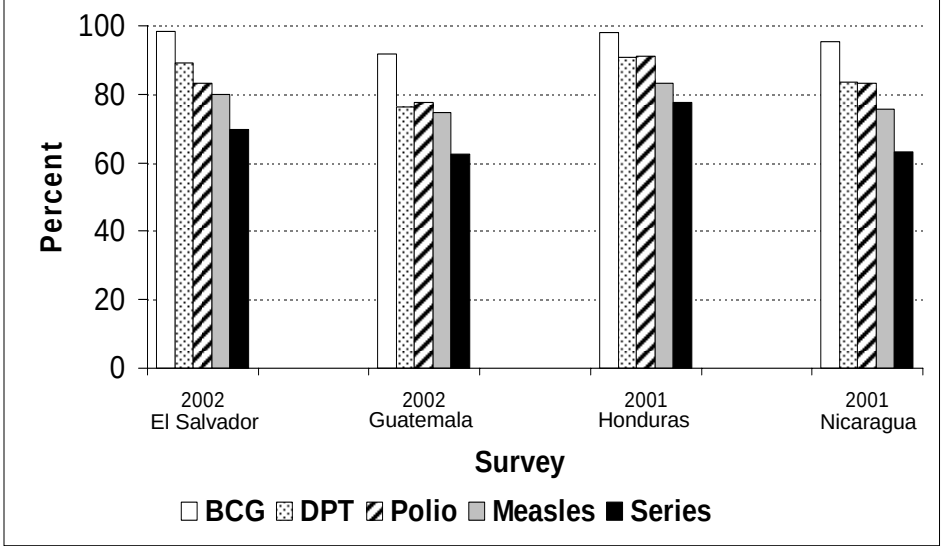
Note that the 95% confidence intervals are wider for the estimated vaccination coverage for the full series in children aged 12–23 months by wealth quintile than for some of the other key indicators in this report. The width of the 95% confidence interval is influenced by the number of cases being summarized. When fewer cases are summarized, the width of the confidence interval is larger. To estimate vaccination coverage for the full series by wealth quintile, the cases being summarized are children aged 12–23 months within each wealth quintile.

Graph 5-3 shows the estimated vaccination coverage for the full series and for BCG, DPT, polio, and measles individually for the most recent survey in each country. In all countries, BCG, recommended at birth, has the highest estimated coverage for an individual vaccine (range: 91.9% in Guatemala to 98.3% in El Salvador). The estimated coverage for three doses of DPT, recommended at 2, 4, and 6 months of age, ranges from 76.4% in Guatemala to 90.6% in Honduras. The estimated coverage for three doses of polio, recommended at 2, 4, and 6 months of age, ranges from 77.8% in Guatemala to 91.1% in Honduras. Measles, recommended at 1 year, has the lowest estimated coverage for an individual vaccine. The estimated coverage for measles in children aged 12–23 months is one of the indicators for monitoring the progress toward achieving the fourth Millennium Development Goal of reducing child mortality. In the most recent survey, the estimated coverage for measles in children aged 12–23 months is 74.7%, 75.6%, 79.9%, and 83.1% in Guatemala, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Honduras, respectively.

Graph 5-2
Estimated Vaccination Coverage with BCG, DPT, Polio, and Measles Series by Quintile–Most Recent Survey, Children Aged 12–23 Months



Graph 5-3
Estimated Vaccination Coverage for BCG, DPT, Polio, Measles Vaccines–Most Recent Survey, Children Aged 12–23 Months



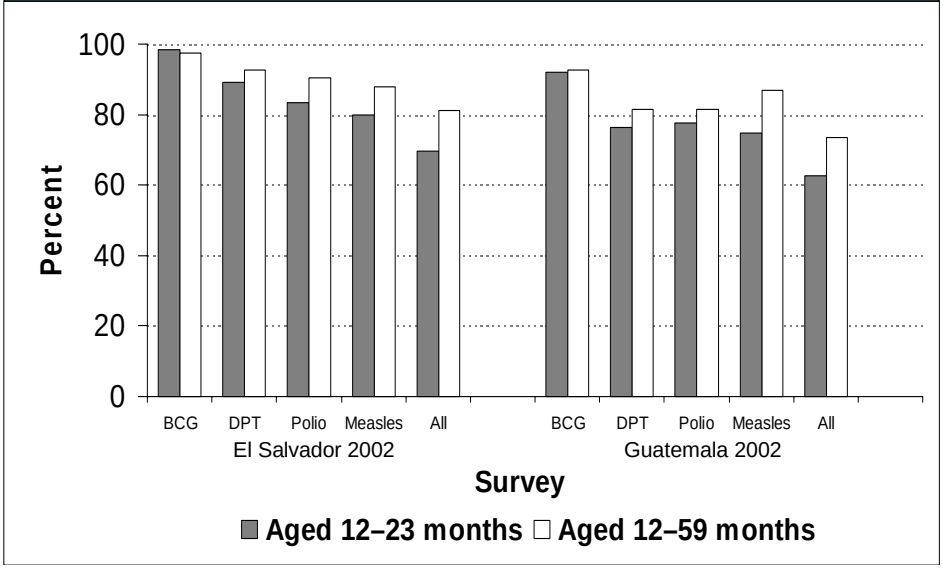
In each country, the percentage of children aged 12–23 months receiving the full series is lower than the percentage of children receiving the required number of doses of each vaccine individually. This indicates that children are missing at least one dose of a vaccine in the series. In the most

recent survey, the percentage of children aged 12–23 months not receiving the full series of BCG, DPT, polio, and measles is 22.3%, 30.2%, 37%, and 37.5% in Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Guatemala, respectively.

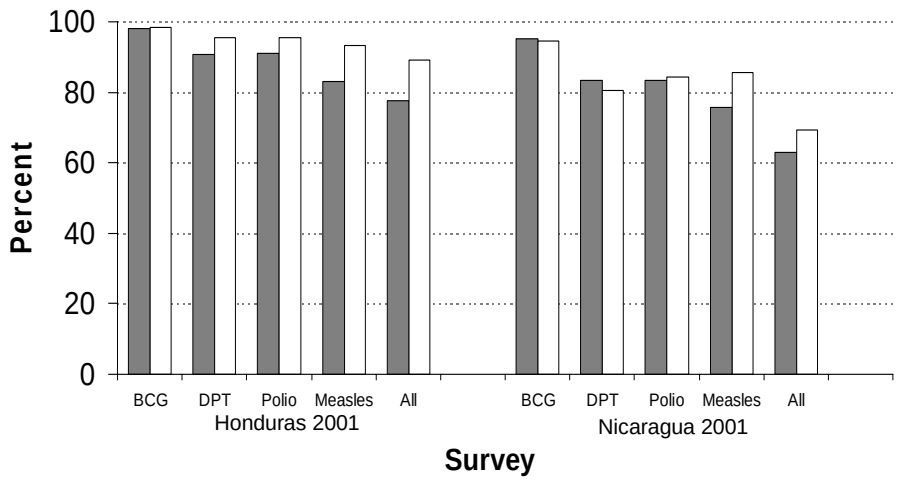
Graphs 5-4 and 5-5 show the estimated vaccination coverage for the full series in children aged 12–23 months and in children aged 12–59 months in the most recent survey in each country. Children who are aged 12–59 months have a longer period of time in which to receive the full series than do children aged 12–23 months.

The estimated vaccination coverage for measles and for the full series was higher in children aged 12–59 months than in children aged 12–23 months in all four countries. The estimated vaccination coverage for DPT was higher in children aged 12–59 months than in children aged 12–23 months in the most recent surveys in Guatemala and Honduras. Similarly, the estimated vaccination coverage for polio was higher in children aged 12–59 months than in children aged 12–23 months in the most recent El Salvador and Honduras surveys.

Graph 5-4
Estimated Vaccination Coverage for BCG, DPT, Polio, Measles Vaccines by Age Group of Child–Most Recent Survey, El Salvador and Guatemala



Graph 5-5
Estimated Vaccination Coverage for BCG, DPT, Polio, Measles Vaccines by Age Group of Child–Most Recent Survey, Honduras and Nicaragua



Summary of findings–childhood vaccines

- In the 4 surveyed countries, the estimated coverage for the full series for children under one year of age remains well below the coverage goal of 90%, set by the UN General Assembly Special Session on Children in 2002. Approximately a quarter to a third of children aged 12–23 months lack full coverage; thereby, putting them at risk for vaccine-preventable diseases.
- In the most recent survey, coverage for the full series in children aged 12–23 months was stable across wealth quintiles in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras and varied between quintiles 1 and 2 in Nicaragua.
- The estimated vaccination coverage for measles in children aged 12–23 months, a Millennium Development Goal indicator for reducing child mortality, ranged from a low of 74.7% to a high of 83.1% in Guatemala and Honduras, respectively.

Nutritional Status of Child

The height and weight of children were measured in all the surveys except for the 1996 survey in Honduras and the 1992 survey in Nicaragua. These measures coupled with the child's age, permitted the calculation of three physical growth measures: height-for-age, weight-for-age, and weight-for-height. The nutritional status of children as measured by these indices is evaluated by comparing their distributions to a reference population of well-nourished, healthy children. The reference population used is that developed by the U.S. National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) and accepted by the World Health Organization (WHO).

Height-for-age is a measure of physical growth over the child's life. A child having a height which is more than 2 standard deviations below the mean of the NCHS reference population is considered stunted or very short for his or her age. Stunting is a condition that results from prolonged, inadequate food intake or from recurrent episodes of illness. Graphs 5-6 through 5-11 and Table B panel 49 summarize results on the percentage of children experiencing stunting in the 4 countries surveyed.

Weight-for-age is a general indicator of a child's nutritional status. A child who falls more than 2 standard deviations below the NCHS reference mean on this index is referred to as underweight. The child may have suffered from chronic malnutrition (stunting) or acute malnutrition (wasting); however, the index does not distinguish between these two types of malnutrition. Graphs 5-12 through 5-17 and Table B panel 50 summarize results for the 4 countries surveyed on the percentage of underweight children, which is a Millennium Development Goal indicator.

Weight-for-height indicates the appropriateness of a child's weight given his or her height. A child whose weight is more than 2 standard deviations below the NCHS reference mean is referred to as wasted or too thin. This condition may reflect a recent episode of inadequate food intake or a recent episode of illness. The percentage of children classified as too thin are summarized in Table B panel 51.

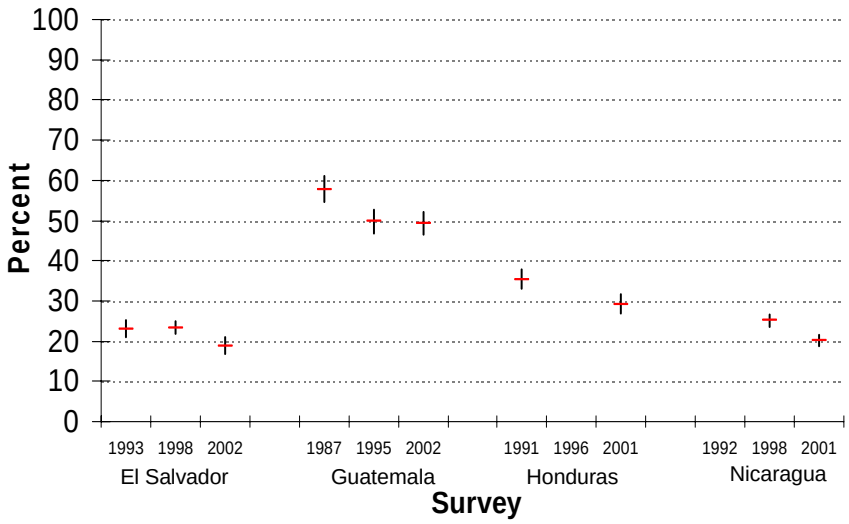
For the graphs on stunting and underweight, the next-to-last survey refers to the previous survey in which the height and weight of children were measured. In Honduras, the next-to-last survey refers to the second-to-last survey since children were not measured in the 1996 survey.

Stunting

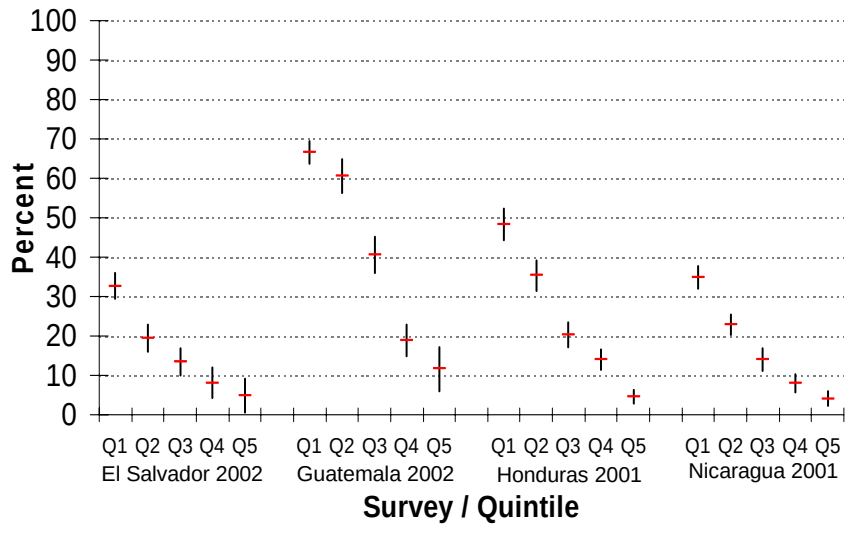
As shown in Graph 5-6, the percentage of children classified as stunted decreased between the next-to-last survey and last survey in El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua. In Guatemala, there was a reduction in the percentage of children classified as stunted between the 1987 and 1995 surveys but not between the 1995 and 2002 surveys. Despite these reductions, the percentage of children classified as stunted remains high. Looking at the most recent survey in each country, the percentage of children classified as stunted was 18.9%, 20.3%, 29.2% and 49.3% in El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras and Guatemala, respectively.

In the most recent survey in each country (Graph 5-7), the percentage of children classified as stunted decreases as wealth increases. The gap between the lowest and the highest wealth quintile is 27.8 percentage points in El Salvador, 30.8 percentage points in Nicaragua, 43.8 percentage points in Honduras, and 55.0 percentage points in Guatemala, illustrating that Honduras and Guatemala exhibit much greater inequality with regards to this indicator than do El Salvador and Nicaragua.

Graph 5-6
Percentage of Children Classified as Low Height-for-Age–National Trends, Children Aged 3–59 Months



Graph 5-7
Percentage of Children Classified as Low Height-for-Age by Quintile–Most Recent Survey, Children Aged 3–59 Months



Graphs 5-8 through 5-11 show the percentage of children classified as stunted within wealth quintiles for each survey within a country. For each survey in all four countries, the percentage of children classified as stunted decreases as wealth increases.

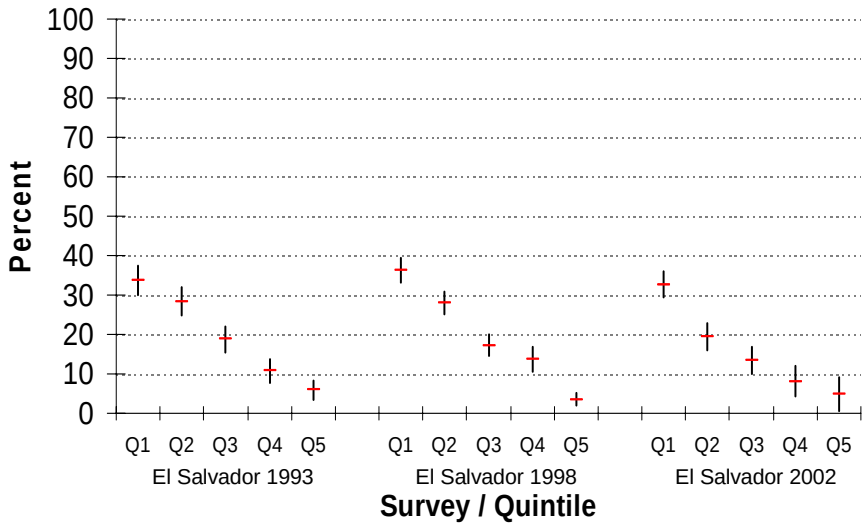
Across the three surveys in El Salvador (Graph 5-8), there has been little to no change in the percentage of children classified as stunted in quintiles 1, 3, 4, and 5. The slight decrease in the overall percentage of children classified as stunted between the 1998 and 2002 surveys as shown in Graph 5-6 may be attributed to the reduction in the percentage of children classified as stunted in quintile 2 (i.e., decrease from 28.0% in 1998 to 19.5% in 2002).

For Guatemala (Graph 5-9), there has been little to no reduction in the percentage of children classified as stunted in quintiles 1 and 2 across the surveys. Improvements between surveys have been concentrated in quintiles 3, 4, and 5. Between the 1987 and 2002 surveys, the percentage of children classified as stunted decreased from 59.7% to 40.6% in quintile 3, from 49.1% to 19.0% in quintile 4, and from 27.0% to 11.6% in quintile 5.

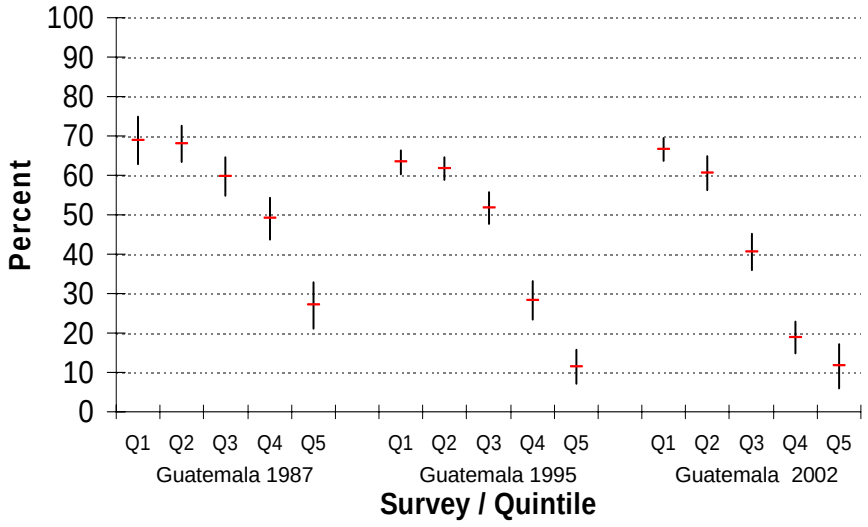
Between the 1991 and 2001 survey in Honduras (Graph 5-10), there was little to no change in the percentage of children classified as stunted in quintiles 1, 2, 4, and 5. The slight decrease in the overall percentage of children classified as stunted between the two surveys as shown in Graph 5-6 may be attributed to the reduction in the percentage of children classified as stunted in quintile 3 (i.e., decrease from 32.8% in 1991 to 20.2% in 2001).

Between the 1998 and 2001 survey in Nicaragua (Graph 5-11), there was little to no change in the percentage of children classified as stunted in quintiles 1, 4, and 5. The slight decrease in the overall percentage of children classified as stunted between the two surveys as shown in Graph 5-6 may be attributed to the reduction in the percentage of children classified as stunted in quintiles 2 and 3 (i.e., decrease from 29.0% to 22.8% and from 21.9% to 13.9% for quintiles 2 and 3, respectively).

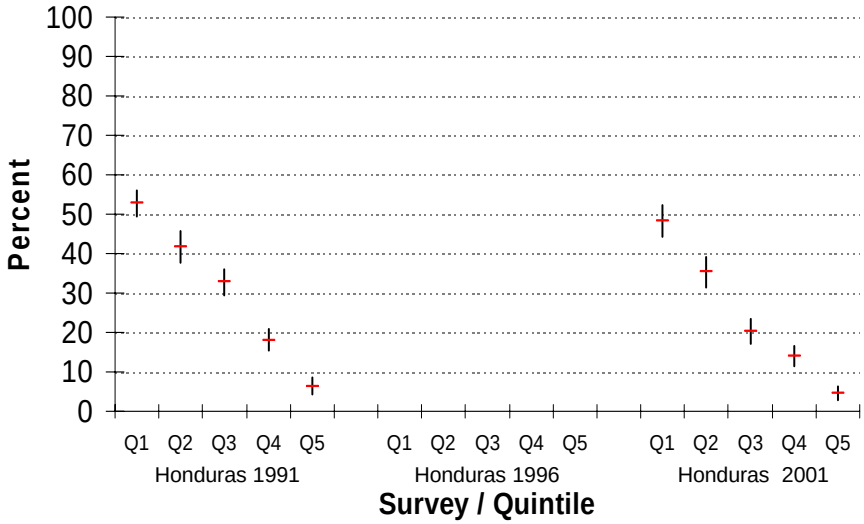
Graph 5-8
Percentage of Children Classified as Low Height-for-Age by Quintile–El Salvador, Children Aged 3–59 Months



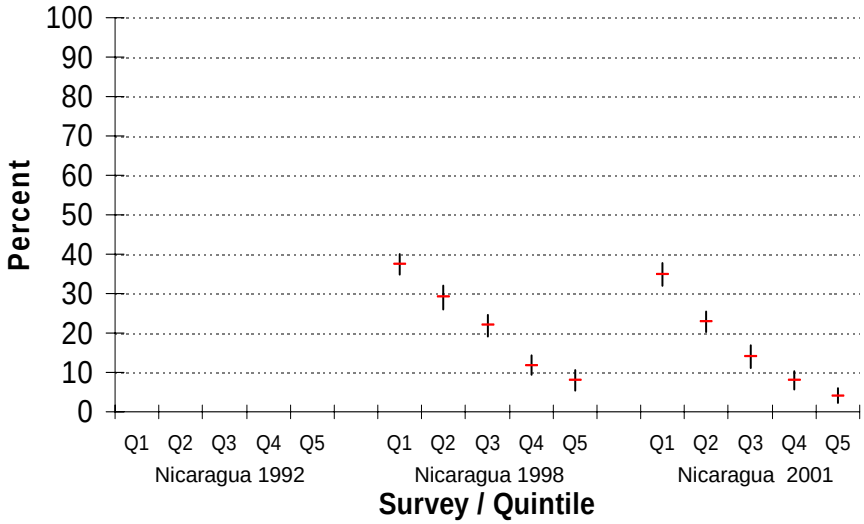
Graph 5-9
Percentage of Children Classified as Low Height-for-Age by Quintile–Guatemala, Children Aged 3–59 Months



Graph 5-10
Percentage of Children Classified as Low Height-for-Age by Quintile–Honduras, Children Aged 3–59 Months



Graph 5-11
Percentage of Children Classified as Low Height-for-Age by Quintile–Nicaragua, Children Aged 3–59 Months

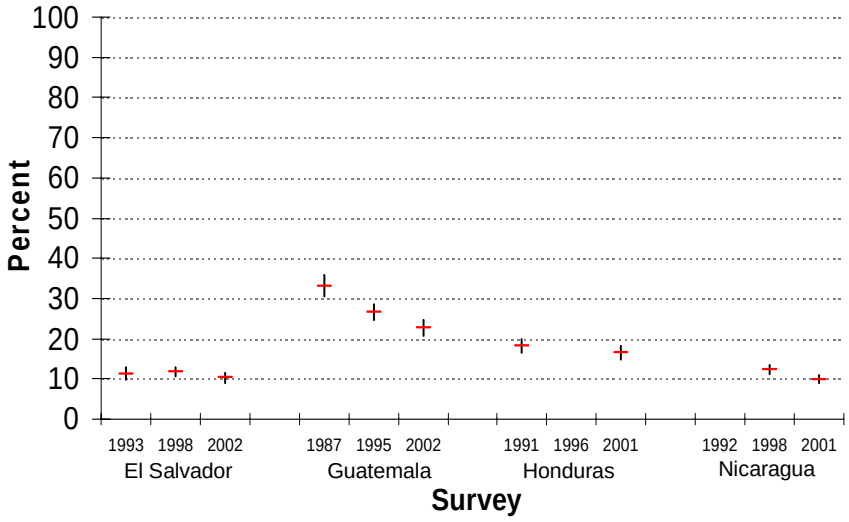


Underweight

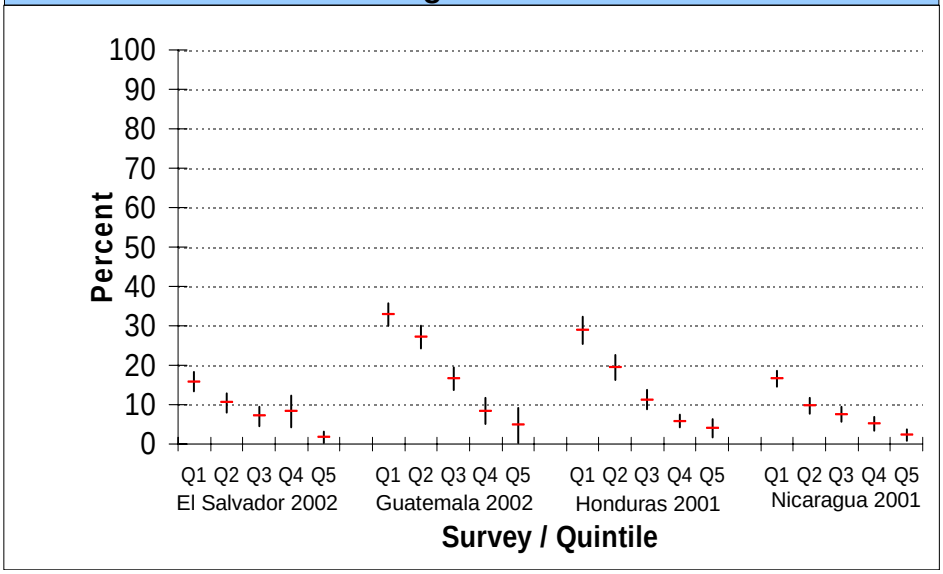
As shown in Graph 5-12, the percentage of children classified as underweight remained stable between the next-to-last survey and last survey in El Salvador and Honduras. In Guatemala, the percentage of children classified as underweight declined between surveys (i.e., 33.2% in 1987, 26.6% in 1995, and 22.7% in 2002). In Nicaragua, the percentage of children classified as underweight declined from 12.3% in 1998 to 9.8% in 2001. Looking at the most recent survey in each country, the percentage of children classified as underweight was 9.8%, 10.3%, 16.6% and 22.7% in Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala respectively.

In the most recent survey for each country (Graph 5-13), the percentage of children classified as underweight decreases as wealth increases. In the lowest wealth quintile, the percentage of children classified as underweight is 15.8%, 16.7%, 28.8% and 33.0% in El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras and Guatemala, respectively. While in the highest wealth quintile, the percentage of children classified as underweight is 1.8%, 2.2%, 4.0%, and 4.8% in El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Guatemala, respectively.

Graph 5-12
Percentage of Children Classified as Low Weight-for-Age–National Trends, Children Aged 3–59 Months



Graph 5-13
Percentage of Children Classified as Low Weight-for-Age by Quintile–Most Recent Survey, Children Aged 3–59 Months



Graphs 5-14 through 5-17 show the percentage of children classified as underweight within wealth quintiles for each survey within a country. For each survey in a country, the percentage of children classified as underweight decreases as wealth increases.

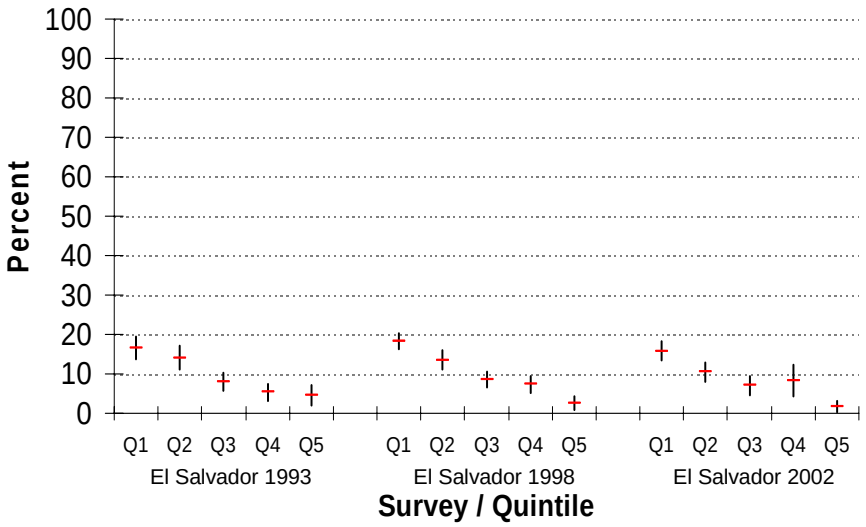
Across the last three surveys in El Salvador (Graph 5-14), there was little to no reduction in each quintile in the percentage of children classified as underweight with the exception of quintile 2 which decreased from 28.4% in 1993 to 19.5% in 2002.

For Guatemala (Graph 5-15), there was some reduction in the percentage of children classified as underweight in each quintile. Between the 1987 and 2002 surveys, the percentage of children classified as underweight decreased from 40.6% to 33.0% in quintile 1, from 40.7% to 27.1% in quintile 2, from 35.9% to 16.5% in quintile 3, from 25.4% to 8.3% in quintile 4, and from 11.7% to 4.8% in quintile 5.

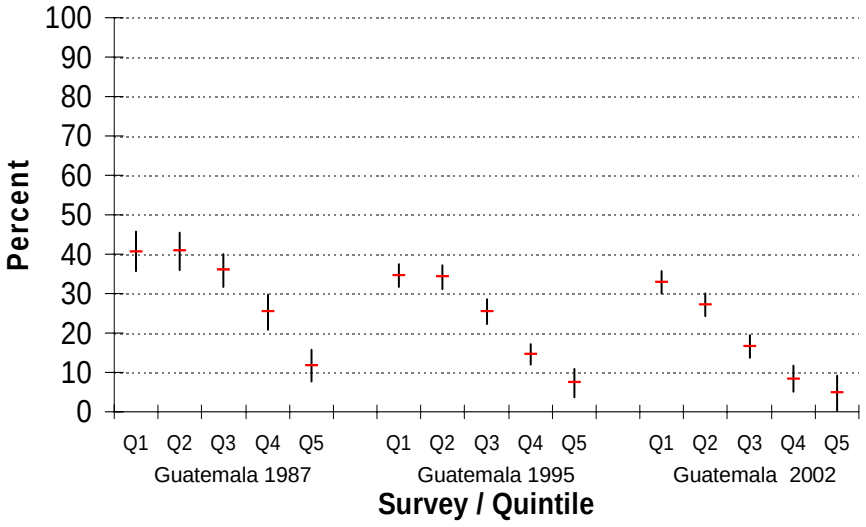
In Honduras (Graph 5-16), there was little to no reduction in each quintile in the percentage of children classified as underweight between the 1991 and 2001 surveys. This finding is expected since there was no reduction between the two surveys in the overall percentage of children classified as underweight (Graph 5-12), not taking wealth quintiles into account.

Between the 1998 and 2001 surveys in Nicaragua (Graph 5-17), there was little to no reduction in each quintile in the percentage of children classified as underweight.

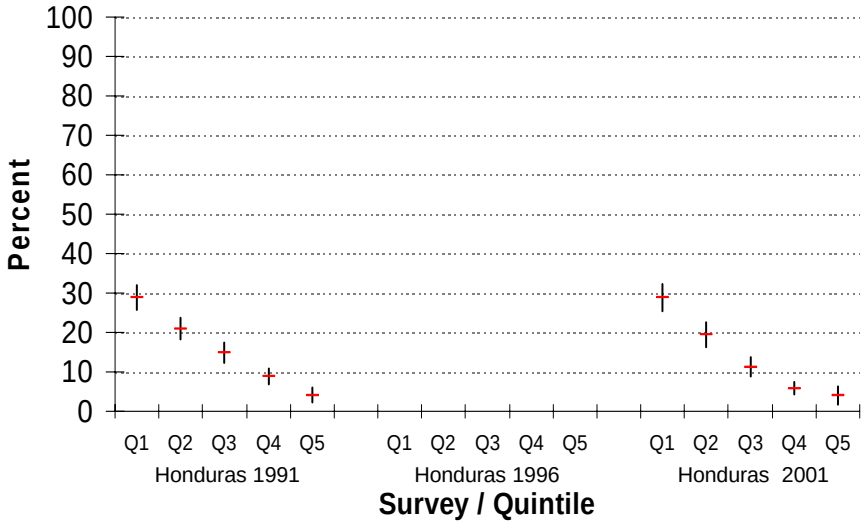
Graph 5-14
Percentage of Children Classified as Low Weight-for-Age by Quintile–El Salvador, Children Aged 3–59 Months



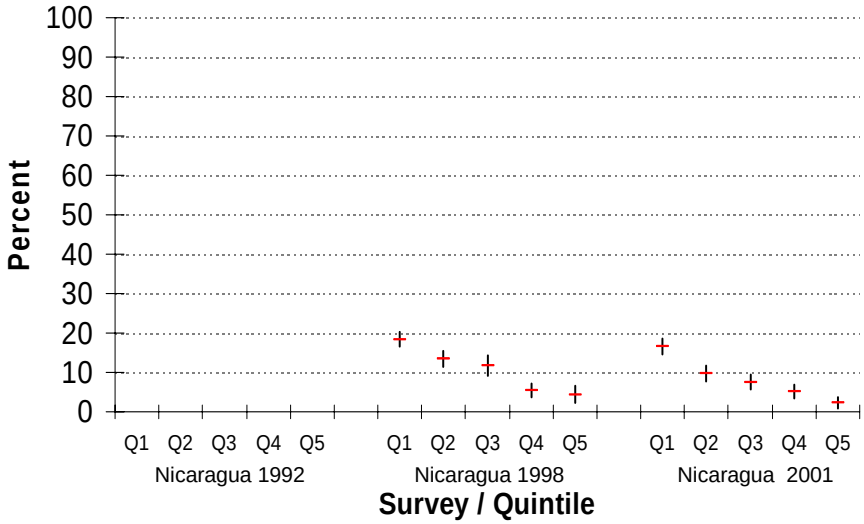
Graph 5-15
Percentage of Children Classified as Low Weight-for-Age by Quintile–Guatemala, Children Aged 3–59 Months



Graph 5-16
Percentage of Children Classified as Low Weight-for-Age by Quintile–Honduras, Children Aged 3–59 Months



Graph 5-17
Percentage of Children Classified as Low Weight-for-Age by Quintile–Nicaragua, Children Aged 3–59 Months



Summary of findings–stunting and underweight

- For all four countries, there has been little to no improvement over time in the percentage of children classified as stunted and in the percentage of children classified as underweight in the two lowest wealth quintiles.
- In the most recent survey in each country, the percentage of children in the lowest wealth quintile classified as stunted ranges from one-third to two-thirds. In quintile 2, the percentage of children classified as stunted ranges from approximately 20% to 60%.
- In the most recent survey in each country, the percentage of children in the lowest wealth quintile classified as underweight ranges from 16% to 33%. In quintile 2, the percentage of children classified as underweight ranges from approximately 10% to 27%.
- Slightly more than half of births occur in the two lowest wealth quintiles where the percentage of children classified as stunted is high and the percentage of children classified as underweight is elevated. Therefore, achieving the Millennium Development Goal indicator of halving the prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age between 1990 and 2015 may be difficult.

CHAPTER 6

Infant and Child Mortality

Table B in the annex (panels 52 through 56) provides detailed information on the under-5, 1 to 4, infant, postneonatal, and neonatal mortality rates, disaggregated by wealth quintile. The under-five mortality rate and the infant mortality rate are indicators for monitoring the progress toward achieving the fourth Millennium Development Goal of reducing child mortality. These two measures are the focus of the analysis in this chapter.

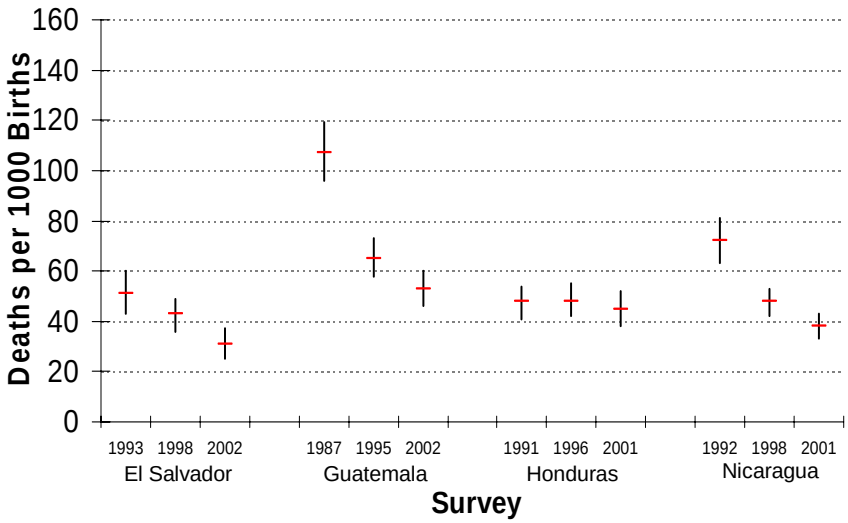
The under-five mortality rate is the probability of dying between birth and exact age 5 and is expressed per 1,000 live births. The infant mortality rate is the probability of dying between birth and the first birthday and is expressed per 1,000 live births.

It should be noted that the 95% confidence intervals around the point estimates for the mortality rates are large especially for the wealth quintiles. Given the large amount of variability around the point estimates for this topic, we have elected to highlight both the point estimate for the mortality rates and their 95% confidence intervals in the subsequent text.

Under-five mortality rate

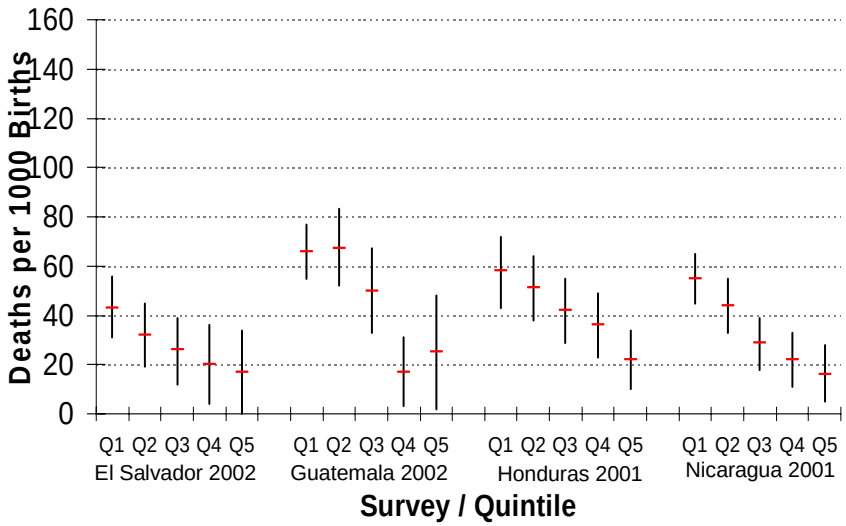
As shown in Graph 6-1, the under-five mortality rate decreased between the earliest presented survey and the most recent survey in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua while it remained stable in Honduras. The percent reduction in the point estimate for the under-five mortality rate from the earliest to the most recent survey was 6.3% in Honduras, 39.2% in El Salvador, 47.2% in Nicaragua, and 50.5% in Guatemala. Focusing on the most recent survey in each country, the point estimate for the under-five mortality rate is 31 deaths per 1,000 live births [95% CI is (25, 37)], 38 deaths per 1,000 live births [95% CI is (33, 43)], 45 deaths per 1,000 live births [95% CI is (38, 52)], and 53 deaths per 1,000 live births [95% CI is (46, 60)] in El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Guatemala, respectively.

Graph 6-1
Under-five Mortality Rate–National Trends, 5 Years Before Survey



In the most recent survey in each country (Graph 6-2), the point estimate for the under-five mortality rate in the two lowest wealth quintiles, quintiles 1 and 2, was higher than in the highest wealth quintile, quintile 5. In El Salvador, the point estimate for the under-5 mortality rate was 43 deaths per 1,000 live births [95% CI is (31, 56)] and 17 deaths per 1,000 live births [95% CI is (0, 34)] in quintiles 1 and 5, respectively. In Guatemala, the point estimate for the under-five mortality rate was 66 deaths per 1,000 live births [95% CI is (55, 77)] and 25 deaths per 1,000 live births [95% CI is (2, 48)] in quintiles 1 and 5, respectively. In Honduras, the point estimate for the under-five mortality rate was 58 deaths per 1,000 live births [95% CI is (43, 72)] and 22 deaths per 1,000 live births [95% CI is (10, 34)] in quintiles 1 and 5, respectively. In Nicaragua, the point estimate for the under-five mortality rate was 55 deaths per 1,000 live births [95% CI is (45, 65)] and 16 deaths per 1,000 live births [95% CI is (5, 28)] in quintiles 1 and 5, respectively.

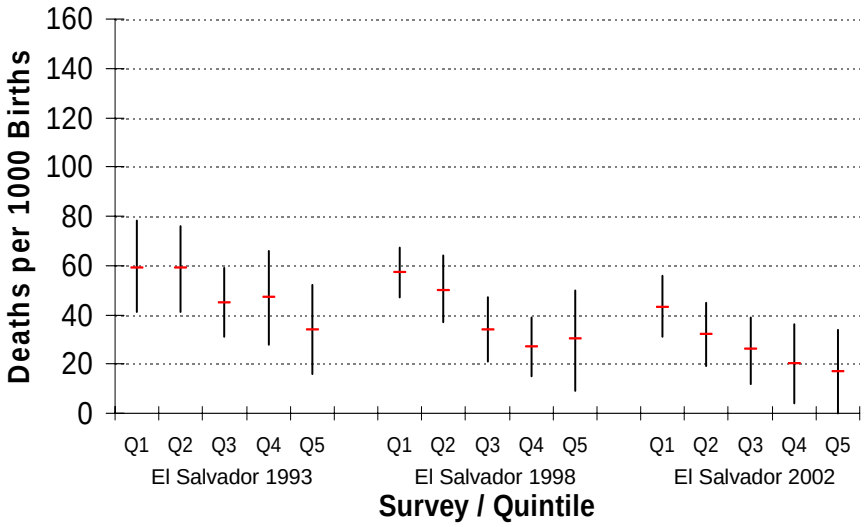
Graph 6-2
Under-five Mortality Rate by Quintile–Most Recent Survey, 5 Years Before Survey



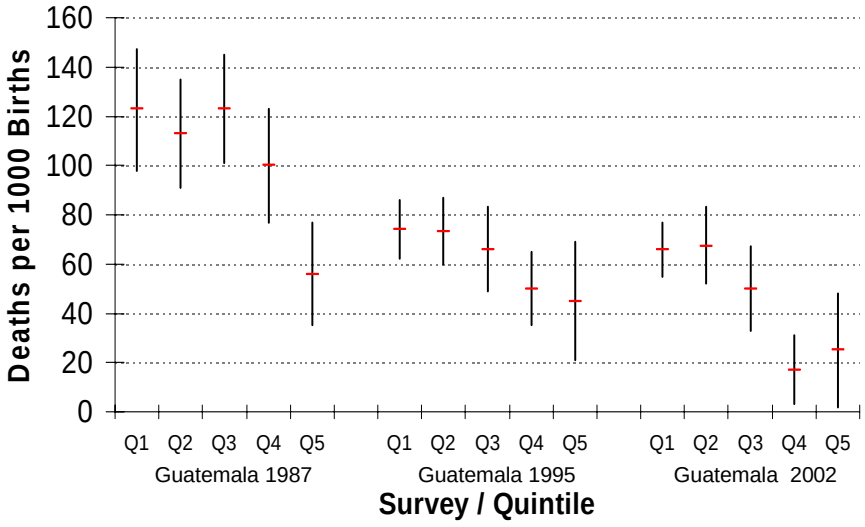
Graphs 6-3 through 6-6 show the under-five mortality rate by wealth quintile for each survey within a country.

The under-five mortality rates for the highest wealth quintile have been relatively low in all the surveys so there is limited potential for measuring change in this group. The question becomes whether there are measurable declines in under-five mortality in the lowest wealth quintile. Given sample size constraints not much can be concluded about mortality change by quintiles in El Salvador and Honduras. However, there is evidence of declines in the under-five mortality rate for the lowest wealth quintile in Guatemala and Nicaragua. Between the 1987 and 2002 surveys in Guatemala, the under-five mortality rate in the lowest wealth quintile diminished from 123 deaths per 1,000 live births [95% CI is (98, 147)] to 66 deaths per 1,000 live births [95% CI is (55, 77)]. Between the 1992 and 2001 surveys in Nicaragua, the under-five mortality rate in the lowest wealth quintile diminished from 95 deaths per 1,000 live births [95% CI is (75, 115)] to 55 deaths per 1,000 live births [95% CI is (45, 65)].

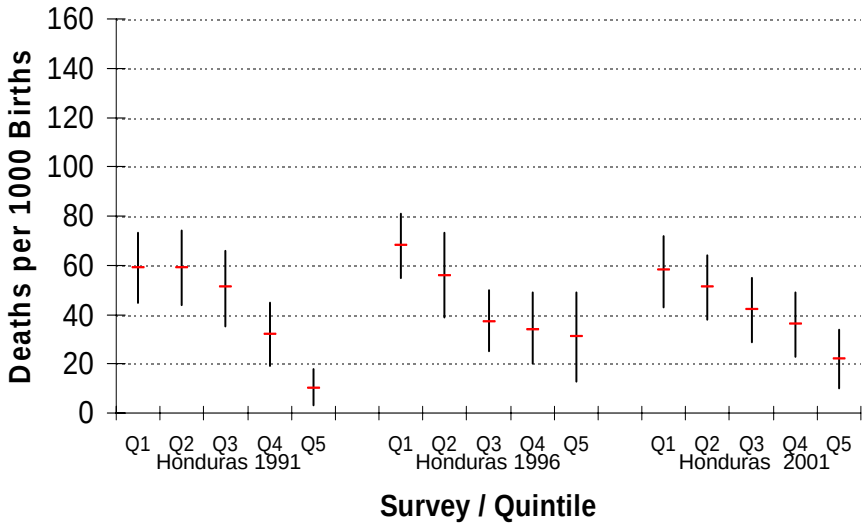
Graph 6-3
Under-five Mortality Rate by Quintile–El Salvador, 5 Years Before Survey



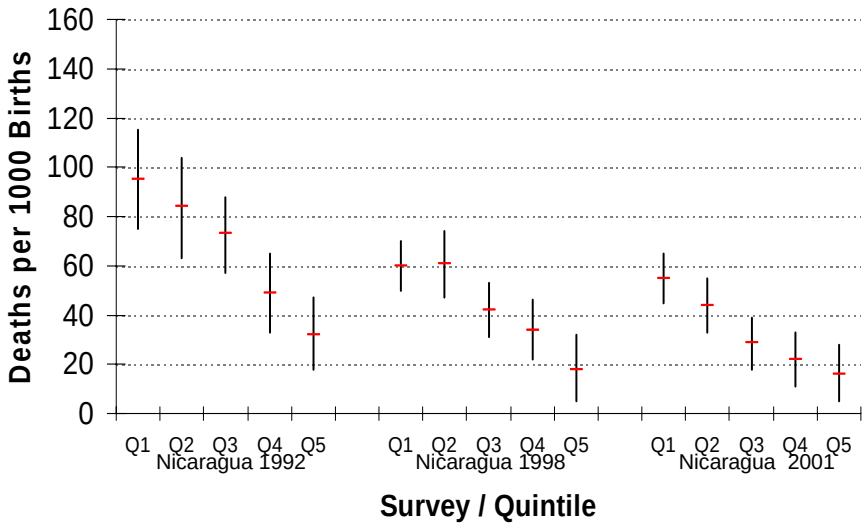
Graph 6-4
Under-five Mortality Rate by Quintile–Guatemala, 5 Years Before Survey



Graph 6-5
Under-five Mortality Rate by Quintile–Honduras, 5 Years Before Survey



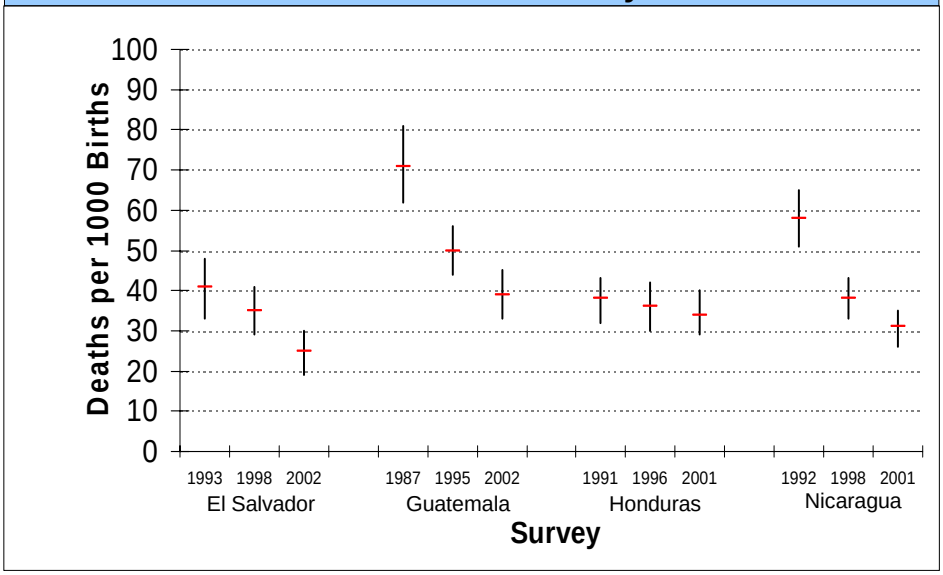
Graph 6-6
Under-five Mortality Rate by Quintile–Nicaragua, 5 Years Before Survey



Infant mortality rate

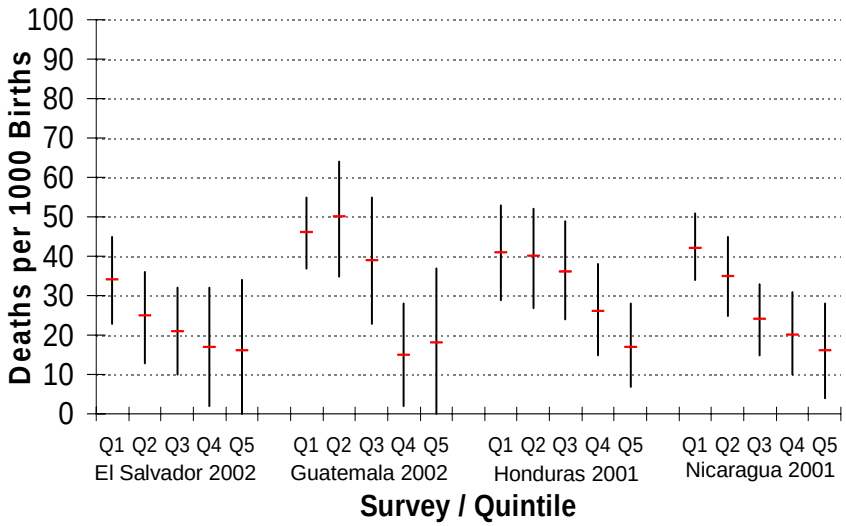
As shown in Graph 6-7, the infant mortality rate decreased between the earliest presented survey and the most recent survey in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua while it remained stable in Honduras. The percent reduction in the point estimate for the infant mortality rate from the earliest to the most recent survey was 10.5% in Honduras, 39.0% in El Salvador, 45.1% in Guatemala, and 46.6% in Nicaragua. Focusing on the most recent survey in each country, the point estimate for the infant mortality rate is 25 deaths per 1,000 live births [95% CI is (19, 30)], 31 deaths per 1,000 live births [95% CI is (26, 35)], 34 deaths per 1,000 live births [95% CI is (29, 40)], and 39 deaths per 1,000 live births [95% CI is (33, 45)] in El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Guatemala, respectively.

Graph 6-7
Infant Mortality Rate–National Trends,
5 Years Before Survey



In the most recent survey in each country (Graph 6-8), the infant mortality rate in the lowest wealth quintile was higher than in the highest wealth quintile. In El Salvador, the point estimate for the infant mortality rate was 34 deaths per 1,000 live births [95% CI is (23, 45)] and 16 deaths per 1,000 live births [95% CI is (0, 34)] in quintiles 1 and 5, respectively. In Guatemala, the point estimate for the infant mortality rate was 46 deaths per 1,000 live births [95% CI is (37, 55)] and 10 deaths per 1,000 live births [95% CI is (0, 37)] in quintiles 1 and 5, respectively. In Honduras, the point estimate for the infant mortality rate was 41 per 1,000 live births [95% CI is (29, 53)] and 17 deaths per 1,000 live births [95% CI is (7, 28)] in quintiles 1 and 5, respectively. In Nicaragua, the point estimate for the infant mortality rate was 42 deaths per 1,000 live births [95% CI is (34, 51)] and 16 deaths per 1,000 live births [95% CI is (4, 28)] in quintiles 1 and 5, respectively.

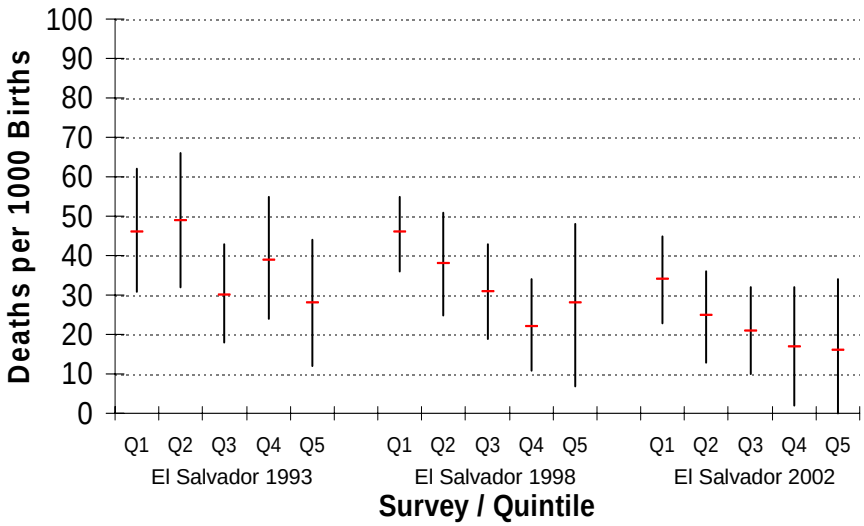
Graph 6-8
Infant Mortality Rate by Quintile–Most Recent Survey, 5 Years Before Survey



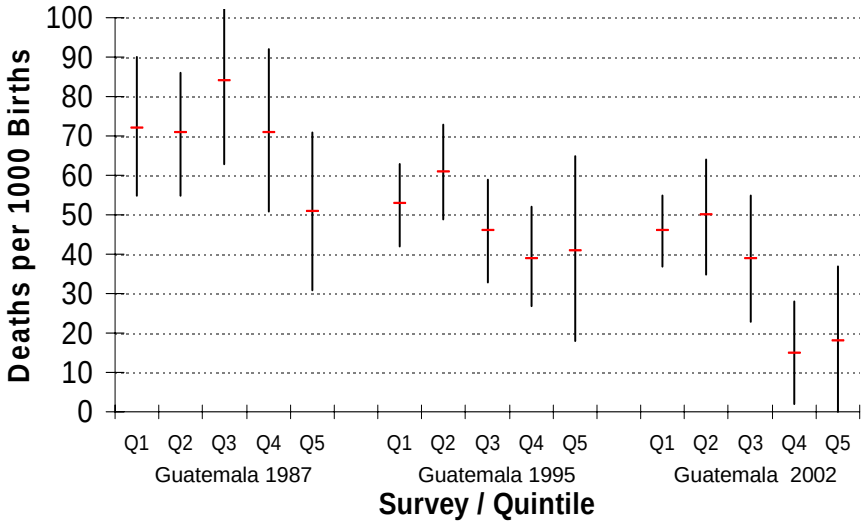
Graphs 6-9 through 6-12 show the infant mortality rate by wealth quintile for each survey within a country.

As with the under-five mortality rates, the infant mortality rates for the highest wealth quintile have been relatively low in all the surveys so there is limited potential for measuring change in this group. Likewise, the question becomes whether there are measurable declines in infant mortality in the lowest wealth quintile. Given sample size constraints not much can be concluded about mortality change by quintiles in El Salvador and Honduras. However, there is evidence of declines in the infant mortality rate for the lowest wealth quintile in Guatemala and Nicaragua. Between the 1987 and 2002 surveys in Guatemala, the infant mortality rate in the lowest wealth quintile diminished from 72 deaths [95% CI is (55, 90)] to 46 deaths per 1,000 live births [95% CI is (37, 55)]. Between the 1992 and 2001 surveys in Nicaragua, the infant mortality rate in the lowest wealth quintile diminished from 75 deaths [95% CI is (59, 91)] to 42 deaths per 1,000 live births [95% CI is (34, 51)].

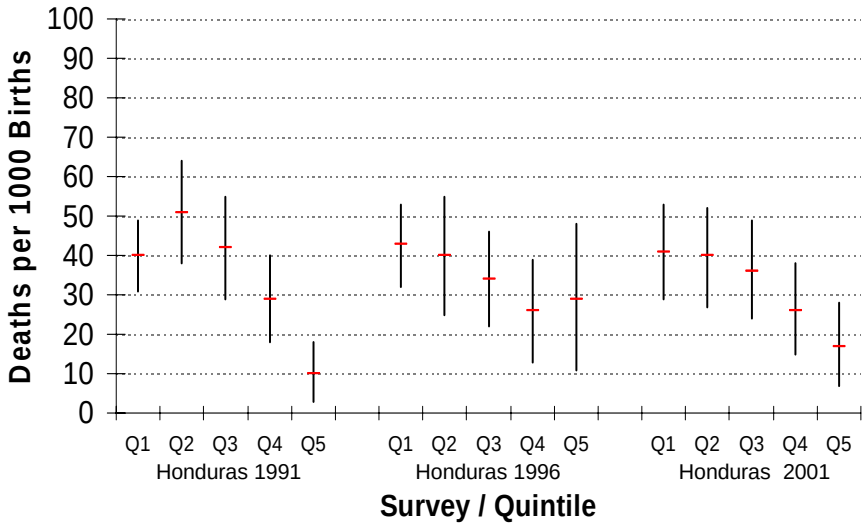
Graph 6-9
Infant Mortality Rate by Quintile–El Salvador,
5 Years Before Survey



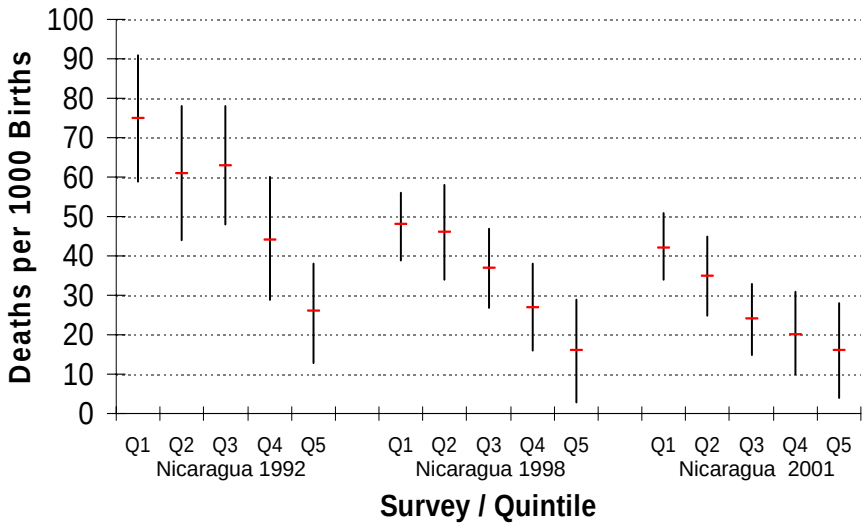
Graph 6-10
Infant Mortality Rate by Quintile–Guatemala,
5 Years Before Survey



Graph 6-11
Infant Mortality Rate by Quintile–Honduras, 5 Years Before Survey



Graph 6-12
Infant Mortality Rate by Quintile–Nicaragua, 5 Years Before Survey



Summary of findings–under-five and infant mortality

- The under-five mortality rate and the infant mortality rate in the most recent survey were lower than the respective rates in the earliest reported survey in all countries except Honduras where the rates remained stable. Consequently, achieving the Millennium Development Goal target of reducing by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate may be difficult for Honduras.
- In the most recent survey in all countries, the point estimates for the under-five mortality rate and for the infant mortality rate were higher in the lowest wealth quintile than in the highest wealth quintile. This finding indicates a disparity between the lowest and highest wealth quintiles in the under-five mortality rate and the infant mortality rate.
- In the lowest wealth quintile, the under-five mortality rate and the infant mortality rate diminished in Guatemala and Nicaragua, the two countries with the largest under-five and infant mortality rates at the time of the earliest survey.

APPENDICES

Appendix A – Definitions of Key Indicators

Fertility

These fertility rates are based on births in 3 years before the survey for Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua and 5 years before the survey in El Salvador.

Panel 1 - Total Fertility Rate – The number of births a woman would have during her childbearing years (i.e., ages 15-49) if she passed through those years experiencing the observed age-specific fertility rates for a period of time. In the Guatemala 1987 only women ages 15-44 were interviewed so that the TFR is for ages 15-44.

Panel 2 - General Fertility Rate – The annual number of births in a population per 1,000 women aged 15-44.

Family Planning

A woman of reproductive age is defined to be aged 15 to 49 years (15-44 for Guatemala 1987).

Panel 3 - Ideal number of children – The mean of the ideal family size for reproductive-aged women. Women with non-numeric responses are excluded from the calculation.
No information or inadequate information was available to calculate this indicator for the 1993 El Salvador, 1998 El Salvador, 2002/03 El Salvador, and 1992/93 Nicaragua surveys.

Panel 4 - Current use of contraception – Percentage of reproductive-aged women, married or in a consensual union, who used a contraceptive method in the 30 days prior to the interview.

Panel 5 - Uses modern method – Percentage of reproductive-aged women, married or in a consensual union, who use a modern contraceptive method. Modern contraceptive methods include female sterilization, injectables, orals, intrauterine devices (IUDs), condoms, vaginal methods, vasectomy, and Norplant.

Panel 6 - Uses traditional method – Percentage of reproductive-aged women, married or in a consensual union, who use a traditional contraceptive method. Traditional contraceptive methods include rhythm, Billings, withdrawal, folkloric and MELA.

Panel 7 - Female Sterilization – Percentage of reproductive-aged women, married or in a consensual union, who have been sterilized.

Panel 8 - Uses Injection – Percentage of reproductive-aged women, married or in a consensual union, who use an injectable contraceptive method.

Panel 9 - Uses Oral – Percentage of reproductive-aged women, married or in a consensual union, who use an oral contraceptive method.

Panel 10 - Uses IUD – Percentage of reproductive-aged women, married or in a consensual union, who use an IUD as a contraceptive method.

Panel 11 - Uses Condoms – Percentage of reproductive-aged women, married or in a consensual union, who use condoms as a contraceptive method.

Panel 12 - Uses Rhythm/Billings – Percentage of reproductive-aged women, married or in a consensual union, who use rhythm or Billings as a contraceptive method.

Panel 13 - Uses Withdrawal – Percentage of reproductive-aged women, married or in a consensual union, who use withdrawal as a contraceptive method.

Panel 14 - Uses other method – Percentage of reproductive-aged women, married or in a consensual union, who use some other contraceptive method. Other contraceptive methods may include modern and traditional methods such as vasectomy, Norplant, vaginal methods, and lactational amenorrhea method.

Panel 15 - FP from MOH – Percentage of reproductive-aged women currently using a modern contraceptive method supplied by the Ministry of Health.

Panel 16 - FP from Social Security – Percentage of reproductive-aged women currently using a modern contraceptive method supplied by the Social Security Institute. The Social Security Institute was not included as a source in the questionnaire for the 1998 and 2001 Nicaragua surveys. These users have been combined with Ministry of Health as public sector users and are included under MOH for these two surveys.

Panel 17 - FP from FPA – Percentage of reproductive-aged women currently using a modern contraceptive method supplied by a private family planning association.

Panel 18 - FP from Pharmacy – Percentage of reproductive-aged women currently using a modern contraceptive method obtained from a pharmacy.

Panel 19 - FP from Private Clinic – Percentage of reproductive-aged women currently using a modern contraceptive method supplied by a private clinic.

Panel 20 - FP from Other source – Percentage of reproductive-aged women currently using a modern contraceptive method supplied by some other source.

Panel 21 - Does not know FP source – Percentage of reproductive-aged women currently using a modern contraceptive method from a source that is not remembered.

Maternal Health

Maternal health indicators were calculated for live births to women ages 15-49 years that occurred in a 5 year period.

Country	Time period
El Salvador, 1993	March 1988 to February 1993
El Salvador, 1998	March 1993 to February 1998
El Salvador, 2002/03	November 1997 to October 2002
Guatemala, 1987	1 to 60 months before month of interview
Guatemala, 1995	1 to 60 months before month of interview
Guatemala, 2002	April 1997 to March 2002
Honduras, 1991/92	1 to 60 months before month of interview
Honduras, 1996	January 1991 to December 1995
Honduras, 2001	January 1996 to December 2000
Nicaragua, 1992/1993	1 to 60 months before month of interview
Nicaragua, 1998	1 to 60 months before month of interview
Nicaragua, 2001	1 to 60 months before month of interview

Panel 22 - Any antenatal care – Percentage of live births in a 5 year period before the survey for which the mother received at least one antenatal care examination. Only information on the last live birth was available for the antenatal care indicators in the 1991/92 Honduras, 1996 Honduras, and the 2001 Nicaragua surveys.

Panel 23 - At least four ANC visits – Percentage of live births in a 5 year period before the survey for which the mother received 4 or more antenatal care examinations. No information was available to calculate this indicator for the 1987 Guatemala survey. Only information on the last live birth was available for the antenatal care indicators in the 1991/92 Honduras, 1996 Honduras, and the 2001 Nicaragua surveys.

Panel 24 - ANC begun 1st trimester – Percentage of live births in a 5 year period before the survey for which the mother received antenatal care during her first trimester of pregnancy. No information was available to calculate this indicator for the 1987 Guatemala survey. Only information on the last live birth was available for the antenatal care indicators in the 1991/92 Honduras, 1996 Honduras, and the 2001 Nicaragua surveys.

Panel 25 - Institutional delivery – Percentage of live births in a 5 year period before the survey for which the mother delivered in a hospital or clinic (i.e., these facilities were affiliated with the Ministry of Health, Social Security Institute, or were private). No information was available to calculate this indicator for the 1987 Guatemala survey. Only information on the last live birth was available for the delivery indicators in the 1991/92 Honduras and the 1996 Honduras surveys.

Panel 26 - Delivery in MOH facility – Percentage of live births in a 5 year period before the survey for which the mother delivered at a Ministry of Health facility. No information was available to calculate this indicator for the 1987 Guatemala survey. Only information on the last live birth was available for the delivery indicators in the 1991/92 Honduras and the 1996 Honduras surveys.

Panel 27 - Delivery in Social Security – Percentage of live births in a 5 year period before the survey for which the mother delivered at a Social Security Institute facility. No information was available to calculate this indicator for the 1987 Guatemala survey. Only information on the last live birth was available for the delivery indicators in the 1991/92 Honduras and the 1996 Honduras surveys.

Panel 28 - Delivery in Private facility – Percentage of live births in a 5 year period before the survey for which the mother delivered at a private facility. No information was available to calculate this indicator for the 1987 Guatemala survey. Only information on the last live birth was available for the delivery indicators in the 1991/92 Honduras and the 1996 Honduras surveys.

Panel 29 - Delivered at home – Percentage of live births in a 5 year period before the survey for which the mother delivered at home. No information was available to calculate this indicator for the 1987 Guatemala survey. Only information on the last live birth was available for the delivery indicators in the 1991/92 Honduras and the 1996 Honduras surveys.

Panel 30 - Delivery at home with TBA – Percentage of live births in a 5 year period before the survey for which the mother delivered at home with the assistance of a midwife or traditional birth attendant (partera). No information was available to calculate this indicator for the 1987 Guatemala survey. Only information on the last live birth was available for the delivery indicators in the 1991/92 Honduras and the 1996 Honduras surveys.

Panel 31 - Delivery at home alone – Percentage of live births in a 5 year period before the survey for which the mother delivered at home alone. No information was available to calculate this indicator for the 1987 Guatemala survey. Only information on the last live birth was available for the delivery indicators in the 1991/92 Honduras and the 1996 Honduras surveys.

Panel 32 - Delivery at home with other – Percentage of live births in a 5 year period before the survey for which the mother delivered at home with assistance of someone other than a midwife or traditional birth attendant (e.g., nurse, MD, family member). No information was available to calculate this indicator for the 1987 Guatemala survey. Only information on the last live birth was available for the delivery indicators in the 1991/92 Honduras and the 1996 Honduras surveys.

Panel 33 - Delivery by a skilled birth attendant – Percentage of live births in a 5 year period before the survey for which the mother delivered at a facility or at home with a nurse or medical doctor. Only information on the last live birth was available for the delivery indicators in the 1991/92 Honduras and the 1996 Honduras surveys.

Panel 34 - Delivery by Cesarean – Percentage of live births in a 5 year period before the survey for which the mother delivered by cesarean section. No information was available to calculate this indicator for the 1987 Guatemala survey. Only information on the last live birth was available for this indicator in the 1998 El Salvador, 2002/03 El Salvador, 1991/92 Honduras, and the 1996 Honduras surveys.

Panel 35 - Postpartum care for mother – Percentage of live births in a 5 year period before the survey for which the mother received postpartum care. No information or inadequate information was available to calculate this indicator for the 1987 Guatemala, 1995 Guatemala, 1998 Nicaragua, and 2001 Nicaragua surveys. Only information on the last live birth was available for this indicator in the 1991/92 Honduras and the 1996 Honduras surveys.

Child Health

Panel 36 - Took child for newborn checkup – Percentage of children born during the five years preceding the survey who were taken for a newborn checkup. No information or inadequate information was available to calculate this indicator for the 1987 Guatemala, 1995 Guatemala, 1998 Nicaragua, and 2001 Nicaragua surveys. Only information on the last live birth was available for this indicator in the 1991/92 Honduras survey. The time period for which births enter the denominator is the same as shown for maternal health indicators shown above.

Immunizations

Immunization indicators were calculated for children ages 12-23 months and for children 12-59 months.

The current age of the child is not calculated in the same way for all the surveys. In the surveys for El Salvador 1993, 1998 and 2002/03, Honduras 1996 and 2001 and Guatemala 2002 an exact age in months is calculated from the birth date and date of interview using all information on day, month and year of each date. For the other surveys only month and year of birth were collected so that the age is calculated as the difference between month/year of interview and month/year of birth of the child.

For the following 6 surveys information on immunizations was collected for one randomly selected child, instead of for all children in the age range: El Salvador 1993, 1998 and 2002/03, Honduras 1996 and 2001, and Nicaragua 1992/93. For these surveys the data have been weighted to be representative of all children in the age range.

Panel 37 - Had health card for child: 12-59 mts – Percentage of children aged 12 to 59 months at the time of the survey for whom the mother provided a vaccination health card to the interviewer.

Panel 38 - Child received BCG: 12-59 mts – Percentage of children aged 12 to 59 months at the time of the survey who had received a dose of BCG vaccine, according to either the health card or the mother's recollection.

Panel 39 - 3 doses of DPT: 12-59 mts – Percentage of children aged 12 to 59 months at the time of the survey who had received three doses of diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus (DPT) vaccine, according to either the health card or the mother's recollection. For the most recent survey in each country credit was given for getting three doses of DPT if the child had three doses of DPT or Pentavalente.

Panel 40 - 3 doses of Polio vaccine: 12-59 mts – Percentage of children aged 12 to 59 months at the time of the survey who had received three doses of polio vaccine, according to either the health card or the mother's recollection.

Panel 41 - Measles vaccine: 12-59 mts – Percentage of children aged 12 to 59 months at the time of the survey who had received a dose of measles vaccine, according to either the health card or the mother's recollection.

Panel 42 - Recieved all vaccines: 12-59 mts – Percentage of children aged 12 to 59 months at the time of the survey who had received one dose of BCG vaccine, three doses of DPT vaccine, three doses of polio vaccine, and one dose of measles vaccine, according to either the health card or the mother's recollection.

Panel 43 - Had health card for child: 12-23 mts – Percentage of children aged 12 to 23 months at the time of the survey for whom the mother provided a vaccination health card to the interviewer.

Panel 44 - Child received BCG: 12-23 mts – Percentage of children aged 12 to 23 months at the time of the survey who had received a dose of BCG vaccine, according to either the health card or the mother's recollection.

Panel 45 - 3 doses of DPT: 12-23 mts – Percentage of children aged 12 to 23 months at the time of the survey who had received three doses of DPT vaccine, according to either the health card or the mother's recollection. . For the most recent survey in each country credit was given for getting three doses of DPT if the child had three doses of DPT or Pentavalente.

Panel 46 - 3 doses of Polio vaccine: 12-23 mts – Percentage of children aged 12 to 23 months at the time of the survey who had received three doses of polio vaccine, according to either the health card or the mother's recollection.

Panel 47 - Measles vaccine: 12-23 mts – Percentage of children aged 12 to 23 months at the time of the survey who had received a dose of measles vaccine, according to either the health card or the mother's recollection.

Panel 48 - Recieved all vaccines: 12-23 mts – Percentage of children aged 12 to 23 months at the time of the survey who had received one dose of BCG vaccine, three doses of DPT vaccine, three doses of polio vaccine, and one dose of measles vaccine, according to either the health card or the mother's recollection.

Nutritional Status

Observations with extreme values for the measures of physical size were not included in the tabulations. Extreme values are defined as a height-for-age less than 6 standard deviations (sd) below or more 3 sd above the reference population mean, (except in El Salvador 1998 and 2002/03 where observations with <-5 sd below or >3 sd above were deleted). Extreme values for weight-for-age is defined are defined as less than 5 standard deviations (sd) below or more than 4 sd above the reference population. Extreme values for weight-for-height are defined as less than 4 standard deviations (sd) below or more then 4 sd above the reference population mean.

Panel 49 - Stunted (height-for-age < -2 sd) – Percentage of children aged 3 to 59 months whose height is more than 2 standard deviations below the mean of the U. S. National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) reference population for their age and sex. Children ages 0-36 months were used in Guatemala 1987 and children 0-59 months were used for Guatemala 1995, and Nicaragua 1998 and 2001. No information was available to calculate this indicator for the 1996 Honduras and the 1992/93 Nicaragua surveys.

Panel 50 - Underweight (weight-for-age < -2 sd) – Percentage of children aged 3 to 59 months whose weight is more than 2 standard deviations below the mean of the NCHS reference population for their age and sex. Children ages 0-36 months were used in Guatemala 1987 and children 0-59 months were used for Guatemala 1995, and Nicaragua 1998 and 2001. No information was available to calculate this indicator for the 1996 Honduras and the 1992/93 Nicaragua surveys.

Panel 51 - Wasted (weight-for-height < -2 sd) – Percentage of children aged 3 to 59 months whose weight is more than 2 standard deviations below the mean of the NCHS reference population for their height and sex. Children ages 0-36 months were used in Guatemala 1987 and children 0-59 months were used for Guatemala 1995, and Nicaragua 1998 and 2001. No information was available to calculate this indicator for the 1996 Honduras and the 1992/93 Nicaragua surveys.

Infant and Child Mortality

These are period estimates based on all exposure at specific ages during the five years before the survey.

Country	Time period
El Salvador, 1993	March 1988 to February 1993
El Salvador, 1998	March 1993 to February 1998
El Salvador, 2002/03	November 1997 to October 2002
Guatemala, 1987	1 to 60 months before month of interview
Guatemala, 1995	1 to 60 months before month of interview
Guatemala, 2002	April 1997 to March 2002
Honduras, 1991/92	September 1986 to August 1991
Honduras, 1996	January 1991 to December 1995
Honduras, 2001	January 1996 to December 2000
Nicaragua, 1992/1993	November 1987 to October 2002
Nicaragua, 1998	1 to 60 months before month of interview
Nicaragua, 2001	1 to 60 months before month of interview

Panel 52 - Under 5 mortality rate – The probability of dying between birth and the exact age of 5, expressed per 1,000 live births.

Panel 53 - 1 to 4 mortality rate – The probability of dying between the exact ages of 1 to 5, expressed per 1,000 children surviving to their first birthday.

Panel 54 - Infant mortality rate – The probability of dying between birth and the first birthday, expressed per 1,000 live births.

Panel 55 - Postneonatal mortality rate – The difference between the infant mortality rate and the neonatal mortality rate, expressed per 1,000 live births.

Panel 56 - Neonatal mortality rate – The probability of dying within the first 28 days of life, expressed per 1,000 live births.

HIV/AIDS

A woman of reproductive age is defined to be aged 15 to 49 years.

Panel 57 - Have heard of HIV/AIDS – Percentage of reproductive-aged women who have heard of HIV/AIDS. No information was available to calculate this indicator for the 1987 Guatemala survey.

Panel 58 - Know HIV can be asymptomatic – Percentage of reproductive-aged women who know that a person can be infected with HIV and not show any clinical symptoms of the disease (i.e., be asymptomatic). No information or inadequate information was available to calculate this indicator for the 1987 Guatemala and the 1991/92 Honduras surveys.

Panel 59 - Know that no cure exists for HIV – Percentage of reproductive-aged women who know that no cure exists for HIV infection. No information or inadequate information was available to calculate this indicator for the 1987 Guatemala, 1995 Guatemala, 1991/92 Honduras, 1998 Nicaragua, and the 2001 Nicaragua surveys.

Panel 60 - Know of HIV test – Percentage of reproductive-aged women who have heard of the HIV test. No information or inadequate information was available to calculate this indicator for the 1993 El Salvador, 1998 El Salvador, 1987 Guatemala, 1995 Guatemala, 1991/92 Honduras, 1996 Honduras, 1992/93 Nicaragua, 1998 Nicaragua, and the 2001 Nicaragua surveys.

Panel 61 - Been tested for HIV – Percentage of reproductive-aged women who had ever been tested for HIV. No information or inadequate information was available to calculate this indicator for the 1993 El Salvador, 1998 El Salvador, 1987 Guatemala, 1995 Guatemala, 2002 Guatemala, 1991/92 Honduras, 1996 Honduras, 1992 Nicaragua, and the 1998 Nicaragua surveys.

Panel 62 - Mentioned monogamy to prevent HIV – Percentage of reproductive-aged women who spontaneously mentioned monogamy as an effective method to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS. No information or inadequate information was available to calculate this indicator for the 1993 El Salvador, 1987 Guatemala, and the 1992/93 and 2001 Nicaragua surveys.

Panel 63 - Mentioned abstinence to prevent HIV – Percentage of reproductive-aged women who spontaneously mentioned abstinence as an effective method to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS. No information or inadequate information was available to calculate this indicator for the 1993 El Salvador, 1987 Guatemala, and the 1992/93 and 2001 Nicaragua surveys

Panel 64 - Mentioned condoms to prevent HIV – Percentage of reproductive-aged women who spontaneously mentioned use of condoms as an effective method to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS. No information or inadequate information was available to calculate this indicator for the 1993 El Salvador, 1987 Guatemala, and the 1992/93 and 2001 Nicaragua surveys.

Appendix B - Key indicators, Overall and by Wealth Quintile

Table B - Point Estimate and 95% Confidence Interval for Key Indicators within each Survey, Overall and by Wealth Quintiles

	Total			Quintile 1			Quintile 2			Quintile 3			Quintile 4			Quintile 5		
FERTILITY																		
Panel 1 - Total fertility rate																		
Survey	**Value**	**Low**	**High**	**Value**	**Low**	**High**	**Value**	**Low**	**High**	**Value**	**Low**	**High**	**Value**	**Low**	**High**	**Value**	**Low**	**High**
El Salvador 1993	3.85	3.61	4.09	6.19	5.74	6.64	4.78	4.35	5.22	3.42	3.11	3.73	3.07	2.77	3.36	2.02	1.79	2.24
El Salvador 1998	3.58	3.43	3.73	5.82	5.49	6.15	4.43	4.14	4.72	3.20	2.96	3.43	2.86	2.63	3.09	2.01	1.83	2.19
El Salvador 2002/03	2.97	2.81	3.13	4.99	4.73	5.25	3.48	3.20	3.76	2.68	2.42	2.95	2.18	1.95	2.42	1.57	1.35	1.79
Guatemala 1987	5.63	5.33	5.93	7.91	7.42	8.41	7.18	6.69	7.66	6.37	5.93	6.82	4.62	4.23	5.01	2.99	2.70	3.29
Guatemala 1995	5.14	4.82	5.47	8.09	7.74	8.45	6.44	6.01	6.87	5.52	5.11	5.92	3.73	3.46	4.00	2.24	1.85	2.63
Guatemala 2002	4.38	4.04	4.72	7.25	6.88	7.63	5.69	5.27	6.11	4.36	4.01	4.71	2.84	2.50	3.17	1.73	1.41	2.06
Honduras 1991/92	5.19	4.92	5.45	7.76	7.31	8.21	6.48	6.07	6.90	5.37	4.99	5.76	3.96	3.62	4.30	2.73	2.46	2.99
Honduras 1996	4.95	4.66	5.24	7.73	7.29	8.16	6.64	6.08	7.20	4.68	4.27	5.09	3.83	3.51	4.15	2.61	2.31	2.91
Honduras 2001	4.44	4.21	4.67	7.27	6.88	7.67	5.43	4.99	5.87	4.09	3.76	4.41	3.48	3.17	3.80	2.36	2.10	2.61
Nicaragua 1992/93	4.56	4.28	4.84	7.36	6.75	7.96	5.75	5.32	6.18	4.76	4.39	5.12	3.42	3.15	3.69	2.41	2.21	2.61
Nicaragua 1998	3.88	3.70	4.05	6.62	6.32	6.93	4.86	4.60	5.11	3.61	3.36	3.85	2.88	2.67	3.09	2.02	1.85	2.20
Nicaragua 2001	3.23	3.07	3.40	5.55	5.21	5.90	3.80	3.52	4.07	2.80	2.58	3.03	2.34	2.08	2.60	2.04	1.78	2.30
Panel 2 - General fertility rate																		
Survey	**Value**	**Low**	**High**	**Value**	**Low**	**High**	**Value**	**Low**	**High**	**Value**	**Low**	**High**	**Value**	**Low**	**High**	**Value**	**Low**	**High**
El Salvador 1993	140	132	148	219	206	233	167	152	182	134	122	145	119	108	129	75	65	84
El Salvador 1998	129	123	134	203	193	213	161	151	171	122	113	132	106	97	115	69	62	76
El Salvador 2002/03	108	103	113	176	168	185	125	115	135	99	91	108	85	75	96	55	48	62
Guatemala 1987	205	194	215	280	264	296	260	244	276	225	210	240	175	162	188	110	98	121
Guatemala 1995	176	165	187	277	264	290	219	205	233	187	173	202	134	123	146	76	61	92
Guatemala 2002	151	139	164	252	237	266	194	179	209	153	141	165	102	90	115	57	43	70
Honduras 1991/92	180	172	189	263	248	278	224	209	238	187	175	200	142	129	154	97	87	106
Honduras 1996	170	161	179	258	246	271	220	203	238	163	150	176	141	130	153	96	84	107
Honduras 2001	157	150	165	242	229	256	191	177	205	152	140	164	135	123	147	84	74	93
Nicaragua 1992/93	169	159	178	256	238	275	212	198	227	183	169	196	130	119	140	91	83	99
Nicaragua 1998	140	134	146	233	222	243	177	168	187	136	127	145	106	98	114	71	65	78
Nicaragua 2001	116	111	122	195	183	208	139	129	149	103	95	112	87	77	96	71	62	80

	Total			Quintile 1			Quintile 2			Quintile 3			Quintile 4			Quintile 5		
Panel 3 - Ideal number of children																		
Survey	**Value**	**Low**	**High**	**Value**	**Low**	**High**	**Value**	**Low**	**High**	**Value**	**Low**	**High**	**Value**	**Low**	**High**	**Value**	**Low**	**High**
El Salvador 1993	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
El Salvador 1998	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
El Salvador 2002/03	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Guatemala 1987	3.81	3.68	3.95	4.82	4.51	5.12	4.53	4.24	4.81	3.94	3.75	4.13	3.42	3.26	3.58	3.08	2.99	3.18
Guatemala 1995	3.61	3.51	3.70	4.54	4.41	4.68	4.32	4.18	4.46	3.83	3.68	3.98	3.20	3.06	3.34	2.70	2.63	2.77
Guatemala 2002	3.37	3.27	3.47	4.40	4.21	4.59	3.87	3.72	4.02	3.52	3.41	3.64	2.91	2.80	3.02	2.62	2.53	2.71
Honduras 1991/92	3.49	3.44	3.55	4.24	4.10	4.38	3.82	3.71	3.93	3.46	3.38	3.55	3.18	3.11	3.24	2.99	2.94	3.05
Honduras 1996	3.03	2.98	3.09	3.61	3.47	3.74	3.42	3.28	3.55	3.07	2.95	3.18	2.78	2.68	2.88	2.65	2.57	2.74
Honduras 2001	2.96	2.90	3.02	3.62	3.48	3.76	3.24	3.14	3.35	2.99	2.91	3.07	2.67	2.60	2.74	2.55	2.50	2.61
Nicaragua 1992/93	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nicaragua 1998	2.76	2.72	2.80	3.49	3.38	3.60	3.03	2.95	3.11	2.60	2.53	2.67	2.44	2.38	2.50	2.43	2.36	2.50
Nicaragua 2001	2.86	2.81	2.90	3.79	3.67	3.91	3.08	2.99	3.17	2.66	2.59	2.73	2.51	2.46	2.57	2.43	2.37	2.48

FAMILY PLANNING

Panel 4 - Current use of contraception

Survey	**Value**	**Low**	**High**	**Value**	**Low**	**High**	**Value**	**Low**	**High**	**Value**	**Low**	**High**	**Value**	**Low**	**High**	**Value**	**Low**	**High**
El Salvador 1993	53.23	50.46	56.00	33.12	28.35	37.89	45.19	40.68	49.71	56.95	52.80	61.10	62.59	58.94	66.25	73.20	69.86	76.53
El Salvador 1998	59.99	58.36	61.62	40.07	36.89	43.25	51.73	48.76	54.71	64.12	60.97	67.26	70.23	67.08	73.39	75.21	72.26	78.17
El Salvador 2002/03	66.88	64.98	68.78	51.85	48.06	55.64	65.75	62.28	69.21	70.30	66.85	73.75	75.82	72.37	79.28	71.89	66.40	77.38
Guatemala 1987	23.16	20.10	26.22	3.59	1.80	5.37	6.88	4.90	8.86	15.66	11.87	19.44	36.54	32.10	40.98	57.53	53.40	61.65
Guatemala 1995	31.39	28.37	34.42	7.69	6.00	9.38	13.85	11.13	16.56	26.92	23.64	30.21	47.20	43.46	50.95	68.01	63.95	72.06
Guatemala 2002	43.32	40.03	46.62	18.07	15.53	20.60	30.19	26.75	33.62	46.14	42.37	49.90	61.48	56.05	66.91	74.02	68.02	80.02
Honduras 1991/92	45.77	43.44	48.09	23.19	20.13	26.26	33.02	29.73	36.30	49.36	45.77	52.96	61.61	58.00	65.22	69.83	66.12	73.54
Honduras 1996	49.25	47.02	51.47	25.64	22.24	29.04	40.82	36.47	45.17	50.41	46.64	54.18	62.59	59.02	66.17	68.96	64.98	72.94
Honduras 2001	61.64	59.73	63.56	43.04	39.55	46.52	56.93	53.56	60.29	67.36	64.40	70.32	69.91	66.78	73.04	73.90	70.94	76.86
Nicaragua 1992/93	48.65	46.51	50.80	26.07	21.12	31.02	35.73	31.27	40.19	50.85	47.25	54.46	60.43	56.91	63.95	71.50	68.58	74.42
Nicaragua 1998	60.34	59.03	61.64	45.59	42.78	48.41	56.49	53.89	59.10	63.97	61.58	66.35	68.52	65.77	71.27	68.90	66.03	71.78
Nicaragua 2001	68.63	67.11	70.15	55.34	52.29	58.39	69.19	66.52	71.87	71.21	68.32	74.09	74.13	70.92	77.34	75.20	71.97	78.42

Total			Quintile 1			Quintile 2			Quintile 3			Quintile 4			Quintile 5		

Panel 5 - Uses modern method

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	48.58	45.97	51.19	30.44	25.86	35.02	42.88	38.47	47.30	53.14	49.27	57.01	55.79	51.89	59.70	64.75	60.53	68.98
El Salvador 1998	54.67	52.99	56.35	36.54	33.37	39.72	47.53	44.52	50.54	58.95	55.66	62.25	63.63	60.48	66.77	67.96	64.80	71.12
El Salvador 2002/03	61.54	59.83	63.26	47.60	44.05	51.16	61.67	58.12	65.22	65.60	62.01	69.20	69.52	66.87	72.17	63.86	58.78	68.94
Guatemala 1987	18.98	16.32	21.65	2.84	1.43	4.25	5.64	3.75	7.53	12.85	9.40	16.30	30.74	26.52	34.95	46.32	41.99	50.65
Guatemala 1995	26.86	24.07	29.64	6.04	4.50	7.57	11.85	9.26	14.44	22.57	19.61	25.53	41.17	36.86	45.48	58.54	54.52	62.55
Guatemala 2002	34.42	31.28	37.55	12.99	10.68	15.30	22.92	19.48	26.37	35.49	31.42	39.56	50.47	46.41	54.53	61.90	56.59	67.21
Honduras 1991/92	34.28	31.90	36.66	11.33	9.26	13.40	20.74	17.62	23.86	38.96	35.15	42.77	52.46	48.92	55.99	55.96	52.12	59.80
Honduras 1996	40.28	37.96	42.60	14.76	11.98	17.54	31.10	26.94	35.26	42.81	39.14	46.48	55.03	51.25	58.81	59.94	56.00	63.87
Honduras 2001	50.93	48.82	53.03	29.62	25.97	33.26	46.30	42.74	49.87	60.24	56.94	63.53	60.68	57.49	63.86	60.81	57.66	63.95
Nicaragua 1992/93	45.00	42.93	47.07	24.69	20.04	29.35	33.58	29.29	37.88	46.76	43.05	50.47	55.91	52.18	59.64	65.21	62.00	68.41
Nicaragua 1998	57.39	56.09	58.68	43.59	40.78	46.39	54.64	51.99	57.30	61.65	59.34	63.96	65.16	62.45	67.87	63.47	60.37	66.57
Nicaragua 2001	66.13	64.60	67.66	52.91	49.77	56.06	67.55	64.86	70.23	69.27	66.37	72.17	70.91	67.81	74.02	71.92	68.48	75.36

Panel 6 - Uses traditional method

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	4.65	3.83	5.48	2.68	1.46	3.89	2.31	1.05	3.56	3.81	2.41	5.21	6.80	4.80	8.80	8.45	5.90	10.99
El Salvador 1998	5.32	4.68	5.96	3.53	2.49	4.56	4.20	2.99	5.41	5.16	3.75	6.58	6.61	4.97	8.24	7.26	5.48	9.03
El Salvador 2002/03	5.34	4.45	6.22	4.25	3.08	5.41	4.08	2.93	5.23	4.70	3.38	6.02	6.30	3.12	9.49	8.03	5.47	10.60
Guatemala 1987	4.18	3.34	5.01	0.75	0.00	1.51	1.24	0.45	2.03	2.81	1.57	4.04	5.81	4.14	7.47	11.20	8.68	13.73
Guatemala 1995	4.47	3.75	5.20	1.62	0.95	2.29	1.81	1.11	2.52	4.32	3.05	5.60	5.98	4.22	7.74	9.47	7.02	11.92
Guatemala 2002	8.80	7.70	9.89	5.04	3.63	6.45	7.19	5.51	8.86	10.57	8.28	12.87	11.01	7.56	14.47	11.67	7.71	15.62
Honduras 1991/92	11.17	10.05	12.30	11.78	9.45	14.10	12.17	9.98	14.36	9.98	7.91	12.05	8.71	6.69	10.72	13.26	11.03	15.49
Honduras 1996	8.97	8.00	9.94	10.88	8.71	13.04	9.72	7.38	12.06	7.60	5.80	9.39	7.56	5.70	9.43	9.02	6.74	11.31
Honduras 2001	10.71	9.76	11.66	13.42	11.22	15.62	10.62	8.55	12.70	7.12	5.50	8.75	9.23	7.33	11.14	13.09	10.90	15.28
Nicaragua 1992/93	3.65	3.02	4.28	1.38	0.39	2.36	2.15	1.19	3.10	4.09	2.58	5.60	4.51	2.91	6.12	6.29	4.63	7.96
Nicaragua 1998	2.52	2.09	2.95	1.24	0.75	1.73	1.54	0.88	2.21	1.87	1.15	2.60	3.05	1.95	4.15	5.14	3.74	6.55
Nicaragua 2001	2.46	2.05	2.86	2.23	1.48	2.99	1.65	1.03	2.26	1.93	1.13	2.73	3.22	2.11	4.32	3.28	2.08	4.48

	Total			Quintile 1			Quintile 2			Quintile 3			Quintile 4			Quintile 5		
Panel 7 - Female Sterilization																		
Survey	**Value**	**Low**	**High**	**Value**	**Low**	**High**	**Value**	**Low**	**High**	**Value**	**Low**	**High**	**Value**	**Low**	**High**	**Value**	**Low**	**High**
El Salvador 1993	33.08	31.02	35.14	21.40	17.62	25.19	32.12	27.95	36.28	36.66	32.86	40.47	36.56	32.94	40.17	40.88	36.65	45.10
El Salvador 1998	34.87	33.27	36.47	21.89	18.99	24.79	29.73	26.81	32.65	37.85	34.75	40.95	40.90	37.57	44.23	44.89	41.05	48.73
El Salvador 2002/03	34.97	33.16	36.79	24.16	21.26	27.05	32.11	28.48	35.73	39.82	35.67	43.97	40.76	36.43	45.09	39.22	32.30	46.13
Guatemala 1987	10.33	8.73	11.94	1.79	0.78	2.81	3.30	1.85	4.76	7.98	5.13	10.82	16.01	13.06	18.95	24.41	20.87	27.96
Guatemala 1995	14.27	12.73	15.82	3.33	2.37	4.28	7.60	5.78	9.42	13.80	11.41	16.20	21.47	18.60	24.34	27.85	24.72	30.98
Guatemala 2002	16.77	14.64	18.90	5.10	3.29	6.90	10.63	8.21	13.05	17.92	15.12	20.72	23.53	20.79	26.26	33.25	27.97	38.53
Honduras 1991/92	16.59	14.97	18.21	4.82	3.51	6.13	10.05	7.67	12.43	18.90	16.19	21.60	25.56	22.12	29.00	27.74	23.56	31.92
Honduras 1996	18.94	17.41	20.48	7.50	5.59	9.42	15.56	12.49	18.63	21.19	17.94	24.44	22.94	19.68	26.21	28.74	24.96	32.52
Honduras 2001	19.84	18.34	21.33	10.14	7.83	12.46	19.67	16.77	22.57	23.31	20.22	26.40	21.21	18.51	23.91	26.41	22.76	30.05
Nicaragua 1992/93	18.53	17.04	20.02	10.54	7.71	13.37	14.69	11.29	18.09	19.33	16.03	22.64	23.66	20.64	26.67	24.81	22.05	27.58
Nicaragua 1998	26.07	24.97	27.16	19.23	17.19	21.26	23.32	21.03	25.60	28.60	26.28	30.92	29.62	26.92	32.33	30.41	27.64	33.17
Nicaragua 2001	25.32	24.06	26.58	14.56	12.73	16.39	24.54	21.90	27.17	28.83	26.01	31.65	29.05	26.16	31.93	31.32	28.28	34.36
Panel 8 - Uses Injection																		
Survey	**Value**	**Low**	**High**	**Value**	**Low**	**High**	**Value**	**Low**	**High**	**Value**	**Low**	**High**	**Value**	**Low**	**High**	**Value**	**Low**	**High**
El Salvador 1993	3.27	2.60	3.94	1.94	0.77	3.10	2.60	1.31	3.89	2.68	1.40	3.96	3.19	1.93	4.45	6.42	4.38	8.46
El Salvador 1998	8.08	7.32	8.85	5.54	4.31	6.76	8.28	6.69	9.86	8.81	7.10	10.52	9.54	7.54	11.54	8.36	6.31	10.41
El Salvador 2002/03	16.61	15.31	17.90	16.89	13.98	19.79	20.25	17.33	23.18	17.05	14.33	19.78	16.87	13.65	20.09	10.14	7.61	12.67
Guatemala 1987	0.47	0.23	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.40	0.30	0.00	0.71	0.71	0.08	1.34	1.34	0.41	2.26
Guatemala 1995	2.47	1.88	3.07	0.48	0.05	0.90	0.85	0.27	1.42	1.58	0.82	2.34	5.23	3.42	7.03	4.73	2.93	6.54
Guatemala 2002	8.96	8.01	9.91	6.44	5.18	7.71	8.42	6.73	10.11	9.35	7.50	11.21	12.83	10.34	15.31	8.30	5.63	10.97
Honduras 1991/92	0.47	0.27	0.66	0.09	0.00	0.26	0.21	0.00	0.51	0.42	0.01	0.84	0.56	0.08	1.04	1.22	0.49	1.94
Honduras 1996	1.02	0.64	1.39	0.13	0.00	0.39	0.33	0.00	0.72	0.73	0.21	1.24	2.18	0.91	3.45	1.76	0.76	2.75
Honduras 2001	8.88	7.95	9.81	9.20	7.21	11.19	9.19	7.26	11.12	11.13	8.91	13.36	9.02	7.30	10.74	5.56	3.96	7.15
Nicaragua 1992/93	1.22	0.87	1.57	0.20	0.00	0.47	0.81	0.18	1.44	1.28	0.44	2.12	1.59	0.53	2.64	2.30	1.27	3.33
Nicaragua 1998	5.21	4.57	5.85	3.83	2.93	4.74	5.01	3.92	6.10	6.07	4.67	7.46	6.55	4.93	8.17	4.72	3.33	6.10
Nicaragua 2001	14.27	13.26	15.27	19.08	16.81	21.35	17.00	15.01	18.99	13.90	11.77	16.02	12.36	10.15	14.56	8.13	6.22	10.05

	Total			Quintile 1			Quintile 2			Quintile 3			Quintile 4			Quintile 5		

Panel 9 - Uses Oral

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	7.94	6.97	8.91	5.35	3.77	6.93	6.25	4.47	8.03	10.30	7.96	12.64	9.88	7.74	12.03	8.45	6.57	10.32
El Salvador 1998	7.29	6.53	8.04	7.17	5.76	8.58	7.37	5.83	8.91	8.66	6.70	10.61	7.27	5.67	8.87	5.86	4.11	7.62
El Salvador 2002/03	5.26	4.51	6.02	4.73	3.36	6.10	6.85	5.23	8.47	4.53	3.24	5.82	5.80	3.62	7.99	3.98	1.87	6.09
Guatemala 1987	3.94	3.04	4.84	0.60	0.01	1.18	1.79	0.67	2.91	2.81	1.42	4.19	7.37	5.05	9.68	7.53	5.39	9.66
Guatemala 1995	3.84	3.15	4.52	1.81	0.95	2.68	2.05	1.26	2.84	4.31	2.83	5.79	5.21	3.83	6.60	6.24	3.88	8.59
Guatemala 2002	3.36	2.70	4.02	0.94	0.40	1.47	2.50	1.46	3.54	4.05	2.76	5.34	4.89	3.31	6.46	5.47	3.11	7.83
Honduras 1991/92	9.31	8.26	10.36	5.00	3.51	6.48	7.30	5.39	9.22	11.68	9.25	14.10	13.50	11.08	15.93	10.22	8.20	12.24
Honduras 1996	9.14	8.03	10.24	4.95	3.24	6.67	10.20	8.04	12.37	10.27	7.99	12.55	12.70	10.24	15.15	7.78	5.66	9.90
Honduras 2001	9.85	8.88	10.81	6.05	4.70	7.40	10.19	8.09	12.30	12.17	9.98	14.36	12.40	10.23	14.58	8.75	6.50	11.00
Nicaragua 1992/93	12.88	11.58	14.18	9.42	6.56	12.29	8.71	6.14	11.27	15.48	12.80	18.16	14.63	11.95	17.32	16.33	13.62	19.04
Nicaragua 1998	13.89	13.02	14.76	13.79	12.09	15.48	16.38	14.56	18.20	14.47	12.44	16.51	13.99	11.96	16.03	10.67	8.52	12.82
Nicaragua 2001	14.61	13.64	15.58	12.63	10.87	14.39	15.67	13.70	17.65	16.65	14.40	18.91	15.71	13.51	17.91	12.59	9.97	15.21

Panel 10 - Uses IUD

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	1.93	1.34	2.52	1.01	0.29	1.74	1.25	0.46	2.04	1.85	0.82	2.89	2.76	1.58	3.94	3.04	1.02	5.06
El Salvador 1998	1.33	1.01	1.64	0.69	0.17	1.20	0.67	0.15	1.18	1.27	0.64	1.90	2.24	1.33	3.16	1.83	0.89	2.77
El Salvador 2002/03	1.18	0.42	1.94	0.40	0.00	0.79	0.48	0.01	0.95	0.70	0.20	1.20	2.33	0.17	4.50	2.17	0.46	3.88
Guatemala 1987	1.81	1.24	2.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.00	1.30	2.41	1.23	3.59	6.69	4.72	8.66
Guatemala 1995	2.57	1.91	3.23	0.20	0.00	0.50	0.64	0.09	1.19	1.41	0.64	2.19	4.12	2.50	5.73	7.31	5.04	9.59
Guatemala 2002	1.86	1.30	2.42	0.03	0.00	0.08	0.19	0.02	0.35	1.74	0.93	2.54	3.02	1.11	4.92	5.74	2.99	8.48
Honduras 1991/92	4.72	3.94	5.50	0.98	0.39	1.58	1.48	0.67	2.29	4.67	3.20	6.15	8.37	6.39	10.35	9.61	7.33	11.89
Honduras 1996	7.88	6.91	8.86	1.47	0.60	2.34	3.62	2.10	5.13	8.08	6.22	9.94	11.91	9.63	14.18	14.90	12.06	17.73
Honduras 2001	8.90	7.87	9.93	2.33	1.47	3.20	5.38	3.89	6.88	10.03	7.50	12.56	13.74	11.36	16.12	14.08	11.93	16.22
Nicaragua 1992/93	9.31	8.40	10.22	3.26	2.00	4.51	6.19	4.13	8.24	8.18	6.31	10.05	12.09	9.77	14.42	17.26	14.69	19.82
Nicaragua 1998	9.09	8.31	9.87	4.43	3.47	5.40	7.96	6.31	9.61	10.00	8.20	11.80	10.65	8.82	12.47	13.00	10.65	15.36
Nicaragua 2001	6.38	5.72	7.03	2.40	1.58	3.22	4.53	3.17	5.90	4.22	2.95	5.50	8.82	6.89	10.75	12.51	10.14	14.88

Panel 11 - Uses Condoms

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	1.93	1.42	2.44	0.65	0.18	1.11	0.67	0.19	1.15	1.44	0.65	2.24	3.08	1.80	4.37	4.28	2.52	6.04
El Salvador 1998	2.40	1.93	2.87	1.19	0.62	1.76	1.11	0.63	1.59	1.79	0.80	2.79	3.27	2.03	4.51	4.83	3.19	6.47
El Salvador 2002/03	2.68	2.20	3.16	1.00	0.48	1.51	1.85	1.13	2.58	3.01	1.99	4.03	2.53	1.56	3.49	6.03	4.10	7.96
Guatemala 1987	1.15	0.76	1.55	0.15	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.94	1.84	0.85	2.84	3.68	2.26	5.10
Guatemala 1995	2.20	1.59	2.81	0.19	0.02	0.37	0.37	0.02	0.72	0.87	0.36	1.37	3.50	2.00	4.99	6.85	4.37	9.34
Guatemala 2002	2.32	1.76	2.87	0.27	0.00	0.55	0.82	0.13	1.51	1.90	1.03	2.78	5.38	3.49	7.28	4.31	2.31	6.31
Honduras 1991/92	2.69	2.21	3.16	0.45	0.00	0.90	1.27	0.56	1.98	2.87	1.90	3.83	4.02	2.71	5.32	5.72	4.18	7.26
Honduras 1996	3.12	2.54	3.71	0.71	0.28	1.13	1.31	0.54	2.08	2.33	1.37	3.29	5.09	3.55	6.64	6.39	4.24	8.54
Honduras 2001	3.23	2.71	3.74	1.89	1.16	2.62	1.87	0.90	2.83	3.25	2.12	4.38	3.74	2.68	4.79	5.71	4.25	7.16
Nicaragua 1992/93	2.63	2.01	3.25	1.18	0.46	1.90	3.08	1.17	4.99	2.07	1.11	3.03	3.41	2.01	4.81	3.51	2.40	4.63
Nicaragua 1998	2.61	2.19	3.03	2.09	1.43	2.74	1.90	1.04	2.75	2.01	1.31	2.72	3.64	2.57	4.72	3.52	2.18	4.87
Nicaragua 2001	3.29	2.77	3.81	1.24	0.71	1.77	2.40	1.55	3.24	3.78	2.49	5.08	3.88	2.57	5.19	5.54	3.89	7.19

Panel 12 - Uses Rhythm/Billings

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	2.80	2.17	3.44	1.48	0.58	2.37	0.87	0.31	1.42	2.16	0.95	3.37	3.29	1.99	4.60	6.87	4.51	9.22
El Salvador 1998	2.84	2.40	3.29	1.46	0.90	2.03	2.01	1.18	2.84	2.65	1.72	3.58	2.82	1.81	3.82	5.44	3.96	6.93
El Salvador 2002/03	2.81	2.30	3.31	2.41	1.37	3.44	2.33	1.50	3.16	2.45	1.43	3.48	2.41	1.33	3.49	5.10	3.29	6.91
Guatemala 1987	2.84	2.18	3.50	0.60	0.00	1.32	0.83	0.18	1.47	1.77	0.71	2.83	3.12	1.86	4.37	8.70	6.36	11.04
Guatemala 1995	3.59	2.95	4.23	1.36	0.77	1.94	1.52	0.96	2.08	3.14	2.06	4.21	4.03	2.60	5.46	8.71	6.27	11.16
Guatemala 2002	6.35	5.34	7.35	4.13	2.85	5.42	5.64	4.04	7.25	7.52	5.43	9.61	7.09	4.01	10.17	8.20	4.76	11.64
Honduras 1991/92	6.45	5.62	7.29	5.98	4.42	7.53	6.14	4.60	7.67	5.31	3.78	6.83	4.69	3.24	6.14	10.71	8.79	12.62
Honduras 1996	3.82	3.19	4.46	3.76	2.42	5.10	3.64	2.12	5.15	2.77	1.72	3.81	2.68	1.51	3.84	6.46	4.76	8.16
Honduras 2001	4.33	3.69	4.97	4.10	2.77	5.42	3.59	2.37	4.81	3.39	2.06	4.71	2.82	1.70	3.94	8.07	6.13	10.00
Nicaragua 1992/93	2.57	2.07	3.07	0.39	0.00	1.00	1.29	0.52	2.06	2.79	1.50	4.08	3.26	2.07	4.45	5.29	3.87	6.72
Nicaragua 1998	1.55	1.23	1.88	0.60	0.24	0.96	0.99	0.47	1.51	0.82	0.38	1.26	1.83	1.06	2.61	3.73	2.55	4.91
Nicaragua 2001	1.49	1.16	1.82	1.30	0.73	1.86	1.23	0.67	1.79	1.26	0.65	1.87	1.52	0.64	2.41	2.18	1.21	3.15

	Total			Quintile 1			Quintile 2			Quintile 3			Quintile 4			Quintile 5		

Panel 13 - Uses Withdrawal

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	1.85	1.36	2.34	1.20	0.48	1.91	1.44	0.30	2.58	1.65	0.82	2.47	3.51	2.03	4.99	1.58	0.53	2.62
El Salvador 1998	2.47	2.00	2.94	2.04	1.13	2.94	2.19	1.30	3.08	2.51	1.47	3.56	3.79	2.51	5.07	1.82	0.85	2.79
El Salvador 2002/03	2.42	1.63	3.21	1.69	0.95	2.42	1.59	0.85	2.32	2.22	1.39	3.05	3.87	0.75	7.00	2.67	0.79	4.56
Guatemala 1987	1.21	0.82	1.61	0.15	0.00	0.43	0.28	0.00	0.65	0.89	0.19	1.58	2.41	1.36	3.45	2.51	1.30	3.72
Guatemala 1995	0.88	0.54	1.22	0.26	0.00	0.54	0.29	0.00	0.72	1.18	0.39	1.98	1.95	1.00	2.90	0.76	0.00	1.51
Guatemala 2002	2.32	1.80	2.84	0.65	0.26	1.05	1.47	0.89	2.05	3.05	1.64	4.47	3.66	2.23	5.09	3.43	1.36	5.49
Honduras 1991/92	4.72	4.03	5.41	5.80	4.05	7.54	6.03	4.45	7.61	4.67	3.14	6.20	4.02	2.80	5.24	2.55	1.43	3.68
Honduras 1996	5.15	4.48	5.81	7.12	5.50	8.75	6.09	4.42	7.75	4.83	3.47	6.18	4.89	3.43	6.34	2.56	1.44	3.68
Honduras 2001	6.38	5.64	7.13	9.33	7.48	11.17	7.04	5.39	8.68	3.73	2.65	4.82	6.41	4.71	8.11	5.02	3.36	6.69
Nicaragua 1992/93	1.08	0.73	1.43	0.98	0.19	1.78	0.86	0.22	1.50	1.30	0.55	2.06	1.25	0.40	2.11	1.00	0.35	1.65
Nicaragua 1998	0.96	0.72	1.21	0.64	0.31	0.97	0.55	0.11	1.00	1.05	0.49	1.62	1.22	0.60	1.84	1.41	0.66	2.16
Nicaragua 2001	0.97	0.72	1.22	0.94	0.45	1.43	0.42	0.14	0.70	0.67	0.15	1.20	1.69	0.98	2.40	1.10	0.35	1.84

Panel 14 - Uses other method

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	0.43	0.20	0.65	0.09	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.49	0.32	0.00	0.67	1.69	0.66	2.72
El Salvador 1998	0.71	0.45	0.98	0.10	0.00	0.22	0.38	0.04	0.71	0.58	0.16	1.00	0.41	0.06	0.76	2.18	0.99	3.37
El Salvador 2002/03	0.96	0.41	1.50	0.59	0.02	1.16	0.28	0.03	0.53	0.51	0.06	0.96	1.25	0.30	2.19	2.57	0.00	5.50
Guatemala 1987	1.39	0.94	1.85	0.30	0.00	0.71	0.55	0.01	1.09	0.89	0.00	1.85	2.69	1.45	3.93	2.68	1.39	3.96
Guatemala 1995	0.09	0.03	0.16	0.04	0.00	0.11	0.19	0.00	0.43	0.13	0.00	0.26	0.10	0.00	0.22	0.02	0.00	0.06
Guatemala 2002	1.27	0.82	1.72	0.47	0.14	0.79	0.43	0.00	0.90	0.53	0.01	1.05	1.09	0.31	1.86	4.87	2.42	7.32
Honduras 1991/92	0.85	0.58	1.11	0.18	0.00	0.43	0.53	0.07	0.99	0.85	0.28	1.42	0.89	0.30	1.48	2.07	1.15	2.98
Honduras 1996	0.17	0.04	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.24	0.22	0.00	0.65	0.21	0.00	0.51	0.36	0.01	0.72
Honduras 2001	0.24	0.06	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.70	0.56	0.00	1.29	0.30	0.00	0.67
Nicaragua 1992/93	0.43	0.25	0.60	0.10	0.00	0.29	0.11	0.00	0.33	0.42	0.07	0.77	0.53	0.05	1.01	0.99	0.33	1.65
Nicaragua 1998	0.46	0.29	0.63	0.77	0.38	1.15	0.31	0.05	0.56	0.44	0.02	0.86	0.31	0.06	0.56	0.44	0.00	0.94
Nicaragua 2001	1.84	1.44	2.24	3.06	2.19	3.92	3.33	2.26	4.41	1.40	0.76	2.04	0.46	0.04	0.88	0.75	0.08	1.43

Total	Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5

Panel 15 - FP from MOH

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	54.84	51.60	58.09	68.13	61.77	74.50	70.58	66.13	75.02	66.72	62.24	71.20	50.77	46.00	55.55	29.15	24.56	33.75
El Salvador 1998	53.71	51.47	55.94	75.07	70.99	79.16	69.09	65.41	72.77	59.49	55.26	63.72	49.36	45.23	53.49	29.54	25.57	33.50
El Salvador 2002/03	59.15	55.45	62.85	85.46	81.81	89.10	75.98	72.49	79.47	66.05	61.21	70.89	40.78	33.95	47.60	33.73	26.38	41.07
Guatemala 1987	25.87	21.92	29.82	45.00	18.00	72.00	45.45	28.32	62.59	33.33	23.84	42.83	25.74	19.64	31.83	19.46	14.21	24.71
Guatemala 1995	18.86	16.17	21.54	35.94	26.29	45.60	29.12	22.14	36.09	30.73	24.62	36.85	18.71	13.07	24.35	9.08	6.15	12.00
Guatemala 2002	32.17	28.30	36.03	77.17	69.31	85.03	54.51	47.97	61.06	43.59	38.58	48.61	21.57	17.09	26.04	10.09	6.56	13.61
Honduras 1991/92	32.48	29.60	35.37	54.79	46.27	63.32	44.14	37.14	51.15	38.66	33.38	43.95	31.32	26.66	35.99	17.56	13.80	21.31
Honduras 1996	29.61	27.05	32.16	48.61	40.49	56.72	37.26	30.68	43.83	34.65	28.93	40.37	26.41	21.91	30.91	20.04	16.24	23.84
Honduras 2001	40.38	37.82	42.94	64.91	59.14	70.68	54.14	48.96	59.31	43.39	39.14	47.63	37.69	33.73	41.64	17.13	13.56	20.69
Nicaragua 1992/93	60.13	57.29	62.98	82.52	76.49	88.55	76.53	70.91	82.15	66.20	61.18	71.22	62.15	58.22	66.09	36.71	32.43	40.99
Nicaragua 1998	62.03	60.30	63.77	74.09	70.89	77.28	68.83	65.56	72.09	63.33	60.19	66.47	58.69	55.26	62.13	50.27	46.36	54.18
Nicaragua 2001	63.86	62.09	65.62	80.53	77.91	83.15	74.64	72.14	77.14	67.27	63.47	71.06	60.11	56.24	63.97	41.86	38.22	45.51

Panel 16 - FP from Social Security

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	15.41	13.05	17.77	1.81	0.20	3.43	4.62	2.60	6.63	10.68	7.51	13.84	22.22	17.81	26.64	28.73	23.85	33.62
El Salvador 1998	18.08	16.15	20.02	2.51	0.99	4.03	5.47	3.80	7.15	14.64	11.60	17.68	25.94	22.29	29.60	31.59	26.47	36.71
El Salvador 2002/03	20.03	16.60	23.46	2.95	0.82	5.08	7.63	4.95	10.31	15.27	11.79	18.74	34.95	26.67	43.24	33.39	28.40	38.39
Guatemala 1987	9.54	6.39	12.69	15.00	0.00	41.23	6.82	0.00	16.48	8.60	1.84	15.36	11.39	6.98	15.81	8.39	4.64	12.14
Guatemala 1995	8.23	5.98	10.48	2.73	0.00	5.85	0.93	0.00	2.23	5.30	0.35	10.25	12.27	8.19	16.36	8.67	5.39	11.94
Guatemala 2002	11.95	9.17	14.73	2.69	0.46	4.92	3.83	1.45	6.21	3.63	1.88	5.38	18.89	14.51	23.28	17.96	12.55	23.36
Honduras 1991/92	7.44	5.78	9.10	0.68	0.00	2.02	1.80	0.06	3.54	4.06	1.82	6.29	9.62	6.32	12.93	12.21	8.73	15.69
Honduras 1996	7.54	6.04	9.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.97	3.03	1.58	4.47	9.25	6.52	11.98	14.84	10.91	18.78
Honduras 2001	4.99	3.93	6.05	0.19	0.00	0.58	0.84	0.17	1.51	3.31	1.59	5.02	5.44	3.82	7.06	11.79	8.81	14.78
Nicaragua 1992/93	1.67	1.07	2.28	0.36	0.00	1.05	0.90	0.00	1.81	1.31	0.00	2.66	1.71	0.51	2.92	2.82	1.54	4.09
Nicaragua 1998	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nicaragua 2001	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	Total			Quintile 1			Quintile 2			Quintile 3			Quintile 4			Quintile 5		

Panel 17 - FP from FPA

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	15.62	13.63	17.60	25.13	19.03	31.23	18.85	14.51	23.19	13.50	10.30	16.70	13.89	10.42	17.35	11.55	8.24	14.86
El Salvador 1998	15.69	14.20	17.18	15.69	12.23	19.14	20.19	16.85	23.54	17.46	14.17	20.75	12.26	9.66	14.86	14.03	10.96	17.11
El Salvador 2002/03	10.88	9.46	12.29	8.41	5.93	10.88	10.54	7.41	13.66	11.69	9.34	14.04	10.65	7.54	13.77	13.14	9.16	17.12
Guatemala 1987	36.13	32.02	40.23	40.00	15.35	64.65	40.91	25.59	56.22	40.86	30.14	51.58	37.13	30.20	44.06	32.89	27.58	38.19
Guatemala 1995	41.51	38.03	44.99	39.89	28.93	50.85	48.79	39.01	58.56	48.15	40.79	55.51	43.89	37.86	49.91	35.20	28.47	41.93
Guatemala 2002	29.39	26.52	32.26	11.76	6.78	16.73	27.66	21.29	34.03	37.00	31.61	42.39	29.81	23.93	35.69	29.22	24.41	34.03
Honduras 1991/92	22.98	20.73	25.22	22.60	15.37	29.84	27.03	21.01	33.04	26.01	21.58	30.45	23.21	19.19	27.23	18.70	15.29	22.11
Honduras 1996	35.66	32.86	38.47	34.44	27.20	41.67	43.15	36.45	49.85	40.74	35.07	46.40	37.00	32.29	41.70	27.02	22.66	31.38
Honduras 2001	29.03	26.82	31.23	21.44	16.04	26.85	30.15	25.31	35.00	33.07	28.93	37.20	28.49	24.73	32.24	28.62	24.57	32.66
Nicaragua 1992/93	5.26	4.20	6.32	3.27	0.19	6.35	4.04	1.64	6.45	6.02	3.76	8.29	5.89	4.13	7.65	5.51	3.55	7.48
Nicaragua 1998	11.86	10.72	13.01	14.48	11.70	17.26	12.43	10.03	14.84	13.47	11.17	15.78	10.77	8.44	13.10	9.13	7.07	11.18
Nicaragua 2001	9.57	8.59	10.55	7.54	5.91	9.17	11.23	9.31	13.14	11.16	8.78	13.55	9.09	6.90	11.28	8.59	6.34	10.84

Panel 18 - FP from Pharmacy

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	8.79	7.32	10.26	3.11	0.96	5.26	4.62	2.57	6.66	7.22	4.69	9.76	8.80	6.13	11.46	16.34	12.65	20.02
El Salvador 1998	6.75	5.77	7.72	3.14	1.52	4.76	2.95	1.47	4.43	4.73	3.39	6.07	8.11	5.91	10.31	12.04	9.10	14.98
El Salvador 2002/03	4.66	3.55	5.77	1.04	0.35	1.72	3.22	1.96	4.48	3.13	1.49	4.78	6.64	3.14	10.15	8.84	6.07	11.60
Guatemala 1987	7.37	5.07	9.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.55	0.00	10.37	5.38	0.63	10.12	5.91	2.77	9.04	10.07	6.26	13.87
Guatemala 1995	11.56	8.92	14.20	6.32	2.18	10.47	5.37	1.91	8.84	5.03	2.76	7.30	11.07	7.06	15.07	16.98	12.17	21.80
Guatemala 2002	11.46	9.43	13.50	2.29	0.67	3.91	7.02	3.71	10.32	8.62	5.68	11.55	14.45	10.66	18.23	15.48	11.34	19.62
Honduras 1991/92	12.98	11.30	14.67	5.48	1.78	9.18	9.46	5.64	13.28	9.79	6.79	12.78	13.96	10.81	17.11	18.13	14.73	21.53
Honduras 1996	11.86	10.02	13.71	7.85	3.31	12.39	8.96	5.48	12.44	8.12	4.51	11.73	14.42	11.07	17.78	14.63	11.45	17.80
Honduras 2001	11.02	9.61	12.43	5.65	3.66	7.64	5.61	3.27	7.96	8.52	6.36	10.67	14.05	11.37	16.72	17.23	13.83	20.64
Nicaragua 1992/93	16.60	14.83	18.37	8.85	4.80	12.91	10.97	6.87	15.07	15.87	12.06	19.69	16.21	13.03	19.38	23.40	20.15	26.65
Nicaragua 1998	11.35	10.26	12.45	5.19	3.70	6.68	9.76	7.50	12.01	11.22	9.14	13.29	13.13	10.83	15.44	15.24	12.52	17.97
Nicaragua 2001	11.77	10.53	13.00	5.37	3.85	6.90	5.33	3.98	6.68	11.09	8.45	13.73	13.86	11.46	16.27	21.04	17.94	24.15

Total	Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5

Panel 19 - FP from Private Clinic

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	3.86	2.66	5.06	1.30	0.00	2.60	0.96	0.00	1.95	0.94	0.20	1.69	2.78	1.16	4.39	10.99	7.26	14.71
El Salvador 1998	4.08	3.21	4.96	1.01	0.20	1.81	0.87	0.23	1.50	1.73	0.76	2.70	3.55	1.94	5.16	10.76	8.09	13.42
El Salvador 2002/03	2.40	1.79	3.01	0.68	0.05	1.30	0.68	0.00	1.62	1.18	0.57	1.79	3.62	2.00	5.24	5.94	3.80	8.09
Guatemala 1987	18.35	14.94	21.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.27	0.00	6.74	9.68	3.66	15.69	16.03	10.85	21.22	26.51	20.82	32.20
Guatemala 1995	17.28	14.69	19.87	10.05	3.07	17.03	9.56	3.90	15.22	9.34	5.42	13.27	12.52	8.49	16.55	27.33	23.18	31.48
Guatemala 2002	13.56	10.57	16.56	4.67	0.62	8.72	4.61	2.30	6.91	5.81	3.37	8.26	13.96	9.99	17.93	25.98	19.66	32.29
Honduras 1991/92	21.02	18.49	23.56	11.64	6.51	16.78	13.96	9.29	18.64	18.38	14.11	22.64	20.19	16.38	23.99	29.58	24.19	34.97
Honduras 1996	11.77	9.89	13.65	7.32	2.83	11.81	7.20	4.44	9.96	10.31	7.01	13.62	9.51	6.94	12.09	18.69	14.18	23.20
Honduras 2001	11.92	10.32	13.52	5.26	3.18	7.35	8.42	5.72	11.11	8.22	5.83	10.60	11.77	8.75	14.79	21.95	18.08	25.82
Nicaragua 1992/93	11.60	9.80	13.40	1.07	0.00	2.26	2.37	0.63	4.11	6.70	4.08	9.32	9.03	6.54	11.52	26.37	22.56	30.18
Nicaragua 1998	11.85	10.66	13.04	4.13	2.65	5.61	6.68	5.02	8.35	9.21	7.08	11.33	14.07	11.66	16.47	21.73	18.39	25.07
Nicaragua 2001	11.30	10.11	12.49	2.97	1.85	4.09	5.30	3.77	6.83	7.15	5.12	9.19	14.13	11.50	16.77	24.14	20.19	28.08

Panel 20 - FP from Other source

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	1.24	0.68	1.80	0.52	0.00	1.25	0.38	0.00	1.14	0.78	0.00	1.59	1.23	0.29	2.18	2.68	0.98	4.37
El Salvador 1998	1.42	1.06	1.78	2.08	0.98	3.17	1.05	0.28	1.82	1.83	0.95	2.71	0.49	0.13	0.84	1.87	0.92	2.82
El Salvador 2002/03	2.08	1.34	2.83	1.33	0.30	2.37	1.43	0.57	2.29	1.54	0.76	2.33	3.14	0.89	5.40	2.55	1.13	3.96
Guatemala 1987	2.75	1.58	3.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.15	0.00	5.15	3.80	1.49	6.11	2.68	0.93	4.44
Guatemala 1995	2.03	0.96	3.09	5.06	0.00	10.95	4.40	0.30	8.50	1.44	0.00	3.06	1.25	0.00	2.53	2.00	0.00	4.08
Guatemala 2002	1.16	0.57	1.74	0.97	0.00	2.73	2.14	0.32	3.95	1.07	0.00	2.18	1.19	0.14	2.23	0.78	0.00	1.85
Honduras 1991/92	2.34	1.59	3.08	4.11	0.69	7.53	2.70	0.56	4.84	2.63	0.87	4.38	1.13	0.25	2.02	2.67	1.07	4.27
Honduras 1996	2.69	1.89	3.48	0.66	0.00	1.58	2.37	0.83	3.92	2.23	0.71	3.75	2.76	1.29	4.22	3.67	1.74	5.59
Honduras 2001	2.19	1.60	2.77	2.53	0.80	4.26	0.84	0.09	1.59	2.51	0.90	4.11	2.18	1.22	3.13	2.67	1.47	3.86
Nicaragua 1992/93	4.66	3.60	5.73	3.57	1.27	5.87	5.18	2.09	8.27	3.90	2.10	5.69	4.90	2.70	7.11	5.19	3.47	6.91
Nicaragua 1998	1.37	1.01	1.72	1.02	0.36	1.68	1.46	0.69	2.24	1.11	0.43	1.79	1.36	0.54	2.18	1.78	0.81	2.75
Nicaragua 2001	2.39	1.90	2.87	2.48	1.57	3.39	2.48	1.38	3.58	2.01	1.03	2.98	1.94	1.09	2.78	3.05	1.56	4.53

	Total			Quintile 1			Quintile 2			Quintile 3			Quintile 4			Quintile 5		

Panel 21 - Does not know FP source

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	0.24	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.47	0.31	0.00	0.73	0.56	0.00	1.67
El Salvador 1998	0.27	0.14	0.40	0.51	0.01	1.00	0.38	0.08	0.67	0.12	0.00	0.36	0.29	0.00	0.59	0.17	0.00	0.42
El Salvador 2002/03	0.74	0.04	1.45	0.14	0.00	0.35	0.52	0.04	1.00	1.14	0.00	2.68	0.02	0.00	0.07	2.42	0.00	6.47
Guatemala 1987	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Guatemala 1995	0.53	0.03	1.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.84	0.00	5.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.64	0.74	0.00	1.75
Guatemala 2002	0.31	0.00	0.62	0.46	0.00	1.35	0.24	0.00	0.72	0.28	0.00	0.67	0.13	0.00	0.32	0.50	0.00	1.46
Honduras 1991/92	0.60	0.22	0.98	0.68	0.00	1.98	0.90	0.00	2.14	0.24	0.00	0.70	0.38	0.00	0.90	0.95	0.00	1.94
Honduras 1996	0.87	0.43	1.31	1.13	0.00	2.41	0.65	0.00	1.63	0.92	0.19	1.65	0.64	0.00	1.31	1.11	0.00	2.28
Honduras 2001	0.48	0.15	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	2.10	0.40	0.00	0.86	0.62	0.00	1.25
Nicaragua 1992/93	0.07	0.00	0.17	0.36	0.00	1.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nicaragua 1998	1.54	1.08	1.99	1.09	0.48	1.70	0.84	0.32	1.35	1.66	0.46	2.87	1.98	0.95	3.00	1.85	0.85	2.84
Nicaragua 2001	0.48	0.27	0.68	0.73	0.25	1.22	0.39	0.06	0.72	0.58	0.02	1.13	0.23	0.00	0.49	0.52	0.00	1.05

MATERNAL HEALTH

Panel 22 - Any antenatal care

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	68.70	65.96	71.44	56.14	51.80	60.49	61.85	56.61	67.09	71.07	66.54	75.60	82.20	78.24	86.17	90.90	87.96	93.83
El Salvador 1998	76.03	74.30	77.76	63.49	60.26	66.73	71.00	67.38	74.63	81.49	78.44	84.53	88.01	85.42	90.60	90.64	87.68	93.60
El Salvador 2002/03	86.03	84.32	87.75	77.91	74.63	81.19	82.73	78.52	86.94	91.26	88.92	93.59	92.47	89.29	95.65	97.65	95.95	99.35
Guatemala 1987	72.66	69.29	76.03	61.71	54.09	69.34	67.58	62.24	72.93	74.50	70.04	78.96	79.84	76.21	83.46	89.67	86.06	93.29
Guatemala 1995	86.22	84.71	87.73	82.19	79.40	84.98	85.41	82.84	87.98	87.12	84.64	89.60	88.92	85.79	92.05	94.46	91.80	97.13
Guatemala 2002	84.25	82.18	86.32	75.87	71.87	79.87	83.58	80.40	86.75	90.13	87.88	92.37	89.80	84.07	95.52	96.68	93.90	99.47
Honduras 1991/92	87.54	86.14	88.95	83.30	80.02	86.58	87.51	85.21	89.82	89.05	86.55	91.56	88.71	86.22	91.21	91.86	89.88	93.83
Honduras 1996	83.92	82.00	85.84	75.21	71.06	79.36	80.56	76.92	84.20	84.79	80.80	88.77	89.53	86.90	92.16	93.78	91.10	96.46
Honduras 2001	82.58	80.95	84.21	78.01	74.98	81.04	80.77	77.66	83.88	79.83	76.42	83.24	88.14	85.04	91.25	93.48	90.82	96.13
Nicaragua 1992/93	71.43	68.36	74.50	59.16	52.46	65.85	69.27	64.44	74.09	72.44	67.68	77.20	81.21	77.50	84.92	88.73	85.80	91.67
Nicaragua 1998	81.92	80.23	83.60	71.45	67.79	75.10	79.75	76.94	82.56	86.74	84.15	89.34	89.59	86.73	92.44	95.61	93.54	97.68
Nicaragua 2001	86.13	84.43	87.82	71.37	67.31	75.43	85.89	83.34	88.44	91.06	88.15	93.97	95.70	93.78	97.63	96.77	95.07	98.47

Total			Quintile 1			Quintile 2			Quintile 3			Quintile 4			Quintile 5		

Panel 23 - At least four ANC visits

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	57.79	54.97	60.61	42.55	38.53	46.56	50.21	45.33	55.08	60.28	55.46	65.11	74.17	69.87	78.46	83.95	79.77	88.13
El Salvador 1998	66.23	64.38	68.09	50.79	47.59	53.98	60.86	57.06	64.66	72.00	68.51	75.48	79.22	75.83	82.61	86.45	83.25	89.64
El Salvador 2002/03	78.64	76.57	80.72	66.39	62.86	69.92	74.67	70.43	78.92	84.61	81.61	87.61	89.35	86.00	92.69	95.53	93.22	97.85
Guatemala 1987	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Guatemala 1995	64.67	62.13	67.21	54.00	49.92	58.08	58.95	55.41	62.48	66.85	63.44	70.25	76.47	71.96	80.99	87.27	83.73	90.81
Guatemala 2002	65.91	63.13	68.68	51.53	46.98	56.08	61.25	57.17	65.33	74.25	70.67	77.83	81.91	76.88	86.94	91.02	85.75	96.28
Honduras 1991/92	63.58	61.50	65.67	52.29	48.14	56.44	61.40	57.66	65.14	64.05	60.74	67.37	70.00	66.31	73.69	79.29	75.59	82.99
Honduras 1996	65.64	63.16	68.12	50.31	45.68	54.93	60.36	55.02	65.69	67.25	63.02	71.49	74.43	70.45	78.41	83.39	79.64	87.14
Honduras 2001	67.82	65.68	69.96	57.36	53.27	61.46	65.21	61.40	69.02	67.19	63.55	70.82	77.77	74.38	81.16	85.12	81.18	89.05
Nicaragua 1992/93	51.02	47.92	54.11	35.53	29.94	41.12	45.08	40.48	49.68	54.41	48.84	59.98	62.97	58.78	67.16	75.45	71.53	79.37
Nicaragua 1998	61.56	59.61	63.51	44.71	41.40	48.02	57.44	54.34	60.55	67.79	64.45	71.12	75.32	71.30	79.33	85.51	82.12	88.89
Nicaragua 2001	71.57	69.51	73.63	51.63	47.51	55.74	68.57	64.97	72.16	76.41	72.76	80.06	86.06	82.86	89.25	90.52	87.81	93.24

Panel 24 - ANC begun 1st trimester

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	51.34	48.56	54.12	38.30	34.47	42.14	43.97	39.24	48.70	53.02	48.45	57.60	64.75	60.05	69.46	76.85	72.12	81.58
El Salvador 1998	57.18	55.33	59.03	41.08	37.86	44.30	51.07	47.66	54.48	62.21	58.94	65.49	69.88	66.01	73.76	81.84	77.92	85.76
El Salvador 2002/03	65.96	63.93	67.99	52.86	49.35	56.37	62.98	58.59	67.38	71.45	67.62	75.27	74.02	68.45	79.59	90.35	86.89	93.80
Guatemala 1987	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Guatemala 1995	47.90	45.15	50.65	34.50	30.81	38.20	39.69	36.02	43.36	49.29	45.03	53.56	63.79	58.95	68.63	79.62	75.09	84.16
Guatemala 2002	51.10	48.38	53.82	36.12	32.83	39.40	43.17	39.68	46.65	56.43	52.56	60.31	72.52	67.24	77.80	87.38	81.90	92.86
Honduras 1991/92	50.28	47.98	52.57	36.74	32.81	40.66	42.27	38.62	45.91	53.36	49.63	57.09	61.43	57.65	65.21	69.56	65.99	73.13
Honduras 1996	54.09	51.74	56.43	40.95	36.86	45.03	45.89	41.38	50.39	54.36	49.93	58.78	62.35	57.90	66.80	74.64	69.85	79.43
Honduras 2001	56.36	54.19	58.53	44.27	40.31	48.23	52.27	48.42	56.12	57.98	54.33	61.63	66.06	62.28	69.83	77.17	73.19	81.14
Nicaragua 1992/93	46.12	43.49	48.76	30.03	25.63	34.44	40.60	36.29	44.92	49.76	44.69	54.83	59.08	54.88	63.29	69.42	65.82	73.02
Nicaragua 1998	58.96	57.18	60.74	42.74	39.63	45.84	54.97	51.93	58.01	65.58	62.33	68.83	71.20	67.10	75.29	82.43	79.47	85.39
Nicaragua 2001	60.95	58.98	62.92	44.07	40.57	47.58	56.13	52.75	59.52	65.12	60.80	69.44	73.77	69.49	78.05	79.67	75.82	83.52

Total			Quintile 1			Quintile 2			Quintile 3			Quintile 4			Quintile 5		

Panel 25 - Institutional delivery

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	50.98	46.75	55.22	24.95	20.79	29.12	39.95	34.63	45.27	58.97	52.72	65.23	81.29	77.07	85.50	83.18	78.20	88.16
El Salvador 1998	58.01	55.65	60.37	30.65	27.15	34.15	47.27	43.60	50.95	70.63	66.95	74.32	84.68	81.50	87.86	87.71	83.70	91.71
El Salvador 2002/03	69.68	66.64	72.72	42.74	38.84	46.65	64.25	59.99	68.52	82.23	78.62	85.84	95.18	93.36	96.99	95.07	92.57	97.58
Guatemala 1987	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Guatemala 1995	34.84	30.21	39.46	10.73	8.14	13.32	18.17	14.88	21.46	34.15	29.19	39.11	70.35	65.18	75.52	91.50	88.55	94.46
Guatemala 2002	42.06	38.24	45.88	13.56	11.07	16.04	31.76	27.55	35.97	53.61	48.28	58.94	81.37	77.42	85.32	94.26	90.36	98.16
Honduras 1991/92	44.91	41.76	48.06	11.45	8.65	14.25	27.15	23.17	31.12	49.00	44.34	53.67	76.29	72.69	79.88	89.73	87.15	92.32
Honduras 1996	53.62	50.41	56.83	17.47	13.97	20.97	33.74	28.30	39.19	58.48	53.48	63.49	83.93	80.60	87.26	92.21	89.18	95.24
Honduras 2001	55.20	51.55	58.85	21.05	17.42	24.68	42.95	38.63	47.27	70.82	67.06	74.57	85.74	83.04	88.44	93.27	90.74	95.80
Nicaragua 1992/93	59.25	55.79	62.72	33.75	27.42	40.09	47.12	41.82	52.43	69.19	64.80	73.59	83.78	80.48	87.08	89.31	86.05	92.56
Nicaragua 1998	64.00	61.66	66.34	36.42	32.93	39.91	57.69	54.28	61.09	80.27	77.29	83.24	86.76	83.87	89.66	91.86	89.42	94.30
Nicaragua 2001	66.31	63.48	69.15	33.58	29.59	37.58	65.64	61.62	69.66	82.02	78.80	85.25	92.35	90.36	94.35	96.49	94.27	98.72

Panel 26 - Delivery in MOH facility

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	38.12	35.05	41.19	23.64	19.68	27.61	37.16	32.03	42.30	49.50	43.89	55.11	55.68	51.10	60.26	34.72	29.65	39.79
El Salvador 1998	43.33	41.13	45.52	29.26	25.87	32.65	42.25	38.59	45.91	55.19	50.96	59.42	57.73	53.42	62.05	40.87	35.62	46.12
El Salvador 2002/03	53.99	51.77	56.21	40.66	36.89	44.43	55.48	51.51	59.44	59.73	54.33	65.13	68.87	63.03	74.72	51.64	42.97	60.30
Guatemala 1987	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Guatemala 1995	21.14	18.43	23.86	9.25	6.86	11.64	15.72	12.53	18.90	24.39	20.55	28.23	38.85	33.49	44.21	35.09	28.23	41.95
Guatemala 2002	28.77	25.97	31.57	11.81	9.36	14.25	28.80	24.69	32.92	39.99	34.68	45.30	48.05	42.75	53.34	35.85	29.22	42.48
Honduras 1991/92	31.18	28.51	33.85	10.50	7.76	13.24	24.17	20.30	28.04	41.54	36.88	46.21	52.14	47.71	56.57	39.65	35.10	44.19
Honduras 1996	39.77	36.92	42.62	16.98	13.52	20.45	31.16	25.79	36.52	52.32	46.89	57.75	62.34	58.30	66.38	43.13	37.11	49.15
Honduras 2001	42.24	39.26	45.21	19.83	16.31	23.35	39.86	35.68	44.04	60.25	56.24	64.26	62.31	58.09	66.54	45.06	39.74	50.37
Nicaragua 1992/93	56.24	52.83	59.66	32.93	26.62	39.24	45.11	39.85	50.36	67.96	63.56	72.36	80.77	77.08	84.46	76.27	71.14	81.39
Nicaragua 1998	60.56	58.27	62.86	35.78	32.33	39.23	56.80	53.39	60.21	76.80	73.80	79.80	80.82	77.45	84.19	79.39	75.69	83.10
Nicaragua 2001	59.80	57.06	62.53	33.21	29.24	37.19	64.29	60.26	68.32	75.55	71.86	79.25	81.52	78.31	84.74	70.40	65.39	75.40

Total			Quintile 1			Quintile 2			Quintile 3			Quintile 4			Quintile 5		

Panel 27 - Delivery in Social Security

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	9.68	7.79	11.56	1.06	0.32	1.80	2.79	1.42	4.15	8.47	5.90	11.03	21.13	17.21	25.04	30.40	24.31	36.49
El Salvador 1998	11.74	10.47	13.01	0.94	0.48	1.41	4.52	2.95	6.08	13.99	11.30	16.68	23.45	19.54	27.37	31.82	26.96	36.69
El Salvador 2002/03	12.39	10.44	14.34	1.91	1.04	2.78	8.01	5.69	10.33	18.90	13.31	24.48	20.27	15.00	25.55	29.17	21.73	36.61
Guatemala 1987	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Guatemala 1995	7.22	4.93	9.51	0.61	0.18	1.04	1.11	0.51	1.70	6.10	3.46	8.75	19.99	13.69	26.30	23.20	17.10	29.30
Guatemala 2002	6.99	5.23	8.75	0.64	0.26	1.02	1.87	0.71	3.03	7.77	4.11	11.43	20.92	16.63	25.21	22.87	14.20	31.53
Honduras 1991/92	6.92	5.59	8.25	0.19	0.00	0.46	1.03	0.38	1.69	4.23	2.52	5.93	12.57	9.04	16.11	25.31	20.07	30.55
Honduras 1996	7.78	6.43	9.12	0.11	0.00	0.31	0.79	0.12	1.47	3.98	2.06	5.90	13.24	10.34	16.13	26.71	20.62	32.80
Honduras 2001	7.08	5.74	8.42	0.33	0.08	0.58	1.22	0.49	1.96	5.06	3.30	6.81	15.88	12.67	19.09	24.67	19.59	29.75
Nicaragua 1992/93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nicaragua 1998	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nicaragua 2001	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Panel 28 - Delivery in Private facility

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	3.19	2.25	4.12	0.25	0.00	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.01	0.00	2.01	4.48	2.02	6.93	18.06	13.51	22.60
El Salvador 1998	2.95	2.32	3.58	0.45	0.00	0.95	0.51	0.05	0.97	1.45	0.73	2.18	3.49	2.07	4.91	15.01	11.43	18.60
El Salvador 2002/03	3.30	2.27	4.33	0.17	0.00	0.36	0.77	0.22	1.31	3.60	1.97	5.24	6.03	3.06	9.01	14.27	8.73	19.81
Guatemala 1987	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Guatemala 1995	6.47	4.87	8.07	0.87	0.21	1.53	1.35	0.69	2.01	3.65	1.40	5.90	11.51	7.58	15.43	33.21	25.47	40.95
Guatemala 2002	6.30	5.05	7.56	1.11	0.53	1.69	1.09	0.50	1.67	5.85	3.09	8.61	12.41	8.37	16.44	35.55	25.19	45.90
Honduras 1991/92	6.82	5.56	8.08	0.76	0.18	1.35	1.95	0.98	2.91	3.23	2.03	4.44	11.57	8.75	14.39	24.78	19.69	29.87
Honduras 1996	6.07	4.69	7.44	0.38	0.07	0.69	1.79	0.78	2.81	2.18	1.11	3.26	8.36	5.92	10.79	22.37	16.11	28.63
Honduras 2001	5.88	4.85	6.91	0.90	0.36	1.43	1.86	1.04	2.69	5.51	3.77	7.26	7.55	5.24	9.86	23.55	18.85	28.25
Nicaragua 1992/93	3.01	2.21	3.82	0.82	0.29	1.35	2.02	0.68	3.35	1.23	0.49	1.98	3.00	0.75	5.25	13.04	9.68	16.40
Nicaragua 1998	3.08	2.51	3.65	0.31	0.07	0.55	0.70	0.26	1.14	3.19	2.02	4.36	5.46	3.56	7.36	11.74	8.56	14.91
Nicaragua 2001	6.47	5.40	7.53	0.33	0.01	0.65	1.36	0.43	2.29	6.24	3.52	8.97	10.83	7.95	13.71	26.09	20.91	31.27

Total				Quintile 1			Quintile 2			Quintile 3			Quintile 4			Quintile 5		

Panel 29 - Delivered at home

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	49.00	44.77	53.23	74.98	70.84	79.13	60.05	54.73	65.37	41.03	34.77	47.28	18.71	14.50	22.93	16.82	11.84	21.80
El Salvador 1998	40.71	38.38	43.04	68.63	65.21	72.04	51.98	48.37	55.59	27.25	23.67	30.83	14.09	10.99	17.19	9.92	6.19	13.66
El Salvador 2002/03	29.87	26.84	32.90	57.07	53.16	60.99	35.41	31.14	39.69	17.33	13.72	20.94	3.95	2.37	5.52	4.18	1.78	6.59
Guatemala 1987	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Guatemala 1995	64.70	60.08	69.33	88.58	85.83	91.34	81.63	78.33	84.94	65.43	60.44	70.43	29.26	24.04	34.48	7.98	5.17	10.78
Guatemala 2002	57.82	54.01	61.63	86.40	83.91	88.89	68.24	64.03	72.45	45.91	40.74	51.07	18.59	14.64	22.53	5.74	1.84	9.64
Honduras 1991/92	54.69	51.52	57.86	88.45	85.65	91.26	72.51	68.50	76.52	50.37	45.74	55.01	23.71	20.12	27.31	9.03	6.49	11.56
Honduras 1996	46.05	42.83	49.26	82.03	78.44	85.62	65.82	60.41	71.23	41.27	36.29	46.26	15.96	12.63	19.30	7.45	4.47	10.44
Honduras 2001	44.54	40.89	48.20	78.78	75.14	82.43	56.76	52.44	61.08	28.92	25.21	32.64	14.18	11.47	16.90	6.01	3.55	8.48
Nicaragua 1992/93	40.70	37.24	44.16	66.25	59.91	72.58	52.79	47.49	58.09	30.81	26.41	35.20	16.17	12.87	19.47	10.55	7.29	13.81
Nicaragua 1998	34.75	32.40	37.10	62.39	58.76	66.02	40.75	37.29	44.21	18.81	15.93	21.68	11.44	8.83	14.04	7.58	5.27	9.89
Nicaragua 2001	33.28	30.46	36.10	65.99	62.00	69.99	33.82	29.89	37.76	17.92	14.70	21.14	7.02	5.11	8.93	3.18	1.42	4.93

Panel 30 - Delivery at home with TBA

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	36.36	32.86	39.86	52.96	48.10	57.83	46.10	40.81	51.40	33.57	27.94	39.19	13.89	10.23	17.55	11.42	7.30	15.54
El Salvador 1998	32.39	30.37	34.42	50.96	47.38	54.53	43.52	39.78	47.25	23.94	20.68	27.19	12.46	9.53	15.39	7.10	4.47	9.74
El Salvador 2002/03	22.99	20.57	25.41	41.45	37.73	45.18	28.40	24.32	32.48	15.59	12.20	18.98	3.40	1.94	4.85	3.36	1.23	5.48
Guatemala 1987	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Guatemala 1995	54.61	50.17	59.04	67.24	61.96	72.52	71.83	67.62	76.05	61.86	56.84	66.88	27.13	22.05	32.21	6.07	3.75	8.40
Guatemala 2002	46.72	43.00	50.44	61.78	56.22	67.35	61.29	57.19	65.39	42.26	37.21	47.32	15.75	11.27	20.24	4.21	1.28	7.15
Honduras 1991/92	41.10	38.35	43.86	61.55	57.08	66.01	57.73	53.63	61.83	39.18	34.97	43.39	19.43	16.30	22.56	7.08	4.80	9.36
Honduras 1996	38.76	35.85	41.67	66.45	62.14	70.77	56.63	51.54	61.72	36.34	31.65	41.03	13.20	10.26	16.14	6.97	4.07	9.86
Honduras 2001	38.50	35.29	41.70	66.05	62.29	69.81	51.05	46.85	55.25	24.84	21.32	28.36	13.27	10.62	15.92	5.61	3.19	8.02
Nicaragua 1992/93	26.41	23.70	29.12	44.00	38.50	49.49	34.33	30.18	38.49	19.74	15.82	23.66	9.85	7.24	12.47	5.66	3.44	7.89
Nicaragua 1998	24.27	22.37	26.18	42.17	38.94	45.41	29.85	26.72	32.99	13.90	11.40	16.39	8.40	6.17	10.63	4.44	2.49	6.40
Nicaragua 2001	22.48	20.43	24.52	44.39	41.20	47.57	23.20	19.88	26.52	12.45	9.93	14.97	4.44	3.01	5.86	1.88	0.35	3.40

Total	Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5

Panel 31 - Delivery at home alone

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	5.27	4.04	6.50	10.04	7.53	12.56	6.73	4.56	8.89	2.52	1.05	3.99	0.57	0.00	1.22	1.23	0.00	2.87
El Salvador 1998	5.23	4.40	6.06	11.63	9.44	13.81	5.12	3.73	6.51	2.04	0.94	3.13	1.21	0.28	2.15	0.80	0.00	1.90
El Salvador 2002/03	3.73	2.77	4.68	8.33	6.10	10.57	4.46	2.50	6.41	0.61	0.12	1.11	0.21	0.00	0.47	0.12	0.00	0.37
Guatemala 1987	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Guatemala 1995	1.88	1.20	2.56	3.53	2.32	4.74	2.33	1.01	3.64	0.85	0.06	1.64	0.47	0.00	1.00	0.15	0.00	0.43
Guatemala 2002	0.73	0.39	1.08	1.29	0.41	2.16	1.06	0.43	1.70	0.23	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Honduras 1991/92	12.33	10.60	14.06	26.24	22.15	30.34	13.97	11.29	16.66	9.33	7.00	11.66	2.14	1.09	3.20	0.88	0.13	1.64
Honduras 1996	6.56	5.39	7.73	15.03	11.93	18.12	8.65	6.26	11.04	3.77	2.23	5.31	1.54	0.73	2.35	0.39	0.00	0.83
Honduras 2001	5.54	4.45	6.62	12.48	9.78	15.19	5.01	3.66	6.37	3.18	1.99	4.37	0.49	0.08	0.90	0.10	0.00	0.30
Nicaragua 1992/93	2.81	2.09	3.53	5.28	3.73	6.82	4.23	2.60	5.87	1.59	0.40	2.77	0.26	0.00	0.68	0.15	0.00	0.43
Nicaragua 1998	1.96	1.58	2.34	4.33	3.41	5.25	1.74	0.95	2.52	0.98	0.46	1.49	0.23	0.00	0.50	0.08	0.00	0.23
Nicaragua 2001	1.45	1.04	1.86	3.08	1.98	4.18	1.07	0.57	1.58	1.22	0.42	2.02	0.06	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00

Panel 32 - Delivery at home with other

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	7.37	6.01	8.73	11.98	9.14	14.82	7.22	4.95	9.49	4.94	3.11	6.77	4.25	1.54	6.96	4.17	1.01	7.32
El Salvador 1998	3.09	2.33	3.84	6.04	4.15	7.94	3.34	2.11	4.57	1.28	0.10	2.46	0.41	0.04	0.79	2.02	0.00	4.56
El Salvador 2002/03	3.15	2.39	3.92	7.28	5.17	9.39	2.56	1.54	3.58	1.13	0.40	1.86	0.34	0.01	0.68	0.70	0.00	1.76
Guatemala 1987	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Guatemala 1995	8.22	6.13	10.31	17.81	12.76	22.86	7.47	5.50	9.45	2.72	1.75	3.70	1.67	0.86	2.48	1.76	0.64	2.88
Guatemala 2002	10.37	8.17	12.57	23.33	17.89	28.78	5.89	4.15	7.63	3.41	2.07	4.75	2.84	0.13	5.54	1.53	0.00	3.70
Honduras 1991/92	1.25	0.86	1.64	0.67	0.18	1.16	0.80	0.22	1.39	1.87	0.95	2.78	2.14	0.85	3.44	1.06	0.23	1.89
Honduras 1996	0.73	0.40	1.05	0.55	0.02	1.08	0.54	0.00	1.23	1.16	0.32	2.00	1.23	0.28	2.17	0.10	0.00	0.29
Honduras 2001	0.51	0.25	0.76	0.24	0.00	0.50	0.70	0.25	1.15	0.91	0.05	1.77	0.42	0.00	0.90	0.31	0.00	0.65
Nicaragua 1992/93	11.48	9.72	13.25	16.98	12.90	21.06	14.23	10.95	17.50	9.48	6.66	12.31	6.06	3.80	8.32	4.74	2.71	6.77
Nicaragua 1998	8.52	7.47	9.57	15.89	13.37	18.40	9.16	7.49	10.83	3.93	2.64	5.23	2.81	1.58	4.04	3.06	1.70	4.43
Nicaragua 2001	9.36	8.11	10.60	18.53	15.97	21.09	9.55	7.32	11.79	4.25	2.75	5.74	2.52	1.23	3.80	1.30	0.39	2.22

Total	Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5

Panel 33 - Delivery by skilled birth attendant

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	52.41	48.17	56.65	25.89	21.81	29.97	40.77	35.47	46.07	60.28	54.22	66.34	83.01	78.93	87.08	86.73	82.50	90.96
El Salvador 1998	58.01	55.65	60.37	30.65	27.15	34.15	47.27	43.60	50.95	70.63	66.95	74.32	84.68	81.50	87.86	87.71	83.70	91.71
El Salvador 2002/03	69.68	66.64	72.72	42.74	38.84	46.65	64.25	59.99	68.52	82.23	78.62	85.84	95.18	93.36	96.99	95.07	92.57	97.58
Guatemala 1987	29.13	24.89	33.37	7.81	4.91	10.70	12.47	9.05	15.88	23.31	18.18	28.43	49.65	43.40	55.90	83.51	79.24	87.79
Guatemala 1995	34.79	30.18	39.40	10.38	7.82	12.93	18.37	14.94	21.81	33.73	28.79	38.68	70.42	65.23	75.60	92.42	89.70	95.14
Guatemala 2002	41.48	37.62	45.35	12.78	10.30	15.27	31.29	27.08	35.50	52.92	47.60	58.23	81.62	77.43	85.81	92.94	89.14	96.74
Honduras 1991/92	46.17	43.01	49.32	12.12	9.24	14.99	27.95	24.00	31.90	50.87	46.28	55.46	78.43	75.09	81.76	90.80	88.36	93.23
Honduras 1996	54.34	51.12	57.57	18.02	14.44	21.61	34.28	28.90	39.66	59.64	54.75	64.54	85.16	82.05	88.26	92.31	89.29	95.32
Honduras 2001	55.70	52.04	59.37	21.30	17.68	24.92	43.65	39.28	48.02	71.73	68.00	75.45	86.17	83.49	88.85	93.58	91.07	96.09
Nicaragua 1992/93	61.01	57.60	64.42	34.69	28.33	41.05	48.77	43.55	53.99	71.06	66.79	75.32	87.37	84.54	90.21	90.35	87.22	93.48
Nicaragua 1998	64.59	62.25	66.94	36.74	33.29	40.19	58.16	54.78	61.54	80.96	78.08	83.84	87.29	84.24	90.35	93.35	91.13	95.57
Nicaragua 2001	66.98	64.17	69.80	33.91	29.90	37.91	66.74	62.77	70.71	82.59	79.56	85.61	93.38	91.52	95.25	96.99	94.77	99.21

Panel 34 - Delivery by Cesarean

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	12.90	11.16	14.63	4.64	2.96	6.32	9.53	6.74	12.32	14.63	11.19	18.07	20.23	16.64	23.82	22.07	16.90	27.24
El Salvador 1998	15.76	14.08	17.44	7.71	5.54	9.87	11.01	8.37	13.65	18.69	14.69	22.70	24.46	20.09	28.84	25.74	19.94	31.54
El Salvador 2002/03	22.07	18.87	25.27	11.51	8.33	14.69	18.40	14.47	22.34	22.10	16.55	27.65	32.35	23.06	41.63	38.16	26.98	49.35
Guatemala 1987	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Guatemala 1995	8.16	6.83	9.48	1.84	1.23	2.45	3.25	2.16	4.34	7.57	5.42	9.73	17.25	13.76	20.74	25.35	20.50	30.21
Guatemala 2002	11.40	9.98	12.83	4.39	3.28	5.50	6.01	4.26	7.75	13.35	10.80	15.89	22.00	17.93	26.07	34.23	25.17	43.28
Honduras 1991/92	6.44	5.63	7.25	2.10	1.23	2.97	2.86	1.73	4.00	5.60	4.06	7.13	8.00	6.00	10.00	19.29	16.18	22.41
Honduras 1996	6.41	5.45	7.37	2.10	0.87	3.33	3.57	2.21	4.93	6.25	4.27	8.23	7.80	5.50	10.10	15.30	11.77	18.83
Honduras 2001	7.92	6.85	8.99	2.16	1.17	3.15	5.13	3.47	6.79	8.95	6.96	10.94	11.57	8.92	14.23	20.29	16.27	24.30
Nicaragua 1992/93	8.21	7.12	9.31	3.26	1.61	4.90	4.53	2.86	6.20	7.81	5.56	10.07	14.10	11.19	17.02	18.80	15.27	22.32
Nicaragua 1998	15.40	14.23	16.58	8.15	6.65	9.65	11.63	9.75	13.50	15.06	12.62	17.51	23.49	20.11	26.88	31.78	27.61	35.94
Nicaragua 2001	14.67	13.41	15.93	4.75	3.44	6.06	10.06	7.73	12.39	15.03	12.32	17.75	23.45	19.96	26.94	36.72	31.69	41.75

Total			Quintile 1			Quintile 2			Quintile 3			Quintile 4			Quintile 5		

Panel 35 - Postpartum care for mother

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	30.30	27.28	33.32	18.31	14.76	21.86	21.07	16.75	25.38	30.68	25.82	35.53	43.21	37.76	48.66	58.96	51.39	66.53
El Salvador 1998	43.33	41.33	45.32	29.09	25.87	32.32	37.13	33.60	40.67	46.38	42.51	50.26	53.27	48.06	58.48	69.29	63.96	74.63
El Salvador 2002/03	54.24	51.83	56.65	44.27	40.46	48.08	50.29	46.19	54.39	51.64	45.42	57.85	66.26	59.55	72.98	78.74	72.76	84.72
Guatemala 1987	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Guatemala 1995	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Guatemala 2002	19.71	17.46	21.96	10.57	8.60	12.54	11.05	8.31	13.78	18.73	15.53	21.93	40.44	35.14	45.75	51.42	43.88	58.95
Honduras 1991/92	33.18	31.12	35.24	17.75	14.77	20.73	26.80	23.70	29.90	34.83	31.12	38.53	45.00	41.35	48.65	54.69	50.19	59.20
Honduras 1996	34.14	31.68	36.60	22.28	18.11	26.46	26.07	22.17	29.97	35.41	31.42	39.40	42.59	37.40	47.78	51.13	45.88	56.37
Honduras 2001	33.98	31.67	36.28	23.15	19.66	26.63	29.54	25.66	33.42	35.67	31.15	40.19	42.54	38.17	46.91	53.83	48.48	59.18
Nicaragua 1992/93	30.59	28.27	32.90	15.88	12.81	18.95	23.31	19.34	27.29	34.44	30.01	38.87	42.66	37.87	47.45	54.91	50.22	59.59
Nicaragua 1998	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nicaragua 2001	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

CHILD HEALTH

Panel 36 - Took child for newborn checkup

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	80.74	78.57	82.91	70.43	66.51	74.35	78.92	74.98	82.86	84.88	81.79	87.97	89.09	86.25	91.94	92.13	89.12	95.14
El Salvador 1998	89.90	88.54	91.27	84.65	81.86	87.43	89.67	86.92	92.41	91.23	88.38	94.08	92.53	89.54	95.51	96.72	94.43	99.00
El Salvador 2002/03	94.96	93.88	96.05	90.85	88.18	93.51	95.12	93.30	96.95	97.56	96.33	98.78	97.31	95.70	98.91	98.19	95.87	100.00
Guatemala 1987	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Guatemala 1995	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Guatemala 2002	41.91	39.10	44.73	27.60	24.10	31.10	34.79	30.50	39.09	46.95	41.90	52.01	63.42	57.46	69.39	73.41	64.15	82.66
Honduras 1991/92	84.46	82.18	86.74	72.71	67.73	77.69	80.99	77.47	84.50	89.55	86.87	92.23	91.71	89.67	93.76	95.40	93.64	97.15
Honduras 1996	77.73	75.12	80.33	69.86	64.70	75.02	77.41	72.15	82.67	76.43	71.61	81.26	83.81	79.74	87.89	88.16	83.19	93.13
Honduras 2001	90.67	89.21	92.13	87.01	84.01	90.02	90.13	87.58	92.68	91.69	89.49	93.89	93.18	90.56	95.80	95.51	93.29	97.72
Nicaragua 1992/93	82.90	79.70	86.09	70.92	63.25	78.59	81.88	77.36	86.40	87.56	84.24	90.88	90.61	87.95	93.28	94.49	92.40	96.59
Nicaragua 1998	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nicaragua 2001	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Total	Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5

Panel 37 - Had health card for child: 12-59 mts

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	57.89	55.12	60.67	58.16	53.48	62.84	56.83	50.61	63.04	59.18	52.88	65.48	61.80	56.42	67.17	51.79	44.87	58.72
El Salvador 1998	57.57	55.41	59.72	58.32	54.41	62.24	60.80	56.35	65.25	59.15	54.53	63.78	53.27	47.99	58.55	52.46	46.57	58.36
El Salvador 2002/03	69.07	66.64	71.49	69.00	65.61	72.40	68.62	63.81	73.43	66.53	60.62	72.44	72.77	67.71	77.83	67.50	61.03	73.96
Guatemala 1987	55.43	52.59	58.27	53.81	47.97	59.64	56.53	51.40	61.67	61.03	56.25	65.82	55.43	50.54	60.31	46.92	40.78	53.06
Guatemala 1995	44.98	42.90	47.06	45.91	42.60	49.22	46.32	42.69	49.95	43.40	39.28	47.53	45.69	40.51	50.86	41.56	35.46	47.66
Guatemala 2002	59.62	57.05	62.19	59.90	56.15	63.65	60.95	56.71	65.19	61.84	56.93	66.76	59.41	52.63	66.20	48.30	35.71	60.88
Honduras 1991/92	80.35	78.94	81.77	82.88	80.41	85.36	85.76	83.32	88.20	79.62	76.66	82.59	78.10	74.85	81.34	68.55	64.39	72.70
Honduras 1996	69.63	67.42	71.84	76.22	72.30	80.14	75.19	71.34	79.04	70.57	66.23	74.91	63.20	57.58	68.82	54.31	45.31	63.31
Honduras 2001	81.47	79.75	83.19	86.72	84.29	89.15	84.79	81.42	88.17	77.98	73.61	82.36	77.66	73.47	81.85	72.54	67.20	77.89
Nicaragua 1992/93	74.57	72.22	76.91	78.48	73.99	82.96	75.65	71.26	80.03	72.57	68.05	77.09	72.67	67.51	77.83	70.34	64.88	75.81
Nicaragua 1998	70.27	68.54	71.99	72.41	69.46	75.37	72.61	69.57	75.66	71.37	67.85	74.89	67.46	63.60	71.32	62.04	57.03	67.05
Nicaragua 2001	71.90	69.90	73.89	73.97	70.73	77.22	74.73	71.49	77.97	74.68	70.87	78.48	65.52	61.08	69.96	65.68	58.35	73.02

Panel 38 - Child received BCG: 12-59 mts

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	89.34	87.34	91.35	82.12	78.20	86.03	89.58	86.12	93.05	92.42	88.88	95.96	97.27	95.34	99.20	92.83	89.08	96.57
El Salvador 1998	94.84	93.97	95.72	91.27	89.33	93.21	95.52	93.66	97.39	96.24	94.57	97.91	97.79	96.47	99.11	95.59	93.00	98.17
El Salvador 2002/03	97.34	96.59	98.09	95.11	93.24	96.98	98.30	97.37	99.23	97.96	96.71	99.21	98.32	97.22	99.42	99.28	98.56	100.00
Guatemala 1987	58.64	55.09	62.18	43.93	37.09	50.76	51.28	45.30	57.26	59.60	54.45	64.74	70.50	65.57	75.44	80.09	73.94	86.25
Guatemala 1995	81.18	79.21	83.15	76.10	72.40	79.79	80.21	77.14	83.28	82.93	79.72	86.15	85.86	83.03	88.70	87.43	82.39	92.46
Guatemala 2002	92.71	91.56	93.86	91.17	89.29	93.05	92.66	90.66	94.67	94.44	92.24	96.64	94.19	91.09	97.30	91.85	87.62	96.08
Honduras 1991/92	87.88	86.38	89.38	86.58	83.29	89.87	93.27	91.46	95.07	88.82	86.34	91.29	88.79	86.21	91.37	78.18	73.12	83.24
Honduras 1996	96.69	95.59	97.80	96.37	94.53	98.20	97.94	96.68	99.19	97.18	95.53	98.83	97.65	95.78	99.53	93.24	88.55	97.92
Honduras 2001	98.33	97.80	98.86	98.52	97.62	99.43	97.95	96.73	99.16	98.17	96.93	99.40	98.74	97.89	99.59	98.27	97.08	99.45
Nicaragua 1992/93	92.90	90.79	95.01	85.10	79.57	90.63	92.40	89.91	94.90	97.07	95.84	98.30	96.09	93.87	98.30	99.14	98.42	99.87
Nicaragua 1998	95.09	94.28	95.90	92.94	91.45	94.44	95.49	94.03	96.95	96.16	94.51	97.81	96.68	95.06	98.30	95.99	93.49	98.49
Nicaragua 2001	94.72	93.56	95.87	91.51	89.40	93.62	94.40	92.04	96.76	96.28	94.23	98.33	97.27	95.47	99.07	97.90	96.46	99.35

Total	Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5

Panel 39 - 3 doses of DPT: 12-59 mts

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	84.68	82.31	87.05	79.00	74.46	83.54	83.68	78.39	88.97	87.61	83.55	91.67	88.28	84.26	92.30	92.60	88.02	97.18
El Salvador 1998	87.59	85.97	89.21	84.79	81.63	87.96	84.83	81.40	88.25	88.79	85.89	91.70	88.99	85.42	92.56	96.26	94.30	98.23
El Salvador 2002/03	92.56	91.20	93.91	92.30	89.88	94.72	92.01	89.23	94.78	91.58	88.36	94.80	93.57	90.83	96.31	94.90	91.45	98.35
Guatemala 1987	55.73	52.81	58.66	44.99	38.57	51.42	49.82	44.67	54.97	59.03	54.66	63.39	61.59	56.52	66.65	72.27	67.79	76.76
Guatemala 1995	66.88	64.83	68.94	62.94	59.36	66.52	66.07	62.46	69.67	68.18	64.55	71.82	67.95	63.52	72.39	75.93	71.19	80.66
Guatemala 2002	81.48	79.68	83.29	79.94	77.14	82.74	80.30	76.91	83.68	82.72	79.08	86.36	85.01	80.27	89.76	81.70	73.04	90.36
Honduras 1991/92	86.17	84.46	87.89	83.63	79.73	87.54	91.12	88.87	93.37	87.71	85.11	90.31	86.05	83.23	88.87	80.73	76.45	85.01
Honduras 1996	83.99	81.92	86.05	86.34	82.95	89.73	85.81	82.71	88.92	83.40	79.31	87.49	82.32	77.62	87.02	79.21	72.32	86.10
Honduras 2001	95.47	94.52	96.43	95.40	93.77	97.04	94.45	92.43	96.47	95.14	92.94	97.34	95.47	92.91	98.03	98.12	96.90	99.35
Nicaragua 1992/93	85.48	82.92	88.04	79.24	72.66	85.83	84.48	80.58	88.38	87.11	84.06	90.16	90.18	87.32	93.04	91.20	87.72	94.67
Nicaragua 1998	85.27	83.90	86.63	80.76	78.36	83.16	87.13	84.81	89.45	87.84	84.65	91.03	86.56	83.31	89.81	87.39	84.03	90.75
Nicaragua 2001	80.46	78.66	82.27	76.56	73.05	80.07	82.58	79.58	85.57	83.84	80.80	86.89	80.24	76.13	84.34	81.99	76.44	87.55

Panel 40 - 3 doses of Polio vaccine: 12-59 mts

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	84.91	82.55	87.28	79.33	74.57	84.08	84.49	79.56	89.42	87.76	83.60	91.91	87.96	83.89	92.03	92.38	87.78	96.97
El Salvador 1998	87.54	85.92	89.16	84.73	81.60	87.86	84.54	81.04	88.04	88.34	85.33	91.35	90.28	86.79	93.77	95.44	93.05	97.83
El Salvador 2002/03	90.52	88.92	92.12	90.18	87.33	93.03	90.68	87.72	93.64	89.44	85.86	93.03	90.52	86.18	94.86	93.78	90.08	97.47
Guatemala 1987	57.40	54.35	60.45	46.46	39.54	53.38	51.89	46.37	57.41	60.46	56.17	64.75	63.37	58.29	68.45	73.70	69.01	78.38
Guatemala 1995	58.00	55.77	60.23	60.62	57.26	63.97	58.37	54.80	61.93	58.56	54.48	62.64	54.08	48.92	59.24	54.50	48.15	60.85
Guatemala 2002	81.61	79.69	83.53	79.37	76.57	82.16	80.78	77.52	84.04	82.05	78.26	85.84	86.72	81.91	91.53	82.81	74.08	91.54
Honduras 1991/92	87.71	86.21	89.20	86.05	82.72	89.38	92.29	90.26	94.33	88.26	85.77	90.75	88.01	85.42	90.59	81.82	78.15	85.48
Honduras 1996	82.83	80.72	84.93	84.28	80.54	88.02	85.17	81.99	88.36	82.20	78.11	86.28	81.87	77.13	86.62	78.10	70.91	85.29
Honduras 2001	95.52	94.59	96.46	94.72	92.90	96.54	94.60	92.63	96.57	95.23	92.94	97.52	96.63	95.04	98.22	98.27	97.06	99.47
Nicaragua 1992/93	87.88	85.45	90.32	81.82	75.40	88.25	87.20	83.83	90.57	90.37	87.39	93.35	91.68	89.15	94.21	92.60	89.45	95.74
Nicaragua 1998	87.37	86.14	88.61	82.06	79.69	84.42	88.45	86.29	90.62	90.45	87.85	93.04	90.61	88.26	92.95	89.67	86.66	92.68
Nicaragua 2001	84.40	82.67	86.13	79.36	75.68	83.04	86.29	83.87	88.71	87.35	84.25	90.45	88.29	84.99	91.59	84.67	79.78	89.56

	Total			Quintile 1			Quintile 2			Quintile 3			Quintile 4			Quintile 5		

Panel 41 - Measles vaccine: 12-59 mts

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	87.78	85.78	89.78	84.33	80.35	88.31	86.46	81.97	90.95	88.63	84.64	92.62	91.49	87.97	95.02	93.27	89.81	96.74
El Salvador 1998	89.80	88.25	91.35	87.30	84.46	90.15	89.56	86.62	92.49	89.61	86.64	92.57	90.08	85.88	94.28	96.52	94.45	98.60
El Salvador 2002/03	87.70	85.87	89.54	86.53	83.41	89.65	86.63	83.08	90.19	88.49	85.04	91.94	88.02	81.78	94.27	92.61	88.87	96.36
Guatemala 1987	73.95	71.41	76.48	64.22	58.59	69.84	69.72	65.11	74.33	76.22	72.74	79.70	80.71	76.50	84.93	85.78	82.28	89.28
Guatemala 1995	83.23	81.53	84.93	80.17	77.33	83.02	80.54	77.05	84.02	84.09	80.92	87.26	85.76	82.51	89.01	92.11	89.20	95.03
Guatemala 2002	87.02	85.62	88.43	84.78	82.40	87.16	85.99	83.45	88.53	87.59	84.61	90.58	90.57	86.38	94.77	91.52	86.74	96.30
Honduras 1991/92	88.78	87.56	90.00	88.84	86.46	91.22	92.49	90.67	94.31	88.59	86.32	90.87	88.79	86.23	91.35	82.00	77.95	86.05
Honduras 1996	86.54	84.53	88.55	87.98	84.71	91.24	89.01	86.07	91.96	84.96	80.70	89.22	85.12	80.62	89.61	83.67	77.20	90.14
Honduras 2001	93.42	92.38	94.46	93.47	91.69	95.26	92.93	90.61	95.24	93.67	91.14	96.20	91.15	88.11	94.19	96.97	94.84	99.10
Nicaragua 1992/93	88.19	86.34	90.04	84.81	80.09	89.53	86.17	83.34	88.99	89.89	87.37	92.41	90.09	87.48	92.70	93.28	90.69	95.87
Nicaragua 1998	90.79	89.70	91.88	87.44	85.46	89.41	90.66	88.68	92.63	93.64	91.75	95.54	91.99	89.52	94.45	93.45	90.17	96.73
Nicaragua 2001	85.76	84.37	87.14	81.61	78.86	84.37	88.51	85.94	91.07	87.67	85.05	90.28	87.09	84.01	90.18	86.89	83.13	90.65

Panel 42 - Recieved all vaccines: 12-59 mts

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	76.71	74.09	79.33	69.32	64.59	74.05	76.04	70.19	81.89	79.88	75.17	84.59	84.59	80.37	88.81	82.29	76.52	88.06
El Salvador 1998	81.50	79.58	83.42	77.08	73.37	80.79	80.08	76.27	83.89	83.57	80.10	87.04	84.12	79.57	88.66	88.16	84.03	92.29
El Salvador 2002/03	81.15	78.72	83.58	78.66	74.87	82.44	82.29	78.39	86.19	82.93	78.78	87.09	79.18	70.56	87.80	88.01	83.21	92.82
Guatemala 1987	38.70	35.63	41.77	27.37	21.39	33.35	31.75	26.78	36.71	40.26	35.78	44.73	46.35	40.95	51.76	58.53	52.22	64.84
Guatemala 1995	46.02	43.73	48.31	45.98	42.39	49.57	47.67	43.93	51.41	48.97	44.96	52.99	40.99	36.05	45.94	44.63	39.67	49.59
Guatemala 2002	73.38	71.34	75.41	71.57	68.60	74.53	72.52	68.86	76.19	75.13	71.17	79.09	76.48	70.97	82.00	73.04	64.58	81.50
Honduras 1991/92	81.21	79.25	83.16	79.11	74.60	83.62	87.71	85.26	90.16	82.61	79.70	85.53	82.53	79.48	85.58	70.00	64.94	75.06
Honduras 1996	79.45	77.23	81.67	81.07	77.10	85.03	81.86	78.18	85.53	80.04	75.95	84.12	78.63	73.92	83.33	72.42	65.78	79.05
Honduras 2001	89.17	87.81	90.53	89.33	86.97	91.69	88.44	85.51	91.38	88.90	85.52	92.27	87.57	83.89	91.24	92.77	90.09	95.46
Nicaragua 1992/93	77.79	74.93	80.65	70.24	63.37	77.11	75.12	70.70	79.55	81.87	78.33	85.41	82.83	79.31	86.35	84.59	80.52	88.67
Nicaragua 1998	78.96	77.36	80.56	74.12	71.48	76.75	79.85	77.13	82.57	81.88	78.11	85.65	81.13	77.37	84.89	82.08	78.02	86.13
Nicaragua 2001	69.48	67.44	71.52	66.75	63.12	70.38	73.21	69.69	76.72	71.48	67.63	75.34	68.19	63.12	73.26	68.46	61.99	74.93

Total	Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5

Panel 43 - Had health card for child: 12-23 mts

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	64.17	59.14	69.20	59.67	50.36	68.98	60.68	49.35	72.01	67.44	56.86	78.03	74.86	65.30	84.41	60.00	47.41	72.59
El Salvador 1998	70.63	66.85	74.41	70.87	64.12	77.62	72.19	65.99	78.40	71.65	63.16	80.15	65.45	54.76	76.15	71.81	61.74	81.88
El Salvador 2002/03	79.20	75.42	82.98	81.65	75.34	87.96	76.37	66.64	86.09	81.17	71.96	90.38	77.58	68.28	86.87	77.68	65.19	90.17
Guatemala 1987	55.53	51.26	59.80	52.40	44.10	60.71	54.55	46.10	62.99	64.15	55.72	72.58	52.00	43.27	60.73	55.67	45.03	66.31
Guatemala 1995	54.23	51.10	57.36	55.26	50.52	59.99	52.94	47.40	58.49	54.25	47.59	60.92	56.12	48.49	63.76	50.70	38.90	62.50
Guatemala 2002	68.62	65.20	72.05	69.44	64.50	74.39	69.22	63.36	75.08	71.25	63.88	78.62	70.77	59.90	81.63	51.47	31.48	71.47
Honduras 1991/92	85.56	83.49	87.64	86.61	82.82	90.39	91.11	87.83	94.39	83.20	78.26	88.14	85.24	80.07	90.41	77.92	71.17	84.68
Honduras 1996	77.77	73.86	81.68	81.29	74.79	87.80	82.23	75.34	89.12	81.14	73.33	88.95	70.93	62.18	79.69	67.92	54.16	81.69
Honduras 2001	87.17	84.44	89.89	92.66	89.04	96.28	91.46	86.86	96.06	83.85	75.97	91.72	82.66	75.23	90.09	75.30	66.68	83.92
Nicaragua 1992/93	81.49	77.93	85.04	81.70	74.66	88.75	84.80	78.89	90.71	83.17	77.97	88.38	78.30	68.85	87.75	77.54	69.61	85.47
Nicaragua 1998	74.12	71.52	76.73	72.71	68.23	77.18	76.68	72.10	81.26	78.20	73.00	83.41	73.42	66.96	79.88	67.03	58.15	75.92
Nicaragua 2001	79.37	76.67	82.07	78.33	73.85	82.81	85.58	81.17	89.99	80.63	74.55	86.72	76.45	69.58	83.31	72.12	60.92	83.32

Panel 44 - Child received BCG: 12-23 mts

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	87.01	82.95	91.06	82.62	76.19	89.05	84.47	75.11	93.83	86.05	77.16	94.94	96.57	92.48	100.00	90.43	81.13	99.74
El Salvador 1998	96.30	94.65	97.95	94.68	91.54	97.82	97.14	94.66	99.63	96.99	92.79	100.00	97.38	93.44	100.00	95.64	91.15	100.00
El Salvador 2002/03	98.27	97.30	99.23	97.31	94.85	99.77	99.68	99.04	100.00	98.77	97.18	100.00	97.26	94.80	99.73	99.78	99.33	100.00
Guatemala 1987	50.43	45.59	55.26	33.65	24.63	42.68	45.45	37.19	53.72	48.43	40.46	56.40	66.00	58.03	73.97	76.29	66.15	86.42
Guatemala 1995	78.22	75.47	80.97	71.93	66.41	77.44	79.00	74.34	83.66	79.63	74.73	84.54	82.06	76.20	87.93	85.55	76.38	94.71
Guatemala 2002	91.92	90.00	93.83	91.25	88.42	94.09	91.17	87.28	95.06	93.41	89.38	97.44	94.80	90.22	99.39	88.03	76.02	100.00
Honduras 1991/92	89.56	87.37	91.75	87.20	81.78	92.63	94.44	91.64	97.25	88.67	85.19	92.16	92.38	89.01	95.75	83.77	77.52	90.01
Honduras 1996	96.39	94.58	98.20	98.02	95.67	100.00	96.84	94.36	99.33	95.12	90.65	99.58	94.94	88.68	100.00	96.07	90.79	100.00
Honduras 2001	98.16	97.06	99.25	98.49	96.91	100.00	97.56	94.66	100.00	96.92	93.94	99.91	99.19	97.62	100.00	98.80	96.43	100.00
Nicaragua 1992/93	91.93	89.23	94.63	83.84	77.25	90.44	89.78	84.81	94.76	95.82	93.19	98.46	95.99	92.55	99.44	99.65	98.97	100.00
Nicaragua 1998	95.03	93.67	96.38	91.38	88.88	93.89	96.69	94.64	98.73	96.48	93.12	99.84	97.77	95.09	100.00	95.56	91.26	99.86
Nicaragua 2001	95.28	93.80	96.77	91.35	88.08	94.63	95.30	91.81	98.79	96.73	94.68	98.78	100.00	100.00	100.00	96.93	92.83	100.00

	Total			Quintile 1			Quintile 2			Quintile 3			Quintile 4			Quintile 5		

Panel 45 - 3 doses of DPT: 12-23 mts

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	77.95	72.85	83.06	71.80	62.84	80.77	74.27	62.64	85.90	76.74	67.12	86.37	86.29	78.63	93.95	90.43	80.76	100.00
El Salvador 1998	85.92	82.98	88.87	78.82	72.33	85.31	89.22	84.73	93.71	85.68	79.77	91.59	88.72	81.99	95.46	93.13	88.04	98.22
El Salvador 2002/03	89.21	86.05	92.36	89.34	84.35	94.32	89.11	81.33	96.89	86.89	78.02	95.77	91.71	86.78	96.64	87.36	76.17	98.55
Guatemala 1987	35.72	31.49	39.95	27.88	19.65	36.12	29.67	22.44	36.89	33.33	25.10	41.57	43.33	35.05	51.62	57.73	47.86	67.60
Guatemala 1995	59.35	56.05	62.65	54.09	48.36	59.83	55.75	49.51	61.99	62.88	57.14	68.62	63.28	55.66	70.90	68.38	57.49	79.26
Guatemala 2002	76.43	73.52	79.34	75.02	70.26	79.78	73.14	67.51	78.78	79.18	72.95	85.41	83.74	76.76	90.72	73.13	57.26	88.99
Honduras 1991/92	86.38	83.88	88.88	80.95	75.00	86.90	93.33	90.13	96.54	87.50	83.25	91.75	87.14	82.79	91.50	83.12	76.44	89.80
Honduras 1996	85.46	81.97	88.95	86.51	80.86	92.16	89.41	83.87	94.95	87.97	81.32	94.63	82.00	73.59	90.41	77.65	64.23	91.07
Honduras 2001	90.65	87.88	93.42	92.66	88.90	96.41	87.50	81.15	93.85	90.00	83.51	96.49	89.11	80.74	97.48	94.58	90.17	98.99
Nicaragua 1992/93	80.80	77.45	84.15	74.73	67.03	82.43	78.46	72.53	84.40	82.01	76.10	87.91	88.03	83.27	92.79	84.37	76.43	92.30
Nicaragua 1998	79.65	77.16	82.14	70.53	66.07	74.99	82.38	77.79	86.97	87.93	82.78	93.08	84.34	78.61	90.07	79.02	71.20	86.84
Nicaragua 2001	83.40	80.63	86.16	73.94	68.43	79.46	88.25	84.50	92.01	86.98	81.65	92.31	86.43	79.02	93.85	88.19	79.38	97.01

Panel 46 - 3 doses of Polio vaccine: 12-23 mts

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	78.05	72.85	83.25	72.46	62.92	82.00	74.27	62.64	85.90	76.74	67.14	86.34	85.71	77.92	93.51	90.43	80.76	100.00
El Salvador 1998	85.73	82.75	88.70	79.78	73.41	86.14	87.91	83.02	92.80	85.68	79.77	91.59	88.72	81.99	95.46	91.94	86.45	97.42
El Salvador 2002/03	83.35	79.28	87.42	80.94	73.05	88.83	83.77	74.90	92.65	83.02	73.67	92.36	85.99	78.16	93.81	83.94	72.37	95.51
Guatemala 1987	39.13	34.62	43.63	31.25	22.51	39.99	33.01	25.12	40.91	37.74	29.10	46.37	45.33	37.03	53.63	61.86	51.41	72.30
Guatemala 1995	55.95	52.64	59.26	55.60	49.63	61.56	54.52	48.98	60.06	59.06	52.69	65.42	54.30	46.69	61.91	55.60	41.75	69.45
Guatemala 2002	77.79	74.95	80.63	75.47	70.71	80.23	76.23	70.84	81.62	80.05	74.19	85.92	85.79	79.59	91.99	73.13	57.26	88.99
Honduras 1991/92	88.74	86.54	90.95	84.23	78.89	89.56	94.44	91.62	97.27	88.28	84.10	92.46	90.48	86.57	94.39	87.01	81.66	92.37
Honduras 1996	85.62	82.32	88.93	87.92	82.34	93.50	88.16	82.36	93.95	86.60	79.80	93.40	81.32	72.98	89.65	81.37	71.33	91.41
Honduras 2001	91.13	88.65	93.60	91.36	87.47	95.25	87.80	81.82	93.79	90.00	83.47	96.53	92.74	88.12	97.37	96.39	92.74	100.00
Nicaragua 1992/93	84.04	80.92	87.16	77.42	69.86	84.99	82.49	77.09	87.90	86.40	81.31	91.49	90.20	85.95	94.45	87.20	79.90	94.51
Nicaragua 1998	82.96	80.68	85.23	72.43	68.11	76.75	84.18	79.79	88.58	92.16	88.62	95.70	89.63	84.51	94.74	84.82	77.58	92.06
Nicaragua 2001	83.24	80.71	85.77	73.84	68.43	79.25	87.63	83.87	91.39	87.13	81.38	92.87	90.55	85.33	95.78	83.35	75.97	90.74

Total	Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5

Panel 47 - Measles vaccine: 12-23 mts

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	82.09	77.32	86.86	76.39	68.00	84.79	83.01	74.16	91.86	76.74	66.74	86.75	90.86	84.04	97.68	92.17	85.43	98.92
El Salvador 1998	87.12	84.11	90.13	80.46	73.60	87.33	90.33	86.14	94.52	86.87	81.25	92.49	89.01	80.40	97.62	94.71	89.45	99.97
El Salvador 2002/03	79.93	76.21	83.64	80.35	74.38	86.31	80.29	71.14	89.44	79.44	69.99	88.89	79.54	70.16	88.91	79.82	68.96	90.67
Guatemala 1987	55.04	50.30	59.79	43.75	33.75	53.75	49.76	41.48	58.04	56.60	48.98	64.23	65.33	56.98	73.69	72.16	61.64	82.69
Guatemala 1995	75.14	72.21	78.06	69.60	65.14	74.06	74.09	68.81	79.37	75.93	70.28	81.58	78.13	71.07	85.19	87.37	78.02	96.72
Guatemala 2002	74.71	71.74	77.69	72.43	67.98	76.89	71.67	66.09	77.24	76.07	69.78	82.36	81.40	73.37	89.44	79.70	64.74	94.67
Honduras 1991/92	88.66	86.72	90.61	88.10	83.83	92.36	93.33	90.30	96.37	87.89	83.86	91.92	89.05	85.06	93.03	82.47	76.74	88.19
Honduras 1996	88.00	84.82	91.17	92.45	87.80	97.11	89.06	83.27	94.85	87.97	81.35	94.60	81.91	73.79	90.03	86.20	77.02	95.38
Honduras 2001	83.07	80.00	86.14	84.88	80.22	89.54	81.71	75.04	88.37	82.31	75.10	89.51	77.02	67.98	86.05	90.96	85.45	96.48
Nicaragua 1992/93	83.42	80.69	86.16	80.78	75.18	86.38	78.14	71.82	84.47	84.98	80.27	89.69	85.65	80.22	91.07	91.96	86.47	97.45
Nicaragua 1998	85.69	83.48	87.90	79.03	75.00	83.07	86.17	82.03	90.31	90.12	85.18	95.07	88.95	83.82	94.08	91.24	84.57	97.92
Nicaragua 2001	75.59	72.92	78.27	70.99	66.13	75.86	84.19	80.29	88.10	76.39	70.58	82.19	73.03	64.97	81.09	72.76	63.24	82.28

Panel 48 - Recieved all vaccines: 12-23 mts

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	70.57	65.18	75.96	65.90	57.27	74.53	69.42	57.40	81.44	63.26	52.98	73.53	82.86	74.59	91.13	80.00	67.35	92.65
El Salvador 1998	78.14	74.60	81.69	70.88	63.34	78.42	80.76	75.02	86.51	77.54	70.60	84.48	83.74	74.51	92.97	84.01	75.77	92.25
El Salvador 2002/03	69.78	65.28	74.29	66.65	57.95	75.35	70.56	59.55	81.57	71.83	62.52	81.13	70.72	60.39	81.06	71.43	58.20	84.67
Guatemala 1987	22.24	18.40	26.07	13.46	6.68	20.24	18.18	12.77	23.59	20.75	13.65	27.86	29.33	21.75	36.91	41.24	29.83	52.64
Guatemala 1995	42.59	39.24	45.93	40.37	34.71	46.04	42.36	37.03	47.69	49.44	43.44	55.44	37.78	30.61	44.96	41.57	30.34	52.81
Guatemala 2002	62.47	58.98	65.97	61.76	56.70	66.82	56.72	50.10	63.33	66.33	59.00	73.66	69.58	59.45	79.71	61.24	44.09	78.38
Honduras 1991/92	80.83	77.85	83.82	75.60	68.66	82.53	88.89	84.90	92.88	81.25	76.68	85.82	83.81	78.99	88.63	73.38	65.77	80.99
Honduras 1996	81.61	78.04	85.18	84.22	78.26	90.19	83.50	76.79	90.22	84.37	77.32	91.42	77.67	69.15	86.19	74.77	61.48	88.07
Honduras 2001	77.68	74.03	81.33	79.91	74.28	85.55	77.74	69.99	85.50	76.15	67.97	84.34	70.16	60.00	80.32	84.94	77.92	91.96
Nicaragua 1992/93	70.40	66.48	74.32	60.28	51.18	69.38	67.74	60.87	74.62	74.72	68.29	81.16	76.89	69.90	83.88	78.83	70.46	87.21
Nicaragua 1998	72.61	69.83	75.39	62.95	58.15	67.74	73.57	68.43	78.71	82.08	75.20	88.96	76.76	70.05	83.47	75.71	67.43	84.00
Nicaragua 2001	63.04	59.88	66.20	57.64	51.87	63.42	71.72	66.12	77.33	64.83	57.98	71.69	60.95	50.30	71.59	59.91	49.05	70.76

	Total			Quintile 1			Quintile 2			Quintile 3			Quintile 4			Quintile 5		

Panel 49 - Stunted (height-for-age < -2 sd)

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	23.04	20.97	25.10	33.60	29.91	37.30	28.42	24.75	32.08	18.77	15.49	22.04	10.76	7.67	13.85	5.95	3.50	8.39
El Salvador 1998	23.37	21.76	24.97	36.40	33.28	39.52	28.00	25.09	30.92	17.19	14.52	19.86	13.80	10.71	16.88	3.54	1.90	5.19
El Salvador 2002/03	18.88	16.75	21.01	32.70	29.39	36.01	19.45	15.98	22.93	13.43	9.91	16.94	8.11	4.21	12.01	4.94	0.70	9.18
Guatemala 1987	57.77	54.50	61.04	68.95	62.99	74.90	67.96	63.43	72.50	59.70	54.75	64.66	49.06	43.70	54.42	27.01	21.14	32.87
Guatemala 1995	49.78	46.86	52.69	63.38	60.38	66.38	61.66	58.72	64.61	51.70	47.77	55.64	28.33	23.40	33.26	11.47	7.19	15.75
Guatemala 2002	49.30	46.51	52.09	66.62	63.73	69.51	60.59	56.37	64.82	40.60	36.14	45.06	18.97	14.98	22.97	11.58	5.89	17.27
Honduras 1991/92	35.42	33.16	37.68	52.75	49.50	55.99	41.74	37.78	45.69	32.78	29.52	36.04	18.10	15.30	20.89	6.37	4.29	8.45
Honduras 1996	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Honduras 2001	29.22	26.84	31.60	48.35	44.41	52.30	35.31	31.49	39.12	20.23	17.07	23.40	14.02	11.34	16.69	4.51	2.75	6.27
Nicaragua 1992/93	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nicaragua 1998	25.08	23.51	26.66	37.31	34.73	39.89	29.00	26.14	31.86	21.93	19.27	24.59	11.75	9.31	14.18	8.07	5.51	10.63
Nicaragua 2001	20.27	18.86	21.68	34.83	32.04	37.62	22.84	20.30	25.38	13.90	11.04	16.76	7.98	5.75	10.21	4.08	2.23	5.92

Panel 50 - Underweight (weight-for-age < -2 sd)

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	11.33	9.90	12.77	16.58	13.79	19.37	14.06	11.10	17.02	8.06	5.75	10.37	5.31	3.12	7.49	4.63	2.02	7.23
El Salvador 1998	11.77	10.69	12.84	18.32	16.22	20.42	13.55	11.19	15.92	8.59	6.62	10.56	7.34	5.24	9.45	2.61	0.79	4.42
El Salvador 2002/03	10.29	9.01	11.57	15.81	13.40	18.22	10.44	8.01	12.88	7.01	4.57	9.46	8.34	4.30	12.38	1.77	0.28	3.27
Guatemala 1987	33.15	30.52	35.79	40.63	35.67	45.58	40.74	36.07	45.41	35.86	31.67	40.06	25.35	20.96	29.75	11.68	7.73	15.63
Guatemala 1995	26.64	24.74	28.53	34.59	31.84	37.35	34.22	31.27	37.16	25.42	22.40	28.44	14.51	11.99	17.03	7.39	3.84	10.94
Guatemala 2002	22.72	20.82	24.61	32.98	30.14	35.82	27.13	24.34	29.93	16.50	13.71	19.29	8.32	5.02	11.61	4.82	0.41	9.24
Honduras 1991/92	18.25	16.65	19.85	28.79	25.60	31.98	20.99	18.22	23.77	14.97	12.38	17.56	8.93	6.88	10.97	4.07	2.26	5.88
Honduras 1996	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Honduras 2001	16.62	14.91	18.33	28.83	25.49	32.17	19.39	16.23	22.54	11.24	8.73	13.75	5.76	4.15	7.37	4.01	1.85	6.16
Nicaragua 1992/93	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nicaragua 1998	12.31	11.22	13.40	18.36	16.51	20.22	13.43	11.41	15.45	11.73	9.24	14.22	5.38	3.61	7.15	4.32	2.18	6.45
Nicaragua 2001	9.83	8.86	10.81	16.66	14.62	18.70	9.68	7.70	11.66	7.57	5.61	9.53	5.14	3.40	6.89	2.24	0.76	3.72

Total	Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5

Panel 51 - Wasted (weight-for-height < -2 sd)

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	1.32	0.80	1.85	1.63	0.91	2.35	1.29	0.16	2.42	1.26	0.24	2.28	1.00	0.00	2.02	1.10	0.00	2.66
El Salvador 1998	1.15	0.84	1.46	1.82	1.12	2.52	0.88	0.44	1.32	0.57	0.12	1.02	1.65	0.57	2.74	0.27	0.00	0.69
El Salvador 2002/03	1.35	0.83	1.88	1.42	0.77	2.07	1.51	0.45	2.57	0.77	0.15	1.38	2.06	0.07	4.05	0.33	0.00	0.84
Guatemala 1987	1.30	0.85	1.76	1.17	0.26	2.08	1.48	0.49	2.47	1.27	0.29	2.24	1.41	0.34	2.47	1.09	0.00	2.34
Guatemala 1995	3.18	2.68	3.68	3.81	2.99	4.64	3.68	2.76	4.61	3.06	2.08	4.04	1.98	0.95	3.02	2.36	0.13	4.59
Guatemala 2002	1.63	1.26	2.00	2.39	1.66	3.11	1.23	0.48	1.98	1.94	0.96	2.92	0.61	0.00	1.28	0.60	0.00	1.55
Honduras 1991/92	1.74	1.36	2.12	2.51	1.73	3.30	1.35	0.68	2.01	1.96	1.03	2.88	1.07	0.39	1.76	1.06	0.23	1.89
Honduras 1996	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Honduras 2001	1.00	0.70	1.30	1.53	0.84	2.22	0.95	0.43	1.47	0.70	0.25	1.14	0.77	0.01	1.53	0.50	0.00	1.08
Nicaragua 1992/93	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nicaragua 1998	2.04	1.60	2.47	2.55	1.72	3.37	2.50	1.61	3.39	1.80	0.80	2.80	1.38	0.51	2.24	1.02	0.08	1.96
Nicaragua 2001	2.06	1.58	2.54	3.09	2.01	4.18	1.65	0.91	2.39	1.70	0.68	2.73	1.09	0.20	1.98	2.03	0.60	3.46

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Panel 52 - Under-5 mortality rate

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	51	43	60	59	41	78	59	41	76	45	31	59	47	28	66	34	16	52
El Salvador 1998	43	36	49	57	47	67	50	37	64	34	21	47	27	15	39	30	9	50
El Salvador 2002/03	31	25	37	43	31	56	32	19	45	26	12	39	20	4	36	17	0	34
Guatemala 1987	107	96	119	123	98	147	113	91	135	123	101	145	100	77	123	56	35	77
Guatemala 1995	65	58	73	74	62	86	73	60	87	66	49	83	50	35	65	45	21	69
Guatemala 2002	53	46	60	66	55	77	67	52	83	50	33	67	17	3	31	25	2	48
Honduras 1991/92	48	41	54	59	45	73	59	44	74	51	35	66	32	19	45	10	3	18
Honduras 1996	48	42	55	68	55	81	56	39	73	37	25	50	34	20	49	31	13	49
Honduras 2001	45	38	52	58	43	72	51	38	64	42	29	55	36	23	49	22	10	34
Nicaragua 1992/93	72	63	81	95	75	115	84	63	104	73	57	88	49	33	65	32	18	47
Nicaragua 1998	48	42	53	60	50	70	61	47	74	42	31	53	34	22	46	18	5	32
Nicaragua 2001	38	33	43	55	45	65	44	33	55	29	18	39	22	11	33	16	5	28

	Total			Quintile 1			Quintile 2			Quintile 3			Quintile 4			Quintile 5		

Panel 53 - 1 to 4 mortality rate

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	11	7	15	14	5	23	10	4	16	15	6	23	8	1	15	6	0	15
El Salvador 1998	8	5	10	12	7	16	13	5	20	3	0	7	5	1	9	2	0	5
El Salvador 2002/03	6	3	9	10	4	15	7	1	14	5	0	13	3	0	7	1	0	2
Guatemala 1987	39	31	46	54	36	72	45	29	62	43	30	56	30	17	44	5	0	11
Guatemala 1995	16	13	20	23	17	29	13	8	19	21	9	33	11	3	19	4	0	7
Guatemala 2002	15	11	18	21	14	28	19	11	26	11	5	17	3	0	6	7	0	22
Honduras 1991/92	10	6	14	20	10	31	9	2	15	9	0	18	3	0	8	0	0	0
Honduras 1996	13	10	16	26	18	34	17	9	25	4	0	7	8	2	14	1	0	4
Honduras 2001	11	8	14	18	11	24	11	5	18	5	1	10	10	3	16	4	0	10
Nicaragua 1992/93	15	10	19	22	11	32	24	11	37	10	5	15	5	1	9	7	0	14
Nicaragua 1998	10	8	12	13	8	17	15	10	21	5	2	9	7	1	14	3	0	8
Nicaragua 2001	7	5	10	13	8	19	9	3	15	5	0	10	2	0	4	0	0	1

Panel 54 - Infant mortality rate

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	41	33	48	46	31	62	49	32	66	30	18	43	39	24	55	28	12	44
El Salvador 1998	35	29	41	46	36	55	38	25	51	31	19	43	22	11	34	28	7	48
El Salvador 2002/03	25	19	30	34	23	45	25	13	36	21	10	32	17	2	32	16	0	34
Guatemala 1987	71	62	81	72	55	90	71	55	86	84	63	104	71	51	92	51	31	71
Guatemala 1995	50	44	56	53	42	63	61	49	73	46	33	59	39	27	52	41	18	65
Guatemala 2002	39	33	45	46	37	55	50	35	64	39	23	55	15	2	28	18	0	37
Honduras 1991/92	38	32	43	40	31	49	51	38	64	42	29	55	29	18	40	10	3	18
Honduras 1996	36	30	42	43	32	53	40	25	55	34	22	46	26	13	39	29	11	48
Honduras 2001	34	29	40	41	29	53	40	27	52	36	24	49	26	15	38	17	7	28
Nicaragua 1992/93	58	51	65	75	59	91	61	44	78	63	48	78	44	29	60	26	13	38
Nicaragua 1998	38	33	43	48	39	56	46	34	58	37	27	47	27	16	38	16	3	29
Nicaragua 2001	31	26	35	42	34	51	35	25	45	24	15	33	20	10	31	16	4	28

Total	Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5

Panel 55 - Postneonatal mortality rate

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	19	14	24	23	13	34	25	12	37	13	4	22	16	7	26	8	1	15
El Salvador 1998	18	14	23	25	18	33	20	9	30	17	8	26	12	4	21	8	0	17
El Salvador 2002/03	11	7	16	14	7	20	8	1	15	13	5	21	11	0	27	9	0	22
Guatemala 1987	39	32	45	36	24	48	37	26	47	52	36	68	43	28	59	19	8	31
Guatemala 1995	24	21	28	26	19	33	33	24	42	17	10	24	18	9	28	25	7	42
Guatemala 2002	16	13	20	20	14	26	26	17	35	12	5	18	4	0	7	7	0	16
Honduras 1991/92	19	15	24	21	14	28	28	17	39	21	12	30	15	7	22	2	0	5
Honduras 1996	17	12	21	24	16	32	19	6	31	13	7	20	12	1	22	9	2	16
Honduras 2001	15	11	19	19	11	28	18	10	25	15	7	23	14	5	24	3	0	8
Nicaragua 1992/93	38	32	44	51	37	66	39	25	54	46	33	59	22	12	32	17	6	27
Nicaragua 1998	22	18	25	28	21	34	28	20	36	23	14	32	13	5	21	5	0	11
Nicaragua 2001	15	12	18	24	18	30	17	11	23	12	6	19	5	1	9	3	0	6

Panel 56 - Neonatal mortality rate

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	22	17	27	23	13	34	25	13	36	17	8	26	23	10	36	20	7	33
El Salvador 1998	17	13	21	20	14	27	19	11	26	14	5	23	10	1	19	19	3	36
El Salvador 2002/03	13	9	17	20	12	29	16	8	25	8	2	14	6	0	11	7	0	19
Guatemala 1987	33	27	38	36	26	47	34	23	45	32	20	43	28	17	40	32	16	48
Guatemala 1995	25	21	30	26	19	33	28	19	37	29	19	38	21	11	31	17	4	29
Guatemala 2002	22	18	27	26	19	32	24	12	35	28	12	43	11	0	24	11	0	27
Honduras 1991/92	18	15	22	19	12	25	23	16	31	21	13	29	14	6	23	9	2	16
Honduras 1996	19	15	23	19	12	25	21	13	30	21	10	31	15	6	23	21	2	39
Honduras 2001	19	15	24	22	13	30	22	12	32	21	11	31	12	6	18	14	5	24
Nicaragua 1992/93	20	15	25	24	13	34	22	12	31	17	9	26	22	12	33	9	2	16
Nicaragua 1998	17	14	20	20	15	26	18	11	26	14	8	20	14	6	23	11	2	20
Nicaragua 2001	16	13	19	19	13	24	18	10	26	12	5	18	15	6	24	13	2	24

	Total			Quintile 1			Quintile 2			Quintile 3			Quintile 4			Quintile 5		

Panel 57 - Have heard of HIV/AIDS

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	98.75	98.32	99.19	96.52	95.12	97.92	98.41	97.72	99.10	99.05	98.14	99.95	99.71	99.36	100.00	99.85	99.64	100.00
El Salvador 1998	90.94	90.07	91.80	78.58	76.19	80.98	85.89	83.81	87.97	93.52	92.11	94.93	96.32	95.10	97.54	98.25	97.58	98.91
El Salvador 2002/03	96.09	95.47	96.71	88.97	87.09	90.85	95.65	94.65	96.64	96.57	94.52	98.62	99.22	98.65	99.79	99.47	99.01	99.94
Guatemala 1987	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Guatemala 1995	71.04	68.18	73.90	34.07	29.44	38.70	50.76	46.64	54.89	73.22	69.62	76.82	94.01	92.57	95.46	96.58	95.08	98.09
Guatemala 2002	85.61	83.18	88.05	60.13	56.48	63.78	77.09	72.97	81.21	91.85	89.82	93.88	98.63	97.42	99.85	99.51	99.12	99.90
Honduras 1991/92	94.43	93.57	95.29	85.75	83.10	88.40	91.95	90.34	93.56	96.78	95.85	97.70	98.08	97.35	98.80	99.23	98.85	99.61
Honduras 1996	98.41	98.01	98.81	94.89	93.56	96.21	97.68	96.61	98.74	99.06	98.40	99.72	99.74	99.47	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Honduras 2001	99.27	99.01	99.52	97.67	96.67	98.68	98.80	98.15	99.45	99.75	99.49	100.00	99.92	99.76	100.00	99.96	99.89	100.00
Nicaragua 1992/93	96.48	95.48	97.48	88.93	85.08	92.78	95.06	92.99	97.14	98.47	97.66	99.28	99.28	98.76	99.80	99.53	99.15	99.91
Nicaragua 1998	95.59	94.96	96.22	86.37	83.96	88.78	93.97	92.92	95.02	97.68	97.09	98.28	98.99	98.51	99.46	99.38	99.07	99.69
Nicaragua 2001	92.76	91.91	93.61	78.32	75.45	81.20	89.66	88.02	91.30	96.44	95.58	97.31	97.95	97.31	98.59	99.23	98.71	99.74

Panel 58 - Know HIV can be asymptomatic

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	61.66	59.25	64.07	44.46	41.07	47.84	50.80	46.87	54.72	60.39	57.11	63.68	70.93	68.03	73.82	78.61	75.49	81.74
El Salvador 1998	68.74	67.33	70.16	47.73	44.95	50.51	59.48	56.80	62.15	70.56	68.04	73.07	78.82	76.11	81.54	83.21	80.94	85.49
El Salvador 2002/03	74.43	73.06	75.79	58.79	55.84	61.74	68.39	65.84	70.95	76.14	73.36	78.93	82.43	80.46	84.41	85.38	82.08	88.68
Guatemala 1987	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Guatemala 1995	44.73	41.41	48.05	11.28	9.08	13.48	19.05	16.64	21.47	37.37	33.77	40.98	66.02	62.70	69.34	82.17	78.97	85.37
Guatemala 2002	58.89	55.04	62.74	26.70	23.78	29.62	39.71	35.74	43.68	59.53	56.34	62.72	80.36	76.73	83.99	86.68	84.02	89.34
Honduras 1991/92	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Honduras 1996	79.11	77.79	80.43	62.97	60.14	65.79	73.43	70.51	76.35	79.06	76.57	81.55	85.24	83.08	87.39	90.75	88.98	92.52
Honduras 2001	81.92	80.59	83.24	68.03	65.20	70.86	76.54	73.95	79.12	84.96	82.94	86.98	86.03	84.19	87.88	91.46	89.76	93.16
Nicaragua 1992/93	61.28	59.56	63.01	47.87	43.82	51.91	55.80	51.70	59.91	61.81	58.73	64.89	66.73	63.93	69.54	71.01	68.00	74.02
Nicaragua 1998	77.39	76.08	78.70	50.03	47.47	52.60	66.04	63.91	68.17	81.91	79.93	83.90	89.48	88.16	90.81	93.42	92.31	94.53
Nicaragua 2001	75.00	73.64	76.35	48.73	46.11	51.34	65.38	62.79	67.98	78.03	75.83	80.24	85.66	84.00	87.31	92.30	90.91	93.69

Total	Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5

Panel 59 - Know that no cure exists for HIV

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	66.07	64.25	67.90	51.36	47.69	55.02	61.21	57.99	64.42	66.11	63.19	69.02	72.86	70.09	75.63	76.76	74.13	79.39
El Salvador 1998	70.13	68.92	71.34	53.35	50.63	56.06	59.90	57.56	62.25	73.77	71.50	76.03	77.06	74.83	79.28	83.14	81.12	85.16
El Salvador 2002/03	74.63	73.39	75.87	60.40	57.92	62.88	70.32	67.82	72.82	74.87	72.12	77.63	81.80	79.29	84.32	84.98	82.36	87.59
Guatemala 1987	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Guatemala 1995	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Guatemala 2002	71.88	69.48	74.28	45.05	41.80	48.30	62.59	58.97	66.22	77.10	74.28	79.91	83.40	79.44	87.37	90.48	88.01	92.95
Honduras 1991/92	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Honduras 1996	79.87	78.48	81.26	65.67	62.16	69.18	76.53	73.56	79.50	79.64	77.07	82.21	85.17	82.75	87.59	89.11	87.20	91.02
Honduras 2001	86.05	84.93	87.16	77.34	74.40	80.27	85.70	83.71	87.69	86.09	84.17	88.01	88.80	87.11	90.50	91.20	89.58	92.83
Nicaragua 1992/93	70.27	68.51	72.03	53.68	48.48	58.87	63.45	59.48	67.43	70.42	67.19	73.65	77.81	75.23	80.38	81.97	79.98	83.97
Nicaragua 1998	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nicaragua 2001	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Panel 60 - Know of HIV test

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
El Salvador 1998	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
El Salvador 2002/03	69.29	67.66	70.91	46.98	44.00	49.97	61.30	58.33	64.27	71.23	68.11	74.34	80.32	76.91	83.72	85.38	83.23	87.53
Guatemala 1987	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Guatemala 1995	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Guatemala 2002	48.50	44.21	52.79	16.67	14.34	19.00	24.89	21.72	28.06	46.41	42.48	50.34	70.98	67.03	74.94	81.96	78.49	85.44
Honduras 1991/92	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Honduras 1996	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Honduras 2001	71.14	69.26	73.03	51.92	48.29	55.55	62.19	58.78	65.60	73.18	70.45	75.91	79.19	76.85	81.54	85.30	83.28	87.32
Nicaragua 1992/93	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nicaragua 1998	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nicaragua 2001	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Total	Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5

Panel 61 - Been tested for HIV

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
El Salvador 1998	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
El Salvador 2002/03	11.86	10.86	12.86	5.25	3.94	6.56	7.29	6.09	8.49	9.12	7.38	10.87	14.66	12.06	17.26	24.04	20.08	28.00
Guatemala 1987	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Guatemala 1995	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Guatemala 2002	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Honduras 1991/92	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Honduras 1996	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Honduras 2001	11.96	10.76	13.16	2.07	1.37	2.76	4.94	3.68	6.21	9.20	7.65	10.76	16.12	14.04	18.21	24.41	21.83	26.99
Nicaragua 1992/93	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nicaragua 1998	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nicaragua 2001	6.62	5.96	7.27	1.30	0.83	1.77	2.73	1.82	3.64	6.12	4.96	7.29	8.75	7.35	10.15	12.81	10.99	14.63

Panel 62 - Mentioned monogamy to prevent HIV

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
El Salvador 1998	46.72	45.41	48.02	36.24	33.74	38.74	39.11	36.62	41.60	48.88	46.07	51.69	51.58	48.61	54.54	55.53	52.48	58.58
El Salvador 2002/03	25.42	24.08	26.77	15.59	13.45	17.72	19.78	17.39	22.17	22.36	19.96	24.75	31.88	29.42	34.34	37.49	33.46	41.51
Guatemala 1987	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Guatemala 1995	16.88	15.21	18.54	5.11	3.67	6.56	6.67	5.10	8.24	11.55	9.23	13.87	24.21	21.32	27.10	33.73	29.70	37.76
Guatemala 2002	36.15	34.01	38.29	24.01	21.42	26.59	29.50	26.09	32.90	37.73	34.72	40.75	43.18	39.68	46.68	45.84	40.31	51.37
Honduras 1991/92	43.51	41.80	45.21	24.95	22.15	27.76	36.33	33.40	39.25	42.23	39.46	44.99	52.43	49.67	55.19	60.22	57.78	62.67
Honduras 1996	42.91	41.08	44.75	29.17	25.81	32.54	36.83	33.73	39.94	40.96	37.41	44.52	46.78	43.26	50.30	56.65	53.28	60.02
Honduras 2001	39.67	38.23	41.10	33.86	31.02	36.71	36.80	33.78	39.83	36.73	34.00	39.47	40.64	37.98	43.29	48.50	45.62	51.37
Nicaragua 1992/93	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nicaragua 1998	23.66	22.50	24.83	15.02	13.25	16.79	19.03	17.11	20.95	23.38	21.27	25.49	26.72	24.75	28.70	31.79	29.02	34.55
Nicaragua 2001	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Total	Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5

Panel 63 - Mentioned abstinence to prevent HIV

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
El Salvador 1998	10.92	10.09	11.74	9.85	8.26	11.44	10.36	8.77	11.96	10.09	8.53	11.66	11.73	9.79	13.67	12.25	10.35	14.15
El Salvador 2002/03	12.96	11.87	14.04	9.97	8.28	11.67	10.97	9.13	12.81	11.25	9.43	13.08	15.04	11.49	18.60	17.72	14.92	20.51
Guatemala 1987	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Guatemala 1995	10.04	8.54	11.53	1.57	0.92	2.21	4.19	2.84	5.54	6.94	5.41	8.46	14.40	11.75	17.06	21.15	17.05	25.24
Guatemala 2002	21.58	19.31	23.84	13.36	11.18	15.54	20.95	17.50	24.39	26.94	23.49	30.39	26.65	21.52	31.78	19.67	13.74	25.60
Honduras 1991/92	9.48	8.61	10.35	8.44	6.74	10.14	10.11	8.48	11.74	11.44	9.63	13.26	8.35	6.85	9.84	9.22	7.45	10.99
Honduras 1996	14.40	13.34	15.45	13.74	11.50	15.99	15.07	12.63	17.52	13.40	11.14	15.67	13.52	11.48	15.56	16.09	13.96	18.23
Honduras 2001	20.62	19.36	21.88	15.86	13.69	18.02	19.58	17.04	22.12	20.32	17.87	22.78	20.85	18.50	23.20	25.51	22.65	28.38
Nicaragua 1992/93	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nicaragua 1998	8.41	7.72	9.09	4.58	3.71	5.45	6.04	5.07	7.01	8.60	7.25	9.95	11.04	9.42	12.66	10.77	8.90	12.64
Nicaragua 2001	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Panel 64 - Mentioned condoms to prevent HIV

Survey	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High	Value	Low	High
El Salvador 1993	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
El Salvador 1998	40.15	38.76	41.55	18.58	16.37	20.78	28.42	26.01	30.83	40.98	38.44	43.52	50.94	48.27	53.62	57.43	54.48	60.37
El Salvador 2002/03	27.77	25.49	30.05	13.08	11.05	15.11	21.28	18.43	24.12	27.78	24.56	31.01	33.27	28.95	37.59	44.06	38.61	49.51
Guatemala 1987	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Guatemala 1995	21.25	18.74	23.77	1.95	1.23	2.67	4.22	2.63	5.81	10.38	8.00	12.77	32.83	29.23	36.44	51.61	48.05	55.18
Guatemala 2002	29.74	26.45	33.03	6.04	4.67	7.40	14.81	11.93	17.69	30.65	27.25	34.04	46.66	42.02	51.30	49.37	43.98	54.76
Honduras 1991/92	10.88	9.94	11.82	2.32	1.51	3.14	4.99	3.72	6.26	8.60	7.09	10.10	18.08	16.10	20.06	19.44	17.28	21.61
Honduras 1996	32.69	30.90	34.49	14.05	11.64	16.46	21.62	18.91	24.33	34.26	30.86	37.65	43.38	40.24	46.52	44.73	41.89	47.57
Honduras 2001	47.94	46.08	49.80	28.01	24.84	31.17	40.88	37.85	43.92	52.56	49.73	55.40	58.35	55.61	61.08	56.85	53.96	59.75
Nicaragua 1992/93	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nicaragua 1998	53.68	52.32	55.04	33.74	31.41	36.08	48.76	46.43	51.09	59.81	57.44	62.17	61.36	58.92	63.79	61.26	59.02	63.50
Nicaragua 2001	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

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