Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

Equatorial Guinea

May 2013

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000) 720
Total under-five population (000) 111
Births (000) 26
Birth registration (%) 32
Total under-five deaths (000) 3
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths 33
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 37
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 80
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births) 17
Total maternal deaths 61
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 158

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1000 live births

Maternal mortality ratio
Deaths per 100,000 live births

Source: UNICEF 2012

Note: MDG targets calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERIAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

Skilled attendant at delivery
Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV
Eligible HIV pregnant women receiving ARVs for their own health (% of total ARVs)

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization
Percent of children immunized against measles
Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib

Pneumonia treatment
Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider
Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics

NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)

Underweight and stunting prevalence
Percent children <5 years who are underweight
Percent children <5 years who are stunted

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage
Household wealth quintile: Poorest 20% Richest 20%

Demand for family planning satisfied
Antenatal care (4 visits)

Demand for family planning satisfied
Antenatal care

*See Annex/website for indicator definition

Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (orange circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the inequality. These estimates may differ from other charts due to differences in data sources.

Developed by Countdown to report on core indicators identified by the UN Commission on Information and Accountability, in support of the Global Strategy for Women’s and Children’s Health