



## Antenatal care coverage

<b>Abbreviated name</b>	Antenatal care coverage
<b>Indicator name</b>	Antenatal care coverage – at least four visits (%)
<b>Domain</b>	Service coverage
<b>Subdomain</b>	Reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health
<b>Associated terms</b>	Reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent
<b>Definition</b>	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in a given time period who received antenatal care, four times or more.
<b>Numerator</b>	Number of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in a given time period who received antenatal care four or more times.
<b>Denominator</b>	Total number of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the same period.
<b>Disaggregation/ additional dimension</b>	Age, place of residence, socioeconomic status, type of provider <i>Also: at least one visit</i>
<b>Method of measurement</b>	<p>The number of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in a given time period who received antenatal care four or more times during pregnancy is expressed as a percentage of women aged 15–49 with a live birth in the same period.</p> <p>(Number of women aged 15–49 years attended at least four times during pregnancy by any provider for reasons related to the pregnancy/total number of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth) x 100.</p> <p>The indicators of antenatal care (at least one visit and at least four visits) are based on standard questions that ask if and how many times the health of the woman was checked during pregnancy. This is because the key national-level household surveys do not collect information on type of provider for each visit. The indicators of antenatal care (at least one visit and at least four visits) are based on standard questions that ask if, how many times, and by whom the health of the woman was checked during pregnancy. Household surveys that can generate this indicator include DHS, MICS, FFS, RHS and other surveys based on similar methodologies. Service/facility reporting systems can be used where the coverage is high, usually in industrialized countries.</p>
<b>Method of estimation</b>	
<b>Measurement frequency</b>	Annual from routine facility reports; every 3–5 years from survey
<b>Monitoring and evaluation framework</b>	Outcome
<b>Preferred data sources</b>	Household surveys
<b>Other possible data sources</b>	Routine facility information systems
<b>Further information and related links</b>	<p>Countdown to 2015 decade report (2000–2010): taking stock of maternal, newborn and child survival. Geneva and New York (NY): World Health Organization/United Nations Children's Fund; 2010 (<a href="http://www.countdown2015mnch.org/reports-and-articles/previous-reports/2010-decade-report">http://www.countdown2015mnch.org/reports-and-articles/previous-reports/2010-decade-report</a>, accessed 29 March 2014).</p> <p>Indicators for monitoring the Millennium Development Goals: definitions, rationale, concepts and sources. New York (NY): United Nations; 2012 (<a href="http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mi/wiki/MainPage.ashx">http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mi/wiki/MainPage.ashx</a>, accessed 29 March 2015).</p> <p>Keeping promises, measuring results. Commission on information and accountability for Women's and Children's Health. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2011 (<a href="http://www.who.int/topics/millennium_development_goals/accountability_commission/Commission_Report_advance_copy.pdf">http://www.who.int/topics/millennium_development_goals/accountability_commission/Commission_Report_advance_copy.pdf</a>, accessed 29 March 2015).</p> <p>World Health Assembly governing body documentation: official records. Geneva: World Health Organization (<a href="http://apps.who.int/gb/or/">http://apps.who.int/gb/or/</a>, accessed 29 March 2015).</p>