Guyana

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

March 2012
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Proportion of women with low BMI (< 18.5 Kg/m2, %) - -
Demand for family planning satisfied (%) - -
Total fertility rate 2.3 (2010)
Adolescent birth rate 101 (2007-)
(births per 1000 woman aged 15-19 yr)
Antenatal visit for woman (4 or more visits, %)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hour of birth, %)
Institutional deliveries (%) 89 (2009)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)
Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days, %)

Antenatal care
Percent of women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy

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

HIV AND AIDS
HIV prevalence among young women (15-24 yrs, %) 0.8 [0.2 - 1.5] (2009)
HIV prevalence among young men (15-24 yrs, %) 0.6 [0.2 - 1.0] (2009)
HIV+ children receiving ART (%) 73 - 92 (2009)
Orphan school attendance ratio - -

Causes of maternal deaths
Regional estimates for Latin America Caribbean, 1997-

Coverage along the continuum of care

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV
Percent of HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

EDUCATION
Survival to last grade of primary school (total, admin data, %) 83 (2008)
Survival to last grade of primary school (male, admin data, %) 85 (2008)
Survival to last grade of primary school (female, admin data, %) 82 (2008)
Primary school net enrolment ratio (total, admin data, %) 99 (2009)
Primary school net enrolment ratio (male, admin data, %) 99 (2009)
Primary school net enrolment ratio (female, admin data, %) 98 (2009)

Drinking water coverage
Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 2010

Sanitation coverage
Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 2010

WATER AND SANITATION

Child protection
Women aged 20-24 years who were married or in union by age 18 (%) 23 (2009)
Birth registration (%) 88 (2009)
Female genital mutilation/cutting (%) - -

ORPHAN SCHOOL ATTENDANCE RATIO
HIV+ children receiving ART (%)
HIV prevalence among young women (15-24 yrs, %)
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Orphan school attendance ratio - -

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WATER AND SANITATION

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Birth registration (%) 88 (2009)
Female genital mutilation/cutting (%) - -
## Disparities in Intervention Coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Wealth Quintile</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Demographics</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrition</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Low birth weight incidence (%)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Underweight prevalence (based on 2006 WHO reference population %)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stunting prevalence (based on 2006 WHO reference population %)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wasting prevalence (based on 2006 WHO reference population %)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding (0-5 months, %)</td>
<td>33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (6-9 months, %)</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>81</td>
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<tr>
<td>Household consuming adequately iodized salt (15 ppm or more, %)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Child Health</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Care seeking for pneumonia (%)</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>1.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antibiotic use for pneumonia (%)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diarrhoeal treatment - children receiving ORT and continued feeding (%)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0.9</td>
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<td>Malaria prevention - children sleeping under ITNs (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malaria treatment - febrile children receiving antimalarial medicines (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Maternal and Newborn Health</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Antenatal care coverage at least one visit (%)</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>90</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antenatal care coverage (4 or more visits, %)</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery (%)</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>90</td>
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<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)</td>
<td>43</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>44</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Water and Sanitation</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Use of improved drinking water sources (%)</td>
<td>94</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of improved sanitation facilities (%)</td>
<td>84</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>82</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Survival rate to last grade of primary school (survey data, %)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>98</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary school net attendance ratio (survey data, %)</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>1.0</td>
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<td><strong>Child Protection</strong></td>
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<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The format for this Country Profile has been adapted from the Countdown to 2015 report. Coverage data have been largely derived from national household surveys such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). For the majority of coverage indicators, UNICEF global databases were used. Other organizations such as the World Health Organization, UNAIDS, United Nations Population Fund, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and Saving Newborn Lives also provided data. Details on indicators, data sources, and definitions of indicators, can be found at www.childinfo.org.

1. **Disparities** - Disparity information is only available for data directly derived from household surveys such as MICS and DHS. Therefore, disparity data are not available for the following indicators: vitamin A supplementation, immunization, and for HIV/AIDS. In addition, neither UNICEF Global Databases nor databases from partner organizations maintain disparity data for the following indicators: total fertility rate, unmet need, institutional deliveries, contraceptive prevalence, adolescent birth rate.

2. **Equity chart** - Displays values for the five wealth quintiles to the left. The scale is 0 to 100% for all charts except USMR, which shows a range of 0 to 300 deaths per 1,000 live births.

3. **USMR** - Health quintile data are derived directly from MICS, DHS or other surveys. The total is the inter-agency estimate published by the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME).

4. **Anthropometric Indicators** - Reference Standards for Underweight, Stunting and Wasting. New international Child Growth Standards for infants and young children were released by WHO in 2006, replacing the older NCHS/WHO reference population. In using the 2006 WHO reference population, estimates generally change in the following manner: stunting is greater throughout childhood; underweight rates are higher during the first half of infancy and lower thereafter; and, wasting rates are higher during infancy and lower thereafter.

5. **Child Health** - All indicators in this section refer to children under 5 years of age.

6. **Water and Sanitation** - Wealth quintile data are derived from MICS or DHS surveys. Urban, rural and total coverage estimates provided are for 2010 and are those published by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation.