

Sources for sick child care in *Mozambique*

One in a series of analyses by SHOPS Plus

July 2018





Purpose of this analysis

- Understand whether and where Mozambican caregivers seek advice and treatment for their sick children
- Examine differences in care-seeking patterns by illness and socioeconomic levels, and within public and private sectors
- Share data in a usable format
- **Inform policies and programs to prevent child deaths**

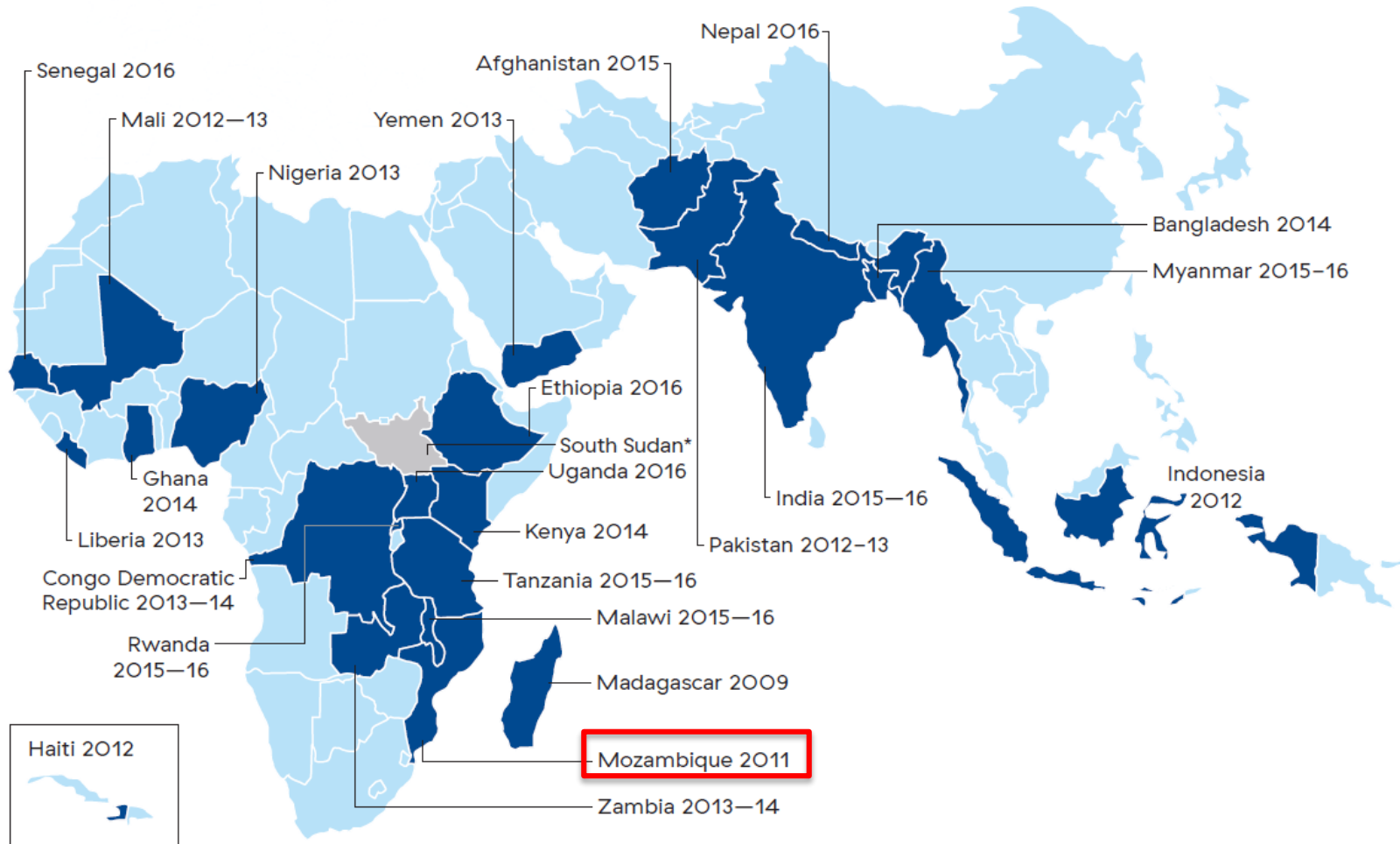


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Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data analyzed from 24 priority countries

USAID priority countries analyzed using Demographic and Health Survey data



*No DHS data are available for South Sudan.



Mozambique 2011 DHS data: Interviews with mothers of young children



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Mothers of children five years old or younger were asked:

- Whether their children had experienced fever, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), or diarrhea in the past two weeks
 - If yes, asked whether they had sought advice or treatment from any source
 - If yes, asked where they had sought advice or treatment



This analysis will tell you:

1. What percentage of children in Mozambique experience fever, ARI symptoms, and/or diarrhea?
2. What percentage of caregivers seek advice or treatment outside the home for children with these illnesses?
3. Among those who seek out-of-home care, what are the sources?
 - a) Public, private, other
 - b) Clinical vs. non-clinical
4. How do patterns of care-seeking vary by:
 - a) Illness: fever, ARI, diarrhea
 - b) Countries within the East and Southern Africa region
 - c) Wealth quintile: poorest and wealthiest Mozambicans



How frequently do children in Mozambique experience fever, ARI symptoms, and/or diarrhea?

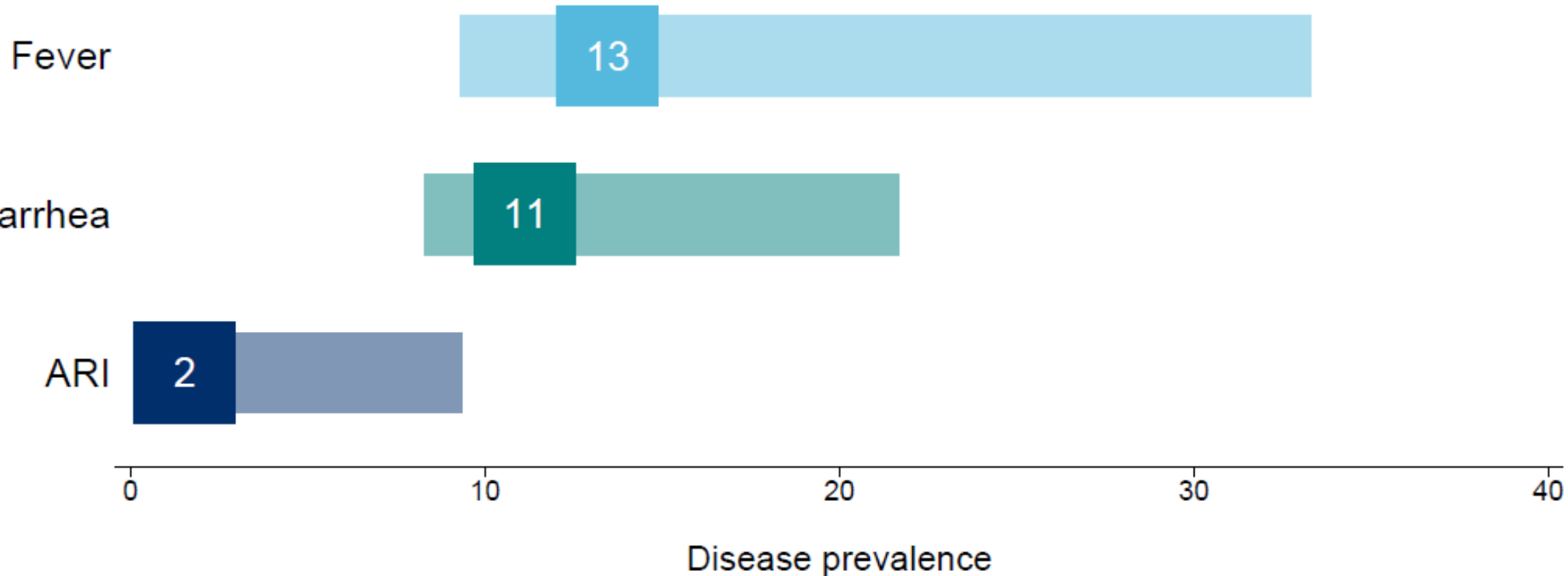




Mozambique's childhood disease prevalence is relatively **low** among countries in East and Southern Africa

Bars show **range** across East and Southern African USAID priority countries; squares show **Mozambique**

Illness prevalence: Mozambique and East and Southern Africa





1 out of 5 children in Mozambique experienced fever, ARI symptoms, and/or diarrhea in the last 2 weeks.



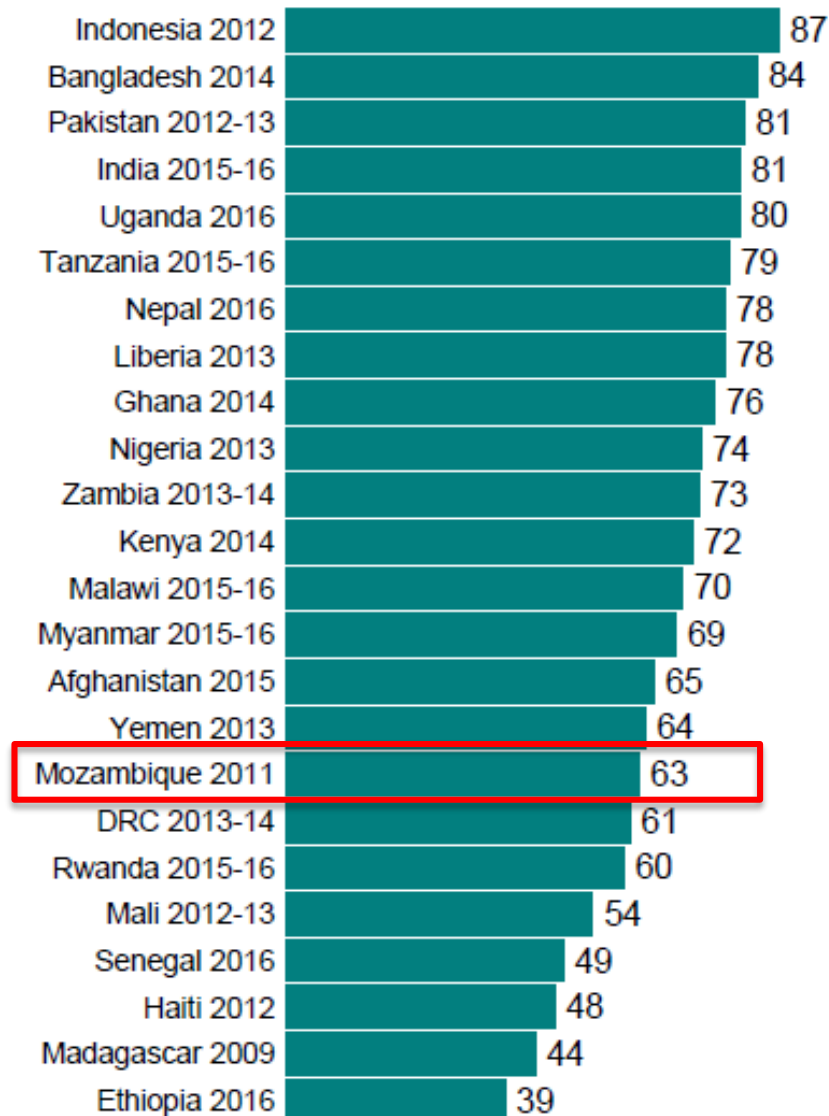


How frequently is out-of-home care sought for Mozambican children with these illnesses?





Mozambique's care-seeking level is fairly low compared to in other USAID priority countries



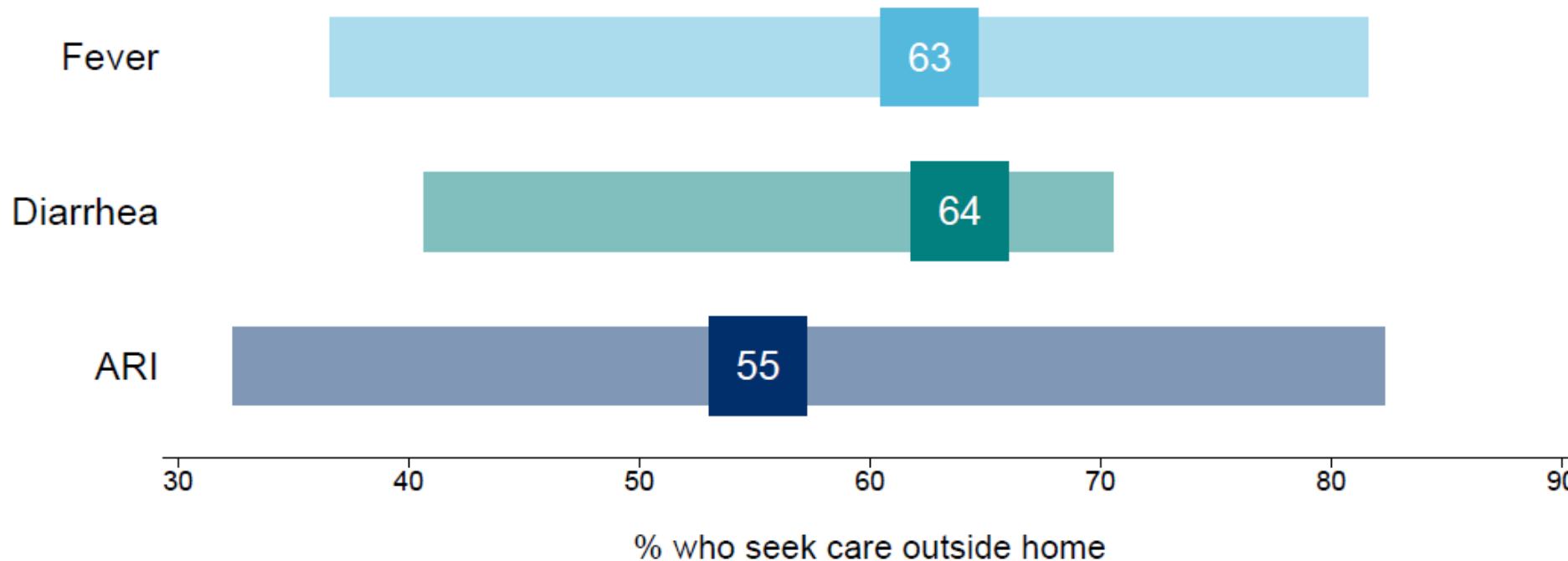
% of caregivers who seek treatment for children with any of the three illnesses in each of the 24 USAID priority countries analyzed



Mozambique's care-seeking levels are mid-range compared to among its neighbors

Bars show **range** across East and Southern African USAID priority countries; squares show **Mozambique**.

Caregivers who seek care outside the home: Mozambique and East and Southern Africa





Among Mozambicans who
seek out-of-home care, what
are the sources?

Public, private, other



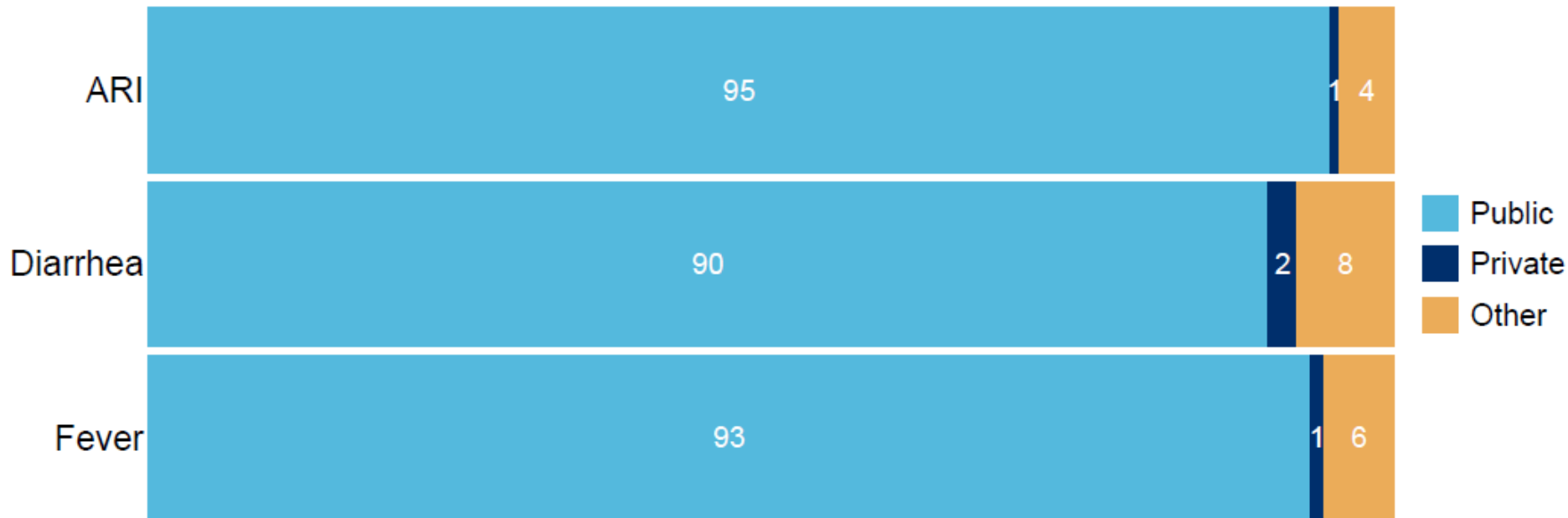


Sources of care

Public sector	Private sector	Other
<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Hospitals and mobile clinics· Community health workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Private clinics, hospitals, and doctors· Pharmacies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Traditional healers and informal street markets



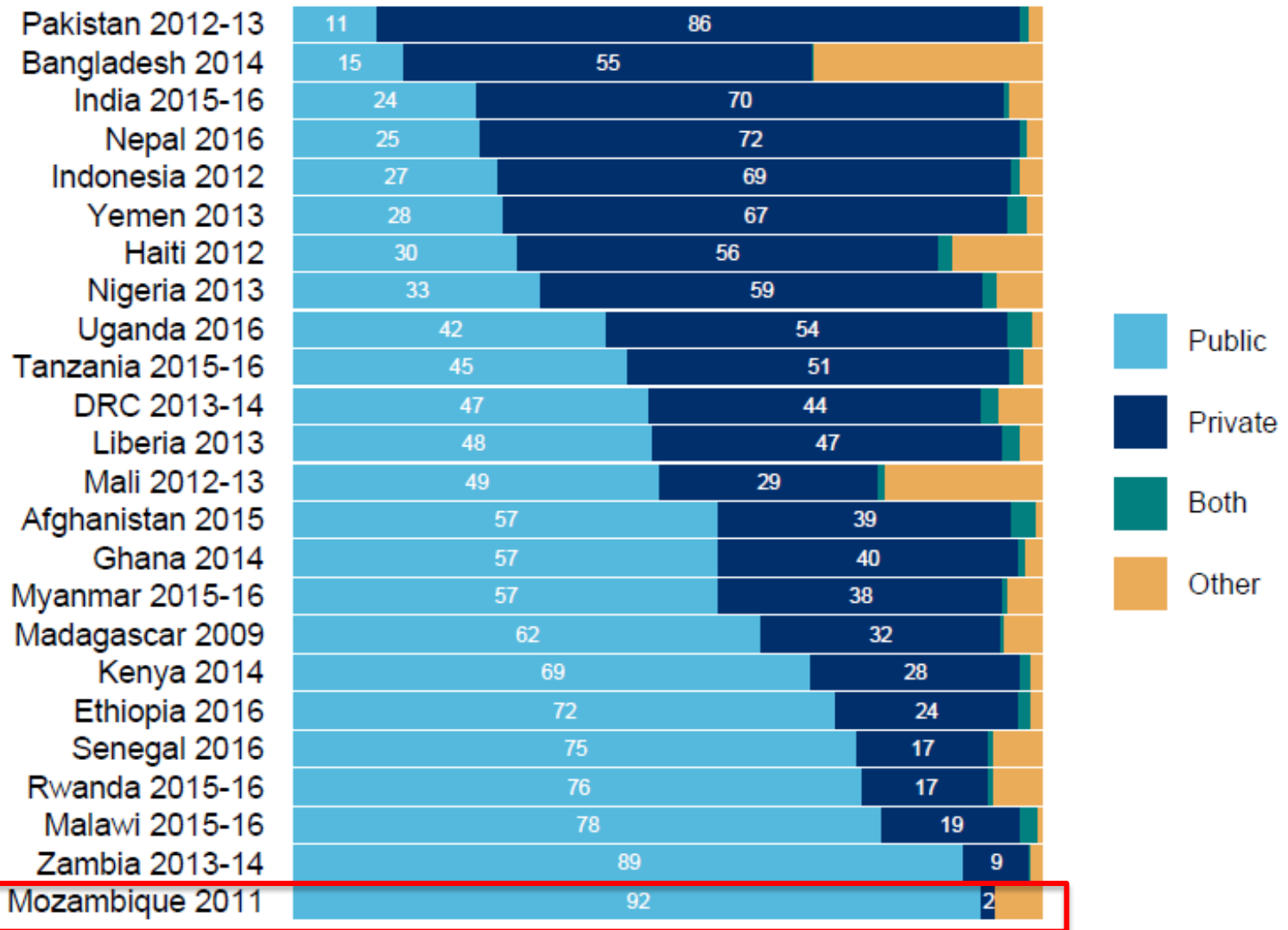
Across all three illnesses, the **public** sector is the **dominant** source of care in Mozambique



Source among Mozambicans who seek sick child care outside the home



Mozambique has the **highest public sector use** among all USAID priority countries





Among caregivers who seek sick child care outside the home, **2%** seek treatment or advice from private sector sources and **92%** from public sector sources. An additional **6%** use other sources.



■ Public source

■ Private source

■ Other



Sources of care: Clinical versus non-clinical





Sources of care: Clinical and non-clinical

	Public sector	Private sector
Clinical	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Hospitals· Mobile clinics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Private clinics, hospitals, doctors
Non-clinical	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Community health workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Pharmacies



Most **public sector** care-seekers use **clinical** care

Public sector:

Clinical



95%

Non-clinical



5%

Private sector:

Clinical



69%

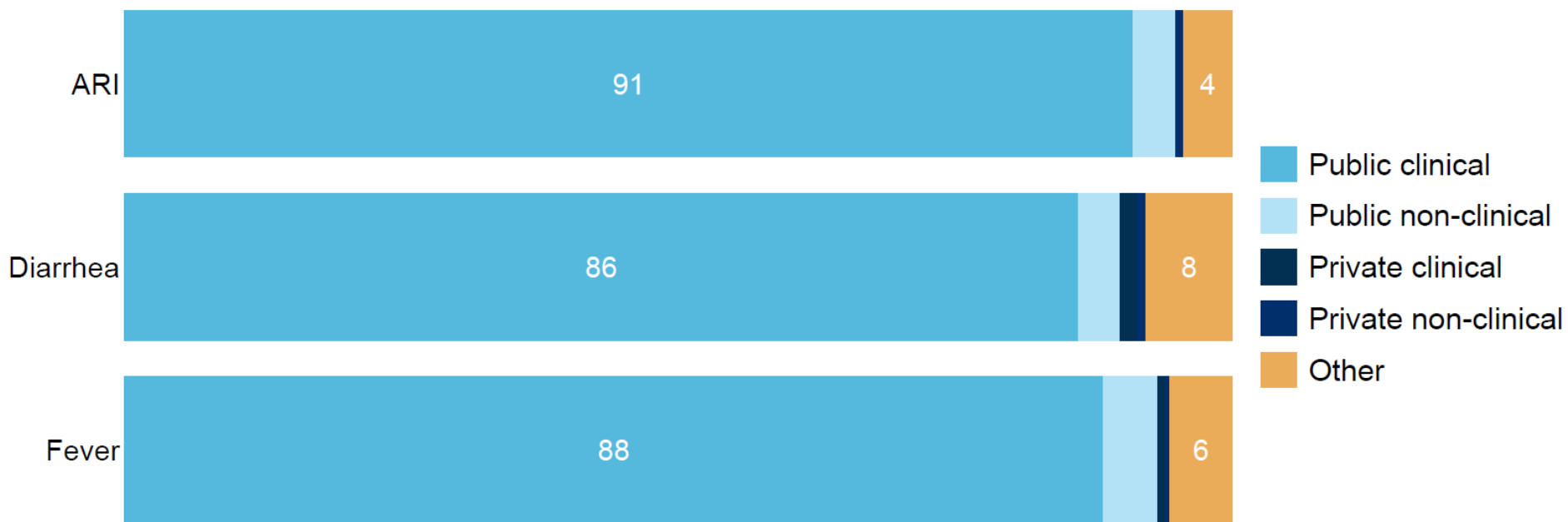
Non-clinical



31%



By illness: *Little variation* in clinical vs. non-clinical sources of care



Source among Mozambicans who seek sick child care outside the home



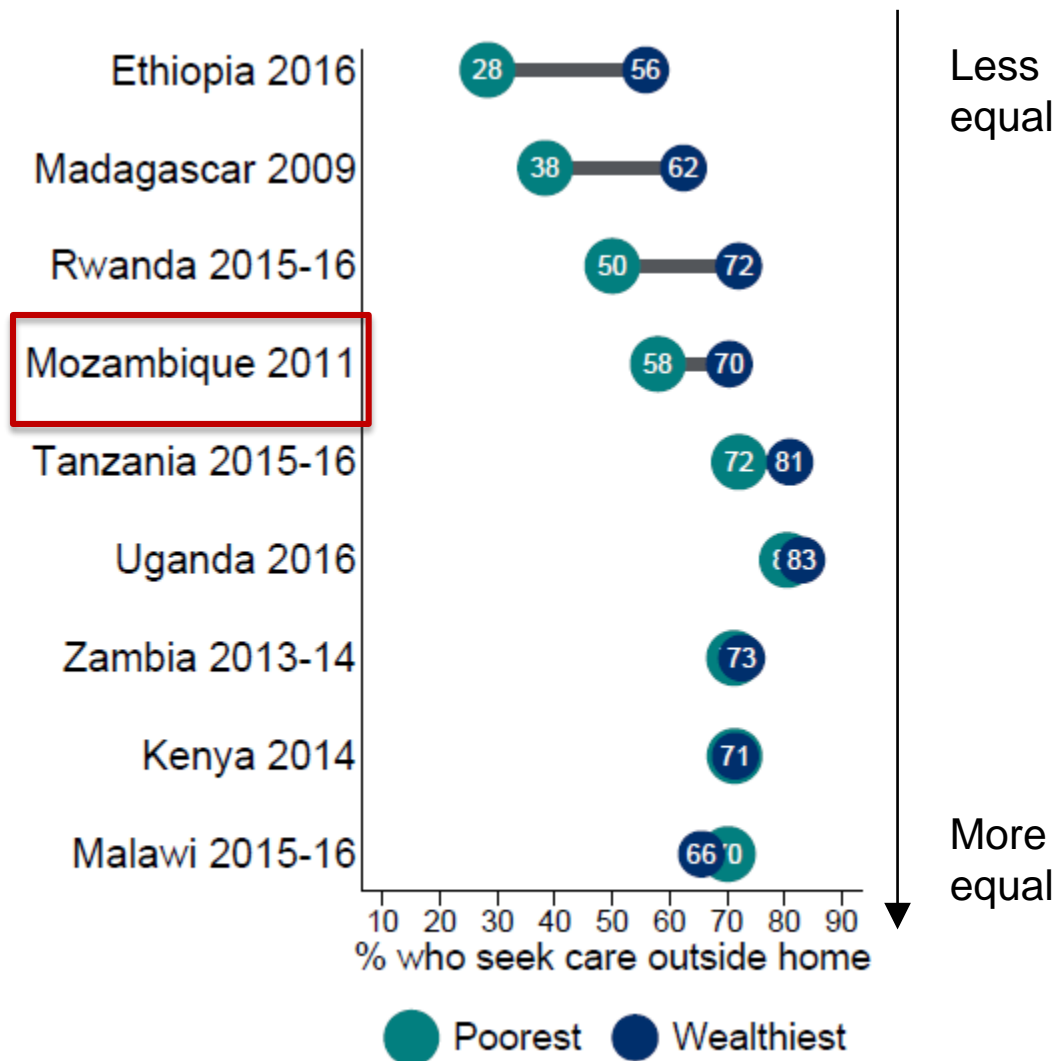
How do patterns of care-seeking vary between the poorest and wealthiest Mozambicans?





Mozambique has a moderate disparity in care-seeking levels

- Wealthiest
- Poorest





Public sector is dominant for **both poorer and wealthier** Mozambicans



Source among those who seek care outside the home

Q1 = poorest

Q5 = wealthiest



Public



Private



Both



Other

In Mozambique, the public sector is dominant across income levels:

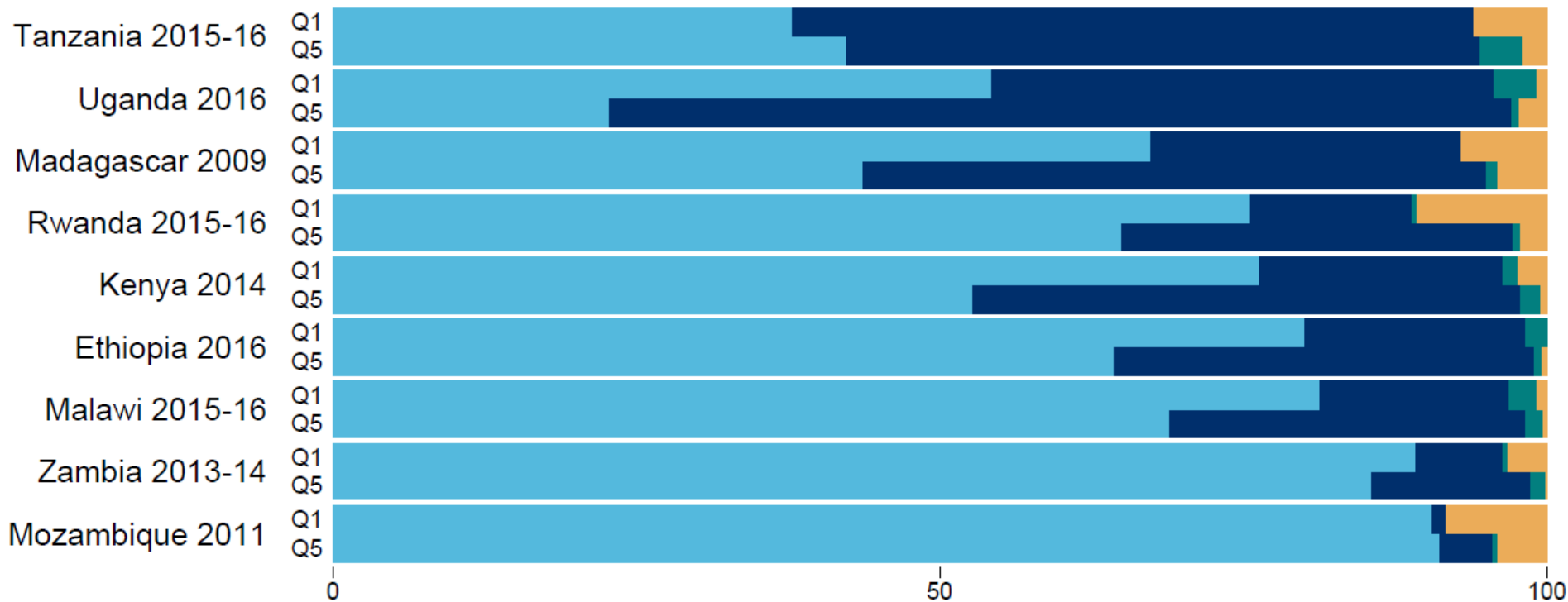
- 92% of the poorest and wealthiest caregivers use the public sector

Private sector use is extremely limited:

- 1% of poorest and 4% of wealthiest caregivers use the private sector



Mozambique has the **highest level of public sector** care-seeking among the poorest and wealthiest



Source among those who seek care outside the home

Q1 = poorest
Q5 = wealthiest

Public Private Both Other



Summary

- **1 out of 5** children experienced a treatable illness in the past two weeks
- **63%** of caregivers seek treatment outside the home
 - 58% of the poorest seek care
 - 70% of the wealthiest seek care
- **Public sector** use is highest among all USAID priority countries
 - **92%** use the public sector
 - **2%** use the private sector
- Public sector remains dominant across income levels
 - **92%** of the poorest and wealthiest use the public sector
 - **1%** of poorest and **4%** of wealthiest use private sources
- Clinical vs. non-clinical sources
 - Public sector: **95%** use clinical sources; **5%** use non-clinical sources
 - Private sector: **69%** use clinical sources; **31%** use non-clinical sources



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Sustaining Health Outcomes through the Private Sector (SHOPS) Plus is USAID's flagship initiative in private sector health. The project seeks to harness the full potential of the private sector and catalyze public-private engagement to improve health outcomes in family planning, HIV, child health, and other health areas. SHOPS Plus supports the achievement of U.S. government priorities, including preventing child and maternal deaths, an AIDS-free generation, and Family Planning 2020.



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