

Annex F. Values of the wealth-based concentration index for relative inequality in the public and private sectors, by intervention and country.

Country	Antenatal care (4+ visits)			Institutional delivery			Early BF initiation			Postnatal care for baby			Careseeking for diarrhoea			Careseeking for pneumonia		
	Private	Public	p-value	Private	Public	p-value	Private	Public	p-value	Private	Public	p-value	Private	Public	p-value	Private	Public	p-value
Afghanistan	46.5	20.9	< 0.001	49.4	22.1	< 0.001	48.1	15.8	< 0.001	39.6	15.9	0.003	20.3	-6.1	< 0.001	22.9	-4.4	< 0.001
Bangladesh	43.7	8.6	< 0.001	39.8	12.4	< 0.001	41.0	11.6	< 0.001	38.4	18.2	< 0.001	41.5	-9.3	< 0.001	21.6	-27.0	< 0.001
Bhutan	-	-	-	94.0	21.3	< 0.001	87.0	23.7	< 0.001	-	-	-	-	-	-	89.4	4.8	< 0.001
India	44.7	5.1	< 0.001	38.5	-5.2	< 0.001	41.0	-5.2	< 0.001	40.0	-1.0	< 0.001	7.3	3.2	0.003	5.4	4.2	0.594
Maldives	53.9	-14.0	< 0.001	51.0	-4.3	< 0.001	44.9	-7.8	< 0.001	-	-	-	50.5	-6.1	< 0.001	-2.0	-18.7	0.339
Nepal	51.3	-4.6	< 0.001	33.7	13.7	< 0.001	30.8	4.0	< 0.001	-	-	-	15.3	-24.4	< 0.001	24.4	-28.2	0.001
Pakistan	36.1	30.5	< 0.001	24.2	22.4	0.566	36.4	6.7	< 0.001	25.7	21.0	0.345	10.4	-10.3	0.001	10.2	-7.2	0.008

Note: Positive values of the concentration index indicate pro-rich inequalities, and are shown in black font, while pro-poor inequalities are shown in red font. Cells highlighted in blue indicate that inequalities were significantly larger in the private than in the public sector; none of the comparisons showed greater inequality in the public than in the private sector. Cells that are not highlighted show similar levels of inequality in both sectors ($p>0.05$).