Table: Coverage of Countdown indicators at national level and by key equity stratifiers. Please see the example cover profile for guidance on interpreting the table and graphs.

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Note: Entitlements are calculated at the national level. For more information, see the Countdown Equity by Country report.

Source: Afghanistan MICS 2010

Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (yellow circles).

The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the absolute inequality.

The horizontal lines connect the richest (yellow circles) and poorest (red circles) quintiles.

Source: Afghanistan MICS 2010

Composite coverage index

Wealth quintiles: Q1: poorest 20% Q2 Q3 Q4 Q5 richest 20%

Source: Afghanistan MICS 2010

The horizontal lines connect the richest (yellow circles) and poorest (red circles) quintiles.

The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the absolute inequality.

For quintiles with small sample sizes, estimates are not shown in the graphs.

Number of interventions

Source: Afghanistan MICS 2010

The maximum number of interventions for this survey is 8.

Figure 3 - Co-coverage of health interventions: percentage of children aged 1-4 years according to the number of key child-survival interventions received, by wealth quintile.

Figure 4 - Composite coverage of selected interventions and corresponding coverage gap (much more is needed to reach universal coverage), by wealth quintile.
## Table - Coverage levels at national level and by key equity stratifiers

Please see the example cover profile for guidance on interpreting the table and graphs.

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**Source:** Azerbaijan DHS 2006

Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (yellow circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the absolute inequality.

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For quintiles with small sample sizes, estimates are not shown in the graphs.

**Note:** The maximum number of interventions for this survey is 7.

---

### Family Planning (see also antenatal care and maternal care) and child survival

- **Antenatal care (see also antenatal care and maternal care)**
- **Maternal care**
- **Early initiation of breastfeeding**
- **Postnatal care**
- **Measles vaccine**
- **Vitamin A at age 6 mos.**
- **Oral rehydration therapy**
- **Counseling for pneumococcal pneumonia**

**Coverage (%)**

- **0**
- **20**
- **40**
- **60**
- **80**
- **100**

**Figure 1 - Coverage levels in the poorest and richest quintiles for selected interventions along the continuum of care.**

**Source:** Azerbaijan DHS 2006

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### Family planning need satisfied

- **Antenatal care need satisfied**
- **Antenatal care provider**
- **Antenatal care + 4+ visits**
- **Skilled birth attendant**
- **Early initiation of breastfeeding**
- **Postnatal care**
- **Measles vaccine**
- **Vitamin A at age 6 mos.**
- **Oral rehydration therapy**
- **Counseling for pneumococcal pneumonia**

**Number of interventions**

- **0**
- **1**
- **2**
- **3**
- **4**
- **5**
- **6**
- **7**
- **8**
- **9**

**Figure 3 - Co-coverage of health interventions: percentage of children aged 1-4 years according to the number of key child survival interventions received, by wealth quintile.**

**Source:** Azerbaijan DHS 2006

---

### COMPOSITE INDEX

- **Composite coverage index**
- **Coverage gap**

**Figure 4 - Composite coverage of selected interventions and corresponding coverage gap (how much is needed to reach universal coverage), by wealth quintile.**

**Source:** Azerbaijan DHS 2006

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**Figure 2 - Coverage levels in the five wealth quintiles for selected interventions along the continuum of care.**

**Source:** Azerbaijan DHS 2006

The horizontal lines connect the richest (yellow circles) and poorest (red circles) quintiles. The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the absolute inequality.

For quintiles with small sample sizes, estimates are not shown in the graphs.