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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wealth quintiles</th>
<th>Coverage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family planning need satisfied</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care skilled provider</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A (past 6 mths)</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Careseeking for pneumonia</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composite coverage index</td>
<td>21.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Gambia MICS 2005

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

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

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

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 (how much is needed to reach universal coverage), by wealth quintile.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>MICS 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Family planning need satisfied - 2011
antenatal care skilled provider - 2011
antenatal care (4+ visits) - 2011
skilled birth attendant - 2011
early initiation of breastfeeding - 2011
insecticide-treated bednet - child - 2011
DPT3 vaccine - 2011
measles vaccine - 2011
vitamin A past 6 mo - 2011
oral rehydration therapy - 2011
careseeking for pneumonia - 2011

Category | Coverage (%) | Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q5
---------|-------------|-----------|
Womancare |           |           |
antenatal care need satisfied - 2011 | 50.7 | 53.5 | 52.2 | 51.9 | 52.3 |
antenatal care (4+ visits) - 2011 | 87.7 | 87.8 | 87.8 | 88.1 | 88.5 |
skilled birth attendant - 2011 | 62.3 | 63.0 | 62.6 | 62.7 | 63.0 |
early initiation of breastfeeding - 2011 | 67.2 | 67.9 | 68.2 | 68.8 | 69.3 |
insecticide-treated bednet - child - 2011 | 23.6 | 24.1 | 24.2 | 24.4 | 24.1 |
DPT3 vaccine - 2011 | 97.5 | 97.5 | 97.4 | 97.4 | 97.3 |
measles vaccine - 2011 | 98.1 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 98.5 |
vitamin A past 6 mo - 2011 | 31.8 | 31.8 | 31.8 | 31.9 | 31.9 |
oral rehydration therapy - 2011 | 70.7 | 70.3 | 69.9 | 70.1 | 70.1 |
careseeking for pneumonia - 2011 | 72.3 | 72.1 | 71.6 | 71.8 | 71.7 |

Source: Ghana (DHS 1998 & MICS 2011)

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