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>Equity Indicators</th>
<th>电视</th>
<th>Weight quintiles</th>
<th>Antenatal care</th>
<th>Skilled birth attendant</th>
<th>Early initiation of breastfeeding</th>
<th>Early initiation of breastfeeding - excl. CS</th>
<th>Measles vaccine</th>
<th>Vitamin A in last 6 mos.</th>
<th>ORT and rehydration therapy</th>
<th>Care seeking for pneumonia</th>
<th>DTP3 vaccine</th>
<th>Vitamin A past 6 mos.</th>
<th>Oral rehydration therapy</th>
<th>Counselling for family planning need satisfaction</th>
<th>Measles vaccine</th>
<th>Vitamin A past 6 mos.</th>
<th>ORT and rehydration therapy</th>
<th>Care seeking for pneumonia</th>
<th>DTP3 vaccine</th>
<th>Vitamin A past 6 mos.</th>
<th>Oral rehydration therapy</th>
<th>Counselling for family planning need satisfaction</th>
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</table>

Source: Guatemala DHS 1998

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.

Coverage is deﬁned as: Coverage = (Number of interventions received)/(Number of interventions selected) × 100

Wealth quintiles: Poorest 20% Richest 20%

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.

Coverage indices 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.

Source: Guatemala DHS 2015

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.
Guinea
DHS 2005

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>DHS 2005</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wealth quintiles</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Q1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Q2</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Equity indicators</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Area</strong></td>
<td>child</td>
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<td><strong>Child’s equity</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Composite coverage index</strong></td>
<td>Coverage gap</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Co-coverage</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Wealth quintiles</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Poorest 20%</strong></td>
<td>Richiest 20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The maximum number of interventions for this survey is 9.

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.

**Wealth quintiles:**
- **Poorest 20%**
- **Richiest 20%**

**Coverage (%)**

**Percentage**

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

**Coverage gap**

**Composite coverage index**

**Composite coverage index**

**Gender:**
- male
- female

**Area:**
- child

**Nutrition:**
- vitamin A
- oral rehydration therapy

**Immunization:**
- DTP3 vaccine

**Family planning:**
- family planning need satisfied
- antenatal care skill provided

**Antenatal care:**
- 4+ visits to ante-natal care
- skilled birth attendant
- early initiation of breastfeeding
- insecticide-treated bednet - child

**Birth outcomes:**
- skilled birth attendant
- early initiation of breastfeeding
- insecticide-treated bednet - child
- DTP3 vaccine

**Postnatal care:**
- skilled birth attendant
- early initiation of breastfeeding
- insecticide-treated bednet - child
- DTP3 vaccine

**Immunization:**
- DTP3 vaccine

**Family planning:**
- family planning need satisfied
- antenatal care skill provided
- antenatal care 4+ visits
- skilled birth attendant
- early initiation of breastfeeding
- insecticide-treated bednet - child
- DTP3 vaccine

**Birth outcomes:**
- early initiation of breastfeeding
- skilled birth attendant
- insecticide-treated bednet - child
- DTP3 vaccine

**Postnatal care:**
- skilled birth attendant
- early initiation of breastfeeding
- insecticide-treated bednet - child
- DTP3 vaccine

**Immunization:**
- DTP3 vaccine

**Family planning:**
- family planning need satisfied
- antenatal care skill provided

**Antenatal care:**
- 4+ visits to ante-natal care
- skilled birth attendant
- early initiation of breastfeeding
- insecticide-treated bednet - child

**Birth outcomes:**
- skilled birth attendant
- early initiation of breastfeeding
- insecticide-treated bednet - child
- DTP3 vaccine

**Postnatal care:**
- skilled birth attendant
- early initiation of breastfeeding
- insecticide-treated bednet - child
- DTP3 vaccine

**Immunization:**
- DTP3 vaccine

Source: Guinea DHS 2005

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.