Equity Wealth
67.9 39.9 86.3 49.3 43.9 1.5 72.4 19.8 NO 83.1 73.1 69.6 72.2 49.4 16.9 42.0 44.5 38.2 10.8 61.5 63.2

Table 22

Concentration
Q3 69.0 39.6 89.2 47.6 42.9 0.6 76.3 22.6 NO 89.7 77.4 73.5 74.0 46.5 14.9 39.4 37.5 29.2 7.7 63.2 64.3

urban 75.6 54.3 94.7 70.5 81.6 5.7 70.8 27.1 NO 95.0 89.4 87.1 78.0 62.1 31.5 58.6 54.8 82.9 2.2 86.7 78.6

male NA NA 85.5 48.9 43.7 1.8 71.3 19.0 NO 80.4 73.0 69.1 71.6 50.5 17.7 43.9 44.7 NA 11.4 61.4 NA

none 51.0 20.5 71.2 36.9 22.8 0.4 66.3 16.0 NO 63.2 49.5 47.7 59.6 43.7 11.1 28.8 46.1 NA 25.1 38.3 46.7

sava 62.4 33.1 89.0 56.7 50.1 0.5 68.0 8.3 NO 84.2 63.7 55.3 59.8 ND ND ND 64.5 33.3 9.7 56.8 ND

diana 63.6 34.3 88.2 61.0 45.8 0.5 75.5 21.3 NO 91.3 78.0 68.3 62.7 ND ND ND 78.3 37.8 8.5 61.9 ND

androy 15.7 4.3 64.8 39.4 25.0 0.2 81.8 3.2 NO 48.2 40.1 40.1 51.3 65.2 6.0 ND 44.8 13.8 35.3 28.3 ND

atsimo boeny 72.4 44.6 89.1 62.0 60.4 3.2 65.2 12.2 NO 72.2 53.0 55.3 66.8 67.9 18.9 31.6 57.5 39.0 16.9 59.5 63.7

analanjirofo 68.1 39.4 90.0 51.0 24.4 0.7 88.7 15.6 NO 95.5 83.7 83.7 74.2 25.5 12.4 ND 76.4 10.1 5.6 64.9 ND

atsinanana 79.5 45.1 89.2 54.6 48.0 3.1 88.9 29.1 NO 87.9 75.3 78.9 75.8 42.7 12.0 ND 72.3 26.5 4.5 73.4 ND

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

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

Source: Madagascar (DHS 1997 & DHS 2008)

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

Wealth quintiles
Poorest 25% Richest 25%

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

Wealth quintiles
Q1 poorest 25% Q2 Q3 Q4 Q5 richest 25%

Figure 3 - Co-coverage of health interventions: percentage of children aged 1-4 years according to the 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

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Number of interventions</th>
<th>Wealth quintiles</th>
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<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Q1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
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</table>

Source: Madagascar DHS 2008

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

Note: Numbers in italics indicate percentage for this survey indicator.

Source: Malawi (DHS 2000 & DHS 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.

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

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.

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

Family planning demand satisfied - 2010

antenatal care skilled provider - 2010

antenatal care (4+ visits) - 2010

skilled birth attendant - 2010

early initiation of breastfeeding - 2010

insecticide-treated bednet - child - 2010

DTP3 vaccine - 2010

measles vaccine - 2010

vitamin A past 6 mo. - 2010

oral rehydration therapy - 2010

careseeking for pneumonia - 2010

Family planning demand satisfied - 2000

antenatal care skilled provider - 2000

antenatal care (4+ visits) - 2000

skilled birth attendant - 2000

early initiation of breastfeeding - 2000

insecticide-treated bednet - child - 2000

DTP3 vaccine - 2000

measles vaccine - 2000

vitamin A past 6 mo. - 2000

oral rehydration therapy - 2000

careseeking for pneumonia - 2000

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.

Malawi

DHS 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Wealth quintiles</th>
<th>Q1</th>
<th>Q2</th>
<th>Q3</th>
<th>Q4</th>
<th>Q5</th>
<th>Q1</th>
<th>Q2</th>
<th>Q3</th>
<th>Q4</th>
<th>Q5</th>
<th>Q1</th>
<th>Q2</th>
<th>Q3</th>
<th>Q4</th>
<th>Q5</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family planning demand satisfied</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>71.1</td>
<td>68.8</td>
<td>70.9</td>
<td>72.1</td>
<td>74.0</td>
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<td>70.9</td>
<td>72.1</td>
<td>74.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wealth quintiles

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

Source: Malawi (DHS 2000 & DHS 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.

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