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>Child's sex</th>
<th>01 National Capital Region</th>
<th>02 Southern Luzon</th>
<th>03 I - Ilocos Region</th>
<th>04 II - Cagayan Valley</th>
<th>05 III - Cordillera</th>
<th>06 IV - Visayas</th>
<th>07 V - Mindanao</th>
<th>08 Bra. Mindanao</th>
<th>Borneo</th>
<th>16 X - Caraga</th>
<th>17 ARMM</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>01 National Capital Region</th>
<th>02 Southern Luzon</th>
<th>03 I - Ilocos Region</th>
<th>04 II - Cagayan Valley</th>
<th>05 III - Cordillera</th>
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<th>07 V - Mindanao</th>
<th>08 Bra. Mindanao</th>
<th>Borneo</th>
<th>16 X - Caraga</th>
<th>17 ARMM</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td></td>
<td>75.6</td>
<td>101.0</td>
<td>95.7</td>
<td>95.3</td>
<td>97.6</td>
<td>95.9</td>
<td>95.9</td>
<td>95.3</td>
<td>87.0</td>
<td>89.3</td>
<td>89.4</td>
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<td>85.6</td>
<td>74.5</td>
<td>73.9</td>
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<td>72.5</td>
<td>71.0</td>
<td>87.6</td>
<td>88.9</td>
<td>88.9</td>
<td>87.0</td>
<td>88.4</td>
<td>77.8</td>
<td>85.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td></td>
<td>70.1</td>
<td>89.9</td>
<td>86.5</td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td>84.2</td>
<td>83.6</td>
<td>83.6</td>
<td>83.6</td>
<td>78.6</td>
<td>85.1</td>
<td>86.6</td>
<td>76.2</td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td>76.1</td>
<td>75.8</td>
<td>75.5</td>
<td>75.5</td>
<td>75.2</td>
<td>74.6</td>
<td>85.1</td>
<td>86.4</td>
<td>86.4</td>
<td>85.9</td>
<td>86.5</td>
<td>77.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>All</td>
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<td>79.1</td>
<td>78.6</td>
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<td>90.1</td>
<td>90.1</td>
<td>89.9</td>
<td>90.1</td>
<td>78.3</td>
<td>87.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Maximum number of Countdown indicators for each country and sex.


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 4-5 years according to key health child survival indicators 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.

Source: Philippines (DHS 2013).

The maximum number of interventions for this survey is 8.


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.