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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Family planning need satisfied</th>
<th>Antenatal care</th>
<th>Skilled birth attendance</th>
<th>Early initiation of breastfeeding</th>
<th>Vitamin A</th>
<th>Oral rehydration therapy</th>
<th>Careseeking for pneumonia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wealth quintile</td>
<td>Q5: richest 20%</td>
<td>Q4</td>
<td>Q3</td>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>Q1: poorest 20%</td>
<td>Q5: richest 20%</td>
<td>Q4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage (%)</td>
<td>58.2</td>
<td>50.6</td>
<td>49.8</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>37.0</td>
<td>58.6</td>
<td>50.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Source: Swaziland 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.

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 2010

### Source: Swaziland 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.

### Figure 5 - Composite coverage index and coverage gap.