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SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIFFERENCES
IN
HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND POPULATION

CAMEROON
1991, 1998, 2004

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FOREWORD

The World Bank shares the desire of its member states and client countries to ensure that the poor partake fully in the health gains that the countries achieve. To assist in this, the Bank, in cooperation with the Dutch and Swedish Governments, has sponsored the set of reports providing basic information about health inequalities within countries to which this document belongs.

The information shows clearly that disparities in both health conditions and health service use are unacceptably large. As countries and the Bank work to reduce important inequalities among regions and countries, there is a clear need for equally vigorous efforts to lessen the inequity represented by intra-country differences among socio-economic groups.

My colleagues and I hope that all concerned with equity in health will find this information useful in making the case for effective actions to improve the health of the poor, and in designing programs to achieve this crucial objective.

Joy Phumaphi
Vice President
Human Development Network
The World Bank

INTRODUCTION

This report is one in a series that provides basic information about health, nutrition, and population (hnp) inequalities within fifty-six developing countries.

The series to which the report belongs is an expanded and updated version of a set covering forty-five countries that was published in 2000. The fifty-six reports in the current series cover almost all DHS surveys undertaken during the period beginning in 1990 and ending with the date of the last survey for which data were publicly available as of June 2006.[1]

The report's contents are intended to facilitate preparation of country analyses and the development of activities to benefit poor people. To this end, the report presents data about hnp status, service use, and related matters among individuals belonging to different socio-economic classes. The principal focus is on differences among groups of individuals defined in terms of the wealth or assets of the households where they reside. The source of data is the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) program, a large, multi-country household survey project.

The figures in this and the other reports in the series draw on responses to questions about household wealth or assets included in the DHS questionnaire, which were similar for all the surveys covered. These responses served as the basis for the construction of a wealth index, which was used to rank individuals according to the index value for the household to which they belonged. The individuals were then divided into quintiles, and the mean value for each of up to approximately 120 indicators was calculated for each quintile.

The report is organized in four principal parts:

- Parts one, two, and three, which constitute the report's core, consist of tables presenting quintile-specific data for each hnp indicator covered from the two most recent DHS surveys available at the time of the report's publication. In each part there are three sets of tables: the first provides quintile-specific information for the total population; the second presents data separately for quintiles of females and males; the third features quintile-specific information presented separately for rural and urban residents. Each of these sets is divided into four sections: one dealing with hnp status, the second with the use of hnp services, the third with hnp-related behavior, and the fourth with other hnp status determinants.

- Part four provides supplementary technical information designed to help readers understand the data presented in the three previous parts. This information deals with such issues as how the covered hnp indicators were defined and how the quintile-specific estimates were derived.

- Parts five, six, and seven present supporting tables that deal with three of the technical matters covered in part four: the size of the sample for each indicator covered; the

[1] The average interval of approximately two years between data collection and availability means that the latest surveys covered were conducted in 2005.

standard error for each quintile-specific estimate in the total population; and the items used in constructing the wealth index, along with the weight assigned to each.

An additional, eighth part consists of three annexes, for readers interested in applying the approach used in the report or in learning more about the other reports in this series. The first annex is an annotated bibliography containing further information about the technical issues concerning the approach used in the report, and about employing that approach to examine additional issues using DHS or other data sets. The second shows how the report's approach can be applied to monitor the distribution of benefits from other hnp programs, and provides a tool for doing so. The third annex is a list of all fifty-six countries for which reports are available, along with an indication of how to obtain copies of the reports dealing with them.

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The authors thank the Dutch and Swedish Governments for the generous support that made production of this report possible.

PART I. BASIC TABLES, 2004

A. TOTAL POPULATION

B. FEMALE AND MALE POPULATIONS

C. RURAL AND URBAN POPULATIONS

Notes:

– Each of the three sections referred to above consists of four divisions, presenting data for: I) hnp status; II) hnp service use; III) hnp-related individual and household behavior; and IV) other, underlying determinants of hnp status.

– Full definitions of all indicators covered in the tables are provided in section A of the technical notes found in part II.

– "na" appears in the table cells when data are not available, usually because the DHS survey concerned did not collect information about the indicator(s) in question.

– Figures in the tables shown within parentheses indicate the absence of adequate observations to produce acceptably reliable values. Asterisks appear when the number of observations was too small to justify the presentation even of figures within parentheses. (For further information, see the section on "Sampling Errors" in the presentation of data and methods in part II.B.) Asterisks also will be found in columns showing statistical indices of inequality when the amount of quintile-specific information available is inadequate to permit computation of the value for the index concerned.

– Female/male tables include only indicators relevant for both sexes; those pertaining to only one sex (e.g., fertility, women's nutritional status, antenatal care, attended deliveries) have been omitted.

Cameroon

2004 - TOTAL POPULATION

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles						Low/High Ratio	Low-High Diff. (Abs. Val.)	Concentration Index	
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.			Value	Standard Errors
A. Childhood illness and mortality										
Infant mortality rate	100.5	90.3	82.9	64.2	52.0	81.3	1.93	48.56	-0.1169	0.0358
Under-five mortality rate	188.5	161.6	150.0	116.0	88.2	147.7	2.14	100.35	-0.1297	0.0406
Prevalence of fever	19.1	24.6	24.9	27.1	24.9	23.8	0.77	5.82	0.0567	0.0125
Prevalence of diarrhea	21.1	20.7	16.3	13.3	10.6	17.0	1.99	10.50	-0.1206	0.0155
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection (ARI)	10.7	12.1	9.7	11.0	11.7	11.0	0.91	0.99	0.0200	0.0198
B. Fertility										
Total fertility rate	6.5	6.0	5.6	4.3	3.2	5.0	2.03	3.31	-0.1404	0.0333
Adolescent fertility rate	203.8	190.4	158.4	114.6	70.3	137.7	2.90	133.51	-0.2033	0.0495
C. Nutritional status (%)										
Children:										
Moderate stunting	21.4	21.0	21.8	15.4	9.9	18.6	2.16	11.50	-0.1189	0.0207
Severe stunting	19.6	15.1	14.8	8.0	2.5	13.0	7.77	17.07	-0.2621	0.0262
Moderate underweight	21.9	17.5	14.7	8.2	4.5	14.4	4.85	17.39	-0.2287	0.0251
Severe underweight	6.4	6.1	4.3	1.2	0.2	4.1	27.77	6.17	-0.3451	0.0488
Mild anemia	24.1	23.0	21.5	20.1	25.4	22.8	0.95	1.24	-0.0092	0.0214
Moderate anemia	43.6	43.6	43.9	38.5	30.8	41.0	1.42	12.81	-0.0600	0.0134
Severe anemia	5.6	5.6	5.1	4.6	1.8	4.8	3.13	3.80	-0.1408	0.0481
Women:										
Malnutrition	8.7	11.2	4.6	5.0	3.6	6.3	2.43	5.12	-0.1682	0.0325
Mild anemia	11.0	12.9	13.7	13.6	14.9	13.3	0.74	3.82	0.0488	0.0220
Moderate anemia	10.9	11.9	11.7	11.4	11.1	11.4	0.98	0.17	-0.0098	0.0230
Severe anemia	1.1	1.1	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.8	1.77	0.46	-0.0469	0.0909
D. Female circumcision (%)										
Prevalence of circumcision:										
Girls	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	9.3	13.8	14.5	26.4	44.3	23.3	0.21	35.05	0.3353	0.0146
Prevalence of occlusion:										
Girls	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Sexually transmitted disease										
Prevalence of genital discharge:										
Women	3.8	6.9	9.7	10.0	11.2	8.6	0.34	7.36	0.1380	0.0188
Men	2.8	2.7	4.0	4.2	5.3	4.0	0.54	2.44	0.1235	0.0412
Prevalence of genital ulcer:										
Women	1.8	2.3	2.8	3.6	3.6	2.9	0.49	1.85	0.1016	0.0336
Men	0.6	1.5	2.6	2.6	3.2	2.3	0.19	2.59	0.1947	0.0507

Cameroon

2004 - TOTAL POPULATION

Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles						Low/High Ratio	Low-High Diff. (Abs. Val.)	Concentration Index	
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.			Value	Standard Errors
A. Childhood immunization										
BCG coverage	71.1	79.6	86.7	92.8	97.4	84.3	0.73	26.29	0.0648	0.0087
Measles coverage	56.6	59.0	65.9	66.4	86.2	65.4	0.66	29.51	0.0832	0.0142
DPT coverage	55.4	62.4	60.9	75.2	86.3	66.4	0.64	30.96	0.0866	0.0143
Full basic coverage	39.4	45.5	46.9	51.7	66.3	48.6	0.59	26.90	0.1030	0.0207
No basic coverage	8.1	5.7	6.0	2.6	0.6	5.0	13.06	7.48	-0.3196	0.0928
Hepatitis B coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Yellow fever coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
B. Treatment of childhood illnesses										
Treatment of fever:										
Medical treatment of fever	32.5	34.6	41.5	45.7	52.6	41.0	0.62	20.09	0.0971	0.0180
Treatment in a public facility	26.9	26.6	33.7	26.0	33.3	29.2	0.81	6.40	0.0331	0.0235
Treatment in a private facility	5.5	8.0	7.8	19.7	19.2	11.8	0.29	13.69	0.2557	0.0426
Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI):										
Medical treatment of ARI	30.9	27.4	51.5	47.3	53.4	40.7	0.58	22.51	0.1249	0.0254
Treatment in a public facility	27.0	18.9	39.4	31.9	30.7	29.0	0.88	3.74	0.0449	0.0346
Treatment in a private facility	3.9	8.5	12.1	15.4	22.7	11.7	0.17	18.77	0.3232	0.0595
Treatment of diarrhea:										
Use of oral rehydration therapy	46.1	55.3	61.9	64.4	74.1	56.9	0.62	27.99	0.0878	0.0146
Medical treatment of diarrhea	17.5	17.7	22.6	32.0	26.2	21.5	0.67	8.76	0.1105	0.0332
Treatment in a public facility	13.2	14.4	19.0	21.9	13.4	15.9	0.98	0.25	0.0562	0.0371
Treatment in a private facility	4.3	3.3	3.6	10.1	12.8	5.6	0.33	8.51	0.2666	0.0770
C. Antenatal and delivery care										
Antenatal care visits:										
To a medically-trained person	65.0	75.3	89.6	95.6	97.2	83.4	0.67	32.23	0.0808	0.0036
To a doctor	3.3	7.2	14.4	22.6	40.6	16.5	0.08	37.28	0.4243	0.0185
To a nurse or trained midwife	57.2	64.2	71.6	69.6	55.6	63.6	1.03	1.57	0.0074	0.0066
Multiple visits to a medically-trained perso	53.9	64.4	80.3	88.6	91.7	74.5	0.59	37.83	0.1081	0.0045
Antenatal care content:										
Tetanus toxoid	59.1	70.1	76.4	81.1	79.4	72.5	0.74	20.31	0.0569	0.0051
Prophylactic antimalarial treatment	32.4	47.9	64.1	73.9	82.3	58.4	0.39	49.91	0.1711	0.0062
Iron supplementation	50.2	61.5	80.9	88.0	93.5	73.4	0.54	43.32	0.1193	0.0045
Delivery attendance:										
By a medically-trained person	29.4	44.7	72.6	86.6	94.5	61.9	0.31	65.15	0.2252	0.0044
By a doctor	1.8	2.8	6.9	11.9	21.4	7.9	0.08	19.60	0.4566	0.0255
By a nurse or trained midwife	27.6	41.9	65.8	74.7	73.2	54.0	0.38	45.55	0.1915	0.0060
In a public facility	19.4	29.3	48.9	56.9	65.7	41.5	0.30	46.27	0.2233	0.0075
In a private facility	8.3	13.2	19.2	27.1	25.7	17.7	0.32	17.37	0.2467	0.0151
At home	71.2	56.8	30.7	14.6	7.9	39.8	8.99	63.32	-0.3414	0.0070
D. Contraceptive services										
Contraceptive prevalence:										
Women	2.4	5.1	11.5	20.2	27.2	13.1	0.09	24.76	0.3988	0.0182
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Cameroon

2004 - TOTAL POPULATION

Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE (Cont.)

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles						Low/High Ratio	Low-High Diff. (Abs. Val.)	Concentration Index	
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.			Value	Standard Errors
D. Contraceptive services (cont.)										
Source of contraception - public sector:										
Women	(33.9)	38.6	28.4	24.6	25.9	27.2	1.31	59.78	-0.0540	0.0326
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Source of contraception - private sector:										
Women	(61.7)	60.5	64.1	70.4	67.7	67.2	0.91	129.45	0.0159	0.0138
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Treatment of adult illnesses										
Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore:										
Women	55.7	48.4	52.0	62.2	70.7	60.7	0.79	14.94	0.0840	0.0142
Men	(45.1)	(52.6)	54.3	52.6	64.2	56.6	0.70	109.31	0.0634	0.0260
Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore in public facilities:										
Women	55.7	48.4	52.0	62.2	70.7	60.7	0.79	14.94	0.0840	0.0143
Men	(45.1)	(52.6)	54.3	52.6	64.2	56.6	0.70	109.31	0.0633	0.0262
Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS:										
Women	5.9	9.7	16.6	28.5	38.2	21.2	0.15	32.28	0.3267	0.0108
Men	5.1	7.6	12.1	17.7	28.8	16.2	0.18	23.67	0.3215	0.0187

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2004 - TOTAL POPULATION

Part III: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD BEHAVIOR

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles						Low/High Ratio	Low-High Diff. (Abs. Val.)	Concentration Index	
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.			Value	Standard Errors
A. Hygienic practices										
Disposal of children's stools:										
Sanitary disposal	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Handwashing:										
Wash hands prior to preparing food	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Handwashing facilities in household	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
B. Bednet ownership and use										
Bednet ownership:										
Bednet ownership	14.5	19.0	19.8	24.5	21.8	20.2	0.67	7.25	0.0966	0.0114
Treated bednet ownership	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bednet use:										
By children	5.0	11.0	15.4	20.4	21.5	13.7	0.23	16.52	0.2686	0.0181
By pregnant women	5.6	12.3	12.3	19.7	14.1	12.3	0.40	8.53	0.1602	0.0467
C. Breastfeeding										
Exclusive breastfeeding	33.0	34.6	38.0	(25.7)	(29.7)	32.7	1.11	62.69	0.0292	0.0507
Timely complementary feeding	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bottle-feeding	1.5	3.7	11.8	20.3	36.9	13.0	0.04	35.40	0.5177	0.0577
D. Micronutrient consumption										
Iodized salt:										
Availability of iodized salt in household	81.0	79.7	79.4	82.5	86.0	81.8	0.94	5.07	0.0199	0.0029
Vitamin A:										
Children	32.2	36.3	36.5	42.6	50.7	38.8	0.64	18.47	0.0996	0.0093
Women	18.2	26.4	28.2	36.8	36.2	28.5	0.50	18.02	0.1429	0.0125
E. Tobacco and alcohol use										
Tobacco:										
Women	3.2	2.7	1.9	0.9	1.1	1.9	2.96	2.12	-0.3029	0.0473
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Alcohol:										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
F. Sexual practices										
Non-regular sexual partnerships:										
Women	1.1	2.8	4.0	5.1	6.6	4.1	0.17	5.52	0.2445	0.0286
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Condom usage with non-regular partner:										
Women	*	(40.5)	49.8	68.5	77.5	63.6	*	*	*	*
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
G. Domestic violence										
Ever experienced violence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Experienced violence in past year	7.4	6.3	7.4	7.8	6.7	7.2	1.11	0.73	-0.0191	0.0206

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2004 - TOTAL POPULATION

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles						Low/High Ratio	Low-High Diff. (Abs. Val.)	Concentration Index	
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.			Value	Standard Errors
A. Education										
School completion:										
Women	23.4	44.0	64.3	81.2	92.5	63.9	0.25	69.15	0.2092	0.0035
Men	44.4	57.0	74.9	86.1	94.2	75.7	0.47	49.87	0.1231	0.0030
School participation:										
Girls	54.1	71.1	84.1	90.8	98.1	77.4	0.55	43.98	0.1098	0.0050
Boys	73.0	84.9	92.5	97.2	96.7	88.4	0.75	23.73	0.0539	0.0027
B. Exposure to mass media										
Newspaper readership:										
Women	1.5	3.9	6.9	14.0	30.6	12.7	0.05	29.17	0.4927	0.0161
Men	10.0	14.0	18.8	28.3	48.4	27.0	0.21	38.43	0.3063	0.0131
Radio listenership:										
Women	12.0	27.2	40.0	59.4	78.5	46.1	0.15	66.49	0.2897	0.0051
Men	41.3	66.1	73.7	82.2	90.1	74.3	0.46	48.86	0.1095	0.0047
Television viewership:										
Women	2.4	7.0	19.9	50.5	81.4	35.9	0.03	78.95	0.4916	0.0055
Men	11.2	18.2	31.4	60.8	86.3	48.1	0.13	75.11	0.3550	0.0060
C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS										
Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:										
Women	58.2	68.2	74.8	83.2	90.7	76.2	0.64	32.53	0.0884	0.0031
Men	81.2	89.0	90.0	89.3	94.4	89.6	0.86	13.16	0.0234	0.0028
Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:										
Women	47.2	57.8	71.1	82.9	90.3	71.6	0.52	43.07	0.1304	0.0034
Men	80.1	79.5	84.4	85.5	90.7	84.9	0.88	10.59	0.0271	0.0033
Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS:										
Women	61.2	65.9	71.6	79.5	90.0	75.1	0.68	28.72	0.0805	0.0032
Men	53.8	60.1	67.0	77.2	85.3	71.3	0.63	31.51	0.0887	0.0050
D. Status of women										
Household decisionmaking:										
Can seek own health care	12.5	15.6	19.0	25.3	30.4	21.4	0.41	17.95	0.1786	0.0112
Can seek children's health care	81.2	82.3	85.5	89.9	91.4	85.9	0.89	10.19	0.0264	0.0030
Can make daily household purchases	38.3	41.6	42.4	47.4	47.8	43.9	0.80	9.50	0.0399	0.0066
Can make large household purchases	29.2	28.7	30.0	33.3	36.3	31.8	0.81	7.06	0.0468	0.0086
Can make meal-related decisions	55.3	50.5	51.1	48.7	48.0	50.5	1.15	7.34	-0.0369	0.0058
Freedom of movement:										
Can travel to visit family, relatives	14.5	19.7	25.6	28.4	31.4	24.6	0.46	16.93	0.1270	0.0103
Other decisionmaking, attitudes:										
Can decide how to spend own money	64.9	68.4	71.5	74.6	77.2	71.7	0.84	12.30	0.0396	0.0055
Can decide whether to have sex	86.4	85.5	84.5	84.7	81.5	84.4	1.06	4.95	-0.0124	0.0026
Justifies domestic violence	57.5	63.0	61.4	55.5	44.5	55.6	1.29	12.98	-0.0524	0.0054
E. Orphanhood										
Paternal orphan prevalence	5.3	6.1	8.5	7.3	6.3	6.7	0.84	0.99	0.0346	0.0151
Maternal orphan prevalence	2.2	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.0	0.63	1.30	0.0552	0.0231
Double orphan prevalence	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.54	0.39	0.1534	0.0466

Cameroon

2004 - FEMALE / MALE POPULATIONS

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Female						Wealth Quintiles - Male					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood mortality and morbidity												
Infant mortality rate	92.8	81.4	74.6	60.9	47.8	74.5	108.1	99.2	91.0	67.5	56.0	88.0
Under-five mortality rate	179.6	145.9	147.0	114.1	87.2	141.0	197.1	177.3	152.9	118.0	89.2	154.3
Prevalence of fever	19.6	23.1	24.1	28.5	22.4	23.3	18.6	26.1	25.7	25.8	27.4	24.3
Prevalence of diarrhea	19.5	19.3	15.7	11.5	11.3	15.9	22.8	22.1	17.0	15.2	10.0	18.0
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection (ARI)	10.7	11.5	9.4	12.4	12.1	11.1	10.6	12.7	10.1	9.6	11.3	10.8
B. Nutritional status												
Children:												
Moderate stunting	21.2	18.0	19.6	13.7	8.1	16.9	21.6	24.4	23.7	17.3	11.6	20.3
Severe stunting	22.2	15.4	12.7	9.4	2.6	13.7	16.9	14.8	16.6	6.5	2.4	12.3
Moderate underweight	22.1	16.7	13.1	9.0	7.7	14.7	21.8	18.3	16.1	7.4	1.6	14.2
Severe underweight	8.3	6.7	4.3	1.5	0.5	4.8	4.4	5.4	4.3	0.9	0.0	3.3
Mild anemia	22.1	20.1	20.4	19.5	22.5	20.9	26.2	26.1	22.4	20.8	28.1	24.7
Moderate anemia	43.0	41.9	41.8	37.0	28.6	39.4	44.2	45.4	45.8	40.2	32.9	42.4
Severe anemia	6.4	5.0	4.0	4.4	2.5	4.7	4.8	6.2	6.0	4.8	1.1	4.8
C. Sexually transmitted disease												
Prevalence of genital discharge:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							1.1	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1
Prevalence of genital ulcer:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							0.8	0.7	0.4	1.6	1.1	0.9

Cameroon

2004 - FEMALE / MALE POPULATIONS

Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Female						Wealth Quintiles - Male					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood immunization												
BCG coverage	72.0	79.6	89.8	93.1	97.5	85.5	70.2	79.6	84.1	92.5	97.3	83.2
Measles coverage	60.6	60.0	68.9	61.5	82.0	65.8	52.8	58.3	63.4	71.7	90.5	65.0
DPT coverage	60.5	58.8	64.9	75.9	84.8	68.0	50.5	65.2	57.4	74.6	88.0	64.9
Full basic coverage	46.2	42.7	51.2	53.3	61.0	50.3	32.9	47.8	43.2	50.0	71.9	47.1
No basic coverage	9.6	2.8	3.9	4.1	1.2	4.7	6.7	8.1	7.8	1.0	0.0	5.3
Hepatitis B coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Yellow fever coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
B. Treatment of childhood illnesses												
Treatment of fever:												
Medical treatment of fever	33.0	37.9	38.6	45.5	48.5	40.3	32.0	31.4	44.2	46.1	55.8	41.6
Treatment in a public facility	27.4	31.3	32.0	25.3	34.7	29.8	26.4	22.2	35.2	26.8	32.3	28.6
Treatment in a private facility	5.5	6.7	6.6	20.1	13.9	10.6	5.6	9.2	9.0	19.2	23.5	13.0
Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI):												
Medical treatment of ARI	32.5	28.3	47.1	41.8	53.4	39.5	29.2	26.5	55.5	54.7	53.4	41.9
Treatment in a public facility	29.3	22.3	38.5	24.5	33.6	29.1	24.7	15.5	40.2	41.9	27.8	28.9
Treatment in a private facility	3.2	5.9	8.5	17.3	19.9	10.4	4.6	11.0	15.3	12.7	25.6	13.0
Treatment of diarrhea:												
Use of oral rehydration therapy	48.3	56.3	55.2	69.6	75.5	57.5	44.1	54.5	67.8	60.4	72.5	56.3
Medical treatment of diarrhea	18.6	17.3	24.1	29.3	32.6	22.3	16.5	18.1	21.2	34.1	19.2	20.7
Treatment in a public facility	13.7	14.4	19.9	20.0	21.8	16.8	12.8	14.4	18.3	23.4	4.3	15.1
Treatment in a private facility	4.9	2.8	4.3	9.3	10.8	5.5	3.7	3.7	2.9	10.7	14.9	5.6
C. Contraceptive services												
Contraceptive prevalence:												
Women	22.5	27.7	31.5	41.8	49.3	34.9						
Men							14.6	17.7	26.5	40.2	38.0	27.3
Source of contraception - public sector:												
Women	73.0	71.1	58.2	50.1	40.5	54.9						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
Source of contraception - private sector:												
Women	7.8	18.5	32.6	42.7	55.1	36.4						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
D. Treatment of adult illnesses												
Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							*	*	*	(72.0)	(72.0)	62.1
Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore in public facilities:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							*	*	*	(72.0)	(72.0)	62.1
Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							0.4	1.0	2.9	6.3	13.7	5.3

Cameroon

2004 - FEMALE / MALE POPULATIONS

Part III: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD BEHAVIOR

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Female						Wealth Quintiles - Male					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Hygienic practices												
Disposal of children's stools:												
Sanitary disposal	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Handwashing:												
Wash hands prior to preparing food	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Handwashing facilities in household	na	na	na	na	na	na						
B. Bednet ownership and use												
Bednet use:												
By children	5.0	11.0	15.4	20.4	21.5	13.7						
C. Breastfeeding												
Exclusive breastfeeding	(35.1)	(35.1)	(28.2)	*	*	31.7	(31.2)	*	*	*	*	33.9
Timely complementary feeding	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bottle-feeding	0.5	6.3	11.9	19.7	38.8	13.4	2.4	0.6	11.7	21.1	35.0	12.5
D. Micronutrient consumption												
Vitamin A:												
Children	32.6	35.6	34.4	40.1	48.8	37.5	31.8	37.1	38.5	45.1	52.6	40.1
E. Tobacco and alcohol use												
Tobacco:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
Alcohol:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
F. Sexual practices												
Non-regular sexual partnerships:												
Women	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.0						
Men							4.7	7.3	6.1	8.1	12.7	8.0
Condom usage with non-regular partner:												
Women	(2.4)	(9.1)	(16.4)	(15.4)	35.6	18.2						
Men							(15.9)	26.3	29.5	48.8	47.6	38.4

Cameroon

2004 - FEMALE / MALE POPULATIONS

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Female						Wealth Quintiles - Male					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Education												
School completion:												
Women	36.4	57.1	73.5	84.6	93.3	72.6						
Men							60.5	78.5	88.0	93.1	97.9	85.2
School participation:												
Girls	41.9	39.5	58.7	77.4	85.4	57.1						
Boys							86.0	82.9	88.0	96.0	97.4	89.3
B. Exposure to mass media												
Newspaper readership:												
Women	6.4	20.8	38.7	53.6	71.5	42.4						
Men							11.6	32.1	56.9	67.4	83.4	53.0
Radio listenership:												
Women	62.0	82.5	85.6	89.7	91.0	83.8						
Men							78.0	91.4	92.5	94.1	90.9	89.9
Television viewership:												
Women	6.5	41.8	83.7	94.0	98.3	71.0						
Men							10.6	49.7	86.0	95.3	98.5	71.4
C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS												
Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:												
Women	58.2	68.2	74.8	83.2	90.7	76.2						
Men							81.2	89.0	90.0	89.3	94.4	89.6
Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:												
Women	47.2	57.8	71.1	82.9	90.3	71.6						
Men							80.1	79.5	84.4	85.5	90.7	84.9
Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS:												
Women	61.2	65.9	71.6	79.5	90.0	75.1						
Men							53.8	60.1	67.0	77.2	85.3	71.3
D. Orphanhood												
Paternal orphan prevalence	4.7	5.7	7.6	7.5	5.7	6.2	5.8	6.4	9.5	7.0	6.8	7.1
Maternal orphan prevalence	2.0	3.0	2.7	3.8	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.7	3.0	2.8	4.0	3.2
Double orphan prevalence	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.8

Cameroon

2004 - RURAL / URBAN POPULATIONS

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Rural						Wealth Quintiles - Urban					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood illness and mortality												
Infant mortality rate	99.4	91.8	78.5	73.0	93.3	91.1	110.4	83.1	89.3	62.0	50.0	68.2
Under-five mortality rate	190.6	165.5	141.3	130.5	123.9	168.7	169.8	143.5	162.5	112.5	86.4	119.8
Prevalence of fever	19.5	24.3	26.1	29.2	(21.2)	23.0	15.6	25.6	23.2	26.6	25.1	24.8
Prevalence of diarrhea	22.1	20.4	15.9	10.6	(11.8)	19.3	13.3	21.8	17.1	14.0	10.6	14.0
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection	11.1	11.3	9.3	8.6	(8.0)	10.6	7.1	15.6	10.4	11.6	11.8	11.5
B. Fertility												
Total fertility rate	6.5	6.1	5.8	5.5	3.5	6.1	6.5	5.7	5.3	4.0	3.2	4.0
Adolescent fertility rate	203.3	188.6	166.5	157.8	87.7	183.7	208.8	198.3	149.0	107.3	69.8	104.9
C. Nutritional status												
Children:												
Moderate stunting	22.0	21.5	21.4	16.7	*	21.1	16.9	19.0	22.3	15.1	10.1	15.3
Severe stunting	20.5	16.3	14.5	10.9	*	17.1	12.3	10.3	15.1	7.2	2.4	7.8
Moderate underweight	22.4	17.5	12.3	9.7	*	17.7	17.6	17.4	18.0	7.8	4.5	10.2
Severe underweight	6.7	5.9	4.3	0.9	*	5.5	3.7	6.8	4.4	1.3	0.0	2.1
Mild anemia	24.3	25.1	21.2	21.3	*	23.7	22.8	14.1	21.9	19.8	25.5	21.7
Moderate anemia	43.4	42.5	43.1	40.4	*	42.9	45.2	48.3	45.1	38.0	30.1	38.3
Severe anemia	5.8	5.6	6.7	8.0	*	6.1	4.0	5.5	2.8	3.6	1.5	2.9
Women:												
Malnutrition	8.6	9.7	4.7	5.6	0.0	7.6	9.2	16.9	4.4	4.9	3.7	5.3
Mild anemia	11.4	12.9	13.0	12.2	(9.4)	12.3	7.8	13.0	14.6	14.0	15.1	14.2
Moderate anemia	9.9	12.3	10.9	9.3	(13.4)	10.9	19.6	10.5	12.9	11.9	11.0	11.8
Severe anemia	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.7	1.3	2.7	0.5	1.4	0.6	1.0
D. Female circumcision												
Prevalence of circumcision:												
Girls	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	9.2	13.4	11.8	25.3	(52.6)	13.3	9.8	15.0	18.1	26.6	44.1	31.6
Prevalence of occlusion:												
Girls	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Sexually transmitted disease												
Prevalence of genital discharge:												
Women	3.7	7.4	9.5	9.8	7.1	6.7	5.3	4.7	9.9	10.1	11.4	10.1
Men	2.3	2.3	3.0	1.3	7.4	2.5	6.4	4.2	5.5	5.0	5.2	5.1
Prevalence of genital ulcer:												
Women	1.7	2.7	2.8	2.3	1.4	2.3	2.9	0.8	2.9	3.9	3.7	3.4
Men	0.7	1.3	1.8	2.3	8.3	1.5	0.0	2.5	3.7	2.7	3.0	2.8

Cameroon

2004 - RURAL / URBAN POPULATIONS

Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Rural						Wealth Quintiles - Urban					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood immunization												
BCG coverage	69.4	79.0	85.5	(83.0)	*	77.3	*	(81.7)	88.7	95.3	98.0	92.9
Measles coverage	55.3	59.2	63.0	(53.2)	*	58.2	*	(58.3)	70.3	69.8	87.4	74.2
DPT coverage	51.9	62.2	59.9	(68.2)	*	58.3	*	(63.1)	62.4	77.0	86.6	76.1
Full basic coverage	36.0	45.5	43.7	(40.3)	*	41.1	*	(45.8)	51.8	54.6	67.0	57.8
No basic coverage	8.8	6.3	7.1	(4.9)	*	7.3	*	(3.7)	4.3	2.0	0.6	2.2
Hepatitis B coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Yellow fever coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
B. Treatment of childhood diseases												
Treatment of fever:												
Medical treatment of fever	33.3	34.2	41.5	43.0	*	36.7	(23.1)	36.3	41.6	46.5	52.4	45.9
Treatment in a public facility	27.8	26.4	33.5	26.0	*	28.6	(17.8)	27.4	34.1	26.0	33.7	29.9
Treatment in a private facility	5.6	7.7	8.0	17.0	*	8.1	(5.3)	8.9	7.5	20.4	18.6	16.0
Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI):												
Medical treatment of ARI	32.2	26.9	48.9	*	*	34.5	*	(29.0)	54.9	48.1	53.5	47.7
Treatment in a public facility	28.1	20.3	38.4	*	*	27.9	*	(14.3)	40.8	31.4	30.8	30.2
Treatment in a private facility	4.2	6.6	10.5	*	*	6.5	*	(14.7)	14.1	16.7	22.7	17.5
Treatment of diarrhea:												
Use of oral rehydration therapy	45.7	54.8	61.8	(55.2)	*	52.1	*	57.6	62.0	66.1	73.7	65.1
Medical treatment of diarrhea	17.5	17.0	14.3	(25.7)	*	17.1	*	20.5	34.0	33.2	26.1	29.0
Treatment in a public facility	13.3	14.4	12.6	(15.7)	*	13.7	*	14.5	27.9	23.1	12.7	19.7
Treatment in a private facility	4.1	2.6	1.8	(9.9)	*	3.4	*	6.0	6.1	10.1	13.4	9.3
C. Antenatal and delivery care												
Antenatal care visits:												
To a medically-trained person	63.3	73.5	88.3	93.0	(100.0)	74.5	80.7	83.1	91.4	96.2	97.0	93.8
To a doctor	3.0	7.2	13.1	16.7	(29.4)	7.9	6.0	7.2	16.1	24.1	41.2	26.5
To a nurse or trained midwife	55.8	62.4	70.6	71.2	(70.6)	62.3	70.6	72.3	72.9	69.3	54.9	65.1
Multiple visits to a medically-trained perso	52.8	62.4	78.9	88.7	(94.2)	64.6	63.6	73.4	82.2	88.6	91.6	86.0
Antenatal care content:												
Tetanus toxoid	58.1	68.0	77.8	85.7	(83.9)	67.7	68.1	79.5	74.5	79.9	79.2	78.1
Prophylactic antimalarial treatment	32.2	48.1	63.2	70.8	(85.0)	47.3	34.0	47.2	65.3	74.7	82.1	71.4
Iron supplementation	49.4	60.2	81.0	84.2	(94.1)	62.7	57.7	67.6	80.8	89.0	93.5	85.9
Delivery attendance:												
By a medically-trained person	27.7	41.3	67.8	73.8	93.3	44.3	44.8	59.9	79.6	89.8	94.6	84.4
By a doctor	1.9	2.9	7.0	6.7	17.3	3.8	0.8	2.3	6.7	13.1	21.6	13.1
By a nurse or trained midwife	25.8	38.4	60.8	67.1	76.0	40.5	44.0	57.6	72.9	76.6	73.0	71.3
In a public facility	18.7	27.5	45.2	46.8	58.1	29.4	26.0	37.2	54.4	59.4	66.0	56.9
In a private facility	7.3	11.1	18.6	24.6	33.9	12.4	17.7	22.2	20.2	27.7	25.3	24.4
At home	73.2	60.5	35.3	28.4	6.4	57.4	53.5	40.2	24.0	11.2	8.0	17.4
D. Contraceptive services												
Contraceptive prevalence:												
Women	2.4	5.0	12.2	12.0	23.9	6.3	2.9	5.2	10.6	22.0	27.3	20.2
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Cameroon

2004 - RURAL / URBAN POPULATIONS

Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE (Cont.)

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Rural						Wealth Quintiles - Urban					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
D. Contraceptive services (cont.)												
Source of contraception - public sector:												
Women	(29.6)	33.7	33.2	(32.0)	*	32.4	*	*	20.6	23.7	25.8	25.4
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Source of contraception - private sector:												
Women	(65.4)	65.2	64.0	(61.8)	*	64.0	*	*	64.2	71.4	68.0	68.2
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Treatment of adult illnesses												
Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore:												
Women	55.1	51.1	50.1	(54.3)	*	52.1	*	*	54.4	63.7	71.0	65.1
Men	*	(49.2)	(41.2)	*	*	45.1	*	*	(66.0)	52.8	67.0	60.9
Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore in public facilities:												
Women	55.1	51.1	50.1	(54.3)	*	52.1	*	*	54.4	63.7	71.0	65.1
Men	*	(49.2)	(41.2)	*	*	45.1	*	*	(66.0)	52.8	67.0	60.9
Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS:												
Women	5.3	10.0	16.6	25.3	27.3	11.3	11.1	8.5	16.5	29.1	38.6	29.4
Men	5.3	6.9	11.4	14.2	34.3	9.1	4.1	10.1	13.1	18.6	28.6	21.4

Cameroon

2004 - RURAL / URBAN POPULATIONS

Part III: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD BEHAVIOR

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Rural						Wealth Quintiles - Urban					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Hygienic practices												
Disposal of children's stools:												
Sanitary disposal	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Handwashing:												
Wash hands prior to preparing food	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Handwashing facilities in household	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
B. Bednet ownership and use												
Bednet ownership:												
Bednet ownership	13.3	17.5	17.2	22.3	23.4	16.6	25.2	26.3	23.3	24.9	21.7	23.5
Treated bednet ownership	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bednet use:												
By children	4.4	11.3	12.1	14.4	15.3	8.9	10.7	9.5	20.3	21.9	21.8	19.9
By pregnant women	5.5	12.6	10.8	(18.7)	*	10.1	(6.4)	(11.0)	14.6	19.9	13.5	15.1
C. Breastfeeding												
Exclusive breastfeeding	31.6	(37.8)	(41.9)	*	*	36.1	*	*	*	(24.3)	(29.7)	28.4
Timely complementary feeding	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bottle-feeding	1.6	4.4	12.6	(20.8)	*	6.4	*	*	10.4	20.1	37.9	22.0
D. Micronutrient consumption												
Iodized salt:												
Availability of iodized salt in household	80.3	78.5	78.5	78.3	79.4	79.1	87.0	85.2	80.8	83.5	86.3	84.4
Vitamin A:												
Children	32.1	35.5	39.4	42.9	(50.9)	35.7	33.5	40.0	32.2	42.5	50.7	42.7
Women	17.8	24.5	26.4	38.1	(30.6)	23.3	21.8	35.1	30.9	36.5	36.5	34.6
E. Tobacco and alcohol use												
Tobacco:												
Women	3.3	2.6	1.9	1.2	0.0	2.5	2.8	3.2	2.0	0.8	1.1	1.3
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Alcohol:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
F. Sexual practices												
Non-regular sexual partnerships:												
Women	1.0	2.8	3.6	3.4	6.8	2.4	2.1	2.6	4.6	5.4	6.6	5.5
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Condom usage with non-regular partner:												
Women	*	(36.8)	(38.3)	*	*	42.6	*	*	(61.1)	69.3	77.7	71.3
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
G. Domestic violence												
Ever experienced violence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Experienced violence in past year	7.2	6.2	7.2	7.1	5.4	6.9	9.5	6.6	7.6	8.0	6.8	7.4

Cameroon

2004 - RURAL / URBAN POPULATIONS

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Rural						Wealth Quintiles - Urban					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Education												
School completion:												
Women	23.1	43.0	65.6	81.7	92.8	45.3	25.5	47.8	62.4	81.2	92.5	79.2
Men	42.8	56.5	76.3	85.6	94.7	61.5	55.8	59.5	72.9	86.3	94.2	86.0
School participation:												
Girls	51.8	69.3	84.4	90.2	(100.0)	68.0	75.0	79.1	83.6	91.0	98.0	90.0
Boys	72.3	83.6	92.6	96.6	96.9	83.2	78.1	90.3	92.3	97.3	96.7	94.7
B. Exposure to mass media												
Newspaper readership:												
Women	1.5	3.2	5.8	10.3	24.4	4.2	1.3	6.6	8.2	14.7	30.9	19.7
Men	10.3	12.7	17.4	23.4	53.5	15.5	8.1	19.0	21.0	29.6	48.2	35.6
Radio listenership:												
Women	11.7	27.1	40.5	55.7	82.6	27.8	15.0	27.4	39.3	60.2	78.3	61.2
Men	42.1	67.8	74.0	82.3	91.1	64.3	35.5	60.0	73.3	82.2	90.1	81.7
Television viewership:												
Women	2.0	6.5	15.4	40.5	66.4	10.7	6.2	9.5	25.6	52.4	81.9	56.8
Men	10.8	14.9	25.9	48.8	72.1	21.9	13.9	30.5	39.4	64.0	86.9	67.5
C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS												
Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:												
Women	57.1	67.3	75.7	82.5	88.7	67.0	67.8	72.0	73.7	83.3	90.8	83.8
Men	82.5	90.0	90.8	90.0	91.0	88.1	72.8	85.6	88.9	89.1	94.5	90.8
Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:												
Women	45.9	55.5	69.5	81.4	88.9	57.9	58.7	67.5	73.3	83.2	90.3	82.9
Men	80.7	80.0	83.3	83.9	93.8	81.9	76.1	77.9	85.9	86.0	90.6	87.2
Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS:												
Women	61.0	66.2	70.0	73.3	91.2	66.3	63.3	65.0	73.8	80.7	89.9	82.1
Men	54.5	57.9	65.9	76.1	87.3	61.8	49.3	68.2	68.5	77.5	85.2	78.4
D. Status of women												
Household decisionmaking:												
Can seek own health care	12.3	14.9	15.3	15.7	20.9	14.2	14.4	18.4	23.9	27.2	30.8	27.3
Can seek children's health care	81.7	81.8	86.5	89.0	(85.2)	83.4	76.7	84.2	84.1	90.1	91.6	88.5
Can make daily household purchases	38.3	41.5	43.0	41.4	58.7	41.0	38.4	42.2	41.6	48.6	47.4	46.3
Can make large household purchases	29.6	29.2	28.0	29.4	43.6	29.3	25.5	26.6	32.6	34.1	36.0	33.9
Can make meal-related decisions	55.0	51.6	52.0	50.2	61.4	53.1	57.5	45.9	49.9	48.4	47.5	48.4
Freedom of movement:												
Can travel to visit family, relatives	14.4	19.6	21.6	21.4	30.2	18.5	15.5	20.3	30.9	29.8	31.5	29.6
Other decisionmaking, attitudes:												
Can decide how to spend own money	64.5	68.0	64.7	66.9	(72.2)	66.0	68.1	70.5	81.2	76.1	77.4	76.8
Can decide whether to have sex	86.3	84.6	85.3	87.1	81.8	85.5	87.3	89.3	83.5	84.3	81.5	83.4
Justifies domestic violence	58.2	63.7	61.0	61.6	43.7	60.5	51.0	60.1	62.0	54.3	44.5	51.5
E. Orphanhood												
Paternal orphan prevalence	5.3	6.5	8.8	6.5	2.9	6.5	5.2	4.0	8.1	7.5	6.4	6.8
Maternal orphan prevalence	2.1	3.3	3.0	3.1	6.4	2.8	2.8	3.5	2.6	3.4	3.4	3.2
Double orphan prevalence	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.9

PART II. BASIC TABLES, 1998

A. TOTAL POPULATION

B. FEMALE AND MALE POPULATIONS

C. RURAL AND URBAN POPULATIONS

Notes:

– Each of the three sections referred to above consists of four divisions, presenting data for: I) hnp status; II) hnp service use; III) hnp-related individual and household behavior; and IV) other, underlying determinants of hnp status.

– Full definitions of all indicators covered in the tables are provided in section A of the technical notes found in part II.

– "na" appears in the table cells when data are not available, usually because the DHS survey concerned did not collect information about the indicator(s) in question.

– Figures in the tables shown within parentheses indicate the absence of adequate observations to produce acceptably reliable values. Asterisks appear when the number of observations was too small to justify the presentation even of figures within parentheses. (For further information, see the section on "Sampling Errors" in the presentation of data and methods in part II.B.) Asterisks also will be found in columns showing statistical indices of inequality when the amount of quintile-specific information available is inadequate to permit computation of the value for the index concerned.

– Female/male tables include only indicators relevant for both sexes; those pertaining to only one sex (e.g., fertility, women's nutritional status, antenatal care, attended deliveries) have been omitted.

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1998 - TOTAL POPULATION

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles						Low/High Ratio	Low-High Diff. (Abs. Val.)	Concentration Index	
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.			Value	Standard Errors
A. Childhood illness and mortality										
Infant mortality rate	108.4	86.3	72.6	58.7	55.8	79.8	1.94	52.6	-0.1426	0.0008
Under-five mortality rate	199.2	161.7	135.7	117.4	86.8	146.3	2.29	112.4	-0.1524	0.0010
Prevalence of fever	25.0	35.5	33.0	33.4	25.1	30.1	1.00	0.1	-0.0015	0.0183
Prevalence of diarrhea	22.2	25.3	15.9	15.1	14.2	18.9	1.56	8.0	-0.1109	0.0254
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection (ARI)	16.7	21.8	21.7	22.7	16.3	19.7	1.02	0.4	0.0001	0.0242
B. Fertility										
Total fertility rate	5.9	5.7	5.0	4.3	3.6	4.8	1.64	2.3	-0.1040	0.0004
Adolescent fertility rate	202.0	198.0	162.0	100.0	63.0	137.0	3.21	139.0	-0.2267	0.0022
C. Nutritional status (%)										
Children:										
Moderate stunting	20.5	21.2	20.2	19.1	10.1	18.6	2.03	10.4	-0.1006	0.0274
Severe stunting	15.9	11.0	11.7	6.9	5.2	10.7	3.06	10.7	-0.2118	0.0384
Moderate underweight	25.4	19.7	15.5	13.7	7.6	17.4	3.34	17.8	-0.2108	0.0291
Severe underweight	7.2	6.1	5.0	2.9	1.5	4.8	4.80	5.7	-0.2443	0.0558
Mild anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Moderate anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Severe anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women:										
Malnutrition	12.4	9.8	6.4	3.9	4.3	7.9	2.88	8.1	-0.2457	0.0489
Mild anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Moderate anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Severe anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
D. Female circumcision (%)										
Prevalence of circumcision:										
Girls	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Prevalence of occlusion:										
Girls	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Sexually transmitted disease										
Prevalence of genital discharge:										
Women	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.58	0.5	0.1348	0.0798
Men	4.2	6.9	11.7	11.0	10.2	9.2	0.41	6.0	0.1097	0.0358
Prevalence of genital ulcer:										
Women	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.60	0.2	0.0113	0.0997
Men	1.1	1.7	3.5	3.6	4.4	3.0	0.25	3.3	0.2153	0.0627

Cameroon

1998 - TOTAL POPULATION

Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles						Low/High Ratio	Low-High Diff. (Abs. Val.)	Concentration Index	
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.			Value	Standard Errors
A. Childhood immunization										
BCG coverage	58.6	59.3	82.3	90.4	92.3	74.8	0.63	33.7	0.1065	0.0118
Measles coverage	36.6	36.8	60.8	69.2	78.2	54.2	0.47	41.6	0.1702	0.0187
DPT coverage	34.0	34.5	52.1	67.8	74.4	50.5	0.46	40.4	0.1908	0.0192
Full basic coverage	23.5	24.0	37.5	45.6	56.9	35.8	0.41	33.4	0.2071	0.0279
No basic coverage	23.7	20.7	7.4	2.9	3.9	12.8	6.08	19.8	-0.3827	0.0542
Hepatitis B coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Yellow fever coverage	3.7	0.6	8.6	8.3	9.9	5.9	0.37	6.2	0.2779	0.0887
B. Treatment of childhood illnesses										
Treatment of fever:										
Medical treatment of fever	12.6	14.0	16.0	30.5	32.3	20.2	0.39	19.7	0.2332	0.0477
Treatment in a public facility	9.2	9.1	11.1	17.3	22.0	13.1	0.42	12.8	0.1906	0.0623
Treatment in a private facility	2.6	4.9	4.8	13.2	10.3	6.9	0.25	7.7	0.2971	0.0836
Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI):										
Medical treatment of ARI	25.4	21.6	30.6	44.2	52.4	33.6	0.48	27.0	0.1947	0.0374
Treatment in a public facility	20.3	13.5	24.9	27.6	38.1	23.9	0.53	17.8	0.1591	0.0506
Treatment in a private facility	5.2	8.0	5.7	15.3	14.3	9.4	0.36	9.1	0.2868	0.0907
Treatment of diarrhea:										
Use of oral rehydration therapy	68.4	69.7	75.2	79.0	81.5	73.1	0.84	13.1	0.0412	0.0180
Medical treatment of diarrhea	23.2	20.7	39.3	37.3	31.3	28.2	0.74	8.1	0.1112	0.0434
Treatment in a public facility	17.4	12.6	21.9	33.7	17.6	19.4	0.99	0.2	0.0992	0.0563
Treatment in a private facility	5.8	8.0	16.1	3.6	13.8	8.7	0.42	8.0	0.1429	0.0905
C. Antenatal and delivery care										
Antenatal care visits:										
To a medically-trained person	60.5	69.3	87.8	92.9	95.9	79.2	0.63	35.4	0.0972	0.0064
To a doctor	6.8	8.5	20.9	23.0	33.4	17.1	0.20	26.6	0.3419	0.0275
To a nurse or trained midwife	53.7	60.8	66.9	69.9	62.5	62.0	0.86	8.8	0.0301	0.0100
Multiple visits to a medically-trained perso	47.4	59.4	76.1	80.3	88.1	67.9	0.54	40.7	0.1280	0.0083
Antenatal care content:										
Tetanus toxoid	54.1	59.8	80.6	82.3	82.9	70.1	0.65	28.8	0.0928	0.0081
Prophylactic antimalarial treatment	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Iron supplementation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Delivery attendance:										
By a medically-trained person	27.9	43.4	63.5	84.3	89.2	58.2	0.31	61.3	0.2339	0.0088
By a doctor	3.2	4.9	8.5	13.7	16.9	8.8	0.19	13.7	0.3682	0.0396
By a nurse or trained midwife	24.7	38.5	54.9	70.6	72.3	49.5	0.34	47.6	0.2102	0.0110
In a public facility	19.2	28.4	42.4	55.7	58.7	38.7	0.33	39.5	0.2287	0.0145
In a private facility	5.7	10.5	17.2	23.9	26.9	15.7	0.21	21.2	0.2980	0.0275
At home	73.7	59.8	39.1	18.9	13.5	44.3	5.46	60.2	-0.3018	0.0117
D. Contraceptive services										
Contraceptive prevalence:										
Women	1.4	2.2	6.1	10.5	16.6	7.1	0.08	15.2	0.4538	0.0361
Men	2.2	6.3	10.7	16.9	30.3	13.1	0.07	28.1	0.4267	0.0391

Cameroon

1998 - TOTAL POPULATION

Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE (Cont.)

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles						Low/High Ratio	Low-High Diff. (Abs. Val.)	Concentration Index	
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.			Value	Standard Errors
D. Contraceptive services (cont.)										
Source of contraception - public sector:										
Women	*	*	(57.8)	34.9	40.9	43.4	*	*	*	*
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Source of contraception - private sector:										
Women	*	*	(42.2)	64.4	58.6	56.1	*	*	*	*
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Treatment of adult illnesses										
Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore:										
Women	*	*	*	(77.8)	88.3	81.3	*	*	*	*
Men	*	*	(58.8)	58.8	59.0	56.9	*	*	*	*
Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore in public facilities:										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	*	*	(96.3)	87.5	87.9	91.6	*	*	*	*
Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS:										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Cameroon

1998 - TOTAL POPULATION

Part III: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD BEHAVIOR

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles						Low/High Ratio	Low-High Diff. (Abs. Val.)	Concentration Index	
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.			Value	Standard Errors
A. Hygienic practices										
Disposal of children's stools:										
Sanitary disposal	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Handwashing:										
Wash hands prior to preparing food	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Handwashing facilities in household	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
B. Bednet ownership and use										
Bednet ownership:										
Bednet ownership	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Treated bednet ownership	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bednet use:										
By children	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
By pregnant women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
C. Breastfeeding										
Exclusive breastfeeding	15.6	(13.1)	(18.2)	(7.8)	22.9	15.8	0.68	7.3	0.0624	0.0919
Timely complementary feeding	72.5	(63.1)	(76.0)	75.6	80.1	73.0	0.91	7.6	0.0392	0.0213
Bottle-feeding	8.6	16.3	16.4	27.2	29.0	18.3	0.30	20.4	0.2775	0.0435
D. Micronutrient consumption										
Iodized salt:										
Availability of iodized salt in household	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Vitamin A:										
Children	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Tobacco and alcohol use										
Tobacco:										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Alcohol:										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
F. Sexual practices										
Non-regular sexual partnerships:										
Women	6.4	6.6	9.4	7.6	8.8	7.8	0.73	2.4	0.0592	0.0259
Men	17.6	29.9	31.2	32.1	36.0	30.2	0.49	18.4	0.0943	0.0170
Condom usage with non-regular partner:										
Women	8.4	(5.1)	11.8	17.4	28.0	15.6	0.30	19.6	0.2792	0.0662
Men	12.6	19.0	27.8	29.9	44.7	30.5	0.28	32.1	0.2058	0.0294
G. Domestic violence										
Ever experienced violence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Experienced violence in past year	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Cameroon

1998 - TOTAL POPULATION

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles						Low/High Ratio	Low-High Diff. (Abs. Val.)	Concentration Index	
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.			Value	Standard Errors
A. Education										
School completion:										
Women	24.8	38.5	54.1	74.5	82.8	56.3	0.30	58.0	0.2307	0.0058
Men	38.9	55.8	71.8	83.0	90.0	71.4	0.43	51.1	0.1369	0.0047
School participation:										
Girls	42.5	61.6	76.4	85.0	90.3	70.1	0.47	47.8	0.1398	0.0081
Boys	48.3	55.6	77.1	88.0	94.3	71.3	0.51	46.0	0.1424	0.0075
B. Exposure to mass media										
Newspaper readership:										
Women	1.8	3.2	7.2	15.8	34.6	13.4	0.05	32.8	0.5978	0.0210
Men	6.2	16.1	24.3	40.8	56.7	32.0	0.11	50.5	0.3409	0.0146
Radio listenership:										
Women	16.0	35.3	49.2	64.2	82.5	50.5	0.19	66.5	0.2702	0.0066
Men	38.4	64.4	79.3	84.9	92.1	74.8	0.42	53.7	0.1234	0.0066
Television viewership:										
Women	6.5	8.9	20.9	43.3	75.1	32.9	0.09	68.6	0.4794	0.0090
Men	10.7	18.9	32.7	58.8	81.4	45.1	0.13	70.7	0.3584	0.0091
C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS										
Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:										
Women	58.3	75.8	80.5	87.3	93.2	79.2	0.63	34.9	0.0854	0.0040
Men	86.4	94.5	96.4	98.1	99.7	95.7	0.87	13.3	0.0324	0.0035
Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:										
Women	58.9	50.9	66.3	76.5	83.4	64.6	0.71	24.5	0.1381	0.0054
Men	64.2	59.9	68.0	73.1	78.5	68.1	0.82	14.3	0.0716	0.0076
Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS:										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
D. Status of women										
Household decisionmaking:										
Can seek own health care	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can seek children's health care	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can make daily household purchases	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can make large household purchases	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can make meal-related decisions	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Freedom of movement:										
Can travel to visit family, relatives	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Other decisionmaking, attitudes:										
Can decide how to spend own money	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can decide whether to have sex	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Justifies domestic violence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Orphanhood										
Paternal orphan prevalence	6.3	6.7	7.8	7.6	5.1	6.7	1.24	1.2	-0.0209	0.0203
Maternal orphan prevalence	3.0	3.7	4.2	2.0	1.9	3.0	1.58	1.1	-0.1011	0.0295
Double orphan prevalence	0.4	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.00	0.0	0.0201	0.0574

Cameroon

1998 - FEMALE / MALE POPULATIONS

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Female						Wealth Quintiles - Male					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood mortality and morbidity												
Infant mortality rate	95.0	83.3	65.6	57.0	59.6	74.6	122.1	89.5	79.7	60.4	52.0	85.1
Under-five mortality rate	181.5	(169.6)	144.4	114.4	89.4	144.2	217.2	(154.0)	127.2	120.8	84.2	148.5
Prevalence of fever	23.7	33.4	30.5	32.1	23.4	28.4	26.3	37.9	35.2	34.8	26.8	31.9
Prevalence of diarrhea	24.1	24.8	13.3	12.4	13.3	18.3	20.4	25.8	18.2	17.9	15.1	19.6
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection (ARI)	15.5	21.2	19.9	22.4	16.8	19.0	17.8	22.4	23.2	23.1	15.8	20.3
B. Nutritional status												
Children:												
Moderate stunting	18.2	23.5	19.6	15.9	11.9	18.1	23.0	18.6	20.7	22.2	8.5	19.1
Severe stunting	13.2	10.6	6.9	6.0	5.0	9.0	18.6	11.5	16.1	7.8	5.4	12.5
Moderate underweight	25.0	19.2	9.8	11.7	6.4	15.8	25.8	20.3	20.7	15.6	8.6	18.9
Severe underweight	6.1	7.0	4.0	2.9	1.5	4.6	8.4	5.1	5.9	2.9	1.6	5.1
Mild anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Moderate anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Severe anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
C. Sexually transmitted disease												
Prevalence of genital discharge:												
Women	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.4	1.2	1.0						
Men							4.2	6.9	11.7	11.0	10.2	9.2
Prevalence of genital ulcer:												
Women	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6						
Men							1.1	1.7	3.5	3.6	4.4	3.0

Cameroon

1998 - FEMALE / MALE POPULATIONS

Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Female						Wealth Quintiles - Male					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood immunization												
BCG coverage	58.3	57.9	81.8	88.8	91.4	73.5	58.9	60.5	82.7	91.9	93.2	76.0
Measles coverage	40.4	36.9	56.2	68.4	71.9	52.9	32.8	36.7	64.6	69.9	83.8	55.4
DPT coverage	31.3	35.2	51.0	65.4	71.8	48.5	36.7	33.8	53.0	70.0	76.8	52.4
Full basic coverage	24.8	24.6	34.1	43.2	57.4	35.0	22.1	23.4	40.4	47.9	56.4	36.6
No basic coverage	24.8	22.8	9.1	3.0	1.6	13.7	22.6	18.6	6.0	2.8	5.9	11.9
Hepatitis B coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Yellow fever coverage	2.6	1.2	11.1	6.9	9.2	5.7	4.9	0.0	6.5	9.6	10.5	6.1
B. Treatment of childhood illnesses												
Treatment of fever:												
Medical treatment of fever	10.3	17.4	18.5	30.5	36.1	21.4	14.8	10.8	13.9	30.6	29.1	19.0
Treatment in a public facility	6.7	12.4	10.6	16.3	23.0	13.1	11.5	5.9	11.6	18.4	21.2	13.1
Treatment in a private facility	1.8	5.0	8.0	14.2	13.1	8.0	3.3	4.8	2.4	12.2	7.9	5.9
Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI):												
Medical treatment of ARI	(29.4)	(24.8)	(33.3)	43.1	(54.6)	35.9	(22.0)	(18.2)	(28.5)	45.3	(50.2)	31.4
Treatment in a public facility	(26.6)	(16.9)	(20.4)	28.5	(35.3)	25.0	(14.6)	(10.1)	(28.5)	26.7	(41.0)	22.9
Treatment in a private facility	(2.7)	(7.9)	(13.0)	14.6	(19.3)	10.9	(7.3)	(8.2)	0.0	15.9	(9.2)	7.9
Treatment of diarrhea:												
Use of oral rehydration therapy	63.3	(67.1)	*	(76.0)	(82.6)	71.0	(74.5)	(72.4)	(69.3)	(81.2)	(80.6)	75.0
Medical treatment of diarrhea	24.8	(22.4)	*	(47.9)	(32.8)	30.3	(21.3)	(18.9)	(37.7)	(29.7)	(30.1)	26.3
Treatment in a public facility	23.1	(13.4)	*	(44.7)	(19.0)	22.3	(10.6)	(11.8)	(23.6)	(25.8)	(16.4)	16.6
Treatment in a private facility	1.8	(9.0)	*	(3.3)	(13.8)	8.0	(10.6)	(7.1)	(11.8)	(3.9)	(13.7)	9.2
C. Contraceptive services												
Contraceptive prevalence:												
Women	1.4	2.2	6.1	10.5	16.6	7.1						
Men							2.2	6.3	10.7	16.9	30.3	13.1
Source of contraception - public sector:												
Women	*	*	(57.8)	34.9	40.9	43.4						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
Source of contraception - private sector:												
Women	*	*	(42.2)	64.4	58.6	56.1						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
D. Treatment of adult illnesses												
Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore:												
Women	*	*	*	(77.8)	88.3	81.3						
Men							*	*	(58.8)	58.8	59.0	0.0
Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore in public facilities:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na

Cameroon

1998 - FEMALE / MALE POPULATIONS

Part III: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD BEHAVIOR

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Female						Wealth Quintiles - Male					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Hygienic practices												
Disposal of children's stools:												
Sanitary disposal	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Handwashing:												
Wash hands prior to preparing food	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Handwashing facilities in household	na	na	na	na	na	na						
B. Bednet ownership and use												
Bednet use:												
By children	na	na	na	na	na	na						
C. Breastfeeding												
Exclusive breastfeeding	(16.8)	(18.7)	(21.3)	*	(23.8)	17.0	(14.4)	*	*	*	(21.9)	14.2
Timely complementary feeding	*	*	*	(67.8)	*	68.3	(73.3)	*	*	(85.4)	(78.6)	76.8
Bottle-feeding	11.8	16.5	19.6	33.2	25.9	20.7	5.6	16.0	13.6	19.1	31.7	15.9
D. Micronutrient consumption												
Vitamin A:												
Children	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Tobacco and alcohol use												
Tobacco:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
Alcohol:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
F. Sexual practices												
Non-regular sexual partnerships:												
Women	6.4	6.6	9.4	7.6	8.8	7.8						
Men							17.6	29.9	31.2	32.1	36.0	30.2
Condom usage with non-regular partner:												
Women	8.4	(5.1)	11.8	17.4	28.0	15.6						
Men							12.6	19.0	27.8	29.9	44.7	30.5

Cameroon

1998 - FEMALE / MALE POPULATIONS

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Female						Wealth Quintiles - Male					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Education												
School completion:												
Women	24.8	38.5	54.1	74.5	82.8	56.3						
Men							38.9	55.8	71.8	83.0	90.0	71.4
School participation:												
Girls	42.5	61.6	76.4	85.0	90.3	70.1						
Boys							48.3	55.6	77.1	88.0	94.3	71.3
B. Exposure to mass media												
Newspaper readership:												
Women	1.8	3.2	7.2	15.8	34.6	13.4						
Men							6.2	16.1	24.3	40.8	56.7	32.0
Radio listenership:												
Women	16.0	35.3	49.2	64.2	82.5	50.5						
Men							38.4	64.4	79.3	84.9	92.1	74.8
Television viewership:												
Women	6.5	8.9	20.9	43.3	75.1	32.9						
Men							10.7	18.9	32.7	58.8	81.4	45.1
C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS												
Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:												
Women	58.3	75.8	80.5	87.3	93.2	79.2						
Men							86.4	94.5	96.4	98.1	99.7	95.7
Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:												
Women	58.9	50.9	66.3	76.5	83.4	64.6						
Men							64.2	59.9	68.0	73.1	78.5	68.1
Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
D. Orphanhood												
Paternal orphan prevalence	6.0	6.9	7.9	7.9	4.4	6.6	6.7	6.2	7.9	7.3	5.6	6.7
Maternal orphan prevalence	3.1	3.3	4.0	2.3	1.6	2.9	2.9	4.2	4.1	1.7	2.2	3.0
Double orphan prevalence	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.6

Cameroon

1998 - RURAL / URBAN POPULATIONS

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Rural						Wealth Quintiles - Urban					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood illness and mortality												
Infant mortality rate	106.3	87.8	76.1	60.4	*	86.9	*	*	(58.1)	56.9	57.4	61.0
Under-five mortality rate	197.2	161.6	136.5	(120.5)	*	160.1	*	*	(132.4)	114.2	89.7	110.7
Prevalence of fever	24.6	35.8	32.8	33.9	25.0	30.4	*	(31.0)	33.5	32.9	25.2	29.3
Prevalence of diarrhea	22.4	26.0	14.3	12.6	9.4	19.7	*	(12.2)	22.2	17.8	15.5	17.0
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection	16.7	22.3	20.8	22.4	10.9	19.5	*	(10.7)	25.4	23.1	17.7	20.2
B. Fertility												
Total fertility rate	5.9	5.6	5.1	(4.7)	*	5.4	*	*	*	(4.0)	3.4	3.8
Adolescent fertility rate	202.0	198.0	164.0	(105.0)	*	167.8	*	*	*	(95.0)	62.0	85.7
C. Nutritional status												
Children:												
Moderate stunting	20.7	20.4	20.6	19.9	5.1	19.6	*	*	18.7	18.1	11.6	15.6
Severe stunting	15.8	11.1	12.1	7.3	5.1	12.2	*	*	10.0	6.5	5.2	6.7
Moderate underweight	25.1	19.3	17.8	15.2	3.4	19.7	*	*	6.5	11.8	8.8	10.8
Severe underweight	7.1	6.4	3.7	2.6	0.0	5.3	*	*	10.0	3.2	2.0	3.5
Mild anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Moderate anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Severe anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women:												
Malnutrition	11.7	9.8	4.2	2.9	4.9	8.1	*	*	16.5	5.0	4.1	7.1
Mild anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Moderate anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Severe anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
D. Female circumcision												
Prevalence of circumcision:												
Girls	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Prevalence of occlusion:												
Girls	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Sexually transmitted disease												
Prevalence of genital discharge:												
Women	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.2
Men	3.8	7.2	12.7	9.8	9.0	8.3	*	*	7.1	12.0	10.5	10.6
Prevalence of genital ulcer:												
Women	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	(2.2)	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.7
Men	1.1	1.7	3.7	2.6	4.5	2.4	*	*	2.2	4.5	4.4	4.1

Cameroon

1998 - RURAL / URBAN POPULATIONS

Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Rural						Wealth Quintiles - Urban					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood immunization												
BCG coverage	58.0	57.0	80.4	90.3	*	68.6	*	*	(90.2)	90.5	93.1	91.8
Measles coverage	36.7	33.6	62.0	77.4	*	49.3	*	*	(55.6)	59.8	76.5	67.6
DPT coverage	34.0	31.8	53.3	69.4	*	44.2	*	*	(47.1)	66.0	76.0	67.9
Full basic coverage	23.3	20.6	38.0	51.6	*	31.2	*	*	(35.2)	38.8	58.0	48.6
No basic coverage	24.0	21.5	7.6	3.2	*	16.0	*	*	(6.5)	2.5	3.5	3.8
Hepatitis B coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Yellow fever coverage	3.3	0.0	9.8	8.1	*	4.9	*	*	(3.3)	8.6	9.8	8.8
B. Treatment of childhood diseases												
Treatment of fever:												
Medical treatment of fever	12.5	13.7	14.9	27.1	*	16.9	*	*	(20.2)	34.3	29.2	29.1
Treatment in a public facility	8.9	8.5	11.5	13.6	*	11.3	*	*	(9.6)	21.6	17.9	18.1
Treatment in a private facility	2.7	5.1	3.4	13.6	*	5.4	*	*	(10.5)	12.8	11.3	11.0
Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI):												
Medical treatment of ARI	25.0	20.5	30.9	(33.3)	*	28.0	*	*	(29.7)	55.7	46.9	47.7
Treatment in a public facility	19.7	12.3	27.3	(20.5)	*	21.2	*	*	(17.0)	35.1	30.2	30.7
Treatment in a private facility	5.3	8.2	3.6	(10.3)	*	6.4	*	*	(12.7)	20.6	16.7	16.9
Treatment of diarrhea:												
Use of oral rehydration therapy	68.6	70.6	(73.7)	*	*	71.1	*	*	*	(83.9)	78.5	78.9
Medical treatment of diarrhea	23.5	21.2	(39.5)	*	*	25.7	*	*	*	(41.6)	33.7	35.9
Treatment in a public facility	17.6	12.9	(21.1)	*	*	17.8	*	*	*	(35.2)	17.7	24.1
Treatment in a private facility	5.9	8.2	(18.4)	*	*	7.9	*	*	*	(6.4)	16.0	11.0
C. Antenatal and delivery care												
Antenatal care visits:												
To a medically-trained person	60.4	68.8	89.6	91.8	96.4	74.4	*	(79.7)	80.0	94.3	95.8	92.0
To a doctor	6.8	8.5	19.2	24.1	35.7	13.5	*	(8.1)	28.0	21.8	32.8	27.1
To a nurse or trained midwife	53.5	60.3	70.4	67.6	60.7	61.0	*	(71.6)	52.0	72.4	63.0	64.9
Multiple visits to a medically-trained perso	46.9	59.0	76.8	76.5	83.9	61.9	*	(67.5)	73.3	84.7	89.1	84.3
Antenatal care content:												
Tetanus toxoid	54.0	59.6	83.2	82.4	83.9	66.6	*	(63.5)	69.5	82.2	82.6	79.6
Prophylactic antimalarial treatment	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Iron supplementation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Delivery attendance:												
By a medically-trained person	27.5	41.8	62.1	79.6	91.0	48.2	*	(72.1)	69.3	89.5	88.7	84.9
By a doctor	3.0	4.2	7.0	13.1	14.9	6.0	*	(17.5)	15.1	14.4	17.4	16.0
By a nurse or trained midwife	24.5	37.6	55.1	66.5	76.1	42.2	*	(54.6)	54.2	75.1	71.3	68.9
In a public facility	19.0	26.7	43.2	54.5	61.2	32.7	*	(58.1)	39.1	57.2	58.0	54.7
In a private facility	5.5	10.3	14.4	20.9	20.9	11.4	*	(14.0)	29.2	27.2	28.5	27.2
At home	74.3	61.6	41.1	23.6	16.4	54.7	*	(27.9)	30.7	13.7	12.7	16.8
D. Contraceptive services												
Contraceptive prevalence:												
Women	1.3	2.2	5.9	11.6	13.4	4.5	(7.4)	(3.2)	7.0	9.2	17.2	13.1
Men	2.2	5.4	11.7	15.8	(43.9)	9.6	*	*	6.0	17.9	26.8	21.2

Cameroon

1998 - RURAL / URBAN POPULATIONS

Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE (Cont.)

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Rural						Wealth Quintiles - Urban					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
D. Contraceptive services (cont.)												
Source of contraception - public sector:												
Women	*	*	*	(31.4)	*	51.1	*	*	*	(40.2)	36.4	37.2
Men	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	0.0	*	*	(100.0)	100.0	100.0
Source of contraception - private sector:												
Women	*	*	*	(68.6)	*	48.9	*	*	*	(57.9)	63.1	62.0
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Treatment of adult illnesses												
Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore:												
Women	*	*	*	*	*	75.5	0.0	*	*	*	89.9	88.8
Men	*	*	(53.7)	(63.0)	*	56.3	*	0.0	*	55.1	53.8	57.8
Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore in public facilities:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	*	*	(95.5)	(94.1)	*	95.2	*	0.0	*	80.9	87.6	86.9
Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Cameroon

1998 - RURAL / URBAN POPULATIONS

Part III: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD BEHAVIOR

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Rural						Wealth Quintiles - Urban					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Hygienic practices												
Disposal of children's stools:												
Sanitary disposal	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Handwashing:												
Wash hands prior to preparing food	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Handwashing facilities in household	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
B. Bednet ownership and use												
Bednet ownership:												
Bednet ownership	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Treated bednet ownership	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bednet use:												
By children	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
By pregnant women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
C. Breastfeeding												
Exclusive breastfeeding	15.9	(14.0)	(17.6)	*	*	14.9	*	*	*	*	24.3	18.5
Timely complementary feeding	73.1	(61.9)	(74.1)	*	*	70.3	*	*	*	(80.8)	78.7	80.0
Bottle-feeding	8.8	15.3	16.3	26.2	*	14.6	*	*	(16.9)	28.3	32.2	28.3
D. Micronutrient consumption												
Iodized salt:												
Availability of iodized salt in household	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Vitamin A:												
Children	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Tobacco and alcohol use												
Tobacco:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Alcohol:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
F. Sexual practices												
Non-regular sexual partnerships:												
Women	6.5	6.6	9.4	7.3	8.8	7.4	(2.3)	7.0	9.5	7.9	8.8	8.4
Men	17.9	29.8	32.0	33.0	36.1	28.4	*	*	28.0	31.3	35.9	33.2
Condom usage with non-regular partner:												
Women	8.5	(2.3)	8.8	(15.2)	*	9.7	*	*	*	19.4	27.8	25.2
Men	12.7	18.6	24.7	19.2	46.7	21.9	*	*	41.7	40.4	44.3	42.5
G. Domestic violence												
Ever experienced violence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Experienced violence in past year	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Cameroon

1998 - RURAL / URBAN POPULATIONS

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Rural						Wealth Quintiles - Urban					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Education												
School completion:												
Women	24.8	38.7	55.5	75.1	85.2	46.6	(23.3)	35.9	49.1	74.0	82.3	73.9
Men	38.9	55.6	73.3	84.4	91.4	63.6	(38.7)	58.8	66.1	81.9	89.7	83.5
School participation:												
Girls	42.9	61.2	78.3	85.1	93.4	64.4	*	*	69.0	84.9	89.6	83.3
Boys	48.4	54.7	77.9	86.4	89.3	64.1	(46.4)	(72.3)	73.7	89.7	95.4	88.0
B. Exposure to mass media												
Newspaper readership:												
Women	1.8	3.3	7.3	10.9	27.0	6.2	(2.3)	(1.2)	7.0	20.7	36.1	26.7
Men	6.2	16.0	22.8	35.7	55.4	21.4	*	*	30.5	45.6	57.0	49.4
Radio listenership:												
Women	16.1	35.8	51.7	59.9	86.8	39.6	(13.6)	(26.1)	40.1	68.3	81.7	70.4
Men	38.6	64.6	79.5	85.1	88.0	67.0	*	*	78.2	84.8	92.9	87.5
Television viewership:												
Women	6.3	8.5	18.5	38.8	69.2	18.3	(13.6)	(15.3)	29.3	47.7	76.3	59.7
Men	10.1	17.2	29.7	54.3	74.7	29.0	*	*	44.7	63.0	82.8	71.6
C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS												
Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:												
Women	77.7	86.1	86.9	88.9	92.5	84.3	(77.3)	84.7	82.2	89.6	94.2	90.9
Men	86.0	94.5	96.4	98.2	100.0	93.9	*	*	96.6	97.9	99.6	98.7
Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:												
Women	42.2	50.7	66.9	77.1	82.4	57.5	(47.7)	52.9	64.0	76.0	83.6	77.7
Men	53.2	60.3	69.0	73.8	71.1	63.8	*	*	64.3	72.5	79.9	75.3
Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
D. Status of women												
Household decisionmaking:												
Can seek own health care	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can seek children's health care	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can make daily household purchases	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can make large household purchases	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can make meal-related decisions	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Freedom of movement:												
Can travel to visit family, relatives	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Other decisionmaking, attitudes:												
Can decide how to spend own money	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Can decide whether to have sex	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Justifies domestic violence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Orphanhood												
Paternal orphan prevalence	6.2	6.7	8.0	6.3	3.3	6.6	9.2	7.1	7.2	9.0	5.5	6.9
Maternal orphan prevalence	3.1	3.8	4.1	2.3	2.1	3.4	0.8	2.1	4.2	1.7	1.9	2.1
Double orphan prevalence	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.7

PART III. BASIC TABLES, 1991

A. TOTAL POPULATION

B. FEMALE AND MALE POPULATIONS

C. RURAL AND URBAN POPULATIONS

Notes:

– Each of the three sections referred to above consists of four divisions, presenting data for: I) hnp status; II) hnp service use; III) hnp-related individual and household behavior; and IV) other, underlying determinants of hnp status.

– Full definitions of all indicators covered in the tables are provided in section A of the technical notes found in part II.

– "na" appears in the table cells when data are not available, usually because the DHS survey concerned did not collect information about the indicator(s) in question.

– Figures in the tables shown within parentheses indicate the absence of adequate observations to produce acceptably reliable values. Asterisks appear when the number of observations was too small to justify the presentation even of figures within parentheses. (For further information, see the section on "Sampling Errors" in the presentation of data and methods in part II.B.) Asterisks also will be found in columns showing statistical indices of inequality when the amount of quintile-specific information available is inadequate to permit computation of the value for the index concerned.

– Female/male tables include only indicators relevant for both sexes; those pertaining to only one sex (e.g., fertility, women's nutritional status, antenatal care, attended deliveries) have been omitted.

Cameroon

1991 - TOTAL POPULATION

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles						Low/High Ratio	Low-High Diff. (Abs. Val.)	Concentration Index	
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.			Value	Standard Errors
A. Childhood illness and mortality										
Infant mortality rate	103.9	101.0	78.8	65.1	51.2	80.3	2.03	52.70	-0.1405	0.0011
Under-five mortality rate	200.7	171.1	142.2	120.3	81.7	144.0	2.46	119.00	-0.1594	0.0013
Prevalence of fever	17.2	24.6	19.2	25.4	24.9	22.6	0.69	7.70	0.0532	0.0188
Prevalence of diarrhea	21.9	20.6	18.4	15.0	12.8	17.6	1.71	9.10	-0.1201	0.0214
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection (ARI)	7.7	12.3	6.2	8.2	8.4	8.7	0.92	0.70	-0.0525	0.0337
B. Fertility										
Total fertility rate	6.2	6.8	6.1	5.3	4.8	5.8	1.29	1.40	-0.0621	0.0004
Adolescent fertility rate	208.0	207.0	184.0	150.0	101.0	164.0	2.06	107.00	-0.1387	0.0021
C. Nutritional status (%)										
Children:										
Moderate stunting	18.9	19.6	22.4	15.2	7.9	16.4	2.39	11.00	-0.1874	0.0241
Severe stunting	15.9	13.9	13.7	5.3	2.5	9.6	6.36	13.40	-0.3268	0.0350
Moderate underweight	17.3	12.6	14.5	11.0	4.3	11.3	4.02	13.00	-0.2315	0.0309
Severe underweight	7.5	4.8	4.6	1.8	2.0	3.8	3.75	5.50	-0.3012	0.0581
Mild anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Moderate anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Severe anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women:										
Malnutrition	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mild anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Moderate anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Severe anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
D. Female circumcision (%)										
Prevalence of circumcision:										
Girls	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Prevalence of occlusion:										
Girls	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Sexually transmitted disease										
Prevalence of genital discharge:										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Prevalence of genital ulcer:										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Cameroon

1991 - TOTAL POPULATION

Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles						Low/High Ratio	Low-High Diff. (Abs. Val.)	Concentration Index	
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.			Value	Standard Errors
A. Childhood immunization										
BCG coverage	64.3	58.9	70.8	84.5	94.9	75.5	0.68	30.60	0.0985	0.0121
Measles coverage	46.8	43.4	46.0	61.5	77.6	56.0	0.60	30.80	0.1442	0.0188
DPT coverage	38.0	33.3	36.0	53.6	71.0	47.4	0.54	33.00	0.1780	0.0227
Full basic coverage	27.4	27.3	29.9	46.5	63.5	40.0	0.43	36.10	0.2223	0.0279
No basic coverage	30.7	35.6	24.9	15.5	4.7	21.6	6.53	26.00	-0.2919	0.0390
Hepatitis B coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Yellow fever coverage	2.5	2.6	1.1	0.9	4.3	2.3	0.58	1.80	0.1611	0.1800
B. Treatment of childhood illnesses										
Treatment of fever:										
Medical treatment of fever	25.3	30.5	38.8	49.1	53.3	40.8	0.47	28.00	0.1380	0.0254
Treatment in a public facility	15.2	20.0	23.9	32.2	35.0	26.4	0.43	19.80	0.1537	0.0347
Treatment in a private facility	10.1	9.0	13.7	11.3	11.9	11.1	0.85	1.80	0.0594	0.0548
Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI):										
Medical treatment of ARI	(19.2)	41.4	(48.7)	65.4	54.1	46.4	0.35	73.30	0.1475	0.0376
Treatment in a public facility	(3.2)	21.9	(38.3)	25.0	33.8	24.4	0.09	37.00	0.1996	0.0587
Treatment in a private facility	(16.0)	18.0	(10.4)	24.9	15.6	17.5	1.03	31.60	0.0641	0.0669
Treatment of diarrhea:										
Use of oral rehydration therapy	54.1	60.3	67.1	71.8	82.7	65.9	0.65	28.60	0.0905	0.0178
Medical treatment of diarrhea	15.0	17.8	22.2	21.9	25.7	20.1	0.58	10.70	0.1078	0.0564
Treatment in a public facility	12.7	13.8	16.4	16.2	17.9	15.2	0.71	5.20	0.0834	0.0652
Treatment in a private facility	2.3	4.0	4.6	3.8	7.2	4.2	0.32	4.90	0.1601	0.1209
C. Antenatal and delivery care										
Antenatal care visits:										
To a medically-trained person	50.9	69.0	77.9	91.7	98.8	78.2	0.52	47.90	0.1222	0.0060
To a doctor	4.7	6.3	11.9	19.1	33.2	15.2	0.14	28.50	0.4380	0.0307
To a nurse or trained midwife	46.2	62.7	66.0	72.6	65.6	63.0	0.70	19.40	0.0456	0.0102
Multiple visits to a medically-trained perso	39.5	54.5	63.4	78.0	89.1	65.4	0.44	49.60	0.1605	0.0081
Antenatal care content:										
Tetanus toxoid	43.6	56.9	69.0	84.5	87.7	68.8	0.50	44.10	0.1274	0.0079
Prophylactic antimalarial treatment	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Iron supplementation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Delivery attendance:										
By a medically-trained person	32.0	48.4	57.8	81.2	94.7	63.5	0.34	62.70	0.2089	0.0064
By a doctor	2.2	3.8	3.5	7.4	14.7	6.4	0.15	12.50	0.4869	0.0460
By a nurse or trained midwife	29.8	44.5	54.3	73.8	80.0	57.1	0.37	50.20	0.1779	0.0083
In a public facility	27.2	36.2	47.0	66.1	69.8	49.7	0.39	42.60	0.1919	0.0098
In a private facility	4.0	10.6	10.0	13.4	23.2	12.5	0.17	19.20	0.2949	0.0280
At home	67.5	50.2	43.0	19.8	6.3	36.6	10.71	61.20	-0.3513	0.0111
D. Contraceptive services										
Contraceptive prevalence:										
Women	0.7	1.2	2.8	4.4	12.5	4.3	0.06	11.80	0.5952	0.0573
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Cameroon

1991 - TOTAL POPULATION

Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE (Cont.)

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles						Low/High Ratio	Low-High Diff. (Abs. Val.)	Concentration Index	
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.			Value	Standard Errors
D. Contraceptive services (cont.)										
Source of contraception - public sector:										
Women	*	*	*	(24.1)	25.3	30.6	*	*	*	*
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Source of contraception - private sector:										
Women	*	*	*	(66.4)	70.3	64.9	*	*	*	*
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Treatment of adult illnesses										
Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore:										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore in public facilities:										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS:										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Cameroon

1991 - TOTAL POPULATION

Part III: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD BEHAVIOR

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles						Low/High Ratio	Low-High Diff. (Abs. Val.)	Concentration Index	
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.			Value	Standard Errors
A. Hygienic practices										
Disposal of children's stools:										
Sanitary disposal	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Handwashing:										
Wash hands prior to preparing food	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Handwashing facilities in household	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
B. Bednet ownership and use										
Bednet ownership:										
Bednet ownership	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Treated bednet ownership	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bednet use:										
By children	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
By pregnant women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
C. Breastfeeding										
Exclusive breastfeeding	(8.4)	(5.2)	(11.6)	7.8	4.1	7.3	2.05	12.50	0.0158	0.1437
Timely complementary feeding	(84.3)	(73.4)	(82.5)	(76.4)	70.0	77.4	1.20	154.30	-0.0359	0.0198
Bottle-feeding	3.2	8.5	4.7	19.8	35.6	14.3	0.09	32.40	0.5603	0.0605
D. Micronutrient consumption										
Iodized salt:										
Availability of iodized salt in household	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Vitamin A:										
Children	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Tobacco and alcohol use										
Tobacco:										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Alcohol:										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
F. Sexual practices										
Non-regular sexual partnerships:										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Condom usage with non-regular partner:										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
G. Domestic violence										
Ever experienced violence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Experienced violence in past year	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Cameroon

1991 - TOTAL POPULATION

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles						Low/High Ratio	Low-High Diff. (Abs. Val.)	Concentration Index	
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.			Value	Standard Errors
A. Education										
School completion:										
Women	13.8	24.9	38.9	57.6	81.8	45.3	0.17	68.00	0.3406	0.0073
Men	32.7	44.6	60.8	74.0	91.4	62.9	0.36	58.70	0.2018	0.0058
School participation:										
Girls	30.5	42.5	60.4	75.0	88.8	58.6	0.34	58.30	0.2210	0.0101
Boys	45.8	56.9	68.6	77.2	91.0	67.5	0.50	45.20	0.1415	0.0091
B. Exposure to mass media										
Newspaper readership:										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Radio listenership:										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Television viewership:										
Women	4.4	8.9	18.8	38.1	85.9	34.0	0.05	81.50	0.5355	0.0097
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS										
Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS:										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
D. Status of women										
Household decisionmaking:										
Can seek own health care	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can seek children's health care	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can make daily household purchases	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can make large household purchases	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can make meal-related decisions	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Freedom of movement:										
Can travel to visit family, relatives	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Other decisionmaking, attitudes:										
Can decide how to spend own money	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can decide whether to have sex	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Justifies domestic violence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Orphanhood										
Paternal orphan prevalence	4.7	4.9	4.0	6.4	4.6	4.9	1.02	0.10	-0.0011	0.0256
Maternal orphan prevalence	2.5	1.2	3.1	2.6	1.9	2.3	1.32	0.60	-0.0274	0.0380
Double orphan prevalence	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.20	0.10	-0.0987	0.0990

Cameroon

1991 - FEMALE / MALE POPULATIONS

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Female						Wealth Quintiles - Male					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood mortality and morbidity												
Infant mortality rate	(105.7)	98.3	74.5	54.3	36.9	74.3	(102.2)	103.9	83.1	76.0	65.3	86.4
Under-five mortality rate	(218.6)	(165.2)	(145.0)	(116.3)	70.5	143.5	(183.9)	(177.4)	(139.7)	(124.7)	92.5	144.5
Prevalence of fever	18.5	22.5	16.4	24.2	25.3	21.6	16.1	26.7	22.2	26.7	24.6	23.5
Prevalence of diarrhea	18.6	17.8	17.8	13.3	14.0	16.2	24.8	23.4	19.0	16.6	11.6	19.0
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection (ARI)	8.4	12.8	6.6	6.5	7.9	8.5	7.2	11.8	5.7	9.9	8.8	8.8
B. Nutritional status												
Children:	17.9	20.3	18.8	12.9	6.1	14.8	19.9	18.9	26.1	17.3	9.7	17.9
Moderate stunting	15.9	13.8	15.0	4.3	3.1	9.8	15.8	13.9	12.3	6.2	2.0	9.4
Severe stunting	20.9	12.0	14.4	11.4	5.0	11.9	13.8	13.2	14.5	10.7	3.5	10.7
Moderate underweight	10.7	5.2	5.2	2.2	2.1	4.6	4.3	4.4	3.9	1.5	1.9	3.1
Severe underweight	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mild anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Moderate anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Severe anemia												
C. Sexually transmitted disease												
Prevalence of genital discharge:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
Prevalence of genital ulcer:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na

Cameroon

1991 - FEMALE / MALE POPULATIONS

Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Female						Wealth Quintiles - Male					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood immunization												
BCG coverage	(63.1)	48.7	(70.9)	85.8	96.1	74.6	(65.3)	67.9	70.7	83.1	93.7	76.4
Measles coverage	(35.0)	42.4	(44.7)	61.5	73.9	53.8	(55.4)	44.4	47.0	61.5	81.4	58.0
DPT coverage	(33.9)	27.6	(33.0)	49.5	68.8	44.4	(41.1)	38.5	38.4	58.3	73.2	50.1
Full basic coverage	(26.2)	25.6	(26.0)	43.3	61.9	38.6	(28.2)	28.7	33.0	50.1	65.1	41.3
No basic coverage	(36.9)	43.5	(24.3)	14.2	3.9	22.9	(26.2)	28.6	25.4	16.9	5.6	20.4
Hepatitis B coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Yellow fever coverage	(2.9)	1.9	(2.4)	0.7	4.4	2.4	(2.1)	3.1	0.0	1.2	4.1	2.2
B. Treatment of childhood illnesses												
Treatment of fever:												
Medical treatment of fever	(21.0)	27.3	(34.4)	42.7	49.1	36.5	(29.6)	33.2	42.1	54.8	57.6	44.7
Treatment in a public facility	(15.2)	19.3	(19.3)	26.7	35.1	24.4	(15.2)	20.6	27.5	37.1	35.0	28.2
Treatment in a private facility	(5.7)	6.5	(15.1)	9.3	7.6	8.6	(14.4)	11.2	12.7	13.1	16.3	13.4
Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI):												
Medical treatment of ARI	*	(30.4)	*	*	(58.5)	41.8	*	(53.6)	*	(71.0)	(50.1)	50.8
Treatment in a public facility	*	(16.3)	*	*	(31.7)	20.4	*	(28.3)	*	(32.9)	(35.7)	28.3
Treatment in a private facility	*	(11.3)	*	*	(18.9)	14.8	*	(25.4)	*	(29.6)	(12.6)	20.1
Treatment of diarrhea:												
Use of oral rehydration therapy	(57.0)	59.7	(65.2)	(68.9)	83.6	66.4	52.2	60.8	69.0	74.1	81.6	65.5
Medical treatment of diarrhea	(16.1)	14.3	(25.3)	(26.7)	23.1	20.8	14.3	20.5	19.1	18.2	28.8	19.5
Treatment in a public facility	(13.3)	10.2	(18.4)	(18.7)	17.4	15.3	12.4	16.7	14.5	14.3	18.4	15.1
Treatment in a private facility	(2.9)	4.1	(7.0)	(3.7)	4.5	4.5	1.9	3.8	2.3	3.9	10.3	4.0
C. Contraceptive services												
Contraceptive prevalence:												
Women	0.7	1.2	2.8	4.4	12.5	4.3						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
Source of contraception - public sector:												
Women	*	*	*	(24.1)	25.3	30.6						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
Source of contraception - private sector:												
Women	*	*	*	(66.4)	70.3	64.9						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
D. Treatment of adult illnesses												
Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore in public facilities:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na

Cameroon

1991 - FEMALE / MALE POPULATIONS

Part III: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD BEHAVIOR

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Female						Wealth Quintiles - Male					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Hygienic practices												
Disposal of children's stools:												
Sanitary disposal	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Handwashing:												
Wash hands prior to preparing food	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Handwashing facilities in household	na	na	na	na	na	na						
B. Bednet ownership and use												
Bednet use:												
By children	na	na	na	na	na	na						
C. Breastfeeding												
Exclusive breastfeeding	*	*	*	(10.5)	(2.4)	10.0	*	*	*	(4.8)	*	4.5
Timely complementary feeding	*	*	(79.3)	*	(63.4)	75.8	*	*	*	*	*	79.2
Bottle-feeding	(4.5)	9.3	3.4	23.2	38.6	16.3	(2.0)	7.9	6.2	16.6	31.5	12.2
D. Micronutrient consumption												
Vitamin A:												
Children	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Tobacco and alcohol use												
Tobacco:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
Alcohol:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
F. Sexual practices												
Non-regular sexual partnerships:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
Condom usage with non-regular partner:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na

Cameroon

1991 - FEMALE / MALE POPULATIONS

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Female						Wealth Quintiles - Male					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Education												
School completion:												
Women	13.8	24.9	38.9	57.6	81.8	45.3						
Men							32.7	44.6	60.8	74.0	91.4	62.9
School participation:												
Girls	30.5	42.5	60.4	75.0	88.8	58.6						
Boys							45.8	56.9	68.6	77.2	91.0	67.5
B. Exposure to mass media												
Newspaper readership:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
Radio listenership:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
Television viewership:												
Women	4.4	8.9	18.8	38.1	85.9	34.0						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS												
Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
D. Orphanhood												
Paternal orphan prevalence	3.7	4.8	3.7	6.0	4.0	4.4	5.6	5.1	4.3	6.9	5.2	5.4
Maternal orphan prevalence	2.4	1.3	2.7	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.5	1.1	3.6	3.1	2.1	2.5
Double orphan prevalence	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5

Cameroon

1991 - RURAL / URBAN POPULATIONS

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Rural						Wealth Quintiles - Urban					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood illness and mortality												
Infant mortality rate	103.6	95.6	78.2	(46.5)	*	85.8	*	*	(80.4)	76.9	51.8	71.7
Under-five mortality rate	200.0	166.4	145.8	(82.8)	*	158.6	*	*	(133.2)	143.6	79.2	120.3
Prevalence of fever	17.9	25.8	21.9	29.6	34.5	23.8	(8.4)	13.9	12.1	22.5	23.5	20.7
Prevalence of diarrhea	20.8	20.5	15.6	12.6	13.2	18.0	(36.9)	20.9	25.7	16.6	12.7	16.8
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection	8.0	12.9	6.4	8.4	9.2	9.4	(3.8)	7.4	5.5	8.1	8.3	7.7
B. Fertility												
Total fertility rate	(6.3)	(6.9)	(5.9)	*	*	6.3	*	*	*	(5.2)	4.7	5.2
Adolescent fertility rate	(219.0)	(211.0)	(184.0)	*	*	189.4	*	*	*	(157.0)	101.0	130.4
C. Nutritional status												
Children:												
Moderate stunting	18.1	19.0	24.7	15.7	9.2	19.3	*	24.9	15.2	14.8	7.7	12.1
Severe stunting	15.9	14.3	12.6	5.9	5.2	12.5	*	9.6	17.1	4.8	2.2	5.4
Moderate underweight	17.5	12.6	13.6	11.2	2.0	13.1	*	13.4	17.5	10.9	4.6	8.6
Severe underweight	6.9	5.0	4.4	0.6	0.0	4.3	*	3.2	5.3	2.8	2.3	3.1
Mild anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Moderate anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Severe anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women:												
Malnutrition	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mild anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Moderate anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Severe anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
D. Female circumcision												
Prevalence of circumcision:												
Girls	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Prevalence of occlusion:												
Girls	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Sexually transmitted disease												
Prevalence of genital discharge:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Prevalence of genital ulcer:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Cameroon

1991 - RURAL / URBAN POPULATIONS

Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Rural						Wealth Quintiles - Urban					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood immunization												
BCG coverage	63.5	57.9	73.6	(86.0)	*	68.8	*	*	(62.7)	83.6	95.1	85.3
Measles coverage	47.0	44.4	50.5	(67.3)	*	51.0	*	*	(33.4)	57.9	79.0	63.2
DPT coverage	37.1	32.9	34.4	(58.5)	*	39.2	*	*	(40.5)	50.6	73.4	59.3
Full basic coverage	26.8	26.6	32.9	(53.8)	*	32.9	*	*	(21.4)	41.9	66.8	50.5
No basic coverage	31.3	35.8	20.5	(14.0)	*	26.5	*	*	(37.3)	16.4	4.4	14.5
Hepatitis B coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Yellow fever coverage	2.5	2.9	1.5	0.0	*	2.3	*	*	0.0	1.5	3.9	2.3
B. Treatment of childhood diseases												
Treatment of fever:												
Medical treatment of fever	24.3	29.0	39.0	45.1	*	35.6	*	*	(37.8)	52.7	49.9	50.1
Treatment in a public facility	13.9	17.8	22.9	31.0	*	22.6	*	*	(28.7)	33.3	31.5	33.1
Treatment in a private facility	10.4	9.6	14.7	11.4	*	11.4	*	*	(9.1)	11.2	11.6	10.7
Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI):												
Medical treatment of ARI	(19.9)	41.2	*	*	*	42.1	*	*	*	(57.0)	54.8	54.5
Treatment in a public facility	(3.3)	20.4	*	*	*	20.6	*	*	*	(23.7)	33.9	31.7
Treatment in a private facility	(16.6)	19.2	*	*	*	19.6	*	*	*	(13.7)	15.4	13.6
Treatment of diarrhea:												
Use of oral rehydration therapy	54.0	63.0	66.7	(80.4)	*	63.6	*	*	(67.8)	67.2	81.9	69.6
Medical treatment of diarrhea	15.4	16.7	29.3	(11.4)	*	18.2	*	*	(10.7)	27.5	27.8	23.2
Treatment in a public facility	12.8	12.7	19.9	(7.6)	*	13.3	*	*	(10.7)	20.8	20.6	18.3
Treatment in a private facility	2.6	4.0	7.5	(3.8)	*	4.5	*	*	0.0	3.8	6.5	3.7
C. Antenatal and delivery care												
Antenatal care visits:												
To a medically-trained person	49.1	67.4	79.9	89.4	(97.4)	69.3	*	81.5	72.1	93.2	98.9	92.0
To a doctor	5.0	6.3	13.4	16.0	(30.8)	9.8	*	6.2	7.8	21.0	33.5	23.6
To a nurse or trained midwife	44.1	61.1	66.5	73.3	(66.6)	59.5	*	75.4	64.3	72.2	65.5	68.5
Multiple visits to a medically-trained perso	38.6	54.4	67.3	73.1	(87.2)	56.8	*	55.1	52.3	81.1	89.3	78.8
Antenatal care content:												
Tetanus toxoid	42.6	55.4	70.4	80.4	(85.5)	59.8	*	69.2	64.9	87.1	87.9	82.8
Prophylactic antimalarial treatment	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Iron supplementation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Delivery attendance:												
By a medically-trained person	29.9	46.5	57.0	78.3	97.0	50.9	(61.7)	63.7	60.0	83.1	94.3	83.3
By a doctor	2.3	3.9	4.2	6.0	4.4	3.8	0.0	3.5	1.5	8.3	16.1	10.4
By a nurse or trained midwife	27.6	42.6	52.8	72.3	92.6	47.0	(61.7)	60.2	58.5	74.8	78.2	72.9
In a public facility	25.0	34.3	46.1	62.0	73.3	39.9	(57.7)	51.6	49.3	68.9	69.4	65.1
In a private facility	4.0	11.0	10.3	13.6	17.8	9.6	(4.1)	7.7	9.1	13.2	23.9	16.9
At home	70.1	51.5	43.6	23.5	5.9	49.0	(31.3)	39.7	41.2	17.4	6.4	17.3
D. Contraceptive services												
Contraceptive prevalence:												
Women	0.7	1.3	2.4	5.9	14.9	2.5	0.0	1.0	3.7	3.4	12.1	7.1
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Cameroon

1991 - RURAL / URBAN POPULATIONS

Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE (Cont.)

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Rural						Wealth Quintiles - Urban					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
D. Contraceptive services (cont.)												
Source of contraception - public sector:												
Women	*	*	*	*	*	(41.9)	0.0	*	*	*	22.0	24.0
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Source of contraception - private sector:												
Women	*	*	*	*	*	(52.3)	0.0	*	*	*	74.9	72.2
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Treatment of adult illnesses												
Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore in public facilities:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Cameroon

1991 - RURAL / URBAN POPULATIONS

Part III: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD BEHAVIOR

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Rural						Wealth Quintiles - Urban					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Hygienic practices												
Disposal of children's stools:												
Sanitary disposal	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Handwashing:												
Wash hands prior to preparing food	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Handwashing facilities in household	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
B. Bednet ownership and use												
Bednet ownership:												
Bednet ownership	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Treated bednet ownership	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bednet use:												
By children	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
By pregnant women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
C. Breastfeeding												
Exclusive breastfeeding	(8.5)	(6.3)	*	*	*	9.0	*	*	*	(7.6)	4.8	4.7
Timely complementary feeding	(83.9)	(72.2)	(80.7)	*	*	80.4	*	*	*	(66.3)	65.6	72.1
Bottle-feeding	3.5	9.6	6.7	(18.2)	*	8.6	*	*	0.0	20.8	38.4	22.9
D. Micronutrient consumption												
Iodized salt:												
Availability of iodized salt in household	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Vitamin A:												
Children	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Tobacco and alcohol use												
Tobacco:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Alcohol:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
F. Sexual practices												
Non-regular sexual partnerships:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Condom usage with non-regular partner:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
G. Domestic violence												
Ever experienced violence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Experienced violence in past year	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Cameroon

1991 - RURAL / URBAN POPULATIONS

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Rural						Wealth Quintiles - Urban					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Education												
School completion:												
Women	13.8	25.8	40.2	60.9	78.0	33.2	13.5	18.9	35.2	55.6	82.2	62.0
Men	32.1	44.3	63.6	85.4	95.4	52.8	38.3	47.1	54.2	68.7	90.8	75.2
School participation:												
Girls	29.0	43.9	64.9	83.3	(90.8)	51.8	*	(31.3)	45.5	69.1	88.4	71.1
Boys	45.7	58.1	75.7	80.8	(94.5)	63.0	*	(48.3)	50.7	73.9	90.4	75.3
B. Exposure to mass media												
Newspaper readership:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Radio listenership:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Television viewership:												
Women	4.2	8.8	17.8	32.6	85.4	16.7	(6.6)	9.8	21.5	41.7	85.9	57.8
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS												
Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS:												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
D. Status of women												
Household decisionmaking:												
Can seek own health care	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can seek children's health care	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can make daily household purchases	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can make large household purchases	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can make meal-related decisions	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Freedom of movement:												
Can travel to visit family, relatives	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Other decisionmaking, attitudes:												
Can decide how to spend own money	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can decide whether to have sex	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Justifies domestic violence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Orphanhood												
Paternal orphan prevalence	4.6	5.0	3.7	6.9	6.3	4.9	5.7	4.9	4.8	6.0	4.3	5.0
Maternal orphan prevalence	2.7	1.1	2.6	4.1	6.3	2.6	0.0	2.4	4.4	1.4	1.2	1.8
Double orphan prevalence	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2

PART IV. TECHNICAL NOTES

A. INDICATOR DEFINITIONS

B. DATA AND METHODS

C. DISCUSSION

INDICATOR DEFINITIONS

Part I: HNP STATUS

A. CHILDHOOD MORTALITY AND ILLNESS [2]

Infant mortality rate: number of deaths to children under 12 months of age per 1,000 live births, based on experience during the ten years preceding the survey.

Under-five mortality rate: number of deaths to children under five years of age per 1,000 live births, based on experience during the ten years preceding the survey.

Prevalence of fever: percent of children who had fever, whether or not accompanied by cough or rapid breathing, in the two weeks before the survey.

Prevalence of diarrhea: percent of children who had diarrhea in the two weeks before the survey.

Prevalence of acute respiratory infection: percent of children who had a cough accompanied by rapid or difficult breathing in the two weeks before the survey.

B. FERTILITY

Total fertility rate (TFR): average number of births a woman could expect to have during her lifetime if she followed the levels of fertility currently observed at every age. The TFR is calculated as the sum of average annual age-specific fertility rates for all reproductive age groups (usually 15-49 years) in the three years before the survey.

Adolescent fertility rate: age-specific fertility rate for women 15-19 years of age. This is the average number of births among women aged 15-19 years per 1,000 women in that age group, based on births in the three years before the survey and expressed as annual averages.

[2] Figures for the prevalence of fever, diarrhea, and acute respiratory infection refer to percent of children under three, four, or five years of age, depending upon the country. (The specific ages covered for in particular country may be determined by consulting the full report on that country's DHS, which may be found at: www.measuredhs.com/countries.)

C. NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Children [3, 4, 5]

Moderate stunting (height-for-age): percent of children with a height-for-age Z-score of between –2 and –3 standard deviations of the median reference standard for their age (as defined in fn. 4).

Severe stunting (height-for-age): percent of children with a height-for-age Z-score of below –3 standard deviations of the median reference standard for their age (as defined in fn. 4).

Moderate underweight (weight-for-age): percent of children with a weight-for-age Z-score of between –2 and –3 standard deviations of the median reference standard for their age (as defined in fn. 4).

Severe underweight (weight-for-age): percent of children with a weight-for-age Z-score of below –3 standard deviations of the median reference standard for their age (as defined in fn. 4).

Mild anemia: percent of children with a hemoglobin level of between 10.0g/dl and 10.9 g/dl, the World Health Organization criterion for mild anemia.

Moderate anemia: percent of children with a hemoglobin level of between 7.0g/dl and 9.9g/dl, the World Health Organization criterion for moderate anemia.

Severe anemia: percent of children with a hemoglobin level of below 7.0g/dl, the World Health Organization criterion for severe anemia.

Women [6, 7]

Malnutrition: percent of women aged 15-49 years with a Body Mass Index (BMI) of less than 18.5, where BMI – commonly used to indicate adult nutritional status – is defined as weight in kilograms divided by the square of height in meters.

Mild anemia: percent of women aged 15-49 years with a hemoglobin level of between 10.0g/dl and 10.9g/dl for pregnant women and between 10.0g/dl and 11.9g/dl for non-pregnant women, the World Health Organization criterion for mild anemia.

Moderate anemia: percent of women aged 15-49 years with a hemoglobin level of between 7.0g/dl and 9.9g/dl, the World Health Organization criterion for moderate anemia.

Severe anemia: percent of women aged 15-49 years with a hemoglobin level of less than 7.0g/dl, the World Health Organization criterion for severe anemia.

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[3] All figures related to children's nutrition status refer to children under three, four, or five years of age, depending upon the country. (The specific ages covered for in particular country may be determined by consulting the full report on the DHS of the country concerned, which is available at: www.measuredhs.com/countries.)

[4] The reference standards used for stunting and underweight are those established in the 1970s by the World Health Organization, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, and the U.S. National Center for Health Statistics. Updated stunting and underweight figures based on the recently-released, 2006 World Health Organization reference standards are currently under preparation. When complete, they will be available at: www.worldbank.org/povertyandhealth/countrydata.

[5] The anemia figures for children living at an altitude above 1,000 meters have been adjusted to reflect the higher level of hemoglobin required.

[6] In some countries, the BMI is presented for all women; in others, the figure is available only for mothers of children under five years of age. The reference population for any given country can be determined by consulting the full report on the DHS for the country concerned. An electronic version of this report is located at: www.measuredhs.com/countries.

[7] Anemia cut-off points for respondents who live at an altitude above 1,000 meters and/or who smoke have been adjusted to account for their higher hemoglobin requirements.

D. FEMALE CIRCUMCISION

Prevalence of Circumcision

Girls: percent of women aged 15-49 years with one or more daughters, at least one of whom had been circumcised.

Women: percent of women aged 15-49 years who had been circumcised.

Prevalence of Occlusion

Girls: percent of women aged 15-49 years with one or more daughters, at least one of whom had been circumcised with the vaginal area sewn closed.

Women: percent of women aged 15-49 years whose vaginal area had been sewn closed.

E. SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

Prevalence of Genital Discharge

Women: percent of women aged 15-49 years who had had abnormal genital discharge in the twelve months before the survey.

Men: percent of men aged 15-54 years who had had abnormal genital discharge in the twelve months before the survey.

Prevalence of Genital Ulcer or Sore

Women: percent of women aged 15-49 years who had had a genital ulcer or sore in the twelve months before the survey.

Men: percent of men aged 15-54 years who had had a genital ulcer or sore in the twelve months before the survey.

Part II: INTERMEDIATE DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS – HEALTH SERVICE USE

A. CHILDHOOD IMMUNIZATION [8]

BCG coverage: percent of children who had received a dose of BCG vaccine by the time of the survey.

Measles coverage: percent of children who had received a dose of measles vaccine by the time of the survey.

DPT coverage: percent of children who had received three doses of DPT vaccine by the time of the survey.

Full basic coverage: percent of children who had received a dose of BCG vaccine, measles vaccine, and three doses of DPT and polio vaccines by the time of the survey, excluding polio vaccine given at birth.

No basic coverage: percent of children who had received no vaccination against the six early-childhood diseases (TB, measles, polio, diphtheria, pertusis, and tetanus) by the time of the survey.

Hepatitis B coverage: percent of children who had received three doses of hepatitis B vaccine by the time of the survey.

Yellow fever coverage: percent of children who had received a dose of yellow fever vaccine by the time of the survey.

B. TREATMENT OF CHILDHOOD ILLNESSES [9]

Treatment of Fever

Medical treatment of fever: percent of children with fever, with or without cough or rapid breathing, in the two weeks before the survey who had sought medical advice for fever from any health facility or health provider, whether public or private.

Treatment in a public facility: percent of children with fever, with or without cough or rapid breathing, in the two weeks before the survey who had sought medical advice for fever from a public-sector health facility or provider (as defined in fn. 9).

Treatment in a private facility: percent of children with fever, with or without cough or rapid breathing, in the two weeks before the survey who had sought medical advice for fever from a private-sector health facility or provider (as defined in fn. 9).

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[8] Childhood immunization figures refer to rates among children 12-23 months of age in all countries except those in Latin America and the Caribbean. There, the figures refer to rates among children 18-29 months of age. All figures are based on information recorded on the child's vaccination card; or, in cases where a card was not seen by the interviewer, on the mother's report.

[9] Figures for illness treatment in a public facility refer to treatment in government hospitals, health centers, health posts, or dispensaries; or in facilities operated by government-affiliated social securing programs. Figures for treatment in private facilities cover treatment in private hospitals or clinics, in private doctors' offices, or in facilities operated by other private medical providers (such as non-governmental organizations) as defined in the country concerned; but exclude treatment obtained in private pharmacies or shops.

Treatment of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)

Medical treatment of ARI: percent of children with a cough and rapid breathing in the two weeks before the survey who had been taken for treatment at any medical facility or provider, whether public or private.

Treatment in a public facility: percent of children with a cough and rapid breathing in the two weeks before the survey who had been taken for treatment at a public-sector health facility or provider (as defined in fn. 9).

Treatment in a private facility: percent of children with a cough and rapid breathing in the two weeks before the survey who had been taken for treatment at a private-sector health facility or provider (as defined in fn. 9).

Treatment of Diarrhea

Use of oral rehydration therapy: percent of children with diarrhea in the two weeks before the survey who had received oral rehydration therapy (ORT) (defined as including consumption of oral rehydration salts, other recommended home fluids, or other increased liquids).

Medical treatment of diarrhea: percent of children with diarrhea in the two weeks before the survey who had been taken for treatment at any medical facility or provider, whether public or private.

Treatment in a public facility: percent of children with diarrhea in the two weeks before the survey who had been taken for treatment at a public-sector health facility or provider (as defined in fn. 9).

Treatment in a private facility: percent of children with diarrhea in the two weeks before the survey who had been taken for treatment at a private-sector health facility or provider (as defined in fn. 9).

C. ANTENATAL AND DELIVERY CARE [10]

Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits

To a medically-trained person: percent of women with one or more births in the five years before the survey who had received at least one antenatal care consultation from a medically-trained person (as defined in fn. 10) before her most recent birth.

To a doctor: percent of women with one or more births in the five years before the survey who had received at least one antenatal care consultation from a doctor before her most recent birth.

To a nurse or trained midwife: percent of women with one or more births in the five years before the survey who had received at least one antenatal care consultation from a nurse or trained midwife (as defined in fn. 10) before her most recent birth.

Multiple visits to a medically-trained person: percent of women with one or more births in the five years before the survey who had received at least three antenatal care consultations from any medically-trained provider (as defined in fn. 10) before her most recent birth.

[10] When speaking of antenatal and delivery care, medically-trained persons are defined as doctors, nurses, and trained midwives. The definition excludes traditional midwives or other traditional birth attendants, whether trained or untrained.

Antenatal Care (ANC) Content

Tetanus toxoid: percent of women with one or more births in the five years before the survey who had received at least one tetanus toxoid injection during her most recent pregnancy.

Prophylactic antimalarial treatment: percent of women with one or more births in the five years before the survey who had received prophylactic treatment with any anti-malarial drug during her most recent pregnancy.

Iron supplementation: percent of women with one or more births in the five years before the survey who had taken iron tablets during her most recent pregnancy.

Delivery Attendance

By a medically-trained person: percent of births in the five years before the survey attended by a medically-trained person (as defined in fn. 10).

By a doctor: percent of births in the five years before the survey attended by a doctor.

By a nurse or trained midwife: percent of births in the five years before the survey attended to by a nurse or a trained midwife (as defined in fn. 10).

In a public facility: percent of all deliveries in the five years before the survey occurring in a public-sector health facility (as defined in fn. 9).

In a private facility: percent of all deliveries in the five years before the survey occurring in a private-sector health facility (as defined in fn. 9).

At home: percent of all deliveries in the five years before the survey occurring at home (defined as the woman's own or any other home).

D. CONTRACEPTIVE SERVICES

Contraceptive Prevalence [11]

Women: percent of married or in-union women aged 15-49 years who used any modern means of contraception (as defined in fn. 11).

Men: percent of married or in-union men aged 15-54 years who used any modern means of contraception (as defined in fn. 11).

Source of Contraception - Public Sector

Women: percent of married women who obtained their current method of contraception from a public-sector health facility or provider (as defined in fn. 9).

Men: percent of married men who obtained their current method of contraception from a public-sector health facility or provider (as defined in fn. 9).

Source of Contraception - Private Sector

Women: percent of married women who obtained their current method of contraception from a private-sector health facility or provider (as defined in fn. 9, except that private pharmacies and shops are included rather than excluded).

[11] Figures refer to use of modern means of contraception, defined as male/female sterilization, oral contraceptive pill, contraceptive injection, intrauterine device, male/female condom, diaphragm, cervical cap, contraceptive jelly or foam, implant, or some country-specific modern method.

Men: percent of married women who obtained their current method of contraception from a private-sector health facility or provider (as defined in fn. 9, except that private pharmacies and shops are included rather than excluded).

E. TREATMENT OF ADULT ILLNESSES

Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore

Women: percent of women with genital discharge, ulcer, or sore who sought any medical treatment for resulting symptoms.

Men: percent of men with genital discharge, ulcer, or sore who sought any medical treatment for resulting symptoms.

Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore in a Public Facility

Women: percent of women with genital discharge, ulcer, or sore who sought treatment from a public-sector health facility or provider (as defined in fn. 9).

Men: percent of men with genital discharge, ulcer, or sore who sought treatment from a public-sector health facility or provider (as defined in fn. 9).

Voluntary Counseling and Testing for HIV/AIDS

Women: percent of women aged 15-49 years who had been tested for HIV at any time before the survey.

Men: percent of men aged 15-54 years who had been tested for HIV at any time before the survey.

Part III: INTERMEDIATE DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS – INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD BEHAVIOR

A. HYGIENIC PRACTICES

Disposal of Children's Stools

Sanitary disposal: percent of mothers with at least one child under five years of age who disposed of the stools of their youngest child in a sanitary manner (defined as dropping stool into a latrine, burying it, or using disposable diapers).

Handwashing

Wash hands prior to preparing food: percent of women aged 15-49 years preparing meals who washed hands before handling food.

Handwashing facilities in household: percent of households that had hand-washing materials or facilities, as determined by direct observation of interviewers.

B. BEDNET OWNERSHIP AND USE

Bednet Ownership

Bednet ownership: percent of households owning one or more bednets.

Treated bednet ownership: percent of households owning one or more bednets that had recently been treated with insecticides.

Bednet Use

By children: percent of households with at least one child under five years of age, some or all of whom had slept under a bednet the night before the survey.

By pregnant women: percent of currently pregnant women who had slept under a bednet the night before the survey.

C. BREASTFEEDING

Exclusive breastfeeding: percent of children 0-3 months of age who had received only breast milk in the 24 hours before the survey.

Timely complementary feeding: percent of children 6-9 months of age who had received breast milk and solid or semi-solid foods in the twenty-four hours before the survey.

Bottle-feeding: percent of children under 12 months of age who had received any food or drink from a bottle with a nipple in the twenty-four hours before the survey.

D. MICRONUTRIENT CONSUMPTION

Iodized Salt

Availability of iodized salt in household: percent of households with cooking salt testing positive for iodine/iodate at the recommended level of 15 or 25 parts per million or more (depending on the country). [12]

Vitamin A

Children: percent of children[13] who had received at least one dose of vitamin A in the six months before the survey, as reported by the mothers.

Women: percent of women who had received a dose of vitamin A within two months of the last birth, in the five years before the survey.

E. TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE

Tobacco [14]

Women: percent of women aged 15-49 years who currently were smoking or chewing tobacco products.

Men: percent of men aged 15-54 years who currently were smoking or chewing tobacco products.

Alcohol

Women: percent of women aged 15-49 years who had gotten intoxicated due to excessive consumption of alcohol in the three months before the survey.

Men: percent of men aged 15-54 years who had gotten intoxicated due to excessive consumption of alcohol in the three months before the survey.

F. SEXUAL PRACTICES

Non-Regular Sexual Partnerships

Women: percent of women aged 15-49 years who had had sex with a non-regular partner at least once in the twelve months before the survey.

Men: percent of men aged 15-54 years who had had sex with a non-regular partner at least once in the twelve months before the survey.

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[12] Which of these two levels is recommended in any particular country may be determined by consulting the full report on that country's DHS, which may be found at: www.measuredhs.com/countries.

[13] Figures refer to children over six months of age and under three, four, or five years of age, depending upon the country. (The specific ages covered for in a particular country may be determined by consulting the full report on that country's DHS, which is available at: www.measuredhs.com/countries.)

[14] Tobacco products include cigarettes, pipes, cigars, leaves, etc.

Condom Usage with Non-Regular Partner

Women: percent of women aged 15-49 years with non-regular sexual partner who had used a condom in the last sexual intercourse with such a partner in the twelve months before the survey.

Men: percent of men aged 15-54 years with non-regular sexual partner who had used a condom in the last sexual intercourse with such a partner in the twelve months before the survey.

G. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Ever experienced violence: percent of women aged 15-49 years who had ever been hit or beaten by current or former husband/partner.

Experienced violence in past year: percent of women aged 15-49 years who had been hit or beaten by current or former husband/partner in the twelve months before the survey.

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

A. EDUCATION

School Completion

Women: percent of women aged 15-49 years who had completed the fifth grade.

Men: percent of men aged 15-54 years who had completed the fifth grade.

School Participation

Girls: percent of girls aged 6-10 years who were attending school at the time of the survey.

Boys: percent of boys aged 6-10 years who were attending school at the time of the survey.

B. EXPOSURE TO MASS MEDIA

Newspaper Readership

Women: percent of women aged 15-49 years who read a newspaper at least once a week.

Men: percent of men aged 15-54 years who read a newspaper at least once a week.

Radio Listenership

Women: percent of women aged 15-49 years who listened to radio at least once a week.

Men: percent of men aged 15-54 years who listened to radio at least once a week.

Television Viewership

Women: percent of women aged 15-49 years who watched television at least once a week.

Men: percent of men aged 15-54 years who watched television at least once a week.

C. KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES ABOUT HIV/AIDS

Knowledge about Sexual Transmission of HIV/AIDS [15]

Women: percent of women aged 15-49 years who knew of HIV/AIDS and of at least one of the following ways to avoid it through interruption of its sexual transmission route: abstinence; using a condom; avoiding multiple sex partners, sex with prostitutes, and unprotected homosexual sex.

Men: percent of men aged 15-54 years who knew of HIV/AIDS and of at least one of the ways to avoid HIV/AIDS referred to in the preceding definition.

Knowledge about Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS

[15] In most countries, the survey sample included both married and unmarried individuals. Where this was the case, all respondents, regardless of marital status, were asked the question covered in this section. Where the survey covered only individuals who were or had been married, the data pertain only to individuals who had ever been married. (The marital status of people covered for in particular country is indicated in the full report on that country's DHS, which is located at: www.measuredhs.com/countries.)

Women: percent of women aged 15-49 years who knew of at least one way HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, delivery, or breastfeeding.

Men: percent of men aged 15-54 years who knew of at least one way HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, delivery, or breastfeeding.

Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS

Women: percent of women aged 15-49 years who believed that people with HIV/AIDS should be allowed to continue working or that HIV test results should remain confidential.

Men: percent of men aged 15-54 years who believed that people with HIV/AIDS should be allowed to continue working or that HIV test results should remain confidential.

D. STATUS OF WOMEN

Household Decisionmaking

Can seek own health care: percent of women age 15-49 years who could decide by themselves to seek their own health care.

Can seek children's health care: percent of women aged 15-49 years, whose children live with them, who could decide by themselves to seek health care for their children.

Can make daily household purchases: percent of women aged 15-49 years who could decide by themselves or jointly with others to make daily household purchases.

Can make large household purchases: percent of women aged 15-49 years who could decide by themselves or jointly with others to make large household purchases.

Can make meal-related decisions: percent of women aged 15-49 years who could decide by themselves what food to cook daily.

Freedom of Movement

Can travel to visit family, relatives: percent of women aged 15-49 years who could decide by themselves to visit family and relatives.

Other Decisionmaking, Attitudes

Can decide how to spend own money: percent of women aged 15-49 years who work for cash who could decide by themselves on how to use the money they earn.

Can decide whether to have sex: percent of women aged 15-49 years agreeing that they can refuse to have sex with their husband for at least one of the following reasons: he has a sexually-transmitted disease; he has had sexual relations with another woman; or the woman is tired, not in mood, or recently has given birth.

Justify domestic violence: percent of women aged 15-49 years believing that a husband/male partner would be justified in beating his wife/female partner for at least one of the following reasons: he suspects her of being unfaithful; she argues with him; she goes out without telling him; she neglects the children; she burns the food; or other, country-specific reasons (for example, she shows disrespect for her in-laws or her family does not give the expected dowry).

E. ORPHANHOOD

Maternal orphan prevalence: percent of children under 15 years of age whose natural mother had died before the survey.

Paternal orphan prevalence: percent of children under 15 years of age whose natural father had died before the survey.

Double orphan prevalence: percent of children under 15 years of age both of whose natural parents had died before the survey.

DATA AND METHODS

Any assessment of the figures featured in this report requires an appreciation of how they were prepared. The first need is to understand the basic features of the data and methods employed.

A. SOURCE OF FIGURES

The figures appearing in this report are all derived from data collected under the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) program conducted by ORC Macro, with support from the U.S. Agency for International Development and other external assistance organizations. Large DHS household surveys have been carried out, usually at periodic intervals, in approximately seventy-five countries across Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Middle East, and the former Soviet Union.[16] This series of reports covers the fifty-six of those countries that had one or more DHS surveys undertaken since 1990, for which data were publicly available as of June 2006. (Annex C is a list of the countries for which reports have been prepared.)

In each country, the DHS program has gathered information on a large number of indicators about health, nutrition, and population (hnp) status and service use; about relevant behaviors of household members; and about household characteristics like those described below. It has done this through a set of questionnaires, similar in all countries, to collect data at the individual, household, and community levels.

The data presented here draw on responses to the individual and household questionnaires. In most cases, they are based on responses from women or other family members interviewed. The principal exceptions concern nutritional status, which is based on anthropometric measurement; immunization, which typically relies to the extent possible on record cards maintained at the household level; and those other items where a source other than interviewer response is specifically identified.

B. MEASUREMENT OF ECONOMIC STATUS

Wealth or Asset Approach

Economic status has been expressed in terms of wealth or assets: specifically, on the basis of information about household characteristics gathered through the DHS household questionnaire. (Such information was normally provided for at least 25-30, and often many more, characteristics like the presence, availability, or use of a fan, radio receiver, or automobile; housing materials like wood or concrete flooring, tile or tin roofing, or cement block walls; superior sources of water like piped or a protected well; and other attributes related to economic status.)

[16] Further information about the DHS program is available at the program's website: www.measuredhs.com.

Index Construction

A single, consolidated index of living standards[17] was constructed by using principal components analysis (PCA) to generate a weight for each household item with available information. A wealth index score was calculated for each household by weighting the response with respect to each item pertaining to that household by the coefficient of the first principal component as determined by application of principal components analysis, and summing the results. The resulting household scores were standardized in relation to a standard normal distribution with a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one.

All individuals usually present in each household were assigned the household's standardized wealth index score, and all individuals in the sample population were ranked according to that score. The sample population was then divided into quintiles of individuals, with all individuals in a single household being assigned to the same quintile.

The same standardized household wealth index scores originally derived for the total population sample, as just described, were also used in preparing the disaggregated estimates for female and male members of the sample population, and for rural and urban residents. In preparing those disaggregated estimates, the entire population sample was divided into quintiles of individuals; the females and males, and the rural and urban residents in each quintile of the entire sample were then separated from one another; and the mean for each of the ten resulting subgroups (five female, five male; or five rural, five urban) was calculated.

This procedure was carried out separately for each of the surveys covered.

C. CALCULATION AND PRESENTATION OF RATES

Use of Sampling Weights

Rates for all health, nutrition, and population indicators are calculated after applying the DHS sampling weights. (DHS surveys often over-sample certain small subgroups of interest – residents of a particular geographic area, for example – in order to get sample sizes large enough to produce statistically-significant results. The DHS sampling weights are used to compensate for such over-sampling in order to ensure that the results are representative of the population as a whole and not just of the DHS sample.)

Calculation of Total Population Averages

The average for the total population presented alongside the quintile-specific rates for each indicator is calculated without reference to quintile divisions. It thus equals the weighted mean of the quintile rates, with the weight assigned to each quintile rate being the proportion of the number of individuals at risk (as defined on p. 77) for the indicator concerned.

Sampling Errors

Information needed to assess the statistical significance of differences among the quintile-specific rates is presented in three ways:

- First, in all the basic tables presented in part I, rates are shown in parentheses or replaced by asterisks in cases where the standard error is likely to be unacceptably high because

[17] Such an index is usually referred to as either an "asset index" or a "wealth index." The two expressions are used interchangeably in this report; for ease of communication, "wealth index" appears more frequently despite the inexact correspondence between the items included in the index's construction and those appearing in more conventional, financially-based definitions of wealth.

of small sample size. The number of observations used to determine how to present the data for the different indicators covered were as follows:

Indicator	**Unit of measure**	**Number of observations used to determine how quintile-specific rate was presented**		
		Without parentheses	*With parentheses*	*Replaced by asterisk*
Infant and child mortality	Number of deaths	>500	250-499	<250
Total and adolescent fertility	Number of births	>250	125-249	<125
All other indicators	Number of individuals	>50	25-49	<25

- Second, the standard error for each quintile-specific rate (except for any rate replaced by an asterisk) appearing in the total population table is provided in part III.B. (Standard errors for the quintile-specific rates presented in the female-male and rural-urban tables are not available.)

- Third, the right-hand column of the total population table provides the standard error for the concentration index, one of the measures of inequality shown, as indicated below.

D. MEASUREMENT OF INEQUALITY

Accompanying each of the indicators presented in the total population table are the values for three statistical measures of inequality:

- *Low/High Quintile Ratio:* the ratio between the rate prevailing in the lowest (poorest) population quintile and that found in the highest (least poor) quintile.

- *Low-High Quintile Difference:* the value of the lowest quintile minus the value of the highest, expressed as an absolute value.

- *Concentration Index:* twice the area in a Lorenz-type diagram between the line of equality and the concentration curve for the indicator in question, the curve being the graph of the cumulative share of the indicator against the cumulative share in the asset distribution. (The value, which can range from -1 to +1, is negative when the hnp indicator is higher among the poor (e.g., fertility), positive when it is higher among the better-off (e.g., modern contraceptive use), and zero when on balance the indicator shows no systematic relationship with wealth.)[18]

[18] Adam Wagstaff, Pierella Paci, and Eddy van Doorslaer, "On the Measurement of Inequalities of Health," *Social Science and Medicine* 33 (1991): 545-57. (See also chapter eight in the volume by O'Donnell, van Doorslaer, Wagstaff, and Lindelow described in the annotated bibliography that constitutes annex A.)

DISCUSSION

While a basic understanding of the data and methods employed is necessary to adequately appreciate the figures appearing in this report, it is not sufficient. For the application of the approach taken involves many subtleties that also need to be understood. Among the more important are:

A. DESCRIPTIVE NATURE OF THE RELATIONSHIPS

The hnp-poverty relationships shown in this report are no more than descriptive. They should not be taken to imply any direct causal relationships, for several reasons.

One reason is the possibility that it is not wealth or asset possession *per se* that determine a person's health condition. Rather, the determining factors could be other characteristics (such as education or ethnic background) that are simultaneously associated with both asset ownership and health status.

It is also possible that the health-poverty relationships shown are driven primarily by particular items included in the index (e.g., water and sanitation). Should this be the case, improvements in health conditions among the poor might be more effectively brought about by focusing on changing those particular components of the wealth index rather than by a general effort to increase economic status as measured by the index as a whole.

B. IMPLICATIONS OF A WEALTH/ASSET APPROACH

Wealth or Assets as a Measure of Economic Status

Reliance on a wealth index to measure economic status is a rather recent development in research on economic disparities, where such status traditionally has been defined in terms of consumption or income. The principal reason for the choice of the wealth index is pragmatic rather than conceptual: the DHS surveys, which are of interest because of the plethora of hnp information that they contain, do not collect consumption or income data; but they do have detailed information on households' physical characteristics, and on the household-level presence of and access to a wide range of goods and services. While there is some disagreement about the relative merits of using such wealth/asset information or consumption data to measure economic status, several recent studies suggest that the asset-consumption relationship is quite close.[19] To the extent this is the case, an index of wealth or asset possession/availability can be taken as a

[19] See, for example, Deon Filmer and Lant H. Pritchett, "Estimating Wealth Effects without Expenditure – or Tears: An Application to Educational Enrollments in States of India," *Demography* 38, no. 1 (February 2001): 115-32; Shea Rutstein and Kiersten Johnson, *The DHS Wealth Index*, DHS Comparative Reports No. 6 (Calverton, Maryland, USA: ORC Macro, August 2004) esp. 10-14; Adam Wagstaff and Naoko Watanabe, "What Difference Does the Choice of SES Make in Health Inequality Measurement?" *Health Economics* 12 (2003): 885-90.

reasonably satisfactory proxy for consumption, rather than or in addition to serving as an indicator of economic status in its own right.

C. Economic Status as a Measure of Socio-Economic Well-Being

Like consumption or income, a wealth index defines disparities that are primarily economic. This is by no means the only way to define inter-group inequalities that are of potential concern. Other possibilities include gender, place of residence, education, ethnic background, or other factors associated with social exclusion. Thus the economic perspective provides only a partial view of the multidimensional concepts of poverty, inequality, and inequity.

By including tables on female-male and rural-urban inequalities, this report pays adequate attention to two of inequality's other important dimensions to justify the use of the term "socio-economic" rather than simply "economic" in its title. However, the centrality of tabulations based on the wealth index means that the primary focus is on the economic dimension. The justification for this lies not in the greater importance of economic considerations, but rather in the recently-improved ability to analyze and thus begin dealing with them. Until the development of the wealth/asset approach, the assessment of economic status had been based on consumption, expenditures, or income, all of which are far more difficult to measure than such other, non-economic dimensions of inequality as gender, ethnic identity, educational level, and place of residence. As a result, assessments of health inequalities by economic status had lagged well behind measurements in terms of these other dimensions, especially gender and education. The focus on inequality's economic aspect applied here represents an effort to redress this imbalance.

D. Index Construction

Choice of Items

Use of a wealth index requires decisions about which items to include in it. In the case of secondary analyses like the one featured in this report, the choice is limited to those items included in the data sets being used. But even with this constraint, there nonetheless remains considerable room for choice, given the large number of items for which information is collected by the DHS.

The decision made in preparing this report was to include all items in each DHS household questionnaire that relate to ownership of household goods; to dwelling unit construction and characteristics; and to access to services and resources like electricity, water, and sanitation facilities. Also included were other potential indicators of wealth, such as live-in domestic servants. This decision, admittedly somewhat arbitrary, has both advantages and disadvantages.

The principal advantage is practical: use of a large number of assets increases the degree of variation across household asset scores and facilitates a more regular distribution of individuals across quintiles. It also reduces the possibility of subjectivity in selecting only some of the variables for inclusion on some *a priori* basis; and it may increase a wealth index's accuracy as a proxy for consumption.

However, including all variables is far from satisfying conceptually. For example, it means failing to discriminate with respect to the items' differing natures. It is not clear, for instance, whether access to water, sanitation, electricity, or other publicly-provided resources should be included in an index that purports to measure private household wealth.

Further, many items that are candidates for inclusion in a DHS-based wealth index might be seen as directly influencing health status: water and sanitation for infant and child mortality, for

example. It would be desirable to include quintile-specific estimates for such items; but to the extent that such items have large index coefficients, any estimates for those items would be suspect. Such items appear to be relatively few and of limited statistical significance in the index used here. However, for the sake of caution, quintile-specific estimates for items appearing in the index have nonetheless been excluded from the basic tables and appear only in supporting table III.C

Additional issues arise when comparing the findings for two different points in time covered in the basic tables. Because the nature and number of asset questions included in DHS surveys has been evolving, the items included in the wealth index differ somewhat for each of the surveys reported upon. As such, the results presented in the basic tables might differ to some extent from findings produced by some other approach, such as including in the index only those items appearing in each survey covered.

Weighting of Items

A further decision required in construction of an index concerns the weight to attach to each of the respective items. As noted earlier, the method used in this report is principal components analysis (PCA).

Adoption of this method was based on the findings, referred to earlier, that its use resulted in outcomes that approximated reasonably well those produced by taking a consumption or expenditure approach. Further, it often provides greater discrimination in economic status than does the use of consumption/expenditures. It has also emerged as the standard approach for use in analyses of the sort presented here, so that its adoption is largely non-controversial.

Yet this choice, too, is not without an arbitrary aspect; for alternative plausible methods exist. Examples include the "inverse possession" approach, which gives more weight to items possessed by only a few and less to those possessed by many;[20] or, perhaps, the common practice of simply assigning the same weight to each index item.

Also, the weights for any particular item vary from survey to survey, since the weights were determined separately for the population of each survey included in the basic tables. The results thus produced can be expected to differ from those generated in some other manner, such as generating common weights for all the surveys covered by pooling the data sets.

Use of Principal Components Analysis with Dichotomous Variables

An additional issue concerns the use of a technique like PCA, developed for use with continuous variables, in the construction of an index based primarily on dichotomous variables. While legitimate in principle, any reservations in this regard are of limited practical consequence, since the considerable experimentation undertaken in preparation for the tabulations presented here indicated that any inaccuracy introduced by applying PCA to the analysis of the dichotomous values used is minimal.

Economies of Scale

Calculating the values for a household wealth index also requires a decision concerning economies of scale that exist in the households covered. The calculations presented here assume complete economies of scale. The implicit assumption is that additional members do not add to household expenses on items included in the index.

[20] Saul S. Morris et al., "Validity of Rapid Estimates of Household Wealth and Income for Health Surveys in Rural Africa," *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health* 54 (2000): 381-87.

E. DEFINITION OF QUINTILES

Quintiles of Individuals

As noted earlier, the quintile-specific figures presented in this report refer to quintiles of individuals in the household population. Such quintiles need to be distinguished from quintiles of households or quintiles of only those people in the population who are "at risk": that is, subject to the particular condition, eligible for the particular service, or capable of behaving in a particular way (children born alive for infant and under-five mortality, for example; or adult men and women for condom use or non-regular sexual partnerships).

The expression of findings in terms of quintiles of individuals has several implications:

- Because fertility is often higher in lower economic households than among better-off ones, the number of individuals per household will frequently be larger among the poor than among higher-income groups. In such cases, the number of households will vary systematically across quintiles of individuals, and the results expressed in terms of quintiles of households can differ significantly from those presented here.

- The proportion of individuals "at risk" with regard to a particular indicator is also likely to vary across quintiles in many cases. (For example, in cases where fertility is higher among poor people, a higher-than-average proportion of poor populations will consist of newborns at risk from infant mortality, young children subject to malnutrition, and pregnant women for whom antenatal care is relevant.) To facilitate the work of any investigators wishing to undertake calculations based on people at risk, the number of such people in each quintile of individuals is shown in part III.A.

- As previously indicated, the population average figure provided for each indicator is equivalent to the weighted sum of the quintile rates for that indicator, where the weight assigned to each quintile rate is the number of people at risk in each quintile as presented in part III.A. As a result of this weighting, the population average will usually differ from a simple mean of the population quintile estimates.

Quintiles of Males and Females, of Rural and Urban Residents

As also reported in the data and methods section, the tables on rural and urban residents and on men and women were prepared using the same asset scores as for the total population; and rural-urban residents and females-males were separated from one another only after the entire sample had been disaggregated into quintiles of individuals. This means that the figures given in the rural-urban and female-male tables refer to females-males and rural-urban residents belonging to each quintile of individuals in the total population, as distinct from quintiles of females, of males, of rural residents, or of urban residents alone.

The consequence of this distinction is particularly evident with regard to rural and urban residents. Since rural residents tend to be poorer than urban dwellers, they normally form a considerably higher proportion of individuals in the lower economic quintiles of the total population than in the higher ones. Conversely, urban residents tend to be concentrated in the higher economic groups. As a result, the number of individuals in each of the urban and rural quintiles usually varies greatly and systematically; and when this is the case, the figures presented in the rural-urban tables can differ significantly from those produced by a computation procedure that places the same number of rural and urban residents in each rural quintile or each urban quintile. (The results may also differ significantly from application of an approach featuring the separate calculation of index values for urban and for rural groups. While such separate index values may well be preferable conceptually, their calculation involves complexities that prevented their preparation for this report.)

F. COMPARISON OF QUINTILES ACROSS COUNTRIES

Reliance on population quintiles as basic presentational format for the data appearing in this report implicitly incorporates a relative concept of poverty. This differs from an absolute concept of poverty under which the population would be divided into groups of different sizes according to some absolute standard of living (such as people earning less than one dollar a day, between one and two dollars a day, and more than two dollars a day).

This means that, when comparing values of an indicator among people in a given quintile across countries, the comparison is between groups of people whose economic status can be quite different. The lowest quintile of a Latin American population, for example, will usually be considerably better-off than the lowest quintile in an African country.

G. COMPARISON OF QUINTILES OVER TIME

Another implication is that the wealth status of any given quintile within a particular country is likely to change over time. For instance, when a country is progressing economically, the wealth of the households in the population will tend to increase. This will raise the average asset score in most, possibly all population quintiles. As a result, the living standard enjoyed by individuals in any quintile covered by a recent survey is likely to be higher than that of individuals in that same quintile as measured in a prior survey.

H. STATISTICAL INDICATORS OF INEQUALITY

The available statistical indicators of inequality are far too numerous to permit use of more than a small proportion of them in presenting the findings featured in this report. The three indicators employed have been selected to provide a wide range of perspectives. Two are designed for ease of understanding, the third for greater technical accuracy.

The low/high quintile ratio and low-high quintile difference are the two presented for ease of understanding. The former is a relative measure, the latter an absolute measure that can produce a significantly different impression from that provided by the former.

The concentration index is provided for the benefit of technical specialists wishing greater accuracy. It measures the degree of inequality in an hnp indicator across the full wealth index distribution, rather than differences between only two of the five quintiles, and also reflects the relative size of the different asset-based divisions of the study population.

I. COMPARABILITY WITH OTHER REPORTS

Tabulations similar to those presented here can also be found in the initial series of hnp/poverty country reports, issued in 2000, and in the recent country reports issued by the DHS program. The figures presented in those reports normally resemble quite closely those appearing here for any given indicator; but there are often slight differences for one or more of several reasons. The most common is a difference in the definition of the indicator in question. (These differences are usually small and subtle. But there is one important exception: the definition of moderate malnutrition among children. In the 2000 reports, this was defined as second and third degree malnutrition taken together. Here, it is defined as second degree malnutrition alone.) Another reason, with respect to infant and child mortality, is that the figures in the DHS documents are typically based on experience during the five years before the survey in question, rather than

during the ten previous years as in this report. A further frequent reason is the use of an improved computational technique.

In addition, asset-based, quintile-specific tabulations of hnp indicators have begun to appear in an increasing number of other documents. Given the basic similarity of approach, such tabulations usually produce results that are generally congruent with those shown in part I of this report. However, significant divergences have occasionally been reported; and the absence of adequately detailed information about data and methods often prevents any fully-satisfying understanding of the approaches used. As a result, occasional doubts and frequent uncertainties about approach comparability remain.

PART V. SUPPORTING TABLES, 2004

A. SAMPLE SIZES

B. STANDARD ERRORS

C. ASSET DISTRIBUTION AND WEIGHTS

Cameroon

2004 - SAMPLE SIZES

TOTAL SAMPLE

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop.
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Total
Number of household members						
All	9,869	9,956	10,125	10,009	9,881	49,840
Urban	1,064	1,768	3,930	8,005	9,474	24,241
Rural	8,804	8,188	6,195	2,004	407	25,598
Female	5,143	5,185	5,224	4,998	4,847	25,398
Male	4,725	4,767	4,896	5,009	5,033	24,430

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop.
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Total
Mortality rates						
All	4,190	3,146	3,141	2,781	2,280	15,539
Urban	426	560	1,293	2,228	2,175	6,683
Rural	3,764	2,586	1,848	552	105	8,855
Female	2,069	1,584	1,545	1,402	1,128	7,729
Male	2,120	1,562	1,596	1,379	1,152	7,810
Prevalence of fever, diarrhea, acute respiratory infection						
All	1,814	1,471	1,493	1,346	1,152	7,275
Urban	183	274	604	1,085	1,102	3,249
Rural	1,630	1,196	889	260	50	4,025
Female	914	759	731	686	569	3,658
Male	900	712	762	660	583	3,617
Total fertility rate						
All	2,011	1,758	2,046	2,298	2,586	10,699
Urban	205	343	898	1,922	2,495	5,862
Rural	1,806	1,416	1,148	376	92	4,837
Age-specific fertility rate 15-19						
All	378	454	541	619	697	2,688
Urban	45	90	247	531	678	1,592
Rural	332	364	294	88	19	1,097
Children's nutritional status						
All	800	681	647	563	480	3,172
Urban	85	133	270	441	459	1,388
Rural	715	548	377	122	21	1,784
Female	404	360	304	294	232	1,593
Male	397	321	343	270	248	1,578
Children's anemia status						
All	752	635	606	503	421	2,917
Urban	79	121	248	385	401	1,234
Rural	673	514	358	118	20	1,683
Female	371	328	286	261	204	1,450
Male	381	307	320	242	217	1,466

Cameroon

2004 - SAMPLE SIZES

Part I: HNP STATUS (Cont.)

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop.
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Total
Women's nutritional status						
All	949	891	991	1,085	1,247	5,163
Urban	103	188	428	883	1,203	2,804
Rural	847	703	563	202	44	2,359
Women's anemia status						
All	942	896	985	1,069	1,214	5,105
Urban	97	187	419	864	1,170	2,737
Rural	846	709	566	204	43	2,367
Girls' circumcision						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women's circumcision						
All	964	918	1,023	1,149	1,328	5,382
Urban	103	194	440	936	1,284	2,956
Rural	862	724	583	212	44	2,425
Prevalence of genital discharge, ulcer, sore						
Female	1,989	1,749	2,042	2,290	2,583	10,653
Urban Female	201	340	897	1,917	2,492	5,846
Rural Female	1,788	1,409	1,145	373	91	4,806
Male	751	905	1,003	1,218	1,462	5,340
Urban Male	101	194	406	962	1,404	3,067
Rural Male	650	711	597	256	59	2,273

Cameroon

2004 - SAMPLE SIZES

Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop.
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Total
Immunization coverage						
All	181	164	177	150	114	786
Urban	20	35	71	119	111	355
Rural	161	129	107	30	3	431
Female	89	72	83	77	58	379
Male	92	92	94	73	56	407
Treatment of fever						
All	347	361	373	366	287	1,733
Urban	29	70	140	290	276	805
Rural	318	291	233	76	11	928
Female	179	175	177	195	127	853
Male	167	186	196	171	160	880
Treatment of acute respiratory infection						
All	194	178	145	148	134	799
Urban	13	43	63	125	130	375
Rural	181	135	82	22	4	425
Female	98	88	69	85	69	408
Male	96	91	77	63	66	392
Treatment of diarrhea						
All	368	291	231	169	117	1,176
Urban	183	58	97	142	111	433
Rural	344	233	134	26	6	743
Female	171	138	109	74	61	553
Male	198	153	123	95	56	623
Antenatal and delivery care						
All	1,263	1,037	1,086	1,030	921	5,337
Urban	122	193	453	829	877	2,476
Rural	1,140	844	632	201	44	2,861
Contraceptive prevalence						
Female	1,643	1,321	1,363	1,441	1,426	7,194
Urban Female	157	245	566	1,178	1,371	3,518
Rural Female	1,486	1,075	797	262	55	3,676
Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Contraceptive source						
Female	40	67	157	291	388	942
Urban Female	5	13	60	259	375	711
Rural Female	35	54	97	32	13	232
Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore						
Female	94	135	234	283	369	1,116
Urban Female	15	17	104	238	362	736
Rural Female	79	118	129	45	8	379
Male	28	44	65	100	139	376
Urban Male	10	14	35	87	128	274
Rural Male	18	30	31	13	10	102

Cameroon

2004 - SAMPLE SIZES

Part III: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD BEHAVIOR

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop.
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Total
Sanitary disposal of stools						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Wash hands prior to preparing food						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Handwashing facilities in household?						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bednet ownership						
All	1,707	2,257	2,059	2,254	2,182	10,459
Urban	170	393	862	1,863	2,087	5,374
Rural	1,537	1,864	1,197	391	96	5,085
Bednet use by children						
All	2,063	1,649	1,676	1,501	1,243	8,132
Urban	201	301	684	1,203	1,185	3,575
Rural	1,862	1,348	992	297	57	4,557
Bednet use by pregnant women						
All	260	256	197	192	179	1,084
Urban	30	37	80	155	170	472
Rural	30	37	80	155	170	472
Exclusive breastfeeding						
All	57	56	54	41	38	246
Urban	6	9	22	33	38	109
Rural	51	47	32	8	na	137
Female	26	31	29	21	22	130
Male	31	24	25	20	16	117
Timely complementary breastfeeding						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Female	na	na	na	na	na	na
Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bottle-feeding						
All	197	169	165	135	127	793
Urban	21	25	64	103	122	335
Rural	177	144	100	32	5	458
Female	99	92	82	77	61	413
Male	98	76	83	58	66	381

Cameroon

2004 - SAMPLE SIZES

Part III: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD BEHAVIOR (Cont.)

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop.
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Total
Iodized salt in household						
All	1,600	2,017	1,829	1,919	1,992	9,357
Urban	157	358	760	1,562	1,905	4,743
Rural	1,442	1,659	1,069	357	87	4,614
Vitamin A supplementation						
All	1,690	1,410	1,429	1,267	1,101	6,896
Urban	162	258	574	1,019	1,054	3,067
Rural	162	258	574	1,019	1,054	3,067
Female	829	677	729	625	556	3,417
Male	829	677	729	625	556	3,417
Tobacco and alcohol use, casual sexual partners, condom use for casual sex						
Female	2,007	1,753	2,038	2,282	2,582	10,663
Urban Female	205	341	894	1,910	2,490	5,840
Rural Female	1,802	1,412	1,144	372	92	4,822
Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Domestic violence						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na

Cameroon

2004 - SAMPLE SIZES

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop.
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Total
School completion (Grade 5)						
Female	2,184	2,037	2,314	2,608	2,919	12,062
Urban female	224	401	1,002	2,185	2,814	6,627
Rural female	1,959	1,636	1,312	423	105	5,435
Male	1,586	1,851	2,075	2,681	3,144	11,337
Urban male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural male	na	na	na	na	na	na
School participation						
Female	921	832	784	716	581	3,833
Urban female	90	155	287	553	553	1,638
Rural female	831	677	496	163	28	2,195
Male	1,483	1,449	1,483	1,376	1,193	6,983
Urban male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mass media exposure						
Female	2,009	1,758	2,040	2,291	2,574	10,671
Urban female	205	343	895	1,915	2,482	5,839
Rural female	1,804	1,416	1,145	375	92	4,831
Male	752	906	1,002	1,219	1,458	5,338
Urban male	101	194	405	963	1,400	3,063
Rural male	651	712	597	256	59	2,275
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention						
Female	2,011	1,758	2,046	2,298	2,586	10,699
Urban female	205	343	898	1,922	2,495	5,862
Rural female	1,806	1,416	1,148	376	92	4,837
Male	751	901	999	1,204	1,425	5,280
Urban male	101	194	404	956	1,372	3,028
Rural male	649	707	595	248	53	2,252
Household decisionmaking and justification of violence						
All	2,011	1,758	2,046	2,298	2,586	10,699
Urban	205	343	898	1,922	2,495	5,862
Rural	205	343	898	1,922	2,495	5,862
Orphanhood						
All	5,265	4,833	4,795	4,302	3,739	22,934
Urban	556	829	1,818	3,378	3,568	10,148
Rural	4,709	4,004	2,977	924	171	12,786
Female	2,559	2,389	2,364	2,136	1,845	11,294
Male	2,706	2,440	2,427	2,164	1,892	11,629

Cameroon

2004 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood illness and mortality						
Infant mortality rate	7.32	5.95	5.37	6.26	5.65	3.27
Under-five mortality rate	9.92	8.83	8.67	8.19	7.43	5.08
Prevalence of fever	1.54	1.30	1.31	1.46	1.43	0.76
Prevalence of diarrhea	1.75	1.78	1.40	1.16	1.12	0.92
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection	1.50	1.28	0.87	1.34	1.17	0.73
B. Fertility						
Total fertility rate	0.80	0.51	0.42	0.35	0.29	0.21
Adolescent fertility rate	27.85	23.89	15.78	15.30	9.15	8.60
C. Nutritional status						
Children:						
Moderate stunting	1.45	1.48	1.89	1.77	1.48	0.76
Severe stunting	1.97	1.72	1.70	1.23	0.73	0.82
Moderate underweight	1.80	1.86	2.00	1.33	1.12	0.88
Severe underweight	0.96	1.20	0.99	0.53	0.23	0.45
Mild anemia	1.63	2.03	1.51	1.72	2.18	0.85
Moderate anemia	2.25	2.36	2.55	2.41	2.73	1.24
Severe anemia	0.87	1.02	0.87	1.00	0.63	0.43
Women:						
Malnutrition	1.57	1.91	0.72	0.81	0.76	0.68
Mild anemia	1.02	1.37	1.25	1.28	1.06	0.58
Moderate anemia	1.20	1.34	1.09	1.15	1.02	0.52
Severe anemia	0.36	0.50	0.19	0.36	0.25	0.15
D. Female circumcision						
Prevalence of circumcision:						
Girls	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	1.41	2.27	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.13
Prevalence of occlusion:						
Girls	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Sexually transmitted disease						
Prevalence of genital discharge:						
Women	0.70	0.83	0.77	0.77	0.76	0.43
Men	0.75	0.53	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.35
Prevalence of genital ulcer:						
Women	0.35	0.38	0.35	0.48	0.44	0.20
Men	0.29	0.41	0.53	0.46	0.49	0.23

Cameroon

2004 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood immunization						
BCG coverage	3.99	4.19	3.06	2.54	1.59	1.87
Measles coverage	4.60	4.83	4.07	4.24	3.53	2.26
DPT coverage	4.80	4.62	4.27	3.93	3.72	2.23
Full basic coverage	4.63	4.64	4.22	4.60	5.04	2.24
No basic coverage	2.15	2.36	1.78	1.54	0.62	0.87
Hepatitis B coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na
Yellow fever coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na
B. Treatment of childhood illnesses						
Treatment of fever:						
Medical treatment of fever	3.33	3.65	3.22	2.84	3.36	1.71
Treatment in a public facility	3.23	3.38	3.14	2.79	3.22	1.60
Treatment in a private facility	1.75	1.74	1.34	2.53	2.98	1.10
Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI):						
Medical treatment of ARI	4.62	4.88	4.81	5.39	5.29	2.70
Treatment in a public facility	4.29	4.01	4.69	4.80	4.82	2.31
Treatment in a private facility	3.18	2.37	2.85	3.69	4.26	1.65
Treatment of diarrhea:						
Use of oral rehydration therapy	3.27	3.63	3.68	4.34	4.94	1.75
Medical treatment of diarrhea	2.89	2.73	2.99	4.66	4.22	1.75
Treatment in a public facility	2.55	2.48	2.92	4.38	3.45	1.58
Treatment in a private facility	1.73	1.07	1.23	2.57	2.93	0.86
C. Antenatal and delivery care						
Antenatal care (ANC) visits:						
To a medically-trained person	3.18	2.38	1.24	0.85	0.67	1.47
To a doctor	0.68	0.87	1.27	1.66	2.11	1.01
To a nurse or trained midwife	3.20	2.24	1.54	1.85	2.14	1.32
Multiple visits to a medically-trained person	2.94	2.61	1.69	1.24	1.07	1.55
Antenatal care content:						
Tetanus toxoid	2.78	1.97	1.44	1.40	1.57	1.19
Prophylactic antimalarial treatment	2.00	2.44	2.11	1.65	1.40	1.60
Iron supplementation	2.64	2.72	1.67	1.23	1.09	1.65
Delivery attendance:						
By a medically-trained person	3.04	3.14	2.33	1.55	0.83	2.33
By a doctor	0.42	0.52	0.79	1.08	1.69	0.57
By a nurse or trained midwife	2.86	2.99	2.23	1.82	1.76	2.05
In a public facility	2.13	2.64	2.11	1.99	1.84	1.76
In a private facility	1.62	1.78	1.80	1.92	1.74	1.19
At home	2.86	3.12	2.34	1.55	1.13	2.29
D. Contraceptive services						
Contraceptive prevalence:						
Women	0.50	0.72	1.03	1.29	1.31	0.74
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
Source of contraception - public sector:						
Women	7.69	5.85	3.60	2.83	2.32	1.63
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na

Cameroon

2004 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE (Cont.)

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
D. Contraceptive services (cont.)						
Source of contraception - private sector:						
Women	7.96	5.97	3.50	3.10	2.60	1.76
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Treatment of adult illnesses						
Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore:						
Women	4.40	4.47	2.97	3.32	2.65	1.64
Men	9.18	7.11	7.26	5.66	4.59	2.80
Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore in public facilities:						
Women	4.40	4.47	2.97	3.32	2.65	1.64
Men	9.18	7.11	7.26	5.66	4.59	2.80
Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS:						
Women	0.98	1.00	1.10	1.21	1.07	0.94
Men	0.87	1.02	1.22	1.28	1.41	0.76

Cameroon

2004 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

Part III: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD BEHAVIOR

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Hygienic practices						
Disposal of children's stools:						
Sanitary disposal	na	na	na	na	na	na
Handwashing:						
Wash hands prior to preparing food	na	na	na	na	na	na
Handwashing facilities in household	na	na	na	na	na	na
B. Bednet ownership and use						
Bednet ownership:						
Bednet ownership	2.13	2.12	1.63	1.62	1.28	1.09
Treated bednet ownership	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bednet use:						
By children	0.91	1.85	1.84	2.06	1.93	1.02
By pregnant women	1.58	3.01	2.74	3.52	2.75	1.38
C. Breastfeeding						
Exclusive breastfeeding	6.99	7.01	7.54	8.63	7.76	3.55
Timely complementary feeding	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bottle-feeding	0.78	1.38	2.50	3.75	4.91	1.44
D. Micronutrient consumption						
Iodized salt:						
Availability of iodized salt in household	2.11	2.29	1.61	1.90	1.71	1.26
Vitamin A:						
Children	2.36	2.09	2.12	2.03	2.09	1.24
Women	1.81	2.13	1.83	1.79	2.02	1.12
E. Tobacco and alcohol use						
Tobacco:						
Women	0.47	0.43	0.33	0.21	0.22	0.17
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
Alcohol:						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
F. Sexual practices						
Non-regular sexual partnerships:						
Women	0.25	0.46	0.47	0.56	0.52	0.27
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
Condom usage with non-regular partner:						
Women	*	5.68	6.09	4.46	3.51	2.66
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
G. Domestic violence						
Ever experienced violence	na	na	na	na	na	na
Experienced violence in past year	0.63	0.64	0.58	0.61	0.56	0.28

Cameroon

2004 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Education						
School completion:						
Women	2.59	2.97	2.33	1.73	0.75	2.02
Men	3.24	3.03	1.91	1.27	0.57	1.58
School participation:						
Girls	3.17	3.04	1.98	1.77	0.57	1.84
Boys	2.63	1.80	1.18	0.68	1.65	1.16
B. Exposure to mass media						
Newspaper readership:						
Women	0.33	0.61	0.68	1.01	1.35	0.76
Men	1.39	1.60	1.36	1.51	1.58	1.04
Radio listenership:						
Women	1.12	1.72	1.74	1.40	1.11	1.57
Men	2.34	2.20	1.65	1.42	0.93	1.21
Television viewership:						
Women	0.46	0.84	1.30	1.61	1.05	1.71
Men	1.47	2.23	1.86	1.78	1.18	1.75
C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS						
Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:						
Women	2.23	1.53	1.21	0.96	0.71	0.95
Men	1.99	1.25	1.12	1.15	0.71	0.63
Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:						
Women	2.49	2.08	1.42	0.97	0.76	1.27
Men	1.98	1.53	1.27	1.28	0.92	0.67
Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS:						
Women	1.61	1.51	1.30	1.00	0.70	0.86
Men	2.49	2.01	1.77	1.50	1.07	1.04
D. Status of women						
Household decisionmaking:						
Can seek own health care	1.08	1.22	1.05	1.31	1.18	0.77
Can seek children's health care	2.24	1.58	1.29	1.07	1.09	0.94
Can make daily household purchases	2.25	2.00	1.50	1.37	1.17	0.92
Can make large household purchases	1.97	1.49	1.30	1.26	1.21	0.78
Can make meal-related decisions	2.15	2.02	1.28	1.30	1.35	0.85
Freedom of movement:						
Can travel to visit family/relatives	1.15	1.42	1.18	1.31	1.18	0.79
Other decisionmaking, attitudes:						
Can decide how to spend own money	2.46	2.19	1.81	1.70	1.65	1.09
Can decide whether to have sex	1.16	1.06	0.97	0.87	0.92	0.49
Justifies domestic violence	2.45	1.60	1.31	1.55	1.48	0.97
E. Orphanhood						
Paternal orphan prevalence	0.65	0.56	0.79	0.65	0.72	0.32
Maternal orphan prevalence	0.28	0.43	0.34	0.35	0.43	0.16
Double orphan prevalence	0.14	0.12	0.14	0.20	0.19	0.07

Cameroon

2004 - ASSET DISTRIBUTION AND WEIGHTS

(FACTOR SCORE)

Asset Variable	Unweighted		Wealth Quintiles						Factor Score
			Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Percentage of Population						
Has electricity	0.463	0.499	0.3%	7.3%	34.8%	87.0%	99.6%	45.8%	0.11831
Has radio	0.637	0.481	30.1%	57.2%	68.3%	81.6%	94.7%	66.4%	0.06657
Has television	0.221	0.415	0.0%	0.2%	4.0%	41.2%	87.4%	26.6%	0.11243
Has refrigerator	0.109	0.311	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	9.6%	58.9%	13.7%	0.09660
Has bicycle	0.156	0.363	46.1%	29.4%	20.9%	12.4%	11.0%	23.9%	-0.02921
Has motorcycle or scooter	0.071	0.256	5.7%	9.2%	12.0%	15.4%	13.6%	11.2%	0.01475
Has car or truck	0.048	0.215	0.0%	0.3%	2.4%	5.2%	26.2%	6.8%	0.06438
Has telephone	0.016	0.125	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	11.1%	2.3%	0.04781
Has electric or gas oven	0.319	0.466	0.0%	3.3%	14.7%	41.5%	89.2%	29.8%	0.11447
Has mobile phone	0.223	0.416	0.0%	0.4%	7.6%	34.8%	85.4%	25.6%	0.11188
Has a domestic worker not related to household head	0.000	0.010	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.00254
Works own or family's agricultural land	0.242	0.428	79.3%	38.8%	31.0%	12.2%	2.7%	32.7%	-0.06541
Uses water piped into residence	0.073	0.260	0.0%	0.1%	1.9%	6.2%	35.5%	8.8%	0.07637
Uses water from a neighbor's faucet	0.059	0.235	0.0%	0.5%	3.5%	12.2%	11.5%	5.5%	0.02881
Uses water from a piped public system	0.220	0.415	0.3%	12.8%	24.9%	38.2%	26.3%	20.5%	0.03179
Uses water from a well with a pump	0.112	0.316	17.3%	21.5%	13.6%	7.6%	2.6%	12.5%	-0.02357
Uses water from an unprotected well	0.110	0.313	29.1%	18.4%	11.7%	3.7%	0.1%	12.6%	-0.03956
Uses water from a protected surface source	0.074	0.261	1.0%	5.9%	8.3%	9.3%	6.3%	6.2%	0.00229
Uses water from a protected well with no pump	0.060	0.238	9.1%	9.8%	7.9%	5.8%	1.8%	6.9%	-0.01602
Uses unprotected surface water	0.235	0.424	43.1%	30.3%	23.9%	8.6%	1.6%	21.5%	-0.05944
Uses water piped to yard	0.043	0.204	0.0%	0.4%	3.2%	5.9%	11.6%	4.2%	0.03058
Uses other source of water	0.013	0.115	0.0%	0.1%	0.6%	2.5%	2.8%	1.2%	0.01948
Uses own flush toilet	0.060	0.237	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.6%	34.0%	7.1%	0.08222
Uses shared flush toilet	0.010	0.098	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	3.0%	0.7%	0.02424
Uses shared improved latrine	0.141	0.348	0.0%	1.7%	7.8%	23.7%	19.2%	10.5%	0.04341
Uses bush or field as latrine	0.064	0.245	24.1%	9.3%	2.0%	0.7%	0.1%	7.2%	-0.03575
Uses a shared pit latrine	0.221	0.415	7.8%	27.4%	23.7%	18.6%	10.7%	17.7%	-0.01243
Uses own improved pit latrine	0.136	0.342	0.3%	4.4%	19.1%	32.6%	23.1%	15.9%	0.02728
Uses own pit latrine	0.355	0.478	67.7%	56.1%	45.6%	20.3%	7.4%	39.4%	-0.06939
Has dirt or sand flooring	0.491	0.500	100.0%	96.8%	47.6%	9.4%	1.7%	51.1%	-0.11605
Has cement, vinyl, and other types of flooring	0.400	0.490	0.0%	2.9%	49.6%	81.7%	64.0%	39.7%	0.07103
Has tile and parquet flooring	0.031	0.175	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	2.0%	18.5%	4.2%	0.05917
Has vinyl or asphalt strips flooring	0.051	0.220	0.0%	0.1%	0.9%	4.7%	10.9%	3.3%	0.04054
Has dung (primary), wood, palm, or bamboo flooring	0.006	0.080	0.0%	0.1%	0.9%	0.6%	0.1%	0.4%	-0.00119
Has carpeted flooring	0.018	0.134	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	4.5%	1.2%	0.02970
Uses wood or dung for cooking	0.706	0.456	99.8%	94.8%	88.2%	76.4%	28.9%	77.6%	-0.10013
Uses gas for cooking	0.129	0.335	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	2.7%	53.5%	11.3%	0.10474
Uses kerosene for cooking	0.076	0.265	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	10.6%	11.5%	4.6%	0.03696
Uses charcoal for cooking	0.051	0.220	0.0%	3.7%	8.3%	7.2%	5.4%	4.9%	0.00219
Uses other fuel for cooking	0.035	0.184	0.1%	1.0%	1.9%	2.6%	0.7%	1.2%	0.00201
Number of members per sleeping room	1.842	1.271	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.2	-0.01352

PART VI. SUPPORTING TABLES, 1998

A. SAMPLE SIZES

B. STANDARD ERRORS

C. ASSET DISTRIBUTION AND WEIGHTS

Cameroon

1998 - SAMPLE SIZES

TOTAL SAMPLE

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop.
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Total
Number of household members						
All	5,139	5,157	5,162	5,141	5,158	25,757
Urban	197	281	1,029	2,534	4,218	8,260
Rural	4,942	4,875	4,133	2,607	941	17,497
Female	2,751	2,659	2,618	2,613	2,560	13,201
Male	2,382	2,482	2,526	2,513	2,591	12,495

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop.
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Total
Mortality rates						
All	2,331	1,604	1,556	1,535	1,397	8,423
Urban	77	66	299	738	1,115	2,296
Rural	2,254	1,537	1,257	797	282	6,127
Female	1,180	819	782	783	695	4,259
Male	1,151	784	774	753	702	4,164
Prevalence of fever, diarrhea, acute respiratory infection						
All	592	439	419	426	384	2,260
Urban	12	22	81	204	303	622
Rural	580	417	338	222	82	1,639
Female	299	229	200	217	187	1,132
Male	294	209	219	209	197	1,128
Total fertility rate						
All	3,379	2,497	2,746	3,224	3,479	15,325
Urban	105	125	594	1,636	2,912	5,372
Rural	3,275	2,372	2,152	1,588	567	9,954
Age-specific fertility rate 15-19						
All	735	673	665	933	952	3,958
Urban	22	35	128	462	826	1,473
Rural	713	638	537	472	125	2,485
Children's nutritional status						
All	526	376	340	357	324	1,923
Urban	8	19	67	164	249	507
Rural	518	357	273	193	75	1,416
Female	267	201	161	176	155	960
Male	259	175	179	181	169	963
Children's anemia status						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Female	na	na	na	na	na	na
Male	na	na	na	na	na	na

Cameroon

1998 - SAMPLE SIZES

Part I: HNP STATUS (Cont.)

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop.
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Total
Women's nutritional status						
All	448	332	299	315	265	1,659
Urban	11	18	55	141	212	437
Rural	437	314	245	173	52	1,221
Women's anemia status						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Girls' circumcision						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women's circumcision						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Prevalence of genital discharge, ulcer, sore						
Female	1,123	841	899	1,041	1,115	5,019
Urban Female	34	41	195	542	922	1,734
Rural Female	1,089	801	704	499	193	3,286
Male	347	388	422	512	554	2,223
Urban Male	8	15	80	264	468	835
Rural Male	339	373	343	248	86	1,389

Cameroon

1998 - SAMPLE SIZES

Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop.
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Total
Immunization coverage						
All	194	146	144	149	115	748
Urban	3	10	27	70	91	201
Rural	191	136	117	79	24	547
Female	98	73	66	73	55	365
Male	96	73	79	76	61	385
Treatment of fever						
All	148	156	138	142	97	681
Urban	5	7	27	67	76	182
Rural	143	149	111	75	20	498
Female	77	79	77	73	53	359
Male	71	77	61	70	44	323
Treatment of acute respiratory infection						
All	99	95	91	97	63	444
Urban	2	2	21	47	54	126
Rural	97	93	70	50	9	319
Female	46	49	40	49	31	215
Male	52	47	51	48	31	229
Treatment of diarrhea						
All	132	111	67	64	55	428
Urban	2	3	18	36	47	106
Rural	130	108	48	28	8	322
Female	72	57	27	27	25	208
Male	60	54	40	37	30	221
Antenatal and delivery care						
All	573	426	393	408	348	2,148
Urban	13	22	74	191	277	577
Rural	560	404	319	217	71	1,571
Contraceptive prevalence						
Female	939	668	652	697	720	3,676
Urban Female	24	28	133	313	597	1,095
Rural Female	916	640	519	384	124	2,583
Male	292	246	253	261	259	1,310
Urban Male	4	10	45	131	207	397
Rural Male	287	236	208	130	53	914
Contraceptive source						
Female	13	15	40	73	119	261
Urban Female	2	1	9	29	103	144
Rural Female	11	14	31	45	17	117
Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore						
Female	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban Female	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural Female	na	na	na	na	na	na
Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural Male	na	na	na	na	na	na

Cameroon

1998 - SAMPLE SIZES

Part III: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD BEHAVIOR

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop.
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Total
Sanitary disposal of stools						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Wash hands prior to preparing food						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Handwashing facilities in household?						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bednet ownership						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bednet use by children						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bednet use by pregnant women						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Exclusive breastfeeding						
All	90	58	57	35	43	283
Urban	2	4	13	14	35	68
Rural	88	55	43	20	8	214
Female	44	24	27	10	20	125
Male	46	34	30	24	23	157
Timely complementary breastfeeding						
All	68	55	41	53	45	262
Urban	2	2	6	27	36	73
Rural	66	54	34	26	9	189
Female	38	30	25	23	29	145
Male	30	25	16	30	17	118
Bottle-feeding						
All	222	165	148	147	134	816
Urban	4	7	31	70	104	216
Rural	218	158	117	78	29	600
Female	114	80	79	63	72	408
Male	108	85	70	85	62	410

Cameroon

1998 - SAMPLE SIZES

Part III: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD BEHAVIOR (Cont.)

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop.
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Total
Iodized salt in household						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Vitamin A supplementation						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Female	na	na	na	na	na	na
Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Tobacco and alcohol use, casual sexual partners, condom use for casual sex						
Female	1,198	900	986	1,161	1,256	5,501
Urban Female	39	46	215	588	1,053	1,941
Rural Female	1,159	854	771	573	203	3,560
Male	407	437	485	587	646	2,562
Urban Male	12	20	96	304	539	971
Rural Male	395	417	389	284	107	1,592
Domestic violence						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na

Cameroon

1998 - SAMPLE SIZES

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop.
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Total
School completion (Grade 5)						
Female	1,172	964	1,009	1,194	1,312	5,651
Urban female	37	53	221	602	1,100	2,014
Rural female	1,135	911	788	593	212	3,638
Male	797	911	980	1,232	1,359	5,279
Urban male	27	50	197	668	1,124	2,067
Rural male	770	861	783	564	234	3,212
School participation						
Female	465	407	391	387	399	2,049
Urban female	18	20	79	176	323	616
Rural female	447	387	312	210	76	1,433
Male	459	436	429	372	382	2,080
Urban male	24	22	89	179	312	626
Rural male	435	415	341	193	70	1,453
Mass media exposure						
Female	1,198	900	986	1,161	1,256	5,501
Urban female	39	46	215	588	1,053	1,941
Rural female	1,159	854	771	573	203	3,560
Male	407	437	485	587	646	2,562
Urban male	12	20	96	304	539	971
Rural male	395	417	389	284	107	1,591
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention						
Female	1,887	900	986	1,161	1,256	6,190
Urban female	39	46	215	588	1,053	1,941
Rural female	1,159	854	771	573	203	3,560
Male	407	437	485	587	646	2,562
Urban male	12	20	96	304	539	971
Rural male	395	417	389	284	107	1,592
Household decisionmaking and justification of violence						
All	1,198	900	986	1,161	1,256	5,501
Urban	39	46	215	588	1,053	1,941
Rural	1,159	854	771	573	203	3,560
Orphanhood						
All	2,622	2,287	2,302	2,170	2,174	11,553
Urban	103	122	454	1,017	1,758	3,454
Rural	2,519	2,165	1,848	1,152	416	8,100
Female	1,321	1,116	1,107	1,110	1,094	5,749
Male	1,297	1,156	1,180	1,048	1,074	5,755

Cameroon

1998 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood illness and mortality						
Infant mortality rate	10.39	9.45	8.61	6.41	7.07	4.46
Under-five mortality rate	14.04	13.53	10.36	9.30	8.78	7.14
Prevalence of fever	2.83	3.10	3.01	2.24	1.96	1.38
Prevalence of diarrhea	1.85	2.74	1.78	1.78	1.78	0.99
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection	2.56	2.69	2.18	2.43	1.65	1.18
B. Fertility						
Total fertility rate	0.28	0.24	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.14
Adolescent fertility rate	16.00	16.00	15.00	11.00	9.00	8.00
C. Nutritional status						
Children:						
Moderate stunting	2.00	2.14	2.22	2.35	1.59	0.97
Severe stunting	2.02	1.82	2.43	1.46	1.41	0.85
Moderate underweight	2.31	2.61	2.87	2.45	1.37	1.18
Severe underweight	1.62	1.47	1.36	1.07	0.66	0.73
Mild anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na
Moderate anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na
Severe anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women:						
Malnutrition	2.14	1.96	1.77	1.28	1.12	0.87
Mild anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na
Moderate anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na
Severe anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na
D. Female circumcision						
Prevalence of circumcision:						
Girls	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Prevalence of occlusion:						
Girls	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Sexually transmitted disease						
Prevalence of genital discharge:						
Women	0.35	0.32	0.31	0.35	0.26	0.16
Men	1.16	1.43	1.77	1.34	1.03	0.59
Prevalence of genital ulcer:						
Women	0.25	0.26	0.36	0.22	0.17	0.12
Men	0.73	0.62	0.90	0.86	0.87	0.36

Cameroon

1998 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood immunization						
BCG coverage	4.26	5.01	4.20	2.89	2.51	2.40
Measles coverage	4.24	4.88	5.34	4.50	3.30	2.76
DPT coverage	4.16	5.47	5.53	4.17	4.05	2.76
Full basic coverage	4.02	4.81	4.59	4.14	4.36	2.62
No basic coverage	3.70	4.25	2.25	1.47	1.99	1.60
Hepatitis B coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na
Yellow fever coverage	1.53	0.60	2.67	2.53	2.33	0.88
B. Treatment of childhood illnesses						
Treatment of fever:						
Medical treatment of fever	2.76	3.09	4.04	3.53	4.64	1.77
Treatment in a public facility	2.60	2.48	3.56	3.49	3.97	1.54
Treatment in a private facility	1.55	2.12	1.92	2.87	2.73	1.10
Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI):						
Medical treatment of ARI	5.08	4.60	5.33	4.58	5.74	2.40
Treatment in a public facility	5.02	4.30	5.07	5.09	6.37	2.56
Treatment in a private facility	3.01	3.34	2.54	3.37	4.34	1.64
Treatment of diarrhea:						
Use of oral rehydration therapy	6.31	5.18	6.59	5.42	3.85	2.75
Medical treatment of diarrhea	4.03	5.58	6.89	6.06	6.20	2.62
Treatment in a public facility	3.99	4.13	5.96	5.86	5.52	2.20
Treatment in a private facility	2.26	3.80	4.87	2.13	3.63	1.66
C. Antenatal and delivery care						
Antenatal care (ANC) visits:						
To a medically-trained person	5.07	4.77	2.73	1.57	0.98	2.79
To a doctor	1.16	1.79	2.57	2.47	2.57	1.13
To a nurse or trained midwife	3.50	3.71	3.17	2.55	2.54	1.74
Multiple visits to a medically-trained person	3.69	3.69	3.12	2.18	1.68	1.63
Antenatal care content:						
Tetanus toxoid	3.61	3.35	2.84	2.17	2.03	1.53
Prophylactic antimalarial treatment	na	na	na	na	na	na
Iron supplementation	na	na	na	na	na	na
Delivery attendance:						
By a medically-trained person	3.44	3.48	3.73	2.38	2.32	2.18
By a doctor	0.71	1.25	1.62	1.70	1.83	0.73
By a nurse or trained midwife	3.29	3.48	3.73	2.45	2.22	1.99
In a public facility	2.69	2.96	3.67	3.25	3.80	1.93
In a private facility	1.57	2.27	2.85	3.12	2.97	1.55
At home	3.22	3.10	3.70	2.56	2.33	2.03
D. Contraceptive services						
Contraceptive prevalence:						
Women	0.48	0.85	1.34	1.39	1.77	0.62
Men	0.94	1.56	2.02	2.39	2.67	1.10
Source of contraception - public sector:						
Women	*	*	9.32	4.97	4.70	3.30
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na

Cameroon

1998 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE (Cont.)

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
D. Contraceptive services (cont.)						
Source of contraception - private sector:						
Women	*	*	9.02	5.85	4.73	3.25
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Treatment of adult illnesses						
Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore:						
Women	*	*	*	9.64	4.66	4.57
Men	*	*	6.48	6.96	5.62	3.75
Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore in public facilities:						
Women	0.35	0.32	0.31	0.35	0.26	0.16
Men	*	*	1.75	1.89	1.33	0.77
Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS:						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na

Cameroon

1998 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

Part III: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD BEHAVIOR

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Hygienic practices						
Disposal of children's stools:						
Sanitary disposal	na	na	na	na	na	na
Handwashing:						
Wash hands prior to preparing food	na	na	na	na	na	na
Handwashing facilities in household	na	na	na	na	na	na
B. Bednet ownership and use						
Bednet ownership:						
Bednet ownership	na	na	na	na	na	na
Treated bednet ownership	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bednet use:						
By children	na	na	na	na	na	na
By pregnant women	na	na	na	na	na	na
C. Breastfeeding						
Exclusive breastfeeding	4.53	6.12	4.97	4.68	6.05	2.38
Timely complementary feeding	7.98	7.60	7.48	6.16	5.50	3.05
Bottle-feeding	2.46	4.29	3.69	4.25	4.01	1.91
D. Micronutrient consumption						
Iodized salt:						
Availability of iodized salt in household	na	na	na	na	na	na
Vitamin A:						
Children	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Tobacco and alcohol use						
Tobacco:						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
Alcohol:						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
F. Sexual practices						
Non-regular sexual partnerships:						
Women	0.98	1.19	1.08	0.76	0.74	0.44
Men	2.13	3.08	2.58	2.20	1.93	1.10
Condom usage with non-regular partner:						
Women	4.40	2.99	3.28	3.81	3.35	1.92
Men	4.45	3.36	3.95	3.52	3.40	1.87
G. Domestic violence						
Ever experienced violence	na	na	na	na	na	na
Experienced violence in past year	na	na	na	na	na	na

Cameroon

1998 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Education						
School completion:						
Women	2.33	2.99	2.85	2.10	2.03	1.54
Men	3.10	3.16	2.34	1.50	0.98	1.36
School participation:						
Girls	3.79	4.37	2.62	2.93	2.05	1.89
Boys	3.71	3.69	2.61	1.88	1.54	1.76
B. Exposure to mass media						
Newspaper readership:						
Women	0.37	0.68	1.01	1.30	1.37	0.79
Men	1.30	2.40	2.40	2.30	2.68	1.63
Radio listenership:						
Women	1.70	3.01	2.87	1.85	1.30	1.53
Men	3.31	3.35	2.52	1.68	1.02	1.30
Television viewership:						
Women	0.91	1.54	2.16	1.97	1.52	1.55
Men	2.31	3.23	3.14	3.07	1.60	2.19
C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS						
Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:						
Women	3.86	2.69	2.26	1.46	0.87	1.87
Men	3.98	1.78	1.00	0.78	0.32	0.81
Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:						
Women	3.35	2.44	2.07	1.54	1.17	1.15
Men	4.70	3.21	2.57	2.22	1.84	1.39
Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS:						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
D. Status of women						
Household decisionmaking:						
Can seek own health care	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can seek children's health care	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can make daily household purchases	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can make large household purchases	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can make meal-related decisions	na	na	na	na	na	na
Freedom of movement:						
Can travel to visit family/relatives	na	na	na	na	na	na
Other decisionmaking, attitudes:						
Can decide how to spend own money	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can decide whether to have sex	na	na	na	na	na	na
Justifies domestic violence	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Orphanhood						
Paternal orphan prevalence	1.02	0.86	1.05	0.76	0.57	0.44
Maternal orphan prevalence	0.48	0.61	0.79	0.33	0.31	0.25
Double orphan prevalence	0.21	0.27	0.44	0.14	0.12	0.12

Cameroon

1998 - ASSET DISTRIBUTION AND WEIGHTS

(FACTOR SCORE)

Asset Variable	Unweighted		Wealth Quintiles						Factor Score
			Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Percentage of Population						
Has electricity	0.497	0.500	0.0%	3.7%	32.7%	72.0%	98.9%	41.5%	0.13666
Has radio	0.572	0.495	9.0%	49.8%	64.0%	72.1%	95.1%	58.0%	0.09593
Has television	0.217	0.412	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	19.1%	78.6%	20.5%	0.12275
Has refrigerator	0.138	0.345	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	4.2%	53.2%	11.7%	0.11204
Has bicycle	0.121	0.327	29.0%	15.2%	18.0%	13.7%	8.5%	16.9%	-0.02416
Has motorcycle	0.070	0.255	2.8%	5.9%	9.0%	12.9%	19.5%	10.0%	0.02722
Has car	0.055	0.228	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	3.7%	24.1%	5.7%	0.07567
Has telephone	0.028	0.165	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	12.5%	2.5%	0.06808
Has stove	0.343	0.475	0.0%	2.0%	12.9%	32.9%	80.1%	25.6%	0.12586
Works own or family's agricultural land	0.329	0.470	96.6%	63.6%	50.6%	30.5%	8.9%	50.0%	-0.08800
Uses water piped into residence	0.106	0.308	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	1.8%	35.3%	7.6%	0.10329
Uses water from a well in courtyard	0.046	0.209	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	4.9%	13.2%	3.8%	0.03538
Uses water from a neighbor's faucet	0.047	0.212	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	5.7%	8.1%	3.3%	0.02309
Uses rainwater for drinking	0.000	0.015	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.00176
Uses water from a piped public system	0.250	0.433	2.0%	13.1%	23.5%	37.5%	24.2%	20.1%	0.02304
Uses water from a vendor	0.015	0.121	0.0%	0.3%	1.8%	1.9%	1.3%	1.1%	0.00483
Uses water from a well without a pump	0.160	0.367	28.3%	21.6%	14.3%	17.4%	7.7%	17.8%	-0.03607
Uses water from a well with a pump	0.070	0.255	16.5%	11.8%	7.8%	5.9%	2.1%	8.8%	-0.03014
Uses river, canal, or surface water	0.303	0.460	52.7%	53.0%	47.5%	24.7%	7.9%	37.2%	-0.07359
Uses other source of water	0.001	0.036	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.00633
Uses a flush toilet	0.096	0.294	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	31.2%	6.4%	0.10382
Uses a pit latrine	0.542	0.498	74.5%	83.1%	81.5%	44.9%	15.5%	59.9%	-0.09371
Uses bush or field as latrine	0.090	0.286	25.4%	15.4%	7.0%	1.2%	0.1%	9.8%	-0.05028
Uses a VIP latrine	0.268	0.443	0.0%	1.6%	10.3%	52.9%	52.9%	23.5%	0.06911
Uses other type of latrine	0.002	0.046	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	-0.00107
Has dirt, sand, or dung as principal flooring	0.470	0.499	100.0%	100.0%	68.3%	9.3%	0.7%	55.6%	-0.14068
Has wood plank as principal flooring	0.003	0.055	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	0.00099
Has cement as principal flooring	0.468	0.499	0.0%	0.0%	30.4%	88.5%	83.0%	40.4%	0.10516
Has tile as flooring	0.049	0.215	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	14.3%	2.9%	0.07370
Has some kind of finished flooring	0.008	0.088	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	1.9%	0.5%	0.02161
Number of members per sleeping room	1.877	1.185	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	-0.01436

PART VII. SUPPORTING TABLES, 1991

A. SAMPLE SIZES

B. STANDARD ERRORS

C. ASSET DISTRIBUTION AND WEIGHTS

Cameroon

1991 - SAMPLE SIZES

TOTAL SAMPLE

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop.
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Total
Number of household members						
All	3,958	3,953	3,957	3,957	3,958	19,783
Urban	318	487	1,078	2,377	3,427	7,686
Rural	3,640	3,466	2,879	1,581	531	12,097
Female	2,008	2,087	2,070	2,049	1,994	10,207
Male	1,950	1,864	1,885	1,899	1,964	9,563

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop.
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Total
Mortality rates						
All	1,260	1,501	1,310	1,320	1,326	6,717
Urban	82	175	374	807	1,143	2,581
Rural	1,178	1,327	936	513	182	4,136
Female	608	765	653	663	654	3,342
Male	652	737	657	657	672	3,375
Prevalence of fever, diarrhea, acute respiratory infection						
All	529	711	617	659	672	3,189
Urban	36	76	168	388	586	1,254
Rural	493	636	449	271	86	1,935
Female	246	361	318	327	337	1,589
Male	283	351	299	332	335	1,600
Total fertility rate						
All	1,840	2,094	2,072	2,328	2,453	10,787
Urban	125	264	566	1,440	2,168	4,563
Rural	1,715	1,830	1,506	887	285	6,223
Age-specific fertility rate 15-19						
All	379	527	521	650	664	2,741
Urban	18	47	123	424	586	1,198
Rural	360	481	398	226	78	1,543
Children's nutritional status						
All	313	528	471	503	565	2,380
Urban	23	51	111	281	498	964
Rural	290	476	361	222	67	1,416
Female	158	259	238	241	280	1,176
Male	156	269	234	262	285	1,206
Children's anemia status						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Female	na	na	na	na	na	na
Male	na	na	na	na	na	na

Cameroon

1991 - SAMPLE SIZES

Part I: HNP STATUS (Cont.)

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop.
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Total
Women's nutritional status						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women's anemia status						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Girls' circumcision						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women's circumcision						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Prevalence of genital discharge, ulcer, sore						
Female	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban Female	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural Female	na	na	na	na	na	na
Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural Male	na	na	na	na	na	na

Cameroon

1991 - SAMPLE SIZES

Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop.
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Total
Immunization coverage						
All	107	143	121	145	147	663
Urban	4	18	32	89	126	269
Rural	103	125	89	56	21	394
Female	45	67	54	77	75	318
Male	62	76	67	68	72	345
Treatment of fever						
All	91	175	119	168	168	720
Urban	3	11	20	87	138	259
Rural	88	164	98	80	30	460
Female	46	94	66	89	82	377
Male	46	81	52	79	85	343
Treatment of acute respiratory infection						
All	41	88	38	54	56	277
Urban	1	6	9	31	48	95
Rural	40	82	29	23	8	182
Female	21	46	21	21	27	136
Male	20	41	17	33	30	141
Treatment of diarrhea						
All	116	146	113	99	86	560
Urban	13	16	43	64	75	211
Rural	103	130	70	34	11	348
Female	46	64	57	43	47	257
Male	70	82	57	55	39	303
Antenatal and delivery care					2,453	
All	382	488	414	442	441	2,168
Urban	22	53	108	270	390	843
Rural	360	435	306	173	51	1,325
Contraceptive prevalence						
Female	562	614	554	571	568	2,868
Urban Female	34	79	144	348	492	1,097
Rural Female	528	534	410	222	76	1,770
Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Contraceptive source						
Female	4	8	15	25	71	123
Urban Female	0	1	5	12	60	78
Rural Female	4	7	10	13	11	45
Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore						
Female	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban Female	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural Female	na	na	na	na	na	na
Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural Male	na	na	na	na	na	na

1991 - SAMPLE SIZES

Part III: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD BEHAVIOR

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop.
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Total
Sanitary disposal of stools						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Wash hands prior to preparing food						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Handwashing facilities in household?						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bednet ownership						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bednet use by children						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bednet use by pregnant women						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	2,453	na
Exclusive breastfeeding						
All	47	50	35	49	38	219
Urban	1	9	11	33	32	86
Rural	46	42	24	16	5	133
Female	25	26	17	24	15	107
Male	22	24	19	25	23	113
Timely complementary breastfeeding						
All	47	54	59	44	48	252
Urban	6	2	18	24	42	92
Rural	41	52	41	21	6	161
Female	25	29	26	18	17	115
Male	22	25	33	26	31	137
Bottle-feeding						
All	124	155	141	145	133	698
Urban	11	17	42	89	116	275
Rural	113	139	99	55	17	423
Female	65	85	64	74	56	344
Male	59	71	77	71	77	355

Cameroon

1991 - SAMPLE SIZES

Part III: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD BEHAVIOR (Cont.)

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop.
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Total
Iodized salt in household						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Vitamin A supplementation						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Female	na	na	na	na	na	na
Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Tobacco and alcohol use, casual sexual partners, condom use for casual sex						
Female	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban Female	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural Female	na	na	na	na	na	na
Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Domestic violence						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na

Cameroon

1991 - SAMPLE SIZES

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop.
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Total
School completion (Grade 5)						
Female	732	798	814	910	914	4,167
Urban female	62	99	211	566	817	1,755
Rural female	669	699	603	344	97	2,412
Male	698	713	658	854	922	3,845
Urban male	60	93	194	584	811	1,742
Rural male	638	620	465	269	111	2,103
School participation						
Female	344	333	334	312	307	1,630
Urban female	24	37	77	182	251	571
Rural female	321	296	257	130	56	1,060
Male	332	332	345	271	326	1,607
Urban male	19	40	99	144	280	582
Rural male	313	292	246	127	47	1,025
Mass media exposure						
Female	654	757	738	834	887	3,871
Urban female	43	91	199	510	782	1,625
Rural female	612	666	540	325	105	2,247
Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention						
Female	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban female	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural female	na	na	na	na	na	na
Male	na	na	na	na	2,453	na
Urban male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Household decisionmaking and justification of violence						
All	654	757	738	834	887	3,871
Urban	43	91	199	510	782	1,625
Rural	612	666	540	325	105	2,247
Orphanhood						
All	1,804	1,931	1,933	1,834	1,865	9,367
Urban	137	232	538	1,008	1,582	3,497
Rural	1,668	1,699	1,395	826	282	5,870
Female	887	988	971	933	944	4,722
Male	918	942	962	892	920	4,634

1991 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood illness and mortality						
Infant mortality rate	10.03	8.69	9.51	7.74	6.37	5.12
Under-five mortality rate	17.51	12.44	14.05	16.52	8.51	8.12
Prevalence of fever	2.47	2.14	2.43	2.22	1.59	1.07
Prevalence of diarrhea	2.60	2.22	1.82	2.02	1.44	1.09
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection	1.52	1.65	1.27	0.97	1.01	0.63
B. Fertility						
Total fertility rate	0.31	0.32	0.34	0.26	0.24	0.14
Adolescent fertility rate	27.00	20.00	23.00	15.00	14.00	10.00
C. Nutritional status						
Children:						
Moderate stunting	2.81	1.96	2.41	1.53	1.28	1.02
Severe stunting	2.73	1.86	2.03	1.08	0.78	0.82
Moderate underweight	2.71	1.66	2.05	1.46	0.68	0.76
Severe underweight	2.36	1.08	0.87	0.55	0.94	0.60
Mild anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na
Moderate anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na
Severe anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women:						
Malnutrition	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mild anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na
Moderate anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na
Severe anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na
D. Female circumcision						
Prevalence of circumcision:						
Girls	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Prevalence of occlusion:						
Girls	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Sexually transmitted disease						
Prevalence of genital discharge:						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
Prevalence of genital ulcer:						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na

1991 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood immunization						
BCG coverage	7.34	5.78	4.55	4.01	1.48	2.76
Measles coverage	8.41	5.07	5.60	5.41	3.34	3.07
DPT coverage	8.02	6.11	4.76	5.37	3.37	3.05
Full basic coverage	8.15	5.59	4.88	5.59	3.55	3.08
No basic coverage	7.08	5.23	4.47	4.01	1.50	2.68
Hepatitis B coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na
Yellow fever coverage	1.72	1.52	1.11	0.67	1.41	0.60
B. Treatment of childhood illnesses						
Treatment of fever:						
Medical treatment of fever	6.13	4.41	4.48	3.76	3.58	2.50
Treatment in a public facility	5.26	3.45	4.53	4.52	3.83	2.59
Treatment in a private facility	3.82	4.08	3.57	2.87	3.14	1.89
Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI):						
Medical treatment of ARI	7.24	8.09	10.54	6.47	6.69	3.86
Treatment in a public facility	3.09	5.31	10.07	8.49	6.35	3.71
Treatment in a private facility	7.01	7.40	5.44	7.44	6.06	3.74
Treatment of diarrhea:						
Use of oral rehydration therapy	8.07	4.40	5.52	3.82	3.65	2.94
Medical treatment of diarrhea	4.16	3.57	4.89	3.79	5.04	1.98
Treatment in a public facility	4.20	3.25	4.14	3.72	4.04	1.77
Treatment in a private facility	1.56	1.72	3.58	2.07	2.72	1.11
C. Antenatal and delivery care						
Antenatal care (ANC) visits:						
To a medically-trained person	6.70	4.58	3.77	2.18	0.71	3.10
To a doctor	1.33	1.37	2.32	2.21	2.13	1.09
To a nurse or trained midwife	5.46	3.58	3.32	2.83	2.24	2.13
Multiple visits to a medically-trained person	4.88	3.46	4.10	2.77	1.60	2.24
Antenatal care content:						
Tetanus toxoid	5.06	3.51	3.41	2.33	2.14	2.15
Prophylactic antimalarial treatment	na	na	na	na	na	na
Iron supplementation	na	na	na	na	na	na
Delivery attendance:						
By a medically-trained person	4.62	3.98	3.96	3.90	1.01	2.43
By a doctor	0.77	1.07	1.38	1.38	1.79	0.75
By a nurse or trained midwife	4.39	3.87	4.01	3.81	1.81	2.34
In a public facility	4.45	3.89	3.87	3.51	2.05	2.34
In a private facility	1.43	2.07	1.81	2.26	1.96	1.15
At home	4.72	4.07	3.97	3.95	1.31	2.43
D. Contraceptive services						
Contraceptive prevalence:						
Women	0.53	0.65	1.29	1.22	1.62	0.56
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
Source of contraception - public sector:						
Women	*	*	*	8.27	5.50	4.84
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na

1991 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE (Cont.)

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
D. Contraceptive services (cont.)						
Source of contraception - private sector:						
Women	*	*	*	9.59	5.00	4.97
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Treatment of adult illnesses						
Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore:						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore in public facilities:						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS:						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na

1991 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

Part III: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD BEHAVIOR

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Hygienic practices						
Disposal of children's stools:						
Sanitary disposal	na	na	na	na	na	na
Handwashing:						
Wash hands prior to preparing food	na	na	na	na	na	na
Handwashing facilities in household	na	na	na	na	na	na
B. Bednet ownership and use						
Bednet ownership:						
Bednet ownership	na	na	na	na	na	na
Treated bednet ownership	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bednet use:						
By children	na	na	na	na	na	na
By pregnant women	na	na	na	na	na	na
C. Breastfeeding						
Exclusive breastfeeding	4.48	3.54	6.21	3.83	2.66	2.01
Timely complementary feeding	5.78	6.52	5.36	6.54	7.07	2.70
Bottle-feeding	1.62	3.37	2.44	3.45	4.24	1.62
D. Micronutrient consumption						
Iodized salt:						
Availability of iodized salt in household	na	na	na	na	na	na
Vitamin A:						
Children	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Tobacco and alcohol use						
Tobacco:						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
Alcohol:						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
F. Sexual practices						
Non-regular sexual partnerships:						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
Condom usage with non-regular partner:						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
G. Domestic violence						
Ever experienced violence	na	na	na	na	na	na
Experienced violence in past year	na	na	na	na	na	na

1991 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Education						
School completion:						
Women	2.30	2.54	3.86	5.10	1.85	2.44
Men	3.00	3.07	3.65	5.11	1.22	2.17
School participation:						
Girls	5.22	4.02	4.37	5.31	2.26	2.68
Boys	4.62	3.94	4.76	4.28	2.12	2.33
B. Exposure to mass media						
Newspaper readership:						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
Radio listenership:						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
Television viewership:						
Women	0.91	1.10	2.32	3.24	1.75	2.02
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS						
Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS:						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
D. Status of women						
Household decisionmaking:						
Can seek own health care	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can seek children's health care	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can make daily household purchases	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can make large household purchases	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can make meal-related decisions	na	na	na	na	na	na
Freedom of movement:						
Can travel to visit family/relatives	na	na	na	na	na	na
Other decisionmaking, attitudes:						
Can decide how to spend own money	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can decide whether to have sex	na	na	na	na	na	na
Justifies domestic violence	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Orphanhood						
Paternal orphan prevalence	0.93	0.89	0.77	1.03	0.70	0.37
Maternal orphan prevalence	0.66	0.32	0.66	0.75	0.48	0.27
Double orphan prevalence	0.22	0.14	0.19	0.13	0.22	0.09

Cameroon

1991 - ASSET DISTRIBUTION AND WEIGHTS

(FACTOR SCORE)

Asset Variable	Unweighted		Wealth Quintiles						Factor Score
			Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Percentage of Population						
Has electricity	0.398	0.489	0.0%	0.5%	8.4%	49.9%	97.6%	31.3%	0.13916
Has radio	0.593	0.491	0.5%	67.4%	63.3%	76.2%	97.1%	60.9%	0.09232
Has television	0.200	0.400	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	9.7%	81.2%	18.4%	0.13205
Has refrigerator	0.154	0.361	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.7%	60.7%	12.5%	0.12843
Has bicycle	0.136	0.342	19.8%	26.7%	28.0%	11.7%	7.9%	18.8%	-0.02884
Has motorcycle	0.073	0.260	0.0%	5.7%	13.9%	15.6%	19.2%	10.9%	0.01918
Has car	0.071	0.256	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	3.9%	32.0%	7.3%	0.09040
Has gas or electric oven	0.128	0.334	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	2.6%	46.9%	9.9%	0.11724
Has gas or electric portable stove	0.134	0.340	0.0%	0.7%	8.1%	12.4%	30.8%	10.4%	0.06666
Has a domestic worker not related to household head	0.001	0.038	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.1%	0.01079
Works own or family's agricultural land	0.721	0.449	76.2%	85.9%	86.0%	87.8%	93.9%	86.0%	0.03259
Uses water piped into residence	0.088	0.284	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	35.4%	7.4%	0.10682
Uses water piped from a public system	0.235	0.424	0.4%	9.4%	20.6%	41.7%	23.9%	19.2%	0.02191
Uses water piped into the yard	0.062	0.240	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	5.3%	16.7%	4.7%	0.04457
Uses water from river, canal, or surface water	0.298	0.458	65.3%	48.0%	36.6%	19.1%	6.2%	35.0%	-0.07465
Uses rainwater for drinking	0.001	0.038	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	-0.00344
Uses water from a well with a handpump	0.068	0.251	8.8%	10.3%	8.7%	6.0%	3.0%	7.4%	-0.02677
Uses water from a well without a handpump	0.168	0.374	24.7%	29.6%	26.9%	17.6%	4.4%	20.6%	-0.04139
Uses bottled water	0.015	0.121	0.7%	1.1%	3.7%	2.5%	1.1%	1.8%	-0.00379
Uses water from another source	0.004	0.065	0.0%	1.4%	0.8%	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%	-0.00115
Uses water from neighbor's tap	0.060	0.237	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	5.9%	8.8%	3.2%	0.02847
Uses own flush toilet	0.085	0.279	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	32.5%	6.6%	0.10816
Uses traditional pit latrine	0.389	0.488	72.1%	75.6%	48.1%	24.9%	5.5%	45.2%	-0.08966
Uses a bucket latrine	0.407	0.491	0.0%	3.0%	40.7%	72.5%	61.8%	35.6%	0.06145
Uses bush or field as latrine	0.118	0.323	27.7%	21.3%	11.2%	2.2%	0.3%	12.6%	-0.05124
Uses other type of latrine	0.000	0.017	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.00310
Has dirt, earth as principal flooring	0.479	0.500	100.0%	98.2%	67.4%	10.6%	0.6%	55.4%	-0.13202
Has wood plank as principal flooring	0.004	0.061	0.0%	1.8%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	-0.00604
Has cement as principal flooring	0.470	0.499	0.0%	0.0%	31.7%	88.6%	80.3%	40.1%	0.09936
Has tile flooring	0.045	0.208	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	18.2%	3.8%	0.07795
Has other type of flooring	0.002	0.048	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%	0.2%	0.01240
Number of members per sleeping room	1.921	1.219	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	0.00622

PART VIII. ANNEXES

A. SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

B. USE OF INFORMATION FROM THIS REPORT TO MONITOR THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF PEOPLE SERVED BY HNP PROGRAMS

C. COUNTRIES COVERED BY THE HNP-POVERTY REPORT PROJECT

ANNEX A. SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL INEQUALITY DATA

World Bank HNP/Poverty Country Report Website:
http://www.worldbank.org/hnp/povertyandhealth/countrydata.

This World Bank website provides the full texts and tables for all fifty-six countries covered by the HNP/Poverty Country Report Project. (A list of the countries covered appears in annex C, at the end of this report.) Also available at the site are summary tables, organized by indicator, designed to facilitate cross-country comparisons in inequality with respect to particular indicators.

DHS Country Reports: http://www.measuredhs.com/countries.

All DHS final country reports produced since 2003 include quintile-specific tabulations in approximately 50-100 of the reports' HNP indicator tables. The tables deal with some of the indicators covered in this volume, and with many that are not.

UNICEF Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey Website:
http://www.childinfo.org/MICS2/natlMICSrepz/MICSnatrep.htm.

The UNICEF Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) project is generally similar to the DHS program, but covers a somewhat different set of countries and indicators. The "standard tables" section for each country listed at the MICS website provides wealth-based, quintile-specific information in around 40-45 of the tables related to hnp, education, and child labor. In deriving these quintile-specific estimates, the MICS investigators have employed a wealth index similar to the one used here.

World Health Organization World Health Survey Website:
http://www.who.int/healthinfo/survey/en/index.html.

The World Health Organization's World Health Survey (WHS) includes such issues as self-assessed adult health status; coverage of interventions against adult chronic diseases and against maternal and child health problems; household health expenditures; insurance coverage; and health system responsiveness. Approximately seventy countries – developed as well as developing – have been covered thus far. Household wealth information has been collected and used to prepare quintile-specific estimates for many of the indicators appearing in the reports on these countries.

METHODS AND RESOURCES FOR FURTHER INEQUALITY ANALYSIS

Shea Oscar Rutstein and Kiersten Johnson, *The DHS Wealth Index*, DHS Comparative Reports No. 6 (Calverton, Maryland, USA: ORC Macro, August 2004) (Available at: http://www.measuredhs.com/pubs/pub_details.cfm?ID =470&srchTp=type).

> This DHS publication, by two of the co-authors of the current report, describes in detail the construction of the wealth index that underlies the data presented in the basic tables.

Deon Filmer and Lant H. Pritchett, "Estimating Wealth Effects without Expenditure Data – or Tears: An Application to Education Enrollments in States in India," *Demography* 38, no.1 (February 2001): 115-132.

> This seminal piece gave birth to the wealth index procedure used in the current volume. It also includes three of the previously-cited country case studies demonstrating the close relationship between results produced using wealth and those based on consumption as an indicator of household economic status.

Owen O'Donnell, Eddy van Doorslaer, Adam Wagstaff, and Magnus Lindelow. *Quantitative Techniques for Health Equity Analysis*. Washington D.C.: The World Bank, forthcoming.

> Among the topics covered in this comprehensive overview of available quantitative techniques are the measurement of living standards using a wealth index and other approaches (chapter 6) and the concentration index as a measure of inequality (chapter 8).

DHS Country Data Sets: http://www.measuredhs.com/accesssurveys/search.

> The data sets for all DHS surveys undertaken since 2003 include two pieces of information for each household that are designed to help investigators prepare quintile-specific tabulations for any indicator. These are: 1) the household wealth score; and 2) the economic quintile to which individuals in the household belong. Any tabulation using these pieces of information will be comparable to the figures appearing here.

ANNEX B. USE OF INFORMATION FROM THIS REPORT TO MONITOR THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF PEOPLE SERVED BY HNP PROGRAMS

The wealth or asset approach employed in this report can be used to monitor the economic status of people served by health, nutrition, and population (hnp) programs in two ways. The first, simpler way is suitable for monitoring nationwide, facility-based programs. A second, fuller version can also be employed for other types of programs, such as initiatives undertaken only in some parts of a country, or activities like mass education or outreach programs that do not operate through facilities.

BASIC MONITORING OF NATIONWIDE FACILITY-BASED PROGRAMS

The economic distribution of patients in a nationwide, facility-based program (say, a network of rural health posts, antenatal care clinics, emergency obstetrical facilities, or hospitals) can be determined through an exit survey of facility patients, using the wealth questionnaire and the set of quintile cut-off points that immediately follow this text, and which have been created using the information presented in part III.C. The questionnaire can be employed to measure the economic status of any individual responding to the questions on it. The set of cut-off points can serve to compare the distribution of the respondents' economic status with that of the nationally-representative sample of people interviewed by the DHS survey on which the present report is based.

The first step is to use the questionnaire in interviewing an adequately-large sample of patients attending the facility-based services of interest. The wealth score for each patient can then be calculated by multiplying the response to each question by the item scores also provided on the questionnaire, and summing the results. After this has been done, the quintile cut-off points can be used to place each individual in the economic quintile to which (s)he belongs. The number of patients and percentage of total patients in each quintile can then be calculated.

Since each quintile defined by the cut-off points contains 20 percent of the individuals in the nationally-representative DHS sample, the patients belonging to any such quintile containing significantly more (or less) than 20 percent of the total are over- (under-) represented relative to the national population. When the percentage of patients in each of the five quintiles is viewed as a whole, the result is a frequency distribution that indicates the spread of service beneficiaries across economic classes of individuals.[21] For example:

[21] That is, across economic classes of all individuals in the sample population. Estimates pertaining to quintiles of only those individuals needing services require adjusting the results of the procedure described here through application of the relevant quintile-specific, sample-size figures presented in part III.A.

- A service that favors the poorest people would have substantially more than 20 percent of its patients in each of the lowest one or two economic quintiles; considerably less than 20 percent of its patients in each of the highest quintiles.

- A service that reaches all economic classes equally would draw roughly the same proportion of total patients from the lower and upper quintiles.

- A service that favors the least poor population groups would have well over 20 percent of its patients in each of the highest one or two quintiles, considerably less than 20 percent of its patients in each of the lowest quintiles.

FULLER MONITORING OF FACILITY-BASED AND OF OTHER PROGRAMS

While capable of providing far more information than currently exists about the distribution of a program's beneficiaries, the approach just described has important limitations. For example, it cannot deal with the many important types of health programs that do not deliver services primarily through facilities – mass media health education, household visits by health workers, and many social marketing initiatives, for example. It is also limited in its ability to assess programs working only with certain areas within a country: it can compare the economic status of the programs' beneficiaries with that of the national population, but not with that of the specific sub-national areas where the programs are active. Further, it focuses primarily on only one of the two important dimensions of monitoring the distribution of program beneficiaries: that is, incidence or focus – the percentage of program benefits that flow to the poor. It cannot deal nearly so well with the second dimension, which concerns coverage, or the percentage of the poor that the program reaches.

These limitations can be overcome by a modified version of the approach described above that relies on a household- rather than facility-based survey. A household survey can generate a set of data containing the full range of information needed to produce an equity assessment by collecting two types of information: first, about the household's wealth or assets, using the questions in the left-hand column of the attached questionnaire;[22] and second, about the household members' use of or exposure to the services provided by the program(s) of interest. The collected data can be analyzed in either (or both) of two ways, depending on the type of information desired:

- One way would be to use only data from the household survey. The procedure would be analogous to that for a DHS survey employed in this report:

  – Asset information from the survey-generated data set would be used as the basis for the construction of a wealth index, weighting the individual items using some method like principal components analysis.

  – The individuals in the sample would be ranked in order of the index values for their households, then divided into groups like quintiles.

  – The coverage rates in each quintile for the service of interest would be calculated.

[22] Or, if one is willing to forego the benefits of the second analytical approach described below, using any of several other asset questionnaires that exist. Examples include the INDEPTH health equity survey tool (available at: www.indepth-network.org/core_documents/indepthtools.htm) or the model questionnaire developed by M. Mahood Khan and David Hotchkiss of the PHR Plus project (which can be found at: www.phrplus.org).

- A second approach would be to use the weights for each item appearing on the attached questionnaire in determining the wealth of each individual, instead of calculating the weights from the new household data set. Once the individuals' wealth is determined, the individuals would be ranked, divided into quintiles, and the coverage rate in each quintile would be calculated. In the case of programs undertaken in only one region of the country, it would provide a comparison of the economic status of the people served with that of the entire country rather than of only the region where the programs are active;[23] in the case of nationwide as well as regional programs, it would permit a comparison with the other service programs covered in this report.

[23] This additional perspective could be particularly helpful in an assessment of a program seeking to reach the poor by focusing on especially backward districts. A report presenting only a finding that the program was reaching the better-off people in those districts could produce an impression that it had failed to reach its intended beneficiaries. But a comparison between the economic status of the program's beneficiaries with that of the national population might well reveal that most of the beneficiaries were poor by national standards and that the program was thus considerably more successful than otherwise thought.

Cameroon

2004 - ASSET QUESTIONNAIRE

Question	Score if "Yes"	Score if "No"	Item Score
1. In your household, is/are there?			
Electricity	0.12736	-0.10990	
One or more radios	0.05026	-0.08816	
Onre or more televisions	0.21131	-0.05981	
One or more refrigerators	0.27635	-0.03376	
One or more bicycles	-0.06804	0.01254	
One or more motorcycles, scooters	0.05353	-0.00406	
One or more cars, trucks	0.28554	-0.01451	
One or more telephones	0.37534	-0.00609	
One or more electric, gas ovens	0.16733	-0.07830	
One or more mobile phones	0.20866	-0.05998	
2. Does your household have a domestic worker not related to head?	0.25956	-0.00002	
3. Do the members of your household work their own or family's agricultural land?	-0.11575	0.03696	
4. What is the principal source of drinking water for your household?			
Piped water in residence	0.27227	-0.02142	
Piped water from a neighbor	0.11546	-0.00719	
Piped water in public tap	0.05979	-0.01690	
Piped water to tap in yard, plot	0.14357	-0.00651	
Well with pump	-0.06629	0.00838	
Protected well with no pump	-0.06334	0.00405	
Protected surface source	0.00810	-0.00064	
Unprotected surface water	-0.10726	0.03294	
Other	0.16786	-0.00226	
5. What is the principal type of fuel for cooking used by your household?			
Gas	0.27233	-0.04028	
Kerosene	0.12906	-0.01059	
Wood, dung	-0.06460	0.15518	
Charcoal	0.00946	-0.00051	
Other	0.01057	-0.00038	
6. What is the principal type of toilet facility used by your household?			
Private flush toilet	0.32618	-0.02072	
Shared flush toilet	0.24551	-0.00239	
Private pit latrine	-0.09361	0.05144	
Shared pit latrine	-0.02330	0.00663	
Shared improved latrine	0.10723	-0.01757	
Own improved pit latrine	0.06888	-0.01080	
Bush, field as latrine	-0.13677	0.00934	
7. What is the principal material used for the floors in your household?			
Dirt, sand	-0.11826	0.11387	
Cement (includes other types)	0.08692	-0.05805	
Ceramic tile (includes parquet)	0.32838	-0.01066	
Dung (primary), wood, palm, bamboo	-0.01481	0.00010	
Vinyl, asphalt strips	0.17444	-0.00942	
Carpet	0.21720	-0.00406	
8. How many people are there for each sleeping room in your household?	$\left(\frac{\#\ people - 1.84}{1.27}\right)x - 0.014$		
Total Household Asset Score (sum of individual item scores)			

Cameroon

2004 - QUINTILE CUT-OFF POINTS

Wealth Quintile	Asset Index Value	
	Bottom Cut-Off	Top Cut-Off
Low	Low	-0.96721
Second	-0.96721	-0.64185
Third	-0.64185	-0.01722
Fourth	-0.01722	0.92386
High	0.92386	High

ANNEX C. COUNTRIES COVERED BY THE HNP - POVERTY REPORT PROJECT*

East Asia and Pacific

Cambodia	2000
Indonesia	1997, 2002-03
Philippines	1998, 2003
Vietnam	1997, 2002

Europe and Central Asia

Armenia	2000
Kazakhstan	1995, 1999
Kyrgyz Rep.	1997
Turkey	1993, 1998
Turkmenistan	2000
Uzbekistan	1996

Latin America and the Caribbean

Bolivia	1998, 2003
Brazil	1996
Colombia	1995, 2000, 2005
Dominican Rep.	1996, 2002
Guatemala	1995, 1998-99
Haiti	1994-95, 2000
Nicaragua	1997- 98, 2001
Paraguay	1990
Peru	1996, 2000

Middle East and North Africa

Egypt	1995, 2000
Jordan	1997
Morocco	1992, 2003-04
Yemen	1997

South Asia

Bangladesh	1996-97, 1999-2000, 2004
India	1992-93, 1998-99
Nepal	1996, 2001
Pakistan	1990-91

Sub-Saharan Africa

Benin	1996, 2001
Burkina Faso	1992-3, 1998-9, 2003
Cameroon	1991, 1998, 2004
Central African Rep.	1994-95
Chad	1996-97, 2004
Comoros	1996
Cote d'Ivoire	1994
Eritrea	1995
Ethiopia	2000
Gabon	2000
Ghana	1993, 1998, 2003
Guinea	1999
Kenya	1993, 1998, 2003
Madagascar	1997
Malawi	1992, 2000
Mali	1995-96, 2001
Mauritania	2000-01
Mozambique	1997, 2003
Namibia	1992, 2000
Niger	1998
Nigeria	1990, 2003
Rwanda	2000
Senegal	1997
South Africa	1998
Tanzania	1996, 1999, 2004
Togo	1998
Uganda	1995, 2000-01
Zambia	1996, 2001-02
Zimbabwe	1994, 1999

* Note: electronic versions of reports for all countries are currently available at: www.worldbank.org/povertyandhealth/countrydata. While supplies last, paper copies may be obtained at no charge by sending a request to the World Bank's health advisory service: healthpop@worldbank.org.