

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIFFERENCES  
IN  
HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND POPULATION**

**BANGLADESH  
1996/97, 1999/2000, 2004**

**Davidson R. Gwatkin, Shea Rutstein, Kiersten Johnson,  
Eldaw Suliman, Adam Wagstaff, and Agbessi Amouzou**



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Foreword</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>Introduction</b>	<b>III</b>
<b>Part I. Basic Tables, 2004</b>	<b>1</b>
A. Total Population	3
B. Female and Male Populations	9
C. Rural and Urban Populations	13
<b>Part II. Basic Tables, 1999 / 2000</b>	<b>19</b>
A. Total Population	21
B. Female and Male Populations	27
C. Rural and Urban Populations	31
<b>Part III. Basic Tables, 1996 / 97</b>	<b>37</b>
A. Total Population	39
B. Female and Male Populations	45
C. Rural and Urban Populations	49
<b>Part IV. Technical Notes</b>	<b>55</b>
A. Indicator Definitions	57
B. Data and Methods	71
C. Discussion	75
<b>Part V. Supporting Tables, 2004</b>	<b>81</b>
A. Sample Sizes	83
B. Standard Errors	89
C. Asset Distribution and Weights	95

<b>Part VI. Supporting Tables, 1999 / 2000</b>	<b>97</b>
A. Sample Sizes	99
B. Standard Errors	105
C. Asset Distribution and Weights	111
<b>Part VII. Supporting Tables, 1996 / 97</b>	<b>113</b>
A. Sample Sizes	115
B. Standard Errors	121
C. Asset Distribution and Weights	127
<b>Part VIII. Annexes</b>	<b>129</b>
A. Sources of Additional Information	131
B. Use of Information from this Report to Monitor the Economic Status of People Served by HNP Programs	133
C. Countries Covered by the HNP-Poverty Report Project	139

## 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.<sup>1</sup>

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

---

<sup>1</sup> 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.

\*\*\*\*\*

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.



Bangladesh  
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
<b>A. Childhood illness and mortality</b>										
Infant mortality rate	89.7	65.9	75.1	59.1	64.8	72.4	1.39	24.95	-0.0696	0.0259
Under-five mortality rate	121.1	97.8	96.8	80.9	71.5	96.6	1.69	49.60	-0.0982	0.0246
Prevalence of fever	42.6	42.5	40.2	36.5	37.7	40.2	1.13	4.88	-0.0295	0.0087
Prevalence of diarrhea	8.7	7.5	7.5	7.1	6.1	7.5	1.44	2.67	-0.0939	0.0253
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection (ARI)	21.4	22.3	20.7	16.1	14.1	19.3	1.52	7.32	-0.0879	0.0145
<b>B. Fertility</b>										
Total fertility rate	4.1	3.2	3.2	2.5	2.2	3.0	1.83	1.87	-0.1159	0.0278
Adolescent fertility rate	189.9	157.6	153.5	121.3	85.4	137.1	2.22	104.42	-0.1245	0.0457
<b>C. Nutritional status (%)</b>										
<i>Children:</i>										
Moderate stunting	29.0	28.0	27.3	26.9	18.7	26.4	1.55	10.33	-0.0779	0.0119
Severe stunting	25.4	19.0	15.2	12.8	6.4	16.7	3.97	19.00	-0.2292	0.0160
Moderate underweight	41.3	38.6	32.7	33.0	24.0	34.7	1.72	17.27	-0.0975	0.0098
Severe underweight	18.0	14.6	12.2	10.3	6.0	12.8	3.01	12.05	-0.2014	0.0188
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
<i>Women:</i>										
Malnutrition	46.1	39.1	34.4	29.9	16.7	33.2	2.76	29.38	-0.1843	0.0071
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
<b>D. Female circumcision (%)</b>										
<i>Prevalence of circumcision:</i>										
Girls	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Prevalence of occlusion:</i>										
Girls	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>E. Sexually transmitted disease</b>										
<i>Prevalence of genital discharge:</i>										
Women	20.4	19.3	19.6	20.2	18.5	19.6	1.11	1.96	-0.0304	0.0107
Men	3.3	2.9	1.7	2.5	2.1	2.5	1.62	1.28	-0.1156	0.0538
<i>Prevalence of genital ulcer:</i>										
Women	8.3	6.6	7.3	5.3	5.3	6.5	1.55	2.94	-0.1254	0.0201
Men	8.6	7.8	6.9	8.6	4.9	7.2	1.75	3.66	-0.1125	0.0276

Bangladesh

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
<b>A. Childhood immunization</b>										
BCG coverage	87.2	96.8	94.9	94.2	97.9	93.7	0.89	10.71	0.0195	0.0043
Measles coverage	59.6	80.2	76.3	80.5	90.5	75.9	0.66	30.88	0.0760	0.0080
DPT coverage	70.8	81.9	82.4	84.9	91.1	81.2	0.78	20.25	0.0507	0.0072
Full basic coverage	57.5	77.0	74.1	78.7	86.7	73.3	0.66	29.22	0.0796	0.0086
No basic coverage	5.7	2.1	1.9	3.9	0.6	3.0	9.70	5.14	-0.2685	0.0933
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>B. Treatment of childhood illnesses</b>										
<i>Treatment of fever:</i>										
Medical treatment of fever	8.9	12.4	17.4	21.2	39.1	18.0	0.23	30.22	0.3137	0.0258
Treatment in a public facility	2.4	3.2	5.5	6.2	7.3	4.6	0.33	4.92	0.2671	0.0548
Treatment in a private facility	6.5	9.2	11.8	15.0	31.8	13.4	0.20	25.31	0.3293	0.0318
<i>Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI):</i>										
Medical treatment of ARI	10.7	15.2	18.2	27.8	44.1	20.0	0.24	33.35	0.2889	0.0354
Treatment in a public facility	2.4	4.0	6.4	9.4	10.2	5.6	0.24	7.80	0.3244	0.0692
Treatment in a private facility	8.3	11.2	11.8	18.4	33.8	14.3	0.25	25.55	0.2751	0.0437
<i>Treatment of diarrhea:</i>										
Use of oral rehydration therapy	74.9	82.0	83.9	90.7	94.4	83.4	0.79	19.51	0.0430	0.0119
Medical treatment of diarrhea	6.9	17.2	17.8	14.8	30.6	15.7	0.23	23.66	0.2989	0.0603
Treatment in a public facility	1.4	4.1	3.7	1.0	7.5	3.2	0.19	6.10	0.1994	0.1338
Treatment in a private facility	5.5	13.1	14.1	13.8	23.1	12.5	0.24	17.56	0.3247	0.0738
<b>C. Antenatal and delivery care</b>										
<i>Antenatal care visits:</i>										
To a medically-trained person	24.9	38.6	48.8	60.6	81.1	48.8	0.31	56.24	0.2401	0.0065
To a doctor	12.3	18.9	26.8	42.0	65.6	31.3	0.19	53.30	0.3646	0.0103
To a nurse or trained midwife	12.6	19.7	22.0	18.6	15.5	17.5	0.81	2.94	0.0179	0.0153
Multiple visits to a medically-trained person	10.4	17.5	23.7	32.1	60.1	27.1	0.17	49.74	0.3733	0.0121
<i>Antenatal care content:</i>										
Tetanus toxoid	77.4	82.0	86.8	88.7	92.2	84.8	0.84	14.76	0.0404	0.0032
Prophylactic antimalarial treatment	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Iron supplementation	31.6	44.6	48.1	57.3	76.1	50.0	0.42	44.52	0.1792	0.0070
<i>Delivery attendance:</i>										
By a medically-trained person	3.3	4.3	10.2	17.0	39.4	13.2	0.08	36.09	0.5660	0.0205
By a doctor	0.8	2.0	4.7	8.9	26.9	7.5	0.03	26.08	0.7037	0.0316
By a nurse or trained midwife	2.5	2.3	5.5	8.1	12.6	5.7	0.20	10.01	0.3839	0.0314
In a public facility	1.8	2.5	4.6	8.4	16.7	6.1	0.11	14.96	0.5121	0.0320
In a private facility	0.2	0.7	0.9	3.5	13.6	3.2	0.01	13.39	0.8147	0.0537
At home	97.6	96.7	93.3	87.4	67.9	89.9	1.44	29.66	-0.0671	0.0028
<b>D. Contraceptive services</b>										
<i>Contraceptive prevalence:</i>										
Women	44.7	47.7	46.6	47.4	50.0	47.3	0.89	5.33	0.0248	0.0058
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Bangladesh

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
<b>D. Contraceptive services (cont.)</b>										
<i>Source of contraception - public sector:</i>										
Women	76.1	66.9	59.7	54.8	30.6	56.9	2.49	45.52	-0.1594	0.0063
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Source of contraception - private sector:</i>										
Women	23.1	32.3	39.5	44.9	69.0	42.5	0.33	45.94	0.2169	0.0085
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>E. Treatment of adult illnesses</b>										
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore:</i>										
Women	17.2	24.4	33.5	32.0	49.6	31.1	0.35	32.42	0.2018	0.0171
Men	16.5	21.5	22.7	18.7	22.5	20.3	0.73	6.01	0.0721	0.0387
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore in public facilities:</i>										
Women	7.7	6.9	10.2	9.5	12.9	9.4	0.60	5.21	0.0714	0.0384
Men	16.5	21.5	22.7	18.7	22.5	20.3	0.73	6.01	0.0722	0.0385
<i>Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS:</i>										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Bangladesh

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
<b>A. Hygienic practices</b>										
<i>Disposal of children's stools:</i>										
Sanitary disposal	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Handwashing:</i>										
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>B. Bednet ownership and use</b>										
<i>Bednet ownership:</i>										
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
<i>Bednet use:</i>										
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
<b>C. Breastfeeding</b>										
Exclusive breastfeeding	61.5	45.5	59.1	53.9	31.4	51.6	1.96	30.10	-0.0859	0.0260
Timely complementary feeding	57.8	61.4	63.6	57.6	71.3	62.3	0.81	13.58	0.0402	0.0215
Bottle-feeding	12.5	17.6	21.5	24.8	39.6	22.4	0.32	27.09	0.2285	0.0297
<b>D. Micronutrient consumption</b>										
<i>Iodized salt:</i>										
Availability of iodized salt in household	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Vitamin A:</i>										
Children	74.5	79.2	77.9	80.3	83.1	78.6	0.90	8.53	0.0212	0.0039
Women	8.5	8.9	14.7	17.9	25.9	14.6	0.33	17.38	0.2691	0.0202
<b>E. Tobacco and alcohol use</b>										
<i>Tobacco:</i>										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	72.0	63.0	59.1	53.3	49.7	58.7	1.45	22.31	-0.0830	0.0068
<i>Alcohol:</i>										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>F. Sexual practices</b>										
<i>Non-regular sexual partnerships:</i>										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Condom usage with non-regular partner:</i>										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>G. Domestic violence</b>										
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

Bangladesh

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
<b>A. Education</b>										
<i>School completion:</i>										
Women	14.4	30.4	43.2	59.2	74.5	45.9	0.19	60.12	0.2794	0.0041
Men	17.5	36.7	52.1	68.1	81.9	53.7	0.21	64.32	0.2441	0.0036
<i>School participation:</i>										
Girls	76.7	87.4	88.8	92.5	88.4	86.2	0.87	11.65	0.0345	0.0042
Boys	70.6	82.9	85.1	87.7	90.0	82.4	0.79	19.33	0.0445	0.0043
<b>B. Exposure to mass media</b>										
<i>Newspaper readership:</i>										
Women	0.3	1.1	2.9	6.5	23.4	6.8	0.01	23.13	0.7341	0.0258
Men	9.0	15.7	30.4	39.2	65.7	33.7	0.14	56.72	0.3748	0.0097
<i>Radio listenership:</i>										
Women	16.2	28.5	37.4	44.7	39.9	33.4	0.41	23.69	0.1398	0.0073
Men	43.9	48.0	55.3	57.4	52.5	51.7	0.84	8.56	0.0242	0.0085
<i>Television viewership:</i>										
Women	19.4	28.9	38.7	58.2	82.3	45.6	0.24	62.91	0.2918	0.0047
Men	48.9	61.9	68.2	79.9	91.1	71.3	0.54	42.20	0.1209	0.0048
<b>C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS</b>										
<i>Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>										
Women	9.7	17.0	26.4	40.2	64.2	31.6	0.15	54.56	0.3613	0.0068
Men	27.5	36.6	47.6	59.8	78.4	51.5	0.35	50.96	0.2134	0.0070
<i>Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>										
Women	25.3	38.6	52.6	69.4	87.2	54.7	0.29	61.95	0.2338	0.0039
Men	53.3	60.3	74.4	84.5	93.0	74.3	0.57	39.69	0.1140	0.0045
<i>Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS:</i>										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>D. Status of women</b>										
<i>Household decisionmaking:</i>										
Can seek own health care	22.2	20.2	17.6	20.6	22.8	20.7	0.97	0.58	0.0136	0.0106
Can seek children's health care	19.9	19.0	17.9	21.0	23.4	20.2	0.85	3.49	0.0352	0.0109
Can make daily household purchases	54.8	54.1	54.3	55.4	64.1	56.6	0.85	9.35	0.0350	0.0046
Can make large household purchases	55.0	54.8	53.9	55.8	63.3	56.6	0.87	8.37	0.0306	0.0047
Can make meal-related decisions	79.2	79.5	69.9	70.5	67.0	73.2	1.18	12.28	-0.0349	0.0032
<i>Freedom of movement:</i>										
Can travel to visit family, relatives	16.3	14.5	14.1	14.3	19.0	15.6	0.86	2.64	0.0311	0.0130
<i>Other decisionmaking, attitudes:</i>										
Can decide how to spend own money	46.4	42.6	40.6	54.1	55.0	47.0	0.84	8.68	0.0404	0.0125
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
<b>E. Orphanhood</b>										
Paternal orphan prevalence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Maternal orphan prevalence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Double orphan prevalence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na





Bangladesh  
**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.
<b>A. Childhood mortality and morbidity</b>												
Infant mortality rate	85.8	57.5	61.4	50.3	57.7	64.3	93.5	73.6	88.4	67.6	72.1	80.2
Under-five mortality rate	118.8	100.3	82.3	71.6	64.5	91.0	123.3	95.6	110.9	89.8	78.8	101.9
Prevalence of fever	38.6	42.1	41.5	37.2	37.9	39.5	46.3	42.9	38.8	35.9	37.5	40.9
Prevalence of diarrhea	8.1	8.0	7.8	6.2	6.0	7.3	9.3	7.1	7.3	8.0	6.2	7.7
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection (ARI)	17.9	22.0	20.1	15.2	13.8	17.9	24.7	22.6	21.2	17.0	14.5	20.6
<b>B. Nutritional status</b>												
<i>Children:</i>												
Moderate stunting	27.8	28.9	27.8	27.6	20.5	26.6	30.1	27.2	26.8	26.2	16.6	26.1
Severe stunting	25.8	19.1	16.6	12.7	6.6	16.9	25.0	18.9	13.8	12.9	6.1	16.5
Moderate underweight	39.6	41.4	33.3	35.1	23.4	35.0	42.8	36.1	32.1	31.1	24.7	34.4
Severe underweight	19.4	15.4	13.7	9.5	7.9	13.6	16.8	13.9	10.8	11.0	3.7	12.0
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
<b>C. Sexually transmitted disease</b>												
<i>Prevalence of genital discharge:</i>												
Women	20.4	19.3	19.6	20.2	18.5	19.6						
Men							3.3	2.9	1.7	2.5	2.1	2.5
<i>Prevalence of genital ulcer:</i>												
Women	8.3	6.6	7.3	5.3	5.3	6.5						
Men							8.6	7.8	6.9	8.6	4.9	7.2

Bangladesh

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.
<b>A. Childhood immunization</b>												
BCG coverage	87.0	97.6	95.1	92.4	98.7	93.9	87.5	95.9	94.5	96.2	96.7	93.4
Measles coverage	56.6	82.7	76.7	77.3	91.9	76.1	62.6	77.6	75.9	84.1	88.3	75.6
DPT coverage	68.5	83.3	84.2	80.9	91.9	81.3	73.1	80.5	80.5	89.3	89.7	81.2
Full basic coverage	55.0	77.9	75.2	74.6	87.6	73.2	59.9	76.1	72.9	83.2	85.2	73.4
No basic coverage	7.7	2.4	2.4	4.5	0.5	3.6	3.8	1.8	1.4	3.2	0.8	2.4
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>B. Treatment of childhood illnesses</b>												
<i>Treatment of fever:</i>												
Medical treatment of fever	8.3	8.5	16.1	19.5	36.4	16.7	9.3	15.7	18.7	22.8	42.2	19.2
Treatment in a public facility	3.8	1.0	3.8	5.1	6.9	4.0	1.2	5.1	7.4	7.2	7.7	5.1
Treatment in a private facility	4.5	7.5	12.3	14.4	29.5	12.7	8.1	10.6	11.2	15.6	34.5	14.1
<i>Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI):</i>												
Medical treatment of ARI	9.2	10.4	16.7	19.3	35.9	16.4	11.8	19.3	19.5	34.7	53.3	23.0
Treatment in a public facility	4.1	0.7	5.0	7.4	7.5	4.4	1.3	6.9	7.7	11.1	13.3	6.7
Treatment in a private facility	5.1	9.7	11.8	11.9	28.4	11.9	10.5	12.4	11.8	23.6	40.0	16.3
<i>Treatment of diarrhea:</i>												
Use of oral rehydration therapy	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Medical treatment of diarrhea	6.3	23.4	13.3	11.4	25.3	15.1	7.4	11.1	22.6	17.1	36.6	16.3
Treatment in a public facility	0.8	7.4	0.0	0.0	7.3	2.9	1.9	0.9	7.6	1.6	7.7	3.4
Treatment in a private facility	5.5	16.0	13.3	11.4	18.0	12.1	5.6	10.2	15.0	15.5	28.8	12.9
<b>C. Contraceptive services</b>												
<i>Contraceptive prevalence:</i>												
Women	44.7	47.7	46.6	47.4	50.0	47.3						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Source of contraception - public sector:</i>												
Women	76.1	66.9	59.7	54.8	30.6	56.9						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Source of contraception - private sector:</i>												
Women	23.1	32.3	39.5	44.9	69.0	42.5						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>D. Treatment of adult illnesses</b>												
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore:</i>												
Women	17.2	24.4	33.5	32.0	49.6	31.1						
Men							16.5	21.5	22.7	18.7	22.5	20.3
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore in public facilities:</i>												
Women	7.7	6.9	10.2	9.5	12.9	9.4						
Men							16.5	21.5	22.7	18.7	22.5	20.3
<i>Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na

Bangladesh

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.
<b>A. Hygienic practices</b>												
<i>Disposal of children's stools:</i>												
Sanitary disposal	na	na	na	na	na	na						
<i>Handwashing:</i>												
Wash hands prior to preparing food	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Handwashing facilities in household	na	na	na	na	na	na						
<b>B. Bednet ownership and use</b>												
<i>Bednet use:</i>												
By children	na	na	na	na	na	na						
<b>C. Breastfeeding</b>												
Exclusive breastfeeding	68.8	50.3	69.6	62.2	27.8	57.6	53.9	41.9	50.6	46.4	35.1	46.3
Timely complementary feeding	59.0	56.9	56.7	55.0	75.2	60.6	56.7	66.0	69.6	60.9	67.8	63.8
Bottle-feeding	8.4	17.4	18.5	20.6	37.5	19.6	16.4	17.8	24.2	29.2	41.6	25.0
<b>D. Micronutrient consumption</b>												
<i>Vitamin A:</i>												
Children	74.7	79.0	78.0	78.0	82.6	78.2	74.3	79.3	77.8	82.4	83.5	78.9
<b>E. Tobacco and alcohol use</b>												
<i>Tobacco:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							72.0	63.0	59.1	53.3	49.7	58.7
<i>Alcohol:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>F. Sexual practices</b>												
<i>Non-regular sexual partnerships:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Condom usage with non-regular partner:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na

Bangladesh

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.
<b>A. Education</b>												
<i>School completion:</i>												
Women	14.4	30.4	43.2	59.2	74.5	45.9	17.5	36.7	52.1	68.1	81.9	53.7
Men												
<i>School participation:</i>												
Girls	76.7	87.4	88.8	92.5	88.4	86.2						
Boys							70.6	82.9	85.1	87.7	90.0	82.4
<b>B. Exposure to mass media</b>												
<i>Newspaper readership:</i>												
Women	0.3	1.1	2.9	6.5	23.4	6.8						
Men							9.0	15.7	30.4	39.2	65.7	33.7
<i>Radio listenership:</i>												
Women	16.2	28.5	37.4	44.7	39.9	33.4						
Men							43.9	48.0	55.3	57.4	52.5	51.7
<i>Television viewership:</i>												
Women	19.4	28.9	38.7	58.2	82.3	45.6						
Men							48.9	61.9	68.2	79.9	91.1	71.3
<b>C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS</b>												
<i>Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	9.7	17.0	26.4	40.2	64.2	31.6						
Men							27.5	36.6	47.6	59.8	78.4	51.5
<i>Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	25.3	38.6	52.6	69.4	87.2	54.7						
Men							53.3	60.3	74.4	84.5	93.0	74.3
<i>Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>D. Orphanhood</b>												
Paternal orphan prevalence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Maternal orphan prevalence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Double orphan prevalence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Bangladesh  
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.
<b>A. Childhood illness and mortality</b>												
Infant mortality rate	87.5	63.9	75.9	57.5	67.7	72.4	111.9	84.1	70.4	65.2	62.8	72.3
Under-five mortality rate	119.4	96.0	94.8	77.3	74.6	97.7	137.9	114.4	108.4	94.2	69.3	92.2
Prevalence of fever	42.4	42.6	40.3	35.3	34.3	40.0	43.9	41.5	39.7	42.2	40.1	40.9
Prevalence of diarrhea	8.7	7.2	7.6	7.2	6.9	7.7	8.7	10.6	7.1	6.7	5.5	6.8
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection	21.2	22.1	20.6	15.1	14.4	19.6	23.4	24.3	21.5	20.8	13.9	18.1
<b>B. Fertility</b>												
Total fertility rate	4.1	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.3	3.1	3.9	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.7
Adolescent fertility rate	191.6	157.7	153.2	121.5	80.4	138.6	173.8	156.3	155.0	120.3	90.1	131.2
<b>C. Nutritional status</b>												
<i>Children:</i>												
Moderate stunting	29.0	28.1	26.5	26.1	19.2	26.9	28.9	26.9	32.3	30.8	18.3	24.2
Severe stunting	24.9	19.3	15.1	11.9	4.8	17.4	30.6	16.0	15.5	17.1	7.5	13.5
Moderate underweight	41.1	39.6	32.1	32.6	24.2	35.8	43.2	28.5	36.7	35.0	23.9	30.0
Severe underweight	17.6	14.4	12.0	9.3	3.7	13.0	22.8	16.4	13.7	14.8	7.6	12.1
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
<i>Women:</i>												
Malnutrition	46.2	38.9	34.8	29.1	21.2	35.7	44.7	40.2	32.5	33.6	13.5	24.6
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
<b>D. Female circumcision</b>												
<i>Prevalence of circumcision:</i>												
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
<i>Prevalence of occlusion:</i>												
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
<b>E. Sexually transmitted disease</b>												
<i>Prevalence of genital discharge:</i>												
Women	19.9	19.3	19.8	19.7	19.7	19.7	25.0	19.4	18.4	22.4	17.6	19.3
Men	3.4	2.6	1.6	2.7	1.9	2.5	2.6	5.8	2.3	1.5	2.2	2.4
<i>Prevalence of genital ulcer:</i>												
Women	8.0	6.5	7.6	5.0	6.9	6.8	10.2	7.7	5.3	6.5	4.2	5.6
Men	9.1	7.6	7.1	8.9	6.1	7.9	4.1	9.5	5.7	6.9	4.1	5.2

Bangladesh

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.
<b>A. Childhood immunization</b>												
BCG coverage	86.7	97.0	96.4	93.7	97.6	93.4	92.6	93.9	83.6	97.1	98.2	95.0
Measles coverage	58.4	80.7	78.2	80.3	86.8	74.0	72.6	75.4	62.9	82.1	92.7	83.5
DPT coverage	69.7	82.1	84.4	85.1	86.8	80.0	82.4	80.2	68.3	83.5	93.6	86.4
Full basic coverage	56.1	77.2	75.8	78.1	81.4	71.2	71.0	75.4	62.0	82.1	89.8	81.6
No basic coverage	6.0	1.9	1.0	4.6	1.6	3.3	3.3	4.9	8.5	0.0	0.0	1.9
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>B. Treatment of childhood diseases</b>												
<i>Treatment of fever:</i>												
Medical treatment of fever	7.8	12.0	17.0	19.4	31.8	14.4	20.3	16.1	19.6	28.0	43.5	32.3
Treatment in a public facility	2.4	3.1	5.6	5.1	6.0	3.9	2.3	4.2	5.2	10.5	8.1	7.1
Treatment in a private facility	5.4	8.9	11.4	14.3	25.8	10.5	18.0	11.9	14.4	17.5	35.4	25.2
<i>Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI):</i>												
Medical treatment of ARI	9.1	14.2	17.6	27.4	36.8	16.6	26.7	23.8	21.7	29.1	49.4	34.6
Treatment in a public facility	2.4	3.4	6.9	9.8	6.6	4.9	3.0	9.7	3.5	8.2	12.9	8.7
Treatment in a private facility	6.8	10.8	10.7	17.6	30.2	11.7	23.7	14.1	18.2	20.9	36.5	25.8
<i>Treatment of diarrhea:</i>												
Use of oral rehydration therapy	73.8	83.2	83.6	91.4	96.6	82.7	86.9	73.8	86.0	87.3	92.4	87.0
Medical treatment of diarrhea	6.0	16.9	15.3	12.5	17.7	12.3	17.7	19.5	34.1	25.7	42.0	31.4
Treatment in a public facility	1.5	2.1	3.0	1.2	8.3	2.4	0.0	17.1	7.8	0.0	6.8	6.5
Treatment in a private facility	4.4	14.8	12.3	11.4	9.5	9.9	17.7	2.4	26.3	25.7	35.2	24.8
<b>C. Antenatal and delivery care</b>												
<i>Antenatal care visits:</i>												
To a medically-trained person	24.1	37.0	46.7	59.3	74.2	43.0	33.9	52.9	62.0	66.7	85.7	71.0
To a doctor	11.4	17.8	24.8	41.4	58.5	25.6	22.2	28.3	39.3	45.0	70.3	53.0
To a nurse or trained midwife	12.7	19.1	21.8	17.9	15.7	17.4	11.8	24.6	22.7	21.7	15.4	18.0
Multiple visits to a medically-trained person	9.8	17.1	22.8	30.8	48.6	21.7	16.4	21.4	29.0	38.1	67.7	48.0
<i>Antenatal care content:</i>												
Tetanus toxoid	77.8	81.8	87.3	89.0	91.3	84.0	73.7	83.4	83.7	87.3	92.7	87.8
Prophylactic antimalarial treatment	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Iron supplementation	30.9	44.1	47.8	57.5	72.6	46.3	39.3	48.6	50.0	56.4	78.5	64.2
<i>Delivery attendance:</i>												
By a medically-trained person	3.2	4.0	9.6	16.5	27.2	9.2	4.5	6.9	14.1	19.0	48.0	29.5
By a doctor	0.7	2.0	4.5	9.2	15.1	4.6	1.2	2.5	5.9	7.8	35.1	19.4
By a nurse or trained midwife	2.5	2.0	5.1	7.4	12.1	4.6	3.3	4.4	8.2	11.2	12.9	10.0
In a public facility	1.7	2.3	4.1	8.6	11.5	4.4	2.9	3.8	7.5	7.5	20.4	12.8
In a private facility	0.2	0.8	0.9	3.5	8.3	1.8	0.0	0.4	1.3	3.1	17.3	9.1
At home	97.6	96.9	93.8	87.2	79.5	93.2	97.1	94.7	90.7	88.4	59.9	76.5
<b>D. Contraceptive services</b>												
<i>Contraceptive prevalence:</i>												
Women	44.2	47.8	46.6	46.6	43.8	46.0	49.0	46.2	46.9	50.7	54.4	51.6
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Bangladesh

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.
<b>D. Contraceptive services (cont.)</b>												
<i>Source of contraception - public sector:</i>												
Women	76.9	67.9	60.4	57.7	43.1	63.4	68.9	58.5	56.2	43.0	23.3	36.9
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Source of contraception - private sector:</i>												
Women	22.4	31.2	38.9	42.0	56.2	36.0	29.5	41.5	42.8	57.0	76.5	62.7
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>E. Treatment of adult illnesses</b>												
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore:</i>												
Women	14.1	24.9	33.1	33.7	52.7	29.0	40.6	19.9	36.0	25.2	47.1	38.2
Men	15.1	19.0	23.4	19.5	11.0	18.4	35.5	40.8	16.9	14.1	30.1	27.9
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore in public facilities:</i>												
Women	7.0	6.7	9.9	10.5	14.2	9.1	12.8	8.6	12.1	5.6	11.8	10.5
Men	15.1	19.0	23.4	19.5	11.0	18.4	35.5	40.8	16.9	14.1	30.1	27.9
<i>Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS:</i>												
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

Bangladesh

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.
<b>A. Hygienic practices</b>												
<i>Disposal of children's stools:</i>												
Sanitary disposal	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Handwashing:</i>												
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>B. Bednet ownership and use</b>												
<i>Bednet ownership:</i>												
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
<i>Bednet use:</i>												
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
<b>C. Breastfeeding</b>												
Exclusive breastfeeding	61.4	44.8	60.5	53.4	29.0	53.1	63.5	52.6	50.8	56.8	33.4	44.2
Timely complementary feeding	57.0	61.2	65.6	55.6	64.8	60.1	64.7	62.6	49.7	76.2	75.7	70.1
Bottle-feeding	12.5	18.0	19.8	24.2	35.0	19.7	12.9	13.9	33.0	28.2	43.2	33.7
<b>D. Micronutrient consumption</b>												
<i>Iodized salt:</i>												
Availability of iodized salt in household	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Vitamin A:</i>												
Children	74.6	79.2	77.3	79.8	83.5	77.9	73.9	78.6	81.8	82.3	82.7	81.1
Women	8.1	8.3	14.9	18.2	23.7	12.9	12.8	14.2	13.3	16.3	27.4	20.9
<b>E. Tobacco and alcohol use</b>												
<i>Tobacco:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	72.2	62.4	57.8	50.2	44.9	58.4	70.9	67.6	67.2	67.0	53.0	59.5
<i>Alcohol:</i>												
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
<b>F. Sexual practices</b>												
<i>Non-regular sexual partnerships:</i>												
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
<i>Condom usage with non-regular partner:</i>												
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
<b>G. Domestic violence</b>												
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



Bangladesh

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.
<b>A. Education</b>												
<i>School completion:</i>												
Women	14.1	31.7	44.7	61.8	75.5	42.9	17.2	19.8	33.9	47.4	73.8	55.9
Men	17.4	36.6	53.5	70.3	82.6	50.0	18.9	36.8	43.8	58.6	81.4	65.4
<i>School participation:</i>												
Girls	77.5	88.7	89.1	94.6	89.9	86.9	70.0	74.0	86.7	84.4	87.4	83.3
Boys	71.5	83.5	86.6	90.5	93.0	82.9	62.0	76.4	75.2	77.9	88.0	80.4
<b>B. Exposure to mass media</b>												
<i>Newspaper readership:</i>												
Women	0.2	1.0	3.2	6.8	17.9	4.3	0.8	1.5	1.5	5.2	27.2	15.4
Men	8.6	15.4	30.8	38.0	62.3	28.2	12.1	18.0	28.0	44.4	67.9	50.8
<i>Radio listenership:</i>												
Women	16.0	28.0	38.3	45.8	47.7	33.4	17.8	32.4	31.9	40.4	34.3	33.4
Men	43.5	48.3	55.1	59.9	66.3	53.6	47.4	45.5	56.6	46.2	43.2	45.8
<i>Television viewership:</i>												
Women	18.0	26.7	35.7	55.2	73.3	37.7	32.3	46.9	56.1	71.1	88.7	72.6
Men	48.5	60.7	67.3	78.3	89.8	67.2	52.7	71.7	73.4	86.9	92.0	84.3
<b>C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS</b>												
<i>Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	8.6	16.2	25.1	39.4	56.8	25.7	19.6	23.3	33.7	43.6	69.5	51.7
Men	26.3	35.2	47.0	59.0	71.4	45.7	37.6	47.6	51.3	63.5	83.2	69.7
<i>Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	24.0	36.9	50.9	67.9	82.7	48.5	36.9	51.7	62.5	75.6	90.4	75.9
Men	51.9	58.7	73.1	83.9	92.5	70.3	65.5	72.5	82.0	87.2	93.3	87.1
<i>Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS:</i>												
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
<b>D. Status of women</b>												
<i>Household decisionmaking:</i>												
Can seek own health care	21.8	19.7	16.6	19.2	21.3	19.6	25.8	24.2	23.2	26.8	23.8	24.4
Can seek children's health care	19.7	18.3	16.6	20.4	21.8	19.1	21.8	24.9	25.6	23.8	24.5	24.3
Can make daily household purchases	54.3	53.3	53.4	54.3	57.7	54.2	59.6	60.7	59.3	60.7	68.7	64.6
Can make large household purchases	54.1	53.8	52.7	54.7	58.2	54.3	63.1	62.8	61.1	60.6	67.0	64.4
Can make meal-related decisions	79.5	79.8	69.8	69.7	61.7	73.4	76.6	77.2	71.0	73.6	70.7	72.4
<i>Freedom of movement:</i>												
Can travel to visit family, relatives	15.9	13.7	13.7	13.5	16.3	14.5	20.0	21.0	16.8	17.8	20.9	19.8
<i>Other decisionmaking, attitudes:</i>												
Can decide how to spend own money	46.1	41.3	37.6	52.1	51.2	44.2	48.1	49.9	53.4	58.2	56.7	54.6
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
<b>E. Orphanhood</b>												
Paternal orphan prevalence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Maternal orphan prevalence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Double orphan prevalence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na



## **PART II. BASIC TABLES, 1999 / 2000**

### **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.



Bangladesh  
1999 / 2000 - 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	
<b>A. Childhood illness and mortality</b>											
Infant mortality rate	92.9	93.6	78.1	62.8	57.9	79.7	1.60	35.00	-0.0966	0.0006	
Under-five mortality rate	139.7	126.7	105.5	85.1	72.4	110.0	1.93	67.30	-0.1254	0.0006	
Prevalence of fever	39.7	36.9	35.2	37.7	35.3	37.2	1.12	4.40	-0.0237	0.0095	
Prevalence of diarrhea	6.3	6.4	5.6	5.8	6.4	6.1	0.98	0.10	-0.0285	0.0286	
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection (ARI)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
<b>B. Fertility</b>											
Total fertility rate	4.6	3.7	3.3	2.8	2.2	3.3	2.09	2.40	-0.1386	0.0004	
Adolescent fertility rate	207.0	177.0	160.0	112.0	78.0	144.0	2.65	129.00	-0.1834	0.0011	
<b>C. Nutritional status (%)</b>											
<i>Children:</i>											
Moderate stunting	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Severe stunting	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Moderate underweight	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Severe underweight	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	
<i>Women:</i>											
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	
<b>D. Female circumcision (%)</b>											
<i>Prevalence of circumcision:</i>											
Girls	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
<i>Prevalence of occlusion:</i>											
Girls	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Women	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
<b>E. Sexually transmitted disease</b>											
<i>Prevalence of genital discharge:</i>											
Women	32.1	34.9	32.6	32.4	28.7	32.1	1.12	3.40	-0.0254	0.0080	
Men	4.8	3.7	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.9	2.40	2.80	-0.1788	0.0659	
<i>Prevalence of genital ulcer:</i>											
Women	6.8	7.4	6.3	6.1	5.6	6.4	1.21	1.20	-0.0564	0.0214	
Men	5.9	6.2	3.7	6.2	3.6	5.1	1.64	2.30	-0.1051	0.0495	

Bangladesh

1999 / 2000 - 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
<b>A. Childhood immunization</b>										
BCG coverage	84.2	91.1	93.2	93.4	96.5	91.0	0.87	12.30	0.0251	0.0051
Measles coverage	59.1	67.0	72.6	76.6	85.9	70.8	0.69	26.80	0.0746	0.0096
DPT coverage	62.1	69.5	73.2	76.6	85.2	72.1	0.73	23.10	0.0643	0.0096
Full basic coverage	50.3	55.0	60.8	68.1	74.9	60.4	0.67	24.60	0.0852	0.0119
No basic coverage	14.2	8.1	6.2	6.0	2.5	8.0	5.68	11.70	-0.2559	0.0541
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>B. Treatment of childhood illnesses</b>										
<i>Treatment of fever:</i>										
Medical treatment of fever	17.0	18.7	21.3	26.2	44.1	23.8	0.39	27.10	0.1997	0.0223
Treatment in a public facility	4.5	4.6	5.0	4.4	3.8	4.5	1.18	0.70	-0.0496	0.0551
Treatment in a private facility	12.1	13.9	16.2	21.4	39.8	19.0	0.30	27.70	0.2599	0.0257
<i>Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI):</i>										
Medical treatment of ARI	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Treatment in a public facility	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Treatment in a private facility	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Treatment of diarrhea:</i>										
Use of oral rehydration therapy	78.9	82.7	76.4	87.7	80.4	81.0	0.98	1.50	0.0105	0.0130
Medical treatment of diarrhea	16.4	12.6	29.0	30.5	41.3	24.2	0.40	24.90	0.2346	0.0520
Treatment in a public facility	5.9	2.1	11.6	5.7	9.6	6.6	0.61	3.70	0.0900	0.1119
Treatment in a private facility	10.5	10.5	17.4	24.8	30.3	17.3	0.35	19.80	0.2982	0.0634
<b>C. Antenatal and delivery care</b>										
<i>Antenatal care visits:</i>										
To a medically-trained person	19.4	21.4	27.8	39.5	69.8	33.4	0.28	50.40	0.2971	0.0105
To a doctor	9.6	12.6	18.0	27.8	61.9	23.8	0.16	52.30	0.4372	0.0140
To a nurse or trained midwife	9.8	8.8	9.8	11.7	8.0	9.6	1.23	1.80	-0.0021	0.0231
Multiple visits to a medically-trained person	4.7	6.9	10.6	18.8	50.2	16.4	0.09	45.50	0.5534	0.0196
<i>Antenatal care content:</i>										
Tetanus toxoid	70.5	77.7	82.0	88.1	93.2	81.2	0.76	22.70	0.0600	0.0036
Prophylactic antimalarial treatment	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Iron supplementation	21.2	30.0	33.8	43.7	62.8	36.4	0.34	41.60	0.2341	0.0098
<i>Delivery attendance:</i>										
By a medically-trained person	3.5	4.9	6.5	14.0	42.1	12.1	0.08	38.60	0.6174	0.0236
By a doctor	1.4	2.1	3.1	7.7	28.3	7.1	0.05	26.90	0.7402	0.0351
By a nurse or trained midwife	2.1	2.8	3.4	6.3	13.8	5.0	0.15	11.70	0.4440	0.0366
In a public facility	1.7	2.0	3.0	6.2	18.0	5.3	0.09	16.30	0.5993	0.0385
In a private facility	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.14	1.20	0.6709	0.1638
At home	97.6	97.1	96.4	91.9	67.4	91.6	1.45	30.20	-0.0625	0.0029
<b>D. Contraceptive services</b>										
<i>Contraceptive prevalence:</i>										
Women	37.4	43.7	44.8	43.5	50.2	44.0	0.75	12.80	0.0570	0.0065
Men	43.4	47.8	53.3	53.8	57.4	51.3	0.76	14.00	0.0598	0.0110

Bangladesh

1999 / 2000 - 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
<b>D. Contraceptive services (cont.)</b>										
<i>Source of contraception - public sector:</i>										
Women	83.7	79.1	70.2	59.5	37.4	64.5	2.24	46.30	-0.1553	0.0060
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Source of contraception - private sector:</i>										
Women	15.5	19.2	28.9	39.1	61.0	34.2	0.25	45.50	0.2873	0.0110
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>E. Treatment of adult illnesses</b>										
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore:</i>										
Women	13.2	18.7	25.9	29.3	41.8	25.3	0.32	28.60	0.2343	0.0160
Men	(27.4)	39.9	(26.1)	(37.8)	(38.0)	33.9	0.72	10.60	0.0322	0.0510
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore in public facilities:</i>										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS:</i>										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Bangladesh

1999 / 2000 - 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
<b>A. Hygienic practices</b>										
<i>Disposal of children's stools:</i>										
Sanitary disposal	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Handwashing:</i>										
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>B. Bednet ownership and use</b>										
<i>Bednet ownership:</i>										
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
<i>Bednet use:</i>										
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
<b>C. Breastfeeding</b>										
Exclusive breastfeeding	49.2	58.1	59.1	46.2	51.0	53.0	0.96	1.80	-0.0350	0.0234
Timely complementary feeding	61.3	43.2	65.0	64.8	66.2	59.2	0.93	4.90	0.0520	0.0232
Bottle-feeding	15.0	15.1	14.8	28.7	31.7	20.0	0.47	16.70	0.2035	0.0334
<b>D. Micronutrient consumption</b>										
<i>Iodized salt:</i>										
Availability of iodized salt in household	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Vitamin A:</i>										
Children	73.5	78.1	81.1	84.0	83.1	79.3	0.88	9.60	0.0316	0.0040
Women	8.4	12.6	14.7	20.4	28.0	15.9	0.30	19.60	0.2474	0.0182
<b>E. Tobacco and alcohol use</b>										
<i>Tobacco:</i>										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Alcohol:</i>										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>F. Sexual practices</b>										
<i>Non-regular sexual partnerships:</i>										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Condom usage with non-regular partner:</i>										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>G. Domestic violence</b>										
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



Bangladesh

1999 / 2000 - 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
<b>A. Education</b>										
<i>School completion:</i>										
Women	9.8	22.5	39.0	59.4	75.9	42.7	0.13	66.10	0.3325	0.0043
Men	16.0	30.5	51.2	72.0	84.7	53.3	0.19	68.70	0.2737	0.0035
<i>School participation:</i>										
Girls	65.1	79.4	85.0	89.6	84.0	79.8	0.78	18.90	0.0473	0.0054
Boys	61.3	76.7	83.0	87.9	89.6	78.2	0.68	28.30	0.0737	0.0052
<b>B. Exposure to mass media</b>										
<i>Newspaper readership:</i>										
Women	0.4	0.9	3.4	8.5	31.1	8.8	0.01	30.70	0.7680	0.0228
Men	5.0	6.6	19.0	33.1	63.7	25.8	0.08	58.70	0.4994	0.0171
<i>Radio listenership:</i>										
Women	9.2	17.9	32.4	42.0	43.5	28.8	0.21	34.30	0.2523	0.0081
Men	38.3	44.1	57.6	66.6	55.4	52.5	0.69	17.10	0.0703	0.0108
<i>Television viewership:</i>										
Women	11.8	19.7	24.6	40.7	79.7	35.2	0.15	67.90	0.3925	0.0064
Men	35.8	38.8	47.0	61.3	82.3	53.3	0.43	46.50	0.1883	0.0092
<b>C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS</b>										
<i>Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>										
Women	38.6	40.4	44.0	42.3	60.6	45.2	0.64	22.00	0.6165	0.0134
Men	50.1	53.8	57.0	61.7	77.5	60.2	0.65	27.40	0.4179	0.0143
<i>Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS:</i>										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>D. Status of women</b>										
<i>Household decisionmaking:</i>										
Can seek own health care	21.0	18.3	18.2	18.7	25.4	20.3	0.83	4.40	0.0425	0.0115
Can seek children's health care	16.4	13.9	14.6	16.9	23.2	16.7	0.71	6.80	0.0816	0.0188
Can make daily household purchases	58.4	60.8	62.4	64.2	67.3	62.6	0.87	8.90	0.0296	0.0044
Can make large household purchases	56.4	58.8	59.9	61.6	66.9	60.7	0.84	10.50	0.0320	0.0045
Can make meal-related decisions	73.2	68.5	63.6	60.5	62.4	65.7	1.17	10.80	-0.0328	0.0041
<i>Freedom of movement:</i>										
Can travel to visit family, relatives	14.8	11.9	12.2	13.1	16.7	13.8	0.89	1.90	0.0369	0.0146
<i>Other decisionmaking, attitudes:</i>										
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
<b>E. Orphanhood</b>										
Paternal orphan prevalence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Maternal orphan prevalence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Double orphan prevalence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na



Bangladesh  
1999 / 2000 - 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.
<b>A. Childhood mortality and morbidity</b>												
Infant mortality rate	90.3	91.9	76.8	59.9	51.4	76.9	95.4	95.2	79.2	65.4	64.2	82.3
Under-five mortality rate	147.4	132.2	103.8	85.1	65.5	111.7	132.3	121.4	107.1	85.0	79.2	108.4
Prevalence of fever	37.3	36.8	33.9	36.8	33.5	35.8	42.0	37.0	36.5	38.5	36.9	38.4
Prevalence of diarrhea	5.9	5.5	5.0	5.9	7.2	5.8	6.7	7.3	6.2	5.7	5.8	6.4
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection (ARI)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>B. Nutritional status</b>												
<i>Children:</i>												
Moderate stunting	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Severe stunting	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Moderate underweight	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
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	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>C. Sexually transmitted disease</b>												
<i>Prevalence of genital discharge:</i>												
Women	32.1	34.9	32.6	32.4	28.7	32.1						
Men							4.8	3.7	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.9
<i>Prevalence of genital ulcer:</i>												
Women	6.8	7.4	6.3	6.1	5.6	6.4						
Men							5.9	6.2	3.7	6.2	3.6	5.1

Bangladesh

1999 / 2000 - 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.
<b>A. Childhood immunization</b>												
BCG coverage	79.4	91.0	93.8	92.2	93.9	89.3	88.3	91.2	92.5	94.5	98.5	92.5
Measles coverage	51.6	64.9	74.6	77.0	80.9	68.2	65.4	69.0	70.7	76.2	89.9	73.1
DPT coverage	55.4	64.3	72.1	73.7	79.9	67.8	67.7	74.1	74.4	79.6	89.4	76.0
Full basic coverage	43.0	50.7	60.6	67.0	72.0	57.0	56.5	58.8	61.0	69.3	77.3	63.5
No basic coverage	17.7	7.4	5.0	7.8	4.6	9.1	11.2	8.8	7.5	4.2	0.8	7.1
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>B. Treatment of childhood illnesses</b>												
<i>Treatment of fever:</i>												
Medical treatment of fever	17.7	17.4	20.1	21.7	44.6	22.6	16.4	19.9	22.4	30.3	43.7	24.9
Treatment in a public facility	4.7	6.1	4.6	3.7	5.4	4.9	4.4	3.1	5.4	5.0	2.4	4.1
Treatment in a private facility	12.4	11.3	15.5	18.0	39.1	17.5	11.8	16.5	16.8	24.6	40.3	20.4
<i>Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI):</i>												
Medical treatment of ARI	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Treatment in a public facility	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Treatment in a private facility	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Treatment of diarrhea:</i>												
Use of oral rehydration therapy	(82.5)	(86.8)	(86.9)	(97.4)	(79.5)	86.2	75.9	(79.7)	(68.0)	(78.1)	(81.5)	76.5
Medical treatment of diarrhea	(15.3)	(16.9)	(26.4)	(23.9)	(33.9)	22.5	17.3	(9.3)	(31.0)	(37.0)	(49.5)	25.6
Treatment in a public facility	(7.6)	(4.9)	(2.7)	(1.5)	(7.0)	5.0	4.4	0.0	(18.8)	(9.8)	(12.4)	8.0
Treatment in a private facility	(7.6)	(12.1)	(23.8)	(22.5)	(26.9)	17.5	12.8	(9.3)	(12.2)	(27.1)	(34.1)	17.2
<b>C. Contraceptive services</b>												
<i>Contraceptive prevalence:</i>												
Women	37.4	43.7	44.8	43.5	50.2	44.0						
Men							43.4	47.8	53.3	53.8	57.4	51.3
<i>Source of contraception - public sector:</i>												
Women	83.7	79.1	70.2	59.5	37.4	64.5						
Men							100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Source of contraception - private sector:</i>												
Women	15.5	19.2	28.9	39.1	61.0	34.2						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>D. Treatment of adult illnesses</b>												
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore:</i>												
Women	13.2	18.7	25.9	29.3	41.8	25.3						
Men							(27.4)	39.9	(26.1)	(37.8)	(38.0)	na
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore in public facilities:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na

Bangladesh

1999 / 2000 - 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.
<b>A. Hygienic practices</b>												
<i>Disposal of children's stools:</i>												
Sanitary disposal	na	na	na	na	na	na						
<i>Handwashing:</i>												
Wash hands prior to preparing food	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Handwashing facilities in household	na	na	na	na	na	na						
<b>B. Bednet ownership and use</b>												
<i>Bednet use:</i>												
By children	na	na	na	na	na	na						
<b>C. Breastfeeding</b>												
Exclusive breastfeeding	51.3	56.1	62.0	(44.5)	(56.4)	54.7	46.5	(60.0)	55.6	47.2	45.6	51.4
Timely complementary feeding	(67.8)	(33.9)	(52.9)	(59.4)	(66.3)	56.0	(52.9)	(51.4)	(73.6)	(68.8)	(66.2)	62.1
Bottle-feeding	15.5	12.3	11.8	26.8	27.7	17.7	14.4	17.5	17.9	30.0	36.0	22.1
<b>D. Micronutrient consumption</b>												
<i>Vitamin A:</i>												
Children	73.4	77.1	79.6	83.3	81.5	78.4	73.6	79.1	82.6	84.8	84.4	80.2
<b>E. Tobacco and alcohol use</b>												
<i>Tobacco:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Alcohol:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>F. Sexual practices</b>												
<i>Non-regular sexual partnerships:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Condom usage with non-regular partner:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na

Bangladesh

1999 / 2000 - 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.
<b>A. Education</b>												
<i>School completion:</i>												
Women	9.8	22.5	39.0	59.4	75.9	42.7	16.0	30.5	51.2	72.0	84.7	53.3
Men												
<i>School participation:</i>												
Girls	65.1	79.4	85.0	89.6	84.0	79.8	61.3	76.7	83.0	87.9	89.6	78.2
Boys												
<b>B. Exposure to mass media</b>												
<i>Newspaper readership:</i>												
Women	0.4	0.9	3.4	8.5	31.1	8.8	5.0	6.6	19.0	33.1	63.7	25.8
Men												
<i>Radio listenership:</i>												
Women	9.2	17.9	32.4	42.0	43.5	28.8	38.3	44.1	57.6	66.6	55.4	52.5
Men												
<i>Television viewership:</i>												
Women	11.8	19.7	24.6	40.7	79.7	35.2	35.8	38.8	47.0	61.3	82.3	53.3
Men												
<b>C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS</b>												
<i>Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	38.6	40.4	44.0	42.3	60.6	45.2	50.1	53.8	57.0	61.7	77.5	60.2
Men												
<i>Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men												
<i>Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men												
<b>D. Orphanhood</b>												
Paternal orphan prevalence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Maternal orphan prevalence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Double orphan prevalence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Bangladesh  
1999 / 2000 - 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.
<b>A. Childhood illness and mortality</b>												
Infant mortality rate	91.5	92.2	74.7	61.9	61.6	80.7	*	(109.8)	(103.4)	67.2	55.1	74.2
Under-five mortality rate	138.4	124.8	102.1	83.2	78.0	112.7	*	(149.4)	(131.9)	94.4	68.2	96.5
Prevalence of fever	39.4	36.7	34.8	37.9	33.7	37.1	45.0	38.7	37.9	36.4	36.6	37.6
Prevalence of diarrhea	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.4	6.0	5.5	10.9	4.5	6.1	7.3	7.0
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>B. Fertility</b>												
Total fertility rate	4.6	3.8	3.2	2.9	2.5	3.5	*	*	*	(2.5)	2.0	2.5
Adolescent fertility rate	210.0	176.0	159.0	110.0	95.0	155.4	*	*	*	(121.0)	67.0	100.8
<b>C. Nutritional status</b>												
<i>Children:</i>												
Moderate stunting	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Severe stunting	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Moderate underweight	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
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	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Women:</i>												
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
<b>D. Female circumcision</b>												
<i>Prevalence of circumcision:</i>												
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
<i>Prevalence of occlusion:</i>												
Girls	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Women	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>E. Sexually transmitted disease</b>												
<i>Prevalence of genital discharge:</i>												
Women	32.0	35.1	33.0	32.4	30.5	32.8	34.9	32.3	30.2	32.2	27.5	29.3
Men	5.1	3.6	1.9	2.1	2.6	3.1	0.0	5.8	2.5	2.1	1.6	2.1
<i>Prevalence of genital ulcer:</i>												
Women	6.9	7.2	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.7	4.5	8.9	4.9	4.4	5.0	5.2
Men	6.1	6.3	3.9	7.0	4.7	5.7	(2.0)	4.6	1.8	1.6	2.9	2.7

Bangladesh

1999 / 2000 - 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.
<b>A. Childhood immunization</b>												
BCG coverage	84.3	91.4	93.3	93.3	93.1	90.1	*	(88.4)	91.9	(93.6)	99.2	95.2
Measles coverage	58.7	67.1	72.5	76.8	83.0	68.8	*	(66.5)	73.2	(75.3)	88.3	80.6
DPT coverage	62.2	70.3	73.0	76.5	76.6	70.1	*	(60.9)	74.8	(77.1)	92.0	82.0
Full basic coverage	50.5	55.1	60.9	68.0	70.5	58.6	*	(54.3)	59.8	(68.8)	78.4	69.6
No basic coverage	14.4	7.8	6.7	6.0	4.5	8.9	*	(11.6)	3.4	(6.4)	0.8	3.7
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>B. Treatment of childhood diseases</b>												
<i>Treatment of fever:</i>												
Medical treatment of fever	15.7	17.6	21.5	26.9	35.8	20.8	41.1	28.9	19.9	22.0	50.4	38.6
Treatment in a public facility	4.0	4.4	5.1	4.4	3.2	4.3	13.5	6.3	4.7	4.3	4.2	5.3
Treatment in a private facility	11.2	13.1	16.4	22.0	32.6	16.3	27.6	22.6	14.4	17.7	45.2	32.7
<i>Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI):</i>												
Medical treatment of ARI	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Treatment in a public facility	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Treatment in a private facility	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Treatment of diarrhea:</i>												
Use of oral rehydration therapy	78.7	85.6	75.1	(85.5)	*	80.8	*	*	*	*	81.6	82.1
Medical treatment of diarrhea	16.4	12.6	30.1	(31.0)	*	21.6	*	*	*	*	49.5	35.3
Treatment in a public facility	6.1	1.5	12.8	(5.8)	*	6.7	*	*	*	*	8.2	6.0
Treatment in a private facility	10.2	11.1	17.3	(25.2)	*	14.8	*	*	*	*	39.0	28.0
<b>C. Antenatal and delivery care</b>												
<i>Antenatal care visits:</i>												
To a medically-trained person	19.1	20.6	26.3	37.8	61.1	28.0	25.6	30.0	38.8	48.6	76.9	58.7
To a doctor	9.3	12.1	16.5	26.2	51.4	18.3	15.7	17.7	28.8	36.9	70.3	50.0
To a nurse or trained midwife	9.8	8.5	9.8	11.7	9.7	9.8	9.9	12.3	10.0	11.8	6.6	8.7
Multiple visits to a medically-trained person	4.4	6.5	9.8	17.7	38.8	11.5	10.8	11.3	16.6	25.1	59.4	39.7
<i>Antenatal care content:</i>												
Tetanus toxoid	70.1	78.0	81.6	88.0	92.9	79.7	78.8	74.6	84.8	88.5	93.4	88.4
Prophylactic antimalarial treatment	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Iron supplementation	21.1	30.1	33.9	44.5	59.8	33.6	23.3	28.4	33.7	39.5	65.2	50.1
<i>Delivery attendance:</i>												
By a medically-trained person	3.2	4.6	5.9	13.4	28.8	8.0	8.6	8.1	11.2	17.6	53.2	33.0
By a doctor	1.4	2.1	2.8	7.8	17.4	4.3	1.3	1.6	5.8	7.3	37.4	21.3
By a nurse or trained midwife	1.8	2.5	3.1	5.6	11.4	3.7	7.3	6.5	5.4	10.3	15.8	11.7
In a public facility	1.6	1.8	2.4	5.5	11.1	3.3	3.8	3.6	7.1	9.9	23.8	15.3
In a private facility	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.7	1.0
At home	97.6	97.3	97.0	92.8	79.4	95.1	96.2	94.7	91.7	87.4	57.3	74.2
<b>D. Contraceptive services</b>												
<i>Contraceptive prevalence:</i>												
Women	37.2	43.5	44.7	42.2	49.9	42.7	40.9	45.8	45.8	50.3	50.3	49.0
Men	43.5	48.2	52.4	52.3	58.8	50.1	(42.0)	43.4	61.5	62.8	56.5	56.2



Bangladesh

1999 / 2000 - 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.
<b>D. Contraceptive services (cont.)</b>												
<i>Source of contraception - public sector:</i>												
Women	85.1	81.0	71.7	62.9	51.6	72.3	57.8	58.6	58.3	43.4	27.3	36.6
Men	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	*	(100.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Source of contraception - private sector:</i>												
Women	14.2	17.2	27.6	35.8	46.9	26.5	40.4	40.4	39.6	54.5	71.1	61.7
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>E. Treatment of adult illnesses</b>												
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore:</i>												
Women	13.3	18.7	26.4	29.8	41.1	23.5	12.4	19.0	21.5	26.5	42.4	33.5
Men	(28.1)	(40.7)	(27.4)	(39.2)	*	34.8	*	*	*	*	*	(27.6)
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore in public facilities:</i>												
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
<i>Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS:</i>												
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

Bangladesh

1999 / 2000 - 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.
<b>A. Hygienic practices</b>												
<i>Disposal of children's stools:</i>												
Sanitary disposal	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Handwashing:</i>												
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>B. Bednet ownership and use</b>												
<i>Bednet ownership:</i>												
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
<i>Bednet use:</i>												
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
<b>C. Breastfeeding</b>												
Exclusive breastfeeding	49.2	58.4	60.4	47.8	(71.0)	55.4	*	*	*	*	33.0	39.9
Timely complementary feeding	61.2	44.2	63.8	(63.0)	*	57.3	*	*	*	*	(75.0)	70.7
Bottle-feeding	14.5	13.7	14.6	28.3	28.4	18.1	*	(33.7)	16.0	(31.1)	34.8	30.1
<b>D. Micronutrient consumption</b>												
<i>Iodized salt:</i>												
Availability of iodized salt in household	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Vitamin A:</i>												
Children	73.4	78.5	81.2	84.0	82.4	78.8	76.6	74.5	80.3	84.4	83.5	81.7
Women	8.3	12.7	15.0	21.0	29.2	14.9	11.2	11.6	12.0	17.1	27.0	20.7
<b>E. Tobacco and alcohol use</b>												
<i>Tobacco:</i>												
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
<i>Alcohol:</i>												
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
<b>F. Sexual practices</b>												
<i>Non-regular sexual partnerships:</i>												
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
<i>Condom usage with non-regular partner:</i>												
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
<b>G. Domestic violence</b>												
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

Bangladesh  
**1999 / 2000 - 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.
<b>A. Education</b>												
<i>School completion:</i>												
Women	9.7	22.9	40.3	61.2	78.3	38.4	11.8	18.6	28.6	49.6	74.2	58.8
Men	15.9	30.8	51.8	74.0	84.8	48.5	17.6	26.5	46.4	61.2	84.6	70.7
<i>School participation:</i>												
Girls	65.3	80.2	85.6	91.2	87.4	80.0	(59.8)	68.6	79.7	79.5	81.4	78.7
Boys	61.8	77.2	84.0	90.3	89.2	77.7	50.4	70.1	74.4	76.7	89.9	80.7
<b>B. Exposure to mass media</b>												
<i>Newspaper readership:</i>												
Women	0.4	0.9	3.4	9.0	23.0	5.3	0.5	1.1	3.2	6.3	36.8	23.4
Men	4.9	6.2	17.9	34.3	56.1	19.6	(5.9)	11.2	27.8	26.6	68.9	50.8
<i>Radio listenership:</i>												
Women	9.2	17.9	33.0	43.9	49.8	27.7	7.6	17.8	27.6	32.0	39.1	33.3
Men	38.6	44.1	58.5	68.9	65.8	53.6	(31.5)	43.5	50.1	53.2	48.5	48.2
<i>Television viewership:</i>												
Women	10.6	17.4	22.1	36.9	73.0	26.5	35.2	44.0	44.7	60.8	84.5	70.4
Men	36.0	37.4	45.1	60.5	78.3	47.9	(33.2)	56.1	62.9	65.6	84.9	75.1
<b>C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS</b>												
<i>Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	38.4	39.5	43.0	41.0	50.1	41.4	41.6	50.2	52.3	49.7	68.0	60.6
Men	49.0	53.4	56.4	61.4	74.5	57.0	(72.0)	58.9	62.5	63.8	79.4	73.3
<i>Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>												
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
<i>Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS:</i>												
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
<b>D. Status of women</b>												
<i>Household decisionmaking:</i>												
Can seek own health care	20.7	17.6	17.5	16.9	23.1	18.8	26.8	25.7	24.3	28.0	27.0	26.7
Can seek children's health care	16.4	13.6	13.8	16.6	22.3	15.7	16.6	16.5	20.8	18.4	23.9	21.4
Can make daily household purchases	58.6	60.9	61.8	64.6	63.2	61.5	54.5	59.5	66.8	62.0	70.2	66.8
Can make large household purchases	56.4	58.7	59.0	62.0	63.9	59.4	56.6	59.8	67.3	59.6	69.0	65.9
Can make meal-related decisions	73.0	68.6	62.7	58.9	57.1	65.2	76.5	67.7	71.7	68.9	66.2	67.9
<i>Freedom of movement:</i>												
Can travel to visit family, relatives	14.6	11.4	11.4	12.4	14.0	12.6	20.3	17.4	18.7	17.2	18.6	18.4
<i>Other decisionmaking, attitudes:</i>												
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
<b>E. Orphanhood</b>												
Paternal orphan prevalence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Maternal orphan prevalence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Double orphan prevalence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na



## **PART III. BASIC TABLES, 1996 / 97**

- 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.



Bangladesh  
1996 / 97 - 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	
<b>A. Childhood illness and mortality</b>											
Infant mortality rate	96.5	98.8	96.7	88.8	56.6	89.6	1.70	39.90	-0.0670	0.0010	
Under-five mortality rate	141.3	146.9	134.9	122.3	76.1	127.8	1.86	65.20	-0.0841	0.0010	
Prevalence of fever	31.6	33.8	29.1	29.4	30.0	31.0	1.05	1.60	-0.0306	0.0117	
Prevalence of diarrhea	8.8	7.4	7.6	7.4	6.4	7.6	1.38	2.40	-0.0588	0.0267	
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection (ARI)	12.7	14.8	13.8	11.3	10.6	12.8	1.20	2.10	-0.0540	0.0192	
<b>B. Fertility</b>											
Total fertility rate	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.1	2.2	3.3	1.73	1.60	-0.0925	0.0006	
Adolescent fertility rate	187.0	171.0	170.0	133.0	91.0	147.0	2.05	96.00	-0.1186	0.0017	
<b>C. Nutritional status (%)</b>											
<i>Children:</i>											
Moderate stunting	28.1	27.8	26.9	27.5	21.7	26.6	1.29	6.40	-0.0315	0.0137	
Severe stunting	33.0	35.1	31.1	23.9	13.1	28.1	2.52	19.90	-0.1418	0.0127	
Moderate underweight	40.7	35.9	38.0	34.5	27.7	35.7	1.47	13.00	-0.0649	0.0110	
Severe underweight	24.5	26.2	22.0	17.7	9.9	20.7	2.47	14.60	-0.1436	0.0152	
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	
<i>Women:</i>											
Malnutrition	64.5	57.4	53.3	48.3	32.6	52.0	1.98	31.90	-0.1129	0.0084	
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	
<b>D. Female circumcision (%)</b>											
<i>Prevalence of circumcision:</i>											
Girls	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
<i>Prevalence of occlusion:</i>											
Girls	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
<b>E. Sexually transmitted disease</b>											
<i>Prevalence of genital discharge:</i>											
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
<i>Prevalence of genital ulcer:</i>											
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	

Bangladesh

1996 / 97 - 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
<b>A. Childhood immunization</b>										
BCG coverage	79.8	82.6	85.4	93.9	94.8	86.3	0.84	15.00	0.0359	0.0065
Measles coverage	62.4	59.9	74.1	78.5	82.6	70.1	0.76	20.20	0.0677	0.0113
DPT coverage	60.7	60.8	73.3	76.4	83.2	69.4	0.73	22.50	0.0674	0.0113
Full basic coverage	47.4	43.8	60.8	58.8	66.6	54.2	0.71	19.20	0.0762	0.0163
No basic coverage	17.9	14.5	12.4	5.4	4.9	11.9	3.65	13.00	-0.2286	0.0470
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>B. Treatment of childhood illnesses</b>										
<i>Treatment of fever:</i>										
Medical treatment of fever	15.0	17.9	15.1	23.0	26.1	18.9	0.57	11.10	0.1176	0.0294
Treatment in a public facility	4.4	5.2	4.6	8.2	5.7	5.5	0.77	1.30	0.0553	0.0566
Treatment in a private facility	10.6	12.8	10.5	14.8	20.4	13.4	0.52	9.80	0.1415	0.0382
<i>Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI):</i>										
Medical treatment of ARI	23.0	29.1	31.8	38.5	51.3	32.9	0.45	28.30	0.1449	0.0313
Treatment in a public facility	7.4	10.3	12.2	14.4	14.4	11.3	0.51	7.00	0.1001	0.0608
Treatment in a private facility	15.6	18.6	19.6	24.2	35.8	21.4	0.44	20.20	0.1747	0.0452
<i>Treatment of diarrhea:</i>										
Use of oral rehydration therapy	76.1	66.2	77.4	80.9	73.0	74.6	1.04	3.10	0.0086	0.0166
Medical treatment of diarrhea	22.4	17.7	21.2	28.1	23.8	22.4	0.94	1.40	0.0670	0.0543
Treatment in a public facility	10.7	5.7	6.8	11.8	16.1	9.7	0.66	5.40	0.1308	0.0908
Treatment in a private facility	11.7	12.0	14.4	16.4	7.7	12.6	1.52	4.00	0.0207	0.0721
<b>C. Antenatal and delivery care</b>										
<i>Antenatal care visits:</i>										
To a medically-trained person	16.0	17.1	23.6	34.1	62.3	29.0	0.26	46.30	0.2910	0.0134
To a doctor	10.0	11.0	16.9	24.5	54.6	21.8	0.18	44.60	0.3750	0.0171
To a nurse or trained midwife	6.0	6.1	6.6	9.7	7.8	7.1	0.77	1.80	0.0704	0.0296
Multiple visits to a medically-trained person	5.5	5.9	7.0	11.6	41.1	13.0	0.13	35.60	0.4690	0.0270
<i>Antenatal care content:</i>										
Tetanus toxoid	70.0	70.9	74.7	79.4	90.2	76.3	0.78	20.20	0.0507	0.0045
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
<i>Delivery attendance:</i>										
By a medically-trained person	1.8	2.5	4.0	9.0	29.8	8.1	0.06	28.00	0.6135	0.0329
By a doctor	1.3	1.5	2.3	5.4	20.2	5.2	0.06	18.90	0.6268	0.0434
By a nurse or trained midwife	0.5	1.0	1.7	3.6	9.6	2.8	0.05	9.10	0.5869	0.0530
In a public facility	0.8	1.1	1.0	2.7	8.6	2.5	0.09	7.80	0.5443	0.0605
In a private facility	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.0	8.7	1.6	0.01	8.60	0.8816	0.0945
At home	98.5	98.5	97.6	95.5	80.5	95.0	1.22	18.00	-0.0315	0.0024
<b>D. Contraceptive services</b>										
<i>Contraceptive prevalence:</i>										
Women	38.8	40.8	43.7	38.8	48.5	42.1	0.80	9.70	0.0445	0.0075
Men	45.5	46.1	51.3	45.1	54.4	48.5	0.84	8.90	0.0376	0.0104



Bangladesh

1996 / 97 - 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
<b>D. Contraceptive services (cont.)</b>										
<i>Source of contraception - public sector:</i>										
Women	42.8	41.6	33.5	34.6	22.6	34.5	1.89	20.20	-0.1349	0.0126
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Source of contraception - private sector:</i>										
Women	53.7	54.2	63.8	61.3	71.8	61.3	0.75	18.10	0.0646	0.0075
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>E. Treatment of adult illnesses</b>										
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore:</i>										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore in public facilities:</i>										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS:</i>										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Bangladesh

1996 / 97 - 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
<b>A. Hygienic practices</b>										
<i>Disposal of children's stools:</i>										
Sanitary disposal	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Handwashing:</i>										
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>B. Bednet ownership and use</b>										
<i>Bednet ownership:</i>										
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
<i>Bednet use:</i>										
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
<b>C. Breastfeeding</b>										
Exclusive breastfeeding	55.3	59.0	44.2	46.5	46.1	50.5	1.20	9.20	-0.0501	0.0277
Timely complementary feeding	29.0	22.5	36.6	35.2	22.5	28.6	1.29	6.50	0.0038	0.0506
Bottle-feeding	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>D. Micronutrient consumption</b>										
<i>Iodized salt:</i>										
Availability of iodized salt in household	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Vitamin A:</i>										
Children	66.3	68.2	75.4	75.7	76.3	71.9	0.87	10.00	0.0404	0.0052
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>E. Tobacco and alcohol use</b>										
<i>Tobacco:</i>										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Alcohol:</i>										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>F. Sexual practices</b>										
<i>Non-regular sexual partnerships:</i>										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Condom usage with non-regular partner:</i>										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>G. Domestic violence</b>										
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

Bangladesh

1996 / 97 - 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
<b>A. Education</b>										
<i>School completion:</i>										
Women	9.5	15.7	26.9	46.6	67.9	34.2	0.14	58.40	0.3723	0.0063
Men	18.5	26.9	40.9	59.1	80.9	47.2	0.23	62.40	0.2867	0.0047
<i>School participation:</i>										
Girls	62.3	72.0	79.5	82.5	83.5	75.7	0.75	21.20	0.0564	0.0057
Boys	63.6	69.2	76.4	81.6	90.0	75.2	0.71	26.40	0.0717	0.0055
<b>B. Exposure to mass media</b>										
<i>Newspaper readership:</i>										
Women	0.8	1.9	3.4	7.0	30.6	8.6	0.03	29.80	0.6735	0.0257
Men	7.1	10.7	13.8	30.0	65.2	25.1	0.11	58.10	0.4749	0.0170
<i>Radio listenership:</i>										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Television viewership:</i>										
Women	8.0	12.2	15.1	27.9	73.3	27.0	0.11	65.30	0.4534	0.0100
Men	41.8	38.1	45.7	56.5	82.3	52.7	0.51	40.50	0.1601	0.0089
<b>C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS</b>										
<i>Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>										
Women	18.8	17.7	18.1	16.5	32.1	20.6	0.59	13.30	0.1169	0.0132
Men	40.3	37.7	35.3	41.2	63.7	43.6	0.63	23.40	0.1018	0.0121
<i>Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS:</i>										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>D. Status of women</b>										
<i>Household decisionmaking:</i>										
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
<i>Freedom of movement:</i>										
Can travel to visit family, relatives	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Other decisionmaking, attitudes:</i>										
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
<b>E. Orphanhood</b>										
Paternal orphan prevalence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Maternal orphan prevalence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Double orphan prevalence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na



Bangladesh  
1996 / 97 - 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.
<b>A. Childhood mortality and morbidity</b>												
Infant mortality rate	93.0	92.6	79.9	88.1	59.8	84.3	99.8	104.9	115.4	89.6	53.5	94.9
Under-five mortality rate	149.9	151.4	114.6	123.6	79.8	127.3	133.2	142.4	157.2	121.1	72.5	128.3
Prevalence of fever	31.6	34.7	29.9	29.0	30.0	31.2	31.7	33.0	28.3	29.8	30.1	30.7
Prevalence of diarrhea	10.2	6.9	7.1	7.3	6.9	7.7	7.4	7.9	8.1	7.4	6.0	7.4
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection (ARI)	12.2	14.9	12.5	11.3	9.7	12.3	13.1	14.8	15.2	11.2	11.6	13.3
<b>B. Nutritional status</b>												
<i>Children:</i>												
Moderate stunting	27.0	26.5	25.4	27.3	20.9	25.6	29.1	29.0	28.6	27.7	22.6	27.6
Severe stunting	34.8	37.7	32.8	24.1	13.5	29.5	31.2	32.5	29.3	23.7	12.8	26.6
Moderate underweight	39.7	35.1	39.1	35.5	27.1	35.7	41.6	36.6	36.8	33.6	28.2	35.8
Severe underweight	28.2	28.3	23.0	18.7	10.9	22.5	20.9	24.1	20.9	16.7	9.0	18.9
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
<b>C. Sexually transmitted disease</b>												
<i>Prevalence of genital discharge:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Prevalence of genital ulcer:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na

Bangladesh

1996 / 97 - 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.
<b>A. Childhood immunization</b>												
BCG coverage	79.6	84.8	85.6	91.0	89.7	85.3	80.1	80.9	85.3	96.0	99.2	87.2
Measles coverage	62.1	61.4	68.9	75.3	78.3	67.8	62.9	58.7	79.7	80.9	86.4	72.1
DPT coverage	59.7	63.9	73.2	70.4	79.1	68.0	61.8	58.2	73.4	80.9	86.7	70.6
Full basic coverage	48.5	40.6	58.9	51.8	66.1	52.1	46.2	46.3	62.8	64.2	67.1	56.0
No basic coverage	19.6	13.2	12.8	7.2	9.7	13.3	16.0	15.6	12.0	4.0	0.8	10.5
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>B. Treatment of childhood illnesses</b>												
<i>Treatment of fever:</i>												
Medical treatment of fever	13.2	15.3	15.5	22.1	24.4	17.4	16.8	20.5	14.8	23.9	27.7	20.5
Treatment in a public facility	5.0	3.7	2.8	10.0	3.2	4.8	3.8	6.6	6.7	6.4	8.2	6.2
Treatment in a private facility	8.2	11.6	12.7	12.1	21.3	12.6	13.0	13.9	8.0	17.5	19.5	14.2
<i>Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI):</i>												
Medical treatment of ARI	17.4	22.0	37.0	36.5	(41.8)	29.1	28.4	36.0	27.1	40.6	58.9	36.4
Treatment in a public facility	7.0	7.7	11.5	18.6	(8.2)	10.3	7.7	12.9	12.8	10.2	19.4	12.2
Treatment in a private facility	10.4	14.3	25.5	17.9	(33.6)	18.8	20.7	22.8	14.3	30.4	37.5	23.8
<i>Treatment of diarrhea:</i>												
Use of oral rehydration therapy	77.6	(66.7)	(78.3)	(81.1)	(73.3)	75.5	(74.0)	(65.7)	(76.5)	(80.7)	(72.6)	73.5
Medical treatment of diarrhea	26.6	(10.8)	(21.1)	(24.2)	(16.1)	20.5	(16.6)	(23.4)	(21.2)	(31.9)	(32.4)	24.3
Treatment in a public facility	10.1	0.0	(12.5)	(8.4)	(10.7)	8.3	(11.7)	(10.5)	(1.4)	(15.1)	(22.1)	11.3
Treatment in a private facility	16.5	(10.8)	(8.6)	(15.9)	(5.4)	12.2	(4.9)	(13.0)	(19.8)	(16.8)	(10.3)	13.0
<b>C. Contraceptive services</b>												
<i>Contraceptive prevalence:</i>												
Women	38.8	40.8	43.7	38.8	48.5	42.1						
Men							45.5	46.1	51.3	45.1	54.4	48.5
<i>Source of contraception - public sector:</i>												
Women	42.8	41.6	33.5	34.6	22.6	34.5						
Men							0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Source of contraception - private sector:</i>												
Women	53.7	54.2	63.8	61.3	71.8	61.3						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>D. Treatment of adult illnesses</b>												
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore in public facilities:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na

Bangladesh

1996 / 97 - 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.
<b>A. Hygienic practices</b>												
<i>Disposal of children's stools:</i>												
Sanitary disposal	na	na	na	na	na	na						
<i>Handwashing:</i>												
Wash hands prior to preparing food	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Handwashing facilities in household	na	na	na	na	na	na						
<b>B. Bednet ownership and use</b>												
<i>Bednet use:</i>												
By children	na	na	na	na	na	na						
<b>C. Breastfeeding</b>												
Exclusive breastfeeding	(64.3)	63.1	(38.6)	50.8	(44.4)	53.0	49.4	(53.3)	(49.2)	(40.2)	(47.3)	48.1
Timely complementary feeding	(30.9)	(7.5)	(40.2)	(25.3)	(25.6)	25.1	(26.3)	(36.6)	*	(45.9)	(18.5)	32.7
Bottle-feeding	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>D. Micronutrient consumption</b>												
<i>Vitamin A:</i>												
Children	64.7	68.2	78.3	73.7	74.6	71.5	68.1	68.2	72.2	77.7	78.1	72.3
<b>E. Tobacco and alcohol use</b>												
<i>Tobacco:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Alcohol:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>F. Sexual practices</b>												
<i>Non-regular sexual partnerships:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Condom usage with non-regular partner:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na

Bangladesh

1996 / 97 - 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.
<b>A. Education</b>												
<i>School completion:</i>												
Women	9.5	15.7	26.9	46.6	67.9	34.2	18.5	26.9	40.9	59.1	80.9	47.2
Men												
<i>School participation:</i>												
Girls	62.3	72.0	79.5	82.5	83.5	75.7						
Boys							63.6	69.2	76.4	81.6	90.0	75.2
<b>B. Exposure to mass media</b>												
<i>Newspaper readership:</i>												
Women	0.8	1.9	3.4	7.0	30.6	8.6						
Men							7.1	10.7	13.8	30.0	65.2	25.1
<i>Radio listenership:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Television viewership:</i>												
Women	8.0	12.2	15.1	27.9	73.3	27.0						
Men							41.8	38.1	45.7	56.5	82.3	52.7
<b>C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS</b>												
<i>Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	18.8	17.7	18.1	16.5	32.1	20.6						
Men							40.3	37.7	35.3	41.2	63.7	43.6
<i>Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>D. Orphanhood</b>												
Paternal orphan prevalence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Maternal orphan prevalence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Double orphan prevalence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na



Bangladesh  
1996 / 97 - 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.
<b>A. Childhood illness and mortality</b>												
Infant mortality rate	95.5	98.3	97.4	85.1	61.9	91.2	*	*	*	(131.3)	48.5	73.0
Under-five mortality rate	140.5	146.4	135.4	118.1	84.6	130.9	*	*	*	(170.6)	63.3	96.4
Prevalence of fever	31.7	33.7	28.8	28.0	32.1	30.9	*	36.2	37.2	46.0	26.8	31.2
Prevalence of diarrhea	8.8	7.3	7.2	7.1	6.5	7.5	*	10.4	17.5	10.1	6.3	8.1
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection	12.7	14.9	13.3	11.1	11.5	12.9	*	13.2	29.2	13.6	9.3	11.6
<b>B. Fertility</b>												
Total fertility rate	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.2	2.5	3.4	*	*	*	*	(2.1)	2.9
Adolescent fertility rate	187.0	172.0	170.0	131.0	108.0	155.0	*	*	*	*	(88.0)	183.5
<b>C. Nutritional status</b>												
<i>Children:</i>												
Moderate stunting	28.1	28.2	26.8	27.5	22.0	27.1	*	(14.3)	(29.5)	28.4	21.3	22.4
Severe stunting	32.9	34.9	31.2	23.9	14.5	29.2	*	(41.8)	(30.1)	24.5	11.0	17.0
Moderate underweight	40.7	36.0	38.1	34.7	29.3	36.5	*	(31.2)	(36.3)	33.0	25.2	27.7
Severe underweight	24.4	26.2	22.0	17.7	9.4	21.4	*	(27.0)	(23.9)	17.5	10.8	14.2
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
<i>Women:</i>												
Malnutrition	64.5	57.7	53.4	48.1	34.3	53.8	*	(45.5)	*	50.9	30.2	35.8
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
<b>D. Female circumcision</b>												
<i>Prevalence of circumcision:</i>												
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
<i>Prevalence of occlusion:</i>												
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
<b>E. Sexually transmitted disease</b>												
<i>Prevalence of genital discharge:</i>												
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
<i>Prevalence of genital ulcer:</i>												
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

Bangladesh

1996 / 97 - 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.
<b>A. Childhood immunization</b>												
BCG coverage	80.0	82.4	85.9	93.5	95.2	85.8	*	*	*	(97.3)	93.8	91.8
Measles coverage	62.5	59.8	74.4	79.2	80.3	69.2	*	*	*	(71.8)	87.8	80.0
DPT coverage	60.8	60.9	74.2	75.8	84.2	68.9	*	*	*	(81.8)	80.8	75.3
Full basic coverage	47.6	43.9	62.3	58.8	65.9	53.8	*	*	*	(58.9)	68.1	58.3
No basic coverage	17.7	14.7	12.2	5.6	4.8	12.3	*	*	*	(2.7)	5.4	6.8
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>B. Treatment of childhood diseases</b>												
<i>Treatment of fever:</i>												
Medical treatment of fever	15.0	18.1	14.5	23.5	25.1	18.4	*	(12.4)	*	19.5	27.9	24.6
Treatment in a public facility	4.4	5.0	4.5	8.5	5.8	5.5	*	(9.3)	*	5.6	5.7	6.0
Treatment in a private facility	10.6	13.1	10.0	15.0	19.3	12.9	*	(3.1)	*	13.8	22.2	18.6
<i>Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI):</i>												
Medical treatment of ARI	23.0	28.9	33.0	35.6	52.1	31.7	*	*	*	*	(49.7)	45.9
Treatment in a public facility	7.4	10.4	12.8	14.2	17.4	11.5	*	*	*	*	(8.8)	9.3
Treatment in a private facility	15.7	18.5	20.2	21.4	33.1	20.1	*	*	*	*	(41.0)	36.1
<i>Treatment of diarrhea:</i>												
Use of oral rehydration therapy	76.1	64.7	75.5	81.3	(69.5)	73.6	*	*	*	*	(78.5)	83.6
Medical treatment of diarrhea	22.4	18.4	21.6	26.5	(21.0)	21.9	*	*	*	*	(28.4)	26.4
Treatment in a public facility	10.8	6.0	6.8	10.6	(11.2)	8.8	*	*	*	*	(23.9)	18.1
Treatment in a private facility	11.6	12.5	14.8	15.9	(9.7)	13.1	*	*	*	*	(4.5)	8.2
<b>C. Antenatal and delivery care</b>												
<i>Antenatal care visits:</i>												
To a medically-trained person	15.8	16.8	23.3	33.1	56.2	25.4	*	27.3	34.0	46.7	71.4	61.9
To a doctor	9.8	10.7	16.7	24.6	47.4	18.5	*	20.7	25.2	23.8	65.1	52.8
To a nurse or trained midwife	6.0	6.1	6.6	8.5	8.8	6.9	*	6.6	8.9	22.9	6.3	9.2
Multiple visits to a medically-trained person	5.4	5.8	7.0	10.8	30.0	9.6	*	7.1	8.4	21.2	57.3	44.8
<i>Antenatal care content:</i>												
Tetanus toxoid	70.0	70.6	74.3	78.3	88.2	74.7	*	80.8	87.3	92.3	93.1	91.6
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
<i>Delivery attendance:</i>												
By a medically-trained person	1.8	2.3	3.7	8.1	20.1	5.4	*	6.7	14.0	20.2	44.9	35.0
By a doctor	1.3	1.4	2.1	5.3	12.0	3.4	*	5.4	9.6	6.5	32.9	24.3
By a nurse or trained midwife	0.5	1.0	1.6	2.8	8.2	2.1	*	1.3	4.4	13.7	11.9	10.7
In a public facility	0.7	1.0	0.9	2.6	4.9	1.6	*	3.2	2.1	4.4	14.4	10.9
In a private facility	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	2.8	0.6	*	0.0	1.1	1.1	17.9	12.3
At home	98.5	98.5	97.7	95.7	91.0	97.0	*	96.8	96.8	93.1	64.2	74.3
<b>D. Contraceptive services</b>												
<i>Contraceptive prevalence:</i>												
Women	38.8	40.3	43.9	38.6	42.7	40.7	*	55.8	38.1	41.4	56.3	52.8
Men	45.3	46.0	51.3	44.2	51.5	47.3	*	(51.7)	(51.8)	55.4	58.1	57.2

Bangladesh

1996 / 97 - 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.
<b>D. Contraceptive services (cont.)</b>												
<i>Source of contraception - public sector:</i>												
Women	42.9	41.9	33.7	35.2	24.2	36.5	*	33.3	(26.8)	28.6	20.9	22.8
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Source of contraception - private sector:</i>												
Women	53.8	53.8	63.6	61.1	71.6	59.9	*	62.4	(69.2)	63.6	71.9	70.1
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>E. Treatment of adult illnesses</b>												
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore:</i>												
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
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore in public facilities:</i>												
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
<i>Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS:</i>												
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

Bangladesh

1996 / 97 - 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.
<b>A. Hygienic practices</b>												
<i>Disposal of children's stools:</i>												
Sanitary disposal	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Handwashing:</i>												
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>B. Bednet ownership and use</b>												
<i>Bednet ownership:</i>												
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
<i>Bednet use:</i>												
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
<b>C. Breastfeeding</b>												
Exclusive breastfeeding	55.3	58.9	43.3	45.2	(47.5)	50.6	*	*	*	*	(43.6)	49.6
Timely complementary feeding	29.0	22.6	37.2	33.5	(19.3)	28.4	*	*	*	*	(26.6)	(30.1)
Bottle-feeding	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>D. Micronutrient consumption</b>												
<i>Iodized salt:</i>												
Availability of iodized salt in household	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Vitamin A:</i>												
Children	66.3	67.8	75.5	75.8	75.7	71.4	*	81.7	73.2	74.1	77.3	76.9
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>E. Tobacco and alcohol use</b>												
<i>Tobacco:</i>												
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
<i>Alcohol:</i>												
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
<b>F. Sexual practices</b>												
<i>Non-regular sexual partnerships:</i>												
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
<i>Condom usage with non-regular partner:</i>												
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
<b>G. Domestic violence</b>												
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

Bangladesh

1996 / 97 - 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.
<b>A. Education</b>												
<i>School completion:</i>												
Women	9.5	15.8	27.2	47.7	67.4	30.7	(3.1)	12.8	19.4	34.1	68.6	58.1
Men	18.5	26.8	41.4	60.4	78.6	43.2	(17.4)	28.8	23.6	43.4	83.7	73.1
<i>School participation:</i>												
Girls	62.5	72.3	79.3	83.5	86.8	75.6	*	(62.1)	(85.4)	71.2	79.2	76.5
Boys	63.7	69.7	76.7	82.8	91.8	74.7	*	(51.4)	(69.4)	67.0	87.4	80.0
<b>B. Exposure to mass media</b>												
<i>Newspaper readership:</i>												
Women	0.9	1.9	3.6	7.3	23.8	5.9	*	0.7	0.0	4.7	39.8	29.4
Men	7.2	10.3	13.7	29.3	57.0	19.9	*	(21.0)	(16.6)	37.7	75.5	63.0
<i>Radio listenership:</i>												
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
<i>Television viewership:</i>												
Women	7.9	11.6	13.9	25.5	62.7	20.5	*	32.1	47.5	53.4	87.4	76.1
Men	41.8	37.4	44.9	55.9	77.2	48.7	*	(59.2)	(67.7)	62.7	88.6	81.8
<b>C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS</b>												
<i>Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	18.9	17.6	18.1	16.3	25.4	18.7	(7.8)	22.0	18.6	18.3	40.9	34.8
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>												
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
<i>Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS:</i>												
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
<b>D. Status of women</b>												
<i>Household decisionmaking:</i>												
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
<i>Freedom of movement:</i>												
Can travel to visit family, relatives	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Other decisionmaking, attitudes:</i>												
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
<b>E. Orphanhood</b>												
Paternal orphan prevalence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Maternal orphan prevalence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Double orphan prevalence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na



## **PART IV. TECHNICAL NOTES**

- A. INDICATOR DEFINITIONS**
- B. DATA AND METHODS**
- C. DISCUSSION**





## INDICATOR DEFINITIONS

### Part I: HNP STATUS

#### A. CHILDHOOD MORTALITY AND ILLNESS <sup>2</sup>

*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.

---

<sup>2</sup> 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](http://www.measuredhs.com/countries).)

## C. NUTRITIONAL STATUS

### Children<sup>3, 4, 5</sup>

*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<sup>6, 7</sup>

*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.

---

<sup>3</sup> 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](http://www.measuredhs.com/countries).)

<sup>4</sup> 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](http://www.worldbank.org/povertyandhealth/countrydata).

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

<sup>6</sup> 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](http://www.measuredhs.com/countries).

<sup>7</sup> 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 <sup>8</sup>**

*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, pertussis, 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 <sup>9</sup>**

#### **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).

---

<sup>8</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup> 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 <sup>10</sup>**

### **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.

---

<sup>10</sup> 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**<sup>11</sup>

*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).

---

<sup>11</sup> 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).<sup>12</sup>

### **Vitamin A**

*Children:* percent of children<sup>13</sup> 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**<sup>14</sup>

*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.

---

<sup>12</sup> 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](http://www.measuredhs.com/countries).

<sup>13</sup> 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](http://www.measuredhs.com/countries).)

<sup>14</sup> 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**<sup>15</sup>

*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**

---

<sup>15</sup> 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](http://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.<sup>16</sup> 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.)

---

<sup>16</sup> Further information about the DHS program is available at the program's website: [www.measuredhs.com](http://www.measuredhs.com).

## **Index Construction**

A single, consolidated index of living standards<sup>17</sup> 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

---

<sup>17</sup> 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		
		<i>Without parentheses</i>	<i>With parentheses</i>	<i>Replaced by asterisk</i>
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.)<sup>18</sup>

<sup>18</sup> 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.<sup>19</sup> To the extent this is the case, an index of wealth or asset possession/availability can be taken as a

---

<sup>19</sup> 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;<sup>20</sup> 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.

---

<sup>20</sup> 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**



Bangladesh  
2004 - SAMPLE SIZES

TOTAL SAMPLE

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
<b>Number of household members</b>						
All	10,411	10,667	10,196	10,434	10,421	52,129
Urban	961	1,059	1,434	1,925	5,961	11,340
Rural	9,450	9,608	8,762	8,510	4,460	40,789
Female	5,413	5,309	5,047	5,182	5,226	26,177
Male	4,999	5,358	5,149	5,252	5,195	25,952

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
<b>Mortality rates</b>						
All	3,638	3,141	2,713	2,487	2,253	14,231
Urban	334	312	392	505	1,330	2,872
Rural	3,303	2,830	2,321	1,982	923	11,359
Female	1,790	1,498	1,333	1,215	1,149	6,984
Male	1,848	1,644	1,380	1,273	1,104	7,248
<b>Prevalence of fever, diarrhea, acute respiratory infection</b>						
All	1,630	1,346	1,262	1,169	1,071	6,479
Urban	135	128	174	209	629	1,276
Rural	1,495	1,218	1,088	960	442	5,203
Female	792	633	628	558	580	3,191
Male	839	713	634	611	491	3,288
<b>Total fertility rate</b>						
All	2,279	2,290	2,267	2,307	2,297	11,440
Urban	224	255	332	432	1,344	2,586
Rural	2,055	2,035	1,936	1,876	953	8,854
<b>Age-specific fertility rate 15-19</b>						
All	313	357	377	306	246	1,598
Urban	32	35	50	50	130	297
Rural	280	321	327	256	117	1,301
<b>Children's nutritional status</b>						
All	1,502	1,229	1,176	1,081	989	5,977
Urban	128	109	157	196	583	1,174
Rural	1,374	1,120	1,018	885	406	4,803
Female	720	583	583	518	536	2,940
Male	782	646	592	563	454	3,036
<b>Children's anemia status</b>						
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

Bangladesh  
**2004 - SAMPLE SIZES**

**Part I: HNP STATUS (Cont.)**

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
<b>Women's nutritional status</b>						
All	2,239	2,255	2,251	2,294	2,274	11,311
Urban	223	249	328	427	1,328	2,555
Rural	2,016	2,006	1,923	1,866	945	8,756
<b>Women's anemia status</b>						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Girls' circumcision</b>						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Women's circumcision</b>						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Prevalence of genital discharge, ulcer, sore</b>						
Female	2,279	2,290	2,267	2,307	2,297	11,440
Urban Female	224	255	332	432	1,344	2,586
Rural Female	2,055	2,035	1,936	1,876	953	8,854
Male	717	869	846	891	973	4,296
Urban Male	76	97	122	165	581	1,041
Rural Male	641	772	724	726	392	3,255

Bangladesh

2004 - SAMPLE SIZES

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
<b>Immunization coverage</b>						
All	322	239	280	210	211	1,261
Urban	29	20	34	33	132	249
Rural	293	219	245	177	79	1,013
Female	160	123	147	109	133	672
Male	162	116	133	100	78	589
<b>Treatment of fever</b>						
All	694	572	507	427	404	2,604
Urban	59	53	69	88	252	522
Rural	635	519	438	339	152	2,082
Female	306	267	261	207	220	1,260
Male	388	306	246	220	184	1,344
<b>Treatment of acute respiratory infection</b>						
All	349	300	261	188	151	1,249
Urban	32	31	37	44	87	231
Rural	317	269	224	145	64	1,019
Female	142	139	126	85	80	572
Male	207	161	135	104	71	678
<b>Treatment of diarrhea</b>						
All	142	101	95	83	65	486
Urban	12	14	12	14	34	86
Rural	130	87	82	69	31	400
Female	64	50	49	34	35	232
Male	78	50	46	49	30	254
<b>Antenatal and delivery care</b>						
All	1,791	1,444	1,381	1,243	1,142	7,002
Urban	151	144	194	230	672	1,392
Rural	1,640	1,300	1,187	1,012	470	5,610
<b>Contraceptive prevalence</b>						
Female	2,042	2,112	2,112	2,168	2,148	10,582
Urban Female	194	222	308	399	1,250	2,372
Rural Female	1,848	1,890	1,804	1,770	898	8,210
Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Contraceptive source</b>						
Female	912	1,007	985	1,027	1,073	5,004
Urban Female	95	102	145	202	680	1,224
Rural Female	817	904	840	825	393	3,780
Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore</b>						
Female	486	461	467	478	443	2,335
Urban Female	58	50	63	97	245	514
Rural Female	428	411	403	381	198	1,821
Male	171	177	154	179	146	828
Urban Male	12	20	17	26	88	163
Rural Male	160	157	137	153	58	664

Bangladesh

2004 - SAMPLE SIZES

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
<b>Sanitary disposal of stools</b>						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Wash hands prior to preparing food</b>						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Handwashing facilities in household?</b>						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Bednet ownership</b>						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Bednet use by children</b>						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Bednet use by pregnant women</b>						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Exclusive breastfeeding</b>						
All	85	92	114	81	66	438
Urban	4	8	16	12	37	76
Rural	81	84	98	69	29	361
Female	44	39	51	38	33	205
Male	41	53	63	42	33	232
<b>Timely complementary breastfeeding</b>						
All	101	79	72	67	82	401
Urban	10	11	9	6	49	85
Rural	91	68	63	61	33	316
Female	47	40	33	37	39	197
Male	54	39	39	30	43	204
<b>Bottle-feeding</b>						
All	296	251	268	231	217	1,263
Urban	24	22	34	35	122	237
Rural	272	229	234	196	95	1,026
Female	142	123	128	117	105	616
Male	154	128	140	114	112	647

Bangladesh

2004 - SAMPLE SIZES

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
<b>Iodized salt in household</b>						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Vitamin A supplementation</b>						
All	1,485	1,211	1,105	1,035	967	5,803
Urban	125	120	152	184	570	1,151
Rural	1,360	1,092	953	851	397	4,652
Female	715	567	554	494	529	2,858
Male	770	645	551	541	438	2,944
<b>Tobacco and alcohol use, casual sexual partners, condom use for casual sex</b>						
Female	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban Female	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural Female	na	na	na	na	na	na
Male	717	869	846	892	973	4,297
Urban Male	76	97	122	165	581	1,042
Rural Male	641	772	724	727	392	3,256
<b>Domestic violence</b>						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na

Bangladesh

2004 - SAMPLE SIZES

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
<b>School completion (Grade 5)</b>						
Female	2,643	2,780	2,802	3,046	3,262	14,533
Urban female	259	297	390	546	1,889	3,382
Rural female	2,384	2,483	2,412	2,500	1,373	11,152
Male	2,147	2,491	2,579	2,776	2,978	12,972
Urban male	201	249	372	527	1,751	3,100
Rural male	1,946	2,242	2,207	2,249	1,227	9,872
<b>School participation</b>						
Female	846	812	654	631	525	3,469
Urban female	80	72	90	127	317	685
Rural female	766	740	565	505	208	2,784
Male	841	877	688	628	564	3,598
Urban male	78	78	90	141	338	725
Rural male	763	799	598	487	227	2,873
<b>Mass media exposure</b>						
Female	2,279	2,290	2,267	2,307	2,297	11,440
Urban female	224	255	332	432	1,344	2,586
Rural female	2,055	2,035	1,936	1,876	953	8,854
Male	717	869	846	892	973	4,297
Urban male	76	97	122	165	581	1,042
Rural male	641	772	724	727	392	3,256
<b>Knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention</b>						
Female	2,279	2,290	2,267	2,307	2,297	11,440
Urban female	224	255	332	432	1,344	2,586
Rural female	2,055	2,035	1,936	1,876	953	8,854
Male	717	869	846	892	973	4,297
Urban male	76	97	122	165	581	1,042
Rural male	641	772	724	727	392	3,256
<b>Household decisionmaking and justification of violence</b>						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Orphanhood</b>						
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



Bangladesh

2004 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
<b>A. Childhood illness and mortality</b>						
Infant mortality rate	6.08	4.88	6.40	5.68	4.98	2.80
Under-five mortality rate	7.30	5.94	6.85	6.48	5.36	3.40
Prevalence of fever	1.73	1.90	1.75	1.73	1.69	1.00
Prevalence of diarrhea	0.82	0.83	0.89	0.92	0.83	0.40
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection	1.32	1.60	1.49	1.25	1.20	0.73
<b>B. Fertility</b>						
Total fertility rate	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.09	0.08	0.07
Adolescent fertility rate	10.37	9.55	8.11	7.26	5.05	3.63
<b>C. Nutritional status</b>						
<i>Children:</i>						
Moderate stunting	1.33	1.51	1.48	1.37	1.31	0.69
Severe stunting	1.49	1.35	1.33	1.17	0.87	0.78
Moderate underweight	1.64	1.73	1.61	1.65	1.63	0.83
Severe underweight	1.27	1.16	1.11	1.11	0.74	0.58
Mild anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na
Moderate anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na
Severe anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Women:</i>						
Malnutrition	1.21	1.14	1.27	1.18	0.93	0.71
Mild anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na
Moderate anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na
Severe anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>D. Female circumcision</b>						
<i>Prevalence of circumcision:</i>						
Girls	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Prevalence of occlusion:</i>						
Girls	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>E. Sexually transmitted disease</b>						
<i>Prevalence of genital discharge:</i>						
Women	1.10	1.03	1.08	1.05	0.92	0.54
Men	0.79	0.67	0.46	0.71	0.52	0.27
<i>Prevalence of genital ulcer:</i>						
Women	0.66	0.66	0.67	0.50	0.54	0.32
Men	1.26	1.13	1.26	1.67	0.97	0.62

Bangladesh

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.
<b>A. Childhood immunization</b>						
BCG coverage	2.72	1.54	1.89	1.89	0.94	1.14
Measles coverage	4.13	3.09	3.18	3.60	2.44	1.90
DPT coverage	3.48	2.98	2.98	2.73	2.63	1.68
Full basic coverage	4.12	3.13	3.24	3.62	3.06	1.91
No basic coverage	2.45	1.05	1.22	1.72	0.42	0.90
Hepatitis B coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na
Yellow fever coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>B. Treatment of childhood illnesses</b>						
<i>Treatment of fever:</i>						
Medical treatment of fever	1.41	1.81	1.97	2.26	2.85	1.14
Treatment in a public facility	0.90	0.80	1.23	1.42	1.23	0.56
Treatment in a private facility	1.16	1.59	1.64	1.87	2.63	0.93
<i>Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI):</i>						
Medical treatment of ARI	1.75	2.46	2.59	3.77	4.14	1.40
Treatment in a public facility	0.82	1.31	1.85	2.51	1.99	0.83
Treatment in a private facility	1.61	2.21	2.11	3.07	3.72	1.17
<i>Treatment of diarrhea:</i>						
Use of oral rehydration therapy	4.16	4.35	3.96	3.83	2.27	1.82
Medical treatment of diarrhea	2.27	4.20	4.34	4.15	6.38	1.83
Treatment in a public facility	1.09	2.18	2.11	0.97	3.31	0.86
Treatment in a private facility	2.03	3.81	4.14	4.03	6.40	1.69
<b>C. Antenatal and delivery care</b>						
<i>Antenatal care (ANC) visits:</i>						
To a medically-trained person	1.89	2.34	2.27	2.02	1.44	1.54
To a doctor	1.20	1.56	1.77	1.93	2.12	1.19
To a nurse or trained midwife	1.56	1.99	1.96	1.62	1.91	1.07
Multiple visits to a medically-trained person	1.16	1.88	1.81	1.98	1.91	1.27
<i>Antenatal care content:</i>						
Tetanus toxoid	1.76	1.57	1.36	1.31	1.05	0.90
Prophylactic antimalarial treatment	na	na	na	na	na	na
Iron supplementation	2.02	2.09	2.08	2.11	1.41	1.33
<i>Delivery attendance:</i>						
By a medically-trained person	0.54	0.67	1.20	1.53	2.03	0.82
By a doctor	0.24	0.46	0.71	0.96	1.98	0.59
By a nurse or trained midwife	0.49	0.48	0.80	1.16	1.12	0.44
In a public facility	0.37	0.50	0.64	1.18	1.48	0.48
In a private facility	0.12	0.32	0.30	0.61	1.25	0.33
At home	0.43	0.61	0.89	1.33	2.06	0.72
<b>D. Contraceptive services</b>						
<i>Contraceptive prevalence:</i>						
Women	1.77	1.60	1.49	1.43	1.47	0.90
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Source of contraception - public sector:</i>						
Women	1.99	1.95	2.12	2.13	1.94	1.39
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na

Bangladesh

**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.
<b>D. Contraceptive services (cont.)</b>						
<i>Source of contraception - private sector:</i>						
Women	1.94	1.90	2.12	2.14	1.97	1.39
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>E. Treatment of adult illnesses</b>						
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore:</i>						
Women	1.91	2.41	2.40	2.50	2.41	1.18
Men	3.23	3.74	3.96	4.26	4.68	1.88
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore in public facilities:</i>						
Women	1.29	1.35	1.50	1.51	1.90	0.77
Men	3.23	3.74	3.96	4.26	4.68	1.88
<i>Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS:</i>						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na

Bangladesh

**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.
<b>A. Hygienic practices</b>						
<i>Disposal of children's stools:</i>						
Sanitary disposal	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Handwashing:</i>						
Wash hands prior to preparing food	na	na	na	na	na	na
Handwashing facilities in household	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>B. Bednet ownership and use</b>						
<i>Bednet ownership:</i>						
Bednet ownership	na	na	na	na	na	na
Treated bednet ownership	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Bednet use:</i>						
By children	na	na	na	na	na	na
By pregnant women	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>C. Breastfeeding</b>						
Exclusive breastfeeding	6.64	5.88	5.13	6.22	5.79	2.80
Timely complementary feeding	5.92	5.81	6.54	6.59	5.54	2.83
Bottle-feeding	2.38	3.20	2.89	3.02	4.00	1.52
<b>D. Micronutrient consumption</b>						
<i>Iodized salt:</i>						
Availability of iodized salt in household	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Vitamin A:</i>						
Children	1.80	1.53	1.54	1.66	1.33	0.91
Women	1.03	1.07	1.35	1.50	1.75	0.75
<b>E. Tobacco and alcohol use</b>						
<i>Tobacco:</i>						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	2.11	2.04	2.15	2.41	2.17	1.07
<i>Alcohol:</i>						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>F. Sexual practices</b>						
<i>Non-regular sexual partnerships:</i>						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Condom usage with non-regular partner:</i>						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>G. Domestic violence</b>						
Ever experienced violence	na	na	na	na	na	na
Experienced violence in past year	na	na	na	na	na	na

Bangladesh

2004 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Avg.
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
<b>A. Education</b>						
<i>School completion:</i>						
Women	0.90	1.28	1.45	1.30	1.25	0.99
Men	1.18	1.31	1.42	1.43	1.21	1.03
<i>School participation:</i>						
Girls	2.11	1.68	1.62	1.27	1.55	0.96
Boys	2.15	1.69	1.62	1.66	1.22	0.93
<b>B. Exposure to mass media</b>						
<i>Newspaper readership:</i>						
Women	0.11	0.25	0.45	0.62	1.42	0.46
Men	1.26	1.50	2.17	2.40	2.40	1.23
<i>Radio listenership:</i>						
Women	0.99	1.32	1.35	1.35	1.51	0.76
Men	2.00	2.14	2.29	2.39	2.39	1.08
<i>Television viewership:</i>						
Women	1.28	1.51	1.61	1.62	1.14	1.39
Men	2.35	2.35	2.30	1.91	1.19	1.22
<b>C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS</b>						
<i>Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>						
Women	0.84	1.18	1.30	1.42	1.42	1.16
Men	2.10	2.31	2.11	2.35	1.97	1.37
<i>Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>						
Women	1.45	1.73	1.69	1.39	0.93	1.41
Men	2.58	2.22	2.06	1.76	1.11	1.15
<i>Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS:</i>						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>D. Status of women</b>						
<i>Household decisionmaking:</i>						
Can seek own health care	1.27	1.23	1.05	1.06	1.07	0.66
Can seek children's health care	1.13	1.15	1.07	1.12	1.15	0.64
Can make daily household purchases	1.60	1.44	1.50	1.45	1.42	0.92
Can make large household purchases	1.66	1.36	1.58	1.35	1.43	0.89
Can make meal-related decisions	1.06	1.08	1.26	1.13	1.33	0.58
<i>Freedom of movement:</i>						
Can travel to visit family/relatives	0.98	1.04	0.87	0.86	1.07	0.52
<i>Other decisionmaking, attitudes:</i>						
Can decide how to spend own money	2.63	3.03	2.76	3.17	2.93	1.62
Can decide whether to have sex	na	na	na	na	na	na
Justifies domestic violence	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>E. Orphanhood</b>						
Paternal orphan prevalence	na	na	na	na	na	na
Maternal orphan prevalence	na	na	na	na	na	na
Double orphan prevalence	na	na	na	na	na	na



Bangladesh  
**2004 - ASSET DISTRIBUTION AND WEIGHTS**  
(FACTOR SCORE)

Asset Variable	Unweighted		Wealth Quintiles					Avg.	Factor Score
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High		
Percentage of Population									
Has electricity	0.444	0.497	3.0%	12.0%	34.7%	66.6%	90.8%	41.3%	0.08512
Has radio	0.324	0.468	5.3%	18.5%	31.9%	51.4%	59.9%	33.4%	0.05021
Has television	0.264	0.441	0.0%	1.0%	6.9%	40.4%	77.6%	25.1%	0.09312
Has bicycle	0.238	0.426	4.8%	19.0%	30.6%	42.6%	35.9%	26.5%	0.02303
Has motorcycle or scooter	0.023	0.150	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.7%	11.4%	2.5%	0.04121
Has telephone	0.065	0.246	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	27.4%	5.7%	0.07850
Has almirah (wardrobe)	0.323	0.468	0.7%	5.6%	23.6%	52.6%	78.5%	32.1%	0.08134
Has table	0.636	0.481	10.8%	57.7%	81.9%	88.9%	90.5%	65.9%	0.05999
Has chair or bench	0.660	0.474	13.1%	62.8%	82.9%	89.3%	92.6%	68.1%	0.05928
Has watch or clock	0.686	0.464	14.8%	58.2%	85.2%	92.7%	97.4%	69.5%	0.06621
Has cot or bed	0.915	0.278	73.0%	94.3%	97.7%	98.8%	98.9%	92.5%	0.03343
Has sewing machine	0.065	0.247	0.1%	0.4%	2.2%	7.3%	21.1%	6.2%	0.04957
Owns land	0.502	0.500	30.3%	52.4%	59.9%	69.6%	62.1%	54.8%	0.01950
Has a domestic worker not related to household head	0.002	0.046	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.2%	0.01603
Uses piped drinking water in residence	0.064	0.244	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	1.3%	22.8%	4.9%	0.07441
Uses water from a tap in the yard	0.021	0.144	0.0%	0.2%	1.1%	2.5%	5.0%	1.8%	0.01364
Uses water from a tubewell	0.831	0.375	94.9%	93.8%	91.6%	88.6%	66.4%	87.0%	-0.05461
Uses water from a shallow tubewell	0.004	0.062	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.00046
Uses water from a well	0.009	0.095	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	0.8%	0.6%	1.0%	-0.00495
Uses water from a deep tubewell	0.045	0.207	1.1%	2.2%	3.5%	4.5%	4.0%	3.1%	0.01001
Uses surface water for drinking	0.027	0.161	2.7%	2.4%	1.8%	1.8%	1.1%	2.0%	-0.00785
Uses flush toilet	0.122	0.328	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%	4.5%	42.7%	9.6%	0.09407
Uses closed pit latrine	0.342	0.475	21.3%	38.1%	48.2%	50.2%	19.3%	35.4%	-0.02184
Uses bush or field as latrine	0.113	0.317	32.9%	16.5%	8.6%	2.2%	0.4%	12.1%	-0.03627
Uses slab latrine	0.152	0.359	1.9%	6.4%	13.1%	24.3%	28.1%	14.8%	0.02075
Uses open latrine	0.253	0.435	41.1%	36.3%	27.6%	16.7%	8.9%	26.2%	-0.03523
Uses hanging latrine	0.018	0.131	2.8%	2.5%	1.8%	1.9%	0.6%	1.9%	-0.00822
Has natural material flooring	0.800	0.400	99.9%	99.7%	99.1%	96.3%	23.5%	83.7%	-0.11117
Has vinyl, asphalt strips, or cement flooring	0.192	0.394	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	75.4%	15.5%	0.11245
Has wood flooring	0.005	0.073	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.0%	1.0%	0.5%	0.00135
Has walls made of wood	0.025	0.157	0.6%	1.8%	2.2%	3.1%	1.0%	1.7%	-0.00382
Has walls made of concrete, brick, or stone	0.217	0.413	0.0%	0.7%	2.9%	11.4%	74.9%	18.0%	0.10407
Has walls made of tin	0.306	0.461	19.0%	37.9%	47.5%	52.3%	18.3%	35.0%	-0.01786
Has walls made of bamboo or natural materials	0.451	0.498	80.3%	59.4%	47.3%	33.1%	5.9%	45.3%	-0.06849
Uses gas for cooking	0.095	0.294	0.0%	0.5%	0.7%	1.9%	34.3%	7.5%	0.08635
Uses kerosene for cooking	0.006	0.079	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.1%	0.3%	0.01504
Uses wood for cooking	0.388	0.487	14.3%	23.1%	39.6%	56.9%	50.5%	36.8%	0.01618
Uses dung for cooking	0.076	0.265	6.4%	8.5%	12.1%	9.5%	4.3%	8.1%	-0.00937
Uses crop residue for cooking	0.428	0.495	79.1%	67.6%	47.3%	31.0%	9.3%	47.0%	-0.06529
Uses other type of fuel for cooking	0.006	0.076	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.00445
Has roof made of natural materials	0.084	0.277	23.0%	10.3%	4.5%	1.9%	0.4%	8.0%	-0.03064
Has roof made of tin	0.809	0.393	77.0%	88.6%	93.7%	94.3%	63.8%	83.5%	-0.04439
Has roof made of cement, concrete, or tile	0.107	0.309	0.1%	1.1%	1.7%	3.8%	35.7%	8.4%	0.08402





## **PART VI. SUPPORTING TABLES, 1999 / 2000**

- A. SAMPLE SIZES**
- B. STANDARD ERRORS**
- C. ASSET DISTRIBUTION AND WEIGHTS**



Bangladesh  
1999 / 2000 - SAMPLE SIZES

TOTAL SAMPLE

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
<b>Number of household members</b>						
All	10,195	10,203	10,181	10,205	10,181	50,965
Urban	444	778	1,053	1,539	5,803	9,617
Rural	9,751	9,425	9,128	8,666	4,378	41,348
Female	5,125	5,117	4,986	4,988	5,078	25,293
Male	5,070	5,086	5,195	5,218	5,100	25,669

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
<b>Mortality rates</b>						
All	3,537	3,209	2,711	2,369	2,174	13,999
Urban	154	258	314	365	1,226	2,317
Rural	3,383	2,951	2,397	2,004	948	11,682
Female	1,737	1,574	1,322	1,150	1,068	6,852
Male	1,800	1,635	1,389	1,218	1,105	7,147
<b>Prevalence of fever, diarrhea, acute respiratory infection</b>						
All	1,635	1,422	1,240	1,106	1,007	6,411
Urban	74	122	147	161	553	1,057
Rural	1,562	1,300	1,094	945	454	5,355
Female	802	703	622	542	476	3,145
Male	834	719	618	564	531	3,266
<b>Total fertility rate</b>						
All	6,538	6,680	6,746	6,928	7,972	34,512
Urban	321	563	745	1,096	4,707	7,432
Rural	6,205	6,128	6,015	5,824	3,207	27,379
<b>Age-specific fertility rate 15-19</b>						
All	1,547	1,607	1,840	1,916	2,076	8,848
Urban	87	143	185	293	1,172	1,880
Rural	1,450	1,478	1,659	1,624	874	7,085
<b>Children's nutritional status</b>						
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
<b>Children's anemia status</b>						
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

Bangladesh  
1999 / 2000 - SAMPLE SIZES

Part I: HNP STATUS (Cont.)

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
<b>Women's nutritional status</b>						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Women's anemia status</b>						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Girls' circumcision</b>						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Women's circumcision</b>						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Prevalence of genital discharge, ulcer, sore</b>						
Female	2,109	2,102	2,043	1,991	2,113	10,358
Urban Female	101	178	227	313	1,233	2,052
Rural Female	2,008	1,924	1,816	1,678	880	8,306
Male	465	557	495	509	527	2,553
Urban Male	23	43	52	75	315	508
Rural Male	442	514	443	434	212	2,045

Bangladesh

1999 / 2000 - SAMPLE SIZES

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
<b>Immunization coverage</b>						
All	339	285	244	233	214	1,315
Urban	14	24	31	32	119	220
Rural	324	261	213	201	95	1,094
Female	154	134	121	118	95	622
Male	184	151	122	115	119	691
<b>Treatment of fever</b>						
All	649	525	436	417	356	2,382
Urban	33	47	56	59	202	397
Rural	616	478	381	358	153	1,986
Female	350	266	225	218	196	1,255
Male	299	259	211	199	159	1,127
<b>Treatment of acute respiratory infection</b>						
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
<b>Treatment of diarrhea</b>						
All	102	91	70	64	65	393
Urban	4	13	7	10	40	74
Rural	98	78	63	55	25	319
Female	47	39	31	32	34	183
Male	55	52	39	32	31	209
<b>Antenatal and delivery care</b>						
All	1,281	1,145	1,050	891	876	5,243
Urban	60	103	125	138	484	910
Rural	1,221	1,042	925	753	392	4,333
<b>Contraceptive prevalence</b>						
Female	1,876	1,925	1,900	1,879	1,959	9,540
Urban Female	88	159	205	284	1,139	1,875
Rural Female	1,788	1,766	1,695	1,595	820	7,664
Male	465	558	496	510	527	2,556
Urban Male	23	43	52	75	315	508
Rural Male	442	515	444	435	212	2,048
<b>Contraceptive source</b>						
Female	701	841	852	817	983	4,193
Urban Female	36	73	94	143	573	919
Rural Female	665	768	757	674	409	3,275
Male	465	558	496	510	527	2,556
Urban Male	23	43	52	75	315	508
Rural Male	442	515	444	435	212	2,048
<b>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore</b>						
Female	687	750	681	656	625	3,399
Urban Female	35	58	70	102	352	617
Rural Female	652	692	611	553	274	2,782
Male	49	56	39	43	31	218
Urban Male	1	4	3	4	15	27
Rural Male	47	51	36	39	17	190

Bangladesh

1999 / 2000 - SAMPLE SIZES

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
<b>Sanitary disposal of stools</b>						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Wash hands prior to preparing food</b>						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Handwashing facilities in household?</b>						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Bednet ownership</b>						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Bednet use by children</b>						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Bednet use by pregnant women</b>						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Exclusive breastfeeding</b>						
All	126	116	117	95	77	531
Urban	5	9	16	11	41	82
Rural	122	107	101	84	37	451
Female	56	59	54	60	39	268
Male	71	57	63	35	39	265
<b>Timely complementary breastfeeding</b>						
All	87	81	65	67	50	350
Urban	2	4	8	9	27	50
Rural	85	77	58	58	24	302
Female	38	43	38	38	26	183
Male	49	38	27	29	24	167
<b>Bottle-feeding</b>						
All	320	283	263	231	199	1,296
Urban	14	19	36	28	103	200
Rural	306	264	227	202	96	1,095
Female	152	150	131	137	95	665
Male	168	134	132	94	104	632

Bangladesh

1999 / 2000 - SAMPLE SIZES

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
<b>Iodized salt in household</b>						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Vitamin A supplementation</b>						
All	1,448	1,270	1,077	972	888	5,655
Urban	63	111	125	146	493	938
Rural	1,385	1,159	951	826	395	4,716
Female	744	640	541	481	475	2,881
Male	704	630	535	491	413	2,773
<b>Tobacco and alcohol use, casual sexual partners, condom use for casual sex</b>						
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
<b>Domestic violence</b>						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na

Bangladesh

1999 / 2000 - SAMPLE SIZES

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
<b>School completion (Grade 5)</b>						
Female	2,438	2,450	2,517	2,615	2,855	12,876
Urban female	121	203	278	403	1,677	2,682
Rural female	2,317	2,247	2,239	2,212	1,179	10,194
Male	2,137	2,329	2,540	2,620	2,824	12,450
Urban male	101	172	265	423	1,689	2,649
Rural male	2,036	2,157	2,275	2,197	1,135	9,801
<b>School participation</b>						
Female	761	779	635	584	601	3,360
Urban female	26	56	65	82	341	570
Rural female	735	723	570	502	260	2,789
Male	819	756	701	616	498	3,390
Urban male	37	57	72	108	281	554
Rural male	782	699	629	508	218	2,836
<b>Mass media exposure</b>						
Female	2,150	2,156	2,092	2,021	2,125	10,544
Urban female	103	183	230	319	1,237	2,071
Rural female	2,047	1,973	1,863	1,702	887	8,473
Male	465	558	496	510	527	2,556
Urban male	23	43	52	75	315	508
Rural male	442	515	444	435	212	2,048
<b>Knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention</b>						
Female	4,146	2,102	2,043	1,991	2,113	12,395
Urban female	101	178	227	313	1,233	2,052
Rural female	2,008	1,924	1,816	1,678	880	8,306
Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural male	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Household decisionmaking and justification of violence</b>						
All	2,150	2,156	2,092	2,021	2,125	10,544
Urban	103	183	230	319	1,237	2,071
Rural	2,047	1,973	1,863	1,702	887	8,473
<b>Orphanhood</b>						
All	4,458	4,314	3,970	3,631	3,404	19,777
Urban	184	323	409	570	1,888	3,374
Rural	4,275	3,992	3,560	3,061	1,515	16,403
Female	2,494	2,405	2,148	2,012	1,937	10,996
Male	1,959	1,910	1,821	1,620	1,466	8,775



Bangladesh

1999 / 2000 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
<b>A. Childhood illness and mortality</b>						
Infant mortality rate	6.04	5.81	6.14	5.80	5.23	2.81
Under-five mortality rate	7.33	6.74	6.67	6.90	5.74	3.36
Prevalence of fever	1.61	1.58	1.86	1.63	1.80	0.83
Prevalence of diarrhea	0.72	0.76	0.72	0.76	0.73	0.35
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>B. Fertility</b>						
Total fertility rate	0.17	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.09	0.07
Adolescent fertility rate	11.00	9.00	8.00	7.00	5.00	4.00
<b>C. Nutritional status</b>						
<i>Children:</i>						
Moderate stunting	na	na	na	na	na	na
Severe stunting	na	na	na	na	na	na
Moderate underweight	na	na	na	na	na	na
Severe underweight	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
<i>Women:</i>						
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
<b>D. Female circumcision</b>						
<i>Prevalence of circumcision:</i>						
Girls	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Prevalence of occlusion:</i>						
Girls	*	*	*	*	*	*
Women	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>E. Sexually transmitted disease</b>						
<i>Prevalence of genital discharge:</i>						
Women	1.23	1.13	1.20	1.32	1.05	0.58
Men	1.07	0.91	0.67	0.57	0.57	0.38
<i>Prevalence of genital ulcer:</i>						
Women	0.67	0.65	0.66	0.59	0.48	0.31
Men	1.33	1.14	0.90	1.22	0.79	0.53

Bangladesh

1999 / 2000 - 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.
<b>A. Childhood immunization</b>						
BCG coverage	3.23	2.11	1.72	1.77	1.34	1.29
Measles coverage	3.66	3.32	3.46	2.93	2.29	1.86
DPT coverage	3.49	3.14	3.18	3.01	2.70	1.75
Full basic coverage	3.52	3.45	3.69	3.16	2.86	1.91
No basic coverage	3.00	1.93	1.69	1.66	1.13	1.21
Hepatitis B coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na
Yellow fever coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>B. Treatment of childhood illnesses</b>						
<i>Treatment of fever:</i>						
Medical treatment of fever	1.83	1.95	2.36	2.75	2.51	1.05
Treatment in a public facility	1.15	1.06	1.23	1.25	1.06	0.55
Treatment in a private facility	1.65	1.78	2.17	2.53	2.32	1.01
<i>Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI):</i>						
Medical treatment of ARI	na	na	na	na	na	na
Treatment in a public facility	na	na	na	na	na	na
Treatment in a private facility	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Treatment of diarrhea:</i>						
Use of oral rehydration therapy	3.93	3.78	5.58	4.58	4.65	1.83
Medical treatment of diarrhea	3.73	3.89	5.63	6.63	5.70	2.45
Treatment in a public facility	2.59	1.51	4.33	2.78	4.04	1.45
Treatment in a private facility	2.67	3.60	5.42	6.54	5.33	2.05
<b>C. Antenatal and delivery care</b>						
<i>Antenatal care (ANC) visits:</i>						
To a medically-trained person	1.54	1.64	1.67	2.10	1.91	1.12
To a doctor	0.95	1.11	1.36	1.79	2.09	0.94
To a nurse or trained midwife	1.29	1.06	1.09	1.34	0.99	0.66
Multiple visits to a medically-trained person	0.87	0.92	1.19	1.41	2.25	0.83
<i>Antenatal care content:</i>						
Tetanus toxoid	1.97	1.57	1.34	1.30	0.86	0.93
Prophylactic antimalarial treatment	na	na	na	na	na	na
Iron supplementation	1.55	1.74	1.78	2.08	1.82	1.07
<i>Delivery attendance:</i>						
By a medically-trained person	0.55	0.70	0.74	1.29	2.29	0.65
By a doctor	0.35	0.47	0.49	0.93	2.00	0.52
By a nurse or trained midwife	0.43	0.48	0.57	0.86	1.17	0.32
In a public facility	0.36	0.50	0.49	0.85	1.62	0.39
In a private facility	0.12	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.40	0.09
At home	0.44	0.56	0.55	0.95	2.25	0.56
<b>D. Contraceptive services</b>						
<i>Contraceptive prevalence:</i>						
Women	1.78	1.58	1.47	1.46	1.27	0.94
Men	2.89	2.37	2.50	2.32	2.26	1.19
<i>Source of contraception - public sector:</i>						
Women	1.88	1.61	1.86	2.07	1.90	1.09
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na

Bangladesh

1999 / 2000 - 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.
<b>D. Contraceptive services (cont.)</b>						
<i>Source of contraception - private sector:</i>						
Women	1.85	1.60	2.00	2.05	2.05	1.39
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>E. Treatment of adult illnesses</b>						
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore:</i>						
Women	1.32	1.55	1.95	1.80	1.78	0.92
Men	8.03	6.44	8.20	8.30	8.45	3.52
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore in public facilities:</i>						
Women	1.23	1.13	1.20	1.32	1.05	0.58
Men	1.55	1.51	1.32	1.37	1.02	0.66
<i>Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS:</i>						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na

Bangladesh

1999 / 2000 - 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.
<b>A. Hygienic practices</b>						
<i>Disposal of children's stools:</i>						
Sanitary disposal	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Handwashing:</i>						
Wash hands prior to preparing food	na	na	na	na	na	na
Handwashing facilities in household	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>B. Bednet ownership and use</b>						
<i>Bednet ownership:</i>						
Bednet ownership	na	na	na	na	na	na
Treated bednet ownership	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Bednet use:</i>						
By children	na	na	na	na	na	na
By pregnant women	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>C. Breastfeeding</b>						
Exclusive breastfeeding	5.19	4.89	5.36	4.67	5.71	2.25
Timely complementary feeding	6.27	5.75	6.77	7.49	6.65	2.81
Bottle-feeding	2.22	2.56	2.41	3.08	3.67	1.13
<b>D. Micronutrient consumption</b>						
<i>Iodized salt:</i>						
Availability of iodized salt in household	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Vitamin A:</i>						
Children	1.76	1.73	1.41	1.40	1.52	0.93
Women	0.91	1.16	1.33	1.49	1.56	0.65
<b>E. Tobacco and alcohol use</b>						
<i>Tobacco:</i>						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Alcohol:</i>						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>F. Sexual practices</b>						
<i>Non-regular sexual partnerships:</i>						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Condom usage with non-regular partner:</i>						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>G. Domestic violence</b>						
Ever experienced violence	na	na	na	na	na	na
Experienced violence in past year	na	na	na	na	na	na

Bangladesh

1999 / 2000 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Avg.
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
<b>A. Education</b>						
<i>School completion:</i>						
Women	0.83	0.95	1.17	1.24	1.03	0.85
Men	1.05	1.17	1.34	1.26	0.99	0.81
<i>School participation:</i>						
Girls	2.39	1.70	1.78	1.54	1.66	0.98
Boys	1.92	1.89	1.56	1.47	1.23	0.96
<b>B. Exposure to mass media</b>						
<i>Newspaper readership:</i>						
Women	0.15	0.21	0.49	0.65	1.75	0.50
Men	1.27	1.03	1.90	2.42	2.36	1.15
<i>Radio listenership:</i>						
Women	0.77	1.02	1.30	1.32	1.36	0.69
Men	2.65	2.65	2.58	2.10	2.33	1.21
<i>Television viewership:</i>						
Women	1.00	1.25	1.53	1.65	1.10	1.12
Men	2.52	2.75	2.84	2.42	1.84	1.33
<b>C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS</b>						
<i>Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>						
Women	0.55	0.65	0.79	1.05	1.47	0.67
Men	1.19	1.74	2.18	2.46	2.15	1.14
<i>Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS:</i>						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>D. Status of women</b>						
<i>Household decisionmaking:</i>						
Can seek own health care	1.06	0.98	1.01	1.00	1.24	0.55
Can seek children's health care	1.22	1.21	1.20	1.47	1.45	0.69
Can make daily household purchases	1.34	1.37	1.41	1.37	1.24	0.75
Can make large household purchases	1.37	1.41	1.39	1.43	1.23	0.75
Can make meal-related decisions	1.18	1.23	1.31	1.24	1.39	0.68
<i>Freedom of movement:</i>						
Can travel to visit family/relatives	0.80	0.74	0.82	0.87	0.88	0.37
<i>Other decisionmaking, attitudes:</i>						
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
<b>E. Orphanhood</b>						
Paternal orphan prevalence	na	na	na	na	na	na
Maternal orphan prevalence	na	na	na	na	na	na
Double orphan prevalence	na	na	na	na	na	na



Bangladesh  
**1999 / 2000 - ASSET DISTRIBUTION AND WEIGHTS**  
(FACTOR SCORES)

Asset Variable	Unweighted		Wealth Quintiles						Factor Score
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	
			Percentage of Population						
Has electricity	0.383	0.486	0.8%	8.8%	25.4%	56.2%	92.9%	38.3%	0.10122
Has radio	0.336	0.472	3.9%	12.7%	30.6%	51.8%	65.8%	33.6%	0.07157
Has television	0.215	0.411	0.0%	0.4%	2.2%	21.6%	73.7%	21.5%	0.10638
Has bicycle	0.205	0.404	1.9%	11.4%	21.7%	34.1%	33.1%	20.5%	0.03509
Has motorcycle	0.022	0.146	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	1.0%	8.5%	2.2%	0.04056
Has almirah (wardrobe)	0.297	0.457	0.1%	4.3%	14.9%	49.7%	73.4%	29.7%	0.09262
Has table, chair	0.632	0.482	8.3%	49.4%	77.4%	90.0%	91.4%	63.2%	0.07272
Has a bench	0.177	0.382	2.0%	9.1%	20.6%	32.8%	24.7%	17.7%	0.02486
Has a watch or clock	0.582	0.493	6.1%	29.2%	69.5%	89.3%	95.6%	58.2%	0.08568
Has a cot or bed	0.843	0.364	43.4%	87.4%	95.3%	97.6%	98.6%	84.3%	0.05442
Has a sewing machine	0.074	0.262	0.1%	0.5%	2.0%	7.7%	23.9%	7.4%	0.05987
Owns homestead	0.863	0.344	76.0%	86.1%	90.2%	91.5%	88.4%	86.3%	0.01285
Owns other land	0.488	0.500	20.3%	43.8%	57.2%	65.5%	58.6%	48.8%	0.03095
Uses water piped into residence	0.061	0.240	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	2.4%	24.2%	6.1%	0.07116
Uses water from a tap in the yard	0.020	0.140	0.0%	0.9%	1.4%	2.5%	4.8%	2.0%	0.01667
Uses water from unprotected well	0.008	0.089	2.0%	0.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.1%	0.8%	-0.00860
Uses water from borehole well	0.879	0.326	93.1%	94.8%	93.6%	91.9%	70.0%	87.9%	-0.05092
Uses water from river, canal, or surface water	0.031	0.172	4.8%	3.4%	3.8%	2.8%	0.8%	3.1%	-0.01181
Uses water from other source	0.000	0.017	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.00003
Uses toilet connected to a septic system	0.139	0.345	0.1%	0.5%	1.8%	6.6%	52.5%	13.9%	0.09561
Uses water-sealed, slab latrine	0.272	0.445	6.0%	19.1%	32.9%	50.5%	30.0%	27.2%	0.01573
Uses traditional pit latrine	0.178	0.383	15.6%	23.9%	25.2%	21.5%	5.9%	17.8%	-0.02179
Uses open latrine	0.219	0.413	30.0%	28.3%	26.6%	15.3%	10.7%	21.9%	-0.02697
Uses hanging latrine	0.033	0.179	6.9%	4.5%	3.3%	1.9%	0.3%	3.3%	-0.01691
Uses bush or field as latrine	0.157	0.364	41.2%	23.5%	9.8%	4.1%	0.2%	15.7%	-0.04848
Uses other type of latrine	0.001	0.027	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.00266
Has dirt, earth, dung as principal flooring	0.793	0.405	100.0%	99.7%	99.5%	95.3%	15.4%	79.3%	-0.12024
Has wood plank as principal flooring	0.004	0.059	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%	0.00325
Has cement as principal flooring	0.203	0.402	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	4.1%	83.8%	20.3%	0.12064
Has flooring made of other materials	0.000	0.010	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.00153
Has walls made of natural materials	0.569	0.495	97.1%	85.3%	63.3%	40.8%	4.6%	56.9%	-0.09604
Has walls made of rudimentary materials	0.037	0.188	0.7%	3.4%	7.4%	6.6%	1.3%	3.7%	-0.00430
Has walls made of brick, cement block, or concrete	0.221	0.415	0.0%	0.1%	2.3%	12.7%	83.1%	22.1%	0.11509
Has walls made of tin	0.170	0.375	1.0%	10.6%	26.8%	39.7%	11.0%	17.0%	0.00296
Has walls made of other materials	0.004	0.065	1.2%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	-0.00697
Has roof made of thatch	0.194	0.396	58.8%	21.3%	11.6%	4.3%	1.1%	19.4%	-0.05688
Has roof made of wood	0.687	0.464	41.1%	76.2%	84.4%	90.7%	56.9%	68.7%	-0.00984
Has roof made of cement	0.118	0.323	0.0%	2.2%	3.9%	5.0%	41.9%	11.8%	0.08418
Has roof made of other materials	0.001	0.028	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.00298





**PART VII. SUPPORTING TABLES, 1996 / 97**

- A. SAMPLE SIZES**
- B. STANDARD ERRORS**
- C. ASSET DISTRIBUTION AND WEIGHTS**



Bangladesh

1996 / 97 - SAMPLE SIZES

TOTAL SAMPLE

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
<b>Number of household members</b>						
All	8,635	9,809	8,965	9,254	9,157	45,820
Urban	74	284	291	699	3,894	5,241
Rural	8,561	9,525	8,674	8,555	5,263	40,578
Female	4,315	4,904	4,529	4,617	4,545	22,910
Male	4,320	4,905	4,436	4,637	4,611	22,910

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
<b>Mortality rates</b>						
All	2,943	3,188	2,691	2,579	2,028	13,428
Urban	18	92	87	209	799	1,205
Rural	2,925	3,096	2,604	2,370	1,228	12,223
Female	1,436	1,589	1,413	1,303	995	6,737
Male	1,507	1,599	1,278	1,276	1,032	6,691
<b>Prevalence of fever, diarrhea, acute respiratory infection</b>						
All	1,240	1,314	1,105	1,078	898	5,635
Urban	5	38	36	81	352	512
Rural	1,235	1,276	1,069	997	546	5,123
Female	627	639	579	537	441	2,823
Male	613	675	526	541	456	2,811
<b>Total fertility rate</b>						
All	5,141	5,497	5,021	4,995	5,193	25,847
Urban	38	172	180	440	2,221	3,051
Rural	5,103	5,325	4,840	4,555	2,973	22,796
<b>Age-specific fertility rate 15-19</b>						
All	970	968	901	852	857	4,548
Urban	5	32	40	95	282	454
Rural	966	936	861	757	575	4,095
<b>Children's nutritional status</b>						
All	1,018	1,108	928	940	780	4,776
Urban	4	34	27	70	309	444
Rural	1,014	1,074	901	870	472	4,331
Female	504	550	489	462	390	2,395
Male	514	559	439	478	390	2,380
<b>Children's anemia status</b>						
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

Bangladesh

1996 - SAMPLE SIZES

Part I: HNP STATUS (Cont.)

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
<b>Women's nutritional status</b>						
All	820	890	771	750	676	3,908
Urban	4	28	22	57	277	388
Rural	816	863	749	693	399	3,520
<b>Women's anemia status</b>						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Girls' circumcision</b>						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Women's circumcision</b>						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Prevalence of genital discharge, ulcer, sore</b>						
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

Bangladesh

1996 / 97 - SAMPLE SIZES

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
<b>Immunization coverage</b>						
All	262	249	221	188	161	1,080
Urban	1	7	7	17	50	82
Rural	261	242	213	170	112	998
Female	137	112	114	81	75	519
Male	124	136	107	107	86	560
<b>Treatment of fever</b>						
All	392	444	322	317	270	1,745
Urban	1	14	14	37	94	160
Rural	391	430	308	280	175	1,584
Female	194	222	149	161	137	863
Male	198	222	173	156	132	881
<b>Treatment of acute respiratory infection</b>						
All	157	195	152	121	95	721
Urban	0	5	11	11	33	60
Rural	157	190	142	110	63	662
Female	76	95	73	61	43	348
Male	81	100	80	61	53	375
<b>Treatment of diarrhea</b>						
All	109	97	84	79	58	427
Urban	1	4	6	8	22	41
Rural	109	93	77	71	36	386
Female	64	44	41	39	30	218
Male	45	53	43	40	27	208
<b>Antenatal and delivery care</b>						
All	991	1,058	906	890	772	4,617
Urban	4	31	27	71	313	446
Rural	987	1,027	879	819	459	4,171
<b>Contraceptive prevalence</b>						
Female	1,647	1,754	1,622	1,634	1,648	8,305
Urban Female	9	56	55	141	695	956
Rural Female	1,638	1,698	1,568	1,493	953	7,350
Male	674	696	664	611	666	3,311
Urban Male	6	21	25	51	297	400
Rural Male	668	675	639	561	369	2,912
<b>Contraceptive source</b>						
Female	639	717	709	635	800	3,499
Urban Female	3	31	21	59	391	505
Rural Female	635	685	688	576	408	2,994
Male	674	696	664	611	666	3,312
Urban Male	6	21	25	51	297	400
Rural Male	668	675	639	561	369	2,912
<b>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore</b>						
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

Bangladesh

1996 / 97 - SAMPLE SIZES

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
<b>Sanitary disposal of stools</b>						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Wash hands prior to preparing food</b>						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Handwashing facilities in household?</b>						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Bednet ownership</b>						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Bednet use by children</b>						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Bednet use by pregnant women</b>						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Exclusive breastfeeding</b>						
All	91	92	84	88	76	431
Urban	0	3	5	10	27	45
Rural	91	89	79	78	49	386
Female	55	39	44	35	44	217
Male	36	54	40	52	32	214
<b>Timely complementary breastfeeding</b>						
All	67	84	54	70	66	341
Urban	0	0	1	5	29	35
Rural	67	83	53	64	37	304
Female	28	43	23	33	29	156
Male	39	41	31	36	37	184
<b>Bottle-feeding</b>						
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

Bangladesh

1996 / 97 - SAMPLE SIZES

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
<b>Iodized salt in household</b>						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Vitamin A supplementation</b>						
All	1,115	1,189	983	951	785	5,023
Urban	4	34	31	69	307	445
Rural	1,111	1,155	953	882	478	4,579
Female	542	616	463	485	389	2,495
Male	573	573	520	466	396	2,528
<b>Tobacco and alcohol use, casual sexual partners, condom use for casual sex</b>						
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
<b>Domestic violence</b>						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na

Bangladesh

1996 / 97 - SAMPLE SIZES

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
<b>School completion (Grade 5)</b>						
Female	2,084	2,302	2,144	2,197	2,462	11,189
Urban female	20	72	75	182	1,102	1,452
Rural female	2,064	2,231	2,069	2,014	1,360	9,738
Male	1,874	2,171	2,141	2,197	2,521	10,904
Urban male	15	67	66	167	1,140	1,455
Rural male	1,859	2,104	2,075	2,030	1,381	9,449
<b>School participation</b>						
Female	659	818	731	706	527	3,441
Urban female	5	24	21	54	231	334
Rural female	654	794	710	652	296	3,107
Male	780	772	621	691	564	3,427
Urban male	6	23	23	49	227	329
Rural male	774	749	598	641	336	3,098
<b>Mass media exposure</b>						
Female	1,835	1,946	1,792	1,758	1,796	9,127
Urban female	13	61	66	155	768	1,063
Rural female	1,822	1,885	1,726	1,603	1,028	8,064
Male	674	696	664	611	666	3,312
Urban male	6	21	25	51	297	400
Rural male	668	675	639	561	369	2,912
<b>Knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention</b>						
Female	3,667	1,911	1,755	1,730	1,784	10,847
Urban female	13	60	63	152	764	1,052
Rural female	1,787	1,851	1,693	1,578	1,021	7,930
Male	674	696	664	611	666	3,312
Urban male	6	21	25	51	297	400
Rural male	668	675	639	561	369	2,912
<b>Household decisionmaking and justification of violence</b>						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Orphanhood</b>						
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



Bangladesh

1996 / 97 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Avg.
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
<b>A. Childhood illness and mortality</b>						
Infant mortality rate	6.18	6.21	6.71	6.51	5.64	2.94
Under-five mortality rate	7.62	7.46	7.80	7.08	7.81	3.83
Prevalence of fever	1.54	1.38	1.51	1.67	1.73	0.76
Prevalence of diarrhea	0.97	0.80	1.00	1.13	1.00	0.48
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection	0.96	1.14	1.16	1.20	1.14	0.57
<b>B. Fertility</b>						
Total fertility rate	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.13	0.08	0.08
Adolescent fertility rate	10.00	9.00	9.00	8.00	6.00	4.00
<b>C. Nutritional status</b>						
<i>Children:</i>						
Moderate stunting	1.53	1.40	1.66	1.51	1.52	0.69
Severe stunting	1.72	1.41	1.70	1.52	1.32	0.76
Moderate underweight	1.48	1.50	1.68	1.64	1.81	0.79
Severe underweight	1.44	1.50	1.29	1.36	1.17	0.70
Mild anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na
Moderate anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na
Severe anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Women:</i>						
Malnutrition	1.92	1.69	1.96	1.79	2.00	0.97
Mild anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na
Moderate anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na
Severe anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>D. Female circumcision</b>						
<i>Prevalence of circumcision:</i>						
Girls	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Prevalence of occlusion:</i>						
Girls	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>E. Sexually transmitted disease</b>						
<i>Prevalence of genital discharge:</i>						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Prevalence of genital ulcer:</i>						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na

Bangladesh

1996 / 97 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Avg.
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
<b>A. Childhood immunization</b>						
BCG coverage	3.27	2.71	3.34	1.96	1.75	1.54
Measles coverage	3.31	3.41	3.70	3.35	3.13	1.71
DPT coverage	3.58	3.71	3.84	3.25	3.32	1.90
Full basic coverage	3.40	3.82	4.06	3.75	4.03	1.87
No basic coverage	3.26	2.30	3.05	1.79	1.72	1.41
Hepatitis B coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na
Yellow fever coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>B. Treatment of childhood illnesses</b>						
<i>Treatment of fever:</i>						
Medical treatment of fever	1.84	2.33	2.29	2.76	2.95	1.14
Treatment in a public facility	1.09	1.22	1.42	2.03	1.68	0.70
Treatment in a private facility	1.59	2.04	1.72	2.11	2.71	0.96
<i>Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI):</i>						
Medical treatment of ARI	3.26	3.83	4.77	4.71	5.19	2.06
Treatment in a public facility	2.18	2.16	2.95	3.81	4.32	1.51
Treatment in a private facility	2.88	3.48	3.44	3.90	5.32	1.61
<i>Treatment of diarrhea:</i>						
Use of oral rehydration therapy	4.17	5.29	5.22	5.00	6.33	2.53
Medical treatment of diarrhea	4.39	4.67	4.90	5.18	6.58	1.89
Treatment in a public facility	3.28	2.73	3.64	3.76	5.88	1.55
Treatment in a private facility	3.49	3.50	4.17	4.66	4.06	1.49
<b>C. Antenatal and delivery care</b>						
<i>Antenatal care (ANC) visits:</i>						
To a medically-trained person	1.34	1.39	1.60	1.85	1.82	1.02
To a doctor	1.04	1.13	1.36	1.64	2.16	0.89
To a nurse or trained midwife	0.86	0.91	0.95	1.21	1.13	0.55
Multiple visits to a medically-trained person	0.88	0.82	0.98	1.20	2.09	0.67
<i>Antenatal care content:</i>						
Tetanus toxoid	1.88	1.74	2.02	1.75	1.13	1.12
Prophylactic antimalarial treatment	na	na	na	na	na	na
Iron supplementation	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Delivery attendance:</i>						
By a medically-trained person	0.42	0.45	0.64	1.05	1.89	0.52
By a doctor	0.32	0.35	0.51	0.82	1.51	0.36
By a nurse or trained midwife	0.20	0.32	0.44	0.67	1.38	0.33
In a public facility	0.24	0.28	0.29	0.59	1.00	0.22
In a private facility	0.07	0.09	0.14	0.33	0.99	0.18
At home	0.35	0.34	0.49	0.78	1.43	0.32
<b>D. Contraceptive services</b>						
<i>Contraceptive prevalence:</i>						
Women	1.67	1.64	1.65	1.55	1.54	1.03
Men	2.18	2.19	2.05	2.04	2.10	1.04

Bangladesh

**1996 / 97 - 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.
<b>D. Contraceptive services (cont.)</b>						
<i>Source of contraception - public sector:</i>						
Women	2.30	2.08	1.97	2.03	1.62	1.05
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Source of contraception - private sector:</i>						
Women	2.58	2.20	2.04	2.15	1.68	1.21
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>E. Treatment of adult illnesses</b>						
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore:</i>						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore in public facilities:</i>						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS:</i>						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na

Bangladesh

1996 / 97 - 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.
<b>A. Hygienic practices</b>						
<i>Disposal of children's stools:</i>						
Sanitary disposal	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Handwashing:</i>						
Wash hands prior to preparing food	na	na	na	na	na	na
Handwashing facilities in household	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>B. Bednet ownership and use</b>						
<i>Bednet ownership:</i>						
Bednet ownership	na	na	na	na	na	na
Treated bednet ownership	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Bednet use:</i>						
By children	na	na	na	na	na	na
By pregnant women	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>C. Breastfeeding</b>						
Exclusive breastfeeding	4.87	5.04	5.81	5.63	6.01	2.54
Timely complementary feeding	5.73	5.00	6.31	5.45	5.72	2.55
Bottle-feeding	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>D. Micronutrient consumption</b>						
<i>Iodized salt:</i>						
Availability of iodized salt in household	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Vitamin A:</i>						
Children	2.30	2.11	2.14	1.85	2.24	1.20
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>E. Tobacco and alcohol use</b>						
<i>Tobacco:</i>						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Alcohol:</i>						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>F. Sexual practices</b>						
<i>Non-regular sexual partnerships:</i>						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Condom usage with non-regular partner:</i>						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>G. Domestic violence</b>						
Ever experienced violence	na	na	na	na	na	na
Experienced violence in past year	na	na	na	na	na	na

Bangladesh

1996 / 97 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Avg.
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
<b>A. Education</b>						
<i>School completion:</i>						
Women	0.84	0.92	1.19	1.46	1.27	0.90
Men	1.10	1.24	1.52	1.40	1.13	0.91
<i>School participation:</i>						
Girls	2.43	2.06	2.02	1.74	2.15	1.10
Boys	2.43	2.07	1.91	1.79	1.30	1.10
<b>B. Exposure to mass media</b>						
<i>Newspaper readership:</i>						
Women	0.24	0.38	0.47	0.76	1.57	0.48
Men	1.15	1.23	1.45	2.09	2.35	1.06
<i>Radio listenership:</i>						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Television viewership:</i>						
Women	0.89	0.93	1.10	1.39	1.43	1.04
Men	2.33	2.22	2.26	2.16	1.90	1.38
<b>C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS</b>						
<i>Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>						
Women	2.67	2.01	1.94	1.43	1.87	1.40
Men	3.46	3.08	2.70	2.75	2.34	1.95
<i>Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS:</i>						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>D. Status of women</b>						
<i>Household decisionmaking:</i>						
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
<i>Freedom of movement:</i>						
Can travel to visit family/relatives	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Other decisionmaking, attitudes:</i>						
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
<b>E. Orphanhood</b>						
Paternal orphan prevalence	na	na	na	na	na	na
Maternal orphan prevalence	na	na	na	na	na	na
Double orphan prevalence	na	na	na	na	na	na



Bangladesh

1996 / 97 - ASSET DISTRIBUTION AND WEIGHTS

(FACTOR SCORES)

Asset Variable	Unweighted		Wealth Quintiles						Factor Score
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	
			Percentage of Population						
Has electricity	0.233	0.423	0.0%	0.0%	6.8%	37.8%	79.8%	24.9%	0.11801
Has radio	0.319	0.466	0.9%	9.5%	44.1%	53.8%	69.0%	35.5%	0.07144
Has television	0.114	0.318	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	4.9%	58.6%	12.7%	0.12454
Has bicycle	0.194	0.395	7.4%	10.1%	26.1%	30.3%	37.6%	22.3%	0.03176
Works own or family's agricultural land	0.217	0.412	28.9%	22.6%	36.5%	25.2%	15.8%	25.7%	-0.02233
Uses water piped into residence	0.038	0.191	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	20.4%	4.1%	0.10432
Uses water from a tap in the yard	0.013	0.113	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.7%	3.5%	1.1%	0.02047
Uses water from a tubewell	0.896	0.306	98.9%	93.8%	90.3%	93.8%	74.6%	90.3%	-0.06346
Uses river, canal, or surface water	0.032	0.175	0.3%	2.7%	5.5%	2.9%	0.5%	2.4%	-0.00883
Uses rainwater for drinking	0.001	0.024	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	-0.00056
Uses water from a surface well	0.020	0.140	0.8%	3.4%	3.7%	1.1%	0.7%	2.0%	-0.00935
Uses water from other source	0.001	0.034	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.00016
Uses other type of latrine	0.001	0.028	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.00087
Uses septic tank or toilet	0.105	0.307	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	48.4%	10.4%	0.12670
Uses pit latrine	0.136	0.342	10.9%	12.6%	18.2%	15.8%	6.4%	12.8%	-0.01621
Uses hanging latrine	0.049	0.216	3.4%	10.4%	5.8%	6.2%	1.9%	5.6%	-0.01232
Uses open latrine	0.244	0.429	25.1%	40.7%	26.3%	26.3%	8.4%	25.6%	-0.03332
Uses a water-sealed or slab latrine	0.211	0.408	1.3%	6.2%	28.2%	42.1%	32.9%	22.2%	0.01707
Uses bush or field as latrine	0.254	0.435	59.1%	30.1%	21.2%	6.0%	1.8%	23.3%	-0.05358
Has earth or bamboo as principal flooring	0.875	0.331	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.4%	38.9%	87.7%	-0.15183
Has wood plank as principal flooring	0.004	0.067	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.4%	0.3%	0.00982
Has cement as principal flooring	0.119	0.324	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	59.0%	11.8%	0.15268
Has other type material for flooring	0.000	0.021	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.00289
Has walls made of cane, palm, or trunks	0.681	0.466	99.6%	96.8%	81.0%	49.5%	14.2%	68.2%	-0.10804
Has walls made of rudimentary materials	0.033	0.178	0.0%	0.3%	4.6%	5.4%	1.6%	2.4%	-0.00387
Has walls made of tin	0.114	0.317	0.0%	0.0%	7.6%	39.1%	18.8%	13.1%	0.01232
Has walls made of brick, cement blocks, or concrete	0.136	0.343	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	64.8%	13.5%	0.14298
Has walls made of other materials	0.036	0.186	0.4%	3.0%	6.7%	2.9%	0.2%	2.6%	-0.01045
Has floor made of natural materials	0.292	0.455	84.3%	24.9%	19.6%	5.3%	1.4%	26.4%	-0.06128
Has roof made of rudimentary materials	0.585	0.493	8.9%	70.7%	69.4%	88.1%	65.5%	61.3%	0.00342
Has roof made of finished materials	0.059	0.236	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	31.0%	6.3%	0.12495
Has roof made of other materials	0.063	0.244	6.9%	4.2%	11.1%	6.2%	1.8%	6.0%	-0.01379





## **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](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.<sup>21</sup> For example:

---

<sup>21</sup> 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;<sup>22</sup> 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.

---

<sup>22</sup> 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/indephtools.htm](http://www.indepth-network.org/core_documents/indephtools.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](http://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;<sup>23</sup> in the case of nationwide as well as regional programs, it would permit a comparison with the other service programs covered in this report.

---

<sup>23</sup> 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.





Bangladesh  
2004 - ASSET QUESTIONNAIRE

Question	Score if "Yes"	Score if "No"	Item Score
<i>1. In your household, is/are there?</i>			
Electricity	0.09516	-0.07613	_____
One or more radios	0.07258	-0.03473	_____
One or more televisions	0.15536	-0.05581	_____
One or more bicycles	0.04116	-0.01288	_____
One or more motorcycles, scooters	0.26771	-0.00634	_____
One or more telephones	0.29830	-0.02066	_____
One or more almirah (wardrobes)	0.11771	-0.05620	_____
One or more tables	0.04540	-0.07926	_____
One or more chairs, benches	0.04252	-0.08264	_____
One or more watches, clocks	0.04483	-0.09778	_____
One or more cots, beds	0.01016	-0.10997	_____
One or more sewing machines	0.18794	-0.01308	_____
<i>2. Does your household own land?</i>	0.01942	-0.01958	_____
<i>3. Does your household have a domestic worker not related to head?</i>	0.34984	-0.00073	_____
<i>4. What is the principal source of drinking water for your household?</i>			
Piped water in residence	0.28570	-0.01938	_____
Piped water to tap in yard, plot	0.09279	-0.00200	_____
Well	-0.05152	0.00048	_____
Tubewell	-0.02463	0.12106	_____
Shallow tubewell	0.00738	-0.00003	_____
Deep tubewell	0.04628	-0.00216	_____
Surface water	-0.04742	0.00130	_____
<i>5. What is the principal type of fuel for cooking used by your household?</i>			
Gas	0.26599	-0.02803	_____
Kerosene	0.18912	-0.00120	_____
Wood	0.02032	-0.01289	_____
Dung	-0.03259	0.00269	_____
Crop residue	-0.07547	0.05647	_____
<i>6. What is the principal type of toilet facility used by your household?</i>			
Flush toilet	0.25212	-0.03510	_____
Closed pit latrine	-0.03026	0.01576	_____
Open latrine	-0.06059	0.02049	_____
Slab latrine	0.04908	-0.00877	_____
Hanging latrine	-0.06158	0.00110	_____
Bush, field as latrine	-0.10139	0.01297	_____
<i>7. What is the principal material used for the floors in your household?</i>			
Natural materials	-0.05550	0.22266	_____
Cement (includes vinyl and other floor types)	0.23031	-0.05490	_____
Wood	0.01826	-0.00010	_____

Bangladesh

**2004 - ASSET QUESTIONNAIRE (Cont.)**

Question	Score if "Yes"	Score if "No"	Item Score
<i>8. What is the principal material used for the walls of your household?</i>			
Wood	-0.02369	0.00062	_____
Concrete, brick, stone	0.19743	-0.05485	_____
Tin	-0.02690	0.01186	_____
Bamboo, other natural materials	-0.07559	0.06206	_____
<i>9. What is the principal material used for the roof of your household?</i>			
Natural materials	-0.10132	0.00927	_____
Tin	-0.02156	0.09140	_____
Cement, concrete, tile	0.24314	-0.02903	_____
<b>Total Household Asset Score</b> (sum of individual item scores)			_____

**2004 - QUINTILE CUT-OFF POINTS**

Wealth Quintile	Asset Index Value	
	Bottom Cut-Off	Top Cut-Off
Low	Low	-0.77273
Second	-0.77273	-0.48639
Third	-0.48639	-0.17278
Fourth	-0.17278	0.37682
High	0.37682	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](http://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](mailto:healthpop@worldbank.org).