

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

**TANZANIA
1996, 1999, 2004**

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FOREWORD

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

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

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

Joy Phumaphi
Vice President
Human Development Network
The World Bank

INTRODUCTION

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

The series to which the report belongs is an expanded and updated version of a set covering forty-five countries that was published in 2000. The fifty-six reports in the current series cover almost all DHS surveys undertaken during the period beginning in 1990 and ending with the date of the last survey for which data were publicly available as of June 2006.¹

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

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

The report is organized in four principal parts:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Tanzania
2004 - TOTAL POPULATION

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles						Low/High Ratio	Low-High Diff. (Abs. Val.)	Concentration Index	
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.			Value	Standard Errors
A. Childhood illness and mortality										
Infant mortality rate	88.0	97.1	87.8	69.8	64.2	82.5	1.37	23.76	-0.0674	0.0267
Under-five mortality rate	137.3	156.0	146.8	117.4	93.3	132.2	1.47	43.96	-0.0673	0.0405
Prevalence of fever	25.8	25.7	23.5	24.2	22.5	24.5	1.15	3.28	-0.0252	0.0122
Prevalence of diarrhea	13.3	14.2	12.1	13.2	9.4	12.6	1.41	3.89	-0.0487	0.0174
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection (ARI)	8.9	7.5	8.3	8.3	7.3	8.1	1.23	1.65	-0.0196	0.0229
B. Fertility										
Total fertility rate	7.3	6.7	6.6	5.3	3.3	5.7	2.23	4.05	-0.1435	0.0511
Adolescent fertility rate	172.5	159.2	163.8	129.2	71.4	132.5	2.42	101.18	-0.1597	0.0611
C. Nutritional status (%)										
<i>Children:</i>										
Moderate stunting	27.7	26.9	27.3	26.5	11.4	24.8	2.43	16.32	-0.0954	0.0113
Severe stunting	17.2	14.7	12.5	10.3	3.7	12.3	4.70	13.57	-0.2150	0.0178
Moderate underweight	20.3	20.8	18.5	16.8	10.9	17.9	1.86	9.42	-0.1006	0.0146
Severe underweight	5.0	5.0	3.9	2.9	0.6	3.7	8.09	4.40	-0.2466	0.0336
Mild anemia	22.0	25.4	22.8	26.7	27.2	24.6	0.81	5.14	0.0459	0.0127
Moderate anemia	50.0	44.4	44.5	37.3	32.6	42.5	1.53	17.34	-0.0639	0.0082
Severe anemia	5.3	5.0	4.3	2.6	2.4	4.0	2.24	2.92	-0.1668	0.0310
<i>Women:</i>										
Malnutrition	11.3	10.8	10.0	8.7	7.2	9.4	1.57	4.13	-0.0830	0.0195
Mild anemia	36.5	35.5	31.8	28.4	29.6	32.1	1.23	6.91	-0.0276	0.0087
Moderate anemia	14.0	14.2	13.3	12.6	15.3	14.0	0.91	1.32	0.0028	0.0143
Severe anemia	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.32	0.38	-0.0659	0.0581
D. Female circumcision (%)										
<i>Prevalence of circumcision:</i>										
Girls	10.8	9.3	5.9	4.0	1.1	5.7	10.28	9.76	-0.4096	0.0370
Women	20.5	18.4	16.3	12.8	7.8	14.6	2.63	12.68	-0.2163	0.0143
<i>Prevalence of occlusion:</i>										
Girls	1.6	0.0	(5.4)	0.0	*	2.4	*	*	*	*
Women	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.8	5.4	2.0	0.19	4.39	0.2160	0.1143
E. Sexually transmitted disease										
<i>Prevalence of genital discharge:</i>										
Women	3.3	2.6	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.3	0.86	0.53	-0.0184	0.0294
Men	1.7	2.8	1.5	3.8	0.8	2.1	1.98	0.83	-0.0918	0.0671
<i>Prevalence of genital ulcer:</i>										
Women	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.24	0.37	-0.0879	0.0400
Men	1.8	2.4	4.7	4.2	1.2	2.8	1.57	0.67	-0.0476	0.0501

Tanzania

2004 - TOTAL POPULATION

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles						Low/High Ratio	Low-High Diff. (Abs. Val.)	Concentration Index	
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.			Value	Standard Errors
A. Childhood immunization										
BCG coverage	86.7	90.4	91.2	93.7	96.8	91.2	0.89	10.18	0.0207	0.0042
Measles coverage	64.6	78.7	81.1	89.6	90.8	79.7	0.71	26.14	0.0588	0.0071
DPT coverage	33.6	35.2	33.9	36.9	36.5	35.1	0.92	2.90	-0.0176	0.0191
Full basic coverage	26.6	30.3	29.6	31.7	29.3	29.4	0.91	2.68	-0.0049	0.0213
No basic coverage	7.7	5.1	3.8	2.3	2.4	4.5	3.20	5.28	-0.2309	0.0656
Hepatitis B coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Yellow fever coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
B. Treatment of childhood illnesses										
<i>Treatment of fever:</i>										
Medical treatment of fever	51.0	59.5	53.4	54.2	76.3	57.6	0.67	25.30	0.0682	0.0117
Treatment in a public facility	46.9	53.9	44.9	46.2	54.2	48.9	0.87	7.30	0.0217	0.0147
Treatment in a private facility	4.0	5.6	8.6	8.1	22.1	8.7	0.18	18.01	0.3305	0.0513
<i>Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI):</i>										
Medical treatment of ARI	52.3	61.0	65.2	55.3	67.1	59.4	0.78	14.81	0.0543	0.0189
Treatment in a public facility	45.6	60.1	55.9	49.7	50.6	52.1	0.90	5.01	0.0288	0.0226
Treatment in a private facility	6.7	0.9	9.2	5.6	16.5	7.3	0.41	9.81	0.2365	0.0933
<i>Treatment of diarrhea:</i>										
Use of oral rehydration therapy	65.6	70.6	71.4	67.5	80.1	70.0	0.82	14.42	0.0141	0.0127
Medical treatment of diarrhea	45.3	52.8	47.8	37.1	54.9	47.0	0.83	9.55	-0.0055	0.0197
Treatment in a public facility	40.7	47.8	37.9	31.2	34.7	39.2	1.17	6.01	-0.0459	0.0226
Treatment in a private facility	3.1	3.7	9.3	3.7	20.2	6.6	0.15	17.11	0.2724	0.0735
C. Antenatal and delivery care										
<i>Antenatal care visits:</i>										
To a medically-trained person	90.6	93.8	95.4	95.3	96.7	94.3	0.94	6.03	0.0151	0.0019
To a doctor	1.1	1.3	1.3	2.1	5.2	2.1	0.21	4.08	0.3288	0.0621
To a nurse or trained midwife	89.6	92.6	94.1	93.2	91.5	92.2	0.98	1.95	0.0078	0.0024
Multiple visits to a medically-trained person	80.2	85.5	85.3	88.3	91.3	86.0	0.88	11.09	0.0275	0.0031
<i>Antenatal care content:</i>										
Tetanus toxoid	78.0	78.5	75.2	81.6	86.1	79.7	0.91	8.09	0.0076	0.0039
Prophylactic antimalarial treatment	44.7	44.9	46.2	53.9	56.5	49.0	0.79	11.86	0.0273	0.0076
Iron supplementation	59.3	64.3	58.5	59.5	64.1	61.1	0.93	4.76	-0.0005	0.0062
<i>Delivery attendance:</i>										
By a medically-trained person	31.0	35.7	37.6	53.4	86.8	46.3	0.36	55.78	0.1884	0.0067
By a doctor	1.4	2.3	2.9	3.9	11.3	3.9	0.12	9.95	0.2629	0.0335
By a nurse or trained midwife	29.6	33.4	34.7	49.5	75.5	42.4	0.39	45.83	0.1816	0.0074
In a public facility	25.6	30.1	28.7	42.6	73.0	37.8	0.35	47.44	0.1986	0.0083
In a private facility	6.5	6.6	10.2	11.3	13.4	9.3	0.48	6.89	0.0923	0.0195
At home	67.5	63.1	61.1	46.1	13.3	52.7	5.08	54.26	-0.1582	0.0060
D. Contraceptive services										
<i>Contraceptive prevalence:</i>										
Women	10.7	12.8	15.6	24.1	36.0	20.0	0.30	25.31	0.1856	0.0136
Men	17.3	23.4	22.7	29.8	36.3	25.7	0.48	19.05	0.0908	0.0241

Tanzania

2004 - TOTAL POPULATION

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles						Low/High Ratio	Low-High Diff. (Abs. Val.)	Concentration Index	
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.			Value	Standard Errors
D. Contraceptive services (cont.)										
<i>Source of contraception - public sector:</i>										
Women	78.1	79.6	75.5	73.7	67.0	72.7	1.17	11.08	-0.0255	0.0091
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Source of contraception - private sector:</i>										
Women	14.9	15.5	22.6	22.4	31.8	24.3	0.47	16.87	0.1075	0.0258
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Treatment of adult illnesses										
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore:</i>										
Women	57.1	48.3	65.6	64.6	60.3	59.5	0.95	3.20	0.0283	0.0211
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore in public facilities:</i>										
Women	43.3	43.3	49.1	47.9	40.1	44.4	1.08	3.16	-0.0039	0.0300
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS:</i>										
Women	5.7	6.4	8.0	13.1	29.4	13.7	0.19	23.72	0.2803	0.0144
Men	8.1	8.2	10.9	14.6	23.9	13.6	0.34	15.82	0.2205	0.0309

Tanzania

2004 - TOTAL POPULATION

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles						Low/High Ratio	Low-High Diff. (Abs. Val.)	Concentration Index	
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.			Value	Standard Errors
A. Hygienic practices										
<i>Disposal of children's stools:</i>										
Sanitary disposal	56.5	70.3	72.2	84.9	92.3	74.6	0.61	35.72	0.0853	0.0045
<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. Bednet ownership and use										
<i>Bednet ownership:</i>										
Bednet ownership	26.7	31.5	37.0	50.1	81.8	46.4	0.33	55.14	0.2346	0.0055
Treated bednet ownership	2.5	4.9	9.0	13.6	40.4	14.2	0.06	37.97	0.4000	0.0077
<i>Bednet use:</i>										
By children	17.8	24.1	28.2	40.0	71.3	33.9	0.25	53.52	0.2730	0.0092
By pregnant women	12.8	20.0	26.1	39.3	72.2	32.2	0.18	59.35	0.2974	0.0227
C. Breastfeeding										
Exclusive breastfeeding	57.6	58.4	51.1	54.2	54.8	55.0	1.05	2.73	-0.0403	0.0226
Timely complementary feeding	89.0	86.2	81.1	92.0	95.2	88.0	0.93	6.24	0.0099	0.0076
Bottle-feeding	1.6	1.4	2.6	2.1	17.0	4.2	0.10	15.39	0.8777	0.1027
D. Micronutrient consumption										
<i>Iodized salt:</i>										
Availability of iodized salt in household	24.8	28.4	33.3	48.1	76.5	43.1	0.32	51.69	0.1718	0.0066
<i>Vitamin A:</i>										
Children	36.1	42.2	44.8	52.2	56.5	45.6	0.64	20.38	0.0542	0.0080
Women	11.3	14.5	16.3	24.0	37.1	20.2	0.31	25.77	0.1931	0.0155
E. Tobacco and alcohol use										
<i>Tobacco:</i>										
Women	3.7	1.9	1.8	0.3	0.3	1.5	13.45	3.45	-0.5426	0.0534
Men	26.7	24.1	24.5	20.8	15.6	22.0	1.71	11.12	-0.1017	0.0220
<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
F. Sexual practices										
<i>Non-regular sexual partnerships:</i>										
Women	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.9	2.3	0.54	1.35	0.0248	0.0383
Men	20.1	23.0	19.1	25.4	23.7	22.3	0.85	3.57	-0.0313	0.0228
<i>Condom usage with non-regular partner:</i>										
Women	*	(33.2)	(31.7)	(36.8)	68.8	44.1	*	*	*	*
Men	35.5	47.7	66.6	62.0	89.7	62.4	0.40	54.21	0.1382	0.0186
G. Domestic violence										
Ever experienced violence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Experienced violence in past year	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Tanzania
2004 - TOTAL POPULATION
Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles						Low/High Ratio	Low-High Diff. (Abs. Val.)	Concentration Index	
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.			Value	Standard Errors
A. Education										
<i>School completion:</i>										
Women	40.5	47.9	60.0	75.1	87.2	64.1	0.46	46.66	0.1580	0.0037
Men	48.5	60.9	70.9	80.9	92.0	72.5	0.53	43.56	0.1214	0.0034
<i>School participation:</i>										
Girls	46.1	53.8	62.8	79.2	89.3	65.4	0.52	43.29	0.1192	0.0069
Boys	41.8	44.8	60.4	72.1	83.7	59.3	0.50	41.90	0.1229	0.0076
B. Exposure to mass media										
<i>Newspaper readership:</i>										
Women	4.9	7.6	11.5	23.0	46.1	20.5	0.11	41.13	0.3806	0.0111
Men	20.0	20.9	24.8	37.2	69.3	36.0	0.29	49.25	0.2453	0.0148
<i>Radio listenership:</i>										
Women	26.3	56.0	60.1	74.7	84.5	62.3	0.31	58.15	0.1831	0.0040
Men	56.1	78.3	80.5	89.8	90.8	79.8	0.62	34.62	0.0757	0.0061
<i>Television viewership:</i>										
Women	1.5	3.4	4.3	10.2	53.1	17.1	0.03	51.59	0.6301	0.0145
Men	6.1	9.3	12.7	23.8	65.5	25.3	0.09	59.45	0.4684	0.0193
C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS										
<i>Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>										
Women	89.3	93.5	94.8	96.9	98.7	95.0	0.90	9.39	0.0178	0.0015
Men	93.0	94.3	97.7	96.8	97.9	96.1	0.95	4.85	0.0125	0.0029
<i>Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	84.4	87.7	92.0	92.7	95.1	90.6	0.89	10.73	0.0253	0.0038
<i>Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS:</i>										
Women	78.7	80.8	84.3	87.2	93.9	85.7	0.84	15.13	0.0405	0.0024
Men	72.6	77.3	77.3	82.4	91.4	80.8	0.79	18.82	0.0384	0.0054
D. Status of women										
<i>Household decisionmaking:</i>										
Can seek own health care	38.4	37.6	42.1	43.4	50.6	43.0	0.76	12.21	0.0462	0.0068
Can seek children's health care	91.3	92.3	96.0	96.8	97.2	94.7	0.94	5.95	0.0154	0.0017
Can make daily household purchases	41.9	39.8	40.3	48.0	48.4	44.0	0.86	6.56	-0.0043	0.0066
Can make large household purchases	31.7	30.0	31.2	35.3	36.0	33.0	0.88	4.35	-0.0079	0.0082
Can make meal-related decisions	57.3	57.3	54.5	57.4	54.3	56.0	1.05	2.95	-0.0374	0.0052
<i>Freedom of movement:</i>										
Can travel to visit family, relatives	17.1	14.8	16.0	18.8	24.1	18.6	0.71	6.95	0.0574	0.0126
<i>Other decisionmaking, attitudes:</i>										
Can decide how to spend own money	34.2	34.3	47.5	61.8	78.6	61.6	0.44	44.40	0.1462	0.0087
Can decide whether to have sex	92.4	94.0	94.1	93.7	95.6	94.1	0.97	3.22	0.0056	0.0015
Justifies domestic violence	65.3	65.4	62.6	59.1	49.3	59.6	1.32	15.97	-0.0738	0.0049
E. Orphanhood										
Paternal orphan prevalence	6.9	5.4	6.1	5.6	6.9	6.2	1.00	0.03	-0.0138	0.0169
Maternal orphan prevalence	2.5	2.5	3.3	3.6	4.6	3.3	0.53	2.19	0.0560	0.0211
Double orphan prevalence	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.1	2.1	0.9	0.26	1.53	0.1922	0.0397

Tanzania
2004 - FEMALE / MALE POPULATION

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Female						Wealth Quintiles - Male					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood mortality and morbidity												
Infant mortality rate	96.5	98.4	89.2	64.5	50.9	82.0	79.7	95.9	86.5	74.7	77.2	83.0
Under-five mortality rate	140.4	159.5	152.7	105.1	75.0	129.8	134.1	152.5	141.1	128.9	111.1	134.6
Prevalence of fever	24.4	25.4	23.0	21.8	23.2	23.6	27.1	26.0	24.0	26.6	21.8	25.3
Prevalence of diarrhea	11.7	13.3	11.3	12.3	9.2	11.7	14.9	15.1	12.8	14.0	9.7	13.5
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection (ARI)	7.3	7.7	8.5	7.9	7.4	7.7	10.6	7.3	8.1	8.8	7.2	8.5
B. Nutritional status												
<i>Children:</i>												
Moderate stunting	29.0	27.1	25.1	25.1	12.3	24.4	26.5	26.7	29.5	27.9	10.5	25.2
Severe stunting	18.1	12.4	11.7	9.8	3.0	11.6	16.3	17.1	13.3	10.8	4.4	13.0
Moderate underweight	22.0	18.2	18.6	16.6	10.6	17.7	18.7	23.5	18.4	17.0	11.2	18.2
Severe underweight	5.1	4.4	4.4	2.5	0.3	3.5	5.0	5.6	3.5	3.3	1.0	3.8
Mild anemia	22.4	26.7	24.3	27.3	27.1	25.4	21.6	24.0	21.4	26.2	27.2	23.8
Moderate anemia	50.8	41.8	42.0	38.2	32.9	41.8	49.1	47.1	47.0	36.3	32.3	43.2
Severe anemia	4.8	4.4	4.3	2.3	2.0	3.7	5.7	5.6	4.4	2.8	2.7	4.4
C. Sexually transmitted disease												
<i>Prevalence of genital discharge:</i>												
Women	3.3	2.6	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.3						
Men							1.7	2.8	1.5	3.8	0.8	2.1
<i>Prevalence of genital ulcer:</i>												
Women	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.8						
Men							1.8	2.4	4.7	4.2	1.2	2.8

Tanzania

2004 - FEMALE / MALE POPULATION

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Female						Wealth Quintiles - Male					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood immunization												
BCG coverage	84.8	90.1	88.0	97.3	96.5	90.6	88.8	90.6	93.9	90.4	97.2	91.8
Measles coverage	66.1	77.2	81.1	91.4	90.9	79.7	63.0	80.2	81.1	87.9	90.7	79.6
DPT coverage	32.2	30.1	30.6	39.3	35.1	33.3	35.2	39.9	36.6	34.6	37.8	36.8
Full basic coverage	25.8	27.4	27.0	34.9	29.8	28.7	27.6	33.1	31.8	28.7	28.8	30.1
No basic coverage	9.2	2.5	4.3	0.9	1.9	4.2	5.9	7.6	3.4	3.6	2.8	4.8
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. Treatment of childhood illnesses												
<i>Treatment of fever:</i>												
Medical treatment of fever	48.8	59.8	52.6	48.3	75.7	56.2	52.9	59.2	54.2	59.2	77.0	58.9
Treatment in a public facility	45.2	54.4	46.6	43.2	53.1	48.5	48.4	53.3	43.3	48.7	55.5	49.4
Treatment in a private facility	3.6	5.4	5.9	5.1	22.6	7.8	4.4	5.9	10.9	10.5	21.5	9.5
<i>Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI):</i>												
Medical treatment of ARI	52.9	63.6	58.3	47.4	59.8	56.3	51.9	58.1	71.8	62.6	75.2	62.3
Treatment in a public facility	46.0	61.9	54.7	42.4	42.8	50.0	45.3	58.1	57.1	56.4	59.2	54.0
Treatment in a private facility	6.9	1.7	3.6	5.0	17.0	6.3	6.6	0.0	14.7	6.1	16.0	8.3
<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	46.8	51.6	40.9	32.1	54.5	44.7	44.2	53.9	53.4	41.5	55.3	49.0
Treatment in a public facility	40.5	47.5	34.0	25.0	37.3	37.3	40.9	48.1	41.1	36.6	32.1	40.8
Treatment in a private facility	4.2	2.2	6.8	3.6	17.2	5.8	2.2	5.1	11.3	3.7	23.2	7.3
C. Contraceptive services												
<i>Contraceptive prevalence:</i>												
Women	10.7	12.8	15.6	24.1	36.0	20.0						
Men							17.3	23.4	22.7	29.8	36.3	25.7
<i>Source of contraception - public sector:</i>												
Women	78.1	79.6	75.5	73.7	67.0	72.7						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Source of contraception - private sector:</i>												
Women	14.9	15.5	22.6	22.4	31.8	24.3						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
D. Treatment of adult illnesses												
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore:</i>												
Women	57.1	48.3	65.6	64.6	60.3	59.5						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore in public facilities:</i>												
Women	43.3	43.3	49.1	47.9	40.1	44.4						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	5.7	6.4	8.0	13.1	29.4	13.7						
Men							8.1	8.2	10.9	14.6	23.9	13.6

Tanzania

2004 - FEMALE / MALE POPULATION

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Female						Wealth Quintiles - Male					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Hygienic practices												
<i>Disposal of children's stools:</i>												
Sanitary disposal	56.5	70.3	72.2	84.9	92.3	74.6						
<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. Bednet ownership and use												
<i>Bednet use:</i>												
By children	17.8	24.1	28.2	40.0	71.3	33.9						
C. Breastfeeding												
Exclusive breastfeeding	48.5	61.0	49.7	56.0	51.1	53.4	65.2	54.8	52.2	51.9	60.8	56.8
Timely complementary feeding	89.7	86.8	80.8	95.2	96.4	89.3	88.2	85.6	81.3	88.4	93.9	86.7
Bottle-feeding	1.2	1.9	1.3	2.6	15.8	4.1	2.0	0.8	3.8	1.4	18.5	4.4
D. Micronutrient consumption												
<i>Vitamin A:</i>												
Children	38.6	40.6	46.6	54.1	57.9	46.8	33.6	43.8	43.0	50.4	55.1	44.3
E. Tobacco and alcohol use												
<i>Tobacco:</i>												
Women	3.7	1.9	1.8	0.3	0.3	1.5						
Men							26.7	24.1	24.5	20.8	15.6	22.0
<i>Alcohol:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
F. Sexual practices												
<i>Non-regular sexual partnerships:</i>												
Women	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.9	2.3						
Men							20.1	23.0	19.1	25.4	23.7	22.3
<i>Condom usage with non-regular partner:</i>												
Women	27.3	33.2	31.7	36.8	68.8	44.1						
Men							35.5	47.7	66.6	62.0	89.7	62.4

Tanzania

2004 - FEMALE / MALE POPULATION

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Female						Wealth Quintiles - Male					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Education												
<i>School completion:</i>												
Women	40.5	47.9	60.0	75.1	87.2	64.1	48.5	60.9	70.9	80.9	92.0	72.5
Men												
<i>School participation:</i>												
Girls	46.1	53.8	62.8	79.2	89.3	65.4	41.8	44.8	60.4	72.1	83.7	59.3
Boys												
B. Exposure to mass media												
<i>Newspaper readership:</i>												
Women	4.9	7.6	11.5	23.0	46.1	20.5	20.0	20.9	24.8	37.2	69.3	36.0
Men												
<i>Radio listenership:</i>												
Women	26.3	56.0	60.1	74.7	84.5	62.3	56.1	78.3	80.5	89.8	90.8	79.8
Men												
<i>Television viewership:</i>												
Women	1.5	3.4	4.3	10.2	53.1	17.1	6.1	9.3	12.7	23.8	65.5	25.3
Men												
C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS												
<i>Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	89.3	93.5	94.8	96.9	98.7	95.0	93.0	94.3	97.7	96.8	97.9	96.1
Men												
<i>Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	84.4	87.7	92.0	92.7	95.1	90.6
Men												
<i>Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	78.7	80.8	84.3	87.2	93.9	85.7	72.6	77.3	77.3	82.4	91.4	80.8
Men												
D. Orphanhood												
Paternal orphan prevalence	6.9	4.9	6.7	5.6	6.8	6.2	6.8	5.9	5.5	5.6	7.0	6.1
Maternal orphan prevalence	2.2	2.8	3.3	3.8	4.3	3.2	2.7	2.2	3.4	3.5	5.0	3.3
Double orphan prevalence	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.2	2.2	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.9	0.9

Tanzania
2004 - RURAL / URBAN POPULATIONS

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Rural						Wealth Quintiles - Urban					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood illness and mortality												
Infant mortality rate	87.8	98.4	85.2	64.6	76.3	84.9	95.5	61.6	120.0	86.2	60.5	72.5
Under-five mortality rate	137.0	156.1	145.2	115.0	107.6	138.3	145.2	152.0	166.9	125.1	88.9	107.8
Prevalence of fever	25.9	25.5	23.5	24.4	25.6	24.9	22.4	32.3	23.5	23.4	21.6	22.5
Prevalence of diarrhea	13.4	14.3	12.3	13.1	12.0	13.2	11.0	11.9	9.2	13.5	8.6	10.0
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection	8.9	7.3	8.8	9.1	7.0	8.4	9.1	13.7	2.1	6.0	7.4	6.9
B. Fertility												
Total fertility rate	7.3	6.8	6.7	5.4	4.6	6.5	7.7	5.2	5.4	5.0	3.0	3.6
Adolescent fertility rate	170.7	158.2	163.2	126.1	84.8	151.1	225.5	176.3	169.8	139.4	68.4	89.7
C. Nutritional status												
<i>Children:</i>												
Moderate stunting	27.5	27.1	27.8	25.8	8.5	26.3	38.4	21.1	20.8	28.7	12.4	18.3
Severe stunting	17.0	14.7	12.7	10.4	1.2	13.4	26.9	13.2	10.0	10.1	4.5	7.3
Moderate underweight	20.2	20.9	19.0	15.7	9.3	18.7	26.2	15.2	11.3	20.3	11.4	14.3
Severe underweight	5.0	4.9	4.0	2.6	0.1	4.0	8.1	6.3	3.4	4.0	0.8	2.2
Mild anemia	22.4	25.5	22.3	26.4	24.8	24.0	9.9	20.6	30.6	27.6	27.9	27.2
Moderate anemia	49.6	44.5	45.2	36.7	31.9	44.1	62.4	39.9	34.0	39.0	32.8	35.8
Severe anemia	5.3	4.7	4.3	2.8	0.7	4.2	3.8	13.9	4.9	1.8	2.9	3.1
<i>Women:</i>												
Malnutrition	11.3	10.9	10.0	9.1	7.1	10.2	14.2	8.4	9.3	7.5	7.2	7.6
Mild anemia	36.2	35.6	32.2	28.6	28.1	33.0	44.2	33.0	28.1	27.9	29.9	29.8
Moderate anemia	14.1	14.0	13.8	12.9	12.9	13.6	12.3	19.3	8.6	11.7	15.9	14.8
Severe anemia	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.0	4.4	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.2
D. Female circumcision												
<i>Prevalence of circumcision:</i>												
Girls	10.8	9.3	5.9	4.4	1.6	7.2	11.2	9.6	5.5	2.9	0.9	2.0
Women	20.9	19.3	16.7	14.4	11.9	17.6	6.9	1.4	11.5	8.2	6.9	7.2
<i>Prevalence of occlusion:</i>												
Girls	1.7	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	1.0	1.2	1.9	2.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	5.2
E. Sexually transmitted disease												
<i>Prevalence of genital discharge:</i>												
Women	3.3	2.5	3.2	2.8	2.1	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.7	5.1	4.2	4.3
Men	1.7	3.0	1.6	4.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	1.1
<i>Prevalence of genital ulcer:</i>												
Women	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.4	1.9	0.0	1.0	0.5	2.1	1.3	1.4
Men	1.9	2.4	4.9	4.3	1.3	3.2	0.0	2.4	2.2	3.9	1.1	1.7

Tanzania

2004 - RURAL / URBAN POPULATIONS

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Rural						Wealth Quintiles - Urban					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood immunization												
BCG coverage	86.3	90.9	91.1	92.7	97.6	90.2	100.0	80.2	93.8	98.1	96.6	96.0
Measles coverage	63.7	78.7	80.8	90.0	91.7	77.5	100.0	80.2	86.1	87.7	90.5	89.4
DPT coverage	33.3	36.1	34.2	37.1	36.1	35.0	45.5	15.4	28.7	36.2	36.6	35.2
Full basic coverage	26.1	31.3	30.1	31.9	23.3	29.4	45.5	10.8	20.1	31.0	30.7	29.5
No basic coverage	7.9	4.4	4.0	2.7	0.0	4.8	0.0	19.8	0.6	0.3	3.0	3.1
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. Treatment of childhood diseases												
<i>Treatment of fever:</i>												
Medical treatment of fever	50.4	58.8	52.7	51.6	66.2	54.0	74.5	76.1	62.8	62.9	79.9	73.9
Treatment in a public facility	46.2	53.0	44.1	43.7	54.6	47.4	74.5	76.1	55.0	54.4	54.1	55.9
Treatment in a private facility	4.1	5.8	8.6	8.0	11.6	6.6	0.0	0.0	7.7	8.4	25.9	17.9
<i>Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI):</i>												
Medical treatment of ARI	51.7	60.4	64.7	52.9	66.7	57.7	72.5	69.8	87.6	66.9	67.2	68.0
Treatment in a public facility	44.8	59.5	55.3	47.0	51.5	51.4	72.5	69.8	87.6	62.4	50.3	56.0
Treatment in a private facility	6.9	0.9	9.4	5.8	15.2	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	16.9	12.1
<i>Treatment of diarrhea:</i>												
Use of oral rehydration therapy	65.2	70.7	71.5	66.1	71.9	68.6	83.6	64.4	69.4	71.9	83.6	78.0
Medical treatment of diarrhea	45.1	52.5	48.1	37.7	60.7	47.1	54.7	64.4	42.0	35.2	52.4	46.6
Treatment in a public facility	40.4	47.4	38.4	29.8	43.8	40.1	54.7	64.4	30.1	35.2	30.8	34.3
Treatment in a private facility	3.1	3.8	9.2	4.9	16.9	5.6	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	21.6	12.2
C. Antenatal and delivery care												
<i>Antenatal care visits:</i>												
To a medically-trained person	90.4	93.6	95.6	95.1	94.3	93.6	96.8	100.0	92.4	96.1	97.3	96.8
To a doctor	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	4.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.6	5.5	4.4
To a nurse or trained midwife	89.3	92.3	94.3	93.4	90.3	92.1	96.8	100.0	91.2	92.5	91.9	92.4
Multiple visits to a medically-trained person	79.8	85.2	85.3	88.9	90.5	84.8	92.2	94.0	85.3	86.5	91.5	90.1
<i>Antenatal care content:</i>												
Tetanus toxoid	77.7	78.2	75.4	79.7	82.7	77.9	86.1	88.2	72.9	87.2	87.0	86.1
Prophylactic antimalarial treatment	44.4	44.6	45.9	52.3	57.5	47.0	55.1	53.9	49.5	58.4	56.3	56.2
Iron supplementation	59.2	64.0	59.0	59.2	60.7	60.4	65.3	75.2	52.2	60.1	65.1	63.4
<i>Delivery attendance:</i>												
By a medically-trained person	30.3	34.8	35.7	48.9	71.6	38.0	57.6	63.8	60.5	66.9	91.5	80.9
By a doctor	1.3	2.1	2.4	3.7	7.4	2.5	3.8	9.2	9.2	4.6	12.5	9.9
By a nurse or trained midwife	29.0	32.7	33.3	45.3	64.1	35.5	53.8	54.6	51.3	62.3	79.0	71.0
In a public facility	24.8	29.2	26.7	36.9	49.3	29.7	54.7	57.8	53.0	59.8	80.4	71.5
In a private facility	6.6	6.7	10.3	12.2	22.0	9.2	2.8	5.9	8.1	8.4	10.6	9.5
At home	68.2	64.0	62.9	50.8	27.9	60.9	42.4	36.2	38.8	31.8	8.7	18.9
D. Contraceptive services												
<i>Contraceptive prevalence:</i>												
Women	10.4	12.5	14.6	22.2	31.9	15.5	24.4	19.1	27.2	30.3	37.2	34.3
Men	17.1	23.6	23.1	31.8	27.1	23.5	28.4	19.8	16.1	23.7	38.5	33.3

Tanzania

2004 - RURAL / URBAN POPULATIONS

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Rural						Wealth Quintiles - Urban					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
D. Contraceptive services (cont.)												
<i>Source of contraception - public sector:</i>												
Women	77.0	80.6	74.4	74.6	67.6	75.4	100.0	67.2	82.6	71.2	66.9	68.8
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Source of contraception - private sector:</i>												
Women	15.7	15.2	23.4	21.6	28.0	20.5	0.0	19.3	17.4	24.3	32.7	29.8
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Treatment of adult illnesses												
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore:</i>												
Women	56.2	48.9	63.6	68.9	64.6	59.2	100.0	35.1	88.6	56.7	59.5	60.1
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	42.0	43.7	45.7	51.4	29.0	44.2	100.0	35.1	88.6	41.5	42.3	44.8
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	5.7	5.4	7.5	11.1	25.9	8.5	5.1	25.1	13.5	19.2	30.2	26.8
Men	8.0	8.5	11.0	15.2	24.2	11.2	12.3	3.9	8.5	12.7	23.9	20.1

Tanzania

2004 - RURAL / URBAN POPULATIONS

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Rural						Wealth Quintiles - Urban					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Hygienic practices												
<i>Disposal of children's stools:</i>												
Sanitary disposal	55.9	70.1	71.6	85.0	85.5	70.3	80.7	75.7	79.5	84.9	94.2	90.1
<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. Bednet ownership and use												
<i>Bednet ownership:</i>												
Bednet ownership	26.7	30.6	35.8	48.3	67.5	36.4	26.4	47.9	49.9	54.9	85.1	74.1
Treated bednet ownership	2.5	4.8	8.7	11.7	27.1	7.8	3.0	7.7	12.2	19.5	44.0	34.6
<i>Bednet use:</i>												
By children	17.9	23.7	26.8	37.8	57.4	27.0	11.0	35.6	46.0	46.6	75.6	62.7
By pregnant women	12.6	19.4	25.9	36.6	44.7	23.7	16.7	60.8	29.0	48.5	80.4	67.0
C. Breastfeeding												
Exclusive breastfeeding	57.6	57.0	53.1	56.3	56.9	56.0	100.0	31.7	46.8	53.9	na	50.7
Timely complementary feeding	88.8	85.8	80.5	88.3	98.9	86.0	100.0	100.0	90.8	99.5	94.2	95.9
Bottle-feeding	1.7	1.4	2.8	2.2	14.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.7	17.8	10.8
D. Micronutrient consumption												
<i>Iodized salt:</i>												
Availability of iodized salt in household	24.8	27.8	32.6	43.7	64.4	33.5	26.4	40.9	41.4	60.5	79.4	70.7
<i>Vitamin A:</i>												
Children	36.0	41.9	44.7	51.9	57.6	43.5	41.6	50.3	46.1	53.3	56.2	54.1
Women	10.7	14.3	15.9	23.5	28.7	16.2	32.1	21.3	20.5	25.5	39.5	34.3
E. Tobacco and alcohol use												
<i>Tobacco:</i>												
Women	3.6	1.9	1.3	0.4	0.6	1.8	6.5	1.0	7.4	0.2	0.2	0.7
Men	26.7	24.1	24.3	19.2	12.4	23.2	28.6	24.0	27.2	25.3	16.2	18.9
<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
F. Sexual practices												
<i>Non-regular sexual partnerships:</i>												
Women	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.5	0.6	1.9	2.5	0.8	1.3	2.8	3.4	3.1
Men	20.0	23.9	19.6	28.3	17.7	22.4	28.1	7.2	11.3	16.1	24.8	22.2
<i>Condom usage with non-regular partner:</i>												
Women	28.5	34.1	33.4	34.2	100.0	34.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.9	67.7	60.6
Men	35.2	46.8	66.5	58.0	80.1	52.8	44.9	100.0	70.6	84.3	91.0	89.0
G. Domestic violence												
Ever experienced violence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Experienced violence in past year	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Tanzania

2004 - RURAL / URBAN POPULATIONS

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Rural						Wealth Quintiles - Urban					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Education												
<i>School completion:</i>												
Women	40.8	47.9	60.2	74.3	88.7	57.2	33.2	48.0	57.1	77.5	86.9	81.5
Men	48.3	61.6	71.1	81.3	91.1	67.0	53.3	49.9	68.7	79.7	92.3	86.6
<i>School participation:</i>												
Girls	45.5	53.6	61.3	79.8	86.6	60.5	69.5	56.2	80.9	76.9	90.2	84.4
Boys	41.4	44.6	59.4	72.4	76.2	54.4	58.6	49.6	71.2	70.9	86.0	78.9
B. Exposure to mass media												
<i>Newspaper readership:</i>												
Women	4.8	7.4	11.3	18.9	32.7	11.7	10.6	11.8	13.5	35.5	49.0	42.8
Men	20.2	19.7	25.1	37.7	57.5	26.8	11.2	39.4	19.9	35.7	71.6	60.5
<i>Radio listenership:</i>												
Women	26.1	55.0	59.7	75.0	85.0	55.2	33.2	73.5	63.9	74.0	84.4	80.2
Men	56.1	78.2	80.2	91.0	90.2	76.5	56.3	80.0	85.0	86.4	90.9	88.9
<i>Television viewership:</i>												
Women	1.3	3.0	4.0	7.6	32.7	5.7	8.0	10.9	7.8	18.2	57.7	45.8
Men	5.8	7.8	10.5	19.3	49.4	12.5	19.0	32.8	44.8	37.2	68.7	59.6
C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS												
<i>Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	89.1	93.4	94.5	96.6	98.0	93.6	97.5	96.5	97.9	97.8	98.9	98.5
Men	93.3	94.2	97.6	96.1	99.6	95.5	78.7	96.6	99.1	98.9	97.5	97.5
<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	84.5	86.9	91.6	91.5	95.4	88.9	80.0	100.0	97.4	96.1	95.0	95.4
<i>Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	78.4	80.6	84.2	86.1	92.4	82.8	91.4	83.6	84.5	90.6	94.2	92.7
Men	72.6	76.5	76.6	82.6	92.9	77.7	70.7	89.7	87.9	81.8	91.1	88.9
D. Status of women												
<i>Household decisionmaking:</i>												
Can seek own health care	38.5	37.5	42.0	42.3	50.7	40.6	34.7	40.5	43.3	46.6	50.6	48.9
Can seek children's health care	91.1	92.0	95.9	96.2	98.2	93.9	100.0	98.5	96.5	98.7	97.0	97.4
Can make daily household purchases	41.6	39.6	39.8	46.1	43.7	41.7	50.7	43.9	46.0	53.9	49.5	49.9
Can make large household purchases	31.4	29.8	30.6	33.2	32.1	31.2	41.1	33.9	37.5	41.6	36.9	37.7
Can make meal-related decisions	57.6	57.4	55.0	56.6	51.6	56.3	48.1	56.1	49.5	59.7	55.0	55.4
<i>Freedom of movement:</i>												
Can travel to visit family, relatives	17.0	14.3	15.5	16.1	16.2	15.7	22.4	23.3	21.5	26.9	25.8	25.6
<i>Other decisionmaking, attitudes:</i>												
Can decide how to spend own money	33.5	33.5	42.4	54.1	68.4	44.7	51.1	40.1	81.8	73.8	80.3	78.0
Can decide whether to have sex	92.2	93.8	94.1	93.9	93.8	93.5	98.2	97.2	93.9	92.8	96.0	95.4
Justifies domestic violence	65.4	65.6	62.3	59.3	50.5	62.5	58.9	62.0	65.8	58.6	49.0	52.2
E. Orphanhood												
Paternal orphan prevalence	6.6	5.1	6.2	4.5	4.5	5.6	16.4	11.3	4.3	9.3	7.6	8.2
Maternal orphan prevalence	2.4	2.3	3.5	3.7	3.5	2.9	5.7	5.8	1.6	3.5	5.0	4.5
Double orphan prevalence	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.6	2.6	0.4	0.7	1.3	2.4	2.0

PART II. BASIC TABLES, 1999

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.

Tanzania
1999 - TOTAL POPULATION

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles						Low/High Ratio	Low-High Diff. (Abs. Val.)	Concentration Index	
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.			Value	Standard Errors
A. Childhood illness and mortality										
Infant mortality rate	114.8	107.5	115.4	106.8	91.9	107.8	1.25	22.90	-0.0323	0.0010
Under-five mortality rate	160.0	159.3	192.7	155.0	135.2	161.1	1.18	24.80	-0.0221	0.0010
Prevalence of fever	35.4	38.2	31.4	37.1	33.4	35.1	1.06	2.00	-0.0451	0.0137
Prevalence of diarrhea	11.7	12.2	14.1	15.2	8.5	12.4	1.38	3.20	-0.0301	0.0258
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection (ARI)	13.6	12.9	11.5	18.8	13.1	13.9	1.04	0.50	-0.0202	0.0254
B. Fertility										
Total fertility rate	7.8	6.4	6.1	5.0	3.4	5.6	2.29	4.40	-0.1518	0.0010
Adolescent fertility rate	196.0	141.0	178.0	117.0	81.0	138.0	2.42	115.00	-0.1520	0.0030
C. Nutritional status (%)										
<i>Children:</i>										
Moderate stunting	28.5	30.6	27.9	24.6	16.3	26.2	1.75	12.20	-0.1022	0.0168
Severe stunting	21.0	21.9	17.1	12.0	7.1	16.5	2.96	13.90	-0.1855	0.0215
Moderate underweight	23.6	27.9	23.5	18.3	17.7	22.5	1.33	5.90	-0.0913	0.0183
Severe underweight	8.6	7.2	5.3	5.6	4.0	6.3	2.15	4.60	-0.1572	0.0386
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
D. Female circumcision (%)										
<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
E. Sexually transmitted disease										
<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

Tanzania

1999 - TOTAL POPULATION

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles						Low/High Ratio	Low-High Diff. (Abs. Val.)	Concentration Index	
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.			Value	Standard Errors
A. Childhood immunization										
BCG coverage	88.8	96.9	87.3	93.7	99.9	92.7	0.89	11.10	0.0163	0.0053
Measles coverage	63.4	84.2	72.2	88.4	89.0	78.1	0.71	25.60	0.0614	0.0117
DPT coverage	66.2	86.1	78.5	91.1	88.7	81.0	0.75	22.50	0.0604	0.0110
Full basic coverage	53.1	74.3	61.7	80.8	78.4	68.3	0.68	25.30	0.0787	0.0148
No basic coverage	9.1	2.6	8.1	4.4	0.1	5.3	91.00	9.00	-0.1965	0.0815
Hepatitis B coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Yellow fever coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
B. Treatment of childhood illnesses										
<i>Treatment of fever:</i>										
Medical treatment of fever	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 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	58.0	69.1	70.3	72.0	71.5	67.8	0.81	13.50	0.0067	0.0208
Medical treatment of diarrhea	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
C. Antenatal and delivery care										
<i>Antenatal care visits:</i>										
To a medically-trained person	88.8	90.8	91.5	94.2	97.3	92.5	0.91	8.50	0.0099	0.0026
To a doctor	3.6	3.2	2.1	2.4	17.1	5.7	0.21	13.50	0.4009	0.0596
To a nurse or trained midwife	85.2	87.7	89.4	91.8	80.1	86.8	1.06	5.10	-0.0156	0.0046
Multiple visits to a medically-trained person	82.0	84.4	83.0	89.0	92.5	86.1	0.89	10.50	0.0141	0.0041
<i>Antenatal care content:</i>										
Tetanus toxoid	76.0	80.2	82.5	86.8	88.6	82.7	0.86	12.60	0.0194	0.0053
Prophylactic antimalarial treatment	26.8	31.1	27.5	33.9	43.4	32.4	0.62	16.60	0.0791	0.0169
Iron supplementation	37.9	41.2	42.4	48.4	53.0	44.4	0.72	15.10	0.0641	0.0126
<i>Delivery attendance:</i>										
By a medically-trained person	28.9	35.0	33.3	48.4	82.8	43.8	0.35	53.90	0.2134	0.0097
By a doctor	3.2	7.4	3.8	7.1	17.8	7.4	0.18	14.60	0.2270	0.0324
By a nurse or trained midwife	25.7	27.6	29.5	41.3	65.1	36.4	0.39	39.40	0.2108	0.0121
In a public facility	22.6	28.0	28.4	39.4	74.9	37.0	0.30	52.30	0.2515	0.0116
In a private facility	5.3	5.6	5.4	10.1	7.2	6.6	0.74	1.90	0.0109	0.0305
At home	71.8	66.3	65.9	50.4	17.4	56.3	4.13	54.40	-0.1657	0.0076
D. Contraceptive services										
<i>Contraceptive prevalence:</i>										
Women	5.6	12.8	11.8	20.4	32.1	16.9	0.17	26.50	0.2736	0.0217
Men	10.5	18.1	22.5	25.3	34.9	23.0	0.30	24.40	0.1935	0.0203

Tanzania

1999 - TOTAL POPULATION

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles						Low/High Ratio	Low-High Diff. (Abs. Val.)	Concentration Index	
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.			Value	Standard Errors
D. Contraceptive services (cont.)										
<i>Source of contraception - public sector:</i>										
Women	(77.0)	(73.0)	69.7	91.0	64.2	73.4	1.20	141.20	-0.0431	0.0156
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Source of contraception - private sector:</i>										
Women	(23.0)	(27.0)	28.7	9.0	35.2	26.1	0.65	58.20	0.1130	0.0447
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Treatment of adult illnesses										
<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	3.1	4.9	3.1	7.1	12.5	6.5	0.25	9.40	0.3141	0.0334
Men	7.2	11.7	8.5	13.2	18.3	12.2	0.39	11.10	0.1497	0.0246

Tanzania

1999 - TOTAL POPULATION

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles						Low/High Ratio	Low-High Diff. (Abs. Val.)	Concentration Index	
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.			Value	Standard Errors
A. Hygienic practices										
<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. Bednet ownership and use										
<i>Bednet ownership:</i>										
Bednet ownership	10.2	17.0	19.2	36.8	63.8	30.7	0.16	53.60	0.3669	0.0127
Treated bednet ownership	0.6	0.2	0.7	1.0	2.3	1.0	0.26	1.70	0.4561	0.1038
<i>Bednet use:</i>										
By children	9.4	12.1	12.2	27.8	52.2	22.3	0.18	42.80	0.4005	0.0230
By pregnant women	4.6	12.3	11.9	22.1	61.0	19.7	0.08	56.40	0.4317	0.0528
C. Breastfeeding										
Exclusive breastfeeding	53.2	*	(34.3)	(56.5)	28.3	39.7	*	*	*	*
Timely complementary feeding	(59.5)	(55.0)	(68.3)	(75.4)	(64.5)	63.8	0.92	5.00	0.0358	0.0277
Bottle-feeding	6.8	4.3	5.7	5.5	24.6	8.6	0.28	17.80	0.3417	0.0886
D. Micronutrient consumption										
<i>Iodized salt:</i>										
Availability of iodized salt in household	52.1	60.0	61.7	71.3	86.0	66.9	0.61	33.90	0.0739	0.0068
<i>Vitamin A:</i>										
Children	7.9	13.1	9.7	12.8	20.9	12.5	0.38	13.00	0.3305	0.0364
Women	7.9	11.8	9.7	11.1	14.3	10.9	0.55	6.40	0.0424	0.0304
E. Tobacco and alcohol use										
<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
F. Sexual practices										
<i>Non-regular sexual partnerships:</i>										
Women	9.1	10.8	14.4	12.5	17.7	13.3	0.51	8.60	0.0319	0.0183
Men	32.7	30.6	31.5	32.0	32.2	31.8	1.02	0.50	-0.0114	0.0125
<i>Condom usage with non-regular partner:</i>										
Women	21.8	14.0	15.4	16.1	36.0	22.8	0.61	14.20	0.2274	0.0475
Men	21.4	27.6	25.7	33.8	62.3	36.0	0.34	40.90	0.2001	0.0227
G. Domestic violence										
Ever experienced violence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Experienced violence in past year	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Tanzania
1999 - TOTAL POPULATION
Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles						Low/High	Low-High	Concentration Index	
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Ratio	Diff. (Abs. Val.)	Value	Standard Errors
A. Education										
<i>School completion:</i>										
Women	44.2	48.6	50.4	64.7	82.3	59.5	0.54	38.10	0.1451	0.0060
Men	59.7	60.9	64.3	74.4	84.7	69.9	0.70	25.00	0.0888	0.0054
<i>School participation:</i>										
Girls	27.3	29.1	23.5	47.2	72.6	38.9	0.38	45.30	0.2224	0.0163
Boys	16.5	20.2	23.1	36.9	66.7	31.4	0.25	50.20	0.2918	0.0203
B. Exposure to mass media										
<i>Newspaper readership:</i>										
Women	1.2	1.2	1.1	3.5	15.7	5.2	0.08	14.50	0.6589	0.0470
Men	4.6	5.5	4.7	10.4	35.7	13.6	0.13	31.10	0.4664	0.0260
<i>Radio listenership:</i>										
Women	4.8	17.6	13.8	40.7	51.5	27.5	0.09	46.70	0.3334	0.0139
Men	18.5	39.4	33.2	59.4	65.5	45.2	0.28	47.00	0.1722	0.0097
<i>Television viewership:</i>										
Women	0.8	0.4	1.2	1.8	14.0	4.3	0.06	13.20	1.4145	0.0771
Men	3.3	3.9	3.1	5.9	26.3	9.5	0.13	23.00	0.7597	0.0402
C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS										
<i>Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>										
Women	70.2	75.1	73.1	84.5	90.0	79.4	0.78	19.80	0.0551	0.0043
Men	85.1	87.0	86.7	92.9	95.3	89.9	0.89	10.20	0.0201	0.0029
<i>Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>										
Women	72.7	71.1	74.1	84.7	90.1	78.9	0.81	17.40	0.0496	0.0038
Men	77.0	76.1	77.7	84.9	88.4	80.7	0.87	11.40	0.0303	0.0043
<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
D. Status of women										
<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
E. Orphanhood										
Paternal orphan prevalence	7.3	6.1	7.7	5.3	5.3	6.4	1.38	2.00	-0.0172	0.0223
Maternal orphan prevalence	3.9	2.7	3.5	3.4	4.2	3.5	0.93	0.30	-0.0049	0.0280
Double orphan prevalence	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.4	1.0	0.79	0.30	0.0626	0.0501

Tanzania
1999 - FEMALE / MALE POPULATIONS

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Female						Wealth Quintiles - Male					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood mortality and morbidity												
Infant mortality rate	100.9	(92.9)	99.2	(110.8)	80.4	97.2	126.7	(122.8)	(131.9)	(102.9)	102.4	118.0
Under-five mortality rate	(151.0)	(145.3)	(173.1)	(149.9)	125.9	149.8	167.7	(174.2)	(212.6)	(160.1)	143.9	171.8
Prevalence of fever	35.0	36.1	27.9	38.4	31.5	33.7	35.9	40.6	35.1	36.0	35.1	36.5
Prevalence of diarrhea	10.0	11.2	10.6	16.6	7.5	11.1	13.1	13.4	17.7	13.8	9.3	13.5
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection (ARI)	14.4	13.7	6.5	21.0	12.8	13.4	12.9	12.1	16.9	16.8	13.4	14.4
B. Nutritional status												
<i>Children:</i>												
Moderate stunting	27.1	27.7	26.7	24.3	12.9	24.5	29.9	33.9	29.1	24.9	19.3	27.8
Severe stunting	19.5	25.2	18.8	8.2	9.3	17.0	22.4	18.2	15.3	15.7	5.1	16.0
Moderate underweight	24.5	32.4	25.8	18.0	12.0	23.5	22.8	22.8	21.0	18.5	22.6	21.6
Severe underweight	7.5	7.2	7.1	5.0	6.6	6.8	9.6	7.2	3.5	6.2	1.8	5.9
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
C. Sexually transmitted disease												
<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

Tanzania

1999 - FEMALE / MALE POPULATIONS

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Female						Wealth Quintiles - Male					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood immunization												
BCG coverage	87.7	(98.3)	92.1	(93.8)	99.7	94.0	89.5	(95.0)	(81.8)	93.6	100.0	91.7
Measles coverage	56.0	(86.5)	72.6	(89.2)	78.6	76.0	67.6	(81.1)	(71.8)	88.0	94.8	79.8
DPT coverage	57.9	(84.6)	78.6	(88.0)	85.2	78.2	71.0	(88.0)	(78.3)	92.8	90.6	83.1
Full basic coverage	44.4	(69.4)	66.4	(81.5)	76.6	66.5	58.1	(80.9)	(56.3)	80.4	79.4	69.8
No basic coverage	7.7	(1.7)	5.5	(6.2)	0.3	4.5	9.9	(3.7)	(11.0)	3.4	0.0	6.0
Hepatitis B coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Yellow fever coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
B. Treatment of childhood illnesses												
<i>Treatment of fever:</i>												
Medical treatment of fever	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 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	(64.0)	(75.7)	(69.2)	(62.0)	(55.6)	66.2	(53.7)	(62.9)	(71.0)	(82.8)	(83.0)	69.1
Medical treatment of diarrhea	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
C. Contraceptive services												
<i>Contraceptive prevalence:</i>												
Women	5.6	12.8	11.8	20.4	32.1	16.9						
Men							10.5	18.1	22.5	25.3	34.9	23.0
<i>Source of contraception - public sector:</i>												
Women	(77.0)	(73.0)	69.7	91.0	64.2	73.4						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Source of contraception - private sector:</i>												
Women	(23.0)	(27.0)	28.7	9.0	35.2	26.1						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
D. Treatment of adult illnesses												
<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	3.1	4.9	3.1	7.1	12.5	6.5						
Men							7.2	11.7	8.5	13.2	18.3	12.2

Tanzania

1999 - FEMALE / MALE POPULATIONS

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Female						Wealth Quintiles - Male					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Hygienic practices												
<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. Bednet ownership and use												
<i>Bednet use:</i>												
By children	9.4	12.1	12.2	27.8	52.2	22.3						
C. Breastfeeding												
Exclusive breastfeeding	(48.6)	*	*	*	*	44.8	*	*	*	*	(8.2)	34.5
Timely complementary feeding	(46.6)	*	*	*	(80.2)	63.6	*	*	*	*	*	64.1
Bottle-feeding	3.1	(3.8)	6.9	1.2	30.7	8.7	12.1	(4.9)	4.6	(9.1)	15.8	8.4
D. Micronutrient consumption												
<i>Vitamin A:</i>												
Children	9.6	17.4	10.4	13.3	19.0	13.7	6.5	8.0	8.8	12.4	22.4	11.3
E. Tobacco and alcohol use												
<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
F. Sexual practices												
<i>Non-regular sexual partnerships:</i>												
Women	9.1	10.8	14.4	12.5	17.7	13.3						
Men							32.7	30.6	31.5	32.0	32.2	31.8
<i>Condom usage with non-regular partner:</i>												
Women	21.8	14.0	15.4	16.1	36.0	22.8						
Men							21.4	27.6	25.7	33.8	62.3	36.0

Tanzania

1999 - FEMALE / MALE POPULATIONS

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Female						Wealth Quintiles - Male					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Education												
<i>School completion:</i>												
Women	44.2	48.6	50.4	64.7	82.3	59.5	59.7	60.9	64.3	74.4	84.7	69.9
Men												
<i>School participation:</i>												
Girls	27.3	29.1	23.5	47.2	72.6	38.9	16.5	20.2	23.1	36.9	66.7	31.4
Boys												
B. Exposure to mass media												
<i>Newspaper readership:</i>												
Women	1.2	1.2	1.1	3.5	15.7	5.2	4.6	5.5	4.7	10.4	35.7	13.6
Men												
<i>Radio listenership:</i>												
Women	4.8	17.6	13.8	40.7	51.5	27.5	18.5	39.4	33.2	59.4	65.5	45.2
Men												
<i>Television viewership:</i>												
Women	0.8	0.4	1.2	1.8	14.0	4.3	3.3	3.9	3.1	5.9	26.3	9.5
Men												
C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS												
<i>Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	70.2	75.1	73.1	84.5	90.0	79.4	85.1	87.0	86.7	92.9	95.3	89.9
Men												
<i>Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	72.7	71.1	74.1	84.7	90.1	78.9	77.0	76.1	77.7	84.9	88.4	80.7
Men												
<i>Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men												
D. Orphanhood												
Paternal orphan prevalence	7.1	6.3	8.0	5.3	4.3	6.4	7.5	5.9	7.3	5.2	6.2	6.5
Maternal orphan prevalence	2.4	2.3	4.1	3.7	4.7	3.4	5.2	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.7	3.6
Double orphan prevalence	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.7	1.5	0.7	0.6	2.2	1.3

Tanzania
1999 - RURAL / URBAN POPULATIONS

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Rural						Wealth Quintiles - Urban					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood illness and mortality												
Infant mortality rate	116.3	106.7	119.1	121.1	(75.4)	113.0	*	*	*	*	97.8	87.3
Under-five mortality rate	162.3	157.0	200.0	159.1	(109.1)	165.9	*	*	*	*	144.5	141.6
Prevalence of fever	35.2	38.2	30.4	39.2	36.7	35.5	*	*	(47.6)	30.1	32.1	33.4
Prevalence of diarrhea	11.6	12.2	13.4	16.9	9.0	12.9	*	*	(24.0)	9.1	8.3	9.8
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection	13.6	13.2	11.9	20.1	15.1	14.3	*	*	(6.6)	14.2	12.4	12.2
B. Fertility												
Total fertility rate	(7.9)	(6.4)	6.5	(5.9)	*	6.5	*	*	*	*	3.0	3.2
Adolescent fertility rate	(203.0)	(135.0)	175.0	(123.0)	*	154.5	*	*	*	*	80.0	94.8
C. Nutritional status												
<i>Children:</i>												
Moderate stunting	28.6	31.1	28.4	24.8	20.1	28.0	*	*	(19.4)	23.9	14.7	17.3
Severe stunting	21.1	22.5	17.7	13.5	6.9	18.5	*	*	(7.4)	6.5	7.2	7.2
Moderate underweight	23.7	28.2	24.6	19.4	21.6	24.1	*	*	(5.3)	13.9	16.0	14.9
Severe underweight	8.6	7.4	5.4	5.6	3.3	6.7	*	*	(5.3)	5.5	4.3	4.5
Mild anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Moderate anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Severe anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<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
D. Female circumcision												
<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	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
E. Sexually transmitted disease												
<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

Tanzania

1999 - RURAL / URBAN POPULATIONS

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Rural						Wealth Quintiles - Urban					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood immunization												
BCG coverage	88.7	96.8	86.6	92.2	(99.5)	91.0	*	*	*	*	100.0	100.0
Measles coverage	63.3	83.6	70.7	85.9	(96.5)	75.3	*	*	*	*	86.9	90.3
DPT coverage	65.8	85.6	77.3	89.2	(98.9)	78.9	*	*	*	*	85.8	89.9
Full basic coverage	53.2	73.4	59.9	77.2	(90.8)	65.5	*	*	*	*	74.9	80.5
No basic coverage	9.2	2.6	8.5	5.4	(0.5)	6.5	na	na	na	na	na	na
Hepatitis B coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Yellow fever coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
B. Treatment of childhood diseases												
<i>Treatment of fever:</i>												
Medical treatment of fever	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 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	57.9	69.5	73.2	68.6	*	68.3	*	*	*	*	61.5	65.0
Medical treatment of diarrhea	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
C. Antenatal and delivery care												
<i>Antenatal care visits:</i>												
To a medically-trained person	88.6	90.5	91.0	92.4	95.1	90.7	*	*	(98.5)	99.0	97.9	98.3
To a doctor	3.7	3.1	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.8	*	*	(1.9)	3.1	21.5	15.3
To a nurse or trained midwife	85.0	87.4	88.8	90.3	92.7	87.9	*	*	(96.6)	95.9	76.4	83.0
Multiple visits to a medically-trained person	81.7	84.1	82.0	87.2	89.9	83.8	*	*	(94.1)	93.6	93.3	93.5
<i>Antenatal care content:</i>												
Tetanus toxoid	75.9	79.9	81.5	84.1	82.0	80.1	*	*	(94.4)	93.9	90.6	91.4
Prophylactic antimalarial treatment	26.8	32.1	26.0	30.9	42.5	29.6	*	*	(45.0)	41.9	43.6	41.9
Iron supplementation	37.6	40.8	41.3	53.6	49.9	42.8	*	*	(55.3)	34.6	54.0	49.8
<i>Delivery attendance:</i>												
By a medically-trained person	28.7	34.5	30.9	40.6	64.7	34.8	*	*	(69.9)	77.2	89.3	83.3
By a doctor	3.3	7.3	4.1	4.8	13.2	5.3	*	*	0.0	15.6	19.4	16.6
By a nurse or trained midwife	25.4	27.2	26.9	35.8	51.6	29.4	*	*	(69.9)	61.6	69.9	66.7
In a public facility	22.3	27.4	26.7	34.5	58.7	28.8	*	*	(55.5)	57.4	80.7	72.5
In a private facility	5.3	5.8	4.8	7.2	6.5	5.7	*	*	(14.0)	21.1	7.4	10.3
At home	72.0	66.8	68.2	58.3	33.0	65.3	*	*	(30.4)	21.4	11.8	17.2
D. Contraceptive services												
<i>Contraceptive prevalence:</i>												
Women	5.4	12.2	10.4	14.9	30.1	12.0	*	*	(29.5)	37.0	32.8	32.8
Men	10.8	17.9	22.6	23.4	32.2	19.9	*	*	(22.3)	31.7	35.8	32.7

Tanzania

1999 - RURAL / URBAN POPULATIONS

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Rural						Wealth Quintiles - Urban					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
D. Contraceptive services (cont.)												
<i>Source of contraception - public sector:</i>												
Women	(75.4)	(70.9)	(65.2)	(89.5)	(65.5)	73.6	*	*	*	(92.9)	63.8	73.2
Men	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	*	*	*	*	100.0	100.0
<i>Source of contraception - private sector:</i>												
Women	(24.6)	(29.1)	(32.8)	(10.5)	(34.5)	26.0	*	*	*	(7.1)	35.5	26.3
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Treatment of adult illnesses												
<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	3.1	4.6	2.9	5.3	7.9	4.2	(3.0)	(12.2)	5.3	11.7	13.8	12.5
Men	6.3	11.5	8.2	11.7	13.8	9.8	*	(16.1)	11.4	17.9	19.8	18.9

Tanzania

1999 - RURAL / URBAN POPULATIONS

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Rural						Wealth Quintiles - Urban					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Hygienic practices												
<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. Bednet ownership and use												
<i>Bednet ownership:</i>												
Bednet ownership	9.9	16.4	18.6	35.6	47.4	20.9	(19.6)	(29.4)	24.0	39.9	68.8	56.9
Treated bednet ownership	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.1	2.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.1	1.6
<i>Bednet use:</i>												
By children	9.5	11.6	12.3	25.2	38.1	15.4	*	*	(11.5)	35.2	57.0	45.9
By pregnant women	4.0	(10.3)	11.6	(15.2)	(63.4)	12.5	*	*	*	*	60.2	54.5
C. Breastfeeding												
Exclusive breastfeeding	53.2	*	(33.3)	(58.5)	*	40.0	*	*	*	*	(38.0)	(38.1)
Timely complementary feeding	(59.5)	(56.0)	(68.3)	*	*	63.3	*	*	*	*	(61.2)	(66.3)
Bottle-feeding	6.8	3.8	4.9	6.3	(18.8)	6.1	*	*	*	*	26.8	20.2
D. Micronutrient consumption												
<i>Iodized salt:</i>												
Availability of iodized salt in household	51.4	59.4	60.6	66.9	74.5	60.0	(78.3)	*	69.5	82.9	89.5	85.7
<i>Vitamin A:</i>												
Children	8.1	13.5	9.5	15.9	13.0	11.4	*	*	(13.6)	2.3	23.7	17.1
Women	8.0	11.8	9.5	12.8	6.3	10.1	*	*	(13.1)	6.5	16.7	13.7
E. Tobacco and alcohol use												
<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
F. Sexual practices												
<i>Non-regular sexual partnerships:</i>												
Women	9.1	10.6	13.3	10.4	12.0	11.0	(10.4)	(16.8)	24.3	17.8	19.2	19.1
Men	32.7	29.7	29.9	32.3	30.1	31.0	*	(45.8)	46.3	31.2	32.9	34.2
<i>Condom usage with non-regular partner:</i>												
Women	22.6	(11.5)	14.4	(19.7)	*	17.2	*	*	*	(10.6)	37.7	31.2
Men	21.1	27.3	22.4	32.0	54.0	28.0	*	(31.3)	44.6	39.9	64.9	56.2
G. Domestic violence												
Ever experienced violence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Experienced violence in past year	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Tanzania

1999 - RURAL / URBAN POPULATIONS

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Rural						Wealth Quintiles - Urban					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Education												
<i>School completion:</i>												
Women	44.3	48.1	50.1	63.4	76.2	52.8	(41.9)	(59.2)	54.1	68.1	83.9	77.3
Men	60.3	61.1	64.2	75.2	82.8	66.4	*	(57.2)	64.4	71.9	85.2	79.3
<i>School participation:</i>												
Girls	28.0	28.7	22.6	44.4	57.4	32.1	*	*	(30.9)	55.5	79.6	64.4
Boys	16.2	20.4	25.0	37.2	61.9	26.5	*	*	(5.5)	35.4	68.9	52.3
B. Exposure to mass media												
<i>Newspaper readership:</i>												
Women	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.6	4.7	1.7	*	0.0	0.0	6.0	18.8	14.2
Men	4.6	5.7	3.9	6.3	16.7	6.1	*	(1.5)	11.6	23.4	42.4	34.3
<i>Radio listenership:</i>												
Women	4.9	17.5	14.5	39.9	50.8	20.7	*	(18.3)	7.1	42.7	51.7	45.1
Men	18.9	39.0	32.8	60.5	63.4	39.8	*	(48.0)	36.8	56.1	66.2	60.1
<i>Television viewership:</i>												
Women	0.6	0.2	1.1	1.3	5.4	1.1	*	(5.4)	1.7	3.1	16.4	12.4
Men	3.2	3.5	1.9	4.7	11.3	3.9	*	(10.9)	14.1	9.6	31.5	24.9
C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS												
<i>Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	69.7	74.8	72.0	81.1	86.0	75.0	(86.2)	(85.1)	83.2	93.3	91.1	90.7
Men	84.8	87.0	86.7	92.4	95.2	88.3	*	(88.1)	86.7	94.7	95.3	94.2
<i>Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	69.4	70.8	73.0	82.7	85.6	74.5	(88.2)	(78.2)	84.5	90.2	91.3	90.2
Men	72.9	75.5	78.3	82.6	87.0	78.2	*	(87.0)	72.8	92.3	88.9	87.7
<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
D. Status of women												
<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
E. Orphanhood												
Paternal orphan prevalence	7.2	6.2	7.8	4.9	3.7	6.4	12.4	1.6	6.7	6.7	6.0	6.3
Maternal orphan prevalence	3.9	2.5	3.5	3.4	4.3	3.4	3.7	10.9	3.8	3.5	4.1	4.1
Double orphan prevalence	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.9

PART III. BASIC TABLES, 1996

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.

Tanzania
1996 - TOTAL POPULATION

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles						Low/High Ratio	Low-High Diff. (Abs. Val.)	Concentration Index	
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.			Value	Standard Errors
A. Childhood illness and mortality										
Infant mortality rate	87.3	118.0	95.6	102.1	64.8	94.1	1.35	22.50	-0.0403	0.0012
Under-five mortality rate	140.1	179.8	148.0	152.8	97.5	144.8	1.44	42.60	-0.0513	0.0011
Prevalence of fever	29.2	28.2	31.7	34.0	28.1	30.3	1.04	1.10	0.0100	0.0115
Prevalence of diarrhea	13.7	11.7	14.8	15.4	12.3	13.7	1.11	1.40	0.0059	0.0183
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection (ARI)	11.6	12.9	14.2	13.9	12.3	13.0	0.94	0.70	0.0014	0.0190
B. Fertility										
Total fertility rate	7.8	6.0	6.4	5.4	3.9	5.8	2.00	3.90	-0.1189	0.0006
Adolescent fertility rate	151.0	130.0	165.0	160.0	93.0	135.0	1.62	58.00	-0.0716	0.0018
C. Nutritional status (%)										
<i>Children:</i>										
Moderate stunting	27.8	26.6	27.6	25.1	19.6	25.6	1.42	8.20	-0.0709	0.0133
Severe stunting	22.6	20.3	19.2	16.1	9.3	17.8	2.43	13.30	-0.1300	0.0167
Moderate underweight	28.2	25.4	23.1	20.6	15.4	22.9	1.83	12.80	-0.1005	0.0143
Severe underweight	11.6	8.0	8.5	6.6	2.8	7.8	4.14	8.80	-0.2002	0.0275
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	12.2	7.7	9.3	9.1	7.1	9.2	1.72	5.10	-0.1129	0.0312
Mild anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Moderate anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Severe anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
D. Female circumcision (%)										
<i>Prevalence of circumcision:</i>										
Girls	11.6	5.7	7.8	6.5	2.4	6.8	4.83	9.20	-0.2507	0.0320
Women	31.7	16.0	17.4	15.6	10.6	17.7	2.99	21.10	-0.1666	0.0147
<i>Prevalence of occlusion:</i>										
Girls	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	8.7	3.2	6.4	3.1	1.9	5.3	4.58	6.80	-0.4074	0.0789
E. Sexually transmitted disease										
<i>Prevalence of genital discharge:</i>										
Women	2.2	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.47	0.70	-0.0590	0.0526
Men	5.7	7.8	8.6	6.3	6.8	7.1	0.84	1.10	-0.0189	0.0470
<i>Prevalence of genital ulcer:</i>										
Women	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	2.20	0.60	-0.1933	0.0856
Men	2.5	6.0	4.2	3.7	2.7	3.8	0.93	0.20	-0.1013	0.0624

Tanzania

1996 - TOTAL POPULATION

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles						Low/High Ratio	Low-High Diff. (Abs. Val.)	Concentration Index	
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.			Value	Standard Errors
A. Childhood immunization										
BCG coverage	91.3	96.4	95.7	98.9	99.6	96.2	0.92	8.30	0.0175	0.0035
Measles coverage	66.9	79.9	76.4	89.0	94.9	80.9	0.70	28.00	0.0585	0.0079
DPT coverage	74.6	84.6	83.2	91.4	94.3	85.2	0.79	19.70	0.0424	0.0065
Full basic coverage	57.3	68.8	66.9	79.3	82.5	70.5	0.69	25.20	0.0614	0.0107
No basic coverage	6.9	3.6	4.3	0.6	0.4	3.3	17.25	6.50	-0.4684	0.0958
Hepatitis B coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Yellow fever coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
B. Treatment of childhood illnesses										
<i>Treatment of fever:</i>										
Medical treatment of fever	32.2	40.0	39.7	41.6	45.3	39.4	0.71	13.10	0.0607	0.0164
Treatment in a public facility	29.5	35.9	36.6	36.9	39.1	35.4	0.75	9.60	0.0497	0.0177
Treatment in a private facility	1.8	3.0	2.0	4.4	5.5	3.2	0.33	3.70	0.1347	0.0677
<i>Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI):</i>										
Medical treatment of ARI	61.8	65.0	74.8	69.7	77.0	69.6	0.80	15.20	0.0469	0.0135
Treatment in a public facility	54.6	61.8	66.8	61.3	67.7	62.3	0.81	13.10	0.0437	0.0156
Treatment in a private facility	6.2	2.1	4.1	8.4	7.1	5.6	0.87	0.90	0.0783	0.0759
<i>Treatment of diarrhea:</i>										
Use of oral rehydration therapy	69.0	71.2	70.7	76.2	83.9	73.7	0.82	14.90	0.0378	0.0121
Medical treatment of diarrhea	44.3	60.6	56.0	59.0	66.1	56.3	0.67	21.80	0.0588	0.0176
Treatment in a public facility	41.4	51.0	51.4	55.2	52.9	50.1	0.78	11.50	0.0436	0.0198
Treatment in a private facility	2.1	7.7	4.3	2.9	10.0	4.9	0.21	7.90	0.2366	0.0827
C. Antenatal and delivery care										
<i>Antenatal care visits:</i>										
To a medically-trained person	82.2	90.1	88.4	93.1	96.6	89.9	0.85	14.40	0.0277	0.0029
To a doctor	5.3	5.1	5.4	8.3	13.4	7.4	0.40	8.10	0.2197	0.0328
To a nurse or trained midwife	76.9	85.0	83.0	84.9	83.2	82.5	0.92	6.30	0.0101	0.0041
Multiple visits to a medically-trained person	81.0	88.2	89.5	88.7	90.5	87.5	0.90	9.50	0.0163	0.0035
<i>Antenatal care content:</i>										
Tetanus toxoid	87.0	90.6	92.7	94.3	96.4	92.1	0.90	9.40	0.0202	0.0027
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	26.7	40.4	41.2	51.8	80.9	46.7	0.33	54.20	0.2006	0.0069
By a doctor	3.0	5.2	5.3	5.3	11.1	5.7	0.27	8.10	0.2135	0.0308
By a nurse or trained midwife	23.7	35.2	35.9	46.6	69.8	40.9	0.34	46.10	0.1988	0.0080
In a public facility	24.7	37.0	38.6	48.7	74.0	43.2	0.33	49.30	0.1994	0.0075
In a private facility	2.3	2.9	3.3	3.7	4.7	3.3	0.49	2.40	0.1230	0.0389
At home	68.0	55.0	54.0	44.9	18.9	49.5	3.60	49.10	-0.1714	0.0066
D. Contraceptive services										
<i>Contraceptive prevalence:</i>										
Women	4.9	7.2	10.0	14.1	28.9	13.3	0.17	24.00	0.3319	0.0208
Men	7.9	8.7	13.7	16.4	30.3	15.9	0.26	22.40	0.2843	0.0393

Tanzania

1996 - TOTAL POPULATION

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles						Low/High Ratio	Low-High Diff. (Abs. Val.)	Concentration Index	
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.			Value	Standard Errors
D. Contraceptive services (cont.)										
<i>Source of contraception - public sector:</i>										
Women	84.1	81.5	84.4	80.2	71.9	77.5	1.17	12.20	-0.0489	0.0112
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Source of contraception - private sector:</i>										
Women	8.5	16.0	13.0	15.4	25.1	19.0	0.34	16.60	0.2007	0.0450
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Treatment of adult illnesses										
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore:</i>										
Women	(51.0)	(52.8)	(50.5)	(48.6)	(49.8)	50.6	1.02	1.20	-0.0072	0.0435
Men	*	(58.5)	(61.9)	(70.5)	62.5	64.6	*	*	*	*
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore in public facilities:</i>										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	*	(72.9)	(72.1)	(70.0)	47.9	68.9	*	*	*	*
<i>Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS:</i>										
Women	2.0	2.4	2.9	3.7	7.8	4.0	0.26	5.80	0.3229	0.0347
Men	6.4	8.3	7.0	13.8	17.3	11.2	0.37	10.90	0.2421	0.0372

Tanzania

1996 - TOTAL POPULATION

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles						Low/High Ratio	Low-High Diff. (Abs. Val.)	Concentration Index	
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.			Value	Standard Errors
A. Hygienic practices										
<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. Bednet ownership and use										
<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
C. Breastfeeding										
Exclusive breastfeeding	46.9	48.2	38.6	41.6	24.2	40.5	1.94	22.70	-0.0977	0.0331
Timely complementary feeding	85.8	91.6	78.9	94.4	91.6	87.9	0.94	5.80	0.0044	0.0107
Bottle-feeding	7.5	7.0	8.0	8.4	12.5	8.5	0.60	5.00	0.1012	0.0544
D. Micronutrient consumption										
<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	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Tobacco and alcohol use										
<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
F. Sexual practices										
<i>Non-regular sexual partnerships:</i>										
Women	11.1	12.9	13.6	11.8	16.4	13.3	0.68	5.30	0.0452	0.0164
Men	24.8	26.7	26.2	27.7	35.5	28.6	0.70	10.70	0.0714	0.0192
<i>Condom usage with non-regular partner:</i>										
Women	7.3	11.7	13.0	13.1	30.5	17.1	0.24	23.20	0.2529	0.0414
Men	20.2	16.4	17.7	24.5	34.4	24.2	0.59	14.20	0.1778	0.0407
G. Domestic violence										
Ever experienced violence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Experienced violence in past year	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Tanzania

1996 - TOTAL POPULATION

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles						Low/High Ratio	Low-High Diff. (Abs. Val.)	Concentration Index	
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.			Value	Standard Errors
A. Education										
<i>School completion:</i>										
Women	40.8	47.1	53.9	61.0	81.4	58.1	0.50	40.60	0.1401	0.0049
Men	51.8	61.1	66.1	72.6	85.9	69.1	0.60	34.10	0.0965	0.0042
<i>School participation:</i>										
Girls	16.1	25.0	26.8	35.4	48.7	29.5	0.33	32.60	0.2028	0.0160
Boys	15.4	21.5	21.3	25.5	44.9	25.0	0.34	29.50	0.2105	0.0183
B. Exposure to mass media										
<i>Newspaper readership:</i>										
Women	1.3	2.8	4.8	8.4	41.0	13.1	0.03	39.70	0.6201	0.0195
Men	5.8	12.9	16.2	19.0	64.8	26.1	0.09	59.00	0.4595	0.0187
<i>Radio listenership:</i>										
Women	3.4	5.5	23.3	50.5	68.7	32.6	0.05	65.30	0.4624	0.0079
Men	16.2	20.8	47.0	71.0	85.5	52.2	0.19	69.30	0.2973	0.0092
<i>Television viewership:</i>										
Women	0.8	1.7	3.5	5.4	28.0	8.8	0.03	27.20	0.7344	0.0281
Men	5.6	8.5	7.6	13.0	47.0	18.0	0.12	41.40	0.5321	0.0282
C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS										
<i>Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>										
Women	77.8	85.1	86.1	91.3	95.0	87.6	0.82	17.20	0.0361	0.0025
Men	86.9	89.8	93.7	90.1	96.9	91.9	0.90	10.00	0.0206	0.0037
<i>Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>										
Women	69.8	68.9	70.7	77.4	84.7	73.0	0.82	14.90	0.0706	0.0038
Men	74.9	73.1	76.5	78.1	85.6	76.2	0.88	10.70	0.0568	0.0071
<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
D. Status of women										
<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	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Can decide whether to have sex	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Justifies domestic violence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Orphanhood										
Paternal orphan prevalence	6.6	7.5	5.4	4.8	6.4	6.2	1.03	0.20	-0.0628	0.0173
Maternal orphan prevalence	2.7	3.7	2.2	2.5	3.6	2.9	0.75	0.90	0.0233	0.0249
Double orphan prevalence	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.20	0.80	0.1610	0.0562

Tanzania
1996 - FEMALE / MALE POPULATIONS

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Female						Wealth Quintiles - Male					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood mortality and morbidity												
Infant mortality rate	82.4	114.8	84.8	87.5	63.0	87.1	92.0	121.1	105.6	117.2	66.4	100.8
Under-five mortality rate	135.7	174.4	133.4	131.9	92.9	134.9	144.2	184.9	161.7	174.4	101.6	154.2
Prevalence of fever	30.0	26.3	33.1	32.4	25.6	29.7	28.4	30.1	30.4	35.8	30.4	30.9
Prevalence of diarrhea	14.6	11.8	15.3	13.2	10.1	13.2	12.9	11.7	14.2	17.8	14.3	14.2
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection (ARI)	11.8	13.1	15.5	12.8	11.4	12.9	11.3	12.7	12.9	15.1	13.1	13.0
B. Nutritional status												
<i>Children:</i>												
Moderate stunting	27.8	23.6	27.0	25.0	19.4	24.9	27.8	29.7	28.1	25.2	19.8	26.3
Severe stunting	21.5	18.6	18.6	14.9	10.2	17.1	23.6	21.9	19.7	17.4	8.4	18.6
Moderate underweight	29.4	26.8	22.6	20.6	15.6	23.3	27.1	24.0	23.6	20.6	15.3	22.5
Severe underweight	11.1	5.7	7.8	7.0	2.7	7.1	12.1	10.3	9.3	6.2	2.9	8.4
Mild anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Moderate anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Severe anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
C. Sexually transmitted disease												
<i>Prevalence of genital discharge:</i>												
Women	2.2	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.6						
Men							5.7	7.8	8.6	6.3	6.8	7.1
<i>Prevalence of genital ulcer:</i>												
Women	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7						
Men							2.5	6.0	4.2	3.7	2.7	3.8

Tanzania

1996 - FEMALE / MALE POPULATIONS

Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Female						Wealth Quintiles - Male					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood immunization												
BCG coverage	87.5	94.1	95.9	98.8	99.3	95.1	94.5	98.6	95.5	98.9	100.0	97.3
Measles coverage	67.2	81.1	75.6	87.8	95.3	81.0	66.6	78.8	77.2	90.1	94.5	80.7
DPT coverage	72.1	84.3	86.5	89.4	92.8	84.8	76.7	84.9	79.6	93.4	95.8	85.6
Full basic coverage	59.6	67.0	65.7	76.7	79.4	69.4	55.3	70.6	68.1	82.0	85.5	71.5
No basic coverage	8.6	5.9	4.1	0.0	0.7	3.9	5.5	1.4	4.5	1.1	0.0	2.7
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. Treatment of childhood illnesses												
<i>Treatment of fever:</i>												
Medical treatment of fever	32.4	40.1	42.5	40.4	48.3	40.2	32.1	39.8	36.7	42.7	43.1	38.7
Treatment in a public facility	29.4	38.4	38.6	35.8	42.5	36.4	29.6	33.7	34.6	38.0	36.6	34.5
Treatment in a private facility	1.8	1.8	1.8	4.4	4.5	2.8	1.9	4.1	2.1	4.4	6.3	3.7
<i>Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI):</i>												
Medical treatment of ARI	64.9	64.1	72.6	71.7	70.9	69.0	58.7	65.9	77.4	68.0	81.7	70.2
Treatment in a public facility	58.6	63.1	63.1	64.3	63.7	62.5	50.7	60.4	71.2	58.6	70.7	62.2
Treatment in a private facility	6.2	1.1	4.0	7.4	4.3	4.7	6.1	3.2	4.3	9.4	9.3	6.6
<i>Treatment of diarrhea:</i>												
Use of oral rehydration therapy	64.2	63.1	67.3	84.9	87.7	72.2	74.1	79.6	74.1	69.3	81.5	75.1
Medical treatment of diarrhea	37.7	52.3	59.2	60.6	64.6	53.7	51.3	69.1	52.7	57.7	67.1	58.7
Treatment in a public facility	34.2	44.0	53.6	56.5	52.5	47.6	49.0	58.1	49.0	54.1	53.1	52.4
Treatment in a private facility	1.9	4.4	4.9	4.1	10.2	4.6	2.3	10.9	3.7	2.0	9.9	5.2
C. Contraceptive services												
<i>Contraceptive prevalence:</i>												
Women	4.9	7.2	10.0	14.1	28.9	13.3						
Men							7.9	8.7	13.7	16.4	30.3	15.9
<i>Source of contraception - public sector:</i>												
Women	84.1	81.5	84.4	80.2	71.9	77.5						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Source of contraception - private sector:</i>												
Women	8.5	16.0	13.0	15.4	25.1	19.0						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
D. Treatment of adult illnesses												
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore:</i>												
Women	(51.0)	(52.8)	(50.5)	(48.6)	(49.8)	50.6						
Men							*	(58.5)	(61.9)	(70.5)	62.5	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	2.0	2.4	2.9	3.7	7.8	4.0						
Men							6.4	8.3	7.0	13.8	17.3	11.2

Tanzania

1996 - FEMALE / MALE POPULATIONS

Part III: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Female						Wealth Quintiles - Male					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Hygienic practices												
<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. Bednet ownership and use												
<i>Bednet use:</i>												
By children	na	na	na	na	na	na						
C. Breastfeeding												
Exclusive breastfeeding	(39.5)	(48.9)	(25.9)	(51.7)	(25.0)	39.4	(54.4)	(47.5)	47.0	(32.6)	(23.7)	41.5
Timely complementary feeding	85.9	(87.7)	80.1	93.7	(93.1)	87.4	85.6	(95.3)	(77.1)	(95.3)	(90.6)	88.5
Bottle-feeding	6.7	2.8	9.2	8.1	9.9	7.2	8.4	12.2	6.9	8.7	14.6	9.9
D. Micronutrient consumption												
<i>Vitamin A:</i>												
Children	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Tobacco and alcohol use												
<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
F. Sexual practices												
<i>Non-regular sexual partnerships:</i>												
Women	11.1	12.9	13.6	11.8	16.4	13.3						
Men							24.8	26.7	26.2	27.7	35.5	28.6
<i>Condom usage with non-regular partner:</i>												
Women	7.3	11.7	13.0	13.1	30.5	17.1						
Men							20.2	16.4	17.7	24.5	34.4	24.2

Tanzania

1996 - FEMALE / MALE POPULATIONS

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Female						Wealth Quintiles - Male					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Education												
<i>School completion:</i>												
Women	40.8	47.1	53.9	61.0	81.4	58.1	51.8	61.1	66.1	72.6	85.9	69.1
Men												
<i>School participation:</i>												
Girls	16.1	25.0	26.8	35.4	48.7	29.5	15.4	21.5	21.3	25.5	44.9	25.0
Boys												
B. Exposure to mass media												
<i>Newspaper readership:</i>												
Women	1.3	2.8	4.8	8.4	41.0	13.1	5.8	12.9	16.2	19.0	64.8	26.1
Men												
<i>Radio listenership:</i>												
Women	3.4	5.5	23.3	50.5	68.7	32.6	16.2	20.8	47.0	71.0	85.5	52.2
Men												
<i>Television viewership:</i>												
Women	0.8	1.7	3.5	5.4	28.0	8.8	5.6	8.5	7.6	13.0	47.0	18.0
Men												
C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS												
<i>Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	77.8	85.1	86.1	91.3	95.0	87.6	86.9	89.8	93.7	90.1	96.9	91.9
Men												
<i>Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	69.8	68.9	70.7	77.4	84.7	73.0	74.9	73.1	76.5	78.1	85.6	76.2
Men												
<i>Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men												
D. Orphanhood												
Paternal orphan prevalence	6.8	6.8	5.1	5.3	7.2	6.2	6.5	8.2	5.7	4.2	5.6	6.1
Maternal orphan prevalence	2.5	3.5	2.4	2.1	3.7	2.8	2.9	3.8	2.1	3.0	3.4	3.0
Double orphan prevalence	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.6

Tanzania
1996 - RURAL / URBAN POPULATIONS

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Rural						Wealth Quintiles - Urban					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood illness and mortality												
Infant mortality rate	87.5	118.4	93.2	100.5	68.7	96.8	*	*	(116.7)	(109.5)	62.5	81.7
Under-five mortality rate	139.7	182.2	142.7	152.3	109.6	150.0	*	*	*	(155.0)	90.2	120.3
Prevalence of fever	29.1	28.0	31.2	33.2	30.1	30.3	*	31.0	36.3	38.4	27.0	30.5
Prevalence of diarrhea	13.7	12.0	15.3	15.9	11.5	14.0	*	7.7	10.2	13.2	12.8	12.3
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection	11.6	12.9	14.6	14.4	12.5	13.2	*	12.9	10.9	11.4	12.2	11.9
B. Fertility												
Total fertility rate	7.8	6.1	6.5	5.7	(4.5)	6.3	*	*	*	*	3.5	4.1
Adolescent fertility rate	150.0	127.0	165.0	153.0	(95.0)	142.6	*	*	*	*	92.0	115.2
C. Nutritional status												
<i>Children:</i>												
Moderate stunting	27.9	26.9	27.8	25.6	20.8	26.7	*	23.0	25.3	22.4	18.9	20.6
Severe stunting	22.8	20.8	18.9	17.1	8.1	19.1	*	12.6	22.1	11.1	9.9	11.8
Moderate underweight	28.2	25.8	24.2	21.7	16.2	24.5	*	20.3	13.9	14.8	15.0	15.5
Severe underweight	11.8	8.1	8.1	7.0	3.6	8.5	*	6.2	12.8	4.4	2.3	4.1
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	12.1	7.5	9.9	8.7	7.0	9.5	*	(11.6)	4.3	11.0	7.2	8.0
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
D. Female circumcision												
<i>Prevalence of circumcision:</i>												
Girls	11.8	6.0	7.9	7.4	3.4	7.9	*	2.7	7.2	2.2	1.9	2.6
Women	31.9	16.6	17.6	17.6	12.3	20.1	*	6.0	15.5	6.9	9.9	9.8
<i>Prevalence of occlusion:</i>												
Girls	na	na	na	na	na	na	*	*	*	*	*	*
Women	8.8	3.2	7.1	3.3	0.0	5.8	*	*	*	*	3.1	2.1
E. Sexually transmitted disease												
<i>Prevalence of genital discharge:</i>												
Women	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.7	*	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.4
Men	5.8	7.3	7.5	5.4	2.8	6.1	*	*	15.7	10.0	8.8	10.1
<i>Prevalence of genital ulcer:</i>												
Women	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	*	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.5
Men	2.6	5.6	4.0	3.1	1.0	3.6	*	*	5.4	6.4	3.5	4.6

Tanzania

1996 - RURAL / URBAN POPULATIONS

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Rural						Wealth Quintiles - Urban					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood immunization												
BCG coverage	91.1	96.1	95.3	98.6	100.0	95.4	*	*	*	100.0	99.5	99.7
Measles coverage	66.4	78.2	75.0	88.7	94.4	77.7	*	*	*	90.5	95.2	94.4
DPT coverage	74.2	84.4	82.3	90.1	94.6	83.1	*	*	*	97.4	94.2	94.2
Full basic coverage	56.6	67.8	66.9	78.6	85.6	68.2	*	*	*	82.8	81.0	80.4
No basic coverage	7.0	3.9	4.7	0.7	0.0	4.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.5	0.3
Hepatitis B coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Yellow fever coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
B. Treatment of childhood diseases												
<i>Treatment of fever:</i>												
Medical treatment of fever	32.4	39.9	39.2	39.8	35.0	37.3	*	*	(43.7)	49.3	51.7	48.8
Treatment in a public facility	29.7	36.3	36.4	35.1	33.0	34.0	*	*	(38.4)	45.0	42.9	41.5
Treatment in a private facility	1.8	2.6	1.5	4.5	2.0	2.5	*	*	(5.3)	3.7	7.7	6.3
<i>Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI):</i>												
Medical treatment of ARI	61.5	65.3	74.0	69.2	63.0	67.3	*	*	*	(73.0)	84.8	81.0
Treatment in a public facility	54.4	63.1	66.5	60.1	63.0	61.1	*	*	*	(69.3)	70.3	68.3
Treatment in a private facility	6.2	1.0	3.9	9.2	0.0	4.8	*	*	*	(3.6)	11.1	9.7
<i>Treatment of diarrhea:</i>												
Use of oral rehydration therapy	68.5	70.9	71.2	74.5	(85.0)	72.1	*	*	*	(87.1)	83.3	82.3
Medical treatment of diarrhea	44.5	59.8	56.6	55.5	(63.7)	54.1	*	*	*	(80.5)	67.3	67.8
Treatment in a public facility	41.5	49.8	51.6	51.9	(55.6)	48.8	*	*	*	(75.6)	51.6	56.7
Treatment in a private facility	2.1	8.0	4.6	2.6	(5.9)	4.1	*	*	*	(4.9)	12.0	8.8
C. Antenatal and delivery care												
<i>Antenatal care visits:</i>												
To a medically-trained person	82.0	89.6	87.8	92.5	94.4	88.2	*	98.3	92.7	96.2	97.7	96.9
To a doctor	5.1	4.8	4.7	6.8	7.8	5.5	*	9.9	10.5	15.0	16.2	15.0
To a nurse or trained midwife	76.8	84.8	83.1	85.7	86.6	82.7	*	88.4	82.2	81.2	81.5	82.0
Multiple visits to a medically-trained person	80.9	87.6	89.5	88.8	92.3	86.9	*	96.8	89.6	88.2	89.5	89.7
<i>Antenatal care content:</i>												
Tetanus toxoid	86.8	90.3	92.3	93.9	96.1	91.1	*	93.8	95.5	96.3	96.6	96.3
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	26.3	38.8	37.8	47.7	71.1	39.4	*	64.6	69.7	73.5	86.3	80.1
By a doctor	2.8	4.7	4.6	4.9	8.3	4.5	*	12.5	10.9	7.1	12.7	11.6
By a nurse or trained midwife	23.6	34.1	33.2	42.8	62.8	34.9	*	52.1	58.8	66.4	73.7	68.5
In a public facility	24.3	35.4	35.3	44.9	62.9	36.4	*	60.3	66.0	68.7	80.2	74.8
In a private facility	2.3	3.0	3.0	3.4	5.5	3.1	*	1.2	5.9	5.1	4.2	4.3
At home	68.6	56.5	57.4	48.5	28.0	56.2	*	33.1	25.9	25.4	13.8	18.7
D. Contraceptive services												
<i>Contraceptive prevalence:</i>												
Women	4.9	6.6	9.3	12.1	26.3	9.8	*	16.5	16.9	23.1	30.3	26.6
Men	8.2	9.1	12.6	15.0	30.3	13.1	*	*	(23.2)	(22.9)	30.3	26.3

Tanzania

1996 - RURAL / URBAN POPULATIONS

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Rural						Wealth Quintiles - Urban					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
D. Contraceptive services (cont.)												
<i>Source of contraception - public sector:</i>												
Women	83.6	82.4	82.1	83.1	77.9	81.6	*	*	*	73.4	69.2	71.8
Men	*	*	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	100.0	100.0
<i>Source of contraception - private sector:</i>												
Women	8.8	15.7	14.7	12.9	18.2	14.5	*	*	*	21.7	28.3	25.3
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Treatment of adult illnesses												
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore:</i>												
Women	(51.6)	(52.8)	(47.8)	*	*	50.1	*	0.0	*	*	(47.8)	(52.6)
Men	*	(58.5)	(70.2)	(67.3)	*	66.2	0.0	*	*	*	(62.8)	61.4
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore in public facilities:</i>												
Women	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Men	*	(73.7)	(73.8)	(66.7)	*	73.3	0.0	*	*	*	(49.7)	59.2
<i>Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	2.1	2.1	2.9	3.6	6.5	3.0	*	7.5	3.2	4.2	8.5	7.1
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Tanzania

1996 - RURAL / URBAN POPULATIONS

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Rural						Wealth Quintiles - Urban					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Hygienic practices												
<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. Bednet ownership and use												
<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
C. Breastfeeding												
Exclusive breastfeeding	47.3	50.1	39.4	43.3	(32.6)	43.9	*	*	*	*	(17.6)	24.1
Timely complementary feeding	85.5	91.1	77.3	93.9	*	87.0	*	*	*	*	91.0	92.3
Bottle-feeding	7.5	5.4	8.6	7.9	12.1	7.8	*	*	(3.0)	10.9	12.8	12.1
D. Micronutrient consumption												
<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	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Tobacco and alcohol use												
<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
F. Sexual practices												
<i>Non-regular sexual partnerships:</i>												
Women	11.2	11.9	12.3	10.0	13.0	11.5	*	26.4	23.5	19.7	18.1	19.1
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Condom usage with non-regular partner:</i>												
Women	7.4	11.7	9.9	10.3	20.2	11.0	*	(12.0)	(25.1)	19.4	34.1	28.9
Men	20.4	16.1	16.5	26.3	33.1	21.7	*	*	24.6	16.8	35.1	30.8
G. Domestic violence												
Ever experienced violence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Experienced violence in past year	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Tanzania

1996 - RURAL / URBAN POPULATIONS

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Rural						Wealth Quintiles - Urban					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Education												
<i>School completion:</i>												
Women	40.9	46.7	52.6	60.1	79.0	52.7	*	52.5	63.7	64.9	82.6	75.9
Men	51.9	61.5	65.5	72.3	82.7	65.0	*	56.0	70.5	74.0	87.3	81.8
<i>School participation:</i>												
Girls	15.9	24.9	24.7	33.4	49.7	26.0	*	(27.1)	45.1	48.0	48.1	46.3
Boys	15.4	21.0	21.2	26.2	47.0	22.8	*	(30.9)	22.6	21.7	43.4	36.2
B. Exposure to mass media												
<i>Newspaper readership:</i>												
Women	1.4	2.7	3.2	6.4	22.0	5.2	*	3.9	16.9	17.0	50.1	38.6
Men	5.1	12.3	12.8	13.3	40.5	14.3	*	*	40.4	42.5	77.3	64.0
<i>Radio listenership:</i>												
Women	3.4	5.4	23.5	49.7	63.2	24.3	*	7.6	21.6	53.9	71.3	59.7
Men	16.2	18.8	47.4	70.7	83.4	44.4	*	*	44.8	72.4	86.5	77.3
<i>Television viewership:</i>												
Women	0.8	1.6	2.7	2.7	14.4	3.2	*	3.4	9.7	16.7	34.6	27.3
Men	5.7	7.9	5.8	9.8	27.7	9.5	*	*	20.5	26.1	57.0	45.0
C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS												
<i>Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	77.7	84.7	85.8	90.3	93.9	85.5	*	89.9	88.5	95.6	95.5	94.5
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	58.8	68.0	70.1	76.2	83.8	69.7	*	82.4	74.6	82.8	85.1	83.6
Men	61.1	72.3	76.4	78.2	86.9	74.2	*	*	77.8	77.7	84.9	82.7
<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
D. Status of women												
<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	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Can decide whether to have sex	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Justifies domestic violence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Orphanhood												
Paternal orphan prevalence	6.6	7.7	5.0	5.0	7.2	6.2	(6.0)	4.3	9.6	3.3	5.9	5.7
Maternal orphan prevalence	2.7	3.7	2.1	2.7	3.5	2.9	0.0	3.2	3.2	1.3	3.6	3.1
Double orphan prevalence	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.9

PART IV. TECHNICAL NOTES

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

INDICATOR DEFINITIONS

Part I: HNP STATUS

A. CHILDHOOD MORTALITY AND ILLNESS²

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

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

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

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

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

B. FERTILITY

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

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

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

C. NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Children^{3, 4, 5}

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Women^{6, 7}

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. FEMALE CIRCUMCISION

Prevalence of Circumcision

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

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

Prevalence of Occlusion

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

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

E. SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

Prevalence of Genital Discharge

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

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

Prevalence of Genital Ulcer or Sore

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

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

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

A. CHILDHOOD IMMUNIZATION ⁸

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. TREATMENT OF CHILDHOOD ILLNESSES ⁹

Treatment of Fever

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

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

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

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

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

Treatment of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)

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

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

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

Treatment of Diarrhea

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

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

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

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

C. ANTENATAL AND DELIVERY CARE ¹⁰

Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits

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

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

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

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

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

Antenatal Care (ANC) Content

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

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

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

Delivery Attendance

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. CONTRACEPTIVE SERVICES

Contraceptive Prevalence¹¹

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

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

Source of Contraception - Public Sector

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

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

Source of Contraception - Private Sector

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

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

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

E. TREATMENT OF ADULT ILLNESSES

Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore

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

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

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

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

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

Voluntary Counseling and Testing for HIV/AIDS

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

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

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

A. HYGIENIC PRACTICES

Disposal of Children’s Stools

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

Handwashing

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

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

B. BEDNET OWNERSHIP AND USE

Bednet Ownership

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

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

Bednet Use

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

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

C. BREASTFEEDING

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

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

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

D. MICRONUTRIENT CONSUMPTION

Iodized Salt

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

Vitamin A

Children: percent of children¹³ 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

Tobacco¹⁴

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.

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

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

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

Condom Usage with Non-Regular Partner

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

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

G. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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

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

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

A. EDUCATION

School Completion

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

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

School Participation

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

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

B. EXPOSURE TO MASS MEDIA

Newspaper Readership

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

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

Radio Listenership

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

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

Television Viewership

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

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

C. KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES ABOUT HIV/AIDS

Knowledge about Sexual Transmission of HIV/AIDS¹⁵

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS

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

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

D. STATUS OF WOMEN

Household Decisionmaking

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

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

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

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

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

Freedom of Movement

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

Other Decisionmaking, Attitudes

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

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

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

E. ORPHANHOOD

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

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

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

DATA AND METHODS

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

A. SOURCE OF FIGURES

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

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

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

B. MEASUREMENT OF ECONOMIC STATUS

Wealth or Asset Approach

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

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

Index Construction

A single, consolidated index of living standards¹⁷ was constructed by using principal components analysis (PCA) to generate a weight for each household item with available information. A wealth index score was calculated for each household by weighting the response with respect to each item pertaining to that household by the coefficient of the first principal component as determined by application of principal components analysis, and summing the results. The resulting household scores were standardized in relation to a standard normal distribution with a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one.

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

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

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

C. CALCULATION AND PRESENTATION OF RATES

Use of Sampling Weights

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

Calculation of Total Population Averages

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

Sampling Errors

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

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

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

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

Indicator	Unit of measure	Number of observations used to determine how quintile-specific rate was presented		
		<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.)¹⁸

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

DISCUSSION

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

A. DESCRIPTIVE NATURE OF THE RELATIONSHIPS

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

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

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

B. IMPLICATIONS OF A WEALTH/ASSET APPROACH

Wealth or Assets as a Measure of Economic Status

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

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

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

C. ECONOMIC STATUS AS A MEASURE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

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

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

D. INDEX CONSTRUCTION

Choice of Items

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Weighting of Items

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

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

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

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

Use of Principal Components Analysis with Dichotomous Variables

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

Economies of Scale

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

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

E. DEFINITION OF QUINTILES

Quintiles of Individuals

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

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

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

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

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

Quintiles of Males and Females, of Rural and Urban Residents

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

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

F. COMPARISON OF QUINTILES ACROSS COUNTRIES

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

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

G. COMPARISON OF QUINTILES OVER TIME

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

H. STATISTICAL INDICATORS OF INEQUALITY

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

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

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

I. COMPARABILITY WITH OTHER REPORTS

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

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

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

PART V. SUPPORTING TABLES, 2004

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

Tanzania
2004 - SAMPLE SIZES

TOTAL SAMPLE

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
Number of household members						
All	9,467	9,475	9,470	9,468	9,475	47,356
Urban	271	446	736	2,253	7,495	11,201
Rural	9,197	9,029	8,734	7,215	1,979	36,154
Female	4,846	4,792	4,831	4,734	4,881	24,084
Male	4,621	4,683	4,639	4,735	4,594	23,272

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
Mortality rates						
All	3,601	3,397	3,372	3,208	2,506	16,084
Urban	87	119	250	779	1,909	3,144
Rural	3,514	3,278	3,122	2,429	597	12,940
Female	1,779	1,705	1,665	1,556	1,241	7,945
Male	1,823	1,692	1,707	1,652	1,265	8,139
Prevalence of fever, diarrhea, acute respiratory infection						
All	1,812	1,664	1,685	1,560	1,250	7,970
Urban	50	52	121	378	957	1,558
Rural	1,762	1,612	1,564	1,182	293	6,413
Female	897	848	809	787	648	3,989
Male	915	816	876	773	603	3,982
Total fertility rate						
All	1,840	1,944	1,943	2,004	2,597	10,329
Urban	54	99	158	500	2,123	2,935
Rural	1,786	1,845	1,785	1,504	474	7,394
Age-specific fertility rate 15-19						
All	355	449	412	391	638	2,245
Urban	14	29	34	86	507	670
Rural	341	419	378	305	131	1,575
Children's nutritional status						
All	1,651	1,502	1,574	1,451	1,087	7,264
Urban	39	47	106	358	820	1,371
Rural	1,612	1,455	1,467	1,093	267	5,893
Female	815	766	766	726	560	3,633
Male	836	736	808	726	527	3,631
Children's anemia status						
All	1,493	1,384	1,391	1,311	964	6,542
Urban	41	40	86	322	738	1,228
Rural	1,451	1,344	1,305	988	226	5,315
Female	742	694	679	650	481	3,246
Male	751	690	712	661	483	3,296

Tanzania
2004 - SAMPLE SIZES

Part I: HNP STATUS (Cont.)

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
Women's nutritional status						
All	1,826	1,930	1,931	1,989	2,564	10,240
Urban	54	99	157	490	2,090	2,891
Rural	1,772	1,830	1,774	1,498	474	7,348
Women's anemia status						
All	1,815	1,928	1,913	1,983	2,500	10,139
Urban	54	98	157	490	2,031	2,830
Rural	1,761	1,830	1,756	1,493	469	7,309
Girls' circumcision						
All	772	776	798	985	1,165	4,497
Urban	22	34	74	273	915	1,319
Rural	750	742	724	711	250	3,178
Women's circumcision						
All	377	357	316	256	202	1,507
Urban	4	1	18	41	146	210
Rural	373	356	298	215	57	1,298
Prevalence of genital discharge, ulcer, sore						
Female	1,835	1,942	1,943	2,004	2,595	10,319
Urban Female	54	99	158	500	2,121	2,933
Rural Female	1,781	1,842	1,785	1,504	474	7,386
Male	476	500	515	512	606	2,610
Urban Male	10	32	32	131	508	712
Rural Male	467	468	482	382	98	1,897

Tanzania
2004 - SAMPLE SIZES

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
Immunization coverage						
All	399	348	323	323	238	1,631
Urban	10	16	17	61	193	297
Rural	389	331	306	262	45	1,334
Female	214	170	148	157	116	805
Male	185	178	175	166	123	827
Treatment of fever						
All	467	428	396	377	281	1,949
Urban	11	17	28	89	206	351
Rural	456	411	368	288	75	1,598
Female	219	216	186	171	150	942
Male	248	212	210	206	131	1,007
Treatment of acute respiratory infection						
All	162	124	140	130	91	648
Urban	5	7	3	23	71	108
Rural	157	117	137	108	21	540
Female	65	65	69	62	48	309
Male	97	59	71	68	43	339
Treatment of diarrhea						
All	241	236	204	206	118	1,004
Urban	5	6	11	51	83	156
Rural	236	230	193	154	35	848
Female	105	113	91	97	60	466
Male	136	123	112	108	58	538
Antenatal and delivery care						
All	1,974	1,857	1,866	1,681	1,347	8,725
Urban	53	57	140	416	1,025	1,691
Rural	1,921	1,799	1,726	1,265	322	7,034
Contraceptive prevalence						
Female	1,341	1,424	1,380	1,365	1,440	6,950
Urban Female	28	69	103	309	1,137	1,647
Rural Female	1,313	1,355	1,277	1,056	303	5,303
Male	281	294	292	261	272	1,401
Urban Male	3	18	16	65	221	322
Rural Male	278	276	277	196	52	1,078
Contraceptive source						
Female	144	183	215	328	519	1,389
Urban Female	7	13	28	94	422	564
Rural Female	137	170	187	235	97	825
Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore						
Female	73	75	82	84	122	436
Urban Female	2	3	7	29	102	143
Rural Female	72	72	75	54	20	293
Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural Male	na	na	na	na	na	na

Tanzania
2004 - SAMPLE SIZES

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
Sanitary disposal of stools						
All	1,143	1,082	1,085	1,057	950	5,317
Urban	31	39	79	262	736	1,148
Rural	1,111	1,044	1,006	794	214	4,170
Wash hands prior to preparing food						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Handwashing facilities in household?						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bednet ownership						
All	1,837	1,928	1,919	1,913	2,135	9,733
Urban	62	93	160	516	1,739	2,569
Rural	1,775	1,835	1,759	1,398	396	7,163
Bednet use by children						
All	1,974	1,857	1,866	1,681	1,347	8,725
Urban	53	57	140	416	1,025	1,691
Rural	1,921	1,799	1,726	1,265	322	7,034
Bednet use by pregnant women						
All	235	239	216	218	180	1,088
Urban	9	4	11	50	138	213
Rural	226	236	205	168	42	875
Exclusive breastfeeding						
All	121	101	134	114	89	559
Urban	3	13	25	60	na	102
Rural	121	98	122	88	29	458
Female	55	59	60	63	55	291
Male	66	42	75	51	34	268
Timely complementary breastfeeding						
All	114	141	141	117	91	604
Urban	2	4	8	39	71	125
Rural	112	137	133	78	20	480
Female	61	69	67	62	48	308
Male	53	72	74	55	43	296
Bottle-feeding						
All	358	384	398	332	268	1,739
Urban	6	12	35	92	198	343
Rural	352	372	363	240	69	1,396
Female	175	205	190	178	148	896
Male	182	179	208	154	120	843

Tanzania

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	
Iodized salt in household						
All	1,700	1,794	1,792	1,809	1,985	9,080
Urban	55	83	144	473	1,606	2,361
Rural	1,645	1,712	1,648	1,336	379	6,719
Vitamin A supplementation						
All	1,624	1,501	1,478	1,403	1,112	7,118
Urban	49	45	97	342	862	1,395
Rural	1,575	1,456	1,381	1,061	250	5,723
Female	807	755	717	698	569	3,547
Male	816	746	761	705	543	3,571
Tobacco and alcohol use, casual sexual partners, condom use for casual sex						
Female	1,840	1,944	1,943	2,003	2,594	10,325
Urban Female	54	99	158	500	2,120	2,931
Rural Female	1,786	1,844	1,785	1,504	474	7,393
Male	484	504	516	517	615	2,635
Urban Male	10	32	32	131	512	716
Rural Male	474	473	483	386	103	1,919
Domestic violence						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na

Tanzania
2004 - SAMPLE SIZES

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
School completion (Grade 5)						
Female	1,987	2,106	2,089	2,152	2,854	11,187
Urban female	59	106	169	533	2,334	3,200
Rural female	1,928	2,000	1,920	1,619	520	7,987
Male	1,708	1,928	1,843	2,058	2,520	10,056
Urban male	43	116	135	492	2,041	2,827
Rural male	1,665	1,811	1,708	1,565	479	7,229
School participation						
Female	732	696	709	704	606	3,447
Urban female	16	40	52	150	458	715
Rural female	716	657	656	554	148	2,732
Male	801	755	757	782	579	3,675
Urban male	18	27	62	187	443	737
Rural male	783	728	695	595	136	2,938
Mass media exposure						
Female	1,840	1,944	1,943	2,004	2,597	10,329
Urban female	54	99	158	500	2,123	2,935
Rural female	1,786	1,845	1,785	1,504	474	7,394
Male	484	504	516	517	615	2,635
Urban male	10	32	32	131	512	716
Rural male	474	473	483	386	103	1,919
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention						
Female	1,840	1,944	1,943	2,004	2,597	10,329
Urban female	54	99	158	500	2,123	2,935
Rural female	1,786	1,845	1,785	1,504	474	7,394
Male	484	504	516	517	615	2,635
Urban male	10	32	32	131	512	716
Rural male	474	473	483	386	103	1,919
Household decisionmaking and justification of violence						
All	1,840	1,944	1,943	2,004	2,597	10,329
Urban	54	99	158	500	2,123	2,935
Rural	1,786	1,845	1,785	1,504	474	7,394
Orphanhood						
All	4,856	4,538	4,664	4,570	3,818	22,447
Urban	126	194	338	1,054	2,909	4,621
Rural	4,730	4,345	4,327	3,516	909	17,826
Female	2,363	2,221	2,282	2,262	1,968	11,097
Male	2,493	2,317	2,382	2,308	1,850	11,350

Tanzania

2004 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood illness and mortality						
Infant mortality rate	5.45	7.12	6.58	5.56	8.04	3.11
Under-five mortality rate	6.77	8.71	8.83	7.16	9.00	4.12
Prevalence of fever	1.89	1.96	1.60	1.55	1.65	1.04
Prevalence of diarrhea	1.07	1.12	1.17	1.10	1.06	0.57
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection	0.89	0.97	0.93	0.99	1.07	0.51
B. Fertility						
Total fertility rate	0.21	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.13	0.14
Adolescent fertility rate	12.34	9.28	11.45	9.98	8.89	5.55
C. Nutritional status						
<i>Children:</i>						
Moderate stunting	1.35	1.47	1.48	1.45	1.18	0.70
Severe stunting	1.45	1.38	1.31	1.13	0.83	0.69
Moderate underweight	1.50	1.56	1.29	1.17	1.38	0.69
Severe underweight	0.67	0.77	0.64	0.71	0.33	0.36
Mild anemia	1.21	1.36	1.43	1.52	1.74	0.73
Moderate anemia	1.59	1.71	2.01	1.83	1.95	1.03
Severe anemia	0.68	0.72	0.67	0.62	0.87	0.34
<i>Women:</i>						
Malnutrition	1.00	0.83	0.79	0.75	0.88	0.42
Mild anemia	1.23	1.52	1.34	1.39	1.41	0.76
Moderate anemia	0.95	1.24	1.10	1.02	1.23	0.59
Severe anemia	0.32	0.31	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.13
D. Female circumcision						
<i>Prevalence of circumcision:</i>						
Girls	1.70	1.63	1.16	0.85	0.35	0.69
Women	2.91	2.21	2.03	1.65	1.09	1.33
<i>Prevalence of occlusion:</i>						
Girls	1.56	0.00	3.44	0.00	*	1.15
Women	0.62	0.62	0.85	0.86	2.59	0.48
E. Sexually transmitted disease						
<i>Prevalence of genital discharge:</i>						
Women	0.51	0.40	0.47	0.53	0.55	0.24
Men	0.62	0.94	0.73	1.02	0.50	0.39
<i>Prevalence of genital ulcer:</i>						
Women	0.37	0.37	0.35	0.39	0.34	0.17
Men	0.66	0.92	1.05	1.26	0.57	0.46

Tanzania

2004 - 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	
A. Childhood immunization						
BCG coverage	2.43	2.13	2.15	1.56	1.65	1.12
Measles coverage	4.00	3.01	3.32	1.97	2.44	1.92
DPT coverage	3.32	3.56	3.96	4.37	4.69	2.12
Full basic coverage	3.21	3.44	3.93	4.15	4.21	2.07
No basic coverage	2.15	1.89	1.45	0.92	1.59	0.86
Hepatitis B coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na
Yellow fever coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na
B. Treatment of childhood illnesses						
<i>Treatment of fever:</i>						
Medical treatment of fever	3.56	3.20	3.66	3.42	3.89	1.91
Treatment in a public facility	3.49	3.55	3.57	3.53	4.82	2.01
Treatment in a private facility	1.08	1.50	1.67	1.95	3.35	0.93
<i>Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI):</i>						
Medical treatment of ARI	5.01	5.96	5.25	5.67	6.97	2.82
Treatment in a public facility	5.09	5.94	5.91	5.55	6.80	2.91
Treatment in a private facility	2.60	0.87	2.48	2.45	4.59	1.21
<i>Treatment of diarrhea:</i>						
Use of oral rehydration therapy	3.60	3.54	4.18	3.68	4.33	1.95
Medical treatment of diarrhea	3.50	4.38	5.03	4.11	6.21	2.24
Treatment in a public facility	3.52	4.58	4.83	4.06	6.67	2.32
Treatment in a private facility	1.40	1.34	3.82	1.51	4.99	1.15
C. Antenatal and delivery care						
<i>Antenatal care (ANC) visits:</i>						
To a medically-trained person	1.74	0.95	0.85	1.05	1.20	0.65
To a doctor	0.31	0.42	0.53	0.53	0.95	0.29
To a nurse or trained midwife	1.81	1.01	1.04	1.20	1.56	0.73
Multiple visits to a medically-trained person	1.77	1.25	1.36	1.43	1.57	0.79
<i>Antenatal care content:</i>						
Tetanus toxoid	1.82	1.39	1.64	1.50	1.37	0.83
Prophylactic antimalarial treatment	2.39	2.11	2.09	2.07	1.89	1.19
Iron supplementation	1.91	1.87	2.17	1.99	2.24	1.09
<i>Delivery attendance:</i>						
By a medically-trained person	2.13	1.87	2.23	2.35	1.34	1.64
By a doctor	0.33	0.45	0.57	0.55	1.31	0.37
By a nurse or trained midwife	1.97	1.76	2.16	2.29	1.68	1.48
In a public facility	2.02	1.95	1.98	2.29	2.13	1.54
In a private facility	1.10	1.13	1.28	1.78	1.79	0.89
At home	2.34	1.98	2.33	2.36	1.35	1.66
D. Contraceptive services						
<i>Contraceptive prevalence:</i>						
Women	1.18	1.34	1.37	1.73	1.92	1.02
Men	2.54	3.10	2.82	3.35	4.21	1.57
<i>Source of contraception - public sector:</i>						
Women	4.09	3.90	3.62	3.09	3.33	1.97
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na

Tanzania

2004 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION**Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE (Cont.)**

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
D. Contraceptive services (cont.)						
<i>Source of contraception - private sector:</i>						
Women	3.57	3.25	3.42	2.97	3.32	1.91
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Treatment of adult illnesses						
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore:</i>						
Women	6.84	6.30	5.73	6.24	5.26	2.78
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore in public facilities:</i>						
Women	7.32	6.21	6.04	7.40	5.80	3.13
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS:</i>						
Women	0.66	0.86	0.78	1.09	1.24	0.79
Men	1.21	1.42	1.67	1.89	2.36	0.92

Tanzania

2004 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION**Part III: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD BEHAVIOR**

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Hygienic practices						
<i>Disposal of children's stools:</i>						
Sanitary disposal	3.25	2.90	2.25	1.46	1.42	1.70
<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. Bednet ownership and use						
<i>Bednet ownership:</i>						
Bednet ownership	2.04	2.11	2.26	2.55	1.65	1.73
Treated bednet ownership	0.36	0.60	1.06	1.23	1.89	0.99
<i>Bednet use:</i>						
By children	2.17	2.71	2.64	2.68	2.61	1.84
By pregnant women	2.49	3.38	4.23	4.19	3.93	2.24
C. Breastfeeding						
Exclusive breastfeeding	5.59	5.26	4.94	5.67	7.99	2.85
Timely complementary feeding	3.05	3.40	4.45	2.92	2.67	1.62
Bottle-feeding	0.95	0.66	0.91	0.63	3.16	0.65
D. Micronutrient consumption						
<i>Iodized salt:</i>						
Availability of iodized salt in household	2.15	1.89	2.21	2.68	2.00	1.83
<i>Vitamin A:</i>						
Children	2.54	2.52	2.00	2.19	2.70	1.54
Women	1.29	1.27	1.48	1.55	2.22	1.01
E. Tobacco and alcohol use						
<i>Tobacco:</i>						
Women	0.69	0.42	0.45	0.12	0.16	0.19
Men	2.45	2.48	2.55	2.34	2.20	1.19
<i>Alcohol:</i>						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
F. Sexual practices						
<i>Non-regular sexual partnerships:</i>						
Women	0.38	0.46	0.53	0.59	0.56	0.25
Men	2.21	2.46	2.47	2.95	2.57	1.19
<i>Condom usage with non-regular partner:</i>						
Women	*	10.37	10.39	10.55	9.06	5.40
Men	7.48	6.21	8.14	6.00	3.52	3.34
G. Domestic violence						
Ever experienced violence	na	na	na	na	na	na
Experienced violence in past year	na	na	na	na	na	na

Tanzania

2004 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Education						
<i>School completion:</i>						
Women	2.33	1.69	1.72	1.39	1.09	1.43
Men	2.19	1.68	1.65	1.34	0.84	1.23
<i>School participation:</i>						
Girls	3.19	2.57	2.39	2.02	2.22	1.79
Boys	3.20	2.57	2.55	2.01	2.72	1.87
B. Exposure to mass media						
<i>Newspaper readership:</i>						
Women	0.61	0.83	1.02	1.42	1.66	1.18
Men	2.33	2.38	2.54	2.74	2.90	1.71
<i>Radio listenership:</i>						
Women	1.67	2.02	1.73	1.27	1.17	1.29
Men	3.16	2.37	2.70	1.57	1.67	1.27
<i>Television viewership:</i>						
Women	0.33	0.49	0.60	1.05	2.17	1.43
Men	1.19	1.60	1.93	2.61	3.16	1.82
C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS						
<i>Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>						
Women	1.84	1.23	0.96	0.48	0.28	0.65
Men	1.59	1.09	0.69	0.94	1.09	0.54
<i>Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	2.50	1.81	1.71	1.75	1.15	0.91
<i>Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS:</i>						
Women	1.79	1.21	1.22	0.90	0.68	0.76
Men	2.12	2.41	2.58	2.05	1.59	1.16
D. Status of women						
<i>Household decisionmaking:</i>						
Can seek own health care	2.25	2.52	2.13	1.92	1.74	1.33
Can seek children's health care	1.41	1.03	0.67	0.52	0.69	0.49
Can make daily household purchases	1.67	1.69	1.60	1.69	1.53	0.96
Can make large household purchases	1.70	1.54	1.55	1.50	1.45	0.87
Can make meal-related decisions	1.73	1.54	1.55	1.38	1.47	0.79
<i>Freedom of movement:</i>						
Can travel to visit family/relatives	1.25	1.00	1.09	1.43	1.41	0.72
<i>Other decisionmaking, attitudes:</i>						
Can decide how to spend own money	3.73	4.05	3.98	2.95	1.58	2.04
Can decide whether to have sex	1.13	0.77	0.76	0.90	0.69	0.50
Justifies domestic violence	1.99	2.02	1.88	1.71	1.80	1.13
E. Orphanhood						
Paternal orphan prevalence	0.66	0.58	0.63	0.57	0.65	0.31
Maternal orphan prevalence	0.36	0.40	0.45	0.44	0.54	0.21
Double orphan prevalence	0.14	0.10	0.20	0.23	0.35	0.10

Tanzania

2004 - ASSET DISTRIBUTION AND WEIGHTS

(FACTOR SCORE)

Asset Variable	Unweighted		Wealth Quintiles					Factor Score	
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High		Avg.
Percentage of Population									
Has radio	0.608	0.488	18.0%	64.2%	61.1%	77.6%	88.3%	61.8%	0.03263
Has television	0.063	0.243	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	32.2%	6.5%	0.06091
Has refrigerator	0.040	0.197	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	21.0%	4.2%	0.02671
Has bicycle	0.403	0.491	37.3%	52.5%	51.7%	54.2%	37.8%	46.7%	-0.00858
Has motorcycle or scooter	0.019	0.137	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	1.1%	5.8%	1.5%	0.03015
Has car or truck	0.013	0.115	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	9.7%	2.1%	0.00225
Has phone	0.094	0.292	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	3.3%	45.0%	9.7%	-0.03536
Has an iron	0.212	0.408	0.0%	2.8%	14.8%	38.8%	68.3%	25.0%	-0.00103
Has a bank account	0.070	0.256	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	6.4%	33.0%	8.0%	0.01400
Has a domestic worker not related to household head	0.009	0.093	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.8%	1.6%	0.01289
Uses piped water in residence	0.066	0.249	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.3%	18.6%	4.0%	-0.01274
Uses piped water in compound or plot	0.043	0.202	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%	3.8%	12.3%	3.4%	-0.01178
Uses water from piped public source	0.207	0.405	9.0%	15.9%	18.5%	22.9%	11.0%	15.4%	-0.02451
Uses water from neighbor's tap	0.096	0.295	0.0%	2.0%	4.6%	12.6%	29.6%	9.8%	0.01818
Uses water from own private open well	0.008	0.087	0.5%	1.3%	0.6%	1.2%	0.9%	0.9%	0.04896
Uses water from a public open well	0.237	0.425	47.6%	29.2%	26.0%	16.6%	3.9%	24.7%	0.02535
Uses water from neighbor's open well	0.012	0.107	0.9%	2.8%	1.0%	1.4%	1.0%	1.4%	-0.02269
Uses bottled water	0.002	0.042	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.1%	0.01609
Uses water from a protected well in own or neighbor's yard or plot	0.009	0.092	0.0%	0.3%	0.9%	0.7%	4.6%	1.3%	0.03480
Uses water from a protected public well	0.105	0.306	9.8%	18.0%	15.8%	14.1%	5.6%	12.7%	0.02454
Uses water from a spring	0.055	0.228	7.2%	7.0%	7.2%	6.2%	1.8%	5.9%	-0.03386
Uses water from river, stream, pond, lake or dam	0.144	0.351	25.2%	23.0%	23.9%	17.3%	3.2%	18.5%	0.04771
Uses water from other source	0.018	0.131	0.0%	0.3%	0.7%	1.8%	7.0%	2.0%	0.08085
Uses own flush toilet	0.021	0.143	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	9.9%	2.1%	0.07179
Uses shared flush toilet	0.008	0.089	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.6%	0.00722
Uses own pit latrine	0.540	0.498	55.1%	65.4%	68.8%	68.8%	34.0%	58.4%	0.03403
Uses shared pit latrine	0.208	0.406	4.5%	21.3%	17.6%	23.6%	34.7%	20.3%	0.03987
Uses own VIP latrine	0.023	0.150	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	10.4%	2.2%	0.08082
Uses shared VIP latrine	0.015	0.120	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	6.4%	1.4%	0.07248
Uses bush or field as latrine	0.180	0.384	40.2%	12.8%	12.6%	5.2%	0.7%	14.3%	0.06268
Has earth, mud, dung, or sand flooring	0.712	0.453	100.0%	99.4%	98.6%	69.9%	4.2%	74.4%	-0.09911
Has floor made of dung	0.005	0.069	0.0%	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%	0.0%	0.4%	-0.00216
Has finished wood, vinyl, or tile flooring	0.002	0.049	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.4%	0.02026
Has cement flooring	0.278	0.448	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	28.6%	94.0%	24.6%	0.09829
Has roof made of grass, leaves, or mud	0.504	0.500	100.0%	99.9%	42.8%	8.3%	0.5%	50.3%	-0.08229
Has roof made of corrugated iron	0.485	0.500	0.0%	0.0%	56.6%	91.2%	95.9%	48.7%	0.07753
Has roof made of tile	0.005	0.068	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	2.3%	0.5%	0.01781
Has roof made of other materials	0.006	0.078	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	1.3%	0.4%	0.01559
Has walls made of grass	0.012	0.107	1.9%	1.1%	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.8%	-0.00946
Has walls made of pole and mud	0.395	0.489	63.7%	37.9%	35.5%	21.7%	4.1%	32.6%	-0.04820
Has walls made of sundried	0.246	0.431	32.5%	46.4%	44.0%	36.8%	10.5%	34.1%	-0.02364
Has walls made of baked brick	0.141	0.348	0.7%	13.3%	18.2%	32.4%	17.0%	16.4%	0.00661
Has walls made of timber	0.009	0.093	0.5%	0.8%	0.7%	1.5%	0.3%	0.8%	-0.00221
Has walls made of cement brick	0.149	0.356	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	5.9%	66.3%	14.5%	0.08459
Has walls made of stone	0.046	0.210	0.0%	0.1%	0.6%	1.5%	1.8%	0.8%	0.01288
Has walls made of other materials	0.002	0.049	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	-0.00453

Tanzania
2004 - ASSET DISTRIBUTION AND WEIGHTS (Cont.)
(FACTOR SCORE)

Asset Variable	Unweighted		Wealth Quintiles						Factor Score
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	
			Percentage of Population						
Uses electricity for cooking	0.004	0.060	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.2%	0.02324
Uses kerosene for cooking	0.020	0.142	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	5.1%	1.2%	0.02425
Uses charcoal for cooking	0.153	0.360	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	14.3%	72.3%	17.5%	0.08264
Uses wood, straw, dung, or crop residue for cooking	0.819	0.385	100.0%	100.0%	99.1%	84.5%	20.6%	80.8%	-0.09132
Uses other fuel for cooking	0.003	0.059	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%	0.2%	0.00937
Uses electricity for lighting	0.106	0.308	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	51.2%	10.4%	0.09262
Uses paraffin - hurricane lamp for lighting	0.228	0.420	0.0%	2.6%	20.2%	52.2%	40.6%	23.1%	0.02594
Uses paraffin - pressure lamp for lighting	0.022	0.146	0.1%	2.8%	2.3%	3.3%	0.9%	1.9%	-0.00402
Uses paraffin - wick lamp for lighting	0.608	0.488	93.9%	87.9%	76.0%	42.7%	6.3%	61.3%	-0.07510
Uses firewood for lighting	0.030	0.172	6.0%	6.3%	1.2%	0.6%	0.0%	2.8%	-0.01494
Uses candles for lighting	0.004	0.062	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.9%	0.2%	0.00818
Acres of land for farming	3.353	26.248	470.1%	532.7%	543.3%	667.4%	240.8%	490.8%	-0.00274
Acres of land for grazing	0.134	1.681	25.8%	20.7%	58.9%	28.5%	20.1%	30.8%	-0.00172
Number of members per sleeping room	2.401	1.317	3.5	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.8	-0.01482

PART VI. SUPPORTING TABLES, 1999

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

Tanzania
1999 - SAMPLE SIZES

TOTAL SAMPLE

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
Number of household members						
All	3,482	3,484	4,080	3,468	3,619	18,133
Urban	94	124	407	786	2,645	4,057
Rural	3,388	3,360	3,673	2,682	975	14,077
Female	1,754	1,812	2,153	1,776	1,834	9,329
Male	1,728	1,672	1,927	1,692	1,786	8,805

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
Mortality rates						
All	1,372	1,305	1,257	1,166	1,096	6,195
Urban	35	37	91	276	807	1,245
Rural	1,337	1,267	1,166	890	289	4,949
Female	637	669	635	567	521	3,029
Male	735	636	621	599	575	3,166
Prevalence of fever, diarrhea, acute respiratory infection						
All	678	599	601	519	502	2,898
Urban	11	19	37	115	364	546
Rural	667	580	564	404	138	2,353
Female	326	316	309	247	238	1,436
Male	352	283	292	271	264	1,462
Total fertility rate						
All	1,877	2,016	2,287	2,153	2,775	11,109
Urban	61	74	229	621	2,188	3,173
Rural	1,816	1,942	2,059	1,531	587	7,935
Age-specific fertility rate 15-19						
All	387	437	559	519	639	2,541
Urban	13	21	44	118	523	719
Rural	374	415	515	401	116	1,821
Children's nutritional status						
All	615	532	548	473	414	2,582
Urban	11	19	32	100	290	452
Rural	604	514	516	373	124	2,131
Female	295	281	278	231	193	1,278
Male	320	252	270	242	221	1,305
Children's anemia status						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Female	na	na	na	na	na	na
Male	na	na	na	na	na	na

Tanzania
1999 - SAMPLE SIZES

Part I: HNP STATUS (Cont.)

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

Tanzania

1999 - SAMPLE SIZES

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
Immunization coverage						
All	144	105	131	114	100	593
Urban	2	4	7	21	78	112
Rural	142	101	124	92	22	481
Female	52	60	70	41	36	259
Male	91	45	61	72	64	333
Treatment of fever						
All	240	229	189	193	167	1,018
Urban	5	7	18	34	117	181
Rural	235	221	171	158	51	836
Female	126	115	103	98	93	535
Male	114	114	86	95	75	484
Treatment of acute respiratory infection						
All	92	78	69	98	66	403
Urban	2	1	2	16	45	66
Rural	91	76	67	81	21	336
Female	47	43	20	52	30	192
Male	45	34	49	46	35	209
Treatment of diarrhea						
All	79	73	85	79	42	358
Urban	1	3	9	10	30	53
Rural	78	71	76	68	12	305
Female	33	36	33	41	18	161
Male	46	38	52	38	25	199
Antenatal and delivery care						
All	456	436	458	399	435	2,183
Urban	9	15	35	109	334	502
Rural	447	421	422	290	100	1,680
Contraceptive prevalence						
Female	488	531	552	516	565	2,653
Urban Female	15	17	42	128	420	622
Rural Female	473	515	510	388	145	2,031
Male	349	361	443	464	446	2,063
Urban Male	12	17	37	109	328	503
Rural Male	337	344	406	355	117	1,559
Contraceptive source						
Female	28	68	65	105	182	447
Urban Female	2	5	12	47	138	204
Rural Female	26	63	53	58	44	243
Male	349	361	443	464	446	2,063
Urban Male	12	17	37	109	328	503
Rural Male	337	344	406	355	117	1,559
Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore						
Female	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban Female	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural Female	na	na	na	na	na	na
Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural Male	na	na	na	na	na	na

Tanzania

1999 - SAMPLE SIZES

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
Sanitary disposal of stools						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Wash hands prior to preparing food						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Handwashing facilities in household?						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bednet ownership						
All	714	627	782	656	852	3,631
Urban	21	26	91	192	655	985
Rural	693	601	690	464	197	2,645
Bednet use by children						
All	434	387	458	394	403	2,076
Urban	12	16	41	104	300	473
Rural	422	371	416	290	103	1,602
Bednet use by pregnant women						
All	86	68	97	71	57	379
Urban	2	2	5	14	42	65
Rural	84	66	91	57	16	314
Exclusive breastfeeding						
All	51	42	56	35	36	220
Urban	0	0	8	2	22	32
Rural	51	42	48	32	14	187
Female	19	21	27	23	19	109
Male	32	21	29	12	17	111
Timely complementary breastfeeding						
All	42	50	51	33	29	205
Urban	0	1	0	13	25	39
Rural	42	49	51	19	4	165
Female	15	24	26	13	13	91
Male	27	26	25	19	17	114
Bottle-feeding						
All	139	130	161	107	100	637
Urban	1	2	15	23	73	114
Rural	138	128	146	84	27	523
Female	57	63	84	59	41	304
Male	82	67	77	48	59	333

Tanzania

1999 - SAMPLE SIZES

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
Iodized salt in household						
All	700	609	749	627	823	3,508
Urban	19	25	88	175	632	939
Rural	681	583	660	452	191	2,567
Vitamin A supplementation						
All	597	541	528	464	442	2,572
Urban	11	18	27	105	326	487
Rural	586	522	501	359	117	2,085
Female	320	251	256	234	239	1,300
Male	276	289	272	230	203	1,270
Tobacco and alcohol use, casual sexual partners, condom use for casual sex						
Female	680	725	843	788	992	4,028
Urban Female	21	26	80	217	778	1,122
Rural Female	659	699	763	572	214	2,907
Male	569	620	756	733	863	3,541
Urban Male	19	31	77	174	640	941
Rural Male	550	589	679	559	223	2,600
Domestic violence						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na

Tanzania

1999 - SAMPLE SIZES

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
School completion (Grade 5)						
Female	709	735	887	816	1,008	4,156
Urban female	22	29	83	221	794	1,149
Rural female	687	707	804	595	213	3,007
Male	600	605	780	685	870	3,540
Urban male	16	30	93	163	659	961
Rural male	585	575	687	522	211	2,579
School participation						
Female	236	257	333	299	233	1,358
Urban female	6	7	37	77	159	286
Rural female	230	251	296	222	73	1,072
Male	304	315	304	276	260	1,459
Urban male	12	7	30	52	177	278
Rural male	292	308	274	224	83	1,181
Mass media exposure						
Female	680	725	843	788	992	4,029
Urban female	21	26	80	217	778	1,122
Rural female	659	699	763	572	214	2,907
Male	569	620	756	733	863	3,542
Urban male	19	31	77	174	640	941
Rural male	550	589	679	559	223	2,601
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention						
Female	1,569	725	843	788	992	4,917
Urban female	21	26	80	217	778	1,122
Rural female	659	699	763	572	214	2,907
Male	569	620	756	733	863	3,542
Urban male	19	31	77	174	640	941
Rural male	550	589	679	559	223	2,600
Household decisionmaking and justification of violence						
All	680	725	843	788	992	4,029
Urban	21	26	80	217	778	1,122
Rural	659	699	763	572	214	2,907
Orphanhood						
All	1,674	1,691	1,869	1,572	1,430	8,237
Urban	47	44	170	320	983	1,564
Rural	1,628	1,646	1,699	1,252	447	6,672
Female	780	845	981	784	693	4,084
Male	894	845	888	788	737	4,152

Tanzania

1999 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood illness and mortality						
Infant mortality rate	13.62	11.17	16.54	14.50	11.13	6.66
Under-five mortality rate	13.97	13.65	23.17	17.26	12.89	8.78
Prevalence of fever	3.13	2.69	3.26	3.58	4.10	1.73
Prevalence of diarrhea	1.78	2.12	1.80	2.44	1.41	0.91
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection	2.29	1.91	1.73	2.68	1.70	0.82
B. Fertility						
Total fertility rate	0.39	0.33	0.45	0.42	0.29	0.26
Adolescent fertility rate	31.00	22.00	26.00	21.00	17.00	11.00
C. Nutritional status						
<i>Children:</i>						
Moderate stunting	1.93	2.71	2.28	2.15	2.52	1.12
Severe stunting	1.77	3.16	2.20	1.85	1.60	1.11
Moderate underweight	2.02	3.15	2.22	2.57	3.28	1.29
Severe underweight	2.70	1.44	1.11	1.39	1.34	0.72
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
D. Female circumcision						
<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	*	*	*	*	*	*
E. Sexually transmitted disease						
<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

Tanzania

1999 - 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	
A. Childhood immunization						
BCG coverage	3.29	1.92	4.80	3.24	0.12	1.52
Measles coverage	5.55	5.83	5.58	3.58	3.00	3.04
DPT coverage	6.04	5.77	6.18	3.49	6.57	3.51
Full basic coverage	5.98	7.23	5.84	4.51	5.64	3.42
No basic coverage	3.21	1.82	4.60	2.68	0.12	1.55
Hepatitis B coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na
Yellow fever coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na
B. Treatment of childhood illnesses						
<i>Treatment of fever:</i>						
Medical treatment of fever	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 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	8.02	5.64	7.12	6.46	7.98	3.22
Medical treatment of diarrhea	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
C. Antenatal and delivery care						
<i>Antenatal care (ANC) visits:</i>						
To a medically-trained person	4.14	3.37	2.63	1.96	1.06	2.03
To a doctor	1.26	1.08	0.76	0.97	3.96	0.97
To a nurse or trained midwife	5.25	3.03	2.60	1.83	3.92	2.19
Multiple visits to a medically-trained person	5.21	4.93	3.46	2.55	1.56	2.74
<i>Antenatal care content:</i>						
Tetanus toxoid	4.67	4.42	2.89	2.43	1.90	2.30
Prophylactic antimalarial treatment	3.81	3.48	3.31	3.36	4.20	1.98
Iron supplementation	3.78	3.74	4.21	4.61	4.49	2.55
<i>Delivery attendance:</i>						
By a medically-trained person	3.43	3.76	3.98	4.88	2.74	2.85
By a doctor	0.98	2.57	1.18	1.34	2.27	0.77
By a nurse or trained midwife	3.15	3.54	3.93	4.60	3.33	2.72
In a public facility	2.83	3.78	3.64	4.76	3.37	2.46
In a private facility	1.68	1.54	1.59	4.20	3.25	1.61
At home	3.39	3.79	3.97	4.81	2.92	2.86
D. Contraceptive services						
<i>Contraceptive prevalence:</i>						
Women	1.40	2.88	2.19	4.21	2.41	1.72
Men	1.91	3.02	2.64	4.19	3.36	1.96
<i>Source of contraception - public sector:</i>						
Women	9.16	8.91	7.95	2.89	4.44	3.18
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na

Tanzania

1999 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
D. Contraceptive services (cont.)						
<i>Source of contraception - private sector:</i>						
Women	9.69	8.68	7.76	3.74	4.47	3.20
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Treatment of adult illnesses						
<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	0.81	1.03	0.74	1.58	1.68	0.73
Men	1.44	2.23	1.26	1.76	2.08	0.86

Tanzania

1999 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Hygienic practices						
<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. Bednet ownership and use						
<i>Bednet ownership:</i>						
Bednet ownership	1.76	2.71	2.82	4.41	2.56	1.89
Treated bednet ownership	0.38	0.18	0.34	0.44	0.63	0.21
<i>Bednet use:</i>						
By children	2.22	2.48	2.41	4.84	3.44	1.75
By pregnant women	2.02	4.57	3.31	7.36	5.92	2.34
C. Breastfeeding						
Exclusive breastfeeding	9.60	*	9.56	8.92	11.56	5.68
Timely complementary feeding	8.72	10.20	9.19	9.38	17.32	5.99
Bottle-feeding	3.15	1.93	2.09	4.52	6.08	1.52
D. Micronutrient consumption						
<i>Iodized salt:</i>						
Availability of iodized salt in household	4.60	3.66	3.89	4.06	2.06	2.65
<i>Vitamin A:</i>						
Children	1.59	3.56	1.96	2.47	2.93	1.47
Women	1.93	2.83	1.82	2.25	1.81	1.02
E. Tobacco and alcohol use						
<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
F. Sexual practices						
<i>Non-regular sexual partnerships:</i>						
Women	1.52	1.78	1.88	1.88	2.21	1.10
Men	3.39	3.97	2.44	2.90	2.64	1.29
<i>Condom usage with non-regular partner:</i>						
Women	8.60	5.82	4.04	5.16	6.24	3.36
Men	4.15	7.84	3.19	5.12	4.02	2.68
G. Domestic violence						
Ever experienced violence	na	na	na	na	na	na
Experienced violence in past year	na	na	na	na	na	na

Tanzania

1999 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Education						
<i>School completion:</i>						
Women	3.07	3.38	3.16	2.95	1.52	2.04
Men	4.43	2.81	2.14	1.93	2.74	1.49
<i>School participation:</i>						
Girls	4.26	4.42	4.07	4.50	3.72	2.53
Boys	2.73	3.69	2.86	5.06	4.55	2.07
B. Exposure to mass media						
<i>Newspaper readership:</i>						
Women	0.45	0.53	0.38	1.01	1.95	0.76
Men	1.10	1.65	1.03	2.44	2.27	1.35
<i>Radio listenership:</i>						
Women	0.86	2.90	1.71	3.15	1.67	1.38
Men	2.52	4.76	2.57	3.68	1.94	1.69
<i>Television viewership:</i>						
Women	0.38	0.18	0.50	0.45	2.21	0.59
Men	0.89	0.92	0.82	1.35	2.09	0.75
C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS						
<i>Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>						
Women	2.96	3.81	3.64	1.96	1.04	1.86
Men	2.80	3.82	2.54	1.38	0.94	1.02
<i>Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>						
Women	3.43	3.05	3.84	2.04	1.19	1.89
Men	3.11	4.66	2.53	1.64	1.34	1.18
<i>Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS:</i>						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
D. Status of women						
<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
E. Orphanhood						
Paternal orphan prevalence	1.37	1.11	1.34	0.95	0.76	0.64
Maternal orphan prevalence	0.95	0.60	0.58	0.72	0.63	0.38
Double orphan prevalence	0.66	0.36	0.36	0.24	0.44	0.20

Tanzania

1999 - 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	0.142	0.350	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	36.2%	7.3%	0.17362
Has radio	0.504	0.500	6.1%	36.7%	26.8%	84.9%	80.1%	46.5%	0.09736
Has television	0.061	0.240	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.8%	3.0%	0.14903
Has refrigerator	0.051	0.220	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.2%	2.4%	0.14498
Has bicycle	0.368	0.482	35.9%	35.0%	42.0%	50.2%	39.1%	40.5%	0.00817
Has motorcycle	0.016	0.126	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%	0.9%	0.06619
Has car	0.021	0.143	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.8%	1.4%	0.09356
Uses water piped into residence	0.094	0.292	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	14.5%	3.0%	0.12941
Uses water from river, canal or surface	0.180	0.384	36.1%	48.6%	27.0%	3.8%	5.9%	24.3%	-0.05776
Uses rain water for drinking	0.001	0.029	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.00612
Uses water from a piped public source	0.192	0.394	6.2%	0.0%	31.8%	40.5%	21.6%	20.4%	-0.02068
Uses water from borehole or tubewell	0.123	0.328	8.3%	23.4%	19.3%	23.1%	5.1%	15.9%	-0.03183
Uses water piped into yard	0.153	0.360	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	13.2%	40.5%	10.8%	0.07339
Uses water from an unprotected well	0.165	0.371	49.4%	19.1%	3.2%	1.4%	1.6%	14.5%	-0.06098
Uses water from a protected dug well	0.165	0.371	49.4%	19.1%	3.2%	1.4%	1.6%	14.5%	-0.06098
Uses water from unprotected spring	0.030	0.172	8.9%	1.2%	5.5%	0.0%	2.3%	3.6%	-0.01977
Uses water from a protected spring for drinking	0.049	0.216	18.6%	15.2%	0.5%	0.9%	0.7%	6.9%	-0.03344
Uses water from tanker truck	0.009	0.094	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.6%	0.03227
Uses bottled water for drinking	0.001	0.029	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.00867
Uses own flush toilet	0.037	0.190	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	7.7%	1.7%	0.11044
Uses bush or field as latrine	0.178	0.382	45.5%	11.4%	4.9%	1.3%	0.4%	12.4%	-0.06990
Uses shared flush toilet	0.252	0.434	12.0%	1.3%	26.8%	26.6%	46.5%	23.0%	0.05115
Uses pit toilet	0.768	0.422	54.5%	88.3%	95.1%	98.1%	87.2%	85.0%	-0.00125
Uses a VIP latrine	0.016	0.126	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%	0.9%	0.05055
Has dirt, sand, dung as principal flooring	0.700	0.458	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	97.9%	8.3%	81.3%	-0.17443
Has wood plank as principal flooring	0.001	0.033	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.00218
Has cement as principal flooring	0.296	0.457	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	91.0%	18.5%	0.17155
Has other type of flooring	0.000	0.017	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.00253
Has parquet or polished wood as principal flooring	0.000	0.017	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.01639
Has tile as principal flooring	0.001	0.037	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.03260

PART VII. SUPPORTING TABLES, 1996

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

Tanzania
1996 - SAMPLE SIZES

TOTAL SAMPLE

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
Number of household members						
All	7,750	7,923	7,713	7,857	7,761	39,003
Urban	105	484	829	1,336	4,958	7,712
Rural	7,645	7,439	6,883	6,522	2,802	31,292
Female	4,007	4,058	3,941	3,974	3,901	19,880
Male	3,740	3,862	3,771	3,883	3,860	19,116

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
Mortality rates						
All	3,015	2,533	2,719	2,616	2,231	13,115
Urban	34	162	280	436	1,398	2,310
Rural	2,981	2,371	2,439	2,180	833	10,804
Female	1,474	1,238	1,310	1,330	1,038	6,389
Male	1,541	1,295	1,410	1,286	1,193	6,725
Prevalence of fever, diarrhea, acute respiratory infection						
All	1,429	1,129	1,279	1,259	1,091	6,188
Urban	17	76	129	205	705	1,132
Rural	1,412	1,053	1,151	1,054	386	5,056
Female	691	569	627	650	514	3,051
Male	738	561	652	609	577	3,137
Total fertility rate						
All	4,048	4,355	4,292	4,707	5,355	22,757
Urban	49	289	516	897	3,653	5,404
Rural	3,999	4,066	3,776	3,811	1,702	17,354
Age-specific fertility rate 15-19						
All	855	929	946	1,127	1,480	5,337
Urban	6	48	105	203	1,040	1,402
Rural	850	880	840	924	440	3,934
Children's nutritional status						
All	1,247	966	1,117	1,087	926	5,344
Urban	17	65	113	172	584	951
Rural	1,231	901	1,004	915	343	4,394
Female	594	482	543	557	441	2,617
Male	654	484	574	530	485	2,727
Children's anemia status						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Female	na	na	na	na	na	na
Male	na	na	na	na	na	na

Tanzania

1996 - SAMPLE SIZES

Part I: HNP STATUS (Cont.)

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
Women's nutritional status						
All	793	657	715	736	727	3,629
Urban	11	45	77	130	485	748
Rural	782	612	639	607	242	2,882
Women's anemia status						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Girls' circumcision						
All	944	906	949	974	910	4,683
Urban	12	65	111	176	589	954
Rural	932	841	838	798	321	3,730
Women's circumcision						
All	1,437	1,566	1,530	1,673	1,913	8,120
Urban	19	101	179	315	1,293	1,906
Rural	1,418	1,465	1,351	1,358	620	6,214
Prevalence of genital discharge, ulcer, sore						
Female	1,293	1,362	1,344	1,473	1,600	7,072
Urban Female	17	97	166	291	1,086	1,657
Rural Female	1,275	1,265	1,178	1,181	514	5,413
Male	264	366	373	455	452	1,910
Urban Male	5	15	52	90	299	461
Rural Male	259	350	320	365	152	1,446

Tanzania

1996 - SAMPLE SIZES

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
Immunization coverage						
All	293	251	275	284	232	1,335
Urban	4	19	23	50	155	251
Rural	289	232	252	234	76	1,083
Female	134	124	142	142	113	655
Male	159	127	133	142	118	679
Treatment of fever						
All	417	318	406	428	307	1,876
Urban	6	24	47	79	190	346
Rural	411	294	359	350	116	1,530
Female	209	169	198	218	175	969
Male	207	150	208	210	131	906
Treatment of acute respiratory infection						
All	165	146	182	175	134	802
Urban	1	10	14	24	86	135
Rural	164	136	167	152	48	667
Female	81	75	97	83	58	394
Male	84	71	84	92	75	406
Treatment of diarrhea						
All	196	133	189	194	135	846
Urban	3	6	13	27	90	139
Rural	193	127	176	167	44	707
Female	101	67	96	86	52	402
Male	95	65	93	108	83	444
Antenatal and delivery care						
All	973	872	920	939	874	4,577
Urban	12	56	106	164	578	916
Rural	961	816	814	774	296	3,661
Contraceptive prevalence						
Female	1,019	1,044	1,041	1,190	1,118	5,411
Urban Female	16	65	104	210	735	1,130
Rural Female	1,003	978	937	980	383	4,281
Male	201	246	256	324	261	1,288
Urban Male	5	10	27	54	173	269
Rural Male	196	236	229	270	88	1,019
Contraceptive source						
Female	50	75	104	167	323	720
Urban Female	2	11	18	49	222	301
Rural Female	49	64	87	119	101	419
Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore						
Female	47	31	35	27	38	178
Urban Female	1	0	2	7	29	39
Rural Female	46	31	34	19	9	139
Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural Male	na	na	na	na	na	na

Tanzania

1996 - SAMPLE SIZES

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
Sanitary disposal of stools						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Wash hands prior to preparing food						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Handwashing facilities in household?						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bednet ownership						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bednet use by children						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bednet use by pregnant women						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Exclusive breastfeeding						
All	93	85	97	87	70	432
Urban	1	8	12	14	39	74
Rural	92	77	85	73	31	358
Female	46	37	59	46	41	229
Male	47	47	39	41	30	204
Timely complementary breastfeeding						
All	130	76	94	87	74	461
Urban	2	5	12	7	53	79
Rural	128	72	82	80	21	383
Female	58	39	39	37	43	216
Male	72	37	56	51	31	247
Bottle-feeding						
All	339	241	279	278	238	1,375
Urban	3	17	31	43	156	250
Rural	336	224	248	235	82	1,125
Female	158	108	148	134	135	683
Male	180	133	132	144	103	692

Tanzania

1996 - SAMPLE SIZES

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
Iodized salt in household						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Vitamin A supplementation						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Female	na	na	na	na	na	na
Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Tobacco and alcohol use, casual sexual partners, condom use for casual sex						
Female	1,437	1,566	1,530	1,673	1,913	8,119
Urban Female	19	101	179	315	1,293	1,907
Rural Female	1,418	1,465	1,351	1,358	620	6,212
Male	321	436	442	530	526	2,255
Urban Male	6	23	55	103	347	534
Rural Male	315	412	387	428	179	1,721
Domestic violence						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na

Tanzania

1996 - SAMPLE SIZES

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
School completion (Grade 5)						
Female	1,548	1,647	1,610	1,735	2,009	8,549
Urban female	20	104	188	330	1,359	2,002
Rural female	1,528	1,543	1,422	1,405	649	6,547
Male	1,283	1,431	1,440	1,673	1,915	7,742
Urban male	16	86	159	331	1,311	1,904
Rural male	1,268	1,345	1,281	1,342	603	5,838
School participation						
Female	726	564	618	587	549	3,044
Urban female	8	31	65	80	347	531
Rural female	719	533	552	507	202	2,513
Male	682	620	671	584	545	3,102
Urban male	9	33	52	86	327	507
Rural male	673	587	619	498	218	2,595
Mass media exposure						
Female	1,437	1,566	1,530	1,673	1,913	8,120
Urban female	19	101	179	315	1,293	1,906
Rural female	1,418	1,465	1,351	1,358	620	6,214
Male	321	436	442	530	526	2,256
Urban male	6	23	55	103	347	535
Rural male	315	412	387	428	179	1,721
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention						
Female	3,096	1,566	1,530	1,673	1,913	9,778
Urban female	19	101	179	315	1,293	1,907
Rural female	1,418	1,465	1,351	1,358	620	6,212
Male	321	436	442	530	526	2,256
Urban male	6	23	55	103	347	534
Rural male	315	412	387	428	179	1,721
Household decisionmaking and justification of violence						
All	1,437	1,566	1,530	1,673	1,913	8,120
Urban	19	101	179	315	1,293	1,906
Rural	1,418	1,465	1,351	1,358	620	6,214
Orphanhood						
All	4,067	3,554	3,673	3,566	3,203	18,064
Urban	51	207	358	541	1,953	3,111
Rural	4,016	3,347	3,315	3,025	1,250	14,953
Female	2,025	1,710	1,826	1,810	1,593	8,964
Male	2,040	1,843	1,847	1,756	1,610	9,096

Tanzania

1996 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Avg.
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
A. Childhood illness and mortality						
Infant mortality rate	8.54	9.04	6.80	7.79	5.26	4.21
Under-five mortality rate	9.19	10.74	9.68	9.42	6.54	5.17
Prevalence of fever	1.65	1.80	1.69	1.71	1.70	0.82
Prevalence of diarrhea	1.11	1.09	1.07	1.31	1.10	0.53
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection	1.12	1.29	1.44	1.30	1.05	0.61
B. Fertility						
Total fertility rate	0.28	0.20	0.21	0.18	0.16	0.13
Adolescent fertility rate	14.00	12.00	13.00	10.00	8.00	6.00
C. Nutritional status						
<i>Children:</i>						
Moderate stunting	1.68	1.68	1.39	1.50	1.37	0.75
Severe stunting	1.52	1.55	1.36	1.35	1.11	0.65
Moderate underweight	1.35	1.58	1.43	1.26	1.42	0.70
Severe underweight	1.26	0.92	0.92	0.79	0.54	0.49
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	1.70	1.08	1.19	1.32	1.11	0.61
Mild anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na
Moderate anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na
Severe anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na
D. Female circumcision						
<i>Prevalence of circumcision:</i>						
Girls	1.42	0.84	1.25	1.08	0.62	0.59
Women	5.46	1.98	2.42	2.38	2.08	2.00
<i>Prevalence of occlusion:</i>						
Girls	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	0.93	0.18	0.36	0.22	0.09	0.21
E. Sexually transmitted disease						
<i>Prevalence of genital discharge:</i>						
Women	0.47	0.32	0.44	0.33	0.40	0.19
Men	1.67	1.60	1.53	1.26	1.25	0.66
<i>Prevalence of genital ulcer:</i>						
Women	0.31	0.29	0.22	0.18	0.17	0.11
Men	0.97	1.68	1.12	0.87	0.67	0.49

Tanzania

1996 - 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	
A. Childhood immunization						
BCG coverage	1.87	1.79	1.52	0.70	0.36	0.77
Measles coverage	4.10	2.68	3.37	1.94	1.39	1.55
DPT coverage	3.53	3.03	2.98	1.83	1.57	1.45
Full basic coverage	4.06	3.66	3.67	2.51	2.82	1.76
No basic coverage	1.77	1.79	1.52	0.41	0.36	0.76
Hepatitis B coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na
Yellow fever coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na
B. Treatment of childhood illnesses						
<i>Treatment of fever:</i>						
Medical treatment of fever	3.04	3.29	2.90	2.71	2.93	1.50
Treatment in a public facility	2.80	3.40	2.94	2.76	3.01	1.47
Treatment in a private facility	0.89	1.45	1.11	1.17	1.70	0.60
<i>Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI):</i>						
Medical treatment of ARI	4.91	4.81	4.33	4.16	3.90	2.28
Treatment in a public facility	4.81	4.84	4.71	4.24	4.58	2.21
Treatment in a private facility	2.19	1.34	2.67	2.34	3.22	1.14
<i>Treatment of diarrhea:</i>						
Use of oral rehydration therapy	4.03	4.89	3.38	4.05	3.41	2.07
Medical treatment of diarrhea	4.36	4.99	3.86	3.80	4.02	2.10
Treatment in a public facility	4.36	4.88	3.90	3.90	4.33	2.13
Treatment in a private facility	1.32	2.78	1.81	1.31	3.13	0.89
C. Antenatal and delivery care						
<i>Antenatal care (ANC) visits:</i>						
To a medically-trained person	2.55	1.42	1.26	0.96	0.82	0.89
To a doctor	0.98	0.85	0.91	0.95	1.26	0.51
To a nurse or trained midwife	2.91	1.59	1.37	1.33	1.37	0.90
Multiple visits to a medically-trained person	2.54	1.43	1.07	1.12	0.97	0.82
<i>Antenatal care content:</i>						
Tetanus toxoid	1.92	1.22	1.04	0.76	0.77	0.68
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	2.19	2.45	2.05	2.16	1.69	1.64
By a doctor	0.59	0.80	0.71	0.70	0.93	0.40
By a nurse or trained midwife	1.92	2.32	2.02	2.09	1.89	1.51
In a public facility	1.96	2.36	2.07	2.15	1.72	1.49
In a private facility	0.81	0.63	0.76	0.63	1.00	0.43
At home	2.34	2.42	2.14	2.12	1.69	1.58
D. Contraceptive services						
<i>Contraceptive prevalence:</i>						
Women	0.86	1.00	1.15	1.29	1.49	0.75
Men	1.84	1.61	2.25	2.39	3.17	1.19
<i>Source of contraception - public sector:</i>						
Women	4.91	4.94	4.15	3.36	2.80	1.92
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na

Tanzania

1996 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Avg.
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
D. Contraceptive services (cont.)						
<i>Source of contraception - private sector:</i>						
Women	3.93	4.81	3.77	3.07	2.35	1.67
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Treatment of adult illnesses						
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore:</i>						
Women	7.57	10.23	10.64	9.25	8.71	4.08
Men	*	6.20	8.12	7.09	6.77	3.39
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore in public facilities:</i>						
Women	0.47	0.32	0.44	0.33	0.40	0.19
Men	*	2.09	1.86	1.39	1.16	0.75
<i>Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS:</i>						
Women	0.51	0.43	0.45	0.50	0.70	0.27
Men	1.52	1.37	1.29	1.80	1.56	0.79

Tanzania

1996 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

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

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Hygienic practices						
<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. Bednet ownership and use						
<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
C. Breastfeeding						
Exclusive breastfeeding	6.19	5.40	5.48	6.31	5.16	2.56
Timely complementary feeding	3.81	4.09	3.95	2.05	2.93	1.66
Bottle-feeding	1.72	2.08	1.83	1.89	2.41	0.93
D. Micronutrient consumption						
<i>Iodized salt:</i>						
Availability of iodized salt in household	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Vitamin A:</i>						
Children	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Tobacco and alcohol use						
<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
F. Sexual practices						
<i>Non-regular sexual partnerships:</i>						
Women	1.11	0.98	1.05	0.94	1.11	0.55
Men	2.56	2.65	2.60	2.41	1.92	1.13
<i>Condom usage with non-regular partner:</i>						
Women	2.95	2.30	2.47	2.30	3.16	1.32
Men	5.17	3.85	3.46	3.95	3.85	1.79
G. Domestic violence						
Ever experienced violence	na	na	na	na	na	na
Experienced violence in past year	na	na	na	na	na	na

Tanzania

1996 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Avg.
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
A. Education						
<i>School completion:</i>						
Women	2.87	1.48	1.39	1.43	1.22	1.16
Men	2.58	1.62	1.60	1.47	1.16	1.02
<i>School participation:</i>						
Girls	1.65	2.34	2.48	2.21	2.73	1.26
Boys	1.54	2.06	1.86	2.13	2.17	1.06
B. Exposure to mass media						
<i>Newspaper readership:</i>						
Women	0.32	0.43	0.54	0.75	1.92	0.86
Men	1.60	1.96	2.08	2.25	2.92	1.73
<i>Radio listenership:</i>						
Women	0.59	0.68	1.74	1.65	1.63	1.10
Men	2.56	2.15	3.31	2.69	1.56	1.60
<i>Television viewership:</i>						
Women	0.23	0.31	0.58	0.61	1.64	0.57
Men	1.46	1.40	1.46	1.69	2.98	1.24
C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS						
<i>Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>						
Women	1.65	1.15	1.08	0.84	0.60	0.58
Men	2.37	1.53	1.44	1.80	0.62	0.69
<i>Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>						
Women	2.44	1.48	1.29	1.40	1.02	0.86
Men	3.53	2.71	2.43	2.16	1.15	1.03
<i>Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS:</i>						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
D. Status of women						
<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	*	*	*	*	*	*
Can decide whether to have sex	na	na	na	na	na	na
Justifies domestic violence	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Orphanhood						
Paternal orphan prevalence	0.70	0.83	0.72	0.60	0.73	0.34
Maternal orphan prevalence	0.44	0.65	0.40	0.32	0.40	0.21
Double orphan prevalence	0.08	0.35	0.12	0.15	0.21	0.09

Tanzania

1996 - ASSET DISTRIBUTION AND WEIGHTS

(FACTOR SCORE)

Asset Variable	Unweighted		Wealth Quintiles						Factor Score
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	
			Percentage of Population						
Has electricity	0.099	0.299	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	44.0%	8.9%	0.18787
Has radio	0.428	0.495	0.4%	3.2%	43.3%	86.7%	86.7%	44.0%	0.11666
Has television	0.020	0.139	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.4%	2.1%	0.14727
Has refrigerator	0.023	0.150	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.2%	2.4%	0.15469
Has bicycle	0.305	0.460	26.5%	31.5%	36.4%	56.3%	38.1%	37.8%	0.00947
Has motorcycle	0.009	0.093	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	5.1%	1.1%	0.05301
Has car	0.015	0.123	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.9%	1.8%	0.12196
Uses water piped into residence	0.097	0.296	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%	35.4%	8.2%	0.16172
Uses water from a well in residence	0.013	0.115	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	3.4%	2.5%	1.3%	0.01071
Uses rainwater for drinking	0.001	0.027	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.01139
Uses water from a piped public source	0.299	0.458	0.7%	6.4%	51.9%	36.8%	36.6%	26.4%	0.01280
Uses water from a traditional public well	0.277	0.448	33.6%	48.4%	15.5%	32.7%	12.4%	28.6%	-0.05243
Uses water from river, canal, or surface water	0.303	0.460	65.0%	45.2%	31.6%	19.4%	11.6%	34.6%	-0.07092
Uses water from another source	0.003	0.054	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.1%	0.2%	0.01621
Uses own flush toilet	0.014	0.116	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.3%	1.5%	0.10531
Uses shared flush toilet	0.005	0.072	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.8%	1.1%	0.4%	0.02053
Uses bush or field as latrine	0.132	0.338	45.4%	6.5%	8.8%	3.1%	1.0%	12.9%	-0.05430
Uses pit toilet	0.830	0.376	54.0%	92.9%	90.8%	93.5%	85.7%	83.5%	-0.00650
Uses VIP latrine	0.012	0.109	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	4.6%	1.0%	0.06620
Has dirt, sand, or dung as principal flooring	0.762	0.426	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	92.1%	3.1%	79.1%	-0.19168
Has wood plank as principal flooring	0.001	0.037	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.00001
Has cement as principal flooring	0.229	0.420	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	96.3%	20.0%	0.19152
Has parquet or polished wood as principal flooring	0.000	0.011	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.01599
Has tile as principal flooring	0.001	0.022	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.03818
Has other type of flooring	0.000	0.016	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.00261
Number of members per sleeping room	2.429	1.696	4.7	2.5	3.1	2.4	2.4	3.0	-0.03617

PART VIII. ANNEXES

- A. SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**
- B. USE OF INFORMATION FROM THIS REPORT TO MONITOR THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF PEOPLE SERVED BY HNP PROGRAMS**
- C. COUNTRIES COVERED BY THE HNP-POVERTY REPORT PROJECT**

ANNEX A. SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL INEQUALITY DATA

World Bank HNP/Poverty Country Report Website:

<http://www.worldbank.org/hnp/povertyandhealth/countrydata>.

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

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

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

UNICEF Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey Website:

<http://www.childinfo.org/MICS2/natlMICSrepz/MICSnatrep.htm>.

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

World Health Organization World Health Survey Website:

<http://www.who.int/healthinfo/survey/en/index.html>.

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

METHODS AND RESOURCES FOR FURTHER INEQUALITY ANALYSIS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BASIC MONITORING OF NATIONWIDE FACILITY-BASED PROGRAMS

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

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

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

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

- A service that favors the poorest people would have substantially more than 20 percent of its patients in each of the lowest one or two economic quintiles; considerably less than 20 percent of its patients in each of the highest quintiles.
- A service that reaches all economic classes equally would draw roughly the same proportion of total patients from the lower and upper quintiles.
- A service that favors the least poor population groups would have well over 20 percent of its patients in each of the highest one or two quintiles, considerably less than 20 percent of its patients in each of the lowest quintiles.

FULLER MONITORING OF FACILITY-BASED AND OF OTHER PROGRAMS

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

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

- One way would be to use only data from the household survey. The procedure would be analogous to that for a DHS survey employed in this report:
 - Asset information from the survey-generated data set would be used as the basis for the construction of a wealth index, weighting the individual items using some method like principal components analysis.
 - The individuals in the sample would be ranked in order of the index values for their households, then divided into groups like quintiles.
 - The coverage rates in each quintile for the service of interest would be calculated.

²² Or, if one is willing to forego the benefits of the second analytical approach described below, using any of several other asset questionnaires that exist. Examples include the INDEPTH health equity survey tool (available at: www.indepth-network.org/core_documents/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).

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

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

Tanzania
2004 - ASSET QUESTIONNAIRE

Question	Score if "Yes"	Score if "No"	Item Score
<i>1. In your household, is/are there?</i>			
One or more radios	0.02621	-0.04062	_____
One or more televisions	0.23514	-0.01577	_____
One or more refrigerators	0.13037	-0.00547	_____
One or more bicycles	-0.01044	0.00705	_____
One or more motorcycles, scooters	0.21603	-0.00421	_____
One or more cars, trucks	0.01934	-0.00026	_____
One or more phones	-0.10990	0.01137	_____
One or more irons	-0.00199	0.00054	_____
One or more bank accounts	0.05083	-0.00385	_____
<i>2. Does your household have a domestic worker not related to head?</i>			
	0.13738	-0.00121	_____
<i>3. What is the principal source of drinking water for your household?</i>			
Piped water in residence	-0.04773	0.00340	_____
Piped water in compound, plot	-0.05583	0.00249	_____
Piped water in public tap	-0.04798	0.01251	_____
Piped water from neighbor's tap	0.05571	-0.00593	_____
Protected well in own or neighbor's residence, yard	0.37529	-0.00323	_____
Protected public well	0.07168	-0.00840	_____
Open private well	0.55935	-0.00428	_____
Open public well	0.04551	-0.01412	_____
Neighbor's open well	-0.20939	0.00246	_____
Bottled water	0.38464	-0.00067	_____
Springwater	-0.14028	0.00817	_____
River, stream, pond, lake, dam	0.11641	-0.01955	_____
Other	0.60458	-0.01081	_____
<i>4. What is the principal type of fuel for cooking used by your household?</i>			
Electricity	0.38684	-0.00140	_____
Kerosene	0.16789	-0.00350	_____
Charcoal	0.19424	-0.03516	_____
Wood, straw, dung, crop residual	-0.04294	0.19418	_____
Other	0.15828	-0.00055	_____
<i>5. What is the principal type of toilet facility used by your household?</i>			
Private flush toilet	0.49189	-0.01048	_____
Shared flush toilet	0.08085	-0.00064	_____
Private pit latrine	0.03142	-0.03685	_____
Shared pit latrine	0.07776	-0.02044	_____
Private VIP latrine	0.52778	-0.01237	_____
Shared VIP latrine	0.59356	-0.00885	_____
Bush, field as latrine	0.13375	-0.02937	_____
<i>6. What is the principal material used for the floors in your household?</i>			
Earth, mud, dung, sand	-0.06295	0.15600	_____
Dung	-0.03098	0.00015	_____
Finished wood, vinyl, tile	0.41622	-0.00099	_____
Cement	0.15828	-0.06103	_____

Tanzania
2004 - ASSET QUESTIONNAIRE (Cont.)

Question	Score if "Yes"	Score if "No"	Item Score
<i>7. What is the principal material used for the walls of your household?</i>			
Grass	-0.08766	0.00102	_____
Pole, mud	-0.05966	0.03893	_____
Sundried brick	-0.04140	0.01349	_____
Baked brick	0.01633	-0.00268	_____
Timber	-0.02353	0.00021	_____
Cement brick	0.20194	-0.03543	_____
Stone	0.05843	-0.00284	_____
Other	-0.09316	0.00022	_____
<i>8. What is the principal material used for the roof of your household?</i>			
Grass, leaves, mud	-0.08161	0.08298	_____
Corrugated iron	0.07993	-0.07520	_____
Tile	0.26127	-0.00121	_____
Other	0.19962	-0.00122	_____
<i>9. What is the principal means of lighting in your household?</i>			
Electricity	0.26910	-0.03188	_____
Paraffin - hurricane lamp	0.04770	-0.01410	_____
Paraffin - pressure lamp	-0.02686	0.00060	_____
Paraffin - wick lamp	-0.06031	0.09351	_____
Firewood	-0.08438	0.00265	_____
Candles	0.13250	-0.00051	_____
<i>10. How many acres of land does your household use for farming?</i>	$\left(\frac{\# \text{ people} - 3.35}{26.25}\right) \times -0.003$		_____
<i>11. How many acres of land does your household use for grazing?</i>	$\left(\frac{\# \text{ people} - 0.13}{1.68}\right) \times -0.002$		_____
<i>12. How many people are there for each sleeping room in your household?</i>	$\left(\frac{\# \text{ people} - 2.40}{1.32}\right) \times -0.015$		_____
Total Household Asset Score (sum of individual item scores)			_____

Tanzania
2004 - QUINTILE CUT-OFF POINTS

Wealth Quintile	Asset Index Value	
	Bottom Cut-Off	Top Cut-Off
Low	Low	-0.75954
Second	-0.75954	-0.59044
Third	-0.59044	-0.26838
Fourth	-0.26838	0.70258
High	0.70258	High

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

East Asia and Pacific

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

Europe and Central Asia

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

Latin America and the Caribbean

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

Middle East and North Africa

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

South Asia

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

Sub-Saharan Africa

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

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