



THE WORLD BANK

72008

HEALTH EQUITY AND FINANCIAL PROTECTION DATASHEETS

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

These datasheets were produced by a task team consisting of Caryn Bredenkamp (Task Team Leader, Health Economist, HDNHE), Adam Wagstaff (Research Manager, DECHD), Leander Buisman (consultant), Leah Prencipe (consultant) and Devon Rohr (consultant, graphic design), under the overall supervision of the Sector Manager, HDNHE, Nicole Klingen.

The financial contributions of the Rapid Social Results Trust Fund (RSR-MDTF) and the Trust Fund for Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development (TFESSD) are gratefully acknowledged.

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CAMBODIA

The Health Equity and Financial Protection datasheets provide a picture of equity and financial protection in the health sectors of low- and middle-income countries. Topics covered include: inequalities in health outcomes, health behavior and health care utilization; benefit incidence analysis; financial protection; and the progressivity of health care financing. Data are drawn from the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), World Health Surveys (WHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Living Standards and Measurement Surveys (LSMS), as well as other household surveys where available. The datasheets use a common set of health indicators for all countries. All analyses are conducted using the health modules of the ADePT software.

INEQUALITIES
IN HEALTH
OUTCOMES

CHILD HEALTH ^{1a,1b,1c,2,3}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2000 ^{1a}							
Infant mortality rate	115.7	112.6	90.7	94.7	54.9	97.6	-0.107***
Under-five mortality rate	156.7	142.8	111.3	119.8	65.5	123.9	-0.131***
Stunting	57.1%	51.4%	47.7%	46.5%	33.5%	48.9%	-0.080***
Underweight	46.2%	41.4%	36.6%	36.4%	33.7%	39.7%	-0.065***
Diarrhea	19.6%	20.2%	18.0%	19.8%	16.1%	19.0%	-0.029*
Acute respiratory infection	18.6%	20.8%	19.8%	21.6%	19.8%	20.0%	0.024
Fever	34.2%	35.5%	33.9%	39.5%	36.6%	35.7%	0.023**
2005 ^{1b}							
Infant mortality rate	109.7	115.2	107.4	81.0	35.6	94.9	-0.134***
Under-five mortality rate	155.9	159.7	134.0	111.1	50.9	130.0	-0.142***
Stunting	52.4%	46.3%	43.0%	38.0%	23.1%	42.0%	-0.129***
Underweight	34.1%	32.2%	26.9%	27.7%	15.9%	28.3%	-0.121***
Diarrhea	22.5%	21.3%	19.2%	18.8%	14.1%	19.7%	-0.080***
Acute respiratory infection	19.9%	17.8%	14.0%	12.9%	8.0%	15.3%	-0.157***
Fever	39.7%	36.1%	37.1%	32.0%	30.3%	35.6%	-0.053***
2010 ^{1c}							
Infant mortality rate	80.3	72.3	64.8	43.3	24.6	60.7	-0.189***
Under-five mortality rate	103.1	101.1	78.9	52.6	31.7	79.0	-0.189***
Stunting	47.9%	43.7%	39.7%	31.2%	22.7%	38.5%	-0.131***
Underweight	35.1%	32.9%	29.1%	22.9%	15.5%	28.2%	-0.139***
Diarrhea	18.5%	15.8%	15.1%	12.3%	10.8%	15.0%	-0.107***
Acute respiratory infection	13.6%	11.1%	11.8%	10.0%	6.7%	11.0%	-0.106***
Fever	30.3%	26.9%	28.7%	29.9%	24.5%	28.3%	-0.023*

ADULT HEALTH ^{1a,1b,1c,3}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2000 ^{1a}							
Obesity among non-pregnant women	0.6%	0.9%	0.5%	1.2%	2.1%	1.1%	0.258***
2005 ^{1b}							
Obesity among non-pregnant women	0.1%	0.8%	0.5%	0.8%	3.2%	1.2%	0.493***
HIV positive	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%	1.2%	0.6%	0.247***
2010 ^{1c}							
Obesity among non-pregnant women	0.3%	0.7%	0.7%	1.9%	2.6%	1.3%	0.353***

INEQUALITIES IN
RISKY BEHAVIOR

RISK FACTORS ^{1a,1b,1c,2,3}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2005 ^{1b}							
Smoking (women)	23.5%	14.5%	11.0%	6.2%	2.0%	10.9%	-0.398***
Concurrent partnerships	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	1.3%	0.4%	0.508***
Mosquito net use by children	7.4%	4.7%	3.8%	1.4%	1.0%	4.1%	-0.344***
2010 ^{1c}							
Smoking (women)	15.9%	10.3%	7.1%	3.2%	0.8%	7.0%	-0.438***
Concurrent partnerships	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.179*



INEQUALITIES IN HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH INTERVENTIONS ^{1a,1b,1c,2}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2000^{1a}							
Full immunization	28.6%	35.4%	38.2%	45.6%	67.6%	40.0%	0.150***
Treatment of diarrhea	10.9%	16.3%	18.8%	25.3%	43.9%	20.2%	0.245***
Medical treatment of ARI	31.5%	30.1%	33.7%	43.2%	52.3%	36.7%	0.109***
Skilled antenatal care (4+ visits)	2.6%	5.3%	4.6%	7.9%	32.3%	9.0%	0.490***
Skilled birth attendance	14.9%	21.6%	28.1%	42.5%	81.5%	33.0%	0.332***
Contraceptive prevalence among women	13.3%	15.6%	15.5%	16.5%	16.2%	15.5%	0.030**
2005^{1b}							
Full immunization	56.4%	66.6%	66.6%	75.7%	76.7%	67.0%	0.065***
Treatment of diarrhea	38.5%	34.3%	38.7%	35.3%	28.9%	35.9%	-0.032
Medical treatment of ARI	43.3%	46.0%	50.6%	63.7%	67.9%	50.1%	0.090***
Skilled antenatal care (4+ visits)	14.8%	19.2%	21.5%	31.0%	58.0%	27.1%	0.286***
Skilled birth attendance	20.8%	29.7%	39.7%	63.9%	90.7%	44.6%	0.310***
Contraceptive prevalence among women	23.8%	24.4%	23.7%	20.5%	16.4%	21.5%	-0.077***
2010^{1c}							
Full immunization	66.2%	77.5%	82.7%	85.5%	88.0%	79.0%	0.062***
Treatment of diarrhea	30.3%	30.5%	37.4%	33.7%	34.6%	32.7%	0.034
Medical treatment of ARI	75.6%	72.8%	79.1%	72.5%	88.4%	76.5%	0.026*
Skilled antenatal care (4+ visits)	43.5%	52.1%	58.9%	71.3%	82.9%	60.1%	0.141***
Skilled birth attendance	49.5%	64.2%	75.4%	87.2%	97.3%	71.9%	0.143***

Note:

The Health Equity and Financial Protection datasheets use a standardized selection of indicators (see Measurement of Indicators for full list). When (1) data sources are not available or (2) indicator-specific sample size is less than 250 per quintile for mortality indicators or less than 25 per quintile for all others, indicators are not reported for the country under analysis.

For analysis of inequalities using WHS, DHS and MICS, quintile ranking is based on an asset index. For all other analyses, ranking is based on household consumption. Q = quintile (where quintile 1 is the poorest)

CI = concentration index; ranges between -1 and 1; negative sign indicates that the health outcome takes higher values among the poor

* Significant at 10%, **Significant at 5%, ***Significant at 1%.

Data sources:

1a=2000 Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey, 1b=2005 Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey, 1c=2010 Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey, 2=n/a Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 3=n/a World Health Survey.

Recommended citation: World Bank. 2012. Health Equity and Financial Protection Datasheet - Cambodia. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

For more information and the latest versions of the Health Equity and Financial Protection reports and datasheets, see: www.worldbank.org/povertyandhealth.

Photo credit: Francis Dobbs, 1999

CHINA

The Health Equity and Financial Protection datasheets provide a picture of equity and financial protection in the health sectors of low- and middle-income countries. Topics covered include: inequalities in health outcomes, health behavior and health care utilization; benefit incidence analysis; financial protection; and the progressivity of health care financing. Data are drawn from the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), World Health Surveys (WHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Living Standards and Measurement Surveys (LSMS), as well as other household surveys where available. The datasheets use a common set of health indicators for all countries. All analyses are conducted using the health modules of the ADePT software.

INEQUALITIES
IN HEALTH
OUTCOMES

ADULT HEALTH ^{1,3}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2002 ³							
Tuberculosis	6.4%	3.1%	1.6%	2.0%	1.7%	3.0%	-0.300
Obesity among non-pregnant women	2.2%	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%	2.4%	1.5%	0.055
Road traffic accident	0.7%	2.1%	0.6%	0.0%	2.8%	1.2%	0.147
Non-road traffic accident	3.6%	0.9%	0.7%	1.3%	0.9%	1.5%	-0.227*
Angina	2.7%	1.6%	4.2%	1.6%	0.5%	2.1%	-0.173***
Arthritis	20.9%	15.7%	16.5%	12.4%	10.6%	15.2%	-0.124***
Asthma	4.4%	2.9%	2.3%	0.3%	0.7%	2.1%	-0.397***
Depression	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	-0.404***
Diabetes	0.5%	0.7%	2.3%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	0.163*
Difficulty with work and household activities	5.0%	2.8%	1.9%	1.9%	1.2%	2.6%	-0.290***
Poor self-assessed health status	15.1%	8.2%	8.6%	3.5%	1.8%	7.4%	-0.353***

INEQUALITIES IN
RISKY BEHAVIOR

RISK FACTORS ^{1,2,3}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2002 ³							
Smoking (all)	39.8%	34.6%	28.0%	25.3%	22.2%	30.0%	-0.121***
Smoking (women)	4.0%	0.3%	1.5%	2.2%	0.8%	1.8%	-0.232
Insufficient intake of fruit and vegetables	90.8%	94.6%	96.6%	99.0%	97.7%	95.8%	0.017***
Insufficient physical activity	6.8%	17.0%	15.3%	15.3%	23.5%	15.6%	0.180***
Drinking	4.2%	5.7%	4.2%	3.7%	3.3%	4.2%	-0.087
Concurrent partnerships	0.2%	1.2%	0.8%	0.9%	0.1%	0.6%	-0.075

INEQUALITIES
IN HEALTH CARE
UTILIZATION

ADULT PREVENTIVE CARE ^{2,3}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2002 ³							
TB screening	2.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%	1.9%	1.5%	0.004
Cervical cancer screening	13.7%	24.5%	33.9%	39.1%	47.7%	35.9%	0.160***
Breast cancer screening	1.6%	20.2%	27.7%	19.4%	35.5%	21.4%	0.269***

ADULT CURATIVE CARE ³	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2002 ³							
Inpatient or outpatient (12 months)	45.8%	42.1%	44.1%	37.7%	58.4%	45.6%	0.042***
Inpatient (12 months)	5.3%	7.8%	8.6%	6.0%	6.3%	6.8%	0.011
Inpatient (5 years)	13.0%	12.6%	14.7%	20.2%	14.4%	15.0%	0.069**
Outpatient (12 months)	41.5%	34.7%	36.3%	32.4%	54.1%	39.9%	0.057***



FINANCIAL PROTECTION

	Threshold share of total household consumption				
CATASTROPHIC OUT-OF-POCKET SPENDING	5%	10%	15%	25%	40%
2002 ³					
Headcount	39.8%	30.0%	21.7%	12.7%	6.5%
Concentration index	0.058	0.061	0.086	0.172	0.265

	Threshold share of nonfood consumption				
CATASTROPHIC OUT-OF-POCKET SPENDING	5%	10%	15%	25%	40%
2002 ³					
Headcount	45.6%	39.9%	34.5%	25.4%	15.4%
Concentration index	0.042	0.029	0.028	0.032	0.086

IMPOVERISHMENT				
Poverty line at US\$1.25 per capita per day	Consumption including OOP	Consumption excluding OOP	Change	% change
2002 ³				
Percentage in poverty	13.8%	17.5%	3.7 pp	26.5%
Average shortfall from the poverty line	\$0.05	\$0.07	\$0.02	34.0%
Average shortfall from the poverty line, among the poor	\$0.37	\$0.39	\$0.02	5.9%
Poverty line at US\$2.00 per capita per day	Consumption including OOP	Consumption excluding OOP	Change	% change
2002 ³				
Percentage in poverty	32.5%	37.9%	5.4 pp	16.6%
Average shortfall from the poverty line	\$0.22	\$0.27	\$0.05	23.5%
Average shortfall from the poverty line, among the poor	\$0.68	\$0.72	\$0.04	5.9%

Note:

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For analysis of inequalities using WHS, DHS and MICS, quintile ranking is based on an asset index. For all other analyses, ranking is based on household consumption.

Q = quintile (where quintile 1 is the poorest)

CI = concentration index; ranges between -1 and 1; negative sign indicates that the health outcome takes higher values among the poor

* Significant at 10%, **Significant at 5%, ***Significant at 1%.

Poverty lines are at 2005 purchasing power parity, adjusted to current prices using China's consumer price index.

Data sources:

1=n/a Demographic and Health Survey, 2=n/a Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 3=2002 China World Health Survey.

Recommended citation: World Bank. 2012. Health Equity and Financial Protection Datasheet - China. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

For more information and the latest versions of the Health Equity and Financial Protection reports and datasheets, see: www.worldbank.org/povertyandhealth.

Photo credit: Curt Carnemark, 1996

INDONESIA

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INEQUALITIES IN HEALTH OUTCOMES

CHILD HEALTH ^{1a,1b,1c,2,3}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
1997 ^{1a}							
Infant mortality rate	87.3	59.4	54.8	41.2	24.0	56.1	-0.217***
Under-five mortality rate	121.1	90.8	70.1	54.7	26.4	77.5	-0.244***
Diarrhea	9.7%	8.5%	8.4%	8.6%	5.9%	8.3%	-0.072***
Acute respiratory infection	10.4%	9.7%	8.3%	9.3%	6.9%	9.0%	-0.071***
Fever	26.7%	25.4%	25.3%	28.3%	23.5%	25.9%	-0.009
2002-03 ^{1b}							
Infant mortality rate	62.5	54.9	44.3	37.1	15.8	44.2	-0.201***
Under-five mortality rate	90.3	75.1	61.9	50.1	20.8	61.5	-0.210***
Diarrhea	10.0%	13.0%	12.0%	12.1%	8.2%	11.1%	-0.030
Acute respiratory infection	8.4%	8.9%	7.6%	8.0%	5.2%	7.7%	-0.076***
Fever	24.7%	30.4%	26.6%	27.8%	20.8%	26.1%	-0.025**
2007 ^{1c}							
Infant mortality rate	63.8	48.8	36.8	31.3	27.6	42.8	-0.185***
Under-five mortality rate	94.2	63.1	46.1	41.8	34.1	57.9	-0.221***
Diarrhea	17.9%	14.9%	12.5%	13.1%	9.7%	13.8%	-0.114***
Acute respiratory infection	14.2%	12.7%	10.8%	10.0%	8.5%	11.4%	-0.105***
Fever	35.3%	33.8%	35.2%	30.6%	23.5%	31.9%	-0.070***

INEQUALITIES IN RISKY BEHAVIOR

RISK FACTORS ^{1a,1b,1c,2,3}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2007 ^{1c}							
Smoking (women)	3.2%	2.9%	2.6%	2.9%	3.2%	3.0%	-0.017
Mosquito net use by children	6.4%	5.1%	3.3%	1.8%	1.5%	3.8%	-0.296***
Mosquito net use by pregnant women	8.1%	3.2%	5.0%	0.6%	0.8%	3.2%	-0.438***



INEQUALITIES IN HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH INTERVENTIONS ^{1a,1b,1c,2}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
1997^{1a}							
Full immunization	43.0%	47.5%	56.5%	59.4%	72.3%	55.1%	0.105***
Treatment of diarrhea	54.2%	47.5%	42.5%	47.0%	46.3%	48.1%	-0.035
Medical treatment of ARI	52.1%	68.4%	73.1%	79.2%	80.2%	68.7%	0.086***
Skilled antenatal care (4+ visits)	37.3%	58.5%	68.0%	78.6%	90.4%	65.0%	0.164***
Skilled birth attendance	21.5%	34.7%	49.3%	65.0%	89.5%	49.8%	0.269***
2002-03^{1b}							
Full immunization	37.1%	47.0%	52.8%	58.6%	64.8%	51.8%	0.107***
Treatment of diarrhea	52.3%	45.5%	48.1%	51.3%	46.7%	48.9%	-0.012
Medical treatment of ARI	47.3%	64.3%	60.9%	67.3%	74.3%	61.4%	0.076***
Skilled antenatal care (4+ visits)	57.4%	77.2%	82.8%	90.2%	95.9%	80.3%	0.095***
Skilled birth attendance	39.8%	57.3%	69.1%	80.7%	94.1%	67.2%	0.163***
2007^{1c}							
Full immunization	39.9%	53.8%	58.3%	68.2%	75.0%	58.9%	0.121***
Treatment of diarrhea	47.3%	47.4%	48.8%	46.3%	38.8%	46.3%	-0.027
Medical treatment of ARI	54.1%	61.1%	75.8%	74.5%	77.1%	66.4%	0.086***
Skilled antenatal care (4+ visits)	31.5%	48.9%	55.3%	65.6%	59.5%	51.8%	0.118***
Skilled birth attendance	23.5%	42.9%	55.5%	69.0%	80.3%	53.0%	0.223***
Contraceptive prevalence among women	65.6%	70.5%	67.2%	68.0%	65.4%	67.4%	-0.005

Note:

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For analysis of inequalities using WHS, DHS and MICS, quintile ranking is based on an asset index. For all other analyses, ranking is based on household consumption. Q = quintile (where quintile 1 is the poorest)

CI = concentration index; ranges between -1 and 1; negative sign indicates that the health outcome takes higher values among the poor

* Significant at 10%, **Significant at 5%, ***Significant at 1%.

Data sources:

1a=1997 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey, 1b=2002-03 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey,

1c=2007 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey, 2=n/a Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 3=n/a World Health Survey.

Recommended citation: World Bank. 2012. Health Equity and Financial Protection Datasheet - Indonesia. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

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Photo credit: Curt Carnemark, 1992

LAO PDR

The Health Equity and Financial Protection datasheets provide a picture of equity and financial protection in the health sectors of low- and middle-income countries. Topics covered include: inequalities in health outcomes, health behavior and health care utilization; benefit incidence analysis; financial protection; and the progressivity of health care financing. Data are drawn from the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), World Health Surveys (WHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Living Standards and Measurement Surveys (LSMS), as well as other household surveys where available. The datasheets use a common set of health indicators for all countries. All analyses are conducted using the health modules of the ADePT software.

INEQUALITIES
IN HEALTH
OUTCOMES

CHILD HEALTH ^{1,2,3}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2003 ³							
Malaria	11.3%	17.5%	6.4%	2.9%	1.3%	7.9%	-0.385***
2006 ²							
Stunting	58.9%	51.0%	46.7%	40.3%	23.9%	47.7%	-0.123***
Underweight	39.3%	32.6%	34.4%	24.9%	14.8%	31.7%	-0.124***
Diarrhea	16.5%	13.1%	10.8%	9.6%	8.1%	12.4%	-0.139***
Acute respiratory infection	13.3%	12.5%	11.0%	12.7%	9.6%	12.1%	-0.048*
Fever	14.3%	16.2%	14.1%	18.0%	13.8%	15.2%	0.017

ADULT HEALTH ^{1,3}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2003 ³							
Tuberculosis	9.9%	10.5%	6.0%	5.4%	3.6%	7.0%	-0.217***
Obesity among all women	1.4%	2.1%	0.9%	1.7%	2.2%	1.7%	0.070
Road traffic accident	0.5%	0.9%	1.2%	3.2%	6.7%	2.5%	0.480***
Non-road traffic accident	1.6%	1.7%	1.4%	1.9%	2.3%	1.8%	0.071
Angina	4.3%	5.4%	5.5%	4.9%	3.8%	4.8%	-0.017
Arthritis	6.8%	9.5%	7.7%	8.4%	9.4%	8.4%	0.032
Asthma	4.8%	5.3%	3.3%	1.8%	1.2%	3.3%	-0.254***
Depression	1.2%	2.0%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%	0.076
Diabetes	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	1.9%	0.6%	0.483
Difficulty with work and household activities	3.6%	3.2%	3.8%	3.0%	2.6%	3.2%	-0.055
Poor self-assessed health status	5.2%	4.0%	4.4%	2.6%	2.4%	3.7%	-0.163***

INEQUALITIES IN
RISKY BEHAVIOR

RISK FACTORS ^{1,2,3}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2003 ³							
Smoking (all)	54.5%	48.5%	40.7%	31.0%	22.4%	39.3%	-0.172***
Smoking (women)	29.0%	22.7%	11.1%	6.6%	1.2%	14.2%	-0.419***
Insufficient intake of fruit and vegetables	84.8%	80.3%	80.0%	79.6%	77.6%	80.4%	-0.013***
Insufficient physical activity	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.9%	2.1%	0.9%	0.311***
Drinking	11.5%	11.7%	12.2%	12.8%	22.2%	14.1%	0.139***
Concurrent partnership	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	-0.032
2006 ²							
Mosquito net use by children	37.4%	38.6%	52.8%	41.7%	19.1%	39.5%	-0.015



INEQUALITIES IN HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH INTERVENTIONS ^{1,2}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2006 ²							
Full immunization	58.8%	68.0%	83.2%	85.3%	92.4%	76.7%	0.090***
Treatment of diarrhea	47.4%	43.5%	48.7%	58.9%	84.7%	50.8%	0.075***

ADULT PREVENTIVE CARE ^{2,3}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2003 ³							
TB screening	0.2%	0.9%	1.5%	1.3%	2.1%	1.2%	0.297***
Breast cancer screening	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	5.9%	1.6%	0.726***

ADULT CURATIVE CARE ³	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2003 ³							
Inpatient or outpatient (12 months)	11.8%	14.2%	19.8%	20.8%	26.3%	18.6%	0.163***
Inpatient (12 months)	2.6%	3.7%	4.6%	3.4%	5.0%	3.9%	0.101**
Inpatient (5 years)	9.1%	11.6%	13.2%	14.9%	17.5%	13.3%	0.124***
Outpatient (12 months)	9.2%	10.9%	15.3%	18.3%	21.8%	14.9%	0.183***

FINANCIAL PROTECTION

	Threshold share of total household consumption				
CATASTROPHIC OUT-OF- POCKET SPENDING ³	5%	10%	15%	25%	40%
2003 ³					
Headcount	45.9%	35.1%	26.7%	16.2%	9.9%
Concentration index	-0.006	-0.027**	-0.044**	-0.033	-0.018

	Threshold share of nonfood consumption				
CATASTROPHIC OUT-OF- POCKET SPENDING ³	5%	10%	15%	25%	40%
2003 ³					
Headcount	61.8%	56.3%	51.2%	41.1%	31.1%
Concentration index	0.005	-0.023***	-0.046***	-0.076***	-0.113***

IMPOVERISHMENT ³				
Poverty line at US\$1.25 per capita per day	Consumption including OOP	Consumption excluding OOP	Change	% change
2003 ³				
Percentage in poverty	67.4%	72.1%	4.7 pp	7.0%
Average shortfall from the poverty line	\$0.47	\$0.53	\$0.06	12.5%
Average shortfall from the poverty line, among the poor	\$0.70	\$0.73	\$0.04	5.2%
Poverty line at US\$2.00 per capita per day	Consumption including OOP	Consumption excluding OOP	Change	% change
2003 ³				
Percentage in poverty	82.5%	85.6%	3.2 pp	3.9%
Average shortfall from the poverty line	\$1.04	\$1.13	\$0.09	8.5%
Average shortfall from the poverty line, among the poor	\$1.26	\$1.32	\$0.06	4.5%

Note:

The Health Equity and Financial Protection datasheets use a standardized selection of indicators (see Measurement of Indicators for full list). When (1) data sources are not available or (2) indicator-specific sample size is less than 250 per quintile for mortality indicators or less than 25 per quintile for all others, indicators are not reported for the country under analysis.

For analysis of inequalities using WHS, DHS and MICS, quintile ranking is based on an asset index. For all other analyses, ranking is based on household consumption. Q = quintile (where quintile 1 is the poorest)

CI = concentration index; ranges between -1 and 1; negative sign indicates that the health outcome takes higher values among the poor

* Significant at 10%, **Significant at 5%, ***Significant at 1%.

Poverty lines are at 2005 purchasing power parity, adjusted to current prices using Lao PDR's consumer price index.

Data sources:

1=n/a Demographic and Health Survey, 2=2006 Lao PDR Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 3=2003 Lao PDR World Health Survey.

Recommended citation: World Bank. 2012. Health Equity and Financial Protection Datasheet - Lao PDR. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

For more information and the latest versions of the Health Equity and Financial Protection reports and datasheets, see: www.worldbank.org/povertyandhealth.



MALAYSIA

The Health Equity and Financial Protection datasheets provide a picture of equity and financial protection in the health sectors of low- and middle-income countries. Topics covered include: inequalities in health outcomes, health behavior and health care utilization; benefit incidence analysis; financial protection; and the progressivity of health care financing. Data are drawn from the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), World Health Surveys (WHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Living Standards and Measurement Surveys (LSMS), as well as other household surveys where available. The datasheets use a common set of health indicators for all countries. All analyses are conducted using the health modules of the ADePT software.

INEQUALITIES
IN HEALTH
OUTCOMES

CHILD HEALTH ^{1,2,3}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2003 ³							
Malaria	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	-0.672***

ADULT HEALTH ^{1,3}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2003 ³							
Tuberculosis	6.6%	5.4%	4.8%	6.0%	4.9%	5.6%	-0.042
Road traffic accident	6.0%	4.5%	4.9%	4.8%	2.7%	4.6%	-0.110*
Non-road traffic accident	6.2%	5.0%	4.1%	4.1%	2.8%	4.4%	-0.143***
Angina	4.0%	3.9%	1.9%	3.9%	3.8%	3.5%	-0.019
Arthritis	10.4%	10.1%	8.7%	8.5%	7.5%	9.0%	-0.062**
Asthma	6.4%	5.4%	6.5%	5.4%	6.2%	6.0%	-0.011
Depression	3.2%	2.5%	3.3%	1.9%	2.1%	2.6%	-0.117**
Diabetes	3.2%	4.8%	6.1%	6.6%	5.8%	5.3%	0.122***
Difficulty with work and household activities	2.9%	2.6%	2.1%	1.1%	0.4%	1.8%	-0.298***
Poor self-assessed health status	8.0%	4.1%	3.8%	2.2%	1.8%	4.0%	-0.281***

INEQUALITIES IN
RISKY BEHAVIOR

RISK FACTORS ^{1,2,3}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2003 ³							
Smoking (all)	35.4%	25.3%	25.3%	23.0%	18.7%	25.5%	-0.118***
Insufficient intake of fruit and vegetables	90.5%	87.1%	84.4%	82.5%	81.2%	85.1%	-0.022
Insufficient physical activity	1.4%	2.3%	1.4%	2.0%	2.9%	2.0%	0.090***
Drinking	2.0%	1.9%	2.5%	2.4%	3.1%	2.4%	0.087

INEQUALITIES
IN HEALTH CARE
UTILIZATION

ADULT PREVENTIVE CARE ^{2,3}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2003 ³							
TB screening	2.2%	2.8%	1.9%	1.4%	1.6%	2.0%	-0.112*
Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV	79.5%	92.3%	86.3%	88.2%	88.5%	87.2%	0.010
Cervical cancer screening	81.0%	79.0%	74.5%	87.2%	86.1%	82.0%	0.020*
Breast cancer screening	7.1%	6.3%	11.4%	14.0%	18.7%	12.0%	0.235***

ADULT CURATIVE CARE ³	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2003 ³							
Inpatient or outpatient (12 months)	50.8%	49.0%	46.7%	49.0%	51.7%	49.4%	0.005
Inpatient (12 months)	8.8%	10.2%	9.3%	6.6%	8.7%	8.7%	-0.032
Inpatient (5 years)	25.2%	26.9%	26.8%	24.3%	24.7%	25.6%	-0.007
Outpatient (12 months)	43.1%	40.3%	36.7%	39.7%	42.7%	40.5%	-0.000



FINANCIAL PROTECTION

	Threshold share of total household consumption				
CATASTROPHIC OUT-OF-POCKET SPENDING	5%	10%	15%	25%	40%
2003 ³					
Headcount	20.2%	10.8%	6.7%	3.6%	2.6%
Concentration index	0.066***	0.042	0.016	0.025	-0.140

	Threshold share of nonfood consumption				
CATASTROPHIC OUT-OF-POCKET SPENDING	5%	10%	15%	25%	40%
2003 ³					
Headcount	27.6%	20.3%	14.0%	8.0%	5.0%
Concentration index	0.055***	-0.005	-0.034	-0.077**	-0.158***

IMPOVERISHMENT				
Poverty line at US\$1.25 per capita per day	Consumption including OOP	Consumption excluding OOP	Change	% change
2003 ³				
Percentage in poverty	11.9%	12.4%	0.5 pp	4.0%
Average shortfall from the poverty line	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.00	4.8%
Average shortfall from the poverty line, among the poor	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.00	0.7%
Poverty line at US\$2.00 per capita per day	Consumption including OOP	Consumption excluding OOP	Change	% change
2003 ³				
Percentage in poverty	26.3%	27.8%	1.5 pp	5.7%
Average shortfall from the poverty line	9.9	10.4	0.5	4.8%
Average shortfall from the poverty line, among the poor	37.2	36.8	-0.3	-0.9%

Note:

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For analysis of inequalities using WHS, DHS and MICS, quintile ranking is based on an asset index. For all other analyses, ranking is based on household consumption. Q = quintile (where quintile 1 is the poorest)

CI = concentration index; ranges between -1 and 1; negative sign indicates that the health outcome takes higher values among the poor

* Significant at 10%, **Significant at 5%, ***Significant at 1%.

Poverty lines are at 2005 purchasing power parity, adjusted to current prices using Malaysia's consumer price index.

Data sources:

1=n/a Demographic and Health Survey, 2=n/a Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 3=2003 Malaysia World Health Survey.

Recommended citation: World Bank. 2012. Health Equity and Financial Protection Datasheet - Malaysia. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

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MONGOLIA

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INEQUALITIES IN HEALTH OUTCOMES

CHILD HEALTH ^{1,2,3}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2005 ²							
Stunting	32.2%	33.7%	26.2%	20.0%	19.2%	27.1%	-0.122***
Underweight	7.3%	6.8%	4.2%	4.1%	3.2%	5.4%	-0.190***
Diarrhea	8.3%	7.2%	6.5%	5.2%	4.9%	6.6%	-0.107***
Acute respiratory infection	16.8%	16.1%	16.6%	12.5%	17.3%	16.0%	-0.019

INEQUALITIES IN HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH INTERVENTIONS ^{1,2}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2005 ²							
Full immunization	91.0%	95.7%	96.9%	96.5%	96.7%	95.2%	0.013**
Treatment of diarrhea	62.4%	62.5%	64.3%	61.4%	63.5%	62.8%	0.006
Medical treatment of ARI	54.8%	67.4%	76.1%	79.6%	71.8%	68.4%	0.072***
Contraceptive prevalence among women	63.5%	59.2%	55.6%	56.3%	48.9%	56.5%	-0.046

ADULT PREVENTIVE CARE ^{2,3}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2005 ²							
Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV	83.2%	92.7%	93.6%	95.9%	95.8%	94.2%	0.015***

UTILIZATION - OUTPATIENT (12 MONTHS) ⁴	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2007-08 ⁴							
Soum hospital/ family group practice	18.7%	13.9%	18.5%	17.0%	17.1%	17.1%	0.000
Aimag and central hospital	19.9%	18.6%	26.8%	34.4%	48.7%	29.7%	0.208***
All public	39.0%	32.6%	45.5%	51.7%	66.3%	47.0%	0.133***
Private	1.8%	2.1%	4.1%	5.3%	17.3%	6.1%	0.482***

UTILIZATION - INPATIENT (12 MONTHS) ⁴	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2007-08 ⁴							
Soum hospital/ family group practice	3.6%	2.4%	2.4%	2.0%	1.5%	2.4%	-0.165***
Aimag and central hospital	4.9%	4.9%	5.0%	6.0%	7.3%	5.6%	0.085***
All public	8.6%	7.4%	7.5%	8.1%	8.9%	8.1%	0.013***
Private	0.5%	0.6%	1.0%	1.3%	2.3%	1.2%	0.316***



UTILIZATION - PUBLIC FACILITIES ⁴	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2007-08 ⁴							
Outpatient soum hospital/ family group practice	18.7%	13.9%	18.5%	17.0%	17.1%	17.1%	0.000
Outpatient aimag and central hospital	19.9%	18.6%	26.8%	34.4%	48.7%	29.7%	0.208***
Inpatient soum hospital/ family group practice	3.6%	2.4%	2.4%	2.0%	1.5%	2.4%	-0.165***
Inpatient aimag and central hospital	4.9%	4.9%	5.0%	6.0%	7.3%	5.6%	0.085***

FEES PAID AT PUBLIC FACILITIES (SHARES) ⁴	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	CI
2007-08 ⁴						
Outpatient soum hospital/ family group practice	8.7	9.8	19.3	22.7	39.5	0.303***
Outpatient aimag and central hospital	2.7	4.4	10.5	18.2	64.2	0.609***
Inpatient soum hospital/ family group practice	14.9	21.3	24.7	20.1	19.0	0.036
Inpatient aimag and central hospital	7.0	12.2	12.8	23.4	44.5	0.368***

HEALTH CARE SUBSIDIES (SHARES) ^{4,5}								
2007-08 ⁴								
Constant Unit Cost Method	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total (LCU)	CI	Share
Outpatient soum hospital/ family group practice	25.3	18.0	22.0	18.4	16.3	11,575	-0.072***	11.4%
Outpatient aimag and central hospital	18.5	15.0	19.3	23.0	24.2	26,704	0.078***	26.3%
Inpatient soum hospital/ family group practice	30.6	20.1	20.2	17.1	12.0	16,956	-0.171***	16.7%
Inpatient aimag and central hospital	18.8	18.0	18.4	20.8	24.0	46,198	0.053***	45.5%
Total subsidies	21.5	17.6	19.4	20.5	21.1	101,534	0.008	100%
Constant Unit Subsidy Method	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total (LCU)	CI	Share
Outpatient soum hospital/ family group practice	22.0	16.4	21.6	20.0	20.1	11,575	-0.001	11.4%
Outpatient aimag and central hospital	13.7	12.3	18.1	23.1	32.8	26,704	0.208**	26.3%
Inpatient soum hospital/ family group practice	30.2	20.2	20.3	17.2	12.2	16,956	-0.164***	16.7%
Inpatient aimag and central hospital	17.6	17.4	17.8	21.2	26.0	46,198	0.085***	45.5%
Total subsidies	19.9	16.9	18.8	20.6	23.7	101,534	0.047***	100%
Proportional Cost Method	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total (LCU)	CI	Share
Outpatient soum hospital/ Family group practice	8.7	9.8	19.3	22.7	39.5	11,575	0.303***	11.4%
Outpatient aimag and central hospital	2.7	4.4	10.5	18.2	64.2	26,704	0.609***	26.3%
Inpatient soum hospital/ Family group practice	14.9	21.3	24.7	20.1	19.0	16,956	0.036	16.7%
Inpatient aimag and central hospital	7.0	12.2	12.8	23.4	44.5	46,198	0.368***	45.5%
Total subsidies	8.0	12.4	15.5	21.8	42.3	101,534	0.336***	100%

**FINANCIAL
PROTECTION**

	Threshold share of total household consumption				
CATASTROPHIC OUT-OF-POCKET SPENDING ⁴	5%	10%	15%	25%	40%
2007-08 ⁴					
Headcount	17.7%	10.0%	6.3%	3.4%	1.3%
Concentration index	0.133***	0.201***	0.265***	0.334***	0.546***

	Threshold share of nonfood consumption				
CATASTROPHIC OUT-OF-POCKET SPENDING ⁴	5%	10%	15%	25%	40%
2007-08 ⁴					
Headcount	24.8%	16.2%	11.6%	6.5%	3.3%
Concentration index	0.052***	0.080***	0.095***	0.172***	0.228***

IMPOVERISHMENT ⁴				
Poverty line at US\$1.25 per capita per day	Consumption including OOP	Consumption excluding OOP	Change	% change
2007-08 ⁴				
Percentage in poverty	1.3%	1.5%	0.2 pp	12.0%
Average shortfall from the poverty line	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	21.6%
Average shortfall from the poverty line, among the poor	\$0.21	\$0.23	\$0.02	8.5%
Poverty line at US\$2.00 per capita per day	Consumption including OOP	Consumption excluding OOP	Change	% change
2007-08 ⁴				
Percentage in poverty	10.6%	11.8%	1.1 pp	10.6%
Average shortfall from the poverty line	\$0.04	\$0.05	\$0.01	14.3%
Average shortfall from the poverty line, among the poor	\$0.38	\$0.39	\$0.01	3.4%

**PROGRESSIVITY
OF HEALTH
FINANCING**

PROGRESSIVITY OF HEALTH SPENDING (SHARES) ⁴	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	CI/Gini	Kakwani	Share
2007-08 ⁴								
Consumption	7.3	11.4	15.8	22.2	43.4	0.358***		7.8%
Direct Taxes	3.4	9.3	12.1	18.8	56.4	0.503***	0.144***	24.8%
Indirect Taxes								
Vat	9.4	11.6	16.1	21.8	41.2	0.320***	-.0384**	24.8%
Excise	1.4	5.0	9.5	19.3	64.7	0.608***	0.250***	13.7%
Import	9.5	10.2	14.5	20.9	45.0	0.359***	0.000	9.6%
SHI	7.6	11.4	14.8	22.5	43.8	0.360***	0.002	27.5%
Out-of-pocket spending	3.6	5.9	10.4	20.5	59.6	0.560***	0.202***	16.7%
Total payments	6.4	9.4	13.4	21.1	49.7	0.428***	0.070***	100%

Note:

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For analysis of inequalities using WHS, DHS and MICS, quintile ranking is based on an asset index. For all other analyses, ranking is based on household consumption. Q = quintile (where quintile 1 is the poorest)

CI = concentration index; ranges between -1 and 1; negative sign indicates that the health outcome takes higher values among the poor

* Significant at 10%, **Significant at 5%, ***Significant at 1%.

Poverty lines are at 2005 purchasing power parity, adjusted to current prices using Mongolia's consumer price index.

LCU=Local Currency Unit (Million Mongolian Tugriks)

Data sources:

1=n/a Demographic and Health Survey, 2=2005 Mongolia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 3=n/a World Health Survey,

4=2007-08 Mongolia Household Socio-Economic Survey.

Recommended citation: World Bank. 2012. Health Equity and Financial Protection Datasheet - Mongolia. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

For more information and the latest versions of the Health Equity and Financial Protection reports and datasheets, see: www.worldbank.org/povertyandhealth.

Photo credit: Aparnaa Somanathan

MYANMAR

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INEQUALITIES IN HEALTH OUTCOMES

CHILD HEALTH ^{1,2,3}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2003 ³							
Diarrhea	22.0%	19.1%	26.3%	5.4%	14.0%	17.7%	-0.103
Acute respiratory infection	18.9%	10.2%	14.8%	24.0%	5.1%	14.4%	-0.105
Fever	81.9%	67.1%	87.7%	87.9%	77.5%	79.9%	0.012
Malaria	4.2%	4.4%	6.9%	9.3%	6.9%	6.3%	0.166**

ADULT HEALTH ^{1,3}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2003 ³							
Tuberculosis	2.3%	1.4%	1.8%	1.1%	1.2%	1.5%	-0.124*
Obesity among all women	16.1%	9.2%	13.6%	8.8%	10.8%	11.7%	-0.081**
Road traffic accident	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	1.7%	0.8%	0.230***
Non-road traffic accident	0.6%	0.7%	1.0%	1.2%	0.9%	0.9%	0.116
Angina	1.7%	2.4%	2.8%	2.8%	4.6%	2.9%	0.190***
Arthritis	3.5%	3.6%	4.6%	5.4%	6.0%	4.6%	0.116***
Asthma	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.3%	2.9%	3.0%	-0.002
Depression	0.2%	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.131*
Diabetes	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	1.3%	0.5%	0.397***
Difficulty with work and household activities	2.2%	1.1%	1.8%	2.1%	1.6%	1.8%	-0.025
Poor self-assessed health status	2.6%	3.3%	3.0%	1.8%	1.9%	2.5%	-0.109**

INEQUALITIES IN RISKY BEHAVIOR

RISK FACTORS ^{1,2,3}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2003 ³							
Smoking (all)	40.2%	34.6%	31.9%	27.5%	20.1%	30.8%	-0.127***
Smoking (women)	19.5%	14.3%	7.7%	3.7%	1.7%	9.6%	-0.392***
Insufficient intake of fruit and vegetables	87.2%	84.7%	83.5%	79.8%	83.4%	83.7%	-0.012***
Insufficient physical activity	39.1%	31.7%	31.6%	27.8%	21.8%	30.4%	-0.106***
Drinking	1.3%	1.4%	2.0%	1.0%	0.6%	1.3%	-0.173***

INEQUALITIES IN HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION

ADULT PREVENTIVE CARE ^{2,3}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2003 ³							
TB screening	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	1.1%	1.5%	0.9%	0.210**
Cervical cancer screening	5.8%	1.7%	7.8%	0.0%	26.0%	7.4%	0.368***
Breast cancer screening	0.0%	0.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.3%	0.5%	0.213



INEQUALITIES IN HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION (CONT.)

ADULT CURATIVE CARE ³	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2003 ³							
Inpatient or outpatient (12 months)	18.1%	22.8%	22.7%	25.9%	28.7%	23.7%	0.092***
Inpatient (12 months)	1.2%	2.1%	1.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.0%	0.124**
Inpatient (5 years)	3.0%	5.2%	5.2%	6.6%	8.7%	5.7%	0.189***
Outpatient (12 months)	16.3%	21.5%	22.1%	24.3%	27.8%	22.4%	0.104***

FINANCIAL PROTECTION

	Threshold share of total household consumption				
CATASTROPHIC OUT-OF-POCKET SPENDING ³	5%	10%	15%	25%	40%
2003 ³					
Headcount	31.3%	16.0%	8.6%	3.2%	1.3%
Concentration index	0.051***	0.052***	0.162***	0.462***	0.620***

	Threshold share of nonfood consumption				
CATASTROPHIC OUT-OF-POCKET SPENDING ³	5%	10%	15%	25%	40%
2003 ³					
Headcount	56.7%	48.0%	40.0%	27.3%	17.7%
Concentration index	0.042***	0.030***	0.018*	-0.008	-0.005

Note:

The Health Equity and Financial Protection datasheets use a standardized selection of indicators (see Measurement of Indicators for full list). When (1) data sources are not available or (2) indicator-specific sample size is less than 250 per quintile for mortality indicators or less than 25 per quintile for all others, indicators are not reported for the country under analysis.

For analysis of inequalities using WHS, DHS and MICS, quintile ranking is based on an asset index. For all other analyses, ranking is based on household consumption. Q = quintile (where quintile 1 is the poorest)

CI = concentration index; ranges between -1 and 1; negative sign indicates that the health outcome takes higher values among the poor

* Significant at 10%, **Significant at 5%, ***Significant at 1%.

Poverty lines are at 2005 purchasing power parity, adjusted to current prices using Myanmar's consumer price index.

Data sources:

1=n/a Demographic and Health Survey, 2=n/a Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 3=2003 Myanmar World Health Survey.

Recommended citation: World Bank. 2012. Health Equity and Financial Protection Datasheet - Myanmar. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

For more information and the latest versions of the Health Equity and Financial Protection reports and datasheets, see: www.worldbank.org/povertyandhealth.

PHILIPPINES

The Health Equity and Financial Protection datasheets provide a picture of equity and financial protection in the health sectors of low- and middle-income countries. Topics covered include: inequalities in health outcomes, health behavior and health care utilization; benefit incidence analysis; financial protection; and the progressivity of health care financing. Data are drawn from the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), World Health Surveys (WHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Living Standards and Measurement Surveys (LSMS), as well as other household surveys where available. The datasheets use a common set of health indicators for all countries. All analyses are conducted using the health modules of the ADePT software. .

INEQUALITIES
IN HEALTH
OUTCOMES

CHILD HEALTH ^{1a,1b,1c,1d,2,3}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
1993 ^{1a}							
Infant mortality rate	61.2	53.5	38.6	27.3	27.7	44.8	-0.177***
Under-five mortality rate	102.3	85.8	70.0	34.3	41.0	72.1	-0.205***
Diarrhea	8.0%	7.6%	7.2%	7.0%	4.6%	7.1%	-0.053**
Acute respiratory infection	4.4%	4.9%	4.3%	4.0%	2.8%	4.2%	-0.057*
Fever	28.3%	28.5%	24.2%	22.8%	19.7%	25.5%	-0.064***
1998 ^{1b}							
Infant mortality rate	55.8	47.6	37.2	26.3	22.2	41.1	-0.172***
Under-five mortality rate	82.3	64.7	55.1	34.9	28.7	57.9	-0.190***
Diarrhea	9.0%	7.6%	8.0%	6.3%	4.9%	7.5%	-0.092***
Acute respiratory infection	15.4%	13.6%	13.8%	12.6%	9.3%	13.4%	-0.071***
Fever	26.8%	28.4%	27.8%	25.6%	20.0%	26.3%	-0.033***
2003 ^{1c}							
Infant mortality rate	44.0	33.6	26.3	23.1	19.5	31.2	-0.173***
Under-five mortality rate	69.6	48.0	30.3	21.0	27.0	42.8	-0.237***
Diarrhea	13.1%	10.9%	9.5%	9.3%	9.4%	10.8%	-0.078***
Acute respiratory infection	14.9%	11.0%	8.9%	7.9%	6.0%	10.4%	-0.179***
Fever	28.2%	25.6%	23.0%	21.4%	18.3%	24.1%	-0.084***
2003 ³							
Malaria	2.7%	1.6%	5.1%	1.7%	0.0%	2.2%	-0.169
2008 ^{1d}							
Infant mortality rate	46.9	31.4	24.2	23.3	15.2	30.5	-0.192***
Under-five mortality rate	66.4	42.5	32.4	35.2	19.2	42.3	-0.193***
Diarrhea	10.3%	11.2%	8.1%	7.2%	7.4%	9.1%	-0.085***
Acute respiratory infection	12.5%	11.2%	10.6%	7.7%	6.1%	10.1%	-0.119***
Fever	24.8%	26.2%	23.1%	19.6%	15.6%	22.6%	-0.080***

ADULT HEALTH ^{1a,1b,1c,1d,3}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2003 ³							
Tuberculosis	17.6%	17.3%	14.3%	12.6%	9.0%	14.2%	-0.121***
Road traffic accident	2.9%	2.4%	2.5%	2.3%	2.7%	2.6%	-0.017
Non-road traffic accident	4.2%	2.9%	3.4%	3.2%	2.6%	3.2%	-0.079**
Angina	6.4%	6.0%	6.3%	6.2%	5.9%	6.2%	-0.001
Arthritis	12.4%	13.6%	14.0%	14.4%	15.7%	14.0%	0.046**
Asthma	7.4%	10.5%	7.0%	6.9%	9.3%	8.2%	0.009
Depression	4.0%	4.5%	4.3%	3.0%	3.5%	3.9%	-0.056
Diabetes	1.6%	1.5%	1.3%	2.2%	4.0%	2.1%	0.217***
Difficulty with work and household activities	9.7%	7.8%	6.8%	5.1%	4.5%	6.8%	-0.154***
Poor self-assessed health status	6.1%	4.2%	3.4%	3.2%	2.3%	3.9%	-0.185***



INEQUALITIES IN RISKY BEHAVIOR

RISK FACTORS ^{1a,1b,1c,1d,2,3}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2003 ³							
Smoking (all)	41.6%	38.7%	35.3%	30.9%	26.9%	34.7%	-0.091***
Insufficient intake of fruit and vegetables	72.3%	77.3%	79.0%	74.3%	76.7%	75.9%	0.007*
Insufficient physical activity	42.1%	37.4%	33.3%	30.3%	29.5%	34.5%	-0.074***
Drinking	9.7%	7.9%	7.2%	6.2%	5.9%	7.4%	-0.102***
2008 ^{1d}							
Smoking (women)	7.5%	6.2%	5.5%	4.4%	4.6%	5.5%	-0.093***
Concurrent partnerships	0.0%	0.7%	0.5%	1.5%	2.7%	1.0%	0.470

INEQUALITIES IN HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH INTERVENTIONS ^{1a,1b,1c,1d,2}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
1993 ^{1a}							
Full immunization	61.7%	71.7%	80.9%	75.1%	77.9%	72.2%	0.052***
Treatment of diarrhea	19.9%	27.0%	27.2%	19.3%	11.7%	22.4%	-0.021
Medical treatment of ARI	38.8%	54.4%	55.0%	62.5%	72.8%	53.0%	0.109***
Skilled antenatal care (4+ visits)	29.2%	40.6%	53.9%	67.3%	84.1%	50.4%	0.212***
Skilled birth attendance	22.1%	40.7%	62.7%	79.4%	92.1%	53.4%	0.276***
1998 ^{1b}							
Full immunization	60.2%	72.5%	77.0%	79.7%	86.3%	72.9%	0.069***
Treatment of diarrhea	44.5%	36.3%	52.6%	46.9%	30.2%	43.4%	-0.011
Medical treatment of ARI	47.7%	55.7%	62.5%	67.8%	73.7%	58.0%	0.087***
Skilled antenatal care (4+ visits)	35.1%	51.5%	69.3%	79.2%	87.8%	59.7%	0.190***
Skilled birth attendance	21.4%	47.1%	73.9%	84.2%	92.4%	57.1%	0.275***
2003 ^{1c}							
Full immunization	55.5%	70.6%	76.9%	74.4%	82.7%	70.2%	0.078***
Treatment of diarrhea	46.4%	58.6%	68.4%	62.7%	64.7%	57.7%	0.068***
Medical treatment of ARI	50.5%	50.5%	57.7%	64.0%	75.0%	55.4%	0.075***
Skilled antenatal care (4+ visits)	46.7%	61.9%	71.3%	83.9%	91.0%	68.6%	0.135***
Skilled birth attendance	25.7%	52.5%	73.4%	85.4%	92.6%	60.7%	0.238***
2008 ^{1d}							
Full immunization	63.7%	82.2%	82.2%	89.3%	87.6%	79.7%	0.063***
Treatment of diarrhea	54.5%	53.3%	66.5%	62.2%	66.3%	58.6%	0.046**
Medical treatment of ARI	41.2%	46.2%	47.0%	51.3%	55.5%	46.2%	0.051**
Skilled antenatal care (4+ visits)	55.9%	69.3%	82.7%	89.5%	93.4%	76.2%	0.108***
Skilled birth attendance	26.4%	55.4%	76.6%	86.0%	94.7%	62.6%	0.234***
Contraceptive prevalence	20.3%	25.3%	24.3%	23.3%	16.8%	21.7%	-0.051***

ADULT PREVENTIVE CARE ^{2,3}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2003 ³							
TB screening	4.1%	4.2%	3.8%	4.6%	3.8%	4.1%	0.009
Cervical cancer screening	24.6%	29.7%	29.0%	37.7%	45.7%	35.0%	0.125***
Breast cancer screening	1.7%	2.2%	5.1%	4.1%	10.2%	4.8%	0.316***

ADULT CURATIVE CARE ³	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2003 ³							
Inpatient or outpatient (12 months)	23.7%	27.9%	27.0%	31.5%	33.8%	28.8%	0.071***
Inpatient (12 months)	5.5%	6.4%	5.5%	6.7%	9.5%	6.7%	0.106***
Inpatient (5 years)	12.7%	13.6%	13.7%	17.7%	19.3%	15.4%	0.096***
Outpatient (12 months)	18.1%	20.9%	20.4%	24.9%	26.0%	22.1%	0.078***

FINANCIAL PROTECTION

	Threshold share of total household consumption				
CATASTROPHIC OUT-OF-POCKET SPENDING ³	5%	10%	15%	25%	40%
2003 ³					
Headcount	34.2%	22.0%	15.3%	8.3%	4.2%
Concentration index	0.124***	0.148***	0.189***	0.282***	0.417***

	Threshold share of nonfood consumption				
CATASTROPHIC OUT-OF-POCKET SPENDING ³	5%	10%	15%	25%	40%
2003 ³					
Headcount	49.6%	43.0%	37.1%	27.3%	19.0%
Concentration index	0.060***	0.046***	0.032***	0.027**	0.030*

IMPOVERISHMENT ³				
Poverty line at US\$1.25 per capita per day	Consumption including OOP	Consumption excluding OOP	Change	% change
2003 ³				
Percentage in poverty	48.0%	52.4%	4.5 pp	9.3%
Average shortfall from the poverty line	\$0.24	\$0.27	\$0.03	12.4%
Average shortfall from the poverty line, among the poor	\$0.50	\$0.51	\$0.01	2.8%
Poverty line at US\$2.00 per capita per day	Consumption including OOP	Consumption excluding OOP	Change	% change
2003 ³				
Percentage in poverty	73.1%	77.3%	4.1 pp	5.7%
Average shortfall from the poverty line	\$0.70	\$0.77	\$0.06	9.1%
Average shortfall from the poverty line, among the poor	\$0.96	\$0.99	\$0.03	3.2%

Note:

The Health Equity and Financial Protection datasheets use a standardized selection of indicators (see Measurement of Indicators for full list). When (1) data sources are not available or (2) indicator-specific sample size is less than 250 per quintile for mortality indicators or less than 25 per quintile for all others, indicators are not reported for the country under analysis.

For analysis of inequalities using WHS, DHS and MICS, quintile ranking is based on an asset index. For all other analyses, ranking is based on household consumption. Q = quintile (where quintile 1 is the poorest)

CI = concentration index; ranges between -1 and 1; negative sign indicates that the health outcome takes higher values among the poor

* Significant at 10%, **Significant at 5%, ***Significant at 1%.

Poverty lines are at 2005 purchasing power parity, adjusted to current prices using Philippines's consumer price index.

Data sources:

1a=1993 Philippines Demographic and Health Survey, 1b=1998 Philippines Demographic and Health Survey, 1c=2003 Philippines Demographic and Health Survey, 1d=2008 Philippines Demographic and Health Survey, 2=n/a Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 3=2003 Philippines World Health Survey.

Recommended citation: World Bank. 2012. Health Equity and Financial Protection Datasheet - Philippines. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

For more information and the latest versions of the Health Equity and Financial Protection reports and datasheets, see: www.worldbank.org/povertyandhealth.

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THAILAND

The Health Equity and Financial Protection datasheets provide a picture of equity and financial protection in the health sectors of low- and middle-income countries. Topics covered include: inequalities in health outcomes, health behavior and health care utilization; benefit incidence analysis; financial protection; and the progressivity of health care financing. Data are drawn from the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), World Health Surveys (WHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Living Standards and Measurement Surveys (LSMS), as well as other household surveys where available. The datasheets use a common set of health indicators for all countries. All analyses are conducted using the health modules of the ADePT software.

INEQUALITIES
IN HEALTH
OUTCOMES

CHILD HEALTH ^{1,2,3}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2005-06 ²							
Stunting	19.1%	15.9%	15.8%	11.4%	8.3%	15.0%	-0.136***
Underweight	10.2%	7.1%	7.2%	4.4%	2.9%	6.9%	-0.197***
Diarrhea	10.1%	8.1%	9.8%	8.5%	5.9%	8.7%	-0.058**
Acute respiratory infection	24.6%	19.5%	19.9%	19.0%	15.3%	20.3%	-0.077***

INEQUALITIES
IN HEALTH CARE
UTILIZATION

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH INTERVENTIONS ^{1,2}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2005-06 ²							
Full immunization	98.0%	99.8%	97.4%	99.6%	98.8%	98.6%	0.001
Treatment of diarrhea	68.7%	70.5%	66.5%	65.5%	75.9%	68.8%	0.005
Medical treatment of ARI	87.0%	89.4%	85.9%	78.7%	77.0%	85.6%	-0.018
Contraceptive prevalence among women	76.6%	76.3%	71.4%	70.4%	67.3%	72.5%	-0.026***

Note:

The Health Equity and Financial Protection datasheets use a standardized selection of indicators (see Measurement of Indicators for full list). When (1) data sources are not available or (2) indicator-specific sample size is less than 250 per quintile for mortality indicators or less than 25 per quintile for all others, indicators are not reported for the country under analysis.

For analysis of inequalities using WHS, DHS and MICS, quintile ranking is based on an asset index. For all other analyses, ranking is based on household consumption.

Q = quintile (where quintile 1 is the poorest)

CI = concentration index; ranges between -1 and 1; negative sign indicates that the health outcome takes higher values among the poor

* Significant at 10%, **Significant at 5%, ***Significant at 1%.

Data sources:

1=n/a Demographic and Health Survey, 2=2005-06 Thailand Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 3=n/a World Health Survey.

Recommended citation: World Bank. 2012. Health Equity and Financial Protection Datasheet - Thailand. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

For more information and the latest versions of the Health Equity and Financial Protection reports and datasheets, see: www.worldbank.org/povertyandhealth.

Photo credit: Francis Dobbs, 1999



TIMOR-LESTE

The Health Equity and Financial Protection datasheets provide a picture of equity and financial protection in the health sectors of low- and middle-income countries. Topics covered include: inequalities in health outcomes, health behavior and health care utilization; benefit incidence analysis; financial protection; and the progressivity of health care financing. Data are drawn from the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), World Health Surveys (WHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Living Standards and Measurement Surveys (LSMS), as well as other household surveys where available. The datasheets use a common set of health indicators for all countries. All analyses are conducted using the health modules of the ADePT software.

INEQUALITIES
IN HEALTH
OUTCOMES

CHILD HEALTH ^{1,2,3}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2009-10 ¹							
Infant mortality rate	67.8	74.0	62.3	60.2	39.8	60.7	-0.094***
Under-five mortality rate	98.2	106.8	94.9	92.2	58.1	89.4	-0.092***
Stunting	61.2%	63.3%	58.6%	55.3%	46.5%	57.1%	-0.054***
Underweight	49.3%	48.6%	47.2%	41.7%	35.6%	44.6%	-0.065***
Diarrhea	13.2%	13.7%	15.2%	19.0%	17.4%	15.7%	0.065***
Acute respiratory infection	2.7%	3.9%	4.2%	4.8%	4.2%	3.9%	0.084***
Fever	16.2%	16.9%	18.5%	23.2%	21.9%	19.2%	0.073***

ADULT HEALTH ^{1,3}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2009-10 ¹							
Obesity among non-pregnant women	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	1.0%	1.6%	0.9%	0.269***

INEQUALITIES IN
RISKY BEHAVIOR

RISK FACTORS ^{1,2,3}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2009-10 ¹							
Smoking (women)	6.7%	5.1%	4.5%	3.7%	3.5%	4.6%	-0.141***
Mosquito net use by children	23.9%	34.0%	42.7%	56.9%	55.9%	42.3%	0.167***
Mosquito net use by pregnant women	27.1%	32.3%	39.8%	59.7%	54.6%	42.2%	0.155***

INEQUALITIES
IN HEALTH CARE
UTILIZATION

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH INTERVENTIONS ^{1,2}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2009-10 ¹							
Full immunization	43.4%	52.9%	56.5%	64.9%	45.5%	52.6%	0.030**
Treatment of diarrhea	80.8%	76.1%	84.0%	75.7%	76.0%	78.4%	-0.011
Medical treatment of ARI	53.2%	66.8%	75.6%	73.2%	73.6%	69.6%	0.054**
Skilled antenatal care (4+ visits)	41.1%	45.0%	57.3%	63.6%	68.8%	55.1%	0.112***
Skilled birth attendance	10.6%	14.2%	21.2%	38.9%	69.5%	30.3%	0.392***
Contraceptive prevalence	9.2%	9.5%	9.9%	14.6%	17.8%	12.4%	0.153***

Note:

The Health Equity and Financial Protection datasheets use a standardized selection of indicators (see Measurement of Indicators for full list). When (1) data sources are not available or (2) indicator-specific sample size is less than 250 per quintile for mortality indicators or less than 25 per quintile for all others, indicators are not reported for the country under analysis.

For analysis of inequalities using WHS, DHS and MICS, quintile ranking is based on an asset index. For all other analyses, ranking is based on household consumption.

Q = quintile (where quintile 1 is the poorest)

CI = concentration index; ranges between -1 and 1; negative sign indicates that the health outcome takes higher values among the poor

* Significant at 10%, **Significant at 5%, ***Significant at 1%.

Data sources:

1=2009-10 Timor-Leste Demographic and Health Survey, 2=n/a Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 3=n/a World Health Survey.

Recommended citation: World Bank. 2012. Health Equity and Financial Protection Datasheet - Timor-Leste. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

For more information and the latest versions of the Health Equity and Financial Protection reports and datasheets, see: www.worldbank.org/povertyandhealth.

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VANUATU

The Health Equity and Financial Protection datasheets provide a picture of equity and financial protection in the health sectors of low- and middle-income countries. Topics covered include: inequalities in health outcomes, health behavior and health care utilization; benefit incidence analysis; financial protection; and the progressivity of health care financing. Data are drawn from the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), World Health Surveys (WHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Living Standards and Measurement Surveys (LSMS), as well as other household surveys where available. The datasheets use a common set of health indicators for all countries. All analyses are conducted using the health modules of the ADePT software.

INEQUALITIES IN HEALTH OUTCOMES

CHILD HEALTH ^{1,2,3}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2007 ²							
Stunting	27.5%	26.5%	25.2%	24.9%	25.4%	26.0%	-0.023
Underweight	13.4%	13.4%	9.8%	8.8%	11.1%	11.4%	-0.075
Diarrhea	11.4%	15.8%	10.8%	19.1%	12.3%	13.9%	0.033
Acute respiratory infection	9.2%	6.2%	6.9%	11.0%	5.2%	7.8%	-0.021
Fever	11.2%	9.3%	12.1%	6.7%	6.3%	9.4%	-0.084*

INEQUALITIES IN HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH INTERVENTIONS ^{1,2}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2007 ²							
Contraceptive prevalence	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.671***

Note:

The Health Equity and Financial Protection datasheets use a standardized selection of indicators (see Measurement of Indicators for full list). When (1) data sources are not available or (2) indicator-specific sample size is less than 250 per quintile for mortality indicators or less than 25 per quintile for all others, indicators are not reported for the country under analysis.

For analysis of inequalities using WHS, DHS and MICS, quintile ranking is based on an asset index. For all other analyses, ranking is based on household consumption.

Q = quintile (where quintile 1 is the poorest)

CI = concentration index; ranges between -1 and 1; negative sign indicates that the health outcome takes higher values among the poor

* Significant at 10%, **Significant at 5%, ***Significant at 1%.

Data sources:

1=n/a Demographic and Health Survey, 2=2007 Vanuatu Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 3=n/a World Health Survey.

Recommended citation: World Bank. 2012. Health Equity and Financial Protection Datasheet - Vanuatu. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

For more information and the latest versions of the Health Equity and Financial Protection reports and datasheets, see: www.worldbank.org/povertyandhealth.

Photo credit:



VIETNAM

The Health Equity and Financial Protection datasheets provide a picture of equity and financial protection in the health sectors of low- and middle-income countries. Topics covered include: inequalities in health outcomes, health behavior and health care utilization; benefit incidence analysis; financial protection; and the progressivity of health care financing. Data are drawn from the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), World Health Surveys (WHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Living Standards and Measurement Surveys (LSMS), as well as other household surveys where available. The datasheets use a common set of health indicators for all countries. All analyses are conducted using the health modules of the ADePT software.

INEQUALITIES
IN HEALTH
OUTCOMES

CHILD HEALTH ^{1a,1b,2,3}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
1997 ^{1a}							
Infant mortality rate	46.6	48.2	35.1	27.5	16.7	36.9	-0.165***
Under-five mortality rate	66.7	55.0	43.5	43.9	26.2	49.1	-0.164***
Diarrhea	10.2%	11.2%	12.1%	9.5%	6.2%	10.1%	-0.060
Acute respiratory infection	14.0%	18.1%	16.0%	9.8%	10.2%	14.2%	-0.079**
Fever	20.7%	19.8%	26.8%	23.3%	15.1%	21.2%	-0.024
2002 ^{1b}							
Infant mortality rate	43.5	29.6	21.0	15.6	15.4	26.9	-0.254***
Under-five mortality rate	56.4	43.9	27.1	27.2	21.4	37.4	-0.208***
Diarrhea	18.6%	12.0%	12.0%	7.4%	3.8%	11.4%	-0.257***
Acute respiratory infection	23.8%	21.4%	19.6%	17.1%	14.1%	19.6%	-0.110
Fever	31.2%	25.5%	28.2%	29.7%	18.1%	26.7%	-0.070**
2002-03 ³							
Malaria	3.9%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	-0.709***
2006 ²							
Diarrhea	9.2%	6.8%	6.7%	6.1%	4.3%	6.8%	-0.141***
Acute respiratory infection	15.9%	18.0%	21.7%	19.1%	12.2%	17.3%	-0.001
Fever	15.8%	16.5%	17.9%	18.5%	12.1%	16.2%	-0.007

ADULT HEALTH ^{1a,1b,3}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2002 ^{1b}							
Obesity among non-pregnant women	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.478
2002-03 ³							
Tuberculosis	1.6%	1.4%	3.0%	1.3%	0.8%	1.6%	-0.122*
Road traffic accident	1.9%	1.7%	1.5%	2.6%	2.4%	2.1%	0.091
Non-road traffic accident	1.5%	1.1%	1.6%	0.4%	1.2%	1.1%	-0.080
Angina	3.1%	6.0%	3.2%	5.0%	4.3%	4.2%	0.036
Arthritis	4.9%	8.2%	6.2%	7.1%	10.4%	7.4%	0.112***
Asthma	1.5%	1.6%	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%	1.2%	-0.106
Depression	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	-0.233
Diabetes	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	-0.040
Difficulty with work and household activities	2.9%	3.8%	3.1%	2.9%	1.4%	2.8%	-0.106***
Poor self-assessed health status	9.8%	10.6%	6.3%	5.2%	3.7%	6.6%	-0.213**



INEQUALITIES IN RISKY BEHAVIOR

RISK FACTORS ^{1a,1b,2,3}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2002-03 ³							
Smoking (all)	35.1%	27.2%	23.1%	22.9%	23.7%	25.8%	-0.083***
Smoking (women)	2.8%	3.2%	1.6%	1.5%	1.6%	2.0%	-0.202
Insufficient intake of fruit and vegetables	83.3%	88.6%	85.6%	85.0%	77.7%	83.5%	-0.016***
Insufficient physical activity	3.4%	2.7%	7.2%	8.8%	6.8%	5.8%	0.187***
Drinking	18.8%	16.5%	12.3%	10.1%	9.7%	12.8%	-0.140***
Concurrent partnerships	0.6%	0.2%	0.6%	0.8%	0.4%	0.5%	0.010

INEQUALITIES IN HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH INTERVENTIONS ^{1a,1b,2}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
1997 ^{1a}							
Full immunization	42.4%	50.9%	47.6%	56.8%	59.7%	50.3%	0.070***
Medical treatment of ARI	55.7%	69.9%	72.1%	77.5%	82.7%	68.9%	0.071**
Skilled antenatal care (4+ visits)	3.8%	5.4%	5.9%	12.3%	40.8%	11.4%	0.500***
Skilled birth attendance	35.7%	51.4%	59.0%	63.0%	87.9%	55.9%	0.172***
2002 ^{1b}							
Full immunization	44.7%	60.7%	71.3%	76.9%	92.2%	66.8%	0.136
Medical treatment of ARI	66.2%	77.9%	67.5%	67.4%	80.1%	71.3%	0.021
Skilled antenatal care (4+ visits)	10.1%	15.2%	16.5%	28.7%	61.9%	25.1%	0.377***
Skilled birth attendance	50.1%	73.1%	84.9%	92.5%	99.1%	77.5%	0.132***
2006 ²							
Full immunization	44.0%	74.3%	90.4%	82.1%	95.9%	77.8%	0.120***
Contraceptive prevalence	69.9%	65.3%	64.3%	60.7%	59.8%	64.0%	-0.032***

ADULT PREVENTIVE CARE ^{2,3}	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2002-03 ³							
TB screening	0.7%	0.8%	1.4%	0.8%	1.2%	1.0%	0.078
Cervical cancer screening	4.8%	11.4%	8.6%	9.4%	14.1%	9.9%	0.128**
Breast cancer screening	0.0%	3.1%	2.5%	1.2%	3.7%	2.2%	0.284*
2006 ²							
Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV	74.6%	91.9%	83.0%	87.8%	92.9%	89.2%	0.026***

ADULT CURATIVE CARE ³	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2002-03 ³							
Inpatient or outpatient (12 months)	46.5%	52.5%	52.9%	48.0%	55.7%	51.2%	0.026**
Inpatient (12 months)	9.3%	6.3%	7.2%	7.5%	9.5%	8.1%	0.000
Inpatient (5 years)	15.7%	13.3%	17.5%	14.8%	18.3%	16.2%	0.019
Outpatient (12 months)	42.0%	51.0%	52.7%	42.6%	53.6%	48.4%	0.030**

UTILIZATION - OUTPATIENT (12 MONTHS) ⁴	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2006 ⁴							
Mean number of visits	76.9%	111.8%	116.8%	142.8%	169.8%	123.6%	0.150***
Public health center	39.9%	37.9%	35.3%	35.7%	23.8%	34.5%	-0.083***
Public hospital	15.9%	25.4%	29.5%	47.8%	71.4%	38.0%	0.297***
All public	55.8%	63.3%	64.8%	83.4%	95.2%	72.5%	0.116***
Private	16.2%	38.2%	42.5%	50.4%	66.2%	42.7%	0.222***

UTILIZATION - INPATIENT (12 MONTHS) ⁴	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2006 ⁴							
Mean number of visits	7.0%	7.8%	8.5%	9.4%	10.2%	8.6%	0.079***
Public hospital	4.8%	6.3%	7.1%	8.3%	8.9%	7.1%	0.124***
Private	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.7%	0.2%	0.567***

**BENEFIT
INCIDENCE
ANALYSIS**

UTILIZATION - PUBLIC FACILITIES ⁴	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2006 ⁴							
Outpatient commune health center	38.3%	32.1%	32.1%	30.6%	18.0%	30.2%	-0.117***
Outpatient polyclinic	3.4%	3.5%	2.8%	5.0%	5.6%	4.1%	0.115**
Outpatient general hospital	15.8%	24.5%	30.5%	48.6%	73.0%	38.5%	0.305***
Inpatient general hospital	4.9%	6.4%	7.6%	8.6%	9.6%	7.4%	0.135***

FEES PAID AT PUBLIC FACILITIES (SHARES) ⁴	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	CI
2006 ⁴						
Outpatient commune health center	20.4%	19.3%	22.4%	24.4%	13.4%	-0.031
Outpatient polyclinic	6.2%	6.1%	12.0%	18.9%	56.7%	0.480***
Outpatient general hospital	3.3%	7.6%	10.8%	21.6%	56.7%	0.517***
Inpatient general hospital	3.9%	8.7%	13.2%	25.3%	48.9%	0.461***

HEALTH CARE SUBSIDIES (SHARES) ^{4,5}								
2006 ⁴								
Constant Unit Cost Method	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total (LCU)	CI	Share
Outpatient commune health center	27.8%	21.5%	19.4%	17.8%	13.4%	162481	-0.141***	2.2%
Outpatient polyclinic	19.8%	20.4%	13.9%	23.5%	22.4%	21898	0.034	0.3%
Outpatient general hospital	9.9%	14.1%	16.8%	26.2%	33.0%	3971381	0.247***	53.4%
Inpatient general hospital	17.4%	20.0%	22.1%	20.9%	19.7%	3276459	0.022	44.1%
Total subsidies	13.6%	16.9%	19.2%	23.6%	26.7%	7432219	0.139***	100%
Constant Unit Subsidy Method	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total (LCU)	CI	Share
Outpatient commune health center	25.3%	21.3%	21.2%	20.3%	11.9%	162481	-0.117***	2.2%
Outpatient polyclinic	16.8%	17.3%	13.6%	24.7%	27.5%	21898	0.115**	0.3%
Outpatient general hospital	8.2%	12.7%	15.9%	25.3%	37.9%	3971381	0.305***	53.4%
Inpatient general hospital	13.2%	17.1%	20.4%	23.3%	26.0%	3276459	0.135***	44.1%
Total subsidies	10.8%	14.9%	18.0%	24.3%	32.1%	7432219	0.220***	100%
Proportional Cost Method	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total (LCU)	CI	Share
Outpatient commune health center	20.4%	19.3%	22.4%	24.4%	13.4%	162481	-0.031	2.2%
Outpatient polyclinic	6.2%	6.1%	12.0%	18.9%	56.7%	21898	0.480**	0.3%
Outpatient general hospital	3.3%	7.6%	10.8%	21.6%	56.7%	3971381	0.517***	53.4%
Inpatient general hospital	3.9%	8.7%	13.2%	25.3%	48.9%	3276459	0.461***	44.1%
Total subsidies	3.9%	8.3%	12.1%	23.3%	52.3%	7432219	0.480***	100%

**HEALTH
INSURANCE
COVERAGE**

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE ¹⁰	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2008 ¹⁰							
Formal-sector worker	0.014	0.026	0.05	0.089	0.207	0.077	0.487***
Policy beneficiary	0.084	0.044	0.042	0.043	0.042	0.051	-0.145***
Scheme for the poor	0.267	0.106	0.054	0.032	0.008	0.093	-0.537***
Student	0.064	0.148	0.161	0.183	0.182	0.147	0.154***
Voluntary (other)	0.014	0.036	0.056	0.073	0.078	0.051	0.269***
Health card or certificate	0.137	0.055	0.027	0.019	0.014	0.05	-0.470***
Child under 6	0.083	0.071	0.068	0.055	0.052	0.066	-0.102***
Any insurance	0.328	0.501	0.52	0.477	0.379	0.441	0.017***

	Threshold share of total household consumption				
CATASTROPHIC OUT-OF-POCKET SPENDING ^{3,4,6,7,8,9,10}	5%	10%	15%	25%	40%
1993-94 ⁶					
Headcount	38.7%	19.2%	9.8%	3.8%	0.4%
Concentration index	-0.014	0.006	0.019	0.026	0.320***
1997-98 ⁷					
Headcount	34.5%	15.0%	8.3%	2.7%	0.6%
Concentration index	-0.032***	0.020	0.099***	0.271***	0.611***
2002 ⁸					
Headcount	27.2%	13.0%	7.7%	3.0%	0.8%
Concentration index	0.003	0.085***	0.154***	0.281***	0.503***
2002-03 ³					
Headcount	30.3%	17.9%	12.2%	6.2%	2.9%
Concentration index	0.003	0.085***	0.154***	0.281***	0.503***
2004 ⁹					
Headcount	34.6%	17.5%	10.4%	4.4%	1.5%
Concentration index	0.025***	0.077***	0.149***	0.290***	0.471***
2006 ⁴					
Headcount	30.0%	15.1%	8.8%	4.0%	1.2%
Concentration index	0.034***	0.087***	0.148***	0.289***	0.508***
2008 ¹⁰					
Headcount	34.9%	18.7%	11.4%	5.0%	1.8%
Concentration index	0.003	0.069***	0.099***	0.226***	0.411***

	Threshold share of nonfood consumption				
CATASTROPHIC OUT-OF-POCKET SPENDING ^{3,4,6,7,8,9,10}	5%	10%	15%	25%	40%
1993-94 ⁶					
Headcount	67.8%	47.7%	34.5%	19.2%	8.3%
Concentration index	-0.06***	-0.09***	-0.09***	-0.12***	-0.11***
1997-98 ⁷					
Headcount	64.2%	43.2%	29.8%	14.8%	5.5%
Concentration index	-0.097***	-0.132***	-0.133***	-0.117***	-0.024
2002 ⁸					
Headcount	54.0%	32.0%	21.1%	10.9%	4.5%
Concentration index	-0.112***	-0.121***	-0.102***	-0.059***	0.030
2002-03 ³					
Headcount	46.2%	38.6%	31.9%	21.0%	13.5%
Concentration index	0.057***	0.046***	0.041***	0.045**	0.072**
2004 ⁹					
Headcount	56.8%	36.0%	25.1%	13.3%	5.4%
Concentration index	-0.065***	-0.078***	-0.072***	-0.018	0.101***
2006 ⁴					
Headcount	52.2%	31.8%	21.3%	11.5%	5.0%
Concentration index	-0.058***	-0.061***	-0.058***	-0.009	0.081***
2008 ¹⁰					
Headcount	57.4%	35.9%	25.1%	13.7%	6.1%
Concentration index	-0.074***	-0.084***	-0.054***	-0.028	0.026

IMPOVERISHMENT ^{3,4,6,7,8,9,10}				
Poverty line at US\$1.25 per capita per day	Consumption including OOP	Consumption excluding OOP	Change	% change
1993-94 ⁶				
Percentage in poverty	74.1%	77.1%	3.0 pp	4.0%
Average shortfall from the poverty line	\$0.38	\$0.42	\$0.04	10.2%
Average shortfall from the poverty line, among the poor	\$0.51	\$0.54	\$0.03	5.6%
1997-98 ⁷				
Percentage in poverty	47.5%	52.1%	4.6 pp	9.7%
Average shortfall from the poverty line	\$0.17	\$0.20	\$0.03	16.3%
Average shortfall from the poverty line, among the poor	\$0.36	\$0.38	\$0.02	6.0%
2002 ⁸				
Percentage in poverty	40.2%	44.6%	4.4 pp	10.9%
Average shortfall from the poverty line	\$0.14	\$0.16	\$0.02	14.5%
Average shortfall from the poverty line, among the poor	\$0.34	\$0.35	\$0.01	4.0%
2002-03 ³				
Percentage in poverty	34.9%	39.6%	4.7 pp	13.5%
Average shortfall from the poverty line	\$0.13	\$0.15	\$0.02	16.2%
Average shortfall from the poverty line, among the poor	\$0.36	\$0.37	\$0.01	2.4%
2004 ⁹				
Percentage in poverty	29.8%	34.4%	4.6 pp	15.4%
Average shortfall from the poverty line	\$0.10	\$0.12	\$0.02	20.0%
Average shortfall from the poverty line, among the poor	\$0.34	\$0.35	\$0.01	3.3%
2006 ⁴				
Percentage in poverty	22.0%	25.4%	3.4 pp	15.5%
Average shortfall from the poverty line	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.01	18.2%
Average shortfall from the poverty line, among the poor	\$0.31	\$0.32	\$0.01	2.4%
2008 ¹⁰				
Percentage in poverty	19.8%	25.1%	5.3 pp	26.8%
Average shortfall from the poverty line	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.02	22.6%
Average shortfall from the poverty line, among the poor	\$0.33	\$0.33	-\$0.01	-1.9%

IMPOVERISHMENT (CONT.) ^{3,4,6,7,8,9,10}				
Poverty line at US\$2.00 per capita per day	Consumption including OOP	Consumption excluding OOP	Change	% change
1993-94 ⁶				
Percentage in poverty	91.1%	92.4%	1.4 pp	1.5%
Average shortfall from the poverty line	\$1.01	\$1.07	\$0.05	5.3%
Average shortfall from the poverty line, among the poor	\$1.11	\$1.15	\$0.04	3.8%
1997-98 ⁷				
Percentage in poverty	76.1%	78.6%	2.5 pp	3.3%
Average shortfall from the poverty line	\$0.65	\$0.70	\$0.05	8.4%
Average shortfall from the poverty line, among the poor	\$0.85	\$0.89	\$0.04	4.9%
2002 ⁸				
Percentage in poverty	69.7%	72.3%	2.7 pp	3.9%
Average shortfall from the poverty line	\$0.57	\$0.61	\$0.05	8.3%
Average shortfall from the poverty line, among the poor	\$0.81	\$0.85	\$0.03	4.3%
2002-03 ³				
Percentage in poverty	66.8%	71.1%	4.3 pp	6.5%
Average shortfall from the poverty line	\$0.52	\$0.58	\$0.06	11.0%
Average shortfall from the poverty line, among the poor	\$0.78	\$0.81	\$0.03	4.3%
2004 ⁹				
Percentage in poverty	59.9%	64.0%	4.1 pp	6.8%
Average shortfall from the poverty line	\$0.45	\$0.50	\$0.05	11.9%
Average shortfall from the poverty line, among the poor	\$0.75	\$0.79	\$0.04	4.7%
2006 ⁴				
Percentage in poverty	50.7%	54.6%	3.9 pp	7.6%
Average shortfall from the poverty line	\$0.34	\$0.39	\$0.04	12.1%
Average shortfall from the poverty line, among the poor	\$0.68	\$0.71	\$0.03	4.2%
2008 ¹⁰				
Percentage in poverty	51.7%	56.9%	5.2 pp	10.0%
Average shortfall from the poverty line	\$0.35	\$0.40	\$0.05	15.5%
Average shortfall from the poverty line, among the poor	\$0.67	\$0.71	\$0.03	4.9%

PROGRESSIVITY OF HEALTH FINANCING

PROGRESSIVITY OF HEALTH SPENDING (SHARES) ⁴	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	CI/Gini	Kakwani	Share
2006 ⁴								
Consumption	7.4	11.4	15.5	21.9	43.8	0.360***		
Taxes	4.3	8.8	13.5	22.5	50.9	26.6	0.431	26.6%
SHI	0.5	3.1	8.2	19.2	69.0	0.658***	0.298***	12.7%
Voluntary Insurance	4.8	12.6	18.4	26.8	37.5	0.343***	-0.017	1.6%
Out-of-pocket spending	5.3	9.8	14.9	23.2	46.8	0.414***	0.054***	54.8%
Total payments	3.8	9.0	14.4	23.5	49.4	0.454***	0.094	95.7%

Note:

The Health Equity and Financial Protection datasheets use a standardized selection of indicators (see Measurement of Indicators for full list). When (1) data sources are not available or (2) indicator-specific sample size is less than 250 per quintile for mortality indicators or less than 25 per quintile for all others, indicators are not reported for the country under analysis.

For analysis of inequalities using WHS, DHS and MICS, quintile ranking is based on an asset index. For all other analyses, ranking is based on household consumption. Q = quintile (where quintile 1 is the poorest)

CI = concentration index; ranges between -1 and 1; negative sign indicates that the health outcome takes higher values among the poor

* Significant at 10%, **Significant at 5%, ***Significant at 1%.

Poverty lines are at 2005 purchasing power parity, adjusted to current prices using Vietnam's consumer price index.

LCU=Local Currency Unit (Million Vietnamese Dong)

Data sources:

1a=1997 Vietnam Demographic and Health Survey,

1b=2002 Vietnam Demographic and Health Survey, 2=2006 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey,

3=2002-03 Vietnam World Health Survey, 4=2006 Vietnam Health and Living Standards Survey,

5=2006 Vietnam National Health Accounts, 6=1993/94 Vietnam Living Standards Survey,

7=1997/98 Vietnam Living Standards Survey, 8=2002 Vietnam Health and Living Standards Survey,

9=2004 Vietnam Health and Living Standards Survey, 10=2008 Vietnam Health and Living Standards Survey.

Recommended citation: World Bank. 2012. Health Equity and Financial Protection Datasheet - Vietnam. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

For more information and the latest versions of the Health Equity and Financial Protection reports and datasheets, see: www.worldbank.org/povertyandhealth.

Photo credit: Thomas Sennett

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

INEQUALITIES IN HEALTH OUTCOMES, RISKY BEHAVIOR AND HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION

The tables in this section show how health outcomes, risky behaviors and health care utilization vary across asset (wealth) quintiles and periods. The quintiles are based on an asset index constructed using principal components analysis. The tables show the mean values of the indicator for each quintile, as well as for the sample as a whole. Also shown are the concentration indices which capture the direction and degree of inequality. A negative value indicates that the variable (e.g. stunting or skilled birth attendance) is more concentrated among the poor, while a positive value indicates that the variable is concentrated among the better off. The larger the index in absolute size, the more inequality there is. The statistical significance of the concentration index is also shown, at 1% (***) , 5% (**) and 10% (*) significance levels. For example, if stunting has a concentration index of -0.121***, then stunting is significantly concentrated among the poor.

BENEFIT-INCIDENCE ANALYSIS

Benefit-incidence analysis (BIA) shows whether, and by how much, government health expenditure disproportionately benefits the poor. There are three tables showing, respectively, the distribution of service utilization across consumption quintiles for different types of care, the distribution of user fees, and the distribution of the estimated subsidies. All tables also show the concentration indices which capture the direction and degree of inequality. A negative value indicates that the variable (i.e. utilization, fees or subsidies) is more concentrated among the poor, while a positive value indicates that the variable is concentrated among the better off. The larger the index in absolute size, the greater is the inequality. For example, if the concentration index of subsidies to hospitals is positive, the non-poor benefit more than the poor from government spending on hospital services.

The distribution of subsidies depends on the assumptions made to allocate subsidies to households. Under the constant unit cost assumption, each unit of utilization is assumed to cost the same and is equal to total costs incurred in delivering this type of service (i.e. subsidies plus user fees) divided by the number of units of utilization. Under the constant unit subsidy assumption, the unit subsidy is assumed to be constant, equal to total subsidies for the service in question divided by the number of units of utilization of that service. Under the proportional cost assumption, higher fees are indicative of a more costly type of care; specifically, it is assumed that unit costs and fees are proportional to one another. If the concentration index is negative, then the subsidy to the particular level of care is pro-poor and if the concentration index is positive, then the subsidy is pro-rich. The column labeled “share” shows the distribution of the total subsidy across different levels of care.

FINANCIAL PROTECTION: CATASTROPHIC AND IMPOVERISHING EXPENDITURE

Measures of financial protection relate out-of-pocket spending to a threshold. One approach is to classify spending as ‘catastrophic’ if it exceeds a certain fraction of household income or consumption or nonfood consumption. Catastrophic payments are defined as health care payments in excess of a predetermined percentage (i.e. 5% to 40%) of their total household spending or nonfood spending. The first line of the first table shows the catastrophic payment “headcount”, i.e. the proportion of households with a health payment budget share greater than the given threshold. For example, if the “headcount” figure given in the last column of the first table is 6%, then 6% of households spend more than 40% of their pre-payment income on health payments. The concentration indices in the second line of each table show whether there is a greater tendency for the better off to have out-of-pocket spending in excess of the payment threshold (in which case it takes on a positive value), or whether the poor are more likely to have out-of-pocket spending exceeding the threshold (in which case it takes on a negative value).

Another approach is to classify health spending as ‘impoverishing’ if it is sufficiently large to make the household cross the poverty line, i.e. the household would not have been poor had it been able to use for general consumption the money it was forced to spend on health care. The extent of impoverishment due to health care expenditure is measured by comparing the extent of poverty computed using household consumption gross and net of out-of-pocket health spending. The table shows three measures of poverty. The first line of the table shows the percentage of the population living below the poverty line, i.e. the poverty “headcount”. The second line shows the population’s average shortfall from the poverty line, i.e. the “normalized poverty gap”; the normalization is useful when making comparisons across countries with different poverty lines and currency units. Finally, the last line shows the average shortfall from the poverty line, among those who are poor, i.e. the normalized mean positive poverty gap. The last column shows the percentage increase in poverty, the percentage increase in the average shortfall from the poverty line and the percentage increase in the average shortfall from the poverty line among the poor due to out-of-pocket health spending, respectively.

PROGRESSIVITY OF HEALTH FINANCING

The table in this section reports whether overall health financing, as well as the individual sources of finance, is regressive (i.e. a poor household contributes a larger share of its resources than a rich one), progressive (i.e. a poor household contributes a smaller share of its resources than a rich one) or proportional. The 1st through 5th columns show the distribution of consumption and different sources of health care financing. The 6th column shows the summary measures of inequality; in the case of consumption, this is the Gini coefficient and in the case of other sources of financing it is the concentration index. In the 7th column, the Kakwani index (defined as the concentration index less the Gini coefficient) takes on a positive value, then payments are more concentrated among the better off than consumption, and is a sign that payments are progressive. If the Kakwani index is negative, then payments are regressive. The last column shows the contribution of each financing source to total health care financing (obtained from National Health Accounts data).

FOR MORE GUIDANCE ON INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS, SEE:

O'Donnell, O., E. van Doorslaer, A. Wagstaff and M. Lindelow. (2008). Analyzing health equity using household survey data: a guide to techniques and their implementation. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

Wagstaff, A., M. Bilger, Z. Sajaia and M. Lokshin. (2011). Health equity and financial protection: streamlined analysis with ADePT software. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

MEASUREMENT OF INDICATORS

INDICATOR	MEASUREMENT	DATA
CHILD HEALTH		
Infant mortality rate	Number of deaths among children under 12 months of age per 1,000 live births (Note: mortality rate calculated using the true cohort life table approach; the DHS reports use the synthetic cohort life table approach)	DHS
Under-five mortality rate	Number of deaths among children under 5 years of age per 1,000 live births (Note: mortality rate calculated using the true cohort life table approach; the DHS reports use the synthetic cohort life table approach)	DHS
Stunting	% of children with a height-for-age z-score <-2 standard deviations from the reference median (Note: z-score calculated using WHO 2006 Child Growth Standards)	DHS, MICS
Underweight	% of children with a weight-for-age z-score <-2 standard deviations from the reference median (Note: z-score calculated using WHO 2006 Child Growth Standards)	DHS, MICS
Diarrhea	% of children with diarrhea (past two weeks)	DHS, MICS
Diarrhea	% of children with diarrhea (past two weeks; youngest child)	WHS
Acute respiratory infection	% of children with an episode of coughing and rapid breathing (past two weeks)	DHS, MICS
Acute respiratory infection	% of children with an episode of coughing and rapid breathing (past two weeks; youngest child)	WHS
Fever	% of children with fever (past two weeks)	DHS, MICS
Fever	% of children with fever (past two weeks; youngest child)	WHS
Malaria	% of children with an episode of malaria (past year; youngest child)	WHS
ADULT HEALTH		
Tuberculosis	% of adults who reported tuberculosis symptoms (past year)	WHS
Obesity among non-pregnant women	% of women aged 15 to 49 with a BMI above 30	DHS
Obesity among all women	% of women aged 18 to 49 with a BMI above 30	WHS
Road traffic accident	% of adults involved in a road traffic accident with bodily injury (past year)	WHS
Non-road traffic accident	% of adults who suffered bodily injury that limited everyday activities, due to a fall, burn, poisoning, submersion in water, or by an act of violence (past year)	WHS
Angina	% of adults ever diagnosed with angina or angina pectoris	WHS
Arthritis	% of adults ever diagnosed with arthritis	WHS
Asthma	% of adults ever diagnosed with asthma	WHS
Depression	% of adults ever diagnosed with depression	WHS
Diabetes	% of adults ever diagnosed with diabetes	WHS
Difficulty with work and household activities	% of adults who have severe or extreme difficulties with work or household activities (past 30 days) (Note: This indicator was created from an ordinal variable with five categories)	WHS
Poor self-assessed health status	% of adults who rate own health as bad or very bad (Note: This indicator was created from an ordinal variable with five categories)	WHS
HIV Positive	Percentage of adults aged 15 to 49 whose blood tests are positive for HIV 1 or HIV 2.	DHS
RISK FACTORS		
Smoking (all)	% of adults who smoke any tobacco products such as cigarettes, cigars or pipes	WHS
Smoking (women)	% of women aged 15 to 49 who smoke cigarettes, pipe or other tobacco	DHS
Smoking (women)	% of women aged 18 to 49 who smoke cigarettes, pipe or other tobacco	WHS
Insufficient intake of fruit and vegetables	% of adults who have insufficient intake of fruit/vegetables (less than 5 servings)	WHS
Insufficient physical activity	% of adults who spend < 150 minutes on walking/ moderate activity/vigorous activity (past week)	WHS
Drinking	% of adults who consume ≥5 standard drinks on at least one day (past week)	WHS
Concurrent partnerships	% of women aged 15 to 49 who had sexual intercourse with more than one partner (past year)	DHS, MICS
Concurrent partnerships	% of women aged 18 to 49 who had sexual intercourse with more than one partner (past year)	WHS
Condom usage (more than one partner)	% of women aged 15 to 49 who had more than one partner in the past year and used a condom during last sexual intercourse	DHS, MICS
Condom usage (more than one partner)	% of women aged 18 to 49 who had more than one partner in the past year and used a condom during last sexual intercourse	WHS
Mosquito net use by children	% of children who slept under an (ever) insecticide treated bed net (ITN) (past night)	DHS, MICS
Mosquito net use by pregnant women	% of pregnant women aged 15 to 49 who slept under an (ever) insecticide treated bed net (ITN) (past night)	DHS
MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH INTERVENTIONS		
Full immunization	% of children aged 12-23 months who received BCG, measles, and three doses of polio and DPT, either verified by card or by recall of respondent	DHS, MICS
Treatment of diarrhea	% of children with diarrhea given oral rehydration salts (ORS) or home-made solution	DHS, MICS
Medical treatment of ARI	% of children with a cough and rapid breathing who sought medical treatment for acute respiratory infection (past 2 weeks)	DHS, MICS
Skilled antenatal care (4+ visits)	% of mothers aged 15 to 49 who received at least 4 antenatal care visits from any skilled personnel (doctor, nurse/midwife, auxiliary midwife, feldsher, family nurse, trained birth attendant)	DHS
Skilled birth attendance	% of mothers aged 15 to 49 that were attended by any skilled personnel at child's birth	DHS
Contraceptive prevalence	% of women aged 15 to 49 who currently use a modern method of contraception	DHS, MICS
ADULT PREVENTIVE CARE		
TB screening	% of adults who were tested for tuberculosis (past year)	WHS
Voluntary Counseling and Testing for HIV	% of women aged 18 to 49 who were tested for HIV and were told the results of the test	WHS, MICS
Cervical cancer screening	% of women aged 18 to 69 who received a pap smear during last pelvic examination (past 3 years)	WHS
Breast cancer screening	% of women aged 40 to 69 who received a mammogram (past 3 years)	WHS
ADULT CURATIVE CARE		
Inpatient or outpatient (12 months)	% of adults who used any inpatient or outpatient health care (past year)	WHS
Inpatient (12 months)	% of adults who used any inpatient health care (past year)	WHS
Inpatient (5 years)	% of adults who used any inpatient health care (past 5 years)	WHS
Outpatient (12 months)	% of adults who used any outpatient health care (past year; conditional on having not used any inpatient care past 5 years)	WHS

Note: Unless otherwise noted, all children are under the age of 5 and all adults are aged 18 and older

ABOUT THE HEALTH EQUITY AND FINANCIAL PROTECTION DATASHEETS

The Health Equity and Financial Protection datasheets provide a picture of equity and financial protection in the health sectors of low- and middle-income countries. Topics covered include: inequalities in health outcomes, health behavior and health care utilization; benefit incidence analysis; financial protection; and the progressivity of health care financing. Data are drawn from the Demographic and Health Surveys, World Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, Living Standards and Measurement Surveys, as well as other household surveys, and use a common set of health indicators for all countries in the series. All analyses are conducted using the health modules of the ADePT software. Also available are Health Equity and Financial Protection country reports.

The most recent versions of the Health Equity and Financial Protection reports and datasheets can be downloaded at www.worldbank.org/povertyandhealth.

