



THE WORLD BANK

72012

HEALTH EQUITY AND FINANCIAL PROTECTION DATASHEETS

# LATIN AMERICA





## 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.

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# BELIZE

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 <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2006 <sup>2</sup>							
Stunting	38.4%	23.8%	17.2%	16.5%	7.9%	22.9%	-0.287***
Underweight	10.2%	5.5%	5.0%	2.0%	0.7%	5.3%	-0.394***
Diarrhea	15.7%	12.2%	12.5%	9.2%	8.1%	12.0%	-0.124**
Acute respiratory infection	19.5%	16.5%	10.4%	13.9%	12.9%	15.0%	-0.099**

## INEQUALITIES IN RISKY BEHAVIOR

RISK FACTORS <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2006 <sup>2</sup>							
Concurrent partnerships	1.4%	1.4%	3.4%	1.6%	0.0%	1.6%	-0.168

## INEQUALITIES IN HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH INTERVENTIONS <sup>1,2</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2006 <sup>2</sup>							
Contraceptive prevalence	19.1%	31.2%	37.3%	36.6%	37.7%	33.1%	0.098***

ADULT PREVENTIVE CARE <sup>2,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2006 <sup>2</sup>							
Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV	85.6%	87.0%	91.7%	92.9%	96.5%	91.6%	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=2006 Belize Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 3=n/a World Health Survey.

**Recommended citation:** World Bank. 2012. Health Equity and Financial Protection Datasheet - Belize. 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](http://www.worldbank.org/povertyandhealth).

Photo credit: Jonathan French



## BOLIVIA

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 <sup>1a,1b,1c,1d,2,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
1998 <sup>1b</sup>							
Infant mortality rate	114.6	88.9	78.7	38.4	27.7	77.7	-0.238***
Under-five mortality rate	165.3	118.1	117.2	45.3	37.2	108.0	-0.253***
Stunting	49.6%	40.1%	30.5%	20.2%	10.4%	33.5%	-0.229***
Underweight	11.2%	6.3%	4.3%	2.5%	3.1%	6.1%	-0.318***
Diarrhea	22.0%	20.3%	20.7%	17.6%	11.7%	19.3%	-0.080***
Acute respiratory infection	26.9%	27.2%	20.2%	25.1%	21.3%	24.5%	-0.038***
Fever	30.5%	28.6%	30.9%	30.6%	25.8%	29.6%	-0.015
2003 <sup>1c</sup>							
Infant mortality rate	92.5	87.3	65.6	53.7	32.6	71.6	-0.162***
Under-five mortality rate	133.5	139.3	103.7	74.5	43.8	107.6	-0.166***
Stunting	48.7%	41.5%	28.1%	18.8%	9.9%	32.5%	-0.240***
Underweight	9.9%	7.9%	3.7%	2.2%	1.8%	5.7%	-0.335***
Diarrhea	25.0%	23.4%	22.4%	23.4%	15.2%	22.6%	-0.063***
Acute respiratory infection	21.9%	21.0%	23.2%	26.6%	21.9%	22.9%	0.023*
Fever	34.1%	33.6%	30.2%	31.7%	29.0%	32.1%	-0.031***
2008 <sup>1d</sup>							
Infant mortality rate	94.4	66.8	47.7	35.4	26.7	59.4	-0.239***
Under-five mortality rate	120.6	93.0	74.8	52.6	32.1	82.0	-0.219***
Stunting	45.1%	34.4%	21.9%	15.1%	6.6%	27.1%	-0.292***
Underweight	8.1%	5.1%	3.2%	2.2%	2.2%	4.5%	-0.305***
Diarrhea	30.5%	27.1%	28.1%	21.8%	19.5%	26.2%	-0.076***
Acute respiratory infection	24.1%	20.1%	20.2%	17.0%	17.1%	20.1%	-0.064***

ADULT HEALTH <sup>1a,1b,1c,1d,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
1994 <sup>1a</sup>							
Obesity among non-pregnant women	1.0%	5.7%	12.1%	14.1%	8.4%	8.0%	0.279***
1998 <sup>1b</sup>							
Obesity among non-pregnant women	4.7%	9.9%	13.8%	14.9%	15.1%	11.4%	0.197***
2003 <sup>1c</sup>							
Obesity among non-pregnant women	5.8%	12.6%	16.5%	19.4%	17.5%	15.3%	0.137***
2008 <sup>1d</sup>							
Obesity among non-pregnant women	8.2%	15.8%	20.1%	23.2%	16.8%	17.4%	0.084***





## INEQUALITIES IN RISKY BEHAVIOR

RISK FACTORS <sup>1a,1b,1c,1d,2,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2003 <sup>1c</sup>							
Concurrent partnerships	4.4%	5.3%	6.9%	9.6%	14.8%	8.8%	0.251***
Condom usage (more than one partner)	2.1%	9.7%	10.5%	22.1%	25.3%	18.8%	0.219***
2008 <sup>1d</sup>							
Smoking (women)	6.2%	5.4%	6.7%	8.1%	14.8%	8.6%	0.226***

## INEQUALITIES IN HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH INTERVENTIONS <sup>1a,1b,1c,1d,2</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
1998 <sup>1b</sup>							
Full immunization	22.1%	24.9%	20.9%	33.9%	30.5%	25.6%	0.075**
Treatment of diarrhea	45.1%	47.2%	49.2%	50.5%	58.0%	48.4%	0.042**
Medical treatment of ARI	27.4%	37.4%	41.3%	58.9%	69.4%	42.5%	0.187***
Skilled antenatal care (4+ visits)	17.8%	35.8%	52.2%	72.4%	86.3%	47.2%	0.295***
Skilled birth attendance	19.0%	44.5%	68.9%	88.5%	98.4%	57.5%	0.295***
2003 <sup>1c</sup>							
Full immunization	47.8%	49.8%	44.4%	59.3%	58.1%	50.9%	0.037**
Treatment of diarrhea	37.9%	37.0%	38.9%	38.6%	40.1%	38.2%	0.007
Medical treatment of ARI	39.5%	54.2%	49.4%	46.8%	57.4%	48.3%	0.049***
Skilled antenatal care (4+ visits)	30.7%	48.2%	59.4%	72.1%	89.2%	57.5%	0.197***
Skilled birth attendance	25.1%	49.6%	71.2%	88.0%	98.6%	61.1%	0.249***
Contraceptive prevalence	59.9%	58.0%	55.1%	56.6%	54.7%	56.3%	-0.010
2008 <sup>1d</sup>							
Full immunization	67.9%	68.0%	67.0%	68.4%	63.5%	67.2%	-0.008
Treatment of diarrhea	38.5%	45.7%	47.0%	48.4%	40.6%	43.8%	0.033*
Medical treatment of ARI	40.6%	49.2%	53.8%	55.0%	69.9%	50.9%	0.098***
Skilled antenatal care (4+ visits)	44.3%	63.3%	75.8%	84.0%	91.6%	70.3%	0.136***
Skilled birth attendance	36.0%	64.6%	81.5%	92.2%	98.7%	70.8%	0.188***
Contraceptive prevalence	55.7%	51.5%	48.7%	50.3%	49.9%	50.5%	-0.010

### 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=1994 Bolivia Demographic and Health Survey, 1b=1998 Bolivia Demographic and Health Survey, 1c=2003 Bolivia Demographic and Health Survey, 1d=2008 Bolivia 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 - Bolivia. 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](http://www.worldbank.org/povertyandhealth).



# BRAZIL

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 <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
1996 <sup>1</sup>							
Infant mortality rate	85.9	50.1	36.1	24.1	28.0	50.1	-0.261***
Under-five mortality rate	106.4	61.1	44.4	32.8	47.6	63.5	-0.220***
Stunting	27.0%	11.6%	7.4%	4.1%	3.6%	13.0%	-0.415***
Underweight	9.5%	3.9%	2.3%	1.8%	1.7%	4.6%	-0.414***
Diarrhea	14.1%	9.2%	9.5%	8.1%	5.7%	10.0%	-0.153***
Acute respiratory infection	26.3%	27.1%	23.4%	21.4%	20.9%	24.4%	-0.049***
Fever	30.5%	26.9%	25.4%	21.8%	21.9%	26.1%	-0.072***
2003 <sup>3</sup>							
Diarrhea	35.4%	38.2%	26.2%	40.7%	13.7%	32.6%	-0.094*
Acute respiratory infection	37.0%	25.8%	26.8%	24.6%	33.4%	29.7%	-0.056
Fever	72.8%	77.1%	77.6%	71.4%	60.7%	73.3%	-0.025

ADULT HEALTH <sup>1,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
1996 <sup>1</sup>							
Obesity among non-pregnant women	6.3%	9.9%	12.0%	12.1%	9.5%	9.8%	0.097***
2003 <sup>3</sup>							
Tuberculosis	20.6%	18.4%	15.0%	11.4%	11.8%	15.4%	-0.131***
Obesity among non-pregnant women	9.2%	8.8%	9.2%	8.9%	7.5%	8.7%	-0.028
Road traffic accident	2.4%	3.2%	3.9%	3.1%	2.5%	3.0%	-0.001
Non-road traffic accident	9.6%	8.3%	6.4%	7.6%	7.4%	7.8%	-0.068**
Angina	6.7%	7.2%	8.5%	6.4%	5.3%	6.8%	-0.058*
Arthritis	11.9%	10.3%	10.0%	11.4%	9.7%	10.7%	-0.024
Asthma	10.8%	12.4%	10.4%	12.8%	14.3%	12.2%	0.056**
Depression	17.2%	18.0%	19.9%	20.9%	23.3%	19.8%	0.063***
Diabetes	5.4%	5.7%	7.4%	7.2%	6.2%	6.4%	0.051
Difficulty with work and household activities	15.4%	12.5%	10.6%	8.0%	5.7%	10.4%	-0.187***
Poor self-assessed health status	14.2%	12.6%	9.5%	6.6%	2.9%	9.1%	-0.262***

## INEQUALITIES IN RISKY BEHAVIOR

RISK FACTORS <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2003 <sup>3</sup>							
Smoking (all)	30.4%	25.6%	19.8%	17.8%	17.6%	22.2%	-0.127***
Smoking (women)	27.4%	21.6%	14.2%	16.8%	16.7%	19.5%	-0.110***
Insufficient intake of fruit and vegetables	69.4%	62.3%	59.0%	56.4%	51.5%	57.6%	-0.054***
Insufficient physical activity	24.5%	23.1%	23.9%	20.6%	24.5%	23.3%	-0.010
Drinking	7.5%	10.6%	11.7%	11.9%	13.3%	11.0%	0.092***



# INEQUALITIES IN HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH INTERVENTIONS <sup>1,2</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
1996 <sup>1</sup>							
Full immunization	57.3%	73.9%	85.9%	83.1%	75.6%	73.1%	0.076***
Treatment of diarrhea	42.6%	47.9%	51.6%	37.3%	29.3%	43.6%	-0.010
Medical treatment of ARI	33.0%	48.3%	48.2%	52.8%	64.7%	46.2%	0.124***
Skilled antenatal care (4+ visits)	53.4%	79.5%	90.0%	95.2%	97.2%	78.9%	0.130***
Skilled birth attendance	72.8%	89.5%	96.8%	97.9%	99.3%	88.8%	0.071***

ADULT PREVENTIVE CARE <sup>2,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2003 <sup>3</sup>							
TB screening	6.5%	6.5%	6.8%	8.4%	9.3%	7.5%	0.096***
Cervical cancer screening	85.3%	86.3%	86.1%	87.0%	90.0%	87.1%	0.009*
Breast cancer screening	23.5%	23.9%	50.3%	59.5%	75.0%	48.3%	0.243***

ADULT CURATIVE CARE <sup>3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2003 <sup>3</sup>							
Inpatient or outpatient (12 months)	53.7%	55.6%	61.4%	61.9%	65.1%	59.5%	0.042***
Inpatient (12 months)	14.1%	11.1%	10.5%	11.8%	8.8%	11.3%	-0.067***
Inpatient (5 years)	34.7%	31.6%	27.7%	31.1%	27.7%	30.6%	-0.039***
Outpatient (12 months)	61.3%	65.1%	70.9%	72.9%	78.7%	70.0%	0.051***

# FINANCIAL PROTECTION

	Threshold share of total household consumption				
CATASTROPHIC OUT-OF- POCKET SPENDING <sup>3</sup>	5%	10%	15%	25%	40%
2003 <sup>3</sup>					
Headcount	50.1%	36.2%	26.8%	15.0%	6.6%
Concentration index	0.129***	0.138***	0.164***	0.209***	0.284***

	Threshold share of nonfood consumption				
CATASTROPHIC OUT-OF- POCKET SPENDING <sup>3</sup>	5%	10%	15%	25%	40%
2003 <sup>3</sup>					
Headcount	59.9%	51.8%	44.8%	32.5%	20.6%
Concentration index	0.088***	0.071***	0.054***	0.022	0.005

IMPOVERISHMENT <sup>3</sup>				
Poverty line at US\$1.25 per capita per day	Consumption including OOP	Consumption excluding OOP	Change	% change
2003 <sup>3</sup>				
Percentage in poverty	14.0%	16.1%	2.0 pp	14.6%
Average shortfall from the poverty line	\$0.06	\$0.08	\$0.01	16.9%
Average shortfall from the poverty line, among the poor	\$0.45	\$0.46	\$0.01	2.1%
Poverty line at US\$2.00 per capita per day	Consumption including OOP	Consumption excluding OOP	Change	% change
2003 <sup>3</sup>				
Percentage in poverty	27.9%	31.9%	4.0 pp	14.3%
Average shortfall from the poverty line	\$0.23	\$0.26	\$0.03	15.4%
Average shortfall from the poverty line, among the poor	\$0.79	\$0.80	\$0.01	0.9%

**Note:**

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

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

**Data sources:**

1=1996 Brazil Demographic and Health Survey, 2=n/a Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 3=2003 Brazil World Health Survey.

**Recommended citation:** World Bank. 2012. Health Equity and Financial Protection Datasheet – Brazil. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

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Photo credit: Thomas Sennett

## COLOMBIA

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 <sup>1a,1b,1c,1d,2,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
1995 <sup>1a</sup>							
Infant mortality rate	45.4	33.0	27.2	33.6	15.5	32.9	-0.132***
Under-five mortality rate	55.2	44.0	27.0	44.2	17.7	39.8	-0.140***
Stunting	30.0%	22.4%	17.3%	10.5%	10.5%	19.8%	-0.222***
Underweight	11.2%	7.2%	4.9%	2.1%	2.6%	6.3%	-0.313***
Diarrhea	18.8%	19.9%	17.1%	15.2%	10.3%	16.9%	-0.090***
Acute respiratory infection	28.1%	22.7%	22.2%	24.1%	27.0%	24.8%	-0.017
Fever	28.1%	28.5%	28.6%	29.8%	26.3%	28.4%	-0.001
2000 <sup>1b</sup>							
Infant mortality rate	33.7	33.3	23.5	13.7	17.9	25.9	-0.141***
Under-five mortality rate	46.3	40.4	25.6	11.5	21.2	31.0	-0.195***
Stunting	28.0%	22.5%	16.0%	10.4%	9.7%	18.6%	-0.210***
Underweight	6.7%	6.4%	4.8%	3.8%	2.8%	5.2%	-0.168***
Diarrhea	17.8%	16.2%	13.1%	10.4%	10.3%	14.1%	-0.107***
Fever	24.2%	26.5%	25.2%	26.9%	26.9%	25.8%	0.038**
2005 <sup>1c</sup>							
Infant mortality rate	33.1	23.1	21.3	14.3	16.1	22.8	-0.158***
Under-five mortality rate	45.9	28.2	25.2	17.8	20.1	28.8	-0.186***
Stunting	24.9%	16.5%	12.9%	9.6%	4.9%	15.6%	-0.252***
Underweight	7.8%	4.9%	3.3%	4.2%	3.0%	5.0%	-0.199***
Diarrhea	17.7%	17.0%	12.9%	11.2%	8.8%	14.4%	-0.123***
Fever	27.6%	25.8%	22.5%	24.4%	21.8%	24.8%	-0.042***
2010 <sup>1d</sup>							
Infant mortality rate	22.4	19.6	18.5	17.9	12.8	18.9	-0.090***
Under-five mortality rate	32.5	25.5	23.8	23.5	13.0	25.0	-0.140***
Stunting	19.3%	12.8%	11.1%	9.3%	6.8%	12.8%	-0.187***
Underweight	5.7%	3.6%	2.4%	2.0%	1.7%	3.4%	-0.266***
Diarrhea	16.4%	14.5%	11.4%	10.7%	7.3%	12.7%	-0.138***
Acute respiratory infection	6.9%	7.3%	7.0%	5.0%	3.9%	6.3%	-0.094***
Fever	26.4%	26.5%	25.3%	25.6%	21.2%	25.4%	-0.029***

ADULT HEALTH <sup>1a,1b,1c,1d,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
1995 <sup>1a</sup>							
Obesity among non-pregnant women	7.0%	12.1%	8.5%	8.2%	11.6%	9.3%	0.045
2000 <sup>1b</sup>							
Obesity among non-pregnant women	7.7%	8.8%	12.4%	11.8%	13.3%	10.7%	0.142***
2005 <sup>1c</sup>							
Obesity among non-pregnant women	9.7%	11.5%	12.3%	12.8%	11.2%	11.6%	0.027**
2010 <sup>1d</sup>							
Obesity among non-pregnant women	14.0%	16.0%	14.7%	13.9%	11.9%	14.2%	-0.038***



## INEQUALITIES IN RISKY BEHAVIOR

RISK FACTORS <sup>1a,1b,1c,1d,2,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2010 <sup>1d</sup>							
Concurrent partnerships	15.2%	22.6%	26.5%	27.8%	29.9%	24.8%	0.108***
Condom usage (more than one partner)	29.9%	34.1%	34.4%	35.9%	40.6%	35.7%	0.049***

## INEQUALITIES IN HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH INTERVENTIONS <sup>1,2</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
1995 <sup>1a</sup>							
Full immunization	54.1%	66.8%	68.5%	71.2%	74.6%	65.8%	0.065***
Treatment of diarrhea	34.4%	48.8%	46.8%	49.6%	49.9%	44.5%	0.078***
Medical treatment of ARI	34.9%	49.3%	50.6%	53.4%	67.7%	48.7%	0.129***
Skilled antenatal care (4+ visits)	43.7%	65.8%	80.9%	89.7%	92.2%	70.9%	0.152***
Skilled birth attendance	59.7%	85.5%	91.5%	98.6%	98.3%	84.1%	0.101***
2000 <sup>1b</sup>							
Full immunization	10.6%	16.5%	19.0%	16.9%	10.5%	14.5%	0.057
Treatment of diarrhea	32.8%	34.6%	31.3%	29.4%	28.1%	32.1%	-0.024
Skilled antenatal care (4+ visits)	60.2%	77.5%	87.2%	92.2%	91.0%	80.6%	0.085***
Skilled birth attendance	63.9%	85.0%	95.1%	98.7%	98.6%	86.3%	0.088***
2005 <sup>1c</sup>							
Full immunization	49.2%	57.4%	66.0%	65.1%	73.7%	59.8%	0.075***
Treatment of diarrhea	50.0%	59.1%	56.4%	64.4%	48.6%	55.5%	0.035**
Skilled antenatal care (4+ visits)	68.7%	83.2%	89.0%	91.3%	96.0%	84.3%	0.066***
Skilled birth attendance	72.8%	93.6%	97.2%	98.9%	99.2%	90.5%	0.065***
2010 <sup>1d</sup>							
Full immunization	65.2%	67.9%	72.6%	69.7%	66.9%	68.4%	0.015
Treatment of diarrhea	57.9%	63.8%	64.7%	57.5%	62.3%	61.0%	0.009
Medical treatment of ARI	52.8%	67.8%	68.3%	76.5%	64.1%	64.7%	0.059***
Skilled antenatal care (4+ visits)	78.9%	89.4%	92.5%	95.1%	97.3%	89.8%	0.041***
Skilled birth attendance	83.7%	96.6%	98.7%	99.3%	99.4%	94.6%	0.037***
Contraceptive prevalence	68.5%	68.6%	67.4%	67.6%	67.2%	67.8%	-0.003

### 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=1995 Colombia Demographic and Health Survey, 1b=2000 Colombia Demographic and Health Survey,

1c=2005 Colombia Demographic and Health Survey, 1d=2010 Colombia 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 - Colombia. 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](http://www.worldbank.org/povertyandhealth).

Photo credit: Scott Wallace



# DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

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 <sup>1a,1b,1c,1d,2,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
1996 <sup>1a</sup>							
Stunting	26.8%	12.7%	10.4%	7.5%	3.7%	13.7%	-0.344***
Underweight	10.3%	4.8%	3.2%	1.5%	1.2%	4.8%	-0.426***
Diarrhea	10.8%	9.3%	13.1%	9.9%	8.6%	10.5%	-0.025
Acute respiratory infection	11.7%	10.2%	13.1%	11.1%	9.1%	11.2%	-0.027
Fever	30.9%	32.2%	29.6%	32.2%	22.1%	29.8%	-0.038**
1999 <sup>1b</sup>							
Diarrhea	19.1%	21.4%	15.7%	15.2%	9.2%	16.6%	-0.107*
Acute respiratory infection	23.5%	33.1%	30.2%	23.1%	23.7%	27.2%	-0.034
Fever	26.6%	31.4%	24.4%	26.9%	12.1%	25.1%	-0.068
2002 <sup>1c</sup>							
Infant mortality rate	54.0	37.6	34.6	26.7	19.4	35.8	-0.164***
Under-five mortality rate	74.2	50.3	42.9	32.5	15.2	45.1	-0.229***
Stunting	20.0%	13.3%	10.4%	7.8%	4.2%	11.9%	-0.254***
Underweight	9.0%	4.1%	3.2%	2.7%	1.4%	4.4%	-0.317***
Diarrhea	18.0%	16.4%	14.8%	10.7%	8.8%	14.2%	-0.136***
Acute respiratory infection	23.8%	22.1%	21.6%	18.8%	14.5%	20.6%	-0.075***
Fever	30.9%	28.1%	27.4%	27.2%	19.7%	27.1%	-0.066***
2007 <sup>1d</sup>							
Infant mortality rate	46.0	35.2	28.8	22.5	24.5	32.6	-0.135***
Under-five mortality rate	56.9	41.5	33.2	24.8	22.4	37.3	-0.171***
Stunting	16.9%	10.0%	7.2%	8.0%	5.3%	10.1%	-0.227***
Underweight	5.6%	4.0%	2.7%	2.5%	0.5%	3.4%	-0.266***
Diarrhea	16.8%	15.6%	14.5%	13.2%	13.4%	14.9%	-0.050**
Acute respiratory infection	14.8%	13.2%	12.6%	11.5%	7.7%	12.4%	-0.091***
Fever	22.7%	22.0%	20.4%	20.9%	19.4%	21.3%	-0.034**

ADULT HEALTH <sup>1a,1b,1c,1d,2,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
1996 <sup>1a</sup>							
Obesity among non-pregnant women	0.075	0.130	0.137	0.139	0.147	0.129	0.086***
2003 <sup>3</sup>							
Tuberculosis	10.4%	9.0%	7.8%	7.6%	12.2%	9.4%	0.030
Road traffic accident	2.4%	4.9%	2.1%	3.3%	2.7%	3.1%	-0.009
Non-road traffic accident	4.5%	3.8%	5.0%	5.0%	4.1%	4.5%	0.012
Angina	3.2%	5.7%	5.4%	3.7%	2.3%	4.0%	-0.081
Arthritis	12.0%	11.4%	11.2%	12.6%	15.1%	12.5%	0.062
Asthma	7.9%	9.7%	11.6%	9.2%	11.6%	10.1%	0.057
Depression	4.7%	9.2%	9.8%	11.0%	10.9%	9.4%	0.124***
Diabetes	2.8%	2.1%	5.6%	7.2%	4.0%	4.5%	0.132***
Difficulty with work and household activities	6.1%	5.0%	6.7%	9.2%	7.4%	6.9%	0.101
Poor self-assessed health status	11.6%	9.7%	8.4%	7.6%	6.3%	8.5%	-0.114**
2007 <sup>1d</sup>							
HIV positive	1.7%	1.0%	0.6%	0.1%	0.4%	0.8%	-0.361***



# INEQUALITIES IN RISKY BEHAVIOR

RISK FACTORS <sup>1a,1b,1c,1d,2,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2002 <sup>1c</sup>							
Smoking (women)	13.3%	11.0%	8.2%	6.9%	5.6%	8.6%	-0.176***
Concurrent partnerships	10.1%	12.9%	13.2%	14.6%	13.4%	13.0%	0.039***
Condom usage (more than one partner)	14.5%	19.9%	23.4%	25.2%	25.4%	22.6%	0.081***
2003 <sup>3</sup>							
Smoking (all)	26.4%	18.0%	14.8%	10.4%	9.4%	15.1%	-0.219***
Insufficient intake of fruit and vegetables	77.8%	80.3%	76.0%	71.6%	73.5%	75.6%	-0.020**
Insufficient physical activity	15.4%	15.9%	16.0%	18.0%	19.8%	17.0%	0.058**
Drinking	8.7%	8.8%	9.4%	10.1%	11.1%	9.7%	0.056
2007 <sup>1d</sup>							
Smoking (women)	10.8%	8.4%	6.0%	4.6%	4.8%	6.7%	-0.183***
Concurrent partnerships	13.4%	16.9%	16.3%	18.3%	16.4%	16.4%	0.035***
Condom usage (more than one partner)	27.6%	32.6%	33.5%	38.8%	38.9%	35.0%	0.053***

# INEQUALITIES IN HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH INTERVENTIONS <sup>1a,1b,1c,1d,2,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
1996 <sup>1a</sup>							
Full immunization	28.0%	30.8%	47.4%	42.2%	51.6%	38.9%	0.142***
Medical treatment of ARI	43.9%	46.4%	56.7%	49.0%	60.2%	50.4%	0.058**
Skilled antenatal care (4+ visits)	78.7%	86.8%	91.2%	94.7%	97.3%	88.6%	0.045***
Skilled birth attendance	88.2%	96.5%	96.9%	98.2%	97.7%	95.0%	0.022***
1999 <sup>1b</sup>							
Skilled antenatal care (4+ visits)	86.4%	93.0%	94.7%	93.4%	100.0%	93.5%	0.022**
Skilled birth attendance	95.6%	99.7%	100.0%	98.2%	93.7%	97.8%	-0.002
2002 <sup>1c</sup>							
Full immunization	26.9%	33.0%	41.2%	42.9%	36.6%	35.7%	0.082***
Treatment of diarrhea	42.7%	30.4%	29.7%	34.8%	17.5%	33.0%	-0.102***
Medical treatment of ARI	67.7%	61.2%	70.0%	66.3%	51.2%	64.6%	-0.020
Skilled antenatal care (4+ visits)	89.5%	94.1%	96.8%	96.4%	98.9%	95.0%	0.019***
Skilled birth attendance	94.2%	99.2%	99.3%	99.6%	99.8%	98.3%	0.012***
Contraceptive prevalence	70.3%	71.2%	72.3%	69.0%	70.3%	70.6%	-0.002
2007 <sup>1d</sup>							
Full immunization	45.1%	52.3%	56.3%	55.9%	71.5%	54.6%	0.088***
Treatment of diarrhea	50.1%	46.1%	47.1%	47.7%	39.9%	46.9%	-0.022
Medical treatment of ARI	61.3%	64.8%	62.2%	61.8%	59.0%	62.3%	-0.010
Skilled antenatal care (4+ visits)	82.8%	89.9%	92.7%	95.3%	97.6%	91.1%	0.033***
Skilled birth attendance	88.6%	95.0%	96.2%	97.9%	98.7%	94.6%	0.022***
Contraceptive prevalence	73.1%	72.8%	71.4%	68.6%	67.0%	70.5%	-0.017***

ADULT PREVENTIVE CARE <sup>2,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2003 <sup>3</sup>							
TB screening	3.5%	5.6%	6.7%	7.0%	6.7%	6.0%	0.108*
Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV	86.5%	93.8%	94.5%	88.6%	96.2%	92.3%	0.007
Cervical cancer screening	68.9%	81.4%	80.5%	79.7%	83.4%	80.0%	0.016
Breast cancer screening	11.2%	9.9%	14.2%	20.3%	29.7%	18.3%	0.220***

ADULT CURATIVE CARE <sup>3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2003 <sup>3</sup>							
Inpatient or outpatient (12 months)	52.9%	55.4%	56.3%	60.8%	60.3%	57.5%	0.033***
Inpatient (12 months)	14.1%	11.3%	10.6%	11.4%	9.2%	11.1%	-0.069**
Inpatient (5 years)	31.4%	37.4%	33.7%	34.4%	33.6%	34.2%	-0.005
Outpatient (12 months)	41.1%	46.4%	46.9%	53.6%	52.2%	48.5%	0.056***

# FINANCIAL PROTECTION

	Threshold share of total household consumption				
CATASTROPHIC OUT-OF-POCKET SPENDING	5%	10%	15%	25%	40%
2003 <sup>3</sup>					
Headcount	44.0%	32.0%	23.9%	14.5%	8.0%
Concentration index	0.076***	0.062***	0.060***	0.069**	0.084*

	Threshold share of nonfood consumption				
CATASTROPHIC OUT-OF-POCKET SPENDING	5%	10%	15%	25%	40%
2003 <sup>3</sup>					
Headcount	56.9%	51.7%	46.7%	39.4%	30.0%
Concentration index	0.011*	-0.021	-0.049***	-0.082***	-0.145***

IMPOVERISHMENT				
Poverty line at US\$1.25 per capita per day	Consumption including OOP	Consumption excluding OOP	Change	% change
2003 <sup>3</sup>				
Poverty headcount	14.0%	17.6%	3.6 pp	26.1%
Average shortfall from the poverty line	\$0.07	\$0.09	\$0.02	24.9%
Average shortfall from the poverty line, among the poor	\$0.48	\$0.47	\$0.00	-0.9%
Poverty line at US\$2.00 per capita per day	Consumption including OOP	Consumption excluding OOP	Change	% change
2003 <sup>3</sup>				
Poverty headcount	30.5%	35.1%	4.7 pp	15.3%
Average shortfall from the poverty line	\$0.24	\$0.29	\$0.05	20.7%
Average shortfall from the poverty line, among the poor	\$0.77	\$0.80	\$0.04	4.7%

## 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 Dominican Republic's consumer price index.

## Data sources:

1a=1996 Dominican Republic Demographic and Health Survey, 1b=1999 Dominican Republic Demographic and Health Survey, 1c=2002 Dominican Republic Demographic and Health Survey, 1d=2007 Dominican Republic Demographic and Health Survey, 2=n/a Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 3=2003 Dominican Republic World Health Survey.

**Recommended citation:** World Bank. 2012. Health Equity and Financial Protection Datasheet - Dominican Republic. 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](http://www.worldbank.org/povertyandhealth).

Photo credit: Jonathan French

## ECUADOR

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 <sup>1,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2003 <sup>3</sup>							
Tuberculosis	3.6%	8.9%	6.8%	4.4%	6.1%	6.4%	-0.082*
Road traffic accident	0.3%	0.9%	2.5%	0.6%	1.0%	1.2%	-0.105
Non-road traffic accident	3.8%	4.8%	4.2%	3.5%	3.7%	4.0%	-0.044
Angina	5.9%	6.0%	3.1%	3.8%	4.5%	4.4%	-0.031
Arthritis	7.9%	10.8%	8.5%	6.6%	9.0%	8.6%	-0.043
Asthma	0.0%	2.2%	2.5%	2.1%	4.2%	2.7%	0.161*
Depression	1.9%	6.4%	8.9%	7.8%	6.0%	7.1%	0.009
Diabetes	0.5%	1.7%	2.7%	1.5%	2.3%	2.0%	0.026
Difficulty with work and household activities	0.8%	6.1%	6.6%	5.5%	4.6%	4.7%	0.115***
Poor self-assessed health status	6.4%	10.6%	11.4%	7.1%	6.0%	8.6%	-0.131***

INEQUALITIES IN  
RISKY BEHAVIOR

RISK FACTORS <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2003 <sup>3</sup>							
Smoking (all)	13.8%	15.6%	15.1%	17.3%	17.8%	16.4%	0.038***
Smoking (women)	0.4%	4.5%	3.3%	9.3%	11.5%	6.8%	0.291
Insufficient intake of fruit and vegetables	92.2%	88.9%	87.4%	86.0%	86.8%	87.3%	-0.006
Insufficient physical activity	0.5%	3.8%	8.3%	6.1%	4.2%	4.6%	0.190***
Drinking	30.4%	29.5%	29.9%	36.9%	35.3%	33.0%	0.046*
Concurrent partnerships	10.4%	2.6%	8.2%	3.9%	5.3%	5.3%	-0.005

INEQUALITIES  
IN HEALTH CARE  
UTILIZATION

ADULT PREVENTIVE CARE <sup>2,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2003 <sup>3</sup>							
TB screening	0.3%	2.0%	1.8%	2.6%	2.6%	2.2%	0.144*
Breast cancer screening	28.6%	10.5%	11.4%	14.3%	18.8%	14.6%	0.114

ADULT CURATIVE CARE <sup>3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2003 <sup>3</sup>							
Inpatient or outpatient (12 months)	36.1%	48.8%	55.1%	49.3%	58.1%	52.3%	0.036**
Inpatient (12 months)	3.6%	7.7%	10.8%	5.1%	4.0%	6.7%	-0.138***
Inpatient (5 years)	13.8%	20.8%	22.7%	16.7%	15.4%	18.6%	-0.060**
Outpatient (12 months)	20.8%	39.8%	46.2%	41.4%	48.4%	43.2%	0.043**



**FINANCIAL  
PROTECTION**

	Threshold share of total household consumption				
CATASTROPHIC OUT-OF-POCKET SPENDING	5%	10%	15%	25%	40%
2003 <sup>3</sup>					
Headcount	57.9%	49.1%	40.7%	31.9%	26.4%
Concentration index	0.113***	0.103***	0.107***	0.132***	0.096

	Threshold share of nonfood consumption				
CATASTROPHIC OUT-OF-POCKET SPENDING	5%	10%	15%	25%	40%
2003 <sup>3</sup>					
Headcount	64.0%	61.7%	57.9%	50.1%	40.9%
Concentration index	0.079***	0.073***	0.059***	0.033*	0.002

IMPOVERISHMENT				
Poverty line at US\$1.25 per capita per day	Consumption including OOP	Consumption excluding OOP	Change	% change
2003 <sup>3</sup>				
Percentage in poverty	6.0%	7.6%	1.6 pp	25.9%
Average shortfall from the poverty line	\$0.04	\$0.05	\$0.01	20.1%
Average shortfall from the poverty line, among the poor	\$0.51	\$0.49	-\$0.02	-4.6%
Poverty line at US\$2.00 per capita per day	Consumption including OOP	Consumption excluding OOP	Change	% change
2003 <sup>3</sup>				
Percentage in poverty	14.3%	16.8%	2.4 pp	16.8%
Average shortfall from the poverty line	\$0.13	\$0.16	\$0.03	19.7%
Average shortfall from the poverty line, among the poor	\$0.73	\$0.75	\$0.02	2.5%

**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 Ecuador's consumer price index.

**Data sources:**

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

**Recommended citation:** World Bank. 2012. Health Equity and Financial Protection Datasheet - Ecuador. 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](http://www.worldbank.org/povertyandhealth).

Photo credit: Jonathan French



# GUATEMALA

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 <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
1995 <sup>1</sup>							
Infant mortality rate	61.0	84.4	58.8	49.4	34.1	60.5	-0.087***
Under-five mortality rate	99.3	111.3	87.9	70.5	25.3	85.5	-0.147***
Stunting	70.2%	66.7%	59.2%	38.9%	15.0%	55.2%	-0.174***
Underweight	30.1%	29.0%	21.5%	11.2%	5.3%	21.8%	-0.226***
Diarrhea	22.9%	21.6%	23.6%	17.6%	16.3%	21.0%	-0.054***
Acute respiratory infection	23.3%	21.7%	22.2%	23.7%	18.6%	22.2%	-0.012
Fever	31.8%	30.4%	27.0%	29.2%	20.4%	28.6%	-0.054***

ADULT HEALTH <sup>1,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
1995 <sup>1</sup>							
Obesity among non-pregnant women	2.3%	4.0%	6.7%	14.2%	17.2%	8.2%	0.395***

## INEQUALITIES IN HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH INTERVENTIONS <sup>1,2</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
1995 <sup>1</sup>							
Full immunization	41.5%	43.6%	46.4%	38.6%	43.2%	42.8%	0.006
Treatment of diarrhea	54.7%	43.2%	56.8%	55.4%	44.8%	51.6%	-0.000
Medical treatment of ARI	27.6%	29.8%	47.6%	46.9%	74.0%	40.5%	0.192***
Skilled antenatal care (4+ visits)	22.7%	27.9%	39.1%	62.8%	85.6%	41.9%	0.281***
Skilled birth attendance	9.4%	16.4%	32.8%	63.6%	91.9%	35.4%	0.438***

### 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:

1=1995 Guatemala 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 - Guatemala. 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](http://www.worldbank.org/povertyandhealth).

Photo credit: Curt Carnemark





# GUYANA

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 <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2006-07 <sup>2</sup>							
Stunting	27.3%	15.8%	12.2%	12.6%	13.8%	18.0%	-0.202***
Underweight	10.8%	14.8%	9.5%	10.8%	6.8%	11.0%	-0.070*
Diarrhea	12.4%	9.1%	8.8%	5.5%	5.1%	9.0%	-0.202***
Acute respiratory infection	12.7%	11.4%	8.3%	12.0%	9.2%	11.0%	-0.081**
2009 <sup>1</sup>							
Infant mortality rate	26.4	34.4	34.8	44.3	47.4	35.7	0.110*
Under-five mortality rate	28.9	37.5	27.7	62.5	38.0	37.5	0.115*
Stunting	31.8%	19.2%	13.3%	16.3%	14.7%	20.7%	-0.206***
Underweight	17.8%	15.6%	8.0%	8.3%	3.5%	11.8%	-0.245***
Diarrhea	16.0%	10.2%	8.7%	5.0%	5.0%	10.0%	-0.252***
Acute respiratory infection	10.7%	9.2%	9.3%	7.9%	7.5%	9.2%	-0.083*
Fever	20.2%	21.1%	25.4%	20.9%	13.6%	20.5%	-0.032

ADULT HEALTH <sup>1,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2009 <sup>1</sup>							
Obesity among non-pregnant women	17.9%	22.7%	21.3%	23.5%	23.2%	22.0%	0.042**

## INEQUALITIES IN RISKY BEHAVIOR

RISK FACTORS <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2009 <sup>1</sup>							
Smoking (women)	3.6%	4.4%	2.3%	2.5%	3.6%	3.3%	-0.046
Concurrent partnerships	12.6%	16.1%	15.8%	15.6%	24.2%	17.2%	0.109***
Condom usage (more than one partner)	47.6%	51.1%	46.2%	48.6%	57.7%	51.4%	0.026
Mosquito net use by children	26.8%	28.5%	29.7%	20.5%	14.8%	24.9%	-0.087***

## INEQUALITIES IN HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH INTERVENTIONS <sup>1,2</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2006-07 <sup>2</sup>							
Contraceptive prevalence	0.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	-0.477***
2009 <sup>1</sup>							
Full immunization	48.0%	61.3%	61.9%	57.9%	64.3%	56.1%	0.065**
Skilled antenatal care (4+ visits)	73.7%	89.0%	90.1%	94.5%	95.6%	87.3%	0.057***
Skilled birth attendance	74.8%	94.1%	94.9%	98.5%	97.9%	89.8%	0.066***
Contraceptive prevalence	51.3%	51.4%	52.9%	49.6%	53.3%	51.8%	0.002



**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 Guyana Demographic and Health Survey, 2= 2006-07 Guyana Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 3=n/a World Health Survey.

**Recommended citation:** World Bank. 2012. Health Equity and Financial Protection Datasheet - Guyana. 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](http://www.worldbank.org/povertyandhealth).

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## HAITI

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 <sup>1a,1b,1c,2,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2000 <sup>1b</sup>							
Infant mortality rate	113.3	81.5	101.2	86.9	98.1	96.3	-0.025
Under-five mortality rate	186.1	134.4	135.6	127.4	130.8	144.7	-0.067**
Stunting	37.1%	34.3%	27.1%	21.5%	9.1%	27.3%	-0.194***
Underweight	20.7%	14.5%	15.5%	10.1%	5.3%	13.9%	-0.198***
Diarrhea	27.3%	25.4%	30.1%	28.4%	21.5%	26.8%	-0.012
Acute respiratory infection	48.6%	45.8%	38.7%	39.6%	29.6%	41.4%	-0.078***
Fever	49.3%	48.4%	39.4%	38.9%	30.3%	42.2%	-0.083***
2005-06 <sup>1c</sup>							
Infant mortality rate	79.2	76.6	83.0	62.1	43.2	71.5	-0.065***
Under-five mortality rate	134.5	129.1	117.2	99.8	52.6	113.3	-0.106***
Stunting	38.6%	36.2%	30.4%	20.1%	6.1%	28.1%	-0.222***
Underweight	21.6%	22.5%	21.5%	13.8%	6.2%	18.0%	-0.160***
Diarrhea	26.1%	24.9%	24.8%	25.4%	18.0%	24.3%	-0.043**
Acute respiratory infection	32.2%	33.6%	29.1%	25.6%	21.9%	29.0%	-0.071***
Fever	30.0%	30.3%	28.5%	28.7%	23.7%	28.6%	-0.028*

ADULT HEALTH <sup>1a,1b,1c,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
1994-95 <sup>1a</sup>							
Obesity among non-pregnant women	0.8%	1.0%	0.0%	2.5%	11.7%	2.7%	0.582***
2000 <sup>1b</sup>							
Obesity among non-pregnant women	1.0%	1.7%	4.7%	10.2%	15.1%	7.9%	0.414***
2005-06 <sup>1c</sup>							
Obesity among non-pregnant women	0.6%	1.8%	3.1%	7.1%	13.0%	6.2%	0.437***
HIV positive	2.1%	1.8%	2.3%	3.4%	1.5%	2.2%	-0.006

INEQUALITIES IN  
RISKY BEHAVIOR

RISK FACTORS <sup>1a,1b,1c,2,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2005-06 <sup>1c</sup>							
Smoking (women)	4.6%	3.5%	2.9%	2.3%	3.4%	3.2%	-0.066
Concurrent partnerships	11.2%	14.4%	18.1%	22.9%	26.9%	19.8%	0.171***
Condom usage (more than one partner)	6.1%	9.8%	17.7%	23.7%	39.7%	25.0%	0.293***



# INEQUALITIES IN HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH INTERVENTIONS <sup>1,2</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
<b>2000<sup>1b</sup></b>							
Full immunization	25.6%	30.6%	42.3%	31.1%	42.3%	33.8%	0.101***
Treatment of diarrhea	32.5%	37.1%	42.8%	49.0%	44.9%	40.8%	0.087***
Treatment of diarrhea	33.5%	33.1%	43.4%	38.9%	50.3%	37.9%	0.079***
Skilled antenatal care (4+ visits)	24.9%	32.8%	45.5%	52.9%	73.4%	44.9%	0.215***
Skilled birth attendance	5.1%	8.8%	13.2%	39.5%	70.2%	24.6%	0.499***
<b>2005-06<sup>1c</sup></b>							
Full immunization	33.4%	41.2%	46.1%	35.7%	56.0%	41.4%	0.072***
Treatment of diarrhea	32.9%	38.6%	48.7%	53.0%	54.9%	43.9%	0.124***
Medical treatment of ARI	14.7%	18.5%	27.2%	36.1%	41.4%	24.8%	0.221***
Skilled antenatal care (4+ visits)	32.1%	43.4%	54.0%	64.9%	82.5%	54.0%	0.188***
Skilled birth attendance	6.7%	10.8%	20.4%	42.7%	66.7%	26.3%	0.447***
Contraceptive prevalence	34.2%	41.6%	41.5%	44.3%	43.7%	42.0%	0.033***

## 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=1994-95 Haiti Demographic and Health Survey, 1b=2000 Haiti Demographic and Health Survey,

1c=2005-06 Haiti 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 - Haiti. 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](http://www.worldbank.org/povertyandhealth).

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# HONDURAS

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 <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2005-06 <sup>1</sup>							
Infant mortality rate	39.2	36.3	25.2	21.6	18.6	29.4	-0.150***
Under-five mortality rate	53.8	53.7	40.0	27.5	26.2	42.0	-0.143***
Stunting	50.2%	37.7%	25.0%	14.3%	7.7%	29.5%	-0.309***
Underweight	16.0%	9.9%	6.5%	3.3%	2.4%	8.4%	-0.362***
Diarrhea	19.4%	17.8%	17.4%	12.1%	10.3%	15.9%	-0.119***
Acute respiratory infection	19.8%	21.1%	17.1%	14.5%	12.3%	17.4%	-0.095***
Fever	19.6%	19.8%	18.3%	16.6%	14.4%	18.0%	-0.059***

ADULT HEALTH <sup>1,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2005-06 <sup>1</sup>							
Obesity among non-pregnant women	7.5%	13.2%	20.7%	24.4%	24.0%	19.0%	0.181***

## INEQUALITIES IN RISKY BEHAVIOR

RISK FACTORS <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2005-06 <sup>1</sup>							
Smoking (women)	0.6%	0.9%	1.7%	2.8%	4.4%	2.3%	0.368***
Concurrent partnerships	3.3%	4.8%	6.1%	7.5%	6.8%	5.9%	0.134***
Condom usage (more than one partner)	6.8%	13.5%	21.5%	21.9%	20.7%	18.9%	0.107***

## INEQUALITIES IN HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH INTERVENTIONS <sup>1,2</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2005-06 <sup>1</sup>							
Full immunization	77.2%	77.2%	77.9%	74.5%	70.6%	75.9%	-0.013
Treatment of diarrhea	56.7%	53.4%	61.8%	56.2%	48.4%	56.2%	-0.008
Medical treatment of ARI	43.3%	50.2%	53.9%	62.3%	70.5%	53.1%	0.092***
Skilled antenatal care (4+ visits)	55.9%	65.7%	75.5%	85.3%	95.2%	74.6%	0.107***
Skilled birth attendance	32.8%	51.0%	78.0%	89.4%	98.4%	66.6%	0.217***
Contraceptive prevalence	30.2%	36.9%	40.0%	40.7%	38.0%	37.6%	0.035***



**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=2005-06 Honduras 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 - Honduras. 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](http://www.worldbank.org/povertyandhealth).

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# MEXICO

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 <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2002-03 <sup>3</sup>							
Diarrhea	30.2%	22.7%	25.3%	20.0%	31.5%	26.3%	-0.018
Acute respiratory infection	20.8%	20.1%	22.5%	24.1%	18.9%	21.2%	0.004
Fever	61.5%	59.7%	60.0%	59.6%	63.4%	60.8%	0.004
Malaria	0.8%	0.4%	1.7%	0.5%	0.8%	0.8%	0.028

ADULT HEALTH <sup>1,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2002-03 <sup>3</sup>							
Tuberculosis	12.6%	13.6%	14.4%	13.7%	14.8%	13.7%	0.025*
Obesity among non-pregnant women	14.1%	16.3%	18.9%	17.2%	14.8%	16.2%	0.027
Road traffic accident	1.1%	1.1%	1.6%	2.3%	2.5%	1.7%	0.203***
Non-road traffic accident	4.9%	5.9%	6.3%	7.0%	6.4%	6.1%	0.056***
Angina	1.8%	2.0%	1.9%	3.0%	2.8%	2.3%	0.105***
Arthritis	3.9%	4.0%	4.3%	5.3%	5.3%	4.6%	0.074***
Asthma	2.1%	2.5%	2.9%	3.4%	3.2%	2.8%	0.100***
Depression	3.0%	3.9%	6.0%	6.0%	7.4%	5.3%	0.177***
Diabetes	3.4%	5.3%	6.3%	7.0%	5.4%	5.4%	0.100***
Difficulty with work and household activities	4.2%	3.8%	4.1%	4.3%	2.7%	3.8%	-0.056***
Poor self-assessed health status	6.8%	6.7%	6.0%	5.6%	3.7%	5.8%	-0.100***

## INEQUALITIES IN RISKY BEHAVIOR

RISK FACTORS <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2002-03 <sup>3</sup>							
Smoking (all)	18.9%	21.6%	25.3%	26.2%	30.4%	24.5%	0.097***
Smoking (women)	8.8%	12.0%	15.9%	17.8%	26.3%	16.1%	0.216***
Insufficient physical activity	39.0%	36.3%	31.8%	30.5%	29.5%	33.4%	-0.063***
Drinking	2.1%	2.3%	2.5%	2.9%	3.3%	2.6%	0.092***
Concurrent partnerships	1.3%	1.2%	1.6%	1.0%	4.2%	1.7%	0.235**

## INEQUALITIES IN HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION

ADULT PREVENTIVE CARE <sup>2,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2002-03 <sup>3</sup>							
TB screening	2.8%	3.1%	3.6%	3.2%	4.4%	3.4%	0.063**
Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV	62.0%	76.6%	77.6%	81.9%	77.0%	76.1%	0.030
Cervical cancer screening	83.0%	85.0%	83.7%	85.6%	85.2%	84.5%	0.005
Breast cancer screening	11.3%	16.7%	20.3%	23.7%	30.7%	21.2%	0.180***



## INEQUALITIES IN HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION (CONT.)

ADULT CURATIVE CARE <sup>3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2002-03 <sup>3</sup>							
Inpatient or outpatient (12 months)	61.9%	64.0%	65.0%	65.3%	65.7%	64.4%	0.013***
Inpatient (12 months)	6.6%	7.8%	8.2%	7.5%	7.2%	7.5%	0.015
Inpatient (5 years)	17.1%	18.0%	19.4%	19.5%	18.7%	18.5%	0.022**
Outpatient (12 months)	58.5%	59.1%	59.7%	59.6%	59.0%	59.2%	0.004

## FINANCIAL PROTECTION

	Threshold share of total household consumption				
CATASTROPHIC OUT-OF-POCKET SPENDING	5%	10%	15%	25%	40%
2002-03 <sup>3</sup>					
Headcount	16.7%	13.1%	10.0%	5.9%	3.4%
Concentration index	0.184***	0.157***	0.140***	0.124***	0.080**

	Threshold share of nonfood consumption				
CATASTROPHIC OUT-OF-POCKET SPENDING	5%	10%	15%	25%	40%
2002-03 <sup>3</sup>					
Headcount	26.9%	25.8%	24.4%	21.8%	18.6%
Concentration index	0.029***	0.016**	-0.003	-0.041***	-0.084***

IMPOVERISHMENT				
Poverty line at US\$1.25 per capita per day	Consumption including OOP	Consumption excluding OOP	Change	% change
2002-03 <sup>3</sup>				
Percentage in poverty	26.2%	27.8%	1.6 pp	6.2%
Average shortfall from the poverty line	\$0.14	\$0.15	\$0.01	6.5%
Average shortfall from the poverty line, among the poor	\$0.55	\$0.55	\$0.00	0.3%
Poverty line at US\$2.00 per capita per day	Consumption including OOP	Consumption excluding OOP	Change	% change
2002-03 <sup>3</sup>				
Percentage in poverty	44.8%	47.4%	2.6 pp	5.9%
Average shortfall from the poverty line	\$0.41	\$0.44	\$0.03	6.2%
Average shortfall from the poverty line, among the poor	\$0.92	\$0.93	\$0.00	0.4%

### 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 Mexico's consumer price index.

### Data sources:

1=n/a Demographic and Health Survey, 2=n/a Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 3=2002-03 Mexico World Health Survey.

**Recommended citation:** World Bank. 2012. Health Equity and Financial Protection Datasheet - Mexico. 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](http://www.worldbank.org/povertyandhealth).

Photo credit: Curt Carnemark

## NICARAGUA

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 <sup>1a,1b,2,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
1998 <sup>1a</sup>							
Infant mortality rate	54.1	53.8	47.5	39.4	27.9	46.8	-0.088***
Under-five mortality rate	66.6	70.0	57.6	53.9	40.0	59.6	-0.073***
Stunting	44.8%	36.2%	28.9%	19.9%	12.5%	31.4%	-0.210***
Underweight	16.1%	11.8%	10.7%	6.5%	3.9%	10.9%	-0.222***
Diarrhea	16.4%	14.2%	15.1%	14.3%	8.9%	14.3%	-0.078***
Acute respiratory infection	29.9%	28.5%	25.3%	27.6%	21.5%	27.2%	-0.046***
Fever	26.6%	23.8%	25.0%	22.7%	17.3%	23.8%	-0.059***
2001 <sup>1b</sup>							
Infant mortality rate	53.0	43.7	30.4	27.1	14.2	36.7	-0.206***
Under-five mortality rate	65.9	53.4	43.6	35.1	17.5	46.7	-0.187***
Stunting	41.7%	31.5%	20.4%	10.8%	6.0%	24.9%	-0.316***
Underweight	12.9%	8.5%	5.8%	4.6%	3.1%	7.7%	-0.273***
Diarrhea	15.6%	14.5%	13.8%	11.5%	8.5%	13.3%	-0.099***
Acute respiratory infection	35.7%	35.8%	31.6%	28.0%	24.0%	31.9%	-0.073***
Fever	26.4%	28.5%	25.5%	22.4%	21.6%	25.3%	-0.041***

ADULT HEALTH <sup>1a,1b,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
1998 <sup>1a</sup>							
Obesity among non-pregnant women	5.7%	11.1%	14.5%	16.7%	17.5%	13.8%	0.159***
2001 <sup>1b</sup>							
Obesity among non-pregnant women	7.6%	13.5%	19.3%	23.1%	21.9%	18.2%	0.151***

INEQUALITIES IN  
RISKY BEHAVIOR

RISK FACTORS <sup>1a,1b,2,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2001 <sup>1b</sup>							
Smoking (women)	2.2%	3.0%	4.2%	5.5%	9.5%	5.3%	0.293***
Concurrent partnerships	3.1%	4.7%	4.9%	6.1%	7.9%	5.6%	0.178***
Condom usage (more than one partner)	8.1%	9.3%	9.4%	11.7%	16.0%	12.1%	0.159**



## INEQUALITIES IN HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH INTERVENTIONS <sup>1a,1b,2</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
<b>1998<sup>1a</sup></b>							
Full immunization	62.4%	76.5%	77.2%	86.2%	79.6%	74.6%	0.061***
Treatment of diarrhea	57.0%	59.6%	49.9%	55.4%	55.4%	55.7%	-0.014
Medical treatment of ARI	45.6%	56.8%	62.6%	67.6%	73.6%	58.0%	0.100***
Skilled antenatal care (4+ visits)	42.1%	60.8%	68.5%	77.1%	86.4%	63.2%	0.144***
Skilled birth attendance	34.1%	60.5%	80.9%	87.9%	92.8%	66.1%	0.199***
<b>2001<sup>1b</sup></b>							
Full immunization	55.7%	76.1%	68.7%	61.4%	66.1%	65.3%	0.018
Treatment of diarrhea	51.8%	57.1%	57.7%	54.4%	48.2%	54.2%	0.002
Medical treatment of ARI	45.5%	60.2%	64.7%	58.9%	74.5%	57.9%	0.091***
Skilled antenatal care (4+ visits)	48.3%	69.0%	77.6%	85.9%	90.2%	72.6%	0.120***
Skilled birth attendance	30.0%	62.1%	83.9%	91.3%	97.6%	67.7%	0.219***
Contraceptive prevalence	65.1%	69.9%	70.1%	69.9%	66.9%	68.5%	-0.000

### 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=1998 Nicaragua Demographic and Health Survey, 1b=2001 Nicaragua 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 - Nicaragua. 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](http://www.worldbank.org/povertyandhealth).

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# PARAGUAY

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 <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
1990 <sup>1</sup>							
Infant mortality rate	46.9	35.7	47.5	37.1	12.5	37.3	-0.109***
Under-five mortality rate	69.7	51.3	59.0	45.7	14.9	50.7	-0.145***
Stunting	26.7%	23.4%	20.9%	8.9%	4.2%	18.2%	-0.251***
Underweight	4.0%	3.6%	3.3%	1.4%	0.7%	2.8%	-0.238***
Diarrhea	4.1%	4.7%	5.2%	4.7%	2.8%	4.3%	-0.006
Acute respiratory infection	36.5%	42.5%	45.4%	42.8%	34.7%	40.3%	0.022
Fever	37.0%	35.0%	33.9%	26.4%	22.0%	31.7%	-0.083***
2002-03 <sup>3</sup>							
Diarrhea	23.3%	22.9%	21.8%	21.6%	26.6%	23.1%	0.022
Acute respiratory infection	31.8%	25.4%	20.0%	36.4%	27.5%	28.2%	-0.023
Fever	78.4%	76.2%	68.6%	69.4%	59.7%	72.6%	-0.045**
Malaria	0.9%	1.9%	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.9%	-0.389***

ADULT HEALTH <sup>1,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2002-03 <sup>3</sup>							
Tuberculosis	9.1%	7.7%	8.4%	6.5%	6.2%	7.6%	-0.074**
Obesity among non-pregnant women	9.2%	8.9%	9.8%	16.6%	10.7%	11.4%	0.064
Road traffic accident	1.5%	1.1%	2.7%	1.4%	1.0%	1.6%	-0.040
Non-road traffic accident	5.5%	7.0%	7.1%	8.9%	7.7%	7.3%	0.078**
Angina	5.1%	6.3%	6.0%	6.6%	5.2%	5.8%	0.005
Arthritis	3.1%	3.4%	5.0%	4.9%	5.3%	4.4%	0.113**
Asthma	3.1%	5.2%	6.9%	5.7%	8.3%	5.9%	0.161***
Depression	3.0%	5.1%	7.1%	8.2%	10.4%	6.8%	0.202***
Diabetes	2.3%	4.2%	5.6%	5.4%	6.8%	4.9%	0.165***
Difficulty with work and household activities	4.2%	4.1%	5.4%	2.8%	2.2%	3.7%	-0.119**
Poor self-assessed health status	3.9%	2.4%	3.5%	2.5%	1.3%	2.7%	-0.152***

## INEQUALITIES IN RISKY BEHAVIOR

RISK FACTORS <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2002-03 <sup>3</sup>							
Smoking (all)	39.7%	29.7%	26.1%	19.6%	20.1%	26.9%	-0.150***
Smoking (women)	14.3%	12.6%	8.0%	8.5%	13.7%	11.3%	-0.017
Insufficient intake of fruit and vegetables	60.5%	64.3%	67.0%	69.0%	72.1%	66.7%	0.033***
Insufficient physical activity	28.3%	26.4%	19.7%	19.1%	19.7%	22.6%	-0.089***
Drinking	17.9%	15.3%	14.1%	14.2%	10.7%	14.4%	-0.092***
Concurrent partnerships	0.6%	1.9%	2.9%	0.7%	1.9%	1.6%	0.071



# INEQUALITIES IN HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH INTERVENTIONS <sup>1,2</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
1990 <sup>1</sup>							
Full immunization	20.0%	31.3%	37.4%	40.4%	52.9%	34.3%	0.203***
Treatment of diarrhea	27.7%	27.8%	35.0%	31.7%	35.5%	30.5%	0.068
Medical treatment of ARI	48.1%	54.5%	70.7%	81.1%	75.1%	63.7%	0.114***
Skilled antenatal care (4+ visits)	35.7%	51.7%	66.4%	85.1%	93.9%	63.2%	0.205***
Skilled birth attendance	41.1%	50.5%	70.5%	87.9%	98.1%	66.3%	0.192***

ADULT PREVENTIVE CARE <sup>2,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2002-03 <sup>3</sup>							
TB screening	0.2%	1.1%	2.7%	1.4%	3.0%	1.7%	0.286***
Cervical cancer screening	72.1%	84.2%	83.6%	85.3%	88.7%	84.0%	0.029***
Breast cancer screening	2.6%	6.5%	8.7%	11.7%	31.9%	13.4%	0.425***

ADULT CURATIVE CARE <sup>3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2002-03 <sup>3</sup>							
Inpatient or outpatient (12 months)	49.0%	52.6%	59.5%	63.1%	76.0%	60.3%	0.091***
Inpatient (12 months)	5.8%	6.4%	7.1%	6.6%	6.7%	6.5%	0.024
Inpatient (5 years)	17.0%	21.4%	23.2%	21.2%	24.3%	21.4%	0.061***
Outpatient (12 months)	50.0%	53.2%	59.4%	63.3%	78.4%	60.8%	0.093***

# FINANCIAL PROTECTION

	Threshold share of total household consumption				
CATASTROPHIC OUT-OF- POCKET SPENDING	5%	10%	15%	25%	40%
2003 <sup>3</sup>					
Headcount	39.9%	26.9%	18.3%	9.5%	4.2%
Concentration index	0.099***	0.113***	0.157***	0.209***	0.303***

	Threshold share of nonfood consumption				
CATASTROPHIC OUT-OF- POCKET SPENDING	5%	10%	15%	25%	40%
2003 <sup>3</sup>					
Headcount	57.2%	48.9%	41.9%	32.6%	23.3%
Concentration index	0.011	-0.007	-0.031***	-0.043***	-0.096***

IMPOVERISHMENT				
Poverty line at US\$1.25 per capita per day	Consumption including OOP	Consumption excluding OOP	Change	% change
2003 <sup>3</sup>				
Percentage in poverty	13.0%	15.4%	2.4 pp	18.1%
Average shortfall from the poverty line	\$0.05	\$0.07	\$0.01	22.3%
Average shortfall from the poverty line, among the poor	\$0.42	\$0.43	\$0.01	3.5%
Poverty line at US\$2.00 per capita per day	Consumption including OOP	Consumption excluding OOP	Change	% change
2003 <sup>3</sup>				
Percentage in poverty	29.2%	33.7%	4.4 pp	15.2%
Average shortfall from the poverty line	\$0.21	\$0.25	\$0.04	17.4%
Average shortfall from the poverty line, among the poor	\$0.73	\$0.75	\$0.01	2.0%



**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 Paraguay's consumer price index.

**Data sources:**

1=1990 Paraguay Demographic and Health Survey, 2=n/a Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 3=2002-03 Paraguay World Health Survey.

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

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## PERU

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 <sup>1a,1b,1c,2,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
1996 <sup>1a</sup>							
Infant mortality rate	83.5	56.6	36.7	36.5	20.0	52.9	-0.233***
Under-five mortality rate	121.4	83.5	51.8	56.9	19.0	76.6	-0.244***
Stunting	51.5%	36.9%	24.2%	13.5%	8.3%	31.1%	-0.294***
Underweight	12.2%	5.6%	3.0%	1.3%	1.5%	5.7%	-0.436***
Diarrhea	21.6%	20.7%	18.4%	14.2%	9.4%	18.1%	-0.121***
Acute respiratory infection	25.2%	21.9%	19.0%	18.4%	13.7%	20.7%	-0.098***
Fever	34.7%	30.0%	27.2%	23.9%	18.0%	28.3%	-0.108***
2000 <sup>1b</sup>							
Infant mortality rate	66.9	57.8	31.1	25.2	14.7	44.9	-0.251***
Under-five mortality rate	104.5	89.6	44.8	28.6	16.0	66.8	-0.288***
Stunting	54.2%	37.4%	21.2%	11.8%	7.1%	31.2%	-0.327***
Underweight	11.4%	4.7%	2.5%	1.6%	1.2%	5.3%	-0.440***
Diarrhea	18.7%	18.1%	16.3%	11.2%	7.6%	15.5%	-0.132***
Acute respiratory infection	21.4%	21.5%	20.7%	18.1%	18.4%	20.4%	-0.033***
Fever	31.3%	28.0%	26.2%	20.6%	17.7%	26.1%	-0.100***
2004-08 <sup>1c</sup>							
Infant mortality rate	42.0	33.8	21.2	15.0	9.8	27.5	-0.263***
Under-five mortality rate	60.6	51.1	31.8	22.1	15.5	40.8	-0.251***
Stunting	51.7%	38.0%	16.9%	12.4%	6.1%	28.4%	-0.352***
Underweight	9.6%	5.8%	2.2%	1.3%	1.0%	4.6%	-0.415***
Diarrhea	16.9%	15.5%	14.4%	11.0%	8.5%	14.0%	-0.117***
Acute respiratory infection	23.4%	18.6%	17.3%	17.2%	16.3%	19.1%	-0.078***
Fever	29.4%	25.1%	23.2%	21.2%	21.4%	24.7%	-0.073***

ADULT HEALTH <sup>1a,1b,1c,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
1996 <sup>1a</sup>							
Obesity among non-pregnant women	3.0%	7.3%	11.6%	13.5%	16.1%	9.6%	0.275***
2000 <sup>1b</sup>							
Obesity among non-pregnant women	3.6%	9.7%	15.9%	17.9%	14.1%	13.0%	0.154***
2004-08 <sup>1c</sup>							
Obesity among non-pregnant women	5.0%	12.2%	17.0%	17.8%	15.0%	14.2%	0.111***



## INEQUALITIES IN RISKY BEHAVIOR

RISK FACTORS <sup>1a,1b,1c,2,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2004-08 <sup>1c</sup>							
Smoking (women)	1.4%	1.7%	4.2%	7.4%	13.2%	6.1%	0.414***
Concurrent partnerships	4.3%	6.7%	10.2%	13.8%	18.4%	11.3%	0.257***
Condom usage (more than one partner)	8.6%	16.0%	23.5%	29.6%	38.8%	29.1%	0.174***

## INEQUALITIES IN HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH INTERVENTIONS <sup>1a,1b,1c,2</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
1996 <sup>1a</sup>							
Full immunization	55.7%	64.0%	64.4%	72.0%	66.8%	63.4%	0.048***
Treatment of diarrhea	26.9%	29.2%	22.0%	29.7%	16.5%	26.2%	-0.024
Medical treatment of ARI	36.1%	44.9%	51.7%	57.2%	58.0%	46.0%	0.111***
Skilled antenatal care (4+ visits)	16.0%	41.6%	60.6%	74.8%	89.7%	49.5%	0.300***
Skilled birth attendance	14.0%	49.2%	75.7%	90.9%	97.0%	57.4%	0.315***
2000 <sup>1b</sup>							
Full immunization	51.2%	50.3%	63.6%	64.5%	63.6%	57.2%	0.063***
Treatment of diarrhea	36.6%	30.7%	39.8%	27.2%	44.4%	35.0%	-0.003
Medical treatment of ARI	47.2%	51.0%	61.7%	68.9%	79.3%	57.8%	0.101***
Skilled antenatal care (4+ visits)	40.7%	59.1%	76.8%	88.5%	93.7%	68.2%	0.168***
Skilled birth attendance	17.0%	45.5%	79.6%	93.6%	98.4%	58.5%	0.316***
2004-08 <sup>1c</sup>							
Full immunization	48.7%	52.9%	52.8%	58.8%	60.7%	53.7%	0.044***
Treatment of diarrhea	31.3%	32.3%	44.4%	44.3%	59.8%	38.3%	0.120***
Medical treatment of ARI	64.6%	68.2%	63.5%	71.9%	67.2%	66.5%	0.012
Skilled antenatal care (4+ visits)	72.9%	85.8%	92.9%	95.5%	97.1%	87.6%	0.059***
Skilled birth attendance	44.0%	75.1%	93.3%	97.8%	99.3%	77.4%	0.160***
Contraceptive prevalence	51.6%	52.9%	53.7%	52.0%	49.9%	52.0%	-0.009*

### 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=1996 Peru Demographic and Health Survey, 1b=2000 Peru Demographic and Health Survey, 1c=2004-08 Peru 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 - Peru. 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](http://www.worldbank.org/povertyandhealth).

Photo credit: Scott Wallace

## SURINAME

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 <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2006 <sup>2</sup>							
Stunting	16.9%	10.0%	8.2%	7.8%	4.4%	10.6%	-0.256***
Underweight	9.4%	6.7%	6.5%	7.2%	5.6%	7.4%	-0.107**
Diarrhea	16.6%	9.2%	8.2%	7.6%	7.3%	10.7%	-0.198***
Acute respiratory infection	15.0%	12.4%	11.4%	10.9%	12.1%	12.7%	-0.068**

INEQUALITIES IN  
RISKY BEHAVIOR

RISK FACTORS <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2006 <sup>2</sup>							
Concurrent partnerships	4.7%	3.1%	6.6%	10.2%	7.6%	6.5%	0.174***

INEQUALITIES  
IN HEALTH CARE  
UTILIZATION

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH INTERVENTIONS <sup>1,2</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2006 <sup>2</sup>							
Contraceptive prevalence	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.899***

ADULT PREVENTIVE CARE <sup>2,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2006 <sup>2</sup>							
Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV	87.9%	89.1%	91.0%	93.0%	92.1%	90.7%	0.009***

**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=2006 Suriname Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 3=n/a World Health Survey.

**Recommended citation:** World Bank. 2012. Health Equity and Financial Protection Datasheet - Suriname. 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.s](http://www.worldbank.org/povertyandhealth.s)



## URUGUAY

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 <sup>1,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2002-03 <sup>3</sup>							
Tuberculosis	4.2%	2.8%	2.0%	4.7%	2.8%	3.3%	-0.026
Road traffic accident	2.4%	1.3%	1.4%	0.7%	1.0%	1.4%	-0.180*
Non-road traffic accident	3.1%	3.3%	3.2%	2.0%	3.8%	3.1%	-0.011
Angina	4.2%	5.6%	5.6%	6.2%	4.9%	5.3%	0.016
Arthritis	12.5%	10.3%	8.6%	6.0%	5.5%	8.6%	-0.171***
Asthma	7.0%	8.2%	7.9%	8.3%	10.0%	8.3%	0.064
Depression	9.7%	12.0%	12.0%	15.8%	8.7%	11.7%	0.006
Diabetes	4.6%	7.0%	3.6%	6.4%	3.7%	5.1%	-0.034
Difficulty with work and household activities	3.6%	2.6%	1.7%	1.7%	1.1%	2.2%	-0.206***
Poor self-assessed health status	4.0%	3.5%	2.8%	2.2%	0.2%	2.6%	-0.281***

INEQUALITIES IN  
RISKY BEHAVIOR

RISK FACTORS <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2002-03 <sup>3</sup>							
Smoking (all)	36.6%	34.8%	35.0%	30.7%	30.7%	33.5%	-0.043*
Insufficient intake of fruit and vegetables	75.4%	73.2%	71.6%	71.7%	66.7%	71.7%	-0.023***
Insufficient physical activity	49.3%	48.8%	44.5%	42.6%	41.8%	45.4%	-0.031*
Drinking	2.8%	4.8%	2.8%	3.8%	5.6%	4.0%	0.132*

INEQUALITIES  
IN HEALTH CARE  
UTILIZATION

ADULT PREVENTIVE CARE <sup>2,3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2002-03 <sup>3</sup>							
TB screening	2.2%	1.7%	0.9%	3.5%	0.8%	1.8%	-0.045
Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV	96.5%	74.6%	97.9%	97.4%	87.8%	91.1%	0.003
Cervical cancer screening	76.3%	82.7%	89.3%	90.1%	89.7%	86.7%	0.027***
Breast cancer screening	35.7%	43.6%	51.2%	64.4%	72.1%	54.4%	0.137***

ADULT CURATIVE CARE <sup>3</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	CI
2002-03 <sup>3</sup>							
Inpatient or outpatient (12 months)	47.8%	51.4%	54.1%	57.1%	63.4%	54.8%	0.059***
Inpatient (12 months)	8.6%	6.0%	4.5%	4.5%	3.3%	5.4%	-0.197***
Inpatient (5 years)	20.7%	19.5%	17.2%	17.9%	15.2%	18.1%	-0.060**
Outpatient (12 months)	39.2%	41.3%	47.9%	46.3%	51.0%	45.2%	0.053***



# FINANCIAL PROTECTION

	Threshold share of total household consumption				
CATASTROPHIC OUT-OF-POCKET SPENDING	5%	10%	15%	25%	40%
2002-03 <sup>3</sup>					
Headcount	27.1%	17.0%	11.1%	3.9%	1.0%
Concentration index	0.247***	0.260***	0.240***	0.033	-0.442***

	Threshold share of nonfood consumption				
CATASTROPHIC OUT-OF-POCKET SPENDING	5%	10%	15%	25%	40%
2002-03 <sup>3</sup>					
Headcount	32.9%	26.1%	20.7%	11.0%	5.3%
Concentration index	0.208***	0.185***	0.178***	0.188***	0.017

IMPOVERISHMENT				
Poverty line at US\$1.25 per capita per day	Consumption including OOP	Consumption excluding OOP	Change	% change
2002-03 <sup>3</sup>				
Percentage in poverty	2.4%	2.5%	0.2 pp	7.4%
Average shortfall from the poverty line	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.00	6.6%
Average shortfall from the poverty line, among the poor	\$0.49	\$0.49	-\$0.00	-0.7%
Poverty line at US\$2.00 per capita per day	Consumption including OOP	Consumption excluding OOP	Change	% change
2002-03 <sup>3</sup>				
Percentage in poverty	7.4%	7.6%	0.2 pp	2.7%
Average shortfall from the poverty line	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.00	4.0%
Average shortfall from the poverty line, among the poor	\$0.61	\$0.62	\$0.01	1.4%

## Note:

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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 Uruguay's consumer price index.

## Data sources:

1=n/a Demographic and Health Survey, 2=n/a Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 3=2002-03 Uruguay World Health Survey.

**Recommended citation:** World Bank. 2012. Health Equity and Financial Protection Datasheet - Uruguay. 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](http://www.worldbank.org/povertyandhealth).

Photo credit: Francis Dobbs



# 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 1<sup>st</sup> through 5<sup>th</sup> columns show the distribution of consumption and different sources of health care financing. The 6<sup>th</sup> 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 7<sup>th</sup> 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
<b>CHILD HEALTH</b>		
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
<b>ADULT HEALTH</b>		
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
<b>RISK FACTORS</b>		
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
<b>MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH INTERVENTIONS</b>		
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
<b>ADULT PREVENTIVE CARE</b>		
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
<b>ADULT CURATIVE CARE</b>		
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](http://www.worldbank.org/povertyandhealth).

