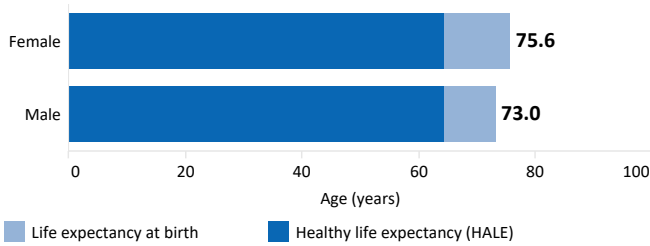


# Bangladesh

Population (000s) <sup>1</sup>	Urban population <sup>2</sup>	Poverty <sup>3</sup> (PPP <US\$ 2.15 a day)	GDP per capita <sup>4</sup> (current US\$)	Current health expenditure as share of GDP <sup>4</sup>
172 954	40.5%	13.5%	1927.9	2.6%

## Monitoring the health SDG goal: Indicator of overall health and well-being

### Life expectancy at birth<sup>5</sup>



Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years that a newborn is expected to live if s/he were to pass through life exposed to the sex- and age-specific death rates prevailing at the time of birth, for a specific year, in a given country, territory or geographical area.

Healthy life expectancy (HALE)<sup>5</sup> at birth is the average number of years that a person can expect to live in 'full health' by taking into account years lived in less than full health due to disease and/or injury.

Compared to males, females have 2.6 years of longer life expectancy and 0.2 years of more HALE.

## Universal health coverage (UHC): at the centre of health-related SDGs

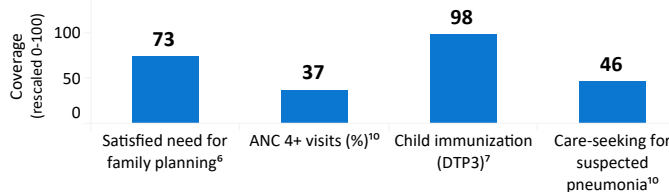
The goal of UHC (SDG3 Target 3.8) is to ensure that every individual and community, irrespective of their circumstances, should receive the health services they need without risking financial hardship. To monitor Target 3.8, two indicators are regularly estimated: 3.8.1, which captures the population coverage dimension of UHC and 3.8.2, which captures the financial protection dimension of UHC.

### HEALTH SERVICE COVERAGE

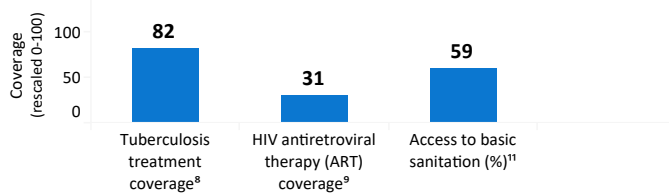
The summary measure of essential health service coverage is the *service coverage index* of sub-indicators in four main areas:

- (1) reproductive, maternal, newborn and child and adolescent health; (2) infectious diseases; (3) noncommunicable diseases; (4) service capacity, access and health security.

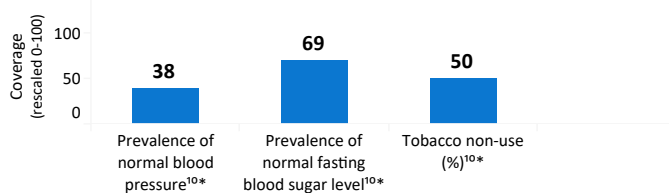
#### Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health (RMNCAH)



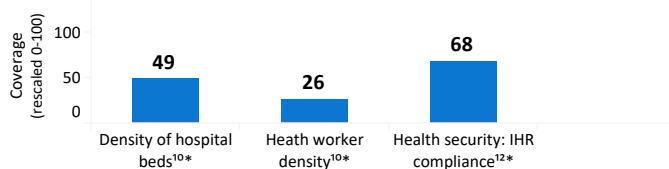
#### Infectious diseases



#### Noncommunicable diseases



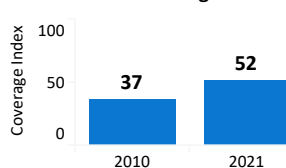
#### Service capacity, access and health security



### UHC Service Coverage Index (UHC SCI) of essential health services

UHC SCI is a single indicator computed from tracer indicators of the coverage of essential services in the areas of RMNCAH, infectious disease control, NCDs and service capacity and access. Presented on a scale of 0 to 100 (full coverage), the index is constructed from geometric means of the tracer indicators; first, within each of the four categories, and then across the four category-specific means to obtain the final summary index.

#### UHC service coverage index



### FINANCIAL PROTECTION

Financial protection in health occurs when families who get needed care do not suffer undue financial hardship as a result. The official SDG indicators for financial protection are:

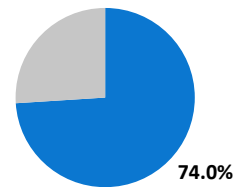
- (1) Impoverishment due to out-of-pocket health spending, and
- (2) catastrophic out-of-pocket health expenditure.

Impoverishment: **3.7%** or **approximately 6 399 309** people are being pushed into poverty (at US\$ 2.15 level) because of out-of-pocket health spending<sup>3</sup>.

Catastrophic expenditure on health: **24.4%** of people spent more than 10% of their household's total expenditure (income or consumption) on health care<sup>3</sup>.

#### Out-of-pocket expenditure<sup>4</sup>

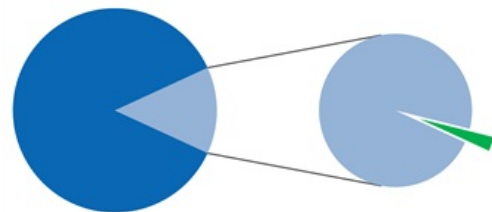
In most cases, a high percentage of out-of-pocket expenditure out of the current health expenditure is associated with low financial protection.



■ Out-of-pocket (OOPS) as % of current health expenditure (CHE)

#### Public spending on health<sup>4</sup>

Is determined by the capacity of the government to raise revenues and the level of priority it attaches to the health sector.

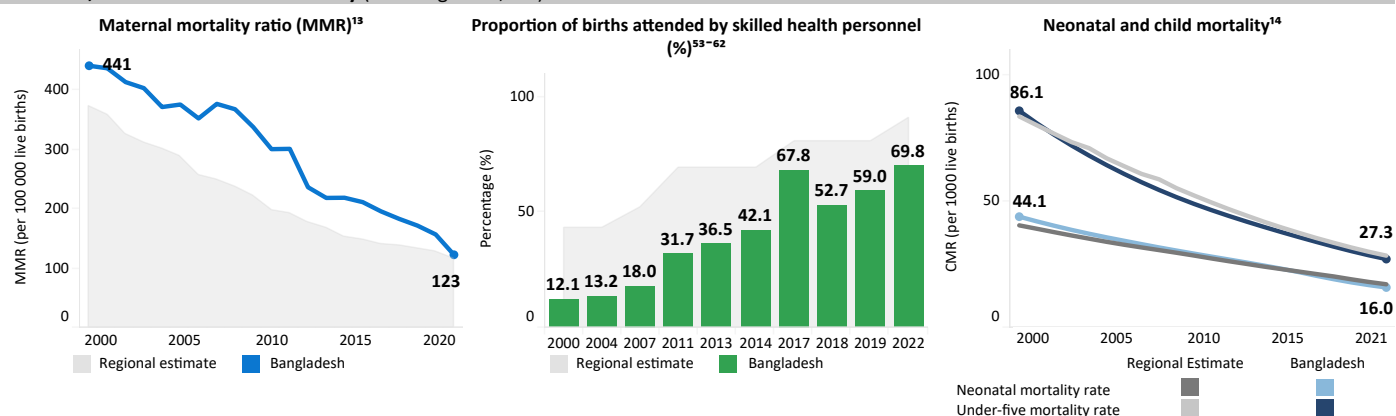


■ Gross domestic product (GDP)  
 ■ General Government Expenditure (GGE) as % gross domestic product (GDP); Value for Bangladesh = **15.4%**  
 ■ Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) as percentage of general government expenditure (GGE) (%); Value for Bangladesh = **3.1%**

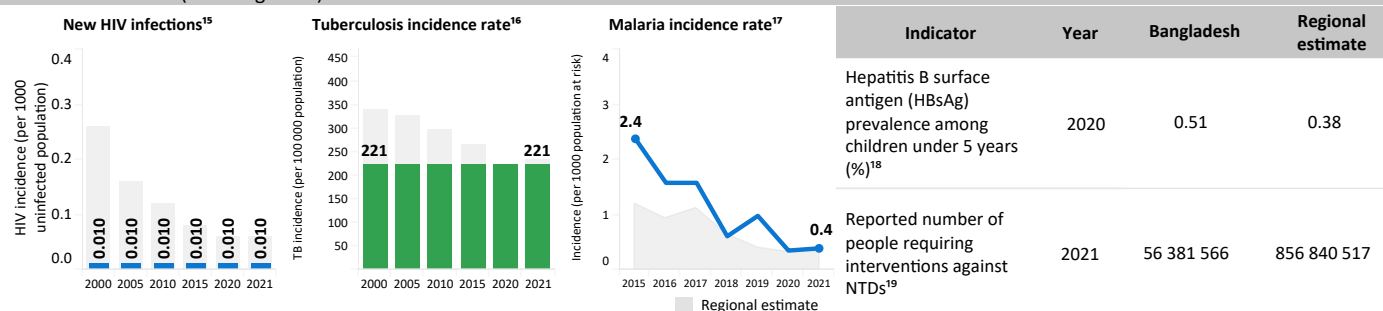
This health and health-related SDG country profile is a tool for action. It supports each country to assess progress in population health and to identify opportunities to address intervention coverage gaps and accelerate progress in improving coverage and health outcomes. It also includes indicators to monitor WHO's Thirteenth General Programme of Work 2019–2025 (GPW13) Impact Framework programmatic targets.

## SDG 3: Health targets

### Maternal, neonatal and child mortality (SDG target 3.1, 3.2)



### Infectious diseases (SDG target 3.3)



### Noncommunicable diseases, substance abuse and road traffic injuries

Indicator	SDG target	Year	Bangladesh	Regional estimate
Probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases (%) <sup>20</sup>	3.4.1	2010	21.5	23.4
		2019	18.9	21.6
Suicide mortality rate (per 100 000 population) <sup>21</sup>	3.4.2	2010	4.4	11.6
		2019	3.7	10.1
Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year (in litres of pure alcohol) <sup>22</sup>	3.5.2	2010	0.004	3.6
		2019	0.005	3.8
Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population) <sup>23</sup>	3.6.1	2010	16.9	17.6
		2019	15.4	15.8

### Sexual and reproductive health

Indicator	SDG target	Year	Bangladesh	Regional estimate
Proportion of women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (%) <sup>53, 59</sup>	3.7.1	2011	69.7	–
		2022	73.9	–
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women age 10–14 years) <sup>24</sup>	3.7.2	2010	10.5	1.0
		2017	0.9	0.6
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women aged 15–19 years) <sup>24</sup>	3.7.2	2010	137.5	46.9
		2020	74.0	26.4

### Mortality due to environment pollution

Indicator	SDG target	Year	Bangladesh	Regional estimate
Age-standardized mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population) <sup>25</sup>	3.9.1	–	–	–
		2019	143.9	132.8
Mortality rate attributed to exposure to unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services (per 100 000 population) <sup>26</sup>	3.9.2	2010	–	–
		2019	18.2	29.6
Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population) <sup>27</sup>	3.9.3	2010	0.3	0.5
		2019	0.3	0.3

### Tobacco use

Indicator	SDG target	Year	Bangladesh	Regional estimate
Age-standardized prevalence of tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older (%) <sup>28, 29</sup>	3.a.1	2010	44.0	37.6
		2020	34.7	29.0

Note: En dash (–) implies relevant data are not available

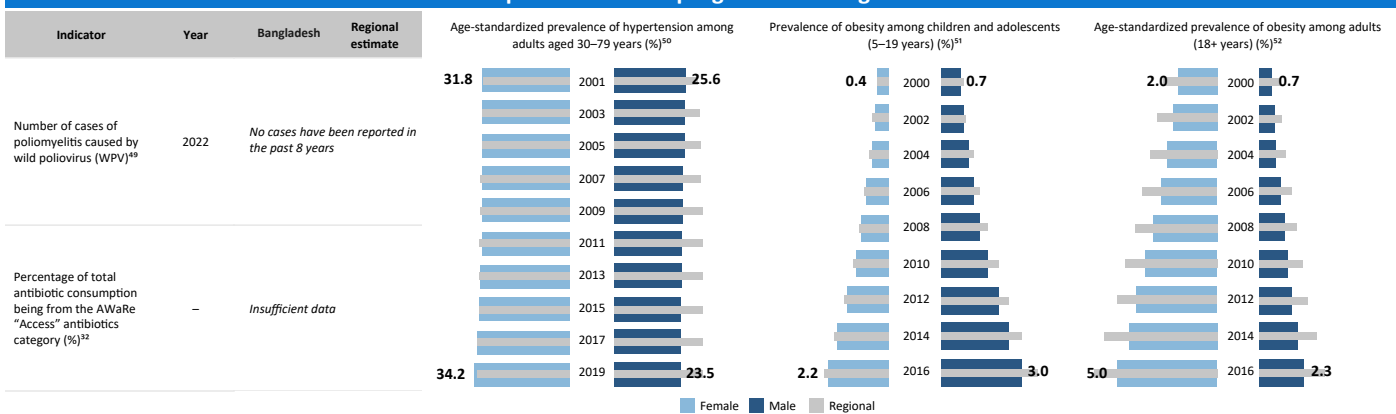
Indicator	SDG target	Year	Bangladesh	Regional estimate
<b>Essential medicines and vaccines</b>				
Diphtheria–tetanus–pertussis (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%) <sup>7</sup>	3.b.1	2010	94.0	82.0
		2022	98.0	91.0
Measles-containing vaccine second-dose (MCV2) immunization coverage by the nationally recommended age (%) <sup>7</sup>	3.b.1	2012	41.0	43.0
		2022	93.0	85.0
Pneumococcal conjugate 3rd dose (PCV3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%) <sup>30</sup>	3.b.1	2015	48.0	4.0
		2022	99.0	58.0
Human papillomavirus (HPV) immunization coverage estimates among 15 year-old girls (%) <sup>7</sup>	3.b.1	–	–	–
Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors per capita (US\$), by recipient country <sup>31</sup>	3.b.2	–	–	–
		2021	4.9	1.0
Proportion of health facilities with a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis (%) <sup>32</sup>	3.b.3	–	–	–
<b>Health workforce density</b>				
Density of medical doctors (per 10 000 population) <sup>33</sup>	3.c.1	2010	3.6	–
		2021	6.7	–
Density of nursing and midwifery personnel (per 10 000 population) <sup>33</sup>	3.c.1	2010	1.8	–
		2021	6.1	–
Density of dentists (per 10 000 population) <sup>33</sup>	3.c.1	2010	0.3	–
		2021	0.7	–
Density of pharmacists (per 10 000 population) <sup>33</sup>	3.c.1	2010	0.8	–
		2021	1.0	–
<b>Early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks</b>				
Average of 15 International Health Regulations (2005) Core Capacity scores <sup>12</sup>	3.d.1	2021	68.0	64.0
		2022	68.0	68.0
Percentage of bloodstream infections due to methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (%) <sup>34</sup>	3.d.2	–	–	–
Percentage of bloodstream infections due to <i>Escherichia coli</i> resistant to 3rd-generation cephalosporin (%) <sup>35</sup>	3.d.2	2018	70.0	–
		2019	93.1	–
<b>Other health-related SDGs</b>				
<b>General government health expenditure</b>				
Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) as percentage of general government expenditure (GGE) (%) <sup>4</sup>	1.a.2	2010	4.4	–
		2020	3.1	–
<b>Malnutrition</b>				
Stunting prevalence among children under 5 years of age (%) <sup>36</sup>	2.2.1	2010	42.2	41.5
		2022	26.4	30.1
Wasting prevalence among children under 5 years of age (%) <sup>53, 59</sup>	2.2.2	2011	15.7	–
		2022	11.0	14.7
Prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years of age (%) <sup>36</sup>	2.2.2	2010	1.6	3.0
		2022	2.1	3.8
Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (15–49 years) (%) <sup>37</sup>	2.2.3	2010	35.7	45.8
		2019	36.7	46.6
<b>Intimate partner violence</b>				
Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15–49 years subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months (%) <sup>38</sup>	5.2.1	–	–	–
		2018	23.0	17.0
Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15–49 years subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in their lifetime (%) <sup>39</sup>	5.2.1	–	–	–
		2018	50.0	33.0

Note: En dash (–) implies relevant data are not available

Drinking water services and sanitation					
Indicator	SDG target	Year	Bangladesh		Regional estimate
Proportion of the population using safely-managed drinking-water services (%) <sup>40</sup>	6.1.1	2010		55.0	–
		2022		59.1	–
Proportion of the population using safely-managed sanitation services (%) <sup>41</sup>	6.2.1	2010		18.2	27.8
		2022		31.0	49.2
Proportion of the population using a handwashing facility with soap and water (%) <sup>42</sup>	6.2.1	2015		41.8	63.5
		2022		61.7	75.9
Proportion of safely treated domestic and industrial wastewater flows (%) <sup>43</sup>	6.3.1	2020		16.0	–
		2022		17.5	26.0
Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan (constant 2020 US\$ millions) <sup>44</sup>	6.a.1	–	–	–	–
		2020		273.9	1,178.0
Clean household energy					
Proportion of the population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%) <sup>45</sup>	7.1.2	2010		12.7	34.3
		2021		26.5	67.5
Ambient air pollution					
Annual mean concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m3) <sup>46</sup>	11.6.2	2010		50.3	50.8
		2019		46.9	46.4
Homicide and conflicts					
Number of victims of intentional homicide (per 100 000 population) <sup>47</sup>	16.1.1	2010		3.2	4.5
		2019		2.8	3.8
Birth registration					
Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age <sup>54, 59</sup>	16.9.1	2011		30.5	–
		2019		56.0	–
Cause-of-death data					
Completeness of cause-of-death data (%) <sup>48</sup>	17.19	–	–	–	–
Proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years (within/after year 2012) <sup>48</sup>	17.19				Last census date: 15 June 2022

Note: En dash (–) implies relevant data are not available

### Additional SDG indicators to monitor GPW13 impact framework programmatic targets



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- \*Non-elevated blood pressure: Proxy indicator.** Values have been rescaled for incorporation into the index calculations. Prevalence of non-raised blood pressure capped at minimum thresholds, corresponding to the maximum observed across all Member States. Prevalence of non-raised blood pressure: rescaled value =  $(X-40)/(100-40)*100$
- \*Mean fasting plasma glucose: Proxy indicator.** Mean fasting plasma glucose, which is a continuous measure (units of mmol/L), is converted to a scale of 0 to 100 using the minimum theoretical biological risk (5.1 mmol/L) and observed maximum across countries (7.4 mmol/L). - Mean FPG: rescaled value =  $(7.4 - \text{original value})/(7.4-5.1)*100$
- \*Tobacco non-use: Proxy indicator.** Values have been rescaled for incorporation into the index calculations. Prevalence of tobacco non-use are both capped at minimum thresholds, corresponding to the maximum observed across all Member States. Prevalence of tobacco non-use: rescaled value =  $(X-30)/(100-30)*100$
- \*Hospital bed density: Proxy indicator.** Hospital bed density is capped at maximum thresholds, and values above this threshold are held constant at 100. These thresholds are based on minimum values observed across OECD countries.
- hospital beds per 10,000: rescaled value =  $\text{minimum}(100, \text{original value} / 18*100)$
  - \*Health worker density: Proxy indicator.** Health workforce density are both capped at maximum thresholds, and values above this threshold are held constant at 100. These thresholds are based on minimum values observed across OECD countries.
  - physicians per 1,000: rescaled value =  $\text{minimum}(100, \text{original value} / 0.9*100)$
  - psychiatrists per 100,000: rescaled value =  $\text{minimum}(100, \text{original value} / 1*100)$
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