# Bangladesh

Population (000s) 171 467

Urban population

40.5%

Poverty (PPP<US\$ 2.15 a day) 5.0%

GDP per capita (current US\$)

2 555.8

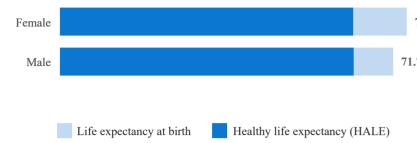
Current health expenditure as share of GDP

2.4%



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

Life expectancy at birth, 2021<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 agespecific death rates prevailing at the time of birth, for a specific year, in a given country, territory or geographic 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 2.9 years of longer life expectancy and **0.2** years of less HALE.

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

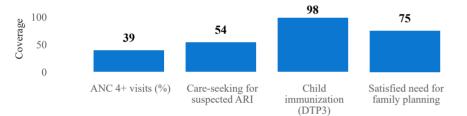
The goal of UHC (SDG3 Target 3.8) is to ensure that every individual and community, irrespective of their circumstances, should receive the health services they need without risking financial hardship. To monitor Target 3.8, two indicators are regularly estimated: 3.8.1 which captures the population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

### **HEALTH SERVICE COVERAGE, 2023**

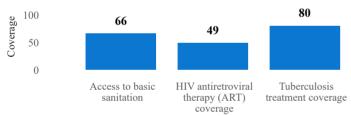
The summary measure of essential health service coverage is the service coverage index7 of sub-indicators in four main areas:

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

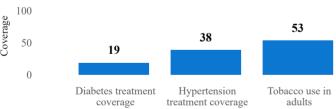
# Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health (RMNCAH) 7



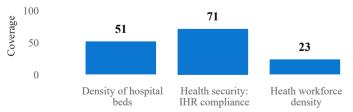
## **Infectious diseases** 7



# Noncommunicable diseases 7

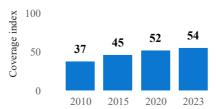


# Service capacity, access and health security 7



### UHC service coverage index (UHC SCI) of essential health services

UHC SCI is a single indicator computed coverage index 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



UHC service coverage index<sup>7</sup>

indicators; weighted geometric mean within each of the four, and then geometric mean of the four to obtain the final summary index.

# FINANCIAL HARDSHIP

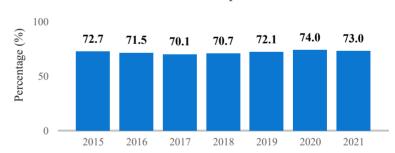
Financial hardship occurs when out-of-pocket (OOP) health spending threatens people's living standards or compromises access to needed services or household welfare.

SDG Indicator 3.8.2: Proportion of the population with positive out-ofpocket household expenditure on health exceeding 40% of household discretionary budget (The household discretionary budget is defined as total household consumption /expenditure (or income) minus the societal poverty line (SPL).)

41.7% or approximately 70 633 545 people faced financial hardship due to out-of-pocket health spending6.

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

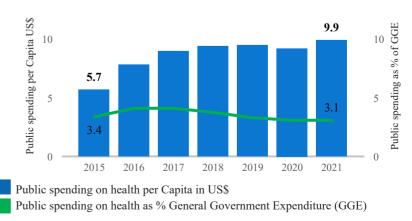
In most cases, a high percentage of out-of-pocket expenditure in current health expenditure is associated with low financial protection.



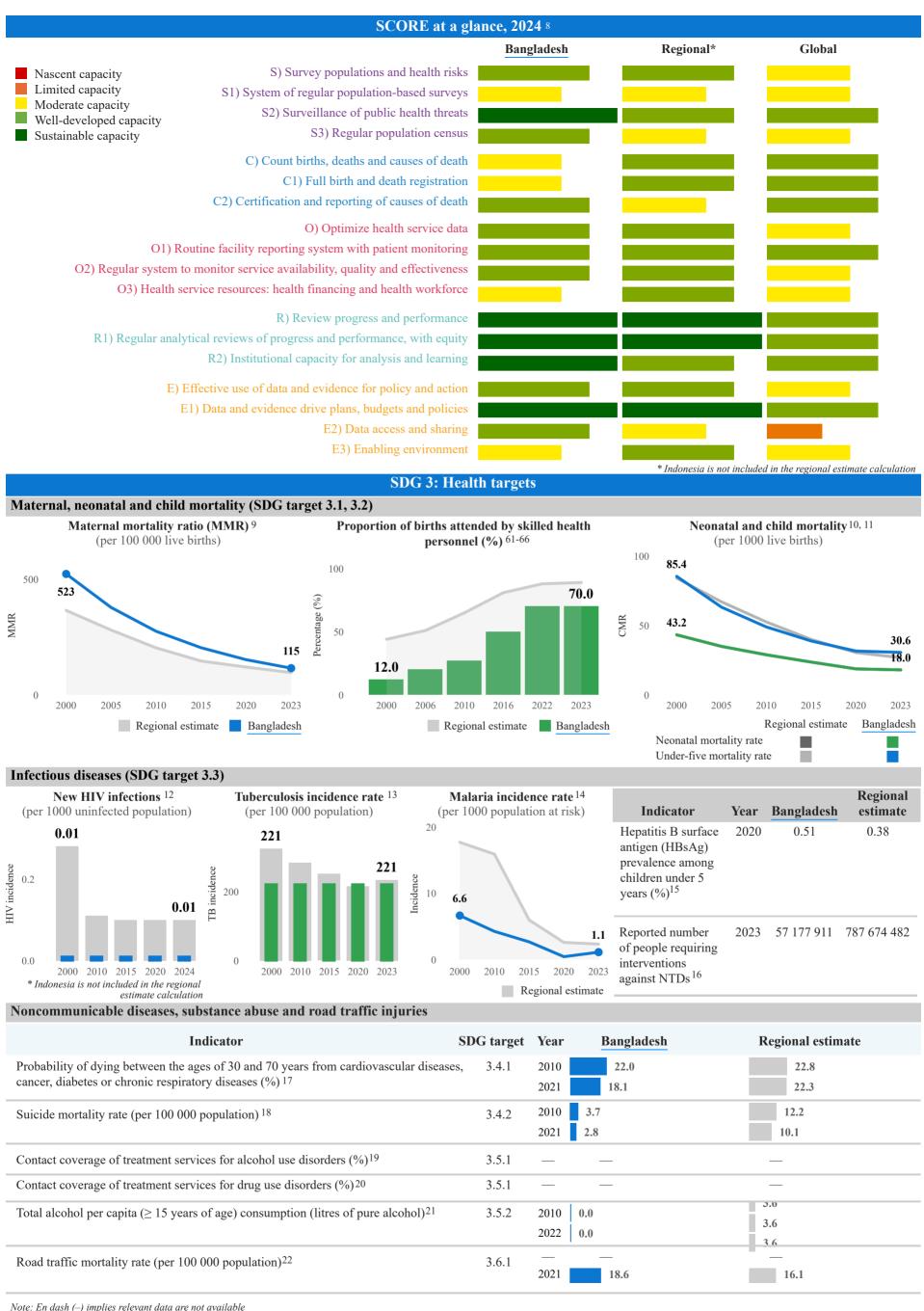
Out-of-pocket (OOP) as % of current health expenditure (CHE)

## Public spending on health4

Public spending on health reflects both a government's investment and its prioritization of the health sector.



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.



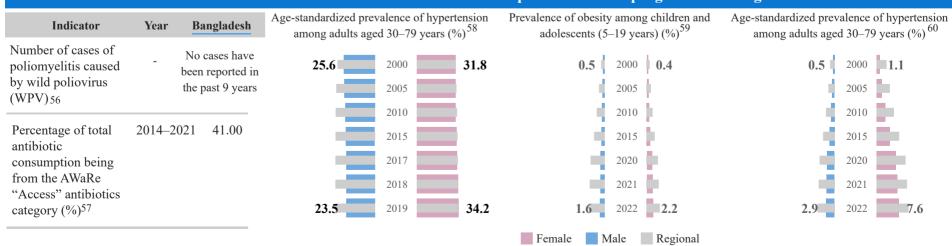
	SDG target	Year	Bangladesh	Regional estimate
Sexual and reproductive health				
Proportion of women of reproductive age who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (%) $^{65}$	3.7.1	2011 2022	69.7 73.9	72.6
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women aged 10–14 years) <sup>23</sup>	3.7.2	2015 2023	5.5 0.0	0.8
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women aged 15–19 years) <sup>23</sup>	3.7.2	2015 2023	71.2	29.6
Mortality due to environment pollution				
Age-standardized mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per $100\ 000\ population)^{24}$	3.9.1	2010 2019	185. 144.3	1733.9
Mortality rate attributed to exposure to unsafe WASH services (per $100\ 000$ population) $^{25}$	3.9.2	— 2019	18.2	29.6
Mortality rate from unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population) <sup>26</sup>	3.9.3	2010 2021	0.2	0.3
Tobacco use				
Age-standardized prevalence of tobacco use among persons 15 years and older $(\%)^{27}$	3.a.1	2010 2022	32.9	37.2 26.5
Essential medicines and vaccines				
Diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%) <sup>28</sup>	3.b.1	2010 2024	94.0	82.0 92.0
Measles-containing-vaccine second-dose (MCV2) immunization coverage by the locally recommended age (%) $^{29}$	3.b.1	2012 2024	41.0	44.0
Pneumococcal conjugate 3rd dose (PCV3) immunization coverage among 1-year olds $(\%)^{30}$	3.b.1	2015 2024	48.0	4.0
HPV immunization coverage estimates among primary target cohort (9–14 years old girls) (%) 31	3.b.1		90.0	22.0
Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors per capita (US\$), by recipient country <sup>32</sup>	3.b.2		1.8	0.5
Proportion of health facilities with a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis (%) <sup>33</sup>	3.b.3	_	_	_
Health workforce density				
Density of medical doctors (per 10 000 population) <sup>34</sup>	3.c.1	2010 2023	3.5 7.2	
Density of nursing and midwifery personnel (per 10 000 population) <sup>35</sup>	3.c.1	2010 2023	1.8 6.6	
Density of dentists (per 10 000 population) <sup>36</sup>	3.c.1	2010 2023	0.3	
Density of pharmacists (per 10 000 population) <sup>37</sup>	3.c.1	2010 2023	0.8	
Early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global heal	th risks			
Average of 15 International Health Regulations core capacity scores <sup>38</sup>	3.d.1	2021 2024	68.0	64.0
Percentage of bloodstream infections due methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) (%) <sup>39</sup>	3.d.2		88.5	_
Percentage of bloodstream infection due to Escherichia coli resistant to 3rd-generation cephalosporin $(\%)^{40}$	3.d.2	2018 2022	70.0	
Other health-	-related SE	Gs		
General government health expenditure				
Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) as percentage of general government expenditure (GGE) $(\%)^4$	1.a.2	2010 2022	4.4	5.9 8.4
Malnutrition in children under-five				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 (%) <sup>41</sup>	2.2.1	2010 2024	41.3	41.4

Indicator	SDG target	Year	Bangladesh	Regional estimate
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 (%) 65, 67	2.2.2	2011	15.7	_
		2022	10.7	_
Prevalence of overweight in children under 5 (%) 42	2.2.2	2010	1.5	2.9
		2024	1.6	3.3
naemia in women of reproductive age (15–49 years)				
Prevalence of anaemia in women of reproductive age (15–49 years) (%)43	2.2.3	2010	34.7	43.4
		2023	37.6	46.4
ntimate partner violence				
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 (%) 44	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 $(\%)^{45}$	5.2.1	_	_	_
		2018	50.0	33.0
rinking water services and sanitation				
Proportion of population using safely-managed drinking-water services (%) 46	6.1.1	2010	55.0	_
		2022	59.1	_
Proportion of population using safely-managed sanitation services (%) <sup>47</sup>	6.2.1	2010	18.2	27.8
		2022	31.0	49.2
Proportion of population using a handwashing facility with soap and water (%) 48	6.2.1	2015	41.8	63.5
		2022	61.7	75.9
Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%) 49	6.3.1	2020	16.0	29.1
		2024	16.3	30.9
Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part o	a 6.a.1	2010	187.0	115
government-coordinated spending plan (constant 2020 US\$ millions) <sup>50</sup>		2023	302.0	114
Clean household energy				
Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%) 51	7.1.2	2010	12.6	33.9
		2023	28.4	72.5
mbient air pollution				
Annual mean concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) in urban areas ( $\mu g/m3$	<sup>52</sup> 11.6.2	2010	50.3	50.8
		2019	46.9	46.4
lomicide and conflicts				
Mortality rate due to homicide (per 100 000 population) <sup>53</sup>	16.1.1	2010	3.1	4.4
		2021	2.9	3.7
irth registration				
Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%) <sup>54</sup>	16.9.1	2014 2023	20.2	
upport country statistical capacity-building				

Proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census 17.9.2 Last census date: 15 June 2022 in the last 10 years (within/after year 2012)<sup>55</sup>

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

# Additional SDG indicators to monitor GPW13 impact framework programmatic targets



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Method Transformation:

- Use of Discretionary budget instead of total expenditure or consumption as denominator.
- A single threshold of 40% instead of earlier two 10 % and 25%
- Single series of indicator as compared to previously two series for reporting.
- These are preliminary estimates based on country consultation conducted by WHO on UHC indicators as of September 2025. Final figures will be published as part of Global Monitoring Report on UHC in December 2025.

Method transformation:

- \* Health worker density: Proxy indicator. Health workforce density is 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.
- medical doctors per 1,000: rescaled value = minimum (100, original value / 6\*100)
- nursing and midwifery personnel per 1,000: rescaled value = minimum (100, original value / 6\*100)
- The health workforce threshold is based on the 5th percentile among high-income countries in 2013. If the value of a transformed indicator happens to be zero or above 100, it is set to 1 (out of 100) and 100 (out of 100) respectively before computing the weighted geometric mean.
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