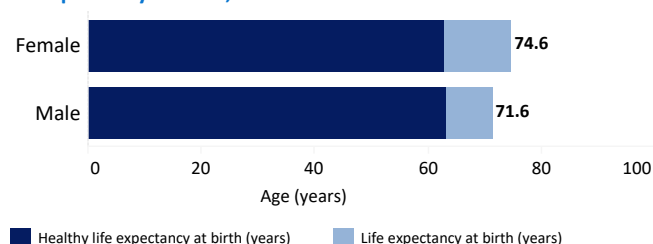


Bangladesh

Population (000s) ¹	Urban population ²	Poverty ³ (PPP <US\$ 2.15 a day)	GDP per capita ³ (current US\$)	Current health expenditure as share of GDP ⁴
173 562	41.2%	5.0%	2,529.1	2.4%

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

Life expectancy at birth, 2021⁵



Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years that a newborn is expected to live if s/he was 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)⁵ 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 with males, females have 3.0 years of longer life expectancy and 0.2 years of less HALE.

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

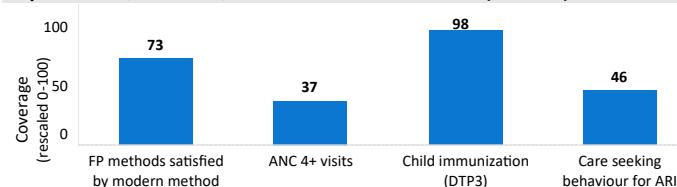
The goal of UHC (SDG3 Target 3.8) is to ensure that every individual and community, irrespective of circumstances, should receive the health services they need without risking financial hardship. To monitor Target 3.8, two indicators are regularly estimated: 3.8.1, which captures the population coverage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

HEALTH SERVICE COVERAGE (2021)

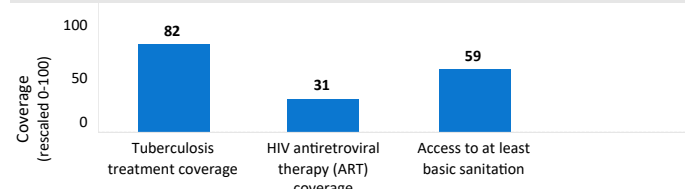
The summary measure of essential health service coverage is the *service coverage index*⁶ of sub-indicators in four main areas:

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

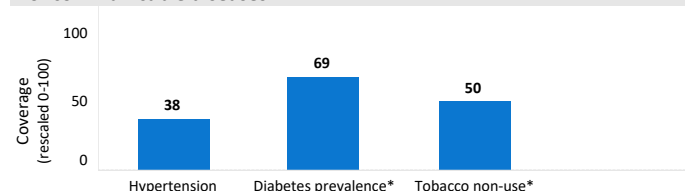
Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health⁶ (RMNCH)



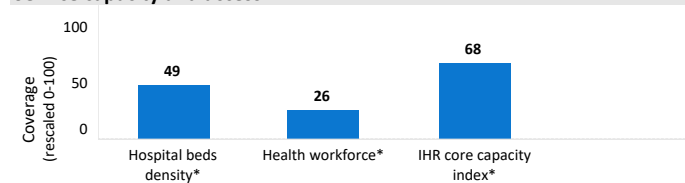
Infectious diseases⁶



Noncommunicable diseases⁶



Service capacity and access⁶

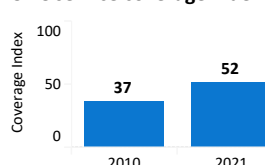


* indicates proxy indicator. Refer to reference section for more details.

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 RMNCH, 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 index⁶



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:

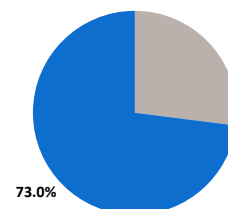
- (1) Impoverishment due to out-of-pocket health spending, and
- (2) catastrophic out-of-pocket health expenditure.

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 spending⁴.

Catastrophic expenditure on health: **24.4%** of people spent more than 10% of their household's total expenditure (income or consumption) on health care⁴.

Out-of-pocket expenditure (2021)⁴

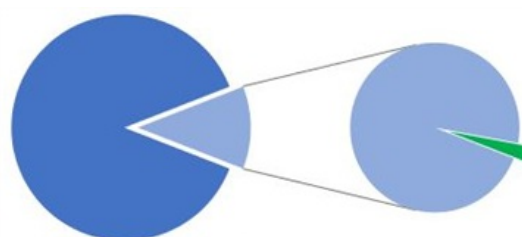
In most cases, a high percentage of out-of-pocket expenditure out of the current health expenditure is associated with low financial protection.



■ Out-of-pocket (OOPS) as % of Current Health Expenditure (CHE)

Public spending on health⁴

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

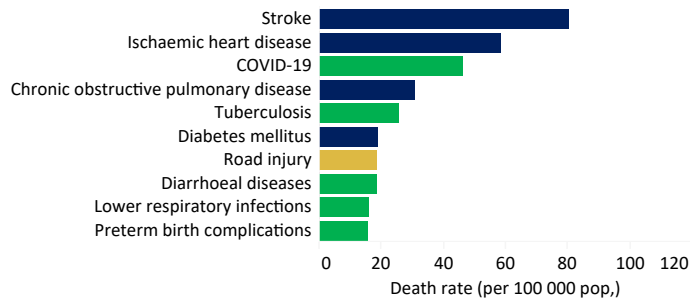


■ Gross Domestic Product (GDP) 2021
■ General government expenditure (GGE) as % of GDP; Value for Bangladesh=12.9%
■ Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) as % of general government expenditure (GGE); Value for Bangladesh=3.1%

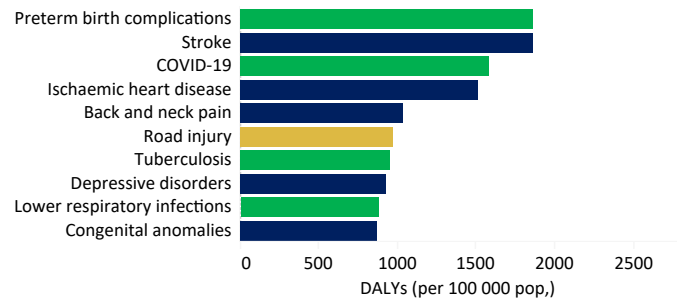
This health and health-related SDG country profile is a tool for action. It supports each country to assess progress in population health and to identify opportunities to address intervention coverage gaps and accelerate progress in improving coverage and health outcomes. It also includes indicators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

Top 10 disease burden (2021)

Top 10 causes of death⁷



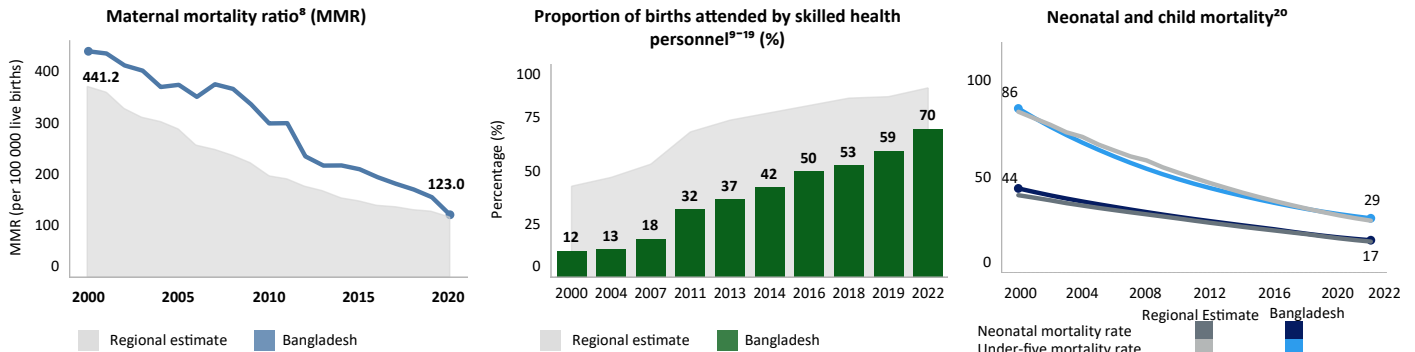
Top 10 causes of disability-adjusted life years⁷ (DALYs)



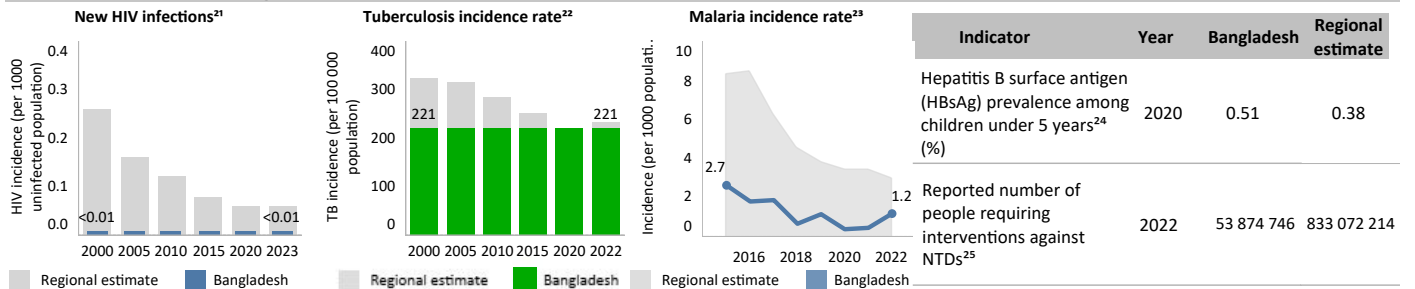
Causes Communicable, maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions Noncommunicable diseases Injuries

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, chronic respiratory diseases ⁷ (%)	3.4.1	2010	22.0	23.4
		2019	19.2	21.6
Suicide mortality rate ⁷ (per 100 000 population)	3.4.2	2010	4.8	11.1
		2021	2.9	10.0
Contact coverage of treatment services for alcohol use disorders (%)	3.5.1	—	—	—
Contact coverage of treatment services for drug use disorders (%)	3.5.1	—	—	—
Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year ²⁶ (in litres of pure alcohol)	3.5.2	2010	0.01	3.6
		2020	0.28	3.3
Death rate due to road traffic injuries ⁷ (per 100 000 population)	3.6.1	2010	16.9	17.6
		2021	18.6	16.1

Sexual and reproductive health

Proportion of women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods ^{9, 11} (%)	3.7.1	2011	69.7	—
		2022	73.9	—
Adolescent birth rate ²⁷ (per 1000 women aged 10–14 years)	3.7.2	2010	8.4	1.0
		2020	2.0	0.6
Adolescent birth rate ²⁷ (per 1000 women aged 15–19 years)	3.7.2	2010	118.3	46.9
		2022	68.0	24.3

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

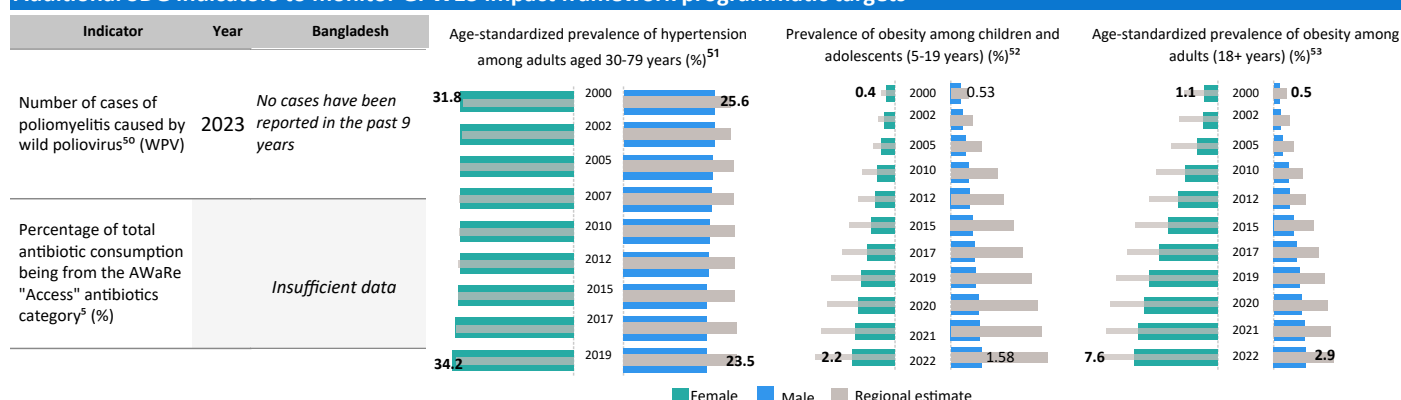
Indicator	SDG target	Year	Bangladesh	Regional estimate
Mortality due to environment pollution				
Age-standardized mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution ²⁸ (per 100 000 population)	3.9.1	2010	—	—
		2019	143.9	132.8
Mortality rate attributed to exposure to unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services ²⁹ (per 100 000 population)	3.9.2	2010	—	—
		2019	18.2	29.6
Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning ³⁰ (per 100 000 population)	3.9.3	2010	0.3	0.5
		2021	0.1	0.2
Tobacco use				
Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older ³¹ (%)	3.a.1	2010	44.2	37.2
		2022	32.9	26.5
Essential medicines and vaccines				
Diphtheria–tetanus–pertussis (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year olds ³² (%)	3.b.1	2010	94.0	82.0
		2023	98.0	90.0
Measles-containing vaccine second-dose (MCV2) immunization coverage by the nationally recommended age ³² (%)	3.b.1	2012	41.0	44.0
		2023	93.0	83.0
Pneumococcal conjugate 3rd dose (PCV3) immunization coverage among 1-year olds ³³ (%)	3.b.1	2015	48.0	4.0
		2023	99.0	75.0
Human papillomavirus (HPV) immunization coverage estimates among 15-year-old girls ³² (%)	3.b.1	2010	—	—
		2023	21.0	8.0
Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors per capita (US\$), by recipient country ³³	3.b.2	2010	—	—
		2022	4.2	0.9
Proportion of health facilities with a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis (%)	3.b.3		—	—
Health workforce density				
Density of medical doctors ³⁴ (per 10 000 population)	3.c.1	2010	3.6	—
		2023	7.2	—
Density of nursing and midwifery personnel ³⁴ (per 10 000 population)	3.c.1	2010	1.8	—
		2023	6.6	—
Density of dentists ³⁴ (per 10 000 population)	3.c.1	2010	0.3	—
		2023	0.8	—
Density of pharmacists ³⁴ (per 10 000 population)	3.c.1	2010	0.8	—
		2023	1.1	—
Early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks				
Average of 15 International Health Regulations (2005) Core Capacity scores ³⁵	3.d.1	2021	67.7	64.3
		2023	71.3	68.4
Percentage of bloodstream infection due to methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)	3.d.2		—	—
Percentage of bloodstream infection due to Escherichia coli resistant to 3rd-generation cephalosporin ³⁶	3.d.2	2018	70.0	—
		2019	93.1	—
Other health-related SDGs				
General government health expenditure				
Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) as a percentage of general government expenditure ⁴ (GGE) (%)	1.a.2	2010	4.4	5.9
		2021	3.1	8.4
Malnutrition in children under-five				
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age ³⁷ (%)	2.2.1	2010	42.2	41.5
		2022	26.4	30.1
Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years of age ³⁷ (%)	2.2.2	2011	15.7	—
		2022	11.0	14.7
Prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years of age ³⁷ (%)	2.2.2	2010	1.6	3.0
		2022	2.1	3.8

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

Indicator	SDG target	Year	Bangladesh	Regional estimate
Anemia in women of reproductive age (15–49 years)				
Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age ³⁸ (15–49 years) (%)	2.2.3	2010	35.7	45.8
		2019	36.7	46.6
Intimate 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 ³⁹ (%)	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 ⁴⁰ (%)	5.2.1	–	–	–
		2018	50.0	33.0
Drinking water services and sanitation				
Proportion of population using safely-managed drinking water services ⁴¹ (%)	6.1.1	2010	55.0	–
		2022	59.1	–
Proportion of population using safely-managed sanitation services ⁴² (%)	6.2.1	2010	18.0	27.8
		2022	31.0	49.2
Proportion of the population using handwashing facility with soap and water ⁴³ (%)	6.2.1	2010	24.4	60.0
		2022	61.7	75.9
Proportion of safely treated domestic and industrial wastewater flows ⁴⁴ (%)	6.3.1	2020	16.0	29.1
		2022	17.5	25.9
Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan ⁴⁵ (constant 2020 US\$ millions)	6.a.1	2010	179.9	1,139.7
		2022	236.7	1,025.4
Clean household energy				
Proportion of the population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology ⁴⁶ (%)	7.1.2	2010	12.6	34.1
		2022	28.0	70.5
Ambient air pollution				
Annual mean concentration of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) in urban areas ⁴⁷ (µg/m3)	11.6.2	2010	50.3	50.8
		2019	46.9	46.4
Homicide and conflicts				
Number of victims of intentional homicide ⁴⁸ (per 100 000 population)	16.1.1	2010	3.1	4.4
		2021	2.9	3.7
Birth registration				
Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority ¹⁰ (%)	16.9.1	2011	30.5	
		2019	56.0	

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

Additional SDG indicators to monitor GPW13 impact framework programmatic targets



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Please note:
***For hypertension treatment:** Prevalence of treatment (taking medicine) for hypertension among adults aged 30–79 with hypertension.
***Diabetes prevalence:** Mean fasting plasma glucose is a 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 = minimum (100, 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 = minimum (100, original value / 0.9 * 100)
-psychiatrists per 100,000: rescaled value = minimum (100, original value / 1 * 100)
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