

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIFFERENCES
IN
HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND POPULATION**

**PERU
1996, 2000**

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FOREWORD

The World Bank shares the desire of its member states and client countries to ensure that the poor partake fully in the health gains that the countries achieve. To assist in this, the Bank, in cooperation with the Dutch and Swedish Governments, has sponsored the set of reports providing basic information about health inequalities within countries to which this document belongs.

The information shows clearly that disparities in both health conditions and health service use are unacceptably large. As countries and the Bank work to reduce important inequalities among regions and countries, there is a clear need for equally vigorous efforts to lessen the inequity represented by intra-country differences among socio-economic groups.

My colleagues and I hope that all concerned with equity in health will find this information useful in making the case for effective actions to improve the health of the poor, and in designing programs to achieve this crucial objective.

Joy Phumaphi
Vice President
Human Development Network
The World Bank

INTRODUCTION

This report is one in a series that provides basic information about health, nutrition, and population (hnp) inequalities within fifty-six developing countries.

The series to which the report belongs is an expanded and updated version of a set covering forty-five countries that was published in 2000. The fifty-six reports in the current series cover almost all DHS surveys undertaken during the period beginning in 1990 and ending with the date of the last survey for which data were publicly available as of June 2006.¹

The report's contents are intended to facilitate preparation of country analyses and the development of activities to benefit poor people. To this end, the report presents data about hnp status, service use, and related matters among individuals belonging to different socio-economic classes. The principal focus is on differences among groups of individuals defined in terms of the wealth or assets of the households where they reside. The source of data is the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) program, a large, multi-country household survey project.

The figures in this and the other reports in the series draw on responses to questions about household wealth or assets included in the DHS questionnaire, which were similar for all the surveys covered. These responses served as the basis for the construction of a wealth index, which was used to rank individuals according to the index value for the household to which they belonged. The individuals were then divided into quintiles, and the mean value for each of up to approximately 120 indicators was calculated for each quintile.

The report is organized in four principal parts:

- Parts one and two, which constitute the report's core, consist of tables presenting quintile-specific data for each hnp indicator covered from the two most recent DHS surveys available at the time of the report's publication. In each part there are three sets of tables: the first provides quintile-specific information for the total population; the second presents data separately for quintiles of females and males; the third features quintile-specific information presented separately for rural and urban residents. Each of these sets is divided into four sections: one dealing with hnp status, the second with the use of hnp services, the third with hnp-related behavior, and the fourth with other hnp status determinants.

- Part three provides supplementary technical information designed to help readers understand the data presented in parts one and two. This information deals with such issues as how the covered hnp indicators were defined and how the quintile-specific estimates were derived.

- Parts four and five present supporting tables that deal with three of the technical matters covered in part three: the size of the sample for each indicator covered; the standard error

¹ The average interval of approximately two years between data collection and availability means that the latest surveys covered were conducted in 2005.

for each quintile-specific estimate in the total population; and the items used in constructing the wealth index, along with the weight assigned to each.

An additional, sixth part consists of three annexes, for readers interested in applying the approach used in the report or in learning more about the other reports in this series. The first annex is an annotated bibliography containing further information about the technical issues concerning the approach used in the report, and about employing that approach to examine additional issues using DHS or other data sets. The second shows how the report's approach can be applied to monitor the distribution of benefits from other hnp programs, and provides a tool for doing so. The third annex is a list of all fifty-six countries for which reports are available, along with an indication of how to obtain copies of the reports dealing with them.

The authors thank the Dutch and Swedish Governments for the generous support that made production of this report possible.

PART I. BASIC TABLES, 2000

A. TOTAL POPULATION

B. FEMALE AND MALE POPULATIONS

C. RURAL AND URBAN POPULATIONS

Notes:

- Each of the three sections referred to above consists of four divisions, presenting data for: I) hnp status; II) hnp service use; III) hnp-related individual and household behavior; and IV) other, underlying determinants of hnp status.
- Full definitions of all indicators covered in the tables are provided in section A of the technical notes found in part II.
- “na” appears in the table cells when data are not available, usually because the DHS survey concerned did not collect information about the indicator(s) in question.
- Figures in the tables shown within parentheses indicate the absence of adequate observations to produce acceptably reliable values. Asterisks appear when the number of observations was too small to justify the presentation even of figures within parentheses. (For further information, see the section on “Sampling Errors” in the presentation of data and methods in part II.B.) Asterisks also will be found in columns showing statistical indices of inequality when the amount of quintile-specific information available is inadequate to permit computation of the value for the index concerned.
- Female/male tables include only indicators relevant for both sexes; those pertaining to only one sex (e.g., fertility, women’s nutritional status, antenatal care, attended deliveries) have been omitted.

Peru
2000 - TOTAL POPULATION

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles						Low/High Ratio	Low-High Diff. (Abs. Val.)	Concentration Index	
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.			Value	Standard Errors
A. Childhood illness and mortality										
Infant mortality rate	63.5	53.9	32.6	26.5	13.9	43.2	4.57	49.60	-0.2266	0.0010
Under-five mortality rate	92.6	75.5	43.9	34.5	17.6	60.4	5.26	75.00	-0.2473	0.0011
Prevalence of fever	30.9	28.2	25.8	20.4	17.8	25.9	1.74	13.10	-0.0712	0.0089
Prevalence of diarrhea	18.7	17.9	16.2	11.2	7.7	15.4	2.43	11.00	-0.0964	0.0122
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection (ARI)	21.0	21.4	20.6	17.9	18.1	20.2	1.16	2.90	-0.0295	0.0104
B. Fertility										
Total fertility rate	5.5	3.7	2.6	2.0	1.6	2.8	3.44	3.90	-0.2408	0.0004
Adolescent fertility rate	163.0	98.0	56.0	38.0	23.0	66.0	7.09	140.00	-0.3670	0.0012
C. Nutritional status (%)										
<i>Children:</i>										
Moderate stunting	29.4	22.7	13.2	6.2	4.2	17.8	7.00	25.20	-0.2952	0.0111
Severe stunting	17.6	7.9	3.5	0.9	0.3	7.7	58.67	17.30	-0.4949	0.0196
Moderate underweight	13.0	6.5	3.2	2.1	0.7	6.2	18.57	12.30	-0.4238	0.0226
Severe underweight	2.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	na	2.20	-0.6267	0.0693
Mild anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Moderate anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Severe anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Women:</i>										
Malnutrition	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	0.71	0.50	0.1114	0.0371
Mild anemia	29.6	30.2	23.9	23.1	22.9	25.4	1.29	6.70	-0.0715	0.0132
Moderate anemia	8.5	4.8	6.3	5.9	4.5	5.9	1.89	4.00	-0.1247	0.0296
Severe anemia	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.50	0.10	-0.1170	0.1337
D. Female circumcision (%)										
<i>Prevalence of circumcision:</i>										
Girls	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Prevalence of occlusion:</i>										
Girls	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Women	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
E. Sexually transmitted disease										
<i>Prevalence of genital discharge:</i>										
Women	18.0	22.8	26.7	25.0	20.7	22.9	0.87	2.70	0.0688	0.0075
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Prevalence of genital ulcer:</i>										
Women	2.4	2.4	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.4	0.65	1.30	0.1216	0.0207
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Peru

2000 - TOTAL POPULATION

Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles						Low/High Ratio	Low-High Diff. (Abs. Val.)	Concentration Index	
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.			Value	Standard Errors
A. Childhood immunization										
BCG coverage	92.1	96.7	97.0	98.5	99.8	96.2	0.92	7.70	0.0174	0.0026
Measles coverage	80.8	82.1	83.4	88.8	92.3	84.4	0.88	11.50	0.0267	0.0048
DPT coverage	76.2	83.9	87.5	90.4	93.0	84.7	0.82	16.80	0.0422	0.0051
Full basic coverage	57.9	62.5	68.1	72.4	81.1	66.3	0.71	23.20	0.0766	0.0082
No basic coverage	4.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.2	1.8	21.00	4.00	-0.3815	0.0978
Hepatitis B coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Yellow fever coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
B. Treatment of childhood illnesses										
<i>Treatment of fever:</i>										
Medical treatment of fever	47.3	48.3	55.6	65.2	76.8	54.0	0.62	29.50	0.0759	0.0094
Treatment in a public facility	45.6	46.3	49.2	56.3	45.9	47.9	0.99	0.30	0.0330	0.0108
Treatment in a private facility	1.5	1.9	5.8	8.2	29.7	5.7	0.05	28.20	0.4500	0.0458
<i>Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI):</i>										
Medical treatment of ARI	47.9	50.6	61.3	69.2	78.9	57.9	0.61	31.00	0.0965	0.0100
Treatment in a public facility	46.9	48.0	55.1	61.0	46.9	50.9	1.00	0.00	0.0493	0.0118
Treatment in a private facility	0.7	2.5	5.4	6.3	28.3	6.0	0.02	27.60	0.4953	0.0530
<i>Treatment of diarrhea:</i>										
Use of oral rehydration therapy	64.8	69.6	75.7	60.3	78.3	68.7	0.83	13.50	0.0329	0.0086
Medical treatment of diarrhea	35.1	38.0	39.0	38.3	57.3	38.5	0.61	22.20	0.0437	0.0167
Treatment in a public facility	34.6	36.1	33.8	31.8	35.4	34.6	0.98	0.80	-0.0027	0.0179
Treatment in a private facility	0.4	1.9	4.8	5.9	18.7	3.5	0.02	18.30	0.4986	0.0772
C. Antenatal and delivery care										
<i>Antenatal care visits:</i>										
To a medically trained person	41.1	42.7	43.7	58.4	74.3	49.7	0.55	33.20	0.0827	0.0059
To a doctor	10.6	21.1	35.8	54.6	72.6	34.6	0.15	62.00	0.3107	0.0071
To a nurse or trained midwife	30.6	21.6	7.9	3.8	1.7	15.0	18.00	28.90	-0.4289	0.0133
Multiple visits to a medically trained person	53.6	70.3	83.7	91.9	95.9	76.3	0.56	42.30	0.1174	0.0030
<i>Antenatal care content:</i>										
Tetanus toxoid	66.3	72.6	79.4	80.5	73.0	73.9	0.91	6.70	0.0241	0.0036
Prophylactic antimalarial treatment	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Iron supplementation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Delivery attendance:</i>										
By a medically trained person	13.0	34.3	62.2	74.8	87.5	46.9	0.15	74.50	0.3176	0.0043
By a doctor	6.8	21.1	47.2	60.7	79.0	35.7	0.09	72.20	0.3642	0.0058
By a nurse or trained midwife	6.1	13.3	15.0	14.2	8.6	11.2	0.71	2.50	0.1748	0.0146
In a public facility	10.4	28.4	55.9	66.9	63.2	39.3	0.16	52.80	0.3397	0.0056
In a private facility	0.5	2.8	4.7	9.8	21.4	5.9	0.02	20.90	0.4091	0.0217
At home	56.2	44.0	20.6	7.8	3.0	32.0	18.73	53.20	-0.3480	0.0060
D. Contraceptive services										
<i>Contraceptive prevalence:</i>										
Women	36.8	45.8	54.4	56.3	58.0	50.4	0.63	21.20	0.0918	0.0044
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Peru

2000 - TOTAL POPULATION

Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE (Cont.)

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles						Low/High Ratio	Low-High Diff. (Abs. Val.)	Concentration Index	
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.			Value	Standard Errors
D. Contraceptive services (cont.)										
<i>Source of contraception - public sector:</i>										
Women	94.1	90.2	87.8	78.7	55.3	80.1	1.70	38.80	-0.0827	0.0032
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Source of contraception - private sector:</i>										
Women	1.9	7.9	10.4	19.8	41.7	17.6	0.05	39.80	0.3908	0.0144
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Treatment of adult illnesses										
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore:</i>										
Women	40.7	50.9	66.2	73.8	72.5	63.0	0.56	31.80	0.1054	0.0060
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore in public facilities:</i>										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS:</i>										
Women	0.9	4.0	10.1	16.0	21.8	11.8	0.04	20.90	0.3478	0.0093
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Peru

2000 - TOTAL POPULATION

Part III: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD BEHAVIOR

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles						Low/High Ratio	Low-High Diff. (Abs. Val.)	Concentration Index	
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.			Value	Standard Errors
A. Hygienic practices										
<i>Disposal of children's stools:</i>										
Sanitary disposal	19.1	37.2	65.6	70.8	63.3	48.3	0.30	44.20	0.2740	0.0055
<i>Handwashing:</i>										
Wash hands prior to preparing food	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Handwashing facilities in household	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
B. Bednet ownership and use										
<i>Bednet ownership:</i>										
Bednet ownership	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Treated bednet ownership	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Bednet use:</i>										
By children	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
By pregnant women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
C. Breastfeeding										
Exclusive breastfeeding	87.9	74.2	60.9	64.4	59.4	72.5	1.48	28.50	-0.0911	0.0131
Timely complementary feeding	70.5	72.7	78.2	85.9	57.5	73.2	1.23	13.00	0.0306	0.0144
Bottle-feeding	10.7	24.4	39.8	46.0	57.7	31.1	0.19	47.00	0.2877	0.0165
D. Micronutrient consumption										
<i>Iodized salt:</i>										
Availability of iodized salt in household	92.0	95.5	98.9	99.5	99.3	97.0	0.93	7.30	0.0149	0.0007
<i>Vitamin A:</i>										
Children	10.0	6.7	5.7	5.0	5.1	6.9	1.96	4.90	-0.1999	0.0232
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Tobacco and alcohol use										
<i>Tobacco:</i>										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Alcohol:</i>										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
F. Sexual practices										
<i>Non-regular sexual partnerships:</i>										
Women	1.9	2.1	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.6	0.61	1.20	0.0810	0.0225
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Condom usage with non-regular partner:</i>										
Women	4.8	15.3	16.8	32.1	31.3	23.1	0.15	26.50	0.2309	0.0370
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
G. Domestic violence										
Ever experienced violence	30.4	33.0	33.2	25.8	17.7	27.4	1.72	12.70	-0.1117	0.0057
Experienced violence in past year	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Peru

2000 - TOTAL POPULATION

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles						Low/High Ratio	Low-High Diff. (Abs. Val.)	Concentration Index	
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.			Value	Standard Errors
A. Education										
<i>School completion:</i>										
Women	46.8	71.6	89.0	94.6	97.4	82.9	0.48	50.60	0.1198	0.0016
Men	71.9	87.0	94.5	97.7	98.9	91.0	0.73	27.00	0.0576	0.0012
<i>School participation:</i>										
Girls	88.4	95.1	95.7	98.6	97.5	94.3	0.91	9.10	0.0209	0.0017
Boys	90.3	95.6	96.1	97.2	97.6	94.8	0.93	7.30	0.0161	0.0016
B. Exposure to mass media										
<i>Newspaper readership:</i>										
Women	2.8	11.1	22.9	32.8	47.7	26.0	0.06	44.90	0.3399	0.0055
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Radio listenership:</i>										
Women	42.2	60.8	69.5	71.5	73.4	65.3	0.57	31.20	0.1120	0.0027
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Television viewership:</i>										
Women	7.0	43.5	75.0	82.9	83.6	63.2	0.08	76.60	0.2520	0.0024
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS										
<i>Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>										
Women	34.6	47.8	66.4	77.6	81.1	64.5	0.43	46.50	0.1852	0.0026
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>										
Women	69.3	54.8	81.6	90.3	92.9	73.7	0.75	23.60	0.1788	0.0020
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS:</i>										
Women	51.9	61.9	45.0	33.4	23.8	41.2	2.18	28.10	-0.2159	0.0043
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
D. Status of women										
<i>Household decisionmaking:</i>										
Can seek own health care	38.7	46.9	61.6	65.6	70.9	58.7	0.55	32.20	0.1046	0.0030
Can seek children's health care	93.8	96.5	98.1	97.5	98.5	96.6	0.95	4.70	0.0103	0.0012
Can make daily household purchases	58.2	65.4	67.4	62.2	54.0	61.3	1.08	4.20	-0.0208	0.0029
Can make large household purchases	50.2	55.4	60.1	56.9	51.9	55.1	0.97	1.70	-0.0032	0.0033
Can make meal-related decisions	64.7	62.2	55.3	49.1	38.0	52.3	1.70	26.70	-0.0936	0.0033
<i>Freedom of movement:</i>										
Can travel to visit family, relatives	23.2	29.5	36.3	38.2	38.1	34.0	0.61	14.90	0.0974	0.0050
<i>Other decisionmaking, attitudes:</i>										
Can decide how to spend own money	60.1	71.0	78.0	81.4	85.7	79.0	0.70	25.60	0.0496	0.0028
Can decide whether to have sex	88.6	95.1	98.5	99.0	99.2	96.7	0.89	10.60	0.0178	0.0008
Justifies domestic violence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Orphanhood										
Paternal orphan prevalence	4.8	3.1	2.9	2.3	1.7	3.2	2.82	3.10	-0.1765	0.0177
Maternal orphan prevalence	2.4	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.5	2.18	1.30	-0.2034	0.0262
Double orphan prevalence	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.00	0.00	-0.0506	0.0736

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2000 - FEMALE / MALE POPULATIONS

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Female						Wealth Quintiles - Male					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood mortality and morbidity												
Infant mortality rate	55.8	54.5	30.2	21.7	14.8	40.2	71.2	53.3	34.8	30.9	13.1	46.0
Under-five mortality rate	86.3	73.5	39.4	28.5	17.5	56.5	98.9	77.3	48.1	40.2	17.6	64.0
Prevalence of fever	30.1	27.7	26.1	18.3	16.6	25.1	31.7	28.8	25.6	22.6	18.7	26.7
Prevalence of diarrhea	17.4	15.3	16.0	12.2	5.9	14.4	19.9	20.2	16.4	10.1	9.2	16.4
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection (ARI)	20.1	19.1	19.4	17.2	16.1	18.8	21.9	23.4	21.9	18.6	20.0	21.5
B. Nutritional status												
<i>Children:</i>												
Moderate stunting	29.1	23.3	14.1	6.3	3.1	17.9	29.8	22.2	12.4	6.2	5.1	17.7
Severe stunting	18.1	7.7	3.4	1.0	0.5	7.8	17.1	8.1	3.6	0.9	0.1	7.5
Moderate underweight	13.5	6.9	3.0	2.1	0.5	6.4	12.5	6.0	3.4	2.1	0.9	6.0
Severe underweight	2.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8
Mild anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Moderate anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Severe anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
C. Sexually transmitted disease												
<i>Prevalence of genital discharge:</i>												
Women	18.0	22.8	26.7	25.0	20.7	22.9						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Prevalence of genital ulcer:</i>												
Women	2.4	2.4	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.4						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na

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2000 - FEMALE / MALE POPULATIONS

Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Female						Wealth Quintiles - Male					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood immunization												
BCG coverage	92.3	97.4	97.3	98.7	100.0	96.4	91.9	96.0	96.7	98.3	99.7	96.0
Measles coverage	80.9	83.6	85.5	91.1	87.1	84.7	80.7	80.8	81.3	86.8	96.8	84.0
DPT coverage	75.9	84.3	87.5	89.8	92.1	84.2	76.6	83.5	87.5	90.9	93.7	85.2
Full basic coverage	58.1	64.2	72.5	71.1	77.2	66.6	57.7	60.9	63.9	73.5	84.4	66.0
No basic coverage	4.6	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.0	2.0	3.7	0.8	1.3	1.4	0.3	1.7
Hepatitis B coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Yellow fever coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
B. Treatment of childhood illnesses												
<i>Treatment of fever:</i>												
Medical treatment of fever	48.9	48.1	54.3	67.1	74.9	54.1	45.9	48.5	56.9	63.6	78.3	54.0
Treatment in a public facility	47.5	45.5	48.4	61.7	43.5	48.6	43.8	47.0	50.1	52.0	47.8	47.3
Treatment in a private facility	1.4	2.6	5.5	4.4	30.3	5.2	1.7	1.3	6.0	11.3	29.3	6.2
<i>Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI):</i>												
Medical treatment of ARI	47.8	51.5	63.0	71.9	79.6	58.8	47.9	49.9	59.8	66.8	78.4	57.1
Treatment in a public facility	47.7	49.9	56.1	64.4	50.2	52.8	46.3	46.5	54.2	57.8	44.5	49.3
Treatment in a private facility	0.1	1.6	6.4	3.8	29.1	5.3	1.3	3.1	4.6	8.6	27.7	6.6
<i>Treatment of diarrhea:</i>												
Use of oral rehydration therapy	64.7	70.0	75.0	63.5	(82.8)	69.1	64.9	69.4	76.3	56.5	75.7	68.4
Medical treatment of diarrhea	33.8	43.0	37.6	35.6	(59.2)	38.4	36.2	34.7	40.4	41.5	56.3	38.5
Treatment in a public facility	33.8	40.3	30.4	30.0	(28.6)	33.8	35.3	33.2	37.3	33.9	39.3	35.2
Treatment in a private facility	0.0	2.5	6.5	4.6	(21.9)	3.8	0.8	1.4	3.1	7.6	17.0	3.3
C. Contraceptive services												
<i>Contraceptive prevalence:</i>												
Women	36.8	45.8	54.4	56.3	58.0	50.4						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Source of contraception - public sector:</i>												
Women	94.1	90.2	87.8	78.7	55.3	80.1						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Source of contraception - private sector:</i>												
Women	1.9	7.9	10.4	19.8	41.7	17.6						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
D. Treatment of adult illnesses												
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore:</i>												
Women	40.7	50.9	66.2	73.8	72.5	63.0						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore in public facilities:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	0.9	4.0	10.1	16.0	21.8	11.8						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na

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2000 - FEMALE / MALE POPULATIONS

Part III: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD BEHAVIOR

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Female						Wealth Quintiles - Male					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Hygienic practices												
<i>Disposal of children's stools:</i>												
Sanitary disposal	19.1	37.2	65.6	70.8	63.3	48.3						
<i>Handwashing:</i>												
Wash hands prior to preparing food	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Handwashing facilities in household	na	na	na	na	na	na						
B. Bednet ownership and use												
<i>Bednet use:</i>												
By children	na	na	na	na	na	na						
C. Breastfeeding												
Exclusive breastfeeding	86.3	78.4	57.6	(66.8)	(55.5)	71.5	89.2	70.8	64.4	61.6	(63.6)	73.5
Timely complementary feeding	70.5	75.5	80.1	(87.8)	*	75.1	70.5	70.1	75.9	(83.3)	(60.0)	71.4
Bottle-feeding	10.4	28.4	36.3	48.5	62.7	32.6	10.9	20.8	43.5	43.0	53.5	29.7
D. Micronutrient consumption												
<i>Vitamin A:</i>												
Children	9.9	7.2	5.3	3.7	5.6	6.8	10.1	6.3	6.1	6.3	4.7	7.1
E. Tobacco and alcohol use												
<i>Tobacco:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Alcohol:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
F. Sexual practices												
<i>Non-regular sexual partnerships:</i>												
Women	1.9	2.1	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.6						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Condom usage with non-regular partner:</i>												
Women	4.8	15.3	16.8	32.1	31.3	23.1						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na

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2000 - FEMALE / MALE POPULATIONS

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Female						Wealth Quintiles - Male					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Education												
<i>School completion:</i>												
Women	46.8	71.6	89.0	94.6	97.4	82.9						
Men							71.9	87.0	94.5	97.7	98.9	91.0
<i>School participation:</i>												
Girls	88.4	95.1	95.7	98.6	97.5	94.3						
Boys							90.3	95.6	96.1	97.2	97.6	94.8
B. Exposure to mass media												
<i>Newspaper readership:</i>												
Women	2.8	11.1	22.9	32.8	47.7	26.0						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Radio listenership:</i>												
Women	42.2	60.8	69.5	71.5	73.4	65.3						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Television viewership:</i>												
Women	7.0	43.5	75.0	82.9	83.6	63.2						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS												
<i>Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	34.6	47.8	66.4	77.6	81.1	64.5						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	69.3	54.8	81.6	90.3	92.9	73.7						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	51.9	61.9	45.0	33.4	23.8	41.2						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
D. Orphanhood												
Paternal orphan prevalence	5.0	3.2	2.8	2.3	1.6	3.2	4.5	3.0	2.9	2.3	1.9	3.1
Maternal orphan prevalence	2.6	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.5	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.5
Double orphan prevalence	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2

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2000 - RURAL / URBAN POPULATIONS

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Rural						Wealth Quintiles - Urban					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood illness and mortality												
Infant mortality rate	64.1	57.5	50.0	*	*	60.3	55.7	46.9	28.8	25.8	13.3	28.4
Under-five mortality rate	93.2	80.7	61.1	*	*	85.3	85.5	65.2	40.1	34.2	17.1	39.0
Prevalence of fever	30.8	30.5	24.3	18.5	*	29.9	32.0	24.4	26.1	20.5	18.0	22.6
Prevalence of diarrhea	18.3	17.0	16.5	15.5	*	17.6	24.1	19.5	16.1	11.0	7.8	13.6
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection	20.7	21.1	18.8	17.8	*	20.6	25.1	21.9	21.0	17.9	18.2	19.8
B. Fertility												
Total fertility rate	5.5	3.7	2.5	*	*	4.3	*	3.8	2.6	2.0	1.6	2.2
Adolescent fertility rate	163.0	90.0	63.0	*	*	118.2	*	113.0	55.0	37.0	24.0	44.8
C. Nutritional status												
<i>Children:</i>												
Moderate stunting	29.6	24.3	15.9	13.1	*	26.5	26.4	20.0	12.7	5.9	4.1	10.6
Severe stunting	17.7	9.8	3.3	0.0	*	13.7	15.2	4.8	3.6	1.0	0.3	2.7
Moderate underweight	12.9	7.6	2.7	1.9	*	10.1	15.2	4.6	3.3	2.1	0.7	3.0
Severe underweight	2.2	1.0	0.7	0.0	*	1.7	2.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Mild anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Moderate anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Severe anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Women:</i>												
Malnutrition	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.9	2.0	1.0	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.4
Mild anemia	29.6	31.2	25.5	21.3	*	29.4	29.7	28.2	23.5	23.2	22.8	23.6
Moderate anemia	8.5	5.1	8.2	7.3	*	7.3	8.0	4.0	5.9	5.9	4.5	5.3
Severe anemia	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	*	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
D. Female circumcision												
<i>Prevalence of circumcision:</i>												
Girls	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Prevalence of occlusion:</i>												
Girls	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Women	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
E. Sexually transmitted disease												
<i>Prevalence of genital discharge:</i>												
Women	18.1	22.4	27.5	22.5	(8.9)	20.9	17.0	23.6	26.6	25.0	20.8	23.8
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Prevalence of genital ulcer:</i>												
Women	2.4	2.2	3.8	2.9	0.0	2.5	1.5	2.9	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

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2000 - RURAL / URBAN POPULATIONS

Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Rural						Wealth Quintiles - Urban					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood immunization												
BCG coverage	91.5	96.4	100.0	*	*	93.9	100.0	97.2	96.4	98.4	99.8	98.0
Measles coverage	80.2	83.2	92.3	*	*	82.2	88.4	80.5	81.6	89.1	92.2	86.1
DPT coverage	75.3	80.6	92.2	*	*	78.8	88.0	89.2	86.5	90.0	92.8	89.4
Full basic coverage	56.8	58.9	78.6	*	*	59.6	72.1	68.3	66.1	72.2	80.8	71.6
No basic coverage	4.5	1.5	0.0	*	*	3.1	0.0	0.2	1.3	1.2	0.2	0.8
Hepatitis B coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Yellow fever coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
B. Treatment of childhood diseases												
<i>Treatment of fever:</i>												
Medical treatment of fever	47.6	47.9	57.6	*	0.0	48.5	43.4	49.1	55.2	65.4	76.8	60.0
Treatment in a public facility	45.9	46.5	49.4	*	0.0	46.4	41.6	45.7	49.2	56.5	45.9	49.5
Treatment in a private facility	1.7	1.2	5.7	*	0.0	1.8	0.0	3.3	5.8	8.2	29.7	10.0
<i>Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI):</i>												
Medical treatment of ARI	46.7	53.5	68.4	*	*	51.2	60.9	45.6	60.0	68.3	78.8	63.6
Treatment in a public facility	45.9	51.7	59.9	*	*	49.3	58.6	41.8	54.2	59.7	47.2	52.2
Treatment in a private facility	0.8	1.6	5.1	*	*	1.6	0.0	3.9	5.5	6.6	27.7	9.9
<i>Treatment of diarrhea:</i>												
Use of oral rehydration therapy	65.0	66.8	75.9	*	0.0	66.4	62.9	73.8	75.6	59.8	78.3	71.2
Medical treatment of diarrhea	35.3	40.7	40.9	*	0.0	37.6	32.4	33.9	38.6	37.9	57.3	39.4
Treatment in a public facility	34.9	39.6	33.6	*	0.0	36.3	32.4	30.8	33.9	31.5	35.4	32.7
Treatment in a private facility	0.5	1.1	5.3	*	0.0	1.1	0.0	3.0	4.7	5.8	18.7	6.1
C. Antenatal and delivery care												
<i>Antenatal care visits:</i>												
To a medically trained person	42.0	44.4	38.9	48.6	*	42.8	29.3	39.9	44.7	58.8	74.5	54.6
To a doctor	10.3	17.6	27.8	39.9	*	15.1	13.9	27.1	37.5	55.2	72.7	48.6
To a nurse or trained midwife	31.7	26.8	11.1	8.7	*	27.7	15.5	12.8	7.2	3.6	1.7	5.9
Multiple visits to a medically trained person	53.5	67.9	83.0	90.3	*	61.8	55.7	74.3	83.8	92.0	96.0	86.8
<i>Antenatal care content:</i>												
Tetanus toxoid	65.6	70.5	77.0	82.9	*	68.5	75.6	76.2	79.9	80.3	73.1	77.8
Prophylactic antimalarial treatment	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Iron supplementation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Delivery attendance:</i>												
By a medically trained person	12.1	24.6	50.7	60.4	*	20.1	25.0	51.4	64.6	75.5	87.6	69.3
By a doctor	6.0	13.6	34.6	43.0	*	11.5	18.8	34.1	49.9	61.5	78.9	56.0
By a nurse or trained midwife	6.1	11.0	16.0	17.4	*	8.6	6.2	17.2	14.8	14.0	8.7	13.3
In a public facility	9.2	18.2	44.9	57.2	*	15.8	28.0	46.3	58.2	67.3	63.3	59.0
In a private facility	0.3	2.1	1.9	6.8	*	1.2	2.0	3.9	5.3	10.0	21.5	9.9
At home	57.3	54.0	33.2	16.6	*	53.6	40.7	26.4	18.0	7.4	2.9	13.8
D. Contraceptive services												
<i>Contraceptive prevalence:</i>												
Women	36.1	40.6	51.0	65.3	(48.6)	40.3	46.1	55.9	55.2	55.8	58.1	56.1
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

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2000 - RURAL / URBAN POPULATIONS

Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE (Cont.)

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Rural						Wealth Quintiles - Urban					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
D. Contraceptive services (cont.)												
<i>Source of contraception - public sector:</i>												
Women	94.1	91.2	91.2	78.5	*	91.6	94.7	88.7	87.0	78.7	55.3	75.5
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Source of contraception - private sector:</i>												
Women	2.0	6.5	6.9	21.2	*	5.6	0.8	10.0	11.1	19.8	41.7	22.4
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Treatment of adult illnesses												
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore:</i>												
Women	40.3	50.2	66.8	89.4	*	49.7	45.6	52.0	66.0	73.2	72.8	68.5
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore in public facilities:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	0.7	1.8	3.8	8.3	7.8	1.8	3.4	8.0	11.5	16.3	22.0	16.1
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

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2000 - RURAL / URBAN POPULATIONS

Part III: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD BEHAVIOR

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Rural						Wealth Quintiles - Urban					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Hygienic practices												
<i>Disposal of children's stools:</i>												
Sanitary disposal	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Handwashing:</i>												
Wash hands prior to preparing food	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Handwashing facilities in household	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
B. Bednet ownership and use												
<i>Bednet ownership:</i>												
Bednet ownership	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Treated bednet ownership	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Bednet use:</i>												
By children	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
By pregnant women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
C. Breastfeeding												
Exclusive breastfeeding	87.4	75.0	(69.0)	*	0.0	81.7	*	72.6	58.5	64.5	59.4	64.0
Timely complementary feeding	70.2	67.8	(87.8)	*	*	71.8	(74.2)	81.5	75.1	85.8	55.7	74.6
Bottle-feeding	10.5	23.9	32.8	*	*	16.6	13.4	25.3	41.6	47.0	58.4	43.5
D. Micronutrient consumption												
<i>Iodized salt:</i>												
Availability of iodized salt in household	91.6	94.3	98.9	99.1	100.0	93.5	97.3	97.9	98.9	99.5	99.3	99.1
<i>Vitamin A:</i>												
Children	9.9	7.0	6.2	8.5	*	8.6	11.4	6.2	5.6	4.8	5.1	5.6
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Tobacco and alcohol use												
<i>Tobacco:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Alcohol:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
F. Sexual practices												
<i>Non-regular sexual partnerships:</i>												
Women	1.8	1.6	1.5	2.3	0.0	1.7	3.3	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.0
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Condom usage with non-regular partner:</i>												
Women	3.3	5.7	*	*	0.0	5.4	*	24.9	16.9	33.1	31.3	27.3
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
G. Domestic violence												
Ever experienced violence	29.5	30.0	26.5	19.5	19.1	28.9	41.4	38.5	34.7	26.1	17.7	26.7
Experienced violence in past year	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Peru

2000 - RURAL / URBAN POPULATIONS

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Rural						Wealth Quintiles - Urban					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Education												
<i>School completion:</i>												
Women	46.0	67.8	86.1	91.6	95.3	61.0	57.3	78.3	89.7	94.7	97.4	92.3
Men	71.1	85.0	92.8	96.3	96.5	79.8	81.0	90.5	94.8	97.7	98.9	96.4
<i>School participation:</i>												
Girls	88.2	94.8	97.6	98.2	*	91.5	90.9	95.7	95.3	98.6	97.5	96.6
Boys	90.4	95.4	95.4	93.6	*	92.7	89.3	96.0	96.3	97.3	97.5	96.6
B. Exposure to mass media												
<i>Newspaper readership:</i>												
Women	2.4	7.2	14.6	27.8	30.8	6.8	7.9	18.0	24.8	33.0	47.8	34.3
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Radio listenership:</i>												
Women	42.8	62.3	69.4	69.7	63.7	54.6	34.1	58.0	69.5	71.6	73.5	69.9
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Television viewership:</i>												
Women	6.0	36.4	74.3	81.0	91.8	29.2	18.5	56.6	75.2	83.0	83.5	77.9
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS												
<i>Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	33.2	41.8	57.3	72.8	77.2	41.1	52.1	58.6	68.5	77.8	81.1	74.5
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	27.3	45.5	73.4	89.4	95.0	42.5	47.3	71.7	83.5	90.3	92.9	87.2
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	70.5	64.7	52.3	41.2	22.0	62.9	68.6	57.8	43.4	33.1	23.8	34.9
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
D. Status of women												
<i>Household decisionmaking:</i>												
Can seek own health care	37.7	40.2	54.1	57.3	64.0	41.5	51.5	59.2	63.3	65.9	70.9	66.1
Can seek children's health care	93.5	95.4	97.2	98.1	*	94.6	96.9	98.3	98.3	97.4	98.5	98.1
Can make daily household purchases	57.4	62.0	64.0	65.1	64.1	60.3	68.2	71.6	68.2	62.1	53.9	61.8
Can make large household purchases	49.8	52.3	55.9	60.7	52.3	51.9	54.7	61.2	61.1	56.7	51.9	56.5
Can make meal-related decisions	64.8	61.8	56.5	55.2	44.6	62.1	63.4	63.1	55.1	48.8	37.9	48.1
<i>Freedom of movement:</i>												
Can travel to visit family, relatives	22.2	24.6	32.1	32.6	43.9	24.9	34.9	38.6	37.3	38.4	38.0	38.0
<i>Other decisionmaking, attitudes:</i>												
Can decide how to spend own money	57.6	62.3	67.0	72.2	(76.8)	62.4	73.6	79.7	80.1	81.7	85.8	82.5
Can decide whether to have sex	88.1	93.7	96.9	99.8	100.0	91.8	95.1	97.8	98.8	99.0	99.2	98.9
Justifies domestic violence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Orphanhood												
Paternal orphan prevalence	4.7	3.0	3.0	1.1	2.4	3.9	6.3	3.2	2.9	2.4	1.7	2.6
Maternal orphan prevalence	2.4	1.5	1.0	0.5	6.7	1.9	2.4	1.9	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.2
Double orphan prevalence	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2

PART II. BASIC TABLES, 1996

A. TOTAL POPULATION

B. FEMALE AND MALE POPULATIONS

C. RURAL AND URBAN POPULATIONS

Notes:

- Each of the three sections referred to above consists of four divisions, presenting data for: I) hnp status; II) hnp service use; III) hnp-related individual and household behavior; and IV) other, underlying determinants of hnp status.
- Full definitions of all indicators covered in the tables are provided in section A of the technical notes found in part II.
- “na” appears in the table cells when data are not available, usually because the DHS survey concerned did not collect information about the indicator(s) in question.
- Figures in the tables shown within parentheses indicate the absence of adequate observations to produce acceptably reliable values. Asterisks appear when the number of observations was too small to justify the presentation even of figures within parentheses. (For further information, see the section on “Sampling Errors” in the presentation of data and methods in part II.B.) Asterisks also will be found in columns showing statistical indices of inequality when the amount of quintile-specific information available is inadequate to permit computation of the value for the index concerned.
- Female/male tables include only indicators relevant for both sexes; those pertaining to only one sex (e.g., fertility, women’s nutritional status, antenatal care, attended deliveries) have been omitted.

Peru
1996 - TOTAL POPULATION

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles						Low/High Ratio	Low-High Diff. (Abs. Val.)	Concentration Index		
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.			Value	Standard Errors	
A. Childhood illness and mortality											
Infant mortality rate	78.3	53.6	34.4	36.0	19.5	49.9	4.02	58.80	-0.2224	0.0007	
Under-five mortality rate	110.0	76.2	48.0	44.1	22.1	68.4	4.98	87.90	-0.2450	0.0008	
Prevalence of fever	34.1	29.4	27.2	23.7	17.6	27.9	1.94	16.50	-0.1047	0.0073	
Prevalence of diarrhea	21.4	20.3	18.6	14.1	9.3	17.9	2.30	12.10	-0.1113	0.0096	
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection (ARI)	24.9	21.6	18.3	18.9	13.4	20.4	1.86	11.50	-0.1016	0.0091	
B. Fertility											
Total fertility rate	6.6	4.6	3.4	2.6	1.7	3.5	3.88	4.90	-0.2525	0.0004	
Adolescent fertility rate	169.0	126.0	77.0	45.0	18.0	75.0	9.39	151.00	-0.3825	0.0014	
C. Nutritional status (%)											
<i>Children:</i>											
Moderate stunting	28.2	21.6	14.8	8.6	4.5	17.8	6.27	23.70	-0.2726	0.0097	
Severe stunting	17.4	9.2	4.0	1.4	0.7	8.0	24.86	16.70	-0.5047	0.0172	
Moderate underweight	14.1	6.8	4.2	1.8	0.9	6.7	15.67	13.20	-0.4448	0.0193	
Severe underweight	2.5	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	1.1	5.00	2.00	-0.5911	0.0566	
Mild anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Moderate anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Severe anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
<i>Women:</i>											
Malnutrition	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.18	0.20	-0.0064	0.0579	
Mild anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Moderate anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Severe anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
D. Female circumcision (%)											
<i>Prevalence of circumcision:</i>											
Girls	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
<i>Prevalence of occlusion:</i>											
Girls	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
E. Sexually transmitted disease											
<i>Prevalence of genital discharge:</i>											
Women	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	0.00	0.1447	0.1500	
Men	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.8	0.67	0.50	0.1611	0.1777	
<i>Prevalence of genital ulcer:</i>											
Women	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	0.00	0.4872	0.6198	
Men	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.1	3.3	1.6	0.27	2.40	0.1849	0.0859	

Peru

1996 - TOTAL POPULATION

Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles						Low/High Ratio	Low-High Diff. (Abs. Val.)	Concentration Index	
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.			Value	Standard Errors
A. Childhood immunization										
BCG coverage	86.6	96.6	97.8	98.9	95.6	94.3	0.91	9.00	0.0281	0.0029
Measles coverage	78.1	87.2	86.3	91.9	91.8	85.8	0.85	13.70	0.0367	0.0042
DPT coverage	68.2	75.7	79.0	85.4	84.7	77.0	0.81	16.50	0.0523	0.0054
Full basic coverage	55.3	63.8	63.5	71.7	66.0	63.0	0.84	10.70	0.0545	0.0076
No basic coverage	5.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.8	54.00	5.30	-0.5497	0.0864
Hepatitis B coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Yellow fever coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
B. Treatment of childhood illnesses										
<i>Treatment of fever:</i>										
Medical treatment of fever	24.7	34.3	35.0	42.2	38.4	32.7	0.64	13.70	0.0956	0.0117
Treatment in a public facility	24.0	32.0	30.7	34.0	20.2	28.5	1.19	3.80	0.0440	0.0129
Treatment in a private facility	0.6	2.1	4.3	8.1	16.9	4.0	0.04	16.30	0.4762	0.0454
<i>Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI):</i>										
Medical treatment of ARI	35.8	44.6	51.5	56.2	56.4	45.7	0.63	20.60	0.0953	0.0105
Treatment in a public facility	34.8	40.6	44.3	44.1	32.2	39.3	1.08	2.60	0.0426	0.0123
Treatment in a private facility	0.9	3.7	6.7	11.6	21.7	5.9	0.04	20.80	0.4608	0.0430
<i>Treatment of diarrhea:</i>										
Use of oral rehydration therapy	57.2	69.3	71.7	76.5	68.4	66.8	0.84	11.20	0.0628	0.0072
Medical treatment of diarrhea	28.8	30.6	28.4	34.5	33.5	30.2	0.86	4.70	0.0295	0.0157
Treatment in a public facility	28.7	28.3	26.2	28.8	22.8	27.7	1.26	5.90	-0.0085	0.0165
Treatment in a private facility	0.1	2.2	2.1	5.3	10.8	2.4	0.01	10.70	0.4765	0.0684
C. Antenatal and delivery care										
<i>Antenatal care visits:</i>										
To a medically trained person	41.6	66.8	80.9	88.6	96.5	71.7	0.43	54.90	0.1626	0.0030
To a doctor	10.8	26.3	37.3	50.3	69.9	35.2	0.15	59.10	0.2876	0.0062
To a nurse or trained midwife	30.7	40.5	43.5	38.3	26.6	36.5	1.15	4.10	0.0523	0.0069
Multiple visits to a medically trained person	28.7	54.9	71.5	81.8	93.7	62.3	0.31	65.00	0.2171	0.0033
<i>Antenatal care content:</i>										
Tetanus toxoid	61.3	74.7	79.6	79.7	72.7	73.2	0.84	11.40	0.0512	0.0033
Prophylactic antimalarial treatment	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Iron supplementation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Delivery attendance:</i>										
By a medically trained person	13.7	48.0	75.1	90.3	96.6	56.4	0.14	82.90	0.3192	0.0026
By a doctor	5.2	24.4	41.2	54.5	67.0	32.2	0.08	61.80	0.3570	0.0055
By a nurse or trained midwife	8.5	23.6	34.0	35.7	29.6	24.2	0.29	21.10	0.2690	0.0074
In a public facility	8.5	36.5	60.9	72.5	70.9	43.4	0.12	62.40	0.3293	0.0041
In a private facility	0.4	3.4	5.4	10.9	21.0	6.2	0.02	20.60	0.4186	0.0186
At home	89.3	57.7	31.4	14.8	5.5	48.3	16.24	83.80	-0.3595	0.0031
D. Contraceptive services										
<i>Contraceptive prevalence:</i>										
Women	24.0	37.5	45.2	48.9	50.3	41.3	0.48	26.30	0.1376	0.0049
Men	22.7	37.7	42.8	46.1	62.0	43.1	0.37	39.30	0.1586	0.0154

Peru

1996 - TOTAL POPULATION

Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE (Cont.)

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles						Low/High Ratio	Low-High Diff. (Abs. Val.)	Concentration Index	
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.			Value	Standard Errors
D. Contraceptive services (cont.)										
<i>Source of contraception - public sector:</i>										
Women	92.4	82.7	76.6	68.9	47.8	71.1	1.93	44.60	-0.1092	0.0039
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Source of contraception - private sector:</i>										
Women	6.8	15.8	21.7	28.6	48.9	26.8	0.14	42.10	0.2600	0.0105
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Treatment of adult illnesses										
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore:</i>										
Women	*	(76.4)	(85.4)	(68.3)	(86.4)	77.2	*	*	*	*
Men	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore in public facilities:</i>										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS:</i>										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Peru

1996 - TOTAL POPULATION

Part III: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD BEHAVIOR

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles						Low/High Ratio	Low-High Diff. (Abs. Val.)	Concentration Index	
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.			Value	Standard Errors
A. Hygienic practices										
<i>Disposal of children's stools:</i>										
Sanitary disposal	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Handwashing:</i>										
Wash hands prior to preparing food	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Handwashing facilities in household	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
B. Bednet ownership and use										
<i>Bednet ownership:</i>										
Bednet ownership	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Treated bednet ownership	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Bednet use:</i>										
By children	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
By pregnant women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
C. Breastfeeding										
Exclusive breastfeeding	77.1	69.8	57.4	36.9	42.9	61.5	1.80	34.20	-0.1128	0.0150
Timely complementary feeding	68.8	74.4	74.7	79.7	65.7	72.5	1.05	3.10	0.0124	0.0114
Bottle-feeding	19.7	30.9	42.5	56.3	62.7	37.4	0.31	43.00	0.1966	0.0125
D. Micronutrient consumption										
<i>Iodized salt:</i>										
Availability of iodized salt in household	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Vitamin A:</i>										
Children	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Tobacco and alcohol use										
<i>Tobacco:</i>										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Alcohol:</i>										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
F. Sexual practices										
<i>Non-regular sexual partnerships:</i>										
Women	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.00	0.10	0.0947	0.1328
Men	6.4	6.3	9.2	8.2	8.3	7.9	0.77	1.90	0.1005	0.0409
<i>Condom usage with non-regular partner:</i>										
Women	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Men	6.5	38.1	22.4	45.1	56.8	37.1	0.11	50.30	0.1158	0.0450
G. Domestic violence										
Ever experienced violence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Experienced violence in past year	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Peru

1996 - TOTAL POPULATION

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles						Low/High Ratio	Low-High Diff. (Abs. Val.)	Concentration Index	
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.			Value	Standard Errors
A. Education										
<i>School completion:</i>										
Women	38.2	65.1	83.4	90.7	94.8	77.6	0.40	56.60	0.1486	0.0017
Men	61.4	80.4	91.3	95.8	97.7	86.9	0.63	36.30	0.0847	0.0013
<i>School participation:</i>										
Girls	80.7	86.2	90.2	90.2	92.7	87.1	0.87	12.00	0.0272	0.0024
Boys	82.4	85.6	87.7	90.3	90.3	86.6	0.91	7.90	0.0200	0.0023
B. Exposure to mass media										
<i>Newspaper readership:</i>										
Women	22.7	52.7	75.0	84.1	89.9	68.6	0.25	67.20	0.1944	0.0020
Men	45.3	69.2	86.2	91.8	95.6	81.5	0.47	50.30	0.1148	0.0058
<i>Radio listenership:</i>										
Women	55.9	73.4	80.2	82.5	81.9	76.2	0.68	26.00	0.0731	0.0021
Men	73.4	80.1	87.5	88.4	83.5	83.6	0.88	10.10	0.0347	0.0055
<i>Television viewership:</i>										
Women	16.9	66.2	92.2	96.7	98.3	78.5	0.17	81.40	0.1990	0.0017
Men	34.0	70.3	94.5	98.4	98.6	84.4	0.34	64.60	0.1410	0.0055
C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS										
<i>Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>										
Women	67.1	83.7	93.1	96.0	97.8	89.2	0.69	30.70	0.0648	0.0013
Men	83.2	92.5	98.9	99.5	100.0	96.2	0.83	16.80	0.0331	0.0030
<i>Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>										
Women	79.1	69.8	86.9	91.5	93.5	78.9	0.85	14.40	0.1417	0.0018
Men	80.7	71.9	87.6	93.0	94.4	83.7	0.85	13.70	0.0915	0.0055
<i>Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS:</i>										
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
D. Status of women										
<i>Household decisionmaking:</i>										
Can seek own health care	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can seek children's health care	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can make daily household purchases	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can make large household purchases	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can make meal-related decisions	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Freedom of movement:</i>										
Can travel to visit family, relatives	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Other decisionmaking, attitudes:</i>										
Can decide how to spend own money	45.6	57.1	60.1	66.4	72.0	63.7	0.63	26.40	0.0584	0.0035
Can decide whether to have sex	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Justifies domestic violence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Orphanhood										
Paternal orphan prevalence	3.9	3.8	2.6	3.0	2.1	3.2	1.86	1.80	-0.1481	0.0146
Maternal orphan prevalence	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.5	2.2	2.0	1.05	0.10	-0.0504	0.0182
Double orphan prevalence	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.50	0.20	0.0284	0.0513

Peru
1996 - FEMALE / MALE POPULATIONS

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Female						Wealth Quintiles - Male					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood mortality and morbidity												
Infant mortality rate	71.7	47.8	27.9	31.3	12.2	43.5	84.8	59.1	40.9	40.6	27.2	56.1
Under-five mortality rate	106.4	70.3	40.8	40.4	13.7	62.7	113.4	81.8	55.1	47.7	30.8	74.0
Prevalence of fever	34.0	30.2	27.6	21.4	16.2	27.5	34.3	28.7	26.7	26.1	19.2	28.3
Prevalence of diarrhea	19.9	20.5	16.9	12.8	8.8	16.9	22.9	20.1	20.2	15.5	9.8	19.0
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection (ARI)	24.4	21.6	16.9	18.6	12.0	19.7	25.4	21.6	19.8	19.3	14.9	21.1
B. Nutritional status												
<i>Children:</i>												
Moderate stunting	27.8	22.2	15.1	7.1	5.2	17.5	28.6	21.0	14.6	10.1	3.6	18.0
Severe stunting	17.1	9.0	3.6	1.1	0.5	7.6	17.7	9.3	4.4	1.6	1.0	8.4
Moderate underweight	14.2	5.7	4.1	1.9	0.9	6.4	14.1	7.8	4.2	1.7	0.9	7.0
Severe underweight	2.4	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.0	2.6	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.4	1.1
Mild anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Moderate anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Severe anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
C. Sexually transmitted disease												
<i>Prevalence of genital discharge:</i>												
Women	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0						
Men							1.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.8
<i>Prevalence of genital ulcer:</i>												
Women	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0						
Men							0.9	0.9	1.5	1.1	3.3	1.6

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1996 - FEMALE / MALE POPULATIONS

Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Female						Wealth Quintiles - Male					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood immunization												
BCG coverage	86.4	94.9	97.0	99.9	95.5	93.8	86.8	98.0	98.6	98.0	95.8	94.7
Measles coverage	77.7	87.8	88.1	93.5	95.2	86.9	78.6	86.7	84.6	90.5	87.6	84.7
DPT coverage	68.7	75.8	79.0	90.9	88.2	78.6	67.7	75.7	79.1	80.3	80.1	75.4
Full basic coverage	55.2	63.9	63.1	77.6	69.3	64.3	55.4	63.6	63.9	66.2	61.7	61.6
No basic coverage	5.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.8	5.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.0	1.7
Hepatitis B coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Yellow fever coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
B. Treatment of childhood illnesses												
<i>Treatment of fever:</i>												
Medical treatment of fever	25.6	31.8	33.0	41.1	39.8	31.7	23.8	36.8	37.0	43.1	37.1	33.5
Treatment in a public facility	25.5	29.3	28.0	34.5	18.1	27.6	22.6	34.8	33.4	33.5	22.1	29.3
Treatment in a private facility	0.1	2.5	4.9	6.4	20.8	4.0	1.0	1.7	3.6	9.6	13.4	3.9
<i>Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI):</i>												
Medical treatment of ARI	37.9	41.8	53.3	52.5	53.2	45.1	33.8	47.2	49.9	59.9	59.1	46.2
Treatment in a public facility	37.6	37.9	43.9	42.0	29.8	39.0	32.2	43.2	44.7	46.2	34.2	39.6
Treatment in a private facility	0.3	3.8	9.4	10.3	22.2	6.0	1.4	3.7	4.4	13.0	21.3	5.9
<i>Treatment of diarrhea:</i>												
Use of oral rehydration therapy	54.2	68.2	73.1	78.0	72.0	66.2	59.8	70.4	70.5	75.3	65.0	67.3
Medical treatment of diarrhea	28.7	29.4	26.3	32.8	40.4	29.7	28.9	31.6	30.2	35.9	26.9	30.7
Treatment in a public facility	28.6	26.4	24.2	28.1	29.7	27.1	28.8	30.1	27.9	29.4	16.1	28.3
Treatment in a private facility	0.1	3.0	2.1	4.7	10.8	2.6	0.1	1.4	2.1	5.8	10.8	2.3
C. Contraceptive services												
<i>Contraceptive prevalence:</i>												
Women	24.0	37.5	45.2	48.9	50.3	41.3						
Men							22.7	37.7	42.8	46.1	62.0	43.1
<i>Source of contraception - public sector:</i>												
Women	92.4	82.7	76.6	68.9	47.8	71.1						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Source of contraception - private sector:</i>												
Women	6.8	15.8	21.7	28.6	48.9	26.8						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
D. Treatment of adult illnesses												
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore:</i>												
Women	*	(76.4)	(85.4)	(68.3)	(86.4)	77.2						
Men							*	*	*	*	*	42.8
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore in public facilities:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na

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1996 - FEMALE / MALE POPULATIONS

Part III: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD BEHAVIOR

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Female						Wealth Quintiles - Male					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Hygienic practices												
<i>Disposal of children's stools:</i>												
Sanitary disposal	na	na	na	na	na	na						
<i>Handwashing:</i>												
Wash hands prior to preparing food	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Handwashing facilities in household	na	na	na	na	na	na						
B. Bednet ownership and use												
<i>Bednet use:</i>												
By children	na	na	na	na	na	na						
C. Breastfeeding												
Exclusive breastfeeding	78.2	68.4	57.8	34.0	(57.2)	62.2	76.0	71.1	57.1	40.1	(27.2)	60.8
Timely complementary feeding	69.4	73.3	73.6	86.3	(68.3)	73.3	68.1	75.5	75.7	72.3	(62.0)	71.7
Bottle-feeding	18.1	29.7	40.5	57.8	59.3	36.1	21.3	31.8	44.2	55.0	66.2	38.5
D. Micronutrient consumption												
<i>Vitamin A:</i>												
Children	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Tobacco and alcohol use												
<i>Tobacco:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Alcohol:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
F. Sexual practices												
<i>Non-regular sexual partnerships:</i>												
Women	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1						
Men							6.4	6.3	9.2	8.2	8.3	7.9
<i>Condom usage with non-regular partner:</i>												
Women	*	*	*	*	*	*						
Men							6.5	38.1	22.4	45.1	56.8	37.1

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1996 - FEMALE / MALE POPULATIONS

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Female						Wealth Quintiles - Male					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Education												
<i>School completion:</i>												
Women	38.2	65.1	83.4	90.7	94.8	77.6	61.4	80.4	91.3	95.8	97.7	86.9
Men												
<i>School participation:</i>												
Girls	80.7	86.2	90.2	90.2	92.7	87.1						
Boys							82.4	85.6	87.7	90.3	90.3	86.6
B. Exposure to mass media												
<i>Newspaper readership:</i>												
Women	22.7	52.7	75.0	84.1	89.9	68.6						
Men							45.3	69.2	86.2	91.8	95.6	81.5
<i>Radio listenership:</i>												
Women	55.9	73.4	80.2	82.5	81.9	76.2						
Men							73.4	80.1	87.5	88.4	83.5	83.6
<i>Television viewership:</i>												
Women	16.9	66.2	92.2	96.7	98.3	78.5						
Men							34.0	70.3	94.5	98.4	98.6	84.4
C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS												
<i>Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	67.1	83.7	93.1	96.0	97.8	89.2						
Men							83.2	92.5	98.9	99.5	100.0	96.2
<i>Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	79.1	69.8	86.9	91.5	93.5	78.9						
Men							80.7	71.9	87.6	93.0	94.4	83.7
<i>Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na						
Men							na	na	na	na	na	na
D. Orphanhood												
Paternal orphan prevalence	3.8	3.6	2.5	3.4	2.4	3.2	3.9	3.9	2.6	2.5	1.8	3.1
Maternal orphan prevalence	2.5	2.6	1.9	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.5	2.6	1.9
Double orphan prevalence	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3

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1996 - RURAL / URBAN POPULATIONS

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Rural						Wealth Quintiles - Urban					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood illness and mortality												
Infant mortality rate	79.0	65.3	31.2	(40.7)	*	71.0	71.1	41.9	34.9	35.8	19.0	34.9
Under-five mortality rate	110.4	90.6	51.0	(60.3)	*	99.6	104.5	61.8	47.5	43.4	21.6	46.4
Prevalence of fever	34.4	31.6	29.1	19.4	*	33.0	31.2	27.4	26.8	23.8	17.5	24.5
Prevalence of diarrhea	21.2	18.9	20.4	8.2	*	20.3	23.5	21.6	18.3	14.3	9.2	16.4
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection	24.7	22.2	24.1	12.1	*	23.7	27.2	21.0	17.3	19.2	13.5	18.2
B. Fertility												
Total fertility rate	6.5	4.9	(3.6)	*	*	5.6	*	4.4	3.4	2.6	1.7	2.8
Adolescent fertility rate	167.0	123.0	(72.0)	*	*	138.6	*	129.0	78.0	45.0	18.0	54.8
C. Nutritional status												
<i>Children:</i>												
Moderate stunting	28.2	24.4	16.4	9.9	*	25.9	28.6	19.1	14.6	8.5	4.3	12.5
Severe stunting	17.7	10.6	6.6	1.5	*	14.5	14.4	7.9	3.6	1.4	0.6	3.7
Moderate underweight	14.3	8.3	5.4	0.8	*	11.7	12.1	5.4	4.0	1.8	0.8	3.4
Severe underweight	2.5	1.1	0.6	0.6	*	2.0	2.4	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.5
Mild anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Moderate anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Severe anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Women:</i>												
Malnutrition	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.0	*	1.2	1.6	0.5	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.1
Mild anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Moderate anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Severe anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
D. Female circumcision												
<i>Prevalence of circumcision:</i>												
Girls	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Prevalence of occlusion:</i>												
Girls	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Sexually transmitted disease												
<i>Prevalence of genital discharge:</i>												
Women	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Men	1.1	0.3	0.0	*	*	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.6	0.9
<i>Prevalence of genital ulcer:</i>												
Women	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Men	0.9	0.0	0.8	*	*	0.5	0.0	2.0	1.6	1.1	3.3	2.0

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Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Rural						Wealth Quintiles - Urban					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood immunization												
BCG coverage	86.4	96.0	99.3	(100.0)	*	90.3	88.9	97.2	97.5	98.9	95.6	97.1
Measles coverage	79.0	87.9	91.2	(90.7)	*	82.7	68.8	86.5	85.4	92.0	91.7	88.0
DPT coverage	68.4	77.9	81.8	(100.0)	*	72.7	66.2	73.6	78.5	84.8	84.5	80.0
Full basic coverage	55.7	65.0	70.3	(73.4)	*	59.8	51.3	62.5	62.2	71.6	65.6	65.1
No basic coverage	5.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	3.2	9.5	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.8
Hepatitis B coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Yellow fever coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
B. Treatment of childhood diseases												
<i>Treatment of fever:</i>												
Medical treatment of fever	24.7	32.1	38.9	(32.7)	*	27.7	24.4	36.7	34.2	42.5	38.5	37.1
Treatment in a public facility	24.2	31.0	34.7	(16.9)	*	26.7	21.4	33.2	30.0	34.4	20.0	30.1
Treatment in a private facility	0.5	1.1	4.2	(15.8)	*	1.0	1.9	3.1	4.3	7.9	17.2	6.6
<i>Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI):</i>												
Medical treatment of ARI	36.2	44.2	53.0	*	*	39.8	32.3	45.1	51.1	56.2	56.1	50.8
Treatment in a public facility	35.4	41.5	49.5	*	*	38.1	29.4	39.9	43.1	44.3	31.7	40.3
Treatment in a private facility	0.8	2.7	3.5	*	*	1.7	1.7	4.8	7.4	11.3	21.9	9.6
<i>Treatment of diarrhea:</i>												
Use of oral rehydration therapy	55.8	64.1	81.4	*	*	60.0	70.4	73.4	69.9	77.0	67.9	72.3
Medical treatment of diarrhea	29.6	33.9	35.8	*	*	31.2	20.9	27.9	27.1	34.7	33.8	29.5
Treatment in a public facility	29.6	32.6	35.8	*	*	30.8	20.2	24.8	24.4	28.9	22.8	25.2
Treatment in a private facility	0.1	1.3	0.0	*	*	0.4	0.7	3.0	2.5	5.4	10.9	4.1
C. Antenatal and delivery care												
<i>Antenatal care visits:</i>												
To a medically trained person	40.4	63.4	77.9	92.4	*	51.4	54.2	69.9	81.4	88.5	96.4	83.5
To a doctor	10.3	20.9	26.5	48.8	*	15.5	17.1	31.3	39.1	50.4	70.2	46.6
To a nurse or trained midwife	30.2	42.5	51.4	43.5	*	35.9	37.1	38.7	42.2	38.1	26.2	36.9
Multiple visits to a medically trained person	27.9	49.8	64.1	81.9	*	38.5	37.0	59.5	72.7	81.8	93.7	76.0
<i>Antenatal care content:</i>												
Tetanus toxoid	60.3	72.5	77.3	86.1	*	65.7	73.1	76.7	80.0	79.5	72.8	77.5
Prophylactic antimalarial treatment	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Iron supplementation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Delivery attendance:</i>												
By a medically trained person	11.7	31.4	53.8	89.3	(68.7)	21.5	35.5	63.8	78.7	90.3	96.9	80.5
By a doctor	4.2	13.0	25.9	54.7	(48.0)	9.1	16.5	35.2	43.8	54.5	67.2	48.3
By a nurse or trained midwife	7.5	18.4	27.9	34.5	(20.7)	12.4	18.9	28.6	35.0	35.8	29.7	32.3
In a public facility	6.8	21.2	38.5	58.6	(46.4)	14.0	27.0	51.2	64.7	72.9	71.2	63.9
In a private facility	0.4	2.0	5.4	16.1	(2.4)	1.4	0.6	4.9	5.4	10.7	21.2	9.5
At home	91.3	75.4	55.4	25.1	(48.7)	83.2	67.0	40.9	27.4	14.4	5.1	24.0
D. Contraceptive services												
<i>Contraceptive prevalence:</i>												
Women	23.0	31.3	35.4	44.4	(39.5)	27.4	36.9	43.6	46.8	49.1	50.4	47.8
Men	21.6	34.1	21.5	*	*	26.6	(38.8)	42.2	47.0	46.5	61.9	50.5

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1996 - RURAL / URBAN POPULATIONS

Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE (Cont.)

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Rural						Wealth Quintiles - Urban					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
D. Contraceptive services (cont.)												
<i>Source of contraception - public sector:</i>												
Women	92.5	84.2	85.2	75.5	*	87.8	91.2	81.7	75.5	68.7	47.6	66.7
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Source of contraception - private sector:</i>												
Women	6.8	13.5	14.0	22.8	*	10.9	6.9	17.3	22.6	28.8	49.1	31.0
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Treatment of adult illnesses												
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore:</i>												
Women	*	*	*	*	*	(72.4)	*	*	(88.8)	(67.9)	(86.0)	78.6
Men	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(43.7)
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore in public facilities:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

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1996 - RURAL / URBAN POPULATIONS

Part III: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD BEHAVIOR

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Rural						Wealth Quintiles - Urban					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Hygienic practices												
<i>Disposal of children's stools:</i>												
Sanitary disposal	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Handwashing:</i>												
Wash hands prior to preparing food	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Handwashing facilities in household	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
B. Bednet ownership and use												
<i>Bednet ownership:</i>												
Bednet ownership	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Treated bednet ownership	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Bednet use:</i>												
By children	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
By pregnant women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
C. Breastfeeding												
Exclusive breastfeeding	76.0	75.2	(63.9)	*	*	73.3	*	64.5	56.2	37.9	43.7	52.2
Timely complementary feeding	68.4	67.4	*	*	*	70.1	(73.8)	82.4	71.4	79.3	65.2	74.5
Bottle-feeding	19.5	29.8	34.6	*	*	24.3	22.3	31.9	43.8	55.9	62.5	46.9
D. Micronutrient consumption												
<i>Iodized salt:</i>												
Availability of iodized salt in household	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Vitamin A:</i>												
Children	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Tobacco and alcohol use												
<i>Tobacco:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Alcohol:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
F. Sexual practices												
<i>Non-regular sexual partnerships:</i>												
Women	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Men	5.5	6.2	6.5	*	*	6.4	(19.4)	6.5	9.9	7.7	8.3	8.5
<i>Condom usage with non-regular partner:</i>												
Women	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Men	0.0	44.4	9.2	*	*	17.6	(33.0)	29.8	24.5	49.4	57.3	42.7
G. Domestic violence												
Ever experienced violence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Experienced violence in past year	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Peru

1996 - RURAL / URBAN POPULATIONS

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles - Rural						Wealth Quintiles - Urban					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Education												
<i>School completion:</i>												
Women	37.0	58.2	79.0	86.7	93.2	49.8	52.0	71.9	84.0	90.8	94.8	87.7
Men	60.7	76.4	86.9	95.7	97.5	70.1	70.2	85.0	92.1	95.9	97.7	93.8
<i>School participation:</i>												
Girls	80.6	86.8	93.4	89.9	*	83.7	81.3	85.6	89.7	90.2	92.7	89.4
Boys	82.6	87.0	89.9	89.7	*	84.7	80.0	84.0	87.3	90.4	90.3	87.9
B. Exposure to mass media												
<i>Newspaper readership:</i>												
Women	20.6	38.3	61.9	67.8	(63.9)	32.1	48.1	66.4	77.1	84.7	90.1	81.8
Men	43.4	59.6	68.2	*	*	54.9	(71.5)	82.6	90.5	91.7	95.5	91.5
<i>Radio listenership:</i>												
Women	56.0	74.2	84.6	89.4	(71.5)	65.8	54.0	72.7	79.6	82.2	82.0	79.9
Men	73.2	77.8	94.9	*	*	78.9	(75.2)	83.3	85.7	88.3	83.5	85.4
<i>Television viewership:</i>												
Women	14.3	51.3	85.9	93.0	(96.9)	36.3	47.6	80.5	93.2	96.9	98.4	93.7
Men	32.6	55.2	89.3	*	*	51.9	(54.8)	91.2	95.7	98.5	98.6	96.6
C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS												
<i>Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	66.3	78.5	87.1	94.0	93.0	73.3	75.7	88.7	94.0	96.0	97.8	94.9
Men	82.0	88.4	98.1	*	*	87.5	(100.0)	98.1	99.1	99.5	100.0	99.4
<i>Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	35.5	57.9	77.9	88.9	81.3	48.8	61.7	81.2	88.3	91.6	93.5	89.7
Men	55.1	63.6	81.0	*	*	63.1	(69.9)	83.4	89.2	93.4	94.4	91.4
<i>Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS:</i>												
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
D. Status of women												
<i>Household decisionmaking:</i>												
Can seek own health care	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can seek children's health care	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can make daily household purchases	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can make large household purchases	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can make meal-related decisions	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Freedom of movement:</i>												
Can travel to visit family, relatives	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Other decisionmaking, attitudes:</i>												
Can decide how to spend own money	16.4	26.0	36.2	46.8	(43.4)	22.6	44.2	57.3	57.3	61.6	67.5	61.9
Can decide whether to have sex	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Justifies domestic violence	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Orphanhood												
Paternal orphan prevalence	3.9	4.2	2.7	1.3	0.8	3.8	3.0	3.3	2.6	3.0	2.1	2.7
Maternal orphan prevalence	2.3	2.7	1.7	0.3	4.7	2.3	3.2	1.8	1.9	1.5	2.2	1.9
Double orphan prevalence	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3

PART III. TECHNICAL NOTES

- A. INDICATOR DEFINITIONS**
- B. DATA AND METHODS**
- C. DISCUSSION**

INDICATOR DEFINITIONS

Part I: HNP STATUS

A. CHILDHOOD MORTALITY AND ILLNESS ²

Infant mortality rate: number of deaths to children under 12 months of age per 1,000 live births, based on experience during the ten years preceding the survey.

Under-five mortality rate: number of deaths to children under five years of age per 1,000 live births, based on experience during the ten years preceding the survey.

Prevalence of fever: percent of children who had fever, whether or not accompanied by cough or rapid breathing, in the two weeks before the survey.

Prevalence of diarrhea: percent of children who had diarrhea in the two weeks before the survey.

Prevalence of acute respiratory infection: percent of children who had a cough accompanied by rapid or difficult breathing in the two weeks before the survey.

B. FERTILITY

Total fertility rate (TFR): average number of births a woman could expect to have during her lifetime if she followed the levels of fertility currently observed at every age. The TFR is calculated as the sum of average annual age-specific fertility rates for all reproductive age groups (usually 15-49 years) in the three years before the survey.

Adolescent fertility rate: age-specific fertility rate for women 15-19 years of age. This is the average number of births among women aged 15-19 years per 1,000 women in that age group, based on births in the three years before the survey and expressed as annual averages.

² Figures for the prevalence of fever, diarrhea, and acute respiratory infection refer to percent of children under three, four, or five years of age, depending upon the country. (The specific ages covered for in particular country may be determined by consulting the full report on that country's DHS, which may be found at: www.measuredhs.com/countries.)

C. NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Children^{3, 4, 5}

Moderate stunting (height-for-age): percent of children with a height-for-age Z-score of between –2 and –3 standard deviations of the median reference standard for their age (as defined in fn. 4).

Severe stunting (height-for-age): percent of children with a height-for-age Z-score of below –3 standard deviations of the median reference standard for their age (as defined in fn. 4).

Moderate underweight (weight-for-age): percent of children with a weight-for-age Z-score of between –2 and –3 standard deviations of the median reference standard for their age (as defined in fn. 4).

Severe underweight (weight-for-age): percent of children with a weight-for-age Z-score of below –3 standard deviations of the median reference standard for their age (as defined in fn. 4).

Mild anemia: percent of children with a hemoglobin level of between 10.0g/dl and 10.9 g/dl, the World Health Organization criterion for mild anemia.

Moderate anemia: percent of children with a hemoglobin level of between 7.0g/dl and 9.9g/dl, the World Health Organization criterion for moderate anemia.

Severe anemia: percent of children with a hemoglobin level of below 7.0g/dl, the World Health Organization criterion for severe anemia.

Women^{6, 7}

Malnutrition: percent of women aged 15-49 years with a Body Mass Index (BMI) of less than 18.5, where BMI – commonly used to indicate adult nutritional status – is defined as weight in kilograms divided by the square of height in meters.

Mild anemia: percent of women aged 15-49 years with a hemoglobin level of between 10.0g/dl and 10.9g/dl for pregnant women and between 10.0g/dl and 11.9g/dl for non-pregnant women, the World Health Organization criterion for mild anemia.

Moderate anemia: percent of women aged 15-49 years with a hemoglobin level of between 7.0g/dl and 9.9g/dl, the World Health Organization criterion for moderate anemia.

Severe anemia: percent of women aged 15-49 years with a hemoglobin level of less than 7.0g/dl, the World Health Organization criterion for severe anemia.

³ All figures related to children's nutrition status refer to children under three, four, or five years of age, depending upon the country. (The specific ages covered for in particular country may be determined by consulting the full report on the DHS of the country concerned, which is available at: www.measuredhs.com/countries.)

⁴ The reference standards used for stunting and underweight are those established in the 1970s by the World Health Organization, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, and the U.S. National Center for Health Statistics. Updated stunting and underweight figures based on the recently-released, 2006 World Health Organization reference standards are currently under preparation. When complete, they will be available at: www.worldbank.org/povertyandhealth/countrydata.

⁵ The anemia figures for children living at an altitude above 1,000 meters have been adjusted to reflect the higher level of hemoglobin required.

⁶ In some countries, the BMI is presented for all women; in others, the figure is available only for mothers of children under five years of age. The reference population for any given country can be determined by consulting the full report on the DHS for the country concerned. An electronic version of this report is located at: www.measuredhs.com/countries.

⁷ Anemia cut-off points for respondents who live at an altitude above 1,000 meters and/or who smoke have been adjusted to account for their higher hemoglobin requirements.

D. FEMALE CIRCUMCISION

Prevalence of Circumcision

Girls: percent of women aged 15-49 years with one or more daughters, at least one of whom had been circumcised.

Women: percent of women aged 15-49 years who had been circumcised.

Prevalence of Occlusion

Girls: percent of women aged 15-49 years with one or more daughters, at least one of whom had been circumcised with the vaginal area sewn closed.

Women: percent of women aged 15-49 years whose vaginal area had been sewn closed.

E. SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

Prevalence of Genital Discharge

Women: percent of women aged 15-49 years who had had abnormal genital discharge in the twelve months before the survey.

Men: percent of men aged 15-54 years who had had abnormal genital discharge in the twelve months before the survey.

Prevalence of Genital Ulcer or Sore

Women: percent of women aged 15-49 years who had had a genital ulcer or sore in the twelve months before the survey.

Men: percent of men aged 15-54 years who had had a genital ulcer or sore in the twelve months before the survey.

Part II: INTERMEDIATE DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS – HEALTH SERVICE USE

A. CHILDHOOD IMMUNIZATION ⁸

BCG coverage: percent of children who had received a dose of BCG vaccine by the time of the survey.

Measles coverage: percent of children who had received a dose of measles vaccine by the time of the survey.

DPT coverage: percent of children who had received three doses of DPT vaccine by the time of the survey.

Full basic coverage: percent of children who had received a dose of BCG vaccine, measles vaccine, and three doses of DPT and polio vaccines by the time of the survey, excluding polio vaccine given at birth.

No basic coverage: percent of children who had received no vaccination against the six early-childhood diseases (TB, measles, polio, diphtheria, pertusis, and tetanus) by the time of the survey.

Hepatitis B coverage: percent of children who had received three doses of hepatitis B vaccine by the time of the survey.

Yellow fever coverage: percent of children who had received a dose of yellow fever vaccine by the time of the survey.

B. TREATMENT OF CHILDHOOD ILLNESSES ⁹

Treatment of Fever

Medical treatment of fever: percent of children with fever, with or without cough or rapid breathing, in the two weeks before the survey who had sought medical advice for fever from any health facility or health provider, whether public or private.

Treatment in a public facility: percent of children with fever, with or without cough or rapid breathing, in the two weeks before the survey who had sought medical advice for fever from a public-sector health facility or provider (as defined in fn. 9).

Treatment in a private facility: percent of children with fever, with or without cough or rapid breathing, in the two weeks before the survey who had sought medical advice for fever from a private-sector health facility or provider (as defined in fn. 9).

⁸ Childhood immunization figures refer to rates among children 12-23 months of age in all countries except those in Latin America and the Caribbean. There, the figures refer to rates among children 18-29 months of age. All figures are based on information recorded on the child's vaccination card; or, in cases where a card was not seen by the interviewer, on the mother's report.

⁹ Figures for illness treatment in a public facility refer to treatment in government hospitals, health centers, health posts, or dispensaries; or in facilities operated by government-affiliated social securing programs. Figures for treatment in private facilities cover treatment in private hospitals or clinics, in private doctors' offices, or in facilities operated by other private medical providers (such as non-governmental organizations) as defined in the country concerned; but exclude treatment obtained in private pharmacies or shops.

Treatment of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)

Medical treatment of ARI: percent of children with a cough and rapid breathing in the two weeks before the survey who had been taken for treatment at any medical facility or provider, whether public or private.

Treatment in a public facility: percent of children with a cough and rapid breathing in the two weeks before the survey who had been taken for treatment at a public-sector health facility or provider (as defined in fn. 9).

Treatment in a private facility: percent of children with a cough and rapid breathing in the two weeks before the survey who had been taken for treatment at a private-sector health facility or provider (as defined in fn. 9).

Treatment of Diarrhea

Use of oral rehydration therapy: percent of children with diarrhea in the two weeks before the survey who had received oral rehydration therapy (ORT) (defined as including consumption of oral rehydration salts, other recommended home fluids, or other increased liquids).

Medical treatment of diarrhea: percent of children with diarrhea in the two weeks before the survey who had been taken for treatment at any medical facility or provider, whether public or private.

Treatment in a public facility: percent of children with diarrhea in the two weeks before the survey who had been taken for treatment at a public-sector health facility or provider (as defined in fn. 9).

Treatment in a private facility: percent of children with diarrhea in the two weeks before the survey who had been taken for treatment at a private-sector health facility or provider (as defined in fn. 9).

C. ANTENATAL AND DELIVERY CARE ¹⁰

Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits

To a medically-trained person: percent of women with one or more births in the five years before the survey who had received at least one antenatal care consultation from a medically-trained person (as defined in fn. 10) before her most recent birth.

To a doctor: percent of women with one or more births in the five years before the survey who had received at least one antenatal care consultation from a doctor before her most recent birth.

To a nurse or trained midwife: percent of women with one or more births in the five years before the survey who had received at least one antenatal care consultation from a nurse or trained midwife (as defined in fn. 10) before her most recent birth.

Multiple visits to a medically-trained person: percent of women with one or more births in the five years before the survey who had received at least three antenatal care consultations from any medically-trained provider (as defined in fn. 10) before her most recent birth.

¹⁰ When speaking of antenatal and delivery care, medically-trained persons are defined as doctors, nurses, and trained midwives. The definition excludes traditional midwives or other traditional birth attendants, whether trained or untrained.

Antenatal Care (ANC) Content

Tetanus toxoid: percent of women with one or more births in the five years before the survey who had received at least one tetanus toxoid injection during her most recent pregnancy.

Prophylactic antimalarial treatment: percent of women with one or more births in the five years before the survey who had received prophylactic treatment with any anti-malarial drug during her most recent pregnancy.

Iron supplementation: percent of women with one or more births in the five years before the survey who had taken iron tablets during her most recent pregnancy.

Delivery Attendance

By a medically-trained person: percent of births in the five years before the survey attended by a medically-trained person (as defined in fn. 10).

By a doctor: percent of births in the five years before the survey attended by a doctor.

By a nurse or trained midwife: percent of births in the five years before the survey attended to by a nurse or a trained midwife (as defined in fn. 10).

In a public facility: percent of all deliveries in the five years before the survey occurring in a public-sector health facility (as defined in fn. 9).

In a private facility: percent of all deliveries in the five years before the survey occurring in a private-sector health facility (as defined in fn. 9).

At home: percent of all deliveries in the five years before the survey occurring at home (defined as the woman's own or any other home).

D. CONTRACEPTIVE SERVICES

Contraceptive Prevalence¹¹

Women: percent of married or in-union women aged 15-49 years who used any modern means of contraception (as defined in fn. 11).

Men: percent of married or in-union men aged 15-54 years who used any modern means of contraception (as defined in fn. 11).

Source of Contraception - Public Sector

Women: percent of married women who obtained their current method of contraception from a public-sector health facility or provider (as defined in fn. 9).

Men: percent of married men who obtained their current method of contraception from a public-sector health facility or provider (as defined in fn. 9).

¹¹ Figures refer to use of modern means of contraception, defined as male/female sterilization, oral contraceptive pill, contraceptive injection, intrauterine device, male/female condom, diaphragm, cervical cap, contraceptive jelly or foam, implant, or some country-specific modern method.

Source of Contraception - Private Sector

Women: percent of married women who obtained their current method of contraception from a private-sector health facility or provider (as defined in fn. 9, except that private pharmacies and shops are included rather than excluded).

Men: percent of married women who obtained their current method of contraception from a private-sector health facility or provider (as defined in fn. 9, except that private pharmacies and shops are included rather than excluded).

E. TREATMENT OF ADULT ILLNESSES

Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore

Women: percent of women with genital discharge, ulcer, or sore who sought any medical treatment for resulting symptoms.

Men: percent of men with genital discharge, ulcer, or sore who sought any medical treatment for resulting symptoms.

Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore in a Public Facility

Women: percent of women with genital discharge, ulcer, or sore who sought treatment from a public-sector health facility or provider (as defined in fn. 9).

Men: percent of men with genital discharge, ulcer, or sore who sought treatment from a public-sector health facility or provider (as defined in fn. 9).

Voluntary Counseling and Testing for HIV/AIDS

Women: percent of women aged 15-49 years who had been tested for HIV at any time before the survey.

Men: percent of men aged 15-54 years who had been tested for HIV at any time before the survey.

Part III: INTERMEDIATE DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS – INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD BEHAVIOR

A. HYGIENIC PRACTICES

Disposal of Children’s Stools

Sanitary disposal: percent of mothers with at least one child under five years of age who disposed of the stools of their youngest child in a sanitary manner (defined as dropping stool into a latrine, burying it, or using disposable diapers).

Handwashing

Wash hands prior to preparing food: percent of women aged 15-49 years preparing meals who washed hands before handling food.

Handwashing facilities in household: percent of households that had hand-washing materials or facilities, as determined by direct observation of interviewers.

B. BEDNET OWNERSHIP AND USE

Bednet Ownership

Bednet ownership: percent of households owning one or more bednets.

Treated bednet ownership: percent of households owning one or more bednets that had recently been treated with insecticides.

Bednet Use

By children: percent of households with at least one child under five years of age, some or all of whom had slept under a bednet the night before the survey.

By pregnant women: percent of currently pregnant women who had slept under a bednet the night before the survey.

C. BREASTFEEDING

Exclusive breastfeeding: percent of children 0-3 months of age who had received only breast milk in the 24 hours before the survey.

Timely complementary feeding: percent of children 6-9 months of age who had received breast milk and solid or semi-solid foods in the twenty-four hours before the survey.

Bottle-feeding: percent of children under 12 months of age who had received any food or drink from a bottle with a nipple in the twenty-four hours before the survey.

D. MICRONUTRIENT CONSUMPTION

Iodized Salt

Availability of iodized salt in household: percent of households with cooking salt testing positive for iodine/iodate at the recommended level of 15 or 25 parts per million or more (depending on the country).¹²

Vitamin A

Children: percent of children¹³ who had received at least one dose of vitamin A in the six months before the survey, as reported by the mothers.

Women: percent of women who had received a dose of vitamin A within two months of the last birth, in the five years before the survey.

E. TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE

Tobacco¹⁴

Women: percent of women aged 15-49 years who currently were smoking or chewing tobacco products.

Men: percent of men aged 15-54 years who currently were smoking or chewing tobacco products.

Alcohol

Women: percent of women aged 15-49 years who had gotten intoxicated due to excessive consumption of alcohol in the three months before the survey.

Men: percent of men aged 15-54 years who had gotten intoxicated due to excessive consumption of alcohol in the three months before the survey.

F. SEXUAL PRACTICES

Non-Regular Sexual Partnerships

Women: percent of women aged 15-49 years who had had sex with a non-regular partner at least once in the twelve months before the survey.

Men: percent of men aged 15-54 years who had had sex with a non-regular partner at least once in the twelve months before the survey.

¹² Which of these two levels is recommended in any particular country may be determined by consulting the full report on that country's DHS, which may be found at: www.measuredhs.com/countries.

¹³ Figures refer to children over six months of age and under three, four, or five years of age, depending upon the country. (The specific ages covered for in a particular country may be determined by consulting the full report on that country's DHS, which is available at: www.measuredhs.com/countries.)

¹⁴ Tobacco products include cigarettes, pipes, cigars, leaves, etc.

Condom Usage with Non-Regular Partner

Women: percent of women aged 15-49 years with non-regular sexual partner who had used a condom in the last sexual intercourse with such a partner in the twelve months before the survey.

Men: percent of men aged 15-54 years with non-regular sexual partner who had used a condom in the last sexual intercourse with such a partner in the twelve months before the survey.

G. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Ever experienced violence: percent of women aged 15-49 years who had ever been hit or beaten by current or former husband/partner.

Experienced violence in past year: percent of women aged 15-49 years who had been hit or beaten by current or former husband/partner in the twelve months before the survey.

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

A. EDUCATION

School Completion

Women: percent of women aged 15-49 years who had completed the fifth grade.

Men: percent of men aged 15-54 years who had completed the fifth grade.

School Participation

Girls: percent of girls aged 6-10 years who were attending school at the time of the survey.

Boys: percent of boys aged 6-10 years who were attending school at the time of the survey.

B. EXPOSURE TO MASS MEDIA

Newspaper Readership

Women: percent of women aged 15-49 years who read a newspaper at least once a week.

Men: percent of men aged 15-54 years who read a newspaper at least once a week.

Radio Listenership

Women: percent of women aged 15-49 years who listened to radio at least once a week.

Men: percent of men aged 15-54 years who listened to radio at least once a week.

Television Viewership

Women: percent of women aged 15-49 years who watched television at least once a week.

Men: percent of men aged 15-54 years who watched television at least once a week.

C. KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES ABOUT HIV/AIDS

Knowledge about Sexual Transmission of HIV/AIDS¹⁵

Women: percent of women aged 15-49 years who knew of HIV/AIDS and of at least one of the following ways to avoid it through interruption of its sexual transmission route: abstinence; using a condom; avoiding multiple sex partners, sex with prostitutes, and unprotected homosexual sex.

Men: percent of men aged 15-54 years who knew of HIV/AIDS and of at least one of the ways to avoid HIV/AIDS referred to in the preceding definition.

¹⁵ In most countries, the survey sample included both married and unmarried individuals. Where this was the case, all respondents, regardless of marital status, were asked the question covered in this section. Where the survey covered only individuals who were or had been married, the data pertain only to individuals who had ever been married. (The marital status of people covered for in particular country is indicated in the full report on that country's DHS, which is located at: www.measuredhs.com/countries.)

Knowledge about Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS

Women: percent of women aged 15-49 years who knew of at least one way HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, delivery, or breastfeeding.

Men: percent of men aged 15-54 years who knew of at least one way HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, delivery, or breastfeeding.

Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS

Women: percent of women aged 15-49 years who believed that people with HIV/AIDS should be allowed to continue working or that HIV test results should remain confidential.

Men: percent of men aged 15-54 years who believed that people with HIV/AIDS should be allowed to continue working or that HIV test results should remain confidential.

D. STATUS OF WOMEN

Household Decisionmaking

Can seek own health care: percent of women age 15-49 years who could decide by themselves to seek their own health care.

Can seek children's health care: percent of women aged 15-49 years, whose children live with them, who could decide by themselves to seek health care for their children.

Can make daily household purchases: percent of women aged 15-49 years who could decide by themselves or jointly with others to make daily household purchases.

Can make large household purchases: percent of women aged 15-49 years who could decide by themselves or jointly with others to make large household purchases.

Can make meal-related decisions: percent of women aged 15-49 years who could decide by themselves what food to cook daily.

Freedom of Movement

Can travel to visit family, relatives: percent of women aged 15-49 years who could decide by themselves to visit family and relatives.

Other Decisionmaking, Attitudes

Can decide how to spend own money: percent of women aged 15-49 years who work for cash who could decide by themselves on how to use the money they earn.

Can decide whether to have sex: percent of women aged 15-49 years agreeing that they can refuse to have sex with their husband for at least one of the following reasons: he has a sexually-transmitted disease; he has had sexual relations with another woman; or the woman is tired, not in mood, or recently has given birth.

Justify domestic violence: percent of women aged 15-49 years believing that a husband/male partner would be justified in beating his wife/female partner for at least one of the following reasons: he suspects her of being unfaithful; she argues with him; she goes out without telling him; she neglects the children; she burns the food; or other, country-specific reasons (for example, she shows disrespect for her in-laws or her family does not give the expected dowry).

E. ORPHANHOOD

Maternal orphan prevalence: percent of children under 15 years of age whose natural mother had died before the survey.

Paternal orphan prevalence: percent of children under 15 years of age whose natural father had died before the survey.

Double orphan prevalence: percent of children under 15 years of age both of whose natural parents had died before the survey.

DATA AND METHODS

Any assessment of the figures featured in this report requires an appreciation of how they were prepared. The first need is to understand the basic features of the data and methods employed.

A. SOURCE OF FIGURES

The figures appearing in this report are all derived from data collected under the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) program conducted by ORC Macro, with support from the U.S. Agency for International Development and other external assistance organizations. Large DHS household surveys have been carried out, usually at periodic intervals, in approximately seventy-five countries across Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Middle East, and the former Soviet Union.¹⁶ This series of reports covers the fifty-six of those countries that had one or more DHS surveys undertaken since 1990, for which data were publicly available as of June 2006. (Annex C is a list of the countries for which reports have been prepared.)

In each country, the DHS program has gathered information on a large number of indicators about health, nutrition, and population (hnp) status and service use; about relevant behaviors of household members; and about household characteristics like those described below. It has done this through a set of questionnaires, similar in all countries, to collect data at the individual, household, and community levels.

The data presented here draw on responses to the individual and household questionnaires. In most cases, they are based on responses from women or other family members interviewed. The principal exceptions concern nutritional status, which is based on anthropometric measurement; immunization, which typically relies to the extent possible on record cards maintained at the household level; and those other items where a source other than interviewer response is specifically identified.

B. MEASUREMENT OF ECONOMIC STATUS

Wealth or Asset Approach

Economic status has been expressed in terms of wealth or assets: specifically, on the basis of information about household characteristics gathered through the DHS household questionnaire. (Such information was normally provided for at least 25-30, and often many more, characteristics like the presence, availability, or use of a fan, radio receiver, or automobile; housing materials like wood or concrete flooring, tile or tin roofing, or cement block walls; superior sources of water like piped or a protected well; and other attributes related to economic status.)

¹⁶ Further information about the DHS program is available at the program's website: www.measuredhs.com.

Index Construction

A single, consolidated index of living standards¹⁷ was constructed by using principal components analysis (PCA) to generate a weight for each household item with available information. A wealth index score was calculated for each household by weighting the response with respect to each item pertaining to that household by the coefficient of the first principal component as determined by application of principal components analysis, and summing the results. The resulting household scores were standardized in relation to a standard normal distribution with a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one.

All individuals usually present in each household were assigned the household's standardized wealth index score, and all individuals in the sample population were ranked according to that score. The sample population was then divided into quintiles of individuals, with all individuals in a single household being assigned to the same quintile.

The same standardized household wealth index scores originally derived for the total population sample, as just described, were also used in preparing the disaggregated estimates for female and male members of the sample population, and for rural and urban residents. In preparing those disaggregated estimates, the entire population sample was divided into quintiles of individuals; the females and males, and the rural and urban residents in each quintile of the entire sample were then separated from one another; and the mean for each of the ten resulting subgroups (five female, five male; or five rural, five urban) was calculated.

This procedure was carried out separately for each of the surveys covered.

C. CALCULATION AND PRESENTATION OF RATES

Use of Sampling Weights

Rates for all health, nutrition, and population indicators are calculated after applying the DHS sampling weights. (DHS surveys often over-sample certain small subgroups of interest – residents of a particular geographic area, for example – in order to get sample sizes large enough to produce statistically-significant results. The DHS sampling weights are used to compensate for such over-sampling in order to ensure that the results are representative of the population as a whole and not just of the DHS sample.)

Calculation of Total Population Averages

The average for the total population presented alongside the quintile-specific rates for each indicator is calculated without reference to quintile divisions. It thus equals the weighted mean of the quintile rates, with the weight assigned to each quintile rate being the proportion of the number of individuals at risk (as defined on p. 59) for the indicator concerned.

Sampling Errors

Information needed to assess the statistical significance of differences among the quintile-specific rates is presented in three ways:

- First, in all the basic tables presented in part I, rates are shown in parentheses or replaced by asterisks in cases where the standard error is likely to be unacceptably high because

¹⁷ Such an index is usually referred to as either an “asset index” or a “wealth index.” The two expressions are used interchangeably in this report; for ease of communication, “wealth index” appears more frequently despite the inexact correspondence between the items included in the index's construction and those appearing in more conventional, financially-based definitions of wealth.

of small sample size. The number of observations used to determine how to present the data for the different indicators covered were as follows:

Indicator	Unit of measure	Number of observations used to determine how quintile-specific rate was presented		
		<i>Without parentheses</i>	<i>With parentheses</i>	<i>Replaced by asterisk</i>
Infant and child mortality	Number of deaths	>500	250-499	<250
Total and adolescent fertility	Number of births	>250	125-249	<125
All other indicators	Number of individuals	>50	25-49	<25

- Second, the standard error for each quintile-specific rate (except for any rate replaced by an asterisk) appearing in the total population table is provided in part III.B. (Standard errors for the quintile-specific rates presented in the female-male and rural-urban tables are not available.)

- Third, the right-hand column of the total population table provides the standard error for the concentration index, one of the measures of inequality shown, as indicated below.

D. MEASUREMENT OF INEQUALITY

Accompanying each of the indicators presented in the total population table are the values for three statistical measures of inequality:

- *Low/High Quintile Ratio*: the ratio between the rate prevailing in the lowest (poorest) population quintile and that found in the highest (least poor) quintile.

- *Low-High Quintile Difference*: the value of the lowest quintile minus the value of the highest, expressed as an absolute value.

- *Concentration Index*: twice the area in a Lorenz-type diagram between the line of equality and the concentration curve for the indicator in question, the curve being the graph of the cumulative share of the indicator against the cumulative share in the asset distribution. (The value, which can range from -1 to +1, is negative when the hnp indicator is higher among the poor (e.g., fertility), positive when it is higher among the better-off (e.g., modern contraceptive use), and zero when on balance the indicator shows no systematic relationship with wealth.)¹⁸

¹⁸ Adam Wagstaff, Pierella Paci, and Eddy van Doorslaer, "On the Measurement of Inequalities of Health," *Social Science and Medicine* 33 (1991): 545-57. (See also chapter eight in the volume by O'Donnell, van Doorslaer, Wagstaff, and Lindelow described in the annotated bibliography that constitutes annex A.)

DISCUSSION

While a basic understanding of the data and methods employed is necessary to adequately appreciate the figures appearing in this report, it is not sufficient. For the application of the approach taken involves many subtleties that also need to be understood. Among the more important are:

A. DESCRIPTIVE NATURE OF THE RELATIONSHIPS

The hnp-poverty relationships shown in this report are no more than descriptive. They should not be taken to imply any direct causal relationships, for several reasons.

One reason is the possibility that it is not wealth or asset possession *per se* that determine a person's health condition. Rather, the determining factors could be other characteristics (such as education or ethnic background) that are simultaneously associated with both asset ownership and health status.

It is also possible that the health-poverty relationships shown are driven primarily by particular items included in the index (e.g., water and sanitation). Should this be the case, improvements in health conditions among the poor might be more effectively brought about by focusing on changing those particular components of the wealth index rather than by a general effort to increase economic status as measured by the index as a whole.

B. IMPLICATIONS OF A WEALTH/ASSET APPROACH

Wealth or Assets as a Measure of Economic Status

Reliance on a wealth index to measure economic status is a rather recent development in research on economic disparities, where such status traditionally has been defined in terms of consumption or income. The principal reason for the choice of the wealth index is pragmatic rather than conceptual: the DHS surveys, which are of interest because of the plethora of hnp information that they contain, do not collect consumption or income data; but they do have detailed information on households' physical characteristics, and on the household-level presence of and access to a wide range of goods and services. While there is some disagreement about the relative merits of using such wealth/asset information or consumption data to measure economic status, several recent studies suggest that the asset-consumption relationship is quite close.¹⁹ To the extent this is the case, an index of wealth or asset possession/availability can be taken as a

¹⁹ See, for example, Deon Filmer and Lant H. Pritchett, "Estimating Wealth Effects without Expenditure – or Tears: An Application to Educational Enrollments in States of India," *Demography* 38, no. 1 (February 2001): 115-32; Shea Rutstein and Kiersten Johnson, *The DHS Wealth Index*, DHS Comparative Reports No. 6 (Calverton, Maryland, USA: ORC Macro, August 2004) esp. 10-14; Adam Wagstaff and Naoko Watanabe, "What Difference Does the Choice of SES Make in Health Inequality Measurement?" *Health Economics* 12 (2003): 885-90.

reasonably satisfactory proxy for consumption, rather than or in addition to serving as an indicator of economic status in its own right.

C. ECONOMIC STATUS AS A MEASURE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Like consumption or income, a wealth index defines disparities that are primarily economic. This is by no means the only way to define inter-group inequalities that are of potential concern. Other possibilities include gender, place of residence, education, ethnic background, or other factors associated with social exclusion. Thus the economic perspective provides only a partial view of the multidimensional concepts of poverty, inequality, and inequity.

By including tables on female-male and rural-urban inequalities, this report pays adequate attention to two of inequality's other important dimensions to justify the use of the term "socio-economic" rather than simply "economic" in its title. However, the centrality of tabulations based on the wealth index means that the primary focus is on the economic dimension. The justification for this lies not in the greater importance of economic considerations, but rather in the recently-improved ability to analyze and thus begin dealing with them. Until the development of the wealth/asset approach, the assessment of economic status had been based on consumption, expenditures, or income, all of which are far more difficult to measure than such other, non-economic dimensions of inequality as gender, ethnic identity, educational level, and place of residence. As a result, assessments of health inequalities by economic status had lagged well behind measurements in terms of these other dimensions, especially gender and education. The focus on inequality's economic aspect applied here represents an effort to redress this imbalance.

D. INDEX CONSTRUCTION

Choice of Items

Use of a wealth index requires decisions about which items to include in it. In the case of secondary analyses like the one featured in this report, the choice is limited to those items included in the data sets being used. But even with this constraint, there nonetheless remains considerable room for choice, given the large number of items for which information is collected by the DHS.

The decision made in preparing this report was to include all items in each DHS household questionnaire that relate to ownership of household goods; to dwelling unit construction and characteristics; and to access to services and resources like electricity, water, and sanitation facilities. Also included were other potential indicators of wealth, such as live-in domestic servants. This decision, admittedly somewhat arbitrary, has both advantages and disadvantages.

The principal advantage is practical: use of a large number of assets increases the degree of variation across household asset scores and facilitates a more regular distribution of individuals across quintiles. It also reduces the possibility of subjectivity in selecting only some of the variables for inclusion on some *a priori* basis; and it may increase a wealth index's accuracy as a proxy for consumption.

However, including all variables is far from satisfying conceptually. For example, it means failing to discriminate with respect to the items' differing natures. It is not clear, for instance, whether access to water, sanitation, electricity, or other publicly-provided resources should be included in an index that purports to measure private household wealth.

Further, many items that are candidates for inclusion in a DHS-based wealth index might be seen as directly influencing health status: water and sanitation for infant and child mortality, for

example. It would be desirable to include quintile-specific estimates for such items; but to the extent that such items have large index coefficients, any estimates for those items would be suspect. Such items appear to be relatively few and of limited statistical significance in the index used here. However, for the sake of caution, quintile-specific estimates for items appearing in the index have nonetheless been excluded from the basic tables and appear only in supporting table III.C

Additional issues arise when comparing the findings for two different points in time covered in the basic tables. Because the nature and number of asset questions included in DHS surveys has been evolving, the items included in the wealth index differ somewhat for each of the surveys reported upon. As such, the results presented in the basic tables might differ to some extent from findings produced by some other approach, such as including in the index only those items appearing in each survey covered.

Weighting of Items

A further decision required in construction of an index concerns the weight to attach to each of the respective items. As noted earlier, the method used in this report is principal components analysis (PCA).

Adoption of this method was based on the findings, referred to earlier, that its use resulted in outcomes that approximated reasonably well those produced by taking a consumption or expenditure approach. Further, it often provides greater discrimination in economic status than does the use of consumption/expenditures. It has also emerged as the standard approach for use in analyses of the sort presented here, so that its adoption is largely non-controversial.

Yet this choice, too, is not without an arbitrary aspect; for alternative plausible methods exist. Examples include the “inverse possession” approach, which gives more weight to items possessed by only a few and less to those possessed by many;²⁰ or, perhaps, the common practice of simply assigning the same weight to each index item.

Also, the weights for any particular item vary from survey to survey, since the weights were determined separately for the population of each survey included in the basic tables. The results thus produced can be expected to differ from those generated in some other manner, such as generating common weights for all the surveys covered by pooling the data sets.

Use of Principal Components Analysis with Dichotomous Variables

An additional issue concerns the use of a technique like PCA, developed for use with continuous variables, in the construction of an index based primarily on dichotomous variables. While legitimate in principle, any reservations in this regard are of limited practical consequence, since the considerable experimentation undertaken in preparation for the tabulations presented here indicated that any inaccuracy introduced by applying PCA to the analysis of the dichotomous values used is minimal.

Economies of Scale

Calculating the values for a household wealth index also requires a decision concerning economies of scale that exist in the households covered. The calculations presented here assume complete economies of scale. The implicit assumption is that additional members do not add to household expenses on items included in the index.

²⁰ Saul S. Morris et al., “Validity of Rapid Estimates of Household Wealth and Income for Health Surveys in Rural Africa,” *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health* 54 (2000): 381-87.

E. DEFINITION OF QUINTILES

Quintiles of Individuals

As noted earlier, the quintile-specific figures presented in this report refer to quintiles of individuals in the household population. Such quintiles need to be distinguished from quintiles of households or quintiles of only those people in the population who are “at risk”: that is, subject to the particular condition, eligible for the particular service, or capable of behaving in a particular way (children born alive for infant and under-five mortality, for example; or adult men and women for condom use or non-regular sexual partnerships).

The expression of findings in terms of quintiles of individuals has several implications:

- Because fertility is often higher in lower economic households than among better-off ones, the number of individuals per household will frequently be larger among the poor than among higher-income groups. In such cases, the number of households will vary systematically across quintiles of individuals, and the results expressed in terms of quintiles of households can differ significantly from those presented here.

- The proportion of individuals “at risk” with regard to a particular indicator is also likely to vary across quintiles in many cases. (For example, in cases where fertility is higher among poor people, a higher-than-average proportion of poor populations will consist of newborns at risk from infant mortality, young children subject to malnutrition, and pregnant women for whom antenatal care is relevant.) To facilitate the work of any investigators wishing to undertake calculations based on people at risk, the number of such people in each quintile of individuals is shown in part III.A.

- As previously indicated, the population average figure provided for each indicator is equivalent to the weighted sum of the quintile rates for that indicator, where the weight assigned to each quintile rate is the number of people at risk in each quintile as presented in part III.A. As a result of this weighting, the population average will usually differ from a simple mean of the population quintile estimates.

Quintiles of Males and Females, of Rural and Urban Residents

As also reported in the data and methods section, the tables on rural and urban residents and on men and women were prepared using the same asset scores as for the total population; and rural-urban residents and females-males were separated from one another only after the entire sample had been disaggregated into quintiles of individuals. This means that the figures given in the rural-urban and female-male tables refer to females-males and rural-urban residents belonging to each quintile of individuals in the total population, as distinct from quintiles of females, of males, of rural residents, or of urban residents alone.

The consequence of this distinction is particularly evident with regard to rural and urban residents. Since rural residents tend to be poorer than urban dwellers, they normally form a considerably higher proportion of individuals in the lower economic quintiles of the total population than in the higher ones. Conversely, urban residents tend to be concentrated in the higher economic groups. As a result, the number of individuals in each of the urban and rural quintiles usually varies greatly and systematically; and when this is the case, the figures presented in the rural-urban tables can differ significantly from those produced by a computation procedure that places the same number of rural and urban residents in each rural quintile or each urban quintile. (The results may also differ significantly from application of an approach featuring the separate calculation of index values for urban and for rural groups. While such separate index values may well be preferable conceptually, their calculation involves complexities that prevented their preparation for this report.)

F. COMPARISON OF QUINTILES ACROSS COUNTRIES

Reliance on population quintiles as basic presentational format for the data appearing in this report implicitly incorporates a relative concept of poverty. This differs from an absolute concept of poverty under which the population would be divided into groups of different sizes according to some absolute standard of living (such as people earning less than one dollar a day, between one and two dollars a day, and more than two dollars a day).

This means that, when comparing values of an indicator among people in a given quintile across countries, the comparison is between groups of people whose economic status can be quite different. The lowest quintile of a Latin American population, for example, will usually be considerably better-off than the lowest quintile in an African country.

G. COMPARISON OF QUINTILES OVER TIME

Another implication is that the wealth status of any given quintile within a particular country is likely to change over time. For instance, when a country is progressing economically, the wealth of the households in the population will tend to increase. This will raise the average asset score in most, possibly all population quintiles. As a result, the living standard enjoyed by individuals in any quintile covered by a recent survey is likely to be higher than that of individuals in that same quintile as measured in a prior survey.

H. STATISTICAL INDICATORS OF INEQUALITY

The available statistical indicators of inequality are far too numerous to permit use of more than a small proportion of them in presenting the findings featured in this report. The three indicators employed have been selected to provide a wide range of perspectives. Two are designed for ease of understanding, the third for greater technical accuracy.

The low/high quintile ratio and low-high quintile difference are the two presented for ease of understanding. The former is a relative measure, the latter an absolute measure that can produce a significantly different impression from that provided by the former.

The concentration index is provided for the benefit of technical specialists wishing greater accuracy. It measures the degree of inequality in an hnp indicator across the full wealth index distribution, rather than differences between only two of the five quintiles, and also reflects the relative size of the different asset-based divisions of the study population.

I. COMPARABILITY WITH OTHER REPORTS

Tabulations similar to those presented here can also be found in the initial series of hnp/poverty country reports, issued in 2000, and in the recent country reports issued by the DHS program. The figures presented in those reports normally resemble quite closely those appearing here for any given indicator; but there are often slight differences for one or more of several reasons. The most common is a difference in the definition of the indicator in question. (These differences are usually small and subtle. But there is one important exception: the definition of moderate malnutrition among children. In the 2000 reports, this was defined as second and third degree malnutrition taken together. Here, it is defined as second degree malnutrition alone.) Another reason, with respect to infant and child mortality, is that the figures in the DHS documents are typically based on experience during the five years before the survey in question, rather than

during the ten previous years as in this report. A further frequent reason is the use of an improved computational technique.

In addition, asset-based, quintile-specific tabulations of hnp indicators have begun to appear in an increasing number of other documents. Given the basic similarity of approach, such tabulations usually produce results that are generally congruent with those shown in part I of this report. However, significant divergences have occasionally been reported; and the absence of adequately detailed information about data and methods often prevents any fully-satisfying understanding of the approaches used. As a result, occasional doubts and frequent uncertainties about approach comparability remain.

PART IV. SUPPORTING TABLES, 2000

- A. SAMPLE SIZES**
- B. STANDARD ERRORS**
- C. ASSET DISTRIBUTION AND WEIGHTS**

Peru
2000 - SAMPLE SIZES

TOTAL SAMPLE

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
Number of household members						
All	26,029	26,019	26,044	26,073	26,073	130,237
Urban	1,810	8,755	21,170	25,113	25,771	82,620
Rural	24,218	17,264	4,874	960	302	47,618
Female	12,791	12,617	12,802	12,973	13,434	64,618
Male	13,237	13,402	13,242	13,100	12,639	65,620

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
Mortality rates						
All	7,141	6,314	5,289	4,043	3,070	25,857
Urban	517	2,160	4,344	3,872	3,028	13,920
Rural	6,624	4,154	945	171	42	11,937
Female	3,546	3,035	2,561	1,952	1,458	12,552
Male	3,595	3,279	2,728	2,090	1,612	13,304
Prevalence of fever, diarrhea, acute respiratory infection						
All	3,253	2,777	2,347	1,906	1,470	11,754
Urban	219	1,015	1,953	1,823	1,453	6,463
Rural	3,034	1,762	394	83	18	5,291
Female	1,621	1,321	1,189	958	693	5,782
Male	1,633	1,457	1,158	949	778	5,975
Total fertility rate						
All	11,433	13,837	16,341	17,519	18,873	78,004
Urban	848	4,921	13,355	16,867	18,684	54,675
Rural	10,586	8,916	2,986	652	189	23,329
Age-specific fertility rate 15-19						
All	2,212	2,765	3,285	3,570	3,990	15,822
Urban	148	980	2,668	3,470	3,956	11,222
Rural	2,063	1,785	616	100	35	4,599
Children's nutritional status						
All	2,900	2,488	2,150	1,729	1,210	10,477
Urban	196	923	1,794	1,657	1,195	5,765
Rural	2,704	1,565	356	71	15	4,711
Female	1,440	1,196	1,093	876	561	5,166
Male	1,460	1,292	1,056	852	649	5,309
Children's anemia status						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Female	na	na	na	na	na	na
Male	na	na	na	na	na	na

Peru
2000 - SAMPLE SIZES
Part I: HNP STATUS (Cont.)

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
Women's nutritional status						
All	3,607	4,521	5,352	5,683	6,156	25,320
Urban	263	1,579	4,359	5,462	6,089	17,752
Rural	3,344	2,942	993	221	67	7,567
Women's anemia status						
All	946	1,050	1,341	1,378	1,469	6,184
Urban	60	362	1,074	1,325	1,456	4,277
Rural	887	688	267	52	12	1,906
Girls' circumcision						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women's circumcision						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Prevalence of genital discharge, ulcer, sore						
Female	3,486	3,975	4,461	4,439	4,344	20,705
Urban Female	263	1,439	3,661	4,270	4,295	13,928
Rural Female	3,223	2,536	800	169	48	6,776
Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural Male	na	na	na	na	na	na

Peru

2000 - SAMPLE SIZES

Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
Immunization coverage						
All	650	552	474	385	292	2,353
Urban	45	211	395	369	287	1,307
Rural	606	342	78	16	4	1,046
Female	349	267	234	179	134	1,163
Male	301	286	240	206	158	1,191
Treatment of fever						
All	1,006	784	606	389	261	3,046
Urban	70	248	510	374	261	1,463
Rural	936	537	96	15	0	1,584
Female	518	419	296	214	146	1,593
Male	488	365	310	175	115	1,453
Treatment of acute respiratory infection						
All	683	594	483	342	267	2,369
Urban	55	222	409	327	265	1,278
Rural	628	372	74	15	2	1,091
Female	326	253	230	165	112	1,086
Male	357	341	253	177	155	1,283
Treatment of diarrhea						
All	607	497	380	213	113	1,810
Urban	53	198	315	200	113	879
Rural	555	299	65	13	0	932
Female	283	202	190	117	41	833
Male	325	295	190	96	72	978
Antenatal and delivery care						
All	2,339	2,205	1,992	1,684	1,316	9,535
Urban	166	819	1,653	1,614	1,300	5,552
Rural	2,172	1,386	339	70	16	3,983
Contraceptive prevalence						
Female	2,889	3,204	3,409	3,273	2,852	15,628
Urban Female	201	1,084	2,765	3,127	2,815	9,992
Rural Female	2,688	2,121	644	146	38	5,637
Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Contraceptive source						
Female	1,062	1,466	1,856	1,842	1,654	7,880
Urban Female	93	606	1,527	1,746	1,636	5,608
Rural Female	969	861	329	95	18	2,272
Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore						
Female	672	973	1,307	1,222	1,025	5,199
Urban Female	48	372	1,071	1,180	1,021	3,692
Rural Female	624	601	235	42	4	1,506
Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural Male	na	na	na	na	na	na

Peru

2000 - SAMPLE SIZES

Part III: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD BEHAVIOR

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
Sanitary disposal of stools						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Wash hands prior to preparing food						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Handwashing facilities in household?						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bednet ownership						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bednet use by children						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bednet use by pregnant women						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Exclusive breastfeeding						
All	207	144	119	120	83	673
Urban	14	49	92	113	83	351
Rural	193	95	27	6	0	321
Female	113	80	57	55	40	345
Male	93	64	62	65	42	326
Timely complementary breastfeeding						
All	197	162	150	91	81	681
Urban	14	58	114	89	77	352
Rural	183	104	36	2	3	328
Female	99	85	69	38	50	341
Male	98	78	81	53	30	340
Bottle-feeding						
All	606	486	409	347	265	2,113
Urban	40	179	325	336	262	1,142
Rural	566	308	84	11	3	972
Female	315	256	200	156	144	1,071
Male	291	230	209	191	121	1,042

Peru

2000 - SAMPLE SIZES

Part III: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD BEHAVIOR (Cont.)

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
Iodized salt in household						
All	5,363	5,203	5,269	5,372	5,272	26,479
Urban	354	1,780	4,267	5,194	5,218	16,813
Rural	5,009	3,423	1,002	178	54	9,666
Vitamin A supplementation						
All	2,950	2,552	2,164	1,726	1,332	10,724
Urban	200	935	1,806	1,651	1,314	5,906
Rural	2,750	1,618	358	75	18	4,819
Female	1,474	1,337	1,067	862	713	5,453
Male	1,476	1,215	1,097	863	619	5,270
Tobacco and alcohol use, casual sexual partners, condom use for casual sex						
Female	4,104	4,964	5,837	6,240	6,698	27,843
Urban Female	304	1,754	4,766	6,002	6,627	19,453
Rural Female	3,800	3,211	1,070	238	71	8,390
Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Domestic violence						
All	4,104	4,964	5,837	6,240	6,698	27,843
Urban	304	1,754	4,766	6,002	6,627	19,453
Rural	3,800	3,211	1,070	238	71	8,390

Peru

2000 - SAMPLE SIZES

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
School completion (Grade 5)						
Female	4,706	5,575	6,524	7,020	7,628	31,453
Urban female	340	1,972	5,331	6,757	7,545	21,945
Rural female	4,366	3,603	1,193	264	83	9,509
Male	5,319	6,180	6,860	7,172	6,911	32,441
Urban male	398	2,169	5,599	6,916	6,843	21,924
Rural male	4,922	4,011	1,261	256	68	10,517
School participation						
Female	2,064	1,900	1,598	1,272	906	7,740
Urban female	167	607	1,315	1,228	893	4,210
Rural female	1,897	1,293	283	44	14	3,530
Male	2,077	1,942	1,752	1,281	992	8,044
Urban male	149	638	1,416	1,236	972	4,412
Rural male	1,928	1,304	335	45	20	3,633
Mass media exposure						
Female	4,104	4,964	5,837	6,240	6,698	27,843
Urban female	304	1,754	4,766	6,002	6,627	19,453
Rural female	3,800	3,211	1,070	238	71	8,390
Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention						
Female	10,801	4,964	5,837	6,240	6,698	34,540
Urban female	304	1,754	4,766	6,002	6,627	19,453
Rural female	3,800	3,211	1,070	238	71	8,390
Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Household decisionmaking and justification of violence						
All	4,104	4,964	5,837	6,240	6,698	27,843
Urban	304	1,754	4,766	6,002	6,627	19,453
Rural	3,800	3,211	1,070	238	71	8,390
Orphanhood						
All	11,463	10,406	9,145	7,459	5,748	44,221
Urban	802	3,515	7,503	7,165	5,654	24,640
Rural	10,660	6,891	1,641	294	94	19,581
Female	5,696	5,057	4,467	3,653	2,749	21,622
Male	5,767	5,349	4,678	3,806	2,999	22,599

Peru

2000 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Avg.
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
A. Childhood illness and mortality						
Infant mortality rate	2.89	3.63	2.98	3.64	3.12	1.64
Under-five mortality rate	3.88	4.22	3.54	4.06	3.68	2.05
Prevalence of fever	0.97	1.16	1.26	1.36	1.48	0.55
Prevalence of diarrhea	0.86	0.84	1.03	0.92	0.99	0.42
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection	0.86	1.05	1.29	1.32	1.52	0.52
B. Fertility						
Total fertility rate	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.06
Adolescent fertility rate	7.00	6.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	3.00
C. Nutritional status						
<i>Children:</i>						
Moderate stunting	0.90	0.93	0.90	0.77	0.90	0.49
Severe stunting	0.90	0.67	0.54	0.35	0.24	0.36
Moderate underweight	0.68	0.52	0.43	0.42	0.33	0.27
Severe underweight	0.30	0.19	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.10
Mild anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na
Moderate anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na
Severe anemia	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Women:</i>						
Malnutrition	0.16	0.16	0.11	0.22	0.27	0.10
Mild anemia	1.68	1.63	1.69	1.63	1.64	0.77
Moderate anemia	1.06	0.72	0.84	0.98	0.77	0.41
Severe anemia	0.16	0.17	0.15	0.24	0.19	0.09
D. Female circumcision						
<i>Prevalence of circumcision:</i>						
Girls	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Prevalence of occlusion:</i>						
Girls	*	*	*	*	*	*
Women	*	*	*	*	*	*
E. Sexually transmitted disease						
<i>Prevalence of genital discharge:</i>						
Women	0.80	0.76	0.91	0.89	1.01	0.42
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Prevalence of genital ulcer:</i>						
Women	0.27	0.26	0.35	0.40	0.41	0.16
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na

Peru

2000 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Avg.
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
A. Childhood immunization						
BCG coverage	1.09	0.90	1.03	0.80	0.13	0.46
Measles coverage	1.57	1.92	2.54	2.34	2.69	0.97
DPT coverage	1.87	1.61	1.99	1.90	2.12	0.88
Full basic coverage	2.19	2.43	2.89	3.29	3.46	1.27
No basic coverage	0.80	0.42	0.74	0.76	0.13	0.31
Hepatitis B coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na
Yellow fever coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na
B. Treatment of childhood illnesses						
<i>Treatment of fever:</i>						
Medical treatment of fever	1.69	2.45	2.87	3.21	3.79	1.21
Treatment in a public facility	1.65	2.43	2.86	3.65	4.71	1.22
Treatment in a private facility	0.43	0.52	1.39	2.09	3.90	0.62
<i>Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI):</i>						
Medical treatment of ARI	2.01	2.67	2.93	3.59	4.00	1.39
Treatment in a public facility	2.01	2.67	3.15	3.87	5.01	1.44
Treatment in a private facility	0.40	0.69	1.35	2.07	4.53	0.74
<i>Treatment of diarrhea:</i>						
Use of oral rehydration therapy	2.12	2.30	2.73	4.46	5.84	1.29
Medical treatment of diarrhea	1.97	2.55	3.17	3.64	6.08	1.35
Treatment in a public facility	1.99	2.52	3.06	3.79	6.70	1.36
Treatment in a private facility	0.29	0.69	1.53	2.17	5.60	0.59
C. Antenatal and delivery care						
<i>Antenatal care (ANC) visits:</i>						
To a medically trained person	1.34	1.36	1.58	1.65	1.63	0.76
To a doctor	0.77	1.08	1.54	1.67	1.83	0.75
To a nurse or trained midwife	1.41	1.18	0.71	0.57	0.54	0.54
Multiple visits to a medically trained person	1.43	1.21	0.98	0.84	0.90	0.65
<i>Antenatal care content:</i>						
Tetanus toxoid	1.19	1.09	1.14	1.24	2.08	0.62
Prophylactic antimalarial treatment	na	na	na	na	na	na
Iron supplementation	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Delivery attendance:</i>						
By a medically trained person	0.78	1.47	1.63	1.46	1.45	1.22
By a doctor	0.51	1.06	1.63	1.54	1.59	0.75
By a nurse or trained midwife	0.52	0.88	1.00	1.05	1.04	0.45
In a public facility	0.66	1.21	1.46	1.48	2.03	0.77
In a private facility	0.12	0.42	0.61	0.90	1.88	0.35
At home	0.73	1.14	1.16	0.78	0.62	0.60
D. Contraceptive services						
<i>Contraceptive prevalence:</i>						
Women	1.27	1.19	1.07	1.22	1.35	0.59
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Source of contraception - public sector:</i>						
Women	0.79	0.98	0.97	1.34	2.07	0.68
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na

Peru

2000 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION**Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE (Cont.)**

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
D. Contraceptive services (cont.)						
<i>Source of contraception - private sector:</i>						
Women	0.49	0.88	0.88	1.27	2.03	0.64
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Treatment of adult illnesses						
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore:</i>						
Women	2.02	1.86	1.63	1.71	2.06	0.85
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore in public facilities:</i>						
Women	0.80	0.76	0.91	0.89	1.01	0.42
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS:</i>						
Women	0.13	0.38	0.63	0.72	0.76	0.30
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na

Peru

2000 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

Part III: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD BEHAVIOR

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Hygienic practices						
<i>Disposal of children's stools:</i>						
Sanitary disposal	1.20	1.47	1.66	1.50	2.06	0.87
<i>Handwashing:</i>						
Wash hands prior to preparing food	na	na	na	na	na	na
Handwashing facilities in household	na	na	na	na	na	na
B. Bednet ownership and use						
<i>Bednet ownership:</i>						
Bednet ownership	na	na	na	na	na	na
Treated bednet ownership	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Bednet use:</i>						
By children	na	na	na	na	na	na
By pregnant women	na	na	na	na	na	na
C. Breastfeeding						
Exclusive breastfeeding	2.29	4.39	5.45	5.40	7.02	2.13
Timely complementary feeding	3.03	4.42	4.66	3.82	8.60	2.01
Bottle-feeding	1.30	2.18	2.90	3.64	4.22	1.29
D. Micronutrient consumption						
<i>Iodized salt:</i>						
Availability of iodized salt in household	0.80	0.55	0.18	0.14	0.17	0.23
<i>Vitamin A:</i>						
Children	0.63	0.55	0.59	0.75	0.90	0.29
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Tobacco and alcohol use						
<i>Tobacco:</i>						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Alcohol:</i>						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
F. Sexual practices						
<i>Non-regular sexual partnerships:</i>						
Women	0.20	0.24	0.30	0.29	0.31	0.13
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Condom usage with non-regular partner:</i>						
Women	1.99	4.48	3.47	5.41	4.93	2.19
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
G. Domestic violence						
Ever experienced violence	0.85	0.79	0.77	0.76	0.70	0.41
Experienced violence in past year	na	na	na	na	na	na

Peru

2000 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Education						
<i>School completion:</i>						
Women	1.32	0.92	0.49	0.39	0.27	0.41
Men	1.10	0.56	0.43	0.25	0.18	0.28
<i>School participation:</i>						
Girls	0.84	0.61	0.84	0.39	0.77	0.36
Boys	0.80	0.50	0.66	0.71	0.87	0.33
B. Exposure to mass media						
<i>Newspaper readership:</i>						
Women	0.29	0.78	0.84	0.96	1.09	0.69
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Radio listenership:</i>						
Women	1.42	1.15	0.84	0.90	0.89	0.55
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Television viewership:</i>						
Women	0.62	1.35	0.79	0.73	0.71	0.93
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS						
<i>Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>						
Women	1.31	1.35	0.98	0.80	0.82	0.83
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>						
Women	1.21	1.20	0.70	0.54	0.49	0.49
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS:</i>						
Women	1.08	1.04	0.99	0.89	0.93	0.56
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
D. Status of women						
<i>Household decisionmaking:</i>						
Can seek own health care	1.14	1.09	0.94	0.92	0.92	0.63
Can seek children's health care	0.62	0.47	0.38	0.50	0.50	0.23
Can make daily household purchases	1.23	0.93	0.81	0.85	1.04	0.50
Can make large household purchases	1.19	1.03	0.88	0.88	0.96	0.49
Can make meal-related decisions	0.80	0.87	0.83	0.93	0.92	0.54
<i>Freedom of movement:</i>						
Can travel to visit family/relatives	0.80	0.82	0.82	0.91	0.95	0.44
<i>Other decisionmaking, attitudes:</i>						
Can decide how to spend own money	1.83	1.38	0.88	0.90	0.84	0.52
Can decide whether to have sex	1.03	0.53	0.21	0.18	0.14	0.26
Justifies domestic violence	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Orphanhood						
Paternal orphan prevalence	0.36	0.26	0.30	0.28	0.28	0.14
Maternal orphan prevalence	0.22	0.19	0.19	0.17	0.26	0.09
Double orphan prevalence	0.04	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.03

Peru

2000 - ASSET DISTRIBUTION AND WEIGHTS

(FACTOR SCORE)

Asset Variable	Unweighted		Wealth Quintiles						Factor Score
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	
			Percentage of Population						
Has electricity	0.617	0.486	4.8%	51.4%	92.5%	99.1%	100.0%	69.6%	0.08584
Has radio	0.810	0.392	61.7%	85.2%	89.9%	95.9%	98.8%	86.3%	0.04601
Has television	0.599	0.490	5.1%	58.7%	90.5%	97.6%	99.8%	70.3%	0.08447
Has refrigerator	0.269	0.443	0.0%	2.3%	24.3%	61.2%	96.8%	36.9%	0.08483
Has bicycle	0.212	0.408	8.5%	27.8%	28.6%	24.9%	31.2%	24.2%	0.02063
Has motorcycle	0.036	0.187	0.2%	1.1%	3.3%	3.4%	5.3%	2.6%	0.01684
Has car	0.078	0.267	0.4%	2.0%	4.2%	9.0%	38.4%	10.8%	0.04405
Has telephone	0.159	0.365	0.0%	0.3%	5.5%	28.6%	86.6%	24.2%	0.07352
Has computer	0.037	0.188	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	2.4%	27.0%	5.9%	0.04053
Has a domestic worker not related to head	0.014	0.117	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	0.9%	9.3%	2.2%	0.02113
Works on own or family's agricultural land	0.728	0.445	80.2%	84.8%	87.6%	87.2%	88.3%	85.6%	0.01781
Uses piped drinking water in residence	0.550	0.498	11.6%	49.5%	64.4%	89.6%	99.1%	62.8%	0.07379
Uses water that is piped into the building	0.040	0.196	1.8%	4.4%	7.4%	2.7%	0.2%	3.3%	-0.00106
Uses a public faucet (piped)	0.078	0.268	11.1%	11.0%	7.0%	2.0%	0.1%	6.2%	-0.01790
Has a well in residence	0.035	0.185	3.6%	6.6%	4.7%	1.5%	0.2%	3.3%	-0.00766
Uses a traditional public well	0.046	0.209	7.2%	8.7%	3.5%	0.7%	0.0%	4.0%	-0.01662
Uses river, canal or surface water for drinking	0.213	0.409	62.4%	12.0%	2.2%	0.2%	0.0%	15.4%	-0.06305
Uses rain for drinking water	0.001	0.024	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.00291
Uses drinking water from tanker truck	0.017	0.128	0.4%	4.5%	7.7%	2.5%	0.3%	3.1%	0.00112
Uses other source of drinking water	0.021	0.144	1.7%	3.1%	3.2%	0.7%	0.1%	1.8%	-0.00746
Uses a flush toilet in residence/private	0.352	0.478	0.1%	4.8%	43.0%	82.5%	97.7%	45.6%	0.09049
Uses a private latrine	0.268	0.443	33.5%	47.1%	30.8%	7.7%	1.1%	24.0%	-0.03089
Uses a public latrine	0.028	0.166	2.6%	4.4%	2.8%	0.4%	0.0%	2.0%	-0.00991
Uses bush,field as latrine	0.297	0.457	63.2%	39.0%	11.6%	1.4%	0.0%	23.0%	-0.06543
Uses a flush toilet in residence/public	0.025	0.157	0.0%	1.1%	4.9%	6.0%	1.2%	2.6%	0.01015
Uses a flush toilet outside residence/private	0.006	0.078	0.4%	1.0%	1.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.7%	-0.00047
Uses a flush toilet outside of residence/public	0.022	0.146	0.1%	2.5%	5.2%	1.4%	0.0%	1.9%	0.00313
Uses other type of latrine	0.001	0.027	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.00065
Share a toilet with other households	0.075	0.264	2.7%	8.0%	12.9%	7.8%	1.2%	6.5%	0.00155
Has dirt, sand, dung as principal floor in dwelling	0.499	0.500	89.5%	85.4%	38.8%	5.0%	0.1%	43.8%	-0.08338
Has wood, plank principal floor in dwelling	0.077	0.266	7.1%	5.7%	7.8%	2.8%	0.5%	4.8%	-0.01160
Has cement principal floor	0.338	0.473	0.1%	8.3%	52.0%	82.1%	48.8%	38.3%	0.06843
Has parquet or polished wood floors	0.020	0.141	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	1.3%	18.5%	4.1%	0.02846
Has tiles for main flooring material	0.034	0.181	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%	6.3%	22.3%	5.9%	0.03341
Has vinyl or asphalt strips as flooring material	0.019	0.137	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.9%	9.4%	2.3%	0.02615
Has other type of flooring	0.013	0.112	3.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	1.0%	-0.01117
Uses wood as cooking fuel	0.432	0.495	87.3%	68.3%	19.6%	2.7%	0.1%	35.6%	-0.08122
Uses dung, manure as cooking fuel	0.051	0.220	9.4%	8.9%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	-0.02218
Uses charcoal for cooking	0.015	0.120	0.4%	1.3%	1.6%	0.6%	0.1%	0.8%	-0.00153
Uses kerosene as cooking fuel	0.158	0.365	0.8%	13.7%	37.0%	32.0%	9.2%	18.5%	0.02205
Uses gas as cooking fuel	0.308	0.462	0.1%	6.0%	38.2%	63.3%	87.2%	39.0%	0.07935
Uses electricity as cooking fuel	0.008	0.087	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.7%	3.3%	0.8%	0.01455
Uses other cooking fuel	0.004	0.063	1.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	-0.00716
Does not cook	0.020	0.140	0.3%	0.7%	0.9%	0.5%	0.1%	0.5%	-0.00021
Has wood planks for walls	0.115	0.319	16.7%	9.8%	6.1%	0.8%	0.0%	6.7%	-0.02763
Has other material for walls	0.011	0.106	2.9%	0.7%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.8%	-0.01262

Peru
2000 - ASSET DISTRIBUTION AND WEIGHTS (Cont.)
(FACTOR SCORE)

Asset Variable	Unweighted		Wealth Quintiles						Factor Score
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.	
			Percentage of Population						
Has walls of stone with lime or cement	0.011	0.104	0.7%	0.9%	1.8%	1.1%	0.2%	1.0%	-0.00162
Has walls from adobe (sun-dried brick)	0.466	0.499	71.0%	72.9%	46.2%	14.7%	0.7%	41.1%	-0.05744
Has walls from bamboo with mud	0.036	0.187	4.7%	5.8%	2.8%	1.1%	0.0%	2.9%	-0.00762
Has walls from stone with mud	0.015	0.122	3.3%	0.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	-0.01555
Has walls from plywood	0.007	0.084	0.5%	1.4%	3.8%	1.1%	0.0%	1.4%	-0.00024
Has walls from rustic mats	0.115	0.319	16.7%	9.8%	6.1%	0.8%	0.0%	6.7%	-0.02763
Has walls from bare brick, cement blocks	0.329	0.470	0.1%	4.8%	37.0%	81.0%	99.0%	44.4%	0.09092
Has wood roof	0.011	0.105	0.2%	1.0%	3.8%	4.3%	0.7%	2.0%	0.00605
Has calamine, cement fibre roof	0.407	0.491	34.5%	54.7%	49.6%	27.6%	3.1%	33.9%	-0.01827
Has bamboo or rustic mat with mud for roof	0.078	0.269	1.9%	11.6%	23.0%	10.0%	1.0%	9.5%	0.00635
Has roof from palm leaf, thatch	0.124	0.329	36.0%	6.6%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	8.7%	-0.04811
Has roof from cement	0.221	0.415	0.0%	0.4%	12.0%	54.6%	94.4%	32.3%	0.08258
Has ceramic tiles for roof	0.150	0.357	26.0%	25.2%	10.6%	2.9%	0.7%	13.1%	-0.03049
Has other roofing	0.008	0.090	1.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%	-0.00978
No. of room in the household	2.821	1.599	2.0	2.7	3.0	3.6	5.0	3.3	0.06303
Number of members per sleeping room	2.685	1.843	4.5	3.4	3.0	2.4	1.6	3.0	-0.04465

PART V. SUPPORTING TABLES, 1996

- A. SAMPLE SIZES**
- B. STANDARD ERRORS**
- C. ASSET DISTRIBUTION AND WEIGHTS**

Peru
1996 - SAMPLE SIZES

TOTAL SAMPLE

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
Number of household members						
All	27,296	27,108	27,064	27,298	27,371	136,137
Urban	1,917	12,439	22,799	26,329	27,193	90,678
Rural	25,379	14,669	4,265	968	178	45,458
Female	13,513	13,255	13,444	13,687	14,155	68,054
Male	13,775	13,847	13,616	13,611	13,215	68,064

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
Mortality rates						
All	8,698	7,309	6,434	4,976	3,424	30,841
Urban	675	3,676	5,506	4,792	3,388	18,036
Rural	8,024	3,634	928	184	35	12,805
Female	4,270	3,548	3,199	2,457	1,756	15,230
Male	4,428	3,761	3,234	2,519	1,668	15,611
Prevalence of fever, diarrhea, acute respiratory infection						
All	4,063	3,481	3,112	2,513	1,708	14,877
Urban	337	1,811	2,661	2,431	1,691	8,931
Rural	3,726	1,670	451	82	17	5,946
Female	2,027	1,679	1,552	1,271	885	7,414
Male	2,036	1,801	1,560	1,242	823	7,462
Total fertility rate						
All	12,623	14,076	16,480	18,236	19,571	80,986
Urban	940	7,220	14,237	17,659	19,443	59,499
Rural	11,684	6,856	2,244	577	128	21,489
Age-specific fertility rate 15-19						
All	2,421	3,000	3,474	4,116	4,582	17,593
Urban	178	1,507	3,052	4,005	4,556	13,298
Rural	2,242	1,493	422	111	27	4,295
Children's nutritional status						
All	3,590	3,184	2,840	2,321	1,497	13,432
Urban	307	1,666	2,426	2,248	1,480	8,127
Rural	3,283	1,518	414	73	16	5,304
Female	1,785	1,535	1,419	1,197	786	6,722
Male	1,805	1,649	1,420	1,125	711	6,710
Children's anemia status						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Female	na	na	na	na	na	na
Male	na	na	na	na	na	na

Peru
1996 - SAMPLE SIZES

Part I: HNP STATUS (Cont.)

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
Women's nutritional status						
All	2,224	2,187	2,082	1,813	1,299	9,605
Urban	186	1,150	1,787	1,760	1,284	6,167
Rural	2,038	1,038	295	53	15	3,439
Women's anemia status						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Girls' circumcision						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women's circumcision						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Prevalence of genital discharge, ulcer, sore						
Female	3,790	4,071	4,519	4,512	4,362	21,254
Urban Female	287	2,111	3,900	4,365	4,327	14,990
Rural Female	3,503	1,960	618	147	34	6,262
Male	287	383	478	513	526	2,187
Urban Male	20	163	393	499	524	1,599
Rural Male	267	220	84	13	2	586

Peru

1996 - SAMPLE SIZES

Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
Immunization coverage						
All	840	676	606	519	332	2,973
Urban	73	341	510	498	328	1,750
Rural	767	335	97	20	4	1,223
Female	416	310	303	249	186	1,464
Male	424	366	304	270	146	1,510
Treatment of fever						
All	1,387	1,023	845	596	301	4,152
Urban	105	496	714	580	296	2,191
Rural	1,282	527	131	16	5	1,961
Female	698	517	417	324	158	2,114
Male	689	507	429	272	143	2,040
Treatment of acute respiratory infection						
All	1,012	751	570	476	229	3,038
Urban	92	380	461	466	228	1,627
Rural	920	371	109	10	1	1,411
Female	494	362	262	236	106	1,460
Male	518	389	308	240	123	1,578
Treatment of diarrhea						
All	869	707	578	356	158	2,668
Urban	79	392	486	349	156	1,462
Rural	790	316	92	7	2	1,207
Female	403	345	263	162	78	1,251
Male	467	362	315	193	81	1,418
Antenatal and delivery care						
All	2,713	2,577	2,418	2,084	1,501	11,293
Urban	221	1,352	2,074	2,021	1,485	7,153
Rural	2,492	1,225	345	64	16	4,142
Contraceptive prevalence						
Female	3,223	3,375	3,653	3,519	3,115	16,885
Urban Female	239	1,707	3,131	3,393	3,084	11,554
Rural Female	2,984	1,668	523	126	30	5,331
Male	235	287	300	318	290	1,430
Urban Male	16	127	250	308	289	990
Rural Male	218	161	50	10	2	441
Contraceptive source						
Female	775	1,267	1,651	1,722	1,568	6,982
Urban Female	88	744	1,465	1,666	1,556	5,519
Rural Female	687	523	185	56	12	1,462
Male	235	287	300	318	290	1,430
Urban Male	16	127	250	308	289	0
Rural Male	218	161	50	10	2	0
Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore						
Female	13	26	38	38	35	150
Urban Female	0	12	33	37	34	116
Rural Female	12	15	5	0	1	33
Male	5	5	10	8	29	57
Urban Male	0	4	10	8	28	50
Rural Male	5	1	1	0	0	7

Peru

1996 - SAMPLE SIZES

Part III: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD BEHAVIOR

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
Sanitary disposal of stools						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Wash hands prior to preparing food						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Handwashing facilities in household?						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bednet ownership						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bednet use by children						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bednet use by pregnant women						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Exclusive breastfeeding						
All	249	212	176	138	82	857
Urban	15	106	148	129	81	479
Rural	233	106	28	10	1	378
Female	126	114	104	67	39	450
Male	122	98	72	71	43	406
Timely complementary breastfeeding						
All	283	236	191	121	102	933
Urban	20	111	165	118	101	515
Rural	263	125	25	2	2	417
Female	137	121	100	57	41	456
Male	145	114	90	64	61	474
Bottle-feeding						
All	815	710	593	435	305	2,858
Urban	62	358	509	423	301	1,653
Rural	754	351	84	12	4	1,205
Female	413	383	321	222	150	1,489
Male	403	327	272	213	155	1,370

Peru

1996 - SAMPLE SIZES

Part III: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD BEHAVIOR (Cont.)

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
Iodized salt in household						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Vitamin A supplementation						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na
Female	na	na	na	na	na	na
Male	na	na	na	na	na	na
Tobacco and alcohol use, casual sexual partners, condom use for casual sex						
Female	4,512	5,018	5,927	6,553	6,941	28,951
Urban Female	346	2,562	5,121	6,342	6,895	21,266
Rural Female	4,167	2,456	806	210	45	7,684
Male	316	440	559	577	595	2,487
Urban Male	20	185	451	562	593	1,811
Rural Male	295	256	108	15	2	676
Domestic violence						
All	na	na	na	na	na	na
Urban	na	na	na	na	na	na
Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na

Peru

1996 - SAMPLE SIZES

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					Pop. Total
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	
School completion (Grade 5)						
Female	5,188	5,716	6,685	7,474	8,088	33,151
Urban female	394	2,864	5,775	7,236	8,038	24,306
Rural female	4,794	2,853	910	238	51	8,845
Male	5,324	6,088	6,956	7,306	7,388	33,062
Urban male	360	2,876	5,859	7,060	7,343	23,498
Rural male	4,965	3,211	1,096	246	45	9,564
School participation						
Female	2,221	2,011	1,793	1,348	1,127	8,500
Urban female	168	982	1,526	1,299	1,110	5,084
Rural female	2,054	1,029	267	49	17	3,416
Male	2,340	2,002	1,846	1,479	1,109	8,776
Urban male	174	922	1,559	1,416	1,103	5,174
Rural male	2,166	1,080	286	64	6	3,602
Mass media exposure						
Female	4,512	5,018	5,927	6,553	6,941	28,951
Urban female	346	2,562	5,121	6,342	6,895	21,266
Rural female	4,167	2,456	806	210	45	7,685
Male	316	440	559	577	595	2,487
Urban male	20	185	451	562	593	1,810
Rural male	295	256	108	15	2	677
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention						
Female	10,945	5,018	5,927	6,553	6,941	35,384
Urban female	346	2,562	5,121	6,342	6,895	21,266
Rural female	4,167	2,456	806	210	45	7,684
Male	316	440	559	577	595	2,487
Urban male	20	185	451	562	593	1,811
Rural male	295	256	108	15	2	676
Household decisionmaking and justification of violence						
All	4,512	5,018	5,927	6,553	6,941	28,951
Urban	346	2,562	5,121	6,342	6,895	21,266
Rural	4,167	2,456	806	210	45	7,685
Orphanhood						
All	13,001	11,602	10,665	8,789	6,685	50,742
Urban	970	5,571	9,054	8,434	6,623	30,652
Rural	12,030	6,031	1,611	356	62	20,091
Female	6,424	5,645	5,283	4,264	3,698	25,314
Male	6,572	5,953	5,382	4,525	2,986	25,418

Peru

1996 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

Part I: HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood illness and mortality						
Infant mortality rate	3.65	3.35	2.98	3.47	3.04	1.80
Under-five mortality rate	4.45	3.96	3.57	3.67	3.14	2.26
Prevalence of fever	0.94	1.04	1.15	1.09	1.33	0.51
Prevalence of diarrhea	0.75	0.88	0.83	0.93	0.84	0.39
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection	0.88	0.82	0.99	1.14	1.23	0.45
B. Fertility						
Total fertility rate	0.15	0.12	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.07
Adolescent fertility rate	9.00	8.00	6.00	4.00	3.00	3.00
C. Nutritional status						
<i>Children:</i>						
Moderate stunting	0.88	0.97	0.84	0.84	0.70	0.45
Severe stunting	0.80	0.58	0.48	0.29	0.28	0.30
Moderate underweight	0.69	0.54	0.45	0.34	0.30	0.28
Severe underweight	0.26	0.18	0.12	0.06	0.21	0.09
Mild anemia	3.24	3.28	3.63	3.47	4.89	1.70
Moderate anemia	2.80	3.44	3.13	3.49	5.62	1.59
Severe anemia	1.33	0.46	0.65	0.98	0.00	0.40
<i>Women:</i>						
Malnutrition	0.23	0.20	0.38	0.33	0.38	0.14
Mild anemia	2.45	2.63	2.94	2.86	2.35	1.20
Moderate anemia	1.41	1.68	1.78	1.42	1.52	0.69
Severe anemia	0.42	0.60	0.12	0.36	0.00	0.15
D. Female circumcision						
<i>Prevalence of circumcision:</i>						
Girls	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Prevalence of occlusion:</i>						
Girls	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Sexually transmitted disease						
<i>Prevalence of genital discharge:</i>						
Women	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
Men	0.43	0.33	0.25	0.47	0.71	0.23
<i>Prevalence of genital ulcer:</i>						
Women	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
Men	0.54	0.67	0.62	0.43	1.13	0.35

Peru

1996 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Childhood immunization						
BCG coverage	1.43	0.79	0.66	0.59	1.38	0.53
Measles coverage	1.72	1.54	1.71	1.37	2.39	0.80
DPT coverage	2.05	1.90	2.23	2.28	2.58	1.04
Full basic coverage	2.47	2.02	2.33	2.80	3.69	1.14
No basic coverage	0.98	0.29	0.14	0.29	0.09	0.30
Hepatitis B coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na
Yellow fever coverage	na	na	na	na	na	na
B. Treatment of childhood illnesses						
<i>Treatment of fever:</i>						
Medical treatment of fever	1.44	1.71	2.02	2.94	4.17	0.94
Treatment in a public facility	1.43	1.76	1.96	2.90	3.45	0.93
Treatment in a private facility	0.20	0.53	0.83	1.54	3.21	0.40
<i>Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI):</i>						
Medical treatment of ARI	1.96	2.31	2.79	3.30	4.56	1.24
Treatment in a public facility	1.94	2.29	2.77	3.29	4.12	1.17
Treatment in a private facility	0.30	0.91	1.35	2.15	3.89	0.60
<i>Treatment of diarrhea:</i>						
Use of oral rehydration therapy	1.81	1.96	2.21	2.79	4.58	1.07
Medical treatment of diarrhea	1.94	1.99	2.25	2.82	4.87	1.13
Treatment in a public facility	1.94	2.00	2.13	2.99	4.36	1.09
Treatment in a private facility	0.09	0.72	0.79	1.50	3.34	0.37
C. Antenatal and delivery care						
<i>Antenatal care (ANC) visits:</i>						
To a medically trained person	1.63	1.19	1.06	1.10	0.89	0.69
To a doctor	0.69	1.17	1.40	1.63	1.66	0.72
To a nurse or trained midwife	1.35	1.25	1.34	1.46	1.60	0.67
Multiple visits to a medically trained person	1.33	1.36	1.16	1.23	0.76	0.72
<i>Antenatal care content:</i>						
Tetanus toxoid	1.28	1.17	1.05	1.31	1.72	0.65
Prophylactic antimalarial treatment	na	na	na	na	na	na
Iron supplementation	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Delivery attendance:</i>						
By a medically trained person	0.85	1.56	1.41	0.95	0.60	0.87
By a doctor	0.39	1.27	1.47	1.56	1.80	0.69
By a nurse or trained midwife	0.65	1.14	1.23	1.42	1.75	0.59
In a public facility	0.60	1.47	1.65	1.40	1.76	0.83
In a private facility	0.10	0.48	0.51	1.01	1.59	0.31
At home	0.67	1.62	1.55	1.13	0.75	0.87
D. Contraceptive services						
<i>Contraceptive prevalence:</i>						
Women	1.24	1.12	1.06	1.12	1.28	0.56
Men	2.58	3.34	3.73	3.50	3.57	1.61
<i>Source of contraception - public sector:</i>						
Women	1.10	1.42	1.47	1.61	1.84	0.84
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na

Peru

1996 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

Part II: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - HNP SERVICE USE (Cont.)

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
D. Contraceptive services (cont.)						
<i>Source of contraception - private sector:</i>						
Women	0.99	1.39	1.41	1.58	1.82	0.83
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Treatment of adult illnesses						
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore:</i>						
Women	*	11.05	6.25	12.30	7.57	4.21
Men	*	*	*	*	*	10.65
<i>Treatment of genital discharge, ulcer, sore in public facilities:</i>						
Women	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
Men	0.66	0.71	0.69	0.64	1.50	0.45
<i>Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS:</i>						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na

Peru

1996 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

Part III: Intermediate Determinants of HNP Status - INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD BEHAVIOR

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Hygienic practices						
<i>Disposal of children's stools:</i>						
Sanitary disposal	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Handwashing:</i>						
Wash hands prior to preparing food	na	na	na	na	na	na
Handwashing facilities in household	na	na	na	na	na	na
B. Bednet ownership and use						
<i>Bednet ownership:</i>						
Bednet ownership	na	na	na	na	na	na
Treated bednet ownership	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Bednet use:</i>						
By children	na	na	na	na	na	na
By pregnant women	na	na	na	na	na	na
C. Breastfeeding						
Exclusive breastfeeding	2.73	3.95	5.16	5.44	7.62	2.11
Timely complementary feeding	3.28	3.19	3.28	4.83	6.17	1.73
Bottle-feeding	1.47	2.39	2.65	3.17	4.10	1.16
D. Micronutrient consumption						
<i>Iodized salt:</i>						
Availability of iodized salt in household	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Vitamin A:</i>						
Children	na	na	na	na	na	na
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Tobacco and alcohol use						
<i>Tobacco:</i>						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Alcohol:</i>						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
F. Sexual practices						
<i>Non-regular sexual partnerships:</i>						
Women	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.02
Men	1.34	1.11	1.48	1.44	1.45	0.63
<i>Condom usage with non-regular partner:</i>						
Women	*	*	*	*	*	*
Men	4.54	8.96	5.04	8.68	8.26	3.46
G. Domestic violence						
Ever experienced violence	na	na	na	na	na	na
Experienced violence in past year	na	na	na	na	na	na

Peru

1996 - STANDARD ERRORS OF QUINTILE ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL POPULATION

Part IV: UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HNP STATUS

Indicator	Wealth Quintiles					
	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High	Avg.
A. Education						
<i>School completion:</i>						
Women	1.28	1.03	0.69	0.53	0.37	0.48
Men	1.20	0.75	0.50	0.35	0.31	0.37
<i>School participation:</i>						
Girls	1.04	0.96	0.93	1.10	1.01	0.48
Boys	1.00	0.92	1.07	0.98	1.19	0.49
B. Exposure to mass media						
<i>Newspaper readership:</i>						
Women	1.15	1.42	0.90	0.75	0.55	0.91
Men	2.93	3.13	2.49	1.47	1.26	1.00
<i>Radio listenership:</i>						
Women	1.28	0.90	0.85	0.72	0.80	0.48
Men	3.05	2.75	2.21	1.82	2.14	1.04
<i>Television viewership:</i>						
Women	1.13	1.55	0.55	0.32	0.22	0.97
Men	2.80	3.20	1.43	0.59	0.70	0.81
C. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS						
<i>Knowledge about sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>						
Women	1.63	0.89	0.48	0.41	0.26	0.39
Men	2.26	1.57	0.55	0.30	0.00	0.43
<i>Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS:</i>						
Women	1.46	1.03	0.61	0.55	0.43	0.48
Men	2.92	3.17	1.77	1.23	1.21	0.93
<i>Attitudes toward HIV/AIDS:</i>						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	na	na	na	na	na
D. Status of women						
<i>Household decisionmaking:</i>						
Can seek own health care	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can seek children's health care	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can make daily household purchases	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can make large household purchases	na	na	na	na	na	na
Can make meal-related decisions	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Freedom of movement:</i>						
Can travel to visit family/relatives	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Other decisionmaking, attitudes:</i>						
Can decide how to spend own money	2.18	1.45	1.27	1.10	1.16	0.72
Can decide whether to have sex	na	na	na	na	na	na
Justifies domestic violence	na	na	na	na	na	na
E. Orphanhood						
Paternal orphan prevalence	0.27	0.31	0.25	0.32	0.31	0.13
Maternal orphan prevalence	0.21	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.30	0.11
Double orphan prevalence	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.11	0.12	0.04

Peru

1996 - ASSET DISTRIBUTION AND WEIGHTS

(FACTOR SCORE)

Asset Variable	Unweighted		Wealth Quintiles					Factor Score	
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Low	2nd	3rd	4th	High		Avg.
			Percentage of Population						
Has electricity	0.598	0.490	2.6%	43.7%	90.3%	99.1%	99.9%	67.1%	0.13066
Has radio	0.813	0.390	63.7%	82.3%	89.0%	96.2%	99.4%	86.1%	0.06572
Has television	0.580	0.493	4.3%	49.6%	86.4%	97.0%	99.8%	67.4%	0.12564
Has refrigerator	0.280	0.449	0.0%	2.3%	21.5%	56.0%	96.1%	35.2%	0.12010
Has bicycle	0.221	0.415	8.1%	21.8%	28.8%	24.7%	42.7%	25.2%	0.04477
Has motorcycle	0.042	0.200	0.2%	1.5%	3.2%	3.5%	8.5%	3.4%	0.03319
Has car	0.076	0.265	0.2%	2.0%	4.2%	8.1%	38.0%	10.5%	0.06535
Has telephone	0.135	0.341	0.0%	0.1%	1.9%	12.2%	78.9%	18.7%	0.09962
Has computer	0.020	0.141	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.7%	14.5%	3.1%	0.04554
Has a domestic worker not related to head	0.016	0.126	0.0%	0.3%	0.8%	1.4%	11.0%	2.7%	0.03571
Works on own or family's agricultural land	0.203	0.402	60.4%	25.1%	6.9%	2.5%	0.9%	19.2%	-0.07960
Uses piped drinking water in residence	0.507	0.500	3.6%	34.3%	57.6%	89.9%	98.0%	56.7%	0.11833
Uses a well in residence	0.038	0.191	4.2%	7.1%	5.2%	1.1%	0.2%	3.5%	-0.01106
Uses river, canal or surface water for drinking	0.214	0.410	65.6%	14.5%	2.1%	0.1%	0.0%	16.5%	-0.09763
Uses rain for drinking water	0.001	0.033	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.00406
Uses a public faucet (piped)	0.078	0.269	8.4%	14.0%	12.7%	2.5%	0.3%	7.6%	-0.02099
Uses a traditional public well	0.048	0.213	7.9%	7.6%	2.4%	0.5%	0.2%	3.7%	-0.02446
Uses water that is piped into the building	0.033	0.177	1.5%	3.7%	6.9%	2.0%	0.4%	2.9%	-0.00307
Uses bottled water	0.028	0.165	0.5%	8.2%	8.5%	3.2%	0.9%	4.2%	-0.00178
Uses other source of drinking water	0.052	0.223	8.1%	10.2%	4.5%	0.8%	0.1%	4.7%	-0.02281
Uses a flush toilet in residence/private	0.325	0.469	0.0%	2.2%	28.3%	75.9%	96.5%	40.7%	0.12768
Uses bush,field as latrine	0.325	0.468	76.6%	40.4%	11.1%	0.7%	0.0%	25.8%	-0.10937
Uses a private latrine	0.236	0.425	19.5%	44.6%	36.6%	10.3%	0.5%	22.2%	-0.02554
Uses a public latrine	0.032	0.177	2.9%	5.8%	4.4%	0.8%	0.0%	2.8%	-0.01108
Uses a flush toilet in residence/public	0.046	0.210	0.1%	2.0%	10.7%	10.5%	2.5%	5.1%	0.01927
Uses a flush toilet outside residence/private	0.005	0.070	0.1%	0.8%	1.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%	0.00013
Uses a flush toilet outside of residence/public	0.014	0.116	0.3%	1.6%	4.1%	0.9%	0.2%	1.4%	0.00296
Uses other type of latrine	0.015	0.120	0.4%	2.2%	3.3%	0.6%	0.1%	1.3%	-0.00056
Has dirt, sand, dung as principal floor in dwelling	0.501	0.500	92.0%	84.4%	44.3%	6.3%	0.1%	45.4%	-0.12065
Has wood, plank principal floor in dwelling	0.072	0.259	3.4%	5.5%	7.8%	4.5%	2.0%	4.6%	-0.00342
Has cement principal floor	0.336	0.472	0.3%	8.7%	44.5%	81.8%	52.5%	37.6%	0.09794
Has other type of flooring	0.020	0.140	4.4%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	0.8%	1.7%	-0.01749
Has parquet or polished wood floors	0.026	0.160	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.9%	21.0%	4.5%	0.04472
Has tiles for main flooring material	0.028	0.165	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	4.4%	17.8%	4.7%	0.04024
Has vinyl or asphalt strips as flooring material	0.015	0.121	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.9%	6.0%	1.5%	0.02990
Number of members per sleeping room	3.087	2.010	5.0	3.9	3.5	2.8	1.8	3.4	-0.07101

PART VI. ANNEXES

- A. SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**
- B. USE OF INFORMATION FROM THIS REPORT TO MONITOR THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF PEOPLE SERVED BY HNP PROGRAMS**
- C. COUNTRIES COVERED BY THE HNP-POVERTY REPORT PROJECT**

ANNEX A. SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL INEQUALITY DATA

World Bank HNP/Poverty Country Report Website:
<http://www.worldbank.org/hnp/povertyandhealth/countrydata>.

This World Bank website provides the full texts and tables for all fifty-six countries covered by the HNP/Poverty Country Report Project. (A list of the countries covered appears in annex C, at the end of this report.) Also available at the site are summary tables, organized by indicator, designed to facilitate cross-country comparisons in inequality with respect to particular indicators.

DHS Country Reports: <http://www.measuredhs.com/countries>.

All DHS final country reports produced since 2003 include quintile-specific tabulations in approximately 50-100 of the reports' HNP indicator tables. The tables deal with some of the indicators covered in this volume, and with many that are not.

UNICEF Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey Website:
<http://www.childinfo.org/MICS2/natlMICSrepz/MICSnatrep.htm>.

The UNICEF Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) project is generally similar to the DHS program, but covers a somewhat different set of countries and indicators. The "standard tables" section for each country listed at the MICS website provides wealth-based, quintile-specific information in around 40-45 of the tables related to hnp, education, and child labor. In deriving these quintile-specific estimates, the MICS investigators have employed a wealth index similar to the one used here.

World Health Organization World Health Survey Website:
<http://www.who.int/healthinfo/survey/en/index.html>.

The World Health Organization's World Health Survey (WHS) includes such issues as self-assessed adult health status; coverage of interventions against adult chronic diseases and against maternal and child health problems; household health expenditures; insurance coverage; and health system responsiveness. Approximately seventy countries – developed as well as developing – have been covered thus far. Household wealth information has been collected and used to prepare quintile-specific estimates for many of the indicators appearing in the reports on these countries.

METHODS AND RESOURCES FOR FURTHER INEQUALITY ANALYSIS

Shea Oscar Rutstein and Kiersten Johnson, *The DHS Wealth Index*, DHS Comparative Reports No. 6 (Calverton, Maryland, USA: ORC Macro, August 2004) (Available at: http://www.measuredhs.com/pubs/pub_details.cfm?ID=470&srchTp=type).

This DHS publication, by two of the co-authors of the current report, describes in detail the construction of the wealth index that underlies the data presented in the basic tables.

Deon Filmer and Lant H. Pritchett, "Estimating Wealth Effects without Expenditure Data – or Tears: An Application to Education Enrollments in States in India," *Demography* 38, no.1 (February 2001): 115-132.

This seminal piece gave birth to the wealth index procedure used in the current volume. It also includes three of the previously-cited country case studies demonstrating the close relationship between results produced using wealth and those based on consumption as an indicator of household economic status.

Owen O'Donnell, Eddy van Doorslaer, Adam Wagstaff, and Magnus Lindelow. *Quantitative Techniques for Health Equity Analysis*. Washington D.C.: The World Bank, forthcoming.

Among the topics covered in this comprehensive overview of available quantitative techniques are the measurement of living standards using a wealth index and other approaches (chapter 6) and the concentration index as a measure of inequality (chapter 8).

DHS Country Data Sets: <http://www.measuredhs.com/accesssurveys/search>.

The data sets for all DHS surveys undertaken since 2003 include two pieces of information for each household that are designed to help investigators prepare quintile-specific tabulations for any indicator. These are: 1) the household wealth score; and 2) the economic quintile to which individuals in the household belong. Any tabulation using these pieces of information will be comparable to the figures appearing here.

ANNEX B. USE OF INFORMATION FROM THIS REPORT TO MONITOR THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF PEOPLE SERVED BY HNP PROGRAMS

The wealth or asset approach employed in this report can be used to monitor the economic status of people served by health, nutrition, and population (hnp) programs in two ways. The first, simpler way is suitable for monitoring nationwide, facility-based programs. A second, fuller version can also be employed for other types of programs, such as initiatives undertaken only in some parts of a country, or activities like mass education or outreach programs that do not operate through facilities.

BASIC MONITORING OF NATIONWIDE FACILITY-BASED PROGRAMS

The economic distribution of patients in a nationwide, facility-based program (say, a network of rural health posts, antenatal care clinics, emergency obstetrical facilities, or hospitals) can be determined through an exit survey of facility patients, using the wealth questionnaire and the set of quintile cut-off points that immediately follow this text, and which have been created using the information presented in part III.C. The questionnaire can be employed to measure the economic status of any individual responding to the questions on it. The set of cut-off points can serve to compare the distribution of the respondents' economic status with that of the nationally-representative sample of people interviewed by the DHS survey on which the present report is based.

The first step is to use the questionnaire in interviewing an adequately-large sample of patients attending the facility-based services of interest. The wealth score for each patient can then be calculated by multiplying the response to each question by the item scores also provided on the questionnaire, and summing the results. After this has been done, the quintile cut-off points can be used to place each individual in the economic quintile to which (s)he belongs. The number of patients and percentage of total patients in each quintile can then be calculated.

Since each quintile defined by the cut-off points contains 20 percent of the individuals in the nationally-representative DHS sample, the patients belonging to any such quintile containing significantly more (or less) than 20 percent of the total are over- (under-) represented relative to the national population. When the percentage of patients in each of the five quintiles is viewed as a whole, the result is a frequency distribution that indicates the spread of service beneficiaries across economic classes of individuals.²¹ For example:

- A service that favors the poorest people would have substantially more than 20 percent of its patients in each of the lowest one or two economic quintiles; considerably less than 20 percent of its patients in each of the highest quintiles.

²¹ That is, across economic classes of all individuals in the sample population. Estimates pertaining to quintiles of only those individuals needing services require adjusting the results of the procedure described here through application of the relevant quintile-specific, sample-size figures presented in part III.A.

- A service that reaches all economic classes equally would draw roughly the same proportion of total patients from the lower and upper quintiles.
- A service that favors the least poor population groups would have well over 20 percent of its patients in each of the highest one or two quintiles, considerably less than 20 percent of its patients in each of the lowest quintiles.

FULLER MONITORING OF FACILITY-BASED AND OF OTHER PROGRAMS

While capable of providing far more information than currently exists about the distribution of a program's beneficiaries, the approach just described has important limitations. For example, it cannot deal with the many important types of health programs that do not deliver services primarily through facilities – mass media health education, household visits by health workers, and many social marketing initiatives, for example. It is also limited in its ability to assess programs working only with certain areas within a country: it can compare the economic status of the programs' beneficiaries with that of the national population, but not with that of the specific sub-national areas where the programs are active. Further, it focuses primarily on only one of the two important dimensions of monitoring the distribution of program beneficiaries: that is, incidence or focus – the percentage of program benefits that flow to the poor. It cannot deal nearly so well with the second dimension, which concerns coverage, or the percentage of the poor that the program reaches.

These limitations can be overcome by a modified version of the approach described above that relies on a household- rather than facility-based survey. A household survey can generate a set of data containing the full range of information needed to produce an equity assessment by collecting two types of information: first, about the household's wealth or assets, using the questions in the left-hand column of the attached questionnaire;²² and second, about the household members' use of or exposure to the services provided by the program(s) of interest. The collected data can be analyzed in either (or both) of two ways, depending on the type of information desired:

- One way would be to use only data from the household survey. The procedure would be analogous to that for a DHS survey employed in this report:
 - Asset information from the survey-generated data set would be used as the basis for the construction of a wealth index, weighting the individual items using some method like principal components analysis.
 - The individuals in the sample would be ranked in order of the index values for their households, then divided into groups like quintiles.
 - The coverage rates in each quintile for the service of interest would be calculated.
- A second approach would be to use the weights for each item appearing on the attached questionnaire in determining the wealth of each individual, instead of calculating the weights from the new household data set. Once the individuals' wealth is determined, the individuals would be ranked, divided into quintiles, and the coverage rate in each quintile would be calculated. In the case of programs undertaken in only one region of the country, it would

²² Or, if one is willing to forego the benefits of the second analytical approach described below, using any of several other asset questionnaires that exist. Examples include the INDEPTH health equity survey tool (available at: www.indepth-network.org/core_documents/indepthtools.htm) or the model questionnaire developed by M. Mahood Khan and David Hotchkiss of the PHR Plus project (which can be found at: www.phrplus.org).

provide a comparison of the economic status of the people served with that of the entire country rather than of only the region where the programs are active;²³ in the case of nationwide as well as regional programs, it would permit a comparison with the other service programs covered in this report.

²³ This additional perspective could be particularly helpful in an assessment of a program seeking to reach the poor by focusing on especially backward districts. A report presenting only a finding that the program was reaching the better-off people in those districts could produce an impression that it had failed to reach its intended beneficiaries. But a comparison between the economic status of the program's beneficiaries with that of the national population might well reveal that most of the beneficiaries were poor by national standards and that the program was thus considerably more successful than otherwise thought.

Peru
2000 - ASSET QUESTIONNAIRE

Question	Score if "Yes"	Score if "No"	Item Score
<i>1. In your household, is/are there?</i>			
Electricity	0.06768	-0.10886	_____
One or more radios	0.02227	-0.09503	_____
One or more televisions	0.06918	-0.10315	_____
One or more refrigerators	0.13994	-0.05142	_____
One or more bicycles	0.03981	-0.01069	_____
One or more motorcycles	0.08688	-0.00326	_____
One or more cars	0.15196	-0.01277	_____
One or more telephones	0.16931	-0.03193	_____
One or more computers	0.20728	-0.00792	_____
<i>2. Does your household have a domestic worker not related to head?</i>			
	0.17881	-0.00250	_____
<i>3. Do the members of your household work their own or family's agricultural land?</i>			
	0.01089	-0.02913	_____
<i>4. What is the principal source of drinking water for your household?</i>			
Piped water in residence	0.06681	-0.08150	_____
Piped water in the building	-0.00519	0.00022	_____
Public faucet (piped)	-0.06169	0.00520	_____
Well in residence	-0.04007	0.00147	_____
Traditional public well	-0.07592	0.00364	_____
River, canal or surface water	-0.12123	0.03279	_____
Rainwater	-0.11985	0.00007	_____
Tanker truck	0.00863	-0.00015	_____
Other	-0.05079	0.00110	_____
<i>5. What is the principal source of fuel for cooking used by your household?</i>			
Wood	-0.09319	0.07078	_____
Dung, manure	-0.09559	0.00515	_____
Charcoal	-0.01255	0.00019	_____
Kerosene	0.05088	-0.00955	_____
Gas	0.11895	-0.05293	_____
Electricity	0.16576	-0.00128	_____
Other	-0.11279	0.00045	_____
Does not cook	-0.00151	0.00003	_____
<i>6. What is the principal type of toilet facility used by your household?:</i>			
Private flush toilet in residence	0.12270	-0.06673	_____
Shared flush toilet in residence	0.06311	-0.00163	_____
Private flush toilet outside residence	-0.00593	0.00004	_____
Shared flush toilet outside of residence	0.02097	-0.00047	_____
Private latrine	-0.05111	0.01867	_____
Public latrine	-0.05812	0.00169	_____
Bush, field as latrine	-0.10060	0.04256	_____
Other	-0.02409	0.00002	_____
<i>7. Does your household share a toilet with other households?</i>			
	0.00543	-0.00044	_____

Peru

2000 - ASSET QUESTIONNAIRE (Cont.)

Question	Score if "Yes"	Score if "No"	Item Score
<i>8. What is the principal material used for the floors in your household?</i>			
Dirt, sand, dung	-0.08354	0.08321	_____
Cement	0.09578	-0.04889	_____
Wood plank	-0.04027	0.00334	_____
Parquet, polished wood	0.19714	-0.00411	_____
Tile	0.17788	-0.00628	_____
Vinyl, asphalt strips	0.18773	-0.00364	_____
Other	-0.09849	0.00127	_____
<i>9. What is the principal material used for the walls of your household?</i>			
Bare brick, cement blocks	0.12994	-0.06361	_____
Stone with lime or cement	-0.01535	0.00017	_____
Adobe (sun-dried brick)	-0.06151	0.05364	_____
Bamboo with mud	-0.03916	0.00148	_____
Stone with mud	-0.12519	0.00193	_____
Wood plank	-0.07659	0.00997	_____
Plywood	-0.00286	0.00002	_____
Rustic mats	-0.07659	0.00997	_____
Other	-0.11725	0.00136	_____
<i>10. What is the principal material used for the roof of your household?</i>			
Cement	0.15526	-0.04392	_____
Ceramic tiles	-0.07258	0.01281	_____
Wood	0.05721	-0.00064	_____
Calamine, cement fibre	-0.02203	0.01515	_____
Bamboo, rustic mat with mud	0.02177	-0.00185	_____
Palm leaf, thatch	-0.12800	0.01808	_____
Other	-0.10827	0.00088	_____
<i>11. How many rooms are there in your household?</i>	$\left(\frac{\# \text{ people} - 2.82}{1.60}\right) \times -0.063$		_____
<i>12. How many people are there for each sleeping room in your household?</i>	$\left(\frac{\# \text{ people} - 2.69}{1.84}\right) \times -0.045$		_____
Total Household Asset Score (sum of individual item scores)			_____

2000 - QUINTILE CUT-OFF POINTS

Wealth Quintile	Asset Index Value	
	Bottom Cut-Off	Top Cut-Off
Low	Low	-0.85898
Second	-0.85898	-0.16560
Third	-0.16560	0.72126
Fourth	0.72126	1.37943
High	1.37943	High

ANNEX C. COUNTRIES COVERED BY THE HNP - POVERTY REPORT PROJECT*

East Asia and Pacific

Cambodia	2000
Indonesia	1997, 2002-03
Philippines	1998, 2003
Vietnam	1997, 2002

Europe and Central Asia

Armenia	2000
Kazakhstan	1995, 1999
Kyrgyz Rep.	1997
Turkey	1993, 1998
Turkmenistan	2000
Uzbekistan	1996

Latin America and the Caribbean

Bolivia	1998, 2003
Brazil	1996
Colombia	1995, 2000, 2005
Dominican Rep.	1996, 2002
Guatemala	1995, 1998-99
Haiti	1994-95, 2000
Nicaragua	1997- 98, 2001
Paraguay	1990
Peru	1996, 2000

Middle East and North Africa

Egypt	1995, 2000
Jordan	1997
Morocco	1992, 2003-04
Yemen	1997

South Asia

Bangladesh	1996-97, 1999-2000, 2004
India	1992-93, 1998-99
Nepal	1996, 2001
Pakistan	1990-91

Sub-Saharan Africa

Benin	1996, 2001
Burkina Faso	1992-3, 1998-9, 2003
Cameroon	1991, 1998, 2004
Central African Rep.	1994-95
Chad	1996-97, 2004
Comoros	1996
Cote d'Ivoire	1994
Eritrea	1995
Ethiopia	2000
Gabon	2000
Ghana	1993, 1998, 2003
Guinea	1999
Kenya	1993, 1998, 2003
Madagascar	1997
Malawi	1992, 2000
Mali	1995-96, 2001
Mauritania	2000-01
Mozambique	1997, 2003
Namibia	1992, 2000
Niger	1998
Nigeria	1990, 2003
Rwanda	2000
Senegal	1997
South Africa	1998
Tanzania	1996, 1999, 2004
Togo	1998
Uganda	1995, 2000-01
Zambia	1996, 2001-02
Zimbabwe	1994, 1999

* Note: electronic versions of reports for all countries are currently available at: www.worldbank.org/povertyandhealth/countrydata. While supplies last, paper copies may be obtained at no charge by sending a request to the World Bank's health advisory service: healthpop@worldbank.org.