Coping with the costs of illness in slum households in Bangladesh. An empirical analysis of the relationship between income distribution and household behaviour
Desmet, M.

Citation for published version (APA):

General rights
It is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), other than for strictly personal, individual use, unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

Disclaimer/Complaints regulations
If you believe that digital publication of certain material infringes any of your rights or (privacy) interests, please let the Library know, stating your reasons. In case of a legitimate complaint, the Library will make the material inaccessible and/or remove it from the website. Please Ask the Library: http://uba.uva.nl/en/contact, or a letter to: Library of the University of Amsterdam, Secretariat, Singel 425, 1012 WP Amsterdam, The Netherlands. You will be contacted as soon as possible.
REFERENCES


Chen MA. *Coping with Seasonality and Drought*. Sage, New Delhi, 1991.


Collins C. and Green A. (1994) Decentralisation and Primary Health Care: some negative implications in
developing countries. As quoted in Sköld M., 1999.


Davis P. and Howden-Chapman Ph. Translating research findings into health policy. Social Science and Medicine 1996;3(5):865-872.


Gesler A.M. Morbidity measurement in household surveys in developing areas. Social Science and Medicine 1979;13D:223-6.


Gonosasthya Kendra. Internal documents; 1996.


Gunatilleke G. Poverty and Health in Developing countries and the potential role of technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC) for the poverty alleviation and health development. WHO/ICO/MESD 16. World Health Organisation, 1995.


Heller P. A model of the demand for medical and health services in Peninsular Malaysia. Social Science and Medicine 1982; 16(3):267-84.

International Labour Organisation, World Bank, Université de Lyon. Re-insurance for community-based health insurance; 2000. This proposal has won first prize at the World Bank Development Market Place in 2000, and is suggested to be tested in Uganda.


Mills A., Gilson L. Health economics for developing countries: A survival kit. London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, EPC Publication No.17; 1988.


Mouchiroud A., UNFPA Resident Representative in Bangladesh at the presentation in Dhaka of the 1996 UNFPA State of World Population.


Raj N.C. Small credit associations and income generating activities towards the development of social economy in South-Asia. Proceedings International Seminar, Centre for Development Research and Training, Xavier Institute of Management, Bhubaneswar, Orissa, India; 1996.


Rossi-Espagnet A. Primary health care in the context of rapid urbanization. Community Development Journal. 1983;


Sadik N. UNFPA Executive Director at the presentation of the 1996 UNFPA State of World Population.


Sen A. On Economic Inequality. The Radcliffe Lectures delivered in the University of Warwick. Clarendon Press. Oxford, 1973, 29-31. 'The Lorenz curve is a curve whereby the percentages of the population arranged from the poorest to the richest are represented on the horizontal axis and the percentages of income enjoyed by the bottom x% of the population is shown on the vertical axis. If everyone has the same income the Lorenz curve will be simply the diagonal, but in the absence of perfect equality, the bottom income groups a proportionately lower share of income. Therefore, it is obvious that any Lorenz curve must lie below the diagonal (except the one of complete equality which would be the diagonal), and its slope will increasingly rise as we move to richer and richer sections of the population.' (p.30)

The Gini coefficient, G, is the ratio of the difference between the line of absolute equality (the diagonal) and the Lorenz curve to the triangular region underneath the diagonal. ' (p.30) The formula is: 

\[ G = 1 + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{2}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i \], for \( y_1 \geq y_2 \geq \ldots \geq y_n \) (p.31). The Gini-coefficient has always a value between 0 (perfect equality) and 1 (total inequality).


Tiranti DJ. Essential drugs. The Bangladesh example four years on. Oxford: New Internationalist Publications,
1986.


Van Lerberghe W. and Lafort Y. The role of the hospital in the District. Delivering or supporting primary health care? World Health Organisation, Geneva, and, the Public Health Research and Training Unit, Institute for Tropical Medicine, Antwerp, Belgium. (Unpublished document WHO/SHS/CC/90.2)


