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URBAN CHILD POVERTY, HEALTH, AND SURVIVAL IN LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

DHS COMPARATIVE REPORTS 40



August 2016

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The report was prepared by Shea O. Rutstein, Sarah Staveteig, Rebecca Winter, and Jennifer Yourkavitch.

DHS Comparative Reports No. 40

**Urban Child Poverty, Health, and Survival in Low- and
Middle-Income Countries**

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Acknowledgments: The authors would like to thank Jennifer Winestock Luna for her thoughtful review, Thomas Pullum for his consultation and input, and Trinadh Dontamsetti and Clara Burgert-Brucker for their assistance with disaggregating urban areas in the datasets.

Editor: Diane Stoy

Document Production: Natalie La Roche

This study was carried out with support provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through The DHS Program (#AID-OAA-C-13-00095). The views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.

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Recommended citation:

Rutstein, Shea O., Sarah Staveteig, Rebecca Winter, and Jennifer Yourkavitch. 2016. *Urban Child Poverty, Health, and Survival in Low- and Middle-Income Countries*. DHS Comparative Reports No. 40. Rockville, Maryland, USA: ICF International.

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Preface

The Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program is one of the principal sources of international data on fertility, family planning, maternal and child health, nutrition, mortality, environmental health, HIV/AIDS, malaria, and provision of health services.

One of the objectives of The DHS Program is to provide policymakers and program managers in low- and middle-income countries with easily accessible data on levels and trends for a wide range of health and demographic indicators. DHS Comparative Reports provide such information, usually for a large number of countries in each report. These reports are largely descriptive, without multivariate methods, but when possible they include confidence intervals and/or statistical tests.

The topics in the DHS Comparative Reports series are selected by The DHS Program in consultation with the United States Agency for International Development.

It is hoped that the DHS Comparative Reports will be useful to researchers, policymakers, and survey specialists, particularly those engaged in work in low- and middle-income countries.

Sunita Kishor
Director, The DHS Program

Abstract

This report examines levels and trends in poverty, health status, and use of health services among children under age 5 living in large cities in low- and middle-income countries, and compares their health status and use of services to those of their other urban, rural, and non-poor counterparts. Twenty-six countries were selected for inclusion; these are the countries with one or more large cities of more than one million inhabitants in 2014 and that had at least two DHS surveys, one between 1998 and 2004 and a second in or after 2010. Poverty was assessed using the method of unsatisfied basic needs (UBN) to provide comparable levels in three categories (extremely poor, moderately poor, and not poor). Differentials in levels and decadal trends in 17 health indicators were examined, and the results are shown for individual countries, as well as for the pooled weighted cross-country averages.

On average, across the 26 low- and middle-income countries studied, we estimate that three out of four children under age 5 live in extreme poverty. Poverty is highest in rural areas. About half of children under age 5 who live in large cities are extremely poor, over half in other urban areas, and more than 4 of 5 in rural areas. While extreme poverty has decreased overall and in rural areas, extreme poverty has increased in large cities.

The chances of survival of children under age 5 are greatest in urban areas compared to rural areas. Poor children in large cities and other urban areas have similar chances of survival to age 5. Nutritional status of poor children in large cities is better than in other urban areas, which in turn is better than in rural areas. Both infant and under-five mortality have decreased substantially, with the greatest decadal decline observed among the extremely poor. Small improvements were made in children's nutritional status, notably for stunting and anemia. Nutritional status has improved more among the poor than non-poor children in all areas, including the large cities. The survival gap between the poor and non-poor has narrowed considerably. Similarly, the disadvantage of poor children in stunting and anemia has been reduced.

Among the 12 indicators of health service use in this report, nine show moderate or large differences between the poor and the not poor. The gap between the poor and not poor has narrowed for eight of these indicators. In large cities, the gap decreased for 10 of the 12 indicators, although the narrowing was small for three indicators.

Overall, there appear to be numerous health advantages to living in an urban area, but these advantages are not conferred to all children. In survival, we see stark disparities across levels of poverty. For all indicators, the urban extremely poor children fare better than their rural extremely poor counterparts, but not as well as non-poor rural children. Despite the narrowing of gaps in many health outcomes between poor and non-poor and between urban and rural areas, the persistence of poverty and increases in extreme poverty in large cities in low- and middle-income countries remain cause for concern.

1. Introduction

1.1. Rationale for This Study

The world's population has been steadily urbanizing for several decades due to rapid population growth and a "transformed" global economy, both of which have been fueled by political and technological changes (Cohen 2006). The majority of the world's people have lived in cities since 2007 (Harpham 2009). Developing countries have had a slower rate of urbanization than middle- and upper-income countries, although this trend is expected to reverse in the coming decades (United Nations Population Division 2015).

There is mixed evidence about the effect of urbanization on child health. On one hand, urban residents generally have higher incomes than their rural counterparts and urban environments offer proximity to health resources that are lacking in rural environments. On the other hand, the rate of urban growth in developing countries can easily outpace expansion of the infrastructure such as transportation, water, and sanitation. High population density is often associated with poor sanitation and can facilitate disease transmission. Mortality has declined more in urban than rural areas of low- and middle-income countries (LMIC) over the past 60 years, although poor urban areas—slums—have recently had higher mortality (Garenne 2010). To further examine health conditions in urban and rural environments of LMICs, this report summarizes recent trends (2000-2015) in child health indicators in 26 countries and compares them by poverty level and place of residence. We hypothesize that large urban areas have different health dynamics than smaller urban areas, some of which may be settlements of a few thousand persons. We therefore distinguish large cities (those over 1 million in 2014) from other urban settlements and rural areas. Our analyses seek to show how the percent of children that are extremely poor has changed over time; health indicator differences between urban poor and their wealthier counterparts; and, how gaps in health by poverty level in urban areas compare to rural areas. In particular, the report seeks answers to the following questions about children under age 5:

A. Children's poverty:

1. What is the level of poverty among children by urbanicity? Is poverty more or less concentrated among children under age 5 versus the overall household population?
2. Is poverty among children increasing or decreasing?
3. In which countries is the percentage of poor children greatest? In which countries is the percentage of poor children greatest in large cities?

B. Children's health status

1. Has the health status of poor children improved? Has the health status of poor children in large cities improved?
2. Are poor children in large cities more disadvantaged in health status than poor children in other urban and rural areas?
3. Has the gap in health status narrowed between poor and non-poor children? In large urban areas?

C. Health services

1. Is there a gap in health service utilization between poor and non-poor children? In large cities and other urban areas?
2. Has the gap in health service utilization narrowed?

D. Country comparison

1. Which countries are doing the best and the worst in narrowing the gaps in health status and health service utilization?

This section grounds those questions in extant literature, and provides an overview and description of trends in urbanization and different types of urban areas, a discussion of key literature about child health in urban areas, and a comparison of measures of urban poverty.

1.2. Background

Urbanization: overview and trends

Over 50% of the world's population lived in urban areas in 2014; this has increased from 30% in 1950 and is projected to be 66% in 2050 (United Nations Population Division 2015). There are regional differences: 80% of the population of Latin America and the Caribbean, 37% of the population of sub-Saharan Africa, and 48% of the population of Asia lived in urban areas. According to the report, trends in rapid urbanization yield projections that more than half of the population of sub-Saharan Africa and nearly two-thirds of the population of Asia will be living in urban areas by 2040.

Urbanization is characterized by population movement into cities and includes attributes such as relying on the public administration for services; depending on food and water that is delivered; changes in infant feeding and food consumption patterns; exposure to pollution; changes in the physical environment that increase the risk of disease, disability and death from poisonings and injuries; changes in social values and behavior; and exposure to tobacco, alcohol, and drugs (Gracey 2002). Rapid growth in urban populations over the past few decades has overwhelmed the administrative capacity to provide adequate services in many urban environments; challenges to sustainable urban development are anticipated to be greatest for small-to-medium urban areas, particularly in Africa (Cohen 2006). Migration to cities from poor rural areas and high fertility rates in urban areas have contributed to rapid urbanization in sub-Saharan Africa (Anyamele 2009). In addition, climate change and more specifically, less rainfall, along with increased mobility in response to fewer political restrictions over the past few decades, have increased urbanization in sub-Saharan Africa (Barrios, Bertinelli, and Strobl 2006).

Types of urban areas

Globally, there is no uniform definition of an urban area. National statistical offices have established varying thresholds based on population size of a settlement or a combination of population size and the proportion of residents employed in agriculture (United Nations Population Division 2015). Urban areas thus range from small settlements of a few thousand people to mega-cities with more than 10 million. Most urban residents of LMICs live in small cities and towns where health care shortages are similar to those in rural areas and poverty rates are higher than in larger cities (Montgomery 2009). Slums are overcrowded, poor, and informal urban settlements with poor sanitation that tend to be concentrated in rapidly urbanizing megacities (Fink, Günther, and Hill 2014). Slums foster distinct health inequalities in large urban areas such as differential access to safe water, electricity, and health services (Anyamele 2009).

Poor neighborhoods may not be uniformly poor, and may have some wealthy residents (Montgomery and Hewett 2005). This fact has implications for programs and research. Likewise, slums are not uniformly poor, and not all poor people live in slums. One study in India found that 80% of poor urban households were not located in slums (Montgomery 2009). The author concludes that more research is needed to determine whether poverty alleviation strategies should target poor neighborhoods (places) or poor individuals (living in many neighborhoods).

Child health in urban areas

Urbanization has profound effects on infant and child health around the world (Gracey 2002). In LMICs, overcrowding and environmental pollution increase the risk of undernutrition, respiratory infection, and diarrheal diseases (Gracey 2002). Although access to services is generally better in urban areas, and there is an inverse association between urbanization and child mortality in some African countries (Anyamele 2009), those who live in urban areas often face challenges in obtaining health care. They may have to choose from inadequately supplied and trained public health services, expensive private health services, or self-medication through drug dispensaries (Harpham 2009).

The “urban advantage” for health is well documented, although averages obscure important sub-group differences (Montgomery 2009). Some urban poor have health indicators similar to people living in rural areas; in fact, there was higher infant mortality in Nairobi’s slums than in rural areas of Kenya (Montgomery 2009). Other research found that where maternal health care is good in African countries, urban poor tend to be worse off than rural poor (Anyamele 2009). In sub-Saharan Africa, larger socioeconomic inequalities in stunting were found in urban than in rural areas; parental education, community socioeconomic status, and other maternal and child factors explained only a small part of the within-urban variance in child malnutrition (Fotso 2006). The author concludes that the so-called “urban advantage” in health hides large disparities between poor and non-poor in urban areas and that the urban poor need specific policies and programs.

A simple urban/rural comparison in three African countries showed higher stunting and underweight prevalence among children born in rural areas compared with urban areas of Angola, the Central African Republic, and Senegal; however, when stratified by wealth, there was no difference according to place of residence (Kennedy et al. 2006). Wealthy and poor subgroups exist in both types of areas, and poverty seems to be a stronger predictor of chronic undernutrition than area of residence (Kennedy et al. 2006). However, urban and rural lifestyles differ and this should be considered when designing programs (Kennedy et al. 2006). Care seeking is lower for the poor when compared to rich families in both areas, and richer people are more likely to obtain care, be seen by a doctor, and receive medicine when they are ill (Anyamele 2009; Schellenberg et al. 2003).

There is mixed evidence of how well very poor children in urban areas do when compared with their rural counterparts. An analysis of DHS data from 73 LMICs indicated that children living in slums generally have better health indicators than their rural counterparts, but are worse off than the children living in wealthier neighborhoods within the same urban area (Fink, Günther, and Hill 2014). The study found that much of that observed difference was explained by access to health services, maternal education, and household wealth. Overall, children living in urban areas (slum or not) fared better than their rural counterparts in terms of mortality and stunting, but not in the incidence of recent illness. In contrast, Van de Poel et al. (2007) found that urban poor had higher rates of stunting and mortality than their rural counterparts, and that household wealth and sociodemographic factors explained most of the observed differences between urban and rural stunting and mortality rates.

Urbanization has been associated with improvements in some health indicators but not others, and may exacerbate a household’s vulnerability to poor health. Van de Poel et al. (2007) found that the rural-urban gap in stunting does not always mirror the mortality gap; their study of 47 countries found that the stunting

gap between urban and rural areas in the Latin America/Caribbean region was 1.5 times higher than the mortality gap. In addition, some urban poor experience a double burden of ill health, in which there is a disproportionate burden of both infectious and non-communicable disease, and one household may have both malnourished children and obese adults (Harpham 2009).

Migrants to urban areas may face higher risks of poor health. A study in Bangladesh found that child survival was worse among migrants living in urban areas than among impoverished lifelong urban residents, with the worst indicators found among recent migrants (Islam and Azad 2008). This study also found that housing conditions and access to clean water and sanitation were critical determinants of survival for urban children.

Measurement of poverty

Wealth and health are correlated although the relationship may not be as simple as it seems. For example, non-poor households located in urban areas that lack clean water and sanitation services face threats to health that wealth alone cannot overcome (Montgomery 2009). Defining poverty only as a function of income focuses policy efforts on poverty reduction strategies like job creation that may not improve health without other interventions. In addition, investments in health can reduce poverty such as the provision (and use) of bednets that can avert loss of income due to illness (ibid).

As previously noted, focusing on averages hides inequalities among sub-groups; while disaggregation is important, sufficiently detailed data that permit such analyses are rare (Montgomery 2009). In addition, there are different types of urban poor. Mabogunje (2005) classifies the urban poor as new poor (recent poor); borderline poor (employed but unskilled and living below the poverty line); and chronic poor (poverty that lasts at least 5 years, and is often caused by the rural to urban transition rather than specific urban conditions). Health differences among these groups are difficult to measure due to the cross-sectional nature of most data collected in developing countries.

The choice of wealth index affects the magnitude of the outcome (Anyamele 2009; Houweling, Kunst, and Mackenbach 2003). Following the work of Filmer and Pritchett (2001), typical measures of household wealth are derived from principal components analysis, which is also the method adopted by The DHS Program in its own wealth index (Rutstein and Johnson 2004). Kennedy et al. (2006) used principal components analysis of household assets to derive wealth index quintiles. Van de Poel et al. (2007) also used principal components analysis to create a household wealth index. They believe that the DHS wealth index underestimates the wealth of rural households because the DHS variables collected more information about assets typical of urban areas (television) and less for rural areas (grazing rights and living quarters for livestock). The DHS wealth index has subsequently been revised to incorporate separate approaches for rural and urban areas (Rutstein 2008).

Montgomery and Hewett (2005) constructed a measure of relative affluence that is similar to a measure of consumption, which combines information about consumer durables and housing quality for each household. They averaged household measures across a survey cluster to produce neighborhood estimates. There has been a call for more neighborhood analysis, and an additional focus on the potential inequities in intra-household allocation of resources (Harpham 2009).

This analysis uses a measure of unsatisfied basic needs (UBN), which is an absolute measure of certain living standards at the household level. This measure is described further in the next section.

2. Data and Methods

2.1. Data

The DHS surveys are nationally representative, population-based household surveys that monitor demographic trends, infant and child mortality, child and reproductive health, nutritional status, family planning use, and many other health-related issues, as well as sociodemographic characteristics of women and men of reproductive age. Each country survey is conducted by individual country survey organizations with technical assistance in design, sampling, training, fieldwork, data processing, tabulation, and report generation provided by ICF International. The data are collected with face-to-face household interviews by specially trained interviewers. Anthropometric measurements are taken by specially trained staff members who use internationally standardized height boards and UNICEF scales. Each survey includes a standard core questionnaire that enables comparisons across countries and over time.

For this report, countries with DHS surveys were selected by the following criteria:

1. Contained an urban area with one million or more inhabitants in 2014 as estimated by United Nations Population Division (2015). Thirty-six countries met this criterion.
2. Had one DHS survey in 2010 or after and an earlier survey between 1998 and 2004, both with available recorded data. Eight countries did not meet this second criterion.¹
3. Had sufficient information to identify clusters in cities over one million inhabitants. The 2012 DHS survey in Indonesia lacked this data. Haiti was excluded because of the number of households displaced or in earthquake refugee camps at the time of the survey.²
4. Therefore, a total of 26 countries were used for analysis: Armenia, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Jordan, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. Table 2.1 identifies the large cities in these countries and shows the survey years included in the study.

¹ Congo (Brazzaville), Democratic Republic of Congo, Honduras, Liberia, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, and Yemen.

² At the time of the survey, 5% of households were in earthquake refugee camps. Living standards for these households, such as access to water and sanitation, construction materials used in housing, and the number of sleeping rooms reflect the conditions of the camp itself and not the prior (or future) home.

Table 2.1. Study countries, timing of included surveys, and cities with over 1 million persons as of 2014

Country	Survey 1	Survey 2	Cities over 1 million in 2014
Armenia	2000	2010	Yerevan
Bangladesh	1999-00	2014	Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna
Burkina Faso	2003	2010	Ouagadougou
Cambodia	2000	2014	Phnum Pénh (Phnom Penh)
Cameroon	2004	2011	Yaoundé, Douala
Colombia	2000	2010	Bogotá, Medellín, Cali, Barranquilla, Bucaramanga, Cartagena
Côte d'Ivoire	1998-99	2011-12	Abidjan
Dominican Republic	2002	2013	Santo Domingo
Egypt	2000	2014	Al-Qahirah (Cairo), Al-Iskandariyah (Alexandria)
Ethiopia	2000	2011	Addis Ababa
Ghana	2003	2014	Accra, Kumasi
Guinea	1999	2012	Conakry
Jordan	2002	2012	Amman
Kenya	2003	2014	Nairobi, Mombasa
Mali	2001	2012-13	Bamako
Mozambique	2003	2011	Maputo
Nepal	2001	2011	Kathmandu
Niger	1998	2012	Niamey
Nigeria	2003	2013	Lagos, Kano, Ibadan, Abuja, Port Harcourt, Benin City, Onitsha, Kaduna
Peru	2000	2012	Lima
Philippines	2003	2013	Manila, Davao City
Rwanda	2000	2010	Kigali
Tanzania	1999	2010	Dar es Salaam
Uganda	2000-01	2011	Kampala
Zambia	2001-02	2013-14	Lusaka
Zimbabwe	1999	2010-11	Harare

2.2. Definition of Key Indicators

The study examines recent trends in maternal and child health among urban poor households relative to non-poor and rural households. The study uses the standard DHS urban-rural classifications, which rely on countries' own census definitions. These definitions differ from country to country and could differ within countries over time. To distinguish large cities from other urban areas, DHS clusters located in cities with a population over 1 million persons in 2014 were identified. This identification used variables found in standard DHS recode files. For surveys in which major cities were not easily differentiated from other urban areas, GPS coordinates were cross-referenced with regional and district-level variables to identify the major city.³ Children were then divided into three groups based on the classification of their household: those in large cities, other urban areas, and rural areas.

The DHS surveys do not capture monetary income, which can be transient, instead they include data on assets and services owned by and available to a given household. The DHS wealth index is computed at the time of the survey and is not comparable across countries. While one procedure has been developed for making extant wealth index scores comparable relative to a standard baseline (Rutstein and Staveteig 2014)

³ Although the DHS Program routinely displaces clusters geographical coordinates by a random direction and distance, they all remain within metropolitan areas.

and another for harmonizing measures within countries over time (Staveteig and Mallick 2014), the comparable wealth scores produced by both methods are derived from a wide ranging combination of assets and services. Any given value or a range of values of a composite index reflects a wide array of possible combinations of assets and services; as such, establishing a universal poverty threshold with this type of combined score would be difficult. For these reasons, we define poverty as deprivation of basic standards of living using an index of household-level unsatisfied basic needs (UBN).

The UBN method establishes a set number of possible deprivations (such as inadequate housing or inadequate source of drinking water) and a threshold cutpoint for each to assess deprivations. These deprivations are summed and in some cases weighted to produce a combined multidimensional poverty index. The UBN approach to poverty estimation was inspired by Amartya Sen's seminal work on poverty (1976) and adapted with poverty mapping first done in Chile (Kast Rist and Silva 1975). The approach was expanded with applications to census data in the 1980s by the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Census Institute in Argentina (Feres and Mancero 2001; Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INDEC) 1984). In contemporary practice, there is no single definition of UBN and no single way to determine their scoring. The implementation of UBN is normally tailored to each country. Hicks (1998) enumerates the definition of poverty in 13 countries in Latin America, most of which use a slightly different set of UBN and a slightly different system for scoring poverty. We adopted the overall UBN approach as a way to compare gradients of poverty across surveys across countries and over time. Our specific criteria are the same as those described by Rutstein and Staveteig (2014).

For the purpose of this report, we define UBN as follows:

1. **Poor housing construction:** dirt or natural floor, or rustic wall materials.
2. **Inadequate sanitary facilities:** household has either inadequate sanitary facilities or an inadequate drinking water supply. Inadequate sanitary facilities are anything except unshared improved facilities. Inadequate drinking water supply in urban areas is a non-private or non-piped water supply. In rural areas, it is a non-improved water supply.
3. **Economic dependency:** more than three household members per worker, and the worker with the highest education has not completed primary education.
4. **Household crowding:** more than three usual household members per room used for sleeping.⁴

Based on the above definitions, household members⁵ are classified into one of three poverty groups: not poor (0 UBN), moderately poor (1 UBN) or extremely poor (2 or more UBN). This measure of poverty sets an absolute threshold that is more comparable over time in material terms than country-specific relative wealth indexes, and allows for distinguishing between overall change due to changes in the proportion of the population that is impoverished versus changes in living standards among those classified as poor or extremely poor.

⁴ The question about the number of sleeping rooms was omitted in the model questionnaire for Phase IV DHS surveys but reinstated for Phase V and later model questionnaires. As a result, for some Phase IV surveys, crowding cannot be calculated directly. In other Phase IV surveys, the question was included as a country-specific item. Where the question was not included, we estimated the number of sleeping rooms for each household by using a regression with type of area (urban or rural) and the household's wealth index score on data from the later survey. The values of the regression coefficients and the survey data used are shown in Appendix Table A1.

⁵ As with the DHS wealth index, overnight guests who are not usual residents (*de facto* not *de jure* residents) are assumed to have the same wealth as the other members of the household in which they are temporarily staying.

To examine trends in the health of urban poor children, the study focuses on 20 key indicators of maternal and child health, listed and defined in Table 2 below. These include five indicators of antenatal, delivery, and post-delivery care; seven indicators related to child nutrition and illness prevention and treatment; and eight indicators of child health status and outcomes. These indicators conform to standard DHS tabulations. For more information on their calculation, see Rutstein and Rojas (2006). The web appendix shows results for 23 auxiliary indicators.

Table 2.2. Indicators included in the study

Indicator	Definition	Denominator
Health and Nutritional Status of Children Under Age 5		
Infant mortality rate	The probability of dying between birth and the first birthday, expressed in deaths per 1,000 live births	Births in the five years preceding the survey
Under-five mortality rate	The probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday, expressed in deaths per 1,000 live births	Births in the five years preceding the survey
Stunting	Percentage of children under age 5 who are at least two standard deviations below the median for the reference population for height-for-age	Children born in the five years preceding the survey
Underweight	Percentage of children under age 5 who are at least two standard deviations below the median for the reference population for weight-for-age	Children born in the five years preceding the survey
Any anemia	Percentage of children age 6-59 months that have any anemia (<11.0g/dl)	Children born 6-59 months preceding the survey
Fever	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the two weeks preceding the survey	Children born in the five years preceding the survey
Symptoms of ARI	Percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI (cough and rapid breathing) in the two weeks preceding the survey	Children born in the five years preceding the survey
Diarrhea	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey	Children born in the five years preceding the survey

Continued

Table 2.2—Continued

Indicator	Definition	Denominator
Use of Children’s Health Services		
<i>Antenatal and delivery care</i>		
4+ ANC visits	Percentage of women with four or more antenatal care visits for their most recent pregnancy	Women age 15-49 with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey
Medical antenatal care	Percentage of women who received antenatal care from a medical provider ⁶ for their most recent pregnancy	Women age 15-49 with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey
Home delivery	Percentage of births that were delivered at home	Children born in the five years preceding the survey
Medical delivery attendance	Percentage of births that were assisted by a medical provider ⁶	Children born in the five years preceding the survey
Short preceding birth interval (<36 months)	The percentage of births with a preceding birth interval of less than 36 months	Children born in the five years preceding the survey
<i>Child illness prevention and treatment</i>		
Full basic immunization	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all recommended immunizations (Polio1-3, DPT 1-3, BCG, measles) from either a vaccination/health card or the mother’s report	Children born 12-23 months preceding the survey
Care seeking for children’s fever: Seen medically	Among children under age 5 with recent fever, the percentage for whom care was sought from a health facility or medical provider ⁷	Children under age 5 with fever in the two weeks preceding the survey
Care seeking for children’s symptoms of ARI: Seen medically	Among children under age 5 with recent symptoms of ARI, the percentage for whom care was sought from a health facility or medical provider ⁷	Children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the two weeks preceding the survey
Care seeking for children’s diarrhea: Seen medically	Among children under age 5 with recent diarrhea, the percentage for whom care was sought from a health facility or medical provider ⁷	Children under age 5 with diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey
Treatment for diarrhea: ORT	Among children under age 5 with recent diarrhea, the percentage that were treated with ORT	Children under age 5 with diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey
Household mosquito bednet possession	Percentage of households that own at least one mosquito bednet of any type at the time of interview	All households
Mosquito bednet use by children	Percentage of children under age 5 who used a bednet the night preceding the survey	Children born in the five years preceding the survey

⁶ Medical providers include doctors, nurses, nurse midwives, auxiliary midwives, obstetrician/gynecologists, and country-specific health professionals. Not included are trained or untrained traditional birth attendants.

⁷ Including hospitals, health centers, health posts, mobile clinics, community health workers, whether public or private, and excluding pharmacies, shops, and traditional practitioners/healers.

2.3. Study Population

Poverty and UBN are defined by characteristics of the household. For computation of indicators, the corresponding maternal and child populations were identified and sample sizes are shown in Table 2.3 by degree of poverty and level of urbanicity.

Table 2.3. Sample size of children under age 5 by level of urbanicity and poverty

Country	Survey	Large cities				Other urban areas				Rural areas			
		Not poor	Moderately poor	Extremely poor	Total	Not poor	Moderately poor	Extremely poor	Total	Not poor	Moderately poor	Extremely poor	Total
Sub-Saharan Africa													
Burkina Faso	2003	24	138	416	578	5	120	610	736	32	185	8,478	8,697
Burkina Faso	2010	100	250	657	1,007	30	279	1,199	1,509	19	586	11,580	12,186
Cameroon	2004	83	565	423	1,073	116	779	1,498	2,394	20	472	4,029	4,522
Cameroon	2011	140	566	1,120	1,827	102	557	2,480	3,140	73	458	6,302	6,834
Cote D'Ivoire	1998-99	30	97	185	313	15	59	226	302	9	142	1,166	1,318
Cote D'Ivoire	2011-12	124	281	740	1,146	93	359	1,258	1,711	37	366	4,509	4,914
Ethiopia	2000	12	36	121	170	10	94	859	964	3	35	10,090	10,129
Ethiopia	2011	9	18	205	233	18	75	1,181	1,276	0	30	10,260	10,291
Ghana	2003	3	132	461	597	2	135	490	628	1	221	2,212	2,435
Ghana	2014	50	419	927	1,397	28	361	890	1,280	101	526	2,512	3,140
Guinea	1999	16	143	507	668	2	115	551	669	1	202	3,881	4,085
Guinea	2012	33	170	829	1,034	26	177	670	875	34	272	4,857	5,163
Kenya	2003	75	144	274	494	32	145	369	547	66	454	4,312	4,833
Kenya	2014	251	534	1,443	2,229	302	898	3,171	4,372	213	861	12,276	13,351
Mali	2001	143	524	605	1,273	47	316	1,150	1,513	78	512	8,766	9,357
Mali	2012-13	45	161	844	1,051	26	121	820	968	36	319	8,372	8,728
Mozambique	2003	36	139	336	512	42	506	1,916	2,465	4	335	6,828	7,168
Mozambique	2011	15	115	237	367	41	244	2,332	2,617	12	191	7,527	7,732
Niger	1998	4	110	274	390	9	108	619	736	0	47	5,716	5,763
Niger	2012	19	117	557	693	20	86	986	1,093	5	72	11,718	11,796
Nigeria	2003	74	334	498	907	90	799	1,554	2,443	31	470	2,046	2,548
Nigeria	2013	83	685	2,430	3,198	76	1,621	5,973	7,671	315	1,840	17,082	19,238
Rwanda	2000	0	38	266	305	2	161	664	828	13	530	5,672	6,216
Rwanda	2010	50	166	402	620	1	63	367	432	137	1,095	6,685	7,918
Tanzania	1999	1	67	64	133	16	132	261	410	5	55	2,422	2,483
Tanzania	2010	38	219	225	484	70	383	604	1,058	66	554	5,917	6,538
Uganda	2000-01	0	2	346	350	0	2	427	430	0	23	6,598	6,622
Uganda	2011	35	231	762	1,028	8	215	1,275	1,499	27	1,120	15,877	17,026
Zambia	2001-02	3	81	519	605	12	435	951	1,398	1	113	4,308	4,423
Zambia	2013-14	75	481	1,140	1,698	228	644	2,062	2,934	56	337	8,688	9,082

Continued

Table 2.3–Continued

Country	Survey	Large cities				Other urban areas				Rural areas			
		Not poor	Moderately poor	Extremely poor	Total	Not poor	Moderately poor	Extremely poor	Total	Not poor	Moderately poor	Extremely poor	Total
Sub-Saharan Africa													
Zimbabwe	1999	22	185	187	395	11	349	323	684	20	248	2,230	2,498
Zimbabwe	2010-11	58	303	397	759	153	315	370	840	234	673	3,404	4,312
South and Southeast Asia													
Bangladesh	2004	10	30	163	204	104	226	741	1,072	66	374	4,753	5,194
Bangladesh	2014	72	198	377	649	36	308	1,006	1,351	295	867	4,634	5,797
Cambodia	2000	0	106	100	207	1	46	728	775	4	404	6,020	6,429
Cambodia	2014	109	219	142	470	97	169	327	595	384	1,117	5,237	6,739
Nepal	2001	0	20	50	70	3	49	330	383	2	159	6,108	6,270
Nepal	2011	26	56	52	135	18	84	258	362	212	607	3,951	4,771
Philippines	2003	264	453	474	1,192	407	726	1,244	2,378	410	865	2,433	3,709
Philippines	2013	225	338	640	1,204	352	574	1,211	2,138	507	797	2,742	4,047
Europe													
Armenia	2000	25	374	80	481	17	302	84	403	7	158	683	849
Armenia	2010	281	173	16	471	258	102	30	391	217	314	84	616
Latin America and Caribbean													
Colombia	2000	735	453	250	1,439	864	527	447	1,839	313	435	816	1,565
Colombia	2010	3,854	1,345	621	5,821	3,180	1,734	1,337	6,252	912	1,311	2,550	4,774
Dominican Republic	2002	2,502	1,544	1,402	5,448	759	715	798	2,272	986	1,400	1,801	4,189
Dominican Republic	2013	419	488	458	1,367	519	528	486	1,534	267	337	405	1,010
Peru	2000	2,308	1,568	2,084	5,960	201	346	801	1,350	77	261	5,634	5,973
Peru	2012	1,148	592	384	2,125	1,144	1,132	1,765	4,041	65	433	2,855	3,355
North Africa and West Asia													
Egypt	2000	1,274	381	204	1,860	1,402	457	310	2,170	2,018	1,849	2,711	6,579
Egypt	2014	758	519	151	1,428	1,521	1,080	553	3,154	3,537	3,828	2,907	10,272
Jordan	2002	309	541	325	1,176	845	1,128	1,026	3,000	276	453	563	1,293
Jordan	2012	1,054	1,213	755	3,022	1,264	2,042	1,216	4,523	540	762	488	1,791

2.4. Analysis

To examine levels of the poverty, health status, and health service indicators, cross-tabulations are used with the appropriate sample weights to provide nationally representative results. The sampling weights are based on differences in sampling rates and response rates between areas.

In tables, some results are too small to be shown because they are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases or fewer than 250 births for mortality; these results are indicated by “*”. Results enclosed in parentheses should be considered with caution because they are based generally on 25 to 49 cases or 250 to 499 cases for mortality rates. In the tables, NA indicates that an indicator was not asked or that a time trend cannot be calculated because one or both surveys had an insufficient sample size.

We present trends between the two surveys, separately by urbanicity and poverty within urbanicity. Since there are varying numbers of years between baseline and endline surveys, the trends have been adjusted to decadal changes and standardized to a ten-year period.

Decadal changes to the indicators for each country are calculated by:

$$I^d = \frac{10}{(D_2 - D_1)} \times (I_2 - I_1)$$

where I^d is the decadal change of indicator I, D is the calendar year of the survey, I is the specific indicator, the subscript ₁ denotes the earlier survey of the pair and the subscript ₂ the latter survey. For surveys spanning two calendar years, the 0.5 was added to the earlier calendar year for the calculation.

Averages of the indicators and decadal changers were calculated using the inverse proportion of the variance as a weight as is customary in meta-analysis averaging. The formula is:

$$I^{ave} = \frac{\sum \left(I \times \frac{1}{s^2} \right)}{\sum \frac{1}{s^2}}$$

where s^2 is the estimate of the variance for the indicator. For proportionate indicators, s^2 is estimated as:

$$s^2 = \frac{I \times (1 - I)}{n}$$

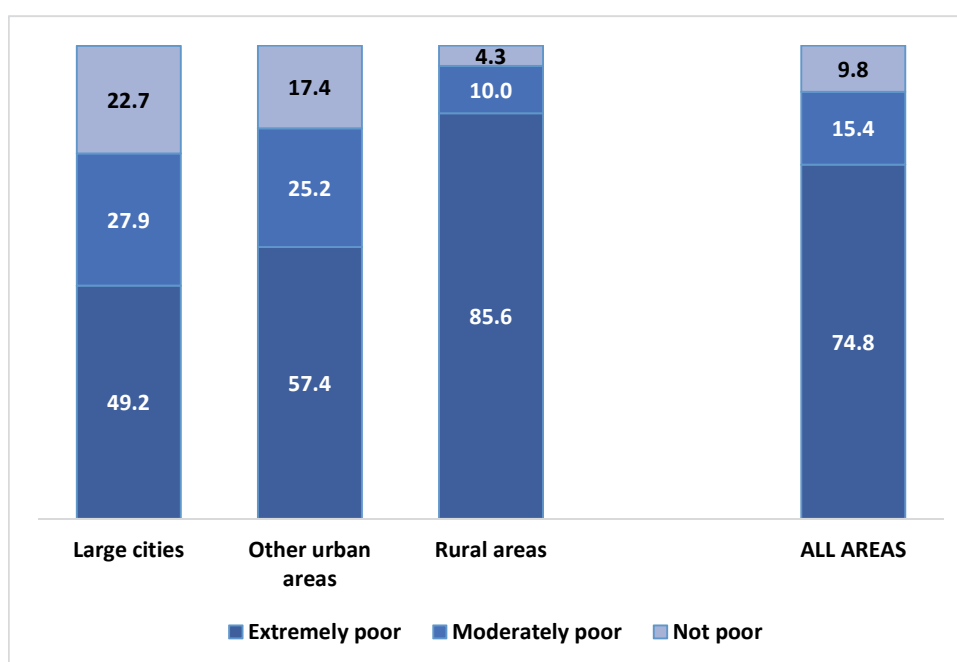
where I is the proportionate indicator and n is the denominator corresponding to the indicator, typically the number of living children under 5 at the time of the survey. For the estimated variance for questions based on prevalence, such as treatment for fever, diarrhea and acute respiratory tract infection (ARI), n is the prevalence rate times the number of living children. For the variance of birth-based indicators such as antenatal care and delivery assistance, n is an estimate of the number of births given as the number of living children divided by the proportion of children surviving to age 5 as given by the under-five mortality rate indicator. For the variance of infant and child mortality rates, the number of estimated births is doubled because these rates are based on the 10 years preceding the survey. Surveys with not asked indicators are not included in the pooled averages. Country cells with small numbers of cases are included but they contribute little to the average since their variance is high.

3. Results

3.1. Poverty Levels and Trends

The average poverty classification of children under age 5⁸ in all 52 surveys is shown in Figure 3.1. Across all areas, three-fourths of children under age 5 are extremely poor; this means that they reside in a household with two or more UBN. Fifteen percent of children are moderately poor, and 10% are not poor. Rural areas have the highest concentration of extreme poverty with 86% of children under age 5 in rural areas extremely poor, followed by 57% in other urban areas and 49% in large cities. The pattern is reversed for moderately poor and the non-poor. Large cities have the greatest concentration of moderately poor (28%), and non-poor children (23%). In other urban areas, 17% of children under age 5 are not poor and in rural areas only 4% are estimated not to be poor.

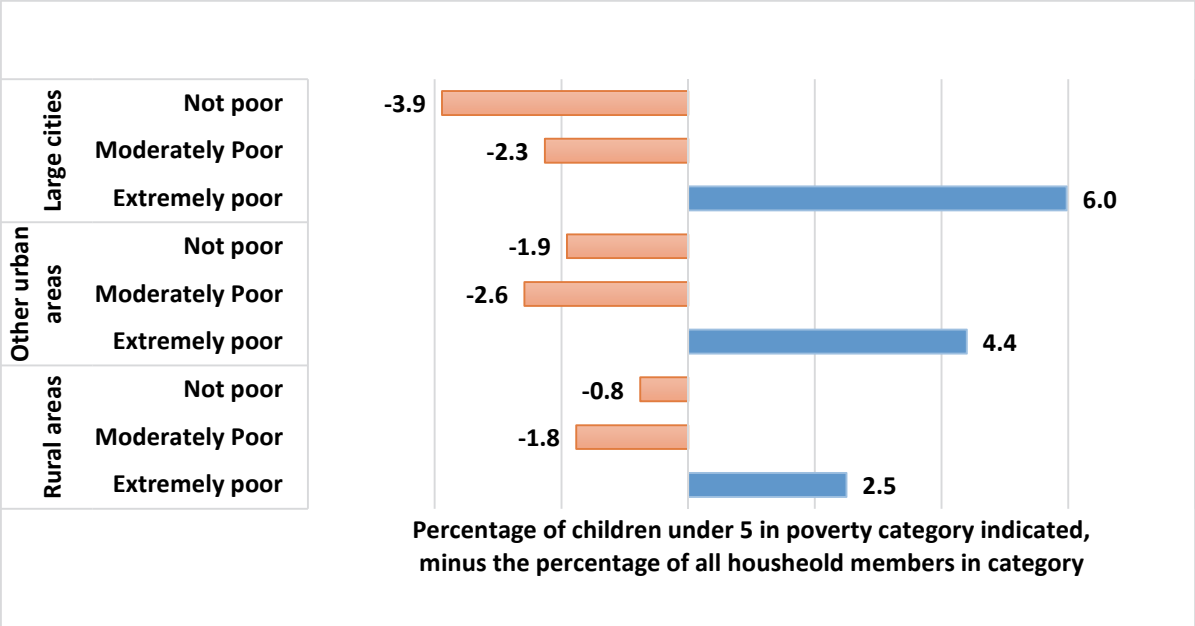
Figure 3.1. Pooled average composition of poverty by urbanicity, children under age 5



The average difference between the percentage of children within each poverty category, as shown above, and the percentage of the overall household population within the corresponding category are shown in Figure 3.2. Positive numbers indicate that the proportion among children under age 5 is larger than among all household residents. Extreme poverty is more concentrated among children than among household members of all ages, particularly in large cities: children under 5 living in large cities are 6 percentage points more likely to be extremely poor than all household members. The corresponding difference in other urban areas is 4 percentage points and in rural areas 3 percentage points. Conversely, children under age 5 are less likely to be moderately poor or non-poor in any area of residence.

⁸ Sometimes indicated as “children”.

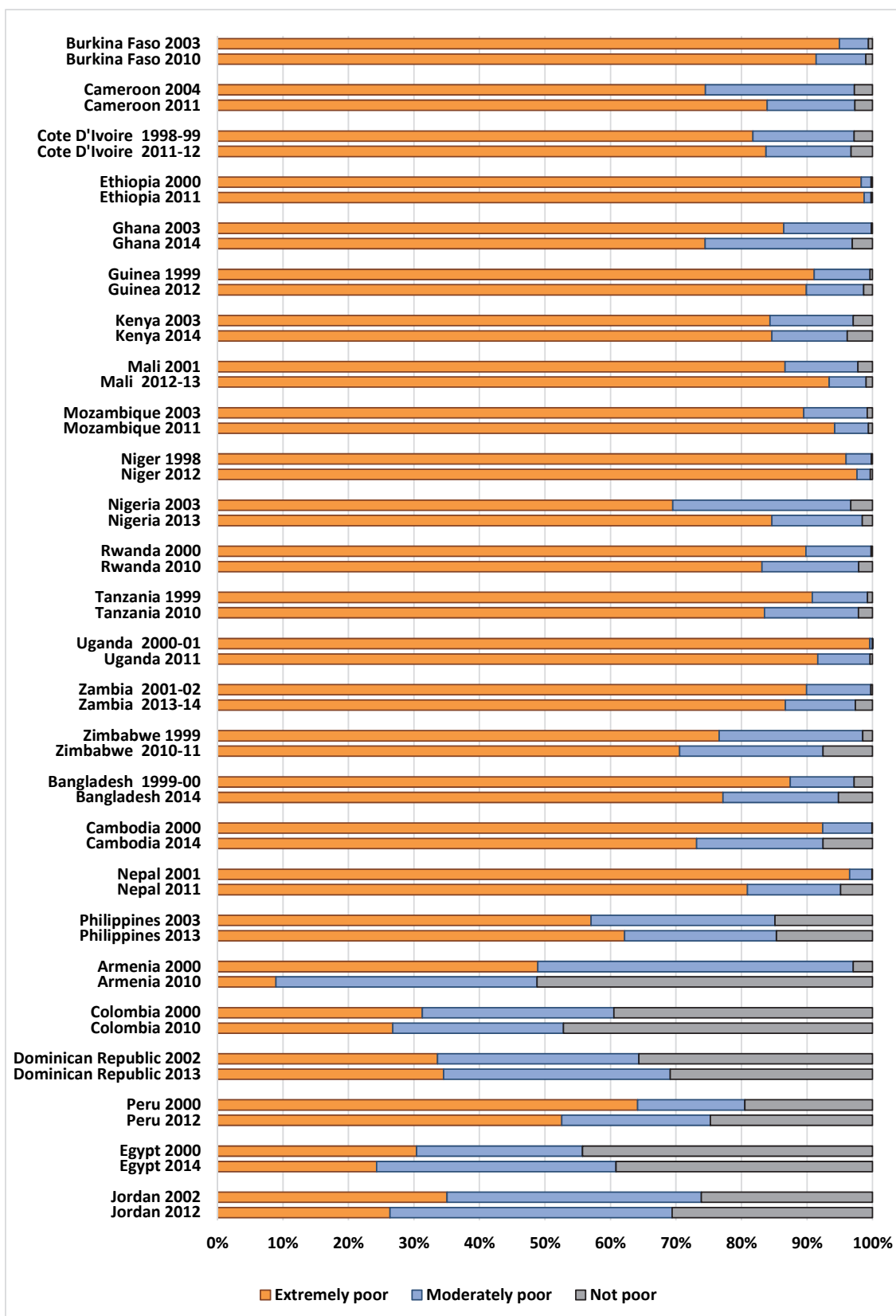
Figure 3.2. Average difference in pooled composition of poverty between children under age 5 and household residents of all ages, by urbanicity



The pooled composition of child poverty, shown earlier, reflects important differences across global regions. Figure 3.3 shows the composition of poverty for children under age 5 nationwide in each country, grouped by world region. Extreme poverty ranges from 9% in Armenia 2010 to almost 100% in Uganda 2000-01. Conversely, the percent of children who are not poor ranges from a low of almost 0% in Uganda 2000-01 to a high of 51% in Armenia 2010. In sub-Saharan Africa, extreme poverty is above 70% in every country regardless of the year of survey; two countries in South and Southeast Asia (Cambodia and Nepal) have similar rates of extreme poverty. In other countries (notably Armenia, but also Colombia, Egypt, and Jordan) recent extreme poverty tends to be much lower.

Comparing trends in countries over time, the majority of countries saw a decline in extreme child poverty, but this was by no means universal: 17 of 26 countries had a decline in extreme child poverty, and 19 countries had an increase in the proportion of children who are not poor. The remaining 7 countries (Cameroon, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Philippines, Dominican Republic, and Egypt) had an increase in aggregate child poverty.

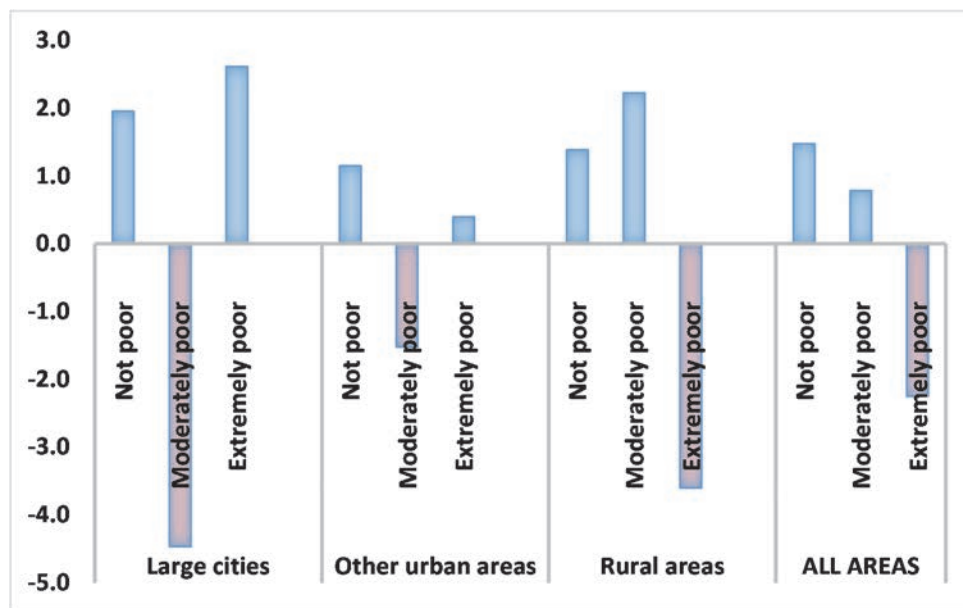
Figure 3.3. Poverty composition of children under age 5 nationwide



Pooled decadal changes in poverty classification are shown in Figure 3.4. Increases are shown in blue and decreases are grey. On average, across all areas in all countries, there was a decadal decline in extreme poverty of 2.3 percentage points among children under age 5. This was counterbalanced by an overall increase in non-poor by 1.5 points and an increase in moderately poor of 0.8 points. Aggregate declines in extreme poverty occurred only in rural areas, which are the poorest overall. In urban areas, extreme poverty among children increased by 2.6 percentage points in large cities and 0.4 points in other urban areas.

The increases in extreme poverty in urban areas were counterbalanced by decreases in moderate poverty. In large cities, this category saw a decadal decline of 4.5 percentage points overall and 1.5 percentage points in other urban areas. Accordingly, all three areas of residence saw an increase in the non-poor, by between 1 and 2 percentage points.

Figure 3.4. Pooled average decadal change in poverty classification, by area



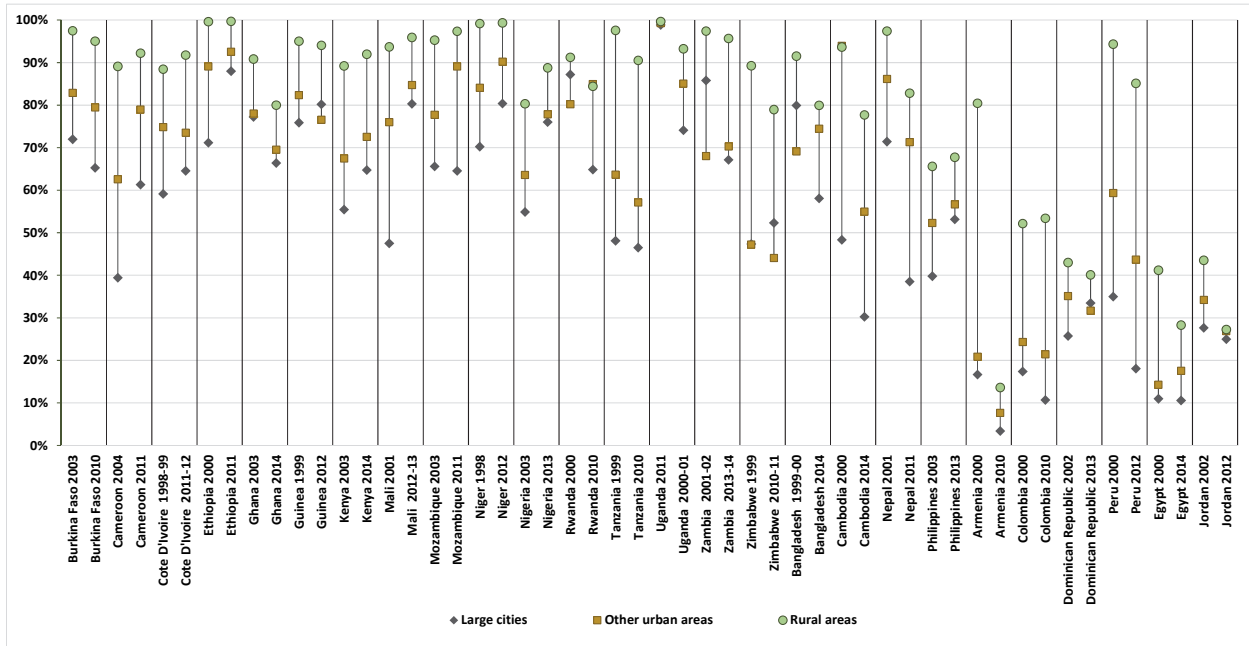
The proportion of children under age 5 living in extreme poverty by area of residence is shown in Figure 3.5 for each survey, grouped by country. Grey diamonds indicate the proportion of children under age 5 in large cities that are in extreme poverty, brown boxes show the corresponding percentage for other urban areas, and green circles indicate the proportion of children under age 5 in rural areas who are extremely poor.

As found in the pooled data, extreme poverty is highest among children in rural areas, and this is generally by a sizeable margin. The only survey where any other area has poverty at the level of rural areas is in Cambodia in 2000 where extreme poverty in rural areas was nearly at the same level as that of other urban areas. Conversely, extreme poverty tends to be lowest in large cities. Exceptions are the earliest surveys in Rwanda, Zambia, and Bangladesh, the latest surveys in Guinea and the Dominican Republic, and both surveys in Zimbabwe.

In general, the differentials in extreme poverty between rural areas and large cities are around 30 percentage points. Notably, the first surveys in Cameroon and Armenia and both surveys in Peru show poverty differentials greater than 50 percentage points between large cities and rural areas. The earliest survey in Uganda and the latest survey in Jordan show near parity in extreme poverty between areas of residence.

Changes in extreme poverty within a given country tend to exhibit the same upward or downward trend within each area of residence, although not to the same degree. In nine countries—Guinea, Mozambique, Rwanda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Bangladesh, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, and Egypt—trends in extreme poverty shifted in direction by area of residence. For example, extreme poverty among children in rural areas of Colombia increased slightly over the decade but declined in other urban areas and in large cities.

Figure 3.5. Percentage of children under age 5 in extreme poverty by level of urbanicity



3.2. Health Status of Children Under Age 5

In this section we examine differentials in two indicators of child survival—the infant and under-five mortality rates—across levels of poverty and urbanicity.

Infant mortality rate

Levels

Figure 3.6 (left panel) shows the pooled average infant mortality rate, disaggregated by level of urbanicity and poverty level. As the figure shows, infant mortality is closely associated with household poverty within each area of residence. On average across all surveys, extremely poor children in large city areas are two times more likely to die before reaching their first birthday, compared with their non-poor urban counterparts (37 deaths per 1,000 live births compared with 19 deaths per 1,000 live births). This gap is slightly narrower in other urban areas, and is widest in rural areas, where 26 deaths per 1,000 live births occur among non-poor children, 41 among moderately poor children, and 65 among extremely poor children.

An urban advantage is evident when comparing survival for extremely poor children across the three areas of residence. The infant mortality rate is lowest among extremely poor children in large cities, higher in other urban areas, and highest in rural areas. Table 3.1 shows the differentials in infant mortality by poverty according to level of urbanicity within the 26 study countries.

Decadal change

The decadal improvements in the infant mortality rate (IMR) closely mirror the levels, with the greatest improvements observed in the subgroups with the highest levels of infant mortality (see Figure 3.6, right panel). Within each level of urbanicity, the greatest improvements were among extremely poor children, which suggests a narrowing of the poverty differentials in infant survival over the decade. Table 3.2 shows these patterns within the 26 study countries.

Figure 3.6. Pooled average infant mortality rate among children born in the five years preceding the survey (left panel) and pooled average decadal change in rate (right panel), by poverty according to level of urbanization

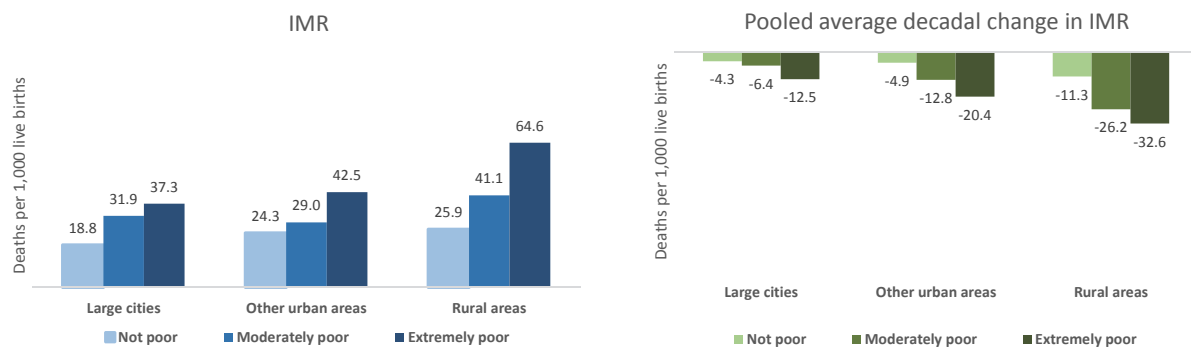


Table 3.1. Infant mortality rate by poverty according to level of urbanicity

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National					
		Not poor	Moderately poor	Ex-tremely poor	Total	Not poor	Moderately poor	Ex-tremely poor	Total	Not poor	Moderately poor	Ex-tremely poor	Total	Not poor	Moderately poor	Ex-tremely poor	Total	Not poor	Moderately poor	Ex-tremely poor	Total				
Burkina Faso	2003	*	*	(63.2)	69.2	*	(76.0)	70.4	71.0	*	(112.7)	95.0	95.3	*	*	94.3	92.2	92.1							
Burkina Faso	2010	*	(54.2)	62.0	59.9	*	75.3	58.9	61.5	*	77.4	81.0	80.9	*	*	70.6	78.2	77.6							
Cameroon	2004	*	54.8	56.5	55.4	*	63.1	80.9	73.1	*	88.4	91.6	91.2	*	(51.1)	67.4	86.7	81.2							
Cameroon	2011	*	64.1	50.4	53.7	*	57.9	62.2	60.6	*	75.6	77.3	77.3	*	(43.9)	65.2	70.6	69.4							
Cote D'Ivoire	1998-99	*	(89.4)	81.3	80.0	*	*	80.1	89.8	*	*	123.1	123.9	*	(73.2)	119.7	112.3	111.5							
Cote D'Ivoire	2011-12	*	(52.7)	71.3	69.0	*	70.9	61.7	63.3	*	89.2	81.3	81.6	*	(73.2)	72.3	76.3	75.8							
Ethiopia	2000	*	*	80.2	81.0	*	(107.1)	99.8	99.2	*	*	114.7	114.7	*	*	111.1	113.1	112.9							
Ethiopia	2011	*	*	40.0	40.0	*	*	64.1	62.7	*	*	76.0	75.9	*	(51.1)	74.1	73.8	73.8							
Ghana	2003	*	*	45.3	56.8	*	*	46.8	52.4	*	(120.7)	64.5	69.7	*	*	100.0	59.0	64.7							
Ghana	2014	*	(65.9)	47.1	52.7	*	70.5	36.8	44.8	*	51.8	44.6	46.1	*	(58.6)	60.8	43.6	47.4							
Guinea	1999	*	(100.4)	66.3	74.1	*	(100.5)	81.0	84.2	*	(112.0)	116.1	115.8	*	*	105.4	107.0	106.6							
Guinea	2012	*	*	51.5	50.6	*	(58.1)	60.5	60.2	*	106.5	81.6	82.8	*	*	75.3	75.9	75.9							
Kenya	2003	(13.9)	(90.1)	74.3	68.1	*	(55.2)	54.2	54.1	*	56.1	82.4	78.7	(18.8)	63.1	79.9	75.5	75.5							
Kenya	2014	*	(69.1)	45.3	52.7	(19.8)	43.1	37.1	37.4	(41.6)	32.2	40.2	39.7	40.4	45.6	40.1	40.7	40.7							
Mali	2001	(71.9)	92.5	100.1	93.8	*	(117.1)	115.7	115.8	*	166.7	130.6	131.9	(73.9)	126.3	127.3	126.2	126.2							
Mali	2012-13	*	(67.3)	38.7	42.0	*	*	40.2	43.9	*	(53.4)	68.4	68.0	*	*	62.4	63.6	63.3							
Mozambique	2003	*	(61.2)	48.0	51.0	*	87.5	109.9	103.7	*	119.4	135.7	134.9	*	*	94.0	127.7	123.6							
Mozambique	2011	*	(74.5)	51.8	61.4	*	80.7	68.6	69.8	*	(106.9)	70.9	71.9	*	*	88.2	69.9	71.0							
Niger	1998	*	(68.1)	70.3	69.5	*	(86.1)	86.2	85.0	*	*	146.9	146.7	*	*	81.3	138.1	135.8							
Niger	2012	*	*	44.0	42.0	*	(52.2)	40.7	41.5	*	*	68.1	68.3	*	*	53.7	65.1	64.9							
Nigeria	2003	*	68.3	73.8	71.2	*	92.6	102.5	98.3	*	141.0	129.7	131.3	(67.3)	103.6	112.9	109.3								
Nigeria	2013	*	88.7	60.6	65.2	*	63.6	56.2	57.5	(73.0)	95.8	84.8	85.6	73.2	83.4	76.0	76.8								
Rwanda	2000	*	*	77.1	79.0	*	*	77.5	77.5	*	197.1	116.7	123.5	*	168.3	111.9	117.4								
Rwanda	2010	*	(36.7)	50.8	45.1	*	*	70.3	68.1	*	77.4	60.4	62.0	(26.2)	70.6	60.4	61.2								
Tanzania	1999	*	*	*	(70.8)	*	(98.5)	90.0	92.3	*	*	114.0	113.0	*	87.8	110.4	107.8								
Tanzania	2010	*	*	*	(82.0)	*	53.6	54.3	54.2	(56.1)	65.6	58.9	59.5	62.0	69.2	58.4	60.2								
Uganda	2000-01	*	*	40.0	39.5	*	*	67.9	67.4	*	*	93.2	93.7	*	*	89.1	89.4								
Uganda	2011	*	(58.8)	41.1	47.4	*	(81.8)	53.3	58.4	*	(42.0)	67.1	66.3	*	56.9	65.3	64.7								
Zambia	2001-02	*	*	59.1	69.0	*	67.4	85.2	79.8	*	*	103.9	102.6	*	71.9	96.6	93.9								
Zambia	2013-14	*	(52.0)	41.3	44.4	(55.3)	53.0	45.7	47.7	*	69.1	48.6	49.3	(49.8)	56.2	47.4	48.3								
Zimbabwe	1999	*	*	*	(43.5)	*	59.5	(33.0)	49.3	*	88.0	62.6	65.3	*	67.9	57.3	59.7								
Zimbabwe	2010-11	*	(54.9)	54.8	57.1	*	48.9	47.6	48.6	(48.2)	47.5	56.8	55.0	55.7	49.7	55.7	54.3								
Bangladesh	2004	*	*	(64.5)	58.9	*	71.9	76.5	74.9	*	83.9	71.9	72.4	(59.1)	77.0	72.3	72.4								
Bangladesh	2014	*	(39.2)	32.7	33.1	*	47.8	43.8	43.9	(25.9)	37.3	46.8	45.0	(21.5)	39.9	45.4	43.9								
Cambodia	2000	*	*	*	(34.9)	*	*	75.1	82.4	*	216.8	88.8	95.7	*	173.7	86.8	92.7								
Cambodia	2014	*	(7.8)	*	3.9	(34.3)	15.3	21.6	21.3	(31.9)	35.7	44.0	42.5	25.3	28.5	41.5	38.5								
Nepal	2001	*	*	*	(27.6)	*	(60.2)	54.4	52.9	*	(75.1)	79.5	79.3	*	66.3	77.7	77.2								
Nepal	2011	*	*	*	*	*	*	39.7	42.9	*	41.3	57.5	55.0	*	43.4	55.4	53.3								
Philippines	2003	(13.0)	17.6	32.2	22.7	24.4	16.9	28.9	24.5	32.6	32.4	37.5	35.8	24.7	23.6	34.3	30.0								
Philippines	2013	(10.2)	21.7	17.8	17.8	(16.3)	14.0	21.9	19.2	26.8	17.7	30.4	27.7	19.2	17.3	26.2	23.5								

Continued

Table 3.1—Continued

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National													
		Not poor		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total		Not poor		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total		Not poor		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total		Not poor		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	
Armenia	2000	*	31.0		31.0		34.2	*	36.6		36.6		37.9	*	(43.5)		53.2	*							*	35.4		35.4		48.7		44.1	
Armenia	2010	*	(10.1)		(19.8)		6.7	*	7.4		7.4		11.3	*	(21.7)		(16.2)								*	14.0		14.0		24.9		18.4	
Colombia	2000	15.7	14.6		(24.7)		23.1		25.9		25.9		24.6		28.2		30.2								22.5	23.3	23.3	23.3	28.0		24.4		
Colombia	2010	15.1	19.9		24.5		20.1		16.8		16.8		19.3		23.9		16.3								16.8	19.9	19.9	19.9	18.6		18.1		
Dominican Republic	2002	25.4	38.1		44.0		26.9		42.8		42.8		30.9		37.5		39.7								28.0	38.8	38.8	38.3		34.6			
Dominican Republic	2013	*	(41.8)		(37.8)		39.9		30.4		30.4		30.0		(15.0)		36.8								23.2	33.5	33.5	31.7		30.6			
Peru	2000	14.9	27.5		34.1		25.0		45.4		45.4		42.0		57.3		60.8							*	16.1	34.6	34.6	53.0		43.2			
Peru	2012	8.9	(14.1)		(17.2)		12.0		17.1		17.1		18.8		23.3		26.2							*	14.1	17.6	17.6	22.9		19.6			
Egypt	2000	32.3	52.5		(47.2)		38.6		58.4		58.4		47.0		58.6		75.7								38.9	57.7	57.7	71.7		54.7			
Egypt	2014	25.2	11.7		(20.3)		17.5		16.4		16.4		20.8		24.1		31.2								31.5	20.7	20.7	28.6		25.9			
Jordan	2002	*	18.5		(12.1)		16.4		20.3		20.3		25.2		(36.6)		34.8								34.8	22.6	22.6	22.4		24.4			
Jordan	2012	(24.0)	10.9		21.0		17.1		15.8		15.8		18.1		17.8		12.3								24.4	14.6	14.6	17.1		17.4			
Pooled Average		18.8	31.9		37.3		32.3		29.0		29.0		35.3		41.1		64.6								24.5	35.1	35.1	59.4		49.4			

Table 3.2. Decadal change in infant mortality rate by poverty according to level of urbanicity

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National						
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	
		at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			
Burkina Faso	2003																									
Burkina Faso	2010	NA	NA	-1.7	-13.3	NA	NA	-1.0	-16.4	-13.6	NA	NA	-50.4	-20.0	-20.6	NA	-33.9	-20.0	-20.7							
Cameroun	2004																									
Cameroun	2011	NA	13.3	-8.7	-2.4	NA	NA	-7.4	-26.7	-17.9	NA	NA	-18.3	-20.4	-19.9	NA	-10.3	-23.0	-16.9							
Cote D'Ivoire	1998.5																									
Cote D'Ivoire	2011.5	NA	-28.2	-7.7	-8.5	NA	NA	NA	-14.2	-20.4	NA	NA	NA	-32.2	-32.5	NA	-36.5	-27.7	-27.5							
Ethiopia	2000																									
Ethiopia	2011	NA	NA	-36.5	-37.3	NA	NA	NA	-32.5	-33.2	NA	NA	NA	-35.2	-35.3	NA	-54.5	-35.5	-35.5							
Ghana	2003																									
Ghana	2014	NA	NA	1.6	-3.7	NA	NA	NA	-9.1	-6.9	NA	NA	-62.6	-18.1	-21.5	NA	-35.6	-14.0	-15.7							
Guinea	1999																									
Guinea	2012	NA	NA	-11.4	-18.1	NA	NA	-32.6	-15.8	-18.5	NA	NA	-4.2	-26.5	-25.4	NA	-23.2	-23.9	-23.6							
Kenya	2003																									
Kenya	2014	NA	-19.1	-26.4	-14.0	NA	NA	-11.0	-15.5	-15.2	NA	NA	-21.7	-38.4	-35.5	19.6	-15.9	-36.2	-31.6							
Mali	2001																									
Mali	2012.5	NA	-21.9	-53.4	-45.0	NA	NA	NA	-65.7	-62.5	NA	NA	-98.5	-54.1	-55.6	NA	-55.6	-55.4	-54.7							
Mozambique	2003																									
Mozambique	2011	NA	16.6	4.8	13.0	NA	NA	-8.5	-51.6	-42.4	NA	NA	-15.6	-81.0	-78.8	NA	-7.3	-72.3	-65.8							
Niger	1998																									
Niger	2012	NA	NA	-18.8	-19.6	NA	NA	-24.2	-32.5	-31.1	NA	NA	NA	-56.3	-56.0	NA	-19.7	-52.1	-50.6							
Nigeria	2003																									
Nigeria	2013	NA	20.4	-13.2	-6.0	NA	NA	-29.0	-46.3	-40.8	NA	NA	-45.2	-44.9	-45.7	5.9	-20.2	-36.9	-32.5							
Rwanda	2000																									
Rwanda	2010	NA	NA	-26.3	-33.9	NA	NA	NA	-7.2	-9.4	NA	NA	-119.7	-56.3	-61.5	NA	-97.7	-51.5	-56.2							
Tanzania	1999																									
Tanzania	2010	NA	NA	NA	10.2	NA	NA	-40.8	-32.5	-34.6	NA	NA	NA	-50.1	-48.6	NA	-16.9	-47.3	-43.3							
Uganda	2000.5																									
Uganda	2011	NA	NA	1.0	7.5	NA	NA	NA	-13.9	-8.6	NA	NA	NA	-24.9	-26.1	NA	NA	-22.7	-23.5							
Zambia	2001.5																									
Zambia	2013.5	NA	NA	-14.8	-20.5	NA	NA	-12.0	-32.9	-26.8	NA	NA	NA	-46.1	-44.4	NA	-13.1	-41.0	-38.0							
Zimbabwe	1999																									
Zimbabwe	2010.5	NA	NA	NA	11.8	NA	NA	-9.2	12.7	-0.6	NA	NA	-35.2	-5.0	-9.0	NA	-15.8	-1.4	-4.7							
Bangladesh	2004																									
Bangladesh	2014	NA	NA	-31.8	-25.8	NA	NA	-24.1	-32.7	-31.0	NA	NA	-46.6	-25.1	-27.4	-37.6	-37.1	-26.9	-28.5							
Cambodia	2000																									
Cambodia	2014	NA	NA	NA	-22.1	NA	NA	NA	-38.2	-43.6	NA	NA	-129.4	-32.0	-38.0	NA	-103.7	-32.4	-38.7							
Nepal	2001																									
Nepal	2011	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-14.7	-10.0	NA	NA	-33.8	-22.0	-24.3	NA	-22.9	-22.3	-23.9							
Philippines	2003																									
Philippines	2013	-2.8	4.1	-14.4	-4.9	-8.1	-2.9	-7.0	-5.3	-5.8	-8.1	-5.5	-8.1	-7.1	-8.1	-5.5	-6.3	-8.1	-6.5							

Continued

Table 3.2—Continued

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National					
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	
		Not poor	at least poor	Ex-tremely poor	at least poor	Not poor	Total	Not poor	at least poor	Ex-tremely poor	at least poor	Not poor	Total	Not poor	at least poor	Ex-tremely poor	at least poor	Not poor	Total	Not poor	at least poor	Ex-tremely poor	at least poor	Not poor	Total
Armenia	2000																								
Armenia	2010	NA	-20.9	NA	-14.4	NA	-29.2	NA	NA	-26.6	NA	-21.8	NA	-37.0	-31.0	NA	-21.4	-23.8	-25.7						
Colombia	2000																								
Colombia	2010	-0.6	5.3	-0.2	0.2	-3.0	-9.1	-5.4	-25.0	-5.3	-4.3	-13.9	-13.5	-5.7	-6.3		-3.4	-9.4	-6.3						
Dominican Republic	2002																								
Dominican Republic	2013	NA	3.4	-5.6	-1.1	11.8	-11.3	-1.5	-17.5	-0.8	-10.4	-2.6	-8.4	-4.4	-3.6		-4.8	-6.0	-3.6						
Peru	2000																								
Peru	2012	-5.0	-11.2	-14.1	-10.8	-1.9	-23.6	-21.8	NA	-19.3	-28.3	-28.8	-29.2	-1.7	-19.7		-14.2	-25.1	-19.7						
Egypt	2000																								
Egypt	2014	-5.1	-29.1	-19.2	-15.1	-8.5	-30.0	-24.9	-5.6	-18.7	-24.6	-31.8	-23.5	-5.3	-20.6		-26.4	-30.8	-20.6						
Jordan	2002																								
Jordan	2012	NA	-7.6	8.9	0.7	-12.6	-4.5	-7.7	-18.6	-7.1	-17.0	-13.4	-14.2	-10.4	-7.0		-8.0	-5.3	-7.0						
Pooled Average		-4.3	-6.4	-12.5	-8.5	-4.9	-12.8	-20.4	-11.3	-15.6	-26.2	-32.6	-30.9	-4.8	-23.4		-15.5	-29.0	-23.4						

Note: NA indicates too few cases to calculate decadal change.

Under-five mortality

Levels

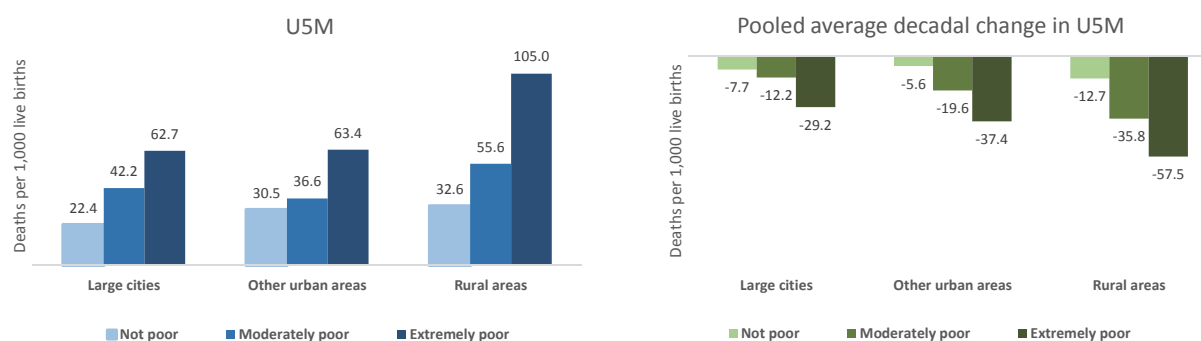
Stark disparities are evident in under-five child survival across levels of poverty (see Figure 3.7, left panel, and Table 3.3). In large city areas, children in extremely poor households are nearly three times more likely to die before reaching their fifth birthday, when compared with their non-poor counterparts. These differentials are greater than the differentials in child survival in other urban areas, where extremely poor children are two times more likely to die before reaching age 5 than non-poor children. In rural areas, the differentials are similar to those in large cities, with extremely poor children roughly 3 times more likely to die before reaching age 5 than their non-poor counterparts.

In comparisons of survival for extremely poor children across the three levels of urbanicity, extremely poor children in urban areas (both groups) fare better than their extremely poor rural counterparts. The differentials across level of urbanicity are smaller for the non-poor (ranging from 22 deaths per 1,000 live births in large cities to 33 deaths per 1,000 live births in rural areas) and the moderately poor (ranging from 42 deaths per 1,000 live births in large cities to 56 deaths per 1,000 live births in rural areas).

Decadal change

The decadal improvements in under-five mortality (U5M) closely mirror the mortality levels. Within each area of residence, the greatest improvements were observed among extremely poor children, thus suggesting a narrowing of the gap in the under-five mortality rate between the extreme poor and the not-poor over the decade (see Figure 3.7, right panel, and Table 3.4).

Figure 3.7. Pooled average under-five mortality rate among children born in the five years preceding the survey (left panel) and pooled average decadal change in rate (right panel), by poverty according to level of urbanicity



While both infant and U5M rates are highest for extremely poor children and lowest for non-poor children in all urbanicity areas, the rates have fallen more rapidly for the extremely poor and in rural areas. The overall fall over a ten-year period was 23 infant deaths and 39 under-five deaths per 1,000 live births. Thus, while the gap between poor and not-poor children narrowed, the poor children are still at a disadvantage. Extremely poor children in both large and smaller urban areas have about the same level of U5M while those in rural areas have much higher mortality rates.

Table 3.3. Under-five mortality by poverty according to level of urbanicity

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National							
		Not poor		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Not poor		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Not poor		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Not poor		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	
Burkina Faso	2003	*	*	(120.3)	*	*	150.5	150.8	*	*	201.1	201.5	193.2														
Burkina Faso	2010	*	*	99.5	(113.4)	110.2	110.3	110.3	*	*	156.1	156.0	147.7														
Cameroun	2004	*	96.0	(91.0)	111.1	145.4	130.5	130.5	*	*	150.9	168.8	147.6														
Cameroun	2011	*	83.5	75.1	89.0	105.2	102.0	102.0	*	*	141.9	153.8	128.4														
Cote D'Ivoire	1998-99	*	(118.5)	(124.0)	*	125.3	132.9	132.9	*	*	197.1	196.8	174.3														
Cote D'Ivoire	2011-12	*	*	97.8	(110.6)	101.1	102.5	102.5	*	*	135.3	124.8	115.8														
Ethiopia	2000	*	*	113.6	*	162.1	155.0	155.0	*	*	192.5	192.5	187.8														
Ethiopia	2011	*	*	52.6	*	90.1	88.3	88.3	*	*	114.5	114.5	110.3														
Ghana	2003	*	*	81.9	*	89.5	93.4	93.4	*	*	112.3	118.3	109.7														
Ghana	2014	*	*	55.4	(92.4)	56.1	64.4	64.4	*	*	81.6	74.6	70.1														
Guinea	1999	*	(199.6)	124.7	*	158.6	156.4	156.4	*	*	209.7	210.6	195.3														
Guinea	2012	*	*	70.1	(103.9)	105.6	104.4	104.4	*	*	146.5	148.0	133.0														
Kenya	2003	*	(35.7)	(109.5)	*	84.8	87.0	87.0	*	*	123.0	116.9	112.7														
Kenya	2014	*	(92.7)	58.2	52.3	52.1	51.4	51.4	*	*	39.9	55.5	56.0														
Mali	2001	*	125.7	146.3	(229.7)	224.8	224.6	224.6	*	*	316.4	253.2	238.2														
Mali	2012-13	*	*	56.5	*	64.7	69.0	69.0	*	*	113.5	113.5	104.4														
Mozambique	2003	*	(112.2)	77.9	126.8	164.5	154.0	154.0	*	*	193.3	192.0	178.2														
Mozambique	2011	*	(104.7)	66.5	(108.8)	101.7	103.3	103.3	*	*	109.8	111.2	108.1														
Niger	1998	*	(142.8)	150.6	*	196.6	147.3	147.3	*	*	327.5	327.4	302.6														
Niger	2012	*	*	82.3	*	83.4	80.1	80.1	*	*	162.7	163.2	153.0														
Nigeria	2003	*	(115.4)	140.8	207.8	217.1	211.4	211.4	*	*	257.3	249.7	217.1														
Nigeria	2013	*	(121.7)	99.0	114.1	95.8	98.5	98.5	*	*	171.7	166.5	143.9														
Rwanda	2000	*	*	139.7	*	140.6	141.7	141.7	*	*	203.7	216.2	206.7														
Rwanda	2010	*	(53.5)	71.3	64.7	104.1	101.0	101.0	*	*	119.6	104.9	102.1														
Tanzania	1999	*	*	*	(139.4)	145.0	142.5	142.5	*	*	166.9	165.9	161.1														
Tanzania	2010	*	*	(115.7)	74.3	95.6	85.0	85.0	(77.8)		93.5	91.9	92.4														
Uganda	2000-01	*	*	79.9	*	118.5	117.7	117.7	*	*	162.7	163.4	156.5														
Uganda	2011	*	*	(53.4)	*	80.7	85.4	85.4	*	*	112.1	110.6	106.3														
Zambia	2001-02	*	*	132.9	123.2	150.3	141.5	141.5	*	*	185.4	182.3	167.9														
Zambia	2013-14	*	(92.6)	62.8	76.1	72.1	72.9	72.9	*	*	84.7	85.1	80.6														
Zimbabwe	1999	*	*	(70.2)	82.6	(46.9)	68.3	68.3	*	*	98.2	99.7	90.3														
Zimbabwe	2010-11	*	(85.7)	(71.2)	71.6	76.9	76.5	76.5	*	*	68.0	77.6	77.5														
Bangladesh	2004	*	*	(89.2)	77.9	101.2	94.6	94.6	*	*	100.5	97.7	96.6														
Bangladesh	2014	*	*	41.8	(55.8)	49.0	49.4	49.4	*	*	52.9	57.5	54.0														
Cambodia	2000	*	*	(40.3)	100.3	106.9	106.9	106.9	*	*	263.4	118.4	121.6														
Cambodia	2014	*	*	(14.6)	17.3	24.9	24.3	24.3	*	*	41.4	52.4	47.7														
Nepal	2001	*	*	*	*	69.4	68.1	68.1	*	*	112.4	111.9	108.4														
Nepal	2011	*	*	(30.9)	(65.8)	48.5	50.9	50.9	*	*	48.4	67.2	62.4														
Philippines	2003	(20.7)	19.9	41.9	22.3	38.3	31.1	31.1	35.9		41.1	58.5	52.2														
Philippines	2013	*	25.1	25.3	15.6	30.6	26.2	26.2	(33.6)		22.2	42.8	36.9														

Continued

Table 3.3—Continued

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National					
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor
		at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor		
Armenia	2000	*	34.3	*	36.5	*	37.0	(36.2)	38.1	*	(47.4)	60.2	59.2	*	37.6	54.1	48.0								
Armenia	2010	*	(10.1)	*	(19.8)	*	12.9	*	16.3	*	(27.0)	(19.7)	25.7	*	17.4	28.0	21.3								
Colombia	2000	17.8	17.2	(24.7)	18.8	29.6	28.1	28.2	41.6	34.9	34.7	36.2	25.8	27.7	31.2	28.0									
Colombia	2010	16.1	23.1	29.9	19.0	19.9	24.6	22.2	19.2	30.2	23.7	24.5	19.0	24.1	24.8	21.7									
Dominican Republic	2002	30.6	52.0	52.5	42.4	49.2	34.9	37.8	38.3	43.3	55.5	46.9	32.6	48.2	50.6	43.2									
Dominican Republic	2013	*	(42.3)	(44.0)	35.2	30.8	24.0	31.6	*	31.4	42.2	35.8	28.6	35.1	36.2	34.0									
Peru	2000	20.2	38.5	46.7	34.3	53.5	64.5	57.5	*	65.1	86.9	85.3	21.9	44.7	75.2	60.4									
Peru	2012	8.9	(21.6)	*	13.8	20.3	28.6	24.9	*	32.1	33.8	32.9	15.7	23.2	30.6	25.2									
Egypt	2000	36.0	62.8	(64.7)	45.6	48.2	71.6	58.9	53.7	74.0	97.4	79.2	46.9	71.9	93.4	69.2									
Egypt	2014	(25.2)	15.5	(20.3)	19.8	18.7	22.6	24.3	41.1	28.6	35.9	33.9	37.3	24.5	33.0	30.3									
Jordan	2002	*	20.6	(16.8)	19.2	23.8	30.3	30.4	*	41.6	31.8	36.4	39.7	26.3	28.3	29.3									
Jordan	2012	*	12.3	28.3	20.3	18.2	20.4	21.2	(18.8)	20.3	16.1	18.8	26.5	16.7	22.2	20.5									
<i>Pooled Average</i>		22.4	42.2	62.7	44.2	36.6	63.4	47.8	32.6	55.6	105.0	92.8	30.1	46.0	94.2	72.9									

Table 3.4. Decadal change in U5MR by poverty according to level of urbanicity

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National						
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	
		at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at
Burkina Faso	2003																									
Burkina Faso	2010	NA	NA	-29.7	-33.7	NA	NA	NA	-57.6	-57.9	NA	NA	NA	-64.3	-65.0	NA	NA	-73.4	-64.3	-64.3	-64.3	-64.3	-64.3	-64.3	-64.3	-65.0
Cameroun	2004																									
Cameroun	2011	NA	-17.9	-22.7	-25.0	NA	NA	-31.6	-57.4	-40.7	NA	NA	-12.9	-22.0	NA	NA	-21.3	-38.3	-38.3	-38.3	-38.3	-38.3	-38.3	-38.3	-27.4	
Cote D'Ivoire	1998.5																									
Cote D'Ivoire	2011.5	NA	NA	-20.2	-16.7	NA	NA	NA	-18.6	-23.4	NA	NA	NA	-55.9	-55.4	NA	-44.5	-47.6	-47.6	-47.6	-47.6	-47.6	-47.6	-47.6	-45.0	
Ethiopia	2000																									
Ethiopia	2011	NA	NA	-55.5	-55.0	NA	NA	NA	-65.5	-60.6	NA	NA	NA	-70.9	-70.9	NA	-57.0	-71.2	-71.2	-71.2	-71.2	-71.2	-71.2	-71.2	-70.5	
Ghana	2003																									
Ghana	2014	NA	NA	-24.1	-25.4	NA	NA	NA	-30.4	-26.4	NA	NA	NA	-36.2	-39.7	NA	-52.1	-35.5	-35.5	-35.5	-35.5	-35.5	-35.5	-35.5	-36.0	
Guinea	1999																									
Guinea	2012	NA	NA	-42.0	-54.6	NA	NA	NA	-40.8	-40.0	NA	NA	-36.5	-48.6	-48.2	NA	-51.9	-47.6	-47.6	-47.6	-47.6	-47.6	-47.6	-47.6	-47.8	
Kenya	2003																									
Kenya	2014	NA	-27.7	-46.6	-29.5	NA	NA	-39.9	-29.7	-32.4	NA	NA	-27.8	-55.8	-55.8	-2.0	-26.5	-57.8	-57.8	-57.8	-57.8	-57.8	-57.8	-57.8	-51.5	
Mali	2001																									
Mali	2012.5	NA	NA	-78.1	-64.8	NA	NA	NA	-139.2	-135.3	NA	NA	NA	-119.8	-121.5	NA	-103.4	-120.3	-120.3	-120.3	-120.3	-120.3	-120.3	-120.3	-116.3	
Mozambique	2003																									
Mozambique	2011	NA	-9.4	-14.3	-10.9	NA	NA	-22.5	-78.5	-63.4	NA	NA	NA	-104.4	-101.0	NA	-16.3	-96.4	-96.4	-96.4	-96.4	-96.4	-96.4	-96.4	-87.6	
Niger	1998																									
Niger	2012	NA	NA	-48.8	-48.0	NA	NA	NA	-80.9	-77.9	NA	NA	NA	-117.7	-117.3	NA	-41.6	-110.0	-110.0	-110.0	-110.0	-110.0	-110.0	-110.0	-106.9	
Nigeria	2003																									
Nigeria	2013	NA	6.3	-41.8	-25.7	NA	NA	-93.7	-121.3	-112.9	NA	NA	-43.2	-83.1	-83.1	NA	-47.1	-84.9	-84.9	-84.9	-84.9	-84.9	-84.9	-84.9	-73.2	
Rwanda	2000																									
Rwanda	2010	NA	NA	-68.4	-75.5	NA	NA	NA	-36.5	-40.7	NA	NA	-252.0	-111.3	-111.3	NA	-209.1	-94.6	-94.6	-94.6	-94.6	-94.6	-94.6	-94.6	-104.6	
Tanzania	1999																									
Tanzania	2010	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-59.2	-44.9	-52.3	NA	NA	NA	-68.1	-67.3	NA	-33.9	-65.8	-65.8	-65.8	-65.8	-65.8	-65.8	-65.8	-62.5	
Uganda	2000.5																									
Uganda	2011	NA	NA	-25.2	-14.7	NA	NA	NA	-36.0	-30.8	NA	NA	NA	-48.2	-50.3	NA	NA	-45.6	-45.6	-45.6	-45.6	-45.6	-45.6	-45.6	-47.8	
Zambia	2001.5																									
Zambia	2013.5	NA	NA	-58.4	-54.4	NA	NA	-39.3	-65.2	-57.2	NA	NA	NA	-83.9	-81.0	NA	-27.8	-78.5	-78.5	-78.5	-78.5	-78.5	-78.5	-78.5	-72.8	
Zimbabwe	1999																									
Zimbabwe	2010.5	NA	NA	NA	6.7	NA	NA	-9.6	26.1	7.1	NA	NA	-41.6	-19.2	-19.2	NA	-18.3	-9.6	-9.6	-9.6	-9.6	-9.6	-9.6	-9.6	-11.1	
Bangladesh	2004																									
Bangladesh	2014	NA	NA	-47.4	-40.3	NA	NA	-22.1	-52.2	-45.2	NA	NA	-47.6	-41.2	-41.2	NA	-37.2	-43.0	-43.0	-43.0	-43.0	-43.0	-43.0	-43.0	-42.6	
Cambodia	2000																									
Cambodia	2014	NA	NA	NA	-21.6	NA	NA	NA	-53.9	-59.0	NA	NA	-158.6	-52.6	-52.6	NA	-124.6	-45.7	-45.7	-45.7	-45.7	-45.7	-45.7	-45.7	-52.8	
Nepal	2001																									
Nepal	2011	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-20.9	-17.2	NA	NA	-47.6	-47.5	-47.5	NA	-34.5	-44.6	-44.6	-44.6	-44.6	-44.6	-44.6	-44.6	-46.0	
Philippines	2003																									
Philippines	2013	NA	5.2	-16.6	-5.0	3.9	-6.7	-7.7	-7.7	-4.9	-2.3	-18.9	-15.7	-14.0	-14.0	0.5	-9.0	-13.8	-13.8	-13.8	-13.8	-13.8	-13.8	-13.8	-9.3	

Continued

Nationally, three countries have experienced a decline of more than 100 deaths per 1,000 live births in under-five mortality in a 10-year period: Mali (116), Niger (107), and Rwanda (105) as shown in Table 3.4. The countries with the least decline, all under 10 deaths per 1,000 live births, were the Philippines (9), Jordan (9), the Dominican Republic (8), and Columbia (6). For the extremely poor in large cities, four countries have a more than 50 per 1000 decline: Mali (78), Rwanda (68), Zambia (58), and Ethiopia (55). Thus, the declines are the largest in the high mortality countries and the smallest in the low mortality countries.

3.3. Nutritional Status of Children under Age 5

Stunting

Levels

Within each area of residence, the pooled average prevalence of stunting is closely associated with household poverty (see Figure 3.8, left panel). In large cities, 17% of children in extremely poor households were stunted, compared with 12% in moderately poor households, and 7% in not poor households. In other urban areas, the disparity in stunting across poverty levels is even wider, with children in extremely poor households more than three times more likely to be stunted (25%) than children in non-poor households (9%). Among children in extreme poverty, stunting is lowest in large cities (17%) and other urban areas (25%), and is highest in rural areas (39%).

In the latest surveys, stunting is over 40% of children in seven countries: Ethiopia and Rwanda (44%), Niger and Mozambique (43%), Tanzania (42%), and Nepal and Zambia (40%). For extremely poor children in large cities, severe stunting exceeds 10% in Bangladesh and Zambia (15%), Nigeria (14%), and Tanzania and Zimbabwe (13%) (see Table 3.5).

Decadal change

On average across all the surveys, stunting declined in all subgroups over the decade (see Figure 3.8, right panel). In large city areas, the decline was greatest among moderately poor children—a 7 percentage point decrease—compared with a 3 and 4 percentage point decrease for non-poor children and extremely poor children, respectively. In other urban areas, the decline was greatest among extremely poor children. Table 3.6 shows country-specific differentials in the decadal change in stunting.

Figure 3.8. Pooled average prevalence of stunting among children under age 5 (left panel) and pooled average decadal change in coverage (right panel), by poverty according to level of urbanicity

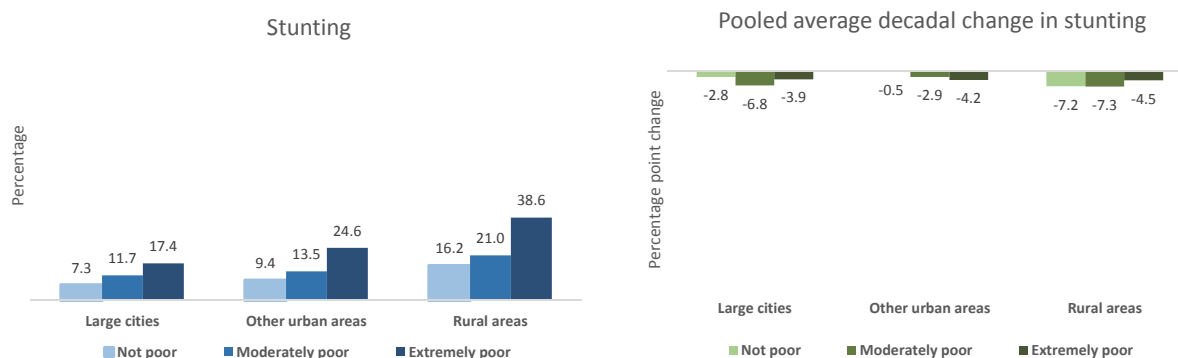


Table 3.5. Stunting by poverty according to level of urbanicity

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National					
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor
		at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor		
Burkina Faso	2003	*	14.5	22.2	19.5	*	22.0	27.7	26.5	*	32.8	46.2	45.9	(22.3)	23.9	43.9	42.8								
Burkina Faso	2010	(15.3)	12.0	19.5	17.4	*	17.5	24.9	23.0	*	30.8	37.5	37.2	19.0	23.5	35.6	34.5								
Cameroun	2004	15.2	17.6	26.3	20.8	19.5	30.0	37.7	34.4	*	35.5	44.3	43.3	17.7	27.5	41.3	37.5								
Cameroun	2011	(7.3)	8.0	15.1	12.3	(7.3)	18.0	29.3	26.5	(47.4)	30.8	40.7	40.1	18.1	18.0	34.8	32.0								
Cote D'Ivoire	1998-99	(10.5)	7.5	14.9	12.3	*	32.3	34.9	33.8	*	27.7	36.2	35.0	11.3	21.9	33.3	31.0								
Cote D'Ivoire	2011-12	*	18.4	22.0	19.0	(12.3)	18.8	22.1	20.8	*	30.2	35.7	35.1	7.9	23.4	31.5	29.8								
Ethiopia	2000	(17.5)	20.2	40.1	33.7	(7.7)	46.6	51.8	50.5	*	(36.6)	58.3	58.2	16.5	39.2	57.6	57.1								
Ethiopia	2011	*	(6.1)	24.7	22.2	*	16.5	34.0	32.9	*	(41.1)	46.2	46.2	(24.1)	21.0	44.6	44.3								
Ghana	2003	*	17.6	22.3	21.3	*	18.5	28.1	25.9	*	36.0	40.8	40.3	*	26.6	36.2	34.8								
Ghana	2014	*	7.6	13.2	11.3	*	11.8	17.2	15.5	(7.3)	20.2	22.8	21.8	7.8	13.7	19.6	17.9								
Guinea	1999	*	16.4	20.1	19.3	*	24.0	25.1	24.9	*	35.7	34.1	34.2	*	26.6	31.0	30.5								
Guinea	2012	*	8.6	17.1	15.4	*	17.7	21.4	20.3	*	24.2	36.1	35.2	(5.4)	18.9	32.4	30.9								
Kenya	2003	6.6	17.2	35.8	25.3	(10.2)	26.7	37.2	32.7	13.0	25.9	38.6	37.0	9.4	24.2	38.3	35.5								
Kenya	2014	8.2	16.3	21.1	18.6	7.2	15.0	23.2	20.3	18.9	17.8	30.0	29.0	10.5	16.3	27.9	25.8								
Mali	2001	17.6	17.8	19.5	18.6	*	34.4	35.7	35.2	24.1	44.8	46.2	45.9	21.5	31.7	43.4	41.4								
Mali	2012-13	*	16.6	22.8	21.5	*	17.6	25.5	25.0	*	21.5	43.0	42.0	24.0	19.4	39.8	38.4								
Mozambique	2003	(8.9)	19.9	28.0	24.5	(22.6)	26.0	39.7	36.4	*	37.5	52.4	51.6	19.3	29.1	48.8	46.5								
Mozambique	2011	(11.1)	19.3	25.1	22.6	(6.2)	24.5	39.1	37.2	*	36.3	45.8	45.5	11.2	27.4	43.8	42.8								
Niger	1998	*	21.6	34.5	30.1	*	29.8	41.5	39.3	*	(50.7)	48.6	48.6	*	30.6	47.3	46.5								
Niger	2012	*	6.2	24.3	21.6	*	22.6	37.4	35.6	*	*	45.2	45.2	(8.6)	22.2	43.7	43.3								
Nigeria	2003	27.8	24.1	34.7	30.0	17.4	33.1	43.4	39.0	(53.8)	42.7	52.7	50.7	27.9	34.1	46.8	42.5								
Nigeria	2013	8.6	18.7	26.9	24.6	33.8	21.9	27.6	26.4	24.6	29.1	44.9	43.0	22.9	24.5	39.0	36.7								
Rwanda	2000	*	13.1	29.4	27.4	*	31.0	36.3	35.2	*	43.8	51.5	50.8	*	39.6	49.1	48.1								
Rwanda	2010	(8.5)	21.8	23.2	21.6	*	(26.9)	38.5	36.2	18.6	35.6	48.6	46.2	16.0	33.5	46.8	44.0								
Tanzania	1999	*	26.6	(30.0)	27.8	(25.5)	23.0	30.8	27.9	*	34.4	53.1	52.5	18.1	26.5	50.6	48.2								
Tanzania	2010	*	22.8	30.1	24.9	17.3	30.3	36.8	33.3	33.6	33.8	45.3	44.2	21.3	30.5	44.0	41.6								
Uganda	2000-01	*	*	31.5	31.4	*	*	32.7	32.6	*	*	45.6	45.7	*	(61.7)	44.2	44.3								
Uganda	2011	*	(12.0)	13.3	12.3	*	(24.1)	24.0	23.5	*	(19.4)	36.1	35.5	*	18.1	34.3	33.2								
Zambia	2001-02	*	27.1	41.9	39.3	*	41.4	44.3	43.3	*	39.9	57.5	57.0	*	38.8	54.0	52.4								
Zambia	2013-14	(14.2)	35.0	38.8	36.8	22.8	30.2	38.3	35.4	(33.0)	41.6	42.0	42.0	22.5	34.4	41.1	40.0								
Zimbabwe	1999	*	25.4	36.4	31.8	*	21.5	29.0	24.6	*	31.1	34.7	34.2	(26.9)	25.3	34.1	31.9								
Zimbabwe	2010-11	(21.0)	20.7	34.7	28.1	19.5	26.3	30.3	27.0	28.6	29.9	33.2	32.4	24.8	26.9	33.0	31.1								
Bangladesh	2004	*	(37.8)	46.9	43.6	22.4	26.8	35.5	44.6	25.3	36.2	53.4	51.8	23.0	32.7	53.3	50.4								
Bangladesh	2014	(14.7)	25.4	35.4	30.1	(12.0)	18.5	35.6	31.1	17.0	29.4	40.9	38.1	16.1	26.4	39.7	36.2								
Cambodia	2000	*	12.3	26.7	19.3	*	40.7	47.9	47.5	*	51.0	51.6	51.5	*	42.6	50.8	50.2								
Cambodia	2014	(15.5)	12.8	33.3	19.1	13.8	20.9	33.2	26.4	19.3	29.2	35.1	33.4	17.4	25.5	34.9	31.9								
Nepal	2001	*	*	(38.3)	38.0	*	23.9	46.3	43.1	*	38.7	58.6	58.0	*	35.7	57.8	57.0								
Nepal	2011	*	*	*	23.5	*	13.5	34.5	28.2	27.4	31.7	43.9	41.6	25.4	28.8	43.3	40.3								
Philippines	2003	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA								
Philippines	2013	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA								

Continued

Table 3.5—Continued

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National						
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	
		at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			
Armenia	2000	*	12.0	(8.2)	11.7	*	18.4	14.8	17.3	14.0	20.7	19.4	(15.7)	14.6	18.9	16.7										
Armenia	2010	10.5	13.0	*	11.5	23.8	25.1	(29.1)	24.5	24.2	17.6	21.8	17.8	21.0	19.4	19.2										
Colombia	2000	11.9	15.8	23.4	15.2	10.0	18.5	21.9	15.4	17.0	30.5	24.3	11.9	17.2	26.7	18.1										
Colombia	2010	8.8	17.4	15.7	11.6	8.5	10.4	19.5	11.4	14.2	20.5	17.0	9.0	13.7	19.5	13.1										
Dominican Republic	2002	5.5	10.9	13.1	9.2	10.0	11.2	15.0	12.1	11.5	19.1	13.8	7.0	11.2	16.1	11.4										
Dominican Republic	2013	8.0	3.3	7.0	6.0	5.5	6.3	12.1	7.8	4.2	8.3	6.5	6.7	4.7	9.2	6.8										
Peru	2000	7.1	15.9	25.6	16.1	12.2	17.2	31.5	25.1	24.9	48.4	47.1	7.8	17.2	41.2	31.0										
Peru	2012	3.2	3.9	7.4	4.2	6.7	10.1	20.3	13.7	20.4	34.2	31.9	5.1	10.4	27.0	17.8										
Egypt	2000	13.6	14.2	17.4	14.1	20.0	22.9	28.7	21.9	24.4	30.8	26.8	19.9	22.6	29.7	23.5										
Egypt	2014	19.7	19.2	17.8	19.3	25.6	24.9	22.0	24.7	19.9	24.1	20.8	20.8	20.8	23.5	21.5										
Jordan	2002	5.8	10.1	8.6	8.6	9.9	9.9	11.7	10.5	13.8	20.9	16.1	9.1	10.8	13.7	11.4										
Jordan	2012	1.6	6.2	16.9	7.2	5.9	7.6	8.6	7.5	7.8	12.2	9.0	4.6	7.2	11.7	7.6										
<i>Pooled Average</i>		7.3	11.7	17.4	12.9	9.4	13.5	24.6	17.8	21.0	38.6	34.6	10.3	16.7	34.5	26.8										

Table 3.6. Decadal change in stunting by poverty according to level of urbanicity

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National						
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	
		at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			
Burkina Faso	2003																									
Burkina Faso	2010	NA	-3.6	-3.9	-3.0	NA	-6.4	-4.0	-5.0	NA	-2.9	NA	-12.4	-4.7	-0.6	-11.9	-11.9	-11.9	-11.9	-11.9	-11.9	-11.9	-11.9	-11.9	-11.9	-11.9
Cameroun	2004																									
Cameroun	2011	-11.3	-13.7	-16.0	-12.1	-17.4	-17.1	-12.0	-11.3	NA	-6.7	NA	-5.1	0.6	-13.6	-9.3	-7.9	-7.9	-7.9	-7.9	-7.9	-7.9	-7.9	-7.9	-7.9	-7.9
Cote D'Ivoire	1998.5																									
Cote D'Ivoire	2011.5	NA	8.4	5.5	5.2	NA	-10.4	-9.8	-10.0	NA	1.9	NA	-0.4	0.1	1.2	-1.4	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9
Ethiopia	2000																									
Ethiopia	2011	NA	-12.8	-14.0	-10.5	NA	-27.4	-16.2	-16.0	NA	4.1	NA	-11.0	6.9	-16.5	-11.8	-11.6	-11.6	-11.6	-11.6	-11.6	-11.6	-11.6	-11.6	-11.6	-11.6
Ghana	2003																									
Ghana	2014	NA	-9.1	-8.3	-9.1	NA	-6.1	-9.9	-9.5	NA	-14.4	NA	-16.4	NA	-11.7	-15.1	-15.4	-15.4	-15.4	-15.4	-15.4	-15.4	-15.4	-15.4	-15.4	-15.4
Guinea	1999																									
Guinea	2012	NA	-6.0	-2.3	-3.0	NA	-4.8	-2.8	-3.5	NA	-8.8	NA	1.5	0.8	-5.9	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Kenya	2003																									
Kenya	2014	1.5	-0.8	-13.4	-6.1	-2.7	-10.6	-12.7	-11.3	5.4	-7.4	-7.8	-7.8	1.0	-7.2	-9.5	-8.8	-8.8	-8.8	-8.8	-8.8	-8.8	-8.8	-8.8	-8.8	-8.8
Mali	2001																									
Mali	2012.5	NA	-1.0	2.9	2.5	NA	-14.6	-8.9	-8.9	NA	-20.3	NA	-2.8	2.2	-10.7	-3.1	-2.6	-2.6	-2.6	-2.6	-2.6	-2.6	-2.6	-2.6	-2.6	-2.6
Mozambique	2003																									
Mozambique	2011	2.8	-0.7	-3.6	-2.4	-20.5	-1.9	-0.8	1.0	NA	-1.5	-8.3	-7.6	-10.1	-2.1	-6.3	-4.6	-4.6	-4.6	-4.6	-4.6	-4.6	-4.6	-4.6	-4.6	-4.6
Niger	1998																									
Niger	2012	NA	-11.0	-7.3	-6.1	NA	-5.1	-2.9	-2.6	NA	NA	-2.4	-2.4	NA	-6.0	-2.6	-2.3	-2.3	-2.3	-2.3	-2.3	-2.3	-2.3	-2.3	-2.3	-2.3
Nigeria	2003																									
Nigeria	2013	-19.2	-5.4	-7.8	-5.4	16.4	-11.2	-15.8	-12.6	-29.2	-13.6	-7.8	-7.7	-5.0	-9.6	-7.8	-5.8	-5.8	-5.8	-5.8	-5.8	-5.8	-5.8	-5.8	-5.8	-5.8
Rwanda	2000																									
Rwanda	2010	NA	8.7	-6.2	-5.8	NA	-4.1	2.2	1.0	NA	-8.2	-2.9	-4.6	NA	-6.1	-2.3	-4.1	-4.1	-4.1	-4.1	-4.1	-4.1	-4.1	-4.1	-4.1	-4.1
Tanzania	1999																									
Tanzania	2010	NA	-3.5	0.1	-2.6	-7.5	6.6	5.5	4.9	NA	-0.5	-7.1	-7.5	2.9	3.6	-6.0	-6.0	-6.0	-6.0	-6.0	-6.0	-6.0	-6.0	-6.0	-6.0	-6.0
Uganda	2000.5																									
Uganda	2011	NA	NA	-17.3	-18.2	NA	NA	-8.3	-8.7	NA	NA	-9.0	-9.7	NA	-41.5	-9.4	-10.6	-10.6	-10.6	-10.6	-10.6	-10.6	-10.6	-10.6	-10.6	-10.6
Zambia	2001.5																									
Zambia	2013.5	NA	6.6	-2.6	-2.1	NA	-9.3	-5.0	-6.6	NA	1.4	-12.9	-12.5	NA	-3.7	-10.8	-10.3	-10.3	-10.3	-10.3	-10.3	-10.3	-10.3	-10.3	-10.3	-10.3
Zimbabwe	1999																									
Zimbabwe	2010.5	NA	-4.1	-1.5	-3.2	NA	4.2	1.1	2.1	NA	-1.0	-1.3	-1.6	-1.8	1.4	-1.0	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7
Bangladesh	2004																									
Bangladesh	2014	NA	-12.4	-11.5	-13.5	-10.4	-8.3	-17.9	-13.5	-8.3	-6.8	-12.5	-13.7	-6.9	-6.3	-13.6	-14.2	-14.2	-14.2	-14.2	-14.2	-14.2	-14.2	-14.2	-14.2	-14.2
Cambodia	2000																									
Cambodia	2014	11.1	0.4	4.7	-0.1	NA	-14.1	-10.5	-15.1	NA	-15.6	-11.8	-12.9	NA	-12.2	-11.4	-13.1	-13.1	-13.1	-13.1	-13.1	-13.1	-13.1	-13.1	-13.1	-13.1
Nepal	2001																									
Nepal	2011	NA	NA	NA	-14.5	NA	-10.4	-11.8	-14.9	NA	-7.0	-14.7	-16.4	NA	-6.9	-14.5	-16.7	-16.7	-16.7	-16.7	-16.7	-16.7	-16.7	-16.7	-16.7	-16.7
Philippines	2003																									
Philippines	2013	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Continued

Table 3.6—Continued

Country	Survey	Large cities					Other urban areas					Rural areas					National				
		Not poor	Moderately poor	Extremely poor	Total	Not poor	Moderately poor	Extremely poor	Total	Not poor	Moderately poor	Extremely poor	Total	Not poor	Moderately poor	Extremely poor	Total	Not poor	Moderately poor	Extremely poor	Total
Armenia	2000	NA	1.0	NA	-0.2	NA	6.7	14.3	7.2	NA	10.2	-3.1	2.4	2.1	6.4	0.5	2.5				
Armenia	2010	NA	1.0	NA	-0.2	6.7	14.3	7.2	NA	10.2	-3.1	2.4	2.1	6.4	0.5	2.5					
Colombia	2000	-3.1	1.6	-7.7	-3.6	-1.5	-8.1	-2.4	-4.0	-2.8	-10.0	-7.3	-2.9	-3.5	-7.2	-5.0					
Colombia	2010	-3.1	1.6	-7.7	-3.6	-1.5	-8.1	-2.4	-4.0	-2.8	-10.0	-7.3	-2.9	-3.5	-7.2	-5.0					
Dominican Republic	2002	2.3	-6.9	-5.5	-2.9	-4.1	-4.5	-2.6	-3.9	-6.6	-9.8	-6.6	-0.3	-5.9	-6.3	-4.2					
Dominican Republic	2013	2.3	-6.9	-5.5	-2.9	-4.1	-4.5	-2.6	-3.9	-6.6	-9.8	-6.6	-0.3	-5.9	-6.3	-4.2					
Peru	2000	-3.3	-10.0	-15.2	-9.9	-4.6	-5.9	-9.3	-9.5	-3.8	-11.8	-12.7	-2.3	-5.7	-11.8	-11.0					
Peru	2012	-3.3	-10.0	-15.2	-9.9	-4.6	-5.9	-9.3	-9.5	-3.8	-11.8	-12.7	-2.3	-5.7	-11.8	-11.0					
Egypt	2000	4.4	3.6	0.3	3.7	4.0	1.4	4.8	2.0	-3.2	-4.8	-4.3	0.6	-1.3	-4.4	-1.4					
Egypt	2014	4.4	3.6	0.3	3.7	4.0	1.4	4.8	2.0	-3.2	-4.8	-4.3	0.6	-1.3	-4.4	-1.4					
Jordan	2002	-4.2	-3.9	8.3	-1.4	-4.0	-2.3	-3.1	-3.0	-6.0	-8.7	-7.1	-4.5	-3.6	-2.0	-3.8					
Jordan	2012	-4.2	-3.9	8.3	-1.4	-4.0	-2.3	-3.1	-3.0	-6.0	-8.7	-7.1	-4.5	-3.6	-2.0	-3.8					
Pooled Average		-2.8	-6.8	-3.9	-4.5	-0.5	-2.9	-4.2	-2.9	-7.2	-7.3	-5.4	-2.8	-5.7	-4.4	-4.7					

Note: NA indicates too few cases to calculate decadal change.

Underweight

Levels

On average across the surveys, being underweight is less prevalent than stunting (see Figure 3.9, left panel). Urban children in large cities who are extremely poor are roughly seven times more likely to be underweight than their non-poor counterparts; urban children in other urban areas are roughly five times more likely to be underweight than their non-poor counterparts; and in rural areas, they are roughly four times more likely.

Among children in extreme poverty, being underweight is least prevalent in large cities (7%) and other urban areas (10%), and is highest in rural areas (15%).

Three countries have 20% or more underweight children under age 5 in large cities: Nigeria (29%), Bangladesh (26%) and Burkina Faso (23%). In all three countries, the percent underweight among the extremely poor large city children is more than triple the cross-country average for that group of children (Table 3.7). These three countries also have the highest percentage of severely underweight for that group of children (Table 3.7).

Decadal change

On average across the surveys, there was little decadal change in the prevalence of being underweight among children under age 5 (see Figure 3.9, right panel). In fourteen countries, the percent underweight fell among the extremely poor children in large cities. However, in the remaining nine countries, the percent underweight rose, with the greatest increase occurring in Nigeria (+14% per decade) (see Table 3.8). It is interesting to note that in this country, the percent underweight decreased by about 10 percentage points for non-poor children of the large cities.

Figure 3.9. Pooled average prevalence of being underweight among children under age 5 (left panel) and pooled average decadal change in coverage (right panel), by poverty according to level of urbanicity

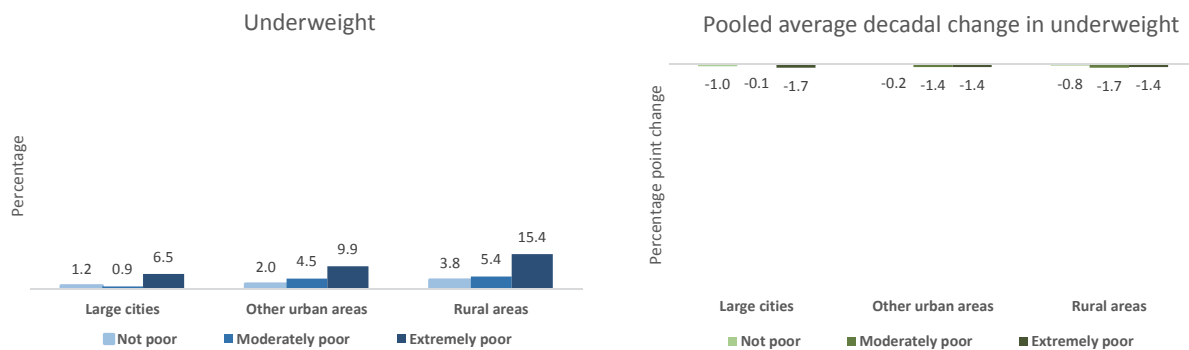


Table 3.7. Underweight by poverty according to level of urbanicity

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National					
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor
		at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor		
Burkina Faso	2003	*	15.6	16.7	15.9	*	18.4	18.8	18.6	*	31.7	35.7	35.6	(20.5)	22.8	33.7	33.1								
Burkina Faso	2010	(18.3)	12.7	22.7	20.0	*	15.4	18.2	17.4	*	26.3	27.2	27.1	12.6	20.6	26.2	25.7								
Cameroun	2004	1.7	3.1	6.6	4.3	7.4	8.2	17.1	13.7	*	8.5	19.8	18.5	4.5	6.7	18.1	15.1								
Cameroun	2011	(3.8)	3.4	1.9	2.5	(1.9)	3.7	11.0	9.3	(8.3)	10.4	22.1	20.5	4.4	5.4	16.5	14.6								
Cote D'Ivoire	1998-99	(5.5)	9.7	6.8	7.5	*	14.3	14.4	14.1	*	16.9	22.1	21.4	5.3	14.0	19.0	17.9								
Cote D'Ivoire	2011-12	*	12.2	8.1	9.8	(15.8)	5.8	13.4	12.0	*	21.4	16.3	16.6	14.2	13.6	14.9	14.7								
Ethiopia	2000	(5.4)	11.1	12.8	11.8	0.0	27.7	31.8	30.9	*	(31.5)	42.3	42.2	2.4	25.4	41.1	40.7								
Ethiopia	2011	*	(2.7)	7.6	6.8	*	8.9	19.0	18.3	*	(7.2)	30.6	30.5	(11.9)	7.5	29.1	28.8								
Ghana	2003	*	6.2	8.5	8.2	*	12.9	16.8	15.9	*	16.4	21.1	20.6	*	12.9	18.6	17.8								
Ghana	2014	*	6.3	10.3	8.9	*	7.5	8.7	8.2	(3.8)	13.6	12.9	12.7	4.6	9.5	11.5	10.8								
Guinea	1999	*	13.8	15.0	14.9	*	11.9	14.0	13.6	*	14.2	21.6	21.1	*	13.6	19.7	19.1								
Guinea	2012	*	8.7	9.9	9.5	*	6.7	12.2	10.6	*	12.1	21.2	20.6	(2.4)	9.7	19.0	18.0								
Kenya	2003	3.3	3.1	8.8	6.2	0.0	10.1	15.0	12.8	6.8	9.9	17.8	16.9	4.0	8.5	17.1	15.5								
Kenya	2014	2.2	2.6	5.5	4.5	1.2	4.8	9.6	7.9	3.4	6.1	13.3	12.7	2.1	4.7	11.9	10.6								
Mali	2001	11.9	11.5	11.4	11.5	*	13.0	24.1	21.6	21.7	32.4	33.0	32.9	16.7	19.8	30.7	29.0								
Mali	2012-13	*	19.5	18.0	17.8	*	12.3	15.9	15.7	*	18.3	28.0	27.5	11.1	17.2	26.1	25.4								
Mozambique	2003	0.0	7.0	6.3	6.2	(8.1)	5.9	15.3	13.1	*	16.1	23.4	23.0	4.2	9.6	21.0	19.7								
Mozambique	2011	(7.7)	6.3	5.5	5.8	(4.4)	6.8	10.9	10.4	*	8.5	17.0	16.8	5.9	7.3	15.4	14.9								
Niger	1998	*	22.5	26.4	24.8	*	25.5	30.3	29.2	*	(22.7)	47.7	47.4	*	23.7	45.2	44.2								
Niger	2012	*	8.3	15.4	14.2	*	17.5	30.6	29.1	*	*	38.1	38.1	(5.4)	16.0	36.6	36.2								
Nigeria	2003	14.3	14.7	18.4	16.7	7.4	19.4	23.9	21.8	(29.6)	24.5	31.4	29.9	14.0	19.9	26.9	24.4								
Nigeria	2013	4.4	21.3	31.9	28.8	35.4	18.2	20.7	20.3	18.5	21.2	33.7	32.3	18.5	20.0	30.5	28.8								
Rwanda	2000	*	6.1	10.6	10.1	*	17.2	12.1	13.3	*	20.1	21.1	21.0	*	18.8	19.8	19.7								
Rwanda	2010	(9.5)	4.2	4.5	4.8	*	(3.0)	10.1	8.8	1.5	7.3	13.1	12.0	3.4	6.7	12.5	11.4								
Tanzania	1999	*	15.6	(19.8)	17.2	(19.8)	6.9	18.8	14.6	*	21.8	26.6	26.4	13.6	12.3	25.7	24.4								
Tanzania	2010	*	13.1	12.8	11.9	3.7	7.8	14.5	11.5	8.7	9.7	17.4	16.6	4.8	9.7	16.9	15.6								
Uganda	2000-01	*	*	8.8	8.8	*	*	9.7	9.6	*	*	19.1	19.1	*	(13.1)	18.1	18.1								
Uganda	2011	*	(11.1)	4.3	6.0	*	(12.7)	5.6	7.1	*	(6.6)	15.0	14.8	*	9.5	14.0	13.7								
Zambia	2001-02	*	10.0	18.9	17.3	*	14.6	22.3	20.1	*	16.7	24.3	24.1	*	14.3	23.5	22.6								
Zambia	2013-14	0.0	10.4	11.5	10.7	6.1	12.3	15.0	13.8	(3.0)	15.2	15.8	15.7	4.3	12.4	15.2	14.7								
Zimbabwe	1999	*	2.8	7.8	5.1	*	5.6	5.0	5.4	*	7.8	12.1	11.5	(2.5)	5.7	10.9	9.5								
Zimbabwe	2010-11	0.0	7.6	10.0	8.4	6.4	7.3	9.2	8.0	5.8	7.7	10.5	9.8	5.3	7.6	10.4	9.4								
Bangladesh	2004	*	(36.3)	37.3	37.1	18.6	22.2	44.9	37.3	31.5	29.7	44.8	43.6	24.6	27.2	44.7	42.4								
Bangladesh	2014	(16.8)	19.3	30.5	25.7	(18.4)	16.9	29.7	26.5	23.1	25.5	37.2	34.8	21.5	22.7	35.5	32.6								
Cambodia	2000	*	10.8	23.3	16.9	*	24.5	36.0	35.2	*	33.2	40.8	40.3	*	28.0	40.1	39.1								
Cambodia	2014	(14.7)	4.7	22.7	12.1	7.6	17.3	19.8	17.1	17.8	23.9	26.5	25.7	15.2	20.0	26.0	24.1								
Nepal	2001	*	*	(21.3)	19.7	*	16.7	31.1	29.1	*	19.8	44.7	44.0	*	18.9	43.8	42.9								
Nepal	2011	*	*	*	5.9	*	12.0	23.2	20.1	9.7	15.9	33.1	29.8	9.9	14.6	32.2	28.5								
Philippines	2003	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA								
Philippines	2013	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA								

Continued

Table 3.7—Continued

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National					
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor
Armenia	2000	*	0.4	(4.1)	1.0	*	3.3	5.7	3.6	*	4.1	2.2	2.5	0.0	2.1	2.7	2.3								
Armenia	2010	1.0	4.3	*	2.2	3.1	3.5	(7.3)	3.5	6.2	7.5	10.5	7.5	3.2	5.8	8.6	4.7								
Colombia	2000	2.9	3.2	6.0	3.5	2.1	5.3	7.3	4.3	3.8	4.2	8.0	6.1	2.7	4.3	7.4	4.6								
Colombia	2010	1.6	3.6	5.4	2.5	1.9	3.1	6.3	3.2	2.0	3.5	6.2	4.7	1.8	3.4	6.1	3.4								
Dominican Republic	2002	1.9	3.3	4.2	2.9	2.0	3.9	5.7	3.9	3.1	3.3	8.0	5.2	2.2	3.4	6.2	3.9								
Dominican Republic	2013	0.0	3.3	5.2	3.0	1.9	3.2	6.0	3.6	3.3	2.0	3.9	3.1	1.6	2.9	5.1	3.3								
Peru	2000	1.2	1.7	2.9	2.0	0.2	1.5	4.7	3.3	0.2	3.9	8.4	8.1	1.1	2.0	6.7	4.9								
Peru	2012	0.6	2.8	1.5	1.4	1.1	2.2	3.7	2.6	2.4	1.8	6.5	5.8	0.9	2.3	5.1	3.4								
Egypt	2000	2.5	2.4	3.4	2.6	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	2.9	4.1	5.4	4.2	2.9	3.7	5.0	3.7								
Egypt	2014	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.3	6.0	6.0	8.4	6.4	5.5	4.7	6.3	5.4	5.4	4.9	6.5	5.5								
Jordan	2002	1.6	2.7	4.4	2.9	2.8	2.5	3.3	2.9	3.9	3.3	7.9	5.4	2.8	2.7	4.8	3.5								
Jordan	2012	3.7	2.3	6.1	3.7	2.2	2.5	4.3	2.9	2.3	1.2	3.1	2.0	2.8	2.2	4.6	3.0								
<i>Pooled Average</i>		1.2	0.9	6.5	1.8	2.0	4.5	9.9	6.4	3.8	5.4	15.4	12.9	2.4	4.8	13.4	8.9								

Table 3.8. Decadal change in underweight by poverty according to level of urbanicity

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National						
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	
		at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			
Burkina Faso	2003																									
Burkina Faso	2010	NA	-4.1	8.6	5.9	-1.7	NA	-4.3	-0.9	-1.7	NA	NA	-7.7	-12.1	-12.1	-11.3	-3.1	-10.7	-10.6							
Cameroon	2004																									
Cameroon	2011	3.0	0.4	-6.7	-2.6	-6.3	-7.9	-6.4	-8.7	-6.3	NA	NA	2.7	2.3	2.9	-0.1	-1.9	-2.3	-0.7							
Cote D'Ivoire	1998.5																									
Cote D'Ivoire	2011.5	NA	1.9	1.0	1.8	-1.6	NA	-6.5	-0.8	-1.6	NA	NA	3.5	-4.5	-3.7	6.8	-0.3	-3.2	-2.5							
Ethiopia	2000																									
Ethiopia	2011	NA	-7.6	-4.7	-4.5	-11.5	NA	-17.1	-11.6	-11.5	NA	NA	-22.1	-10.6	-10.6	8.6	-16.3	-10.9	-10.8							
Ghana	2003																									
Ghana	2014	NA	0.1	1.6	0.6	-7.0	NA	-4.9	-7.4	-7.0	NA	NA	-2.5	-7.5	-7.2	NA	-3.1	-6.5	-6.4							
Guinea	1999																									
Guinea	2012	NA	-3.9	-3.9	-4.2	-2.3	NA	-4.0	-1.4	-2.3	NA	NA	-1.6	-0.3	-0.4	NA	-3.0	-0.5	-0.8							
Kenya	2003																									
Kenya	2014	-1.0	-0.5	-3.0	-1.5	-4.5	1.1	-4.8	-4.9	-4.5	-3.1	-3.5	-4.1	-3.8	-1.7	-3.5	-4.7	-4.5								
Mali	2001																									
Mali	2012.5	NA	7.0	5.7	5.5	-5.1	NA	-0.6	-7.1	-5.1	NA	NA	-12.3	-4.3	-4.7	-4.9	-2.3	-4.0	-3.1							
Mozambique	2003																									
Mozambique	2011	9.6	-0.9	-1.0	-0.5	-3.4	-4.6	1.1	-5.5	-3.4	NA	NA	-9.5	-8.0	-7.8	2.1	-2.9	-7.0	-6.0							
Niger	1998																									
Niger	2012	NA	-10.1	-7.9	-7.6	-0.1	NA	-5.7	0.2	-0.1	NA	NA	NA	-6.9	-6.6	NA	-5.5	-6.1	-5.7							
Nigeria	2003																									
Nigeria	2013	-9.9	6.6	13.5	12.1	-1.5	28.0	-1.2	-3.2	-1.5	-11.1	-3.3	2.3	2.4	4.5	0.1	3.6	4.4								
Rwanda	2000																									
Rwanda	2010	NA	-1.9	-6.1	-5.3	-4.5	NA	-14.2	-2.0	-4.5	NA	NA	-12.8	-8.0	-9.0	NA	-12.1	-7.3	-8.3							
Tanzania	1999																									
Tanzania	2010	NA	-2.3	-6.4	-4.8	-2.8	-14.6	0.8	-3.9	-2.8	NA	NA	-11.0	-8.4	-8.9	-8.0	-2.4	-8.0	-8.0							
Uganda	2000.5																									
Uganda	2011	NA	NA	-4.3	-2.7	-2.4	NA	NA	-3.9	-2.4	NA	NA	NA	-3.9	-4.1	NA	-3.4	-3.9	-4.2							
Zambia	2001.5																									
Zambia	2013.5	NA	0.3	-6.2	-5.5	-5.3	NA	-1.9	-6.1	-5.3	NA	NA	-1.3	-7.1	-7.0	NA	-1.6	-6.9	-6.6							
Zimbabwe	1999																									
Zimbabwe	2010.5	NA	4.2	1.9	2.9	2.3	NA	1.5	3.7	2.3	NA	NA	-0.1	-1.4	-1.5	2.4	1.7	-0.4	-0.1							
Bangladesh	2004																									
Bangladesh	2014	NA	-17.0	-6.8	-11.4	-10.8	-0.2	-5.3	-15.2	-10.8	-8.4	-4.2	-7.6	-8.8	-3.1	-4.5	-9.2	-9.8								
Cambodia	2000																									
Cambodia	2014	10.5	-4.4	-0.4	-3.4	-12.9	NA	-5.1	-11.6	-10.4	NA	-6.6	-10.2	-10.4	NA	-5.7	-10.1	-10.7								
Nepal	2001																									
Nepal	2011	NA	NA	NA	-13.8	-9.0	NA	-4.7	-7.9	-9.0	NA	-3.9	-11.6	-14.2	NA	-4.3	-11.6	-14.4								
Philippines	2003																									
Philippines	2013	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA							

Continued

Table 3.8—Continued

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National						
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	
		2000	2010	2000	2010			2000	2010	2000	2010			2000	2010	2000	2010			2000	2010	2000	2010			2000
Armenia	2000																									
Armenia	2010	NA	3.9	NA	1.2	NA	0.2	1.6	-0.1	NA	3.4	8.3	5.0	3.2	3.7	5.9	2.4									
Colombia	2000																									
Colombia	2010	-1.3	0.4	-0.6	-1.0	-0.2	-2.2	-1.0	-1.1	-1.8	-0.7	-1.8	-1.4	-0.9	-0.9	-1.3	-1.2									
Dominican Republic	2002																									
Dominican Republic	2013	-1.7	0.0	0.9	0.1	-0.1	-0.6	0.3	-0.3	0.2	-1.2	-3.7	-1.9	-0.5	-0.5	-1.0	-0.5									
Peru	2000																									
Peru	2012	-0.5	0.9	-1.2	-0.5	0.8	0.6	-0.8	-0.6	1.8	-1.8	-1.6	-1.9	-0.2	0.3	-1.3	-1.3									
Egypt	2000																									
Egypt	2014	1.2	1.4	0.7	1.2	2.0	2.0	3.8	2.3	1.9	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.8	0.9	1.1	1.3									
Jordan	2002																									
Jordan	2012	2.1	-0.4	1.7	0.8	-0.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	-1.6	-2.1	-4.8	-3.4	0.0	-0.5	-0.2	-0.5									
Pooled Average		-1.0	-0.1	-1.7	-0.8	-0.2	-1.4	-1.4	-1.5	-0.8	-1.7	-1.4	-1.5	0.0	-0.9	-1.3	-0.8									

Note: NA indicates too few cases to calculate decadal change.

Any anemia among children age 6-59 months (<11.0g/dl)

Levels

Within each area of residence, the pooled average anemia (<11.0g/dl) prevalence is closely associated with household poverty (see Figure 3.10, left panel). In large cities, more than half (52%) of children in extremely poor households were anemic, compared with 38% in moderately poor households and 31% in not poor households. The anemia levels and differentials by poverty are similar in other urban areas, and are slightly wider in rural areas, where 62% of extremely poor children are anemic.

In the 18 latest surveys with anemia measurement, over 25% of children in all countries are anemic (Table 3.9). In four countries, more than 75% of children are anemic: Burkina Faso (88%), Mali (82%), Guinea (78%), and Cote d'Ivoire (76%). The extremely poor children of large cities fare little better. For those four countries, the percent anemic for that group of children ranges between 68% and 74%.

Decadal change

On average across the pooled surveys, anemia levels declined in all subgroups (see Figure 3.10, right panel). The decadal declines were lowest for non-poor children in other urban and rural areas (1 and 3 percentage point declines, respectively), and highest for extremely poor children in each area of residence (8 percentage point decline in the three areas).

Figure 3.10. Pooled average prevalence of anemia (<11.0g/dl) among children age 6-59 months (left panel) and pooled average decadal change in coverage (right panel), by poverty according to level of urbanicity

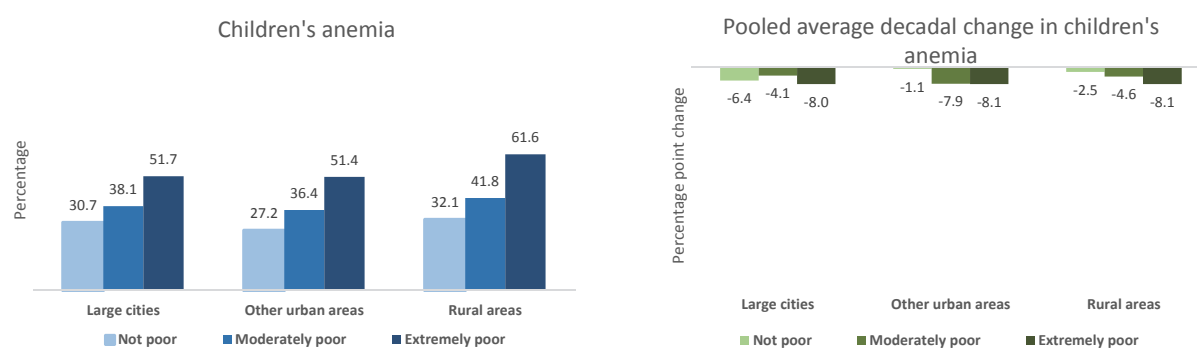


Table 3.9. Prevalence of anemia (<11.0g/dl) among children age 6-59 months by poverty according to level of urbanicity

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National			
		Moderately poor		Ex-tremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Ex-tremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Ex-tremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Ex-tremely poor	
		at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor
Burkina Faso	2003	*	(75.3)	71.2	*	(76.8)	81.5	80.2	*	(98.7)	93.6	93.7	*	80.2	92.2	91.6							
Burkina Faso	2010	*	70.3	74.4	72.7	76.4	81.2	80.3	*	87.2	90.1	90.0	75.9	81.0	88.6	87.9							
Cameroon	2004	*	60.1	62.7	61.4	(41.3)	68.0	64.6	*	72.3	73.9	73.6	48.1	63.7	71.7	69.4							
Cameroon	2011	(58.1)	53.1	59.0	57.1	(25.5)	59.1	57.2	(56.2)	68.1	64.3	64.4	48.2	57.4	62.3	61.3							
Cote D'Ivoire	1998-99	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA							
Cote D'Ivoire	2011-12	*	(67.4)	68.0	66.4	(58.6)	71.9	69.2	*	76.5	80.3	80.0	60.9	69.3	77.3	75.7							
Ethiopia	2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA							
Ethiopia	2011	*	33.6	33.1	33.1	18.9	37.2	36.0	*	(13.6)	46.0	45.9	*	19.4	44.9	44.7							
Ghana	2003	*	61.3	66.6	65.3	64.1	73.5	71.6	*	78.4	80.6	80.4	*	70.2	77.5	76.5							
Ghana	2014	*	48.0	56.9	54.2	63.7	66.6	65.7	(52.2)	70.0	74.5	73.0	55.4	60.5	69.1	66.8							
Guinea	1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA							
Guinea	2012	*	(63.2)	72.8	71.2	63.6	72.4	70.7	*	77.6	79.9	79.7	(72.2)	70.1	78.4	77.6							
Kenya	2003	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA							
Kenya	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA							
Mali	2001	*	66.1	76.5	71.6	(67.1)	84.2	79.4	*	81.3	85.0	84.7	(59.2)	73.7	84.4	82.7							
Mali	2012-13	*	61.6	70.6	68.8	35.9	70.3	66.1	*	74.9	85.5	85.1	(77.0)	63.3	83.1	81.9							
Mozambique	2003	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA							
Mozambique	2011	*	57.0	50.5	52.8	55.3	62.5	61.5	*	78.4	72.2	72.4	(50.9)	63.9	69.6	69.2							
Niger	1998	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA							
Niger	2012	*	(66.6)	79.7	78.3	49.6	65.7	64.0	*	*	74.4	74.3	(58.8)	56.8	74.0	73.7							
Nigeria	2003	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA							
Nigeria	2013	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA							
Rwanda	2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA							
Rwanda	2010	(41.9)	33.4	42.5	40.0	(38.7)	32.7	33.5	27.1	32.8	40.1	38.8	30.1	33.2	39.9	38.6							
Tanzania	1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA							
Tanzania	2010	*	68.9	70.0	69.0	64.4	59.4	58.6	52.7	50.6	60.1	59.3	59.6	56.0	60.4	59.8							
Uganda	2000-01	*	55.9	56.1	56.1	*	62.7	62.7	*	*	73.1	73.0	*	*	71.9	71.8							
Uganda	2011	*	(27.1)	42.1	39.1	(40.4)	38.5	38.4	*	(40.8)	52.3	52.0	*	36.6	51.0	50.3							
Zambia	2001-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA							
Zambia	2013-14	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA							
Zimbabwe	1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA							
Zimbabwe	2010-11	*	58.3	59.4	58.1	62.1	61.3	61.2	60.5	53.8	58.2	57.6	59.4	56.4	58.5	58.2							
Bangladesh	2004	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA							
Bangladesh	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA							
Cambodia	2000	*	*	(37.0)	*	*	63.4	62.5	*	61.5	64.7	64.5	*	55.4	64.1	63.5							
Cambodia	2014	(45.6)	38.3	40.0	39.3	43.2	49.9	46.1	41.6	57.4	59.9	58.7	42.0	52.9	58.8	56.6							
Nepal	2001	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA							
Nepal	2011	*	*	(27.9)	*	32.7	54.0	47.5	43.0	39.0	48.2	46.8	37.8	38.3	48.3	46.4							
Philippines	2003	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA							
Philippines	2013	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA							

Continued

Table 3.9—Continued

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National						
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	
		at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor			at least
Armenia	2000	*	13.0	(11.4)	12.9	*	18.3	22.4	19.0	*	33.8	32.5	32.8	(18.1)	18.5	29.7	23.9									
Armenia	2010	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA								
Colombia	2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA								
Colombia	2010	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA								
Dominican Republic	2002	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA								
Dominican Republic	2013	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA								
Peru	2000	44.0	42.5	51.1	46.1	(26.5)	54.5	50.9	49.1	*	41.9	54.3	53.4	42.7	44.1	53.1	49.6									
Peru	2012	19.5	29.1	25.8	23.5	23.1	31.8	36.6	31.6	38.3	41.1	40.5	40.6	21.8	32.9	37.9	32.8									
Egypt	2000	19.3	23.3	21.1	20.3	25.1	33.8	30.9	27.9	31.5	33.0	37.8	34.5	26.1	31.6	35.9	30.5									
Egypt	2014	24.3	20.3	(12.5)	21.6	24.0	23.2	24.6	23.9	28.1	28.8	32.0	29.5	26.5	26.8	29.9	27.4									
Jordan	2002	(32.0)	27.7	(31.5)	29.7	31.1	36.6	31.0	33.3	37.7	42.2	38.7	39.7	32.7	35.5	33.7	34.2									
Jordan	2012	31.9	31.1	34.2	32.1	29.4	30.6	35.9	31.9	29.4	33.1	37.1	33.2	30.2	31.3	35.6	32.2									
<i>Pooled Average</i>		30.7	38.1	51.7	42.3	27.2	36.4	51.4	41.7	32.1	41.8	61.6	57.0	30.0	39.4	59.5	51.8									

Table 3.10. Decadal change in prevalence of anemia (<11.0g/dl) among children age 6-59 months by poverty according to level of urbanicity

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National			
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor	
		at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor
Burkina Faso	2003	NA	NA	-1.3	-0.4	2.1	NA	-0.6	-0.4	0.1	NA	NA	-16.4	-5.0	-5.3	NA	1.1	-5.1	-5.3	NA	1.1	-5.1	-5.3
Burkina Faso	2010	NA	NA	-10.0	-5.3	-6.1	-22.6	-10.7	-12.7	-10.6	NA	NA	-6.0	-13.7	-13.1	0.1	-9.0	-13.4	-11.6	NA	-9.0	-13.4	-11.6
Cameroun	2004	NA	NA	51.8	52.3	51.1	45.1	48.3	55.3	53.2	NA	NA	58.8	61.8	61.5	46.8	53.3	59.5	58.2	NA	53.3	59.5	58.2
Cote D'Ivoire	1998.5	NA	NA	30.5	30.5	30.1	NA	17.2	33.8	32.7	NA	NA	12.4	41.8	41.7	NA	17.6	40.8	40.6	NA	17.6	40.8	40.6
Cote D'Ivoire	2011.5	NA	NA	-12.1	-8.8	-10.1	NA	-0.4	-6.3	-5.4	NA	NA	-7.6	-5.5	-6.7	NA	-8.8	-7.6	-8.8	NA	-8.8	-7.6	-8.8
Ethiopia	2000	NA	NA	48.6	56.0	54.8	NA	48.9	55.7	54.4	NA	NA	59.7	61.5	61.3	55.5	53.9	60.3	59.7	NA	53.9	60.3	59.7
Ethiopia	2011	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ghana	2003	NA	NA	-3.9	-5.1	-2.4	NA	-27.1	-12.1	-11.6	NA	NA	-5.6	0.4	0.3	15.5	-9.0	-1.1	-0.7	NA	-9.0	-1.1	-0.7
Ghana	2014	NA	NA	71.3	63.1	66.0	NA	69.1	78.1	76.9	NA	NA	98.0	90.3	90.5	63.6	79.9	87.0	86.5	NA	79.9	87.0	86.5
Guinea	1999	NA	NA	47.6	56.9	55.9	NA	35.4	46.9	45.7	NA	NA	NA	53.1	53.1	42.0	40.6	52.9	52.6	NA	40.6	52.9	52.6
Guinea	2012	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kenya	2003	NA	NA	33.4	42.5	40.0	NA	38.7	32.7	33.5	27.1	32.8	40.1	40.1	38.8	30.1	33.2	39.9	38.6	NA	33.2	39.9	38.6
Kenya	2014	NA	NA	62.6	63.6	62.7	58.5	51.3	54.0	53.3	47.9	46.0	54.6	54.6	53.9	54.2	50.9	54.9	54.4	NA	50.9	54.9	54.4
Mali	2001	NA	NA	NA	-13.1	-16.2	NA	NA	-23.0	-23.1	NA	NA	NA	-19.8	-20.0	NA	NA	-19.9	-20.5	NA	NA	-19.9	-20.5
Mali	2012.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mozambique	2003	NA	NA	50.7	51.7	50.5	54.0	52.9	53.3	53.2	52.6	46.8	50.6	50.6	50.1	51.7	49.0	50.9	50.6	NA	49.0	50.9	50.6
Mozambique	2011	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Niger	1998	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Niger	2012	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nigeria	2003	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nigeria	2013	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rwanda	2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rwanda	2010	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tanzania	1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tanzania	2010	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Uganda	2000.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Uganda	2011	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Zambia	2001.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Zambia	2013.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Zimbabwe	1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Zimbabwe	2010.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bangladesh	2004	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bangladesh	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cambodia	2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cambodia	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nepal	2001	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nepal	2011	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Philippines	2003	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Philippines	2013	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Continued

Table 3.10—Continued

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National									
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total			
		Not poor	at least poor	at least poor	Extremely poor	Total	Not poor	at least poor	at least poor	Extremely poor	Total	Not poor	at least poor	at least poor	Extremely poor	Total	Not poor	at least poor	at least poor	Extremely poor	Total	Not poor	at least poor	at least poor	Extremely poor	Total			
Armenia	2000																												
Armenia	2010	NA	-13.0	-11.4	-12.9	NA	-18.3	-22.4	-19.0	NA	-33.8	-32.5	-18.1	-18.5	-29.7	-23.9	NA												
Colombia	2000																												
Colombia	2010	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA												
Dominican Republic	2002																												
Dominican Republic	2013	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA												
Peru	2000																												
Peru	2012	-20.4	-11.2	-21.1	-18.8	-2.8	-18.9	-11.9	-14.6	NA	-0.7	-11.5	-17.4	-9.3	-12.7	-14.0	NA												
Egypt	2000																												
Egypt	2014	3.6	-2.1	-6.1	0.9	-0.8	-7.6	-4.5	-2.9	-2.4	-3.0	-4.1	0.3	-3.4	-4.3	-2.2	NA												
Jordan	2002																												
Jordan	2012	-0.1	3.4	2.7	2.4	-1.7	-6.0	4.9	-1.4	-8.3	-9.1	-1.6	-2.5	-4.2	1.9	-2.0	NA												
<i>Pooled Average</i>		-6.4	-4.1	-8.0	-6.1	-1.1	-7.9	-8.1	-6.5	-2.5	-4.6	-8.1	-7.4	-5.4	-8.4	-7.3	NA												

Note: NA indicates too few cases to calculate decadal change.

Prevalence of illness in the two weeks preceding the survey

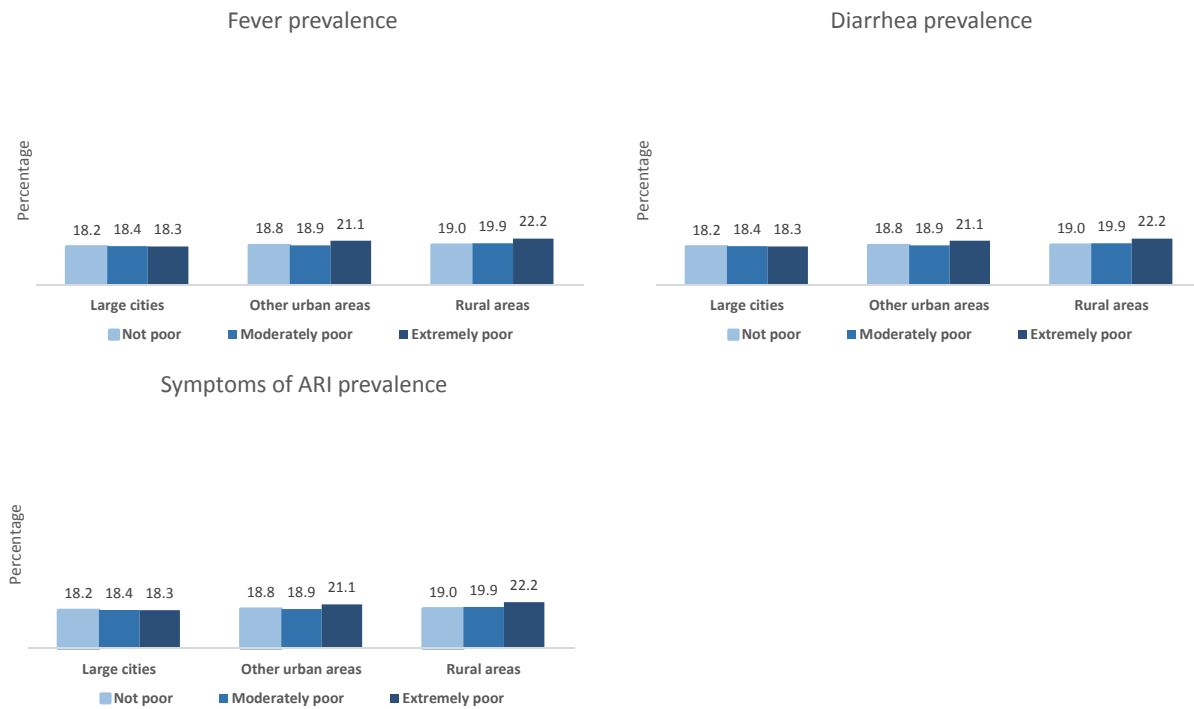
Illness prevalence can fluctuate seasonally and annually. This fluctuation makes comparisons across countries problematic. Differences by levels of urbanicity and poverty are less subject to this fluctuation than the estimation of trends, especially for individual countries.

Fever: The prevalence of fever in the latest surveys varies little across levels of poverty and level of urbanicity (Figure 3.11). Within the large cities, the average for all levels of poverty is 18%. The highest average prevalence is only 4 percentage points greater among the extremely poor of rural areas.

Diarrhea: The average prevalence of diarrhea in children under age 5 increases with the level of poverty by 3 to 5 percentage points (Figure 3.11). There is very little variation when comparing within poverty levels across the areas.

Acute Respiratory Illness (ARI): Similar to fever, the average prevalence of ARI varies little across levels of poverty and level of urbanicity (Figure 3.11), with the lowest among the moderately poor in large cities (6%) and the highest among the extremely poor in rural areas (9%).

Figure 3.11. Pooled average prevalence of fever, diarrhea, and symptoms of ARI among children under age 5, by poverty according to level of urbanicity



3.4. Use of Children’s Health Services

The following section describes levels and trends in the use of children’s health services in the order of approximate use by the age of the child. Also included in this section are the results of examining levels and trends in birth spacing, which are critical to the survival and nutritional status of children under age 5.

Antenatal and delivery care

Four or more ANC visits

Levels

Figure 3.12 (left panel) shows the pooled average percentage of women with four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits for their most recent birth, disaggregated by level of urbanicity and poverty level. Across the surveys, the coverage of four or more ANC visits within large cities decreases incrementally with increasing poverty. On average, extremely poor women in large cities have lower coverage (58%) than their less poor (77%) and not poor (88%) urban counterparts. The poverty differentials are similar in other urban areas, but are substantially wider in rural areas, where the non-poor have 71% coverage, compared with 23% coverage among the extremely poor.

Comparing ANC coverage across places of residence within the extremely poor, coverage among urban women—regardless of whether they live in a large city or other urban area—is more than two times higher than coverage among extremely poor rural women.

Only in four countries—Rwanda, Niger, Bangladesh, and Burkina Faso—do less than 50% of extremely poor women in large cities have less than 4 or more ANC visits (Table 3.11). In ten countries, the percentage exceeds 80%.

Decadal change

Overall, pooled decadal improvements in ANC coverage were concentrated in rural areas, with the smallest improvements in large cities (see Figure 3.12, right panel). Within large cities and other urban areas, the decadal increases in coverage were roughly similar across poverty levels, so that the underlying disparities by poverty remain. In six countries, the rates of ANC coverage among extremely poor women in large cities have declined, with the largest declines occurring in Zambia and Tanzania (-27 and -21%, respectively). In ten countries, the decadal increase in coverage for this group was more than 10 percentage points (see Table 3.12).

In rural areas, the pooled average decadal increases in ANC coverage were concentrated in the non-poor and moderately poor groups; this would increase the gaps in coverage by poverty level in rural areas.

Figure 3.12. Pooled average coverage of four or more ANC visits (left panel) and pooled average decadal change in coverage (right panel), by poverty according to level of urbanicity

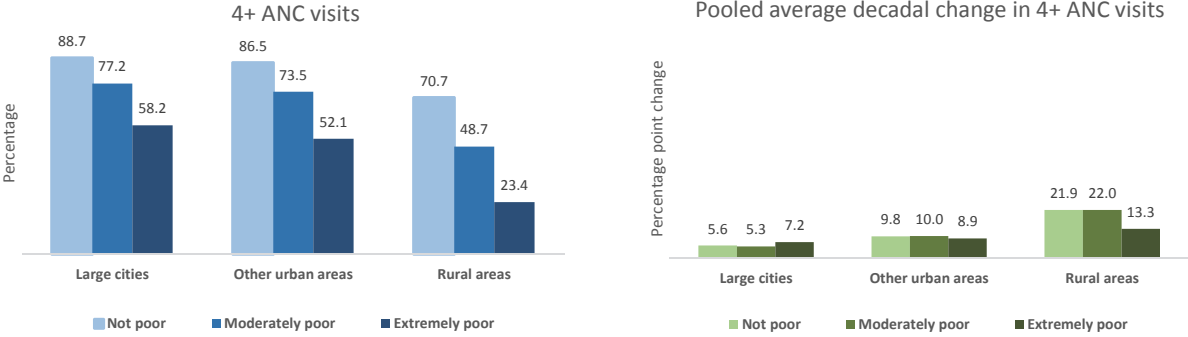


Table 3.11. Four or more ANC visits by poverty according to level of urbanicity

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National	
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total
		Not poor	at least poor	at least poor	Extremely poor		Not poor	at least poor	at least poor	Extremely poor		Not poor	at least poor	at least poor	Extremely poor		Not poor	at least poor	at least poor	Extremely poor	
Burkina Faso	2003	*	52.0	31.6	39.2	28.6	*	31.4	27.7	28.6	*	25.0	14.7	15.0	(41.0)	34.9	16.4	17.6			
Burkina Faso	2010	73.6	62.6	47.8	54.4	38.2	(67.4)	40.6	36.8	38.2	*	45.0	30.2	31.0	69.0	48.2	31.8	33.7			
Cameroun	2004	96.5	88.2	82.0	86.7	68.3	79.2	77.5	61.7	68.3	*	65.2	45.9	48.4	86.0	77.9	52.7	60.4			
Cameroun	2011	92.8	86.2	86.0	86.6	70.4	84.6	80.9	66.5	77.1	77.1	66.6	48.5	50.2	86.9	79.2	57.8	62.2			
Cote D'Ivoire	1998-99	84.1	66.3	47.1	58.4	47.0	(63.2)	68.8	39.0	47.0	*	46.1	27.1	30.0	80.8	57.2	31.2	37.8			
Cote D'Ivoire	2011-12	87.4	74.1	67.9	71.7	53.7	85.8	60.1	48.7	53.7	*	50.3	31.0	32.9	84.4	60.6	39.2	44.2			
Ethiopia	2000	(81.7)	71.6	71.0	72.0	38.2	(86.1)	54.5	34.9	38.2	*	(22.9)	6.1	6.1	77.4	51.0	9.3	10.4			
Ethiopia	2011	*	(86.7)	86.4	86.4	37.6	*	73.7	34.9	37.6	*	(44.0)	14.3	14.4	(69.6)	68.3	18.2	19.1			
Ghana	2003	*	85.0	89.4	88.2	80.3	*	85.9	78.2	80.3	*	69.0	59.8	61.0	*	77.8	67.5	69.4			
Ghana	2014	*	98.6	91.7	94.3	89.9	(100.0)	92.8	88.2	89.9	88.3	88.9	81.1	82.9	92.3	93.1	84.9	87.3			
Guinea	1999	*	73.6	74.5	74.7	63.5	*	67.3	62.5	63.5	*	58.9	40.7	41.9	*	65.7	47.0	49.1			
Guinea	2012	*	88.6	80.8	82.8	70.5	(80.4)	76.6	68.3	70.5	*	71.6	47.0	48.5	80.0	77.8	53.8	56.6			
Kenya	2003	80.5	75.0	64.1	71.0	62.3	(87.6)	70.3	55.6	62.3	(71.2)	63.2	46.2	48.6	78.4	67.4	48.0	52.3			
Kenya	2014	86.2	71.9	68.5	71.5	65.4	83.6	74.9	59.4	65.4	68.4	65.4	49.6	51.3	80.9	70.9	53.6	57.6			
Mali	2001	76.6	74.1	61.6	68.8	46.8	*	60.4	40.9	46.8	(56.2)	33.4	19.8	21.0	72.4	55.5	24.7	29.9			
Mali	2012-13	(80.3)	80.6	68.8	71.4	61.3	(88.3)	81.2	56.9	61.3	*	57.3	33.5	34.6	79.1	69.0	38.8	41.2			
Mozambique	2003	(83.6)	80.0	71.4	75.2	69.7	(82.3)	81.2	65.4	69.7	*	57.2	44.4	45.2	84.3	73.2	50.0	53.1			
Mozambique	2011	(65.4)	76.5	65.5	69.3	57.8	(80.7)	62.7	56.7	57.8	*	58.9	46.5	46.9	73.6	64.7	49.5	50.6			
Niger	1998	*	50.9	30.7	37.2	34.0	*	40.4	31.9	34.0	*	(16.2)	6.9	7.0	*	40.3	10.2	11.5			
Niger	2012	(78.4)	62.5	44.2	48.4	44.8	(69.6)	57.8	42.9	44.8	*	48.2	30.3	30.5	78.1	56.9	32.0	32.8			
Nigeria	2003	88.0	83.9	77.5	80.9	51.4	(61.9)	61.1	45.1	51.4	(48.3)	48.8	27.7	32.4	68.2	61.9	40.0	47.4			
Nigeria	2013	84.3	83.0	69.4	73.1	75.0	81.1	83.0	72.4	75.0	66.9	57.8	35.3	38.2	72.3	71.9	46.8	51.1			
Rwanda	2000	*	34.5	18.8	21.2	18.2	*	21.2	17.7	18.2	*	10.0	8.7	8.9	*	12.9	10.0	10.4			
Rwanda	2010	66.0	49.0	34.2	41.2	39.1	*	56.7	36.2	39.1	48.6	38.4	33.7	34.7	52.9	40.8	33.9	35.4			
Tanzania	1999	*	96.1	(83.5)	89.5	84.3	(95.9)	83.2	84.4	84.3	*	89.4	64.6	65.3	(95.7)	87.5	67.5	69.9			
Tanzania	2010	*	60.3	60.2	62.1	51.2	61.7	56.0	46.2	51.2	41.6	49.4	38.0	39.2	59.8	54.1	39.7	42.8			
Uganda	2000-01	*	68.5	68.5	68.8	63.9	*	*	63.7	63.9	*	*	38.5	38.4	*	(38.5)	41.9	41.9			
Uganda	2011	(61.5)	73.2	59.2	65.3	50.4	*	54.5	49.1	50.4	*	54.7	45.5	45.8	50.4	61.0	46.3	47.6			
Zambia	2001-02	*	88.8	81.7	83.3	77.9	*	84.7	75.1	77.9	*	84.2	66.9	67.5	*	85.4	69.8	71.6			
Zambia	2013-14	(87.3)	56.1	49.7	53.2	57.5	65.6	59.4	55.9	57.5	(63.3)	57.9	55.1	55.2	69.7	58.0	54.6	55.5			
Zimbabwe	1999	*	51.0	49.4	50.8	44.2	*	66.9	59.5	64.2	(67.0)	71.7	66.3	67.0	65.2	64.5	64.2	64.3			
Zimbabwe	2010-11	(76.6)	65.5	56.7	62.1	69.8	68.6	73.3	66.8	69.8	78.1	66.8	62.6	64.3	74.6	68.1	62.3	64.8			
Bangladesh	2004	*	(49.5)	21.9	27.7	34.9	77.6	53.4	22.1	34.9	40.5	33.7	9.7	11.3	62.2	35.9	11.8	15.9			
Bangladesh	2014	(66.5)	51.8	47.0	50.7	43.2	(74.0)	58.0	36.6	43.2	54.3	33.1	22.7	26.1	58.0	41.9	26.5	31.2			
Cambodia	2000	*	69.5	38.8	54.8	13.8	*	11.1	14.0	13.8	*	9.5	6.3	6.6	*	19.1	7.7	8.9			
Cambodia	2014	92.4	94.3	75.9	88.4	82.6	90.3	85.8	78.4	82.6	90.1	82.4	70.7	73.9	90.7	84.6	71.3	75.6			
Nepal	2001	*	(60.0)	(60.0)	67.2	44.9	*	60.5	41.5	44.9	*	45.2	10.7	11.8	*	51.7	12.7	14.3			
Nepal	2011	*	(87.8)	(73.3)	83.3	66.5	(95.2)	78.8	59.5	66.5	81.0	76.4	40.7	47.7	83.6	77.7	42.4	50.1			
Philippines	2003	88.2	87.3	66.6	80.0	77.2	91.4	80.6	69.5	77.2	80.6	71.0	54.9	62.3	86.6	78.0	60.8	70.4			
Philippines	2013	94.6	93.0	87.7	90.8	85.5	89.3	92.5	80.4	85.5	90.2	86.4	77.8	81.3	91.0	89.9	80.1	84.3			

Continued

Table 3.11—Continued

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National					
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor
		at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor		
Armenia	2000	91.3	87.0	90.1	71.4	72.3	71.0	60.7	41.2	45.4	78.8	49.1	64.7	91.3	87.0	90.1	71.4	72.3	71.0	60.7	41.2	45.4	78.8	49.1	64.7
Armenia	2010	98.4	95.5	96.9	92.4	(93.6)	93.9	89.6	84.8	88.8	91.9	86.8	92.8	98.4	95.5	96.9	92.4	(93.6)	93.9	89.6	84.8	88.8	91.9	86.8	92.8
Colombia	2000	93.4	84.3	88.1	79.9	73.2	83.0	86.9	71.8	67.7	79.1	65.1	80.2	93.4	84.3	88.1	79.9	73.2	83.0	86.9	71.8	67.7	79.1	65.1	80.2
Colombia	2010	94.5	88.7	92.2	88.5	83.7	90.2	88.5	86.7	81.4	88.1	79.1	88.6	94.5	88.7	92.2	88.5	83.7	90.2	88.5	86.7	81.4	88.1	79.1	88.6
Dominican Republic	2002	95.8	92.4	93.9	93.5	93.8	94.9	95.3	93.3	88.4	92.1	90.7	93.5	95.8	92.4	93.9	93.5	93.8	94.9	95.3	93.3	88.4	92.1	90.7	93.5
Dominican Republic	2013	93.8	94.1	94.6	95.4	95.2	95.9	98.0	96.2	93.1	95.6	94.9	95.4	93.8	94.1	94.6	95.4	95.2	95.9	98.0	96.2	93.1	95.6	94.9	95.4
Peru	2000	91.2	83.8	82.7	78.0	67.9	73.8	71.6	76.1	49.3	50.9	56.9	68.5	91.2	83.8	82.7	78.0	67.9	73.8	71.6	76.1	49.3	50.9	56.9	68.5
Peru	2012	99.2	94.5	97.5	94.9	93.4	95.1	97.3	94.7	90.4	91.2	91.8	94.4	99.2	94.5	97.5	94.9	93.4	95.1	97.3	94.7	90.4	91.2	91.8	94.4
Egypt	2000	68.4	45.5	58.8	44.9	23.1	51.3	43.1	26.5	17.5	28.3	18.4	39.0	68.4	45.5	58.8	44.9	23.1	51.3	43.1	26.5	17.5	28.3	18.4	39.0
Egypt	2014	95.2	85.9	90.7	84.7	75.8	86.4	88.8	80.7	70.6	80.5	72.1	82.8	95.2	85.9	90.7	84.7	75.8	86.4	88.8	80.7	70.6	80.5	72.1	82.8
Jordan	2002	96.2	92.9	94.1	90.8	88.9	91.3	96.4	86.7	81.0	86.4	87.7	90.9	96.2	92.9	94.1	90.8	88.9	91.3	96.4	86.7	81.0	86.4	87.7	90.9
Jordan	2012	97.0	94.9	94.1	95.3	92.3	95.1	96.8	95.4	86.5	93.5	90.1	94.5	97.0	94.9	94.1	95.3	92.3	95.1	96.8	95.4	86.5	93.5	90.1	94.5
<i>Pooled Average</i>		88.7	77.2	69.7	73.5	52.1	62.0	70.7	48.7	23.4	25.9	29.8	36.4	88.7	77.2	69.7	73.5	52.1	62.0	70.7	48.7	23.4	25.9	29.8	36.4

Table 3.12. Decadal change in four or more ANC visits by poverty according to level of urbanicity

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National					
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	
		Not poor	at least poor	Not poor	at least poor	Not poor	at least poor	Not poor	at least poor	Not poor	at least poor	Not poor	at least poor	Not poor	at least poor	Not poor	at least poor	Not poor	at least poor	Not poor	at least poor	Not poor	at least poor	Not poor	at least poor
Burkina Faso	2003																								
Burkina Faso	2010	NA	15.1	23.1	21.7	13.7	13.0	13.1	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Cameroun	2004																								
Cameroun	2011	-5.3	-2.9	5.7	-0.1	7.7	4.9	4.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
Cote D'Ivoire	1998.5																								
Cote D'Ivoire	2011.5	2.5	6.0	16.0	10.2	17.4	-6.7	-6.7	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
Ethiopia	2000																								
Ethiopia	2011	NA	13.7	14.0	13.1	NA	17.5	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ghana	2003																								
Ghana	2014	NA	12.4	2.1	5.5	8.7	6.3	6.3	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1
Guinea	1999																								
Guinea	2012	NA	11.5	4.8	6.2	NA	7.2	7.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Kenya	2003																								
Kenya	2014	5.2	-2.8	4.0	0.5	-3.6	4.2	4.2	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Mali	2001																								
Mali	2012.5	3.2	5.7	6.3	2.3	NA	18.1	18.1	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9
Mozambique	2003																								
Mozambique	2011	-22.8	-4.4	-7.4	-7.4	-2.0	-23.1	-23.1	-10.9	-10.9	-10.9	-10.9	-10.9	-10.9	-10.9	-10.9	-10.9	-10.9	-10.9	-10.9	-10.9	-10.9	-10.9	-10.9	-10.9
Niger	1998																								
Niger	2012	NA	8.3	9.6	8.0	7.7	12.4	12.4	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9
Nigeria	2003																								
Nigeria	2013	-3.7	-0.9	-8.1	-7.8	19.2	21.9	21.9	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3
Rwanda	2000																								
Rwanda	2010	NA	14.5	15.4	20.0	NA	35.5	35.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5
Tanzania	1999																								
Tanzania	2010	NA	-32.5	-21.2	-24.9	-31.1	-24.7	-24.7	-34.7	-34.7	-34.7	-34.7	-34.7	-34.7	-34.7	-34.7	-34.7	-34.7	-34.7	-34.7	-34.7	-34.7	-34.7	-34.7	-34.7
Uganda	2000.5																								
Uganda	2011	NA	NA	-8.9	-3.3	NA	NA	NA	-13.9	-13.9	-13.9	-13.9	-13.9	-13.9	-13.9	-13.9	-13.9	-13.9	-13.9	-13.9	-13.9	-13.9	-13.9	-13.9	-13.9
Zambia	2001.5																								
Zambia	2013.5	NA	-27.3	-26.7	-25.1	NA	-21.1	-21.1	-16.0	-16.0	-16.0	-16.0	-16.0	-16.0	-16.0	-16.0	-16.0	-16.0	-16.0	-16.0	-16.0	-16.0	-16.0	-16.0	-16.0
Zimbabwe	1999																								
Zimbabwe	2010.5	NA	12.6	6.3	9.8	NA	5.6	5.6	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3
Bangladesh	2004																								
Bangladesh	2014	NA	2.3	25.1	23.0	-3.6	4.6	4.6	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5
Cambodia	2000																								
Cambodia	2014	66.0	17.7	26.5	24.0	NA	53.4	53.4	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.0
Nepal	2001																								
Nepal	2011	NA	NA	13.3	16.1	NA	18.3	18.3	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
Philippines	2003																								
Philippines	2013	6.4	5.7	21.1	10.8	-2.1	11.9	11.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9

Continued

Table 3.12—Continued

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National			
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total		
		Not poor	at least poor	at least poor	poor		Not poor	at least poor	at least poor	poor		Not poor	at least poor	at least poor	poor		Not poor	at least poor	at least poor	poor			
Armenia	2000																						
Armenia	2010	NA	4.2	NA	6.8	NA	21.0	21.3	22.9	NA	28.9	43.6	43.4	17.2	13.1	37.7	28.1						
Colombia	2000																						
Colombia	2010	1.1	4.4	7.7	4.1	4.3	8.6	10.5	7.2	1.6	14.9	18.9	13.7	2.9	9.0	14.0	8.4						
Dominican Republic	2002																						
Dominican Republic	2013	-1.8	1.5	4.0	0.6	0.0	1.7	1.3	0.9	2.5	2.6	4.3	3.2	0.2	2.1	3.8	1.7						
Peru	2000																						
Peru	2012	6.7	10.6	18.9	12.3	7.8	14.1	21.3	17.8	21.4	15.5	34.3	33.6	6.6	11.2	29.1	21.6						
Egypt	2000																						
Egypt	2014	19.1	28.9	45.1	22.8	23.4	28.4	37.6	25.1	32.6	38.7	37.9	37.3	25.3	35.3	38.4	31.3						
Jordan	2002																						
Jordan	2012	0.8	2.0	-5.2	0.0	2.4	4.5	3.4	3.8	0.4	8.7	5.5	7.1	1.6	4.6	2.4	3.6						
Pooled Average		5.6	5.3	7.2	6.2	9.8	10.0	8.9	8.5	21.9	22.0	13.3	14.3	11.5	14.2	13.1	13.1						

Note: NA indicates too few cases to calculate decadal change.

Medical antenatal care

Levels

On average across all the surveys, coverage of medical ANC is quite high among urban women, with similar levels in large cities and other urban areas (see Figure 3.13, left panel). In large cities and other urban areas, medical ANC coverage is lowest for extremely poor women; however, the differentials are small. For example, in large cities, there is 85% coverage among extremely poor, compared with 90% among the moderately poor, and 91% among the non-poor. Only in three countries is this percent less than 90% (see Table 3.13). The widest differentials by poverty are found in rural areas, where coverage among extremely poor women is more than 25 percentage points lower than coverage among non-poor women.

Decadal change

On average, medical ANC coverage increased by 15 percentage points over a 10-year period. As Figure 3.13 (right panel) shows, the decadal change was greater in other urban and rural areas than in large cities. Within large cities, the change was smallest among the extremely poor, at a 3 percentage point increase, compared with a 5 percentage point increase for the moderately poor and a 7 percentage point increase for the not poor. Table 3.14 shows the country-specific decadal changes in medical ANC coverage, by poverty level and level of urbanicity.

Figure 3.13. Pooled average coverage of medical antenatal care (left panel) and pooled average decadal change in coverage (right panel), by poverty according to level of urbanicity

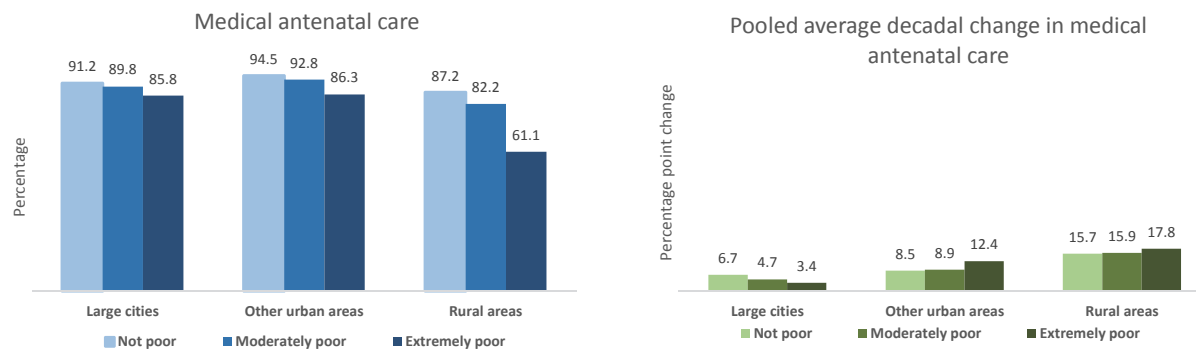


Table 3.13. Medical antenatal care by poverty according to level of urbanicity

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National					
		Moderately poor		Ex-tremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Ex-tremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Ex-tremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Ex-tremely poor		Total	Not poor
		at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor		
Burkina Faso	2003	*	100.0	97.0	97.9	95.2	*	89.1	68.2	68.9	(98.9)	94.7	71.3	72.8											
Burkina Faso	2010	98.0	99.2	98.3	98.5	98.2	(100.0)	98.7	98.0	94.1	98.6	98.2	94.6	94.9											
Cameroun	2004	100.0	96.2	98.0	97.1	92.1	97.7	97.6	88.2	74.4	98.8	96.0	77.9	83.4											
Cameroun	2011	98.2	98.3	98.4	98.4	93.8	95.8	97.7	92.7	75.6	97.3	96.9	81.8	84.7											
Cote D'Ivoire	1998-99	100.0	95.5	97.3	97.1	94.6	(93.0)	95.2	94.5	80.1	98.4	93.2	83.0	85.5											
Cote D'Ivoire	2011-12	100.0	97.3	96.7	97.3	96.4	(92.3)	97.4	95.9	86.5	97.9	95.8	89.3	90.6											
Ethiopia	2000	(87.2)	84.0	82.2	83.1	63.4	*	81.7	60.1	21.6	89.7	72.2	25.5	26.7											
Ethiopia	2011	*	(94.7)	94.6	94.3	73.5	*	85.2	72.3	36.5	(94.6)	81.9	41.9	42.6											
Ghana	2003	*	93.2	98.6	97.2	98.6	*	98.9	98.5	88.6	*	95.2	91.2	91.9											
Ghana	2014	*	100.0	98.3	98.9	98.2	(100.0)	98.9	97.8	96.2	99.7	98.5	96.8	97.3											
Guinea	1999	*	95.3	96.8	96.5	93.1	*	80.6	64.9	65.8	*	89.6	71.5	73.5											
Guinea	2012	*	98.4	95.3	96.1	96.6	(100.0)	98.7	95.9	80.8	95.8	96.4	83.8	85.2											
Kenya	2003	95.3	97.0	92.6	94.7	91.7	(93.6)	97.7	88.5	86.8	95.5	96.1	86.2	88.1											
Kenya	2014	98.8	98.8	97.9	98.3	97.9	99.0	99.2	97.2	94.5	99.2	99.1	95.1	95.9											
Mali	2001	91.1	95.6	91.2	93.1	81.2	*	93.5	76.6	47.1	88.6	84.4	51.7	56.8											
Mali	2012-13	(95.3)	96.6	93.9	94.5	91.8	(94.1)	94.3	91.3	69.3	96.3	92.0	72.7	74.2											
Mozambique	2003	(100.0)	99.4	99.4	99.5	96.5	(98.5)	98.5	95.8	78.9	99.3	97.1	82.7	84.6											
Mozambique	2011	(100.0)	98.8	96.4	97.4	96.2	(100.0)	98.6	95.8	88.2	100.0	96.8	90.1	90.6											
Niger	1998	*	97.4	95.4	95.8	87.1	*	96.4	85.2	30.1	30.4	90.9	37.7	40.0											
Niger	2012	(97.5)	98.6	97.5	97.7	96.3	(100.0)	98.0	96.0	80.4	98.8	98.2	82.4	82.8											
Nigeria	2003	93.4	92.3	88.9	90.6	65.7	(86.9)	76.4	58.2	44.6	84.3	75.5	52.1	60.1											
Nigeria	2013	97.0	93.2	85.7	87.9	86.7	97.6	92.9	84.5	51.2	85.8	83.5	59.9	64.0											
Rwanda	2000	*	94.3	91.4	91.9	95.9	*	100.0	94.9	91.9	*	96.0	91.8	92.3											
Rwanda	2010	100.0	100.0	97.9	98.7	97.9	*	100.0	97.5	98.0	100.0	99.0	97.8	98.0											
Tanzania	1999	*	100.0	(97.2)	98.5	98.2	(100.0)	99.5	97.2	90.7	(100.0)	99.7	91.5	92.5											
Tanzania	2010	*	98.7	98.6	98.7	93.9	89.7	93.1	95.2	85.4	93.8	93.1	86.3	87.7											
Uganda	2000-01	*	*	97.2	97.2	96.5	*	*	96.4	91.8	*	(94.6)	92.4	92.4											
Uganda	2011	(96.6)	98.4	97.8	98.0	97.0	*	97.7	96.7	94.4	93.0	96.6	94.7	94.9											
Zambia	2001-02	*	97.5	97.9	97.8	97.6	*	99.0	96.9	91.1	*	98.5	92.6	93.4											
Zambia	2013-14	(100.0)	100.0	99.0	99.3	98.2	(100.0)	98.6	93.8	94.0	99.4	99.0	95.1	95.7											
Zimbabwe	1999	*	97.9	93.5	95.7	94.0	(100.0)	95.2	91.8	92.3	97.1	96.0	91.9	93.1											
Zimbabwe	2010-11	(95.1)	89.1	83.8	87.0	92.7	94.6	91.6	89.0	89.8	94.6	91.4	88.6	89.8											
Bangladesh	2004	*	(86.8)	73.2	76.0	70.0	94.1	87.3	60.5	42.9	90.3	74.3	44.0	48.7											
Bangladesh	2014	(97.3)	86.8	75.7	81.8	77.5	(79.5)	84.8	74.8	58.6	86.6	78.2	58.5	63.9											
Cambodia	2000	*	98.3	90.8	94.7	53.0	*	41.6	32.9	33.8	*	53.0	35.9	37.7											
Cambodia	2014	96.6	100.0	99.2	98.9	98.3	99.7	98.0	93.7	94.8	98.9	98.4	94.0	95.3											
Nepal	2001	*	*	(87.5)	91.8	78.9	*	77.7	45.2	46.1	*	81.2	47.2	48.6											
Nepal	2011	*	(98.0)	(91.1)	95.6	92.2	(100.0)	96.5	90.0	82.9	98.7	94.6	80.8	83.9											
Philippines	2003	97.3	95.0	85.4	92.1	90.8	97.3	92.6	87.0	83.9	97.5	92.1	81.8	87.6											
Philippines	2013	99.4	99.5	97.5	98.5	95.6	98.0	98.0	93.4	94.2	98.5	97.8	93.5	95.4											

Continued

Table 3.13—Continued

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National							
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor		
		at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor				
Armenia	2000	*	98.6	(95.7)	97.4	*	93.6	91.4	91.4	93.2	*	91.8	88.0	88.9	(92.2)	95.6	89.2	92.4									
Armenia	2010	100.0	97.1	*	98.5	99.0	95.9	(97.5)	98.0	98.0	100.0	100.0	98.8	99.8	99.7	98.3	96.9	98.9									
Colombia	2000	98.1	93.2	88.6	95.2	95.7	91.1	85.0	92.1	94.4	94.4	87.8	77.5	84.3	96.4	90.9	81.8	90.8									
Colombia	2010	99.1	96.5	97.6	98.4	98.8	97.6	94.2	97.7	98.4	98.4	96.8	90.5	94.0	98.9	97.0	92.7	97.0									
Dominican Republic	2002	98.4	97.9	98.3	98.2	98.8	99.4	98.5	98.9	99.2	99.2	98.1	96.8	98.0	98.6	98.3	97.7	98.3									
Dominican Republic	2013	100.0	100.0	98.8	99.6	100.0	99.1	99.2	99.5	99.5	96.9	99.5	98.8	98.5	99.3	99.5	98.9	99.3									
Peru	2000	69.3	56.1	45.5	57.9	55.2	42.0	34.6	39.7	39.7	52.0	40.5	42.8	42.8	67.7	52.0	42.7	49.7									
Peru	2012	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.8	99.6	98.9	98.1	98.8	98.8	100.0	98.7	96.5	96.9	99.8	99.2	97.3	98.4									
Egypt	2000	84.7	67.6	40.9	76.6	75.4	59.4	44.3	67.9	67.9	58.7	44.0	33.6	44.7	71.1	50.4	35.2	55.7									
Egypt	2014	96.5	91.0	90.6	93.9	95.8	90.7	86.0	92.2	92.2	94.5	89.9	82.1	89.2	95.1	90.1	83.1	90.3									
Jordan	2002	100.0	99.6	99.3	99.6	98.9	98.9	98.4	98.7	99.4	99.4	97.2	96.0	97.2	99.2	98.7	98.0	98.6									
Jordan	2012	99.4	99.0	97.3	98.7	99.7	99.4	98.9	98.9	99.4	100.0	99.6	97.7	99.2	99.6	99.3	98.2	99.1									
<i>Pooled Average</i>		91.2	89.8	85.8	89.2	94.5	92.8	86.3	89.6	87.2	87.2	82.2	61.1	64.0	91.9	88.3	67.6	72.9									

Table 3.14. Decadal change in medical antenatal care by poverty according to level of urbanicity

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National							
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor		
		at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor				
Burkina Faso	2003																										
Burkina Faso	2010	NA	-1.1	1.9	0.9	NA	2.3	4.9	4.3	NA	11.9	36.7	36.0	-0.4	5.0	33.3	31.6										
Cameroon	2004																										
Cameroon	2011	-2.6	3.0	0.6	1.9	-2.7	0.1	6.4	2.4	NA	0.4	3.1	1.7	-2.1	1.3	5.6	1.9										
Cote D'Ivoire	1998.5																										
Cote D'Ivoire	2011.5	0.0	1.4	-0.5	0.2	3.2	1.7	1.1	1.4	NA	1.4	5.8	4.9	-0.4	2.0	4.8	3.9										
Ethiopia	2000																										
Ethiopia	2011	NA	9.7	11.3	10.2	NA	3.2	11.1	9.2	NA	26.0	13.5	13.5	4.5	8.8	14.9	14.5										
Ghana	2003																										
Ghana	2014	NA	6.2	-0.3	1.5	NA	0.0	-0.6	-0.4	NA	2.6	7.3	6.9	NA	3.0	5.1	4.9										
Guinea	1999																										
Guinea	2012	NA	2.4	-1.2	-0.3	NA	0.5	3.2	2.7	NA	10.1	11.5	11.5	NA	5.2	9.5	9.0										
Kenya	2003																										
Kenya	2014	3.2	1.6	4.8	3.3	4.9	1.4	7.9	5.6	3.2	3.8	7.7	7.0	3.4	2.7	8.1	7.1										
Mali	2001																										
Mali	2012.5	3.7	0.9	2.3	1.2	NA	0.7	12.8	9.2	NA	18.3	19.9	19.3	6.7	6.6	18.3	15.1										
Mozambique	2003																										
Mozambique	2011	0.0	-0.8	-3.8	-2.6	1.9	0.1	0.0	-0.4	NA	-1.3	12.5	11.6	0.9	-0.4	9.2	7.5										
Niger	1998																										
Niger	2012	NA	0.9	1.5	1.4	NA	1.1	7.7	6.6	NA	23.8	35.9	35.7	NA	5.2	31.9	30.6										
Nigeria	2003																										
Nigeria	2013	3.6	0.9	-3.2	-2.7	10.7	16.5	26.3	21.0	18.7	8.6	8.8	6.6	1.5	8.0	7.8	3.9										
Rwanda	2000																										
Rwanda	2010	NA	5.7	6.5	6.8	NA	0.0	2.6	2.0	NA	3.4	6.3	6.1	NA	3.0	6.0	5.7										
Tanzania	1999																										
Tanzania	2010	NA	-1.2	1.3	0.2	-9.4	-5.8	-1.8	-3.9	NA	-8.9	-5.3	-4.8	-5.6	-6.0	-4.7	-4.4										
Uganda	2000.5																										
Uganda	2011	NA	NA	0.6	0.8	NA	NA	0.3	0.5	NA	NA	2.6	2.5	NA	1.9	2.2	2.4										
Zambia	2001.5																										
Zambia	2013.5	NA	2.1	0.9	1.3	NA	-0.5	0.9	0.5	NA	0.6	2.4	2.4	NA	0.4	2.1	1.9										
Zimbabwe	1999																										
Zimbabwe	2010.5	NA	-7.7	-8.4	-7.6	NA	-1.7	-0.3	-1.1	-4.7	-3.1	-2.4	-2.2	-2.2	-4.0	-2.9	-2.9										
Bangladesh	2004																										
Bangladesh	2014	NA	0.0	2.5	5.8	-14.6	-2.5	14.3	7.5	0.6	8.4	13.3	15.7	-3.7	3.9	14.5	15.2										
Cambodia	2000																										
Cambodia	2014	69.0	1.2	6.0	3.0	NA	22.9	32.9	32.4	NA	40.3	43.4	43.6	NA	32.4	41.5	41.1										
Nepal	2001																										
Nepal	2011	NA	NA	3.6	3.8	NA	12.0	12.3	13.3	NA	16.2	34.8	36.8	NA	13.4	33.6	35.3										
Philippines	2003																										
Philippines	2013	2.1	4.5	12.1	6.4	0.7	5.4	6.4	4.8	0.4	6.6	14.2	10.3	1.0	5.7	11.7	7.8										

Continued

Home delivery

Levels

Across the pooled surveys, delivering babies at home is rare, and takes place almost exclusively among extremely poor women (see Figure 3.14, left panel). Six percent of extremely poor women in large cities, 11% of extremely poor women in other urban areas, and 46% of women in rural areas deliver their babies at home. Compared with their non- and less-poor counterparts, extremely poor women are more likely to deliver at home in all three localities; the poverty-gaps in coverage are wider in other urban areas than in large cities, and are widest in rural areas. In contrast to the general rarity of delivering at home, many extremely poor women in large cities did so in the most recent survey in Bangladesh (43%) and in Nigeria (53%), as seen in Table 3.15.

Decadal change

Decreases in the percentage of births delivered at home were concentrated in the group where the overall prevalence of birthing at home was greatest: rural extremely poor women (see Figure 3.14, right panel). In three countries—Tanzania, Nigeria, and Zimbabwe—there was a decadal increase in home delivery for extremely poor large city women (see Table 3.16).

Figure 3.14. Pooled average prevalence of home delivery (left panel) and pooled average decadal change in prevalence (right panel), by poverty according to level of urbanicity

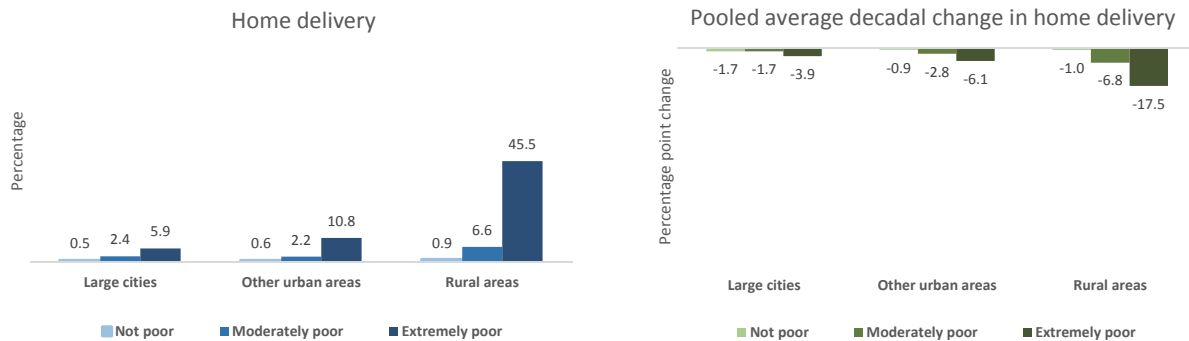


Table 3.15. Home delivery by poverty according to level of urbanicity

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National						
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	
		at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at
Burkina Faso	2003	*	2.9	5.6	4.7	18.6	10.5	20.8	39.0	69.4	68.5	6.6	20.2	63.8	61.3											
Burkina Faso	2010	4.0	2.0	1.7	2.0	8.3	3.9	9.6	18.3	39.8	38.7	5.0	11.0	35.3	33.2											
Cameroun	2004	1.4	5.3	6.8	5.5	23.0	10.9	30.6	24.3	61.9	57.5	5.7	12.6	50.1	40.0											
Cameroun	2011	0.7	5.4	3.7	4.1	20.0	6.4	23.9	26.6	56.8	54.4	9.4	11.8	42.7	37.3											
Cote D'Ivoire	1998-99	13.0	16.0	18.8	17.2	24.9	22.6	26.3	55.0	69.6	67.5	11.7	36.6	57.5	52.7											
Cote D'Ivoire	2011-12	1.6	7.4	10.0	8.4	21.3	18.5	23.7	30.3	57.6	55.3	6.5	19.8	45.5	40.7											
Ethiopia	2000	(16.8)	22.7	38.1	32.8	74.2	59.5	76.2	86.5	98.0	97.9	35.2	58.9	95.6	94.8											
Ethiopia	2011	*	(4.9)	18.9	17.2	55.4	30.2	58.0	(60.1)	95.5	95.4	3.8	33.5	90.4	89.5											
Ghana	2003	*	8.9	10.5	10.1	31.0	24.2	33.2	56.4	71.4	69.7	*	35.7	56.6	53.4											
Ghana	2014	0.0	1.4	6.3	4.5	15.1	5.8	19.6	31.8	43.4	40.6	14.4	15.0	30.8	26.6											
Guinea	1999	*	33.2	31.7	31.7	45.5	42.6	46.4	66.2	80.5	79.7	*	50.2	71.7	69.5											
Guinea	2012	*	12.3	20.5	18.7	39.4	27.4	43.7	48.4	71.1	69.6	21.6	33.0	61.8	58.8											
Kenya	2003	6.9	18.1	38.9	27.3	31.2	17.0	38.9	35.7	69.4	65.5	10.7	28.2	65.3	58.7											
Kenya	2014	0.8	6.6	15.6	11.5	19.7	9.6	24.9	15.4	52.1	48.9	3.2	10.8	43.3	37.4											
Mali	2001	8.5	7.7	7.4	7.7	29.4	12.6	35.0	22.2	74.5	73.2	12.8	30.2	66.3	60.8											
Mali	2012-13	4.5	3.6	4.9	4.7	12.4	7.0	13.5	(22.9)	52.7	51.6	9.7	15.1	45.5	43.4											
Mozambique	2003	(6.8)	7.4	9.2	8.4	18.9	11.3	21.4	43.9	65.4	64.3	5.4	21.9	54.4	50.6											
Mozambique	2011	(2.2)	4.4	6.4	5.5	17.6	4.2	19.3	22.0	54.5	53.5	4.9	10.4	45.3	43.1											
Niger	1998	*	16.5	29.7	25.3	31.5	18.8	34.1	(55.4)	91.4	91.1	*	24.9	83.8	81.3											
Niger	2012	0.0	6.3	14.8	13.0	18.9	4.0	20.7	57.1	77.7	77.6	0.0	20.2	70.9	69.5											
Nigeria	2003	36.2	27.5	41.9	36.0	62.9	51.0	69.7	62.3	83.9	79.4	46.5	50.2	73.8	66.4											
Nigeria	2013	5.4	22.3	52.7	44.6	34.4	23.1	37.7	40.0	80.2	76.9	31.5	36.9	68.1	63.1											
Rwanda	2000	*	9.5	31.2	28.2	36.6	19.6	40.7	68.1	80.5	79.3	(68.0)	56.3	74.7	72.6											
Rwanda	2010	0.0	5.7	15.4	11.4	23.4	4.9	26.8	5.7	33.7	30.8	4.1	14.6	32.4	29.0											
Tanzania	1999	*	8.0	(7.5)	7.6	20.0	11.2	26.6	30.3	66.2	65.3	5.8	14.2	61.2	56.3											
Tanzania	2010	0.0	12.4	14.4	12.2	19.1	6.5	28.7	13.1	58.8	56.1	7.3	19.8	54.5	48.1											
Uganda	2000-01	*	*	10.3	10.1	27.6	*	27.7	(57.7)	67.1	67.0	*	(49.2)	62.0	61.9											
Uganda	2011	(7.3)	4.1	8.4	6.7	12.2	6.6	13.8	18.3	48.1	46.8	8.8	11.0	44.3	41.6											
Zambia	2001-02	*	14.4	19.2	18.3	21.7	7.6	28.1	27.8	72.5	71.3	*	12.4	60.7	55.7											
Zambia	2013-14	0.0	5.2	9.6	7.9	12.2	7.1	14.8	11.8	43.1	42.0	3.7	9.2	34.8	31.3											
Zimbabwe	1999	*	6.4	4.1	5.8	9.7	8.2	11.0	(11.3)	32.0	30.5	14.1	11.8	27.5	23.3											
Zimbabwe	2010-11	(4.0)	18.7	17.3	16.9	11.6	10.5	14.5	20.7	44.9	41.6	13.6	23.9	39.0	33.5											
Bangladesh	2004	*	(51.0)	85.6	78.1	76.2	37.9	86.9	76.0	94.2	93.3	52.0	73.5	93.0	89.9											
Bangladesh	2014	(10.9)	33.6	43.1	36.7	44.8	32.8	50.7	31.2	74.7	69.1	25.7	45.5	68.8	62.2											
Cambodia	2000	*	2.9	20.0	11.5	79.4	56.6	81.3	89.7	92.5	92.5	*	73.2	90.5	89.0											
Cambodia	2014	4.5	0.2	4.1	2.4	5.3	2.7	8.2	3.0	21.8	18.7	3.0	7.3	20.6	16.6											
Nepal	2001	*	(4.0)	36.5	26.0	58.5	35.7	61.9	29.1	92.2	91.3	*	51.0	90.3	88.9											
Nepal	2011	*	11.5	26.0	15.1	33.0	21.2	39.0	29.1	72.5	66.7	24.3	37.3	69.9	63.1											
Philippines	2003	12.5	28.2	44.7	31.4	52.9	45.1	65.5	39.7	86.5	77.0	27.5	50.5	75.1	61.4											
Philippines	2013	10.9	16.6	23.5	18.9	32.0	19.0	43.3	22.7	56.3	47.6	17.3	24.3	48.1	38.0											

Continued

Table 3.15—Continued

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National					
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor
		at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor		
Armenia	2000	*	0.4	7.1	1.5	*	0.9	1.3	1.0	*	6.5	18.3	15.9	0.0	1.7	15.6	8.5								
Armenia	2010	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2								
Colombia	2000	1.0	2.5	5.2	2.2	2.5	7.5	11.3	6.1	11.7	18.8	25.5	20.9	3.3	9.2	17.8	9.6								
Colombia	2010	0.4	0.8	3.6	0.9	0.8	1.8	3.6	1.7	4.0	6.4	13.1	9.5	1.0	2.8	8.9	3.6								
Dominican Republic	2002	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.4	6.5	3.4	0.3	0.9	3.3	1.5								
Dominican Republic	2013	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.4	1.2	3.6	1.9	0.2	0.9	1.8	1.0								
Peru	2000	3.8	9.9	17.8	10.3	11.4	26.3	34.3	29.0	23.4	35.9	54.8	53.6	5.0	15.7	44.1	32.0								
Peru	2012	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.4	1.2	3.6	11.7	6.5	4.5	14.4	37.7	33.8	1.0	4.7	25.3	14.5								
Egypt	2000	16.2	32.6	52.1	23.4	28.3	43.1	58.1	35.8	50.0	63.2	78.2	65.3	34.2	55.1	74.6	51.7								
Egypt	2014	2.4	8.3	7.5	5.1	3.7	9.3	10.7	6.8	9.9	14.1	26.9	16.3	7.3	12.6	23.5	13.2								
Jordan	2002	1.3	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.4	3.7	3.5	3.3	0.2	2.9	6.5	3.9	1.8	3.1	4.0	3.1								
Jordan	2012	1.5	2.1	1.7	1.8	0.8	0.6	2.0	1.0	0.1	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.2								
<i>Pooled Average</i>		0.5	2.4	5.9	2.6	0.6	2.2	10.8	2.8	0.9	6.6	45.5	23.7	1.2	4.2	31.9	11.2								

Table 3.16. Decadal change in home delivery by poverty according to level of urbanicity

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National																		
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor													
		at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor															
Burkina Faso	2003																																					
Burkina Faso	2010	NA	-1.3	-5.6	-3.9	NA	-9.4	-16.0	-14.7	NA	-29.6	-42.3	-42.6	-2.3	-13.1	-40.7	-40.1																					
Cameroun	2004																																					
Cameroun	2011	-1.0	0.1	-4.4	-2.0	-6.7	-6.4	-9.6	-4.3	NA	3.3	-7.3	-4.4	5.3	-1.1	-10.6	-3.9																					
Cote D'Ivoire	1998.5																																					
Cote D'Ivoire	2011.5	-8.8	-6.6	-6.8	-6.8	-8.8	-3.2	-2.0	-2.8	NA	-19.0	-9.2	-9.4	-4.0	-12.9	-9.2	-9.2																					
Ethiopia	2000																																					
Ethiopia	2011	NA	-16.2	-17.5	-14.2	-55.5	-26.6	-16.5	-17.1	NA	-24.0	-2.3	-2.3	-28.5	-23.1	-4.7	-4.8																					
Ghana	2003																																					
Ghana	2014	NA	-6.8	-3.8	-5.1	NA	-16.7	-12.4	-14.5	NA	-22.4	-25.5	-26.5	NA	-18.8	-23.5	-24.4																					
Guinea	1999																																					
Guinea	2012	NA	-16.1	-8.6	-10.0	NA	-11.7	-2.1	-4.7	NA	-13.7	-7.2	-7.8	NA	-13.2	-7.6	-8.2																					
Kenya	2003																																					
Kenya	2014	-5.5	-10.5	-21.2	-14.4	-2.6	-6.7	-12.7	-10.5	-9.7	-18.5	-15.7	-15.1	-6.8	-15.8	-20.0	-19.4																					
Mali	2001																																					
Mali	2012.5	-3.5	-3.6	-2.2	-2.6	-5.0	-4.9	-18.7	-14.8	0.6	-31.8	-19.0	-18.8	-2.7	-13.1	-18.1	-15.1																					
Mozambique	2003																																					
Mozambique	2011	-5.8	-3.8	-3.5	-3.6	-1.5	-8.9	-2.6	-1.6	NA	-27.4	-13.6	-13.5	-0.6	-14.4	-11.4	-9.4																					
Niger	1998																																					
Niger	2012	NA	-7.3	-10.6	-8.8	NA	-10.6	-9.6	-9.0	NA	1.2	-9.8	-9.6	NA	-3.4	-9.2	-8.4																					
Nigeria	2003																																					
Nigeria	2013	-30.8	-5.2	10.8	8.6	-21.6	-27.9	-32.0	-28.5	-22.3	-9.1	-3.7	-2.5	-15.0	-13.3	-5.7	-3.3																					
Rwanda	2000																																					
Rwanda	2010	NA	-3.8	-15.8	-16.8	NA	-14.7	-13.9	-13.2	NA	-51.5	-46.8	-48.5	-63.9	-41.7	-42.3	-43.6																					
Tanzania	1999																																					
Tanzania	2010	NA	4.0	6.3	4.2	-2.2	-4.3	1.9	-0.8	NA	2.5	-6.7	-8.4	1.4	5.1	-6.1	-7.5																					
Uganda	2000.5																																					
Uganda	2011	NA	NA	-1.8	-3.2	NA	NA	-13.2	-14.7	NA	-37.5	-18.1	-19.2	NA	-36.4	-16.9	-19.3																					
Zambia	2001.5																																					
Zambia	2013.5	NA	-7.7	-8.0	-8.7	NA	-0.4	-11.1	-7.9	NA	-7.0	-24.5	-24.4	NA	-2.7	-21.6	-20.3																					
Zimbabwe	1999																																					
Zimbabwe	2010.5	NA	10.7	11.5	9.7	NA	2.0	3.0	1.7	8.2	10.7	11.2	9.7	-0.4	10.5	10.0	8.9																					
Bangladesh	2004																																					
Bangladesh	2014	NA	-17.4	-42.5	-41.4	-33.1	-26.2	-36.2	-31.4	-44.8	-30.8	-19.5	-24.2	-26.3	-28.0	-24.2	-27.7																					
Cambodia	2000																																					
Cambodia	2014	3.2	-1.9	-11.4	-6.5	NA	-38.5	-52.2	-52.9	NA	-57.2	-50.7	-52.7	NA	-47.1	-49.9	-51.7																					
Nepal	2001																																					
Nepal	2011	NA	7.5	-10.5	-10.9	NA	-14.5	-22.9	-25.5	NA	-18.7	-19.7	-24.6	NA	-13.7	-20.4	-25.8																					
Philippines	2003																																					
Philippines	2013	-1.6	-11.6	-21.2	-12.5	-11.6	-26.1	-22.2	-20.9	-17.0	-34.8	-30.2	-29.4	-10.2	-26.2	-27.0	-23.4																					

Continued

Medical delivery attendance

Levels

Within each area of residence, differentials in medical delivery attendance coverage are evident across poverty levels (see Figure 3.15, left panel). In large cities, 76% of extremely poor women gave birth with medical delivery attendance, compared with 90% of moderately poor women and 95% of non-poor women. These gaps are slightly wider in other urban areas (67% among extremely poor and 88% among moderately poor) and are by far the widest in rural areas (18% among extremely poor and 84% among moderately poor). According to the latest surveys, more than 20% of extremely poor women living in large cities in only three countries—Bangladesh, Nigeria and Nepal—lacked medical attendance at their last delivery (see Table 3.17).

In terms of medical delivery attendance coverage, extremely poor women in urban areas fare better than their rural extremely poor counterparts. However, they fair worse than non-poor rural women.

Decadal change

Within large cities, as well as other urban areas, the decadal increases in coverage were greatest among the extremely poor (see Figure 3.15, right panel). In Peru, Egypt, and Bangladesh, the increases were 29 percentage points or greater. However, there were small decadal decreases in Tanzania, Zimbabwe, and Nigeria. In rural areas—where the overall coverage of medical delivery attendance is lowest among the extremely poor—decadal improvements were concentrated in the moderately poor group. Table 3.18 shows the country-specific decadal changes in medical delivery attendance, by poverty level and level of urbanicity.

Figure 3.15. Pooled average coverage of medical delivery attendance (left panel) and pooled average decadal change in prevalence (right panel), by poverty according to level of urbanicity

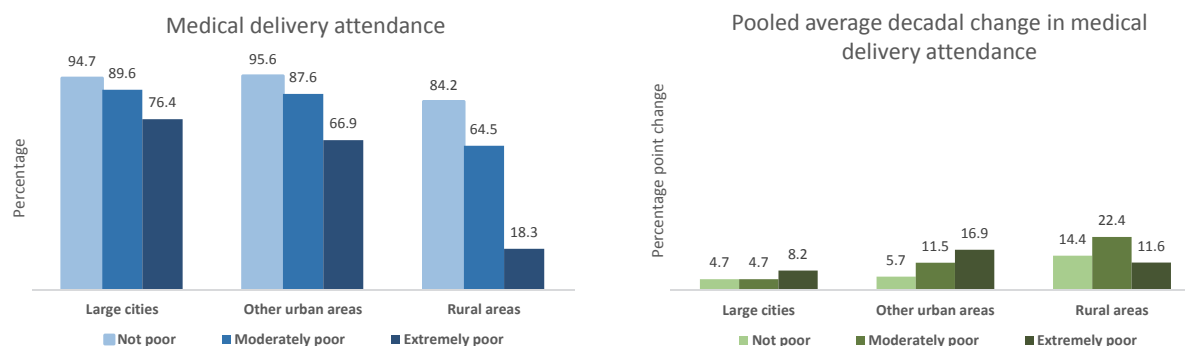


Table 3.17. Medical delivery attendance by poverty according to level of urbanicity

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National					
		Moderately poor		Ex-tremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Ex-tremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Ex-tremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Ex-tremely poor		Total	Not poor
		atly	poor	atly	poor			atly	poor	atly	poor			atly	poor	atly	poor			atly	poor	atly	poor		
Burkina Faso	2003	*	99.2	93.7	95.4	*	88.8	79.5	81.5	(87.4)	57.9	29.6	30.5	93.4	79.0	35.4	37.8								
Burkina Faso	2010	96.0	96.6	97.9	97.4	(100.0)	96.1	90.3	91.6	*	81.2	60.7	61.8	95.0	88.4	65.1	67.1								
Cameroun	2004	100.0	95.9	94.7	95.7	95.6	90.9	71.3	79.1	*	76.9	39.9	44.2	97.7	88.8	51.7	61.8								
Cameroun	2011	98.4	95.2	95.8	95.8	95.8	93.6	77.7	81.3	71.5	73.4	44.3	46.7	91.1	88.4	58.4	63.6								
Cote D'Ivoire	1998-99	87.0	84.0	80.6	82.4	(86.1)	76.5	74.7	75.6	*	44.0	30.1	32.1	88.3	62.8	42.4	47.1								
Cote D'Ivoire	2011-12	98.4	94.2	90.0	92.0	97.0	83.7	76.7	79.4	(63.3)	69.2	42.2	44.5	93.3	81.2	54.4	59.4								
Ethiopia	2000	(82.8)	77.3	64.8	69.1	(53.9)	47.4	26.0	28.7	*	13.7	2.2	2.3	71.1	45.0	4.8	5.6								
Ethiopia	2011	*	(92.9)	82.8	83.9	(99.9)	71.7	43.6	46.1	*	(42.7)	4.7	4.8	95.2	68.0	10.0	10.8								
Ghana	2003	*	90.6	88.3	88.9	*	75.6	68.3	70.1	*	43.8	29.3	30.9	*	64.2	44.0	47.1								
Ghana	2014	(100.0)	98.9	92.8	95.0	(100.0)	94.3	79.8	84.5	78.2	69.2	57.4	60.2	86.3	85.6	69.3	73.7								
Guinea	1999	*	82.6	85.3	84.9	*	74.2	64.2	66.3	*	36.9	20.4	21.4	*	60.2	31.9	34.8								
Guinea	2012	*	95.4	89.9	91.1	(91.2)	81.7	73.1	75.4	(56.2)	55.3	30.0	31.6	81.2	73.2	42.0	45.3								
Kenya	2003	93.1	82.4	83.3	74.1	(94.4)	83.5	62.5	69.9	81.2	66.0	30.5	34.5	89.2	73.0	34.9	41.6								
Kenya	2014	97.9	94.3	83.4	87.9	96.1	89.5	74.0	79.2	89.2	84.4	47.2	50.4	95.1	89.0	55.9	61.8								
Mali	2001	93.0	94.1	93.4	93.7	(92.5)	88.8	70.3	75.0	80.4	41.3	26.4	27.7	89.4	71.8	35.0	40.6								
Mali	2012-13	95.5	98.6	95.4	95.9	(95.2)	93.3	87.3	88.4	(77.1)	77.6	49.6	50.7	90.3	86.6	56.6	58.6								
Mozambique	2003	(96.4)	92.0	87.0	89.2	96.8	86.1	76.6	79.0	*	55.8	33.0	34.2	96.8	76.5	43.9	47.7								
Mozambique	2011	(97.8)	90.6	90.3	90.8	85.6	91.7	77.2	78.8	*	74.3	43.4	44.3	89.4	85.4	52.2	54.3								
Niger	1998	*	84.2	69.6	74.5	*	76.8	63.1	65.5	*	(46.0)	7.7	8.1	*	74.0	15.1	17.6								
Niger	2012	(96.3)	92.2	85.3	86.8	100.0	96.0	78.6	80.5	*	42.9	21.0	21.2	98.2	79.2	27.9	29.3								
Nigeria	2003	69.6	77.2	59.7	67.1	57.7	54.7	34.3	41.8	44.1	38.0	16.6	21.3	59.2	53.7	28.2	36.2								
Nigeria	2013	97.2	82.9	55.4	62.7	77.7	81.6	67.3	70.5	62.1	49.9	22.2	25.6	70.9	67.3	35.4	40.5								
Rwanda	2000	*	90.5	69.1	72.0	*	81.0	59.0	63.3	*	31.1	18.7	20.0	(32.0)	43.2	24.6	26.7								
Rwanda	2010	100.0	94.6	83.0	87.7	*	93.5	71.0	74.5	93.7	81.8	64.1	67.2	95.4	84.0	65.5	69.0								
Tanzania	1999	*	94.2	(92.9)	93.7	97.3	88.1	74.0	80.3	*	77.2	33.6	34.8	97.9	87.3	38.7	43.8								
Tanzania	2010	(96.7)	88.7	83.7	87.2	95.0	92.9	70.1	80.1	80.8	64.9	37.5	40.4	90.0	79.3	42.2	48.9								
Uganda	2000-01	*	*	89.4	89.6	*	*	72.4	72.5	*	(49.2)	33.0	33.1	*	(56.5)	38.1	38.2								
Uganda	2011	(92.7)	95.2	93.0	93.8	*	93.1	86.2	87.7	*	84.1	52.8	54.1	91.2	89.7	56.5	59.3								
Zambia	2001-02	*	85.6	80.3	81.3	*	91.7	71.5	77.9	*	72.2	26.3	27.6	*	87.2	38.3	43.4								
Zambia	2013-14	(100.0)	94.7	89.5	91.4	95.9	91.6	84.2	86.7	87.0	76.3	50.4	51.6	95.4	89.3	60.2	64.2								
Zimbabwe	1999	*	91.7	88.8	90.1	*	90.4	87.8	89.0	(84.9)	76.1	62.4	64.2	84.5	86.2	67.4	72.4								
Zimbabwe	2010-11	(96.0)	82.9	82.1	83.5	92.4	89.7	85.6	88.4	78.1	66.2	54.6	57.9	85.6	76.4	60.6	66.2								
Bangladesh	2004	*	(49.0)	17.2	24.2	67.5	52.0	18.7	30.5	31.5	20.1	7.9	9.1	53.9	33.1	9.6	13.2								
Bangladesh	2014	(91.9)	69.6	52.9	62.4	(93.4)	73.5	53.4	59.7	72.6	51.9	29.9	35.6	77.5	59.7	35.2	42.1								
Cambodia	2000	*	98.6	88.7	93.6	*	71.9	46.2	48.2	*	36.5	27.3	28.0	*	49.3	30.2	31.8								
Cambodia	2014	95.5	99.5	97.2	97.9	99.0	99.0	96.6	97.7	97.7	93.6	85.5	87.6	97.5	95.1	86.4	89.0								
Nepal	2001	*	(96.0)	65.4	75.3	*	67.7	44.0	47.1	*	45.6	9.2	10.2	*	54.2	11.3	12.9								
Nepal	2011	*	88.5	74.0	84.9	(96.5)	81.3	64.7	70.2	78.8	65.5	32.3	38.6	82.2	69.1	34.8	41.9								
Philippines	2003	97.2	88.4	75.4	85.1	91.6	81.4	67.7	75.8	83.0	58.2	27.9	40.8	89.9	73.3	45.7	59.8								
Philippines	2013	92.1	90.7	85.1	88.1	93.0	91.7	70.8	80.1	89.0	79.6	54.6	63.6	91.0	86.1	63.3	72.8								

Continued

Table 3.17—Continued

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National					
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor
		at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor		
Armenia	2000	99.6	94.6	98.8	*	99.2	100.0	99.4	93.4	98.8	*	99.5	99.4	98.8	93.4	94.5	94.5	(100.0)	99.3	94.1	96.8	94.1	96.8		
Armenia	2010	100.0	*	99.7	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.4	99.5	99.5	99.0	98.4	100.0	99.0	99.0	99.6	99.1	100.0	99.5	100.0	99.5		
Colombia	2000	97.5	90.0	96.4	97.3	90.8	83.5	92.1	60.5	74.8	87.8	92.1	92.1	74.8	69.8	69.8	96.1	88.2	82.3	86.4	72.3	86.4			
Colombia	2010	99.5	94.5	98.7	98.8	97.3	95.1	97.6	79.4	92.6	96.0	97.6	97.6	92.6	86.2	86.2	98.8	96.3	86.2	94.8	86.2	94.8			
Dominican Republic	2002	99.7	97.8	99.0	99.0	99.5	98.5	99.0	92.5	97.0	99.1	99.0	99.0	97.0	95.7	95.7	99.4	98.3	95.6	97.8	95.6	97.8			
Dominican Republic	2013	100.0	99.5	99.8	99.3	97.9	98.3	98.5	97.3	98.4	95.3	98.5	98.5	98.4	97.1	97.1	98.6	98.8	98.4	98.6	98.4	98.6	98.6		
Peru	2000	84.0	63.6	73.9	69.3	55.4	41.8	49.2	18.2	51.1	56.1	49.2	49.2	51.1	20.1	20.1	82.0	67.3	31.2	46.9	31.2	46.9			
Peru	2012	99.0	98.2	99.1	99.4	96.9	89.5	94.3	69.3	91.3	96.7	94.3	94.3	91.3	72.8	72.8	99.1	96.7	78.9	88.0	78.9	88.0			
Egypt	2000	90.9	54.3	84.5	86.8	72.1	52.4	78.7	32.4	50.6	66.5	78.7	78.7	50.6	48.0	48.0	79.3	58.4	35.7	60.9	35.7	60.9			
Egypt	2014	98.9	95.2	97.4	98.0	95.1	92.4	96.0	80.4	91.3	94.6	96.0	96.0	91.3	89.3	89.3	96.1	92.4	82.9	91.5	82.9	91.5			
Jordan	2002	98.7	99.4	99.2	98.8	98.2	98.9	98.6	94.0	98.3	100.0	98.6	98.6	98.3	96.8	96.8	99.0	98.5	97.6	98.3	97.6	98.3			
Jordan	2012	99.3	100.0	99.4	99.9	99.8	99.6	99.8	99.2	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.9	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6		
<i>Pooled Average</i>		94.7	76.4	84.4	95.6	87.6	66.9	76.7	18.3	64.5	84.2	76.7	76.7	64.5	21.0	21.0	92.2	78.8	30.1	38.1	30.1	38.1	38.1		

Table 3.18. Decadal change in medical delivery attendance by poverty according to level of urbanicity

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National													
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor								
		at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor										
Burkina Faso	2003																																
Burkina Faso	2010	NA	-3.7	6.0	2.9	NA	10.4	15.4	14.4	NA	33.3	44.4	44.7	2.3	13.4	42.4	41.9																
Cameroon	2004																																
Cameroon	2011	-2.3	-1.0	1.6	0.1	0.3	3.9	9.1	3.1	NA	-5.0	6.3	3.6	-9.4	-0.6	9.6	2.6																
Cote D'Ivoire	1998.5																																
Cote D'Ivoire	2011.5	8.8	7.8	7.2	7.4	8.4	5.5	1.5	2.9	NA	19.4	9.3	9.5	3.8	14.2	9.2	9.5																
Ethiopia	2000																																
Ethiopia	2011	NA	14.2	16.4	13.5	41.8	22.1	16.0	15.8	NA	26.4	2.3	2.3	21.9	20.9	4.7	4.7																
Ghana	2003																																
Ghana	2014	NA	7.5	4.1	5.5	NA	17.0	10.5	13.1	NA	23.1	25.5	26.6	NA	19.5	23.0	24.2																
Guinea	1999																																
Guinea	2012	NA	9.8	3.5	4.8	NA	5.8	6.8	7.0	NA	14.2	7.4	7.8	NA	10.0	7.8	8.1																
Kenya	2003																																
Kenya	2014	4.4	10.8	18.3	12.5	1.5	5.5	10.5	8.5	7.3	16.7	15.2	14.5	5.4	14.5	19.1	18.4																
Mali	2001																																
Mali	2012.5	2.2	3.9	1.7	1.9	2.3	3.9	14.8	11.7	-2.9	31.6	20.2	20.0	0.8	12.9	18.8	15.7																
Mozambique	2003																																
Mozambique	2011	1.7	-1.8	4.1	2.0	-14.0	7.0	0.8	-0.3	NA	23.1	13.0	12.6	-9.2	11.1	10.4	8.2																
Niger	1998																																
Niger	2012	NA	5.7	11.2	8.8	NA	13.7	11.1	10.7	NA	-2.2	9.5	9.4	NA	3.7	9.1	8.4																
Nigeria	2003																																
Nigeria	2013	27.6	5.7	-4.3	-4.4	20.0	26.9	33.0	28.7	18.0	11.9	5.6	4.3	11.7	13.6	7.2	4.3																
Rwanda	2000																																
Rwanda	2010	NA	4.1	13.9	15.7	NA	12.5	12.0	11.2	NA	50.7	45.4	47.2	63.4	40.8	40.9	42.3																
Tanzania	1999																																
Tanzania	2010	NA	-5.0	-8.4	-5.9	-2.1	4.4	-3.5	-0.2	NA	-11.2	3.5	5.1	-7.2	-7.3	3.2	4.6																
Uganda	2000.5																																
Uganda	2011	NA	NA	3.4	4.0	NA	NA	13.1	14.5	NA	33.2	18.9	20.0	NA	31.6	17.5	20.1																
Zambia	2001.5																																
Zambia	2013.5	NA	7.6	7.7	8.4	NA	-0.1	10.6	7.3	NA	3.4	20.1	20.0	NA	1.8	18.3	17.3																
Zimbabwe	1999																																
Zimbabwe	2010.5	NA	-7.7	-5.8	-5.7	NA	-0.6	-1.9	-0.5	-5.9	-8.6	-6.8	-5.5	1.0	-8.5	-5.9	-5.4																
Bangladesh	2004																																
Bangladesh	2014	NA	20.6	35.7	38.2	25.9	21.5	34.7	29.2	41.1	31.8	22.0	26.5	23.6	26.6	25.6	28.9																
Cambodia	2000																																
Cambodia	2014	68.2	0.6	6.1	3.1	NA	19.4	36.0	35.4	NA	40.8	41.6	42.6	NA	32.7	40.1	40.9																
Nepal	2001																																
Nepal	2011	NA	-7.5	8.6	9.6	NA	13.6	20.7	23.1	NA	19.9	23.1	28.4	NA	14.9	23.5	29.0																
Philippines	2003																																
Philippines	2013	-5.1	2.3	9.7	3.0	1.4	10.3	3.1	4.3	6.0	21.4	26.7	22.8	1.1	12.8	17.6	13.0																

Continued

Table 3.18—Continued

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National						
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	
		at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			
Armenia	2000																									
Armenia	2010	0.4	NA	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.6	-0.4	6.6	4.5	-0.4	NA	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	-0.2	5.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Colombia	2000																									
Colombia	2010	0.9	4.5	2.3	6.5	11.6	5.5	17.8	18.9	16.4	2.7	8.2	5.5	11.6	5.5	8.2	16.4	18.9	18.9	8.1	13.9	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
Dominican Republic	2002																									
Dominican Republic	2013	1.1	1.5	0.7	-1.5	-0.2	-0.5	1.3	4.4	1.3	-0.7	-3.5	-0.5	-0.2	-0.5	-3.5	1.3	4.4	4.4	0.5	2.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Peru	2000																									
Peru	2012	12.5	22.7	21.0	34.6	39.8	37.6	33.5	42.6	43.9	14.3	33.8	37.6	39.8	37.6	33.8	43.9	42.6	42.6	24.5	39.8	34.3	34.3	34.3	34.3	34.3
Egypt	2000																									
Egypt	2014	5.7	12.4	9.2	16.4	28.6	12.4	29.1	34.3	29.5	12.0	20.1	12.4	28.6	12.4	20.1	29.1	34.3	34.3	24.3	33.7	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9
Jordan	2002																									
Jordan	2012	0.6	-0.3	0.2	1.6	0.7	1.2	1.6	5.2	2.9	0.7	0.0	1.2	0.7	1.2	0.0	1.6	5.2	5.2	1.1	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Pooled Average		4.7	4.7	6.3	11.5	16.9	13.6	22.4	11.6	12.4	7.2	14.4	13.6	16.9	13.6	14.4	22.4	11.6	12.4	14.2	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8

Note: NA indicates too few cases to calculate decadal change.

Short preceding birth intervals (<36 months)

Preceding birth intervals shorter than 36 months adversely affect child mortality and nutritional status. The mechanisms for these adverse effects are not fully understood. The principal way to lengthen birth intervals among married and cohabitating women is through contraception. While use of contraception is not included in this report, the prevalence of short birth intervals is a good indicator of low use of contraceptive health services.

Levels

Within large cities, the prevalence of short birth intervals is highest among extremely poor women (45%), followed by poor women (40%), and is lowest among non-poor women (35%). The pooled average prevalence is also highest among extremely poor women in other urban areas (48%) and in rural areas (56%) (see Figure 3.16, left panel). Across the 26 countries' latest surveys, the prevalence of birth intervals less than 36 months varies from 29% of births in Bangladesh to 66% of births in Niger. For extremely poor women in large cities, the prevalence ranges from 23% in Bangladesh to 60% in Nigeria, as shown in Table 3.19. The table also shows that four other countries have more than half of their births arriving in less than 36 months after the preceding birth.

Decadal change

Most sub-groups experienced a decadal decrease in the prevalence of short birth intervals (see Figure 3.16, right panel). In both large and other urban areas, the decreases were slightly larger for extremely poor women, when compared with the two less poor groups. In rural areas, the decadal decrease was largest for moderately poor women.

Figure 3.16. Pooled average prevalence of short birth Intervals (<36 months) (left panel) and pooled average decadal change in prevalence (right panel), by poverty according to level of urbanicity

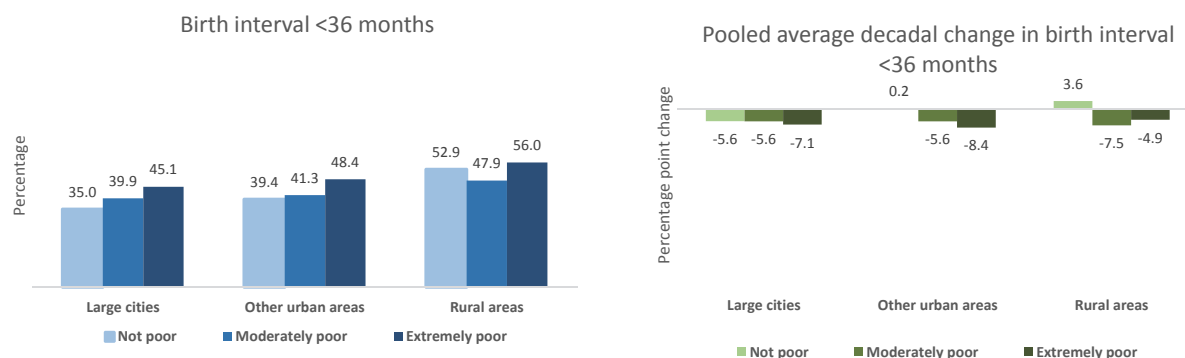


Table 3.19. Short birth intervals (<36 months) by poverty according to level of urbanicity

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National							
		Moderately poor		Ex-tremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Ex-tremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Ex-tremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Ex-tremely poor		Total	Not poor		
		at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor
Burkina Faso	2003		(23.8)	47.3	43.0	*	34.6	41.8	40.9	*	59.0	51.7	51.8	(63.6)	40.3	50.9	50.7										
Burkina Faso	2010	(44.6)	30.2	34.1	34.1	*	39.6	37.1	37.3	*	54.8	52.7	52.8	39.0	46.0	50.6	50.3										
Cameroun	2004	35.3	51.7	49.4	49.3	53.3	55.1	61.1	58.9	*	57.8	65.0	64.1	44.1	55.0	63.1	60.9										
Cameroun	1998-99	44.8	47.1	48.3	47.8	53.6	51.6	57.7	56.6	68.4	60.3	61.9	61.9	54.2	52.9	59.5	58.7										
Cote D'Ivoire	2011-12	(30.4)	35.8	39.5	37.9	56.4	37.8	46.4	45.3	*	51.5	50.5	50.5	41.3	42.7	48.5	47.7										
Cote D'Ivoire	2000	(40.4)	42.5	43.5	43.1	*	54.2	55.4	55.0	*	*	57.6	57.7	(43.2)	59.8	57.3	57.3										
Ethiopia	2011	*	28.9	24.4	25.3	*	47.1	42.3	42.9	*	*	57.8	57.8	*	47.2	56.0	56.0										
Ghana	2003	*	46.4	41.8	42.7	*	39.6	38.7	38.8	48.5	39.9	45.8	45.1	43.8	41.7	43.6	43.3										
Ghana	2014	*	44.8	45.9	45.6	*	51.8	49.9	50.5	*	53.9	54.3	54.3	*	50.8	53.0	52.8										
Guinea	2012	*	37.1	45.0	43.7	*	42.8	40.8	41.1	*	48.4	49.2	49.2	(44.4)	44.5	47.9	47.6										
Kenya	2003	40.6	44.9	56.0	51.2	*	38.1	53.6	48.8	(42.6)	48.9	62.5	61.2	37.6	46.3	61.5	59.4										
Kenya	2014	(37.9)	38.7	37.8	38.0	46.8	36.1	44.9	43.7	28.4	37.1	53.9	52.9	38.8	37.1	50.8	49.4										
Mali	2001	47.0	54.0	55.8	54.2	(71.8)	49.6	60.4	58.7	43.3	67.3	62.1	62.3	51.5	58.3	61.6	61.0										
Mali	2012-13	(53.0)	39.5	48.4	47.6	*	46.0	47.7	47.4	*	48.3	58.7	58.5	57.8	45.6	57.0	56.5										
Mozambique	2003	*	32.7	41.3	38.1	(18.0)	36.7	54.9	50.7	*	46.9	57.9	57.4	20.6	39.8	56.9	55.1										
Mozambique	2011	(38.6)	31.0	33.3	32.8	(15.9)	38.7	51.2	49.8	*	52.7	55.2	55.2	29.8	42.2	53.9	53.3										
Niger	1998	*	45.4	60.0	56.1	*	61.6	65.7	65.2	*	(59.8)	68.9	68.9	*	54.5	68.3	67.9										
Niger	2012	*	49.0	54.0	53.8	*	53.3	55.2	55.2	*	(72.2)	67.4	67.4	(59.5)	57.3	66.0	65.9										
Nigeria	2003	65.1	54.2	61.6	59.5	(75.4)	60.6	66.6	65.1	(61.8)	66.3	63.1	63.6	68.7	61.3	64.3	63.7										
Nigeria	2013	85.7	67.3	60.0	61.6	(71.5)	62.1	59.2	59.7	70.4	65.5	63.2	63.4	73.0	64.6	62.0	62.4										
Rwanda	2000	*	71.4	64.3	65.3	*	76.8	66.5	68.3	*	63.9	58.7	59.0	*	67.2	59.5	60.1										
Rwanda	2010	(62.7)	56.5	56.9	57.2	*	(57.3)	53.1	53.4	63.6	63.1	59.1	59.6	62.6	62.1	58.7	59.1										
Tanzania	1999	*	27.5	(12.5)	20.9	(34.3)	41.3	36.1	38.1	*	44.7	62.1	61.7	39.5	39.4	59.3	57.5										
Tanzania	2010	*	21.9	35.0	29.6	26.1	37.4	46.5	42.3	42.9	37.9	61.0	59.0	35.2	34.9	58.9	55.4										
Uganda	2000-01	*	*	58.5	58.5	*	*	63.7	63.5	*	*	70.9	70.8	*	*	70.1	70.0										
Uganda	2011	*	38.2	51.3	47.4	*	38.6	58.1	54.9	*	51.6	68.3	67.7	(47.5)	44.8	67.1	66.8										
Zambia	2001-02	*	(35.9)	54.5	52.4	*	50.8	52.3	51.7	*	62.3	61.4	61.4	*	51.2	59.4	58.7										
Zambia	2013-14	*	43.3	41.7	42.3	39.1	36.9	42.3	41.1	*	48.7	58.5	58.2	43.5	41.6	54.2	53.0										
Zimbabwe	1999	(35.7)	25.0	25.0	30.1	*	33.2	34.1	33.7	*	36.4	43.5	42.8	(45.5)	34.7	41.1	39.9										
Zimbabwe	2010-11	*	17.3	24.9	21.7	40.1	25.1	25.3	27.0	33.1	34.2	31.1	31.6	32.7	28.0	29.9	29.6										
Bangladesh	2004	*	20.4	22.8	24.0	*	30.6	23.4	24.8	36.6	27.2	31.2	30.9	40.2	27.0	29.4	29.4										
Bangladesh	2000	(39.8)	42.9	42.9	41.5	*	(40.4)	58.4	57.6	*	53.5	54.7	54.7	*	49.4	54.9	54.7										
Cambodia	2014	(43.8)	31.2	25.9	31.7	45.1	28.9	38.5	36.8	49.6	39.4	36.6	37.3	47.4	36.5	36.4	36.9										
Nepal	2001	*	(41.2)	60.4	(47.6)	*	(51.1)	60.4	59.8	*	55.4	60.4	60.3	*	55.6	60.3	60.2										
Nepal	2011	*	(24.3)	27.4	27.4	*	46.7	46.7	46.0	(52.9)	44.1	50.7	50.2	50.5	43.2	50.1	49.5										
Philippines	2003	50.5	62.7	65.0	61.7	45.0	53.1	60.6	56.6	46.6	57.0	64.3	61.4	47.0	57.0	63.3	60.0										
Philippines	2013	47.6	46.0	45.8	46.1	41.4	49.9	51.7	50.3	55.7	47.4	54.6	53.6	49.5	48.0	52.6	51.4										

Continued

Table 3.19—Continued

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National						
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total		
		at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor		at	poor
Armenia	2000	45.3	(40.0)	44.0	*	54.0	52.2	53.4	*	65.7	62.1	62.7	*	52.2	59.3	56.1										
Armenia	2010	37.5	*	42.3	62.9	24.0	(39.0)	44.9	63.3	60.6	29.6	54.8	59.0	44.9	29.0	48.1										
Colombia	2000	45.7	50.5	43.2	39.2	48.0	55.9	46.8	43.4	49.7	61.3	55.5	39.6	48.0	57.9	48.9										
Colombia	2010	35.9	41.9	28.6	26.6	39.9	51.7	36.9	34.2	36.7	52.2	45.3	25.9	37.7	50.7	37.0										
Dominican Republic	2002	52.8	57.1	48.4	45.9	50.4	66.3	55.4	45.1	55.5	67.8	58.9	41.5	53.4	63.6	53.5										
Dominican Republic	2013	38.6	41.2	36.9	43.5	33.0	42.5	39.1	38.8	44.6	45.9	44.1	35.7	37.9	43.0	39.6										
Peru	2000	34.0	40.0	35.9	37.2	31.6	51.8	45.1	(34.7)	42.1	59.1	58.3	33.3	34.6	54.3	48.2										
Peru	2012	24.5	29.1	24.9	22.3	26.1	34.2	29.1	(24.6)	26.6	41.2	39.2	23.4	25.1	37.8	32.2										
Egypt	2000	45.4	50.0	44.9	44.8	47.2	57.7	47.6	55.5	55.4	60.7	57.8	49.6	51.8	59.8	53.6										
Egypt	2014	62.8	35.0	43.5	66.8	31.4	36.6	44.9	71.1	44.8	41.6	49.9	68.8	40.4	40.5	48.2										
Jordan	2002	76.1	50.8	56.1	81.9	54.9	58.2	61.6	86.1	65.4	69.8	70.7	81.5	56.3	60.1	62.5										
Jordan	2012	79.5	55.0	57.7	80.9	52.6	54.8	58.9	81.0	47.2	58.4	57.9	80.4	50.2	55.6	58.3										
<i>Pooled Average</i>		35.0	45.1	41.9	39.4	41.3	48.4	45.8	52.9	47.9	56.0	55.3	41.6	44.3	54.3	51.9										

Table 3.20. Decadal change in short birth intervals (<36 months) by poverty according to level of urbanicity

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National					
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	
		Not poor	at least poor	Not poor	at least poor	Not poor	at least poor	Not poor	at least poor	Not poor	at least poor	Not poor	at least poor	Not poor	at least poor	Not poor	at least poor	Not poor	at least poor	Not poor	at least poor	Not poor	at least poor	Not poor	at least poor
Burkina Faso	2003																								
Burkina Faso	2010	NA	9.1	-18.9	-12.7	NA	7.1	-6.7	-5.1	NA	-6.0	1.4	1.4	NA	-35.1	8.1	-0.4	-0.6							
Cameroun	2004																								
Cameroun	2011	13.6	-6.6	-1.6	-2.1	0.4	-5.0	-4.9	-3.3	NA	3.6	-4.4	-3.1	14.4	-3.0	-5.1	-3.1								
Cote D'Ivoire	1998.5																								
Cote D'Ivoire	2011.5	5.2	2.0	-4.1	-1.6	NA	-7.3	2.0	0.6	NA	0.6	-3.9	-3.6	4.2	-2.2	-3.2	-2.8								
Ethiopia	2000																								
Ethiopia	2011	NA	NA	-17.4	-16.2	NA	-6.5	-11.9	-11.0	NA	NA	0.2	0.1	NA	-11.5	-1.2	-1.2								
Ghana	2003																								
Ghana	2014	NA	15.9	2.8	5.3	NA	4.8	0.1	0.7	NA	-2.3	-1.5	-1.8	NA	4.7	-1.3	-0.7								
Guinea	1999																								
Guinea	2012	NA	-5.9	-0.7	-1.5	NA	-6.9	-7.0	-7.2	NA	-4.2	-3.9	-3.9	NA	-4.8	-3.9	-4.0								
Kenya	2003																								
Kenya	2014	-2.5	-5.6	-16.5	-12.0	NA	-1.8	-7.9	-4.6	NA	-10.7	-7.8	-7.5	1.1	-8.4	-9.7	-9.1								
Mali	2001																								
Mali	2012.5	5.2	-12.6	-6.4	-5.7	NA	-3.1	-11.0	-9.8	NA	-16.5	-3.0	-3.3	5.5	-11.0	-4.0	-3.9								
Mozambique	2003																								
Mozambique	2011	NA	-2.1	-10.0	-6.6	-2.6	2.5	-4.6	-1.1	NA	7.3	-3.4	-2.7	11.5	3.0	-3.8	-2.3								
Niger	1998																								
Niger	2012	NA	2.6	-4.3	-1.6	NA	-5.9	-7.5	-7.1	NA	8.9	-1.1	-1.1	NA	2.0	-1.6	-1.4								
Nigeria	2003																								
Nigeria	2013	20.6	13.1	-1.6	2.1	-3.9	1.5	-7.4	-5.4	8.6	-0.8	0.1	-0.2	4.3	3.3	-2.3	-1.3								
Rwanda	2000																								
Rwanda	2010	NA	-14.9	-7.4	-8.1	NA	-19.5	-13.4	-14.9	NA	-0.8	0.4	0.6	NA	-5.1	-0.8	-1.0								
Tanzania	1999																								
Tanzania	2010	NA	-5.1	20.5	7.9	-7.5	-3.5	9.5	3.8	NA	-6.2	-1.0	-2.5	-3.9	-4.1	-0.4	-1.9								
Uganda	2000.5																								
Uganda	2011	NA	36.4	-6.9	-10.6	NA	NA	-5.3	-8.2	NA	NA	-2.5	-3.0	45.2	NA	-2.9	-4.0								
Zambia	2001.5																								
Zambia	2013.5	NA	6.2	-10.7	-8.4	NA	-11.6	-8.3	-8.8	NA	-11.3	-2.4	-2.7	NA	-8.0	-4.3	-4.8								
Zimbabwe	1999																								
Zimbabwe	2010.5	NA	-16.0	-0.1	-7.3	NA	-7.0	-7.7	-5.8	NA	-1.9	-10.8	-9.7	-11.1	-5.8	-9.7	-9.0								
Bangladesh	2004																								
Bangladesh	2014	NA	NA	-11.4	-10.0	NA	-0.8	-18.3	-13.9	4.4	-10.9	-12.1	-12.0	11.0	-8.3	-13.4	-12.5								
Cambodia	2000																								
Cambodia	2014	31.3	-6.1	-12.1	-7.0	32.2	-8.2	-14.2	-14.9	NA	-10.1	-12.9	-12.4	NA	-9.2	-13.2	-12.7								
Nepal	2001																								
Nepal	2011	NA	NA	-16.9	-20.2	NA	-4.4	-13.7	-13.8	NA	-11.3	-9.7	-10.1	NA	-12.4	-10.2	-10.7								
Philippines	2003																								
Philippines	2013	-2.9	-16.7	-19.2	-15.6	-3.6	-3.2	-8.9	-6.3	9.1	-9.6	-9.7	-7.8	2.5	-9.0	-10.7	-8.6								

Continued

Table 3.20—Continued

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National					
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	
		Not poor	at least poor	Not poor	at least poor	Not poor	at least poor	Not poor	at least poor	Not poor	at least poor	Not poor	at least poor	Not poor	at least poor	Not poor	at least poor	Not poor	at least poor	Not poor	at least poor	Not poor	at least poor	Not poor	at least poor
Armenia	2000																								
Armenia	2010	NA	-7.8	NA	-13.2	-1.7	-30.0	-5.1	-32.5	-8.5	NA	NA	-5.1	-32.5	-7.9	NA	NA	-7.3	-30.3	-8.0					
Colombia	2000																								
Colombia	2010	-15.5	-9.8	-8.6	-4.2	-14.6	-8.1	-13.0	-9.1	-9.9	-9.2	-9.2	-13.0	-9.1	-10.2	-13.7	-10.3	-7.2	-11.9						
Dominican Republic	2002																								
Dominican Republic	2013	-13.4	-12.9	-14.5	-21.6	-10.5	-15.8	-9.9	-19.9	-14.8	-5.7	-5.7	-9.9	-19.9	-13.5	-5.3	-14.1	-18.7	-12.6						
Peru	2000																								
Peru	2012	-6.9	-9.8	-9.1	-14.7	-9.2	-4.6	-12.9	-14.9	-13.3	-8.4	-8.4	-12.9	-14.9	-15.9	-8.3	-7.9	-13.8	-13.3						
Egypt	2000																								
Egypt	2014	12.4	-7.4	-10.7	-15.1	-1.0	-11.3	-7.6	-13.6	-1.9	11.1	11.1	-7.6	-13.6	-5.6	13.7	-8.1	-13.8	-3.9						
Jordan	2002																								
Jordan	2012	3.4	-4.1	4.2	-3.4	1.6	-2.3	-5.1	-11.4	-2.7	-5.1	-5.1	-18.2	-11.4	-12.8	-1.1	-6.1	-4.5	-4.2						
Pooled Average		-5.6	-5.6	-7.1	-8.4	-6.7	-5.6	-7.5	-4.9	-7.0	3.6	3.6	-7.5	-4.9	-5.0	-0.6	-6.0	-5.8	-5.8						

Note: NA indicates too few cases to calculate decadal change.

Child illness prevention and treatment

Full basic immunization

The DHS Program considers full basic vaccination to be a dose of bacille Calmette-Guerin (BCG), three doses of diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DPT) vaccine, three doses of polio vaccine, and a dose of measles vaccine. This full basic vaccination is measured for children age 12 to 23 months, except in Latin America and the Caribbean where the age range for measurement is 18 to 29 months due to the PAHO recommendation to give the measles vaccine at 12-14 months.

In large cities, the average pooled decadal improvement in coverage is closely associated with poverty level, with the greatest gains made among the non-poor (34 percentage points), the next greatest gains made among the moderately poor (17 percentage points), and the least gains made among the extremely poor (6 percentage points). However, vaccination coverage fell in five countries for the extremely poor children in large cities: Mali, Mozambique, Peru, Guinea, and Zambia (see Table 3.22). The average pooled gains were also inequitable in other urban areas and rural areas (see Figure 3.17, right panel) with an 11 percentage point gap between the non-poor and the extremely poor in the other urban areas, and 14 percentage point gap in rural areas.

Levels

In contrast to the patterns observed for ANC and delivery care, coverage of full basic vaccination does not vary substantially across poverty levels in urban areas, either in large cities or other areas (see Figure 3.17, left panel). For all poverty groups in all urban areas, the average pooled coverage is around 50%. In rural areas, coverage is lowest for extremely poor children at 33%.

By country in the latest surveys, there is great variation in coverage of full basic vaccination (see Table 3.21). The level of vaccination is 80% or greater in only seven countries: Burkina Faso, Armenia, Bangladesh, Nepal, Egypt, Rwanda, and Jordan. At the other end of the range, five countries have less than 50% of their children with full basic vaccination: Ethiopia, Nigeria, Guinea, Mali, and the Dominican Republic. For extremely poor urban children, 15 countries do not reach the 80% level.

Decadal change

In large cities, the average pooled decadal improvement in coverage is closely associated with poverty level, with the greatest gains made among the non-poor (34 percentage points), the next greatest gains made among the moderately poor (17 percentage points), and the least gains made among the extremely poor (6 percentage points). However, vaccination coverage fell in five countries for the extremely poor children in large cities: Mali, Mozambique, Peru, Guinea, and Zambia (see Table 3.22). The average pooled gains were also inequitable in other urban areas and rural areas (see Figure 3.17, right panel) with an 11 percentage point gap between the non-poor and the extremely poor in the other urban areas, and 14 percentage point gap in rural areas.

Figure 3.17. Pooled average coverage of full basic immunization (left panel) and pooled average decadal change in coverage (right panel), by poverty according to level of urbanicity

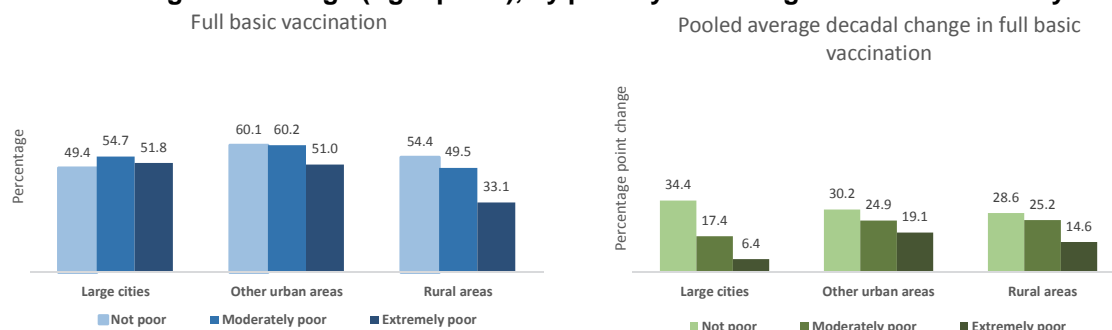


Table 3.21. Full basic immunization by poverty according to level of urbanicity

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National					
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor
		at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor		
Burkina Faso	2003	*	(61.8)	54.3	58.0	*	(71.1)	54.3	58.0	*	(61.2)	40.5	41.2	*	69.8	42.2	43.9								
Burkina Faso	2010	*	(94.4)	80.6	80.2	*	80.7	83.2	82.7	*	90.4	80.8	81.3	*	88.6	81.1	81.3								
Cameroon	2004	*	57.8	55.7	58.5	*	60.0	50.8	53.4	*	51.8	41.2	42.4	*	57.4	44.8	48.2								
Cameroon	2011	(68.3)	68.1	60.0	63.1	(84.3)	74.2	58.5	62.9	*	56.5	44.8	46.1	75.8	66.9	49.8	53.2								
Cote D'Ivoire	1998-99	*	(78.5)	70.4	73.3	*	(66.2)	63.3	65.7	*	*	39.6	41.8	*	64.9	46.4	50.7								
Cote D'Ivoire	2011-12	*	(65.0)	78.4	73.9	*	62.0	52.1	55.2	*	66.0	39.8	42.2	(71.1)	64.3	47.0	50.5								
Ethiopia	2000	*	74.8	73.8	73.8	*	(53.2)	34.4	36.6	*	*	11.0	11.0	*	46.2	13.6	14.3								
Ethiopia	2011	*	78.0	78.7	78.7	*	(76.7)	39.9	42.5	*	*	20.3	20.4	*	(71.6)	23.6	24.3								
Ghana	2003	*	(58.6)	76.4	71.1	*	(69.7)	82.8	79.5	*	75.1	64.8	66.0	*	68.6	69.4	69.4								
Ghana	2014	*	(68.4)	81.5	77.0	*	75.7	74.7	75.1	*	75.5	79.3	78.4	(76.6)	73.5	78.7	77.3								
Guinea	1999	*	(48.4)	51.9	51.1	*	*	41.6	43.3	*	(37.6)	25.9	26.7	*	43.8	30.8	32.2								
Guinea	2012	*	(52.0)	39.1	43.5	*	(66.2)	41.8	46.8	*	38.0	33.1	33.5	*	48.1	34.8	36.5								
Kenya	2003	*	(59.7)	56.2	56.9	*	(61.5)	40.3	49.7	*	62.4	50.0	51.5	(65.1)	61.7	49.6	51.8								
Kenya	2014	*	70.2	65.1	66.8	78.7	78.6	70.9	73.6	(90.6)	81.1	70.2	71.2	76.7	77.0	69.8	71.1								
Mali	2001	(43.2)	60.7	64.4	60.8	*	(54.3)	36.3	40.3	*	24.0	20.9	21.5	(51.6)	46.2	25.5	28.7								
Mali	2012-13	*	53.1	43.3	45.7	*	(56.6)	48.9	50.1	*	43.2	36.2	36.6	*	48.9	38.0	38.9								
Mozambique	2003	*	(88.0)	91.7	91.3	*	89.2	74.6	78.1	*	66.4	55.2	56.0	*	80.6	60.8	63.3								
Mozambique	2011	*	72.7	77.8	76.7	*	68.0	75.8	74.8	*	(69.9)	59.7	60.0	(74.7)	69.7	63.7	64.1								
Niger	1998	*	(81.3)	68.4	71.3	*	(59.2)	42.6	46.5	*	*	10.0	10.5	*	65.3	15.9	18.4								
Niger	2012	*	(69.0)	73.0	72.5	*	(77.3)	63.4	65.7	*	*	48.7	49.1	*	75.5	51.1	52.0								
Nigeria	2003	*	28.8	26.2	28.9	*	22.7	10.3	14.6	*	12.2	4.1	5.4	(25.2)	21.4	8.8	12.9								
Nigeria	2013	*	67.9	36.2	45.8	*	51.4	37.8	41.1	49.3	30.0	13.3	15.8	50.1	44.9	20.9	25.3								
Rwanda	2000	*	(80.0)	63.0	64.8	*	*	82.9	82.4	*	84.4	74.6	75.8	*	83.2	74.9	76.0								
Rwanda	2010	*	(98.7)	92.1	94.9	*	*	91.0	91.3	*	93.2	88.9	89.7	(100.0)	93.9	89.1	90.1								
Tanzania	1999	*	*	(69.6)	85.0	*	(77.3)	89.5	85.0	*	*	65.3	65.5	*	77.7	67.5	68.3								
Tanzania	2010	*	(92.9)	83.8	88.7	*	84.2	82.1	83.4	(68.9)	80.0	72.0	72.7	80.2	84.5	73.3	75.2								
Uganda	2000-01	*	43.8	42.7	41.6	*	*	41.6	41.6	*	*	36.0	50.2	*	*	36.7	36.7								
Uganda	2011	*	(71.8)	52.7	63.4	*	(67.3)	55.8	58.9	*	(46.7)	50.3	36.0	*	58.2	50.7	51.6								
Zambia	2001-02	*	78.3	75.0	77.6	*	86.7	72.8	77.6	*	(87.2)	66.5	67.2	*	83.3	68.3	70.0								
Zambia	2013-14	*	65.8	74.4	71.0	84.9	78.1	78.4	78.9	*	66.5	64.5	64.5	79.6	70.8	67.6	68.3								
Zimbabwe	1999	*	*	(50.0)	72.0	*	70.3	76.0	72.0	*	(48.4)	64.7	63.6	*	61.7	64.8	64.0								
Zimbabwe	2010-11	*	(66.5)	67.7	67.7	(65.4)	69.5	78.4	72.0	69.8	68.3	60.3	62.3	69.0	68.2	62.5	64.5								
Bangladesh	2004	*	(84.7)	84.4	(97.9)	95.8	72.0	80.3	80.3	*	82.2	69.9	71.1	(93.9)	88.4	70.6	73.1								
Bangladesh	2014	*	(79.9)	89.5	87.0	*	90.3	86.5	87.8	93.6	90.3	80.1	82.5	94.3	89.1	81.8	83.8								

Continued

Table 3.21—Continued

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National					
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor
		at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor		
Cambodia	2000	*	*	*	40.5	39.5	*	41.6	38.6	39.0	*	*	44.7	39.3	39.9										
Cambodia	2014	*	(93.7)	*	93.3	77.1	84.7	77.7	79.6	71.2	83.5	86.9	79.9	70.0	73.4										
Nepal	2001	*	*	*	71.4	72.3	*	(89.8)	64.2	65.0	*	*	(87.6)	64.7	65.6										
Nepal	2011	*	*	(90.6)	88.6	89.6	(89.6)	88.6	89.6	86.6	(100.0)	(100.0)	94.5	84.9	87.0										
Philippines	2003	86.6	78.7	72.0	69.7	72.6	69.9	69.7	72.6	65.1	81.7	85.0	73.3	63.7	69.8										
Philippines	2013	(76.8)	88.4	79.5	73.1	77.1	81.7	73.1	77.1	74.4	77.4	79.3	84.3	72.4	76.5										
Armenia	2000	*	(75.6)	*	73.3	73.1	72.7	*	73.1	68.0	*	*	74.3	69.1	71.4										
Armenia	2010	(81.8)	*	*	80.6	84.9	(86.4)	*	83.9	(68.4)	(68.4)	78.9	86.6	(78.9)	81.6										
Colombia	2000	10.7	17.4	(18.1)	13.8	15.0	23.2	10.1	16.3	17.7	17.7	13.5	17.4	12.6	14.4										
Colombia	2010	71.3	69.7	54.7	68.9	70.0	69.7	60.4	68.0	62.0	62.0	69.7	70.2	61.3	67.7										
Dominican Republic	2002	45.9	28.9	19.0	34.9	46.2	35.3	37.9	39.6	41.1	41.1	44.9	32.1	26.1	34.9										
Dominican Republic	2013	(51.2)	(32.0)	(33.1)	37.9	44.7	42.7	44.1	43.8	58.5	58.5	50.5	41.6	39.2	43.6										
Peru	2000	63.6	59.0	56.8	60.0	(57.5)	74.2	57.9	62.6	*	*	63.6	61.6	52.7	56.4										
Peru	2012	69.0	(61.1)	(41.1)	61.3	61.6	68.3	64.4	64.8	*	*	65.1	66.5	60.0	62.7										
Egypt	2000	93.4	91.8	(87.9)	92.5	93.4	93.8	89.7	93.0	93.5	93.5	93.4	91.3	91.1	92.2										
Egypt	2014	92.3	87.3	*	91.6	88.8	88.1	87.6	88.4	90.0	90.0	90	89.1	88.5	89.3										
Jordan	2002	(43.2)	(33.1)	(41.9)	38.2	39.0	26.2	32.5	32.4	6.9	6.9	33.3	24.3	27.1	27.9										
Jordan	2012	90.0	92.7	(93.4)	91.7	95.2	94.2	92.5	94.0	96.6	96.6	93.3	93.7	91.5	93.0										
<i>Pooled Average</i>		49.4	54.7	51.8	54.1	60.1	60.2	51.0	57.6	54.4	54.4	59.0	57.2	40.2	45.0										

Table 3.22. Decadal change in full basic immunization by poverty according to level of urbanicity

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National							
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor		
		at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor				
Burkina Faso	2003																										
Burkina Faso	2010	NA	NA	26.9	41.3	16.9	NA	13.7	13.7	41.3	35.3	NA	41.7	41.7	57.6	57.2	NA	26.9	26.9	55.6	55.6	53.4	53.4	53.4	53.4	53.4	
Cameroon	2004																										
Cameroon	1998.5	NA	14.7	6.1	11.0	6.6	NA	20.3	20.3	11.0	13.6	NA	6.7	6.7	5.1	5.3	25.3	13.6	13.6	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1		
Cote D'Ivoire	2011.5	NA	-10.4	6.2	-8.6	0.5	NA	-3.2	-3.2	-8.6	-8.1	NA	NA	NA	0.2	0.3	NA	-0.5	-0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2		
Ethiopia	2000																										
Ethiopia	2011	NA	NA	2.9	5.0	4.5	NA	21.4	21.4	5.0	5.4	NA	NA	NA	8.5	8.5	NA	23.1	23.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1		
Ghana	2003																										
Ghana	2014	NA	8.9	4.6	-7.4	5.4	NA	5.5	5.5	-7.4	-4.0	NA	0.4	0.4	13.2	11.2	NA	4.5	4.5	8.5	8.5	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2		
Guinea	1999																										
Guinea	2012	NA	2.8	-9.8	0.2	-5.8	NA	NA	NA	0.2	2.7	NA	0.3	0.3	5.5	5.2	NA	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3		
Kenya	2003																										
Kenya	2014	NA	9.5	8.1	27.8	9.0	NA	15.5	15.5	27.8	21.7	NA	17.0	17.0	18.4	17.9	10.5	13.9	13.9	18.4	18.4	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5		
Mali	2001																										
Mali	2012.5	NA	-6.6	-18.3	11.0	-13.1	NA	2.0	2.0	11.0	8.5	NA	16.7	16.7	13.3	13.1	NA	2.3	2.3	10.9	10.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9		
Mozambique	2003																										
Mozambique	2011	NA	-19.1	-17.4	1.5	-18.3	NA	-26.5	-26.5	1.5	-4.1	NA	4.4	4.4	5.6	5.0	NA	-13.6	-13.6	3.6	3.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		
Niger	1998																										
Niger	2012	NA	-8.8	3.3	14.9	0.9	NA	12.9	12.9	14.9	13.7	0.0	NA	NA	27.6	27.6	NA	7.3	7.3	25.1	25.1	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0		
Nigeria	2003																										
Nigeria	2013	NA	39.1	10.0	27.5	16.9	NA	28.7	28.7	27.5	26.5	NA	17.8	17.8	9.2	10.3	24.9	23.5	23.5	12.1	12.1	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4		
Rwanda	2000																										
Rwanda	2010	NA	18.7	29.1	8.1	30.1	NA	NA	NA	8.1	8.9	NA	8.8	8.8	14.3	13.9	NA	10.7	10.7	14.2	14.2	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1		
Tanzania	1999																										
Tanzania	2010	NA	NA	NA	-6.7	17.4	NA	6.3	6.3	-6.7	-1.5	NA	NA	NA	6.1	6.5	NA	6.2	6.2	5.3	5.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3		
Uganda	2000.5																										
Uganda	2011	NA	NA	8.5	13.5	19.7	NA	NA	NA	13.5	16.5	NA	NA	NA	13.6	-13.5	NA	NA	NA	13.3	13.3	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2		
Zambia	2001.5																										
Zambia	2013.5	NA	NA	-3.2	4.7	-3.3	NA	-7.2	-7.2	4.7	1.1	NA	-17.3	-17.3	-1.7	-2.3	NA	-10.4	-10.4	-0.6	-0.6	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4		
Zimbabwe	1999																										
Zimbabwe	2010.5	NA	NA	NA	2.1	15.4	NA	-0.7	-0.7	2.1	0.0	NA	17.3	17.3	-3.8	-1.1	NA	5.7	5.7	-2.0	-2.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4		
Bangladesh	2004																										
Bangladesh	2014	NA	NA	4.8	14.5	2.6	NA	-5.5	-5.5	14.5	7.5	NA	8.1	8.1	10.2	11.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	11.2	11.2	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7		
Cambodia	2000																										
Cambodia	2014	NA	NA	NA	26.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	26.6	28.6	NA	24.9	24.9	21.8	23.0	NA	25.1	25.1	21.9	21.9	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9		
Nepal	2001																										
Nepal	2011	NA	NA	NA	17.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	17.2	17.3	100.0	5.7	5.7	20.6	21.7	NA	6.9	6.9	20.2	20.2	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4		
Philippines	2003																										
Philippines	2013	-9.8	9.7	7.5	3.4	3.7	-3.7	11.8	11.8	3.4	4.5	-4.3	10.7	10.7	11.8	9.2	-5.7	11.0	11.0	8.7	8.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7		

Continued

Table 3.22—Continued

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National						
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	
		at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at
Armenia	2000																									
Armenia	2010	NA	NA	NA	7.3	NA	13.7	NA	NA	10.8	NA	NA	12.2	NA	11.8	NA	12.3	9.8	10.2							
Colombia	2000																									
Colombia	2010	60.6	52.3	36.6	55.1	55.0	46.5	50.3	44.3	51.7	44.3	60.7	51.7	51.7	40.5	56.2	52.8	48.7	53.3							
Dominican Republic	2002																									
Dominican Republic	2013	4.8	2.8	12.8	2.7	-1.4	6.7	5.6	15.8	3.8	15.8	18.7	13.8	24.6	5.1	8.6	11.9	7.9								
Peru	2000																									
Peru	2012	4.5	1.8	-13.1	1.1	3.4	-4.9	5.4	NA	1.8	NA	8.1	8.6	9.9	1.2	4.1	6.1	5.3								
Egypt	2000																									
Egypt	2014	-0.8	-3.2	NA	-0.6	-3.3	-4.1	-1.5	-2.5	-3.3	-2.5	-0.6	-2.4	-1.7	-2.4	-1.6	-1.9	-2.1								
Jordan	2002																									
Jordan	2012	46.8	59.6	51.5	53.5	56.2	68.0	60.0	89.7	61.6	89.7	85.0	81.9	86.0	60.0	69.4	64.4	65.1								
Pooled Average		34.4	17.4	6.4	14.8	30.2	24.9	19.1	28.6	18.3	28.6	25.2	14.6	14.2	28.1	22.1	14.9	16.4								

Note: NA indicates too few cases to calculate decadal change.

Fever seen medically

Levels

In large cities, the pooled average level of coverage of medical care for fever is closely associated with household poverty. Children in extremely poor households are the least likely to receive medical treatment for fever (47%) when compared with their moderately poor (52%) and not poor (58%) counterparts. The pattern in other urban areas is similar (see Figure 3.18, left panel). Among the extremely poor children in large cities who were sick with fever, less than 50% were seen medically in Cameroon and Cote d'Ivoire (Table 3.23).

Urban children (in large cities or other urban areas) who are moderately or extremely poor are more likely to receive medical care for fever than their rural poor counterparts. In almost half of the countries, the rural extremely poor children are less likely than not to receive medical attention for their fever.

Decadal change

In large cities, the decadal change in medical fever care seeking coverage was concentrated in extremely poor households (13 percentage point increase, as compared with 4% in moderately poor households, and 1% in non-poor households). In all but three countries with available data, the decadal change is positive; in four countries, there is a more than a 20 percentage point increase (see Table 3.24). A similar pattern is evident in other urban areas, while the opposite pattern was found in rural areas, where the greatest decadal increases were observed for children in non-poor households (see Figure 3.18, right panel).

Figure 3.18. Pooled average coverage of care seeking from a medical source for children under age 5 with fever (left panel) and pooled average decadal change in coverage (right panel), by poverty according to level of urbanicity

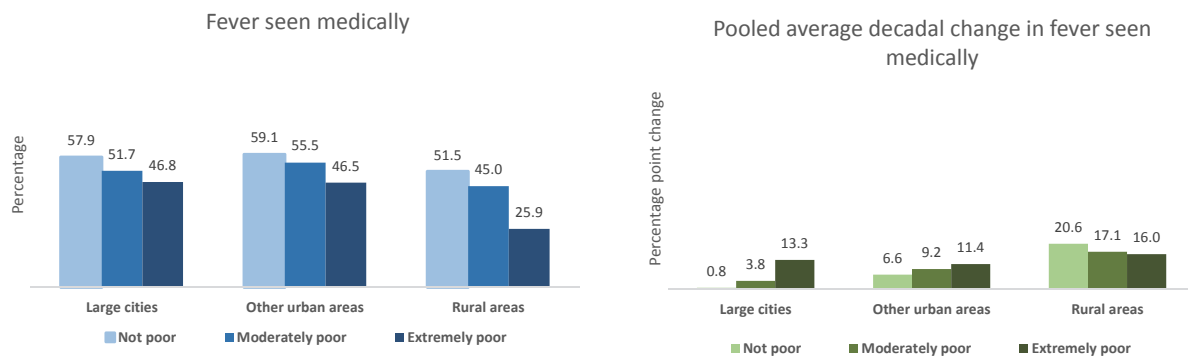


Table 3.23. Coverage of care seeking from a medical source for children under age 5 with fever by poverty according to level of urbanicity

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National	
		Not poor	Moderately poor	Ex-tremely poor	Total	Not poor	Moderately poor	Ex-tremely poor	Total	Not poor	Moderately poor	Ex-tremely poor	Total	Not poor	Moderately poor	Ex-tremely poor	Total	Not poor	Moderately poor	Ex-tremely poor	Total
Burkina Faso	2003	*	*	(59.8)	59.2	*	54.6	52.7	53.0	*	52.2	29.8	30.5	*	52.2	29.8	30.5	31.8	31.8	31.8	33.0
Burkina Faso	2010	*	(67.3)	50.8	54.3	*	72.9	64.7	66.2	*	66.5	50.5	51.5	*	66.5	50.5	51.5	68.4	68.4	68.4	53.4
Cameroun	2004	*	55.1	42.4	51.2	*	43.0	42.4	43.1	*	45.8	35.5	36.8	*	45.8	35.5	36.8	47.2	47.2	47.2	40.9
Cameroun	2011	(30.4)	39.6	36.1	36.7	*	40.6	30.8	33.5	*	39.9	20.3	21.7	*	39.9	20.3	21.7	40.1	40.1	40.1	26.9
Cote D'Ivoire	1998-99	*	(19.1)	29.3	26.0	*	(22.3)	22.5	23.2	*	(30.0)	14.3	16.3	*	(30.0)	14.3	16.3	25.3	25.3	25.3	18.7
Cote D'Ivoire	2011-12	*	(55.6)	36.3	41.1	(39.6)	46.9	38.3	40.5	*	51.0	27.5	29.3	*	51.0	27.5	29.3	50.6	50.6	50.6	33.8
Ethiopia	2000	*	*	56.5	57.5	*	(67.3)	46.9	48.1	*	*	14.7	14.8	*	*	14.7	14.8	50.4	50.4	50.4	18.0
Ethiopia	2011	*	*	(67.8)	(67.3)	*	(79.8)	29.9	33.9	*	*	22.3	22.4	*	*	22.3	22.4	66.4	66.4	66.4	24.2
Ghana	2003	*	*	59.9	58.4	*	(56.7)	52.9	53.7	*	47.6	40.9	41.8	*	47.6	40.9	41.8	50.7	50.7	50.7	46.8
Ghana	2014	*	(68.9)	58.9	62.6	*	(83.0)	82.8	82.9	*	79.0	73.1	74.3	*	79.0	73.1	74.3	77.0	77.0	77.0	73.8
Guinea	1999	*	35.2	32.9	33.8	*	(30.0)	34.6	33.7	*	26.0	15.4	16.1	*	26.0	15.4	16.1	29.2	29.2	29.2	20.4
Guinea	2012	*	(64.6)	54.5	56.1	*	(65.4)	44.1	49.0	*	39.5	27.3	28.2	*	39.5	27.3	28.2	52.0	52.0	52.0	33.4
Kenya	2003	*	(61.9)	55.0	58.1	*	42.3	48.4	48.9	*	54.6	43.4	44.7	*	54.6	43.4	44.7	52.4	52.4	52.4	46.3
Kenya	2014	*	(72.6)	62.9	66.1	81.4	59.1	58.4	60.5	(67.4)	72.0	61.9	62.6	*	72.0	61.9	62.6	66.8	66.8	66.8	62.5
Mali	2001	*	50.8	41.4	47.0	*	28.1	25.9	28.0	*	18.2	9.0	9.3	*	18.2	9.0	9.3	35.8	35.8	35.8	15.3
Mali	2012-13	*	*	51.8	55.2	*	*	38.1	41.7	*	*	23.3	23.6	*	*	23.3	23.6	(52.5)	(52.5)	(52.5)	28.3
Mozambique	2003	*	67.4	61.9	64.0	*	72.9	63.2	65.1	*	58.6	44.6	45.9	*	58.6	44.6	45.9	65.1	65.1	65.1	51.4
Mozambique	2011	*	*	(72.0)	67.3	*	(69.9)	72.5	72.1	*	*	50.1	49.9	*	*	50.1	49.9	59.6	59.6	59.6	55.7
Niger	1998	*	40.7	27.7	32.2	*	(28.1)	21.2	22.0	*	*	6.7	6.8	*	*	6.7	6.8	29.9	29.9	29.9	9.4
Niger	2012	*	(52.7)	61.0	59.3	*	*	61.8	64.1	*	*	49.1	49.3	*	*	49.1	49.3	64.3	64.3	64.3	51.0
Nigeria	2003	*	52.9	38.9	47.4	*	44.9	29.4	35.0	*	34.0	23.3	25.9	*	34.0	23.3	25.9	50.8	50.8	50.8	32.1
Nigeria	2013	*	60.7	70.7	68.6	*	73.8	65.0	66.7	(76.9)	75.1	61.2	62.8	*	75.1	61.2	62.8	80.0	80.0	80.0	64.3
Rwanda	2000	*	*	18.4	18.8	*	*	9.3	9.5	*	10.2	6.4	6.7	*	10.2	6.4	6.7	10.6	10.6	10.6	7.3
Rwanda	2010	*	(61.1)	54.6	56.8	*	*	(55.6)	54.1	*	55.6	38.4	40.8	*	55.6	38.4	40.8	56.1	56.1	56.1	42.7
Tanzania	1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tanzania	2010	*	(43.5)	(58.4)	50.2	*	61.4	46.6	52.6	(31.8)	25.4	13.9	15.0	*	25.4	13.9	15.0	42.1	42.1	42.1	24.5
Uganda	2000-01	*	*	84.2	84.2	*	*	77.5	77.5	*	*	65.8	79.3	*	*	65.8	79.3	*	*	*	67.1
Uganda	2011	*	(91.3)	86.2	88.2	*	(89.4)	86.1	86.7	*	83.9	79.1	65.8	*	83.9	79.1	65.8	86.3	86.3	86.3	80.1
Zambia	2001-02	*	*	62.5	64.3	*	79.5	67.0	69.9	*	(87.5)	63.2	63.8	*	(87.5)	63.2	63.8	80.7	80.7	80.7	64.8
Zambia	2013-14	*	(82.3)	70.1	74.4	(77.4)	77.5	77.0	77.1	*	82.1	69.5	70.0	*	82.1	69.5	70.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	71.9
Zimbabwe	1999	*	(60.0)	*	51.0	*	52.0	37.1	44.0	*	(49.9)	45.4	46.0	*	(49.9)	45.4	46.0	53.7	53.7	53.7	46.2
Zimbabwe	2010-11	*	*	*	(29.3)	*	(31.6)	(23.9)	27.9	*	27.3	37.8	35.6	*	27.3	37.8	35.6	25.7	25.7	25.7	33.7
Bangladesh	2004	*	*	27.1	28.9	*	47.0	24.4	32.6	(26.4)	22.4	13.7	14.4	*	22.4	13.7	14.4	33.8	33.8	33.8	18.0
Bangladesh	2014	*	68.3	58.9	62.9	*	52.3	57.8	57.2	48.3	48.9	55.4	54.2	*	48.9	55.4	54.2	52.7	52.7	52.7	55.4
Cambodia	2000	*	(42.6)	(28.0)	34.5	*	42.9	44.7	44.7	*	39.7	32.4	32.9	*	39.7	32.4	32.9	42.7	42.7	42.7	34.1
Cambodia	2014	(74.5)	52.2	(52.1)	56.9	57.5	57.3	60.9	59.2	50.8	61.4	61.9	61.1	*	61.4	61.9	61.1	59.1	59.1	59.1	60.6
Nepal	2001	*	*	*	*	*	*	29.0	31.8	*	27.6	24.4	24.4	*	27.6	24.4	24.4	32.0	32.0	32.0	25.0
Nepal	2011	*	*	*	*	*	(60.6)	51.4	55.1	*	49.1	38.3	40.5	*	49.1	38.3	40.5	49.9	49.9	49.9	41.9
Philippines	2003	(64.3)	44.5	47.5	50.7	51.3	54.3	46.5	49.7	45.2	49.8	40.8	43.3	*	49.8	40.8	43.3	50.8	50.8	50.8	46.3
Philippines	2013	(54.0)	(57.4)	58.9	57.7	44.1	51.0	49.9	49.5	57.1	47.4	48.1	48.8	*	47.4	48.1	48.8	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1

Continued

Table 3.23—Continued

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National											
		Not poor		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Not poor		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total		Not poor		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total		Not poor		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	
Armenia	2000	*	33.3	*	32.8	*	27.3	*	*	*	17.0	*	19.0	*	30.1	*	22.0	*	25.7												
Armenia	2010	(64.6)	*	(63.3)	(40.3)	(52.4)	48.2	*	*	*	42.9	57.9	42.9	47.6	54.1																
Colombia	2000	53.8	49.8	36.8	50.0	55.9	44.3	51.0	43.9	33.6	24.9	31.0	52.0	47.6	45.4																
Colombia	2010	56.0	52.3	50.6	54.4	61.6	53.8	58.5	50.0	47.8	41.3	44.7	56.5	55.3	53.5																
Dominican Republic	2002	60.4	61.0	65.2	61.9	74.7	62.0	67.4	74.5	59.8	57.7	62.1	66.5	61.7	63.1																
Dominican Republic	2013	(57.8)	(54.7)	(71.3)	61.8	64.8	59.5	63.6	76.9	65.8	75.1	73.3	65.7	61.2	65.1																
Peru	2000	71.5	57.9	55.6	61.7	(66.8)	60.1	54.0	*	69.1	47.8	48.5	70.1	59.7	54.0																
Peru	2012	61.3	(58.3)	(62.2)	60.7	68.6	54.2	54.8	*	67.2	52.4	53.7	63.8	57.7	55.8																
Egypt	2000	41.4	*	*	39.6	42.5	36.1	39.6	31.7	36.9	30.7	32.7	37.2	37.6	35.1																
Egypt	2014	68.5	68.0	(62.0)	67.5	64.0	68.6	66.2	73.9	67.0	63.2	68.2	71.0	67.4	67.7																
Jordan	2002	*	*	*	(73.6)	63.3	62.7	67.4	(66.9)	(68.1)	71.4	69.4	69.0	65.3	69.1																
Jordan	2012	(71.5)	58.2	(75.8)	66.9	68.8	67.5	66.1	76.6	82.3	87.7	81.7	71.1	66.5	68.8																
<i>Pooled Average</i>		57.9	51.7	46.8	50.9	59.1	55.5	50.8	51.5	45.0	25.9	27.7	57.4	50.4	34.4																

Table 3.24. Decadal change in coverage of care seeking from a medical source for children under age 5 with fever by poverty according to level of urbanicity

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National						
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	
		at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at
Burkina Faso	2003																									
Burkina Faso	2010	NA	NA	-12.9	-7.0	NA	NA	26.1	17.1	18.9	NA	NA	20.4	29.6	30.0	NA	21.9	28.9	29.1							
Cameroon	2004																									
Cameroon	2011	NA	NA	-22.1	-20.7	NA	NA	-3.4	-16.6	-13.7	NA	NA	-8.4	-21.7	-21.6	NA	-10.1	-19.0	-20.0							
Cote D'Ivoire	1998.5																									
Cote D'Ivoire	2011.5	NA	NA	28.1	11.6	NA	NA	18.9	12.2	13.3	NA	NA	16.2	10.2	10.0	1.5	19.5	10.7	11.6							
Ethiopia	2000																									
Ethiopia	2011	NA	NA	10.3	8.9	NA	NA	11.4	-15.5	-12.9	NA	NA	NA	6.9	7.0	NA	14.5	5.5	5.6							
Ghana	2003																									
Ghana	2014	NA	NA	-0.9	3.8	NA	NA	23.9	27.2	26.5	NA	NA	28.5	29.3	29.6	NA	23.9	24.3	24.5							
Guinea	1999																									
Guinea	2012	NA	NA	22.6	17.2	NA	NA	27.2	7.3	11.8	NA	NA	10.4	9.2	9.3	NA	17.5	9.2	10.0							
Kenya	2003																									
Kenya	2014	NA	NA	16.0	7.3	NA	NA	15.3	9.1	10.5	NA	NA	15.8	16.8	16.3	8.9	13.1	15.1	14.7							
Mali	2001																									
Mali	2012.5	NA	NA	9.0	7.1	NA	NA	NA	10.6	11.9	NA	NA	NA	12.4	12.4	NA	14.5	12.6	11.3							
Mozambique	2003																									
Mozambique	2011	NA	NA	12.6	4.1	NA	NA	-3.8	11.6	8.8	NA	NA	NA	6.9	5.1	NA	-6.9	7.9	5.4							
Niger	1998																									
Niger	2012	NA	NA	8.6	19.4	NA	NA	NA	29.0	30.1	0.0	NA	NA	30.3	30.4	NA	24.6	30.1	29.7							
Nigeria	2003																									
Nigeria	2013	NA	NA	31.8	21.2	NA	NA	28.9	35.6	31.7	NA	NA	41.1	37.9	36.9	29.2	29.6	35.9	32.2							
Rwanda	2000																									
Rwanda	2010	NA	NA	36.2	38.0	0.0	NA	NA	46.3	44.6	NA	NA	45.4	32.0	34.1	NA	45.5	33.2	35.4							
Tanzania	1999																									
Tanzania	2010	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA						
Uganda	2000.5																									
Uganda	2011	NA	NA	87.0	3.8	NA	NA	NA	8.2	8.8	NA	NA	NA	12.7	-12.8	NA	NA	12.0	12.4							
Zambia	2001.5																									
Zambia	2013.5	NA	NA	6.3	8.4	NA	NA	-1.7	8.3	6.0	NA	NA	-4.5	5.3	5.2	NA	-0.6	5.9	5.9							
Zimbabwe	1999																									
Zimbabwe	2010.5	NA	NA	NA	-18.9	NA	NA	-17.7	-11.5	-14.0	NA	NA	-19.7	-6.6	-9.0	NA	-24.3	-7.1	-10.9							
Bangladesh	2004																									
Bangladesh	2014	NA	NA	31.8	34.0	NA	NA	5.3	33.4	24.6	21.9	26.5	26.5	41.7	39.8	6.7	18.9	40.5	37.4							
Cambodia	2000																									
Cambodia	2014	53.2	6.9	17.2	16.0	41.1	NA	NA	12.9	10.4	36.3	15.5	15.5	21.1	20.1	40.4	11.7	20.1	18.9							
Nepal	2001																									
Nepal	2011	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22.4	23.3	NA	21.5	21.5	13.9	16.0	NA	17.9	14.6	16.9							
Philippines	2003																									
Philippines	2013	-10.3	12.9	11.4	7.0	-7.2	-3.3	-3.3	3.4	-0.2	11.9	-2.4	-2.4	7.3	5.5	-0.3	-0.7	6.7	3.8							

Continued

Table 3.24—Continued

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National					
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor
		2000	2010	2000	2010			2000	2010	2000	2010			2000	2010	2000	2010			2000	2010	2000	2010		
Armenia	2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	30.5	NA	28.3	NA	NA	20.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	23.9	NA	NA	NA	17.5	NA	NA	28.4	NA	NA
Colombia	2000	2.2	2.5	13.8	4.4	4.4	6.3	5.7	9.5	7.5	7.5	6.1	14.2	16.4	13.7	4.5	7.7	12.6	8.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dominican Republic	2002	-2.4	-5.7	5.5	-0.1	-0.1	-9.0	-0.2	-2.3	-3.5	2.2	5.5	15.8	10.2	-0.7	6.4	1.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dominican Republic	2013																								
Peru	2000	-8.5	0.3	5.5	-0.8	1.5	-4.9	-0.9	-0.9	0.7	NA	-1.6	3.8	4.4	-5.3	2.0	1.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Peru	2012																								
Egypt	2000	19.4	NA	NA	19.9	15.4	23.2	25.8	19.0	30.1	24.1	21.3	25.3	23.2	24.1	23.3	23.3	24.1	21.3	21.3	24.1	24.1	23.3	23.3	23.3
Egypt	2014																								
Jordan	2002	NA	NA	NA	NA	-6.7	5.5	4.8	-11.9	-1.3	9.7	14.2	16.3	12.3	2.1	-2.3	-0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jordan	2012																								
Pooled Average		0.8	3.8	13.3	9.1	6.6	9.2	11.4	9.3	20.6	17.1	16.0	15.0	9.4	11.6	15.4	14.7	14.7	11.6	15.4	15.4	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7

Note: NA indicates too few cases to calculate decadal change.

Seen medically for symptoms of ARI and diarrhea

Levels

The patterns in coverage of medical care seeking for children’s symptoms of ARI and diarrhea closely follow those described for fever (see Figures 3.19 and 3.20, left panels). Tables 3.25 and 3.27 show differentials in care seeking coverage by poverty and level of urbanicity within the study countries.

Decadal change

For both symptoms of ARI and diarrhea, increases in care seeking were greatest for children in extremely poor households, and were concentrated in rural areas (see Figures 3.19 and 3.20, right panels). Overall, there was less decadal improvement in medical care seeking for children’s symptoms of ARI than for fever or diarrhea. Tables 3.26 and 3.28 show country-specific differentials in the decadal changes in care seeking coverage by poverty and level of urbanicity.

Figure 3.19. Pooled average coverage of care seeking from a medical source for children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI (left panel) and pooled average decadal change in coverage (right panel), by poverty according to level of urbanicity

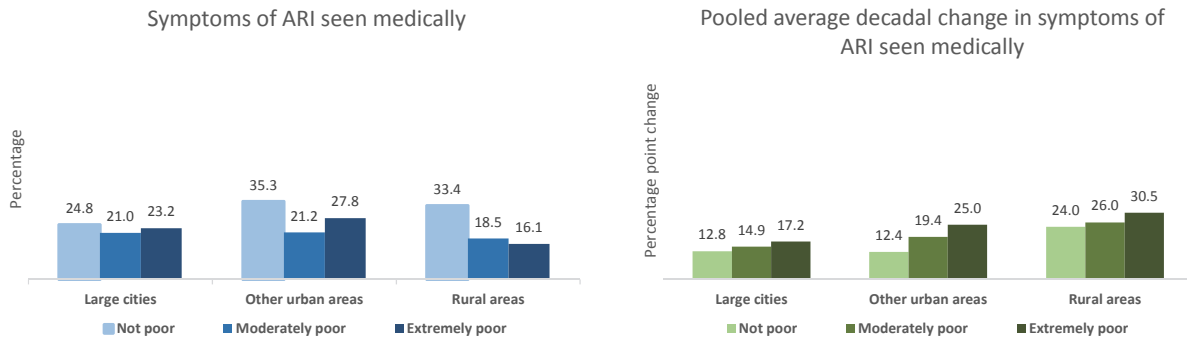


Figure 3.20. Pooled average coverage of care seeking from a medical source for children under age 5 with diarrhea (left panel) and pooled average decadal change in coverage (right panel), by poverty according to level of urbanicity

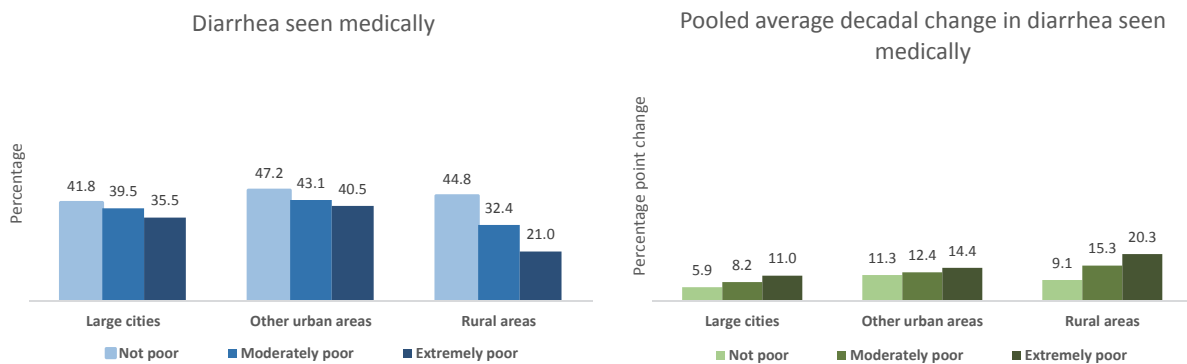


Table 3.25. Coverage of care seeking from a medical source for children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI by poverty according to level of urbanicity

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National											
		Moderately poor		Ex-tremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Ex-tremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Ex-tremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Ex-tremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Ex-tremely poor		Total	Not poor
		at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor		
Burkina Faso	2003	*	*	*	*	59.2	*	*	57.8	30.4	31.7	*	*	*	30.4	31.7	*	*	*	(68.1)	33.7	35.9									
Burkina Faso	2010	*	*	(46.8)	(41.9)	62.1	*	(74.1)	58.6	47.0	47.4	*	*	(50.8)	47.0	47.4	*	*	59.4	47.7	49.2										
Cameroun	2004	*	62.0	56.7	(45.9)	43.4	*	42.0	45.2	33.4	34.5	*	*	44.6	33.4	34.5	*	*	49.3	37.6	40.6										
Cameroun	2011	*	25.0	34.7	(37.0)	30.2	*	38.2	26.0	18.6	19.9	*	*	28.9	18.6	19.9	*	(40.8)	29.8	22.5	24.0										
Cote D'Ivoire	1998-99	*	*	53.2	(52.0)	48.7	*	*	48.5	27.2	28.1	*	*	*	27.2	28.1	*	*	39.3	33.0	34.9										
Cote D'Ivoire	2011-12	*	*	42.6	(44.2)	41.2	*	(49.7)	37.9	23.0	25.2	*	*	(48.4)	23.0	25.2	*	*	47.2	28.9	31.9										
Ethiopia	2000	*	*	(58.4)	(56.3)	39.0	*	*	40.1	13.8	13.9	*	*	*	13.8	13.9	*	*	(24.6)	15.6	15.8										
Ethiopia	2011	*	*	*	*	34.8	*	*	29.6	23.2	23.3	*	*	*	23.2	23.3	*	*	*	24.2	24.9										
Ghana	2003	*	*	(63.6)	(61.3)	46.7	*	*	42.1	38.8	40.2	*	*	(50.8)	38.8	40.2	*	*	(58.4)	41.8	44.0										
Ghana	2014	*	*	(72.6)	(77.8)	80.0	*	(70.4)	84.2	64.9	66.6	*	*	(68.4)	64.9	66.6	*	*	67.2	70.4	70.3										
Guinea	1999	*	*	60.4	60.0	61.2	*	*	60.6	31.2	32.8	*	*	(58.2)	31.2	32.8	*	*	58.2	37.5	39.4										
Guinea	2012	*	*	61.9	60.4	53.1	*	*	50.0	24.7	25.3	*	*	(33.5)	24.7	25.3	*	*	49.3	31.1	32.8										
Kenya	2003	*	(62.4)	70.5	75.5	56.3	*	(62.1)	53.0	45.4	46.2	*	*	58.1	45.4	46.2	*	*	60.2	47.4	49.1										
Kenya	2014	*	(66.6)	67.7	70.5	57.5	*	(80.4)	54.1	56.3	57.3	*	*	68.4	56.3	57.3	*	72.5	64.9	56.9	58.2										
Mali	2001	*	49.8	54.7	52.8	37.6	*	*	33.8	11.8	13.0	*	*	32.4	11.8	13.0	*	(52.9)	43.8	16.4	20.7										
Mali	2012-13	*	*	58.2	54.2	58.2	*	*	*	20.6	21.2	*	*	*	20.6	21.2	*	*	(51.9)	26.5	28.5										
Mozambique	2003	*	58.4	54.6	50.0	63.0	*	69.8	60.7	51.7	52.8	*	*	(65.9)	51.7	52.8	*	*	65.0	53.4	55.4										
Mozambique	2011	*	*	58.5	(56.9)	58.5	*	(41.7)	68.6	48.5	48.1	*	*	*	48.5	48.1	*	*	44.2	54.6	53.6										
Niger	1998	*	(62.5)	59.5	(55.0)	58.8	*	*	59.7	17.9	18.2	*	*	*	17.9	18.2	*	*	(70.7)	22.9	25.5										
Niger	2012	*	*	58.8	58.3	58.8	*	*	67.4	45.7	45.9	*	*	*	45.7	45.9	*	*	(76.3)	47.8	48.8										
Nigeria	2003	*	(28.8)	40.1	(46.9)	35.9	*	50.3	30.0	22.0	28.7	*	*	44.3	22.0	28.7	*	*	44.1	27.1	32.8										
Nigeria	2013	*	*	(75.0)	(68.9)	77.9	*	(87.9)	76.4	59.5	60.8	*	*	73.9	59.5	60.8	*	*	80.8	64.0	65.8										
Rwanda	2000	*	*	33.7	31.5	19.0	*	*	16.5	13.6	14.4	*	*	21.6	13.6	14.4	*	*	24.2	14.5	15.5										
Rwanda	2010	*	(67.9)	63.2	(64.1)	63.2	*	*	(50.6)	34.8	36.3	*	*	47.4	34.8	36.3	*	*	51.5	37.1	39.1										
Tanzania	1999	*	NA	NA	NA	NA	*	NA	NA	NA	NA	*	*	NA	NA	NA	*	NA	NA	NA	NA										
Tanzania	2010	*	*	(43.9)	*	49.6	*	(51.7)	(46.7)	13.7	15.2	*	*	25.9	13.7	15.2	*	(56.1)	38.4	18.3	22.9										
Uganda	2000-01	*	*	88.7	88.7	88.7	*	*	70.9	65.1	75.7	*	*	*	65.1	75.7	*	*	*	66.5	66.5										
Uganda	2011	*	(70.2)	72.4	75.8	72.4	*	(63.0)	74.3	75.5	65.1	*	*	(80.2)	75.5	65.1	*	*	72.2	75.4	75.2										
Zambia	2001-02	*	*	78.9	77.4	70.0	*	(73.1)	69.2	66.7	67.4	*	*	*	66.7	67.4	*	*	80.7	68.2	69.1										
Zambia	2013-14	*	*	(66.8)	*	75.3	*	79.0	73.5	62.9	63.8	*	*	(81.0)	62.9	63.8	*	*	77.8	64.7	66.8										
Zimbabwe	1999	*	*	*	*	47.3	*	(51.6)	*	47.7	48.4	*	*	(51.9)	47.7	48.4	*	*	56.1	47.6	49.8										
Zimbabwe	2010-11	*	*	(50.5)	*	38.1	*	(42.3)	(29.6)	39.5	40.1	*	*	43.0	39.5	40.1	*	(46.3)	45.1	39.1	40.9										
Bangladesh	2004	*	*	(35.9)	(31.2)	34.0	*	60.9	28.1	15.5	16.7	*	*	32.7	15.5	16.7	*	*	42.5	17.6	19.9										
Bangladesh	2014	*	*	64.6	63.2	61.8	*	(48.3)	63.8	61.0	60.8	*	(55.4)	61.3	61.0	60.8	*	(62.9)	58.4	61.6	61.2										
Cambodia	2000	*	*	(39.5)	*	49.6	*	*	47.9	34.4	34.9	*	*	42.0	34.4	34.9	*	*	45.2	35.8	36.6										
Cambodia	2014	*	*	(65.7)	*	68.5	*	(72.5)	(68.9)	66.6	67.2	*	*	75.2	66.6	67.2	*	(57.5)	71.5	66.8	67.1										
Nepal	2001	*	*	*	*	38.4	*	*	36.0	24.8	24.9	*	*	(29.9)	24.8	24.9	*	*	35.4	25.7	26.1										
Nepal	2011	*	*	*	*	56.5	*	(62.1)	51.5	39.6	40.7	*	*	(43.2)	39.6	40.7	*	*	48.2	41.2	43.2										
Philippines	2003	*	*	59.8	(58.5)	64.1	*	69.5	59.8	47.9	49.0	*	(59.3)	49.7	47.9	49.0	*	62.9	59.6	51.8	54.8										
Philippines	2013	*	*	71.5	(70.7)	61.1	*	67.2	59.9	55.5	58.0	*	(65.3)	63.0	55.5	58.0	*	62.9	65.5	58.2	60.4										

Continued

Table 3.25—Continued

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National											
		Not poor		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Not poor		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total		Not poor		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total		Not poor		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	
Armenia	2000	*	(37.9)	*	(33.3)	*	(20.7)	*	(19.0)	*	(33.3)	*	(20.7)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Armenia	2010	*	*	*	(67.0)	*	48.6	*	*	*	48.6	*	48.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Colombia	2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Colombia	2010	64.6	(74.4)	*	67.9	73.6	67.1	67.5	67.5	55.4	67.1	67.1	67.1	(59.6)	58.2	56.5	57.5	67.2	67.2	57.8	67.2	67.2	67.7	67.7	67.7	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	
Dominican Republic	2002	58.9	63.2	57.1	59.6	76.7	72.2	71.5	71.5	69.0	72.2	72.2	72.2	67.7	56.6	65.6	63.3	64.9	62.3	63.1	62.3	62.3	64.9	64.9	64.9	62.3	62.3	63.1	63.1	63.5	
Dominican Republic	2013	*	(48.6)	(72.4)	61.1	55.2	60.2	60.1	60.1	65.3	60.2	60.2	(83.1)	71.3	69.6	74.4	63.4	58.7	69.5	69.5	58.7	58.7	63.4	63.4	63.4	58.7	58.7	69.5	64.1	64.1	
Peru	2000	73.6	68.4	51.9	63.6	*	63.6	74.7	74.7	57.3	63.6	63.6	*	(83.8)	49.9	51.2	73.2	70.9	51.1	51.1	70.9	73.2	73.2	73.2	70.9	70.9	51.1	51.1	57.9		
Peru	2012	(62.5)	(56.2)	*	61.7	63.2	56.1	50.9	50.9	55.3	56.1	56.1	*	67.5	60.9	61.7	62.5	56.8	59.5	59.5	56.8	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	56.8	56.8	59.5	59.5	59.5	
Egypt	2000	73.4	*	*	74.7	81.1	79.1	76.5	76.5	(75.6)	79.1	79.1	64.8	65.4	55.2	60.6	71.8	68.4	57.9	57.9	68.4	71.8	71.8	71.8	68.4	68.4	57.9	57.9	66.0	66.0	
Egypt	2014	75.5	65.7	*	70.9	67.5	65.7	64.7	64.7	63.5	65.7	65.7	70.1	65.7	62.1	66.3	70.1	65.5	62.5	62.5	65.5	70.1	70.1	70.1	65.5	65.5	62.5	62.5	66.5	66.5	
Jordan	2002	*	*	*	(70.9)	88.9	78.7	67.7	67.7	82.1	78.7	78.7	(86.1)	(81.2)	68.7	76.3	88.1	67.7	76.6	76.6	67.7	88.1	88.1	88.1	67.7	67.7	76.6	76.6	76.4	76.4	
Jordan	2012	*	(73.8)	*	80.6	68.5	69.1	69.9	69.9	68.5	69.1	69.1	71.9	76.8	70.9	74.0	75.1	72.6	75.0	75.0	72.6	75.1	75.1	75.1	72.6	72.6	75.0	75.0	74.0	74.0	
Pooled Average		63.0	55.2	53.5	56.8	67.4	55.0	59.2	59.2	49.9	55.0	55.0	61.9	51.7	31.0	33.2	66.3	55.7	35.5	55.7	66.3	66.3	66.3	66.3	55.7	55.7	35.5	35.5	39.7	39.7	

Table 3.26. Decadal change in coverage of care seeking from a medical source for children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI by poverty according to level of urbanicity

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National						
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	
		at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at
Burkina Faso	2003	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Burkina Faso	2010	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cameroon	2004	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cameroon	2011	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cote D'Ivoire	1998.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cote D'Ivoire	2011.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ethiopia	2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ethiopia	2011	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ghana	2003	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ghana	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Guinea	1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Guinea	2012	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kenya	2003	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kenya	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kenya	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mali	2001	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mali	2012.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mozambique	2003	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mozambique	2011	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Niger	1998	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Niger	2012	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nigeria	2003	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nigeria	2013	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rwanda	2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rwanda	2010	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tanzania	1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tanzania	2010	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Uganda	2000.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Uganda	2011	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Zambia	2001.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Zambia	2013.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Zimbabwe	1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Zimbabwe	2010.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bangladesh	2004	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bangladesh	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cambodia	2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cambodia	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nepal	2001	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nepal	2011	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Philippines	2003	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Philippines	2013	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Continued

Table 3.26—Continued

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National							
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total			
		Not poor	poor	Not poor	poor	Not poor	poor	Not poor	poor	Not poor	poor	Not poor	poor	Not poor	poor	Not poor	poor	Not poor	poor	Not poor	poor	Not poor	poor	Not poor	poor	Total	
Armenia	2000																										
Armenia	2010	NA	NA	NA	NA	33.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	33.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	27.9	NA	NA	16.9	NA	NA	32.4				
Colombia	2000																										
Colombia	2010	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
Dominican Republic	2002																										
Dominican Republic	2013	NA	-13.3	13.9	-3.4	1.4	-19.5	-10.4	-3.4	1.4	14.0	13.4	3.6	-10.9	-1.4	-3.3	5.8	0.5									
Peru	2000																										
Peru	2012	-9.3	-10.2	NA	-1.7	-1.6	NA	-19.8	-1.7	-1.6	NA	-13.6	9.2	-6.3	-8.9	-11.8	7.0	1.3									
Egypt	2000																										
Egypt	2014	1.5	NA	NA	-8.6	-2.7	-9.7	-8.4	-8.6	-2.7	3.8	0.2	4.9	-9.6	-1.2	-2.1	3.3	0.4									
Jordan	2002																										
Jordan	2012	NA	NA	NA	-13.6	9.7	-20.4	2.2	-13.6	9.7	-14.2	-4.4	2.2	-9.6	-13.0	4.9	-1.6	-2.4									
Pooled Average		-9.2	-8.3	4.4	5.1	1.7	-12.0	-1.8	5.1	1.7	6.1	7.3	10.5	9.1	-2.4	1.2	10.0	8.7									

Note: NA indicates too few cases to calculate decadal change.

Table 3.27. Coverage of care seeking from a medical source for children under age 5 with diarrhea by poverty according to level of urbanicity

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National					
		Moderately poor		Ex-tremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Ex-tremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Ex-tremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Ex-tremely poor		Total	Not poor
		at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor		
Burkina Faso	2003	*	(30.2)	35.4	*	(38.9)	25.3	28.1	*	19.0	14.5	14.9	*	34.4	15.9	17.2									
Burkina Faso	2010	*	(58.1)	44.1	49.5	62.2	54.4	56.2	*	51.2	45.2	45.7	*	55.9	46.0	47.1									
Cameroun	2004	*	(29.0)	25.3	30.1	27.3	30.7	30.1	*	23.3	16.5	17.0	*	26.4	20.2	21.4									
Cameroun	2011	*	32.3	31.0	30.5	38.0	26.7	27.9	*	28.1	19.0	19.3	(17.5)	32.4	21.8	22.8									
Cote D'Ivoire	1998-99	*	39.3	39.5	39.5	38.0	36.5	40.2	*	*	25.8	26.5	*	(38.7)	28.6	30.0									
Cote D'Ivoire	2011-12	*	(28.8)	16.8	21.5	28.6	35.4	34.3	*	38.9	24.8	26.2	(50.2)	32.3	25.7	27.2									
Ethiopia	2000	*	(28.1)	31.1	31.1	*	45.3	44.9	*	*	10.8	10.9	*	(22.3)	13.1	13.3									
Ethiopia	2011	*	(42.7)	(47.2)	(47.2)	*	55.5	54.4	*	*	29.2	29.2	*	*	31.7	31.8									
Ghana	2003	*	(29.2)	29.7	29.7	*	47.3	40.1	*	(19.6)	21.4	21.3	*	20.7	26.1	25.5									
Ghana	2014	*	(58.0)	55.8	55.8	*	63.0	63.9	*	69.6	65.4	66.5	*	64.4	63.7	64.1									
Guinea	1999	*	(44.0)	51.0	50.0	*	59.5	53.8	*	45.3	30.5	31.6	*	41.5	35.3	36.0									
Guinea	2012	*	(59.0)	47.6	50.3	(63.0)	38.6	46.2	*	(50.3)	32.3	33.5	*	56.4	35.2	37.7									
Kenya	2003	*	(46.7)	30.9	35.9	(46.7)	21.7	25.9	*	(51.8)	28.1	29.5	*	48.1	27.7	29.7									
Kenya	2014	*	(60.8)	58.8	58.0	*	54.3	56.0	*	54.3	58.2	58.1	59.1	56.1	57.8	57.6									
Mali	2001	*	30.8	23.1	28.5	*	16.2	18.9	*	5.0	3.4	3.6	(44.8)	18.4	5.4	7.0									
Mali	2012-13	*	(23.8)	34.1	31.5	*	(43.0)	46.6	*	(21.8)	26.1	26.2	*	27.9	28.1	28.3									
Mozambique	2003	*	(25.2)	46.8	41.7	*	63.1	56.6	*	(49.3)	46.7	46.9	*	51.3	48.5	48.9									
Mozambique	2011	*	(40.0)	30.0	32.3	(58.0)	66.6	66.3	*	*	51.2	51.6	*	64.1	55.4	56.0									
Niger	1998	*	(46.0)	49.4	48.5	(54.4)	40.3	42.2	*	*	13.9	14.0	*	41.8	16.6	17.5									
Niger	2012	*	(46.0)	49.4	48.5	(54.4)	49.8	52.1	*	*	51.0	51.1	*	55.8	50.8	50.9									
Nigeria	2003	*	39.6	23.1	30.8	28.0	23.0	25.1	*	32.7	13.5	15.8	(26.3)	31.2	18.1	21.5									
Nigeria	2013	*	(64.7)	55.7	57.9	75.3	63.6	65.5	*	66.7	56.7	57.6	(60.0)	69.9	58.3	59.7									
Rwanda	2000	*	23.7	23.6	23.6	*	8.8	8.5	*	28.2	12.3	13.9	*	25.9	12.4	13.8									
Rwanda	2010	*	32.2	34.8	34.8	*	29.9	31.4	*	48.8	36.1	37.8	*	47.3	35.4	37.2									
Tanzania	1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									
Tanzania	2010	*	(30.0)	(30.0)	(30.0)	*	31.7	35.1	*	15.5	13.8	14.0	(42.6)	26.0	16.9	18.9									
Uganda	2000-01	*	(71.4)	65.8	68.7	(73.5)	60.3	60.3	*	*	42.9	72.7	*	*	44.8	44.9									
Uganda	2011	*	(73.5)	65.8	68.7	(73.5)	72.5	71.6	*	(77.6)	72.6	43.0	*	74.1	72.3	72.4									
Zambia	2001-02	*	28.1	28.4	28.4	(40.4)	49.4	46.9	*	(55.3)	43.4	43.7	*	42.8	42.9	42.8									
Zambia	2013-14	*	(70.2)	61.8	65.0	(58.4)	64.2	63.6	*	68.4	66.4	66.5	(62.0)	67.2	65.4	65.6									
Zimbabwe	1999	*	(36.6)	(30.2)	32.9	(41.5)	(22.7)	31.5	*	(30.2)	33.8	33.2	*	33.4	32.3	32.1									
Zimbabwe	2010-11	*	(36.6)	(30.2)	32.9	(49.1)	31.7	41.7	*	26.8	31.4	30.8	(41.1)	36.0	31.3	32.9									
Bangladesh	2004	*	(65.8)	(70.1)	(70.1)	*	21.8	31.5	*	*	11.8	12.3	*	(24.3)	13.3	15.7									
Bangladesh	2014	*	(65.8)	(70.1)	(70.1)	*	47.8	51.1	*	(41.7)	49.8	48.8	*	52.7	50.9	51.4									
Cambodia	2000	*	(40.7)	(30.1)	(30.1)	*	32.1	32.5	*	25.8	20.0	20.3	*	30.4	20.9	21.6									
Cambodia	2014	*	(40.7)	50.7	50.7	*	39.6	42.2	(52.2)	49.6	58.6	56.9	58.5	47.2	57.4	55.5									
Nepal	2001	*	*	*	*	*	17.4	20.6	*	*	21.2	21.1	*	(23.9)	21.0	21.2									
Nepal	2011	*	*	*	*	*	43.4	47.9	*	(43.3)	36.5	37.5	(46.3)	44.4	36.7	38.0									
Philippines	2003	(39.7)	(30.0)	36.1	(32.4)	35.9	37.4	36.2	(33.5)	29.0	27.8	28.6	34.8	31.8	32.1	32.4									
Philippines	2013	*	*	54.2	(40.2)	(28.3)	42.2	38.6	(43.3)	43.2	39.7	40.9	48.7	42.5	40.5	42.1									

Continued

Table 3.27—Continued

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National											
		Not poor		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Not poor		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Not poor		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Not poor		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total					
Armenia	2000	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	26.5				
Armenia	2010	*	*	*	*	*	(47.9)	*	(22.6)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25.3					
Colombia	2000	37.8	(36.7)	(30.2)	35.7	30.8	28.9	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8		
Colombia	2010	43.5	51.5	(41.7)	45.5	50.8	45.4	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6		
Dominican Republic	2002	33.5	34.3	26.7	31.4	39.3	39.3	40.5	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	
Dominican Republic	2013	(40.5)	(40.8)	(55.7)	45.5	67.8	41.9	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	
Peru	2000	47.9	37.4	32.7	38.2	*	57.7	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4
Peru	2012	(42.5)	*	*	33.0	35.3	28.5	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9
Egypt	2000	44.1	*	*	47.3	53.3	59.7	(56.7)	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.3
Egypt	2014	83.0	(41.2)	*	65.0	53.1	55.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6
Jordan	2002	*	(55.6)	*	51.0	47.3	48.8	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.3
Jordan	2012	(52.8)	(53.2)	(56.0)	54.0	55.6	57.9	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8
<i>Pooled Average</i>		41.8	39.5	35.5	38.6	47.2	43.1	40.5	42.6	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.8

Table 3.28. Decadal change in coverage of care seeking from a medical source for children under age 5 with fever by poverty according to level of urbanicity

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National					
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor
		at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor		
Burkina Faso	2003	NA	NA	19.9	20.1	NA	NA	33.3	41.6	40.1	NA	NA	46.0	43.9	44.0	NA	NA	30.7	43.0	42.7					
Burkina Faso	2010	NA	NA	15.1	7.4	NA	NA	15.3	-5.7	-3.1	NA	NA	6.9	3.6	3.3	NA	NA	8.6	2.3	2.0					
Cameroon	2011	NA	NA	-17.3	-13.8	NA	NA	NA	-0.8	-4.5	NA	NA	NA	-0.8	-0.2	NA	NA	-4.9	-2.2	-2.2					
Cote D'Ivoire	1998.5	NA	NA	13.3	14.6	NA	NA	NA	9.3	8.6	NA	NA	NA	16.7	16.7	NA	NA	16.9	16.8	16.8					
Cote D'Ivoire	2011.5	NA	NA	26.2	23.7	NA	NA	NA	14.3	21.6	NA	NA	45.5	40.0	41.1	NA	NA	39.7	34.2	35.1					
Ethiopia	2000	NA	NA	11.5	0.2	NA	NA	NA	-16.1	-5.8	NA	NA	3.8	1.4	1.5	NA	NA	11.5	-0.1	1.3					
Ethiopia	2011	NA	NA	12.8	20.1	NA	NA	NA	30.8	27.4	NA	NA	2.3	27.4	26.0	NA	NA	7.3	27.4	25.4					
Ghana	2003	NA	NA	-6.1	2.6	NA	NA	NA	23.3	24.1	NA	NA	14.6	19.7	19.7	NA	NA	8.3	19.7	18.5					
Ghana	2014	NA	NA	19.8	28.4	NA	NA	-6.4	14.6	12.1	NA	NA	NA	5.6	5.9	NA	NA	16.0	8.6	8.9					
Guinea	1999	NA	NA	13.9	11.6	NA	NA	NA	6.8	7.1	0.0	NA	NA	26.5	26.5	NA	NA	10.0	24.4	23.9					
Guinea	2012	NA	NA	4.3	27.1	NA	NA	47.3	40.6	40.4	NA	NA	34.0	43.2	41.7	33.7	38.7	40.2	40.2	38.2					
Kenya	2003	NA	NA	8.5	11.2	NA	NA	NA	21.1	22.9	NA	NA	20.6	23.8	23.9	NA	NA	21.4	23.0	23.4					
Kenya	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA					
Mali	2001	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA					
Mali	2012.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA					
Mozambique	2003	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA					
Mozambique	2011	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA					
Niger	1998	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA					
Niger	2012	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA					
Nigeria	2003	NA	NA	32.6	27.1	NA	NA	47.3	40.6	40.4	NA	NA	34.0	43.2	41.7	33.7	38.7	40.2	40.2	38.2					
Nigeria	2013	NA	NA	8.5	11.2	NA	NA	NA	21.1	22.9	NA	NA	20.6	23.8	23.9	NA	NA	21.4	23.0	23.4					
Rwanda	2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA					
Rwanda	2010	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA					
Tanzania	1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA					
Tanzania	2010	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA					
Uganda	2000.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA					
Uganda	2011	NA	NA	-5.3	-1.0	NA	NA	64.2	11.6	10.8	NA	NA	NA	28.3	-28.2	NA	NA	26.2	26.2	26.2					
Zambia	2001.5	NA	NA	28.1	30.5	NA	NA	19.3	12.3	13.9	NA	NA	10.9	19.2	18.9	NA	NA	20.3	18.8	19.0					
Zambia	2013.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA					
Zimbabwe	1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.7	7.8	8.9	NA	NA	-3.0	-2.1	-2.1	NA	2.3	-0.9	0.7	0.7					
Zimbabwe	2010.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA					
Zimbabwe	2004	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA					
Bangladesh	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	26.0	19.6	NA	NA	NA	38.0	36.5	NA	28.4	37.6	35.7	35.7					
Bangladesh	2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA					
Cambodia	2014	NA	NA	NA	14.7	NA	NA	NA	5.4	6.9	37.3	17.0	17.0	27.6	26.1	41.8	12.0	26.1	24.2	24.2					
Nepal	2001	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA					
Nepal	2011	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	26.0	27.3	NA	NA	NA	15.3	16.4	NA	20.5	15.7	16.8	16.8					
Philippines	2003	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA					
Philippines	2013	NA	NA	-0.3	18.1	7.8	7.8	-7.6	4.8	2.4	9.8	14.2	11.9	12.3	12.3	13.9	10.7	8.4	9.7	9.7					

Continued

ORT use for children’s diarrhea

Levels

Unlike many of the other child health indicators, provision of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) for children with diarrhea is equitable across poverty groups (see Figure 3.21, left panel). Urban extremely poor children fare similarly to their less poor and non-poor urban counterparts, and fare slightly better than their rural extremely poor counterparts. National provision of ORT varies very substantially, from 40% to 90% of children with diarrhea in the latest surveys (see Table 3.29).

Decadal change

On average, there was minimal change observed between baseline and endline surveys (see Figure 3.21, right panel). Among extremely poor urban children—both in large cities and other urban areas—there was a decrease in coverage over the decade of 2 percentage points. Improvements in coverage were greatest among the non-poor in other urban areas (8 percentage point increase), non-poor large cities (4 percentage point increase), and the non-poor in rural areas (1 percentage point increase). Unfortunately, ORT use declined in nine of the sixteen countries for the extremely poor in large cities (see Table 3.30).

Figure 3.21. Pooled average coverage of treatment with ORT for children under age 5 with diarrhea (left panel) and pooled average decadal change in coverage (right panel), by poverty according to level of urbanicity

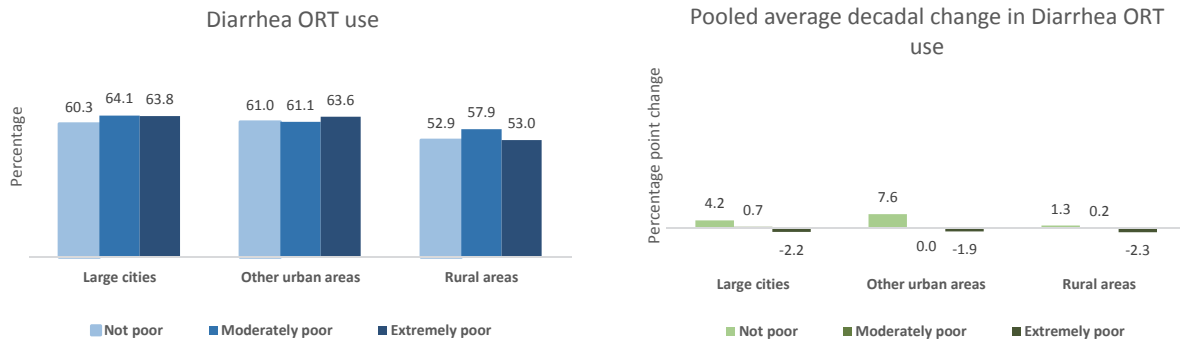


Table 3.29. Coverage of treatment with ORT for children under age 5 with diarrhea by poverty according to level of urbanicity

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National					
		Moderately poor		Ex-tremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Ex-tremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Ex-tremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Ex-tremely poor		Total	Not poor
		at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor		
Burkina Faso	2003	*	(64.8)	71.9	68.7	69.9	*	(72.9)	68.7	61.5	61.5	*	67.5	61.5	61.5	*	75.2	62.1	62.8						
Burkina Faso	2010	*	(66.4)	69.1	47.8	48.7	*	50.8	47.8	37.9	38.4	*	45.7	37.9	38.4	*	53.5	40.6	42.1						
Cameroun	2004	*	(73.7)	73.6	59.3	62.0	*	69.4	59.3	51.3	52.0	*	60.8	51.3	52.0	*	67.7	54.3	56.7						
Cameroun	2011	*	76.8	75.0	66.0	66.7	*	73.5	66.0	57.7	57.9	*	62.6	57.7	57.9	*	71.4	61.0	62.2						
Cote D'Ivoire	1998-99	*	78.8	81.5	64.1	67.8	*	*	64.1	62.3	62.7	*	*	62.3	62.7	*	(73.4)	64.5	66.1						
Cote D'Ivoire	2011-12	*	(41.8)	46.8	60.0	53.5	*	36.1	60.0	46.8	48.0	*	58.2	46.8	48.0	*	(49.5)	49.6	49.0						
Cote D'Ivoire	2000	*	(64.8)	67.3	68.4	68.7	*	*	68.4	68.7	68.7	*	*	42.8	43.0	*	(74.5)	44.5	44.9						
Ethiopia	2011	*	(65.9)	(65.1)	53.1	54.0	*	*	53.1	54.0	54.0	*	*	37.8	37.8	*	*	39.5	39.7						
Ghana	2003	*	(65.3)	65.8	69.4	69.4	*	*	69.4	69.4	69.4	*	(66.0)	61.0	61.4	*	67.7	62.8	63.3						
Ghana	2014	*	(59.1)	62.7	58.7	63.5	*	75.2	58.7	59.9	61.0	*	70.6	59.9	61.0	*	72.1	59.5	61.8						
Guinea	1999	*	(76.0)	77.5	71.9	74.7	*	*	71.9	74.7	74.7	*	88.5	66.0	67.5	*	85.1	67.7	69.3						
Guinea	2012	*	(82.1)	62.3	56.8	56.4	*	(54.3)	56.8	56.4	56.4	*	(74.4)	47.5	49.2	*	72.2	49.9	52.2						
Kenya	2003	*	(61.5)	65.0	41.5	40.6	*	*	41.5	40.6	40.6	*	(60.3)	49.4	50.1	*	56.8	49.6	50.6						
Kenya	2014	*	(82.0)	80.7	69.1	69.9	*	75.8	69.1	69.9	69.9	*	66.8	69.1	68.9	*	74.2	70.3	70.6						
Mali	2001	*	86.1	80.1	75.2	75.9	*	*	75.2	75.9	75.9	*	63.3	63.2	63.3	*	(88.7)	64.6	65.7						
Mali	2012-13	*	(62.3)	56.0	(62.2)	62.1	*	*	(62.2)	62.1	62.1	*	(60.4)	48.2	48.7	*	61.6	49.8	50.6						
Mozambique	2003	*	(77.8)	88.5	88.5	86.0	*	86.7	88.1	87.8	87.8	*	(67.1)	61.8	62.1	*	78.7	69.3	70.5						
Mozambique	2011	*	(80.0)	85.5	(86.0)	85.5	*	(83.6)	73.3	73.1	73.1	*	*	58.2	58.7	*	74.2	62.7	63.5						
Niger	1998	*	(68.7)	74.8	72.2	74.8	*	*	72.2	74.8	74.8	*	*	79.9	79.9	*	80.8	66.5	67.0						
Niger	2012	*	(68.7)	61.1	61.1	62.2	*	*	59.1	58.9	58.9	*	*	58.8	59.0	*	68.0	59.0	59.3						
Nigeria	2003	*	60.9	53.0	41.7	53.0	*	37.2	45.5	42.8	42.8	*	54.8	31.5	34.9	*	(48.3)	38.0	40.2						
Nigeria	2013	*	(68.4)	55.8	51.6	55.8	*	62.0	50.3	52.6	52.6	*	42.0	39.9	40.1	*	(50.5)	43.0	44.3						
Rwanda	2000	*	50.9	52.8	40.0	36.4	*	*	40.0	36.4	36.4	*	37.0	27.8	28.8	*	36.1	29.6	30.2						
Rwanda	2010	*	46.3	43.5	47.7	48.2	*	*	47.7	48.2	48.2	*	53.7	47.7	48.4	*	51.5	47.7	48.1						
Tanzania	1999	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(66.0)	66.6	66.6	*	*	67.8	68.3	*	(73.2)	67.4	67.8						
Tanzania	2010	*	(47.9)	(55.2)	76.9	76.5	*	79.2	76.9	76.5	76.5	*	64.5	60.1	60.6	*	(71.1)	61.6	62.8						
Uganda	2000-01	*	(76.2)	(74.4)	61.8	61.8	*	*	61.8	61.8	61.8	*	*	51.9	53.9	*	*	53.2	53.1						
Uganda	2011	*	(64.9)	62.4	61.9	62.4	*	(51.0)	68.2	65.3	65.3	*	(66.7)	53.5	51.8	*	62.9	54.8	55.3						
Zambia	2001-02	*	73.0	72.5	71.4	71.5	*	(72.2)	71.4	71.5	71.5	*	(71.0)	64.4	64.6	*	71.3	66.5	66.9						
Zambia	2013-14	*	(87.3)	84.4	(92.0)	75.6	*	77.3	73.6	75.6	75.6	*	80.7	72.3	72.7	*	81.9	73.7	74.9						
Zimbabwe	1999	*	*	*	(89.4)	77.6	*	(64.1)	(89.4)	77.6	77.6	*	(92.3)	77.8	78.5	*	79.2	80.2	79.7						
Zimbabwe	2010-11	*	(80.8)	82.3	(63.3)	76.7	*	82.3	76.5	76.7	76.7	*	64.9	71.7	70.8	*	74.9	73.8	73.7						
Bangladesh	2004	*	*	82.3	85.1	87.7	*	*	85.1	87.7	87.7	*	(80.6)	86.1	85.3	*	(93.2)	82.1	83.4						
Bangladesh	2014	*	(79.3)	(83.3)	93.8	93.9	*	*	93.8	93.9	93.9	*	*	86.1	86.6	*	85.2	86.6	86.4						
Cambodia	2000	*	*	(76.8)	61.6	61.0	*	*	61.6	61.0	61.0	*	55.9	62.9	62.4	*	58.2	63.2	62.8						
Cambodia	2014	*	(59.8)	69.6	49.0	45.5	*	41.7	49.0	(58.5)	56.7	*	61.0	55.7	56.7	*	58.6	56.4	57.0						
Nepal	2001	*	*	*	63.6	64.1	*	*	63.6	64.1	64.1	*	*	45.1	45.6	*	(71.1)	45.9	46.5						
Nepal	2011	*	*	*	49.8	54.1	*	*	49.8	54.1	54.1	*	(49.2)	48.5	49.5	*	52.2	48.6	50.0						
Philippines	2003	*	(81.2)	80.1	(81.6)	84.9	*	81.6	85.9	84.9	84.9	*	(79.5)	75.4	75.1	*	77.7	79.5	79.3						
Philippines	2013	*	(80.4)	75.6	(63.8)	69.6	*	(81.0)	69.6	71.2	71.2	*	(60.1)	63.5	61.8	*	66.6	67.5	66.7						

Continued

Table 3.29—Continued

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National										
		Not poor		Ex-tremely poor		Total		Not poor		Ex-tremely poor		Total		Not poor		Ex-tremely poor		Total		Not poor		Ex-tremely poor		Total						
		ately poor	poor	ately poor	poor	ately poor	poor	ately poor	poor	ately poor	poor	ately poor	poor	ately poor	poor	ately poor	poor	ately poor	poor	ately poor	poor	ately poor	poor	ately poor	poor	ately poor	poor			
Armenia	2000	*	*	*	*	*	(65.7)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Armenia	2010	*	*	(92.7)	*	(89.8)	82.9	*	*	*	82.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Colombia	2000	60.1	(60.0)	57.3	(48.5)	59.5	57.2	58.7	52.6	57.2	(44.7)	38.8	49.6	45.7	57.3	52.5	50.3	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2		
Colombia	2010	81.0	74.5	77.9	(72.5)	79.2	75.7	72.4	73.3	75.7	70.4	74.2	64.6	68.3	73.6	68.3	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	
Dominican Republic	2002	56.3	45.3	50.9	50.7	57.4	59.6	55.5	64.6	59.6	59.6	56.6	56.4	57.1	51.7	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	
Dominican Republic	2013	(64.3)	(77.4)	70.2	(66.1)	71.1	61.8	55.5	60.4	61.8	(54.5)	82.7	51.4	63.1	71.5	65.7	65.7	65.7	65.7	65.7	65.7	65.7	65.7	65.7	65.7	65.7	65.7	65.7	65.7	
Peru	2000	64.2	71.6	70.5	73.6	70.5	68.6	80.5	65.6	68.6	*	70.7	65.7	66.1	72.9	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0
Peru	2012	(79.8)	*	71.9	*	67.6	71.8	77.5	70.3	71.8	*	57.3	61.2	60.6	70.8	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.8
Egypt	2000	34.4	*	29.3	*	39.1	43.8	56.8	(43.4)	43.8	43.8	61.4	49.5	51.8	56.9	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.3
Egypt	2014	34.6	(47.2)	39.2	*	47.4	52.5	49.9	67.9	52.5	46.2	45.9	38.9	43.9	46.6	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2
Jordan	2002	*	(61.2)	61.9	*	59.0	66.1	71.1	66.9	66.1	54.9	57.9	67.8	61.2	65.4	63.9	63.9	63.9	63.9	63.9	63.9	63.9	63.9	63.9	63.9	63.9	63.9	63.9	63.9	63.9
Jordan	2012	(52.1)	(37.7)	45.6	(45.7)	62.2	56.3	52.3	55.2	56.3	52.8	50.7	57.9	53.5	47.8	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1
Pooled Average		60.3	64.1	63.9	63.8	61.0	63.0	61.1	63.6	63.0	52.9	57.9	53.0	53.4	60.9	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.3

Table 3.30. Decadal change in coverage of treatment with ORT for children under age 5 with diarrhea by poverty according to level of urbanicity

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National	
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Extremely poor	Total
		at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor				
Burkina Faso	2003	NA	NA	10.4	29.9	-4.0	NA	-31.6	-29.9	-30.3	NA	NA	-31.1	-33.7	-33.1	NA	-31.0	-30.7	-29.6		
Burkina Faso	2010	NA	NA	3.7	9.6	2.0	NA	5.9	9.6	6.7	NA	NA	2.6	9.1	8.5	NA	5.3	9.6	7.9		
Cameroon	2004	NA	NA	-23.2	-3.2	-26.7	NA	NA	-11.0	-11.2	NA	NA	NA	-11.9	-11.2	NA	-21.5	-11.5	-13.2		
Cote D'Ivoire	1998.5	NA	NA	1.0	-13.9	-2.0	NA	NA	-13.9	-13.4	NA	NA	NA	-4.5	-4.7	NA	NA	-4.5	-4.7		
Cote D'Ivoire	2011.5	NA	NA	-5.6	-9.7	-2.8	NA	NA	-9.7	-5.4	NA	NA	4.2	-1.0	-0.4	NA	4.0	-3.0	-1.4		
Ethiopia	1999	NA	NA	-14.8	-11.6	-11.5	NA	NA	-11.6	-14.1	NA	NA	-10.8	-14.2	-14.1	NA	-9.9	-13.7	-13.2		
Ethiopia	2011	NA	NA	18.4	25.1	14.3	NA	NA	25.1	26.6	NA	NA	5.9	17.9	17.0	NA	15.8	18.8	18.2		
Ghana	2003	NA	NA	-20.7	-11.3	-21.0	NA	NA	-11.3	-12.0	NA	NA	-2.5	-13.0	-12.6	NA	-10.9	-12.9	-13.1		
Ghana	2014	NA	NA	-3.1	-18.5	-0.6	NA	-23.0	-18.5	-18.4	NA	NA	NA	-4.5	-4.2	NA	-5.6	-8.2	-8.8		
Guinea	1998	NA	NA	-7.9	-14.4	-9.0	NA	NA	-14.4	-15.0	NA	NA	NA	-4.4	-4.4	NA	-9.1	-5.4	-5.5		
Guinea	2012	NA	NA	9.9	4.8	2.8	NA	24.8	4.8	9.8	NA	NA	-12.8	8.4	5.2	2.2	7.7	5.0	4.1		
Kenya	2000	NA	NA	-4.6	7.7	-9.3	NA	NA	7.7	11.8	NA	NA	16.7	19.9	19.6	NA	15.4	18.1	17.9		
Kenya	2010	NA	NA	NA	9.9	NA	NA	NA	9.9	9.0	NA	NA	NA	-7.0	-7.0	NA	-4.3	-5.3	-4.5		
Mali	1999	NA	NA	-13.6	6.1	-11.4	NA	48.6	6.1	3.3	NA	NA	NA	1.5	-2.0	NA	NA	1.5	2.1		
Mali	2000.5	NA	NA	8.6	1.8	9.9	NA	4.3	1.8	3.4	NA	NA	8.1	6.6	6.7	NA	8.8	6.0	6.7		
Mali	2013.5	NA	NA	NA	15.8	NA	55.0	15.8	-11.2	-0.8	NA	NA	-23.8	-5.3	-6.7	NA	-3.7	-5.6	-5.2		
Mozambique	1999	NA	NA	NA	8.7	6.2	NA	NA	8.7	6.2	NA	NA	NA	4.5	2.7	NA	-8.0	4.5	3.0		
Mozambique	2004	NA	NA	NA	-9.0	-5.1	NA	NA	-9.0	-11.1	41.8	3.6	3.6	-5.1	-4.1	42.4	0.3	-4.9	-4.1		
Niger	2001	NA	NA	NA	-13.8	-10.0	NA	NA	-13.8	-10.0	NA	NA	NA	3.4	3.9	NA	-18.9	2.7	3.5		
Niger	2011	NA	NA	-1.2	-16.3	-4.5	-23.5	-0.6	-16.3	-13.7	-19.4	-14.4	-11.9	-11.9	-13.3	-18.3	-11.1	-12.0	-12.6		
Nigeria	2003	NA	NA	NA	-1.2	-4.5	-23.5	-0.6	-16.3	-13.7	-19.4	-14.4	-11.9	-11.9	-13.3	-18.3	-11.1	-12.0	-12.6		
Nigeria	2011	NA	NA	NA	-1.2	-4.5	-23.5	-0.6	-16.3	-13.7	-19.4	-14.4	-11.9	-11.9	-13.3	-18.3	-11.1	-12.0	-12.6		
Rwanda	2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Rwanda	2010	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Tanzania	1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Tanzania	2010	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Uganda	2000.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Uganda	2011	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Zambia	2001.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Zambia	2013.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Zimbabwe	1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Zimbabwe	2010.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Bangladesh	2004	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Bangladesh	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Cambodia	2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Cambodia	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Nepal	2001	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Nepal	2011	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Philippines	2003	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Philippines	2013	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		

Continued

Table 3.30—Continued

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National						
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	
		at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			
Armenia	2000																									
Armenia	2010	NA	NA	NA	NA	17.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	30.7	
Colombia	2000																									
Colombia	2010	14.5	24.0	20.6	19.7	18.5	25.7	35.4	15.0	22.6	21.3	21.1	18.0	20.6												
Dominican Republic	2002																									
Dominican Republic	2013	7.3	29.2	17.5	12.5	2.0	-4.6	23.7	-4.5	5.5	6.2	18.0	3.9	9.7												
Peru	2000																									
Peru	2012	13.0	NA	1.2	NA	2.7	NA	-11.2	-3.8	-4.6	7.3	-1.8	-2.2	-0.2												
Egypt	2000																									
Egypt	2014	0.1	NA	7.1	5.9	6.2	1.7	-11.1	-7.6	-5.6	3.7	-7.4	-3.2	-1.5												
Jordan	2002																									
Jordan	2012	NA	-23.5	-16.3	3.2	-9.8	-2.1	-7.2	-9.9	-7.7	-2.6	-17.6	-14.0	-11.8												
<i>Pooled Average</i>		4.2	0.7	-1.0	7.6	-0.7	1.3	0.2	-2.3	-2.3	4.1	0.5	-2.0	-1.2												

Household mosquito bednet possession

Levels

Household possession of one or more mosquito bednets was included in 28 surveys. Only 10 countries included information about bednets in both the baseline and endline surveys.

On average across the 28 surveys with data, the level of household mosquito bednet possession in large cities is similar across levels of poverty, ranging from 15-17% (see Figure 3.22, left panel). The differentials are larger in other urban areas, ranging from 43% in non-poor households to 29% in moderately poor households. The differentials are widest in rural areas, where 51% of non-poor households possess at least one mosquito bednet, as compared with just 10% of extremely poor households. In the 16 endline surveys with data, possession of bednets by extremely poor large city households ranges from 33% in Cameroon to 89% in Rwanda (see Table 3.31). Two other countries are below 50% in possession for extremely poor large city households: Zimbabwe (41%) and Guinea (43%).

Decadal change

In all three areas of residence, the decadal improvement in coverage was closely associated with poverty level, with the greatest gains made among the non-poor. The next greatest gains were made among the moderately poor, and the least gains made among the extremely poor (see Figure 3.22, right panel). This pattern, which is stronger in the two urban areas, suggests that gaps in bednet ownership by poverty level narrowed more in these areas over the decade. For the extremely poor large city households, possession increased in all countries with data except Cameroon (see Table 3.32).

Figure 3.22. Pooled average coverage of household mosquito bednet possession (left panel) and pooled average decadal change in coverage (right panel), by poverty according to level of urbanicity

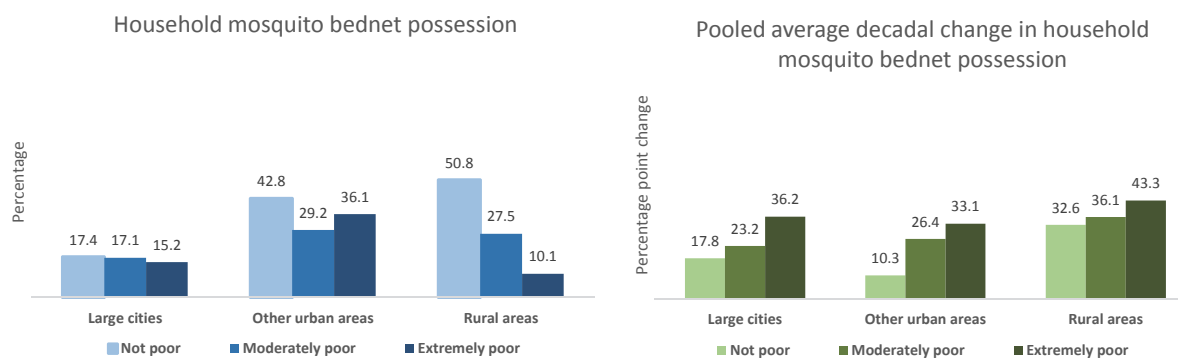


Table 3.31. Household mosquito bednet possession by poverty according to level of urbanicity

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National					
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor
		at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor		
Burkina Faso	2003	(51.3)	44.3	37.3	41.6	54.3	48.8	51.1	(66.1)	33.6	39.0	38.8	56.5	43.2	39.6	40.4									
Burkina Faso	2010	72.4	65.6	66.1	66.7	70.7	67.1	68.6	81.6	65.6	64.6	64.8	75.1	67.2	65.0	65.5									
Cameroun	2004	18.9	26.8	48.1	30.5	16.0	23.1	19.3	(15.1)	20.4	16.0	16.7	18.7	20.7	20.1	20.3									
Cameroun	2011	21.3	23.5	32.6	26.8	20.0	27.6	24.2	26.8	22.0	27.5	26.9	20.0	21.8	28.2	26.1									
Cote D'Ivoire	1998-99	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									
Cote D'Ivoire	2011-12	41.6	57.7	66.5	58.7	63.7	67.8	65.5	75.7	72.8	78.2	77.3	50.8	65.0	74.4	70.4									
Ethiopia	2000	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.7	20.2	3.1	3.8	*	1.6	0.7	0.7	8.1	3.5	0.9	1.1									
Ethiopia	2011	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									
Ghana	2003	12.3	5.7	11.3	8.5	(17.9)	9.0	13.6	*	20.0	26.6	24.4	15.5	12.7	21.4	17.7									
Ghana	2014	56.7	50.7	65.9	57.3	62.0	72.2	66.3	75.5	75.6	82.5	79.7	66.9	62.3	76.2	69.6									
Guinea	1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									
Guinea	2012	45.2	40.3	42.9	42.3	47.6	56.3	54.4	50.5	52.8	55.0	54.8	47.2	47.4	53.5	52.4									
Kenya	2003	63.5	37.2	28.9	40.3	73.8	22.6	33.9	48.3	29.4	12.8	16.6	59.3	33.6	14.5	22.0									
Kenya	2014	63.9	69.5	62.3	65.3	72.6	65.9	67.0	63.8	64.3	64.0	64.1	67.1	66.8	64.2	65.1									
Mali	2001	56.2	59.4	51.3	55.7	(75.5)	56.4	59.8	69.5	58.9	52.8	53.3	62.2	58.5	53.5	54.4									
Mali	2012-13	80.2	81.1	83.1	82.4	90.4	88.9	89.6	(84.0)	89.9	88.7	88.7	83.7	87.6	88.2	88.1									
Mozambique	2003	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									
Mozambique	2011	71.2	53.1	58.4	57.1	76.6	65.9	66.3	(48.9)	55.6	53.5	53.6	69.7	60.2	56.5	57.0									
Niger	1998	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									
Niger	2012	67.9	78.9	82.1	80.4	84.1	78.2	78.6	*	87.5	70.5	70.7	76.2	81.4	71.8	72.2									
Nigeria	2003	6.6	3.7	5.0	4.4	9.5	13.8	10.0	13.7	14.5	18.4	17.2	9.0	7.9	15.2	11.9									
Nigeria	2013	41.3	40.1	55.4	48.1	40.7	54.2	48.5	59.8	56.8	61.8	60.7	53.5	46.9	59.2	55.4									
Rwanda	2000	(57.7)	40.9	35.3	37.2	(15.4)	33.8	26.9	14.8	3.1	2.7	2.9	18.2	8.7	6.0	6.7									
Rwanda	2010	90.7	82.3	88.6	86.5	*	86.3	84.0	89.6	81.4	82.2	82.2	90.3	81.8	82.6	82.7									
Tanzania	1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									
Tanzania	2010	(80.9)	87.4	83.6	85.9	94.4	85.7	82.8	73.1	77.8	70.8	71.7	82.7	83.0	71.9	74.9									
Uganda	2000-01	*	(55.2)	37.1	38.1	*	42.3	28.1	*	5.3	9.2	9.2	*	19.6	12.7	12.9									
Uganda	2011	82.9	57.3	75.6	66.1	90.7	51.4	66.5	(100.0)	27.1	68.1	62.3	89.8	39.1	69.1	63.1									
Zambia	2001-02	*	22.2	26.9	25.7	(34.3)	47.2	39.3	(54.1)	51.7	21.8	23.3	40.0	42.1	24.4	27.2									
Zambia	2013-14	50.8	48.1	55.8	52.2	84.3	78.5	78.1	80.9	80.8	75.8	76.2	75.2	68.0	73.9	72.9									
Zimbabwe	1999	19.0	11.8	10.5	12.5	26.0	19.0	19.2	13.7	9.8	5.0	6.3	20.5	13.7	6.7	10.3									
Zimbabwe	2010-11	45.7	40.7	41.0	41.4	56.0	50.7	52.0	41.6	34.7	38.8	38.1	47.2	40.5	40.2	41.2									
Bangladesh	2004	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									
Bangladesh	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									
Cambodia	2000	(88.5)	88.0	92.0	89.5	*	90.4	92.8	(100.0)	78.1	80.8	80.4	94.4	80.6	82.2	82.0									
Cambodia	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									
Nepal	2001	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									
Nepal	2011	60.2	62.7	69.9	64.4	91.0	87.0	85.3	91.4	77.9	60.5	66.2	86.8	77.6	62.4	67.9									
Philippines	2003	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									
Philippines	2013	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									

Continued

Table 3.31—Continued

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National					
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor
		at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor		
Armenia	2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Armenia	2010	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Colombia	2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Colombia	2010	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dominican Republic	2002	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dominican Republic	2013	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Peru	2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Peru	2012	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Egypt	2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Egypt	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jordan	2002	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jordan	2012	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pooled Average		17.4	17.1	15.2	16.7	42.8	29.2	36.1	35.1	50.8	27.5	10.1	10.9	40.5	30.2	15.0	17.3								

NA=not asked.

Table 3.32. Decadal change in household mosquito bednet possession by poverty according to level of urbanicity

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National																											
		Moderately poor			Extremely poor			Moderately poor			Extremely poor			Total			Not poor			Moderately poor			Extremely poor			Total																					
		at least	poor	at least	poor	at least	poor	at least	poor	at least	poor	at least	poor	at least	poor	at least	poor	at least	poor	at least	poor	at least	poor	at least	poor	at least	poor	at least	poor																		
Burkina Faso	2003																																														
Burkina Faso	2010	30.1	30.4	41.1	35.9	25.6	23.4	26.1	25.0	22.1	45.7	36.6	37.1	26.6	34.3	36.3	35.9																														
Cameroon	2004																																														
Cameroon	2011	3.4	-4.7	-22.1	-5.3	-5.6	5.7	6.4	7.0	16.7	2.3	16.4	14.6	1.9	1.6	11.6	8.3																														
Cote D'Ivoire	1998.5																																														
Cote D'Ivoire	2011.5																																														
Ethiopia	2000																																														
Ethiopia	2011																																														
Ghana	2003																																														
Ghana	2014	40.4	40.9	49.6	44.4	35.0	48.2	53.3	50.0	NA	50.5	50.8	50.3	46.7	45.1	49.8	47.2																														
Guinea	1999																																														
Guinea	2012																																														
Kenya	2003																																														
Kenya	2014	0.4	29.4	30.4	22.7	-1.1	26.9	39.4	30.1	14.1	31.7	46.5	43.2	7.1	30.2	45.2	39.2																														
Mali	2001																																														
Mali	2012.5	20.9	18.9	27.7	23.2	13.0	31.7	25.3	26.3	12.6	27.0	31.2	30.8	18.7	25.3	30.2	29.3																														
Mozambique	2003																																														
Mozambique	2011																																														
Niger	1998																																														
Niger	2012																																														
Nigeria	2003																																														
Nigeria	2013	34.7	36.4	50.4	43.7	31.2	34.8	40.4	38.5	46.1	42.3	43.4	43.5	44.5	39.0	44.0	43.5																														
Rwanda	2000																																														
Rwanda	2010	33.0	41.4	53.3	49.3	NA	52.5	57.7	57.1	74.8	78.3	79.5	79.3	72.1	73.1	76.6	76.0																														
Tanzania	1999																																														
Tanzania	2010																																														
Uganda	2000.5																																														
Uganda	2011																																														
Zambia	2001.5																																														
Zambia	2013.5																																														
Zimbabwe	1999																																														
Zimbabwe	2010.5	23.2	25.1	26.5	25.1	26.1	27.6	30.0	28.5	24.3	21.7	29.4	27.7	23.2	23.3	29.1	26.9																														
Bangladesh	2004																																														
Bangladesh	2014																																														
Cambodia	2000																																														
Cambodia	2014																																														
Nepal	2001																																														
Nepal	2011																																														
Philippines	2003																																														
Philippines	2013																																														

Continued

Table 3.32—Continued

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National							
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor		
		at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor				
Armenia	2000																										
Armenia	2010	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Colombia	2000																										
Colombia	2010	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dominican Republic	2002																										
Dominican Republic	2013	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Peru	2000																										
Peru	2012	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Egypt	2000																										
Egypt	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jordan	2002																										
Jordan	2012	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pooled Average		17.8	23.2	36.2	29.7	10.3	26.4	33.1	29.7	32.6	36.1	43.3	41.5	23.6	30.0	40.9	37.8										

NA=not asked.

Bednet use by children under age 5

Levels

Across the 27 surveys with data, in large cities the average use of bednets by children under age 5 is similar across levels of poverty, ranging from 21-25% (see Figure 3.23, left panel). The differentials are greater in other urban areas, ranging from 35% in non-poor households to 21% in moderately poor households. The differentials are widest in rural areas, where 33% of non-poor children slept under a bednet the night preceding the survey, compared with 16% of extremely poor children. Fifteen of the endline surveys include data on children sleeping under bednets. For these surveys, use by large city extremely poor children ranged from 13% in Zimbabwe to 88% in Tanzania (see Table 3.33). Ten of the 16 countries had less than half of this group of children sleeping under a bednet.

Decadal change

Decadal change can be calculated for 11 countries where children's bednet use was ascertained in both baseline and endline surveys. In all three areas of residence, the decadal improvement in coverage was closely associated with poverty level, with the greatest gains made among the non-poor (see Figure 3.23, right panel). Use increased for the large city extremely poor children in 10 of the surveys and up to 44 decadal percentage points in Rwanda. Cameroon was the only country where bednet use decreased (see Table 3.34).

Figure 3.23. Pooled average coverage of bednet use by children under age 5 (left panel) and pooled average decadal change in coverage (right panel), by poverty according to level of urbanicity

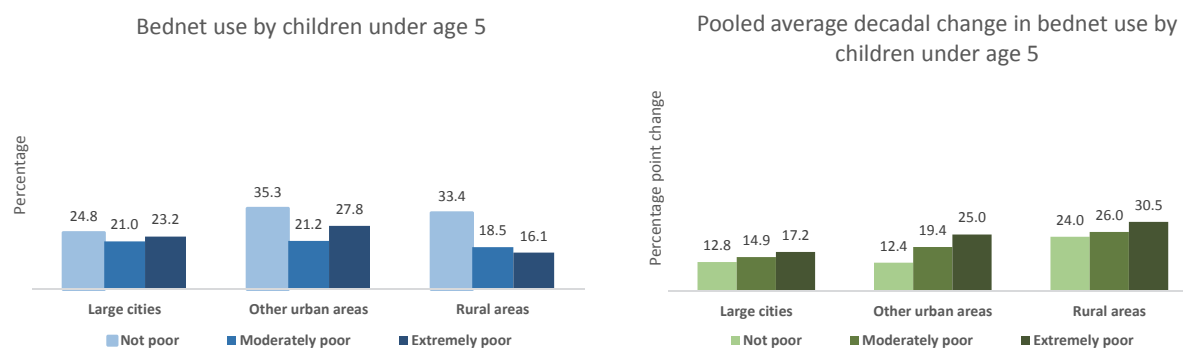


Table 3.33. Bednet use by children under age 5 by poverty according to level of urbanicity

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National					
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor
		at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor		
Burkina Faso	2003	25.8	16.4	20.6	*	52.0	29.4	34.3	(33.2)	22.3	22.8	22.8	(38.9)	31.3	22.9	23.6									
Burkina Faso	2010	46.4	40.9	43.2	(69.3)	70.8	61.1	63.3	*	66.5	58.5	59.0	55.8	62.5	57.7	58.1									
Cameroon	2004	28.7	36.2	30.6	16.5	17.1	14.0	15.3	*	12.6	8.2	8.7	17.5	20.2	12.1	14.4									
Cameroon	2011	24.7	26.6	25.4	14.9	18.0	19.0	18.6	24.4	18.9	15.6	16.0	19.1	20.8	17.9	18.4									
Cote D'Ivoire	1998-99	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									
Cote D'Ivoire	2011-12	27.0	29.6	28.0	44.3	41.7	42.3	42.3	(32.9)	52.6	52.9	52.7	31.1	40.6	47.4	45.6									
Ethiopia	2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									
Ethiopia	2011	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									
Ghana	2003	6.8	8.9	8.8	*	8.6	9.7	9.7	*	21.5	19.1	19.4	*	13.8	15.9	15.6									
Ghana	2014	33.1	32.7	33.0	(36.6)	44.4	44.6	44.3	61.0	62.9	59.6	60.3	51.4	48.3	50.2	49.8									
Guinea	1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									
Guinea	2012	(45.0)	33.3	22.7	(36.8)	44.3	41.9	42.2	(29.7)	29.7	35.8	35.4	38.0	35.0	34.0	34.2									
Kenya	2003	53.3	29.8	45.1	(74.9)	41.5	22.5	31.9	59.3	30.6	9.8	12.9	68.3	38.0	12.0	18.0									
Kenya	2014	81.9	68.5	72.6	78.9	76.0	67.3	70.2	68.0	69.8	56.8	58.0	73.7	75.3	60.0	62.7									
Mali	2001	58.8	57.6	51.1	*	50.8	51.7	52.6	(73.0)	46.6	39.8	40.5	67.8	51.9	41.3	43.2									
Mali	2012-13	78.1	74.0	74.9	*	83.1	82.9	82.8	*	83.9	79.7	80.0	80.9	82.0	79.5	79.7									
Mozambique	2003	35.1	30.8	21.6	41.9	27.3	13.2	17.2	*	10.9	7.7	7.8	37.3	22.5	9.1	10.9									
Mozambique	2011	(63.1)	56.3	48.2	(71.6)	59.3	56.2	56.8	*	44.0	39.5	39.6	61.1	53.3	43.4	44.2									
Niger	1998	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									
Niger	2012	(49.0)	50.4	54.1	(59.2)	49.0	43.1	44.0	*	(33.6)	23.4	23.4	49.0	45.6	26.5	27.1									
Nigeria	2003	4.0	4.7	4.1	(8.6)	3.1	6.8	5.6	(15.4)	10.2	8.4	8.9	7.9	5.3	7.4	6.8									
Nigeria	2013	27.4	17.6	19.2	37.2	24.8	22.0	22.9	29.8	25.0	19.1	19.9	30.6	24.6	19.7	20.6									
Rwanda	2000	60.3	35.2	38.6	*	37.3	24.5	26.7	*	2.8	2.3	2.4	*	10.8	5.6	6.2									
Rwanda	2010	88.3	79.5	82.8	*	(84.8)	75.6	76.9	84.1	83.4	72.6	74.4	85.4	84.1	73.1	75.1									
Tanzania	1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									
Tanzania	2010	88.2	87.5	87.4	87.3	86.1	77.8	81.7	80.6	78.1	73.6	74.2	83.6	82.9	74.5	76.2									
Uganda	2000-01	*	33.3	33.7	*	*	23.8	23.8	*	*	7.6	7.6	*	(15.6)	10.1	10.1									
Uganda	2011	(77.8)	86.5	78.7	*	80.1	67.2	70.5	*	69.5	56.9	57.7	89.4	76.7	58.3	60.1									
Zambia	2001-02	*	16.1	16.9	*	35.4	26.7	29.9	*	53.5	15.2	16.2	*	35.3	17.2	19.4									
Zambia	2013-14	(44.9)	29.4	25.9	68.2	59.3	53.0	55.7	(63.5)	58.1	51.3	51.7	62.7	48.8	48.7	49.1									
Zimbabwe	1999	8.2	4.0	5.8	*	11.5	7.0	9.3	*	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.1	7.5	2.2	3.5									
Zimbabwe	2010-11	(24.5)	17.1	15.5	27.3	27.1	22.9	25.4	14.9	15.2	13.1	13.5	20.8	18.8	14.0	15.7									
Bangladesh	2004	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									
Bangladesh	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									
Cambodia	2000	*	90.7	93.9	*	92.6	88.8	89.1	*	79.8	75.6	76.0	*	82.6	77.3	77.8									
Cambodia	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									
Nepal	2001	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									
Nepal	2011	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									
Philippines	2003	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									
Philippines	2013	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA									

Continued

Table 3.33—Continued

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National					
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor
		at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor			at least	poor	at least	poor		
Armenia	2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Armenia	2010	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Colombia	2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Colombia	2010	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dominican Republic	2002	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dominican Republic	2013	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Peru	2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Peru	2012	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Egypt	2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Egypt	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jordan	2002	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jordan	2012	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pooled Average		24.8	21.0	23.2	23.3	35.3	21.2	27.8	27.5	33.4	18.5	16.1	16.6	26.9	25.0	21.1	23.0								

NA=not asked.

Table 3.34. Decadal change in bednet use by children under age 5 by poverty according to level of urbanicity

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National							
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor		
		at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor
Burkina Faso	2003																										
Burkina Faso	2010	29.4	35.0	32.3	NA	26.9	45.3	41.4	NA	63.1	51.0	51.7	24.1	44.6	49.7	49.3											
Cameroun	2004																										
Cameroun	2011	-0.9	-13.7	-7.4	-2.3	1.3	7.1	4.7	NA	9.0	10.6	10.4	2.3	0.9	8.3	5.7											
Cote D'Ivoire	1998.5																										
Cote D'Ivoire	2011.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA											
Ethiopia	2000																										
Ethiopia	2011	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA											
Ghana	2003																										
Ghana	2014	23.9	21.6	22.0	NA	32.5	31.7	31.5	NA	37.6	36.8	37.2	NA	31.4	31.2	31.1											
Guinea	1999																										
Guinea	2012	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA											
Kenya	2003																										
Kenya	2014	-0.9	35.2	25.0	3.6	31.4	40.7	34.8	7.9	35.6	42.7	41.0	4.9	33.9	43.6	40.6											
Mali	2001																										
Mali	2012.5	16.6	26.9	20.7	NA	28.1	27.1	26.3	NA	32.4	34.7	34.3	11.4	26.2	33.2	31.7											
Mozambique	2003																										
Mozambique	2011	35.0	35.0	33.3	37.1	40.0	53.8	49.5	NA	41.4	39.8	39.8	29.8	38.5	42.9	41.6											
Niger	1998																										
Niger	2012	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA											
Nigeria	2003																										
Nigeria	2013	23.4	12.9	15.1	28.6	21.7	15.2	17.3	14.4	14.8	10.7	11.0	22.7	19.3	12.3	13.8											
Rwanda	2000																										
Rwanda	2010	28.0	44.3	44.2	NA	47.5	51.1	50.2	NA	80.6	70.3	72.0	NA	73.3	67.5	68.9											
Tanzania	1999																										
Tanzania	2010	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA											
Uganda	2000.5																										
Uganda	2011	NA	38.5	42.9	NA	NA	41.3	44.5	NA	NA	47.0	47.7	NA	58.2	45.9	47.6											
Zambia	2001.5																										
Zambia	2013.5	11.1	5.3	7.5	NA	19.9	21.9	21.5	NA	3.8	30.1	29.6	NA	11.3	26.3	24.8											
Zimbabwe	1999																										
Zimbabwe	2010.5	7.7	7.7	8.4	NA	13.6	13.8	14.0	NA	11.7	10.3	10.6	17.1	9.8	10.3	10.6											
Bangladesh	2004																										
Bangladesh	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA											
Cambodia	2000																										
Cambodia	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA											
Nepal	2001																										
Nepal	2011	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA											
Philippines	2003																										
Philippines	2013	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA											

Continued

Table 3.34—Continued

Country	Survey	Large cities						Other urban areas						Rural areas						National					
		Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor	Moderately poor		Extremely poor		Total	Not poor
		at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor			at	poor	at	poor		
Armenia	2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Armenia	2010	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Colombia	2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Colombia	2010	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dominican Republic	2002	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dominican Republic	2013	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Peru	2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Peru	2012	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Egypt	2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Egypt	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jordan	2002	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jordan	2012	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>Pooled Average</i>		14.9	17.2	16.4	12.4	19.4	25.0	22.6	24.0	26.0	30.5	30.0	17.0	20.9	28.8	27.4	12.8								

NA=not asked.

4. Discussion and Conclusions

In this study, we examined health outcomes and poverty status of children under age 5 by area of residence in 26 low- and middle-income countries surveyed by DHS. We selected all countries where DHS surveys were conducted between 1998 and 2004 and in 2010 or after if they had at least one city with estimated population one million or over in 2014, and this city was distinguishable from other urban areas in the dataset. In these countries, we examined the relationship between poverty, area of residence, and health indicators among children under age 5. Poverty was measured using the unsatisfied basic needs methodology, which is comparable across countries over time. We counted households as poor if they met one of the following four conditions: the house was poorly constructed, had inadequate sanitary facilities, was crowded, or the household exhibited economic dependency. Households that met one of these criteria were considered moderately poor, while those that met two or more criteria were considered extremely poor. Households that met no criteria were considered non-poor. It is important to note that non-poor is not synonymous with “wealth.”

Across the 26 countries studied, we find that the vast majority of children under age 5 are extremely or moderately poor. Poverty among children is more concentrated than it is among adults. While the concentration of children in poverty is highest in rural areas, it is still great in urban areas. The focus of the study is poverty within large cities; results for other urban areas and rural areas are included in the report for comparison. The report is descriptive and does not include confidence intervals or significance testing. It was guided by several important questions:

What is the level of poverty among children under age 5 by area of residence?

Three out of four children under age 5 live in extreme poverty. About half of children under age 5 living in large cities are extremely poor; over half in other urban areas are extremely poor; and more than 4 out of 5 are extremely poor in rural areas. Overall, only one in 10 children and fewer than one in 20 in rural areas are not poor. Given that the threshold for poverty used in this report was fairly low, the findings indicate a quite dire situation for the health and well-being of young children.

Is the percentage of poor children greater than the percentage of the poor in general?

Children under age 5 are more concentrated in the extremely poor category than the general household population. This over-concentration occurs more frequently in large cities than in other urban or rural areas. It is likely that this over-concentration is caused primarily by two factors. Fertility is generally higher among the extremely poor, and adults in extremely poor households are likely to be younger and more concentrated in the higher part of the fertility-by-age curve.

Is poverty among children increasing or decreasing?

Trends in poverty among children under age 5 vary with the size of residential area. While extreme poverty as a whole and extreme poverty in rural areas have decreased, extreme poverty has increased in large cities. In those large cities, the not poor have also increased. It is likely that economic progress has not been uniform and that economic improvement has provided an incentive for the extremely poor to migrate from rural areas to urban areas with sub-standard housing conditions.

In which countries is the percentage of poor children greatest? In which countries is the percentage of poor children greatest in large cities?

The latest surveys show that six countries have more than 90% of children under age 5 in extreme poverty, with Ethiopia (99%) and Niger (98%) having the most children living in extreme poverty. Four countries have less than 30% of their children in extreme poverty, with Armenia having the least (9%).

The pattern by country holds true for children in the large cities. Ethiopia and Niger lead the list with 90% or more in extreme poverty, with Armenia having the least.

Are large city poor children more disadvantaged in health status than poor children from other urban and rural areas?

The chances of survival for children under age 5 are greatest in urban areas when compared to rural areas. However, poor children in large cities and other urban areas have similar chances of survival to age 5. Nutritional status of poor children in large cities is better than in other urban areas, which in turn is better than that of poor children in rural areas. The better nutritional status of children who live in large cities may be due to the advantage they enjoy from the variety of foods available to them. The prevalence of major illness among the poor shows no difference for fever, and a small advantage of living in large cities.

Has the health status of poor children improved? Has the health status of large city poor children improved?

The health status of poor children under age 5 has substantially improved in both infant and child mortality, with the greatest decline of decadal rates among the extremely poor. Small improvements in nutritional status associated with stunting and anemia have also occurred. Nutritional status has improved more among the poor than non-poor children in all areas, including large cities. In those large cities, stunting has declined more for moderately poor than extremely poor children although the opposite is true for anemia.

Has the gap in health status narrowed between poor and non-poor children? In large-urban areas?

The survival gap between the poor and not poor has narrowed considerably. Similarly, the disadvantage of poor children in stunting and anemia has been reduced. For anemia, the narrowing of the gap with the not poor has been greatest among the extremely poor. The narrowing of the gaps has occurred in large cities but has not been greater than in the other areas.

Is there a gap in health service utilization between poor and non-poor children? In large cities and other urban areas?

Almost by definition, larger cities tend to have a greater number of health facilities than smaller urban areas. Whether facilities in larger cities are actually more accessible to all residents is an open question. Poor households are often concentrated in specific sections of cities, and their access to health services may thus be more geographically restricted than the non-poor. By their very size, and by transportation difficulties, spatial segregation of the poor may pose even greater challenges to health care access in large cities than in smaller urban areas. However, this depends on country- and city-specific factors such as the spatial concentration of poverty, the location of facilities, and other barriers to health care such as cost, insurance, opening hours, and so forth.

A gap in health-service utilization between poor and non-poor children is substantiated by the evidence shown here, both overall and within large cities. Among the 12 indicators of health service use presented in this report, nine show moderate or large differences between the poor and the not poor. With medical ANC, vaccinations, and use of ORT for diarrhea, there were small or no differences between the poor and not poor. For children in large cities, there are fewer indicators with a moderate or large gap between the poor and not poor. Those with moderate or large differences in large cities are four or more ANC visits,

medical attendance of live births, the proportion of women with birth spacing less than 36 months, and medical assistance for children with fever or diarrhea.

Has the gap in health service utilization narrowed?

There have been improvements in most indicators of health service use between the baseline and endline surveys. The gap between the poor and not poor has narrowed for eight indicators of health service use. However, there was no narrowing or an increase for three indicators. In large cities, the gap decreased for 10 indicators although the narrowing was small for three. The gap in full basic vaccination increased in large cities and there was no change for ORT.

It is clear that the advantages of living in an urban area (amenities, infrastructure, roads, and health facility access) are not conferred to all women and children. In survival, we see stark disparities across levels of poverty. For all indicators, the extremely poor in urban areas fair better than their rural extremely poor counterparts, but not as well as non-poor rural children.

Limitations of this study

- World geographic regions are not fully represented in the study because DHS surveys are primarily concentrated in sub-Saharan Africa.
- There have been changes in questionnaires over time and survey-specific customizations that limited the selection of indicators.
- Urban areas are country-defined and urban boundaries may have changed over time in accordance with changes in census definitions.
- Small sample sizes of some poverty-urbanicity groups affect the accuracy of estimates for these groups. A number of country-specific results had to be suppressed due to these limitations.
- As this is a comparative report, tests of statistical significance of differences were not conducted.

Conclusion

This study is the first to focus on the health conditions for children under age 5 by level of urbanicity and a comparable measure of absolute poverty. However, the study results raise additional questions: Are differences in health status more related to urbanicity, poverty level, availability of health services, differing levels of parent's education, culture of child care, migration status, or other background variables? Why do some countries have large differences in health service use for comparable levels of poverty? Why are some countries improving health status and narrowing the gaps between the poor and not poor and other countries are not? These questions require in-depth investigation in order to bring the health status of the poor up to the non-poor in the best performing countries and to indicate the way forward for achieving Sustainable Development Goal 3 – ensuring healthy lives and promoting wellbeing for all at all ages.

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Appendix Table A1. Imputation of number of sleeping rooms based on urban/rural area and individual household wealth score.

Country	Survey Year	Survey used	Imputation coefficients		
			constant	Urban/rural area (hv025)	Household wealth score (hv271)
Burkina Faso	2003	1998	0.847	1.109	0.035
Ghana	2003	1998	1.119	0.341	0.071
Rwanda	2000	2010	1.368	0.424	0.357
Uganda	2000-01	2006	0.090	0.919	0.396
Zambia	2001-02	2007	1.367	0.336	0.445
Zimbabwe	1999	2005	0.091	0.657	0.364
Cambodia	2000	2005	1.261	-0.012	0.287
Nepal	2001	2006	1.472	0.293	0.278
Philippines	2003	2013	1.676	0.250	0.445
Armenia*	2000	2005	1.214	0.572	0.256

* hv025 not available, used sh40.