



# Who are the urban poor groups in the largest cities in Sub-Saharan Africa countries?

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# Urbanization is growing...

- Since 2008, there are more people living in urban than rural settings
- Big cities in low and middle income countries
  - The infra-structure does not follow the cities' growth
- Poverty is very relevant in urban settings
- But how to measure poverty in these settings and how these groups "perform" compared to non-poor individuals?

# What we did?

- We compared different poverty measures using:
  - 38 DHS and MICS surveys from Sub-Saharan Africa countries
    - The last one from 2010 and onwards
    - Major cities are a usualt sampling unit
      - If not, we considered the region as lage city if >70% of the region population lives in this city
  - Absolute poverty definitions:
    - Household with slum characteristics (UN-Habitat definition)
    - Socioeconomic Deprivation Status (based on Multiple Poverty Index)
    - People living below poverty line
  - Relative poverty definitions:
    - Based on the wealth index (30, 40, 50 and 60% of the distribution)

# Parameters to define the poor group

- Sample size
- Ability to unmask inequalities
- Performance according to some indicators:
  - Absence of electricity, improved water and improved sanitation facilities
  - Children out of school and any household member aged >10 year and <6 years of education

# Sample size

*Table 1 – Summary statistics of the poorest group sample size, considering all 38 cities included.*

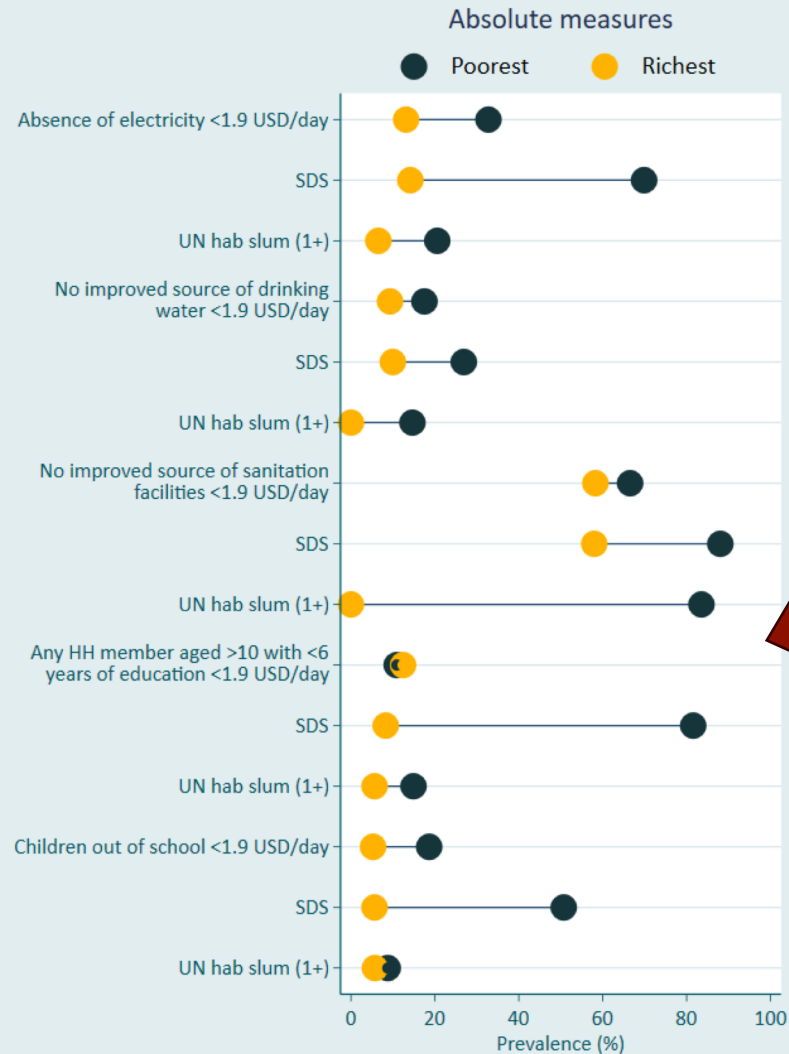
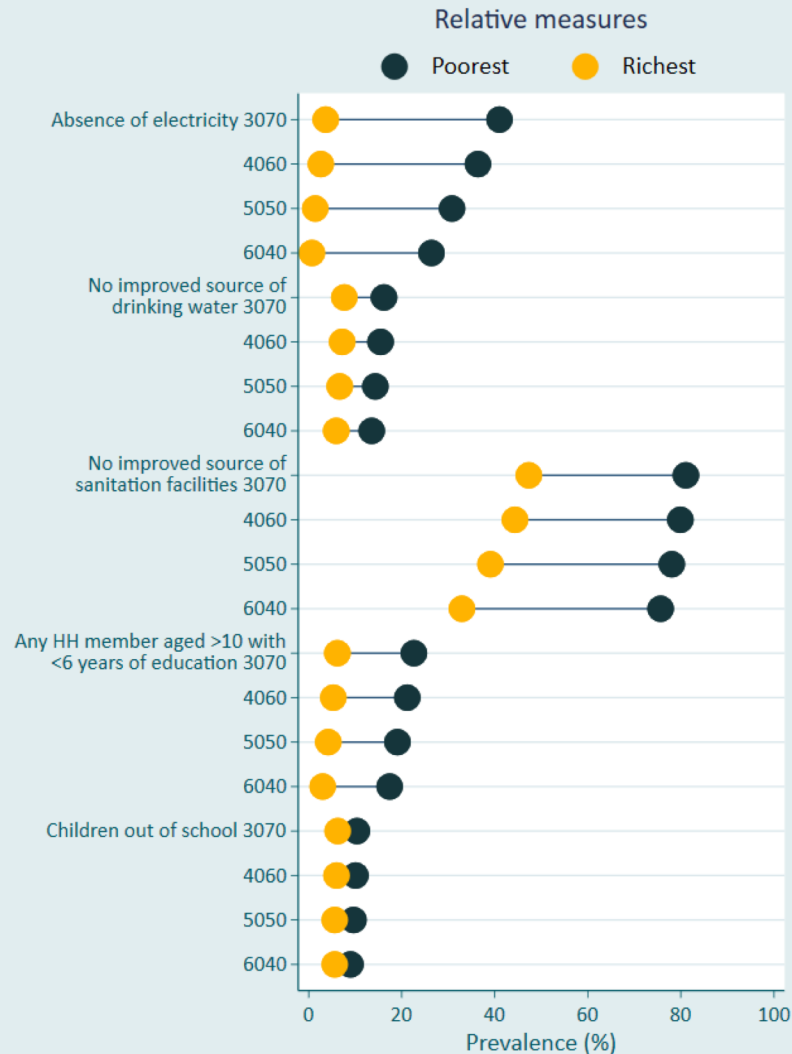
Poverty measure	Median		P25		P75		Minimum		Maximum	
	Abs. (N)	Rel. (%)	Abs. (N)	Rel. (%)	Abs. (N)	Rel. (%)	Abs. (N)	Rel. (%)	Abs. (N)	Rel. (%)
Poverty line (< USD 1.9 per day)	151	16.0	68	6.4	258	25.3	3	0.2	1,240	67.0
Socioeconomic deprivation status	33	3.5	16	1.6	84	7.7	1	0.1	214	19.1
UN-Habitat slum definition	771	71.3	544	64.2	976	78.0	185	42.8	1,674	93.8
Wealth score (30%)	337	33.1	244	31.7	455	34.2	110	27.2	719	35.9
Wealth score (40%)	403	39.6	294	38.4	544	40.5	134	33.6	872	42.5
Wealth score (50%)	509	49.4	373	48.3	679	50.8	167	43.8	1,061	52.5
Wealth score (60%)	608	59.3	447	58.1	803	60.7	200	53.4	1,267	62.8

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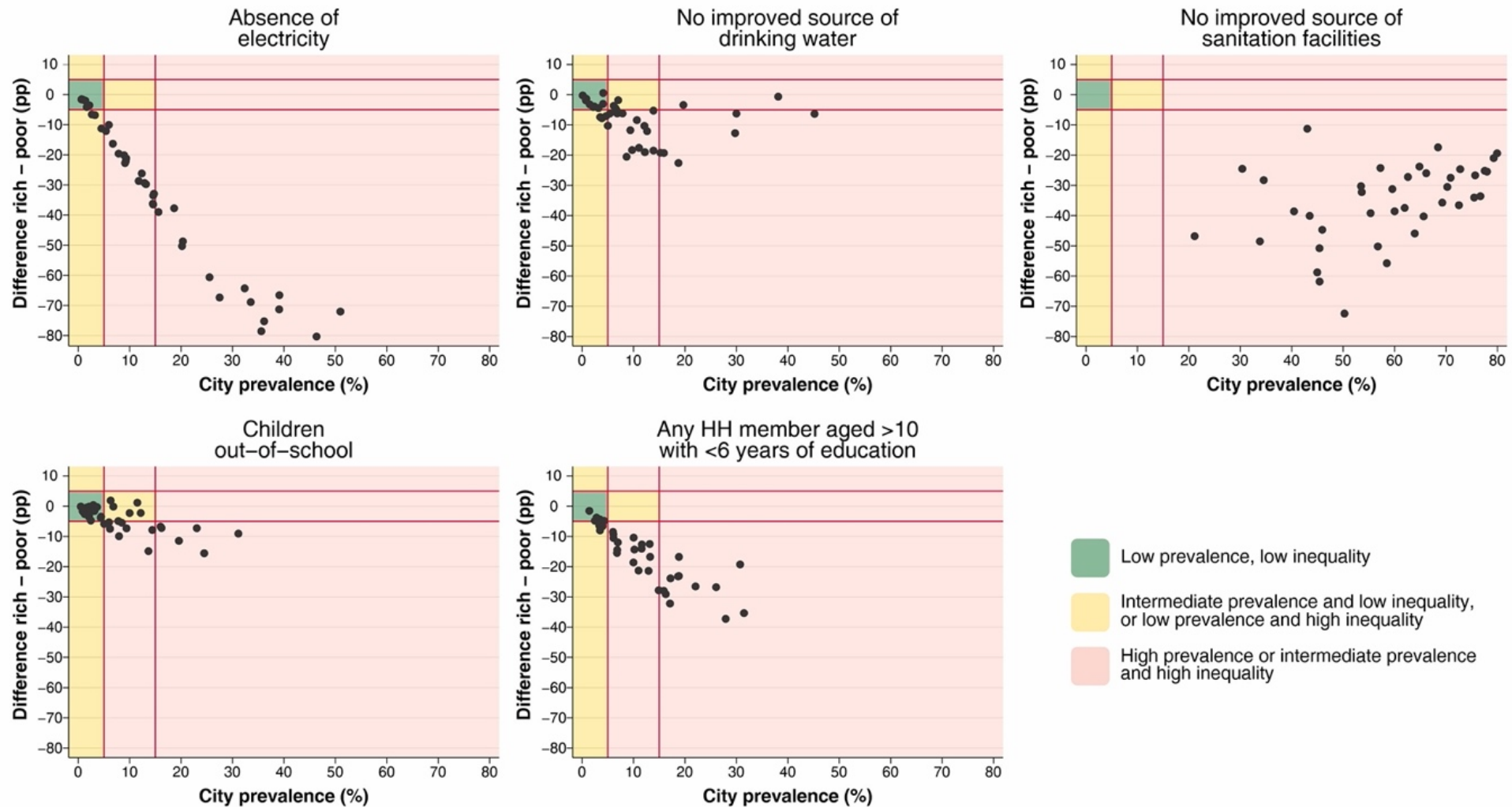
# Ability to unmask inequalities



Although we found larger gaps using absolute measures, this gaps are based in low precision estimates

Relative measures show larger gaps using 30 or 40% classification

# Performance according to indicators (40% of wealth distribution)

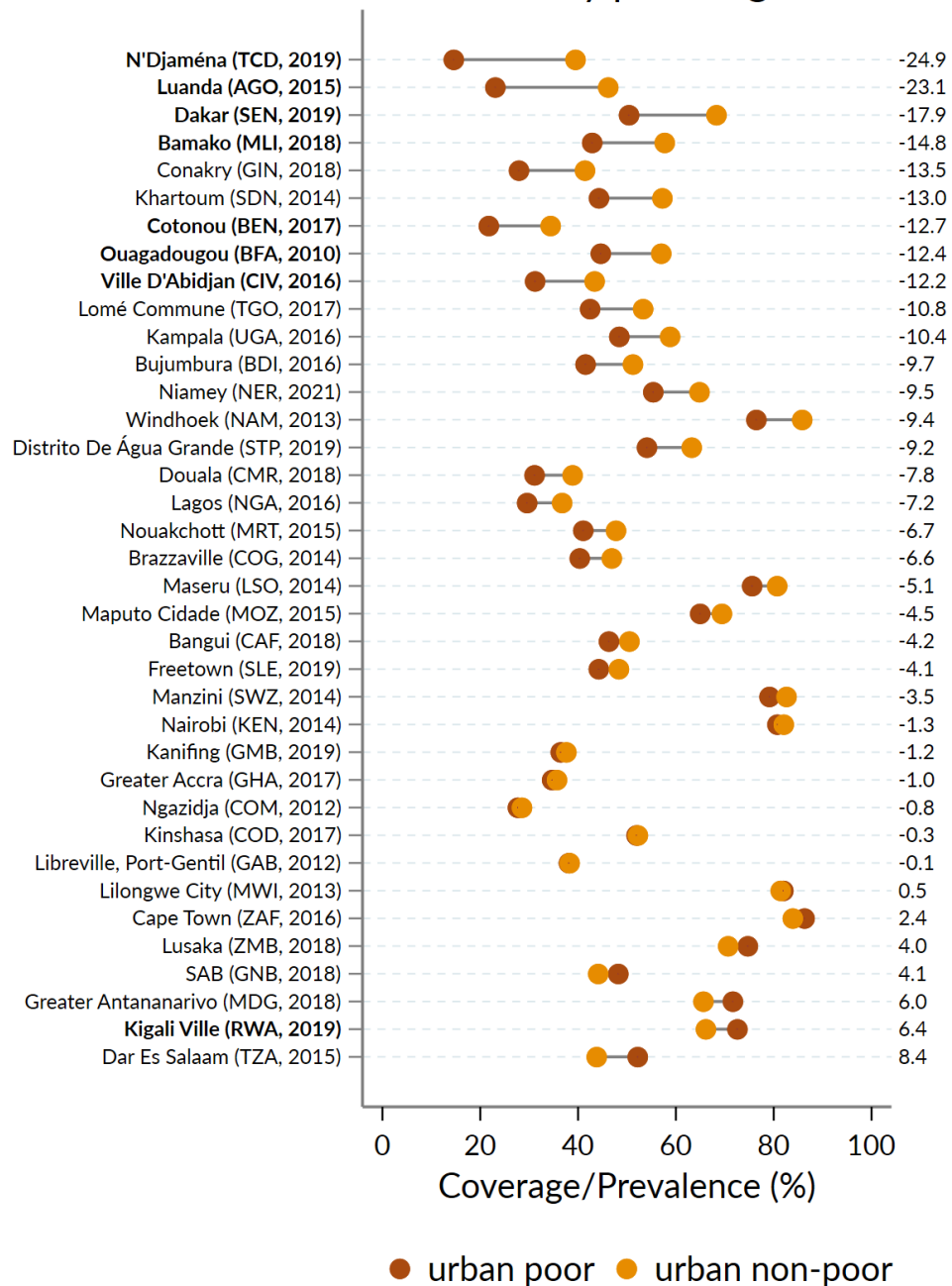




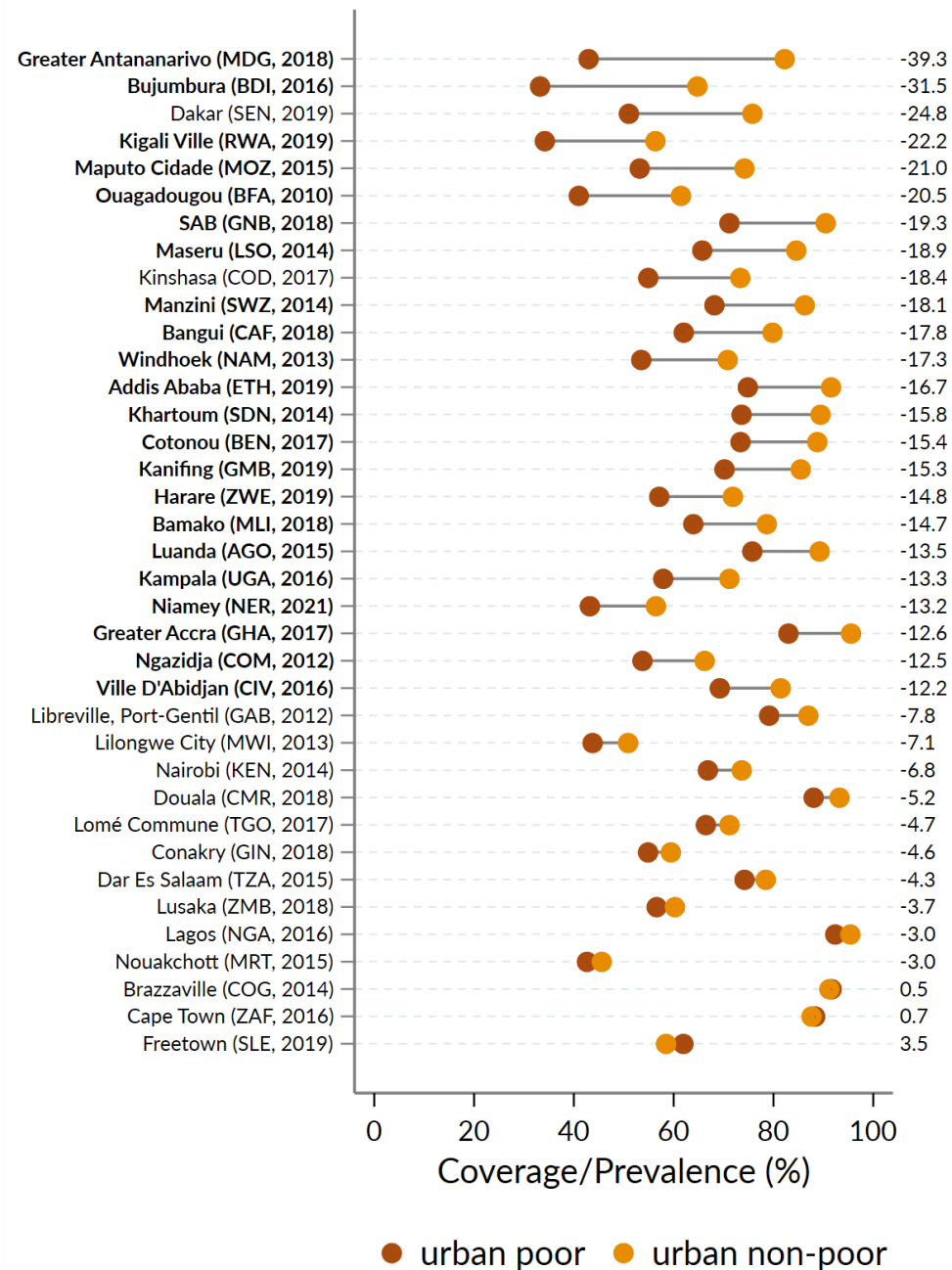
And what about the coverage of women's and children's indicators?

# Inequalities on DFPS & ANC (4+ visits)

## Family planning

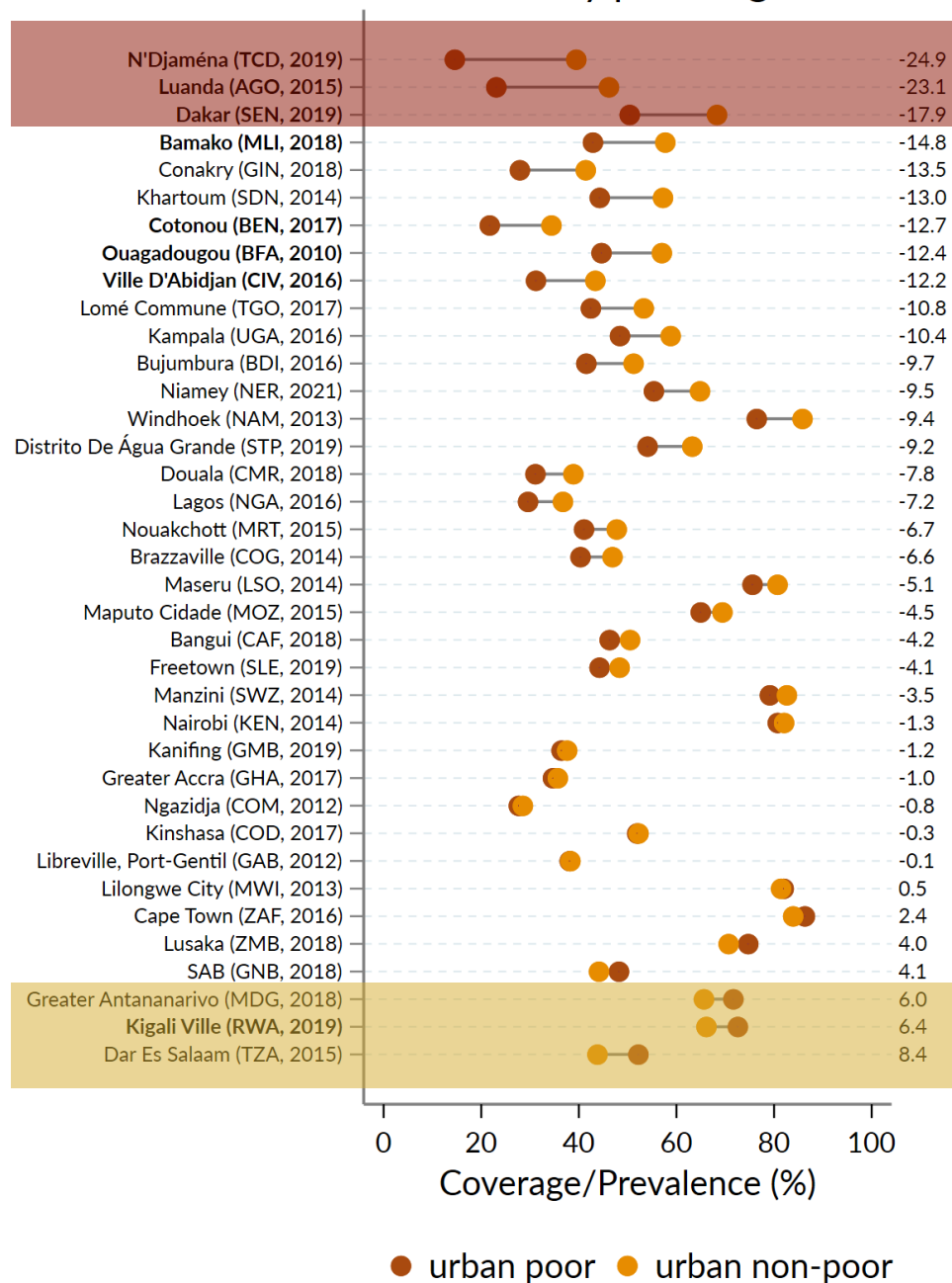


## At least four antenatal care visits

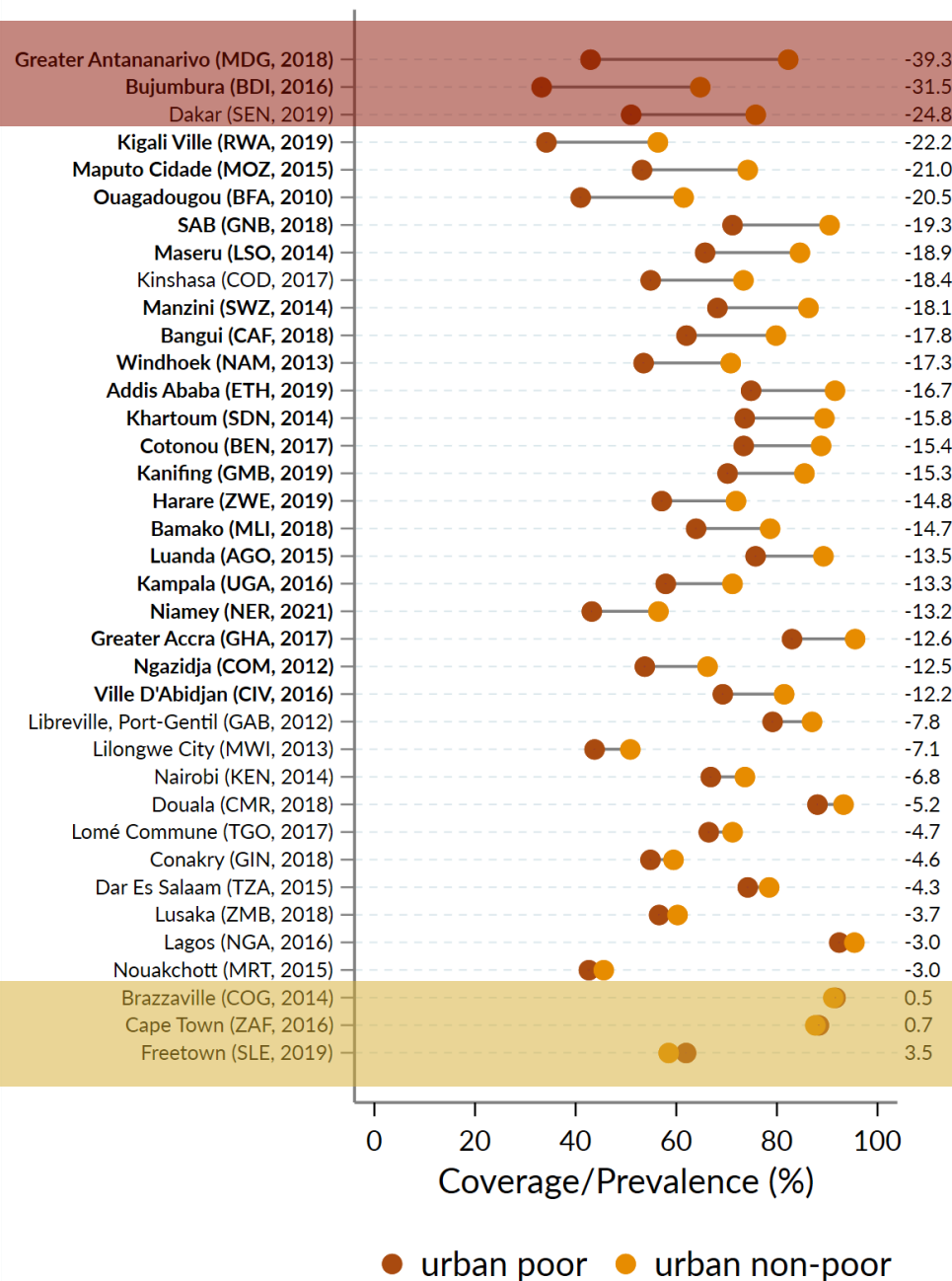


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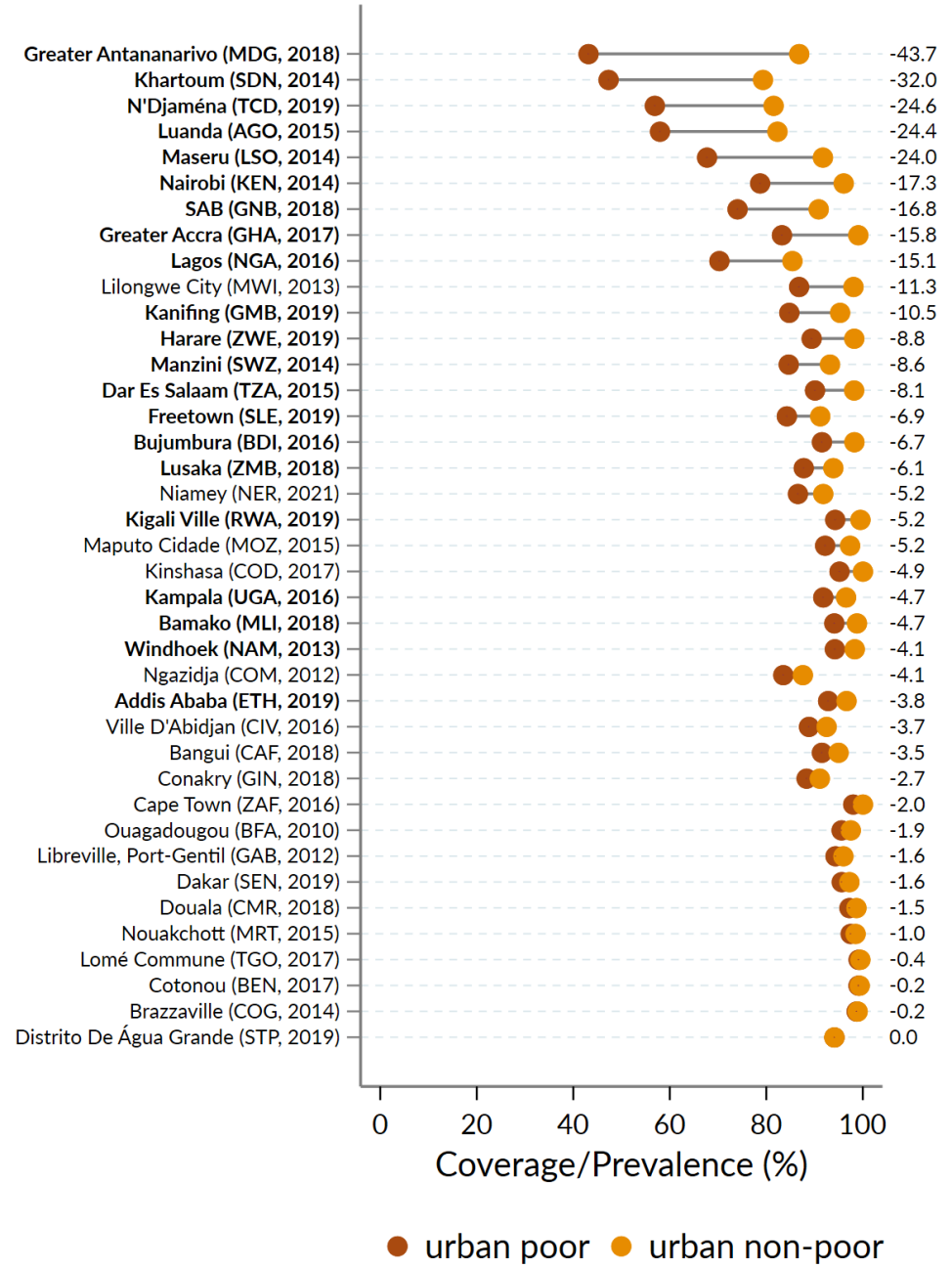


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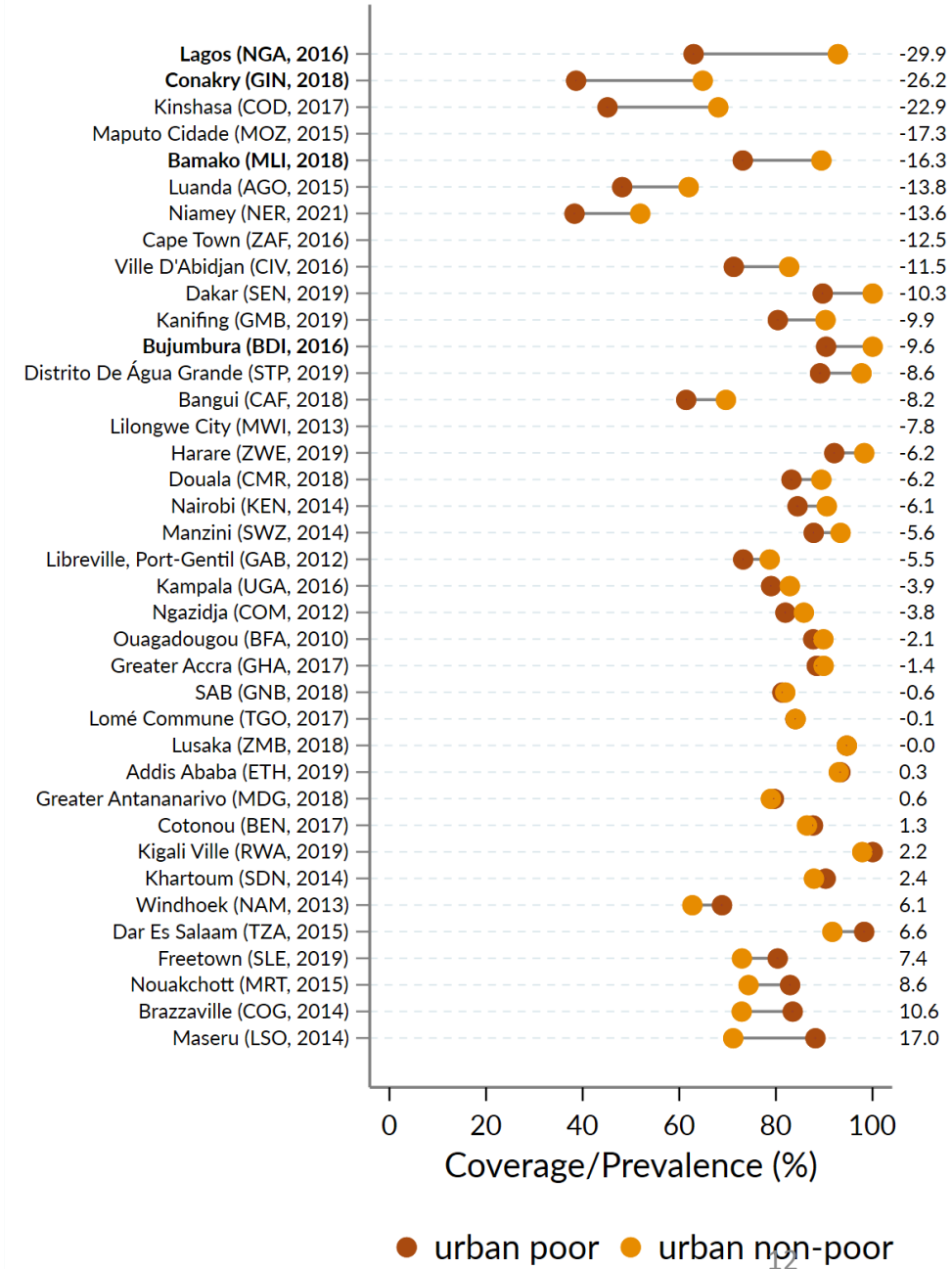


# Inequalities on institutional delivery & 3 doses of DPT/penta

## Institutional delivery

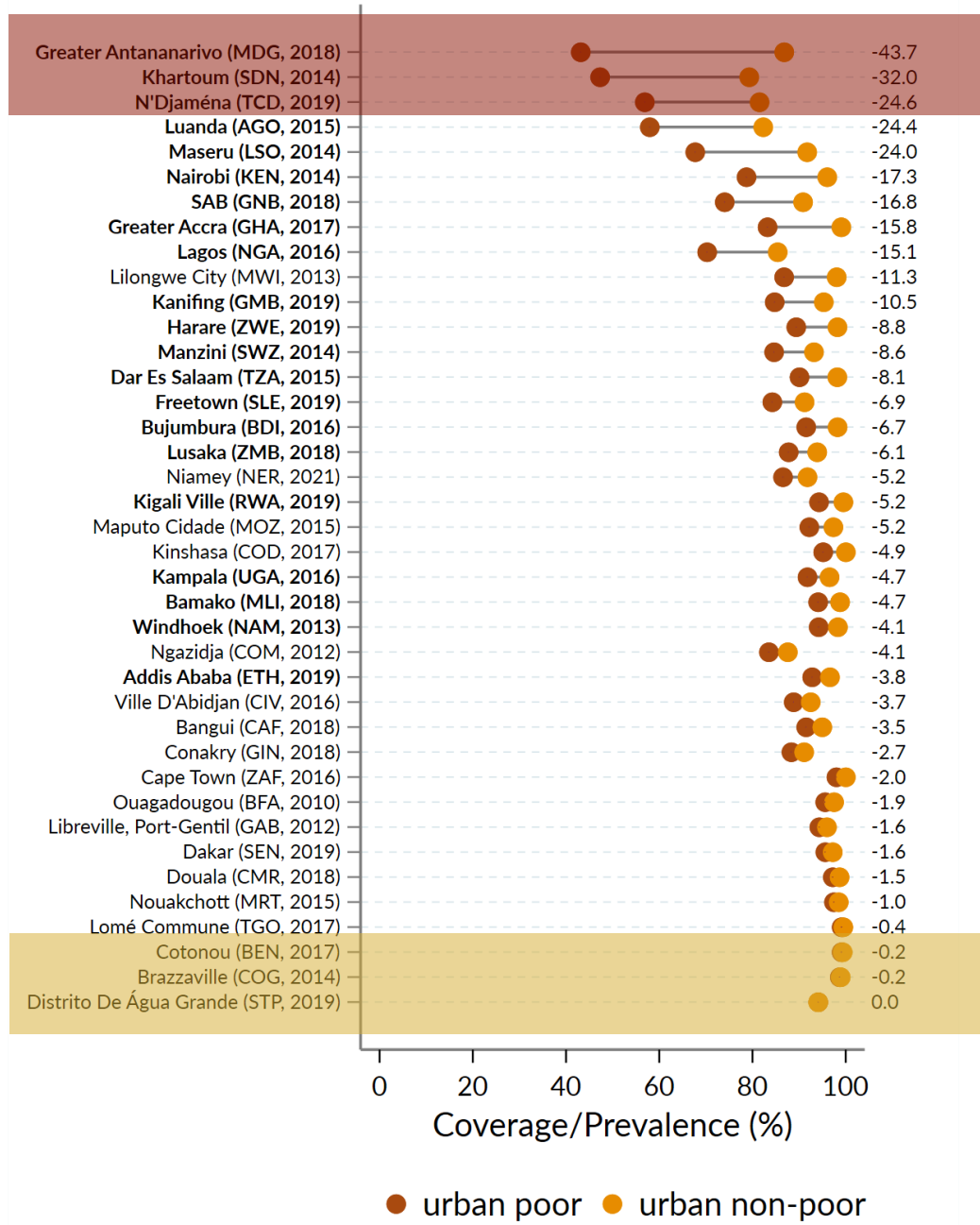


## Three doses of DPT vaccine

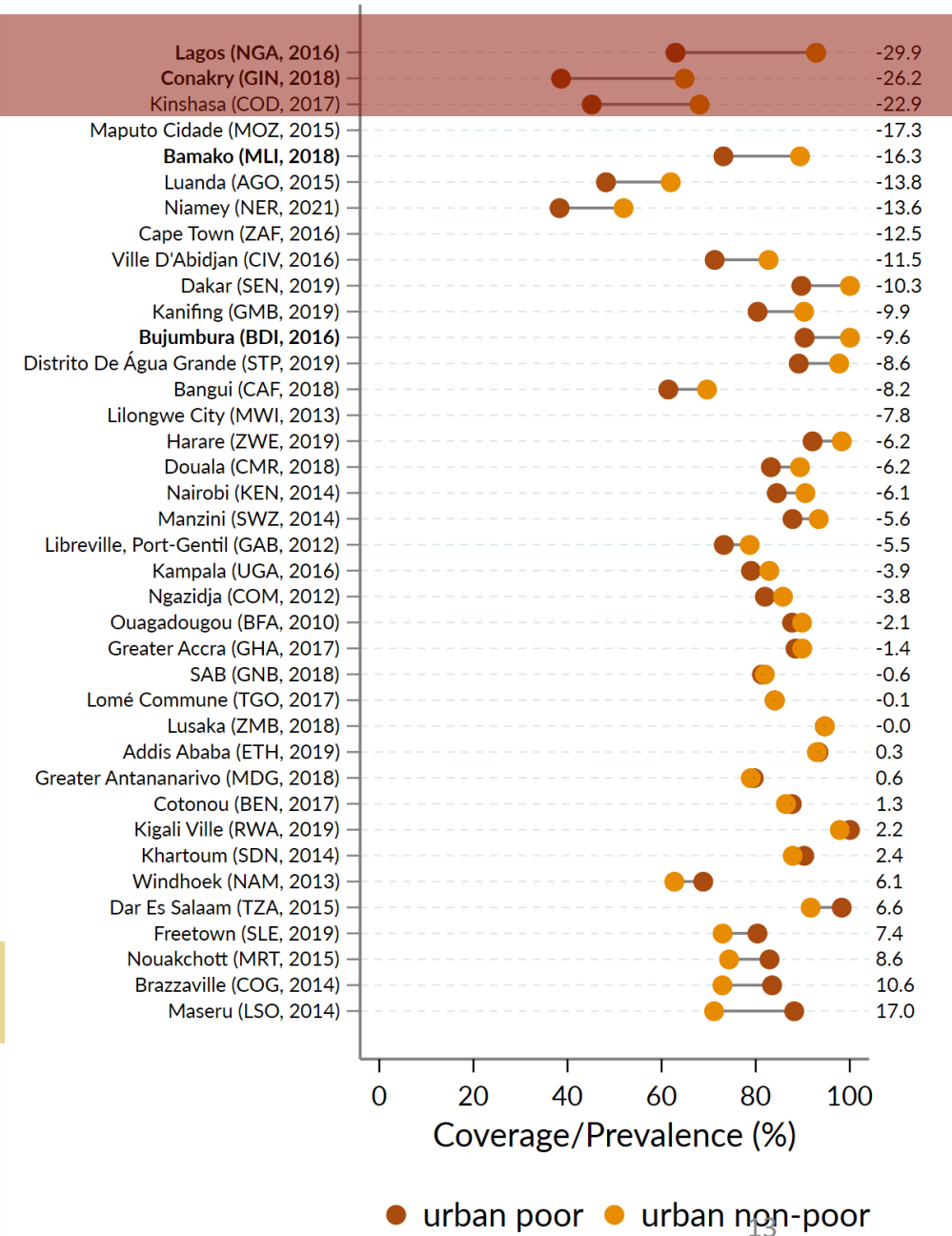


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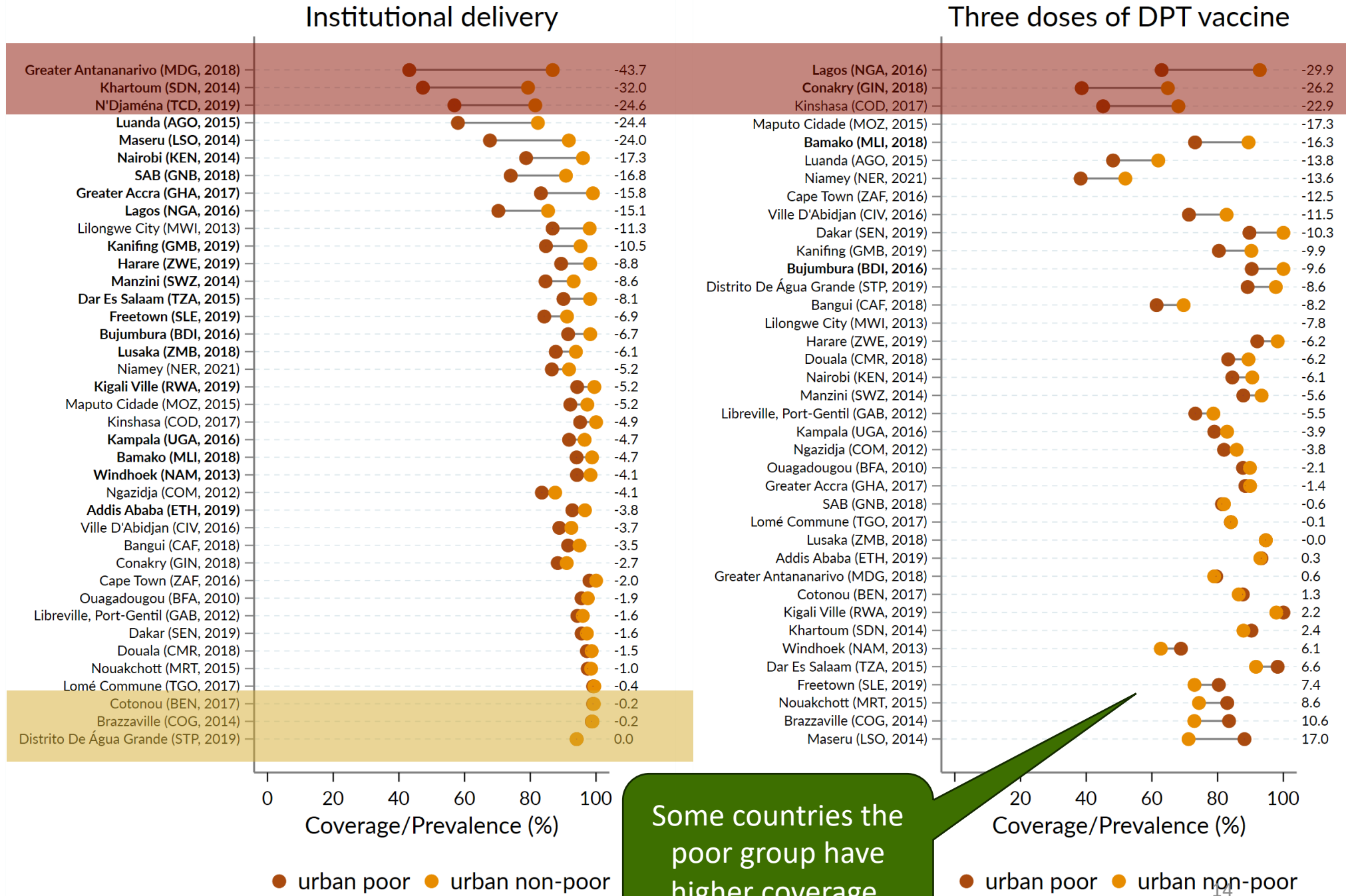
## Institutional delivery



## Three doses of DPT vaccine



# Inequalities on institutional delivery & 3 doses of DPT/penta



# Conclusions

- Surveys are an under-used source to understand health and inequalities in urban settings
- By the defined criteria:
  - Using 40% seems the best approach (30% when sample size allows)
  - Shows marked inequalities between poor and non-poor groups
  - Specific urban surveys should be encouraged to unveil more inequalities
- The poor groups in the largest city are often being left behind
  - In almost all household and health indicators in the countries



# Thanks for you time!

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