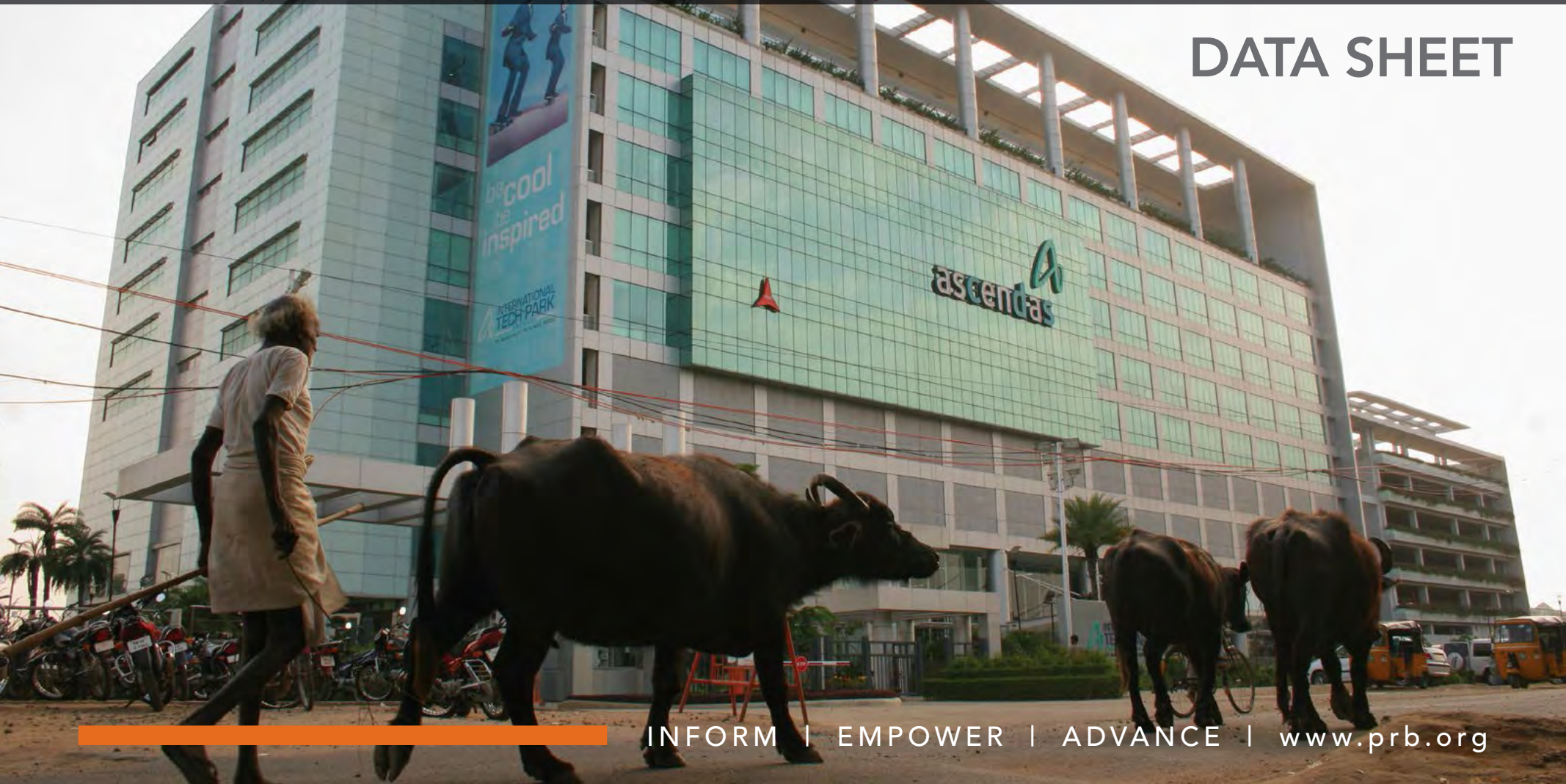
POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU

THE URBAN-RURAL DIVIDE IN HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT

DATA SHEET



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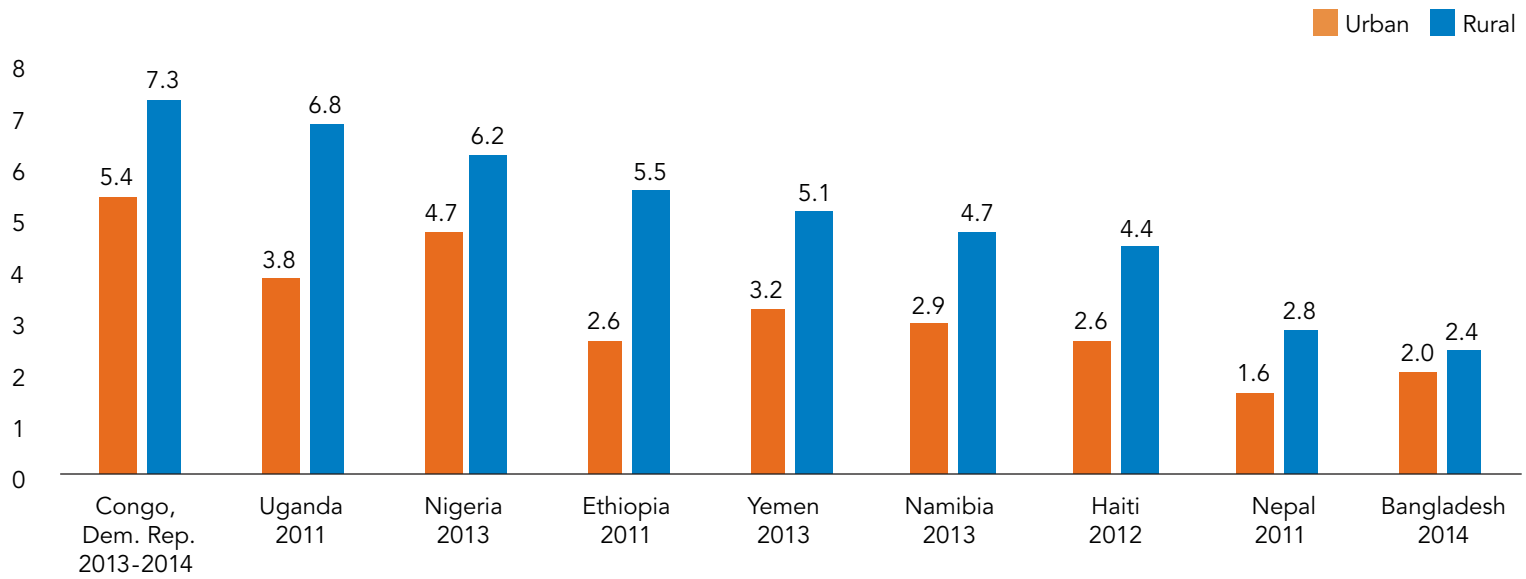
Rural Women Have More Children Than Their Urban Counterparts.

Total fertility rates, or lifetime births per woman, are consistently higher in rural areas compared to urban. In Uganda and Ethiopia, the difference is about three children per woman. Urban dwellers generally marry at older ages, use contraception at higher rates, and have higher levels of educational attainment and income, all factors that affect childbearing.

Lifetime Births per Woman



Source: ICF International, Demgraphic and Health Surveys.

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World and Regional Population Totals and Percentage Urban

REGION	TOTAL POPULATION (IN MILLIONS) 2014	POPULATION % URBAN 2014	POPULATION % URBAN 2050*
WORLD	7,238	54	66
MORE DEVELOPED	1,249	78	85
LESS DEVELOPED	5,989	48	63
LEAST DEVELOPED	916	31	50
AFRICA	1,136	40	56
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	618	80	86
ASIA	4,351	48	64
NORTHERN AMERICA	353	82	87
EUROPE	741	73	82
OCEANIA	39	71	74

*Projected percentage urban, 2050.

Sources: Carl Haub and Toshiko Kaneda, *2014 World Population Data Sheet* (Washington, DC: Population Reference Bureau, 2014); and United Nations Population Division, *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision* (New York: UN, 2014).

There Is No Universal Definition of "Urban."

Countries differ in their definitions of urban, although it is fairly common for the urban population to consist of those living in towns and cities of a few thousand or more. How countries define urban can affect our ability to compare "urban" across countries. For example, in India the term "urban" refers to towns (places with a municipal corporation, municipal area committee, town committee, notified area committee, or cantonment board); or, all places having 5,000 or more inhabitants, a density of not less than 1,000 persons per square mile or 400 per square kilometer, pronounced urban characteristics, and at least three fourths of the adult male population employed in pursuits other than agriculture. In contrast, Peru defines "urban" simply as populated centers with 100 or more dwellings.

Sources: Arthur Haupt, Thomas T. Kane, and Carl Haub, *Population Reference Bureau's Population Handbook, 6th edition* (Washington, DC: Population Reference Bureau, 2011); and United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, *Demographic Yearbook 2013* (New York: UN, 2013).

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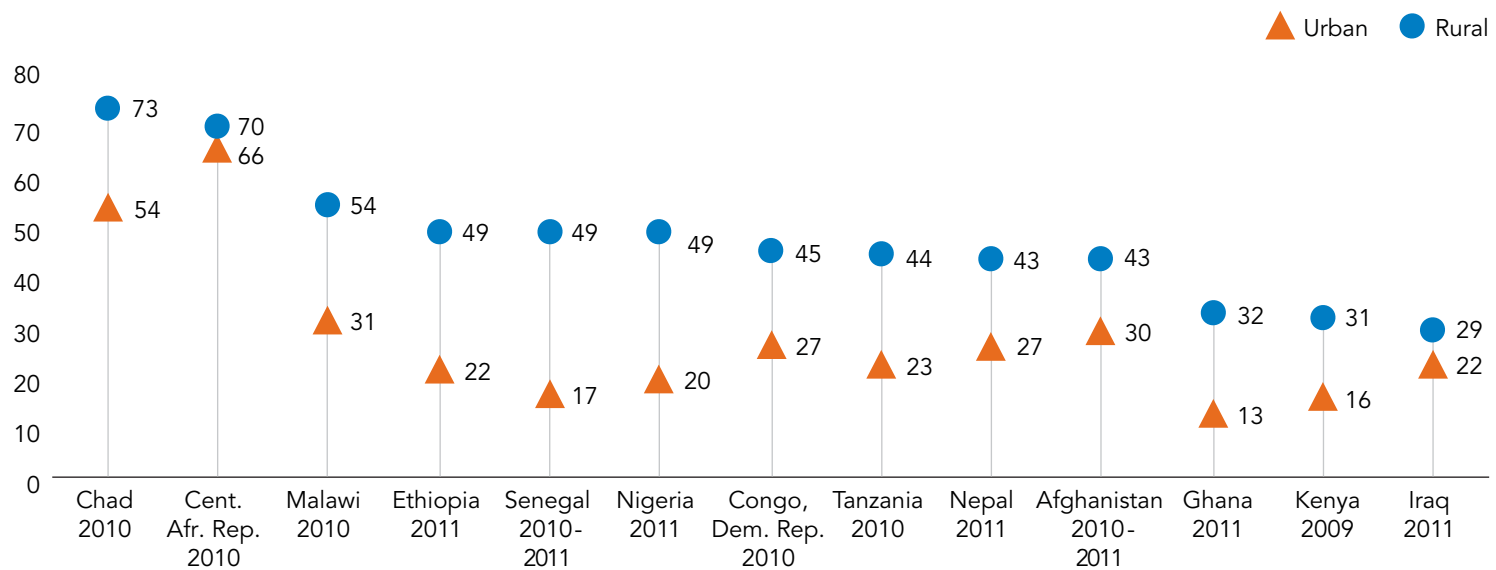
Child Marriage Occurs More Frequently in Rural Areas.

The difference between rural and urban rates of child marriage is stark—in Senegal, for example, nearly three times as many rural women marry before age 18 as their urban counterparts. Child marriage, defined as marriage before age 18, poses serious consequences to the health and development of young women and is a violation of their human rights. Child marriage occurs more frequently among girls who have fewer opportunities and resources.

Percent of Women Ages 20-24 Married by Age 18



Sources: UNFPA, *Child Marriage Profiles.* Based on original data from ICF International, Demographic and Health Surveys and UNICEF, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys.

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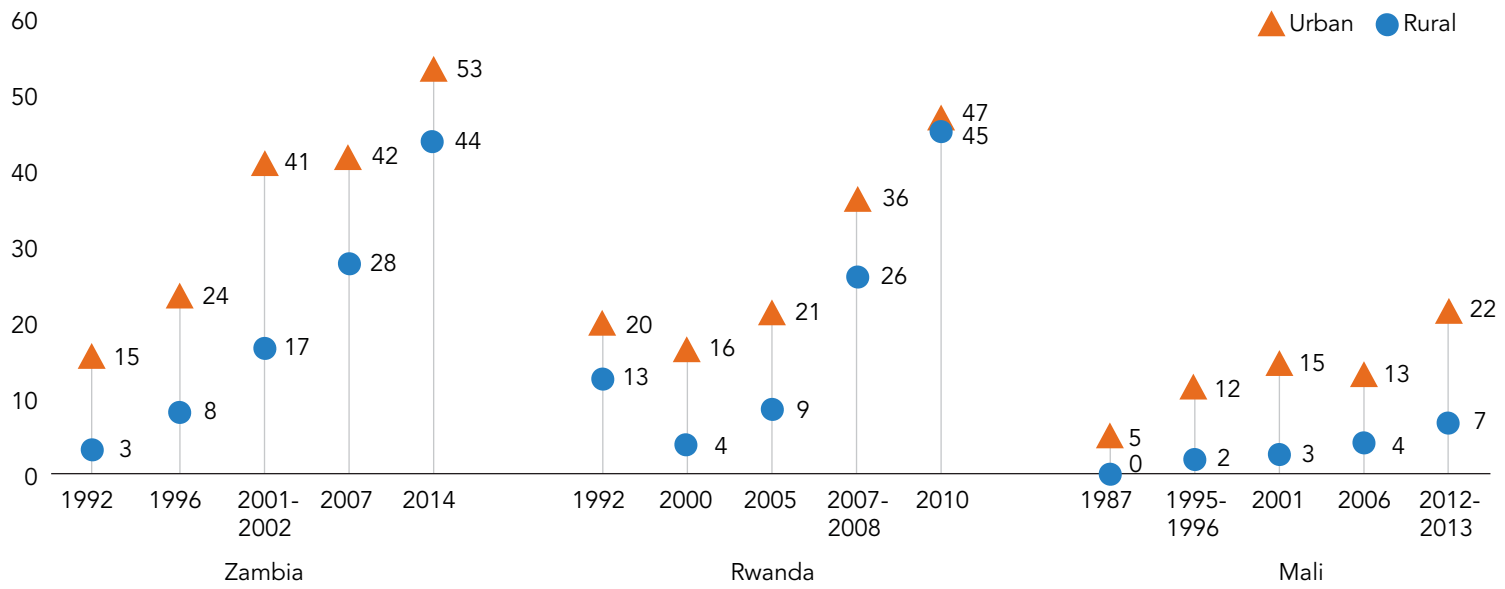
Use of Modern Contraception Is Steadily Increasing.

Modern contraceptive use has continued to increase steadily in most developing countries in both urban and rural areas, although urban areas have consistently shown higher use. In some countries, such as Rwanda and Zambia, family planning use in rural areas is closing the gap.

Percent of Married Women Ages 15-49 Using Modern Contraception



Source: ICF International, Demographic and Health Surveys.

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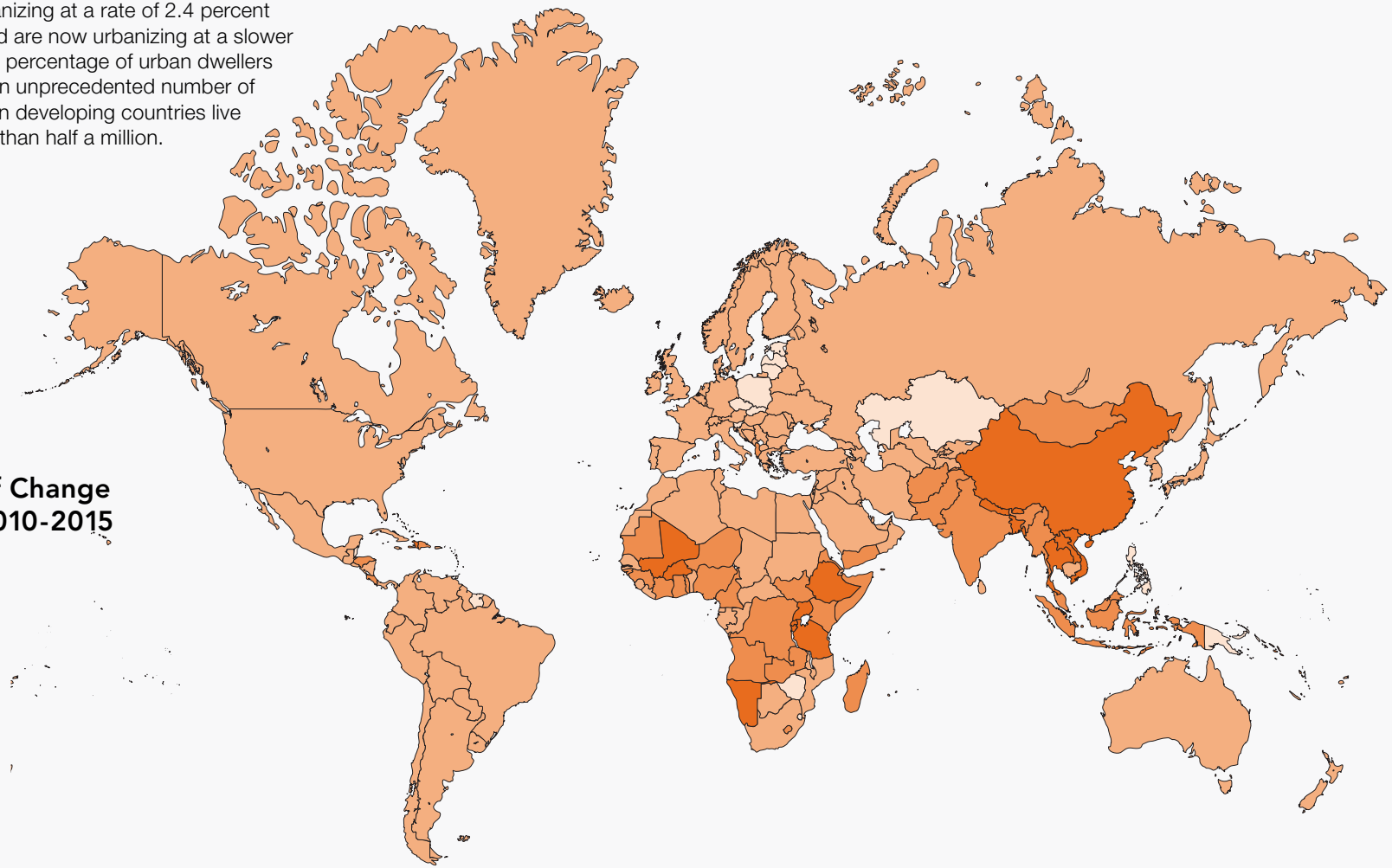
Africa and Asia Are Rapidly Becoming More Urban.

Worldwide, urbanization is occurring most rapidly in Africa and Asia. The average annual rate of change of the percentage urban is 1.1 percent in Africa and 1.5 in Asia. Several countries in Africa have some of the highest urban growth rates—Rwanda at 3.7 percent annually, and Ethiopia and Tanzania each at 2.3 percent. In Asia, populous countries such as China and Bangladesh are urbanizing at a rate of 2.4 percent annually. Other regions of the world are now urbanizing at a slower pace, some having reached a high percentage of urban dwellers decades ago. Despite the rise of an unprecedented number of large cities, most urban residents in developing countries live in places with a population of less than half a million.

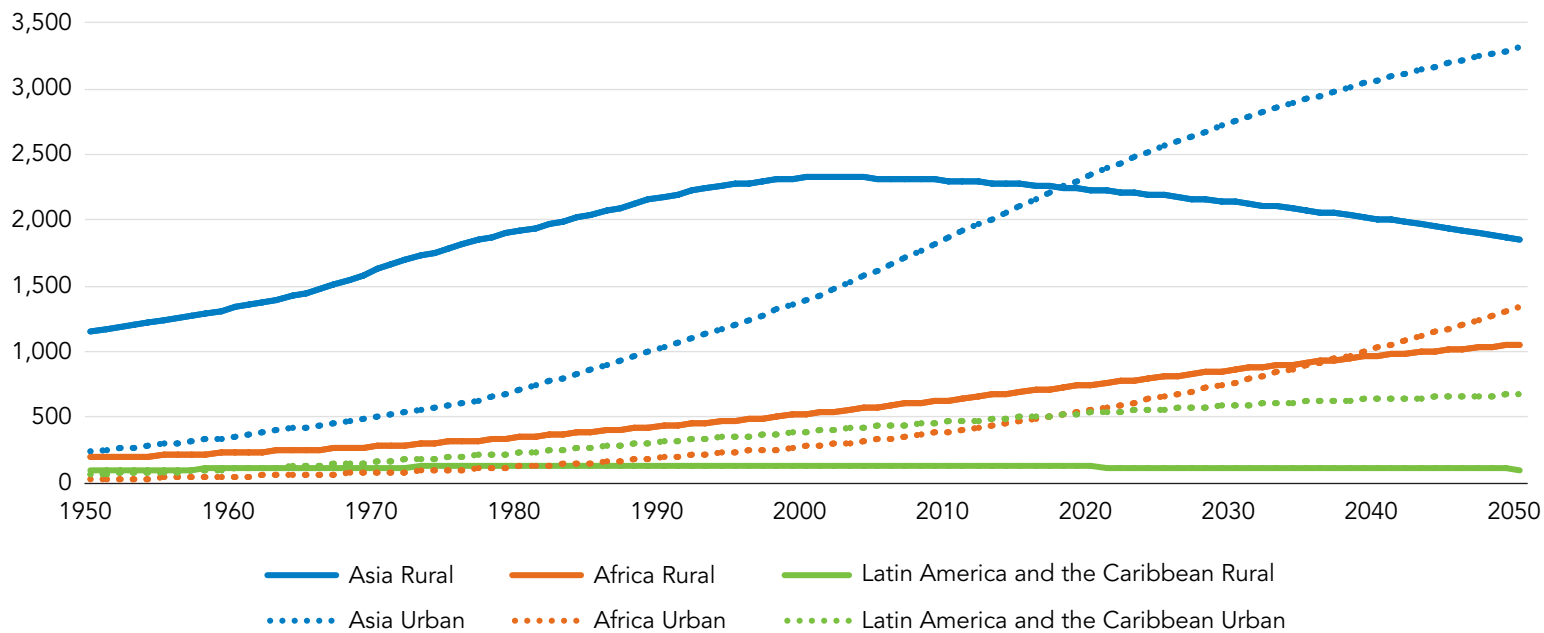


Source: United Nations Population Division, *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision* (New York: UN, 2014).

But Africa Will Remain Majority Rural for at Least 20 Years.

Both urban and rural populations in Africa and Asia have grown in the last 60 years. Currently, the majority of the population in both of these regions resides in rural areas. However, Asia's urban population will soon surpass its rural population. In contrast, Africa is projected to remain largely rural for several decades, and both the urban and rural populations will continue to grow well beyond 2050. Latin America's population has been predominantly urban since the 1960s with the rural population remaining about the same size for more than 50 years. While migration from rural to urban areas is often thought to be the primary factor in urban population growth, relatively high fertility rates have the greatest effect.

Population in Millions



Source: United Nations Population Division, *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision* (New York: UN, 2014).

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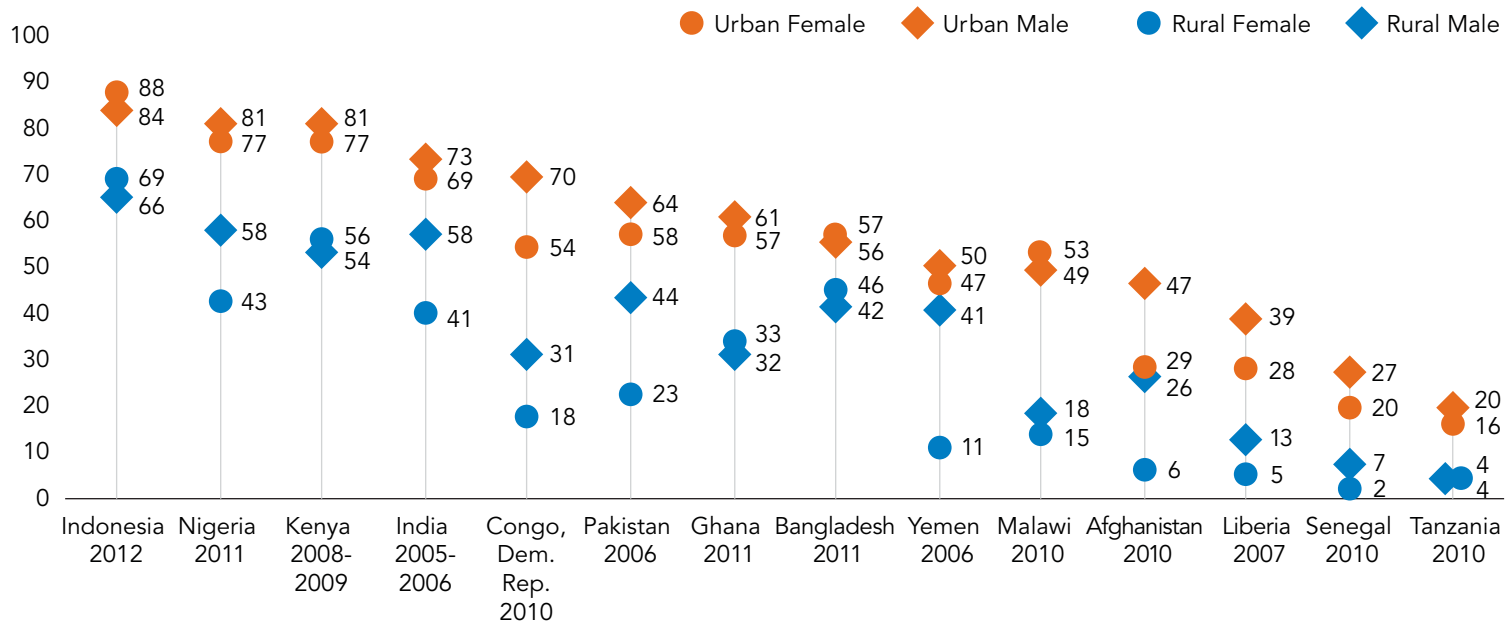
Young People in Urban Areas Are Likely to Stay in School Longer.

Overall, young people in urban areas have a greater chance of completing lower secondary school than their rural counterparts. Young men have more educational advantages and higher completion rates in both urban and rural settings, with a few exceptions. Gender gaps in education can vary widely in both urban and rural areas, as seen in Afghanistan, Kenya, and Yemen. While the gender gap may be closing in some countries, the gap between urban and rural educational attainment remains wide.

Percent of Young People Ages 15-24 Who Have Completed Lower Secondary School



Source: UNESCO, World Inequality Database on Education. Based on original data from ICF International, Demographic and Health Surveys and UNICEF, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys.

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THE URBAN-RURAL DIVIDE IN HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT

	DEMOGRAPHY							SOCIOECONOMIC					MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH							
	Total Population (millions) 2014	Population % Urban		Total Fertility Rate 2004/2014		Women Ages 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing (%) 2004/2014		Population Below National Poverty Line (%) 2004/2013		Employment in Agriculture (% of total employment) 2004/2013	Lower Secondary School Completion Rate (%) 2004/2012		Antenatal Care (at least 4 visits) (%) 2004/2014		Skilled Attendance at Delivery (%) 2004/2014		Infant Mortality Rate 2004/2014		Children Under Age 5 Who are Underweight (%) 2004/2014	
		2014	2050	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
AFRICA																				
Algeria	39.1	70	82	2.2	2.4	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	73	60	98	95	—	—	3	4
Angola	22.4	43	64	4.6	7.7	20	45	19	58	—	—	—	61	32	73	24	95	138	—	—
Benin	10.3	44	61	4.3	5.4	11	21	31	40	*43*	28	8	66	53	90	75	41	49	15	21
Botswana	2.0	57	70	—	—	—	—	11	24	30	—	—	76	70	99	90	—	—	—	—
Burkina Faso	17.9	29	52	3.9	6.7	13	29	25	53	85	20	2	45	31	93	61	61	81	18	27
Burundi	10.5	12	26	4.8	6.6	12	9	34	69	—	23	5	39	33	88	58	49	81	18	30
Cameroon	22.8	54	70	4.0	6.4	18	34	12	55	53	43	11	77	50	87	47	58	77	7	20
Cape Verde	0.5	65	78	2.7	3.1	18	20	13	44	—	—	—	77	67	91	64	46	37	—	—
Central African Republic	4.8	40	57	5.1	7.0	40	55	50	69	—	15	1	54	30	83	38	100	126	23	24
Chad	13.3	22	37	6.3	7.2	38	46	21	53	—	21	2	44	17	60	12	100	108	22	33
Comoros	0.7	28	38	3.5	4.8	12	11	35	49	—	—	—	50	49	92	79	21	45	12	17
Congo	4.6	65	77	4.5	6.5	28	46	—	75	35	40	11	85	69	98	84	45	51	9	16
Congo, Dem. Republic	71.2	42	60	5.4	7.3	20	32	62	76	—	64	25	61	42	94	74	59	68	14	26
Côte d'Ivoire	20.8	53	71	3.7	6.3	19	46	29	54	—	39	10	61	33	84	45	66	82	12	17
Djibouti	0.9	77	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	11	26	12	98	55	68	54	26	40
Egypt	87.9	43	57	2.9	3.8	5	14	15	32	29	84	70	81	57	97	89	20	29	6	5
Eritrea	6.5	22	42	3.6	5.6	5	14	—	—	—	—	—	80	47	74	17	41	45	27	44
Ethiopia	95.9	19	38	2.6	5.5	4	15	26	30	79	37	6	46	14	51	4	59	76	16	30
Gabon	1.7	87	91	3.9	6.1	26	43	30	45	24	39	18	81	58	93	69	42	47	6	9
Gambia	1.9	59	71	4.7	6.8	14	24	33	74	—	47	19	73	72	77	41	75	85	12	21
Ghana	27.0	53	70	3.4	5.2	12	17	11	39	42	59	32	93	82	91	59	46	56	9	13
Guinea	11.6	37	56	3.8	5.8	23	43	35	65	—	22	3	77	49	84	32	55	83	9	21
Guinea-Bissau	1.7	49	65	3.5	6.4	23	38	51	76	—	31	5	74	65	69	29	61	64	13	21
Kenya	43.2	25	44	3.1	4.5	17	19	34	49	61	79	55	68	51	82	50	63	58	7	13
Lesotho	1.9	27	47	2.3	3.9	12	23	—	—	—	47	20	80	72	90	73	74	86	8	11

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See notes on pages 18/19

THE URBAN-RURAL DIVIDE IN HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT

	FAMILY PLANNING						DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION			
	Married Women Ages 15-49 Using Modern Contraception (%) 2004/2014		Unmet Need for Family Planning (%) 2004/2014		Demand for Family Planning Satisfied by Modern Methods (%) 2004/2014		Population With Access to Improved Drinking Water Source (%) 2006/2012		Population With Access to Improved Sanitation Facility (%) 2006/2012	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
AFRICA										
Algeria	52	52	10	12	71	73	85	79	98	88
Angola	19	3	—	—	—	—	68	34	87	20
Benin	10	7	33	32	20	16	85	69	25	5
Botswana	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	93	78	42
Burkina Faso	31	11	22	25	55	30	97	76	50	7
Burundi	29	17	26	33	47	31	92	73	43	48
Cameroon	21	9	23	24	37	23	94	52	62	27
Cape Verde	63	50	14	20	77	67	91	86	75	47
Central African Republic	20	3	28	26	37	7	90	54	44	7
Chad	6	1	31	28	14	2	72	45	31	6
Comoros	21	11	24	36	38	22	91	97	50	30
Congo	25	12	18	19	38	19	96	39	20	6
Congo, Dem. Republic	15	5	28	27	25	11	79	29	29	33
Côte d'Ivoire	16	10	25	29	34	23	92	68	33	10
Djibouti	18	4	22	25	44	12	100	65	73	22
Egypt	60	56	12	13	81	79	100	99	98	94
Eritrea	15	3	27	28	33	11	74	57	52	4
Ethiopia	50	23	16	29	73	44	97	42	27	23
Gabon	21	11	26	32	35	21	97	63	43	32
Gambia	13	5	21	22	33	15	94	84	64	55
Ghana	20	24	29	31	37	41	93	81	20	8
Guinea	7	4	26	23	22	13	92	65	33	11
Guinea-Bissau	18	6	9	5	59	40	96	56	34	8
Kenya	57	51	13	20	77	67	82	55	31	29
Lesotho	65	57	14	21	82	73	93	77	37	27

500,000

Most urban residents in developing countries live in places with less than 500,000 people.

60%

Percentage of Africa's population living in rural areas.

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		2014	2050	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Liberia	4.4	49	65	3.8	6.1	26	42	55	68	49	33	8	83	72	73	50	66	73	13	17
Madagascar	22.4	34	55	2.9	5.2	17	35	51	82	80	38	9	75	47	78	39	45	55	31	37
Malawi	16.8	16	30	4.0	6.1	21	27	17	57	—	50	17	49	45	84	69	73	73	10	13
Mali	15.9	39	60	5.0	6.5	25	46	19	51	66	23	3	54	29	86	47	43	68	17	28
Mauritania	4.0	59	74	3.5	4.8	14	24	21	59	—	29	7	56	43	88	49	70	78	16	30
Morocco	33.3	60	74	2.1	3.0	4	10	5	15	39	45	9	66	40	92	55	33	55	2	4
Mozambique	25.1	32	49	4.5	6.6	31	42	50	57	*81*	20	4	60	47	80	44	69	72	10	17
Namibia	2.3	46	68	2.9	4.7	17	20	15	37	27	52	17	64	61	95	82	35	46	9	16
Niger	18.2	18	35	5.6	8.1	17	47	37	64	57	13	z	46	31	83	21	42	68	23	38
Nigeria	177.5	47	67	4.7	6.2	10	32	34	53	45	79	50	75	38	67	23	60	86	23	32
Rwanda	11.1	28	53	3.4	4.8	5	6	22	49	79	26	8	40	35	82	67	55	62	6	12
Sao Tome and Principe	0.2	65	75	4.4	5.5	16	32	64	59	—	29	16	76	69	89	75	42	50	12	14
Senegal	13.9	43	60	4.0	6.3	12	24	33	57	34	23	4	56	42	80	44	30	46	8	16
Sierra Leone	6.3	40	57	3.5	5.7	19	34	31	66	69	48	26	78	74	79	53	105	112	12	18
Somalia	10.8	39	58	6.0	7.1	—	—	—	—	—	3	z	10	4	65	15	88	85	21	40
South Africa	53.7	64	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	*54*	*60*	*94*	*85*	—	—	—	—
South Sudan	11.7	19	34	7.4	7.5	33	30	24	55	—	—	—	26	14	31	15	90	75	23	29
Sudan[a]	38.8	34	50	4.8	6.2	—	—	27	58	—	—	—	67	40	41	16	57	57	33	35
Swaziland	1.3	21	29	3.1	3.9	14	18	31	73	—	55	33	80	76	89	80	77	74	4	6
Tanzania	50.8	31	53	3.7	6.1	15	26	16	33	77	18	4	55	39	83	40	63	60	11	17
Togo	7.0	39	58	3.7	5.7	11	21	35	73	54	35	9	72	49	92	41	47	56	11	19
Tunisia	11.0	67	77	2.0	2.3	1	2	—	—	16	—	—	88	80	100	97	—	—	2	2
Uganda	38.8	16	32	3.8	6.8	21	24	9	27	66	40	10	57	46	89	52	54	66	7	15
Zambia	15.1	40	58	3.7	6.6	20	36	28	78	72	54	14	56	55	89	52	46	49	13	16
Zimbabwe	14.7	33	44	3.4	4.8	14	29	47	84	65	88	61	66	64	86	58	51	56	7	13

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	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Liberia	22	16	30	33	41	33	87	63	28	6
Madagascar	36	28	17	19	50	49	78	35	19	11
Malawi	50	41	23	27	64	57	95	83	22	8
Mali	22	7	24	27	47	20	91	54	35	15
Mauritania	18	4	28	33	37	11	52	48	51	9
Morocco	57	56	10	12	72	73	98	64	85	63
Mozambique	21	7	30	28	41	21	80	35	44	11
Namibia	61	48	9	15	85	74	98	87	56	17
Niger	27	10	17	16	58	36	99	42	33	4
Nigeria	17	6	15	17	41	23	79	49	31	25
Rwanda	47	45	18	21	66	62	81	68	61	64
Sao Tome and Principe	28	40	42	32	37	52	99	94	41	23
Senegal	29	13	22	28	53	31	92	60	67	40
Sierra Leone	25	12	26	25	47	33	87	42	22	7
Somalia	3	z	26	26	7	1	70	9	52	6
South Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	88	82	62
South Sudan	2	1	28	26	7	3	63	55	16	7
Sudan[a]	16	5	29	29	34	14	66	50	44	13
Swaziland	69	61	9	15	85	79	94	69	63	56
Tanzania	34	25	17	24	54	46	78	44	25	7
Togo	19	16	33	34	34	31	91	40	25	2
Tunisia	49	53	6	8	69	78	100	90	97	77
Uganda	39	23	23	37	57	37	95	71	33	34
Zambia	53	39	17	24	73	57	85	49	56	34
Zimbabwe	70	65	10	11	87	85	97	69	52	32

3.9 BILLION

World's urban population.

SINCE 1992

Modern contraceptive use in urban Zambia has increased from 15 percent to 53 percent.

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	DEMOGRAPHY							SOCIOECONOMIC					MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH							
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		2014	2050	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
EUROPE																				
Albania	3.0	56	76	1.3	1.8	1	4	14	15	42	63	32	82	57	100	99	12	24	5	6
Belarus	9.5	76	85	—	—	—	—	5	9	11	86	86	100	99	100	100	—	—	1	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3.8	40	55	1.1	1.4	—	—	8	18	21	86	78	83	85	100	100	—	—	2	1
Macedonia	2.1	57	69	2.0	2.3	—	—	—	—	17	87	67	96	92	98	98	—	—	1	2
Moldova	4.1	45	59	1.8	2.5	5	9	8	23	26	92	84	95	96	100	99	14	16	1	3
Montenegro	0.6	64	72	1.6	—	2	1	8	18	6	78	66	91	78	100	98	—	—	1	1
Romania	20.0	54	67	1.0	1.7	—	—	7	22	29	—	—	85	67	100	98	—	—	—	—
Serbia	7.1	55	67	1.5	2.0	2	6	—	—	21	86	76	94	94	100	100	—	—	2	1
Ukraine	42.9	69	79	1.3	1.9	4	8	2	5	17	99	98	85	93	99	99	6	10	—	—
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN																				
Belize	0.4	44	51	2.1	3.1	11	20	—	—	20	50	30	87	81	98	95	—	13	5	7
Bolivia	10.3	68	79	2.8	4.9	15	25	43	66	32	90	63	81	60	94	67	43	75	3	6
Brazil	202.8	85	91	1.8	2.0	21	24	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	98	94	21	28	2	2
Colombia	47.7	76	84	2.0	2.8	17	27	28	47	17	71	41	91	81	98	86	18	18	3	5
Costa Rica	4.8	76	89	1.9	2.6	12	24	18	26	13	—	—	92	88	99	97	—	—	1	2
Cuba	11.2	77	83	—	—	15	12	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominican Republic	10.4	78	90	2.4	2.6	20	23	37	49	15	76	56	95	96	99	97	31	28	4	4
Ecuador	16.0	64	75	2.8	3.8	19	20	16	49	28	—	—	71	42	98	99	30	33	5	8
El Salvador	6.4	66	78	2.0	3.0	19	27	30	43	21	—	—	83	74	97	94	16	26	4	9
Guatemala	15.9	51	67	2.9	4.2	18	25	35	71	32	—	—	—	—	77	37	27	38	8	16
Guyana	0.7	28	39	2.1	3.0	10	22	—	—	—	56	40	82	77	98	90	45	32	7	12
Haiti	10.8	57	76	2.6	4.4	14	15	—	—	—	54	23	67	46	59	25	73	58	8	13
Honduras	8.2	54	70	2.5	3.5	19	29	54	65	35	58	25	92	86	94	73	25	23	5	9
Jamaica	2.7	55	68	2.1	2.4	13	15	—	—	18	95	94	85	86	100	98	19	20	5	3
Mexico	119.7	79	86	—	—	—	—	46	64	13	—	—	93	91	—	—	—	—	2	5

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THE URBAN-RURAL DIVIDE IN HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT

	FAMILY PLANNING						DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION			
	Married Women Ages 15-49 Using Modern Contraception (%) 2004/2014		Unmet Need for Family Planning (%) 2004/2014		Demand for Family Planning Satisfied by Modern Methods (%) 2004/2014		Population With Access to Improved Drinking Water Source (%) 2006/2012		Population With Access to Improved Sanitation Facility (%) 2006/2012	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
EUROPE										
Albania	12	10	10	15	14	12	97	94	95	86
Belarus	52	48	7	8	74	70	100	99	94	95
Bosnia-Herzegovina	14	11	9	9	25	20	100	99	99	92
Macedonia	15	10	17	18	26	19	100	99	97	83
Moldova	45	40	11	9	65	58	99	94	89	84
Montenegro	19	9	20	25	40	22	100	95	92	87
Romania	42	33	—	—	—	—	99	76	88	54
Serbia	24	19	6	8	36	27	99	99	99	96
Ukraine	43	31	5	6	73	60	98	98	96	89
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN										
Belize	54	50	14	17	76	71	98	100	94	88
Bolivia	40	26	16	27	49	32	96	72	57	24
Brazil	77	76	—	—	—	—	100	85	87	49
Colombia	73	72	8	9	85	82	97	74	85	66
Costa Rica	77	73	8	8	90	89	100	91	95	92
Cuba	72	78	9	8	87	89	96	87	94	88
Dominican Republic	68	71	11	10	82	85	82	77	86	74
Ecuador	64	53	5	10	78	69	92	75	86	76
El Salvador	70	61	—	—	—	—	95	81	80	53
Guatemala	55	36	15	25	68	51	99	89	88	72
Guyana	40	40	30	28	56	56	97	98	88	82
Haiti	31	31	34	36	45	45	75	47	31	16
Honduras	67	61	10	12	79	74	97	82	85	74
Jamaica	68	69	—	—	—	—	97	89	78	82
Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	91	87	79

31%
Percentage of the population in the least developed countries living in urban areas.

71
Number of cities with a population of 5 million or more in 2014.

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	DEMOGRAPHY							SOCIOECONOMIC					MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH							
	Total Population (millions) 2014	Population % Urban		Total Fertility Rate 2004/2014		Women Ages 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing (%) 2004/2014		Population Below National Poverty Line (%) 2004/2013		Employment in Agriculture (% of total employment) 2004/2013	Lower Secondary School Completion Rate (%) 2004/2012		Antenatal Care (at least 4 visits) (%) 2004/2014		Skilled Attendance at Delivery (%) 2004/2014		Infant Mortality Rate 2004/2014		Children Under Age 5 Who are Underweight (%) 2004/2014	
		2014	2050	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Nicaragua	6.2	58	72	2.2	3.5	20	32	27	63	32	—	—	92	83	97	79	29	37	4	7
Panama	3.9	66	77	2.5	3.4	—	—	15	50	17	—	—	93	79	100	78	—	—	2	3
Paraguay	6.9	59	72	2.2	3.0	10	14	24	45	27	—	—	86	69	—	—	26	22	—	—
Peru	30.8	78	86	2.3	3.5	10	22	17	53	26	85	57	96	91	96	70	16	25	2	6
Saint Lucia	0.2	18	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	91	—	99	—	—	2	3
Suriname	0.6	66	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	47	33	68	65	95	86	—	—	6	6
ASIA																				
Afghanistan	31.3	26	45	4.7	5.2	8	15	29	38	—	38	16	33	11	74	31	63	76	—	—
Armenia	3.0	63	70	1.6	1.8	4	7	33	32	39	100	99	96	89	100	99	16	22	3	7
Azerbaijan	9.5	54	68	1.8	2.3	4	10	—	—	38	92	86	60	30	97	80	46	52	4	12
Bangladesh	158.5	34	56	2.0	2.4	27	32	21	35	48	57	44	46	26	61	36	44	52	26	35
Bhutan	0.7	38	55	2.3	2.8	4	15	2	17	62	32	11	87	73	90	54	31	54	10	14
Cambodia	14.8	21	36	2.1	2.9	6	13	9	24	51	51	25	85	74	98	88	22	64	15	25
China	1,364.1	54	76	—	—	—	—	—	10	35	—	—	—	—	100	100	—	—	1	4
Georgia	4.8	53	66	1.5	1.7	10	11	11	19	53	99	96	95	86	99	98	22	26	1	1
India	1,296.2	32	50	1.8	2.5	9	19	14	26	47	71	49	62	28	76	43	27	44	33	46
Indonesia	251.5	53	71	2.4	2.8	6	13	8	14	35	86	67	93	83	92	75	26	41	17	23
Iran	77.4	73	84	1.5	1.9	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	98	93	19	28	—	—
Iraq	35.1	69	78	4.2	5.1	15	16	15	31	23	36	16	54	41	94	85	31	33	8	9
Jordan	7.6	83	89	3.4	3.9	5	2	12	19	2	82	82	95	94	100	100	18	16	3	2
Kazakhstan	17.3	53	65	2.2	3.3	3	5	2	6	26	92	89	86	88	100	100	26	29	4	3
Korea, North	24.9	61	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	90	100	100	—	—	13	27
Kyrgyzstan	5.8	36	51	3.0	4.0	4	8	35	40	34	88	84	93	79	100	96	23	29	4	3
Laos	6.8	38	61	2.2	3.6	9	21	17	32	—	60	20	71	27	80	31	39	85	16	29
Maldives	0.4	44	62	2.1	2.8	1	2	—	—	12	63	50	80	88	99	93	23	22	11	20
Mongolia	2.9	71	85	2.9	3.6	5	9	23	36	33	81	54	82	80	99	98	15	31	3	7
Myanmar	53.7	34	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	68	90	63	25	43	19	24

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See notes on pages 18/19

	FAMILY PLANNING						DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION			
	Married Women Ages 15-49 Using Modern Contraception (%) 2004/2014		Unmet Need for Family Planning (%) 2004/2014		Demand for Family Planning Satisfied by Modern Methods (%) 2004/2014		Population With Access to Improved Drinking Water Source (%) 2006/2012		Population With Access to Improved Sanitation Facility (%) 2006/2012	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Nicaragua	71	68	11	11	84	85	98	68	63	37
Panama	—	—	16	18	—	—	97	87	80	52
Paraguay	71	71	4	5	84	84	100	83	96	53
Peru	55	45	8	12	65	52	91	72	81	45
Saint Lucia	49	53	22	16	67	73	99	93	70	64
Suriname	47	41	15	22	75	65	98	88	88	61
ASIA										
Afghanistan	33	17	—	—	—	—	90	56	47	23
Armenia	33	19	12	16	42	26	100	100	96	81
Azerbaijan	18	10	15	16	26	16	88	71	86	78
Bangladesh	56	53	10	13	75	72	86	84	55	58
Bhutan	64	66	10	12	85	84	99	97	75	31
Cambodia	33	40	11	13	47	58	91	63	82	25
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	98	85	74	56
Georgia	42	28	10	15	62	44	100	97	96	91
India	46	54	11	15	74	67	97	91	60	25
Indonesia	57	59	12	11	77	81	93	76	71	46
Iran	55	61	5	6	66	75	98	92	93	82
Iraq	34	32	8	9	55	57	94	69	86	82
Jordan	43	40	12	11	59	55	97	90	98	98
Kazakhstan	52	46	11	12	80	78	99	86	97	98
Korea, North	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	97	88	73
Kyrgyzstan	34	33	16	19	62	62	97	82	92	92
Laos	41	43	19	20	57	62	84	65	90	50
Maldives	26	28	27	29	42	43	100	98	97	100
Mongolia	47	55	24	20	61	71	95	61	65	35
Myanmar	51	44	—	—	—	—	95	81	84	74

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THE URBAN-RURAL DIVIDE IN HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT

	DEMOGRAPHY							SOCIOECONOMIC					MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH							
	Total Population (millions) 2014	Population % Urban		Total Fertility Rate 2004/2014		Women Ages 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing (%) 2004/2014		Population Below National Poverty Line (%) 2004/2013		Employment in Agriculture (% of total employment) 2004/2013	Lower Secondary School Completion Rate (%) 2004/2012		Antenatal Care (at least 4 visits) (%) 2004/2014		Skilled Attendance at Delivery (%) 2004/2014		Infant Mortality Rate 2004/2014		Children Under Age 5 Who are Underweight (%) 2004/2014	
		2014	2050	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Nepal	27.1	18	36	1.6	2.8	9	18	16	27	—	76	54	72	48	73	32	38	55	17	30
Pakistan	194.0	38	57	3.2	4.2	6	9	13	27	44	61	33	62	26	71	44	63	88	24	33
Palestinian Territory	4.4	75	83	4.3	4.7	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	95	90	99	98	18	21	4	4
Philippines	100.1	44	56	2.6	3.5	10	11	—	—	32	74	56	84	73	78	48	19	28	16	24
Sri Lanka	20.7	18	30	2.2	2.3	6	6	5	9	39	—	—	84	94	99	99	10	19	18	27
Syria	22.0	57	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	49	36	68	59	99	93	16	20	10	11
Tajikistan	8.3	27	41	3.3	3.9	7	8	42	49	56	74	73	64	49	93	86	35	39	11	13
Thailand	66.4	49	72	1.5	2.1	10	12	9	17	40	81	66	94	93	100	100	—	—	7	10
Timor-Leste	1.2	32	48	4.9	6.0	4	8	45	52	51	62	35	63	53	59	20	42	61	35	47
Turkey	77.2	73	84	2.0	2.7	5	9	9	39	24	51	32	80	55	96	80	22	33	1	3
Uzbekistan	30.7	36	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	80	—	—	100	100	44	50	5	4
Vietnam	90.7	33	54	1.6	2.2	4	9	5	22	47	73	67	82	51	99	91	13	14	7	15
Yemen	26.0	34	54	3.2	5.1	—	—	21	40	25	48	25	—	—	62	26	55	73	29	43
OCEANIA																				
Kiribati	0.1	44	55	3.5	4.1	8	13	—	—	—	—	—	73	70	84	77	44	47	13	16
Marshall Islands	0.1	72	80	4.1	5.2	20	43	—	—	—	—	—	77	78	97	68	30	37	—	—
Papua New Guinea	7.6	13	23	3.6	4.5	13	14	29	42	—	—	—	—	—	88	48	31	62	20	29
Samoa	0.2	19	23	4.1	4.7	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	55	59	94	78	3	11	—	—
Solomon Islands	0.6	22	35	3.4	4.8	9	13	—	—	—	—	—	59	66	95	84	23	27	8	12
Tonga	0.1	24	32	3.6	4.2	8	5	—	—	32	—	—	72	70	96	99	14	14	1	2
Vanuatu	0.3	26	38	3.3	4.7	13	17	—	—	61	—	—	46	54	96	87	25	28	5	13

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	FAMILY PLANNING						DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION			
	Married Women Ages 15-49 Using Modern Contraception (%) 2004/2014		Unmet Need for Family Planning (%) 2004/2014		Demand for Family Planning Satisfied by Modern Methods (%) 2004/2014		Population With Access to Improved Drinking Water Source (%) 2006/2012		Population With Access to Improved Sanitation Facility (%) 2006/2012	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Nepal	50	42	20	29	62	55	90	88	51	34
Pakistan	32	23	17	22	52	44	96	89	72	34
Palestinian Territory	40	40	15	16	56	52	82	82	95	93
Philippines	38	37	17	18	52	52	92	91	79	69
Sri Lanka	44	53	10	7	63	69	99	93	83	94
Syria	37	28	15	19	55	47	92	87	96	95
Tajikistan	29	25	21	23	55	49	93	64	94	95
Thailand	75	78	7	7	88	90	97	95	89	96
Timor-Leste	28	19	30	32	46	36	95	61	69	27
Turkey	48	40	5	9	60	52	100	99	97	75
Uzbekistan	57	60	9	7	79	83	98	81	100	100
Vietnam	58	61	5	4	71	74	98	94	93	67
Yemen	40	24	14	28	60	26	72	47	93	34
OCEANIA										
Kiribati	16	20	31	26	32	39	87	51	51	31
Marshall Islands	41	45	7	10	82	77	93	98	84	56
Papua New Guinea	37	22	—	—	—	—	88	33	56	13
Samoa	27	27	45	46	36	36	97	99	93	91
Solomon Islands	23	28	8	12	62	59	93	77	81	15
Tonga	27	29	29	24	44	49	99	99	99	89
Vanuatu	43	35	24	25	57	48	98	88	65	55

NOTES

Data are presented for low- and middle-income countries, as defined by the World Bank, for which sufficient data are available.

—	Data are unavailable or inapplicable.
Italics	Data refer to year prior to the stated period or, in some cases, prior to 2004.
2004/2014	Data refer to the most recent estimate available during the stated period.
a	Data for Sudan are presecession of South Sudan, with the exception of total population, percent urban population (2014 and 2050), and indicators related to the environment.
z	Rounds to zero.

Selection Criteria
Countries highlighted in the graphs were chosen based on available data, geographic range, and topical relevance.

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Definitions, Notes, Sources, and Acknowledgments

DEFINITIONS

Total Population (in millions)

Mid-2014 population estimates based on a recent census, official national data, or Population Reference Bureau (PRB), United Nations (UN), and U.S. Census Bureau projections.

Population, % Urban, 2014 and 2050

Percentage of the total population living in areas termed "urban" by that country or by the UN. Countries define urban in many different ways, from population centers of 100 or more dwellings to only the population living in national and provincial capitals.

Total Fertility Rate, Urban/Rural

The average number of children a woman would have assuming that current age-specific birth rates remain constant throughout her childbearing years (usually considered to be ages 15 to 49).

Women Ages 15-19 Who Have Begun Childbearing, % Urban/Rural

Percentage of women ages 15 to 19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child.

Population Below National Poverty Line, % Urban/Rural

The national poverty rate is the percentage of the total population living below the national poverty line. National poverty rates use a country specific poverty line, reflecting the country's economic and social circumstances. In some cases, the national poverty line is adjusted for different areas (such as urban and rural) within the country, to account for differences in prices or the availability of goods and services. Typically the urban poverty line is set higher than the rural poverty line, reflecting the relatively higher costs of living in urban areas.

Employment in Agriculture, % of Total Employment

Percentage of population employed in agriculture as share of total employment. Agriculture also includes hunting, fishing, and forestry.

Lower Secondary School Completion Rate, % Urban/Rural

Percentage of young people ages 15-24, who have completed lower secondary school. Programs at this level are typically designed to build upon the basics of primary education and are usually organized around a more subject-oriented curriculum, introducing theoretical concepts across a broad range of subjects.

Antenatal Care (at least 4 visits), % Urban/Rural

The percentage of women ages 15 to 49 with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care by any provider (whether skilled or unskilled) four or more times during pregnancy.

Skilled Attendance at Delivery, % Urban/Rural

Percentage of births attended by skilled personnel, including doctors, nurses, and midwives.

Children Under Age 5 Who Are Underweight, % Urban/Rural

The percentage of children ages 0 to 59 months who are below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from median weight-for-age of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards.

Infant Mortality Rate, Urban/Rural

The annual number of deaths of infants under age 1 per 1,000 live births.

Married Women Ages 15-49 Using Modern Contraception, % Urban/Rural

The percentage of currently married or "in-union" women ages 15 to 49 who are currently using a form of modern contraception. "Modern" methods include clinic and supply methods such as the pill, IUD, condom, and sterilization.

Unmet Need for Family Planning, % Urban/Rural

Women have an unmet need for family planning if they are married, fecund, of reproductive age (generally ages 15 to 49) and say they prefer to stop having children (limit their births) or want to wait two or more years to have another child (space their births), but are not using any method of contraception.

Demand for Family Planning Satisfied by Modern Methods, % Urban/Rural

The percentage of women (or their partners) who desire either to have no further children or to postpone the next child and who are currently using a modern contraceptive method. This indicator is calculated as modern contraceptive prevalence divided by total demand for family planning (contraceptive prevalence plus unmet need), and expressed as a percentage.

Population With Access to Improved Drinking Water Source, % Urban/Rural

The percentage of the population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water into dwelling, plot or yard; public tap/standpipe; borehole/tube well; protected dug well; protected spring; rainwater collection and bottled water (if a secondary available source is also improved). Definitions and a detailed description of these facilities can be found at the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation at www.wssinfo.org.

Population With Access to Improved Sanitation Facility, % Urban/Rural

Percentage of the population with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human contact. Improved facilities include flush/pour flush toilets or latrines connected to a sewer, septic tank, or pit; ventilated improved pit latrines; pit latrines with a slab or platform of any material which covers the pit entirely, except for the drop hole and composting toilets/latrines. Definitions and a detailed description of these facilities can be found at the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation at www.wssinfo.org.

NOTES

More developed regions, following the UN classification, comprise all of Europe and North America, plus Australia, Japan, and New Zealand. All other regions and countries are classified as **less developed.** The **least developed** countries consist of 48 countries with especially low indicators; 34 of these countries are in sub-Saharan Africa, 13 in Asia, and one in the Caribbean. The criteria and list of countries, as defined by the UN, can be found at www.unohrlls.org/about-ldcs/.

Some demographic and educational events may have taken place **in rural settings where in-migrant urban women previously lived** at the time of a given survey. These indicators include: total fertility rate, infant mortality, and lower secondary school completion.

SOURCES

Carl Haub and Toshiko Kaneda, *2014 World Population Data Sheet* (Washington, DC: Population Reference Bureau, 2014); United Nations Population Division, *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision* (New York: UN, 2014); Demographic and Health Surveys (ICF International and national statistical offices); Reproductive Health Surveys (U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention); Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (UNICEF); Pan-Arab Project for Family Health (PAPFAM); UNESCO World Inequality Database on Education (WIDE); United Nations Statistics Division, Millennium Development Goals Indicators Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators Database; and UNICEF Global Databases.

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ADVANCE

PRB works to advance the well-being of current and future generations. Toward that end, we analyze data and research, disseminate information, and empower people to use that information to inform policymaking. While the numbers of publications created or workshops conducted are one way to measure PRB's work, the creation of evidence-based policies, increased demand for health services, and active coalitions are better gauges of progress toward positive social change.

EVIDENCE-BASED POLICIES. PRB provides analysis for the KIDS COUNT Data Book, an annual report card on the well-being of children and families in the United States. The Data Book has helped promote the passage of several U.S. policies, including the State Children's Health Insurance Program.

DEMAND FOR HEALTH SERVICES. Articles written as part of a media training effort in child marriage in Senegal led to the vice president of the National Assembly's call for a study to understand and address this common and harmful practice.

ACTIVE COALITIONS. PRB works with the East Africa Population, Health, and Environment Network to increase information sharing across the region. The AFRICAPHE online discussion group improves access to information and capacity-building and funding opportunities.

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