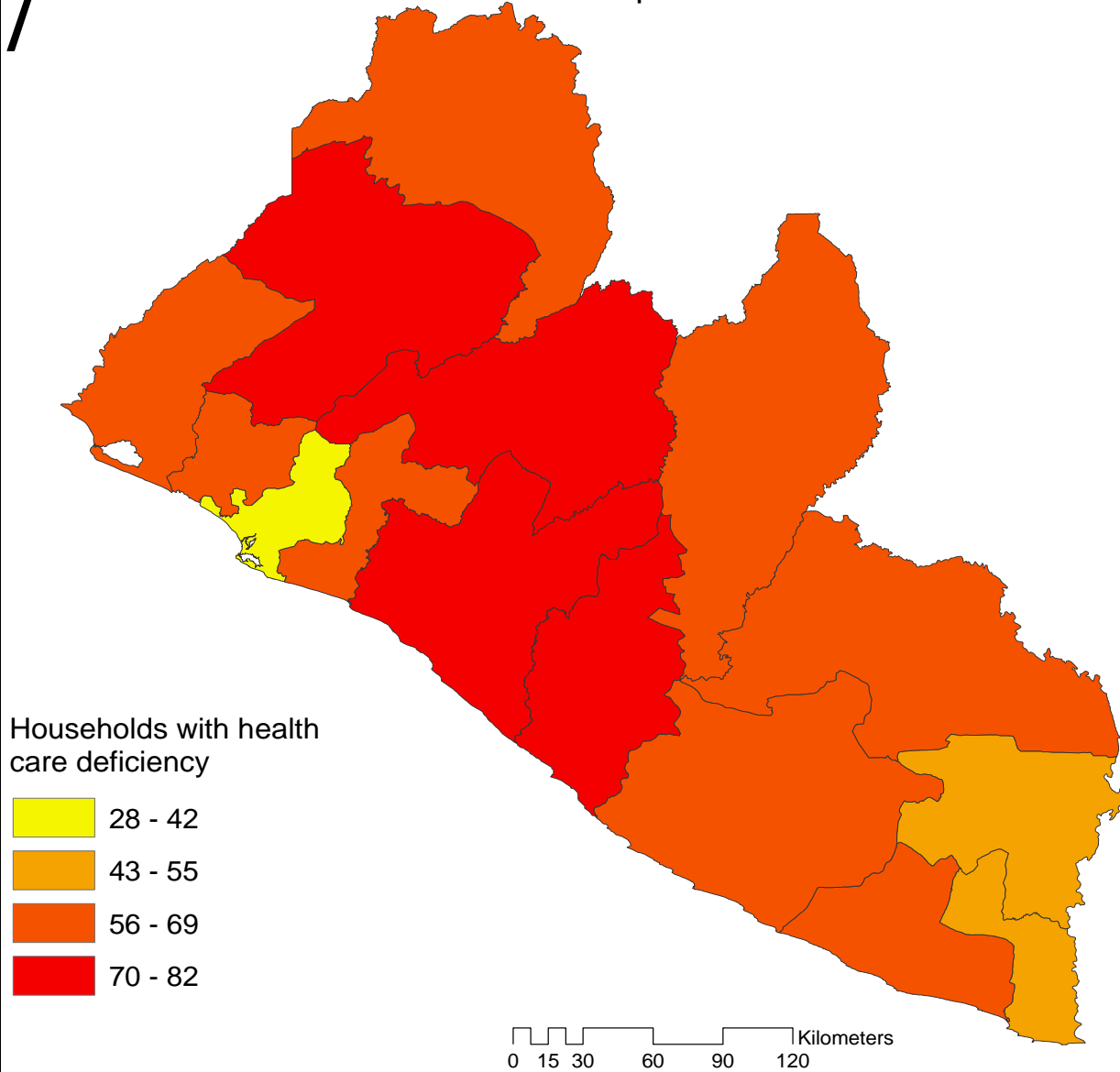


# CHAPTER 12: POVERTY

Map 12-46

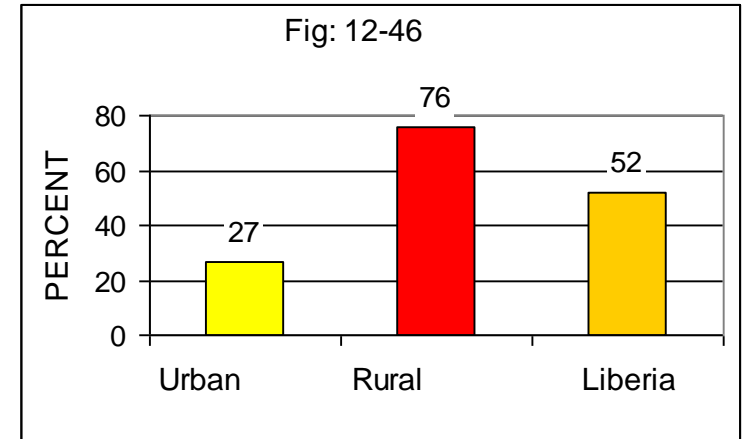


## Households with health care deficiency in 2008

Fig: 12-46 shows that nearly 52% of the households in the country had poor access to health facilities since they reported taking more than 40 minutes to reach the nearest health facility. In the rural areas, 76% of the residents took more than 40 minutes to reach the nearest health facility as compared to 27% in the urban areas.

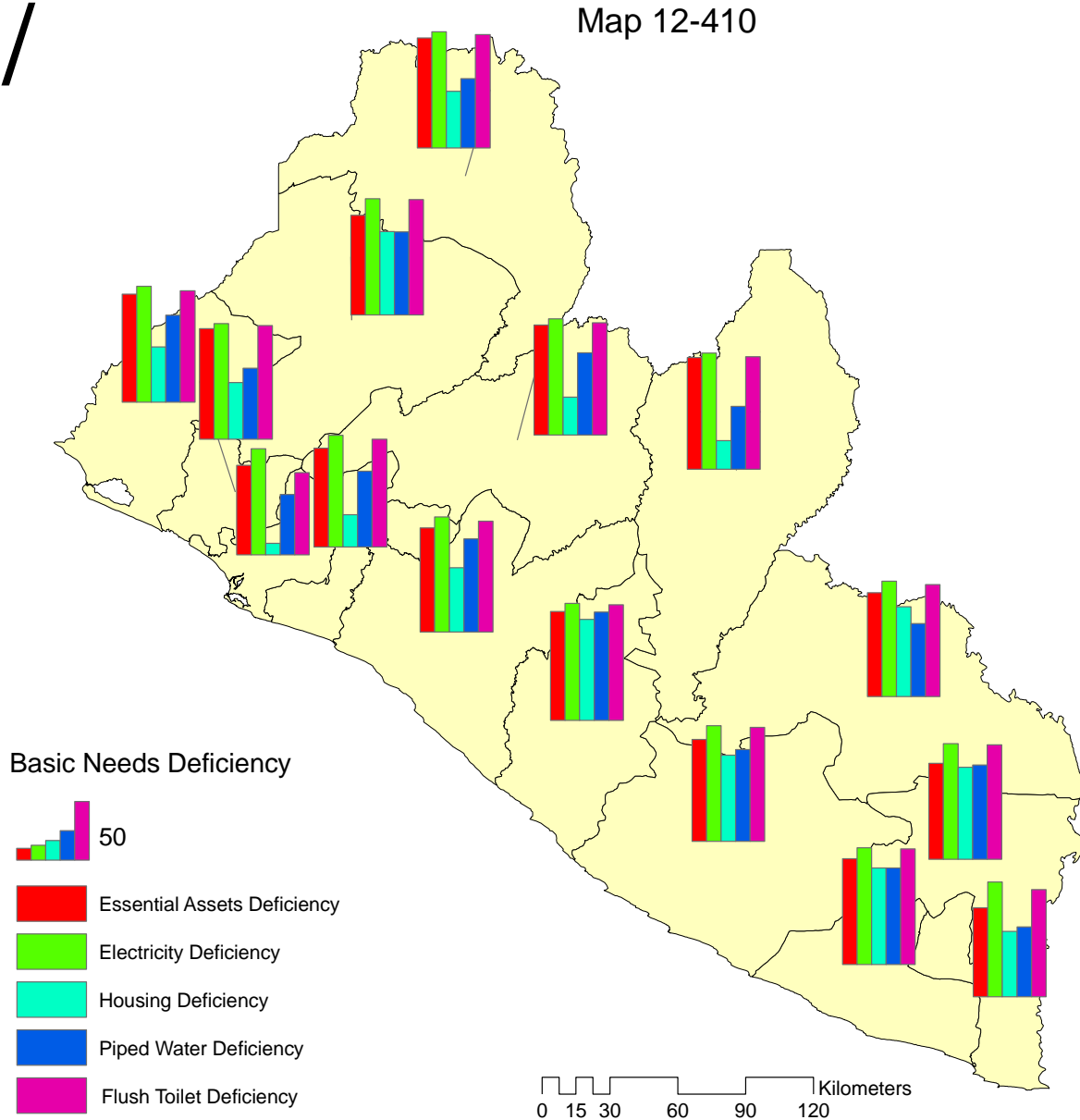
Map 12-46 shows that Bong, Grand Bassa, Gbarpolu and Rivercess had the least access to health facilities with 70% to 82% of the households taking 40 minutes and above to reach the nearest health facility. In Montserrado County, between 28% and 42% of the households took more than 40 minutes to reach the nearest health facility

Fig: 12-46



# CHAPTER 12: POVERTY

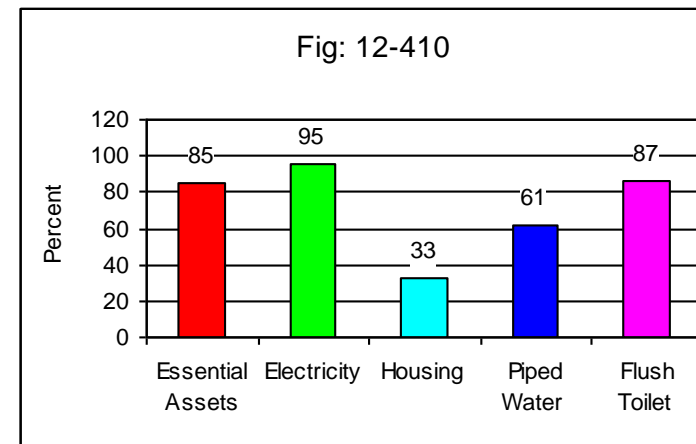
Map 12-410



**Distribution of Households with Unmet Basic Needs**

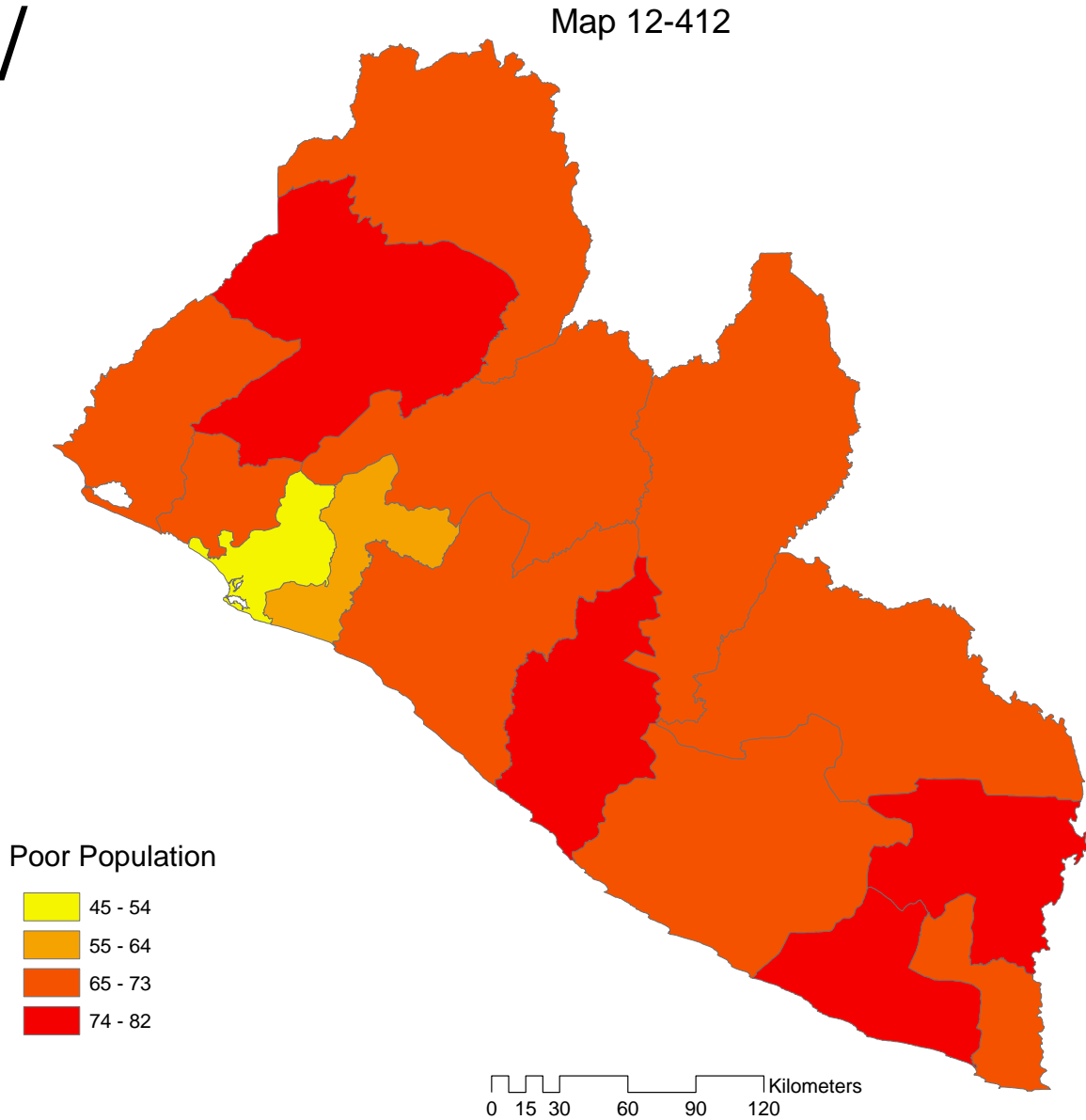
Fig: 12-410 shows that the proportion of households with unmet basic needs or deficiency in essential assets (85%) such as electricity, housing, piped water, flush toilet stood at 95%, 33%, 61% and 87% respectively.

The map shows high proportions of households in all the counties with serious deficiency in essential assets, electricity, piped water and flush toilet. Electricity deficiency was lowest in Montserrado, Margibi, Nimba and Bong counties.



# CHAPTER 12: POVERTY

Map 12-412

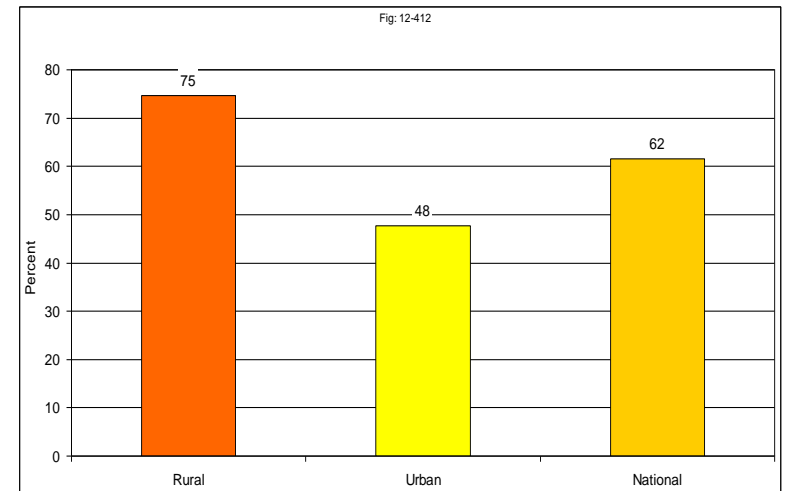


## Distribution of the Poor in 2008

As displayed in Fig: 12-412, poverty was wide-spread among the rural population (75%) as compared to urban areas (48%). Nationally, the proportion of the poor was 62%.

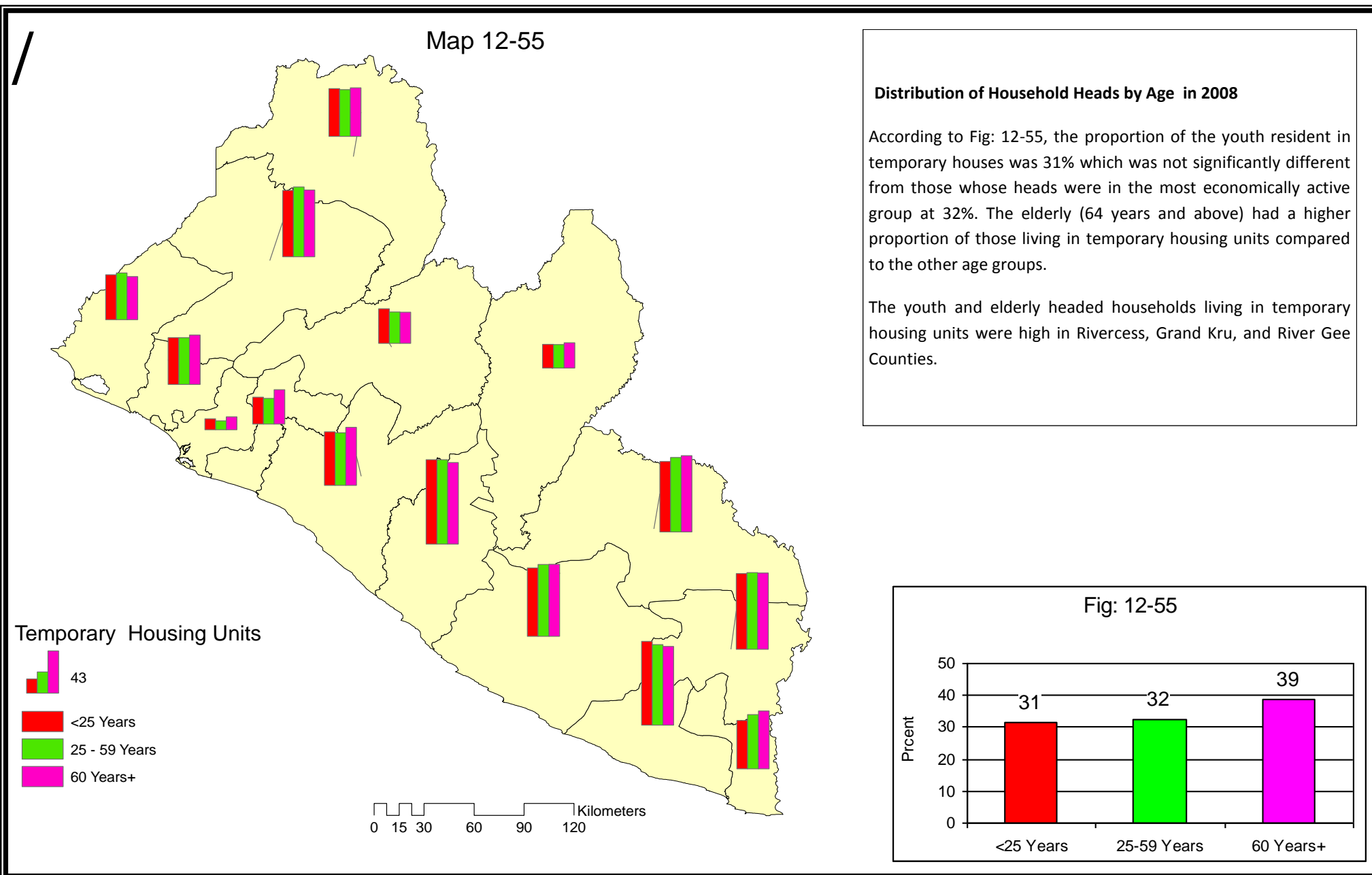
The highest levels of poverty were recorded in Sinoe, Grand Bassa, River Gee, Gbarpolu, Grand Kru and Rivercess (74—84). Although the proportion of the poor in Montserrado was between 45- 54%, it accounted for a large number of the poor because of the large population size.

Generally, the country is faced with very high poverty levels and poverty programs should therefore target them to increase the chances of success in poverty reduction.



# CHAPTER 12: POVERTY

Map 12-55



**Distribution of Household Heads by Age in 2008**

According to Fig: 12-55, the proportion of the youth resident in temporary houses was 31% which was not significantly different from those whose heads were in the most economically active group at 32%. The elderly (64 years and above) had a higher proportion of those living in temporary housing units compared to the other age groups.

The youth and elderly headed households living in temporary housing units were high in Rivercess, Grand Kru, and River Gee Counties.

