



Sources for sick child care in *Yemen*

One in a series of analyses by SHOPS Plus

July 2018





Purpose of this analysis

- Understand whether and where Yemeni caregivers seek advice and treatment for their sick children
- Examine differences in care-seeking patterns by illness and socioeconomic levels, and within public and private sectors
- Share data in a usable format
- **Inform policies and programs to prevent child deaths**

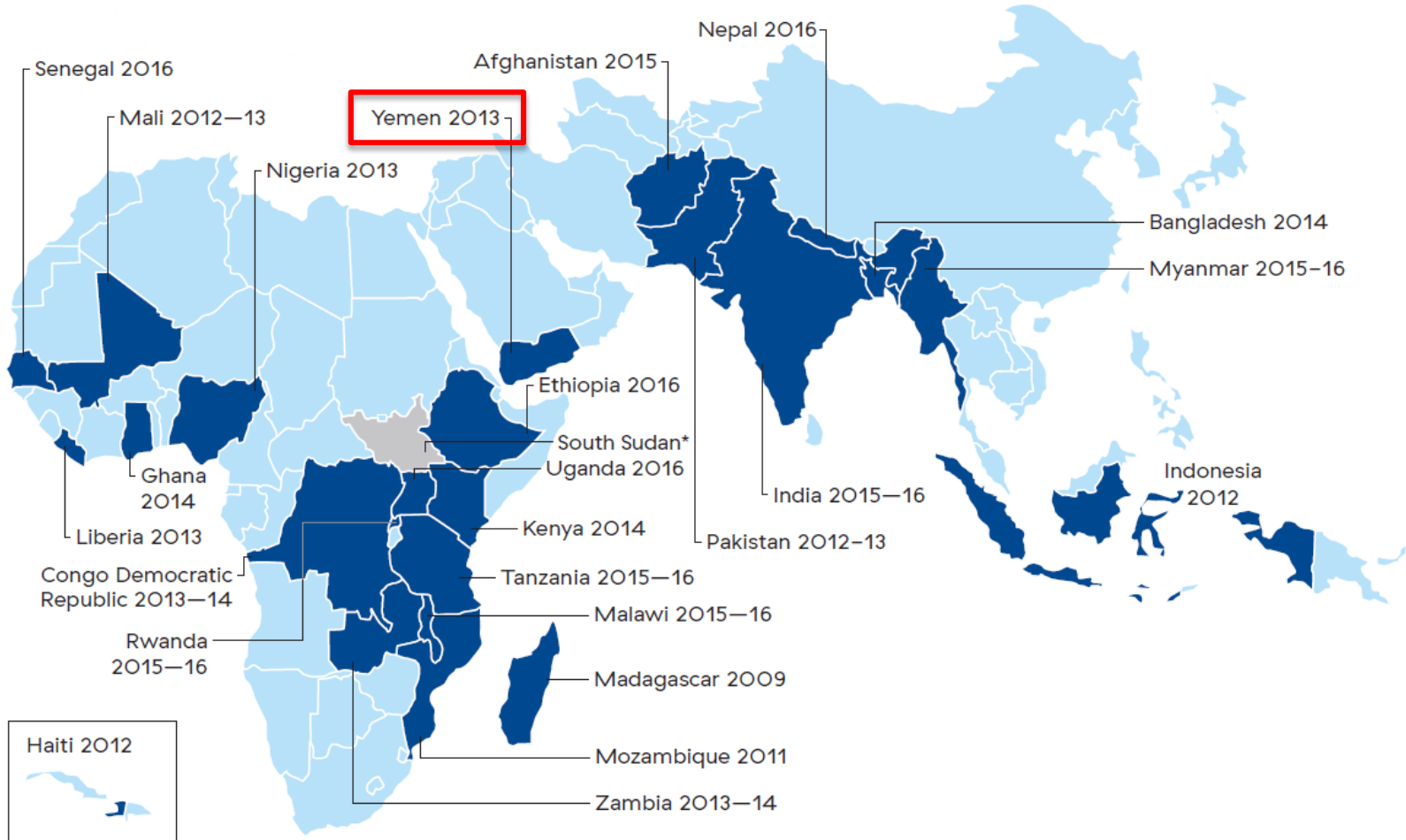


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Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data analyzed from 24 priority countries

USAID priority countries analyzed using Demographic and Health Survey data



*No DHS data are available for South Sudan.



Yemen 2013 DHS data: Interviews with mothers of young children

Mothers of children five years old or younger were asked:

- Whether their children had experienced fever, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), or diarrhea in the past two weeks
 - If yes, asked whether they had sought advice or treatment from any source
 - If yes, asked where they had sought advice or treatment



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This analysis will tell you:

1. What percentage of children in Yemen experience fever, ARI symptoms, and/or diarrhea?
2. What percentage of caregivers seek advice or treatment outside the home for children with these illnesses?
3. Among those who seek out-of-home care, what are the sources?
 - a) Public, private, other
 - b) Clinical vs. non-clinical
4. How do patterns of care-seeking vary:
 - a) By illness: fever, ARI, diarrhea
 - b) Across USAID priority countries
 - c) By wealth quintile: poorest and wealthiest Yemenis



How frequently do children in Yemen experience fever, ARI symptoms, and/or diarrhea?

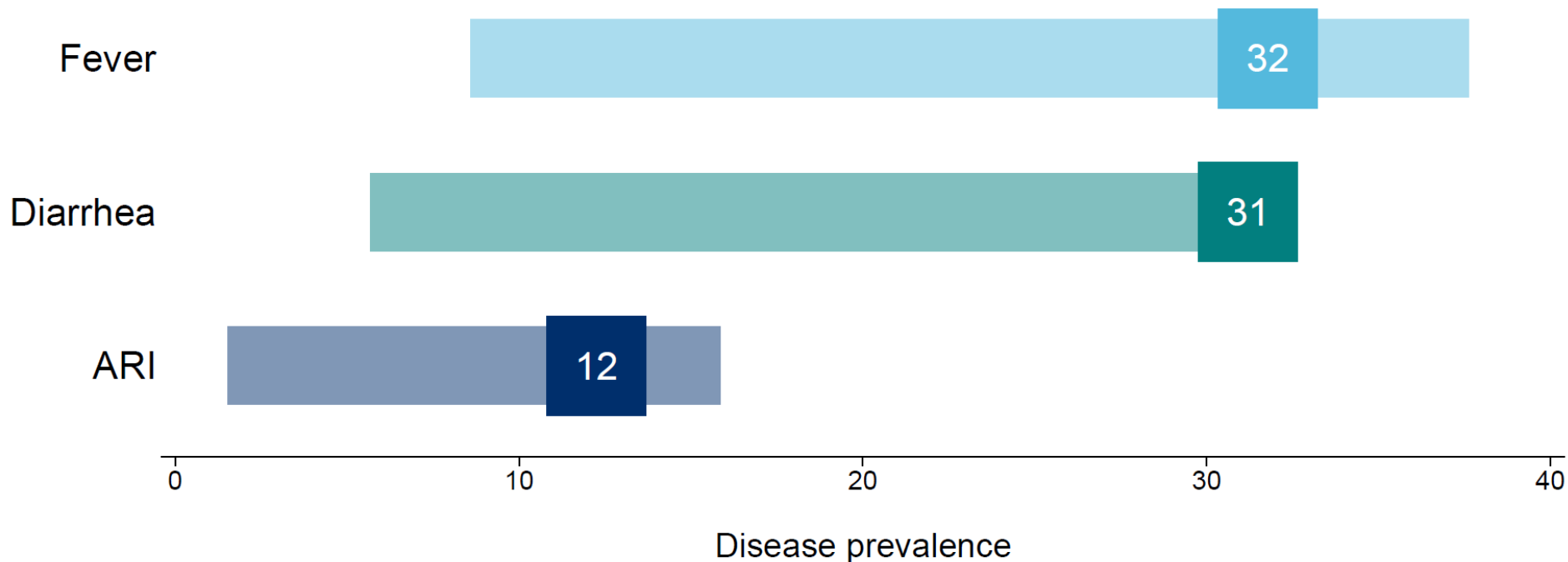




The burden of childhood illness in Yemen is among the **highest** compared to in other USAID priority countries

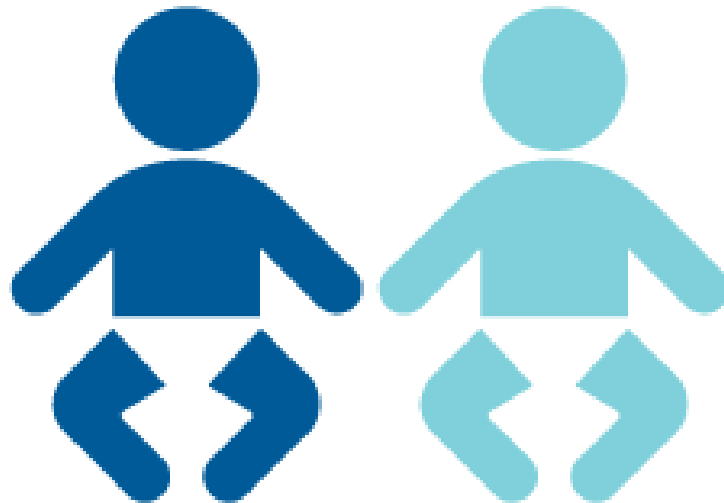
Bars show **range** across USAID priority countries; squares show **Yemen**

Illness prevalence: Yemen and USAID priority countries





Nearly 1 out of 2 children in Yemen experienced fever, ARI symptoms, and/or diarrhea in the last 2 weeks.



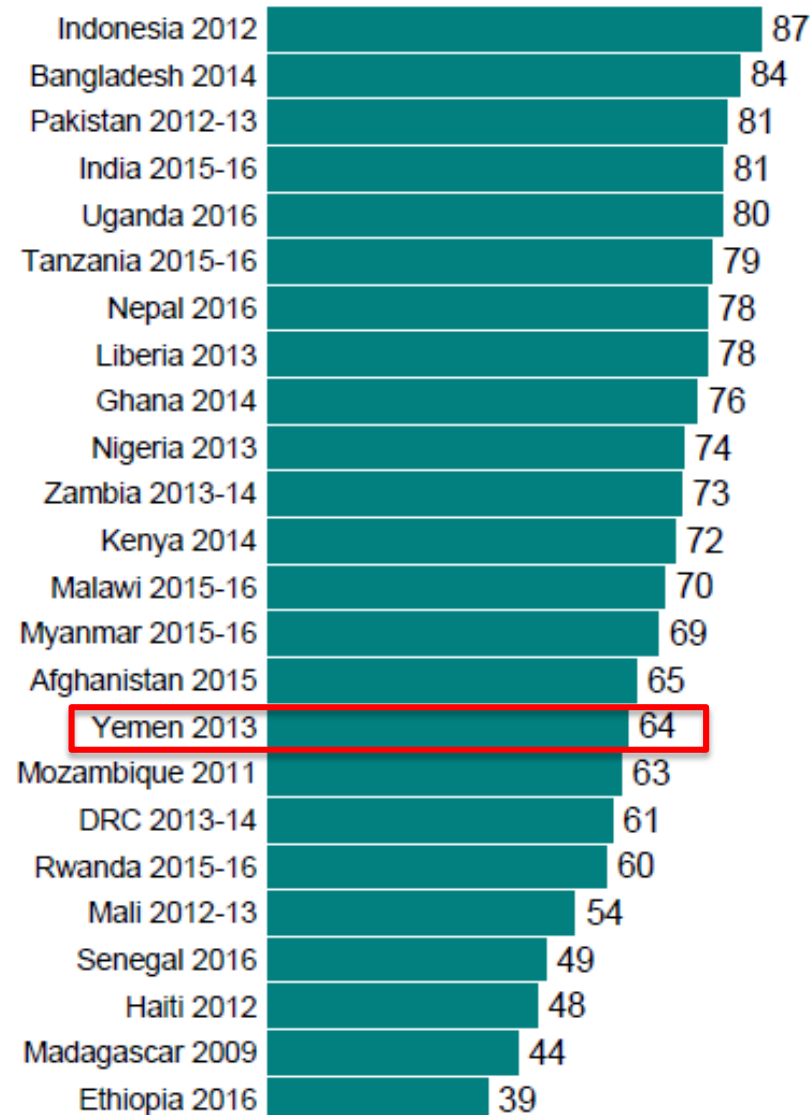


How frequently is out-of-home care sought for Yemeni children with these illnesses?





Yemen has a relatively low care-seeking level among USAID priority countries



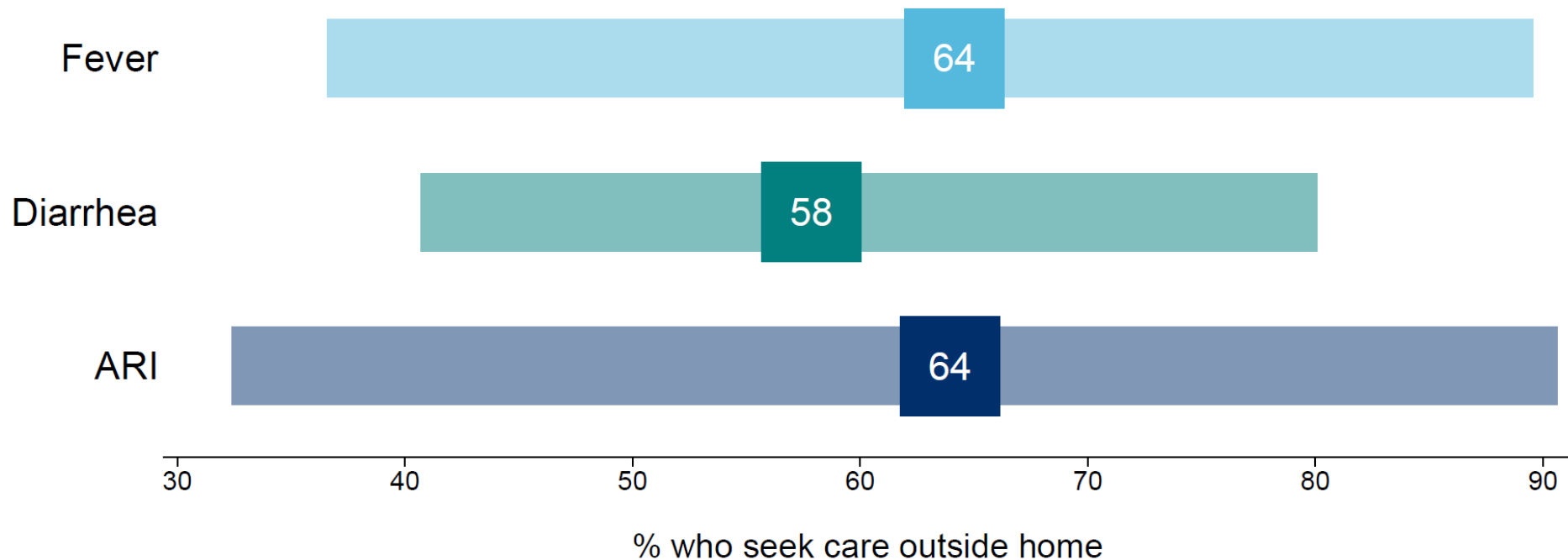
% of caregivers who seek treatment for children with any of the three illnesses in each of the 24 USAID priority countries analyzed



Across illnesses, care-seeking levels in Yemen are mid-range compared to in USAID priority countries

Bars show **range** across USAID priority countries; squares show **Yemen**.

Caregivers who seek care outside the home: Yemen and USAID priority countries





Among Yemenis who seek
out-of-home care, what are the
sources?

Public, private, other



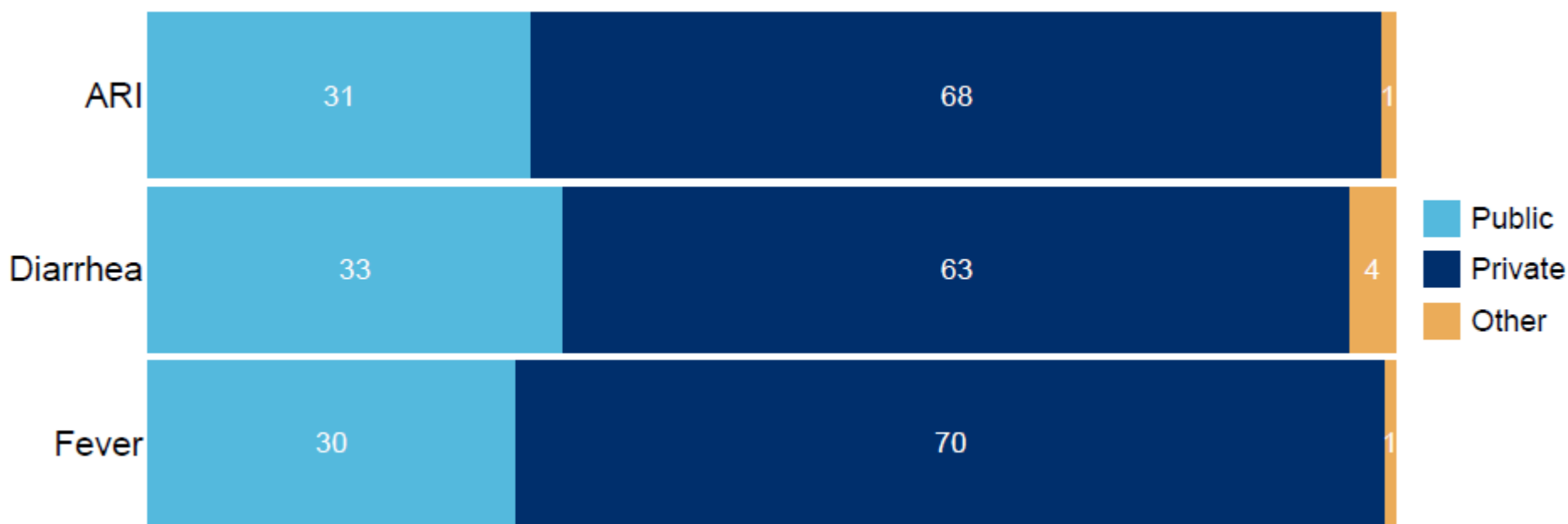


Sources of care

Public sector	Private sector	Other
<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Hospitals· Health centers· Primary health centers· Family planning clinics· Mobile clinics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Private clinics, hospitals, doctors· Nongovernmental organizations· Pharmacies, shops, and markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Traditional healers· Friends and relatives



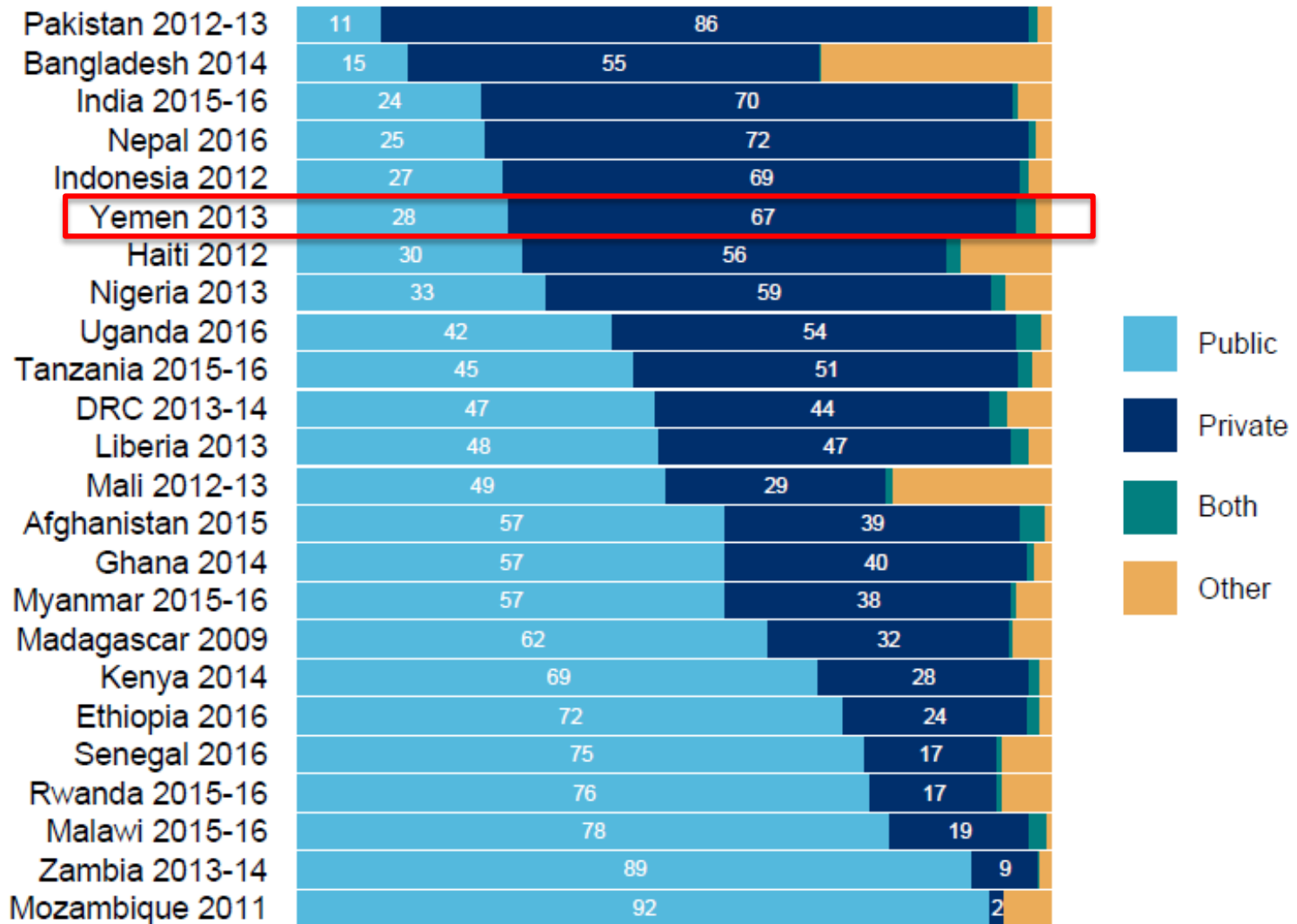
Care-seeking source patterns in Yemen are consistent across illnesses



Source among Yemenis who seek sick child care outside the home



Yemen's **private** sector is dominant compared to in other USAID priority countries





Among caregivers who seek sick child care outside the home, **67%** seek treatment or advice from private sector sources and **28%** from public sector sources. An additional **2%** use other sources.



■ Public source ■ Private source ■ Both ■ Other



Sources of care: Clinical versus non-clinical





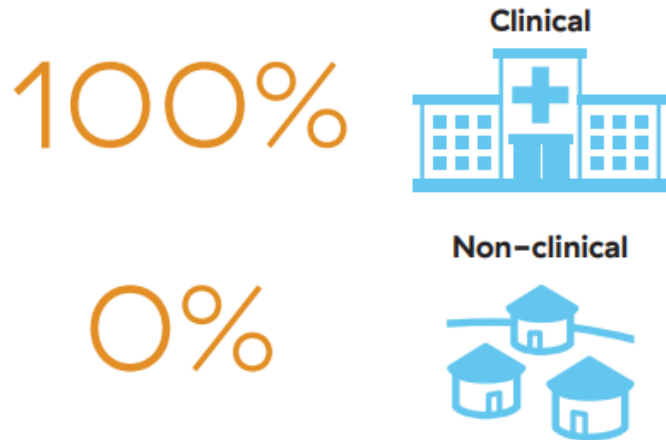
Sources of care: Clinical and non-clinical

	Public sector	Private sector
Clinical	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Hospitals· Health centers· Primary health centers· Family planning clinics· Mobile clinics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Private clinics, hospitals, and doctors· Nongovernmental organizations
Non-clinical	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Not specified in DHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Pharmacies, shops, and markets

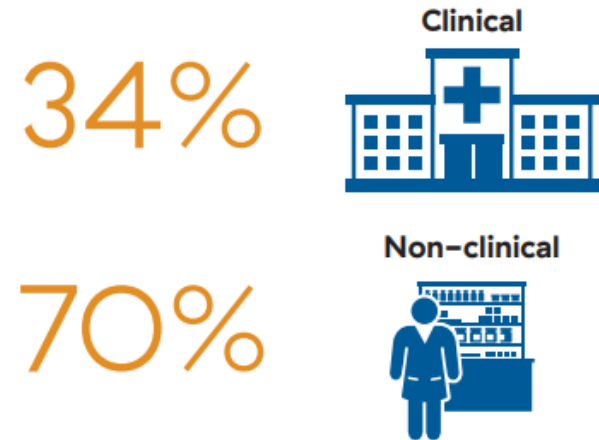


Most **private sector** clients use non-**clinical** sources

Public sector:



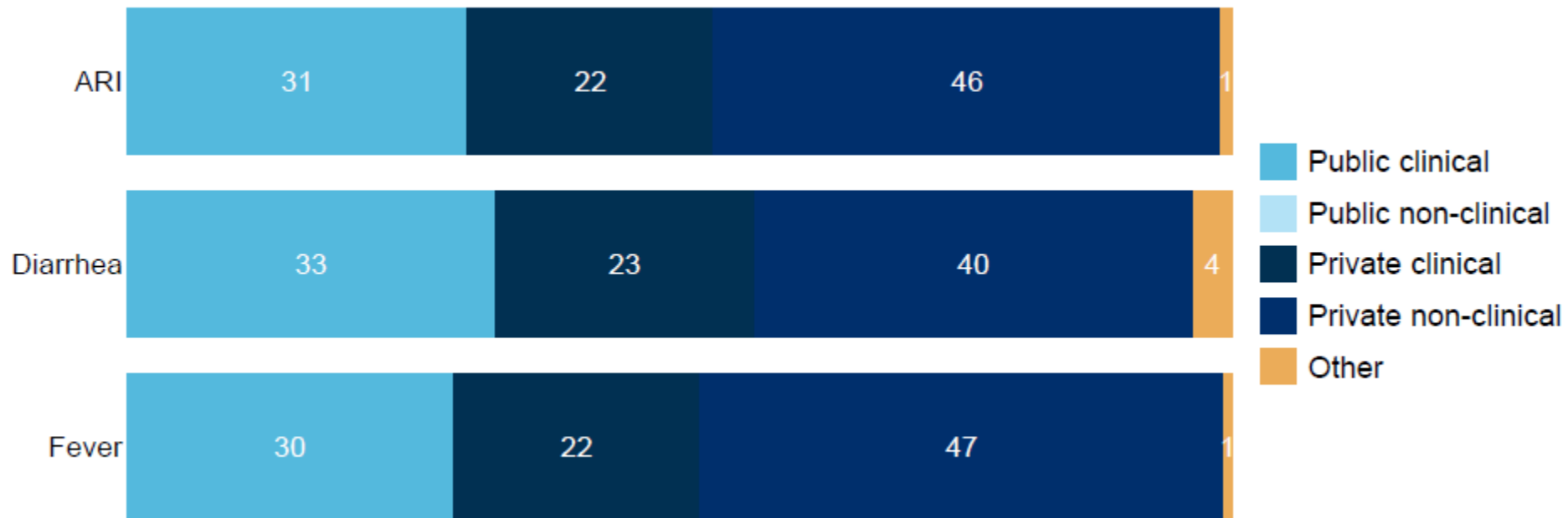
Private sector:



Note: Use of private clinical sources and private non-clinical sources sums to 104%, as some private sector care seekers use both types of sources.



By illness: *Little variation* in clinical vs. non-clinical sources of care



Source among Yemenis who seek sick child care outside the home



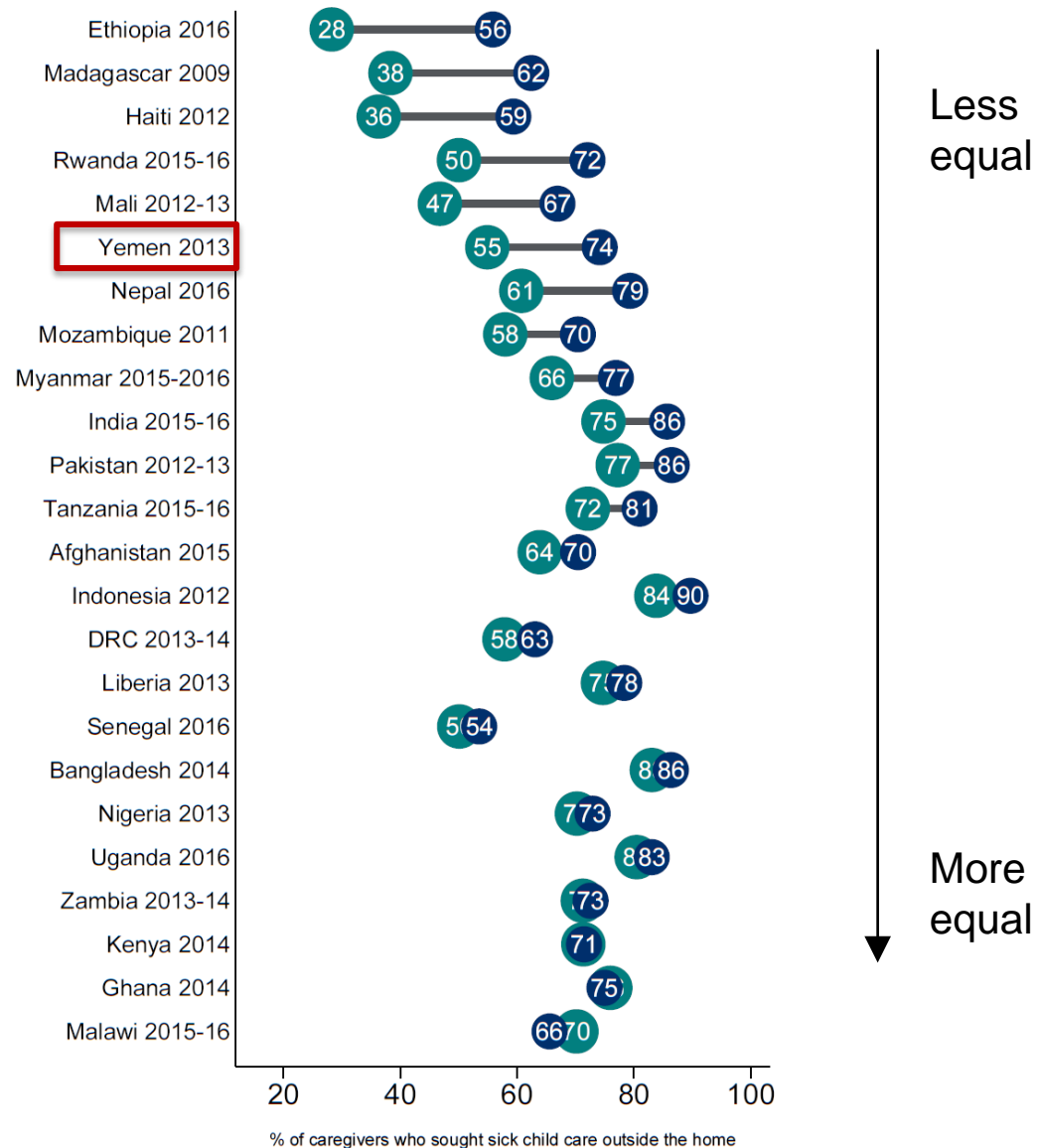
How do patterns of care-seeking vary between the poorest and wealthiest Yemenis?





Yemen has a **large socioeconomic disparity** in care-seeking levels

● Wealthiest
● Poorest





Private sector is dominant for **both poorer and wealthier** Yemenis



Source among those who seek care outside the home

Q1 = poorest
Q5 = wealthiest

Public Private Both Other

In Yemen, the **private** sector is dominant:

- 63% of poorest and 75% of wealthiest caregivers use private sector

Public sector use is less common, particularly among the wealthiest:

- 33% of poorest and 20% of wealthiest caregivers use public sector



Summary

- Nearly **1 out of 2** children experienced a treatable illness in the past two weeks
- **64%** of caregivers seek treatment outside the home
 - **55%** of poorest seek care
 - **74%** of wealthiest seek care
- **Private sector** is dominant
 - The private sector is the primary source of care (67%); in addition, 28% use public sector sources
- Moderate differences in sources used by income level
 - **63%** of poorest and **75%** of wealthiest use private sources
 - **33%** of poorest and **20%** of wealthiest caregivers use the public sector
- Clinical vs. non-clinical sources
 - Private sector: **34%** use clinical sources; **70%** use non-clinical sources
 - Public-sector: **100%** report using clinical sources



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Sustaining Health Outcomes through the Private Sector (SHOPS) Plus is USAID's flagship initiative in private sector health. The project seeks to harness the full potential of the private sector and catalyze public-private engagement to improve health outcomes in family planning, HIV, child health, and other health areas. SHOPS Plus supports the achievement of U.S. government priorities, including preventing child and maternal deaths, an AIDS-free generation, and Family Planning 2020.



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