

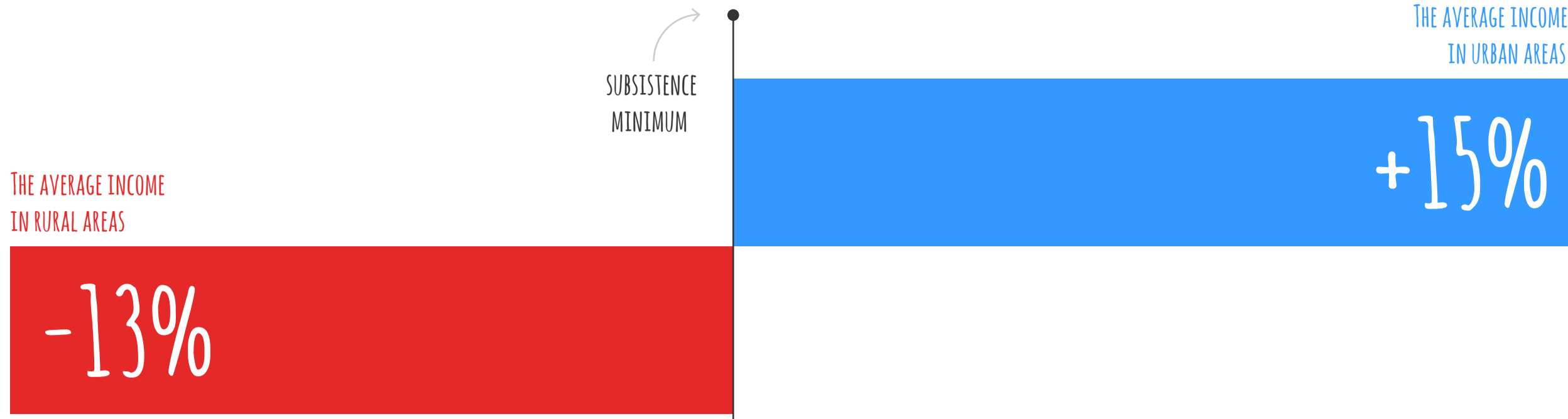
TWO PARALLEL REALITIES:

LIFE IN VILLAGES AND CITIES

AND



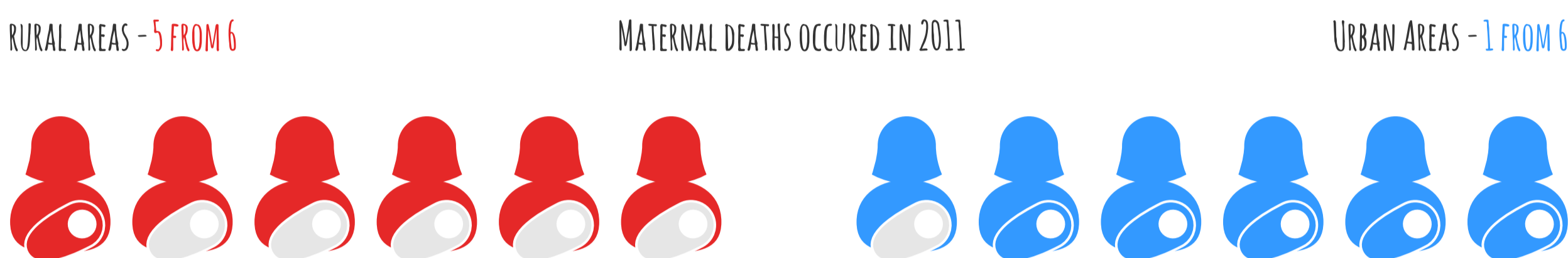
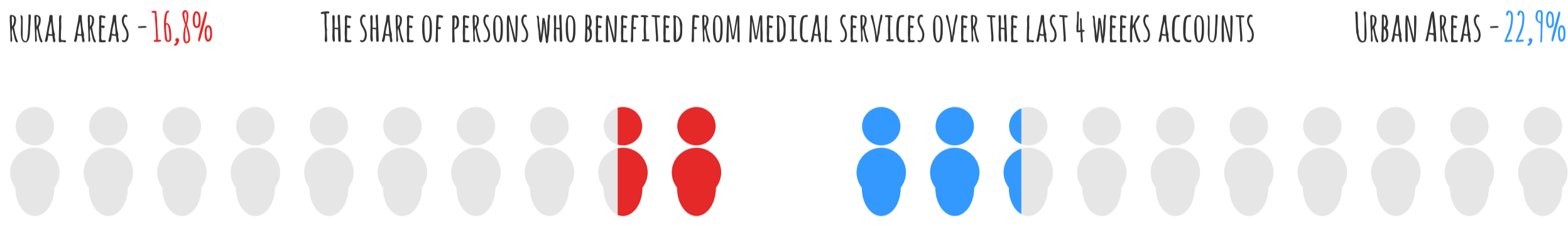
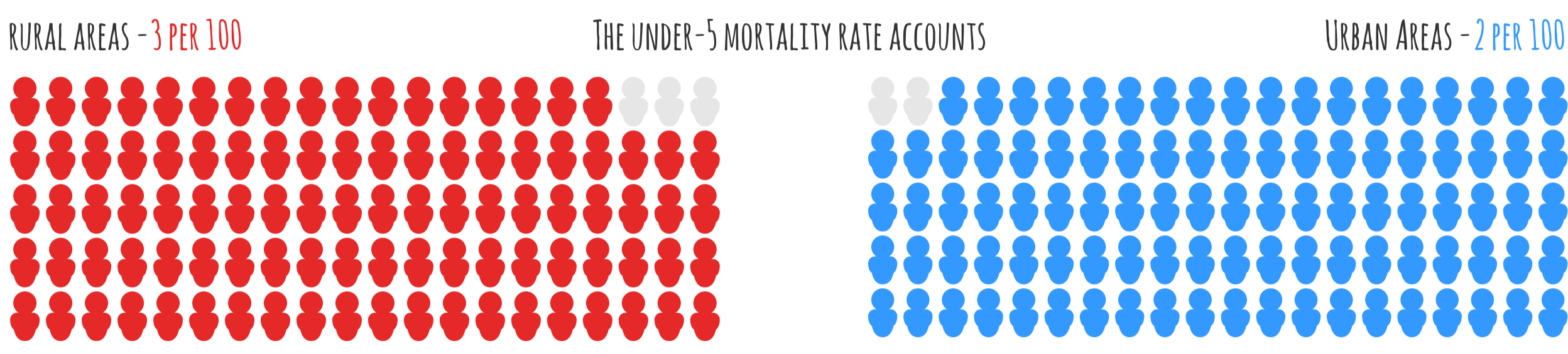
POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS IS **MORE EXPOSED** TO POVERTY THAN THE URBAN POPULATION



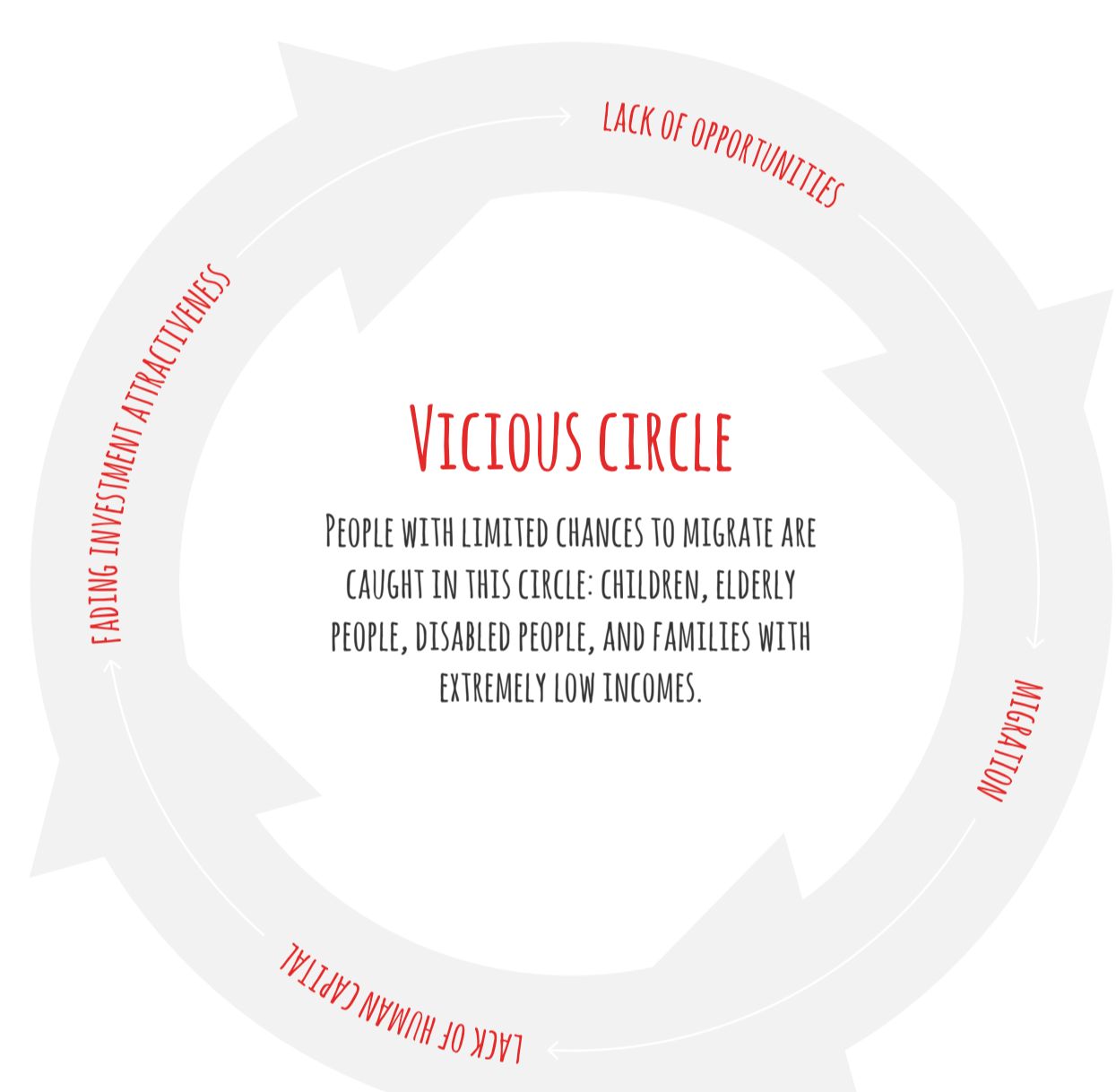
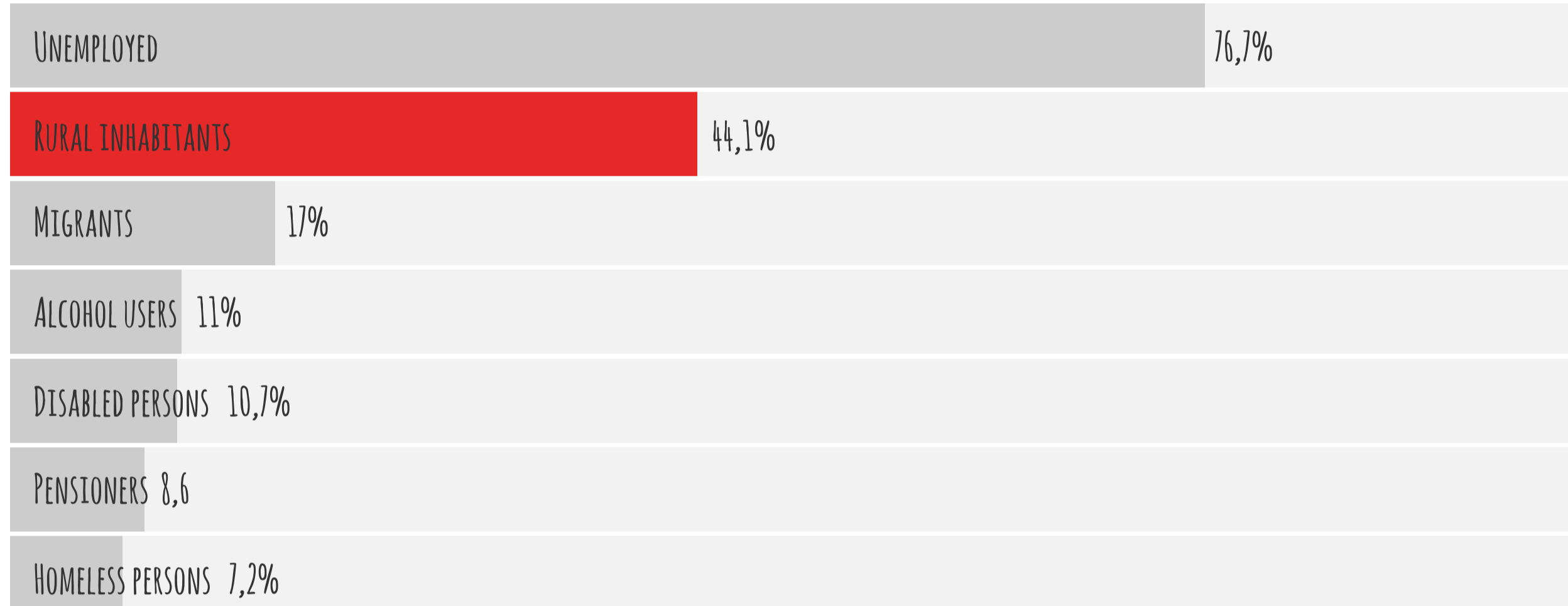
WHILE ABSOLUTE POVERTY RATE FELL, THE GAP BETWEEN THE RURAL AND URBAN AREAS **WIDENED**.



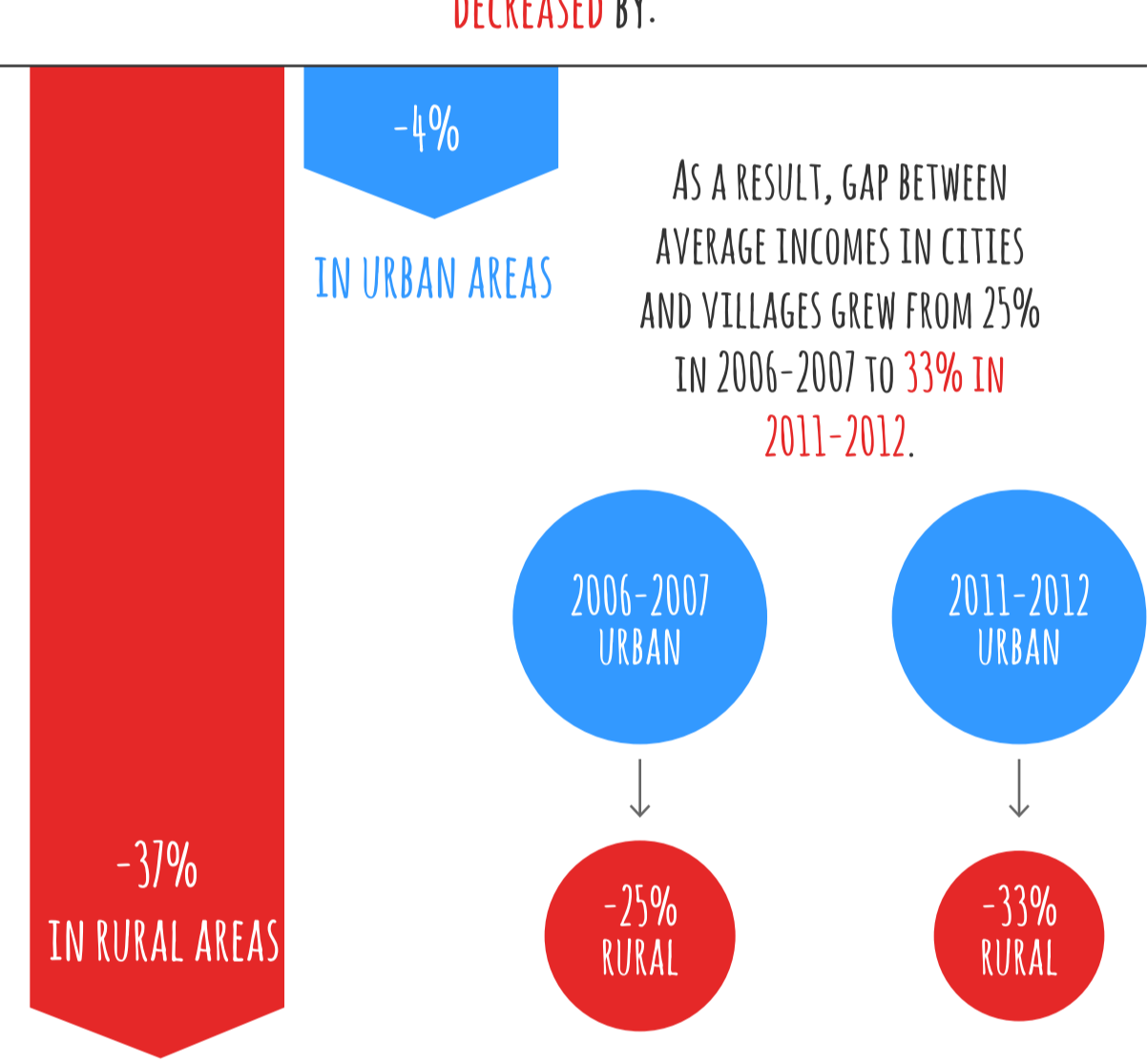
ACCES TO HEALTH SERVICES IS **MUCH MORE LIMITED** IN RURAL AREAS.



LOW LIVING STANDARDS, LIMITED ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE, AND INDIFFERENCE TOWARDS THEIR OWN HEALTH AMONG THE RURAL POPULATION HAVE DETERMINED A HIGH **TB INCIDENCE**.

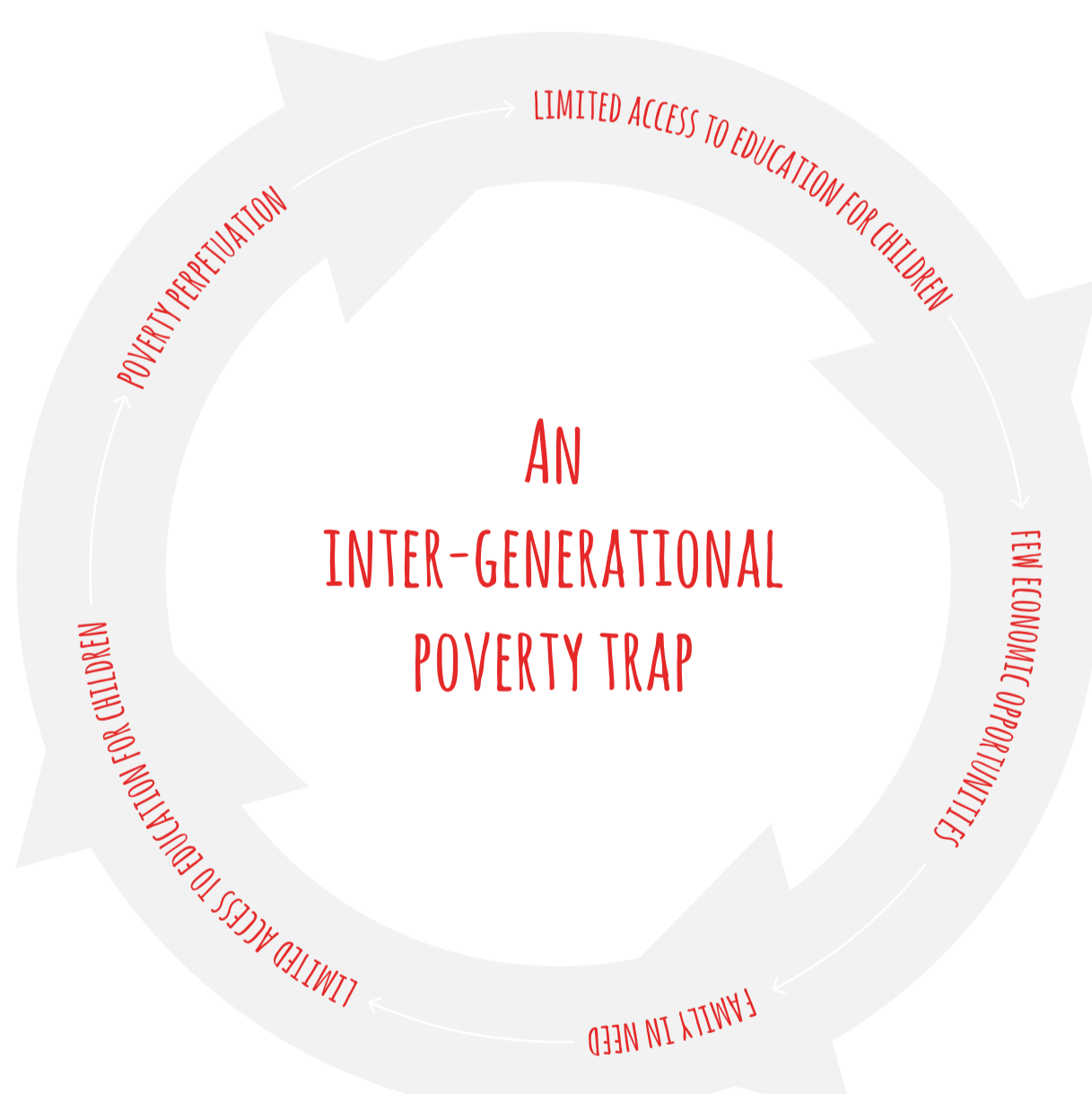
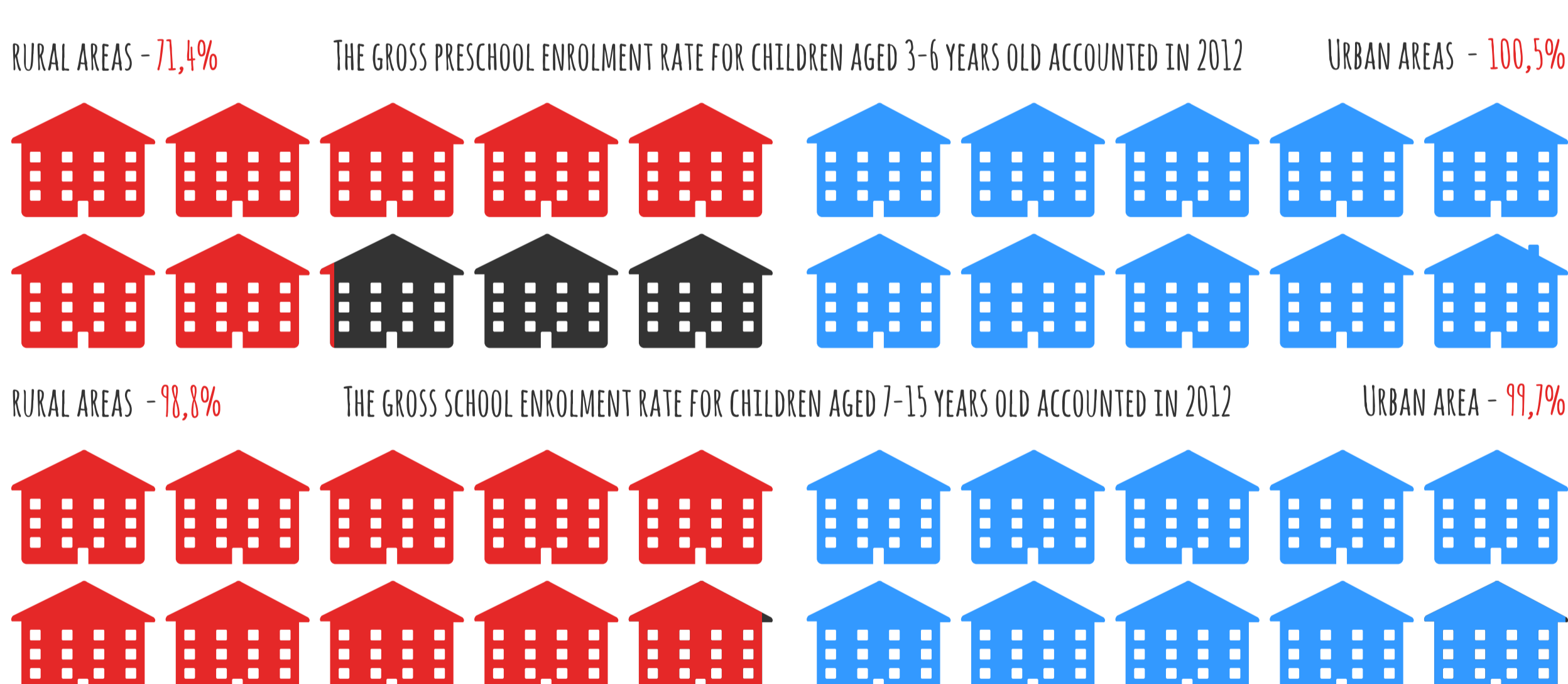


DURING 2000-2012, THE SHARE OF **EMPLOYED** POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS DECREASED BY:

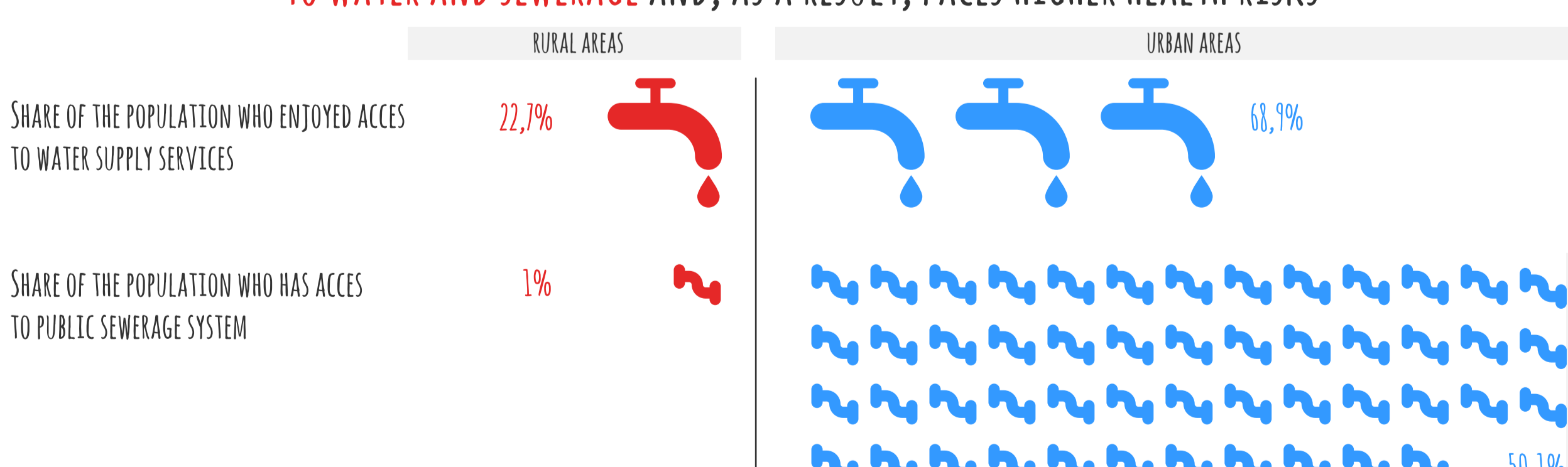


ACCESS TO EDUCATION IS MORE LIMITED IN RURAL AREAS:

FEWER CHILDREN FROM RURAL AREAS THAN URBAN AREAS GO TO KINDERGARTENS AND SCHOOLS



POPULATION FROM COUNTRY-SIDE ENJOYS **MUCH WORSE ACCESS** TO WATER AND SEWERAGE AND, AS A RESULT, FACES HIGHER HEALTH RISKS



CITIES AND VILLAGES ARE ON DIFFERENT SIDES OF THE DEMOGRAPHY 'FENCE': URBAN POPULATION ENJOYS POSITIVE POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS, WHILE POPULATION IN THE COUNTRY-SIDE SUFFERS FROM NEGATIVE ONES.

THE AVERAGE **NATURAL GROWTH** RATE FOR 2008-2012 (PER 1000)



THE AVERAGE **MORTALITY** RATE FOR 2008-2012 (PER 1000)



THE **OUTWARDS MIGRATION** IS MOSTLY FUELLED BY **COUNTRY-SIDE DWELLERS** COMPOUNDING ALREADY NEGATIVE DEMOGRAPHIC OUTLOOK.

THE SHARE OF POPULATION WHO LEFT ABROAD OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF STABLE POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER IN 2012 ACCOUNTED FOR:

