

The impact of Water Supply and Sanitation interventions on child health: evidence from DHS surveys

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In this paper I examine the impacts on child health, using diarrhoea as the health outcome, (amongst children living in households) with access to different types of water and sanitation facilities, and from socio-economic and child specific factors. Using cross-sectional health DHS survey data, I employ the propensity score method to match children belonging to different treatment groups, defined by water types and sanitation facilities, with children in a control group. I also employ quantile regression techniques to compare my results and to check for their robustness. Results indicate that disease-specific awareness has strong marginal effects on reducing the predicted probabilities of diarrhoeal outcomes in young children, which are consistent across the models utilised. I also find disease-specific awareness to have the largest impact on reducing the burden of disease from diarrhoea across a select group of predictors

References

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