3 Gender and Household Headship

The investigation of households according to the sex of the household head is motivated by three common assumptions arising from the understanding of the role of household heads and from relevant research on gender differences in access to resources. The first two assumptions are that the household head is mainly responsible for the economic well-being of the household, and that women relative to men are disadvantaged in accessing society's economic resources and opportunities. Together these two assumptions imply that although the household head must ensure the economic sustainability of the household *irrespective* of his or her sex, the means available to do so are *not* gender neutral. The third assumption arises from research that suggests that the gender of the head of household affects both the manner in which household resources are utilized and disbursed within the household, and the manner in which households are networked for exchange of resources with other households (Lloyd and Gage-Brandon, 1993; Haddad, 1990; Bruce, 1989).

These factors all have implications for a study of women's status. Women who are household heads may be more autonomous and have more control over resources by virtue of their position than women who are not household heads. However, also by virtue of their position, female heads of household like their male counterparts may be the sole or main providers for their own needs and the needs of their dependents. The economic status and sustainability of female-headed households, and the relative vulnerability of those who live in them will then depend on factors such as the characteristics of the household and the household head, the composition of the household, the relative disadvantage that women face in accessing societal resources as compared to men, and the relative advantage that women may have in terms of their greater potential for accessing interfamilial support and resources through informal channels.

The potential for greater vulnerability of the population living in female-headed households gives rise to questions related to the gender composition of female-headed households. If the sex ratio (number of males divided by number of females) of female-headed households is lower than the sex ratio of male-headed households, then a higher proportion of females overall will be residing in female-headed households. This implies that a higher proportion of females than males may be in an economically vulnerable position on account of living in households headed by females, and that female-headed households are in double jeopardy: not only are the female heads themselves disadvantaged relative to male heads in terms of access to societal resources, but a higher proportion of the members of female-headed households compared to male-headed households suffer from the same disadvantage.

While not all of these factors can be examined using DHS data, some relevant questions can be answered. First, the share of female-headed households is documented among all households and among households classified according to selected characteristics. Also, the share of male and female populations in different age groups residing in female-headed households is examined. This is followed by a comparison of the characteristics of female- and male-headed households in terms of age and gender composition, location, household type, and standard of living. Finally, the extent to which women who are household heads differ from those who are not is explored. This is done by comparing the two different sets of women on characteristics likely to be relevant to the sustainability of female-headed households such as age, education, marital status, number of children, and employment status.

In the DHS, the definition of the term head of household is "the person considered responsible for the household. This person may be appointed on the basis of age (older), sex (generally, but not necessarily male), economic status (main provider) or some other reason. It is up to the respondent to define who is the head." (Institute for Resource Development/Macro International Inc., 1990). This definition of household headship has several limitations. The propensity for women to perceive or report themselves as the household head, especially if an adult male lives in the household, will vary across cultures and is itself likely to be a function of the status of women. In addition, there is no clear association of household headship using this definition with economic responsibility. Thus, while the interest in the sex of the household head derives mainly from the assumption that the household head is the one mainly responsible for the economic welfare of the household, the reader should be aware that for an unknown proportion of household heads, whether they be male or female, this assumption may not be true.

3.1 PREVALENCE OF FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

The question "How prevalent are female-headed households?" can be examined both by looking at the share of female-headed households among all households and among the population. This is shown in Figure 3.1 which gives the percent of households headed by women and the percent of the total population living in female-headed households for each country.

Female-headed households account for at least one in 10 households in all countries except Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, and Pakistan; in nine countries, six in sub-Saharan Africa and three in Latin America and the Caribbean, at least one in five households is headed by a female. Female-headed households are most common in Ghana, Kenya and Namibia, where one-third of all households are headed by females. The share of female-headed households is smaller among the total population than among total households in all countries suggesting that female-headed households tend to be smaller than male-headed households. Nonetheless, at least one in 10 persons lives in a female-headed household in all countries except Burkina Faso, Egypt, Niger, and the four Asian countries of Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan and Turkey. In the Dominican Republic, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, and Namibia, between one-fifth and one-third of the population resides in female-headed households.

In Table 3.1, the prevalence of female-headed households is examined according to area of residence, age and education of household head, type of household and the API level of the household. The purpose is to see whether female-headed households are more common among certain types of households than others.

Figure 3.1 Percent of households headed by females and percent of total population living in female-headed households, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1990-1994

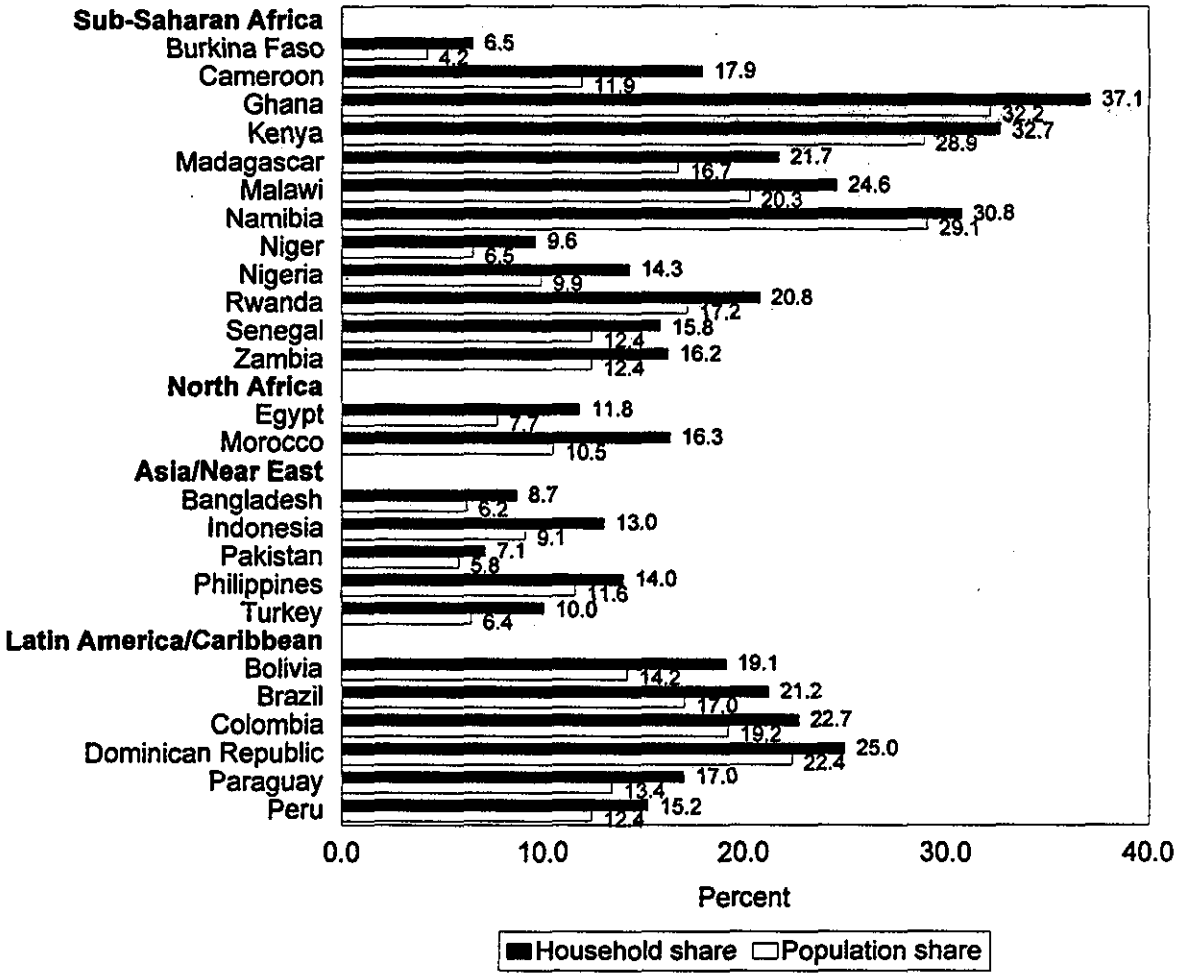


Table 3.1 Characteristics of female-headed households

Percentage of households headed by females by residence, age, and education of household head, and by type of household and API levels, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1990-1994

Country	Residence		Age of household head			Education of household head			Type of household				API level				Total households[1]
	Urban	Rural	Less than 30 years	30-49 years	50 years or more	None	Primary	Secondary and higher	One adult	One adult with children	Two or more adults with children	Two or more adults only	High	Medium-High	Medium	Low	
Sub-Saharan Africa																	
Burkina Faso	12.8	5.0	7.4	5.3	7.5	6.2	6.8	10.5	21.9	73.3	3.8	4.1	*	8.6	6.5	4.0	5,143
Cameroon	19.9	16.8	13.9	13.1	25.8	24.0	12.1	12.5	37.7	74.0	10.9	14.2	8.1	15.4	18.2	22.1	3,538
Ghana	41.7	34.6	39.5	32.1	42.0	42.8	37.2	20.8	30.9	88.2	21.8	27.6	14.3	27.1	39.4	27.8	5,822
Kenya	21.5	35.3	36.1	27.5	37.6	52.4	27.0	17.7	35.6	88.2	23.5	24.8	9.2	22.4	33.3	35.7	7,950
Madagascar	26.5	20.8	16.1	17.7	31.3	34.5	20.0	14.5	51.7	74.6	13.8	22.5	*	16.4	20.5	24.7	5,943
Malawi	U	U	20.5	20.8	31.5	45.1	14.6	7.6	40.4	91.4	14.3	15.4	*	(9.6)	24.4	34.5	5,323
Namibia	31.2	30.6	26.2	25.6	37.3	34.7	32.0	26.0	26.3	80.1	30.0	21.0	16.1	33.4	32.4	31.6	4,099
Niger	15.2	8.5	8.4	5.2	16.1	10.0	4.7	4.7	40.6	73.1	5.1	8.3	*	7.7	9.7	7.0	5,242
Nigeria	18.0	12.9	13.9	10.1	18.8	17.4	10.2	9.0	30.1	72.0	7.6	12.9	U	U	U	U	8,999
Rwanda	19.4	20.8	9.7	15.2	34.4	34.1	9.7	9.1	27.2	77.2	14.3	24.3	*	(7.5)	19.7	41.7	6,251
Senegal	23.1	10.5	28.1	14.9	15.3	17.4	11.6	9.0	17.6	86.8	13.8	17.0	12.3	19.3	15.4	(11.8)	3,528
Zambia	13.1	18.7	10.5	13.2	24.5	39.7	12.2	8.4	37.8	83.7	11.4	13.8	4.6	11.9	16.2	20.4	6,209
North Africa																	
Egypt	12.6	10.9	1.9	8.2	18.7	19.5	11.1	2.9	62.9	85.8	5.2	20.1	4.0	9.5	16.7	*	10,760
Morocco	19.6	13.3	14.3	12.2	20.7	20.0	8.0	6.2	59.5	90.1	8.4	26.9	8.9	16.8	16.7	22.8	6,577
Asia/Near East																	
Bangladesh	9.2	8.7	12.6	8.2	7.7	11.8	7.1	4.4	78.9	82.1	4.7	8.7	10.4	6.8	8.8	11.3	9,174
Indonesia	13.6	12.8	6.7	7.9	22.6	33.4	8.0	6.3	69.7	80.5	6.3	17.9	12.6	9.6	13.8	14.4	26,858
Pakistan	7.9	6.8	6.5	6.4	8.1	9.8	4.3	2.1	25.2	79.5	5.0	6.8	4.2	7.9	7.3	3.5	7,193
Philippines	15.8	12.2	6.2	8.8	24.2	27.4	14.9	11.8	45.2	70.5	9.3	22.5	17.1	18.0	13.1	7.9	12,995
Turkey	10.7	8.6	3.8	5.6	16.6	24.9	6.6	4.5	69.7	88.7	4.1	10.8	3.5	10.1	12.9	*	8,619
Latin America/ Caribbean																	
Bolivia	20.5	17.3	12.5	14.8	28.4	46.5	15.9	11.6	44.9	77.3	10.0	23.0	21.0	18.1	19.0	20.1	9,114
Brazil	24.0	16.8	10.0	15.9	30.5	24.2	19.1	17.9	51.7	90.1	13.8	22.5	14.1	22.4	20.9	25.9	6,063
Colombia	25.2	16.7	15.5	18.3	30.9	31.9	22.8	19.5	42.8	87.5	14.7	29.6	13.1	22.9	25.4	(18.8)	6,793
Dominican Republic	29.4	18.0	17.9	20.4	33.3	31.7	27.1	18.5	30.1	81.1	19.1	27.9	17.5	28.7	23.1	12.1	7,144
Paraguay	20.1	13.4	9.5	9.9	27.4	42.1	17.1	11.4	35.7	79.3	11.2	23.5	U	U	U	U	5,681
Peru	16.0	13.3	9.6	11.7	21.4	45.6	15.1	11.2	36.0	79.5	10.4	21.4	10.9	16.0	15.2	19.2	13,479

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-50 cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Includes some households that have missing data on age or education of households. Note that the Dominican Republic has 4 percent of all households missing relevant information.

U = Unknown (not available)

In almost all countries, female-headed households account for a higher (or equal proportion) of urban than rural households. The only exceptions are Kenya and Zambia, where female-headed households are more prevalent among rural than urban households. Further, the share of female-headed households rises more or less steadily with the age of the household head in 17 of the 25 countries; and, in all countries except Bangladesh and Senegal, female-headed households are most common among households where the age of the household head is 50 years or more. Further, in eight of the sub-Saharan African countries and in all of the Latin American and Caribbean countries except Peru, at least one in four households where the head is age 50 or more years is headed by a female.

Given that a common route to household headship for women is likely to be widowhood, and widows form a higher proportion of the population at higher ages, the larger share of female-headed households among households with older household heads, is expected. Whether widows do form the highest proportion of female-headed households will be further investigated below using individual level data on household headship by marital status. A priori, however, it may be noted that the high incidence of female household headship across parts of sub-Saharan Africa has not been explained primarily in terms of widowhood. Instead, the high incidence of female household headship appears largely due to male migration for labor, polygyny, and cultural traditions that emphasize lineage rather than conjugal ties (Abu, 1983; Bleek, 1987; Sanjek, 1982; Safilios-Rosthschilde, 1994). By contrast, the failure of men to fulfill their roles as economic providers has been cited as underlying the increase since the 1970s in the proportion of households that are female-headed in Latin America and the Caribbean (Safa, 1992a).

In general, female household headship is most common among households where the head has no education, and it is least common among households where the head has secondary or higher education. Indeed, among households where the head has no education, females are the household heads in at least every fifth household in 19 countries, and in at least every third household in 11 countries. In Kenya, half of the households that are headed by uneducated individuals are headed by females.

In every country, at least 70 percent of households that are composed of only one adult plus children are female-headed. In most countries, this proportion rises to 80 percent or more. Female-headed households are next most common among households that have only one adult. In this type of household, the share of female-headed households ranges from one in five in Burkina Faso and Senegal to a high of 50 percent or more in Bangladesh, Brazil, Egypt, Indonesia, Madagascar, Morocco, and Turkey. Female-headed households are least common among households with more than one adult and children.

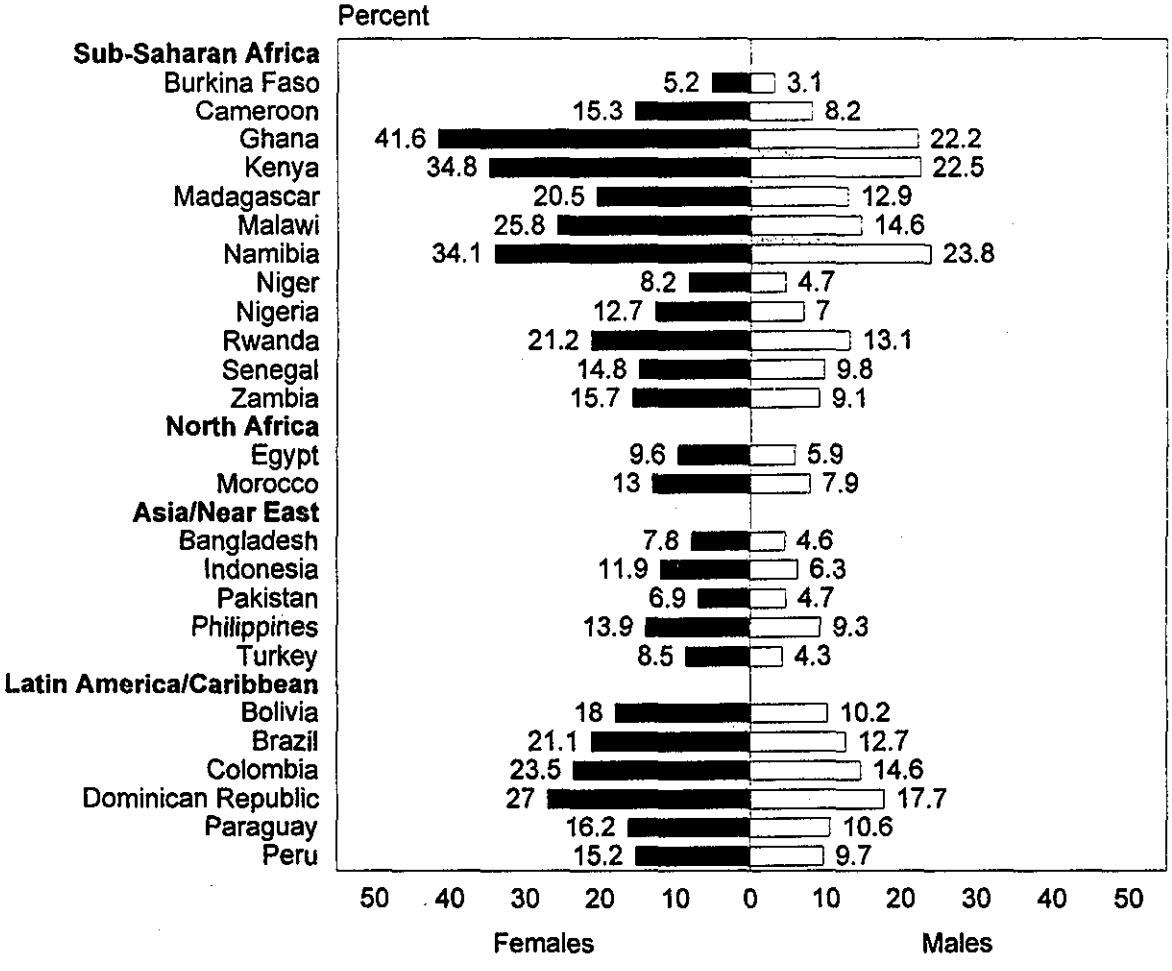
The predominance of female-headed households among households that have only one adult is not surprising given that in most cultures women are unlikely to declare themselves as the head of household if there is an adult male present. Nonetheless, the similarity in the ranking of the share of female-headed households by type of household in every country suggests that despite likely differences in routes to female household headship across countries, females are most likely in all countries to head households with one adult responsible for one or more children—the type of household most vulnerable due to its composition.

Finally, there is no consistent relationship across countries between female household headship and the API level of the household. However, the highest proportion of female-headed households are found in the lowest API category (LOW) in about half of the countries with relevant data. Further, in all but two of these countries at least one in five of the LOW API households is headed by a female. By contrast, there is only one country, the Philippines, where female-headed households are more likely to be found in the HIGH and MEDIUM-HIGH categories than in the two lower API categories.

Thus clearly, female-headed households constitute a nonnegligible proportion of all households in every country. In most countries, they constitute an especially large share of households that are relatively more vulnerable: the household head has no education, is relatively old, and is above the economically active age, and the household has one adult and one or more children, and falls in the poorer API categories.

In Figure 3.2, the share of female-headed households is examined among the female and male population separately. In all countries, the percent of females is 1.5-2.0 times greater than the percent of males living in female-headed households. It might be argued that when calculating the percent of females in female-headed households, the female heads should be excluded because they undoubtedly bias the calculation in favor of females. However, in the interest of determining the proportion of population by

Figure 3.2 Percent of female population and male population living in female-headed households, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1990-1994



gender that is potentially vulnerable due to residence in households headed by females, the female heads cannot be excluded just because they are the household heads. If such households are economically vulnerable then these heads of household are also vulnerable.

The share of males and females in each age group living in female-headed households is given in Table 3.2. There is rarely a difference greater than 2 percentage points between the proportion of females and males in the age groups 0-4 years and 5-14 years living in female-headed households. However, the proportion of females age 15-49 is significantly greater than the proportion of males between the same ages living in female-headed households. In the sub-Saharan African countries, the percent of females is on average 1.5-3.0 times the percent of all males living in female-headed households in this age group; and, in the remaining countries, this ratio ranges from about 2.0 in Bangladesh and Bolivia to about 1.2 in Egypt and the Philippines. Ghana has the maximum proportion of females age 15-49 living in female-headed households at 41 percent with the corresponding percent for males at only 13 percent.

The largest contrasts, however, are found in the population age 50 years and over. The percent of male population over the age of 50 living in female-headed households is 2 percent or less in 13 countries and is never greater than 5 percent except in Colombia, the Dominican Republic, and Namibia where it is between 6 and 8 percent. However, the percent share of women 50 years and over living in female-headed households is around 25 percent or more in 19 of the 25 countries, and in 14 of these countries, it is over 33 percent. In Ghana and Kenya, 64 percent and 51 percent respectively, of women in this age group reside in a female-headed household.

Table 3.2 Resident population of female-headed households

Percentage of female and male population (including household head) living in female-headed households by age, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1990-1994

Country	Sex	Age in years: Less than 5	5-14	15-49	50 or more	Total percent
Sub-Saharan Africa						
Burkina Faso	Female	3.0	5.1	5.1	8.3	5.2
	Male	3.5	4.1	3.0	0.2	3.1
Cameroon	Female	10.6	12.1	14.1	33.0	15.3
	Male	8.7	11.8	7.1	1.5	8.2
Ghana	Female	35.4	37.2	40.6	63.9	41.6
	Male	33.7	32.9	13.3	3.0	22.2
Kenya	Female	28.6	32.6	34.2	51.1	34.8
	Male	27.4	32.0	17.8	2.6	22.5
Madagascar	Female	13.9	17.3	19.7	43.2	20.5
	Male	13.3	17.0	12.3	2.8	12.9
Malawi	Female	19.4	24.5	23.5	44.9	25.8
	Male	18.5	22.5	10.8	2.0	14.6
Namibia	Female	30.3	31.6	32.9	46.2	34.1
	Male	31.0	30.1	22.1	6.8	23.8
Niger	Female	5.1	7.7	6.9	19.7	8.2
	Male	4.7	6.8	4.0	1.2	4.7
Nigeria	Female	6.8	12.1	11.6	25.8	12.7
	Male	6.4	10.3	6.7	0.9	7.0
Rwanda	Female	12.0	19.9	19.5	45.8	21.2
	Male	11.0	17.8	12.3	4.7	13.1
Senegal	Female	12.1	13.0	15.6	20.6	14.8
	Male	12.3	11.3	10.0	1.6	9.8
Zambia	Female	10.0	13.0	15.5	37.5	15.7
	Male	10.8	12.6	7.8	2.0	9.1
North Africa						
Egypt	Female	4.1	6.5	9.1	24.4	9.6
	Male	4.0	5.8	7.9	0.5	5.9
Morocco	Female	5.7	8.6	13.4	26.2	13.0
	Male	6.0	8.5	10.1	1.2	7.9
Asia/Near East						
Bangladesh	Female	5.0	7.7	7.8	11.2	7.8
	Male	5.1	7.6	3.4	1.1	4.6
Indonesia	Female	4.7	7.8	10.8	29.0	11.9
	Male	5.3	7.1	7.5	1.2	6.3
Pakistan	Female	4.9	6.2	6.9	10.9	6.9
	Male	5.6	6.6	4.3	0.8	4.7
Philippines	Female	8.1	9.3	13.7	29.0	13.9
	Male	7.6	9.4	11.1	3.5	9.3
Turkey	Female	3.7	5.6	7.2	18.4	8.5
	Male	3.0	4.8	5.2	1.1	4.3
Latin America/ Caribbean						
Bolivia	Female	9.9	13.7	18.1	35.3	18.0
	Male	10.5	14.0	9.6	2.4	10.2
Brazil	Female	15.6	15.7	19.9	37.7	21.1
	Male	14.1	16.8	12.8	2.6	12.7
Colombia	Female	17.2	18.9	22.2	40.1	23.5
	Male	13.9	16.5	16.2	6.2	14.6
Dominican Republic	Female	19.8	21.2	26.2	46.2	27.0
	Male	18.3	21.0	18.8	7.2	17.7
Paraguay	Female	9.9	11.2	14.7	36.3	16.2
	Male	9.2	12.7	11.8	3.8	10.6
Peru	Female	9.5	12.0	14.7	27.3	15.2
	Male	8.3	11.2	11.1	2.8	9.7

Thus in all countries, the proportion of male and female children below the age of 15 living in female-headed households is about the same. However, the proportion of females is much higher than the proportion of males living in these households in the population age 15 years or more. Clearly a large proportion of these women are in these households by virtue of being the household head. This issue will be revisited in the following section where the sex ratios of female- and male-headed households are compared.

3.2 FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS IN COMPARISON WITH MALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

In this section, female- and male-headed households are compared in three ways: 1) in terms of the sex ratios of the populations residing in them; 2) in terms of the dependency ratios; and 3) in terms of the distribution of male- and female-headed households across household type and API categories.

Sex Ratios within Households

Table 3.3 shows the sex ratios of female- and male-headed households calculated for all residents of the two kinds of households, and then for all residents except the household head. In the latter calculation, female heads are excluded from the sex ratio of female-headed households so that the number in the denominator falls by the total number of female-headed households in the country, and male heads are excluded from the sex ratio of male-headed households so that the number in the numerator falls by the total number of male-headed households in the country.

Table 3.3 Sex ratios by sex of head of household

Sex ratios of female- and male-headed households including and excluding household head, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1990-1994

	Sex ratio of household population			
	Including household heads		Excluding household heads	
Country	Female-headed	Male-headed	Female-headed	Male-headed
Sub-Saharan Africa				
Burkina Faso	56.9	96.2	89.7	67.5
Cameroon	50.1	101.6	83.8	68.3
Ghana	50.1	125.2	92.7	69.9
Kenya	59.9	110.2	96.1	69.1
Madagascar	63.5	110.9	107.7	72.7
Malawi	54.6	111.0	93.7	66.6
Namibia	65.3	108.4	92.3	74.5
Niger	55.4	101.5	86.9	69.8
Nigeria	54.0	105.2	91.7	69.1
Rwanda	59.8	106.9	97.9	67.1
Senegal	60.6	97.0	78.9	75.7
Zambia	57.7	107.0	91.1	71.7
North Africa				
Egypt	64.9	109.0	117.6	73.6
Morocco	58.4	101.9	98.6	70.7
Asia/Near East				
Bangladesh	59.5	105.4	101.9	68.8
Indonesia	52.4	105.1	98.7	62.8
Pakistan	73.8	110.4	108.6	79.6
Philippines	68.6	107.6	111.5	69.7
Turkey	49.4	103.7	98.0	60.8
Latin America/ Caribbean				
Bolivia	54.2	105.2	99.5	62.7
Brazil	57.4	105.8	97.7	64.8
Colombia	57.5	103.0	96.3	61.1
Dominican Republic	64.6	110.6	107.2	66.5
Paraguay	66.2	108.0	113.6	68.6
Peru	63.2	105.3	101.7	67.6

The comparison of the total sex ratio of female- and male-headed households informs us about the gender composition of these two kinds of households. Do female-headed households on average contain more females than males? The answer to this question becomes particularly important if more males than females have access to and control over societal resources. The first two columns of Table 3.3 reveal that, without exception, female-headed households have predominantly "female" sex ratios both in absolute terms and in comparison with male-headed households. Indeed, for every one male in a female-headed household there are between 1.4 to 2.0 women. In male-headed households, in all but Burkina Faso and Senegal, there are more men than women. Thus, including household heads, female-headed households have fewer males per female than do male-headed households.

Excluding the female household head from the calculation does not change the fact that the composition of female-headed households in most countries is more "female" than that of male-headed households. In all countries except Egypt, Paraguay, and the Philippines, the sex ratio of male-headed households (including the household head) is higher than the sex ratio of female-headed households *even with the female household head excluded from the denominator.* Thus the composition of female-headed households is more "female" both including and excluding the female head of household than the composition of male-headed households.

If all members of a household other than the head are designated as dependents, then the sex ratios given in columns 3 and 4 of Table 3.3 are the sex ratios of "dependents" by sex of household head. A comparison of these sex ratios reveals that the gender composition of the "dependents" of female-headed households is less female than that of the "dependents" of male-headed households. However, in absolute terms, female-headed households have more female than male "dependents" in all but eight countries, mainly Asian, Latin American, and Caribbean. Thus, in most countries there are more females than males who are likely to be disadvantaged due to residence in a female-headed household.

The comparison indicates that even though the sex ratio of the "dependents" of female-headed households is greater than the sex ratio of the "dependents" of male-headed households, overall, female-headed households are more "female" than male-headed households. In all but a few countries, this is not just because of the "extra weight" of the female head. Thus, if a more female household composition is disadvantageous for accessing societal and other re sources, then on this count also, female-headed household are likely to be more vulnerable than male-headed house holds.

Dependency Ratios within Households

The comparison of sex ratios of members who are nc household heads does not reveal whether these "dependents are adults or children. This suggests that the dependency ra tios of male- and female-headed households should also b compared along with the distribution of male- and female headed households in terms of their "type." It is alread known, for example, that female-headed households forn the large majority of households consisting of one adult an children; but now, the share of such households among fe male- and male-headed households is examined. This i clearly important since any economic advantage embodie in the gender composition of a household is in part depend ent on the age composition of household members.

In 16 of the 25 countries, the dependency ratio (num ber of members less than 15 years of age per member 15-5 years of age) in female-headed households is lower than th dependency ratio of male-headed households (Table 3.4) These 16 countries include all of the Latin American an Caribbean countries where the share of female-headec households among all households is relatively large. B contrast, the dependency ratio of female-headed household is equal or higher than the dependency ratio of male-headec households in only nine countries. However, these nin countries include the sub-Saharan African countries o Ghana, Kenya, Malawi and Namibia where at least one ou of every four households is female-headed so that the num ber of households affected is relatively large.

Types of Households

In all of the 25 countries (except Ghana) at least two thirds of the male-headed households are accounted for b just one type of household—children living with more thar one adult (Table 3.4). In about half of these countries, the proportion of male-headed households in this category rise to about 80 percent or more. The only other category which accounts, in most countries, for more than 10 percent of male-headed households is that of households comprised of more than one adult with no children. Notably, the category "one adult with children" accounts for 2 percent or less of male-headed households in all countries except Ghana where it accounts for 3.6 percent of such households.

Table 3.4 Dependency ratio and household type

Dependency ratio and percent distribution of households by household type according to the sex of the household head, *Demographic and Health Surveys, 1990-1994*

Country	*Sex of* household head	Dependency *ratio* (Pop. 0-14 yrs/ Pop. 15-59 yrs)	One adult	*One adult* with children	Two or more *adults* with children	Two or *more* adults only	Total
Sub-Saharan Africa							
Burkina Faso	Female	1.10	16.9	28.7	46.9	7.5	100.0
	Male	1.09	4.2	0.7	82.7	12.4	100.0
Cameroon	Female	0.98	30.0	17.9	41.1	11.0	100.0
	Male	1.02	10.7	1.4	73.0	14.9	100.0
Ghana	Female	1.25	20.3	45.1	27.9	6.7	100.0
	Male	0.94	26.7	3.6	59.3	10.4	100.0
Kenya	Female	1.28	15.6	30.3	44.0	10.1	100.0
	Male	1.02	14.0	1.9	69.2	14.9	100.0
Madagascar	Female	0.92	16.2	23.7	46.4	13.6	100.0
	Male	0.97	4.2	2.2	80.6	13.0	100.0
Malawi	Female	1.23	12.8	38.6	38.5	10.1	100.0
	Male	0.94	6.1	1.2	74.7	18.0	100.0
Namibia	Female	1.00	7.9	13.9	66.9	11.4	100.0
	Male	0.84	9.7	1.6	69.5	19.2	100.0
Niger	Female	1.15	19.4	28.3	43.4	8.9	100.0
	Male	1.06	3.0	1.1	85.6	10.3	100.0
Nigeria	Female	1.03	23.1	26.7	37.4	12.8	100.0
	Male	1.03	8.9	1.7	75.1	14.3	100.0
Rwanda	Female	1.01	7.2	26.4	51.6	14.7	100.0
	Male	1.03	5.1	2.1	80.9	12.0	100.0
Senegal	Female	0.99	5.6	11.7	74.0	8.7	100.0
	Male	1.04	5.0	0.3	86.7	8.0	100.0
Zambia	Female	0.94	15.2	19.7	53.5	11.7	100.0
	Male	0.96	4.9	0.7	80.3	14.1	100.0
North Africa							
Egypt	Female	0.47	23.7	8.7	32.5	35.2	100.0
	Male	0.77	1.9	0.2	79.3	18.7	100.0
Morocco	Female	0.48	19.0	10.2	37.8	33.0	100.0
	Male	0.77	2.5	0.2	79.7	17.6	100.0
Asia/Near East							
Bangladesh	Female	0.98	10.4	32.6	45.4	11.5	100.0
	Male	0.80	0.3	0.7	87.4	11.7	100.0
Indonesia	Female	0.44	25.2	11.0	35.1	28.8	100.0
	Male	0.65	1.6	0.4	78.3	19.7	100.0
Pakistan	Female	0.99	10.5	19.7	55.4	14.5	100.0
	Male	0.90	2.2	0.4	82.1	15.3	100.0
Philippines	Female	0.51	9.0	8.8	49.7	32.4	100.0
	Male	0.75	1.8	0.6	79.3	18.3	100.0
Turkey	Female	0.41	31.9	6.4	26.8	34.9	100.0
	Male	0.56	1.5	0.1	67.4	31.1	100.0
Latin America/Caribbean							
Bolivia	Female	0.75	19.4	22.4	35.7	22.6	100.0
	Male	0.87	5.5	1.6	75.4	17.5	100.0
Brazil	Female	0.70	16.7	16.1	44.2	23.0	100.0
	Male	0.75	4.2	0.5	74.1	21.2	100.0
Colombia	Female	0.54	12.2	13.9	43.0	30.9	100.0
	Male	0.63	4.8	0.6	73.2	21.4	100.0
Dominican Republic	Female	0.59	10.0	15.7	50.4	23.9	100.0
	Male	0.67	7.8	1.2	70.4	20.6	100.0
Paraguay	Female	0.64	11.8	13.0	46.9	28.4	100.0
	Male	0.83	4.3	0.7	76.1	18.9	100.0
Peru	Female	0.56	7.3	14.4	50.9	27.4	100.0
	Male	0.69	2.3	0.7	78.9	18.1	100.0

By contrast, the different types of households are all fairly well represented among female-headed households in most countries. With the exception of Egypt, Ghana, and Turkey, the category most typical among male-headed households, i.e., more than one adult with children, also accounts for the largest share of female-headed households in all other countries—less than half in most countries except Namibia and Senegal. In the latter two countries, two-thirds to three-fourths of all female-headed households fall in this category. Notably, the category "one adult with children" is the second largest category among female-headed households in all African countries except Cameroon, and in the two Asian countries of Bangladesh and Pakistan, and accounts for more than one-fourth of female-headed households in eight of these countries. By contrast, in all the Latin American and Caribbean countries, and in Indonesia, Morocco, and the Philippines, the second largest category is "two or more adults with no children." The "one adult with children" category ranks third or fourth out of the four possible rankings in all the Latin American and Caribbean countries and in Indonesia, Morocco and Philippines.

The distribution of female-headed households across the different types of households differs in Egypt, Ghana, and Turkey from the distribution found in most countries. Among female-headed households in Ghana, 45 percent consist of one adult and children and 28 percent consist of children with multiple adults. The next most important category accounting for 20 percent of all female-headed households is that of the single adult. In Egypt and Turkey, the most important category among female-headed households are households that consist of multiple adults with no children. In Egypt, the next most common type of female-headed household is that of multiple adults with children, but in Turkey, the next most important category is that of single adult.

Comparing the proportion of male- and female-headed households in each category, the following can be concluded: a) with the exception of Ghana and Namibia, a higher proportion of female- than male-headed households are comprised of only one adult; b) among female-headed households, the category "one adult with children" is significant in all countries, accounting for between 6 percent and 45 percent of female-headed households, but it does not account for more than 5 percent of male-headed households in any country; c) while the category "two or more adults with children" is important among female-headed households, it is more important among male-headed households; and finally, d) the category "two or more adults" accounts for a larger proportion of male- than female-headed households in most of the sub-Saharan African countries and a smaller proportion of male- than female-headed households in the Latin American and Caribbean countries. Thus, there is much more diversity among female-headed households than there is among male-headed households in terms of composition. Again, far more female-headed households fall in the at-risk category of one adult living alone with children.

API Levels of Households

Finally, in Table 3.5, the distribution of female- and male-headed households is compared across API categories to determine whether more female- than male-headed households are concentrated at either end of the poverty-wealth spectrum. No clear picture emerges. The HIGH category of the API accounts in the majority of countries for a higher proportion of male- than female-headed households. The MEDIUM-HIGH category on the other hand accounts for a higher share of male- than female-headed households in only 12 of the possible 23 countries. At the other extreme, the LOW API category accounts for a larger proportion of female- than male-headed households in 14 countries; and the MEDIUM category, which represents most of the male- and female-headed households, accounts for a higher proportion of female- than male-headed households in 13 countries.

Since Table 3.5 does not definitively reveal the economic status of female- versus male-headed households, the API categories can be combined into just two categories to help discern economic differences. This is done by adding together the proportion of households in the HIGH and the MEDIUM-HIGH categories of the API to make up the "rich" category of households, and adding the proportion of households in the LOW and MEDIUM API categories to make up the "poor" category of households.

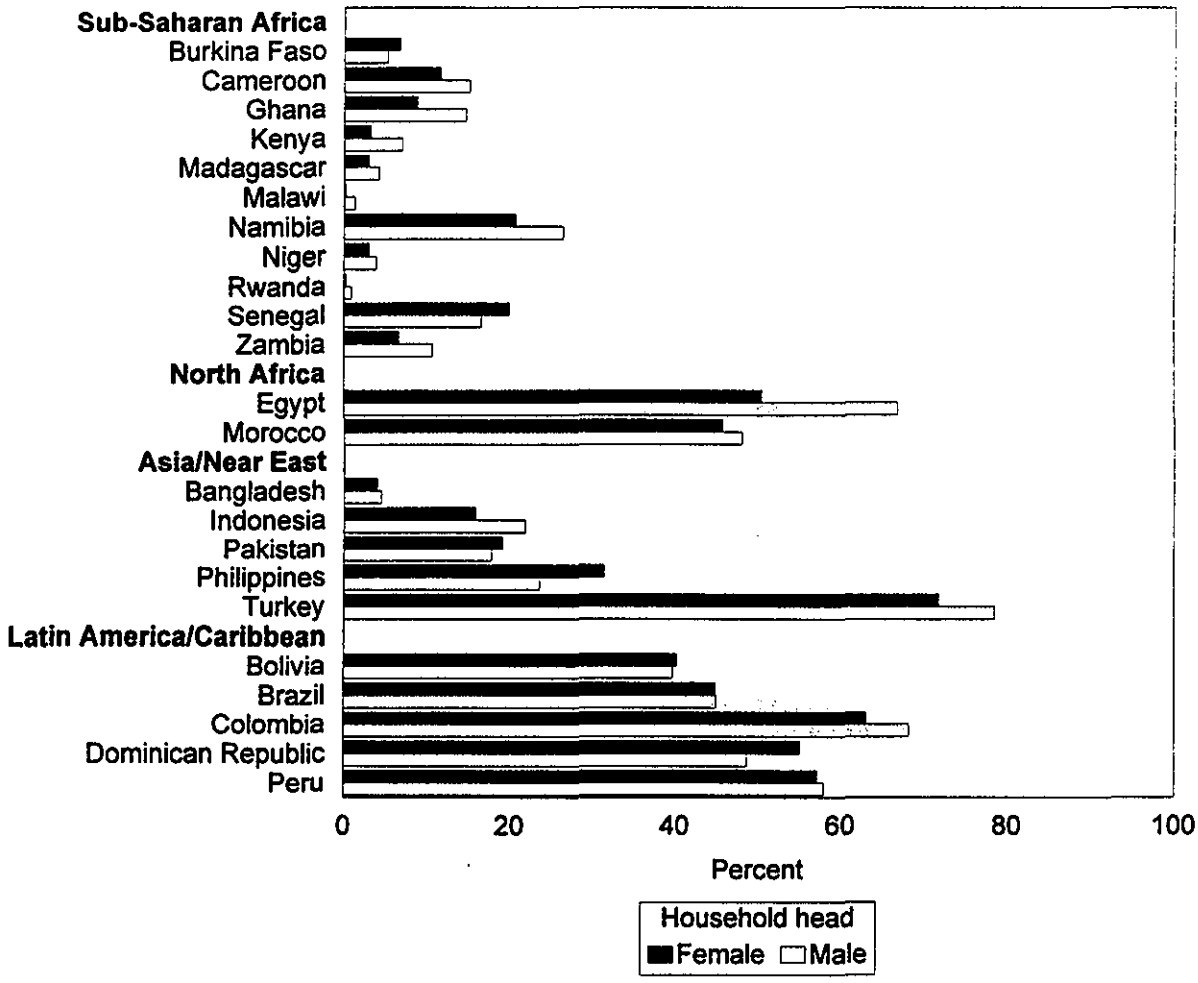
The proportion of "rich" households among female- and male-headed households is plotted in Figure 3.3. Clearly in the majority of countries, a higher proportion of male-headed households are "rich," while a higher proportion of female-headed households are "poor." The only countries where "rich" households comprise a higher proportion of female- than male-headed households are Burkina Faso, the Dominican Republic, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Senegal. Also, in three of the remaining four Latin American countries, male- and female-headed households do not appear to differ by economic status. Overall, this comparison suggests that more female- than male-headed households are eco-

Table 3.5 Sex of household head and API level

Percent distribution of female- and male-headed households by Amenities and Possessions Index (API) level, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1990-1994

Country	Sex of household head	API level				Total households
		High	Medium-High	Medium	Low	
Sub-Saharan Africa						
Burkina Faso	*Female*	0.3	6.4	91.5	1.8	329
	Male	0.4	4.8	91.9	3.0	4,747
Cameroon	Female	0.9	10.7	80.9	7.6	628
	Male	2.3	12.8	79.0	5.9	2,885
Ghana	Female	0.4	8.4	87.3	3.9	2,158
	Male	1.3	13.4	79.4	6.0	3,655
Kenya	Female	0.5	2.7	87.0	9.8	2,554
	Male	2.5	4.5	84.4	8.6	5,268
Madagascar	Female	0.2	2.7	57.6	39.5	1,285
	Male	0.4	3.8	62.3	33.4	4,630
Malawi	Female	0.0	0.2	93.4	6.3	1,297
	Male	0.6	0.7	94.9	3.8	3,993
Namibia	Female	5.8	14.9	72.3	7.0	1,245
	Male	13.4	13.1	66.8	6.7	2,810
Niger	Female	0.1	2.9	95.8	1.1	498
	Male	0.2	3.7	94.5	1.6	4,703
Rwanda	Female	0.0	0.2	89.1	10.6	1,293
	Male	0.2	0.7	95.1	3.9	4,928
Senegal	Female	1.4	18.6	79.2	0.7	554
	Male	1.9	14.7	82.4	1.0	2,938
Zambia	Female	0.6	6.0	77.7	15.7	996
	Male	2.2	8.5	77.4	11.9	5,169
North Africa						
Egypt	Female	1.5	49.0	49.3	0.2	1,268
	Male	4.8	62.1	33.0	0.0	9,480
Morocco	Female	3.8	41.9	49.7	4.5	1,068
	Male	7.6	40.5	48.8	3.0	5,464
Asia/Near East						
Bangladesh	Female	1.8	2.2	94.8	1.1	802
	Male	1.5	3.0	94.7	0.8	8,359
Indonesia	Female	1.5	14.4	78.0	6.1	3,475
	Male	1.6	20.3	72.7	5.4	23,232
Pakistan	Female	0.8	18.3	78.7	2.2	511
	Male	1.4	16.4	77.5	4.6	6,612
Philippines	Female	3.9	27.5	65.8	2.7	1,811
	Male	3.1	20.5	71.2	5.2	11,073
Turkey	Female	3.8	68.0	28.2	0.0	820
	Male	11.9	66.6	21.3	0.1	7,629
Latin America/Caribbean						
Bolivia	Female	14.6	25.6	55.0	4.9	1,699
	Male	12.8	26.9	55.5	4.7	7,256
Brazil	Female	4.8	40.1	51.2	4.0	1,277
	Male	7.7	37.3	51.9	3.0	4,762
Colombia	Female	5.8	57.3	36.4	0.4	1,524
	Male	11.3	56.9	31.3	0.5	5,200
Dominican Republic	Female	4.4	50.7	43.8	1.1	1,749
	Male	6.9	41.8	48.7	2.6	5,301
Peru	Female	7.6	49.6	38.0	4.9	2,027
	Male	11.1	46.9	38.3	3.7	11,254

Figure 3.3 Percent of female-headed households and male-headed households with HIGH and MEDIUM-HIGH API values, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1990-1994



nomically disadvantaged, especially outside of Latin America and the Caribbean.

3.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE HOUSEHOLD HEADS

This final section examines whether female heads of household are distinguishable from women who are not household heads. Women 15 years and over who are household heads are compared with women 15 years and over who are not household heads on the basis of age, education, marital status, number of living children, whether they have a child less than five years of age, and employment status. While age and education data are available for all women age 15 or over, marital status, parity and employment data are available in most countries only for women age 15-49. The restriction of information on marital status to ages below 50 greatly limits the usefulness of these data for studying widowhood as a possible cause for the existence of female-headed households.

The age distribution of female household heads differs in a fairly consistent way from the age distribution of women who are not household heads (Table 3.6). In all countries except Bangladesh, women over the age of 50 account for the highest proportion of household heads; excluding Bangladesh, the share of this age group ranges from a low of 37 percent in Ghana to almost 70 percent in Turkey. By contrast, in most countries women age 50 and over account for no more than 25 percent of nonhousehold heads. Also, the share of women age 40-49 is greater among heads of house-

Table 3.6 Age and education of women by household headship status

Percent distribution of women ages 15 years and over according to household headship by age and education, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1990-1994

Country	Woman is head	Age in years				Level of education			Total women	
		15-29	30-39	40-49	50 or more	None	Primary	Secondary and higher	Percent	Number
Sub-Saharan Africa										
Burkina Faso	Yes	19.1	19.1	15.5	46.3	80.4	9.7	9.8	100.0	332
	No	44.7	20.1	11.5	23.7	88.3	7.2	4.5	100.0	8,928
Cameroon	Yes	12.8	17.7	15.9	53.6	64.8	20.6	14.6	100.0	625
	No	48.4	20.5	11.3	19.8	54.4	27.5	18.2	100.0	4,827
Ghana	Yes	26.2	23.8	13.4	36.6	46.1	46.0	7.9	100.0	2,158
	No	51.1	22.2	12.6	14.2	46.5	44.8	8.6	100.0	4,026
Kenya	Yes	20.0	22.0	16.6	41.4	49.2	38.2	12.6	100.0	2,541
	No	57.2	18.0	9.3	15.6	26.3	53.4	20.2	100.0	7,489
Madagascar	Yes	14.2	20.5	17.9	47.4	44.2	43.1	12.7	100.0	1,241
	No	54.4	21.5	10.3	13.8	26.1	50.9	23.0	100.0	6,834
Malawi	Yes	18.1	17.5	18.8	45.6	63.8	33.8	2.4	100.0	1,296
	No	51.6	19.2	12.2	17.0	50.1	46.6	3.3	100.0	5,165
Namibia	Yes	9.7	17.4	16.8	56.1	43.0	34.4	22.6	100.0	1,223
	No	53.7	18.0	11.5	16.8	21.7	46.0	32.3	100.0	5,959
Niger	Yes	14.3	14.5	11.8	59.4	96.2	2.3	1.5	100.0	516
	No	49.3	21.5	10.9	18.3	91.1	6.2	2.6	100.0	8,159
Nigeria	Yes	12.8	14.6	17.3	55.3	72.8	16.7	10.5	100.0	1,268
	No	47.1	20.7	12.3	19.9	64.1	20.7	15.2	100.0	11,591
Rwanda	Yes	7.7	16.5	19.0	56.7	74.8	22.8	2.4	100.0	1,272
	No	53.0	22.8	11.5	12.7	42.5	50.8	6.7	100.0	6,913
Senegal	Yes	10.8	19.7	19.5	49.9	86.8	7.8	5.4	100.0	553
	No	47.2	20.8	11.5	20.4	78.7	13.8	7.5	100.0	8,153
Zambia	Yes	13.7	20.6	18.0	47.7	46.3	36.9	16.8	100.0	996
	No	59.0	18.3	10.0	12.8	23.1	55.9	21.0	100.0	8,088
North Africa										
Egypt	Yes	1.3	12.9	23.7	62.1	65.3	26.7	8.0	100.0	1,268
	No	47.6	21.7	14.1	16.7	45.7	20.7	33.6	100.0	16,414
Morocco	Yes	5.5	17.2	17.9	59.4	87.7	6.6	5.7	100.0	1,061
	No	48.2	21.7	11.3	18.9	69.2	14.2	16.5	100.0	11,426
Asia/Near East										
Bangladesh	Yes	22.8	31.5	18.4	27.3	67.4	20.6	12.1	100.0	801
	No	52.1	18.7	10.9	18.3	58.5	24.4	17.0	100.0	13,536
Indonesia	Yes	7.2	11.1	19.4	62.2	54.8	33.9	11.3	100.0	3,486
	No	48.1	21.7	13.4	16.9	23.4	50.4	26.3	100.0	37,123
Pakistan	Yes	10.1	20.2	19.3	50.4	83.7	9.6	6.8	100.0	511
	No	48.8	18.4	11.8	21.0	75.6	9.3	15.1	100.0	12,426
Philippines	Yes	5.8	13.9	17.9	62.4	9.6	50.0	40.4	100.0	1,815
	No	46.7	21.8	13.7	17.7	3.9	35.8	60.3	100.0	19,081
Turkey	Yes	4.2	10.4	16.5	68.9	54.4	34.1	11.5	100.0	819
	No	45.0	19.6	12.9	22.6	32.2	47.9	19.9	100.0	12,518
Latin America/Caribbean										
Bolivia	Yes	12.4	16.4	20.0	51.3	40.2	32.4	27.3	100.0	1,702
	No	47.3	21.2	13.6	17.9	20.3	35.2	44.5	100.0	10,492
Brazil	Yes	6.7	14.4	18.2	60.7	52.5	38.6	8.8	100.0	1,266
	No	48.2	18.7	13.3	19.8	26.8	57.1	16.1	100.0	7,784
Colombia	Yes	9.6	18.4	19.6	52.4	17.3	51.9	30.9	100.0	1,526
	No	50.8	20.6	12.2	16.3	7.5	43.2	49.3	100.0	9,254
Dominican Republic	Yes	11.5	19.5	18.1	50.9	23.9	56.4	19.7	100.0	1,731
	No	55.9	19.9	10.2	14.0	10.6	51.1	38.4	100.0	8,749
Paraguay	Yes	7.4	11.2	14.8	66.6	15.0	67.1	17.9	100.0	948
	No	47.1	20.7	13.4	18.8	6.1	62.1	31.7	100.0	7,489
Peru	Yes	8.1	16.2	20.9	54.8	21.2	40.4	38.4	100.0	2,034
	No	48.4	20.4	13.0	18.1	10.3	30.6	59.1	100.0	20,421

Note: In Madagascar, missing observations account for 2.8 percent and in Namibia for 2.5 percent of total number of responses.

hold than among nonheads, whereas, the share of those age 15-29 and 30-39 is less in every country. Thus, household heads are much more likely than nonhousehold heads to be over 40 years of age.

In most countries a higher proportion of household heads have no education and a lower proportion have secondary and higher education than nonhousehold heads. The only exceptions are Burkina Faso, where nonhousehold heads are more likely to have no education and less likely to have secondary or higher education, and Ghana, where there is little difference between household heads and nonhouseholds heads in terms of education. In addition, in almost all sub-Saharan African countries, again with the exception of Burkina Faso and Ghana, women who are household heads are less likely than nonhousehold heads to have even primary education. This is also true of several Asian and two Latin American countries (Bolivia and Brazil). The conclusion is obvious: household heads are less likely to be educated, and if educated, they have on average less education than women who are nonhousehold heads.

In discussing distributions of women by marital status (Table 3.7), note that the data for Bangladesh, Egypt, Pakistan, and Turkey are restricted to ever-married women only. Consequently, the data for these countries are not strictly comparable with those for other countries where never-married women are included.

Despite the fact that the data are restricted to women 15-49, widows account for 10-50 percent of household heads in all countries except Ghana, Namibia, and Senegal where their share is less than 10 percent. By contrast, widows do not account for more than about 1 percent of nonhousehold heads in any country.

These data reveal that polygyny is not strongly associated with female household headship. In most of the 14 countries where polygyny is prevalent, the share of women in polygynous unions among household heads is *smaller* than the share of women who are in monogamous unions. Further, women in polygynous unions are better represented among household heads than among nonhousehold heads in only half of the possible countries.

In the countries where polygyny is not practiced, married women are better represented among nonhousehold heads than among household heads, as are never-married women. However, in seven countries, the share of never-married women among household heads is 10-15 percent and in four countries—Bolivia, Namibia, Paraguay, and the Philippines—their share is between 20 and 40 percent. Most of these never-married women head households which contain other adults; however, in Bolivia, Namibia and Paraguay, about one-fourth head households that have children and no other adults. Bolivia is the only one of these countries where almost one-third of these women head single adult households.

Since nonhousehold heads are more likely than household heads to be never-married, it is not surprising that in every country, women with no children account for a larger proportion of nonhousehold heads than of household heads. In most countries there is little difference in the share of women with one to two children among household heads and nonhouseholds heads. However, women with three to five children and with six or more children account for a higher proportion of household heads than nonhousehold heads in almost all countries. Thus, in almost all countries, household heads account for a higher share of women with higher parity, perhaps because they are older, than nonhousehold heads. Also, perhaps because they are older, household heads in most countries are less likely to have a very young child. Only in Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Namibia, and Rwanda (countries where female household headship is high) do a higher proportion of household heads have young children than nonhousehold heads.

Finally, in all countries, household heads are more likely to be currently employed than nonhousehold heads. In 14 countries, the difference in the percent of household heads and nonhousehold heads employed is 20 percentage points or more; in another four countries, the difference is 10-20 percentage points.

In conclusion, household heads are more likely than nonhousehold heads to be older, to be less educated, to be widowed, to have higher parity, and to be currently employed.

Table 3.7 Household headship status of women by selected demographic characteristics

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who are usual residents by household headship status, current marital status, number of children, having a child less than six years of age, and current employment status, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1990-1994

Country	Woman is head	Current marital status: Married: Nonpolygynous	Married: Polygynous	Widowed	Divorced/ separated	Never married	Total	Number of living children: 0	1-2	3-5	6 or more	Total	Has a child <6 years old	Currently employed	Total number of women
Sub-Saharan Africa															
Burkina Faso	Yes	32.6	27.9	24.6	10.2	4.7	100.0	11.1	30.7	30.0	28.2	100.0	50.7	76.9	168
	No	41.1	43.5	0.9	0.8	13.7	100.0	23.7	29.3	23.2	23.8	100.0	64.6	58.6	5,967
Cameroon	Yes	24.5	17.1	23.3	22.9	12.2	100.0	15.9	29.0	23.6	31.5	100.0	39.8	79.5	258
	No	47.4	30.4	0.9	3.4	17.9	100.0	25.9	29.0	20.6	24.4	100.0	56.4	57.2	3,308
Ghana	Yes	41.1	24.5	5.3	20.9	8.2	100.0	11.9	41.3	25.9	20.9	100.0	60.3	85.4	1,323
	No	54.9	17.5	0.3	3.4	23.9	100.0	29.4	28.0	23.6	19.0	100.0	56.5	70.3	3,149
Kenya	Yes	48.5	14.7	13.3	12.3	11.2	100.0	7.0	25.4	26.2	41.3	100.0	56.6	66.5	1,393
	No	50.7	11.1	0.7	3.4	34.2	100.0	33.7	24.8	18.3	23.2	100.0	52.0	45.1	5,795
Madagascar	Yes	17.6	3.4	17.2	46.6	15.3	100.0	15.4	27.0	25.1	32.5	100.0	46.7	87.8	644
	No	62.2	2.0	0.7	6.7	28.4	100.0	31.9	27.9	18.3	22.0	100.0	54.1	76.3	5,360
Malawi	Yes	21.0	22.3	12.7	40.2	3.8	100.0	7.4	30.7	29.4	32.5	100.0	57.6	33.9	688
	No	64.1	13.6	0.6	4.7	17.0	100.0	27.7	31.4	20.2	20.7	100.0	56.7	24.8	3,991
Namibia	Yes	29.3	10.2	5.3	16.8	38.5	100.0	8.2	30.2	27.5	34.0	100.0	46.2	63.2	509
	No	32.1	10.3	0.9	4.4	52.2	100.0	35.8	31.3	17.6	15.3	100.0	44.3	30.0	4,464
Niger	Yes	39.1	22.1	17.6	18.8	2.3	100.0	11.0	33.4	22.0	33.6	100.0	49.1	50.7	198
	No	54.8	31.7	0.6	2.2	10.6	100.0	22.4	30.8	25.7	21.1	100.0	61.5	43.0	6,033
Nigeria	Yes	22.9	16.4	30.1	14.8	15.8	100.0	18.3	17.8	24.3	39.6	100.0	40.7	85.4	504
	No	47.7	33.2	0.7	1.1	17.2	100.0	26.3	29.0	23.4	21.3	100.0	56.9	59.7	8,113
Rwanda	Yes	4.2	22.6	43.2	24.0	6.1	100.0	6.8	21.7	29.3	42.2	100.0	58.7	98.1	544
	No	54.7	7.0	0.4	4.3	33.6	100.0	36.7	23.7	18.2	21.4	100.0	55.3	93.1	5,741
Senegal	Yes	25.5	50.6	7.2	12.4	4.4	100.0	8.0	18.3	31.5	42.2	100.0	53.8	62.5	251
	No	37.1	32.6	0.8	3.0	26.4	100.0	30.9	24.6	20.0	24.6	100.0	55.3	44.0	5,788
Zambia	Yes	8.4	8.0	19.8	52.8	11.0	100.0	9.6	27.8	26.2	36.4	100.0	44.4	79.8	456
	No	55.3	11.3	1.1	5.9	26.6	100.0	31.0	29.1	17.2	22.7	100.0	54.9	46.2	6,195
North Africa															
Egypt[1]	Yes	8.8	NA	80.8	10.4	NA	100.0	4.5	27.9	37.1	30.5	100.0	17.6	41.1	451
	No	96.8	NA	1.5	1.7	NA	100.0	9.2	29.5	33.6	27.7	100.0	63.4	21.3	9,040
Morocco	Yes	31.3	7.0	33.3	20.3	8.3	100.0	17.5	18.3	30.0	34.3	100.0	28.8	36.0	400
	No	53.5	2.7	0.7	2.6	40.5	100.0	48.1	17.1	14.8	20.0	100.0	39.0	22.5	8,671
Asia/Near East															
Bangladesh[1]	Yes	55.6	NA	35.9	8.5	NA	100.0	2.4	37.8	35.1	24.8	100.0	44.7	36.4	550
	No	95.3	NA	2.1	2.5	NA	100.0	11.3	38.2	29.4	21.1	100.0	58.9	15.1	8,372
Indonesia	Yes	18.3	NA	53.0	28.7	NA	100.0	8.6	32.8	34.6	24.1	100.0	19.8	64.6	1,120
	No	95.9	NA	1.2	2.9	NA	100.0	10.4	44.0	28.0	17.5	100.0	53.1	42.7	21,712
Pakistan[1]	Yes	69.9	0.9	27.1	2.1	NA	100.0	6.6	20.9	30.0	42.5	100.0	56.0	23.2	241
	No	93.2	4.2	1.4	1.2	NA	100.0	12.6	25.7	28.0	33.7	100.0	66.4	16.6	6,128
Philippines	Yes	34.2	NA	28.4	15.4	22.0	100.0	23.2	25.0	26.6	25.2	100.0	29.0	65.7	634
	No	61.1	NA	0.6	1.3	37.0	100.0	40.6	22.4	20.5	16.5	100.0	40.4	41.0	14,036
Turkey[1]	Yes	32.9	NA	49.5	17.6	NA	100.0	2.7	34.6	43.2	19.5	100.0	19.3	41.6	210
	No	98.4	NA	0.6	0.9	NA	100.0	9.6	45.1	29.9	15.3	100.0	47.0	33.8	5,948
Latin America/ Caribbean															
Bolivia	Yes	28.4	NA	19.7	32.3	19.6	100.0	14.2	33.3	28.1	24.3	100.0	38.7	82.5	756
	No	65.8	NA	0.3	2.8	31.1	100.0	32.2	28.6	22.3	17.0	100.0	49.3	55.7	7,591
Brazil	Yes	21.7	NA	21.4	43.2	13.6	100.0	11.4	26.6	29.7	32.2	100.0	33.5	67.5	479
	No	60.0	NA	0.2	4.3	35.5	100.0	39.6	25.0	18.5	16.9	100.0	38.4	45.2	5,581
Colombia	Yes	21.9	NA	12.5	48.7	16.9	100.0	11.9	36.9	30.3	20.9	100.0	31.8	64.6	706
	No	55.7	NA	0.7	5.4	38.3	100.0	40.2	31.9	17.4	10.5	100.0	36.3	36.5	7,441
Dominican Republic	Yes	36.2	NA	7.8	51.2	4.8	100.0	8.2	32.8	37.3	21.7	100.0	30.6	56.6	736
	No	58.5	NA	0.2	9.4	31.9	100.0	39.4	27.3	21.9	11.4	100.0	37.2	40.0	6,265
Paraguay	Yes	14.1	NA	12.3	44.0	29.6	100.0	12.4	38.1	22.9	26.7	100.0	39.4	74.0	274
	No	63.9	NA	0.2	3.0	32.9	100.0	33.9	30.2	18.8	17.1	100.0	46.9	39.6	5,452
Peru	Yes	18.8	NA	19.9	45.7	15.6	100.0	13.3	29.2	31.3	26.2	100.0	30.8	78.6	814
	No	57.1	NA	0.5	3.1	39.3	100.0	39.5	27.5	19.0	14.0	100.0	39.7	50.6	14,605

[1] Ever-married sample only
NA = Not applicable