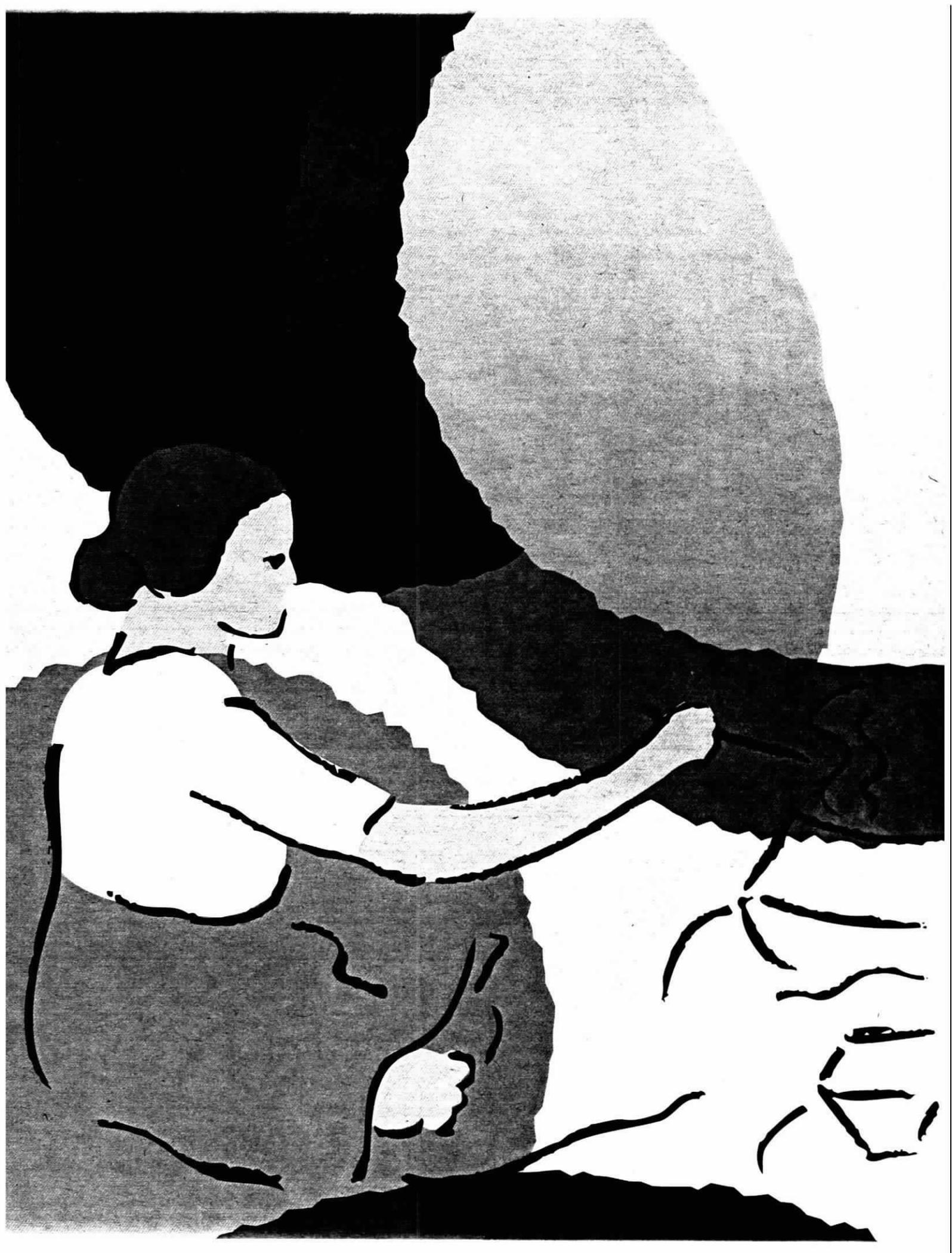


HOME LIFE



A WOMAN'S HOME In the majority of households, women bear most of the responsibility for cooking, cleaning, and childrearing. Typically, however, women have little in the way of appliances or other amenities to assist them at home.

In 16 sub-Saharan countries, at least 70 percent of households have no electricity, an important indicator of a woman's access to labor-saving and health-enhancing possessions. *The same women who take care of some of the largest families in the world are also the least likely to have electricity in their homes.* In eight of the sub-Saharan countries, more than 90 percent of households are without electricity. These countries also have some of the highest fertility rates, with women having an average of at least six children in their lifetimes.

Outside of sub-Saharan Africa, more women have electricity at home. In 13 out of 17 countries, more than 50 percent of households have electricity. Women are most likely to have electricity in their households in Egypt, Jordan, and Trinidad and Tobago. While the vast majority of households in Trinidad and Tobago, for example, have electricity (93 percent), more than 75 percent of households in Sri Lanka are without electricity.

The type of flooring in a house can reflect overall housing quality. Women living in the sub-Saharan countries surveyed are most likely to have dirt floors in their houses. In 10 sub-Saharan countries, more than 60 percent of households have dirt flooring. Zimbabwe is a notable exception, where dirt floors are relatively rare.

Outside of sub-Saharan Africa, dirt floors are less common. Women in Guatemala and El Salvador are most likely to have dirt floors in their homes: At least 44 percent of houses have dirt floors in these countries.

Access to piped water can affect the entire family's health and well-being. Women with access to piped water might spend less time fetching and carrying water. The water may also be safer than sources such as rivers or lakes. Where safer water is available, food is less likely to be contaminated and the family is at less risk of illness. In 12 countries, at least 70 percent of households have no access to piped water.

The type of toilet facilities used by a household also influences the family's well-being and risk of illness. Overall, women tend to be more likely to have access to some type of toilet facility than electricity or piped water. In only two countries do more than 70 percent of households have no access to toilet facilities.



HOUSEHOLD ENVIRONMENT

	Percentage of households without electricity in dwelling	Percentage of households with dirt floors	Percentage of households without access to piped water	Percentage of households without access to toilet facilities
<i>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</i>				
<i>Botswana 1988**</i>	89	37	12	41
<i>Burkina Faso 1993</i>	94	70	83	71
<i>Burundi 1987**</i>	*	95	87	6
<i>Cameroon 1991</i>	71	58	66	4
<i>Ghana 1988**</i>	74	31	69	25
<i>Kenya 1993</i>	89	69	67	17
<i>Liberia 1986**</i>	*	*	63	42
<i>Madagascar 1992</i>	91	53	83	63
<i>Malawi 1992</i>	97	87	75	28
<i>Mali 1987**</i>	95	80	98	27
<i>Namibia 1992</i>	73	53	43	58
<i>Niger 1992</i>	95	87	85	84
<i>Nigeria 1990**</i>	73	40	75	29
<i>Rwanda 1992</i>	98	89	78	8
<i>Senegal 1992/93</i>	74	42	53	40
<i>Sudan 1989/90**</i>	69	86	47	37
<i>Tanzania 1991/92</i>	92	80	67	14
<i>Togo 1988**</i>	*	25	67	56
<i>Uganda 1988/89**</i>	94	86	92	17
<i>Zambia 1992</i>	81	53	54	32
<i>Zimbabwe 1988/89**</i>	*	18	56	35
<i>ASIA/NEAR EAST</i>				
<i>Egypt 1992</i>	7	32	20	9
<i>Indonesia 1991</i>	51	31	85	34
<i>Jordan 1990/91**</i>	3	*	3	1
<i>Morocco 1992</i>	51	29	45	37
<i>Pakistan 1990/91**</i>	39	*	65	52
<i>Philippines 1993</i>	34	7	63	13
<i>Sri Lanka 1987**</i>	77	41	82	18
<i>Thailand 1987**</i>	24	4	83	33
<i>Tunisia 1988**</i>	*	*	35	25
<i>Yemen 1991/92</i>	*	*	*	45
<i>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</i>				
<i>Bolivia 1989**</i>	*	*	34	*
<i>Brazil 1986**</i>	*	*	25	14
<i>Colombia 1990**</i>	9	10	11	12
<i>Dominican Republic 1991</i>	22	11	33	11
<i>Ecuador 1987**</i>	21	12	28	17
<i>El Salvador 1985**</i>	38	44	39	*
<i>Guatemala 1987**</i>	52	55	39	31
<i>Mexico 1987**</i>	16	20	22	24
<i>Paraguay 1990**</i>	42	32	64	1
<i>Peru 1991/92</i>	30	37	28	25
<i>Trinidad & Tobago 1987**</i>	7	0	12	0

*Data not collected in survey

**Based on households with eligible respondents

EARNING MONEY For some women, paid employment means not just participation in the cash economy, but greater autonomy within and outside the home. For many women, however, earning money is also a necessity.

In the sub-Saharan region, the countries where women are most likely to work for cash also have some of the most difficult living conditions. In 14 sub-Saharan countries, more than 25 percent of women report working for cash. The countries where cash employment among women is most common have fertility rates of six or more children per woman.

Substantial numbers of women in the Latin American and Caribbean countries also earn money. At least 20 percent of women in all of the countries surveyed reported paid employment.

Women surveyed in the Asian and Near East countries, where cultural traditions may be less supportive of women working, were least likely to report paid employment. Fewer than 20 percent of women reported working for pay in all but two of the countries surveyed in these regions.



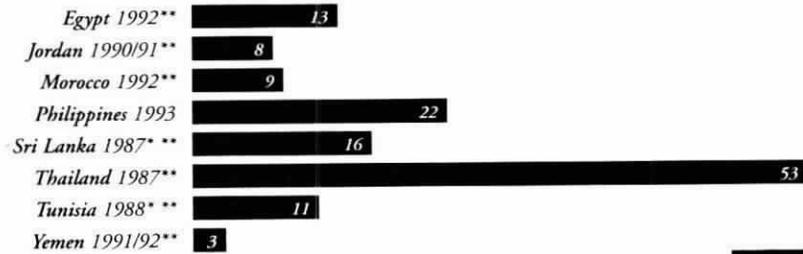
WORK IN THE CASH ECONOMY

Percentage of women 15 to 49 working for cash

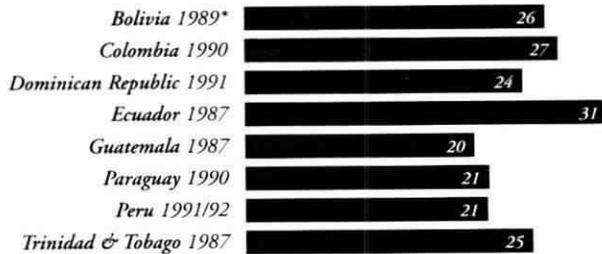
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA



ASIA/NEAR EAST



LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN



0 35 70

*Work for cash other than on family farm or other family business

**Ever-married women

Note: Women 15 to 44 in Guatemala

WOMEN'S ACCESS TO THE MASS MEDIA The mass media can give women, even those in the most distant households, access to new ideas and information from the outside world. In most countries, the mass media have been used to entertain, enlighten and effect behavior change, conveying information on topics ranging from health and family planning to agriculture.

For the majority of women in sub-Saharan Africa, radio is more important than television or newspapers as a source of information and entertainment. *In 15 out of 20 countries surveyed in sub-Saharan Africa, more than 40 percent of women listen to the radio regularly.* Substantially fewer women in the region read newspapers or watch television. Only in Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe do 40 percent or more women report reading newspapers regularly.

Women in the Asian and Near East countries surveyed are much more likely to watch television regularly than those in sub-Saharan Africa. *More than 60 percent of women in six out of the 10 countries surveyed in Asia and the Near East report regularly watching television.* Substantial numbers of women in these countries also listen to the radio and read newspapers. In the Philippines, 90 percent of women listen to the radio and 73 percent read newspapers weekly.

In the Latin American and Caribbean countries surveyed, women are also likely to get information from the mass media. More than half of women report either reading a newspaper or watching television in nine of the 11 countries surveyed. *Among all of the countries surveyed, women in Latin America and the Caribbean were most likely to report reading a newspaper weekly.*



EXPOSURE TO MEDIA

Percentage of women 15 to 49 with access to the mass media

	Read newspaper weekly	Watch television weekly	Listen to radio weekly
<i>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</i>			
<i>Botswana 1988</i>	*	*	77
<i>Burkina Faso 1993</i>	8	11	42
<i>Burundi 1987</i>	*	*	30
<i>Cameroon 1991</i>	*	34	44
<i>Ghana 1988</i>	*	*	49
<i>Kenya 1993</i>	31	15	65
<i>Liberia 1986</i>	*	*	70
<i>Madagascar 1992</i>	15	12	39
<i>Malawi 1992</i>	19	*	52
<i>Mali 1987</i>	*	*	49
<i>Namibia 1992</i>	54	25	81
<i>Niger 1992</i>	4	14	38
<i>Nigeria 1990</i>	*	26	53
<i>Senegal 1992/93</i>	13	39	67
<i>Sudan 1989/90**</i>	*	*	68
<i>Tanzania 1991/92</i>	25	3	46
<i>Togo 1988</i>	*	*	31
<i>Uganda 1988/89</i>	*	*	64
<i>Zambia 1992</i>	42	22	57
<i>Zimbabwe 1988/89</i>	40	16	38***
<i>ASIA/NEAR EAST</i>			
<i>Egypt 1992**</i>	25	82***	67***
<i>Indonesia 1991**</i>	27	61	63
<i>Jordan 1990/91**</i>	11***	49***	39***
<i>Morocco 1992**</i>	22	65	76
<i>Pakistan 1990/91**</i>	14	30	27
<i>Philippines 1993</i>	73	72	90
<i>Sri Lanka 1987**</i>	59	30	77***
<i>Thailand 1987**</i>	40	63	46***
<i>Tunisia 1988**</i>	20	83	50
<i>Yemen 1991/92**</i>	8	37***	34***
<i>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</i>			
<i>Bolivia 1989</i>	45	53***	74***
<i>Brazil 1986</i>	45	75***	78***
<i>Colombia 1990</i>	54	80	83***
<i>Dominican Republic 1991</i>	16	51	51***
<i>Ecuador 1987</i>	75	69	90
<i>El Salvador 1985</i>	61	*	*
<i>Guatemala 1987</i>	30	31***	59
<i>Mexico 1987</i>	21	*	*
<i>Paraguay 1990</i>	70	77	79**
<i>Peru 1991/92</i>	69	76	90
<i>Trinidad & Tobago 1987</i>	88	66***	70***

*Data not collected in survey
 **Ever-married women

***Daily or regularly
 Note: Women 15 to 44 in Brazil and Guatemala

REGION AND COUNTRY	COLLABORATING INSTITUTIONS	RESPONDENTS	SAMPLE SIZE	MALE/HUSBAND SURVEY
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA				
Botswana 1988	Central Statistics Office Ministry of Finance and Development Planning Family Health Division Ministry of Health	All women 15-49	4,368	
Burkina Faso 1993	Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie	All women 15-49	6,354	1,845 Men 18+
Burundi 1987	Département de la Population Ministère de l'Intérieur	All women 15-49	3,970	542 Husbands
Cameroon 1991	Direction Nationale du Deuxième Recensement Général de la Population et de l'Habitat	All women 15-49	3,871	814 Husbands
Ghana 1988	Ghana Statistical Service	All women 15-49	4,488	943 Husbands
Kenya 1993	National Council for Population and Development Central Bureau of Statistics Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Planning and National Development	All women 15-49	7,540	2,336 Men 20-54
Liberia 1986	Bureau of Statistics Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs	All women 15-49	5,239	
Madagascar 1992	Centre National de Recherches sur l'Environnement Ministère de la Recherche Appliquée au Développement	All women 15-49	6,260	
Malawi 1992	National Statistical Office	All women 15-49	4,849	1,151 Men 20-54
Mali 1987	Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches sur la Population pour le Développement Institut du Sahel	All women 15-49	3,200	970 Men 20-55
Namibia 1992	Ministry of Health and Social Services	All women 15-49	5,421	
Niger 1992	Direction de la Statistique et des Comptes Nationaux Direction Générale du Plan Ministère des Finances et du Plan	All women 15-49	6,503	1,570 Husbands
Nigeria 1990	Federal Office of Statistics	All women 15-49	8,781	
Rwanda 1992	Office National de la Population	All women 15-49	6,551	598 Husbands
Sénégal 1992-93	Direction de la Prévision et de la Statistique Division des Statistiques Démographiques Ministère de l'Economie, des Finances et du Plan	All women 15-49	6,310	1,436 Men 20+
Sudan 1989-90	Department of Statistics Ministry of Economic and National Planning	Ever-married women 15-49	5,860	
Tanzania 1991-92	Bureau of Statistics Planning Commission	All women 15-49	9,238	2,114 Men 15-60

Togo 1988	Unité de Recherche Démographique Direction de la Statistique Direction Générale de la Santé	All women 15-49	3,360	
Uganda 1988-89	Ministry of Health Ministry of Planning and Economic Development Makerere University	All women 15-49	4,730	
Zambia 1992	University of Zambia Central Statistical Office	All women 15-49	7,060	
Zimbabwe 1988-89	Central Statistical Office Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, and Development	All women 15-49	4,201	
ASIA/NEAR EAST				
Egypt 1992	National Population Council	Ever-married women 15-49	9,864	2,466 Husbands
Indonesia 1991	Central Bureau of Statistics National Family Planning Coordinating Board Ministry of Health	Ever-married women 15-49	22,909	
Jordan 1990-91	Department of Statistics Ministry of Health	Ever-married women 15-49	6,461	
Morocco 1992	Service des Etudes et de l'Information Sanitaire Secrétariat Général-DPSI Ministère de la Santé Publique	All women 15-49	9,256	1,336 Men 20+
Pakistan 1990-91	National Institute of Population Studies	Ever-married women 15-49	6,611	1,354 Husbands
Philippines 1993	National Statistics Office	All women 15-49	15,029	
Sri Lanka 1987	Department of Census and Statistics Ministry of Plan Implementation	Ever-married women 15-49	5,865	
Thailand 1987	Institute of Population Studies Chulalongkorn University	Ever-married women 15-49	6,775	
Tunisia 1988	Direction de la Population Office National de la Famille et de la Population Ministère de la Santé Publique	Ever-married women 15-49	4,184	
Yemen 1991-92	Central Statistical Organization Pan Arab Project for Child Development	Ever-married women 15-49	5,687	
LATIN AMERICA /CARIBBEAN				
Bolivia 1989	Instituto Nacional de Estadística	All women 15-49	7,923	
Brazil 1986	Sociedade Civil Bem-Estar Familiar no Brasil	All women 15-44	5,892	
Colombia 1990	PROFAMILIA Asociación Pro-Bienestar de la Familia Colombiana	All women 15-49	8,489	

Dominican Republic 1991	Instituto de Estudios de Población y Desarrollo (PROFAMILIA) Oficina Nacional de Planificación	All women 15-49	7,320
Ecuador 1987	Centro de Estudios de Población y Paternidad Responsable Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Nutricionales y Médico Sociales	All women 15-49	4,713
El Salvador 1985	Asociación Demográfica Salvadoreña	All women 15-49	5,207
Guatemala 1987	Instituto de Nutrición de Centro América y Panamá	All women 15-44	5,160
Mexico 1987	Dirección General de Planificación Familiar Subsecretaría de Servicios de Salud Secretaría de Salud	All women 15-49	9,310
Paraguay 1990	Centro Paraguayo de Estudios de Población	All women 15-49	5,827
Peru 1991-92	Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática Asociación Benéfica PRISMA	All women 15-49	15,882
Trinidad and Tobago 1987	Family Planning Association of Trinidad and Tobago	All women 15-49	3,806
OTHER			
Philippines National Safe Motherhood Survey 1993	National Statistics Office Department of Health	Women 15-49 who reported a pregnancy outcome	8,481

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