



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

# WOMEN'S LIVES AND CHALLENGES: Equality and Empowerment since 2000



MARCH 2014

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Sara K. Head, Sally Zweimueller, Claudia Marchena, and Elliott Hoel of ICF International.

# Women's Lives and Challenges: Equality and Empowerment since 2000

Sara K. Head  
Sally Zweimueller  
Claudia Marchena  
Elliott Hoel

ICF International  
Rockville, Maryland, USA

March 2014

MEASURE DHS assists countries worldwide in the collection and use of data to monitor and evaluate population, health, and nutrition programs. Additional information about the MEASURE DHS project can be obtained by contacting International Health and Development Division, ICF International, 530 Gaither Road, Suite 500, Rockville, MD 20850 (Telephone: 301-407-6500; Fax: 301-407-6501; E-mail: [reports@dhsprogram.com](mailto:reports@dhsprogram.com); Internet: [www.dhsprogram.com](http://www.dhsprogram.com)).

The main objectives of the MEASURE DHS project are:

- to provide decisionmakers in survey countries with information useful for informed policy choices;
- to expand the international population and health database;
- to advance survey methodology; and
- to develop in participating countries the skills and resources necessary to conduct high-quality demographic and health surveys.

This study was carried out with support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through the MEASURE DHS project (#GPO-C-00-00008-00). The views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.

*Recommended citation:*

Head, Sara K., Sally Zweimueller, Claudia Marchena, and Elliott Hoel. 2014. *Women's Lives and Challenges: Equality and Empowerment since 2000*. Rockville, Maryland, USA: ICF International.

# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors would like to express their gratitude to the respondents of the DHS surveys and to a number of DHS colleagues and consultants who made substantial contributions to this report. Sunita Kishor and Laurie Liskin provided guidance, support, and feedback from initial conception through to report completion. J. Alice Nixon Thompson reviewed data, text, and graphics with careful scrutiny and assisted with initial analyses. Toni Jones and Blake Zachary assisted with checking and comparing data. Joy Fishel reviewed tables for clarity and consistency. The GIS team, Clara Burgert, Josh Colston, and Thea Roy, created the maps. Erica Nybro reviewed all graphics and gave thoughtful feedback on report design, layout, and production. Adrienne Kols carefully edited, reviewed, and improved the report. We are also particularly grateful to USAID, including: Jacob Adetunji, Madeleine Short Fabric, and other members of the USAID DHS management team; and to Michal Avni and all other USAID and U.S. Government staff who provided assistance, ideas, and feedback on the framework and at various other stages of the report. They have helped to keep the report relevant and plan for its dissemination. Thanks to all for your hard work without which this report could not have been a reality.

Photographs are used with permission from Photoshare, IRIN, and USAID. The photographs in this material are used for illustrative purposes only; they do not imply any particular health status, attitude, behavior, or action on the part of any person who appears in the photographs.



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Preface by Dr. Joyce Banda, President of Malawi</b> .....	1
<b>Introduction</b> .....	2
<b>Notes on the Data</b> .....	3
<b>Countries included in this Report</b> .....	4
<b>Key Findings</b> .....	5
<b>Resources for Empowerment and Equality</b> .....	7
Introduction .....	8
Educational Attainment.....	9
<i>Literacy</i> .....	9
<i>Primary Education</i> .....	12
<i>Secondary Education</i> .....	14
Employment and Earnings .....	17
Ownership of Assets .....	22
Health Care .....	25
<i>Antenatal Care</i> .....	25
<i>Delivery Assistance</i> .....	27
<i>Maternal Mortality</i> .....	29
<i>Insecticide-Treated Net Use by Pregnant Women</i> .....	30
<i>Fistula</i> .....	31
<i>Anemia</i> .....	32
<i>HIV</i> .....	33
<i>Barriers to Accessing Health Care</i> .....	35
Resources for Empowerment and Equality in Areas of Conflict and Insecurity .....	36
Marriage, Sex, and Fertility .....	37
<i>Median Age at Marriage</i> .....	37
<i>Child Marriage</i> .....	38
<i>Early Sexual Intercourse</i> .....	39
<i>Teenage Pregnancy</i> .....	42
<i>Fertility</i> .....	43

<b>Women’s Control of their Own Lives</b> .....	45
Introduction .....	46
Household Decision Making .....	46
Control Over Use of Cash Earnings.....	49
<i>Own Earnings</i> .....	49
<i>Husband’s Earnings</i> .....	51
Women’s Role in Decision Making in Areas of Conflict and Insecurity.....	54
Family Planning.....	55
<i>Modern Contraceptive Use</i> .....	55
<i>Unmet Need</i> .....	57
<i>Family Planning and Unmet Need in Areas of Conflict and Insecurity</i> .....	58
<i>Unwanted and Mistimed Births</i> .....	59
Negotiating Sex with Husbands .....	62
<i>Attitudes toward Negotiating Sex with Husbands</i> .....	62
<i>Ability to Negotiate Sex with Husband</i> .....	67
Attitudes toward Wife Beating.....	70
<b>Violence in Women’s Lives</b> .....	75
Introduction .....	76
Intimate Partner Violence .....	77
Intimate Partner Violence in Areas of Conflict and Insecurity.....	80
Violence during Pregnancy .....	81
Female Genital Cutting .....	82
Family History of Violence .....	83
Seeking Help .....	85
<b>References</b> .....	88
<b>Tables</b> .....	90

# FIGURES AND MAPS

Figure 1.1 Literacy .....	10
Figure 1.2 Completion of Primary School .....	12
Figure 1.3 Completion of Secondary School .....	15
Figure 1.4 Employment.....	18
Figure 1.5 Earning Cash for Employment among Women and Men .....	20
Figure 1.6 Ownership of Assets: House .....	23
Figure 1.7 Ownership of Assets: Land .....	24
Figure 1.8 Trends in Four or More Antenatal Care Visits with a Skilled Provider.....	26
Figure 1.9 Trends in Deliveries in Health Facilities .....	28
Figure 1.10 Trends in ITN Use by Pregnant Women.....	31
Figure 1.11 Trends in Anemia .....	32
Figure 1.12 Trends in Barriers to Accessing Health Care.....	35
Figure 1.13 Early Sexual Intercourse.....	40
Figure 2.1 Participation in Household Decision Making.....	48
Figure 2.2 Trends in Household Decision Making.....	48
Figure 2.3 Control Over Use of Cash Earnings.....	50
Figure 2.4 Control Over Use of Husband's Cash Earnings .....	52
Figure 2.5 Trends in Modern Contraceptive Use .....	56
Figure 2.6 Unwanted and Mistimed Births.....	60
Figure 2.7 Attitudes toward Negotiating Sex with Husbands: Refusing Sex .....	63
Figure 2.8 Attitudes toward Negotiating Sex with Husbands: Condom Use .....	65
Figure 2.9 Ability to Negotiate Sex with a Husband .....	68
Figure 2.10 Attitudes toward Wife Beating.....	71
Figure 2.11 Trends in Attitudes toward Wife Beating: Women .....	73
Figure 2.12 Trends in Attitudes toward Wife Beating: Men .....	73
Figure 3.1 Intimate Partner Violence.....	79
Figure 3.2 Trends in Intimate Partner Violence.....	79
Figure 3.3 Trends in Violence during Pregnancy.....	81
Figure 3.4 Family History of Violence.....	84
Figure 3.5 Seeking Help .....	86
Map A. Countries Included in this Report .....	4
Map 1.1 Completion of Primary School: Women .....	13
Map 1.2 Completion of Primary School: Men .....	13
Map 1.3 Four or More Antenatal Care Visits with a Skilled Provider.....	26
Map 1.4 Delivery by a Skilled Provider .....	28
Map 1.5 HIV Prevalence: Women.....	34
Map 1.6 HIV Prevalence: Men.....	34
Map 1.7 Child Marriage.....	38
Map 1.8 Teenage Pregnancy .....	42
Map 1.9 Total Fertility Rate .....	43
Map 2.1 Household Decision Making.....	47
Map 2.2 Modern Contraceptive Use .....	56
Map 2.3 Unmet Need for Family Planning .....	57
Map 3.1 Intimate Partner Violence .....	78
Map 3.2 Female Genital Cutting.....	82

# TABLES

Table A. Summary of Demographic and Health Surveys included in this report, 2000-2012 .....	90
Table 1.1 Educational attainment: Women.....	92
Table 1.2 Educational attainment: Men.....	94
Table 1.3 Educational attainment: Trends in primary school completion for women and men .....	96
Table 1.4 Employment and earnings .....	98
Table 1.5 Ownership of assets.....	100
Table 1.6 Antenatal care and delivery assistance.....	101
Table 1.7 Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) .....	104
Table 1.8 Use of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) by pregnant women .....	106
Table 1.9 Fistula .....	107
Table 1.10 Anemia .....	108
Table 1.11 HIV .....	110
Table 1.12 Barriers in accessing health care.....	111
Table 1.13 Marriage and sex: Women.....	113
Table 1.14 Marriage and sex: Men.....	116
Table 1.15 Teenage pregnancy .....	118
Table 1.16 Total fertility rate (TFR) .....	120
Table 2.1 Control of household decision making.....	122
Table 2.2 Control over use of cash earnings.....	124
Table 2.3 Contraceptive use: Currently married women .....	126
Table 2.4 Unmet need for family planning .....	128
Table 2.5 Unwanted and mistimed births.....	130
Table 2.6 Attitudes toward and ability to negotiating sexual relations with a husband: Women .....	132
Table 2.7 Attitudes toward negotiating sexual relations with a husband: Men.....	134
Table 2.8 Attitudes toward wife beating.....	136
Table 3.1 Experience of different forms of intimate partner violence .....	138
Table 3.2 Experience of violence during pregnancy .....	139
Table 3.3 Prevalence of female genital cutting (FGC) .....	140
Table 3.4 Family history of violence .....	141
Table 3.5 Seeking help.....	142



# PREFACE

## President Joyce Banda



**Dr. Joyce Banda was sworn in as President of the Republic of Malawi on April 7, 2012. She is Africa's second female President. She launched her Presidential Initiative on Maternal Health and Safe Motherhood two weeks after assuming office and is a lifelong champion of women's rights and gender equity.**

In a speech earlier this year, I spoke of a vision for my country—"a Malawi where men and women live in peace and in harmony as equals enjoying their human rights. My dream is for Malawi to be poverty free."

Here in Malawi and across the world, we cannot achieve our dreams of peace and economic development without full and equal participation of women. Investing in women pays multiple dividends: empowered women make better choices for themselves and their families, they have fewer and healthier children, they live longer, and they contribute more substantially to their communities. When women move forward, they bring the rest of society with them. There can be no sustainable progress unless women can prosper along with men.

For many years, I have worked to empower women through greater access to education, business opportunities, and through agricultural reform. Progress is halting but unstoppable. One day, we will witness a world where every

woman can talk to others as an equal, have resources and power to decide when and how many children to have, have equal access to land and agricultural resources for the household, and have a voice that is heard, along with men's, at every institution and every forum in our land.

In Malawi, women are moving forward. The Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) program has helped to measure how far we have come and to map the course ahead. Since Malawi's first DHS in 1992, more women are using family planning, fewer women are dying in pregnancy and childbirth, and more women are participating in household decisions.\*

Malawi's progress is encouraging, but like so many other countries, women here still face daunting challenges in their journey towards equality. This report, *Women's Lives and Challenges: Equality and Empowerment since 2000*, highlights the improving status of women throughout the last decade but also underscores how many women still cannot go to school, do not have access to health care, and who still suffer from gender discrimination and violence. All of this not only holds back these women, it holds back the families they are part of, and it holds back our entire nation.

Let us affirm our commitment to improving women's lives, to ensuring their equal access to education and resources, and to empowering them to choose their own futures. Truly, there has never been a better time to be a woman, and there has never been a better time to advance women's rights. It is my privilege to endorse this important report and to encourage everyone to read it and be empowered to support the women in their lives – your mothers, your sisters, your nieces, your aunts, your wives, and most of all, your daughters. If each of you support just one woman in your life, then you will transform their life, your family's well being, your country, and the world.

The facts are clear to see. I urge you to read this report and start creating positive change today.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Joyce Banda".

\*Malawi National Statistical Office and ICF Macro. 2011. 2010 Malawi Demographic and Health Survey: Key Findings. Calverton, Maryland, USA: NSO and ICF Macro.

# INTRODUCTION

Promoting gender equality and empowering women is one of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The MDGs explicitly recognize that gender equality and women's empowerment are not only human rights, but also play a powerful role in promoting development and reducing poverty. When women have the same opportunities, access to resources, and life choices as men, the benefits extend far beyond women themselves. As women work to strengthen their families and communities, they foster the education and health of the next generation, hasten economic growth, and strengthen public and private institutions.

A wealth of research has documented the inequities that women face from their earliest years and in every facet of their lives, including in education, employment, marriage, parenthood, and political participation. Women also face unique challenges, including meeting their reproductive health needs and the threat of gender-based violence.

Overcoming these challenges and empowering women to fulfill their potential as equal members of society requires profound changes in attitudes, roles, and behaviors inside the home, at the workplace, and in the community.

This report assesses the progress made toward gender equality and women's empowerment since the MDGs were adopted in 2000. It summarizes findings from 95 surveys conducted by MEASURE DHS in 47 countries from 2000 to 2011. While the largest group of countries comes from sub-Saharan Africa, every region of the developing world is represented. Data on trends are available for 33 countries that hosted 2 or more surveys in this time period.

Together these data give us an accurate picture of women's lives. They describe the current status of women around the world and show how much change, for better or worse, has occurred since 2000. The findings also suggest how much work remains to achieve the MDGs and broader goals related to gender equality and women's empowerment. Dozens of indicators pinpoint areas of progress and areas that lag behind.

The findings are organized around three outcomes proposed by USAID's Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy.<sup>1</sup>

The first chapter, "**Resources for Empowerment and Equality,**" explores gender disparities in resources, services, and opportunities. It examines women's access to basic building blocks of empowerment, including education, employment, and health care, as well as barriers to educational and economic opportunities, such as ill health and early marriage.

The second chapter, "**Women's Control of their Own Lives,**" examines whether women's ability to realize their rights and determine their life outcomes has increased. It investigates how much influence women have in key areas of their daily lives: making household decisions, deciding how earnings are used, planning their families, and negotiating sex.

The third chapter, "**Violence in Women's Lives,**" assesses the success of efforts to reduce gender-based violence and mitigate its effects. It examines women's experience of intimate partner violence and female genital cutting. It also explores whether survivors of violence feel empowered to seek help.

While the focus is on women, the report presents men's data where available. Comparing women's and men's experiences allows us to identify gender disparities and measure their extent; it also provides some insights on broader social norms and attitudes. In addition, a series of boxes highlights countries that are considered to be areas of conflict and insecurity by the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security.<sup>2</sup> When empowered, women can play critical roles in preventing conflict and building peace.

# NOTES ON THE DATA

MEASURE DHS surveys use consistent sampling methodologies and questions to ensure comparability among countries and over time while maintaining flexibility to meet specific country needs. Accordingly, data for every indicator may not be available in every country. Sometimes countries decide not to ask questions for which they already have recent and reliable data, and sometimes countries choose not to ask about health issues that occur infrequently in their population. We have provided the number of countries with data on women, men, and trends in a box for each indicator. This box also defines the indicator and the sample. Some samples are limited to ever-married women, that is women who have been married or lived with a partner as if married.

Most data presented come from a Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). However, some data come from an AIDS Indicator Survey (AIS), Malaria Indicator Survey (MIS), HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey (HMIS), or Demographic and Health and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (DHS-MICS). All of these surveys follow the same methodology; are based on a nationally representative sample of households; and collect information a) from household representatives regarding household members, selected member characteristics, and living conditions, and

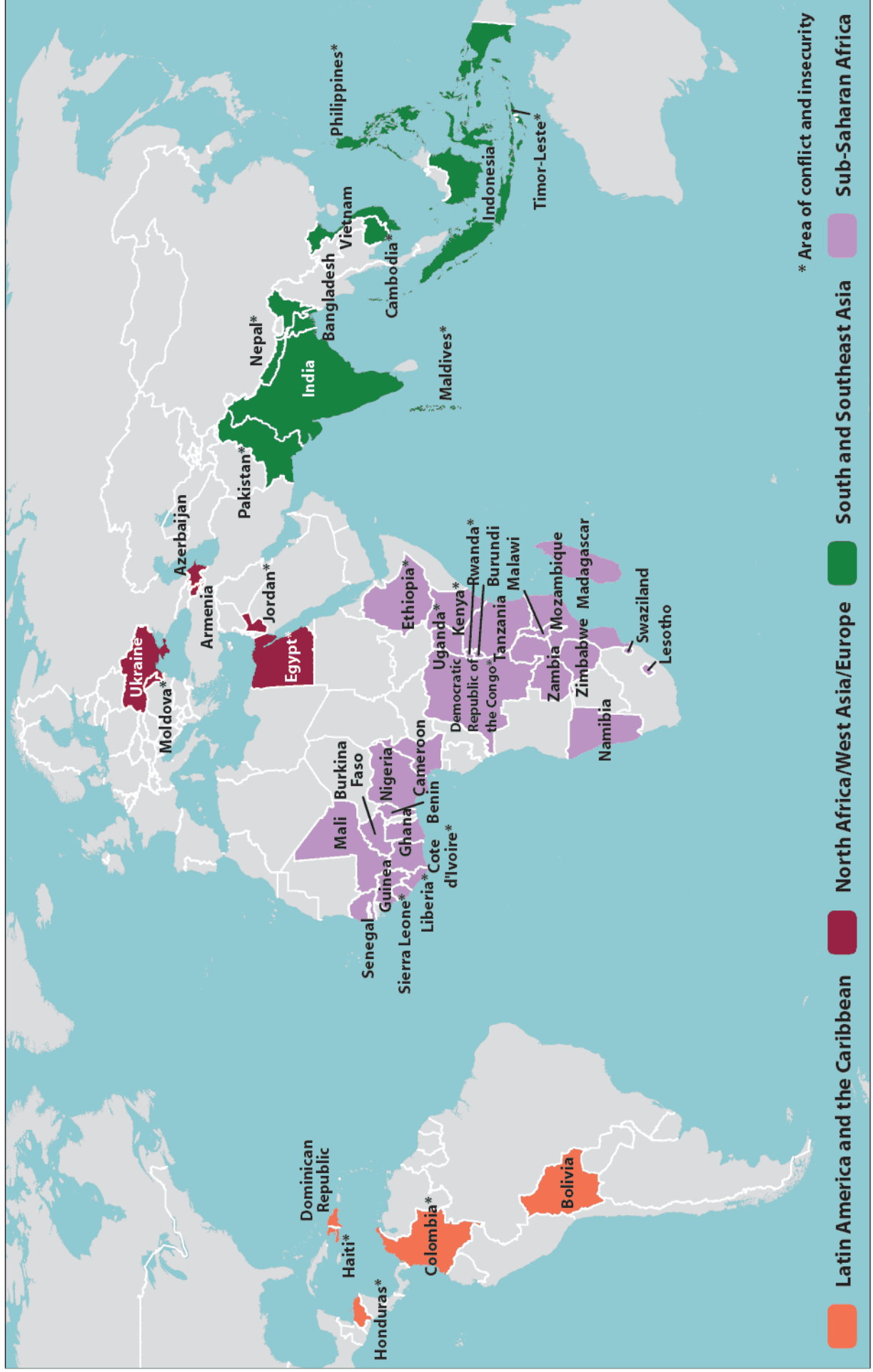
b) from eligible members within the household, typically women age 15-49 and men age 15-49 or older, regarding individual, demographic, and health characteristics.

Because data were specially analyzed for this report, data presented here may differ from other DHS publications, including country reports, and also from the DHS STATcompiler. In some cases, the reference period or another element in the indicator's definition was changed in order to ensure the comparability of data collected from different countries and over many years. In other cases, indicators have been redefined to better measure issues in women's lives.

Graphs summarize key findings in the body of the report. Many graphs are limited to countries that have experienced the greatest changes over time or to countries that have data on both women and men from the most recent survey. Complete data on all countries—to the tenths decimal place—are in the tables in the back of the report (pages 90-142). These tables show the data used in all counts and calculations presented in the text. Rounded numbers shown in the graphs may obscure small differences between surveys.



# MAP A: COUNTRIES INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT



# KEY FINDINGS

While there have been improvements in some areas, overall progress towards women's empowerment and gender equality is halting and inconsistent. Women worldwide continue to face special challenges throughout their lives, even though some countries—for example, Cambodia, Nepal, and Rwanda—have made great strides toward gender equality.

## *Resources for empowerment are distributed unequally between women and men, but women have made gains in education, employment, health care, and family life.*

- Access to primary education is expanding worldwide; in Cambodia and Nepal, which have made the greatest progress, the proportion of young women with primary education has more than doubled since 2000. Yet there are still 16 countries where less than half of women age 15-24 have finished primary school. More men than women can read and have completed primary school in nearly every country surveyed.
- Over half of women are employed in 33 of 45 countries surveyed, but men are not only more likely to be employed than women, but also more likely to be paid in cash for the work they do.
- At least half of births take place in health facilities in the majority of countries, and the proportion is also rising in most countries. Cambodia, Egypt, Nepal, and Rwanda have experienced the greatest improvements across all maternal health indicators. Yet more than half of women still face barriers to accessing health care in most countries.
- Teenage pregnancy has declined modestly in many countries. In 36 of 47 countries, less than 25% of women begin childbearing before age 20. Yet child marriage—that is, marriage before age 18—persists in many countries. More than 40% of women marry before age 18 in 16 of 47 countries surveyed, including 3 countries where more than 60% of women marry before age 18: Bangladesh, Guinea, and Mali.

## *Women's control over their own lives shows some encouraging trends, but substantial gender gaps remain.*

- Women generally do not play a major role in household decision making although participation levels have been rising, notably in Armenia, Kenya, Lesotho, and Nepal. Only in 12 of 43 countries surveyed do more than two-thirds of women participate in household decision making.
- At least 90% of married employed women have a say in how their own cash earnings are used in 29 of 44 countries. Far fewer women have a say in how their husbands' earnings are used.
- Less than half of currently married women use modern contraception in 37 of 46 countries. Since 2000, modern contraceptive use has plateaued or increased modestly in most countries. Rwanda is an exception, with an increase of 40 percentage points in 10 years.
- More than one-quarter of recent births are unplanned in 26 of 46 countries. Change has been minimal, except in Burkina Faso and Cambodia.

## *Violence in women's lives remains disturbingly common, and progress has been limited.*

- More than one-third of married women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence at the hands of an intimate partner in 14 countries. While levels of violence have fallen in some countries, they have risen in others.
- Female genital cutting remains a problem for many women in Africa. In 6 of 14 countries, more than 60% of women were cut. Data on trends in eight countries show only modest declines.
- Most women who experience violence do not seek help, and there has been little change since 2000. Colombia has the highest rate of help-seeking while Cambodia has made the greatest progress.



# RESOURCES FOR EMPOWERMENT AND EQUALITY



USAID'S GENDER EQUALITY AND FEMALE EMPOWERMENT POLICY:  
“Reduce gender disparities in access to, control over and benefit from resources, wealth, opportunities and services—economic, social, political, and cultural.”<sup>1</sup>



© 2005 Todd Shapera, Courtesy of Photoshare

# INTRODUCTION

No society can prosper without equal access to resources for women and men so that they are empowered to shape their own lives and contribute to their families and communities.<sup>1</sup> This chapter provides an overview of women's access to resources and opportunities that act as building blocks for empowerment. Where available, men's data are also presented to illustrate where and to what extent gender disparities exist.

This chapter begins with education, cash earnings, and the ownership of high-value assets. Together these resources expand women's opportunities, raise their status, broaden their outlook, and protect them against economic shocks. Secondly, this chapter examines women's health care, health status, and barriers to accessing health care. If women cannot maintain their own good health, they cannot take full advantage of the opportunities available to them, ensure their children's wellbeing, or contribute to their families and communities. Finally, this chapter explores the timing of marriage, sex, and pregnancy. When these life-changing events take place too early, before women are developmentally ready, they prevent women from accessing educational, economic, and social opportunities and undermine gender equality.

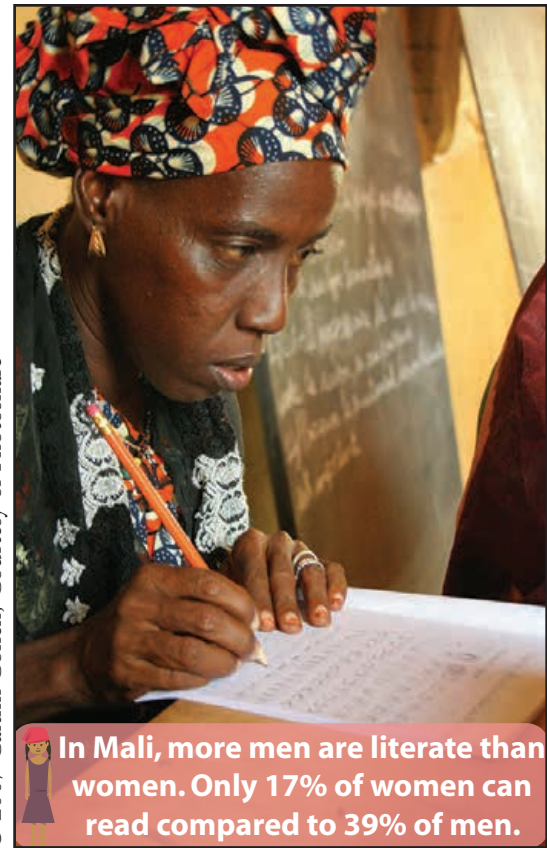






# EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Education is fundamental to women’s empowerment because it forms the foundation for so many other opportunities. Educated women are more likely to marry later, use family planning, and access health care.<sup>2</sup> Educated women are more likely to understand their rights and have the self-confidence to act on them.<sup>3</sup> And educated women contribute to the quality, size, and productivity of the workforce.<sup>2</sup>



© 2007 Caitlin Cohen, Courtesy of Photoshare

**In Mali, more men are literate than women. Only 17% of women can read compared to 39% of men.**

## LITERACY

### Data

*Measure:* Literacy

*Sample:* Women and men age 15-49

*Description:* Respondents are asked to read a simple sentence appropriate to their country setting in the language of the interview. Respondents who are able to read the sentence partially or wholly and respondents who have attended secondary school are considered to be literate.

*Country count:*

Women – 37 countries

Men – 34 countries

Both women and men – 33 countries

Literacy rates for women vary widely, ranging from 16% in Guinea to 100% in Moldova (see Table 1.1). Less than half of women are literate in 8 of the 37 countries, and less than three-quarters are literate in an additional 17 countries. In nine countries, however, 90% or more women are literate. Women in West Africa are less likely to be literate than women in other regions.

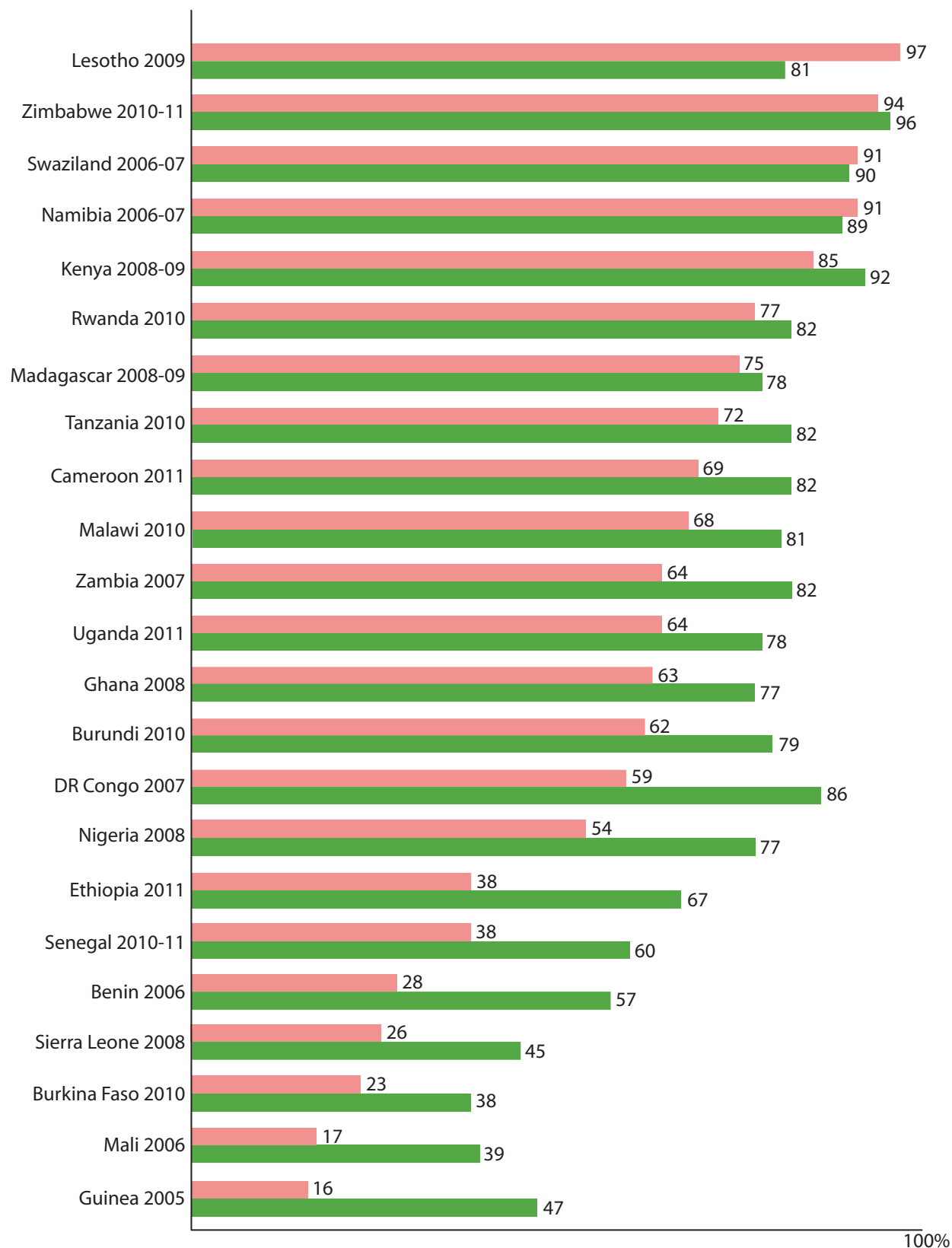
Literacy rates are higher among men than women in all but 4 of 33 countries, and the gender gap exceeds 15 percentage points in 13 countries (see Figure 1.1). The proportion of men who are literate ranges from 38% in Burkina Faso to 100% in Moldova (see Table 1.2). However, at least 75% of men are literate in 25 of 34 countries.

**Figure 1.1 Literacy**

Percent of women and men age 15-49 who are literate,  
DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012; Countries with both women's and men's data

Women  
Men

**Sub-Saharan Africa**

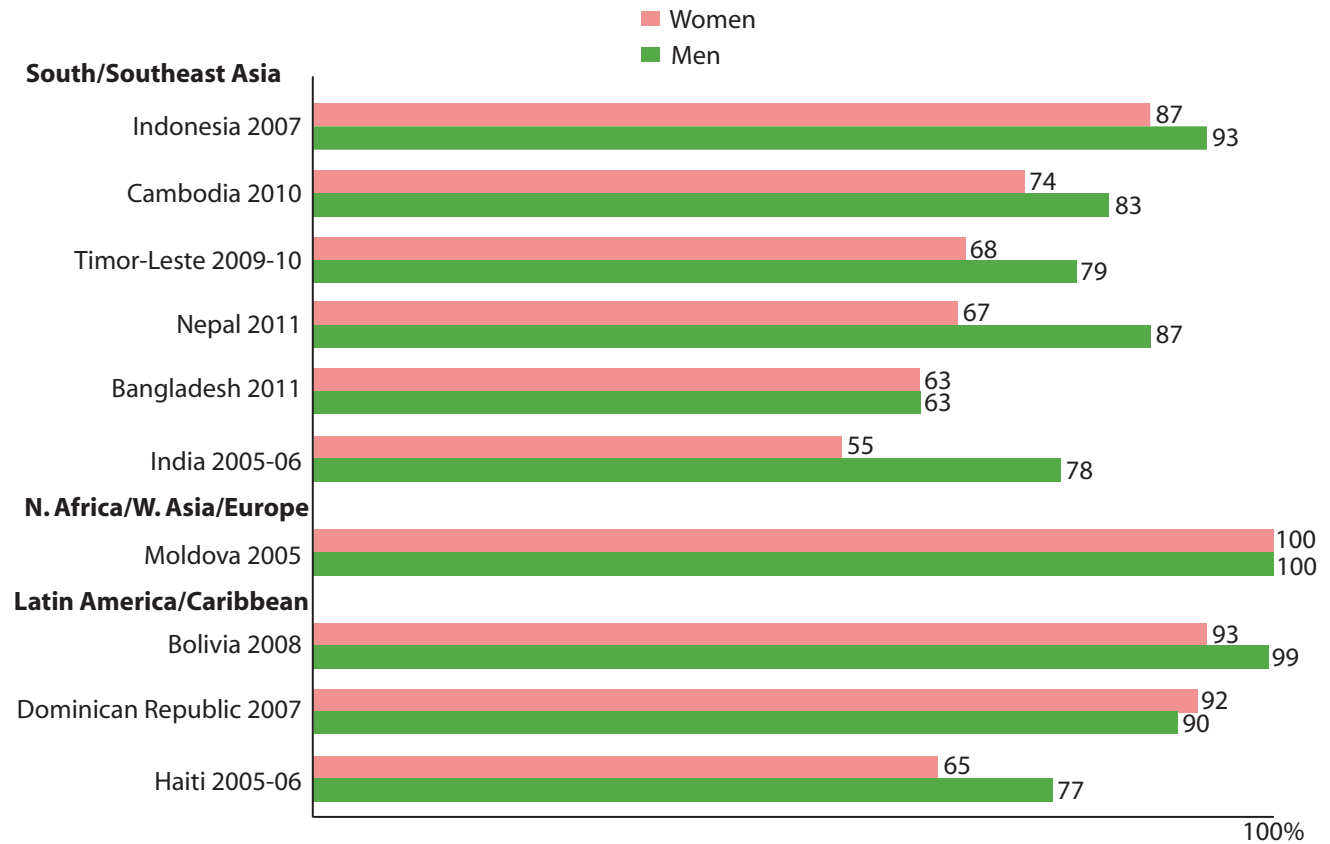


100%



### Figure 1.1 Literacy — *continued*

Percent of women and men age 15-49 who are literate,  
DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012; Countries with both women's and men's data





## PRIMARY EDUCATION

### Data

*Measure:* Completion of primary school

*Sample:* Women and men age 15-24

*Description:* Respondents are asked the highest level of school they completed. Respondents who say they have completed primary school or attended secondary school or higher are considered to have completed primary school.

*Country count:*

Women – 47 countries, trends in 33 countries

Men – 41 countries, trends in 26 countries

Both women and men – 40 countries

Less than 55% of men age 15-24 have completed primary school in 14 of 41 countries, and less than three-quarters have completed primary school in an additional 13 countries (see Table 1.2). Levels of primary education among young men are lower in sub-Saharan Africa, particularly in West Africa and Ethiopia, than in other regions (see Map 1.2). Ethiopia has the lowest level, at 27%.

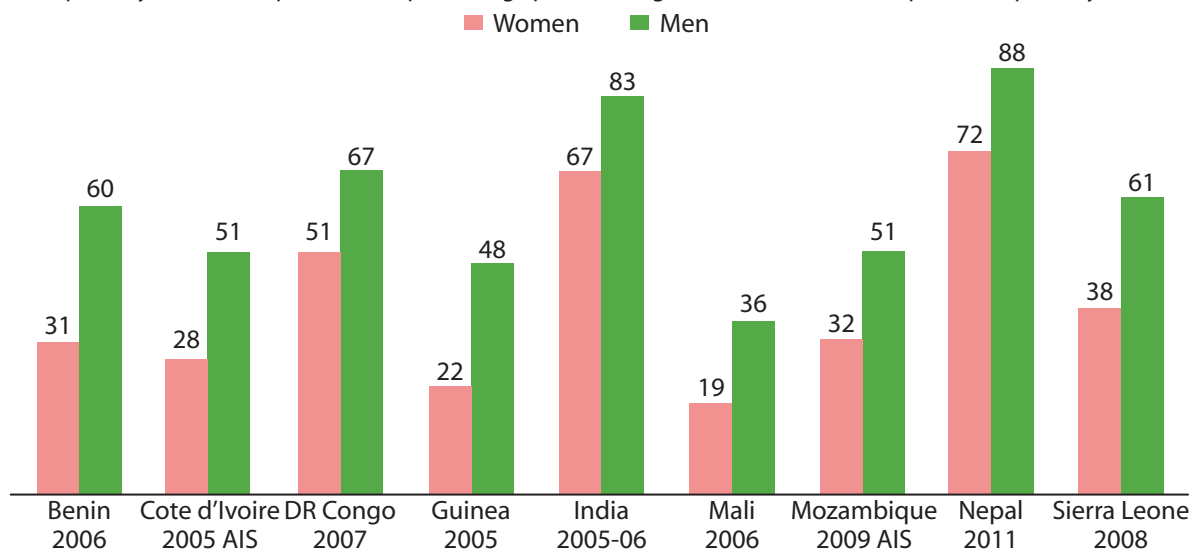
Among young people age 15-24, more men than women report completing primary school in 29 of 40 countries. While the gender gap is less than five percentage points in most countries, levels of primary education among men exceed those among women by at least 15 percentage points in 9 countries (see Figure 1.2).

Millennium Development Goal 2 aims for universal primary education for both boys and girls. Three of the countries included—Armenia, Moldova, and Ukraine—have achieved this goal (see Tables 1.1 and 1.2). However, less than 55% of women age 15-24 report completing primary school in 18 of 47 countries, and less than three-quarters do so in another 11 countries. Levels of primary education among young women are lowest in Mali, at 19%. Young women in sub-Saharan Africa and South and Southeast Asia are less likely to have completed primary school than women elsewhere (see Map 1.1). In these regions, there are only three countries where levels of primary education among young women exceed 90%: the Maldives, the Philippines, and Zimbabwe.

Levels of primary education among young women have increased since 2000 in nearly all 33 countries with trend data (see Table 1.3). Progress has been greatest in Cambodia and Nepal; the proportion of young women with a primary education rose from 32% in 2000 to 67% in 2010 in Cambodia and from 27% in 2001 to 72% in 2011 in Nepal. Levels of primary education among young men also have increased in all but two countries (Bangladesh and Indonesia). Mozambique has gained the most: the proportion of young men with a primary education increased from 28% in 2003 to 51% in 2009.

**Figure 1.2 Completion of Primary School**

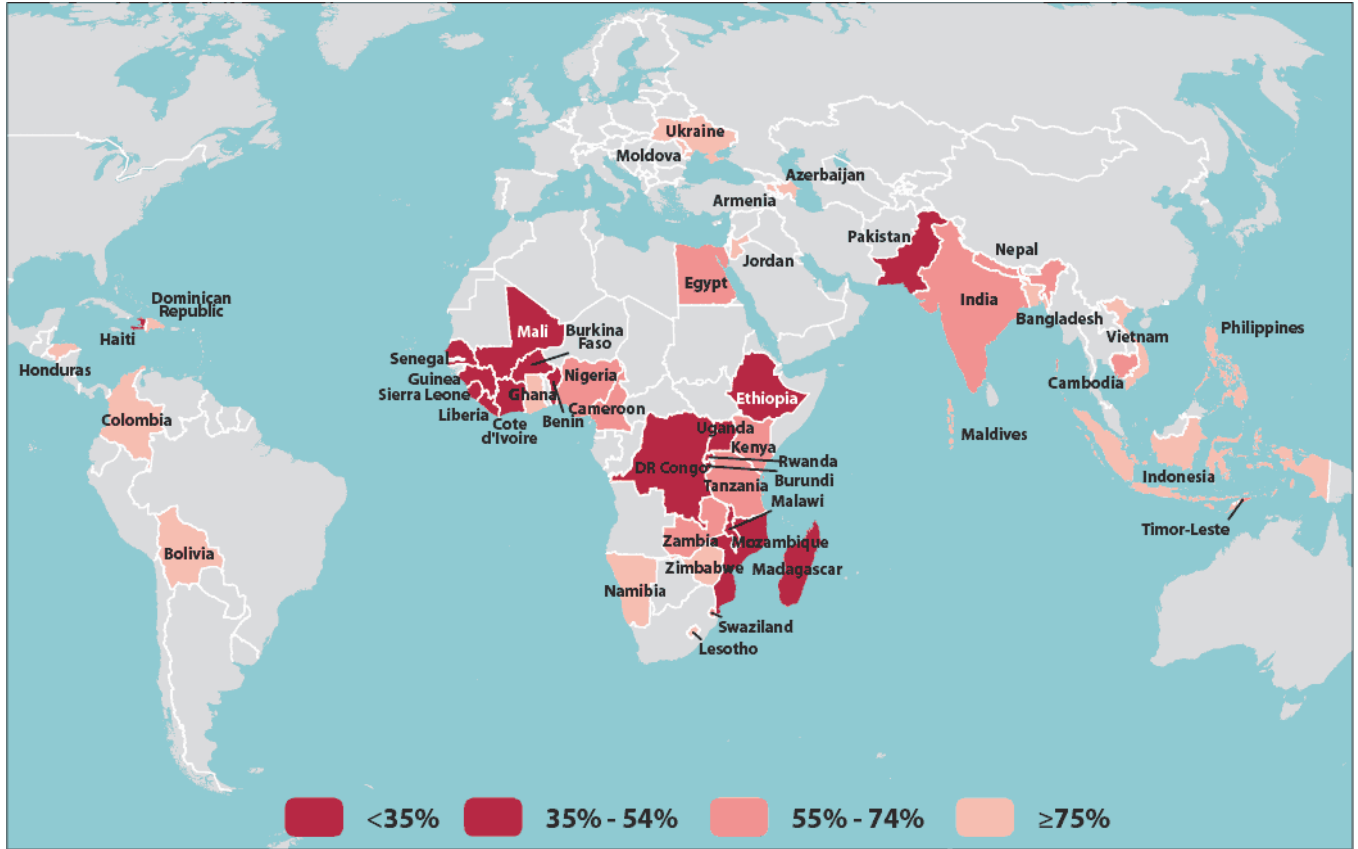
Percent of women and men age 15-24 who completed primary school, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012; Countries in which men's primary school completion is 15 percentage points or higher than women's completion of primary school





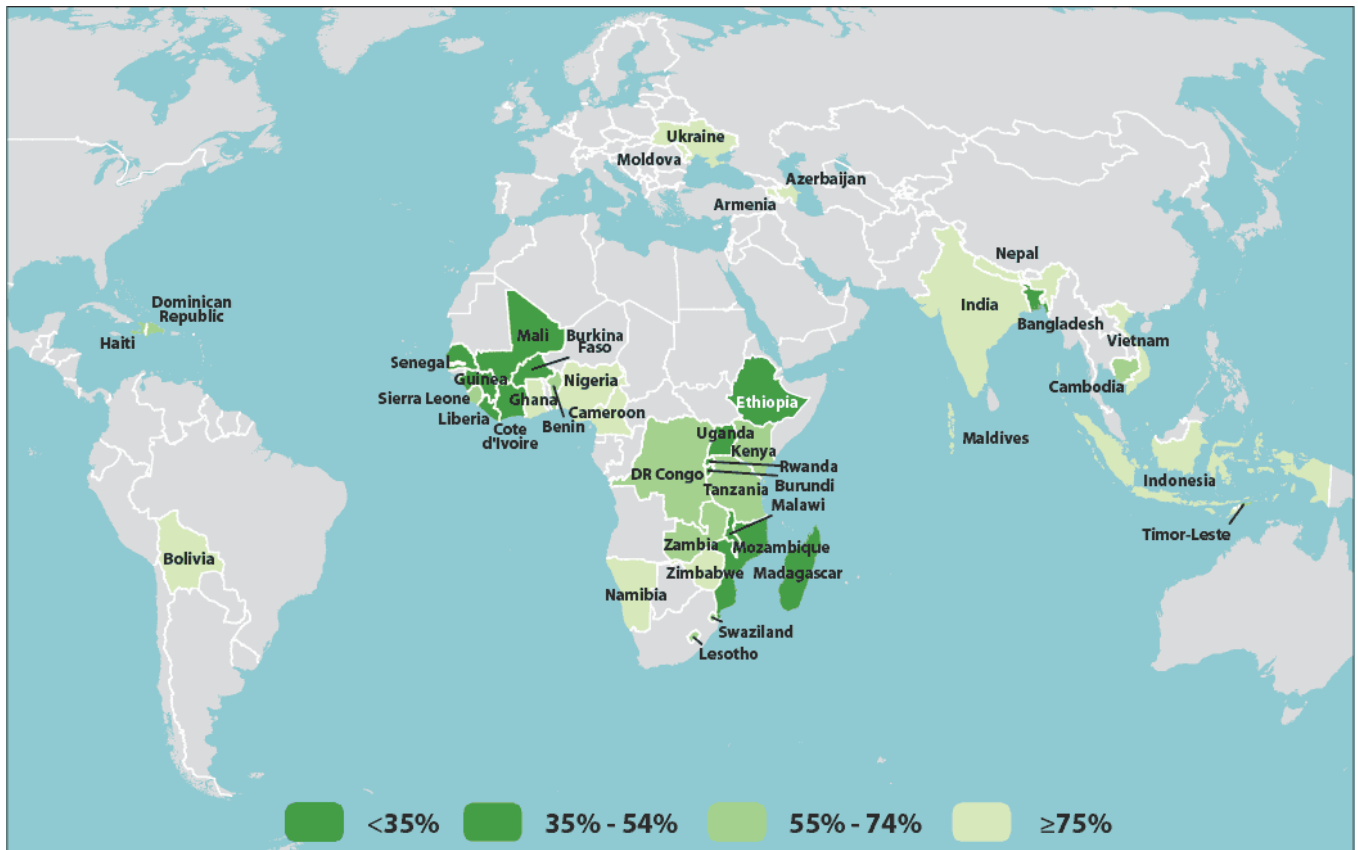
### Map 1.1 Completion of Primary School: Women

Percent of women age 15-24 who completed primary school, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012



### Map 1.2 Completion of Primary School: Men

Percent of men age 15-24 who completed primary school, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012



## SECONDARY EDUCATION

### Data

*Measure:* Completion of secondary school

*Sample:* Women and men age 20-49

*Description:* Respondents are asked the highest level of school they completed. Respondents who say they have completed secondary school and/or attended higher levels of education are considered to have completed secondary school.

*Country count:*

Women – 47 countries

Men – 41 countries

Both women and men – 40 countries

Levels of secondary education are far lower than primary education in most countries included. In 42 of 47 countries, less than 50% of women age 20-49 have completed secondary school (see Table 1.1). In 20 of these countries less than 10% of women have completed secondary school. Levels of secondary education among women range from 1% in Mali and Mozambique to 96% in Armenia. Women in North Africa, West Asia, and Europe are more likely to have completed secondary school than women in other regions.

For men, levels of secondary education range from 2% in Mozambique to 91% in Ukraine (see Table 1.2). In 38 of 41 countries, less than 50% of men age 20-49 have completed secondary school. In 10 of these countries, less than 10% of men have completed secondary school.

In the 20-49 age group, men are more likely than women to have completed secondary school in 34 of 40 countries (see Figure 1.3). The gender gap is at least 10 percentage points in seven countries; in one of these (Swaziland), levels of secondary education are 10 percentage points higher for women than men.

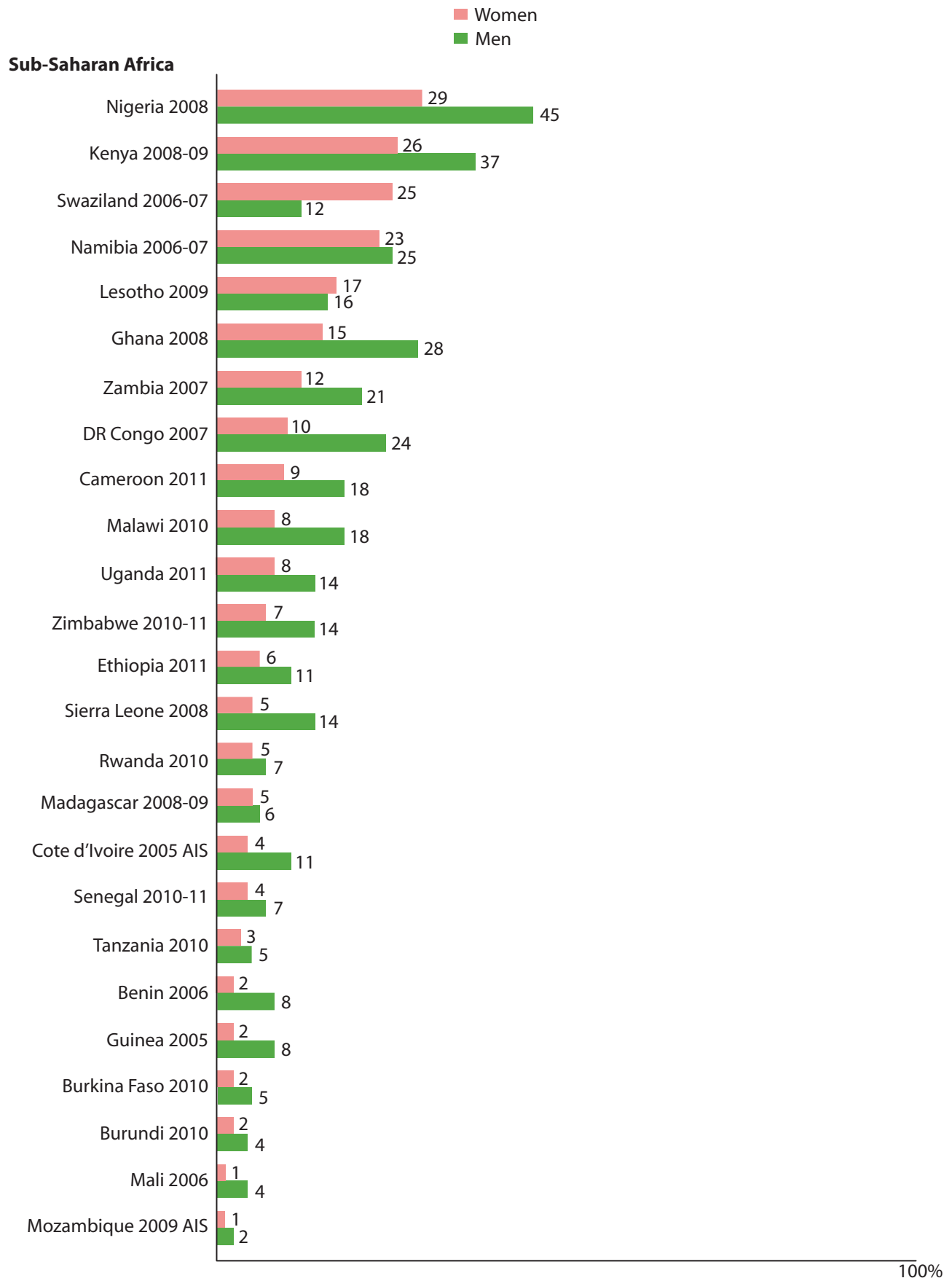


**In Swaziland, more women complete secondary school than men. Yet, only 25% of women and 12% of men complete secondary school.**



**Figure 1.3 Completion of Secondary School**

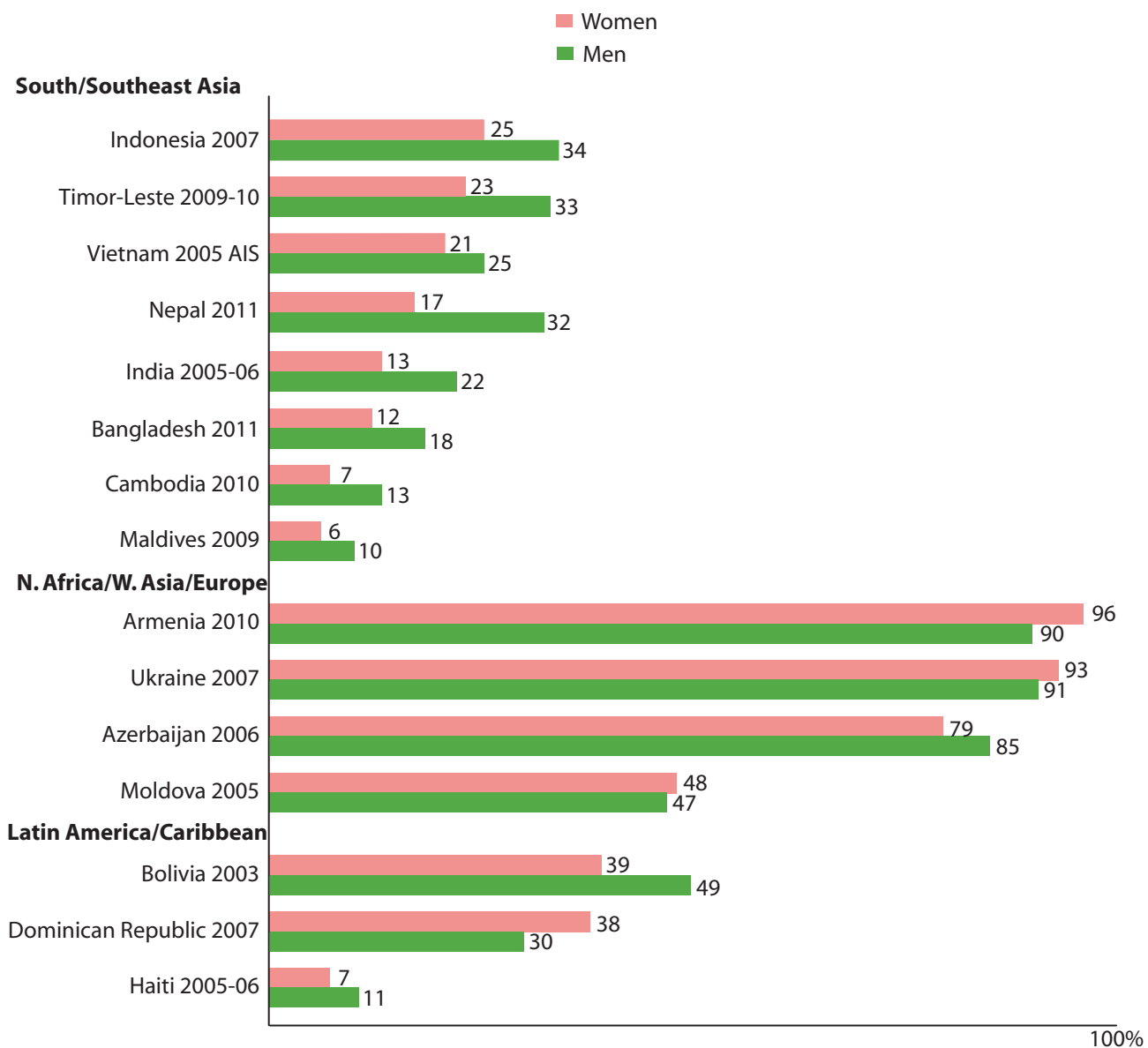
Percent of women and men age 20-49 who completed secondary or higher education, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012; Countries with both women's and men's data



100%

**Figure 1.3 Completion of Secondary School — *continued***

Percent of women and men age 20-49 who completed secondary or higher education, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012; Countries with both women's and men's data





# EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

## Data

*Measure:* Employment

*Sample:* Women and men age 15-49

*Description:* Respondents are considered to be employed if they worked in the 12 months preceding the survey. If women do not report being employed in answer to a direct question, they are also asked about any work they do aside from housework.

*Country count:*

Women – 45 countries

Men – 39 countries

Both women and men – 39 countries

*Measure:* Earning cash for employment

*Sample:* Women and men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months before the survey

*Description:* Respondents are asked if they are paid for their labor in cash or in kind. Only those who receive payment entirely in cash are considered to earn cash for their employment.

*Country count:*

Women – 43 countries

Men – 34 countries

Both women and men – 34 countries

Access to economic opportunities is not only important for women's empowerment, it also benefits their children and their households. Being employed with cash earnings improves women's self-esteem and bargaining power within the household, increases their mobility, and exposes them to new ideas.<sup>4</sup>

At least three-quarters of women are employed in 12 of 43 countries, and more than half of women are employed in an additional 21 countries (see Table 1.4). The proportion of women who are employed ranges from 15% in Bangladesh to 84% in Madagascar and Rwanda. However, these women are not necessarily paid in cash. The proportion of employed women who are paid entirely in cash ranges from 13% in Burundi to 97% in the Maldives. In 14 countries, less than half of employed women are paid in cash. There are often large discrepancies between the proportion of women employed and the proportion earning cash. For example, few women (21% or less) are employed in Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, and Egypt, but at least 85% are paid in cash in these countries. In contrast, most women (at least 75%) are employed in Burundi, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nepal, Rwanda, and Sierra Leone, but less than 25% are paid in cash.

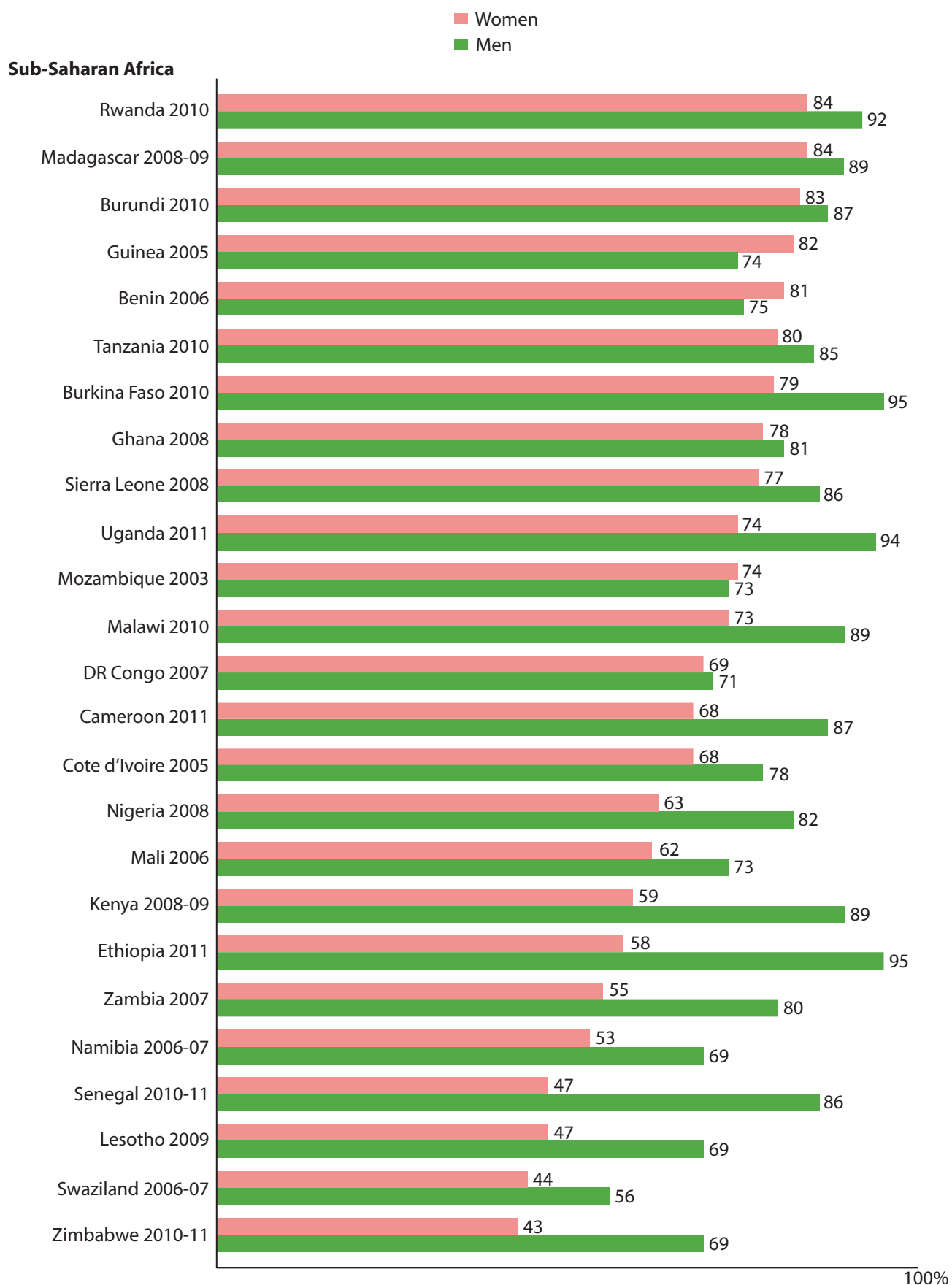
Among men, at least three-quarters are employed in 27 of 39 countries; the proportion employed ranges from 56% in Swaziland to 100% in Bangladesh. Like women, not all employed men are paid in cash. The proportion of employed men who are paid entirely in cash ranges from 24% in Sierra Leone to 99% in the Maldives. There are fewer discrepancies among men in the proportion employed and the proportion paid in cash than among women.

Men are more likely to be employed than women in all but 3 of 39 countries (Benin, Guinea, and Mozambique), and the gender gap exceeds 20 percentage points in 14 of these countries (see Figure 1.4). The gap is largest in Bangladesh, where virtually all men but only 15% of women, are employed. Employed men are also more likely than women to be paid in cash in 20 of 34 countries, with a gap of about 20 percentage points or more in 5 countries: Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique, Nepal, and Tanzania (see Figure 1.5).



**Figure 1.4 Employment**

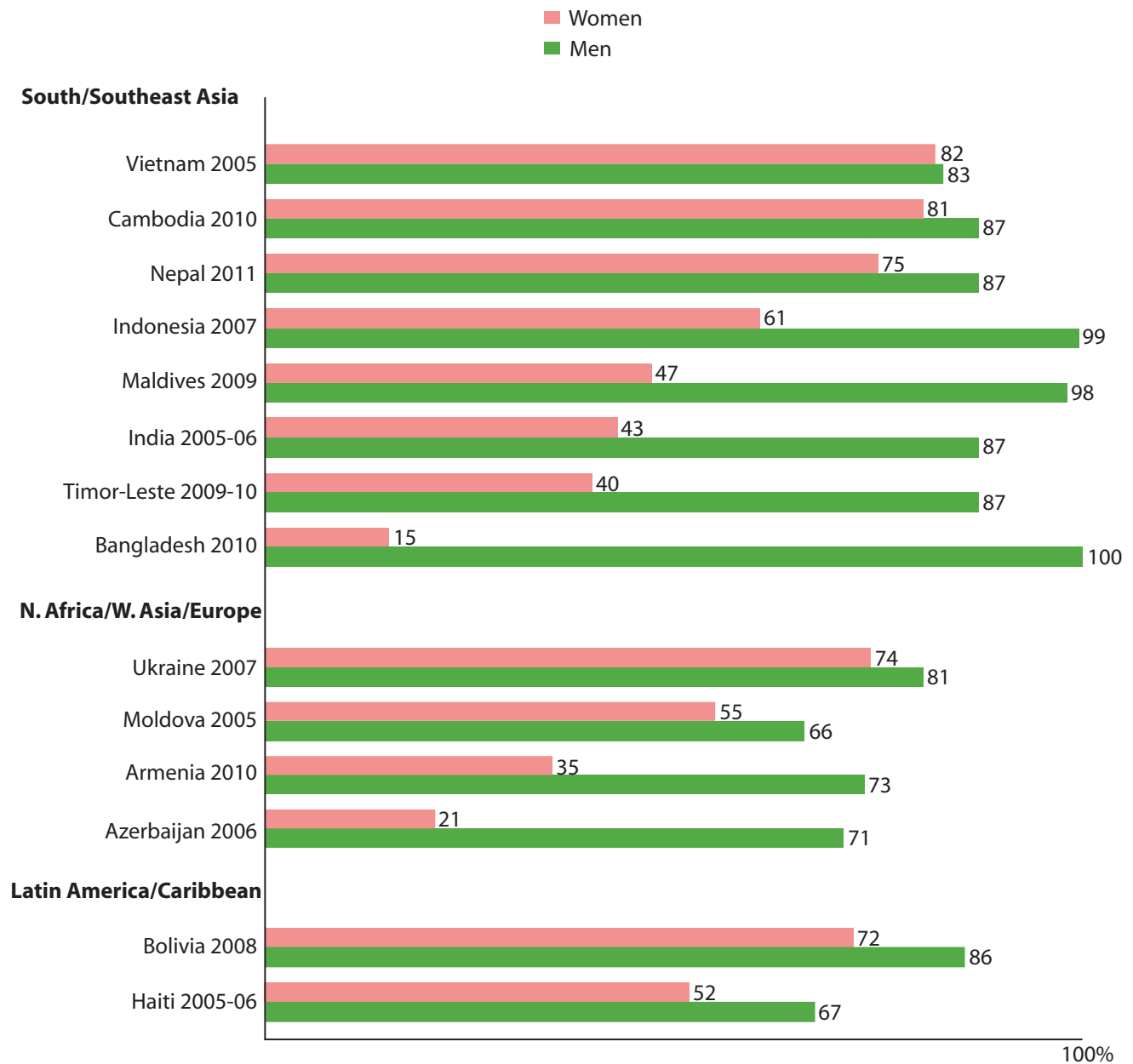
Percent of women and men age 15-49 who were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012; Countries with both women's and men's data





**Figure 1.4 Employment — continued**

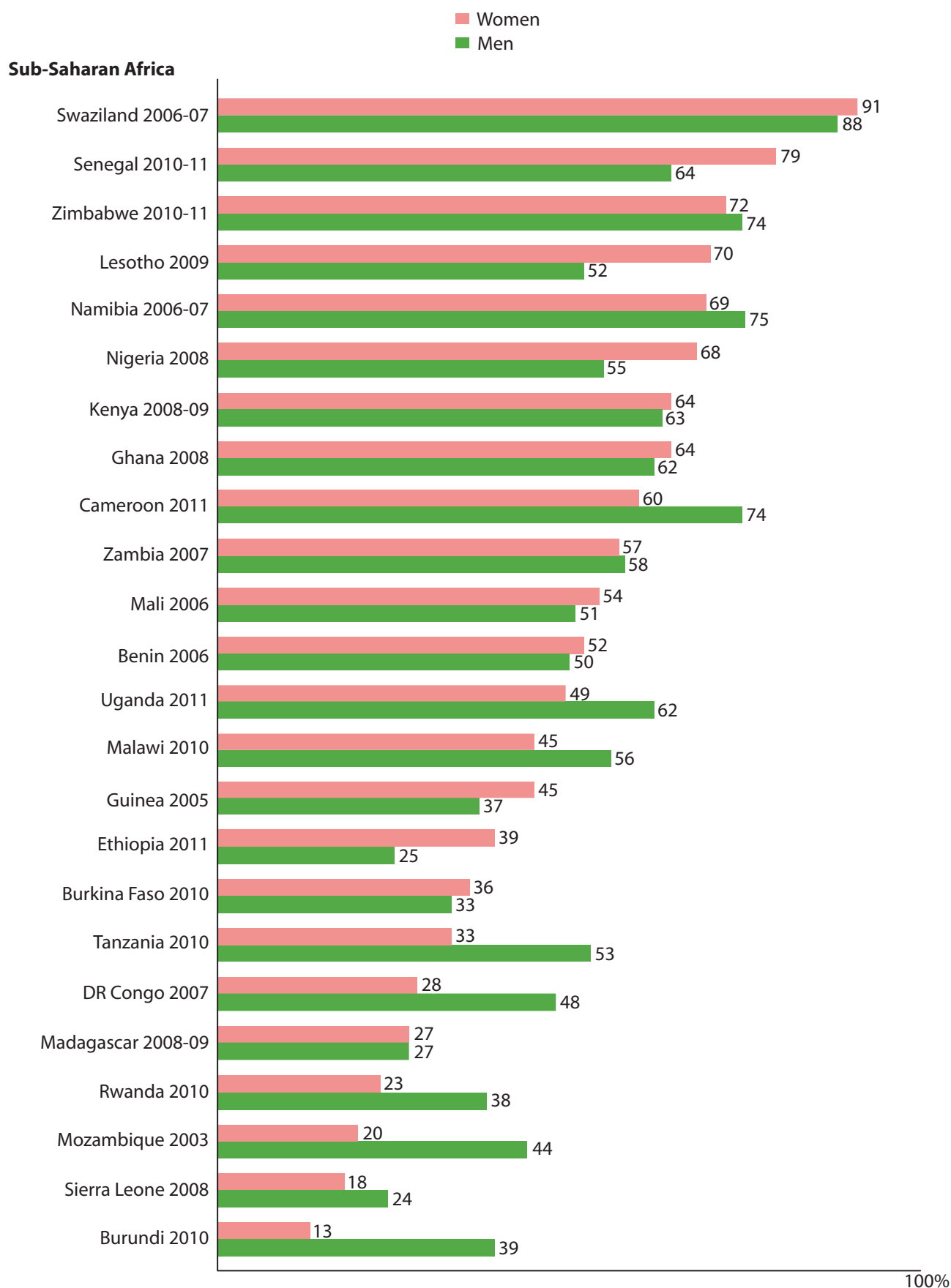
Percent of women and men age 15-49 who were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012; Countries with both women's and men's data





**Figure 1.5 Earning Cash for Employment Among Employed Women and Men**

*Among those employed in the 12 months preceding the survey, percent of women and men age 15-49 who were paid in cash only, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012; Countries with both women's and men's data*





**Figure 1.5 Earning Cash for Employment Among Employed Women and Men — continued**

Among those employed in the 12 months preceding the survey, percent of women and men age 15-49 who were paid in cash only, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012; Countries with both women's and men's data



100%

© 2006 Paul Jeffrey. Courtesy of Photoshare



**Men are more likely than women to be employed and paid in cash in Armenia. Only 35% of Armenian women are employed with 76% paid in cash.**



# OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

## Data

*Measure:* Ownership of a house or land

*Sample:* Women and men age 15-49

*Description:* Respondents who own a house or land, whether alone or jointly, are considered to own these assets.

*Country count:*

Women – 14 countries

Men – 11 countries

Both women and men – 11 countries

Ownership of valuable assets, such as a house or land, provides multiple avenues for empowerment. These assets may serve as a place to live or earn a livelihood, as collateral for loans or investments to expand economic or social opportunity, and as a safety net against crises.<sup>5</sup> Lack of assets is associated with greater poverty and economic vulnerability. In many societies, not only do more men than women own high-value assets, but country-specific laws, cultural norms, and social arrangements often deny women—especially divorced or widowed women—the right to inherit or own such assets.<sup>6,7</sup>

Among women, sole ownership of a house or land is rare; levels are highest in Malawi, where 17% of women are sole owners of a house and 14% are sole owners of land (see Table 1.5). Far more women own assets jointly. The proportion of women who own a house, either alone or jointly, ranges from 8% in Nepal to 71% in Armenia; for land, ownership ranges from 10% in Nepal to 54% in Burundi and Rwanda. Sole or joint ownership of each of these assets by women exceeds 50% in four countries: Burundi, Cambodia, Ethiopia, and Rwanda.

Men are far more likely than women to have sole ownership of a house or land in most countries. The proportion of men who are sole owners of a home is highest in Burkina Faso, at 54%, compared with just 5% of women. For land, sole ownership by men is highest in Burundi, at 40%, compared with 8% of women. The gender gap is much narrower when joint as well as sole ownership is considered. The proportion of men who own a house, either alone or jointly, ranges from 22% in Lesotho to 79% in Armenia; for land, it ranges from 25% in Senegal to 60% in Burundi. In 7 of 11 countries, there is little difference in the proportion of men and women who own these assets, either alone or jointly (see Figures 1.6 and 1.7).

**In Malawi, 17% of women are sole owners of a house and 14% are sole owners of land.**



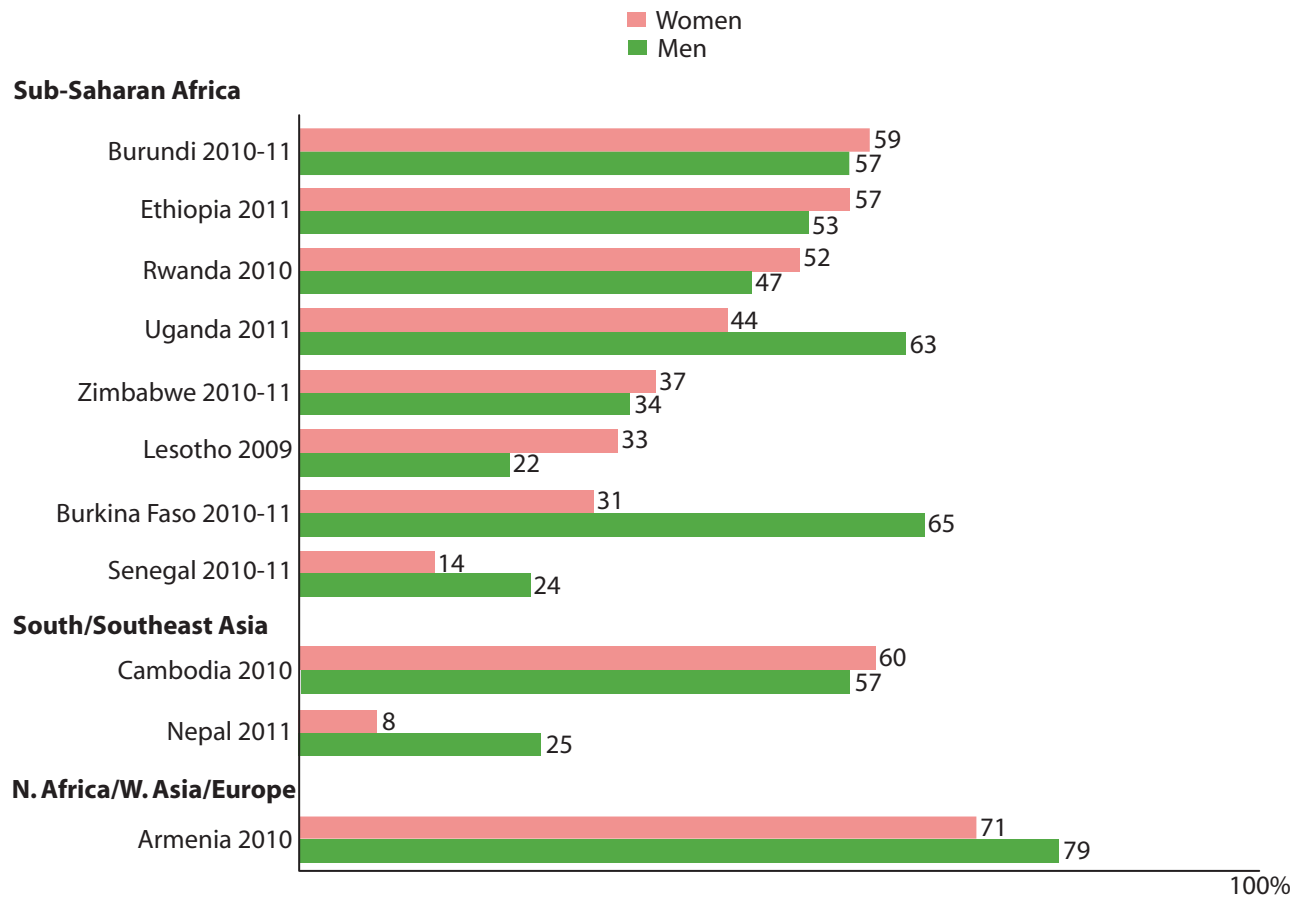
© 2007 David Snyder,  
Courtesy of Photoshare





**Figure 1.6 Ownership of Assets: House**

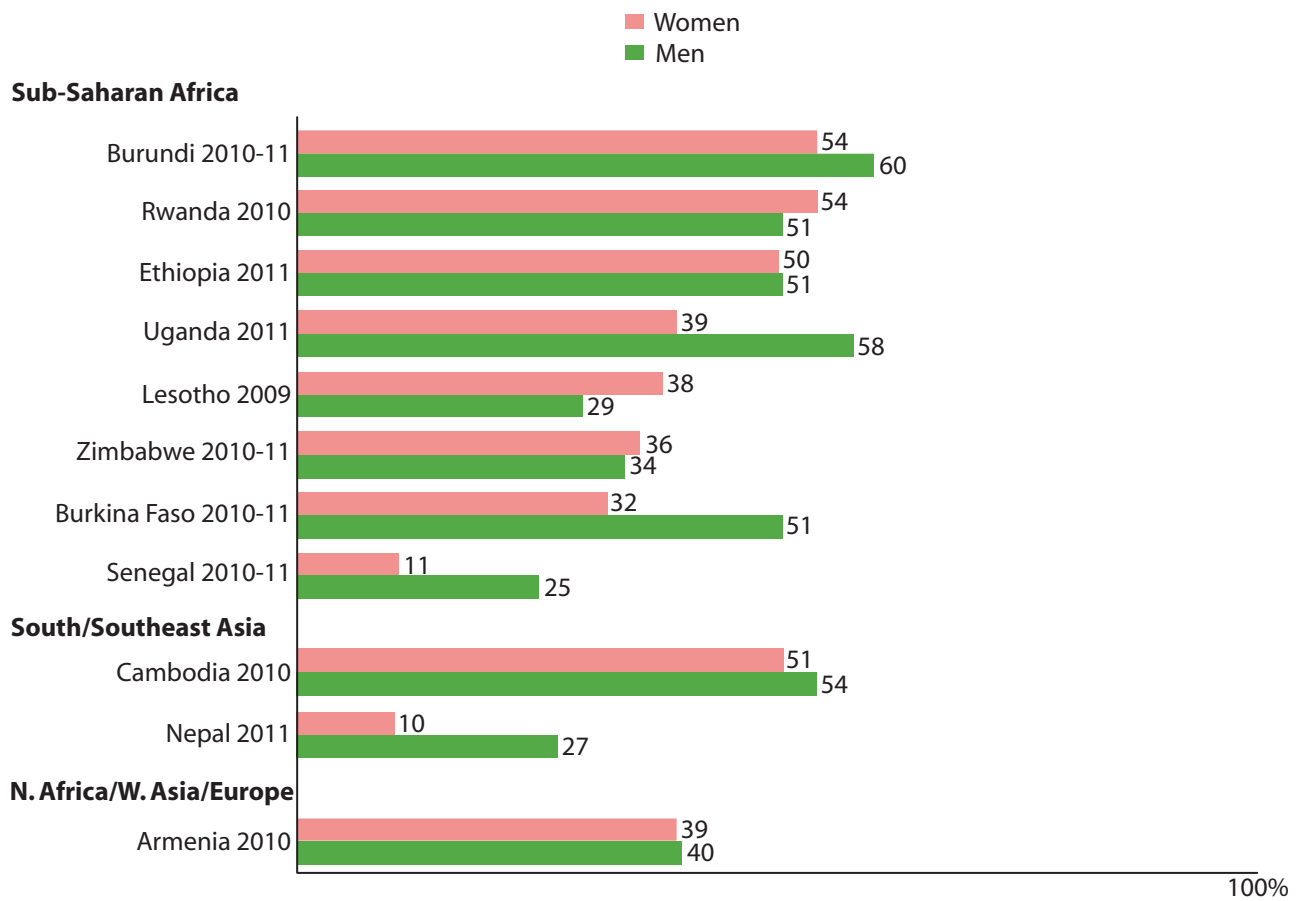
Percent of women and men age 15-49 who own a house alone or jointly, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012; Countries with both women's and men's data



In Zimbabwe, 37% of women own a home and 36% own land, alone or jointly.

**Figure 1.7 Ownership of Assets: Land**

Percent of women and men age 15-49 who own land alone or jointly, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012; Countries with both women's and men's data



38% of women in Lesotho own land alone or jointly.

© 2007 David Snyder, Courtesy of Photoshare



# HEALTH CARE

Good health—and hence access to timely and appropriate health care—is an essential resource for empowerment. Healthy individuals can participate more fully in society, be more productive, and better secure the survival and wellbeing of their children. However, women’s health risks and health care needs are different from those of men because women bear children and are physiologically more

susceptible than men to certain health problems, such as malaria and anemia during pregnancy or HIV. Women also face unique social barriers to accessing and making decisions about their health care. Providing for services and social conditions that allow women to maintain good health is critical to gender equality and socioeconomic development.<sup>4</sup>

## ANTENATAL CARE

### Data

*Measures:* Receipt of any antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider and receipt of four or more ANC visits with a skilled provider

*Sample:* Women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey

*Description:* Women are asked a series of questions regarding their last live birth:

Did you see anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy?

Whom did you see?

How many times did you receive ANC during this pregnancy?

Women who received any ANC from a skilled provider were considered as such. A second measure counted women who received at least four ANC visits from a skilled provider. The definition of a skilled provider varies by country, but it always includes doctors, nurses, and midwives.

*Country count:* 47 countries, trends in 30 countries

Many countries have made great strides toward achieving Millennium Development Goal 5, which seeks to reduce maternal mortality and achieve universal access to reproductive health. In all but 5 of 47 countries, more than 70% of women with a recent live birth received any antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider (see Table 1.6). The proportion of women receiving skilled ANC ranged from 34% in Ethiopia to at least 98% in six countries.

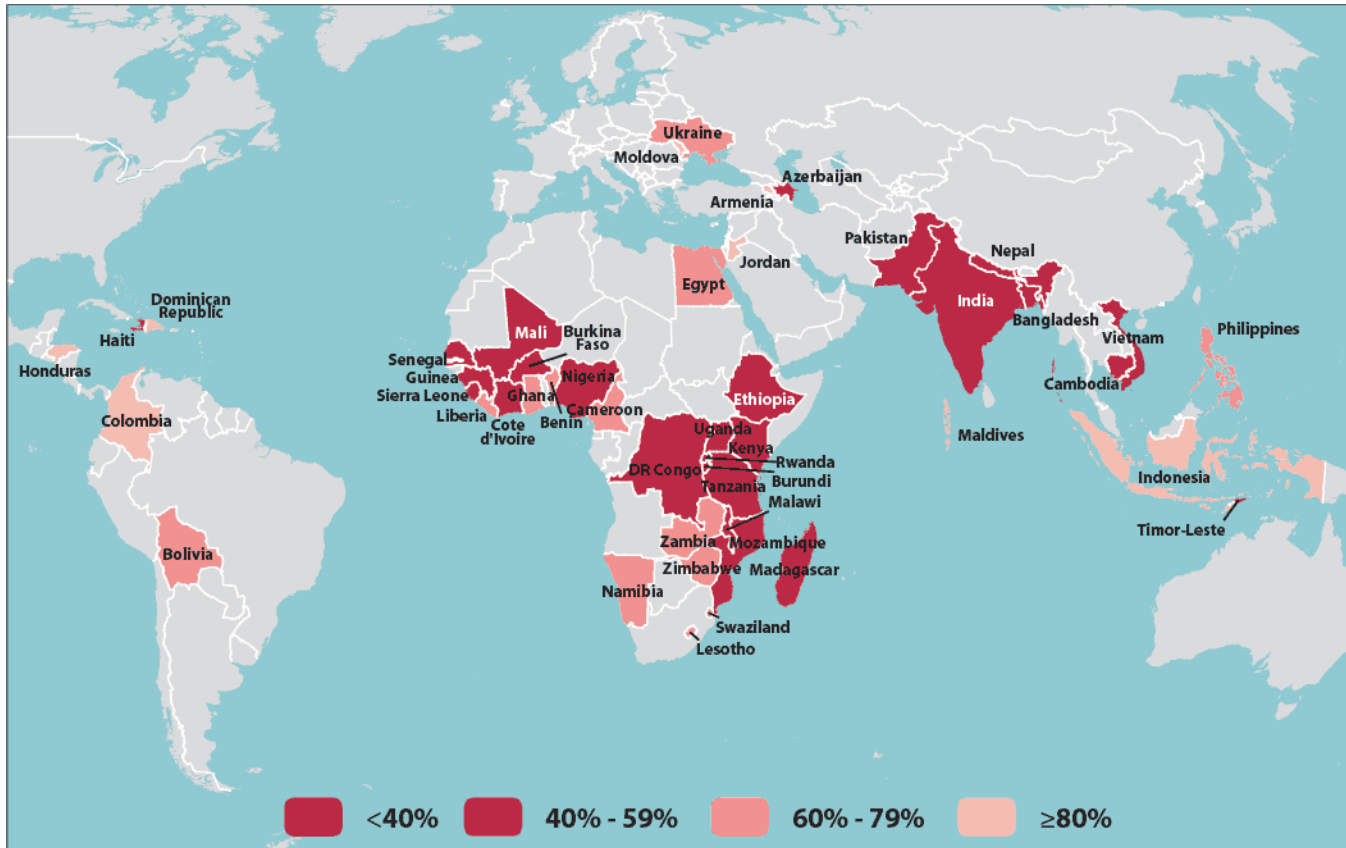
In 21 countries, at least 60% of women had made four or more ANC visits, as recommended by the World Health Organization (see Map 1.3). However, less than 40% of women made four or more ANC visits in nine countries. The proportion of women who made at least four ANC visits ranges from 19% in Ethiopia to more than 90% in Armenia, the Dominican Republic, and Jordan. Women in sub-Saharan Africa and South and Southeast Asia are less likely than women in other regions to have made at least four ANC visits.

In nearly all countries, the proportions of women who receive skilled ANC and make at least four ANC visits have either remained the same or increased since 2000 (see Figure 1.8). The exceptions are six countries in sub-Saharan Africa where the proportion of women making at least four ANC visits has declined since 2000; these are Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. In contrast, the proportion of women making four or more ANC visits increased by at least 25 percentage points in five countries: Armenia, Cambodia, Egypt, Nepal, and Rwanda.



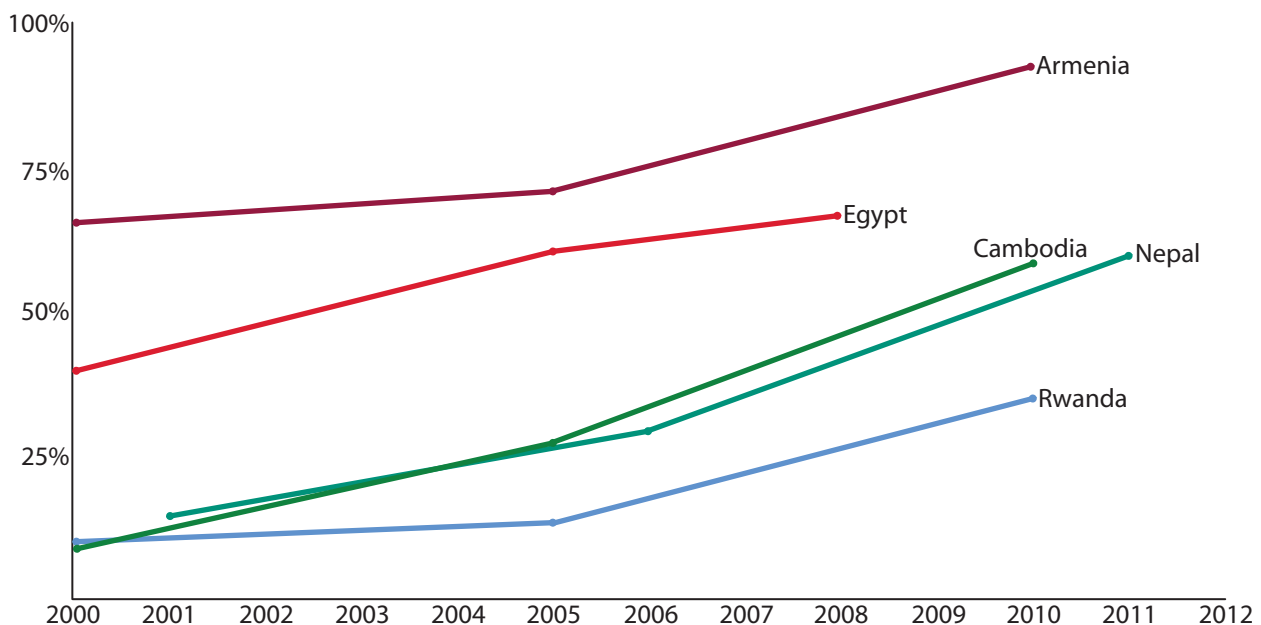
**Map 1.3 Four or More Antenatal Care Visits with a Skilled Provider**

Among women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey, percent who had at least 4 ANC visits with a skilled provider, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012



**Figure 1.8 Trends in Four or More Antenatal Care Visits with a Skilled Provider**

Among women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey, percent who had at least 4 ANC visits with a skilled provider, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012; Countries with change of at least 25 percentage points





## DELIVERY ASSISTANCE

### Data

*Measures:* Delivery by a skilled provider and delivery in a health facility

*Sample:* Live births in the five years preceding the survey

*Description:* Women are asked who assisted with the delivery of their last live birth and where the delivery took place. The definition of a skilled provider varies by country, but it always includes doctors, nurses, and midwives.

*Country count:* 47 countries, trends in 30 countries

More than 60% of live births are delivered by a skilled provider in 27 of 47 countries, and more than 60% of deliveries take place in health facilities in 21 countries (see Table 1.6 and Map 1.4). Ethiopia has the lowest percentage of each, at 10%. In seven countries, about 95% or more of births are attended by a skilled provider and take place in a health facility. In four countries (Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Haiti, and Timor-Leste), a skilled provider delivers less than one-third of births and less than one-quarter take place in health facilities.

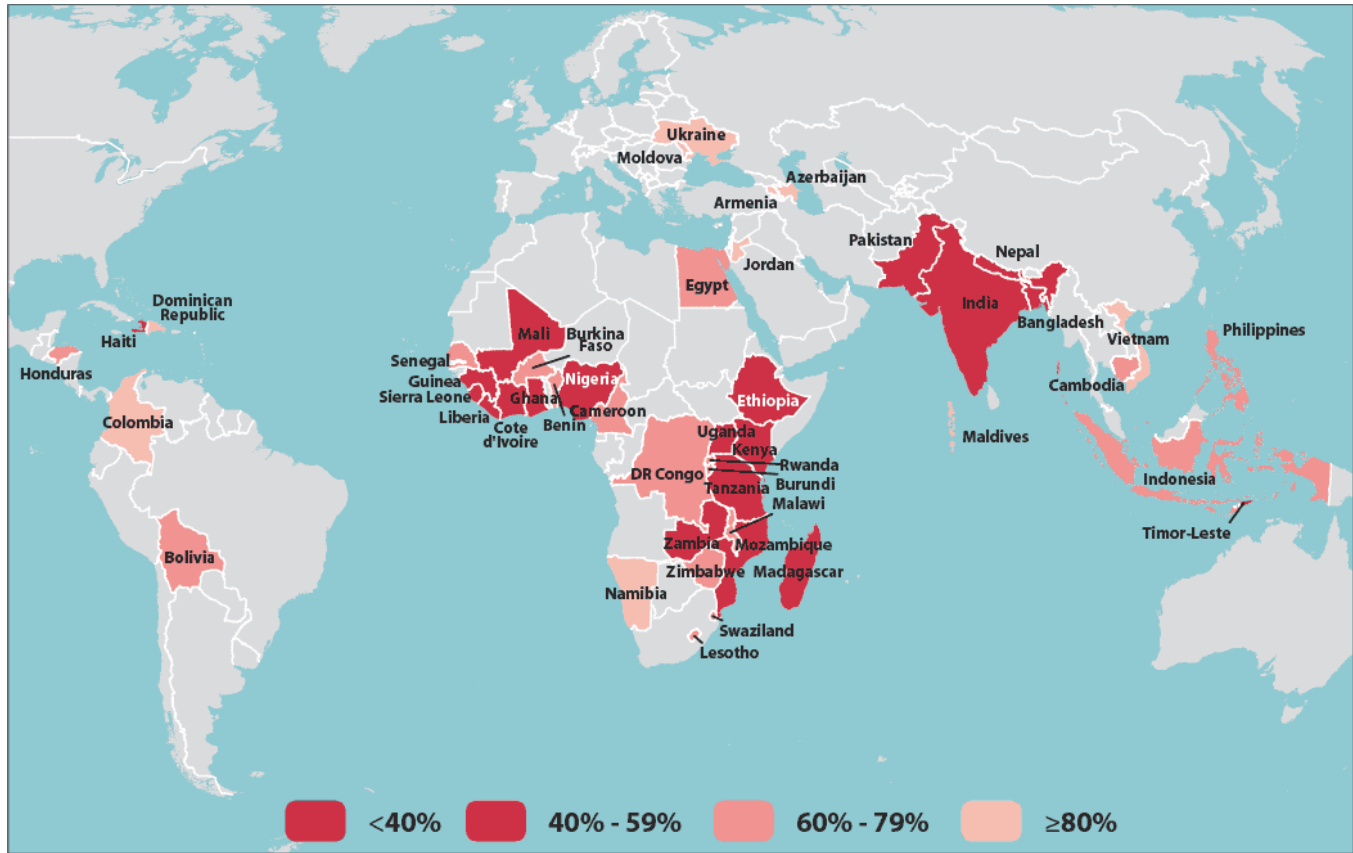
Since 2000, the proportions of births that are delivered by a skilled provider and take place in a health facility have remained the same or increased in every country with data on trends, with one exception: in Madagascar, deliveries with a skilled provider declined seven percentage points. In eight countries, gains exceed 15 percentage points for deliveries in a health facility (see Figure 1.9). In six of those eight countries, gains also exceed 15 percentage points for deliveries by a skilled provider: Cambodia, Egypt, Malawi, Nepal, Rwanda, and Uganda.

Across all four of these maternal health indicators—skilled ANC, four or more ANC visits, delivery by a skilled provider, and delivery in a health facility—women in Bangladesh and Ethiopia were least likely to receive the recommended care. Women were most likely to receive recommended maternal and delivery care in Armenia, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Jordan, the Maldives, Moldova, and Ukraine. The greatest improvements in maternal and delivery care occurred in Cambodia, Egypt, Nepal, and Rwanda.



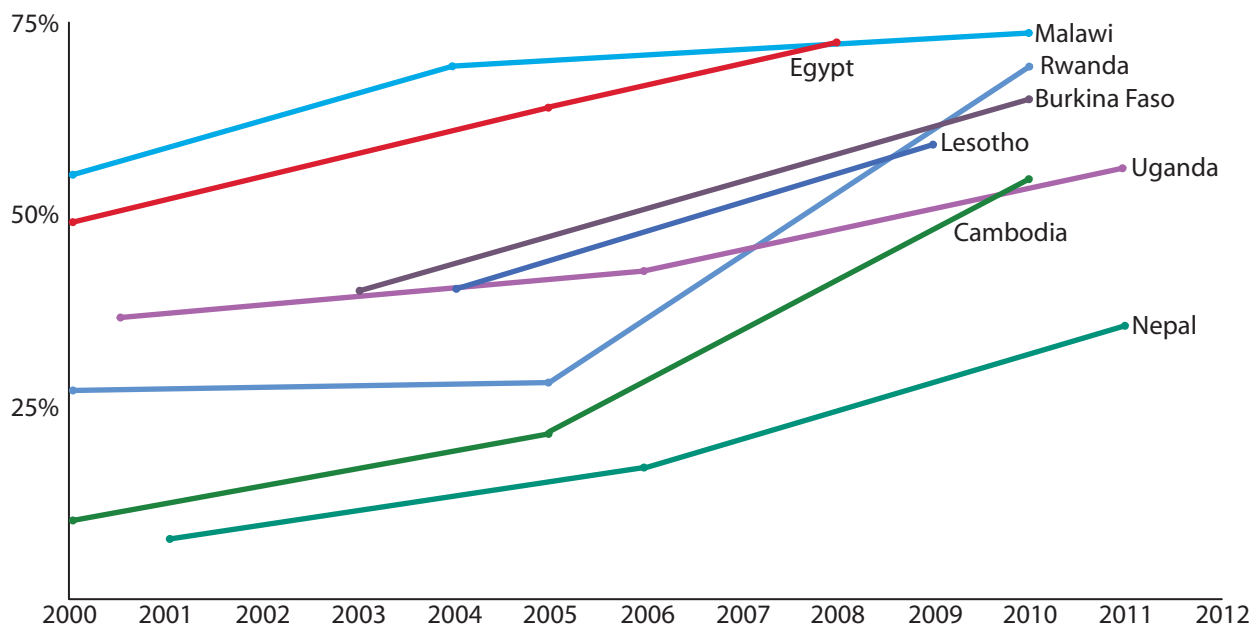
**Map 1.4 Delivery by a Skilled Provider**

Among live births in the 5 years before the survey, percent delivered by a skilled provider, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012



**Figure 1.9 Trends in Deliveries in Health Facilities**

Among live births in the 5 years preceding the survey, percent delivered in a health facility DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012; Countries with change of more than 15 percentage points





## MATERNAL MORTALITY

### Data

*Measure:* Maternal mortality ratio (MMR)

*Sample:* Women age 15-49

*Description:* MMR is a direct estimate of the risk of dying from maternal causes and is calculated as the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. DHS surveys calculate MMR for different periods of time preceding the survey, ranging from 3 to 10 years. Information on maternal deaths is collected in a sibling history, in which each female survey respondent is asked to list all of the children born to her mother, the current age of living siblings, and the age at death and years since death for deceased siblings. Whenever a woman has a sister who died at age 10 or older, the interviewer asks additional questions to determine whether the death was maternity-related. Maternal deaths are defined as any death that occurred during pregnancy, childbirth, or within two months after the birth or termination of a pregnancy.

*Country count:* 33 countries, trends in 19 countries

The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) exceeds 500 deaths per 100,000 live births in 15 of 33 countries; 13 of these countries are located in sub-Saharan Africa (see Table 1.7). In Guinea, Lesotho, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Zimbabwe, more than 800 women die per 100,000 live births. Outside of sub-Saharan Africa, surveys show high maternal mortality in Haiti and Timor-Leste, at 630 and 557 deaths per 100,000 live births, respectively. MMR was lowest in the Dominican Republic, at 159 deaths per 100,000 live births, and highest in Lesotho, at 1,155 deaths per 100,000 live births.

Identifying trends in MMR is difficult, because estimates for some countries have overlapping time periods. Nevertheless, maternal mortality appears to have declined in 11 of 19 countries since 2000. Remarkable improvements occurred in two countries between 2000 and 2010: the MMR in Malawi fell from 1,120 to 675 deaths per 100,000 live births, while the MMR in Rwanda fell from 1,071 to 476 deaths per 100,000 live births. In the remaining eight countries, the MMR rose over time, with increases of more than 300 deaths per 100,000 live births in Lesotho and Zimbabwe.

## INSECTICIDE-TREATED NET USE BY PREGNANT WOMEN

### Data

*Measure:* Use of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)

*Sample:* Currently pregnant women age 15-49

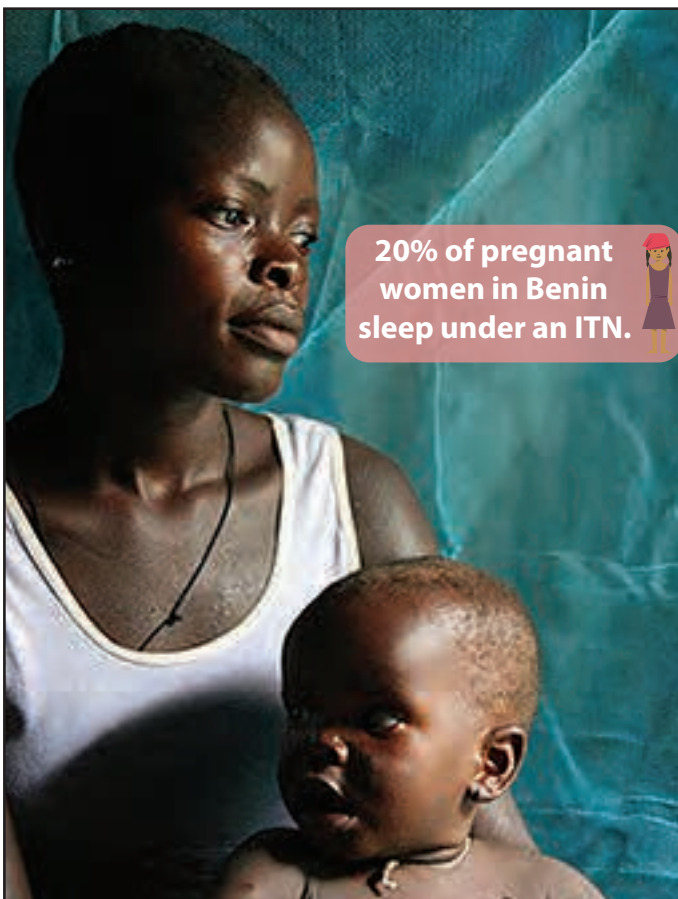
*Description:* Pregnant women are asked whether they slept under an ITN the night before the interview. An ITN is defined as: (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment, (2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months, or (3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

*Country count:* 28 countries, trends in 12 countries

Insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) reduce malaria transmission, infection, and death. While adults in endemic areas usually have some degree of immunity against malaria, pregnant women are at increased risk for infection because their immune system is weakened. Moreover, malaria infections in pregnant women can contribute to anemia and lead to low birth weight babies. Pregnant women should always sleep under a mosquito net to protect themselves and the fetus.

The prevalence of malaria varies in the 28 countries included; this may contribute to the wide variation in ITN use, which ranges from 1% in Ethiopia, Swaziland, and Guinea to 72% in Rwanda (see Table 1.8). More than one-third of pregnant woman sleep under an ITN in 11 countries. These include three countries (Burundi, Rwanda, and Tanzania) where around half or more of pregnant women use an ITN. Around 5% or less of pregnant women sleep under an ITN in seven countries.

Use of an ITN has increased since 2000 in all 12 countries with data on trends (see Figure 1.10). Rwanda has experienced the greatest increase of 55 percentage points, but gains exceed 35 percentage points in Burkina Faso, Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda.

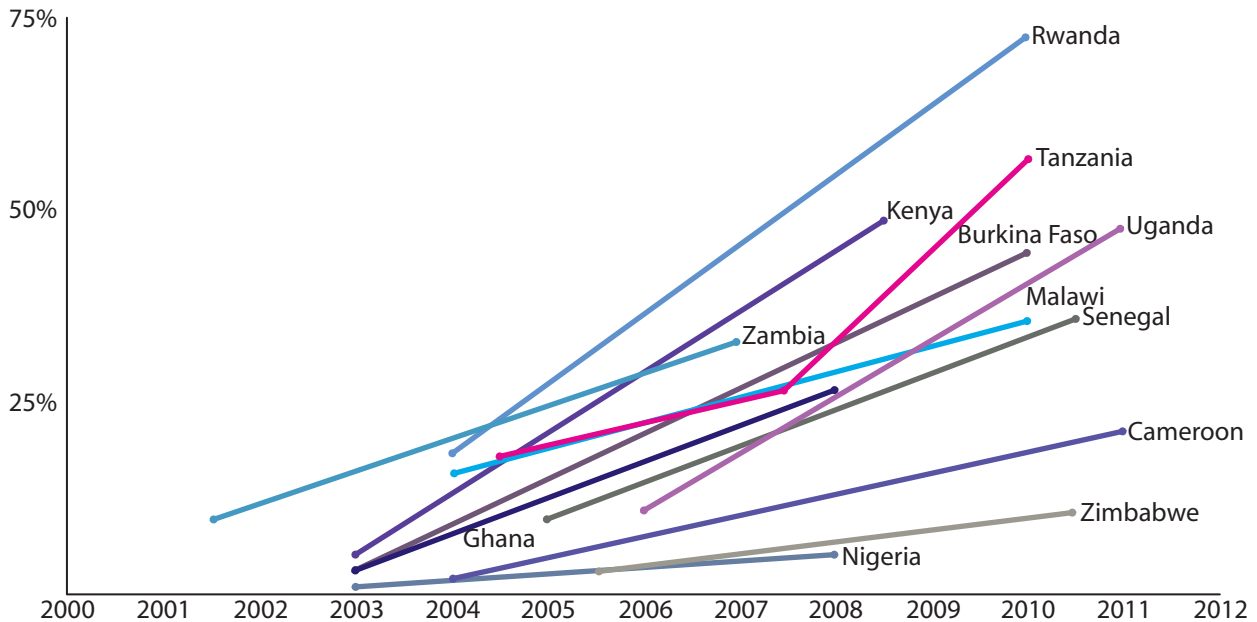


© 2009 Nate Miller, Courtesy of Photoshare



**Figure 1.10 Trends in ITN Use by Pregnant Women**

Percent of pregnant women age 15-49 who, the night before the survey, slept under an ITN, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012



## FISTULA

### Data

*Measure:* Fistula

*Sample:* Women age 15-49

*Description:* Women are asked whether they have experienced a constant leakage of urine or stool from their vagina during the day and night; this is considered an indicator of fistula. Since the prevalence of fistula is small, data are presented here to the tenths decimal place.

*Country count:* 13 countries, trends in 1 country

Women face devastating social and economic consequences when they have a fistula, which is an abnormal opening between the vagina and bladder or rectum. The condition creates an uncontrollable leakage of urine and/or feces from the vagina. Because of the associated smell, women with fistula are often abandoned by their husbands and ostracized by their families and communities.<sup>8,9</sup> They also may develop severe illnesses, including neurologic injury and damage to the kidneys, bladder, skin, or other major organs. Fistula usually results from prolonged and obstructed labor although it also may result from sexual assault or trauma. It is more likely to occur among very young women and women who cannot access skilled delivery care. Thus, fistula reflects a lack of access to health care and, in some cases, gender-based violence.

In 3 of 13 countries, more than 1% of women report the symptoms of fistula (see Table 1.9). Prevalence of fistula is lowest in Burkina Faso and Senegal at 0.1%. While Pakistan and Rwanda report the highest prevalence of fistula, at approximately 3%, both of these countries only measured fistula among women who had given birth and are therefore at higher risk of the condition. Data on trends from Uganda show marginal improvement over time.

# ANEMIA

**Data**

*Measure:* Anemia

*Sample:* Women age 15-49

*Description:* If a woman provides informed consent, a drop of blood is collected from her finger and tested for hemoglobin using a HemoCue machine. Results are shared with the respondent along with a pamphlet with relevant information on anemia. Anemia is defined as a hemoglobin level of (1) less than 11.0 grams per deciliter (g/dl) in pregnant women and (2) less than 12.0 g/dl in non-pregnant women. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.

*Country count:* 32 countries, trends in 21 countries

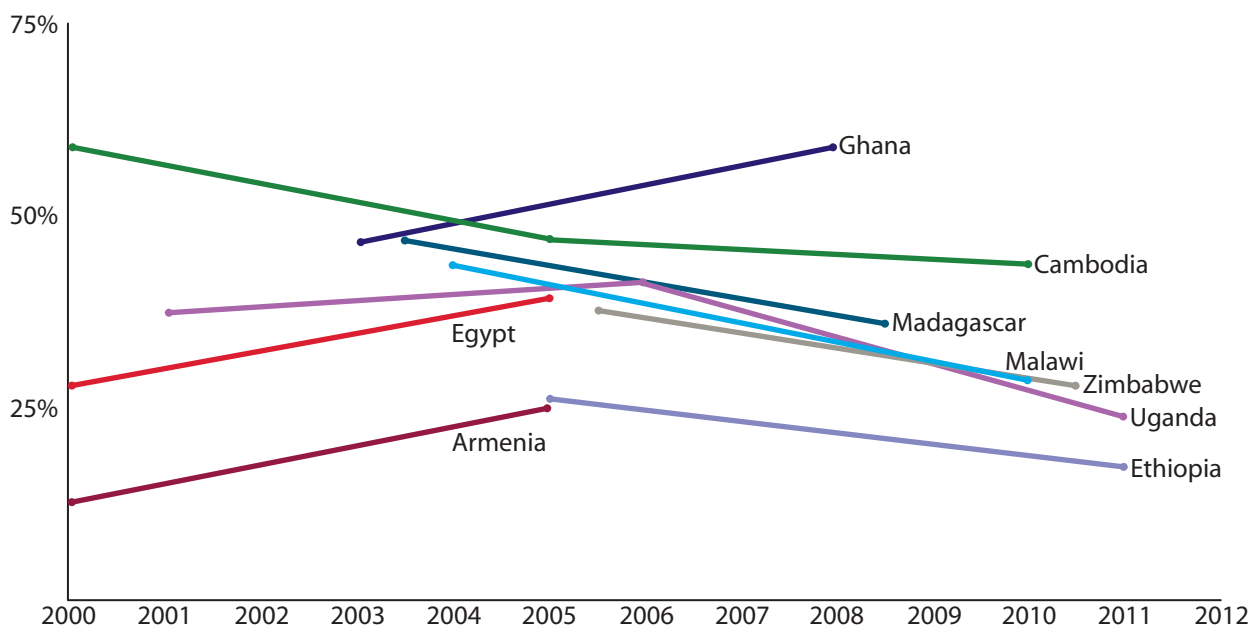
Anemia is a condition associated with low levels of hemoglobin in the blood, which results in reduced oxygen being transported throughout the body. Anemia may be caused by iron deficiency, poor diet, malaria or other parasitic infections, HIV/AIDS, or pregnancy. Anemia can increase the transmission and severity of infectious diseases and the risk of pregnancy-related hemorrhage.<sup>10</sup>

In 25 of 32 countries, less than one-half of women are anemic (see Table 1.10). One-quarter or fewer women are anemic in seven countries: Armenia, Burundi, Ethiopia, Honduras, Rwanda, Timor-Leste, and Uganda. Anemia ranges from 17% in Ethiopia and Rwanda to 69% in Mali. Women are less likely to be anemic in North Africa, West Asia, and Europe and also in countries in East Africa than in other regions.

Since 2000, anemia has decreased in East African countries, including a decline of 15 percentage points in Malawi (see Figure 1.11). Cambodia also has experienced a substantial decline, from 59% to 44%. The prevalence of anemia has risen, however, in a number of countries in other regions; increases exceed 10 percentage points in Armenia, Egypt, and Ghana.

**Figure 1.11 Trends in Anemia**

*Percent of women age 15-49 with any anemia, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012; Countries with change of 10 percentage points or greater*







# HIV

## Data

*Measure:* HIV prevalence

*Sample:* Women and men age 15-49

*Description:* Interviewed respondents are eligible for HIV testing. If respondents provide informed consent, health technicians collect several drops of blood for anonymous testing at a laboratory. Since the prevalence of HIV is low in some countries, data are presented here to the tenths decimal place.

*Country count:* Both women and men – 26 countries, trends in 13 countries

HIV prevalence among women ranges from 0.2% in India to 31.1% in Swaziland (see Table 1.11). Among men, HIV prevalence ranges from 0.4% in India and Senegal to 19.7% in Swaziland. Prevalence for both women and men is highest in countries in South and East Africa (see Maps 1.5 and 1.6).

HIV prevalence is higher among women than men in most countries included in sub-Saharan Africa; the difference exceeds five percentage points in Lesotho, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe. In contrast, there is little or no difference in HIV prevalence between women and men in the four countries included from other regions: Cambodia, Dominican Republic, Haiti, and India. Differences between women and men tend to be smaller where overall HIV prevalence is low.

Biologically, women are at greater risk of HIV infection than men through unprotected heterosexual sex. Women are also less able than men to negotiate safe sex and more likely to experience non-consensual sex, which also increases their risk of infection.<sup>11</sup>

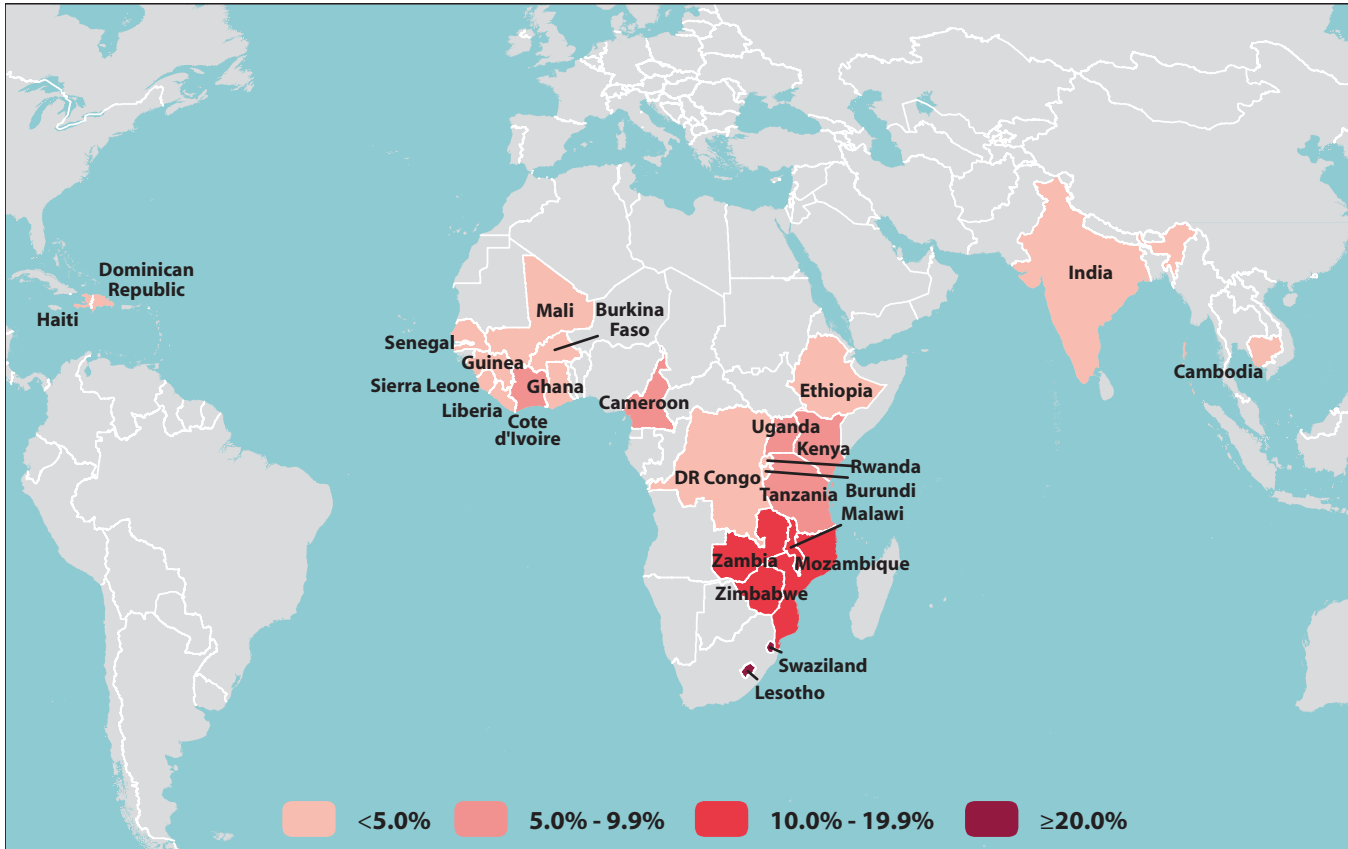
Zimbabwe has experienced the greatest drop in HIV prevalence, with declines of 3.4 percentage points for women and 2.2 percentage points for men between 2005-06 and 2010. Included surveys also show declines for both sexes in Burkina Faso and Cameroon and for men in Malawi. A recent DHS report has determined that these decreases are statistically significant.<sup>12</sup>



© 2012 Emily Carter/PSI, Courtesy of Photoshare

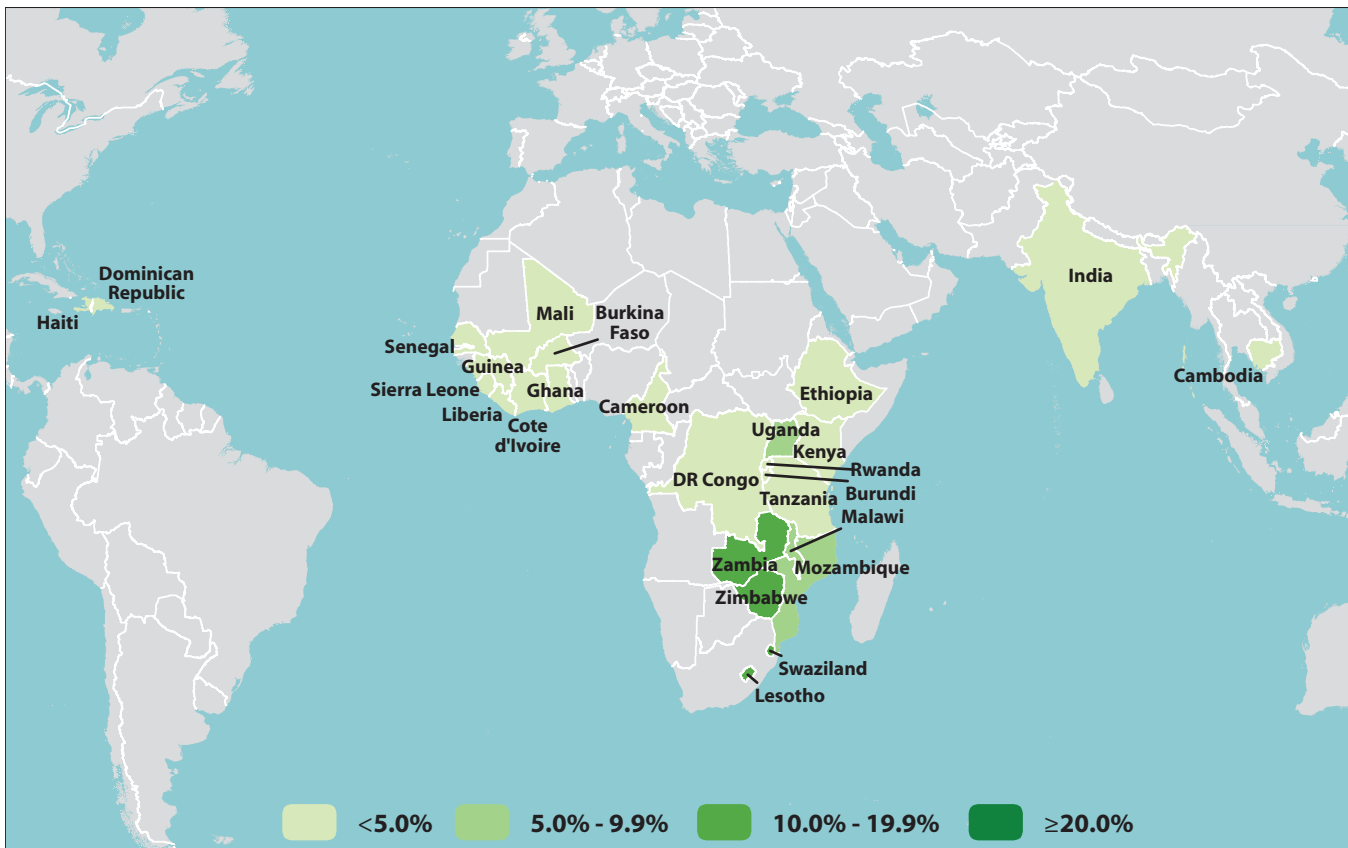
**Map 1.5 HIV Prevalence: Women**

Percent of women age 15-49 who are HIV-positive,  
DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012



**Map 1.6 HIV Prevalence: Men**

Percent of men age 15-49 who are HIV-positive,  
DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012





# BARRIERS TO ACCESSING HEALTH CARE

## Data

*Measure:* Barriers to accessing health care

*Sample:* Women age 15-49

*Description:* Women are asked if the following factors are a problem when they need to get health care for themselves: getting permission to go for treatment, getting money for treatment, distance to health facility, and not wanting to go alone. Women are considered to experience barriers to access if they report that at least one of these factors is a problem.

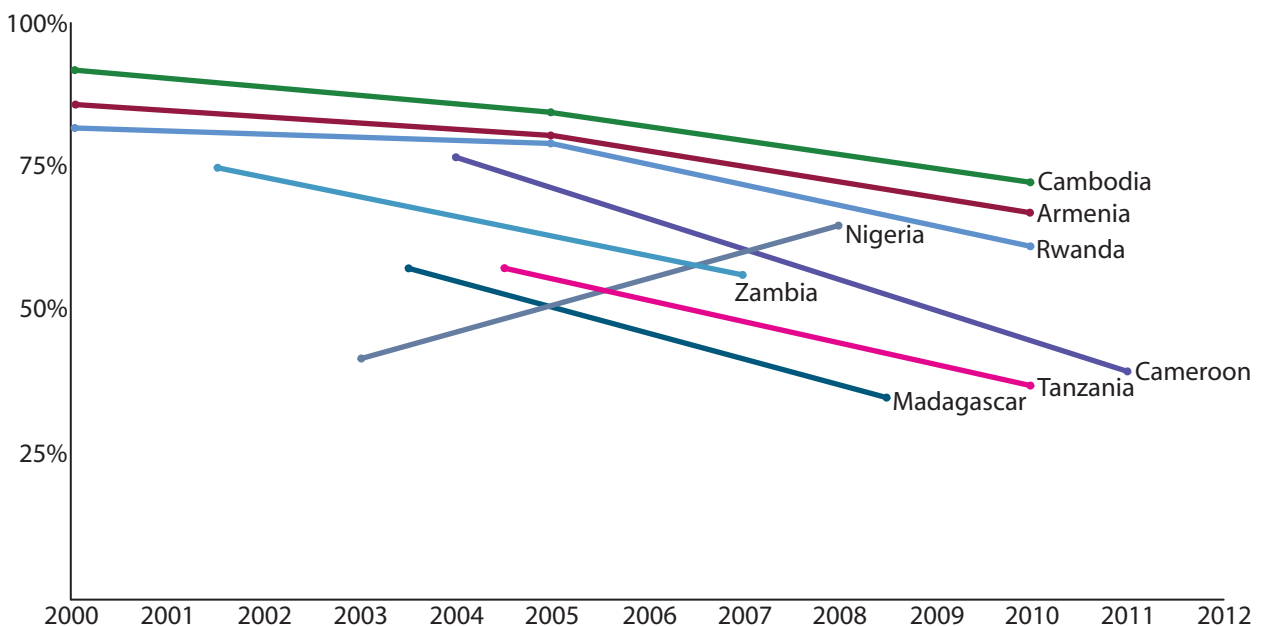
*Country count:* 41 countries, trends in 25 countries

More than three-quarters of women report barriers to accessing health care in 10 of 41 countries, and more than half of women report barriers in an additional 21 countries (see Table 1.12). The proportion of women who face barriers to health care ranges from 22% in Bangladesh to 88% in Ethiopia.

Since 2000, the proportion of women who report barriers to accessing health care has decreased in 17 of 25 countries with data on trends. Barriers have come down the fastest in seven countries with declines of more than 15 percentage points: Armenia, Cambodia, Cameroon, Madagascar, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Zambia (see Figure 1.12). Barriers to health care have increased in eight countries, especially in Egypt and Nigeria, where the proportion of women reporting barriers has grown by 12 and 23 percentage points, respectively.

**Figure 1.12 Trends in Barriers to Accessing Health Care**

*Percent of women age 15-49 who report at least 1 problem in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012; Countries with change of 15 percentage points or greater*





## RESOURCES FOR EMPOWERMENT AND EQUALITY IN AREAS OF CONFLICT AND INSECURITY

Investing in women's education, economic opportunity, and health is not only necessary to women's empowerment, it is also critical to conflict prevention, mitigation, and recovery. Since 2000, DHS has collected data on these indicators in 20 countries designated by the US National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security as areas of conflict and insecurity.<sup>13</sup>


Investments in women's education vary widely in these countries. More than 90% of women age 15-24 have completed primary school in five countries: Colombia, Jordan, the Maldives, Moldova, and the Philippines. However, less than 50% of women have completed primary school in seven countries.

Employment levels for women range from 17% in Egypt to 84% in Rwanda, but more than half of women age 15-49 are employed in 14 of 18 countries. Importantly, the majority of employed women are paid cash for their work in 10 countries. However, in some countries with high employment levels, such as Nepal, Rwanda, and Sierra Leone, less than one-quarter of employed women earn cash.

Access to maternal health care is relatively widespread in many areas of conflict and insecurity. Most pregnant women: access skilled ANC in 19 countries, make at least four ANC visits in 13 countries, are delivered by a skilled provider in 13 countries, and have their deliveries in a health facility in 12 countries. Maternal health care coverage is most widespread in Colombia, Jordan, the Maldives, and Moldova.

### Areas of Conflict and Insecurity: (Country and Survey Year)

<i>Cambodia, 2010</i>	<i>Liberia, 2007</i>
<i>Colombia, 2010</i>	<i>Maldives, 2009</i>
<i>Democratic Republic of the Congo, 2005 AIS</i>	<i>Moldova, 2005</i>
<i>Egypt, 2008</i>	<i>Nepal, 2011</i>
<i>Ethiopia, 2011</i>	<i>Pakistan, 2006-07</i>
<i>Haiti, 2005-06</i>	<i>Philippines, 2008</i>
<i>Honduras, 2005-06</i>	<i>Rwanda, 2010</i>
<i>Jordan, 2007</i>	<i>Sierra Leone, 2008</i>
<i>Kenya, 2008-09</i>	<i>Timor-Leste, 2009</i>
	<i>Uganda, 2011</i>

 **In Cambodia, the proportion of women who receive skilled antenatal care (ANC) and make at least 4 ANC visits has increased substantially since 2000.**



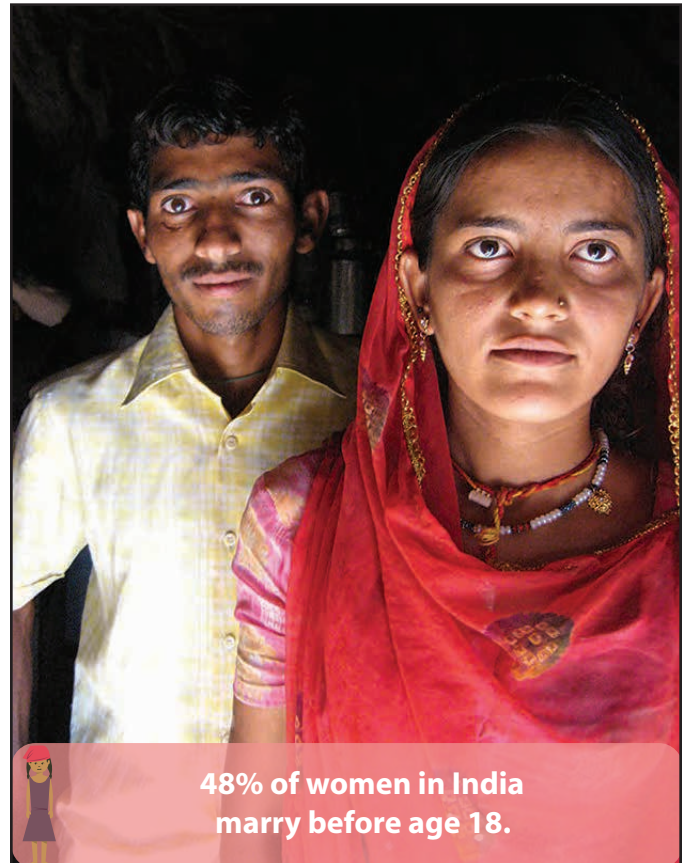
© 2011 David Snyder for the CDC Foundation, Courtesy of Photoshare



# MARRIAGE, SEX, AND FERTILITY

Three interrelated events—marriage, sex, and pregnancy—shape the context in which women live and help influence their experience of gender equality and empowerment. All of these events should take place voluntarily, with women’s consent, and with planning.

Unfortunately, for many women these milestones occur during childhood and adolescence—before they are developmentally ready and in violation of their rights. Child marriage, early sexual debut, and teenage pregnancy can inhibit women’s access to education, economic opportunities, social networks, health information and services, and other resources critical to their empowerment. They are also linked with high fertility, forced or coerced sex, intimate partner violence, and associated negative health outcomes, which include maternal and newborn morbidity, sexually transmitted infections, and HIV.<sup>14-17</sup>



© 2006 Rose Reis, Courtesy of Photoshare

## MEDIAN AGE AT MARRIAGE

### Data:

*Measure:* Median age at marriage

*Sample:* Women and men age 25-49

*Description:* The median age at marriage is defined as the age at which half of respondents are married.

*Country count:*

Women – 47 countries, trends in 32 countries

Men – 41 countries, trends in 24 countries

Both women and men – 40 countries

In 33 of 47 countries, the median age at marriage for women is between 18 and 22 years (see Table 1.13). The median age at marriage is less than 18 years in 11 countries: Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Guinea, India, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Sierra Leone, and Uganda. In contrast, the median age at marriage for men is at least 21 years in every country included.

## CHILD MARRIAGE

### Data

*Measure:* Child marriage

*Sample:* Women and men age 20-29

*Description:* Respondents are asked when they first started living with their spouse or partner. Marriage or living with a partner before age 18 is considered child marriage.

*Country count:*

Women – 47 countries, trends in 32 countries

Men – 42 countries, trends in 26 countries

Both women and men – 42 countries

The proportion of women who marry as children ranges from 8% in Armenia to 75% in Bangladesh (see Table 1.13). More than 40% of women marry before age 18 in 16 of 47 countries, including three countries where more than 60% of women marry before age 18. Child marriage is less common in North Africa, West Asia, and Europe than in other regions (see Map 1.7).

Men are far less likely than women to marry at an early age.

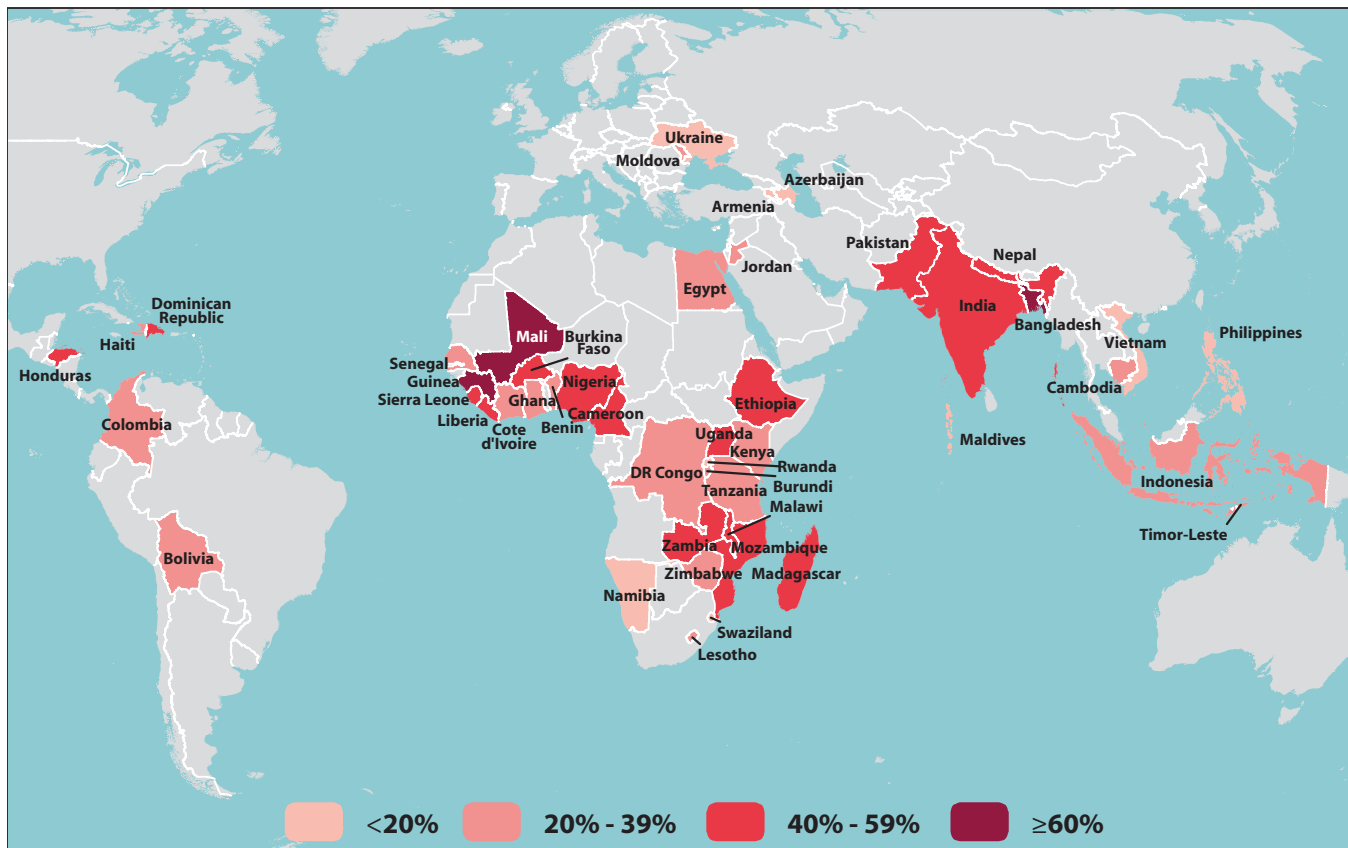
In 26 of 42 countries, 5% or fewer men marry before age 18 (see Table 1.14). The proportion of men who marry as children ranges from 1% or less in Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Swaziland to 15% in Madagascar and Mozambique.

Child marriage among women has not decreased substantially since 2000. While 23 of 32 countries with data on trends experienced a decrease in child marriage, half of these declines were less than five percentage points. Progress is greatest in Armenia, where the proportion of women who marry before age 18 fell from 20% in 2000 to 8% in 2010, and in Nepal, where it fell from 67% in 2001 to 46% in 2011. Child marriage has increased in nine countries, including a gain of eight percentage points in Madagascar.

Among men, there are no consistent trends in child marriage, and almost all changes were less than five percentage points. The proportion of men who marry before age 18 has increased in 10 countries and decreased in 13 countries. Nepal has made the most progress, with a decline of 16 percentage points.

**Map 1.7 Child Marriage**

*Percent of women age 20-29 who were first married by exact age 18, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012*







## EARLY SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

### Data

*Measure:* Early sexual intercourse

*Sample:* Women and men age 15-24

*Description:* Respondents who first had sex before age 15 are considered to have had early sexual intercourse.

*Country count:*

Women – 44 countries, trends in 28 countries

Men – 41 countries, trends in 26 countries

Both women and men – 39 countries

Among women age 15-24, the proportion who had sex before age 15 ranges from less than 1% in six countries to 25% in Mali, Mozambique, and Sierra Leone (see Table 1.13). In 13 of 44 countries, less than 5% of women are sexually active by age 15. Women in North Africa, West Asia, and Europe are less likely to have sex by age 15 than women in other regions.

The proportion of men who are sexually active by age 15 ranges from less than 1% in seven countries to 43% in Haiti (see Table 1.14). In 17 of 41 countries, less than 5% of men have sex by age 15. Men in North Africa, West Asia, and Europe and in South and Southeast Asia are less likely to engage in early sexual intercourse than men in other regions.

Women are more likely than men to be sexually active by age 15 in 22 of 39 countries (see Figure 1.13). The gender gap is less than 10 percentage points in most of these countries. In the five countries with a larger gender gap—Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Mali, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone—early sex for women occurs in combination with early marriage. Women’s median age at marriage in these countries ranges from 15 to 18 years.

Data on trends in 28 countries do not show any consistent or sizeable changes in early sexual activity among women. The proportion of women who are sexually active before age 15 has decreased in 16 countries and increased in 12 countries—but by no more than five percentage points in each case. Among men, early sexual activity has decreased in 19 of 26 countries, with Benin and Zambia experiencing the greatest declines of 10 percentage points. Increases occurred in six countries, including a 12 percentage point jump in Haiti.

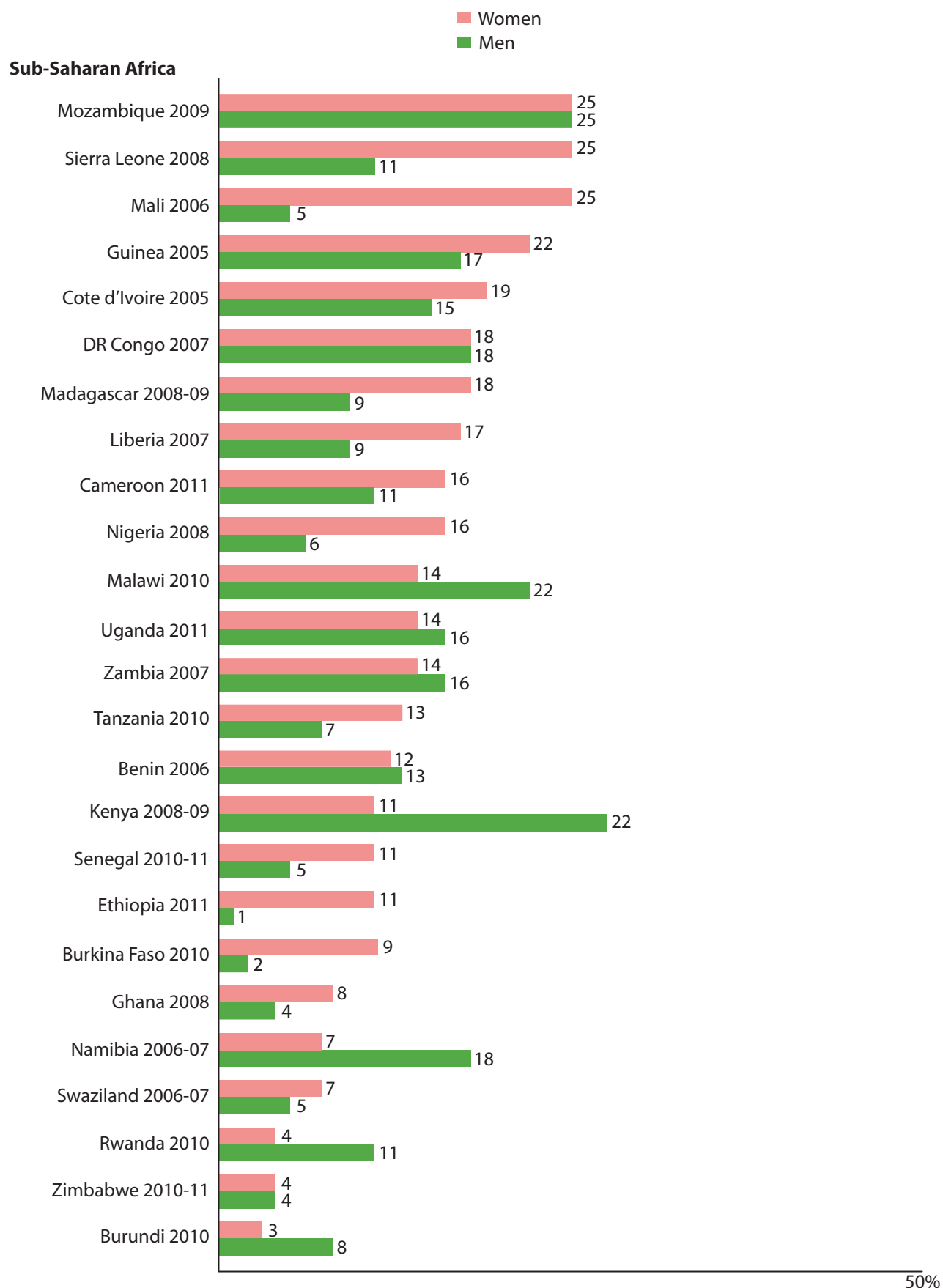


© 2006 Helen Hawking, Courtesy of Photoshare

**In the Dominican Republic, 21% of teenage girls are pregnant or are already mothers.**

**Figure 1.13 Early Sexual Intercourse**

Percent of women and men age 15-24 who first had sexual intercourse by exact age 15, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012; Countries with both women's and men's data

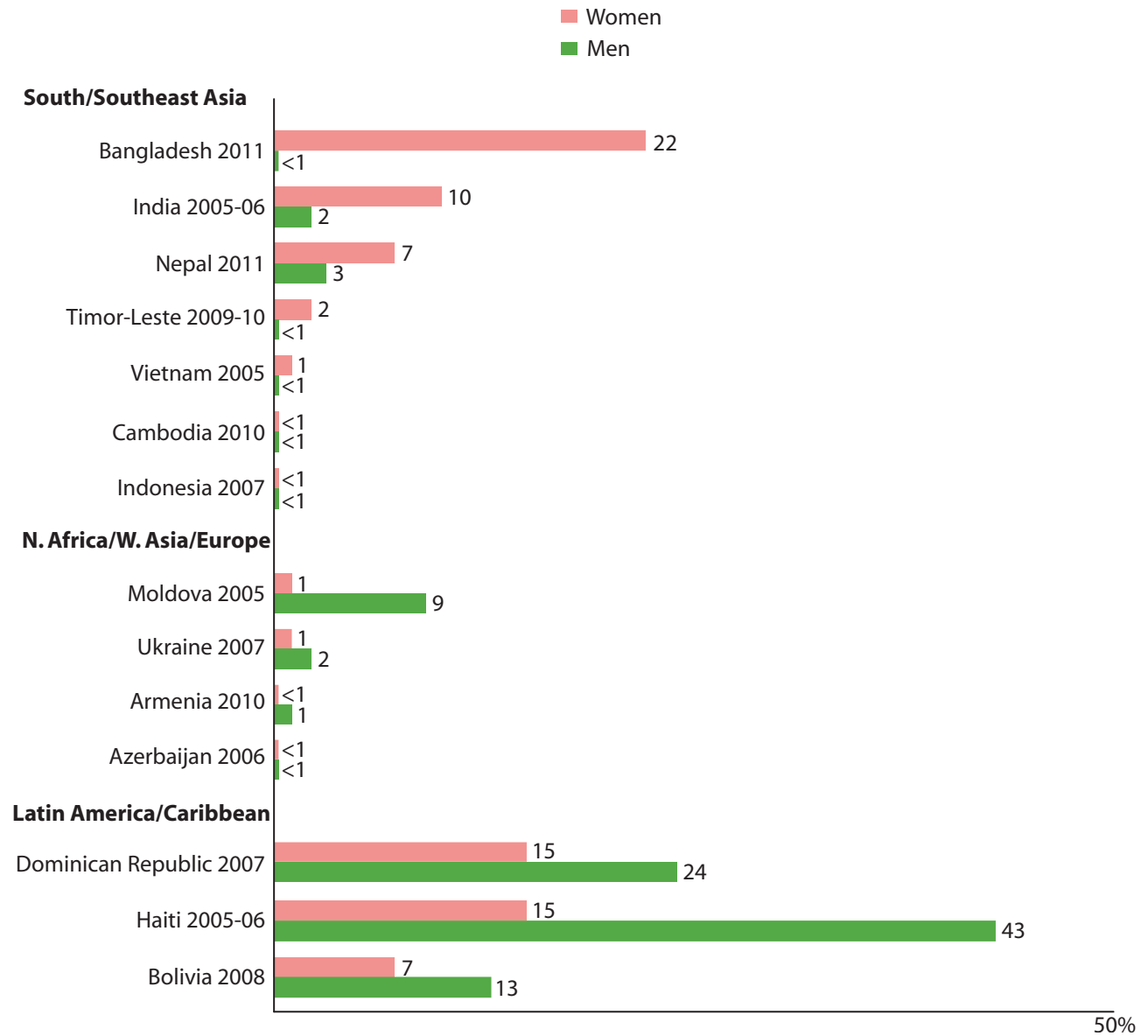


50%



**Figure 1.13 Early Sexual Intercourse — continued**

Percent of women and men age 15-24 who first had sexual intercourse by exact age 15, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012; Countries with both women's and men's data



# TEENAGE PREGNANCY

## Data

*Measure:* Teenage pregnancy

*Sample:* Women age 15-19

*Description:* Women age 15 to 19 who have had a live birth or who are currently pregnant are counted as teenage pregnancies. Information on teenage pregnancy is collected from women’s birth histories and a question on women’s current pregnancy status.

*Country count:* 47 countries (including eight countries in which some surveys collected data only from ever-married women), trends in 33 countries

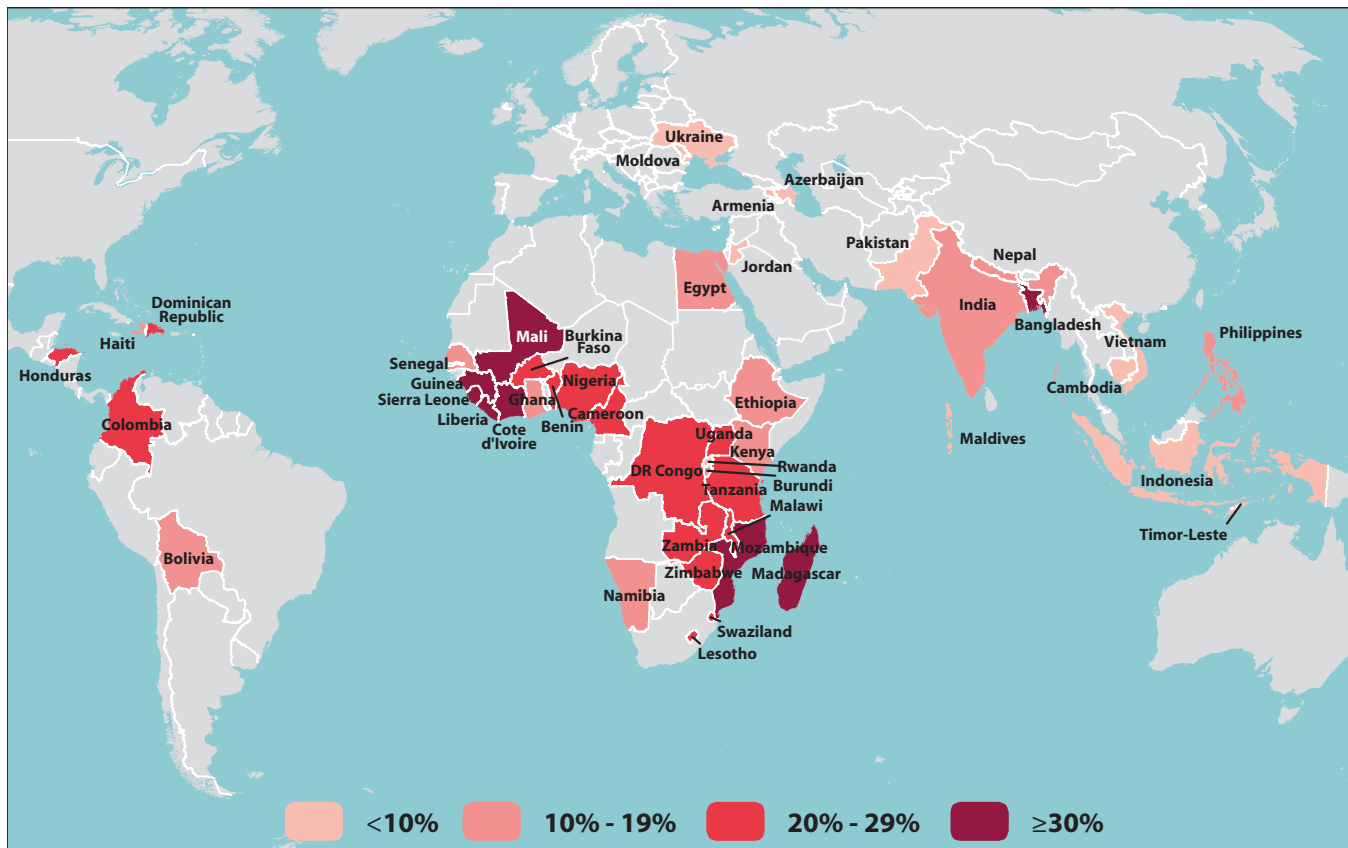
Teenage pregnancy is more common in sub-Saharan Africa than in other regions: at least 30% of 15- to 19-year-old women are pregnant or have given birth in Cote d’Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, and Sierra Leone (see Map 1.8). Bangladesh is an exception to this pattern, with teenage pregnancy at 30%. In almost every other country outside of sub-Saharan Africa, the prevalence of teenage pregnancy is less than 20%.

Teenage pregnancy has decreased modestly in recent years in 22 of 33 countries with data on trends. Malawi and Uganda have experienced the greatest decline, seven percentage points. The prevalence of teenage pregnancy increased in 10 countries, generally by a small amount. Mozambique experienced the greatest increase of seven percentage points.

The prevalence of teenage pregnancy varies widely, ranging from 2% in the Maldives to 48% in Mozambique (see Table 1.15). In 36 of 47 countries, less than 25% of women age 15-19 are pregnant or have given birth; in 15 countries, the prevalence of teenage pregnancy is less than 10%.

**Map 1.8 Teenage Pregnancy**

*Percent of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012*







# FERTILITY

## Data

*Measure:* Total fertility rate (TFR)

*Sample:* Women age 15-49

*Description:* The TFR is the number of children the average woman would bear in her lifetime, assuming she experienced currently observed age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive years. Data from women's birth histories are used to calculate age-specific fertility rates which, in turn, are used to calculate the TFR. TFRs are calculated for the three-year period preceding the survey.

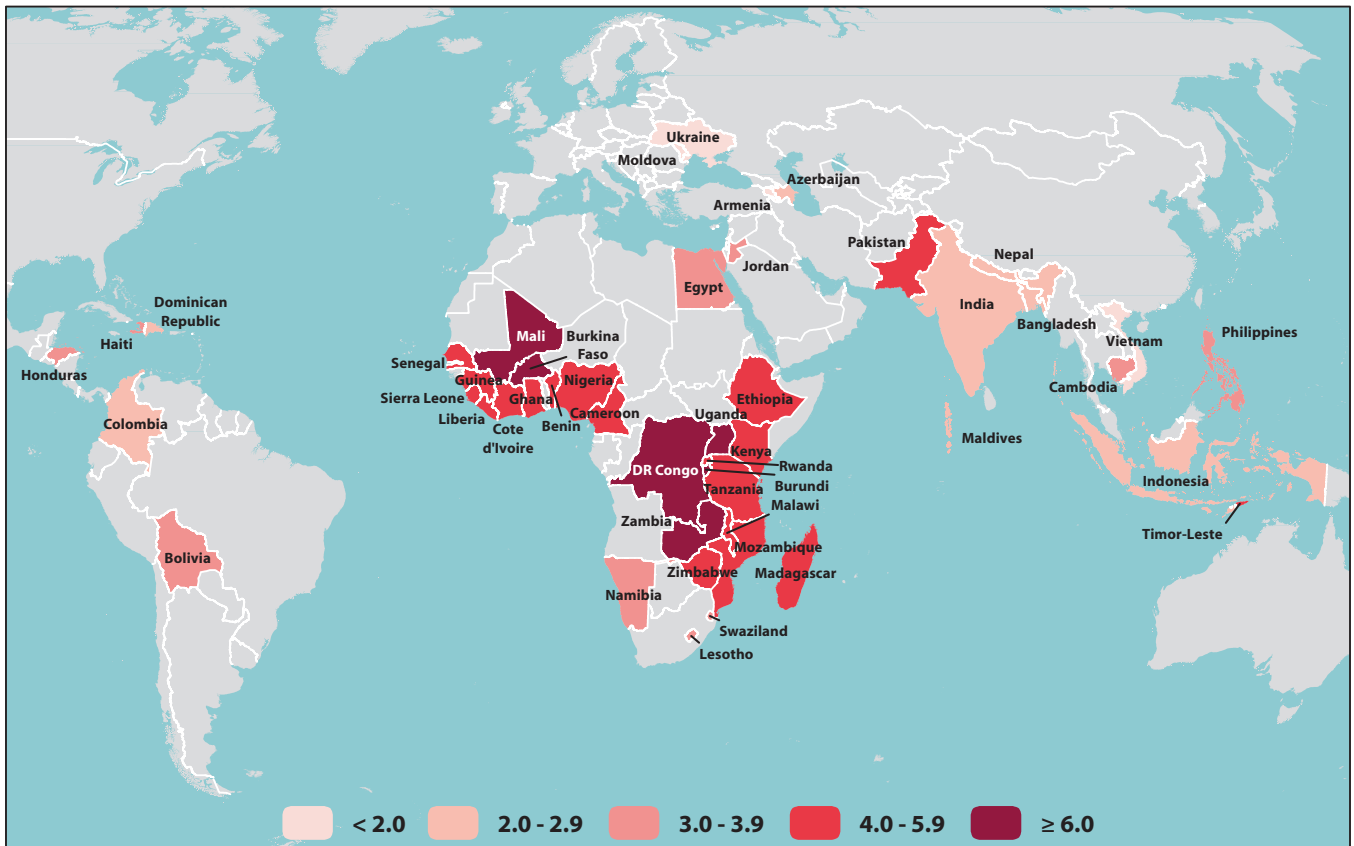
*Country count:* 47 countries, trends in 30 countries

The total fertility rate (TFR) ranges from 1.2 children in Ukraine to 6.6 children in Mali (see Table 1.16). In the five countries with the lowest TFR, women have less than two children, on average. In the six countries with the highest TFR, they have six or more children, on average. Fertility rates are highest in sub-Saharan Africa, where women have four to six children, on average. In other regions, women tend to have two or three children, on average, although Pakistan and Timor-Leste are notable exceptions, with TFRs of 4.1 and 5.7, respectively.

Since 2000, the TFR has decreased in 21 of 30 countries with data on trends. The decline has been greatest in Nepal and Rwanda, with the TFR decreasing by more than one child over a 10-year period. Six countries show small increases in the TFR (0.3 or less); notably, five of them are located in sub-Saharan Africa. In three countries, the TFR remained unchanged.

**Map 1.9 Total Fertility Rate**

Total fertility rate for women age 15-49 for the 3 years before the survey,  
DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012





# WOMEN'S CONTROL OF THEIR OWN LIVES



USAID'S GENDER EQUALITY AND FEMALE EMPOWERMENT POLICY:  
“Increase capability of women and girls to realize their rights, determine their life outcomes, and influence decision making in households, communities, and societies.”<sup>1</sup>



# INTRODUCTION

For women, a key element of empowerment is gaining greater control over the circumstances of their lives.<sup>2</sup> Only when women fully recognize their right to shape their own lives and exercise this right can they be fully empowered and achieve gender equality.

This chapter examines how much control women have over their daily lives. First, decision making within the household is examined including decisions on how women's earnings are used, followed by women's ability to plan their families, using modern contraception. The chapter also explores women's ability to negotiate sex with their husbands. The more influence a woman exerts in these critical areas, the more she can shape her current and future opportunities. Finally, the chapter examines attitudes towards wife beating, because they shed light on the extent to which women and men embrace or reject notions of gender equality.

## HOUSEHOLD DECISION MAKING

### Data

*Measure:* Participation in household decision making

*Sample:* Currently married women and men age 15-49

*Description:* Women are considered to participate in household decision making if they have a say in all three of the following decisions: (1) major household purchases, (2) the woman's own health care, and (3) visits to the woman's family or relatives. Men are considered to participate in household decision making if they have a say in both of the following decisions: (1) major household purchases and (2) the man's own health care.

*Country count:*

Women – 43 countries, trends in 28 countries

Men – 13 countries

Participation in household decision making is a common measure of women's empowerment.<sup>3</sup> The presumption is that women's ability to make everyday decisions within the household reflects their ability to control the broader circumstances of their lives and determine life outcomes.<sup>4</sup>

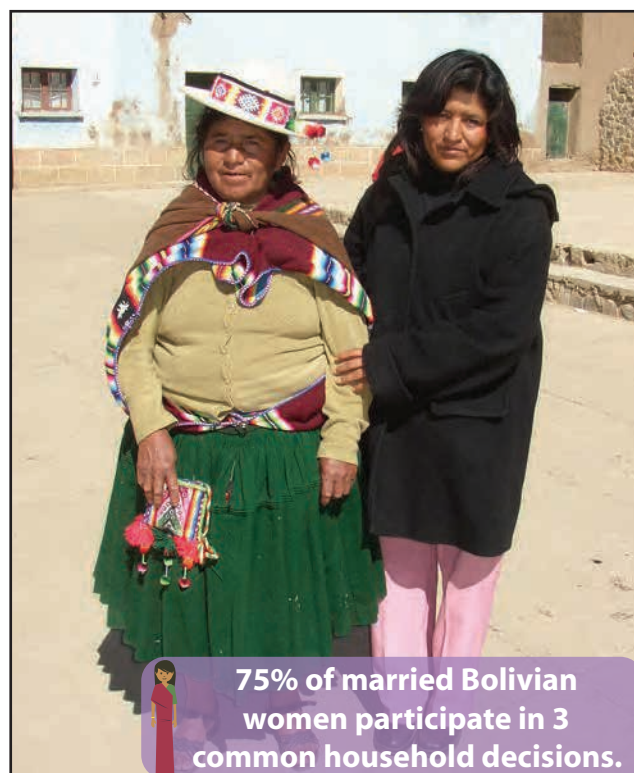
For the most part, married women do not play a major role in household decision making: only in 14 of 43 countries do more than 60% of married women participate in all three household decisions (see Map 2.1). However, married women's participation in decision making ranges widely, from 12% in Mali and Burkina Faso to 93% in Moldova, and also varies by region (see Table 2.1). Some of the lowest levels are seen in sub-Saharan Africa; only about one-quarter of married women participate in all three household decisions in Central and West African countries. In South Asia, one-third to one-half of married women participate in household decision making. Participation levels are highest in Southeast Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Europe.

Although decision making indicators for married women and men are not directly comparable (men reported on two and women on three decisions), the data nevertheless suggest that a large gender gap exists in some countries



(see Figure 2.1). Married men's participation in household decision making is consistently high, with at least 75% of married men participating in both household decisions in every country but Indonesia and Nepal. In four countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Senegal, and Tanzania), the gap between married men's and women's participation levels is greater than 50 percentage points. In contrast, married men and women report similar levels of participation in household decision making in Armenia, Cambodia, Indonesia, Nepal, and Zimbabwe.

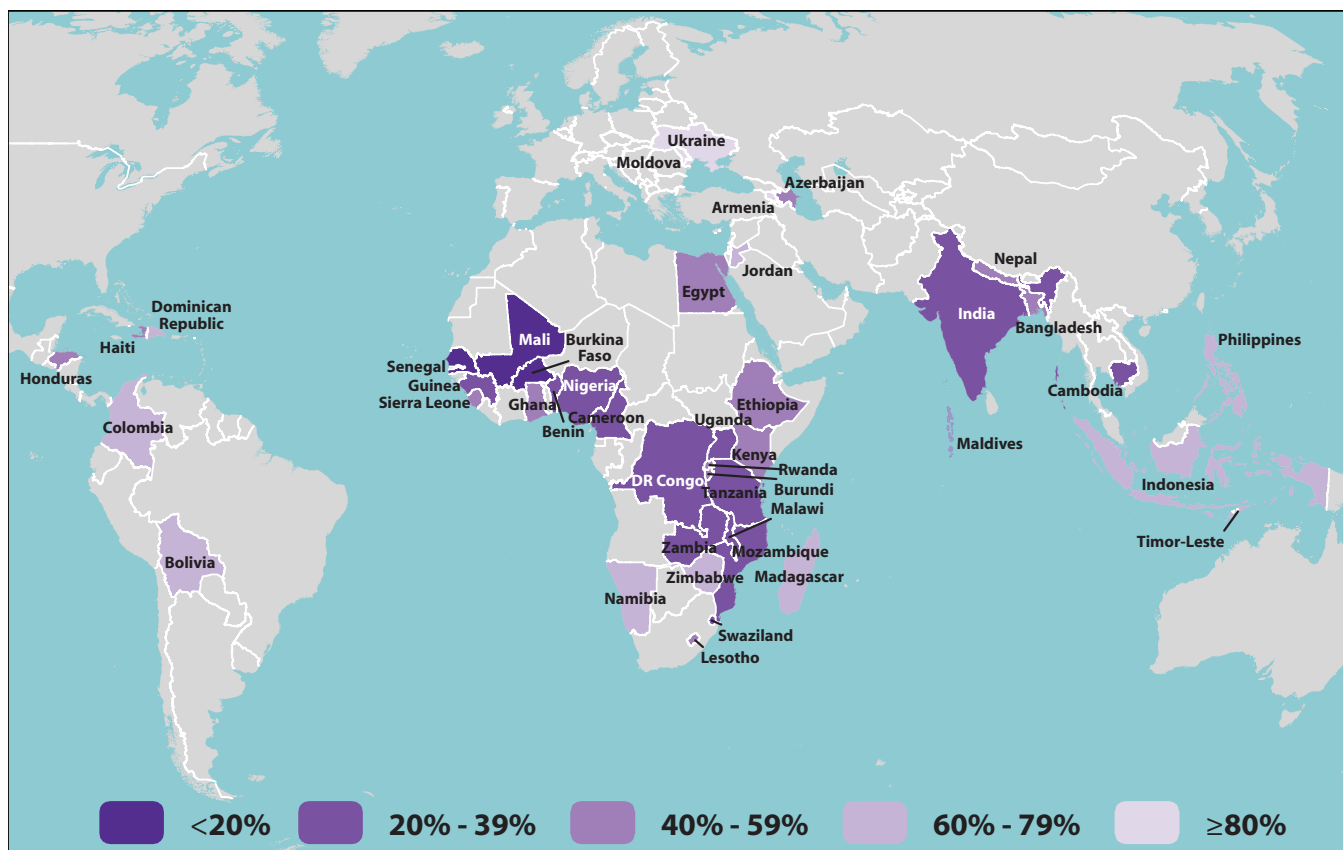
Married women's participation in household decision making has increased over time in 23 of 28 countries (see Table 2.1). Gains exceed 10 percentage points in 11 countries and are especially large (25 to 30 percentage points) in Armenia, Kenya, Lesotho, and Nepal (see Figure 2.2). Married women's participation levels have remained the same in Cameroon, Indonesia, Madagascar, and Zimbabwe and declined slightly in Haiti.



© 2006 Helen Cole, Courtesy of Photoshare

### Map 2.1 Household Decision Making

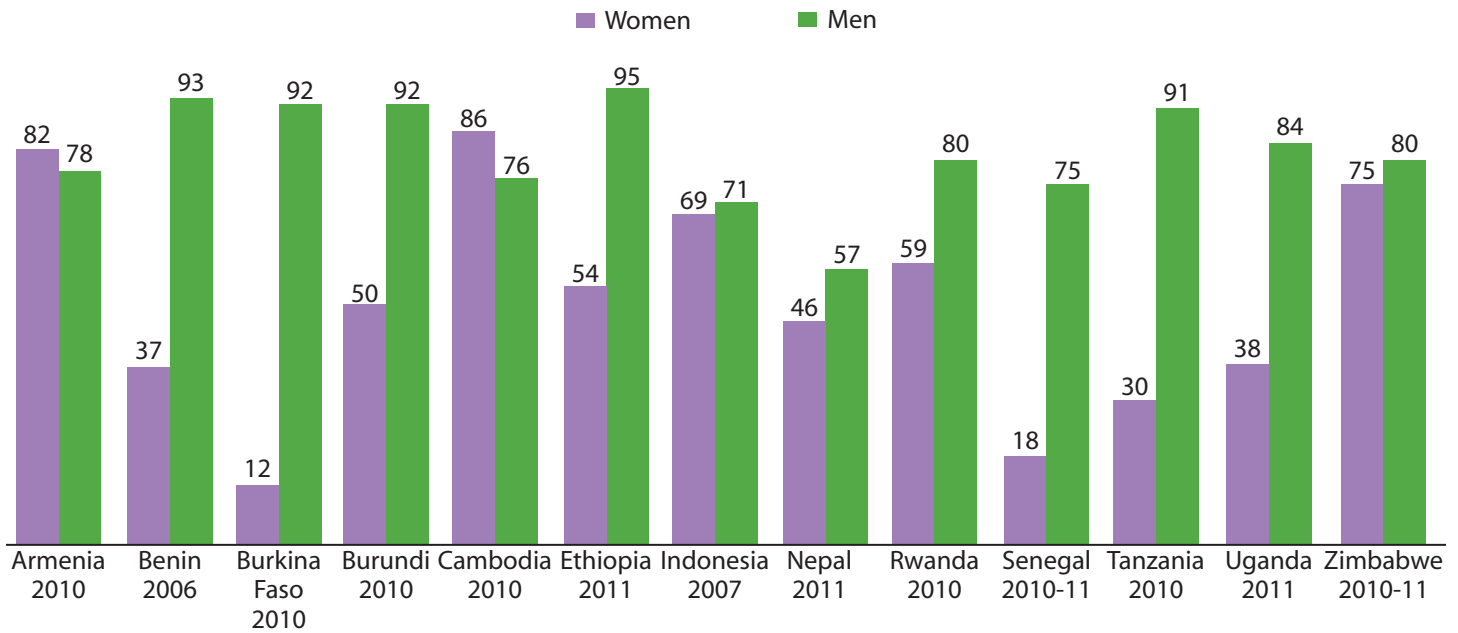
Percent of currently married women age 15-49 who participate in 3 common household decisions, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012





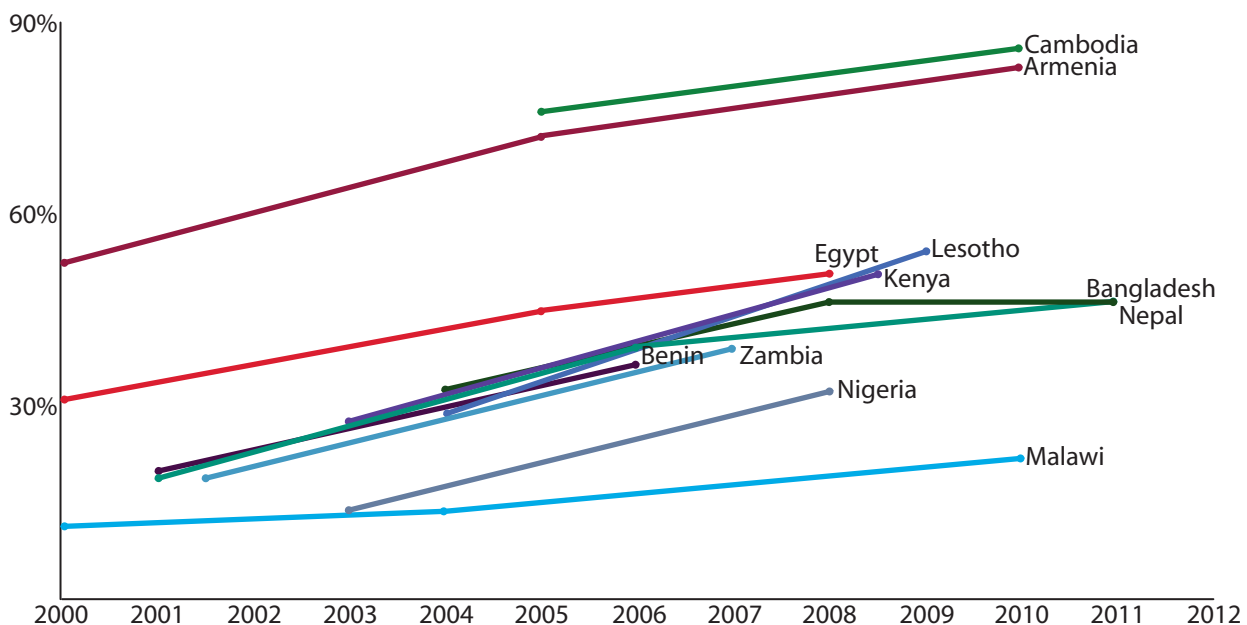
**Figure 2.1 Participation in Household Decision Making**

Percent of currently married women age 15-49 who participate in 3 common household decisions; percent of currently married men age 15-49 who participate in 2 common household decisions, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012; Countries with both women's and men's data



**Figure 2.2 Trends in Household Decision Making**

Percent of currently married women age 15-49 who participate in 3 common household decisions, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012; Countries with change of 10 percentage points or greater





# CONTROL OVER USE OF CASH EARNINGS

Women who have access to economic resources are more educated, have better health and nutrition, and are in more equitable and less abusive relationships. They also provide their children with similar advantages. Women gain direct access to economic resources when they are paid for work in cash. However, this access is meaningless unless women also control how their earnings are used. Women can gain additional access to economic resources if they have a say in how their husband's earnings are used.<sup>5</sup>

## OWN EARNINGS

### Data

*Measure:* Control over one's own cash earnings from employment

*Sample:* Currently married women and men age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment during the 12 months preceding the survey

*Description:* Respondents are considered to have control over their own earnings if they participate in decisions about how their own earnings will be used.

*Country count:*

Women – 44 countries, trends in 29 countries

Men – 31 countries

Both women and men – 31 countries

Encouragingly, 90% or more of employed, married women have some say in how their cash earnings are used in 29 of 44 countries (see Table 2.2). The proportion of married women who have control over their earnings ranges from 58% in Malawi to 98% in Cambodia, Colombia, and Ukraine.

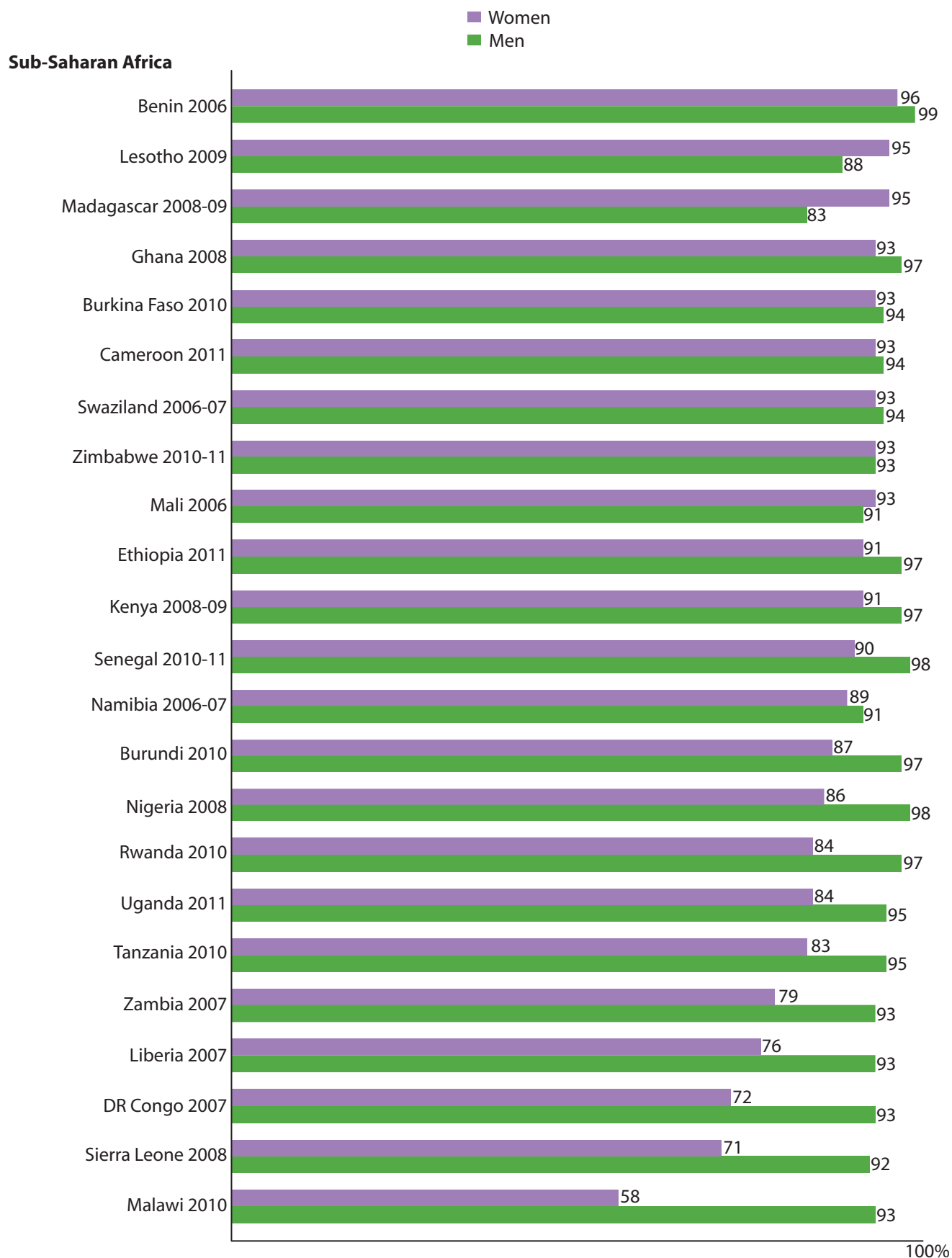
Married men are more likely than married women to exert control over their own earnings in 22 of 31 countries (see Figure 2.3). The proportion of married men who have a say in how their earnings are used ranges from a low of 73% in Cambodia to at least 98% in Benin, Nigeria, and Senegal. The greatest discrepancies between married women and men are seen in Malawi and Cambodia. In Malawi, 93% of married men exert some degree of control over their own earnings, compared with just 58% of married women. The pattern is reversed in Cambodia, where 98% of married women, but only 73% of married men, have a say in how their earnings are used.

The proportion of employed, married women who exert some control over their earnings increased in 18 of 29 countries with trend data, but the change was modest in most countries (see Table 2.2). Nepal reported the greatest gain: from 77% in 2001 to 93% in 2011.



**Figure 2.3 Control Over Use of Cash Earnings**

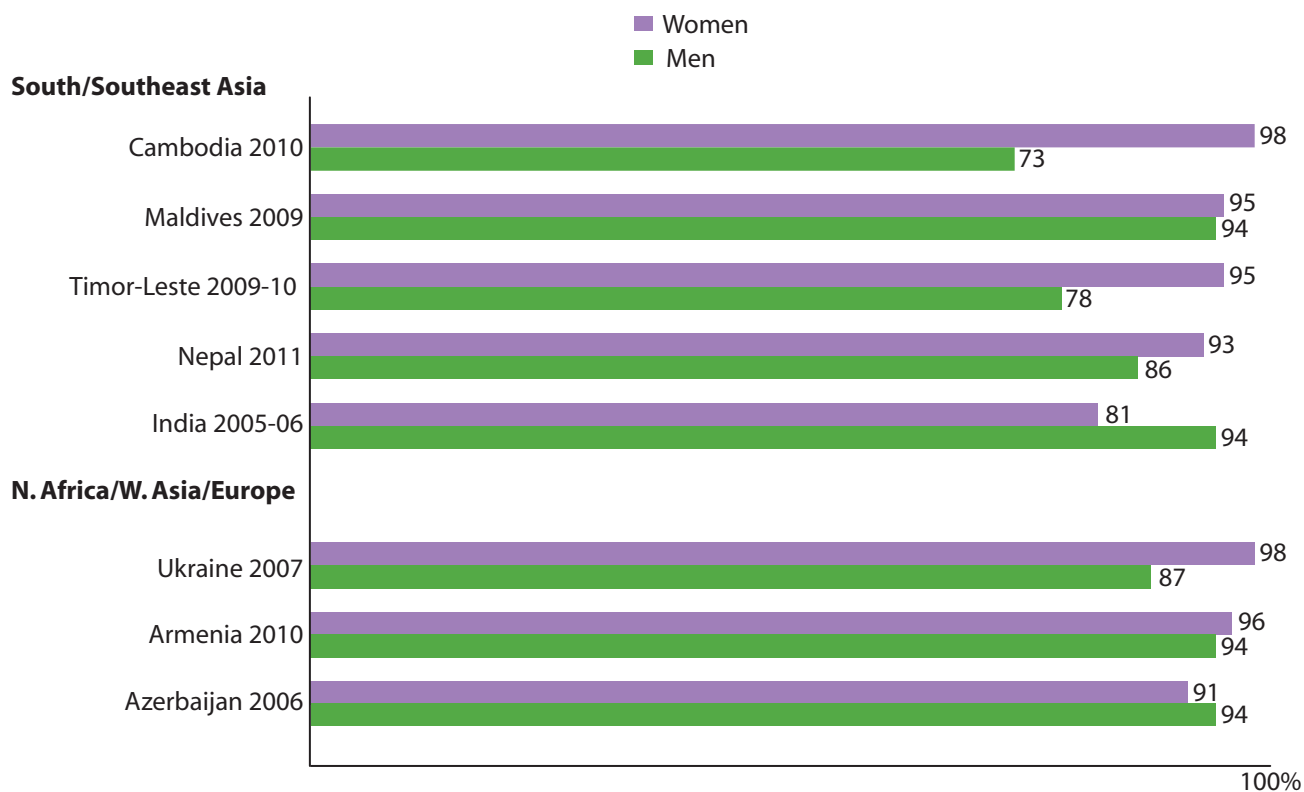
*Among currently married women and men age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the last 12 months, percent involved in decisions about how their earnings are used, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012; Countries with both women's and men's data*





### Figure 2.3 Control Over Use of Cash Earnings — continued

Among currently married women and men age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the last 12 months, percent involved in decisions about how their earnings are used, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012; Countries with both women's and men's data



## HUSBAND'S EARNINGS

### Data

*Measure:* Control over the husband's cash earnings from recent employment

*Sample:* Currently married women age 15-49 whose husband received cash earnings for employment

*Description:* Women are considered to have control over their husband's earnings if they participate in decisions about how his earnings will be used.

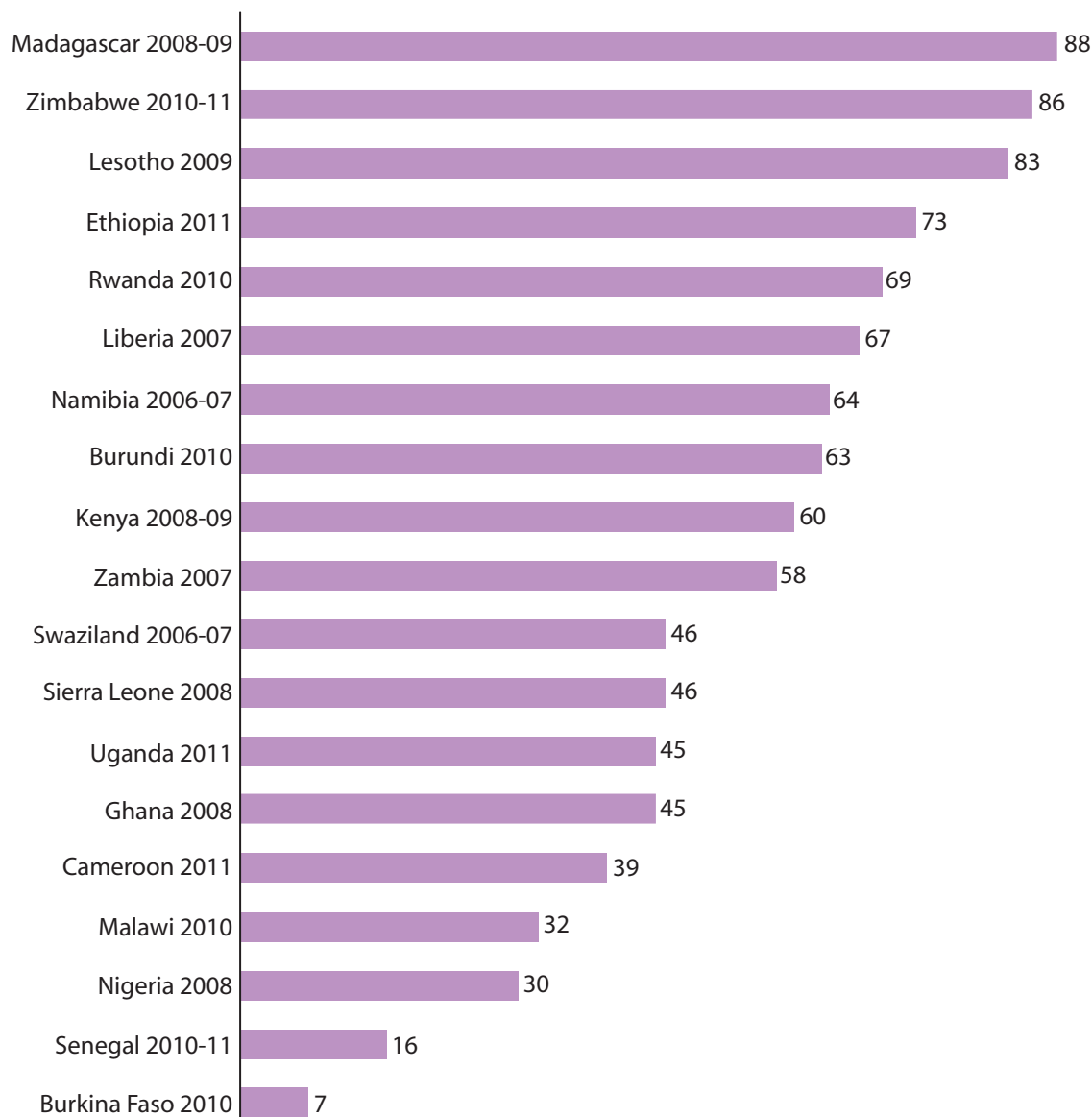
*Country count:* 34 countries

Married women's control over their husband's earnings varies widely. The proportion of married women who have a say in how their husband's earnings are used ranges from 7% in Burkina Faso to 96% in Cambodia (see Figure 2.4). In 24 of 34 countries surveyed, at least 60% of married women exert some control over their husbands' earnings.

**Figure 2.4 Control Over Use of Husband's Cash Earnings**

*Percent of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands have cash earnings who are involved in how their husband's earnings are used, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012*

**Sub-Saharan Africa**



**South/Southeast Asia**



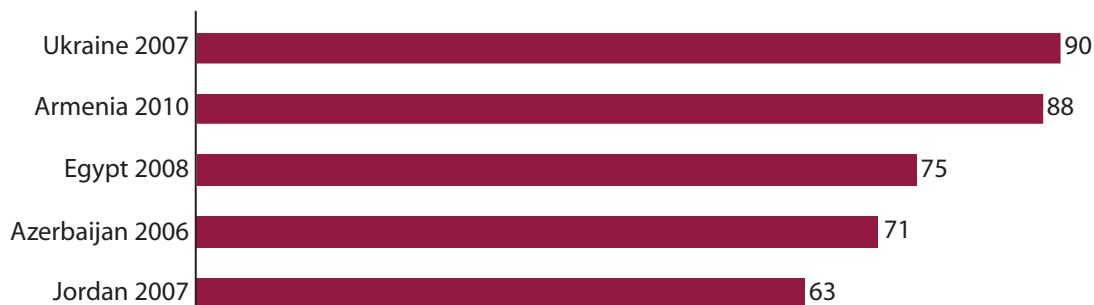
100%



## Figure 2.4 Control Over Use of Husband's Cash Earnings — *continued*

Percent of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands have cash earnings who are involved in how their husband's earnings are used, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

### N. Africa/W. Asia/Europe



### Latin America/Caribbean



100%



© 2007 Leslie Shages, Courtesy of Photoshare

## WOMEN'S ROLE IN DECISION MAKING IN AREAS OF CONFLICT AND INSECURITY

Integrating women as leaders and decision makers, particularly in areas of conflict and insecurity, can positively contribute to conflict resolution and peace-keeping processes.<sup>6</sup> Although DHS surveys do not measure women's participation in these processes or within governmental bodies, women's leadership within broader society starts with women making decisions about their own lives. DHS data on women's role in household decision making, including decisions on how to use women's earnings, are available from 17 countries considered to be areas of conflict and insecurity by the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security.<sup>6</sup>

Over half of currently married women participate in all three household decisions in these countries, except in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Maldives, Nepal, Sierra Leone, and Uganda (see Table 2.1). More than 75% of married women participate in all three decisions in Cambodia, Moldova, Philippines, and Timor-Leste. The proportion of married women who participate in household decision making ranges from 25% in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to 93% in Moldova.

More than 75% of employed, married women have some say in how their own earnings are used in all but two countries: the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Sierra Leone (see Table 2.2). In 12 countries, more than 90% of married women exert some control over their earnings. Married women's control over their own earnings ranges from 71% in Sierra Leone to 98% in Cambodia and Colombia.

### Areas of Conflict and Insecurity: (Country and Survey Year)

<i>Cambodia, 2010</i>	<i>Liberia, 2007</i>
<i>Colombia, 2010</i>	<i>Maldives, 2009</i>
<i>Democratic Republic of the Congo, 2007</i>	<i>Moldova, 2005</i>
<i>Egypt, 2008</i>	<i>Nepal, 2011</i>
<i>Ethiopia, 2011</i>	<i>Philippines, 2008</i>
<i>Haiti, 2005-06</i>	<i>Rwanda, 2010</i>
<i>Honduras, 2005-06</i>	<i>Sierra Leone, 2008</i>
<i>Jordan, 2007</i>	<i>Timor-Leste, 2009</i>
<i>Kenya, 2008-09</i>	<i>Uganda, 2011</i>



© 2005 Steven Nowakowski, Courtesy of Photoshare

**75% of married women in Timor-Leste participate in 3 common household decisions.**





# FAMILY PLANNING

Women cannot control their own lives unless they can plan if and when they have children and how many children they have. Access to and use of contraception is critical to women's self-determination and empowerment. Modern contraceptive use is an indicator of women's ability to plan their families. In contrast, unmet need for family planning and unplanned pregnancies are indicators of women's lack of control in this area of their lives.



© 2007 Ben Barber, Courtesy of USAID

## MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE USE

### Data

*Measure:* Current use of modern contraceptive methods

*Sample:* Currently married women age 15-49

*Description:* Women are asked about their current use of modern contraceptive methods. Modern contraceptive methods include: female or male sterilization, the pill, IUD, injectables, implants, female or male condoms, and the lactational amenorrhea method (LAM).

*Country count:* 46 countries, trends in 30 countries

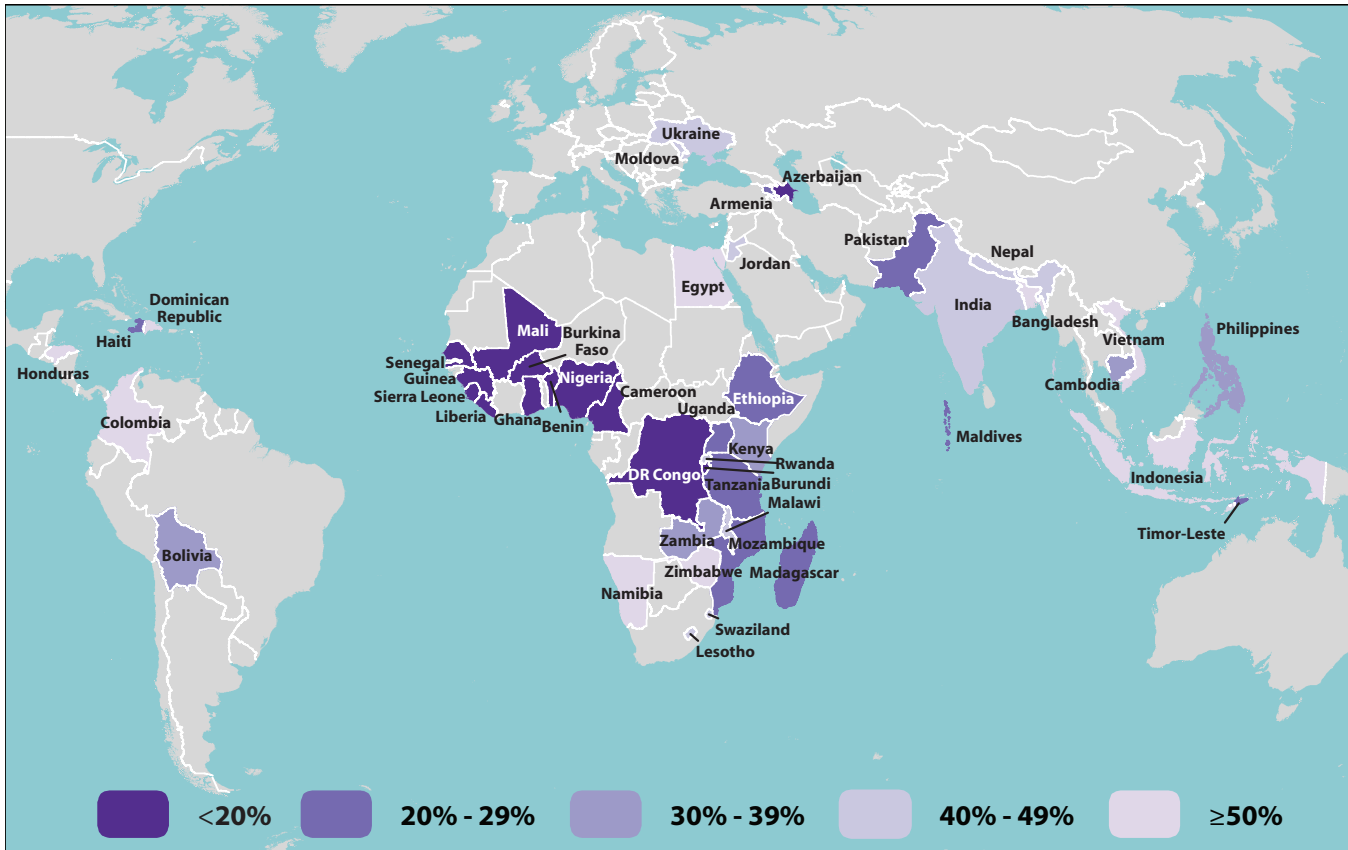
Less than half of currently married women use modern contraception in 37 of 46 countries included (see Map 2.2). Modern contraceptive use ranges from 6% in Guinea to 73% in Colombia (see Table 2.3). In 24 countries, less than one-third of married women use modern contraception, and use is 10% or less in Benin, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone. Use is lowest in sub-Saharan Africa, especially in West and Central Africa.

Since 2000, modern contraceptive use by married women has plateaued or increased modestly in most countries (see Table 2.3). Just five countries—Cambodia, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Malawi, and Rwanda—have experienced gains of more than 10 percentage points (see Figure 2.5). Notably, modern contraceptive use rose from 6% in 2000 to 45% in 2010 in Rwanda.



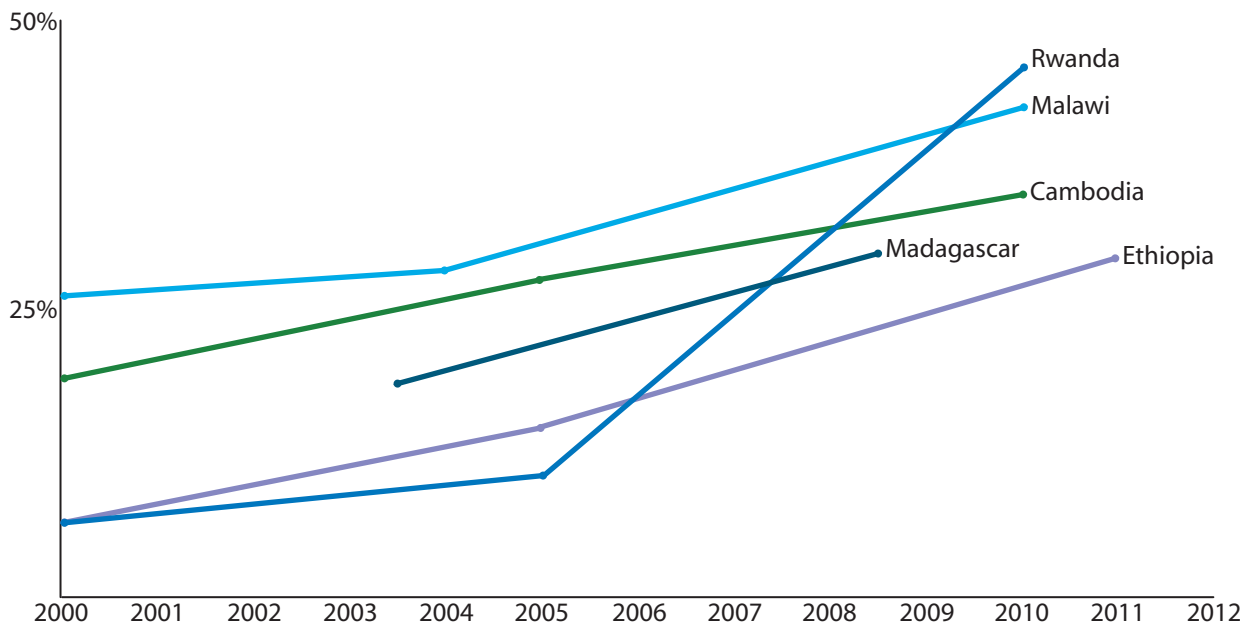
**Map 2.2 Modern Contraceptive Use**

Percent of currently married women age 15-49 who are using a modern method of contraception, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012



**Figure 2.5 Trends in Modern Contraceptive Use**

Percent of currently married women age 15-49 who are using a modern method of contraception, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012; Countries with change of 10 percentage points or greater





# UNMET NEED

## Data

*Measure:* Unmet need for family planning

*Sample:* Currently married women age 15-49

*Description:* Unmet need is defined as the percent of women who are in need of contraception but are not currently using a method. It is derived from information on women's fecundity status, fertility preferences, and current contraceptive use.

*Country count:* 46 countries, trends in 30 countries

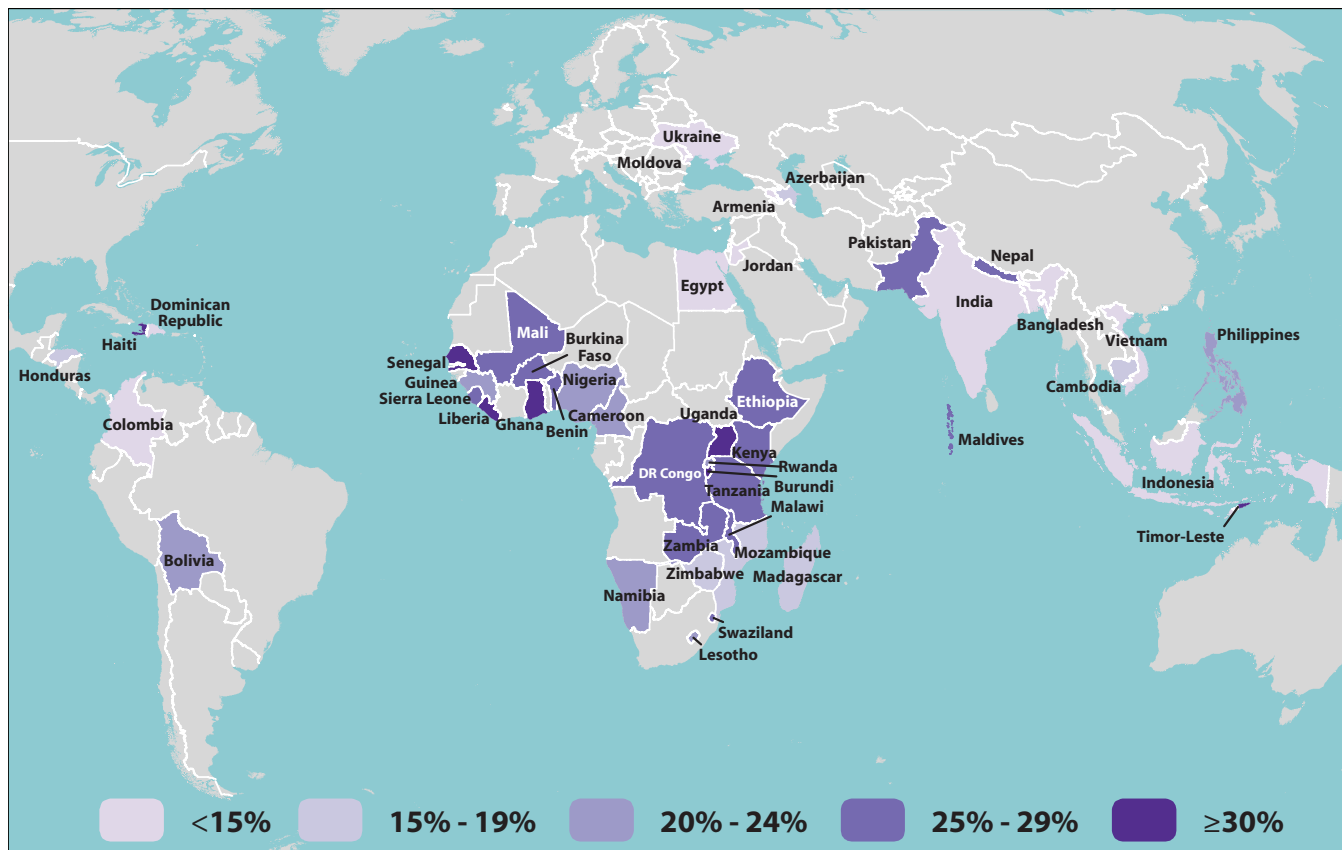
Around one-quarter or more of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning in 21 of 46 countries (see Map 2.3). Levels of unmet need range from 7% in Vietnam to 37% in Haiti (see Table 2.4). Some of the highest levels are reported in sub-Saharan Africa and South and Southeast Asia, although there is wide variation within these regions.

In 11 countries, less than 15% of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning. Low levels of unmet need may indicate that women are empowered to use contraception and to plan their pregnancies. This could be the case in many countries, such as Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Indonesia, and Vietnam, which have high rates of modern contraceptive use (see Table 2.3). But low levels of unmet need may also indicate that women want large families and, therefore, are less interested in using contraception.

While unmet need for family planning has decreased in 26 of 30 countries, only six countries had a drop of more than five percentage points. The largest declines of 10 to 16 percentage points occurred in Cambodia, Ethiopia, and Rwanda. In Cambodia, the proportion of married women with unmet need fell from 33% in 2000 to 17% in 2010. Unmet need has increased slightly since 2000 in four countries: Cameroon, Ghana, Nigeria, and Tanzania.

### Map 2.3 Unmet Need for Family Planning

Percent of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012



## FAMILY PLANNING AND UNMET NEED IN AREAS OF CONFLICT AND INSECURITY

Women's empowerment rests in large part on their ability to determine the number of children they have and when to have them. This is even more important for women living in areas of conflict and insecurity where personal and family safety, access to health care, and food security may be threatened. DHS data on currently married women's contraceptive use and unmet need for family planning are available from 19 countries considered to be areas of conflict and insecurity by the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security.<sup>6</sup>

Modern contraceptive use is low in the majority of countries of conflict and insecurity. Less than half of currently married women use a modern method in 16 out of 19 countries and less than 30% of married women use modern contraception in nine countries. Use ranges from 6% in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to 73% in Colombia. In 11 countries with trend data, contraceptive use appears to have increased over time; notable improvements occurred in Cambodia (16 percentage points), Ethiopia (21 percentage points), and Rwanda (39 percentage points).

Women's unmet need for family planning ranged from 8% in Colombia to 37% in Haiti. In 8 of 19 countries, one-quarter or fewer of currently married women have unmet need. Over time, the percentage of women with unmet need has remained the same or decreased in all countries of conflict and insecurity with trend data. Decreases are most notable in Cambodia, Ethiopia, and Rwanda – the same countries for which contraceptive use increased.

### Areas of Conflict and Insecurity: (Country and Survey Year)

<i>Cambodia, 2010</i>	<i>Liberia, 2007</i>
<i>Colombia, 2010</i>	<i>Maldives, 2009</i>
<i>Democratic Republic of the Congo, 2007</i>	<i>Moldova, 2005</i>
<i>Egypt, 2008</i>	<i>Nepal, 2011</i>
<i>Ethiopia, 2011</i>	<i>Pakistan, 2006-07</i>
<i>Haiti, 2005-06</i>	<i>Philippines, 2008</i>
<i>Honduras, 2005-06</i>	<i>Rwanda, 2010</i>
<i>Jordan, 2009 Interim</i>	<i>Sierra Leone, 2008</i>
<i>Kenya, 2008-09</i>	<i>Timor-Leste, 2009</i>
	<i>Uganda, 2011</i>



Modern contraceptive use has increased in Ethiopia from 6% in 2000 to 27% in 2011; unmet need for family planning has decreased from 37% to 26% during the same period.

© 2005 Virginia Lamprecht, Courtesy of Photoshare



## UNWANTED AND MISTIMED BIRTHS

### Data

*Measure:* Unwanted and mistimed births

*Sample:* Women age 15-49 who are currently pregnant or gave birth in the five years before the survey

*Description:* Women are asked a series of questions for each child born in the preceding five years and for any current pregnancies to determine whether the particular pregnancy was desired at the time or not.

*Country count:* 46 countries, trends in 30 countries

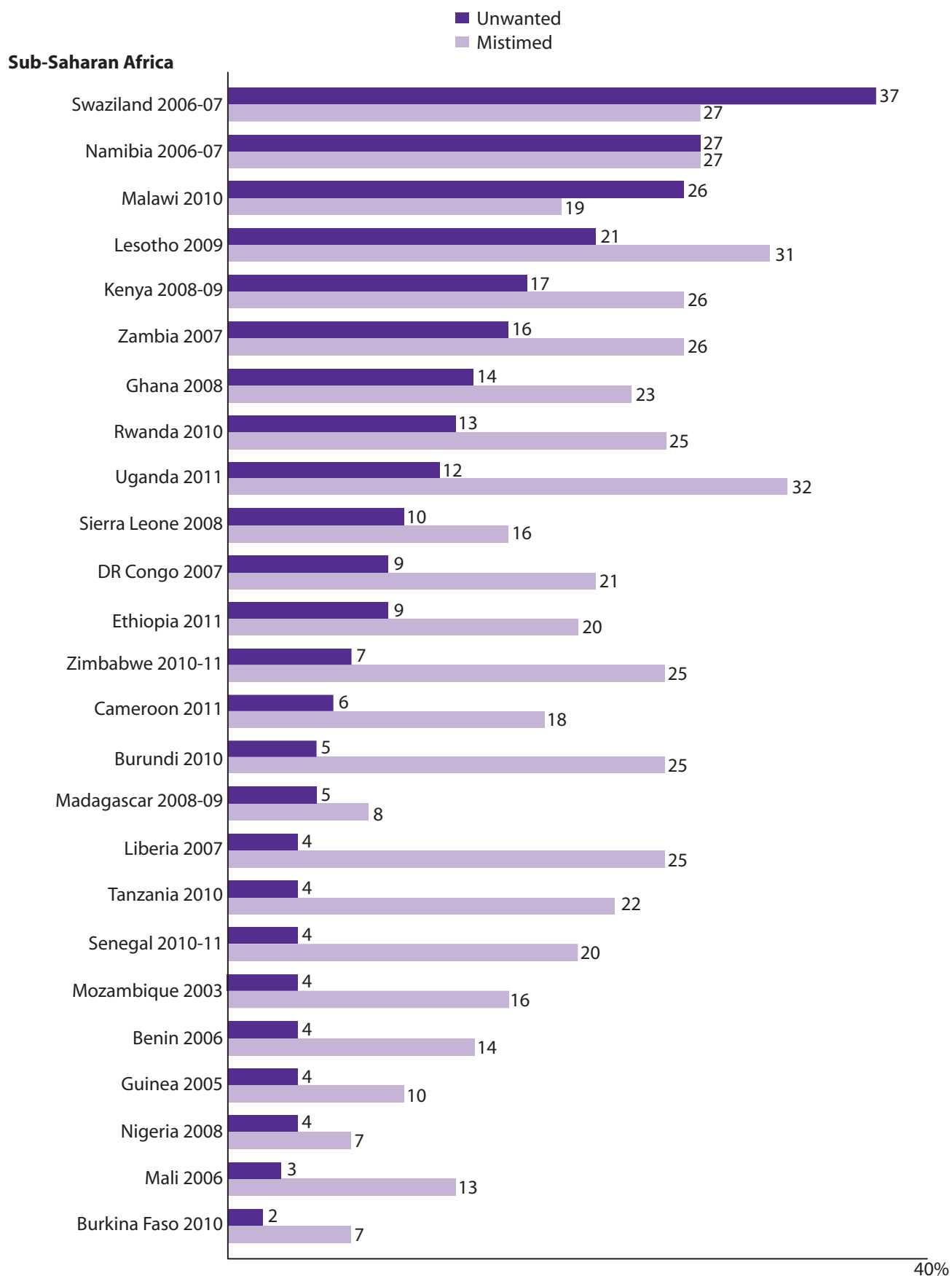
More than 25% of births were unwanted in 5 of 46 countries: Bolivia, Haiti, Malawi, Namibia, and Swaziland. At least 10% of births were unwanted in an additional 17 countries (see Figure 2.6). The proportion of unwanted births ranges from 1% in Armenia to 37% in Swaziland (see Table 2.5). Women in Latin America and the Caribbean and in southern Africa are more likely to report that a pregnancy or recent birth was unwanted than women in other regions.

Mistimed births outnumber unwanted births in most countries, perhaps because women are reluctant to label a living child as “unwanted.” The proportion of mistimed births ranges from 5% in Egypt to 32% in Uganda. About 25% or more of births were considered mistimed in 14 of 46 countries, and about 10% or more of births were considered mistimed in an additional 24 countries.

Unwanted births have decreased since 2000 in 24 of 30 countries, for the most part by modest amounts (see Table 2.5). The greatest declines, of 15 and 17 percentage points, occurred in Cambodia and Lesotho, respectively. Mistimed births decreased in 15 of 30 countries, but the decline was five percentage points or less, with one exception, Burkina Faso, where mistimed births fell from 20% in 2003 to 7% in 2010. Lesotho experienced the greatest increase in mistimed births, from 12% in 2004 to 31% in 2009. In some countries, declines in unwanted births were largely or entirely offset by a rise in mistimed births.

**Figure 2.6 Unwanted and Mistimed Births**

Among current pregnancies and births in the 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49, the percent unwanted and mistimed, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

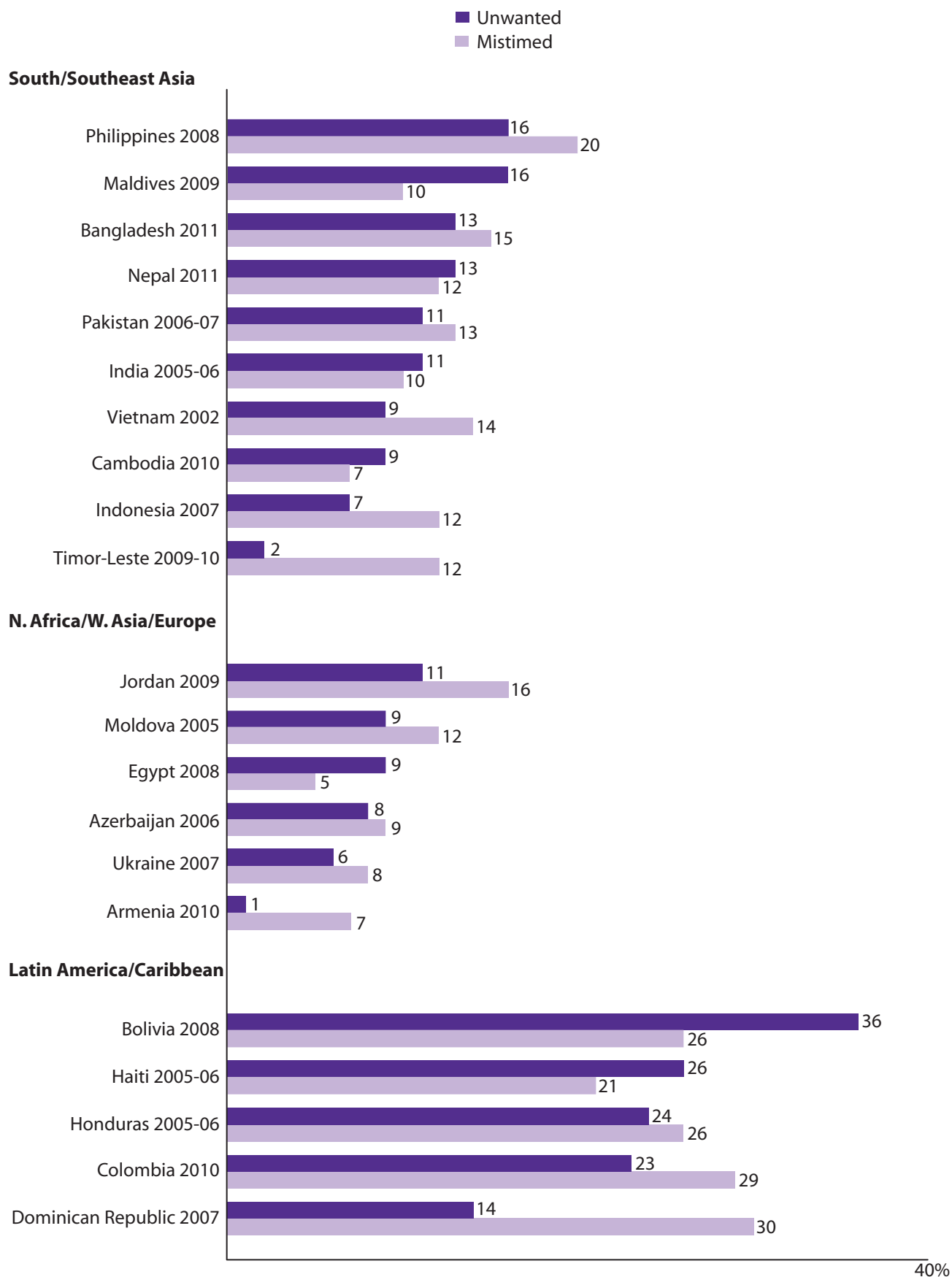


40%



**Figure 2.6 Unwanted and Mistimed Births — continued**

Among current pregnancies and births in the 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49, the percent unwanted and mistimed, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012



40%



# NEGOTIATING SEX WITH HUSBANDS

A woman's ability to negotiate when and with whom she has sex is vital for her sexual and reproductive health and also to successful family planning. Every person has a right to refuse sex or request the use of a condom at any time and with any partner, including a spouse. Acceptance of

women's right to refuse sex or request use of a condom is an indicator of gender equality. Women's ability to negotiate sex with a husband measures the extent to which these rights are realized.

## ATTITUDES TOWARD NEGOTIATING SEX WITH HUSBANDS

### Data

*Measures:* Attitudes toward negotiating sex with husband

*Sample:* Women and men age 15-49

*Description:* Respondents are asked if a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women.

*Country count:*

Women – 37 countries, trends in 24 countries

Men – 35 countries, trends in 18 countries

Both women and men – 29 countries

*Description:* Respondents are asked if a wife is justified in asking her husband to use a condom when she knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse.

*Country count:*

Women – 37 countries, trends in 9 countries

Men – 32 countries, trends in 10 countries

Both women and men – 30 countries

At least 75% of women believe that a wife is justified in refusing sex if her husband has sex with other women in 20 of 37 countries (see Table 2.6). Only in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Mali, and Sierra Leone do less than half of women agree that it is justifiable to refuse sex in this situation. Overall, the proportion ranges from 30% in Mali to 95% in the Dominican Republic and Jordan.

Men are equally or more likely than women to endorse a wife's right to refuse sex in this situation in 15 of 29

countries, mostly in sub-Saharan Africa (see Figure 2.7).

The proportion of men who agree that women are justified in refusing sex ranges from 44% in Mali to 92% in the Dominican Republic (see Table 2.7). In 15 of 35 countries, at least 75% of men agree.

In 25 of 37 countries, at least 75% of women believe that a wife is justified in requesting her husband to use a condom if he has a sexually transmitted infection (STI). The proportion of women who hold this belief ranges from 49% in Honduras to 98% in the Dominican Republic.

Men are more likely than women to believe that a wife has a right to request use of a condom in this situation in 24 of 30 countries. The proportion of men who endorse a wife's right to request condom use ranges from 75% in Sierra Leone to 97% in the Dominican Republic.

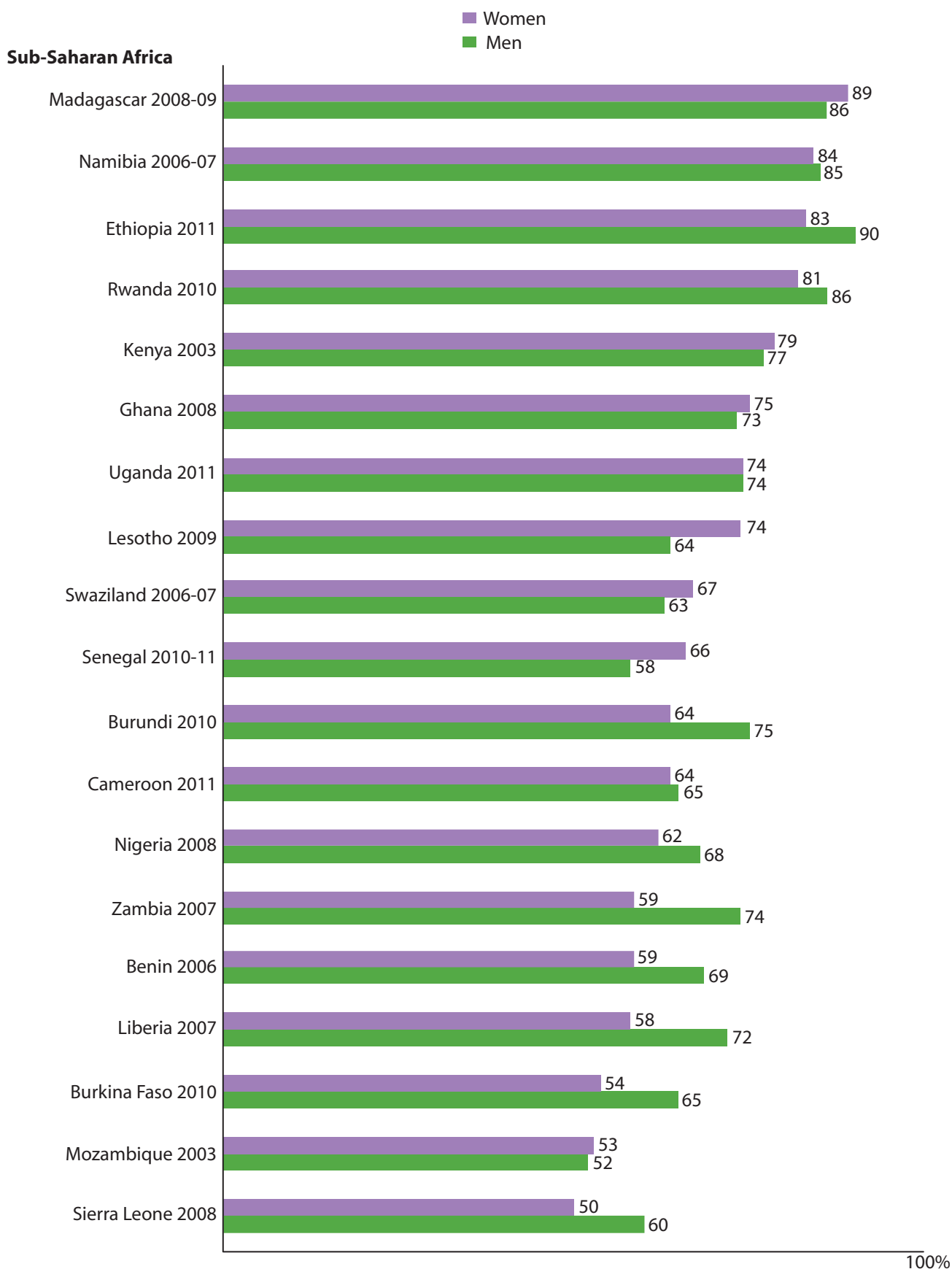
There is no clear trend in attitudes toward wives' right to refuse sex, but some countries have experienced big swings in opinion. The proportion of women who think wives are sometimes justified in refusing sex rose by 12 to 14 percentage points in Cambodia, Malawi, and Rwanda and fell by 10 to 14 percentage points in Burkina Faso and Zambia (see Table 2.6). The proportion of men holding this position rose by 12 to 28 percentage points in Benin, Malawi, Namibia, and Rwanda and fell by 10 to 16 percentage points in Armenia, Ghana, and Zambia (see Table 2.7).

While data are limited, both women and men increasingly believe that a wife may be justified in requesting condom use in most countries. Gains equaled or exceeded 10 percentage points for both women and men in three countries: Cameroon, Ethiopia, and Tanzania (see Tables 2.6 and 2.7).



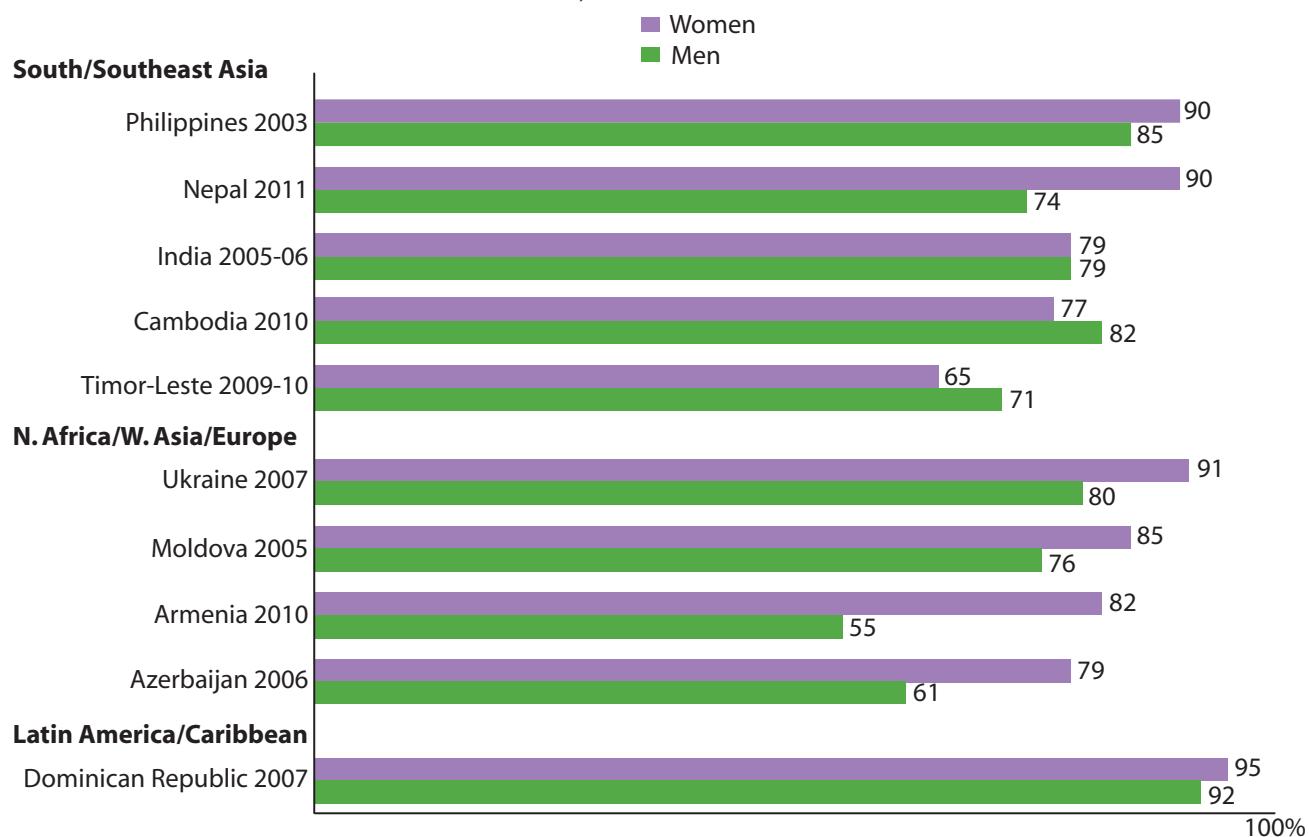
**Figure 2.7 Attitudes toward Negotiating Sex with Husbands: Refusing Sex**

*Percent of women and men age 15-49 who believe that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012; Countries with both women's and men's data*



**Figure 2.7 Attitudes toward Negotiating Sex with Husbands: Refusing Sex — *continued***

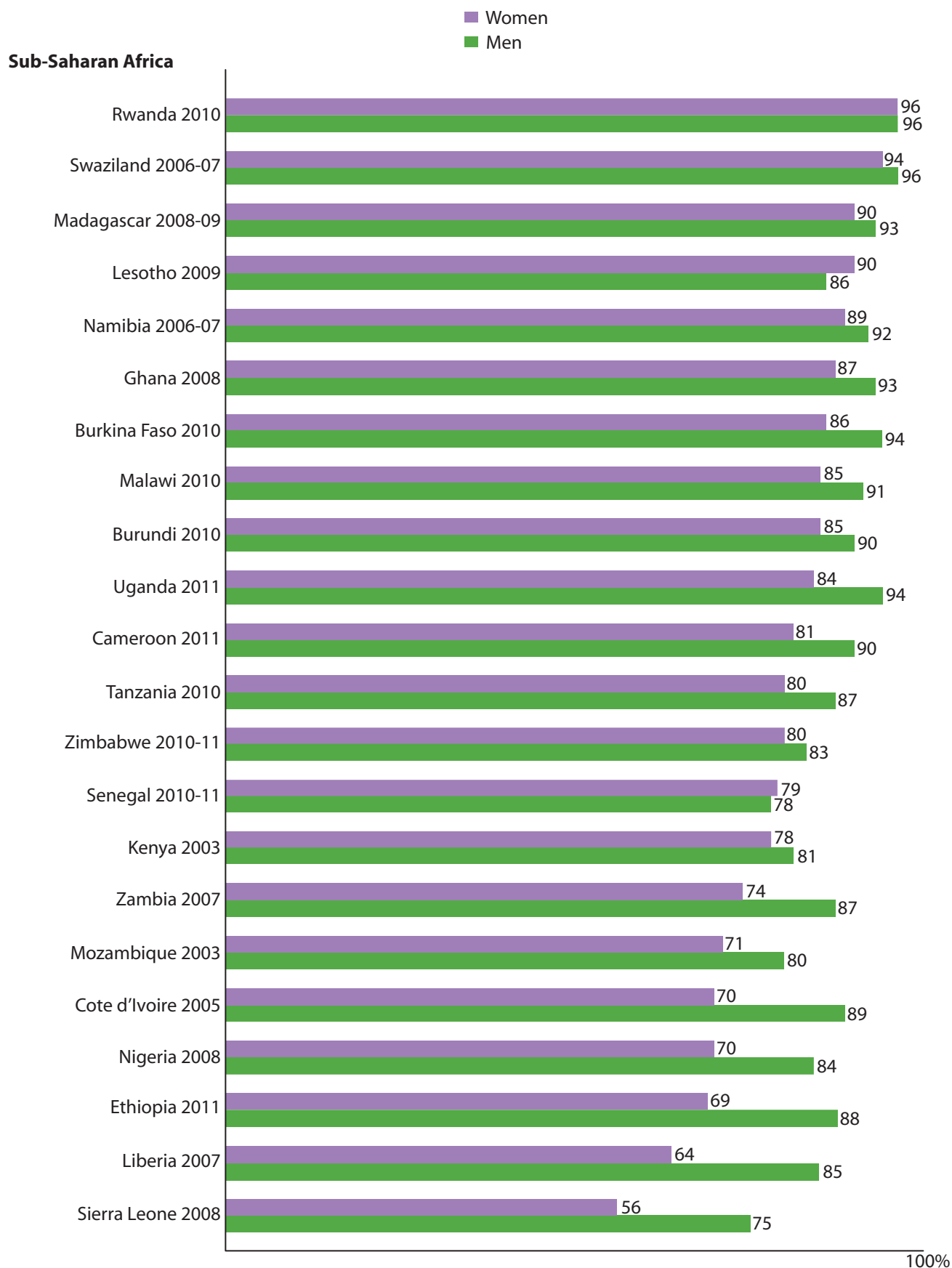
*Percent of women and men age 15-49 who believe that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012; Countries with both women's and men's data*





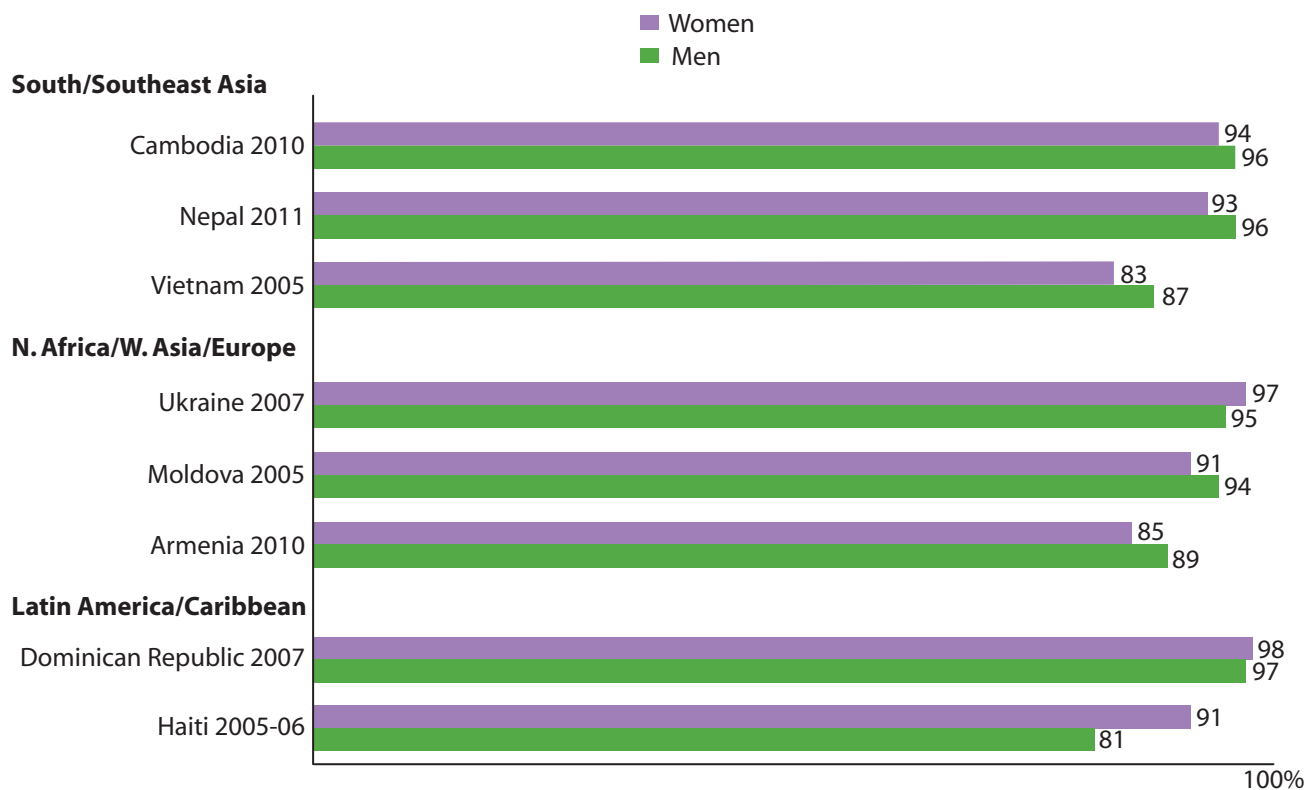
**Figure 2.8 Attitudes toward Negotiating Sex with Husbands: Condom Use**

Percent of women and men age 15-49 who believe that a wife is justified in requesting her husband use a condom if she knows her husband has a STI, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012; Countries with both women's and men's data



**Figure 2.8 Attitudes toward Negotiating Sex with Husbands: Condom Use — continued**

*Percent of women and men age 15-49 who believe that a wife is justified in requesting her husband use a condom if she knows her husband has a STI, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012; Countries with both women's and men's data*







## ABILITY TO NEGOTIATE SEX WITH HUSBANDS

### Data

*Measure:* Ability to negotiate sex with husbands

*Sample:* Currently married women age 15-49

*Description:* Women are asked:

Can you say no to your husband if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?

Could you ask your husband to use a condom if you wanted him to?

*Country count:* 30 countries

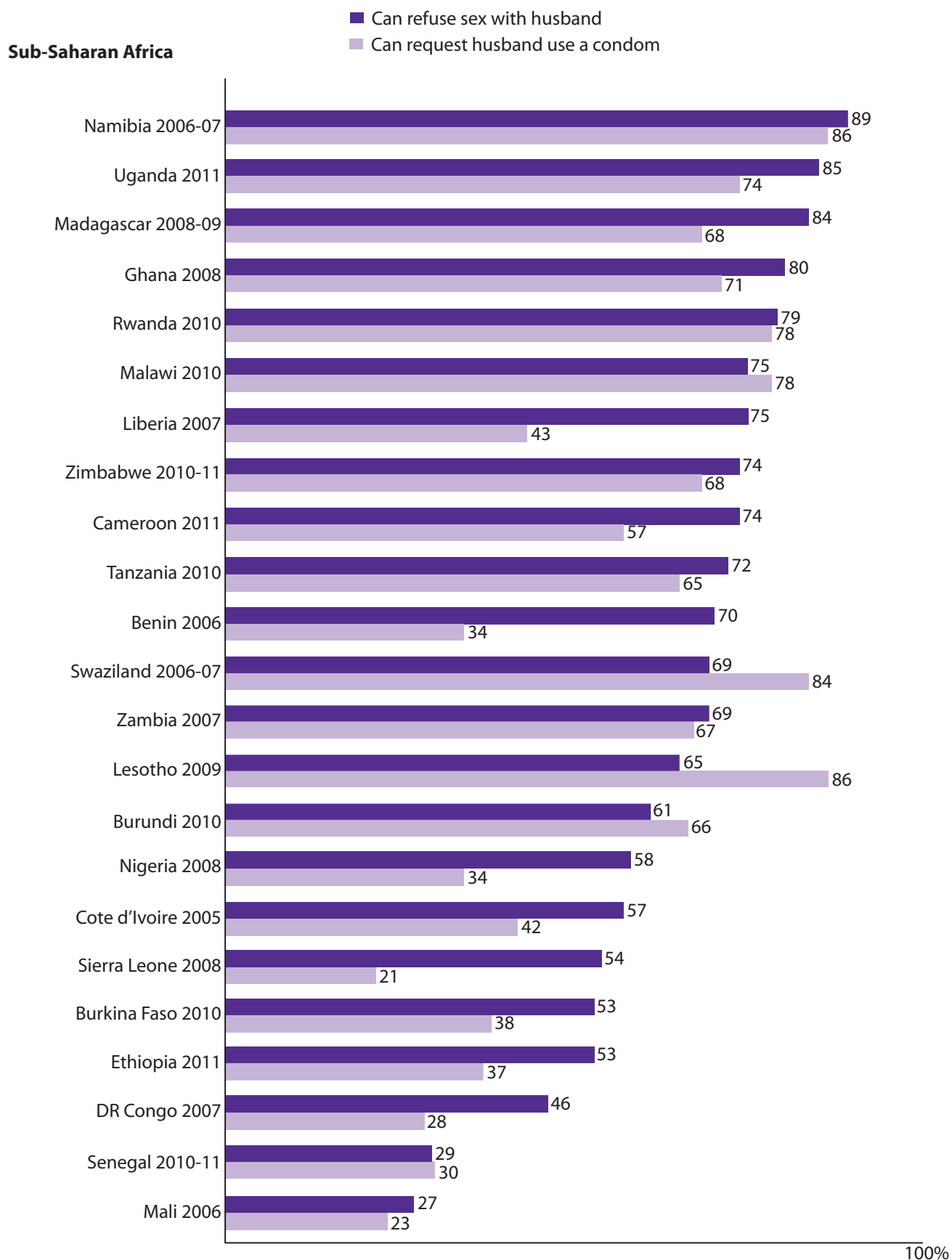
In addition to asking about attitudes, some DHS surveys ask currently married women whether they are able to refuse sex or request condom use with their own husbands. Married women's ability to negotiate sex is limited in most of the 30 countries included. Three-quarters or less of married women say they can refuse sex with their husbands in 19 countries, and less than three-quarters say they could ask their husbands to use a condom in 22 countries (see Figure 2.9). The proportion of married women who can refuse sex ranges from 27% in Mali to more than 90% in Cambodia, the Dominican Republic, and Nepal, while the proportion who can request condom use ranges from 21% in Sierra Leone to 88% in Cambodia (see Table 2.6). In 24 of 30 countries, married women are more likely to say they can refuse sex than they can request condom use.

© 2002 Antje Becker-Benton, Courtesy of Photoshare



**Figure 2.9 Ability to Negotiate Sex with Husbands**

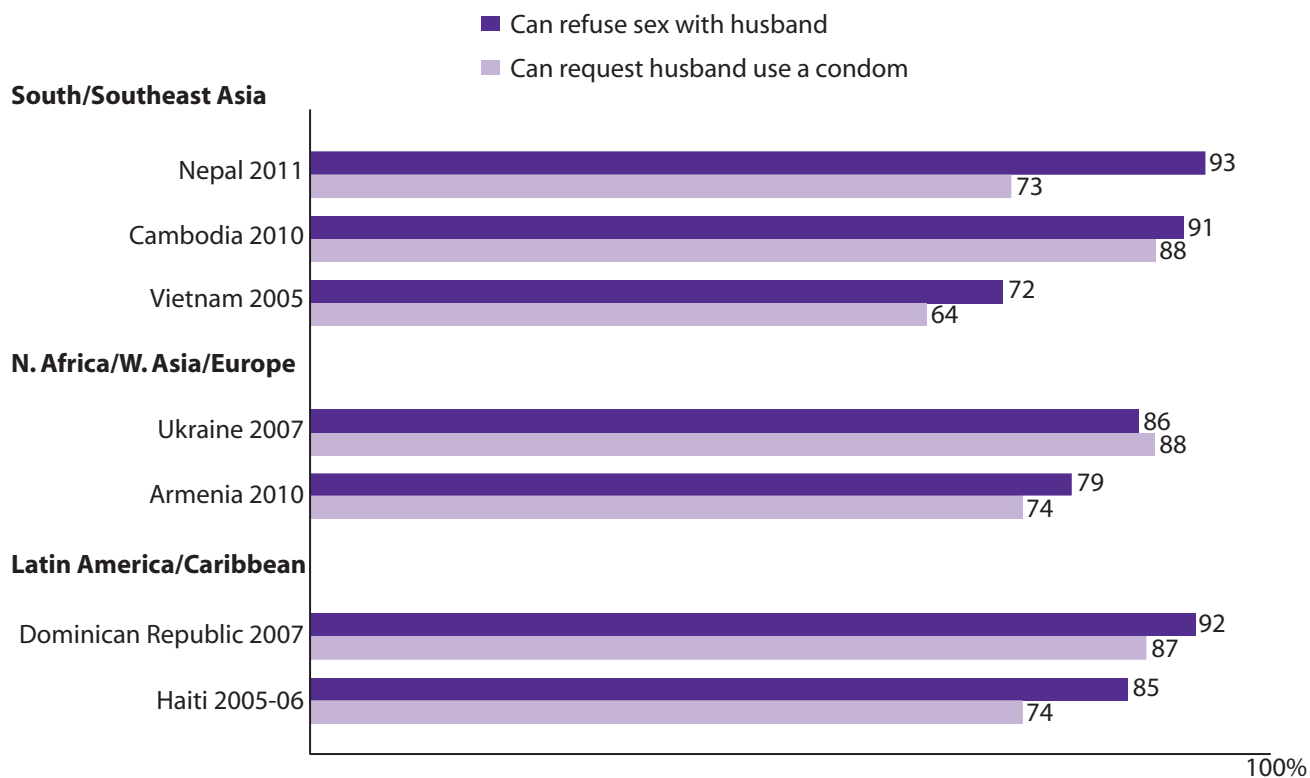
*Percent of currently married women who report that they can refuse sex with their husband and the percent who report that they can request their husband use a condom, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012*





### Figure 2.9 Ability to Negotiate Sex with Husbands — *continued*

Percent of currently married women who report that they can refuse sex with their husband and the percent who report that they can request their husband use a condom, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012



# ATTITUDES TOWARD WIFE BEATING

## Data

*Measure:* Attitudes toward wife beating

*Sample:* Women and men age 15-49

*Description:* Respondents are asked if they agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under each of the following five circumstances: she burns the food, she argues with him, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children, and she refuses to have sex with him. If respondents answer “yes” in at least one situation, they are considered to have attitudes accepting of wife beating.

*Country count:*

Women – 44 countries, with trends in 28 countries

Men – 33 countries, with trends in 20 countries

Both women and men – 33 countries

Attitudes toward wife beating provide insight into women's and men's views on women's status. Presumably, women and men who view each other as equals, with equal rights, cannot justify wife beating in any situation—even when wives violate gendered norms of behavior.<sup>3</sup> Thus, whether or not wife beating is considered acceptable is an indicator of gender equality.

Large numbers of women and men think wife beating is acceptable in certain circumstances. In 16 of 44 countries, more than half of women believe that wife beating is sometimes justified, as do more than one-third of women in an additional 12 countries (see Table 2.8). More than half of men believe wife beating is sometimes justified in only 3 of 33 countries, but more than one-third of men justify wife beating in an additional 13 countries. Wife beating is most accepted in Timor-Leste, where 86% of women and 81% of men think it is sometimes justified. Among women, wife beating is least accepted in Colombia, the Dominican Republic, and Ukraine, where fewer than 5% of women ever consider it justifiable. Among men, it is least accepted in the Dominican Republic, where only 8% of men justify it.

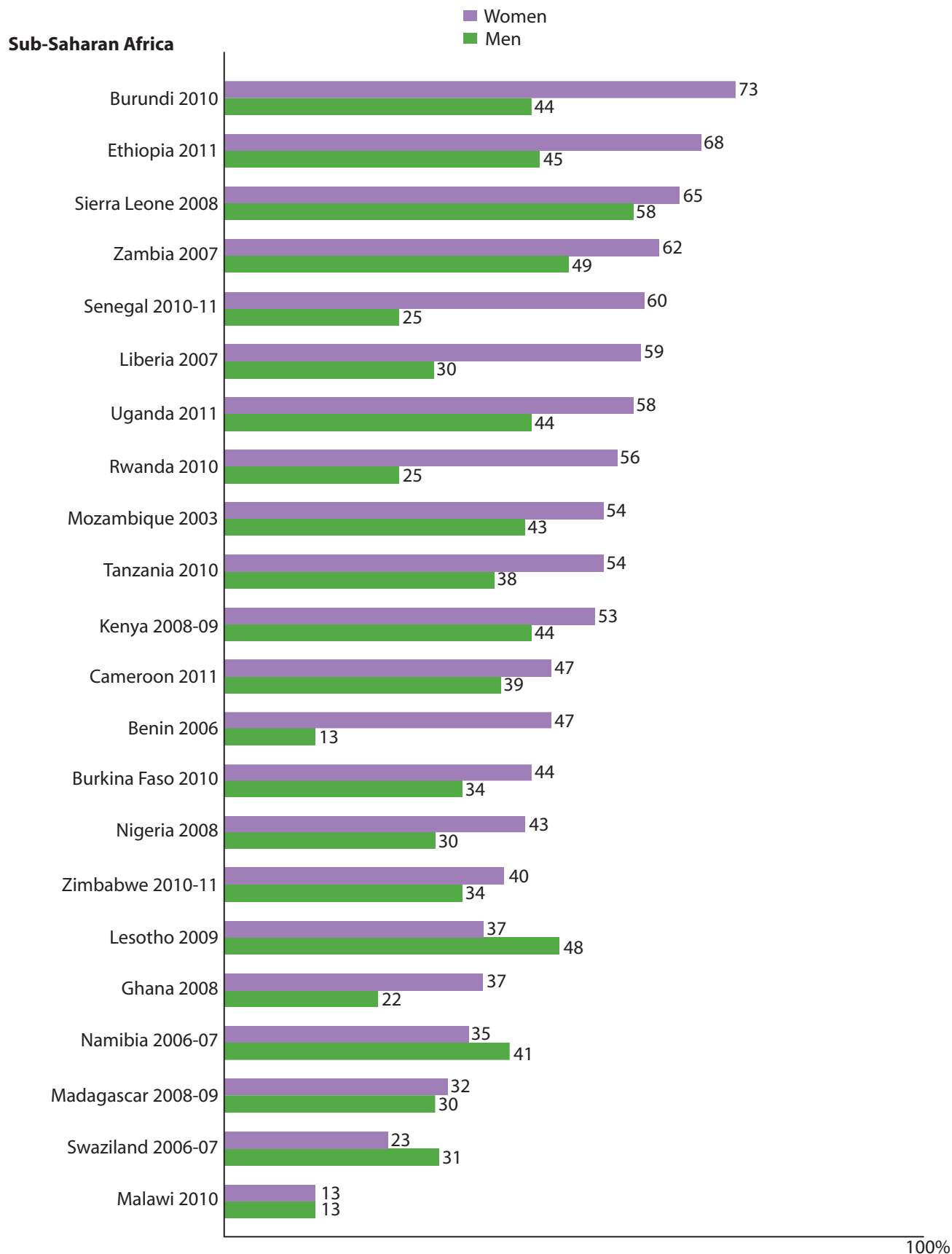
In 24 of 33 countries with data on both sexes, a larger proportion of women than men believe wife beating is sometimes justifiable; in 15 of these countries, the gender gap exceeds 10 percentage points (see Figure 2.10). This pattern is more common in sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia than in other regions. Greater acceptance of wife beating among women than men may seem surprising, but it suggests that women are more thoroughly socialized to gender norms that assign wives a lower status than their husbands. Research in some countries also finds that individuals who experience violence are more likely to justify the use of violence. Thus, women's greater acceptance of wife beating may speak to their efforts to normalize and cope with violence against themselves and against other women in their families or communities.<sup>7-10</sup>

Acceptance of wife beating has declined in 24 of 28 countries among women and in 18 of 20 countries among men (see Table 2.8). Among women, there were declines of at least 20 percentage points in five countries (Armenia, Burkina Faso, Malawi, Nigeria, and Zambia) and declines of at least 10 percentage points in an additional 10 countries (see Figure 2.11). Among men, there were declines of at least 20 percentage points in six countries (Armenia, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zambia) and declines of at least 10 percentage points in an additional seven countries (see Figure 2.12). In contrast, acceptance of wife beating increased by 10 percentage points or more among only women in Cambodia and men in Madagascar.



**Figure 2.10 Attitudes toward Wife Beating**

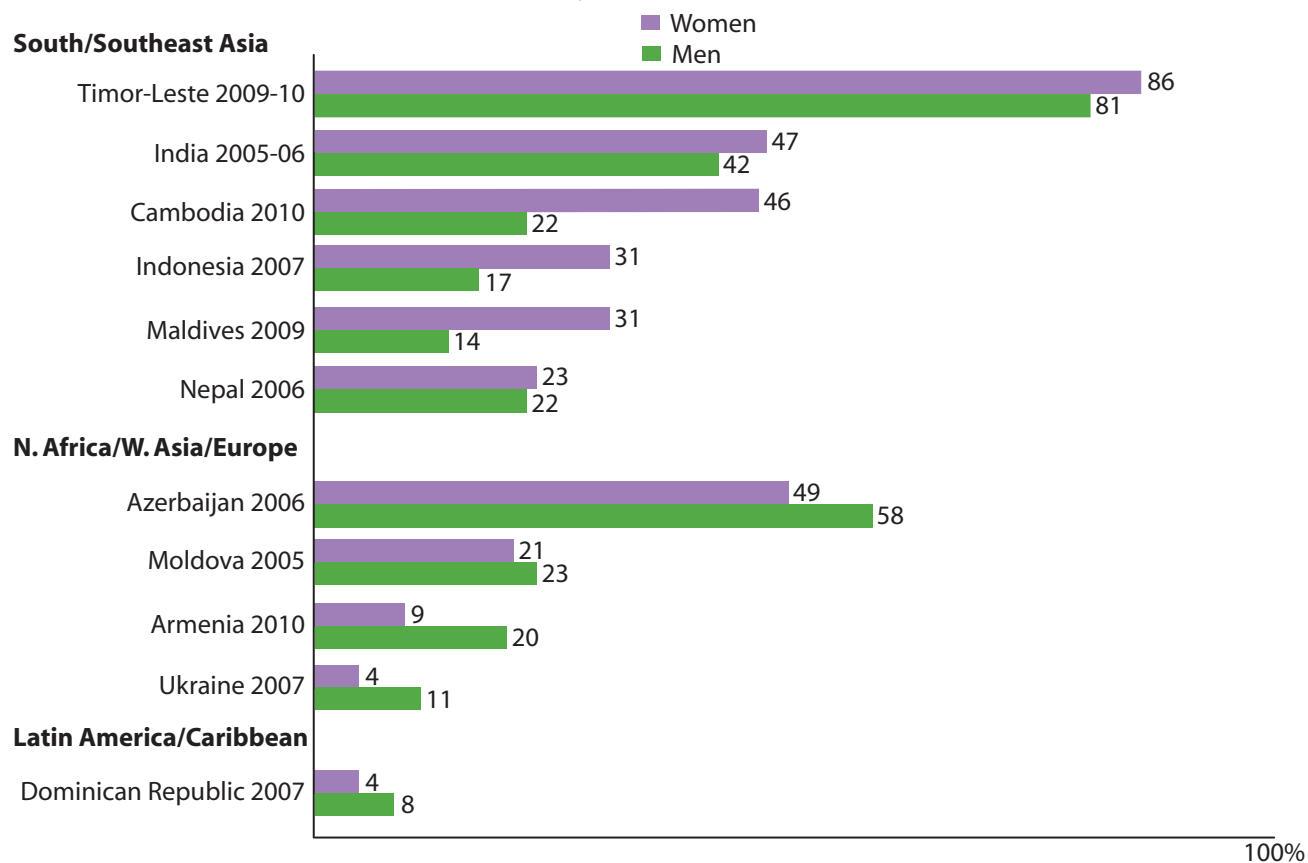
Percent of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under at least 1 of the following circumstances: she burns the food, she argues with him, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children, she refuses to have sex with him, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012; Countries with both women's and men's data





**Figure 2.10 Attitudes toward Wife Beating — continued**

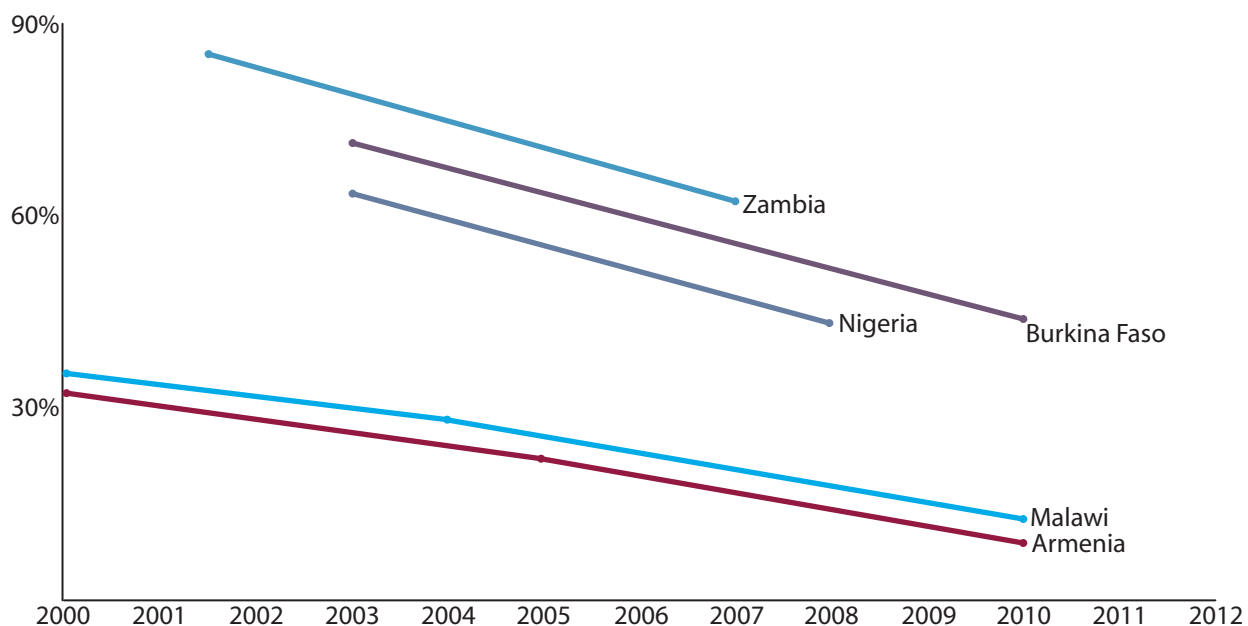
Percent of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under at least 1 of the following circumstances: she burns the food, she argues with him, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children, she refuses to have sex with him, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012; Countries with both women's and men's data





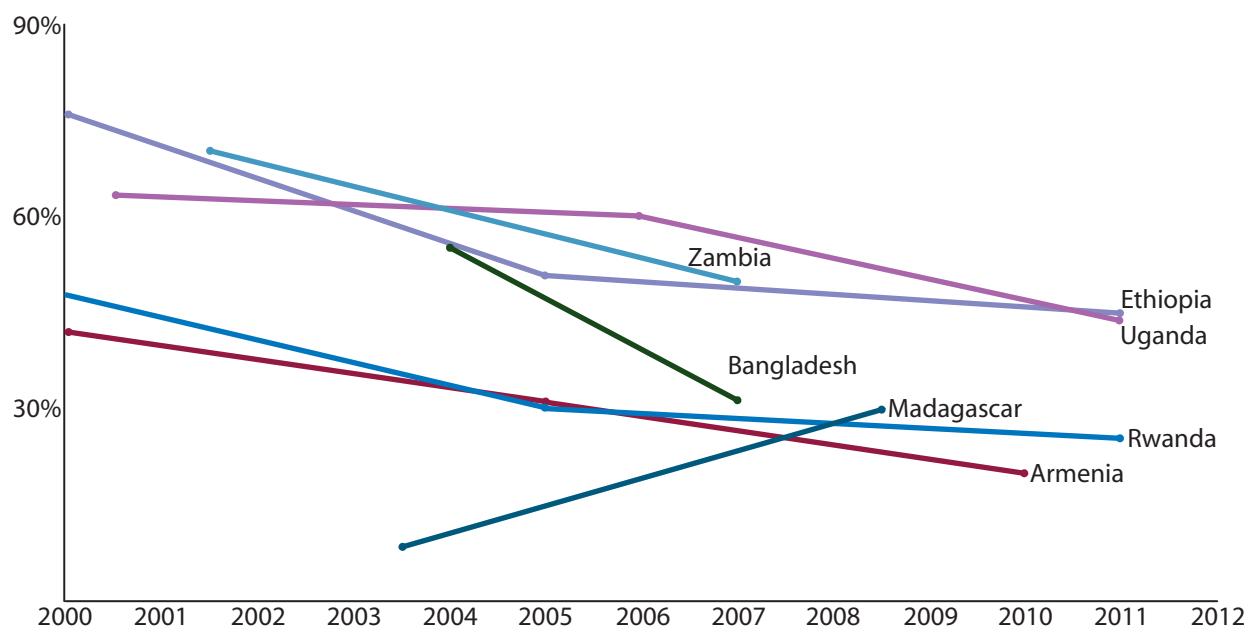
**Figure 2.11 Trends in Attitudes toward Wife Beating: Women**

Percent of women age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under at least 1 of 5 circumstances, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012; Countries with change of 20 percentage points or greater



**Figure 2.12 Trends in Attitudes toward Wife Beating: Men**

Percent of men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under at least 1 of 5 circumstances, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012; Countries with change of 20 percentage points or greater





# VIOLENCE IN WOMEN'S LIVES



USAID'S GENDER EQUALITY AND FEMALE EMPOWERMENT POLICY:  
"Reduce gender-based violence and mitigate its harmful effects  
on individuals and communities."<sup>1</sup>



© 2008 Daniel Rhee, Courtesy of Photoshare

# INTRODUCTION

Gender-based violence (GBV) is violence directed at individuals based on their biological sex, gender identity, or adherence to socially defined gender norms. Although anyone may be a target, women and girls are most at risk and most severely impacted by GBV.<sup>2</sup> GBV is a violation of human rights, a public health problem, and an impediment to development and economic growth. It is also typically a demonstration of masculine power and control that reinforces gender inequities.

This chapter explores women's vulnerability to GBV. It presents data on three forms of violence directed against women: intimate partner violence, violence during pregnancy, and female genital cutting. It also examines childhood exposure to violence between parents, which may contribute to intergenerational risk of GBV, and women's willingness to seek help when they experience GBV, which is a sign of empowerment.



© 2009 Paul Jeffrey, Courtesy of Photoshare





# INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

## Data

*Measure:* Intimate partner violence

*Sample:* Ever-married<sup>1</sup> women age 15-49

*Description:* Women are asked if their current or most recent husband or cohabiting partner has ever committed any of the violent acts listed below against them. Acts of intimate partner violence (IPV) are categorized as primarily physical, sexual, or emotional.

Physical violence: being pushed, shaken, had objects thrown at, slapped, punched, kicked, dragged, beaten up, choked, burned, or threatened/attacked with a weapon.

Sexual violence: being forced to have intercourse or to perform sexual acts.

*Country count:* 28 countries, trends in 10 countries

Emotional violence: being humiliated, threatened, or insulted.

*Country count:* 25 countries, trends in 9 countries

Note, not every country chooses to include all of the violent acts listed, and some countries may modify the list slightly.

---

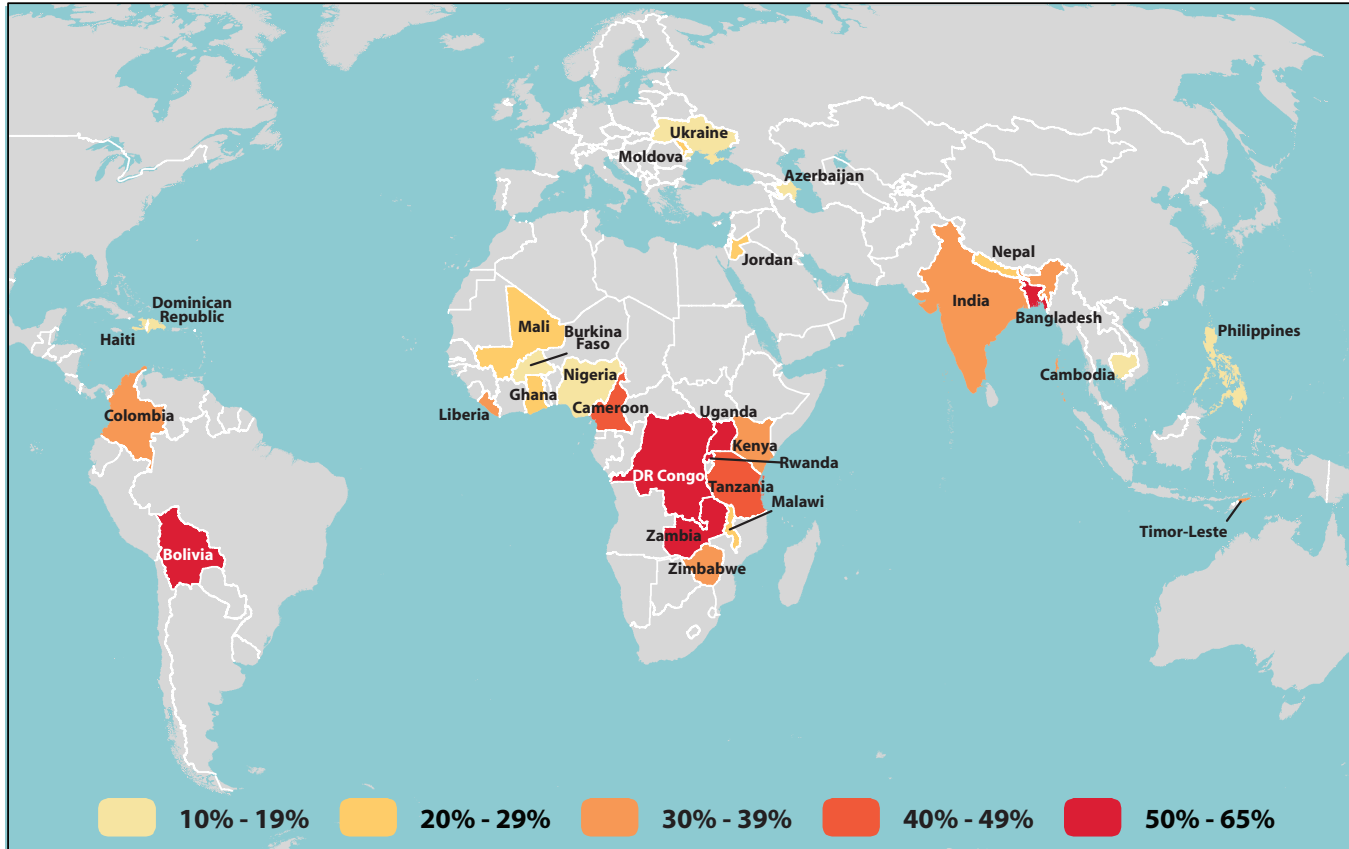
<sup>1</sup> DHS considers ever-married women to include both women who have been married and women who have lived with a partner as if married. DHS surveys generally capture IPV perpetrated by husbands rather than other intimate partners (e.g., a non-cohabitating boyfriend) because the surveys are conducted with women of reproductive age (15-49), the majority of whom are currently married.

Intimate partner violence (IPV), which is sometimes called domestic violence, may be the most common form of gender-based violence. It includes any type of physical, sexual, or emotional abuse by a current or former spouse or intimate partner. Research has demonstrated that IPV is associated with poor health, social, and economic outcomes. Women who experience IPV are more likely to suffer injury, chronic pain, reproductive health problems, sexually transmitted infections, HIV infection, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder.<sup>3,4</sup> Children of abused mothers are at greater risk for health and developmental problems; they are also less likely to survive beyond childhood, be vaccinated, have adequate nutrition, or perform well in school.<sup>5,6</sup> IPV also reduces household income due to job loss and reduced productivity among survivors and abusers.<sup>6</sup>

At least 10% of married women in every country surveyed have experienced physical and/or sexual violence at the hands of an intimate partner (see Map 3.1). Prevalence ranges from 12% in Burkina Faso to 64% in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (see Table 3.1). In many countries, IPV is pervasive. More than one-third of married women in 14 countries have experienced physical and/or sexual violence. Half or more of married women reported physical and/or sexual IPV in six countries: Bangladesh, Bolivia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zambia.

**Map 3.1 Intimate Partner Violence**

Percent of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence by their husband or cohabiting partner, DHS 2000-2012



Sexual violence is reported less often than physical violence in every country, usually by a wide margin. The exception is Haiti where almost as many married women report sexual as physical violence by an intimate partner: 11% and 13%, respectively. The proportion of married women reporting sexual violence ranges from a low of 2% in Burkina Faso and Timor-Leste to 35% in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. At least 10% of married women report sexual violence in 16 of the 28 countries.

The proportion of married women who have experienced emotional violence, that is, being humiliated, threatened, or insulted by their husband or partner, ranges from 7% in Azerbaijan to 44% in Bolivia. More married women report emotional than physical violence in 10 of 25 countries.

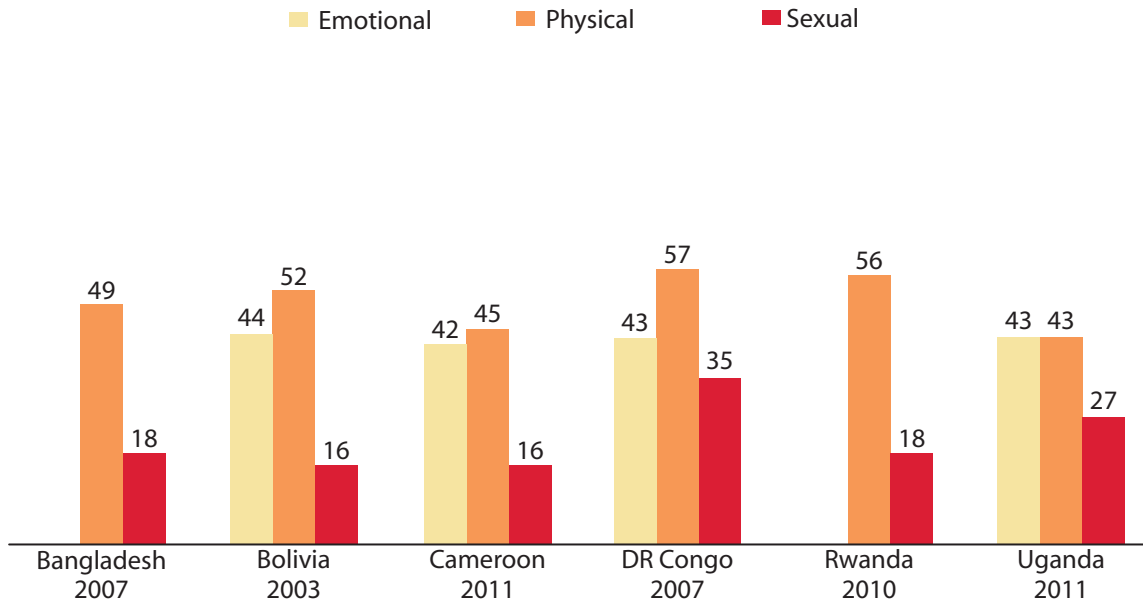
Across all the three categories of IPV—emotional, physical, and sexual—the countries with the highest prevalence are Bolivia, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Uganda (see Figure 3.1). Rwanda and Bangladesh also report some of the highest levels of physical and sexual IPV although these countries did not collect data on emotional IPV.

Trends in IPV differ across countries with data from multiple surveys (see Figure 3.2). Physical and/or sexual violence declined modestly in 6 of 10 countries, by seven percentage points or less. Data from the remaining four countries, however, show an increase in physical and/or sexual violence, including a sharp jump in Rwanda from 32% in 2005 to 56% in 2010. The proportion of married women reporting emotional violence increased in 6 of 9 countries (see Table 3.1).



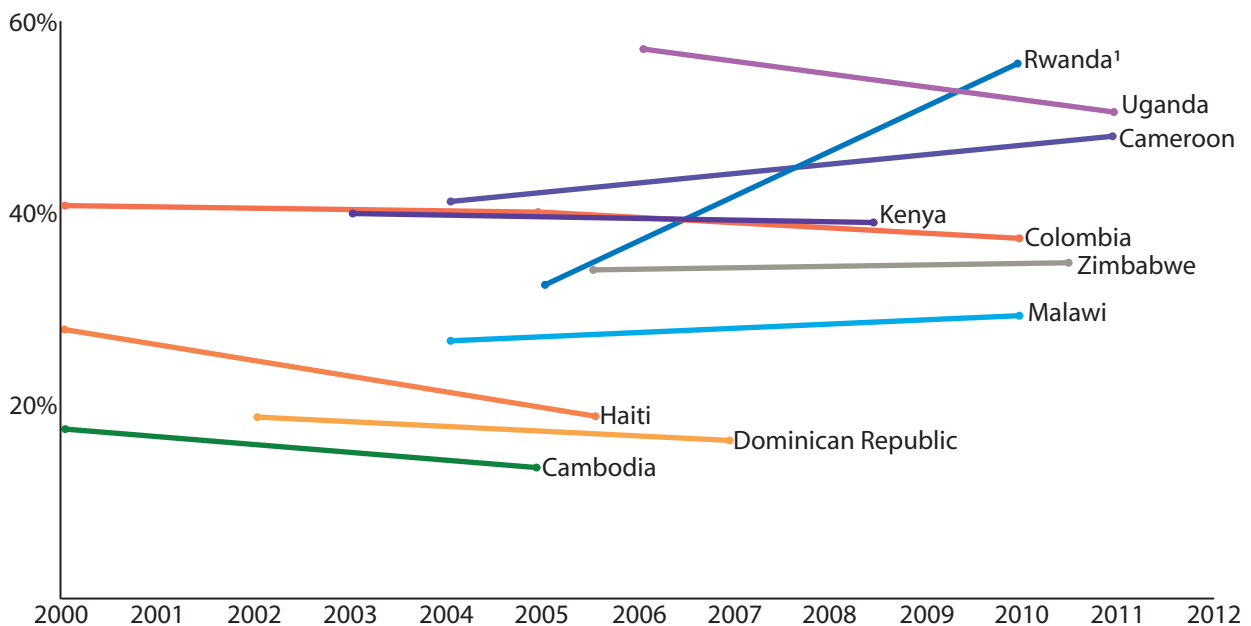
### Figure 3.1 Intimate Partner Violence

Percent of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced acts of violence by their husband or partner, DHS 2000-2012; Countries with highest prevalence



### Figure 3.2 Trends in Intimate Partner Violence

Percent of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence by their husband or partner, DHS 2000-2012



<sup>1</sup>Rwanda 2005 does not include widowed women.

## INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN AREAS OF CONFLICT AND INSECURITY

Women are at increased risk for violence both during and after times of conflict and insecurity. Violence against women may be a deliberate tactic of war, or it may accompany the collapse of social and governmental structures. Even after conflicts come to an end, high levels of GBV may persist as communities and individuals slowly recover.<sup>7</sup>

More than one-third of married women have experienced physical and/or sexual forms of IPV in 7 of the 13 countries considered to be areas of conflict and insecurity by the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security (see Table 3.1). Prevalence ranges from 14% in Cambodia to 64% in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and is higher in sub-Saharan Africa than other regions. Married women are more likely to report physical than sexual or emotional violence. Data on

trends in six countries show that reports of IPV in areas of conflict and insecurity have generally decreased over time; the exception is Rwanda, where physical and sexual violence have sharply increased since 2005 (see Figure 3.2).

### Areas of Conflict and Insecurity: (Country and Survey Year)

<i>Cambodia, 2010</i>	<i>Liberia, 2007</i>
<i>Colombia, 2010</i>	<i>Moldova, 2005</i>
<i>Democratic Republic of the Congo, 2007</i>	<i>Nepal, 2011</i>
<i>Haiti, 2005-06</i>	<i>Philippines, 2008</i>
<i>Jordan, 2007</i>	<i>Rwanda, 2010</i>
<i>Kenya, 2008-09</i>	<i>Timor-Leste, 2009</i>
	<i>Uganda, 2011</i>



**64% of married women in the Democratic Republic of the Congo have experienced physical and/or sexual forms of intimate partner violence.**





# VIOLENCE DURING PREGNANCY

## Data

*Measure:* Violence during pregnancy from any perpetrator

*Sample:* Ever-pregnant women age 15-49

*Description:* Women are asked if they experienced violence, from any perpetrator, during any pregnancy.

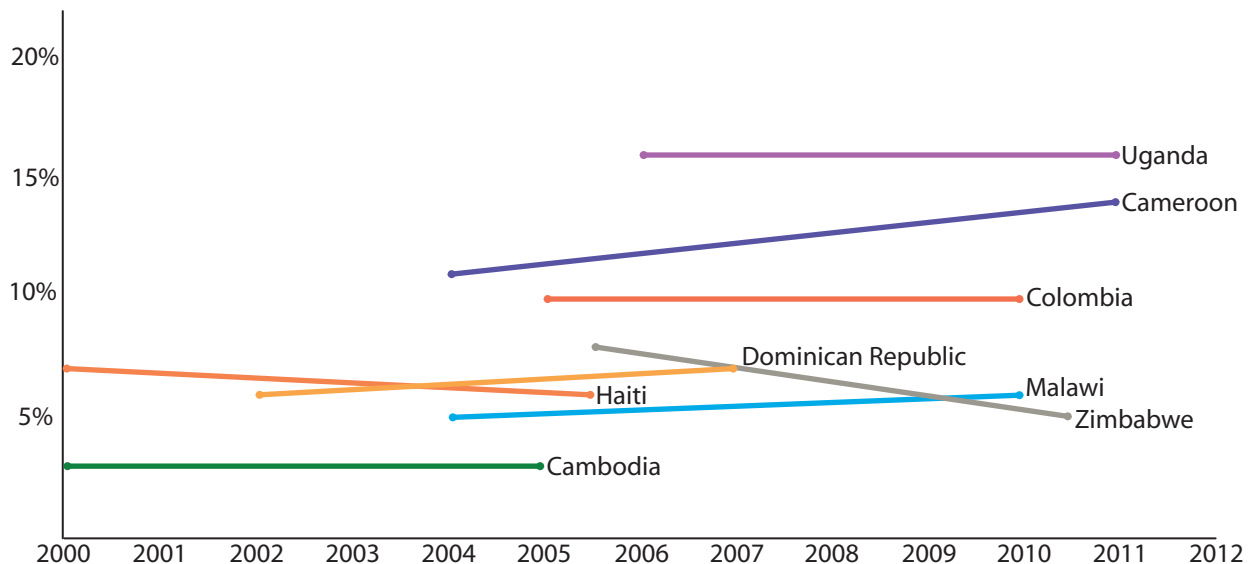
*Country count:* 23 countries, trends in 8 countries

Violence during pregnancy harms infants as well as women by delaying entry into antenatal care and increasing the risk of miscarriage, fetal injury and death, premature labor and birth, and low birthweight.<sup>8-10</sup>

In 6 of 23 countries, around 10% or more of women who have ever been pregnant reported experiencing violence during pregnancy (see Table 3.2). The proportion of women who have experienced violence during pregnancy ranges from a low of 2% in Burkina Faso to a high of 16% in Uganda. The eight countries with data on trends show little to no change in levels of violence during pregnancy (see Figure 3.3).

**Figure 3.3 Trends in Violence during Pregnancy**

*Percent of ever-pregnant women age 15-49 who have experienced violence from any perpetrator while pregnant, DHS 2000-2012*



# FEMALE GENITAL CUTTING

**Data**

*Measure:* Female genital cutting (FGC)

*Sample:* Women age 15-49

*Description:* Women are asked if they have been circumcised and, if so, if their genitalia were sewn closed.

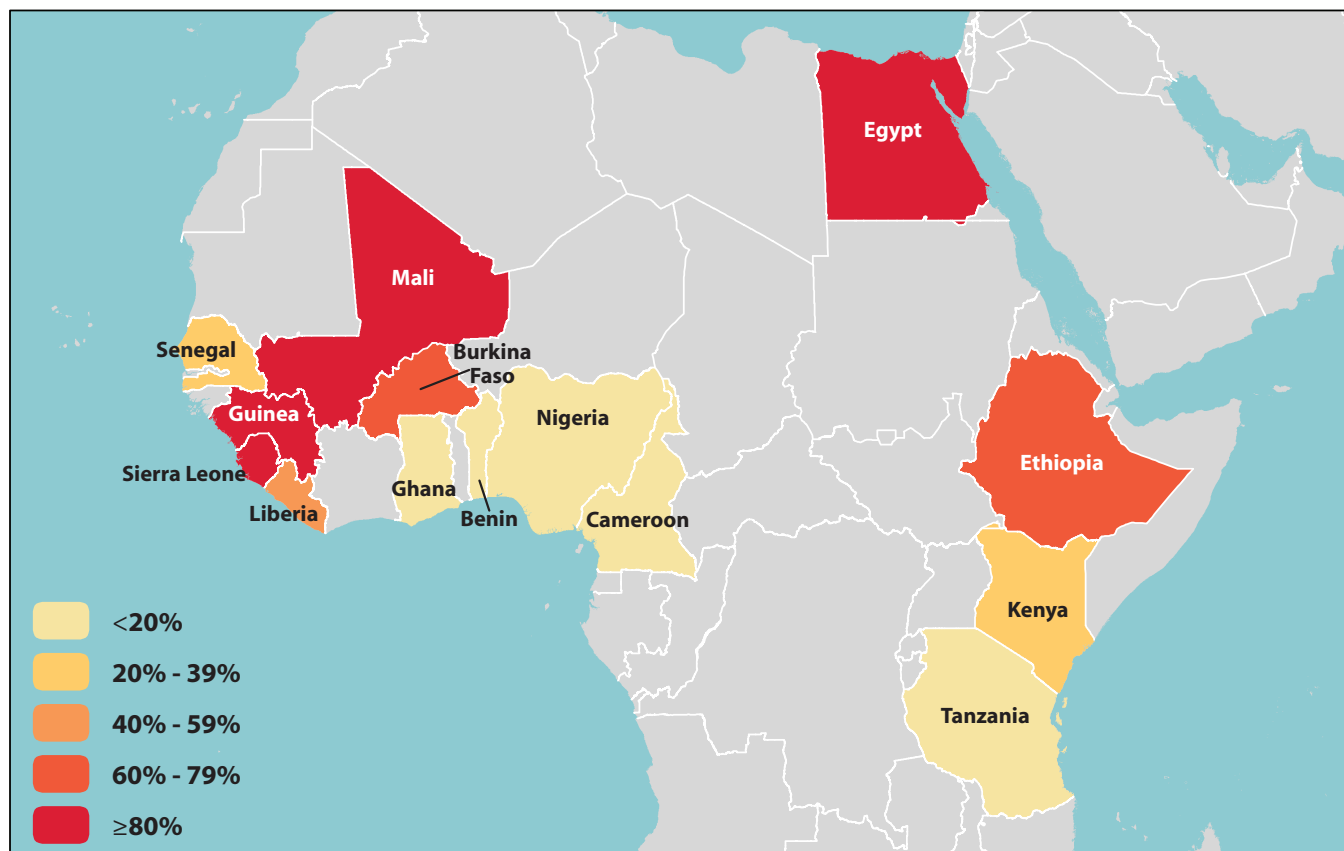
*Country count:* 14 countries, trends in 8 countries

In many African countries, girls face another form of gender-based violence: female genital cutting (FGC), which is also called female circumcision or female genital mutilation. FGC involves cutting or removing the external female genitalia for non-therapeutic reasons. The practice contributes to many negative health outcomes, including severe pain and bleeding, incontinence, complications with reproductive health and childbirth, and even death.<sup>11</sup>

Prevalence of FGC ranges from 1% in Cameroon to 96% in Guinea (see Table 3.3). More than 60% of women underwent FGC in 6 of 14 countries (see Map 3.2). Data on trends in eight countries generally show modest declines in FGC of six percentage points or less. A severe form of FGC, in which the genital area is sewn closed, is far less common, with prevalence ranging from 1% in Burkina Faso to 14% in Senegal.

**Map 3.2 Female Genital Cutting**

*Percent of women age 15-49 who underwent female genital cutting, DHS 2000-2012*







# FAMILY HISTORY OF VIOLENCE

## Data

*Measure:* Family history of violence

*Sample:* Women age 15-49


*Description:* Women are asked if their father ever beat their mother.

*Country count:* 25 countries, trends in 8 countries

Research consistently shows that an individual's risk for IPV—whether as target or perpetrator—is strongly associated with childhood exposure to violence between one's parents. In particular, girls who witness their fathers beat their mothers are at increased risk for abuse by an intimate partner later in life.<sup>12</sup> Individuals who grow up in violent households are also more likely to experience negative developmental outcomes as children, including poor health,<sup>5</sup> poor performance in school, and delinquent behaviors.<sup>6</sup>

The proportion of women who report that their father beat their mother ranges from 9% in Burkina Faso and Mali to 43% in Uganda (see Table 3.4). In 10 of 25 countries, more than 30% of women report violence by their father against their mother (see Figure 3.4), although many women report that they do not know whether their father beat their mother. Trend data show little change over time in the proportion of women reporting a family history of violence.

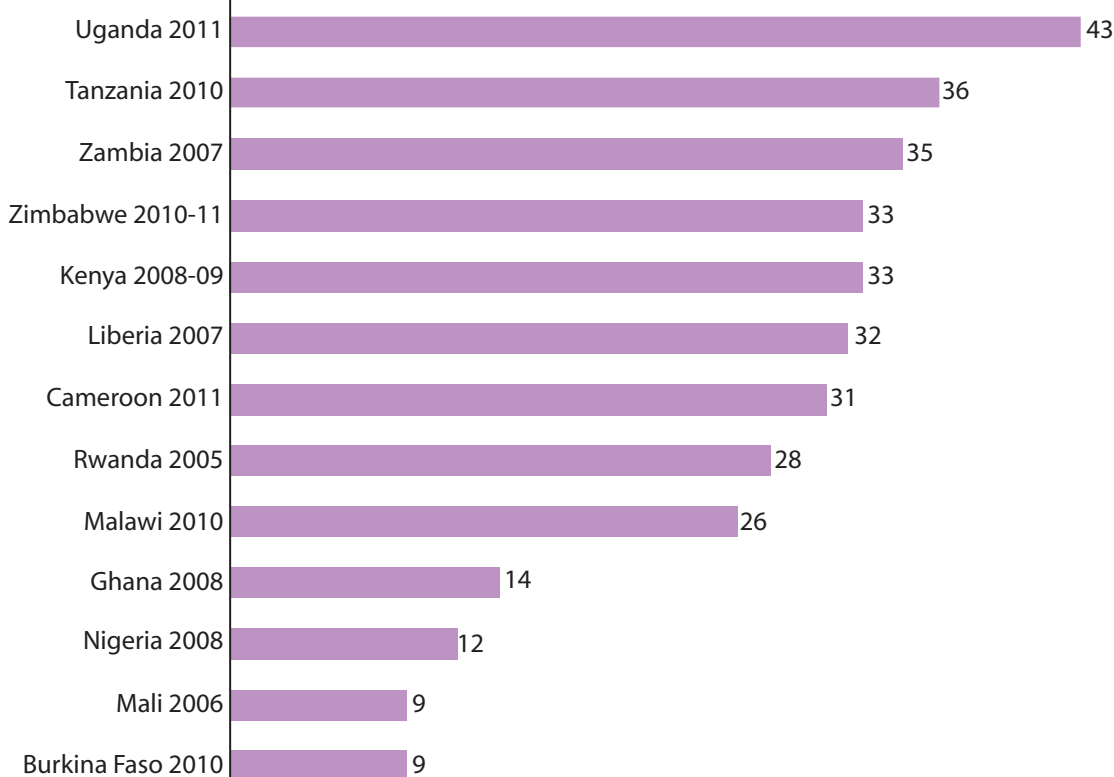


 **25% of women in Bangladesh report that their father beat their mother.**

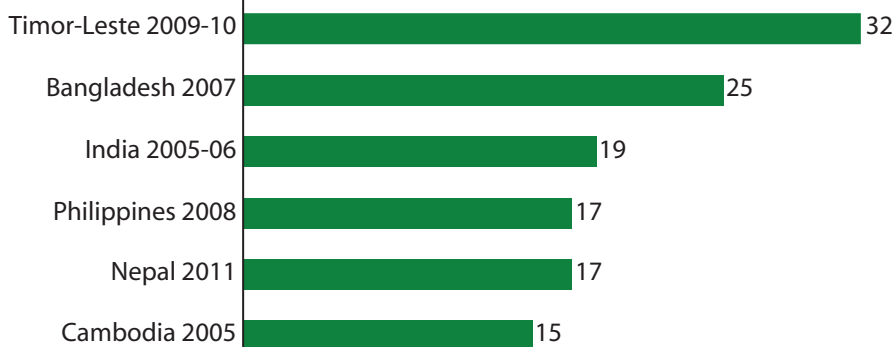
**Figure 3.4 Family History of Violence**

*Percent of women age 15-49 whose father beat their mother, DHS 2000-2012*

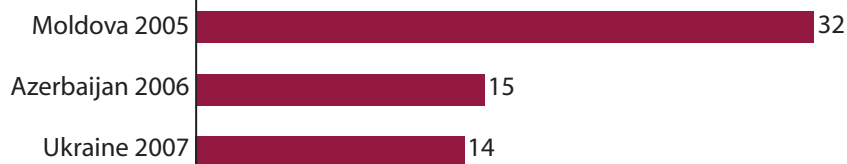
**Sub-Saharan Africa**



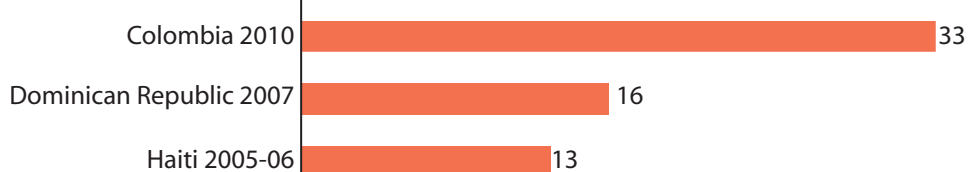
**South/Southeast Asia**



**N. Africa/W. Asia/Europe**



**Latin America/Caribbean**



50%



# SEEKING HELP

## Data

*Measure:* Seeking help after violence

*Sample:* Women age 15-49 who ever experienced physical or sexual violence by any perpetrator

*Description:* Women who had experienced violence were asked if they ever sought help.

*Country count:* 25 countries, trends in 9 countries

Women who seek help after being abused are trying to regain control of their lives; as such, help seeking is an important step towards and an indicator of empowerment. However, many obstacles deter abused women from seeking help, including stigma, shame, and the fear of incurring greater harm.<sup>13</sup> Abused women may be financially dependent on a partner. They may worry about supporting

or being allowed to keep their children if they leave the relationship.<sup>14</sup> Some research suggests that women in patriarchal societies accept spousal violence as normal or justifiable.<sup>15</sup> Finally, women face a discouraging lack of resources to assist survivors of gender-based violence.

Most women who experience physical or sexual violence do not seek help from anyone. The proportion of abused women who seek help ranges from 18% in Azerbaijan and the Philippines to 52% in Colombia (see Table 3.5). In most countries, one-third to one-half of abused women seek help. In general, women in sub-Saharan Africa are more likely to seek help than women in other regions (see Figure 3.5). Trend data from nine countries show only modest changes in help seeking. Progress has been greatest in Cambodia, where the proportion of abused women seeking help increased from 20% in 2000 to 31% in 2005.

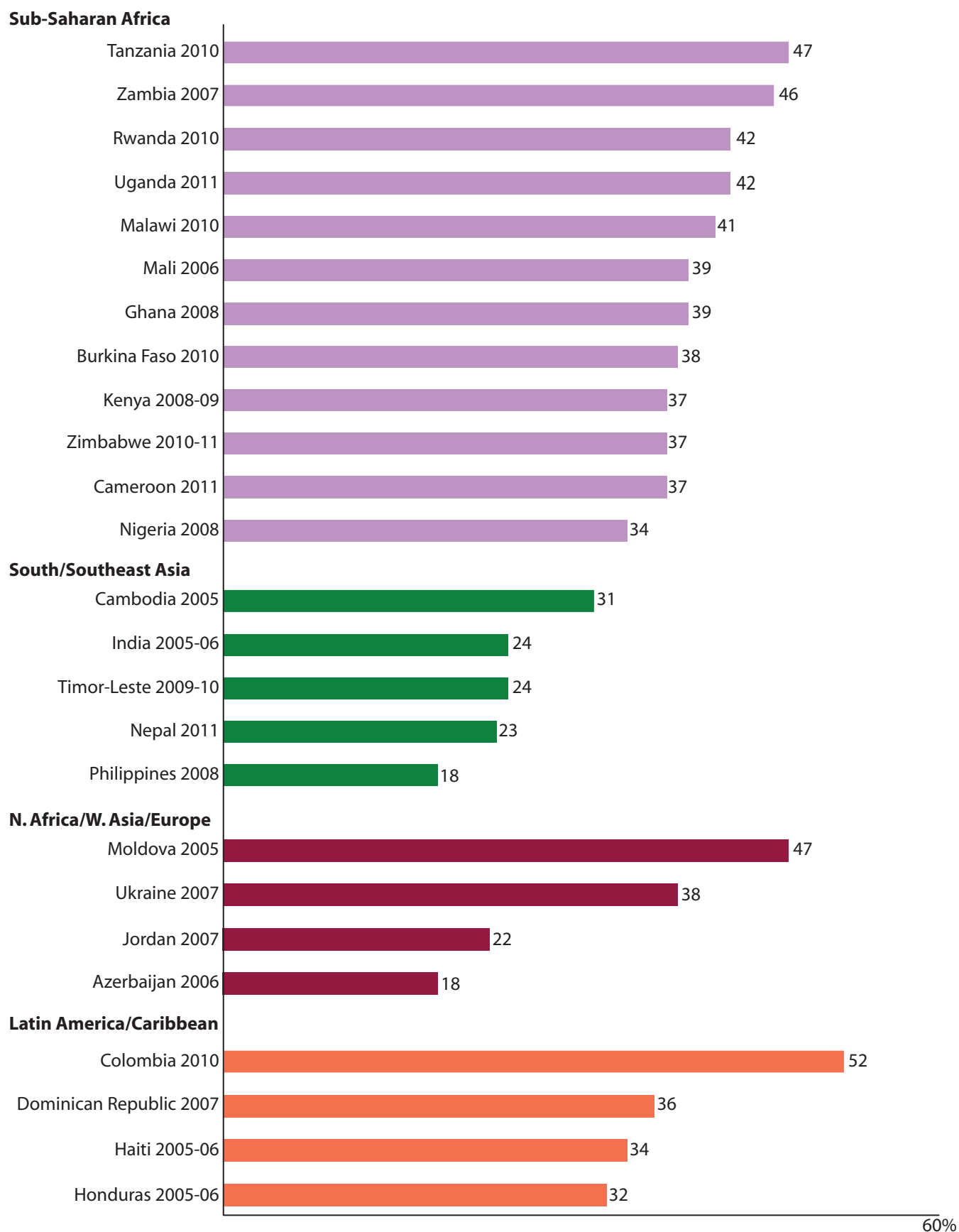


One-third of abused women in Nigeria seek help.



**Figure 3.5 Seeking Help**

*Among women age 15-49 who ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from any perpetrator, percent who sought help, DHS/2000-2012*







### **Introduction**

1. United States Agency for International Development (USAID). 2012. Gender equality and female empowerment policy. Washington, D.C.: USAID.

2. United States Government. 2011. United States national action plan on women, peace, and security. Available at: [http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/email-files/US\\_National\\_Action\\_Plan\\_on\\_Women\\_Peace\\_and\\_Security.pdf](http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/email-files/US_National_Action_Plan_on_Women_Peace_and_Security.pdf)

### **Resources for Empowerment and Equality**

1. United States Agency for International Development (USAID). 2012. Gender equality and female empowerment policy. Washington, D.C.: USAID.

2. Tembon, M., and L. Fort (eds.). 2008. Girls' education in the 21st century: Equality, empowerment, and economic growth. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

3. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). 2003. The state of the world's children 2004 – Girls, education, and development. New York, New York: UNICEF.

4. World Bank. 2012. World development report 2012: Gender equality and development. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

5. Doss, C., C.D. Deere, and C. Grown. 2009. Gender and asset ownership: A guide to collecting individual-level data. Paper presented at the 2009 FAO-IFAD-ILO Workshop on gaps, trends and current research in gender dimensions of agricultural and rural employment: Differentiated pathways out of poverty, Rome.

6. D'Souza, S. 2000. Poverty among widows of Kinshasa, Congo. *Journal of Health, Population, and Nutrition* 18(2):79-84.

7. Fuwa, N. 2000. The poverty and heterogeneity among female-headed households revisited: The case of Panama. *World Development* 28(8): 1515-1542.

8. Ramphal, S., and J. Moodley. 2006. Vesicovaginal fistula: Obstetric causes. *Current Opinion in Obstetrics and Gynecology* 18(2): 147-51.

9. Wall, L.L., J.A. Karshima, C. Kirschner, and S.D. Arrowsmith. 2004. The obstetric vesicovaginal fistula: Characteristics of 899 patients from Jos, Nigeria. *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology* 190(4): 1011-9.

10. World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). 2004. Focusing on anaemia: Towards an integrated approach for effective anaemia control. Geneva: WHO.

11. UNAIDS. 2009. UNAIDS Action framework: Addressing women, girls, gender equality and HIV. Geneva: UNAIDS.

12. Nybro, E., and B. Barrere. 2012. HIV prevalence estimates from the Demographic and Health Surveys. Calverton, Maryland: ICF International.

13. United States Government. 2011. United States national action plan on women, peace, and security. Available at: [http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/email-files/US\\_National\\_Action\\_Plan\\_on\\_Women\\_Peace\\_and\\_Security.pdf](http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/email-files/US_National_Action_Plan_on_Women_Peace_and_Security.pdf)

14. Jain, S., and K. Kurz. 2007. New insights on preventing child marriage: A global analysis of factors and programs. Washington, D.C.: International Center for Research on Women.

15. Otoo-Oyortey, N., and S. Pobi. 2003. Early marriage and poverty: Exploring links and key policy issues. *Gender & Development* 11(2): 42-51.

16. Raj, A. 2010. When the mother is a child: The impact of child marriage on the health and human rights of girls. *Archives of Disease in Childhood* 95(11): 931-935.

17. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). 2001. Early marriage: child spouses. *Innocenti Digest* 7(2).

### **Women's Control of their Own Lives**

1. United States Agency for International Development (USAID). 2012. Gender equality and female empowerment policy. Washington, D.C.: USAID.

2. Sen, S., and S. Batliwala. 2000. Empowering women for reproductive rights. In H.B. Presser and G. Sen (eds.), *Women's empowerment and demographic processes*. New York, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 15-36.

3. Kishor, S., and L. Subaiya. 2008. Understanding women's empowerment: A comparative analysis of Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) data. DHS Comparative Reports No. 20. Calverton, Maryland: Macro International Inc.



4. Malhotra, A., and S.R. Schuler. 2005. Women's empowerment as a variable in international development. In D. Narayan (ed.), *Measuring empowerment: Cross-disciplinary perspectives*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank, pp. 71-88.
5. World Bank. 2012. *World Development Report 2012: Gender Equality and Development*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
6. United States Government. 2011. United States national action plan on women, peace, and security. Available at: [http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/email-files/US\\_National\\_Action\\_Plan\\_on\\_Women\\_Peace\\_and\\_Security.pdf](http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/email-files/US_National_Action_Plan_on_Women_Peace_and_Security.pdf)
7. Anderson, J.F., and K. Kras. 2007. Revisiting Albert Bandura's social learning theory to better understand and assist victims of intimate personal violence. *Women & Criminal Justice* 17(1): 99-124.
8. Khawaja, M., N. Linos, and Z. El-Roueiheb. 2008. Attitudes of men and women towards wife beating: Findings from Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan. *Journal of family Violence* 23(3): 211-218.
9. Lawoko, S. 2006. Factors associated with attitudes toward intimate partner violence: A study of women in Zambia. *Violence and Victims* 21(5): 645-656.
10. Refaat, A., K.F. Dandash, M.H. el Defrawi, and M. Eyada. 2001. Female genital mutilation and domestic violence among Egyptian women. *Journal of Sex & Marital Therapy* 27(5): 593-598.
6. Morrison, A., and M.B. Orlando. 2004. The costs and impacts of gender-based violence in developing countries: Methodological considerations and new evidence. Working Paper. Washington, D.C.: World Bank. Available at: <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTGENDER/Resources/costsandimpactsofgbv.pdf>
7. United States Government. 2011. United States national action plan on women, peace, and security. Available at: [http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/email-files/US\\_National\\_Action\\_Plan\\_on\\_Women\\_Peace\\_and\\_Security.pdf](http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/email-files/US_National_Action_Plan_on_Women_Peace_and_Security.pdf)
8. Heise, L., M. Ellsberg, and M. Gottemoeller. 1999. Ending violence against women. *Population Reports, Series L, No. 11*. Baltimore, Maryland: Johns Hopkins University, School of Public Health, Population Information Program.
9. Coker, A.L., M. Sanderson, and B. Dong. 2004. Partner violence during pregnancy and risk of adverse pregnancy outcomes. *Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology* 18(4): 260-269.
10. García-Moreno, C., H.A.F.M. Jansen, C. Watts, M.C. Ellsberg, and L. Heise. 2005. WHO multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence against women: Initial results on prevalence, health outcomes and women's responses. Geneva: World Health Organization.
11. World Health Organization, Department of Reproductive Health and Research. 2008. *Eliminating female genital mutilation: An interagency statement*. Geneva, Switzerland: WHO.
12. Tjaden, P.G., and N. Thoennes. 2000. *Extent, nature, and consequences of intimate partner violence: Findings from the National Violence against Women Survey*. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice.

## **Violence in Women's Lives**

1. United States Agency for International Development (USAID). 2012. *Gender equality and female empowerment policy*. Washington, D.C.: USAID.
2. United States Agency for International Development (USAID). 2012. *United States strategy to prevent and respond to gender-based violence globally*. Washington, D.C.: USAID.
3. Campbell, J.C. 2002. Health consequences of intimate partner violence. *Lancet* 359(9314): 1331-1336.
4. Campbell, J.C. 2008. The intersection of intimate partner violence against women and HIV/AIDS: A review. *International Journal of Injury Control and Safety Promotion* 15(4): 221-231.
5. Kishor, S., and K. Johnson. 2004. *Profiling domestic violence - A multi-country study*. Calverton, Maryland: ORC Macro.
13. Naved, R.T., S. Azim, A. Bhuiya, and L.A. Persson. 2006. Physical violence by husbands: Magnitude, disclosure and help-seeking behavior of women in Bangladesh. *Social Science & Medicine* 62(12): 2917-2929.
14. Peckover, S. 2003. 'I could have just done with a little more help': An analysis of women's help-seeking from health visitors in the context of domestic violence. *Health & Social Care in the Community* 11(3): 275-282.
15. Yount, K.M., and L. Li. 2009. Women's "Justification" of Domestic Violence in Egypt. *Journal of Marriage and Family* 71(5): 1125-1140.

Table A. Summary of Demographic and Health Surveys included in this report, 2000-2012

Region and Country	Year of Survey	Number of women interviewed	Eligibility criteria for women interviewed	Number of men interviewed	Eligibility criteria for men interviewed
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>					
Benin	2001	6,219	all women 15-49	2,709	all men 15-64
	2006	17,794	all women 15-49	5,321	all men 15-64
Burkina Faso	2003	12,477	all women 15-49	3,605	all men 15-59
	2010-11	17,087	all women 15-49	7,307	all men 15-59
Burundi	2010-11	9,389	all women 15-49	4,280	all men 15-59
Cameroon	2004	10,656	all women 15-49	5,280	all men 15-59
	2011	15,426	all women 15-49	7,191	all men 15-59
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2007	9,995	all women 15-49	4,757	all men 15-59
Cote d'Ivoire*	2005 AIS	5,183	all women 15-49	4,503	all men 15-49
Ethiopia*	2000	15,367	all women 15-49	2,607	all men 15-59
	2005	14,070	all women 15-49	6,033	all men 15-59
	2011	16,515	all women 15-49	14,110	all men 15-59
Ghana	2003	5,691	all women 15-49	5,015	all men 15-59
	2008	4,916	all women 15-49	4,568	all men 15-59
Guinea	2005	7,954	all women 15-49	3,174	all men 15-59
Kenya*	2003	8,195	all women 15-49	3,578	all men 15-54
	2008-09	8,444	all women 15-49	3,465	all men 15-54
Lesotho	2004	7,095	all women 15-49	2,797	all men 15-59
	2009	7,624	all women 15-49	3,317	all men 15-59
Liberia*	2007	7,092	all women 15-49	6,009	all men 15-49
	2011 MIS	3,939	all women 15-49	-	-
Madagascar	2003-04	7,949	all women 15-49	2,432	all men 15-59
	2008-09	17,375	all women 15-49	8,586	all men 15-59
Malawi	2000	13,220	all women 15-49	3,092	all men 15-54
	2004	11,698	all women 15-49	3,261	all men 15-54
	2010	23,020	all women 15-49	7,175	all men 15-54
Mali	2001	12,849	all women 15-49	3,405	all men 15-59
	2006	14,583	all women 15-49	4,207	all men 15-59
Mozambique	2003	12,418	all women 15-49	2,900	all men 15-64
	2009 AIS	6,413	all women 15-64	4,799	all men 15-64
Namibia	2000	6,755	all women 15-49	2,954	all men 15-59
	2006-07	9,804	all women 15-49	3,915	all men 15-49
Nigeria	2003	7,620	all women 15-49	2,346	all men 15-59
	2008	33,385	all women 15-49	15,486	all men 15-59
Rwanda*	2000	10,421	all women 15-49	2,717	all men 15-59
	2005	11,321	all women 15-49	4,820	all men 15-59
	2010	13,671	all women 15-49	6,329	all men 15-59
Senegal	2005	14,602	all women 15-49	3,761	all men 15-59
	2010-11 DHS-MICS	15,688	all women 15-49	4,929	all men 15-59
Sierra Leone*	2008	7,374	all women 15-49	3,280	all men 15-59
Swaziland	2006-07	4,987	all women 15-49	4,156	all men 15-49
Tanzania	2003-04 HMIS	6,863	all women 15-49	5,659	all men 15-49
	2004-05	10,329	all women 15-49	2,635	all men 15-49
	2007-08 HMIS	9,343	all women 15-49	6,975	all men 15-49
	2010	10,139	all women 15-49	2,527	all men 15-49
Uganda*	2000-01	7,246	all women 15-49	1,962	all men 15-54
	2004-05 AIS	10,826	all women 15-59	8,830	all men 15-59
	2006	8,531	all women 15-49	2,503	all men 15-54
	2011 AIS	12,153	all women 15-59	9,588	all men 15-59
Zambia	2001-02	7,658	all women 15-49	2,145	all men 15-59
	2007	7,146	all women 15-49	6,500	all men 15-59
Zimbabwe	2005-06	8,907	all women 15-49	7,175	all men 15-54
	2010-11	9,171	all women 15-49	7,480	all men 15-54

Continued...

**Table A. Summary of Demographic and Health Surveys included in this report, 2000-2012, *continued***

Region and Country	Year of Survey	Number of women interviewed	Eligibility criteria for women interviewed	Number of men interviewed	Eligibility criteria for men interviewed
<b>South/Southeast Asia</b>					
Bangladesh	2004	11,440	ever-married women 10-49	4,297	all men 15-54
	2007	10,996	ever-married women 15-49	3,771	ever-married men 15-54
	2011	17,842	ever-married women 12-49	3,997	ever-married men 15-54
Cambodia*	2000	15,351	all women 15-49	-	-
	2005	16,823	all women 15-49	6,731	all men 15-49
	2010	18,754	all women 15-49	8,239	all men 15-49
India	2005-06	124,385	all women 15-49	74,369	all men 15-54
Indonesia	2002-03	29,483	ever-married women 15-49	8,310	currently married men 15- 54
	2007	32,895	ever-married women 15-49	8,758	currently married men 15- 54
Maldives*	2009	7,131	ever-married women 15-49	1,727	ever-married men 15-64
Nepal*	2001	8,726	ever-married women 15-49	2,261	ever-married men 15-59
	2006	10,793	all women 15-49	4,397	all men 15-59
	2011	12,674	all women 15-49	4,121	all men 15-49
Pakistan*	2006-07	10,023	ever-married women 15-49	-	-
Philippines*	2003	13,633	all women 15-49	4,766	all men 15-54
	2008	13,594	all women 15-49	-	-
Timor-Leste*	2009-10	13,137	all women 15-49	4,076	all men 15-49
Vietnam	2002	5,665	ever-married women 15-49	-	-
	2005 AIS	7,289	all women 15-49	6,707	all men 15-49
<b>North Africa/West Asia/Europe</b>					
Armenia	2000	6,430	all women 15-49	1,719	all men 15-54
	2005	6,566	all women 15-49	1,447	all men 15-49
	2010	5,922	all women 15-49	1,584	all men 15-49
Azerbaijan	2006	8,444	all women 15-49	2,558	all men 15-59
Egypt*	2000	15,573	ever-married women 15-49	-	-
	2005	19,474	ever-married women 15-49	-	-
	2008	16,527	ever-married women 15-49	-	-
Jordan*	2002	6,006	ever-married women 15-49	-	-
	2007	10,876	ever-married women 15-49	-	-
	2009 Interim	10,109	ever-married women 15-49	-	-
Moldova*	2005	7,440	all women 15-49	2,508	all men 15-59
Ukraine	2007	6,841	all women 15-49	3,178	all men 15-49
<b>Latin America/Caribbean</b>					
Bolivia	2003	17,654	all women 15-49	6,230	all men 15-64
	2008	16,939	all women 15-49	6,054	all men 15-64
Colombia*	2000	11,585	all women 15-49	-	-
	2005	41,344	all women 13-49	-	-
	2010	53,521	all women 13-49	-	-
Dominican Republic	2002	23,384	all women 15-49	2,833	all men 15-59
	2007	27,195	all women 15-49	27,975	all men 15-59
Haiti*	2000	10,159	all women 15-49	3,171	all men 15-59
	2005-06	10,757	all women 15-49	4,958	all men 15-59
Honduras*	2005-06	19,948	all women 15-49	-	-

\* Indicates the country is designated by the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security to be an area of conflict and insecurity.

Measures in this report are never calculated outside the age range 15-49 even though some surveys collected data from women and men of younger or older ages.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo is abbreviated to DR Congo in figures and maps throughout this report.

The response rate for the men's survey in the 2009 Maldives DHS was inordinately low; interviews were completed with only 54% of the men who were eligible for interview.

**Table 1.1 Educational attainment: Women**

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are literate; percentage of women age 15-24 who have no education and who completed primary school; and percentage of women age 20-49 who completed secondary or higher education, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Women age 15-49		Women age 15-24			Women age 20-49	
	Literate	Number	No education	Completed primary school	Number	Completed secondary school or higher education	Number
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>							
Benin 2006	27.9	17,794	48.2	31.3	6,248	2.0	14,727
Burkina Faso 2010	22.5	17,087	61.6	24.5	6,623	1.8	13,775
Burundi 2010	61.5	9,389	30.7	32.4	4,191	1.5	7,030
Cameroon 2011	69.2	15,426	12.7	68.3	6,716	9.2	11,837
Cote d'Ivoire 2005 - AIS*	-	-	48.4	27.8	2,360	3.6	3,952
Democratic Republic of the Congo 2007*	58.9	9,995	16.6	50.9	4,304	10.3	7,965
Ethiopia 2011*	38.4	16,515	26.1	23.5	6,940	6.2	12,506
Ghana 2008	62.9	4,916	10.6	76.3	1,903	15.4	3,891
Guinea 2005	16.1	7,954	62.0	21.7	2,800	1.7	6,306
Kenya 2008-09*	84.9	8,444	5.6	61.3	3,475	25.5	6,684
Lesotho 2009	96.9	7,624	0.5	79.4	3,337	16.7	5,839
Liberia 2011 - MIS*	-	-	16.4	49.2	1,543	11.7	3,192
Madagascar 2008-09	74.7	17,375	15.8	43.4	6,776	5.3	13,419
Malawi 2010	67.6	23,020	5.3	37.8	9,559	8.4	18,015
Mali 2006	17.0	14,583	68.4	19.4	5,781	1.3	11,479
Mozambique 2009 - AIS	-	-	18.5	32.0	2,084	0.8	4,725
Namibia 2006-07	90.9	9,804	2.9	84.9	4,101	23.2	7,558
Nigeria 2008	53.7	33,385	27.3	67.4	12,626	29.2	26,892
Rwanda 2010*	76.9	13,671	6.1	36.5	5,628	5.3	10,726
Senegal 2010-11 - DHS/MICS	37.8	15,688	46.4	34.2	6,649	3.6	12,259
Sierra Leone 2008*	26.2	7,374	46.1	38.3	2,384	5.3	6,176
Swaziland 2006-07	91.3	4,987	3.7	74.4	2,320	25.2	3,714
Tanzania 2010	72.2	10,139	13.8	69.2	4,081	2.9	7,967
Uganda 2011*	64.2	8,674	3.8	47.5	3,677	7.9	6,627
Zambia 2007	63.7	7,146	6.5	59.3	2,944	12.1	5,572
Zimbabwe 2010-11	93.8	9,171	0.3	91.2	3,786	7.2	7,226
<b>South/Southeast Asia</b>							
Bangladesh 2011†	62.9	17,749	9.4	75.0	5,484	12.2	15,779
Cambodia 2010*	73.6	18,754	6.1	67.4	6,889	6.6	15,020
India 2005-06	55.1	124,385	26.3	66.5	47,590	12.6	99,574
Indonesia 2007†	87.4	32,895	1.6	88.8	4,940	25.3	32,050
Maldives 2009**	-	-	0.7	95.2	1,387	6.2	7,012
Nepal 2011*	66.7	12,674	17.1	71.9	5,051	17.4	9,921
Pakistan 2006-07**	35.4	10,023	59.8	33.5	2,068	14.2	9,454
Philippines 2008*	97.0	13,594	0.6	93.9	4,896	64.7	10,845
Timor-Leste 2009-10*	68.0	13,137	13.4	73.3	5,487	23.1	9,993
Vietnam 2005 - AIS	-	-	3.3	89.4	2,471	21.0	5,930

*Continued...*

**Table 1.1 Educational attainment: Women, *continued***

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are literate; percentage of women age 15-24 who have no education and who completed primary school; and percentage of women age 20-49 who completed secondary or higher education, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Women age 15-49		Women age 15-24			Women age 20-49	
	Literate	Number	No education	Completed primary school	Number	Completed secondary school or higher education	Number
<b>North Africa/West Asia/Europe</b>							
Armenia, 2010	-	-	0.1	99.9	1,893	95.5	5,061
Azerbaijan 2006 <sup>†</sup>	-	-	1.4	97.3	2,875	79.1	6,913
Egypt 2008 <sup>††</sup>	64.7	16,527	22.0	73.2	3,204	45.3	15,907
Jordan 2009 Interim <sup>††</sup>	-	-	1.3	96.7	1,356	47.5	9,860
Moldova 2005*	99.7	7,440	0.1	99.6	2,541	48.4	6,023
Ukraine 2007 <sup>1</sup>	-	-	0.0	100.0	1,788	92.6	6,059
<b>Latin America/Caribbean</b>							
Bolivia 2008	92.7	16,939	0.6	80.0	6,256	39.3	13,421
Colombia 2010*	-	-	0.5	95.7	16,860	53.7	40,718
Dominican Republic 2007	92.1	27,195	1.1	76.9	10,089	37.7	21,615
Haiti 2005-06*	65.3	10,757	6.5	53.6	4,704	7.1	8,056
Honduras 2005-06*	89.5	19,948	2.9	76.4	8,239	18.1	15,438

\* Indicates the country is designated by the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security to be an area of conflict and insecurity.

<sup>†</sup> Indicates the survey collected data from ever-married women only.

<sup>1</sup> In Ukraine and Azerbaijan, 'completed secondary schooling' signifies one or more of the following categories: completed at least grade 10, completed vocational training at a Professionalnoe Tekhnicheskoye Uchilische (PTU), or attended Tekhnicum (also called 'secondary specialized' in Azerbaijan). Additional details describing PTU and Tekhnicum education can be found in each country's Final Report.

**Table 1.2 Educational attainment: Men**

Percentage of men age 15-49 who are literate; percentage of men age 15-24 who have no education and who completed primary school; and percentage of men age 20-49 who completed secondary or higher education DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Men age 15-49		Men age 15-24			Men age 20-49	
	Literate	Number	No education	Completed primary school	Number	Completed secondary school or higher education	Number
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>							
Benin 2006	57.1	4,615	18.3	59.6	1,705	7.8	3,605
Burkina Faso 2010	37.6	6,500	45.6	35.6	2,472	5.0	5,063
Burundi 2010	79.0	3,760	14.1	46.9	1,664	4.2	2,827
Cameroon 2011	82.2	6,455	5.1	76.7	2,818	17.7	4,863
Cote d'Ivoire 2005 - AIS*	-	-	25.2	51.1	1,836	10.8	3,605
Democratic Republic of the Congo 2007*	85.8	4,316	5.9	67.4	1,858	23.9	3,328
Ethiopia 2011*	66.5	12,834	15.1	26.7	5,332	10.6	9,821
Ghana 2008	77.0	4,058	6.2	80.8	1,615	28.4	3,147
Guinea 2005	46.7	2,709	30.6	48.4	1,146	7.7	2,045
Kenya 2008-09*	91.5	3,258	1.9	63.3	1,406	36.7	2,481
Lesotho 2009	80.9	3,008	4.8	56.7	1,470	16.3	2,173
Liberia 2007*	70.3	6,009	8.0	50.3	2,195	23.3	4,853
Madagascar 2008-09	78.3	7,645	20.7	43.9	3,033	6.0	5,934
Malawi 2010	81.3	6,818	2.6	42.1	2,987	17.8	5,070
Mali 2006	39.1	3,704	45.4	36.4	1,509	4.4	2,828
Mozambique 2009 - AIS	-	-	6.0	51.4	1,584	2.0	3,267
Namibia 2006-07	88.6	3,915	5.1	74.8	1,661	25.0	3,005
Nigeria 2008	76.8	13,808	13.3	81.4	4,910	45.3	11,276
Rwanda 2010*	81.9	5,688	3.8	36.9	2,607	7.3	4,239
Senegal 2010-11 - DHS/MICS	60.0	4,417	27.1	47.3	2,067	7.3	3,248
Sierra Leone 2008*	45.0	2,944	25.0	60.5	929	13.7	2,419
Swaziland 2006-07	89.6	4,156	3.7	66.0	2,209	12.2	2,833
Tanzania 2010	82.1	2,527	6.7	70.7	1,058	5.2	1,882
Uganda 2011*	77.5	2,173	1.5	44.6	872	13.5	1,619
Zambia 2007	81.5	5,995	2.4	67.8	2,482	21.3	4,579
Zimbabwe 2010-11	95.9	7,110	0.6	89.4	3,107	13.8	5,375
<b>South/Southeast Asia</b>							
Bangladesh 2011†	62.6	3,392	16.3	51.9	270	18.1	3,370
Cambodia 2010*	82.9	8,239	3.2	72.6	3,265	12.8	6,377
India 2005-06	78.1	69,751	9.8	82.6	24,997	21.8	56,743
Indonesia 2007§	92.8	7,603	1.2	86.6	460	33.5	7,574
Maldives 2009**	-	-	1.4	93.1	117	10.3	1,385
Nepal 2011*	87.0	4,121	4.3	88.2	1,663	32.4	3,143
Timor-Leste 2009-10*	78.6	4,076	11.7	74.3	1,636	33.4	3,083
Vietnam 2005 - AIS	-	-	1.8	90.1	2,406	24.6	5,235

Continued...



**Table 1.2 Educational attainment: Men, *continued***

Percentage of men age 15-49 who are literate; percentage of men age 15-24 who have no education and who completed primary school; and percentage of men age 20-49 who completed secondary or higher education DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Men age 15-49		Men age 15-24			Men age 20-49	
	Literate	Number	No education	Completed primary school	Number	Completed secondary school or higher education	Number
<b>North Africa/West Asia/Europe</b>							
Armenia 2010	-	-	0.0	100.0	527	89.7	1,355
Azerbaijan 2006 <sup>‡</sup>	-	-	0.6	98.5	738	84.8	1,863
Moldova 2005*	99.6	1,989	0.0	99.0	686	47.1	1,578
Ukraine 2007 <sup>§</sup>	-	-	0.1	99.9	903	91.3	2,734
<b>Latin America/Caribbean</b>							
Bolivia 2008	98.5	5,096	0.0	86.9	1,904	48.5	3,987
Dominican Republic 2007	89.6	24,698	1.7	65.8	9,689	30.3	19,084
Haiti 2005-06*	76.8	4,438	5.1	55.4	2,104	10.8	3,227

\* Indicates the country is designated by the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security to be an area of conflict and insecurity.

<sup>‡</sup> Indicates the survey collected data from ever-married men only.

<sup>§</sup> Indicates the survey collected data from currently married men only.

<sup>1</sup> In Ukraine and Azerbaijan, 'completed secondary schooling' signifies one or more of the following categories: completed at least grade 10, completed vocational training at a Professionalnoe Tekhnicheskoye Uchilische (PTU), or attended Tekhnicum (also called 'secondary specialized' in Azerbaijan). Additional details describing PTU and Tekhnicum education can be found in each country's Final Report.

**Table 1.3 Educational attainment: Trends in primary school completion for women and men**

Percentage of women and men age 15-24 who have no education and who completed primary school, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Women age 15-24			Men age 15-24		
	No education	Completed primary school	Number	No education	Completed primary school	Number
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>						
Benin 2001	56.4	20.9	2,448	27.9	44.9	905
Benin 2006	48.2	31.3	6,248	18.3	59.6	1,705
Burkina Faso 2003	70.5	20.3	5,050	53.6	33.5	1,440
Burkina Faso 2010	61.6	24.5	6,623	45.6	35.6	2,472
Cameroon 2004	16.0	62.7	4,936	5.5	71.5	2,177
Cameroon 2011	12.7	68.3	6,716	5.1	76.7	2,818
Ethiopia 2000*	65.1	14.5	6,570	39.5	21.2	1,008
Ethiopia 2005*	48.9	22.0	5,813	26.3	36.2	2,399
Ethiopia 2011*	26.1	23.5	6,940	15.1	26.7	5,332
Ghana 2003	15.7	69.5	2,160	9.2	76.1	1,791
Ghana 2008	10.6	76.3	1,903	6.2	80.8	1,615
Kenya 2003*	7.1	53.8	3,547	3.5	51.3	1,537
Kenya 2008-09*	5.6	61.3	3,475	1.9	63.3	1,406
Lesotho 2004	0.7	68.7	3,173	7.8	45.2	1,250
Lesotho 2009	0.5	79.4	3,337	-	-	-
Liberia 2007*	22.9	37.8	2,675	8.0	50.3	2,195
Liberia 2011 MIS*	16.4	49.2	1,543	-	-	-
Madagascar 2003-04	20.7	44.8	2,919	21.1	41.1	832
Madagascar 2008-09	15.8	43.4	6,776	13.2	43.9	3,033
Malawi 2000	13.2	25.1	5,825	4.3	35.9	1,259
Malawi 2004	8.9	33.5	5,262	5.2	40.2	1,237
Malawi 2010	5.3	37.8	9,559	2.6	42.1	2,987
Mali 2001	75.8	14.6	4,904	56.8	30.1	1,131
Mali 2006	68.4	19.4	5,781	45.4	36.4	1,509
Mozambique 2003	30.4	15.2	4,910	8.9	28.0	1,076
Mozambique 2009 AIS	18.5	32.0	2,084	6.0	51.4	1,584
Namibia 2000	5.1	78.7	2,838	7.6	68.7	1,304
Namibia 2006-07	2.9	84.9	4,101	5.1	74.8	1,661
Nigeria 2003	31.4	59.6	3,210	11.4	75.6	880
Nigeria 2008	27.3	67.4	12,626	13.3	81.4	4,910
Rwanda 2000 <sup>1</sup> *	13.8	30.1	4,524	10.4	32.1	1,195
Rwanda 2005*	12.8	19.3	4,938	9.5	20.4	2,048
Rwanda 2010*	6.1	36.5	5,628	3.8	36.9	2,607
Senegal 2005	51.6	21.6	6,400	32.6	37.6	1,571
Senegal 2010-11 - DHS/MICS	46.4	34.2	6,649	27.1	47.3	2,067
Tanzania 2003-04 - HMIS	17.5	63.8	2,870	11.0	60.5	2,365
Tanzania 2004-05	21.8	57.1	4,252	10.8	55.6	1,130
Tanzania 2007-08 - HMIS	17.5	61.4	3,730	9.4	58.7	2,916
Tanzania 2010	13.8	69.2	4,081	6.7	70.7	1,058
Uganda 2000-01*	12.0	33.4	3,119	1.8	43.9	762
Uganda 2006*	7.3	41.2	3,646	1.4	46.0	997
Uganda 2011*	3.8	47.5	3,677	1.5	44.6	872
Zambia 2001-02	9.7	51.8	3,476	4.0	58.5	804
Zambia 2007	6.5	59.3	2,944	2.4	67.8	2,482

Continued...

**Table 1.3 Educational attainment: Trends in primary school completion for women and men, *continued***

Percentage of women and men age 15-24 who have no education and who completed primary school, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Women age 15-24			Men age 15-24		
	No education	Completed primary school	Number	No education	Completed primary school	Number
Zimbabwe 2005-06	0.5	78.4	4,104	0.3	79.9	3,358
Zimbabwe 2010-11	0.3	91.2	3,786	0.6	89.4	3,107
<b>South/Southeast Asia</b>						
Bangladesh 2004 <sup>†</sup>	22.0	58.0	3,800	13.3	61.8	1,482
Bangladesh 2007 <sup>††</sup>	13.0	67.0	3,599	25.0	48.0	310
Bangladesh 2011 <sup>††</sup>	9.4	75.0	5,484	16.3	51.9	270
Cambodia 2000*	21.8	31.5	5,600	-	-	-
Cambodia 2005*	11.6	48.8	6,646	4.9	62.0	2,884
Cambodia 2010*	6.1	67.4	6,889	3.2	72.6	3,265
Indonesia 2002-03 <sup>†§</sup>	1.7	87.9	4,832	0.9	90.7	437
Indonesia 2007 <sup>†§</sup>	1.6	88.8	4,940	1.2	86.6	460
Nepal 2001 <sup>**††</sup>	56.7	27.3	2,599	13.9	62.6	364
Nepal 2006*	27.8	56.6	4,431	6.3	78.9	1,573
Nepal 2011*	17.1	71.9	5,051	4.3	88.2	1,663
Philippines 2003*	0.6	93.3	4,856	1.1	87.6	1,702
Philippines 2008*	0.6	93.9	4,896	-	-	-
Vietnam 2002 <sup>†</sup>	9.0	75.0	621	-	-	-
Vietnam 2005 - AIS	3.3	89.4	2,471	1.8	90.1	2,406
<b>North Africa/West Asia/Europe</b>						
Armenia 2000	0.1	99.7	2,167	0.2	99.1	479
Armenia 2005	0.1	99.8	2,254	0.4	99.4	529
Armenia 2010	0.1	99.9	1,893	0.0	100.0	527
Egypt 2000 <sup>**†</sup>	33.0	58.0	2,860	-	-	-
Egypt 2005 <sup>**†</sup>	28.0	65.0	3,772	-	-	-
Egypt 2008 <sup>**†</sup>	22.0	73.0	3,204	-	-	-
Jordan 2002 <sup>**†</sup>	1.2	94.6	886	-	-	-
Jordan 2007 <sup>**†</sup>	1.0	96.0	1,512	-	-	-
Jordan 2009 Interim <sup>**†</sup>	1.3	97.0	1,356	-	-	-
<b>Latin America/Caribbean</b>						
Bolivia 2003	1.1	70.5	7,007	0.1	79.9	2,160
Bolivia 2008	0.6	80.0	6,256	0.0	86.9	1,904
Colombia 2000*	0.9	89.4	4,253	-	-	-
Colombia 2005*	1.1	92.0	13,248	-	-	-
Colombia 2010*	0.5	95.7	16,860	-	-	-
Dominican Republic 2002	1.5	70.9	8,698	3.8	62.9	1,020
Dominican Republic 2007	1.1	76.9	10,089	1.7	65.8	9,689
Haiti 2000*	10.7	44.4	4,260	4.2	47.1	1,280
Haiti 2005-06*	6.5	53.6	4,704	5.1	55.4	2,104

\* Indicates the country is designated by the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security to be an area of conflict and insecurity.

<sup>†</sup> Indicates the survey collected data from ever-married women only.<sup>††</sup> Indicates the survey collected data from ever-married men only.<sup>§</sup> Indicates the survey collected data from currently married men only.<sup>†</sup> Rwanda 2000 will not match the Final Report for the indicator 'no education'. In the Rwanda 2000 Final Report, respondents who attended a literacy program outside of school were categorized as having received education; in this report, literacy programs outside of school are not categorized with formal education.<sup>‡</sup> In Ukraine and Azerbaijan, 'completed secondary schooling' signifies one or more of the following categories: completed at least grade 10, completed vocational training at a Professionalnoe Tekhnicheskoye Uchilische (PTU), or attended Tekhnicum (also called 'secondary specialized' in Azerbaijan). Additional details describing PTU and Tekhnicum education can be found in each country's Final Report.

**Table 1.4 Employment and earnings**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey and the percentage who are currently employed; and among those employed in the 12 months preceding the survey, the percentage who were paid cash only and the percentage who were paid both cash and in-kind, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Women						Men					
	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey				Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey			
	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey <sup>1</sup>	Currently employed <sup>2</sup>	Number	Paid cash only	Paid cash and in-kind	Number	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey <sup>1</sup>	Currently employed <sup>2</sup>	Number	Paid cash only	Paid cash and in-kind	Number
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>												
Benin 2006	80.5	78.7	17,794	52.4	30.9	14,333	75.1	70.5	4,615	50.0	38.6	3,468
Burkina Faso 2010	79.2	74.8	17,087	36.1	10.3	13,530	95.2	92.8	6,500	32.6	22.1	6,188
Burundi 2010	82.6	73.4	9,389	12.5	3.3	7,754	86.9	85.9	3,760	38.9	4.1	3,269
Cameroon 2011	68.1	62.2	15,426	59.6	20.1	10,506	87.2	76.9	6,455	73.7	16.8	5,630
Cote d'Ivoire 2005 - AIS*	67.9	64.0	5,183	-	-	-	78.2	72.1	4,503	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo 2007*	69.0	64.1	9,995	28.4	42.2	6,892	71.1	61.3	4,316	48.0	35.2	3,067
Ethiopia 2011*	57.7	37.6	16,515	39.3	23.8	-	94.7	79.7	12,834	24.8	46.1	12,150
Ghana 2008	77.7	74.8	4,916	63.8	18.3	3,822	80.7	78.0	4,058	62.3	18.7	3,276
Guinea 2005	81.5	78.5	7,954	45.2	28.8	6,485	73.7	71.5	2,709	37.3	27.0	1,997
Kenya 2008-09*	59.0	56.6	8,444	64.4	10.7	4,981	88.6	86.4	3,258	62.5	7.4	2,885
Lesotho 2009	46.5	38.9	7,624	69.8	2.4	3,546	69.4	62.1	3,008	51.8	2.6	2,088
Madagascar 2008-09	84.2	82.9	17,375	27.2	30.8	14,623	88.5	87.3	7,645	27.1	33.1	6,766
Malawi 2010	72.9	55.5	23,020	45.1	9.0	16,790	88.8	82.0	6,818	56.4	7.5	6,055
Mali 2006	62.4	60.6	14,583	54.1	20.2	9,098	72.8	62.4	3,704	51.4	27.5	2,696
Mozambique 2003	74.4	71.7	12,418	20.2	6.8	9,237	73.3	59.7	2,490	44.1	8.2	1,825
Namibia 2006-07	53.4	44.4	9,804	68.6	2.8	5,231	68.8	62.4	3,915	74.6	4.8	2,694
Nigeria 2008	62.7	59.1	33,385	68.3	10.7	20,921	82.0	80.0	13,808	54.5	11.5	11,317
Rwanda 2010*	83.7	72.5	13,671	22.6	44.3	11,444	92.0	90.0	5,688	38.4	32.9	5,230
Senegal 2010-11 - DHS/MICS	46.5	39.6	15,688	79.1	5.0	7,295	85.9	78.0	4,417	64.1	7.5	3,793
Sierra Leone 2008*	76.9	71.9	7,374	18.2	5.3	5,669	85.8	83.8	2,944	24.1	9.0	2,527
Swaziland 2006-07	43.9	39.8	4,987	91.1	3.4	2,191	55.9	50.4	4,156	87.7	3.4	2,322
Tanzania 2010	80.3	77.6	10,139	33.0	13.4	8,138	85.4	83.9	2,527	53.0	14.3	2,157
Uganda 2011*	73.5	69.3	8,674	49.1	20.7	6,375	93.8	90.6	2,173	61.6	19.7	2,038
Zambia 2007	54.5	47.2	7,146	57.0	9.6	3,891	79.6	76.0	5,995	58.3	12.0	4,773
Zimbabwe 2010-11	43.2	37.2	9,171	71.6	22.7	3,959	68.9	61.3	7,110	74.2	13.6	4,901
<b>South/Southeast Asia</b>												
Bangladesh 2011 <sup>††</sup>	15.0	13.2	17,749	90.1	5.9	2,659	99.5	98.7	3,392	-	-	-
Cambodia 2010*	80.7	70.2	18,754	50.7	23.3	15,142	86.9	81.1	8,239	50.9	25.8	7,162
India 2005-06	42.8	36.3	124,385	54.6	12.3	53,247	87.0	84.5	69,751	73.3	17.4	60,668
Indonesia 2007 <sup>†§</sup>	60.6	57.3	32,895	61.4	6.1	19,946	99.4	98.2	7,603	-	-	-
Maldives 2009 <sup>††</sup>	47.4	40.0	7,131	96.5	0.6	3,378	97.9	93.2	1,388	99.1	0.6	1,358
Nepal 2011*	75.3	60.0	12,674	24.3	6.3	9,548	87.2	77.5	4,121	63.8	12.6	3,593
Pakistan 2006-07 <sup>††</sup>	30.1	25.9	10,023	74.7	-	3,013	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines 2008*	56.4	47.7	13,594	85.9	6.9	7,671	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste 2009-10*	39.5	38.9	13,137	19.3	1.0	5,186	86.8	84.5	4,076	26.9	0.6	3,538
Vietnam 2005 - AIS	82.2	79.5	7,289	-	-	-	83.2	81.8	6,707	-	-	-

Continued...

**Table 1.4 Employment and earnings, *continued***

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey and the percentage who are currently employed; and among those employed in the 12 months preceding the survey, the percentage who were paid cash only and the percentage who were paid both cash and in-kind, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Women						Men					
	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey			Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey			Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey			Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		
				Paid cash only	Paid cash and in-kind	Number				Paid cash only	Paid cash and in-kind	Number
Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey <sup>1</sup>	Currently employed <sup>2</sup>	Number	Paid cash only	Paid cash and in-kind	Number	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey <sup>1</sup>	Currently employed <sup>2</sup>	Number	Paid cash only	Paid cash and in-kind	Number	
<b>North Africa/West Asia/Europe</b>												
Armenia 2010	35.0	31.7	5,922	76.4	7.8	2,072	73.4	65.8	1,584	86.5	5.4	1,163
Azerbaijan 2006	20.9	19.5	8,444	85.5	5.0	1,769	71.2	64.9	2,245	86.9	5.7	1,599
Egypt 2008*†	16.6	16.4	16,527	85.1	6.0	2,750	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan 2009 Interim†	-	15.2	10,109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova 2005*	55.4	51.4	7,440	81.0	7.8	4,124	65.9	57.4	1,989	75.6	16.1	1,311
Ukraine 2007	73.6	71.6	6,841	96.3	2.4	5,033	81.2	78.3	3,178	90.9	6.9	2,582
<b>Latin America/Caribbean</b>												
Bolivia 2008	71.5	62.7	16,939	76.0	5.3	12,115	85.9	79.4	5,096	86.5	4.6	4,378
Colombia 2010*	66.3	52.8	49,818	90.1	5.8	33,011	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic 2007	50.6	42.3	27,195	89.8	6.3	13,749	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti 2005-06*	51.9	42.3	10,757	67.6	28.5	5,581	66.6	62.2	4,438	-	-	-
Honduras 2005-06*	50.6	41.2	19,948	87.3	5.3	10,093	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Indicates the country is designated by the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security to be an area of conflict and insecurity.

† Indicates the survey collected data from ever-married women only.

‡ Indicates the survey collected data from ever-married men only.

§ Indicates the survey collected data from currently married men only.

<sup>1</sup> 'Employed in the past 12 months' includes respondents who are currently employed.

<sup>2</sup> 'Currently employed' is defined as having done work in the past seven days; it includes persons who did not work in the past seven days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

**Table 1.5 Ownership of assets**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who own a house or land, alone, jointly, or both, DHS 2000-2012

	Women				
	Percentage who own a house:		Percentage who own land:		Number
	Alone	Alone or jointly or both	Alone	Alone or jointly or both	
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>					
Burkina Faso 2010-11	5.2	31.1	8.2	31.5	17,087
Burundi 2010-11	8.4	58.5	8.1	54.0	9,389
Cameroon 2011 <sup>1</sup>	8.0	-	9.0	-	7,457
Ethiopia 2011*	11.1	57.2	10.3	50.0	16,515
Lesotho 2009	5.5	33.4	7.1	38.0	7,624
Malawi 2010	16.6	51.4	13.5	32.4	23,020
Rwanda 2010*	8.9	52.2	11.4	53.7	13,671
Senegal 2010-11 - DHS/MICS	2.0	14.1	3.6	11.3	15,688
Tanzania 2010	6.4	35.3	7.4	35.1	10,139
Uganda 2011*	8.9	43.5	9.9	38.7	8,674
Zimbabwe 2010-11	9.2	37.4	8.9	36.0	9,171
<b>South/Southeast Asia</b>					
Cambodia 2010*	8.4	59.6	9.4	50.8	18,754
Nepal 2011*	6.4	7.5	9.7	10.4	12,674
<b>North Africa/West Asia/Europe</b>					
Armenia 2010	4.0	71.4	1.3	38.9	5,922
<b>Men</b>					
	Percentage who own a house:		Percentage who own land:		Number
	Alone	Alone or jointly or both	Alone	Alone or jointly or both	
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>					
Burkina Faso 2010-11	53.9	65.3	37.4	50.6	6,500
Burundi 2010-11	49.2	56.8	39.9	60.3	3,760
Ethiopia 2011*	25.3	53.1	25.4	51.0	12,834
Lesotho 2009	4.5	22.2	8.4	29.3	3,008
Rwanda 2010*	21.3	47.4	23.0	51.3	5,688
Senegal 2010-11 - DHS/MICS	10.8	24.4	16.9	24.7	4,417
Uganda 2011*	44.6	63.2	39.8	58.3	2,173
Zimbabwe 2010-11	14.5	33.6	15.7	34.1	7,110
<b>South/Southeast Asia</b>					
Cambodia 2010*	6.5	57.4	6.4	53.8	8,239
Nepal 2011*	22.7	25.1	24.7	27.2	4,121
<b>North Africa/West Asia/Europe</b>					
Armenia 2010	9.6	79.4	4.8	39.7	1,584

\* Indicates the country is designated by the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security to be an area of conflict and insecurity.

<sup>1</sup> Cameroon did not collect ownership data in DHS's standard format; data are only available for 'alone' ownership.



**Table 1.6 Antenatal care and delivery assistance**

Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who received antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider and who had at least four ANC visits with a skilled provider for the most recent live birth; and among live births in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage delivered by a skilled provider and the percentage delivered in a health facility, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Women with recent live births			Recent live births		
	Received ANC from a skilled provider <sup>1</sup>	4+ ANC visits with a skilled provider <sup>1</sup>	Number	Delivered by a skilled provider <sup>1</sup>	Delivered in a health facility	Number
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>						
Benin 2001	87.4	61.6	3,524	73.0	76.1	5,305
Benin 2006	88.0	60.5	10,521	77.7	78.1	15,929
Burkina Faso 2003	73.4	17.6	7,428	56.4	38.5	10,852
Burkina Faso 2010	94.9	33.7	10,487	67.2	66.3	15,375
Burundi 2010	98.9	33.4	5,063	60.3	59.5	7,981
Cameroon 2004	83.4	60.4	5,303	61.8	59.0	8,097
Cameroon 2011	84.7	62.2	7,647	63.6	61.2	11,748
Cote d'Ivoire 2005 - AIS*	87.3	45.3	2,553	56.7	55.5	3,654
Democratic Republic of the Congo 2007*	85.3	46.7	5,473	74.1	70.1	8,999
Ethiopia 2000*	26.7	10.4	7,978	5.6	5.0	12,260
Ethiopia 2005*	27.6	12.2	7,307	5.7	5.3	11,163
Ethiopia 2011*	33.8	19.1	7,908	10.0	9.9	11,872
Ghana 2003	91.9	69.4	2,645	47.1	45.6	3,639
Ghana 2008	95.4	78.2	2,099	58.7	57.1	2,909
Guinea 2005	82.1	48.8	4,447	38.1	30.8	6,370
Kenya 2003*	88.1	52.3	4,052	41.6	40.1	6,102
Kenya 2008-09*	91.5	47.1	3,973	43.8	42.6	5,852
Lesotho 2004	90.4	69.6	2,859	55.4	39.7	3,572
Lesotho 2009	91.8	70.4	2,984	61.5	58.7	3,732
Liberia 2007*	79.3	66.0	3,928	46.4	36.9	5,594
Madagascar 2003-04	79.9	39.9	4,162	51.3	31.8	6,284
Madagascar 2008-09	86.3	49.3	8,662	43.9	35.3	12,686
Malawi 2000	92.5	56.0	8,057	55.6	55.3	12,201
Malawi 2004	92.2	57.1	7,272	56.2	69.4	10,772
Malawi 2010	94.7	45.5	13,664	71.4	73.2	19,697
Mali 2001	56.8	29.9	8,295	40.6	37.8	13,218
Mali 2006	70.4	35.4	9,087	49.0	45.1	14,420
Mozambique 2003	84.6	53.1	7,179	47.7	47.6	10,620
Namibia 2000	90.7	69.1	3,002	75.5	74.7	3,985
Namibia 2006-07	94.6	70.4	3,898	81.4	80.8	5,003
Nigeria 2003	58.0	47.4	3,911	35.2	32.6	6,219
Nigeria 2008	57.7	44.8	17,635	38.9	35.0	28,100
Rwanda 2000*	92.4	10.4	5,141	31.4	26.5	8,188
Rwanda 2005*	94.4	13.3	5,425	38.7	28.2	8,715
Rwanda 2010*	98.0	35.4	6,405	69.0	68.9	9,137
Senegal 2005	87.4	39.8	6,927	52.0	61.8	10,530
Senegal 2010-11 - DHS/MICS	93.3	50.0	7,678	65.3	72.8	11,479
Sierra Leone 2008*	86.9	56.1	4,103	42.4	24.6	5,811
Swaziland 2006-07	97.1	79.3	2,134	74.3	47.1	2,829
Tanzania 2004-05	94.3	61.5	5,772	46.3	47.1	8,725
Tanzania 2007-08 - HMIS	96.9	-	5,129	-	-	7,684
Tanzania 2010	95.9	42.8	5,519	50.6	50.2	8,176

*Continued...*

**Table 1.6 Antenatal care and delivery assistance, *continued***

Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who received antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider and who had at least four ANC visits with a skilled provider for the most recent live birth; and among live births in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage delivered by a skilled provider and the percentage delivered in a health facility, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Women with recent live births			Recent live births		
	Received ANC from a skilled provider <sup>1</sup>	4+ ANC visits with a skilled provider <sup>1</sup>	Number	Delivered by a skilled provider <sup>1</sup>	Delivered in a health facility	Number
Uganda 2000-01*	92.4	41.9	4,489	38.2	36.6	7,672
Uganda 2006*	93.5	47.2	5,035	42.1	41.8	8,423
Uganda 2011*	94.9	47.6	4,968	58.1	57.4	8,076
Zambia 2001-02	93.4	71.6	4,402	43.4	43.6	6,649
Zambia 2007	93.7	60.3	4,136	46.5	47.7	6,435
Zimbabwe 2005-06	94.3	71.1	4,099	68.5	67.9	5,231
Zimbabwe 2010-11	89.8	64.8	4,426	66.2	65.1	5,596
<b>South/Southeast Asia</b>						
Bangladesh 2004 <sup>†</sup>	48.7	15.9	5,410	13.4	9.3	7,002
Bangladesh 2007 <sup>†</sup>	51.7	20.6	4,905	18.1	13.6	6,058
Bangladesh 2011 <sup>†</sup>	51.8	23.8	7,350	27.7	23.3	8,789
Cambodia 2000*	37.7	8.9	5,714	31.8	9.9	8,175
Cambodia 2005*	69.3	27.0	5,865	43.8	21.5	7,789
Cambodia 2010*	89.1	59.4	6,472	71.1	53.8	8,200
India 2005-06	74.3	37.0	39,677	46.6	38.2	56,438
Indonesia 2002-03 <sup>†</sup>	91.5	81.0	12,761	66.3	39.8	15,089
Indonesia 2007 <sup>†</sup>	93.3	81.5	14,043	73.0	46.0	16,504
Maldives 2009 <sup>**†</sup>	99.3	85.1	3,190	95.4	95.1	3,736
Nepal 2001 <sup>**†</sup>	27.9	14.3	4,745	10.8	7.9	6,978
Nepal 2006*	43.7	29.4	4,066	18.7	16.7	5,545
Nepal 2011*	58.3	50.1	4,149	36.0	35.3	5,391
Pakistan 2006-07 <sup>**†</sup>	60.9	28.4	5,677	38.9	34.3	9,121
Philippines 2003*	87.6	70.4	4,803	59.8	37.9	6,954
Philippines 2008*	91.1	77.8	4,590	62.2	44.2	6,360
Timor-Leste 2009-10*	86.0	55.1	6,015	29.9	22.1	9,828
Vietnam 2002 <sup>2†</sup>	86.4	29.3	1,321	85.1	78.5	1,321
<b>North Africa/West Asia/Europe</b>						
Armenia 2000	92.4	64.7	1,248	96.8	91.3	1,657
Armenia 2005	93.0	70.9	1,176	97.8	96.4	1,512
Armenia 2010	99.1	92.8	1,151	99.5	99.4	1,449
Azerbaijan 2006	76.9	45.2	1,686	88.6	77.7	2,289
Egypt 2000 <sup>**†</sup>	55.7	39.0	7,953	61.0	48.2	11,361
Egypt 2005 <sup>**†</sup>	71.4	60.7	9,845	74.4	63.7	13,600
Egypt 2008 <sup>**†</sup>	74.2	66.5	7,896	78.9	71.4	10,590
Jordan 2002 <sup>**†</sup>	98.6	90.9	3,743	98.3	96.9	5,820
Jordan 2007 <sup>**†</sup>	98.8	94.1	6,446	99.0	98.6	9,864
Moldova 2005*	98.0	88.8	1,387	99.5	98.9	1,591
Ukraine 2007	98.5	77.3	1,072	98.8	99.0	1,177

Continued...

**Table 1.6 Antenatal care and delivery assistance, *continued***

Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who received antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider and who had at least four ANC visits with a skilled provider for the most recent live birth; and among live births in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage delivered by a skilled provider and the percentage delivered in a health facility, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Women with recent live births			Recent live births		
	Received ANC from a skilled provider <sup>1</sup>	4+ ANC visits with a skilled provider <sup>1</sup>	Number	Delivered by a skilled provider <sup>1</sup>	Delivered in a health facility	Number
<b>Latin America/Caribbean</b>						
Bolivia 2003	79.0	57.9	7,261	60.8	57.1	10,350
Bolivia 2008	90.0	72.1	6,472	71.1	67.5	8,726
Colombia 2000 <sup>3*</sup>	90.8	80.2	3,547	86.4	87.5	4,563
Colombia 2005 <sup>3*</sup>	93.5	83.1	11,062	90.8	92.0	13,801
Colombia 2010 <sup>3*</sup>	97.0	88.6	13,254	94.8	95.5	15,858
Dominican Republic 2002	98.3	93.5	7,866	98.0	97.9	10,850
Dominican Republic 2007	98.9	94.5	8,203	98.0	97.5	10,543
Haiti 2000*	78.8	44.2	4,254	23.8	16.8	6,491
Haiti 2005-06*	84.5	53.8	4,074	26.1	21.9	5,727
Honduras 2005-06*	91.7	80.8	7,774	66.9	66.5	10,167

\* Indicates the country is designated by the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security to be an area of conflict and insecurity.

<sup>†</sup> Indicates the survey collected data from ever-married women only.

<sup>1</sup> 'Skilled provider' is a country specific definition, but it includes doctor, nurse, or midwife.

<sup>2</sup> Vietnam estimates on these indicators are only available for the three years preceding the survey instead of five years.

<sup>3</sup> In Colombia, the number of live births used to calculate the percentage 'delivered by a skilled provider' and the percentage 'delivered in a health facility' are different. Specifically, the Ns for the percentage of births 'delivered by a skilled provider' are presented in the table above and the Ns for the percentage of births 'delivered in a health facility' are presented here as follows: Colombia 2000 N=3,547, Colombia 2005 N=11,084, Colombia 2010 N=11,268.

**Table 1.7 Maternal mortality ratio (MMR)**

Direct estimates of maternal mortality, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	MMR <sup>1</sup>	Period of time preceding the survey for which the MMR is estimated
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>		
Benin 2006	397	7 years
Burkina Faso 2010	341	7 years
Burundi 2010	500	7 years
Cameroon 2004	669	7 years
Cameroon 2011	782	7 years
Cote d'Ivoire 2005 - AIS*	543	7 years
Democratic Republic of the Congo 2007*	549	5 years
Ethiopia 2000*	871	7 years
Ethiopia 2005*	673	7 years
Ethiopia 2011*	676	7 years
Guinea 2005	980	10 years
Kenya 2003*	414	10 years
Kenya 2008-09*	488	10 years
Lesotho 2004	762	10 years
Lesotho 2009	1155	10 years
Liberia 2007*	994	7 years
Madagascar 2003-04	469	5 years
Madagascar 2008-09	498	7 years
Malawi 2000	1120	7 years
Malawi 2004	984	7 years
Malawi 2010	675	7 years
Mali 2001	582	7 years
Mali 2006	464	7 years
Mozambique 2003	408	10 years
Namibia 2000	271	10 years
Namibia 2006-07	449	10 years
Nigeria 2008	545	7 years
Rwanda 2000*	1071	5 years
Rwanda 2005*	750	5 years
Rwanda 2010*	476	5 years
Senegal 2005	401	7 years
Senegal 2010-11 - DHS/MICS	392	10 years
Sierra Leone 2008*	857	7 years
Swaziland 2006-07	589	7 years
Tanzania 2004-05	578	10 years
Tanzania 2010	454	10 years
Uganda 2000-01*	524	7 years
Uganda 2006*	418	7 years
Uganda 2011*	438	7 years
Zambia 2001-02	729	7 years
Zambia 2007	591	7 years
Zimbabwe 2005-06	612	7 years
Zimbabwe 2010-11	960	7 years

*Continued...*

**Table 1.7 Maternal mortality ratio (MMR), *continued***

Direct estimates of maternal mortality, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	MMR <sup>1</sup>	Period of time preceding the survey for which the MMR is estimated
<b>South/Southeast Asia</b>		
Cambodia 2000*	437	7 years
Cambodia 2005*	472	7 years
Cambodia 2010*	206	7 years
Indonesia 2002-03 <sup>†§</sup>	307	5 years
Indonesia 2007 <sup>†§</sup>	228	7 years
Nepal 2006*	281	7 years
Pakistan 2006-07 <sup>**†</sup>	276	36 months
Timor-Leste 2009-10*	557	7 years
<b>Latin America/Caribbean</b>		
Bolivia 2003	229	5 years
Bolivia 2008	310	5 years
Dominican Republic 2002	178	10 years
Dominican Republic 2007	159	10 years
Haiti 2000*	523	7 years
Haiti 2005-06*	630	7 years

\* Indicates the country is designated by the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security to be an area of conflict and insecurity.

<sup>†</sup> Indicates the survey collected data from ever-married women only.

<sup>1</sup> Expressed per 100,000 live births: calculated as the age-adjusted maternal mortality rate times 100 divided by the age-adjusted general fertility rate.

**Table 1.8 Use of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) by pregnant women**

Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 who, the night before the interview, slept under an ITN, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Pregnant women age 15-49 Slept under an ITN <sup>1</sup> last night	Number
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>		
Benin 2006	19.6	1,962
Burkina Faso 2003	3.0	1,307
Burkina Faso 2010	44.5	1,738
Burundi 2010	49.7	962
Cameroon 2004	1.5	1,063
Cameroon 2011	19.8	782
Cote d'Ivoire 2005 - AIS*	1.5	426
Democratic Republic of the Congo 2007*	7.1	1,150
Ethiopia 2005*	1.1	1,181
Ghana 2003	2.7	414
Ghana 2008	27.4	353
Guinea 2005	1.4	777
Kenya 2003*	5.4	647
Kenya 2008-09*	49.0	601
Liberia 2011 - MIS*	39.0	364
Madagascar 2008-09	46.2	1,425
Malawi 2004	14.7	1,405
Malawi 2010	35.2	2,086
Mali 2006	28.9	1,896
Namibia 2006-07	8.8	541
Nigeria 2003	1.3	883
Nigeria 2008	4.8	3,397
Rwanda 2005*	17.2	894
Rwanda 2010*	72.2	952
Senegal 2005	8.6	1,215
Senegal 2010-11 - DHS/MICS	36.0	1,279
Sierra Leone 2008*	27.2	615
Swaziland 2006-07	0.9	296
Tanzania 2004-05	15.8	1,083
Tanzania 2007-08 - HMIS	26.7	846
Tanzania 2010	56.9	947
Uganda 2006*	10.0	1,019
Uganda 2011*	46.9	1,009
Zambia 2001-02	8.9	798
Zambia 2007	32.7	773
Zimbabwe 2005-06	3.2	584
Zimbabwe 2010-11	9.6	764
<b>South/Southeast Asia</b>		
Cambodia 2005*	4.1	992
Indonesia 2007 <sup>†</sup>	2.5	1,644
Timor-Leste 2009-10*	40.7	909
Vietnam 2005 - AIS	15.4	194

\* Indicates the country is designated by the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security to be an area of conflict and insecurity.

<sup>†</sup> Indicates the survey collected data from ever-married women only.<sup>1</sup> An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment, (2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months, or (3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.



**Table 1.9 Fistula**

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever had obstetric fistula, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Ever had obstetric fistula	Number
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>		
Burkina Faso 2010	0.1	17,087
Cameroon 2011	0.4	15,426
Democratic Republic of Congo 2007*	0.3	9,995
Ethiopia 2005*	0.8	14,070
Kenya 2008-09*	1.0	8,444
Malawi 2010	0.6	23,020
Mali 2006	0.2	14,583
Nigeria 2008	0.4	33,385
Rwanda 2005 <sup>1</sup> *	3.3	5,425
Senegal 2010-11 - DHS/MICS	0.1	15,688
Tanzania 2010	0.6	10,139
Uganda 2006*	2.6	8,531
Uganda 2011*	2.0	8,674
<b>South/Southeast Asia</b>		
Pakistan 2006-07 <sup>2†</sup>	3.0	8,800

\* Indicates the country is designated by the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security to be an area of conflict and insecurity.

† Indicates the survey collected data from ever-married women only.

<sup>1</sup> In Rwanda, 2005, fistula questions were only asked of women with births in the five years preceding the interview.

<sup>2</sup> In Pakistan, 2006-07, fistula questions were only asked of ever-married women who have ever given birth.

**Table 1.10 Anemia**

Percentage of women age 15-49 with anemia, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Any anemia <sup>1</sup>		Number
	Not pregnant (<12.0 g/dl)	Pregnant (<11.0 g/dl)	
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>			
Benin 2001	64.3		3,126
Benin 2006	61.3		5,244
Burkina Faso 2003	53.7		4,271
Burkina Faso 2010	48.8		8,424
Burundi 2010	18.5		4,548
Cameroon 2004	44.9		5,084
Cameroon 2011	39.5		7,803
Democratic Republic of the Congo 2007*	52.9		4,690
Ethiopia 2005*	26.6		6,141
Ethiopia 2011*	16.6		15,782
Ghana 2003	44.6		5,272
Ghana 2008	58.7		4,747
Guinea 2005	53.3		3,888
Lesotho 2004	32.9		3,008
Lesotho 2009	26.3		3,839
Madagascar 2003-04	46.0		2,612
Madagascar 2008-09	35.3		8,308
Malawi 2004	44.3		2,620
Malawi 2010	28.9		7,322
Mali 2001	62.9		3,787
Mali 2006	68.5		4,742
Rwanda 2005*	25.6		5,657
Rwanda 2010*	17.3		6,945
Senegal 2005	59.1		4,440
Senegal 2010-11 - DHS/MICS	54.3		5,622
Sierra Leone 2008*	45.2		3,365
Swaziland 2006-07	30.4		4,598
Tanzania 2004-05	48.4		10,139
Tanzania 2010	40.1		9,875
Uganda 2000-01*	36.7		6,548
Uganda 2006*	41.9		2,834
Uganda 2011*	23.0		2,611
Zimbabwe 2005-06	37.8		7,634
Zimbabwe 2010-11	28.2		8,169
<b>South/Southeast Asia</b>			
Bangladesh 2011 <sup>†</sup>	42.4		5,676
Cambodia 2000*	58.8		3,634
Cambodia 2005*	46.7		8,219
Cambodia 2010*	44.4		9,229
India 2005-06	55.3		116,855
Nepal 2006*	36.2		10,646
Nepal 2011*	35.0		6,088
Timor-Leste 2009-10*	21.3		4,060

*Continued...*

**Table 1.10 Anemia, *continued***

Percentage of women age 15-49 with anemia, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Any anemia <sup>1</sup>		Number
	Not pregnant (<12.0 g/dl)	Pregnant (<11.0 g/dl)	
<b>North Africa/West Asia/Europe</b>			
Armenia 2000	12.4		6,137
Armenia 2005	24.6		6,080
Azerbaijan 2006	37.0		8,112
Egypt 2000 <sup>††</sup>	27.7		7,575
Egypt 2005 <sup>††</sup>	39.4		6,289
Jordan 2002 <sup>††</sup>	29.1		1,831
Jordan 2009 Interim <sup>††</sup>	29.9		4,469
Moldova 2005*	27.9		7,138
<b>Latin America/Caribbean</b>			
Bolivia 2003	33.1		5,935
Bolivia 2008	38.3		5,704
Haiti 2000*	55.1		4,836
Haiti 2005-06*	45.8		5,235
Honduras 2005-06*	18.7		18,395

\* Indicates the country is designated by the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security to be an area of conflict and insecurity.

† Indicates the survey collected data from ever-married women only.

<sup>1</sup>Prevalence of anemia, based on hemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using formulas in Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report 47 (RR-3): 1-29.

**Table 1.11 HIV**

Among women and men age 15-49 who were interviewed and tested, the percentage HIV-positive, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Women		Men	
	Percentage HIV-positive	Number	Percentage HIV-positive	Number
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>				
Burkina Faso 2003	1.8	4,086	1.9	3,065
Burkina Faso 2010	1.2	8,298	0.8	6,314
Burundi 2010	1.7	4,533	1.0	3,554
Cameroon 2004	6.8	5,227	4.1	4,672
Cameroon 2011	5.6	7,221	2.9	6,282
Cote d'Ivoire 2005 - AIS*	6.4	4,413	2.9	4,023
Democratic Republic of the Congo 2007*	1.6	4,492	0.9	4,012
Ethiopia 2005*	1.9	5,736	0.9	48,034
Ethiopia 2011*	1.9	14,695	1.0	12,581
Ghana 2003	2.7	5,097	1.5	4,047
Guinea 2005	1.9	3,772	0.9	2,616
Kenya 2003*	8.7	3,151	4.6	2,851
Kenya 2008-09*	8.0	3,641	4.3	3,066
Lesotho 2004	26.4	3,031	19.2	2,012
Lesotho 2009	26.7	3,778	18.0	2,856
Liberia 2007*	1.8	6,381	1.2	5,351
Malawi 2004	13.3	2,686	10.2	2,465
Malawi 2010	12.9	7,091	8.1	6,497
Mali 2001	2.0	3,854	1.3	2,978
Mali 2006	1.4	4,528	0.9	3,614
Mozambique 2009 - AIS	13.1	5,229	9.2	3,832
Rwanda 2005*	3.6	5,656	2.3	4,361
Rwanda 2010*	3.7	6,917	2.2	5,690
Senegal 2005	0.7	4,278	0.4	3,226
Senegal 2010-11 - DHS/MICS	0.6	5,326	0.4	4,104
Sierra Leone 2008*	1.7	3,448	1.2	2,726
Swaziland 2006-07	31.1	4,424	19.7	3,763
Tanzania 2003-04 - HMIS	7.7	5,753	6.3	4,994
Tanzania 2007-08 - HMIS	6.6	8,179	4.6	6,865
Uganda 2011 - AIS*	8.3	10,883	6.1	8,673
Zambia 2001-02	17.8	2,073	12.9	1,734
Zambia 2007	16.1	5,502	12.3	4,942
Zimbabwe 2005-06	21.1	6,947	14.5	5,848
Zimbabwe 2010-11	17.7	7,313	12.3	6,250
<b>South/Southeast Asia</b>				
Cambodia 2005	0.6	8,047	0.6	6,656
India 2005-06	0.2	53,332	0.4	46,506
<b>Latin America/Caribbean</b>				
Dominican Republic 2002	0.9	10,732	1.1	10,707
Dominican Republic 2007	0.8	24,564	0.8	23,513
Haiti 2005-06*	2.3	5,230	2.0	4,321

\* Indicates the country is designated by the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security to be an area of conflict and insecurity.

**Table 1.12 Barriers in accessing health care**

Percentage of women age 15-49 who report at least one problem (permission, money, distance, or not wanting to going alone) in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Percentage with at least one problem in accessing health care	Number
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>		
Benin 2001	43.2	6,219
Burkina Faso 2003	76.6	12,477
Burkina Faso 2010	78.5	17,087
Burundi 2010	86.0	9,389
Cameroon 2004	77.4	10,656
Cameroon 2011	39.0	15,426
Democratic Republic of the Congo 2007*	83.7	9,995
Ethiopia 2005*	89.3	14,070
Ethiopia 2011*	87.6	16,515
Ghana 2003	64.4	5,691
Ghana 2008	56.4	4,916
Guinea 2005	79.8	7,954
Lesotho 2004	50.6	7,095
Lesotho 2009	48.8	7,624
Liberia 2007*	66.4	7,092
Madagascar 2003-04	57.1	7,949
Madagascar 2008-09	33.8	17,375
Malawi 2004	75.7	11,698
Malawi 2010	70.2	23,020
Mali 2001	60.7	12,849
Mali 2006	62.4	14,583
Mozambique 2003	69.7	12,418
Namibia 2000	55.9	6,755
Namibia 2006-07	58.4	9,804
Nigeria 2003	40.7	7,620
Nigeria 2008	64.1	33,385
Rwanda 2000*	81.1	10,421
Rwanda 2005*	79.0	11,321
Rwanda 2010*	61.4	13,671
Senegal 2005	66.0	14,602
Senegal 2010-11 - DHS/MICS	60.3	15,688
Sierra Leone 2008*	85.6	7,374
Swaziland 2006-07	39.6	4,987
Tanzania 2004-05	57.1	10,329
Tanzania 2010	35.5	10,139
Uganda 2000-01*	75.9	7,246
Uganda 2006*	79.9	8,531
Uganda 2011*	64.9	8,674
Zambia 2001-02	75.3	7,658
Zambia 2007	55.5	7,146
Zimbabwe 2005-06	69.1	8,907
Zimbabwe 2010-11	60.4	9,171

*Continued...*

**Table 1.12 Barriers in accessing health care, *continued***

Percentage of women age 15-49 who report at least one problem (permission, money, distance, or not wanting to going alone) in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Percentage with at least one problem in accessing health care	Number
<b>South/Southeast Asia</b>		
Bangladesh 2004 <sup>†</sup>	22.3	11,290
Cambodia 2000*	91.6	15,351
Cambodia 2005*	84.0	16,823
Cambodia 2010*	71.5	18,754
India 2005-06	35.1	124,385
Indonesia 2002-03 <sup>§</sup>	29.6	29,483
Indonesia 2007 <sup>§</sup>	35.4	32,895
Maldives 2009 <sup>**</sup>	40.8	7,131
Nepal 2001 <sup>**</sup>	80.8	8,726
Nepal 2006*	72.0	10,793
Nepal 2011*	72.0	12,674
Philippines 2003*	74.5	13,633
Philippines 2008*	64.5	13,594
Timor-Leste 2009-10*	74.3	13,137
<b>North Africa/West Asia/Europe</b>		
Armenia 2000	85.6	6,430
Armenia 2005	79.6	6,566
Armenia 2010	66.3	5,922
Azerbaijan 2006	77.9	8,444
Egypt 2000 <sup>**</sup>	47.7	15,573
Egypt 2005 <sup>**</sup>	52.1	19,474
Egypt 2008 <sup>**</sup>	59.3	16,527
Jordan 2002 <sup>**</sup>	54.9	6,006
Jordan 2007 <sup>**</sup>	61.0	10,876
Moldova 2005*	63.2	7,440
<b>Latin America/Caribbean</b>		
Bolivia 2003	83.2	17,654
Bolivia 2008	80.4	16,939
Dominican Republic 2007	51.6	27,195
Haiti 2000*	80.4	10,159
Haiti 2005-06*	83.9	10,757
Honduras 2005-06*	75.5	19,948

\* Indicates the country is designated by the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security to be an area of conflict and insecurity.

† Indicates the survey collected data from ever-married women only.



**Table 1.13 Marriage and sex: Women**

Percentage of women age 15-24 who had first sexual intercourse by exact age 15; the percentage of women age 20-29 who were first married by exact age 18; and the median age at first marriage among women age 25-49, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Women age 15-24		Women age 20-29		Women age 25-49	
	Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age 15	Number	Percentage first married by exact age 18	Number	Median age at first marriage	Number
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>						
Benin 2001	14.7	2,448	38.2	2,385	18.8	3,771
Benin 2006	12.3	6,248	37.6	6,823	18.6	11,546
Burkina Faso 2003	7.2	5,050	55.1	4,347	17.7	7,427
Burkina Faso 2010	9.3	6,623	51.6	6,269	17.8	10,464
Burundi 2010	3.3	4,191	21.4	3,440	20.3	5,198
Cameroon 2004	19.6	4,936	48.1	3,999	17.6	5,720
Cameroon 2011	16.4	6,716	39.5	5,816	18.5	8,710
Cote d'Ivoire 2005 - AIS*	19.3	2,360	35.3	2,042	19.2	2,823
Democratic Republic of the Congo 2007*	18.2	4,304	38.5	3,928	18.6	5,691
Ethiopia 2000*	16.0	6,570	52.7	5,444	16.0	8,797
Ethiopia 2005*	15.8	5,813	55.5	5,064	16.1	8,257
Ethiopia 2011*	10.9	6,940	49.1	6,078	16.5	9,575
Ghana 2003	7.4	2,160	29.6	1,963	19.4	3,531
Ghana 2008	7.8	1,903	25.8	1,710	19.8	3,014
Guinea 2005	21.9	2,800	64.4	2,411	16.2	5,154
Kenya 2003*	13.7	3,547	26.1	3,074	19.7	4,648
Kenya 2008-09*	11.0	3,475	27.6	3,169	20.0	4,969
Lesotho 2004	6.4	3,173	24.1	2,507	19.1	3,922
Lesotho 2009	7.8	3,337	20.3	2,796	19.9	4,287
Liberia 2007*	17.2	2,675	39.5	2,529	18.4	4,417
Madagascar 2003-04	15.0	2,919	39.2	2,738	19.1	5,030
Madagascar 2008-09	17.6	6,776	46.9	5,577	18.9	10,600
Malawi 2000	17.2	5,825	47.6	5,358	17.8	7,396
Malawi 2004	14.8	5,262	48.3	5,027	17.9	6,436
Malawi 2010	14.3	9,559	50.6	8,955	17.8	13,461
Mali 2001	28.0	4,904	64.1	4,547	16.5	7,945
Mali 2006	24.7	5,781	68.4	5,303	16.6	8,802
Mozambique 2003	28.0	4,910	56.2	4,680	17.5	7,508
Mozambique 2009 AIS	25.0	2,084	55.0	2,106	17.8	4,329
Namibia 2000	8.8	2,838	9.7	2,443	26.9	3,917
Namibia 2006-07	7.0	4,101	8.8	3,478	29.0	5,703
Nigeria 2003	20.7	3,210	45.0	2,876	16.6	4,410
Nigeria 2008	15.7	12,626	40.9	12,442	18.3	20,759
Rwanda 2000*	3.3	4,524	18.3	3,499	20.7	5,897
Rwanda 2005*	3.9	4,938	16.2	4,092	20.7	6,383
Rwanda 2010*	3.8	5,628	10.4	5,177	21.4	8,043
Senegal 2005	9.4	6,400	39.8	5,223	18.3	8,202
Senegal 2010-11 - DHS/MICS	10.7	6,649	34.4	5,966	19.3	9,040
Sierra Leone 2008*	24.6	2,384	53.2	2,830	17.0	4,990
Swaziland 2006-07	6.9	2,320	9.1	1,775	23.7	2,667

*Continued...*

**Table 1.13 Marriage and sex: Women, *continued***

Percentage of women age 15-24 who had first sexual intercourse by exact age 15; the percentage of women age 20-29 who were first married by exact age 18; and the median age at first marriage among women age 25-49, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Women age 15-24		Women age 20-29		Women age 25-49	
	Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age 15	Number	Percentage first married by exact age 18	Number	Median age at first marriage	Number
Tanzania 2003-04 - HMIS	10.6	2,870	36.1	2,687	18.7	3,993
Tanzania 2004-05	12.4	4,252	38.8	3,892	18.6	6,077
Tanzania 2007-08 - HMIS	11.1	3,730	37.1	3,349	18.8	5,613
Tanzania 2010	12.8	4,081	37.7	3,577	18.8	6,058
Uganda 2000-01*	17.2	3,119	52.0	2,846	17.8	4,127
Uganda 2006*	15.5	3,646	48.1	3,123	17.6	4,885
Uganda 2011*	13.9	3,677	43.7	3,199	17.9	4,997
Zambia 2001-02	17.9	3,476	43.6	3,040	17.8	4,182
Zambia 2007	13.5	2,944	41.8	2,733	18.2	4,202
Zimbabwe 2005-06	5.3	4,104	31.8	3,419	19.3	4,803
Zimbabwe 2010-11	3.8	3,786	30.1	3,528	19.7	5,385
<b>South/Southeast Asia</b>						
Bangladesh 2004 <sup>†</sup>	-	-	82.0	4,215	14.5	7,490
Bangladesh 2007 <sup>†</sup>	-	-	77.9	4,106	15.0	7,397
Bangladesh 2011 <sup>†</sup>	22.4	8,364	75.0	6,908	15.5	12,266
Cambodia 2000*	1.8	5,600	26.2	4,100	20.0	9,751
Cambodia 2005*	0.9	6,646	25.4	5,096	20.1	10,177
Cambodia 2010*	0.6	6,889	19.8	6,417	20.3	11,865
India 2005-06	10.1	47,590	48.1	43,196	17.4	76,795
Indonesia 2002-03 <sup>†§</sup>	3.6	13,124	36.8	9,251	18.9	24,652
Indonesia 2007 <sup>†§</sup>	0.1	573	31.5	9,866	19.8	29,929
Maldives 2009 <sup>**</sup>	0.2	4,318	13.4	2,807	18.8	5,744
Nepal 2001 <sup>**</sup>	11.0	4,336	66.8	3,324	16.6	6,128
Nepal 2006*	7.5	4,431	55.5	3,768	17.0	6,362
Nepal 2011*	7.0	5,051	45.6	4,398	17.5	7,624
Pakistan 2006-07 <sup>**</sup>	-	-	43.7	3,505	18.6	7,955
Philippines 2003*	1.5	4,856	13.7	4,243	22.0	8,777
Philippines 2008*	2.1	4,896	14.6	4,254	22.2	8,698
Timor-Leste 2009-10*	1.8	5,487	21.3	4,240	20.9	7,650
Vietnam 2002 <sup>†</sup>	-	-	21.7	1,551	20.7	5,044
Vietnam 2005 - AIS	0.5	2,471	11.8	2,060	21.2	4,818
<b>North Africa/West Asia/Europe</b>						
Armenia 2000	0.7	2,167	20.4	1,775	20.5	4,263
Armenia 2005	0.2	2,254	14.6	2,060	20.7	4,312
Armenia 2010	0.0	1,893	8.2	1,982	21.1	4,029
Azerbaijan 2006	0.5	2,875	14.0	2,444	21.9	5,569
Egypt 2000 <sup>**</sup>	-	-	32.5	5,094	19.5	13,598
Egypt 2005 <sup>**</sup>	-	-	29.3	6,753	20.0	15,703
Egypt 2008 <sup>**</sup>	-	-	27.6	5,951	20.6	14,439

*Continued...*

**Table 1.13 Marriage and sex: Women, *continued***

Percentage of women age 15-24 who had first sexual intercourse by exact age 15; the percentage of women age 20-29 who were first married by exact age 18; and the median age at first marriage among women age 25-49, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Women age 15-24		Women age 20-29		Women age 25-49	
	Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age 15	Number	Percentage first married by exact age 18	Number	Median age at first marriage	Number
Jordan 2002**†	-	-	27.6	1,903	21.8	6,346
Jordan 2007**†	-	-	21.7	3,253	22.2	11,391
Jordan 2009 Interim**†	-	-	19.7	3,010	22.2	11,391
Moldova 2005*	1.1	2,541	19.6	2,088	20.4	4,899
Ukraine 2007	1.1	1,788	12.1	2,005	20.7	5,053
<b>Latin America/Caribbean</b>						
Bolivia 2003	6.4	7,007	24.9	5,806	20.6	10,647
Bolivia 2008	7.0	6,256	22.4	5,480	20.9	10,683
Colombia 2000*	9.5	4,253	22.1	3,715	21.5	7,332
Colombia 2005*	12.8	13,248	22.0	11,997	21.7	25,108
Colombia 2010*	13.6	16,860	24.2	15,087	21.5	32,958
Dominican Republic 2002	14.1	8,698	40.7	7,772	19.0	14,686
Dominican Republic 2007	15.0	10,089	42.0	8,468	18.8	17,106
Haiti 2000*	12.9	4,260	27.2	3,534	20.5	5,899
Haiti 2005-06*	14.6	4,704	29.2	3,765	20.4	6,053
Honduras 2005-06*	10.9	8,239	39.8	7,023	18.9	11,709

\* Indicates the country is designated by the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security to be an area of conflict and insecurity.

† Indicates the survey collected data from ever-married women only.

**Table 1.14 Marriage and sex: Men**

Percentage of men age 15-24 who had first sexual intercourse by exact age 15; the percentage of men age 20-29 who had first sexual intercourse by exact age 18; and the median age at first marriage among men age 25-49, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Men age 15-24		Men age 20-29		Men age 25-49	
	Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age 15	Number	Percentage first married by exact age 18	Number	Median age at first marriage	Number
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>						
Benin 2001	22.7	905	6.8	848	24.3	1,560
Benin 2006	13.1	1,705	7.3	1,447	24.5	2,910
Burkina Faso 2003	3.8	1,440	3.5	1,001	25.5	1,769
Burkina Faso 2010	1.9	2,472	3.0	1,987	25.1	4,028
Burundi 2010	8.4	1,664	3.1	1,316	24.1	2,095
Cameroon 2004	11.1	2,177	9.6	1,765	24.9	2,638
Cameroon 2011	10.9	2,818	5.4	2,300	26.0	3,637
Cote d'Ivoire 2005 - AIS*	15.4	1,836	4.6	1,743	27.0	2,667
Democratic Republic of the Congo 2007*	17.7	1,858	6.7	1,520	24.3	2,459
Ethiopia 2000*	4.3	1,008	6.1	751	23.2	1,312
Ethiopia 2005*	1.7	2,399	6.6	1,805	23.5	3,065
Ethiopia 2011*	1.2	5,332	9.6	4,616	23.2	7,502
Ghana 2003	3.9	1,791	6.7	1,438	24.6	2,738
Ghana 2008	4.3	1,615	4.1	1,328	26.1	2,443
Guinea 2005	17.1	1,146	8.3	793	26.0	1,562
Kenya 2003*	28.8	1,537	2.6	1,190	25.1	1,826
Kenya 2008-09*	22.2	1,406	2.6	1,113	25.2	1,852
Lesotho 2004	13.1	1,250	1.6	882	25.5	1,246
Liberia 2007*	8.5	2,195	8.9	1,956	23.9	3,814
Madagascar 2003-04	8.6	832	12.5	815	23.3	1,384
Madagascar 2008-09	9.1	3,033	14.5	2,500	22.8	4,612
Malawi 2000	24.5	1,259	5.6	1,138	22.7	1,656
Malawi 2004	13.7	1,237	7.6	1,221	22.9	1,877
Malawi 2010	22.1	2,987	8.1	2,338	22.5	3,831
Mali 2001	10.8	1,131	5.2	913	25.8	1,870
Mali 2006	5.4	1,509	8.1	1,109	25.2	2,195
Mozambique 2003	26.4	1,076	14.3	781	21.6	1,413
Mozambique 2009 - AIS	24.8	1,584	14.5	1,346	22.3	3,215
Namibia 2000	27.3	1,304	2.3	1,058	-	-
Namibia 2006-07	18.0	1,661	2.8	1,452	-	-
Nigeria 2003	6.5	880	4.4	754	26.2	1,214
Nigeria 2008	5.7	4,910	3.7	4,837	27.1	8,898
Rwanda 2000*	8.5	1,195	3.3	791	24.6	1,337
Rwanda 2005*	13.2	2,048	2.2	1,577	24.8	2,365
Rwanda 2010*	11.3	2,607	1.9	2,197	25.2	3,080
Senegal 2005	12.4	1,571	8.0	1,182	28.6	1,844
Senegal 2010-11 - DHS/MICS	4.9	2,067	1.7	1,598	-	-
Sierra Leone 2008*	11.0	929	7.5	849	24.5	2,016
Swaziland 2006-07	4.8	2,209	1.0	1,510	28.6	1,947
Tanzania 2003-04 - HMIS	9.5	2,365	4.5	1,969	24.1	3,294
Tanzania 2004-05	9.4	1,130	3.2	898	24.2	1,505
Tanzania 2007-08 - HMIS	9.7	2,916	3.9	2,151	24.3	4,059
Tanzania 2010	6.9	1,058	2.9	756	24.3	1,469

Continued...

**Table 1.14 Marriage and sex: Men, *continued***

Percentage of men age 15-24 who had first sexual intercourse by exact age 15; the percentage of men age 20-29 who had first sexual intercourse by exact age 18; and the median age at first marriage among men age 25-49, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Men age 15-24		Men age 20-29		Men age 25-49	
	Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age 15	Number	Percentage first married by exact age 18	Number	Median age at first marriage	Number
Uganda 2000-01*	12.1	762	11.1	631	22.2	1,117
Uganda 2006*	12.2	997	7.6	751	22.3	1,388
Uganda 2011*	16.0	872	6.8	680	22.3	1,301
Zambia 2001-02	25.8	804	5.2	706	23.1	1,170
Zambia 2007	16.0	2,482	4.8	2,043	23.5	3,513
Zimbabwe 2005-06	4.5	3,358	2.9	2,541	24.3	3,505
Zimbabwe 2010-11	3.9	3,107	2.9	2,609	24.8	4,002
<b>South/Southeast Asia</b>						
Bangladesh 2004	-	-	4.7	1,250	24.5	2,573
Bangladesh 2007 <sup>‡</sup>	0.6	1,255	10.9	1,823	23.8	2,917
Bangladesh 2011 <sup>‡</sup>	0.3	1,852	9.6	1,712	23.3	3,121
Cambodia 2005*	0.3	2,884	6.4	2,052	22.1	3,847
Cambodia 2010*	0.1	3,265	4.4	2,780	22.6	4,974
India 2005-06	2.3	24,997	8.3	22,842	23.0	44,754
Indonesia 2002-03 <sup>§</sup>	0.1	573	3.7	2,499	23.9	6,866
Indonesia 2007 <sup>§</sup>	0.2	460	3.9	1,548	24.2	7,143
Maldives 2009**	-	-	2.6	370	23.6	1,271
Nepal 2001**	3.7	1,140	29.5	927	20.1	1,509
Nepal 2006*	4.0	1,573	19.6	1,156	20.2	2,281
Nepal 2011*	3.1	1,663	13.8	1,266	21.6	2,458
Philippines 2003*	2.4	1,702	3.8	1,432	24.7	2,726
Timor-Leste 2009-10*	0.5	1,636	3.5	1,229	25.2	2,440
Vietnam 2005 - AIS	0.3	2,406	2.7	1,836	23.9	4,301
<b>North Africa/West Asia/Europe</b>						
Armenia 2000	2.0	479	1.4	409	24.6	1,114
Armenia 2005	2.8	529	0.7	439	25.6	918
Armenia 2010	0.6	527	0.1	583	26.0	1,057
Azerbaijan 2006	0.6	738	1.0	648	25.7	1,507
Moldova 2005*	8.7	686	1.9	509	23.2	1,302
Ukraine 2007	2.0	903	2.9	896	23.0	2,275
<b>Latin America/Caribbean</b>						
Bolivia 2003	18.0	2,160	8.9	1,767	22.9	3,167
Bolivia 2008	12.5	1,904	7.8	1,566	23.8	3,192
Dominican Republic 2002	19.2	1,020	8.7	843	23.0	1,517
Dominican Republic 2007	23.5	9,689	9.6	7,836	24.1	15,009
Haiti 2000*	30.5	1,280	7.5	960	26.2	1,529
Haiti 2005-06*	42.7	2,104	4.1	1,490	26.1	2,334

\* Indicates the country is designated by the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security to be an area of conflict and insecurity.

‡ Indicates the survey collected data from ever-married men only.

§ Indicates the survey collected data from currently married men only.

**Table 1.15 Teenage pregnancy**

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or are pregnant, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>		
Benin 2001	21.5	1,233
Benin 2006	21.4	3,067
Burkina Faso 2003	23.2	2,776
Burkina Faso 2010	23.6	3,312
Burundi 2010	9.6	2,359
Cameroon 2004	28.4	2,685
Cameroon 2011	25.2	3,589
Cote d'Ivoire 2005 - AIS*	29.7	1,232
Democratic Republic of the Congo 2007*	23.8	2,030
Ethiopia 2000*	16.3	3,710
Ethiopia 2005*	16.6	3,266
Ethiopia 2011*	12.4	4,009
Ghana 2003	13.8	1,148
Ghana 2008	13.3	1,025
Guinea 2005	31.8	1,648
Kenya 2003*	23.0	1,856
Kenya 2008-09*	17.7	1,761
Lesotho 2004	20.2	1,710
Lesotho 2009	19.6	1,785
Liberia 2007*	32.1	1,312
Liberia 2011 MIS*	35.4	747
Madagascar 2003-04	34.0	1,528
Madagascar 2008-09	31.7	3,956
Malawi 2000	33.0	2,867
Malawi 2004	34.1	2,392
Malawi 2010	25.6	5,005
Mali 2001	40.4	2,565
Mali 2006	35.5	3,104
Mozambique 2003	41.0	2,454
Mozambique 2009 AIS	47.9	948
Namibia 2000	17.6	1,499
Namibia 2006-07	15.4	2,246
Nigeria 2003	25.2	1,716
Nigeria 2008	22.9	6,493
Rwanda 2000*	6.8	2,617
Rwanda 2005*	4.1	2,585
Rwanda 2010*	6.1	2,945
Senegal 2005	18.9	3,556
Senegal 2010-11 - DHS/MICS	18.7	3,429
Sierra Leone 2008*	34.0	1,198
Swaziland 2006-07	22.6	1,274
Tanzania 2003-04 - HMIS	27.0	1,484
Tanzania 2004-05	26.0	2,245
Tanzania 2007-08 - HMIS	23.2	1,984
Tanzania 2010	22.8	2,172
Uganda 2000-01*	31.4	1,615
Uganda 2006*	24.9	1,936
Uganda 2011*	23.8	2,048
Zambia 2001-02	31.6	1,812
Zambia 2007	27.9	1,574

*Continued...*



**Table 1.15 Teenage pregnancy, continued**

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or are pregnant, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number
Zimbabwe 2005-06	21.2	2,152
Zimbabwe 2010-11	23.5	1,945
<b>South/Southeast Asia</b>		
Bangladesh 2004 <sup>†</sup>	32.7	3,337
Bangladesh 2007 <sup>†</sup>	32.7	3,019
Bangladesh 2011 <sup>†</sup>	30.2	4,306
Cambodia 2000*	8.2	3,618
Cambodia 2005*	7.8	3,602
Cambodia 2010*	8.2	3,734
India 2005-06	16.0	24,811
Indonesia 2002-03 <sup>†</sup>	10.4	6,531
Indonesia 2007 <sup>†</sup>	8.5	6,342
Maldives 2009**†	2.1	2,156
Nepal 2001**†	21.4	2,335
Nepal 2006*	18.5	2,437
Nepal 2011*	16.7	2,753
Pakistan 2006-07**†	9.1	3,551
Philippines 2003*	8.0	2,648
Philippines 2008*	9.9	2,749
Timor-Leste 2009-10*	7.2	3,144
Vietnam 2002 <sup>†</sup>	3.4	1,630
Vietnam 2005 - AIS	4.1	1,359
<b>North Africa/West Asia/Europe</b>		
Armenia 2000	6.0	1,160
Armenia 2005	4.7	1,123
Armenia 2010	4.9	861
Azerbaijan 2006	6.3	1,531
Egypt 2000**†	8.5	5,161
Egypt 2005**†	9.4	6,446
Egypt 2008**†	9.6	4,618
Jordan 2002**†	4.3	2,563
Jordan 2007**†	4.1	4,091
Jordan 2009 Interim**†	4.7	3,679
Moldova 2005*	6.1	1,417
Ukraine 2007	4.2	782
<b>Latin America/Caribbean</b>		
Bolivia 2003	15.7	3,874
Bolivia 2008	17.9	3,518
Colombia 2000*	19.1	2,264
Colombia 2005*	20.5	6,902
Colombia 2010*	19.5	9,100
Dominican Republic 2002	23.3	4,550
Dominican Republic 2007	20.6	5,580
Haiti 2000*	18.0	2,342
Haiti 2005-06*	14.0	2,701
Honduras 2005-06*	21.5	4,510

\* Indicates the country is designated by the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security to be an area of conflict and insecurity.

<sup>†</sup> Indicates the survey collected data from ever-married women only.

**Table 1.16 Total fertility rate (TFR)**

Total fertility rate for women age 15-49 for the three years preceding the survey, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	TFR
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	
Benin 2001	5.6
Benin 2006	5.7
Burkina Faso 2003	5.9
Burkina Faso 2010	6.0
Burundi 2010	6.4
Cameroon 2004	5.0
Cameroon 2011	5.1
Cote d'Ivoire 2005 - AIS*	4.6
Democratic Republic of the Congo 2007*	6.3
Ethiopia 2000*	5.5
Ethiopia 2005*	5.4
Ethiopia 2011*	4.8
Ghana 2003	4.4
Ghana 2008	4.0
Guinea 2005	5.7
Kenya 2003*	4.9
Kenya 2008-09*	4.6
Lesotho 2004	3.5
Lesotho 2009	3.3
Liberia 2007*	5.2
Madagascar 2003-04	5.2
Madagascar 2008-09	4.8
Malawi 2000	6.3
Malawi 2004	6.0
Malawi 2010	5.7
Mali 2001	6.8
Mali 2006	6.6
Mozambique 2003	5.5
Namibia 2000	4.2
Namibia 2006-07	3.6
Nigeria 2003	5.7
Nigeria 2008	5.7
Rwanda 2000*	5.8
Rwanda 2005*	6.1
Rwanda 2010*	4.6
Senegal 2005	5.3
Senegal 2010-11 - DHS/MICS	5.0
Sierra Leone 2008*	5.1
Swaziland 2006-07	3.8
Tanzania 2004-05	5.7
Tanzania 2007-08 - HMIS	5.6
Tanzania 2010	5.4
Uganda 2000-01*	6.9
Uganda 2006*	6.7
Uganda 2011*	6.2
Zambia 2001-02	5.9
Zambia 2007	6.2

*Continued...*

**Table 1.16 Total fertility rate (TFR), *continued***

Total fertility rate for women age 15-49 for the three years preceding the survey, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	TFR
Zimbabwe 2005-06	3.8
Zimbabwe 2010-11	4.1
<b>South/Southeast Asia</b>	
Bangladesh 2004 <sup>†</sup>	3.0
Bangladesh 2007 <sup>†</sup>	2.7
Bangladesh 2011 <sup>†</sup>	2.3
Cambodia 2000*	3.8
Cambodia 2005*	3.4
Cambodia 2010*	3.0
India 2005-06	2.7
Indonesia 2002-03 <sup>†</sup>	2.6
Indonesia 2007 <sup>†</sup>	2.6
Maldives 2009** <sup>†</sup>	2.5
Nepal 2001** <sup>†</sup>	4.1
Nepal 2006*	3.1
Nepal 2011*	2.6
Pakistan 2006-07** <sup>†</sup>	4.1
Philippines 2003*	3.5
Philippines 2008*	3.3
Timor-Leste 2009-10*	5.7
Vietnam 2002 <sup>†</sup>	1.9
<b>North Africa/West Asia/Europe</b>	
Armenia 2000	1.7
Armenia 2005	1.7
Armenia 2010	1.7
Azerbaijan 2006	2.0
Egypt 2000** <sup>†</sup>	3.5
Egypt 2005** <sup>†</sup>	3.1
Egypt 2008** <sup>†</sup>	3.0
Jordan 2002** <sup>†</sup>	3.7
Jordan 2007** <sup>†</sup>	3.6
Jordan 2009 Interim** <sup>†</sup>	3.8
Moldova 2005*	1.7
Ukraine 2007	1.2
<b>Latin America/Caribbean</b>	
Bolivia 2003	3.8
Bolivia 2008	3.5
Colombia 2000*	2.6
Colombia 2005*	2.4
Colombia 2010*	2.1
Dominican Republic 2002	3.0
Dominican Republic 2007	2.4
Haiti 2000*	4.7
Haiti 2005-06*	3.9
Honduras 2005-06*	3.3

\* Indicates the country is designated by the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security to be an area of conflict and insecurity.

<sup>†</sup> Indicates the survey collected data from ever-married women only.

**Table 2.1 Control of household decision making**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who usually participate in decisions on all three of the following issues: the woman's own healthcare, major household purchases, visits to the woman's family or relatives; and the percentage of currently married men who usually participate in decisions on both of the following issues: the man's own healthcare and major household purchases, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Women		Men	
	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Number	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Number
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>				
Benin 2001	19.6	4,563	-	-
Benin 2006	36.9	13,403	93.1	2,727
Burkina Faso 2003	10.6	9,655	-	-
Burkina Faso 2010	12.0	13,563	91.6	3,867
Burundi 2010	49.6	5,421	91.5	2,057
Cameroon 2004	23.7	7,166	-	-
Cameroon 2011	23.7	9,792	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo 2007*	25.2	6,622	-	-
Ethiopia 2005*	45.5	9,066	-	-
Ethiopia 2011*	54.4	10,287	94.9	6,872
Ghana 2003	41.4	3,549	-	-
Ghana 2008	49.2	2,876	-	-
Guinea 2005	35.2	6,292	-	-
Kenya 2003*	26.0	4,919	-	-
Kenya 2008-09*	52.3	4,928	-	-
Lesotho 2004	28.8	3,709	-	-
Lesotho 2009	53.5	4,049	-	-
Madagascar 2003-04	73.5	5,140	-	-
Madagascar 2008-09	73.9	12,039	-	-
Malawi 2000	11.2	9,452	-	-
Malawi 2004	13.2	8,312	-	-
Malawi 2010	22.3	15,528	-	-
Mali 2001	8.4	10,723	-	-
Mali 2006	11.6	12,366	-	-
Mozambique 2003	30.0	8,736	-	-
Namibia 2006-07	65.5	3,451	-	-
Nigeria 2003	13.9	5,336	-	-
Nigeria 2008	32.1	23,578	-	-
Rwanda 2000*	39.7	5,053	-	-
Rwanda 2005*	48.3	5,510	-	-
Rwanda 2010*	58.7	6,897	79.9	2,700
Senegal 2005	10.5	9,866	-	-
Senegal 2010-11 - DHS/MICS	17.7	10,347	75.0	1,609
Sierra Leone 2008*	40.9	5,525	-	-
Swaziland 2006-07	36.7	2,062	-	-
Tanzania 2004-05	25.9	6,950	-	-
Tanzania 2010	30.3	6,412	91.0	1,317
Uganda 2000-01*	28.7	4,881	-	-
Uganda 2006*	38.8	5,337	-	-
Uganda 2011*	37.5	5,418	83.6	1,228
Zambia 2001-02	18.1	4,694	-	-
Zambia 2007	38.7	4,402	-	-

Continued...

**Table 2.1 Control of household decision making, *continued***

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who usually participate in decisions on all three of the following issues: the woman's own healthcare, major household purchases, visits to the woman's family or relatives; and the percentage of currently married men who usually participate in decisions on both of the following issues: the man's own healthcare and major household purchases, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Women		Men	
	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Number	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Number
Zimbabwe 2005-06	74.9	5,143	-	-
Zimbabwe 2010-11	74.5	5,703	80.4	3,584
<b>South/Southeast Asia</b>				
Bangladesh 2004	33.2	10,436	-	-
Bangladesh 2007	45.6	10,192	-	-
Bangladesh 2011	46.0	16,635	-	-
Cambodia 2005*	76.0	2,508	-	-
Cambodia 2010*	85.6	11,626	75.9	4,852
India 2005-06	39.3	93,089	-	-
Indonesia 2002-03	69.1	27,857	-	-
Indonesia 2007	69.3	30,931	70.7	7,603
Maldives 2009*	48.6	6,500	-	-
Nepal 2001*	18.9	8,342	-	-
Nepal 2006*	38.1	8,257	-	-
Nepal 2011*	45.5	9,608	57.1	2,626
Philippines 2003*	71.8	8,671	-	-
Philippines 2008*	79.2	8,418	-	-
Timor-Leste 2009-10*	74.9	7,906	-	-
<b>North Africa/West Asia/Europe</b>				
Armenia 2000	52.4	4,125	-	-
Armenia 2005	72.2	4,044	-	-
Armenia 2010	81.7	3,626	77.5	855
Azerbaijan 2006	45.1	5,269	-	-
Egypt 2000*	30.6	14,382	-	-
Egypt 2005*	45.2	18,187	-	-
Egypt 2008*	52.2	15,396	-	-
Jordan 2002*	53.6	5,706	-	-
Jordan 2007*	62.4	10,354	-	-
Moldova 2005*	93.1	4,937	-	-
Ukraine 2007	90.1	4,116	-	-
<b>Latin America/Caribbean</b>				
Bolivia 2003	67.7	10,569	-	-
Bolivia 2008	74.6	10,162	-	-
Colombia 2000*	62.9	5,935	-	-
Colombia 2005*	66.3	19,762	-	-
Colombia 2010*	66.9	26,247	-	-
Dominican Republic 2007	70.0	15,417	-	-
Haiti 2000*	57.4	3,002	-	-
Haiti 2005-06*	52.6	6,323	-	-
Honduras 2005-06*	57.9	11,613	-	-

\* Indicates the country is designated by the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security to be an area of conflict and insecurity.

**Table 2.2 Control over use of cash earnings**

Among currently married women and men age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey, the percentage who participate in decisions about how their earnings are used; and among currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands receive cash earnings for employment, the percentage who participate in decisions about how their husband's earnings are used, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Women currently married and receiving cash earnings for employment		Men currently married and receiving cash earnings for employment		Women currently married to husbands receiving cash earnings for employment	
	Percentage who participate in decisions about how her own earnings are used	Number	Percentage who participate in decisions about how his own earnings are used	Number	Percentage who participate in decisions about how the husband's earnings are used	Number
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>						
Benin 2001	93.0	3,914	-	-	-	-
Benin 2006	96.3	10,278	98.7	2,441	-	-
Burkina Faso 2003	94.2	2,023	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso 2010	92.7	5,159	93.8	2,312	7.0	13,511
Burundi 2010	87.1	618	97.1	892	62.5	5,363
Cameroon 2004	91.4	3,700	-	-	-	-
Cameroon 2011	93.3	6,150	93.7	2,808	39.3	9,602
Democratic Republic of the Congo 2007*	71.7	3,679	93.3	1,679	-	-
Ethiopia 2000*	95.0	1,956	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia 2005*	90.1	853	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia 2011*	90.9	3,592	97.0	5,736	72.5	10,177
Ghana 2003	91.1	2,887	-	-	-	-
Ghana 2008	93.4	2,271	96.7	1,674	44.7	2,844
Guinea 2005	92.2	4,160	-	-	-	-
Kenya 2003*	87.0	2,458	-	-	-	-
Kenya 2008-09*	91.1	2,378	97.0	1,313	60.3	4,750
Lesotho 2004	90.4	1,025	-	-	-	-
Lesotho 2009	94.5	1,385	87.6	626	83.0	3,597
Liberia 2007*	75.8	2,103	92.9	2,262	67.4	4,382
Madagascar 2003-04	89.7	2,684	-	-	-	-
Madagascar 2008-09	95.4	6,427	83.3	3,075	88.3	11,731
Malawi 2000	60.7	2,352	-	-	-	-
Malawi 2004	65.4	1,468	-	-	-	-
Malawi 2010	57.8	6,503	92.6	2,642	31.9	15,313
Mali 2001	94.3	5,040	-	-	-	-
Mali 2006	92.9	5,915	90.7	1,606	-	-
Mozambique 2003	82.5	1,579	-	-	-	-
Namibia 2000	81.1	979	-	-	-	-
Namibia 2006-07	88.9	1,569	90.9	935	64.4	3,245
Nigeria 2003	89.9	3,062	-	-	-	-
Nigeria 2008	85.6	13,637	98.0	4,755	29.9	23,182
Rwanda 2000*	77.6	851	-	-	-	-
Rwanda 2005*	77.6	1,213	-	-	-	-
Rwanda 2010*	84.3	4,424	97.3	2,194	69.4	6,769
Senegal 2005	94.1	3,647	-	-	-	-
Senegal 2010-11 - DHS/MICS	90.4	4,330	98.1	1,421	15.8	10,214
Sierra Leone 2008*	71.3	1,050	91.8	614	45.7	5,420
Swaziland 2006-07	93.4	1,021	93.7	1,023	46.3	1,774
Tanzania 2004-05	79.4	1,672	-	-	-	-
Tanzania 2010	83.1	2,535	94.9	937	-	-
Uganda 2000-01*	81.7	2,567	-	-	-	-
Uganda 2006*	86.3	2,567	98.2	1,027	39.1	5,174
Uganda 2011*	83.6	3,023	95.0	1,045	45.3	5,347
Zambia 2001-02	73.1	1,692	-	-	-	-
Zambia 2007	78.5	1,732	92.7	2,303	57.9	4,215

Continued...



**Table 2.2 Control over use of cash earnings, *continued***

Among currently married women and men age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey, the percentage who participate in decisions about how their earnings are used; and among currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands receive cash earnings for employment, the percentage who participate in decisions about how their husband's earnings are used, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Women currently married and receiving cash earnings for employment		Men currently married and receiving cash earnings for employment		Women currently married to husbands receiving cash earnings for employment	
	Percentage who participate in decisions about how her own earnings are used	Number	Percentage who participate in decisions about how his own earnings are used	Number	Percentage who participate in decisions about how the husband's earnings are used	Number
Zimbabwe 2005-06	94.0	1,629	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe 2010-11	92.7	2,363	93.4	2,792	85.5	5,380
<b>South/Southeast Asia</b>						
Bangladesh 2004	85.9	1,905	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh 2007	86.7	2,797	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh 2011	88.2	2,128	-	-	-	-
Cambodia 2000*	96.6	3,473	-	-	-	-
Cambodia 2005*	95.2	4,701	-	-	-	-
Cambodia 2010*	98.4	7,451	73.0	3,841	95.5	11,531
India 2005-06	80.9	25,601	94.2	39,352	68.2	91,150
Indonesia 2002-03	96.9	8,544	-	-	-	-
Indonesia 2007	95.9	12,170	-	-	-	-
Maldives 2009*	95.0	2,915	94.4	1,284	86.7	6,349
Nepal 2001*	77.2	968	-	-	-	-
Nepal 2006*	86.4	2,438	90.9	1,953	59.2	7,997
Nepal 2011*	93.0	2,223	85.7	2,077	66.0	9,276
Philippines 2003*	94.0	3,763	-	-	-	-
Philippines 2008*	95.4	4,677	-	-	90.2	8,311
Timor-Leste 2009-10*	94.5	672	78.2	715	94.1	6,992
Vietnam 2002	77.8	4,974	-	-	-	-
<b>North Africa/West Asia/Europe</b>						
Armenia 2000	89.7	944	-	-	-	-
Armenia 2005	92.2	969	-	-	-	-
Armenia 2010	96.2	1,047	94.0	731	88.2	3,499
Azerbaijan 2006	91.4	981	94.0	1,150	70.5	4,945
Egypt 2000*	95.6	2,098	-	-	-	-
Egypt 2005*	90.1	3,016	-	-	-	-
Egypt 2008*	92.8	2,225	-	-	74.6	15,192
Jordan 2007*	-	-	-	-	63.2	10,040
Moldova 2005*	97.4	2,789	-	-	-	-
Ukraine 2007	98.2	3,256	87.0	1,684	90.1	4,046
<b>Latin America/Caribbean</b>						
Bolivia 2003	89.6	5,866	-	-	-	-
Bolivia 2008	96.5	6,154	-	-	86.4	10,084
Colombia 2000*	97.2	3,081	-	-	-	-
Colombia 2005*	98.4	11,308	-	-	-	-
Colombia 2010*	98.2	16,370	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic 2002	97.1	6,402	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic 2007	95.6	7,555	-	-	74.8	15,272
Haiti 2000*	98.4	3,569	-	-	-	-
Haiti 2005-06*	96.8	3,913	-	-	69.2	6,165
Honduras 2005-06*	97.5	5,036	-	-	78.0	11,521

\* Indicates the country is designated by the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security to be an area of conflict and insecurity.

**Table 2.3 Contraceptive use: Currently married women**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Any contraceptive method	Modern contraceptive method <sup>1</sup>	Number
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>			
Benin 2001	18.6	7.2	4,563
Benin 2006	17.0	6.1	13,403
Burkina Faso 2003	13.8	8.8	9,655
Burkina Faso 2010	16.2	15.0	13,563
Burundi 2010	21.9	17.7	5,421
Cameroon 2004	26.0	13.0	7,166
Cameroon 2011	23.4	14.4	9,792
Democratic Republic of the Congo 2007*	20.6	5.8	6,622
Ethiopia 2000*	8.1	6.3	9,789
Ethiopia 2005*	14.7	13.9	9,066
Ethiopia 2011*	28.6	27.3	10,287
Ghana 2003	25.2	18.7	3,549
Ghana 2008	23.5	16.6	2,876
Guinea 2005	9.1	5.7	6,292
Kenya 2003*	39.3	31.5	4,919
Kenya 2008-09*	45.5	39.4	4,928
Lesotho 2004	37.3	35.2	3,709
Lesotho 2009	47.0	45.6	4,049
Liberia 2007*	11.4	10.3	4,540
Madagascar 2003-04	27.1	18.3	5,140
Madagascar 2008-09	39.9	29.2	12,039
Malawi 2000	30.6	26.1	9,452
Malawi 2004	32.5	28.1	8,312
Malawi 2010	46.1	42.2	15,528
Mali 2001	8.1	6.9	10,723
Mali 2006	8.2	6.9	12,366
Mozambique 2003	25.5	20.8	8,736
Namibia 2000	43.7	42.6	2,610
Namibia 2006-07	55.1	53.4	3,451
Nigeria 2003	12.6	8.2	5,336
Nigeria 2008	14.6	9.7	23,578
Rwanda 2000*	13.2	5.7	5,053
Rwanda 2005*	17.4	10.3	5,510
Rwanda 2010*	51.6	45.1	6,897
Senegal 2005	11.8	10.3	9,866
Senegal 2010-11 - DHS/MICS	13.1	12.1	10,347
Sierra Leone 2008*	8.2	6.7	5,525
Swaziland 2006-07	50.6	47.7	2,062
Tanzania 2004-05	26.4	20.0	6,950
Tanzania 2010	34.4	27.4	6,412
Uganda 2000-01*	22.8	18.2	4,881
Uganda 2006*	23.7	17.9	5,337
Uganda 2011*	30.0	26.0	5,418
Zambia 2001-02	34.2	25.3	4,694
Zambia 2007	40.8	32.7	4,402
Zimbabwe 2005-06	60.2	58.4	5,143
Zimbabwe 2010-11	58.5	57.3	5,703

*Continued...*

**Table 2.3 Contraceptive use: Currently married women, *continued***

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Any contraceptive method	Modern contraceptive method <sup>1</sup>	Number
<b>South/Southeast Asia</b>			
Bangladesh 2004	58.1	47.3	10,582
Bangladesh 2007	55.8	47.5	10,192
Bangladesh 2011	61.2	52.1	16,635
Cambodia 2000*	23.8	18.8	9,071
Cambodia 2005*	40.0	27.2	10,087
Cambodia 2010*	50.5	34.9	11,626
India 2005-06	56.3	48.5	93,089
Indonesia 2002-03	60.3	56.7	27,857
Indonesia 2007	61.4	57.4	30,931
Maldives 2009*	34.7	27.0	6,500
Nepal 2001*	39.3	35.4	8,342
Nepal 2006*	48.0	44.2	8,257
Nepal 2011*	49.7	43.2	9,608
Pakistan 2006-07*	29.6	21.7	9,556
Philippines 2003*	48.9	33.4	8,671
Philippines 2008*	50.7	34.0	8,418
Timor-Leste 2009-10*	22.3	21.1	7,906
Vietnam 2002	78.5	56.7	5,338
<b>North Africa/West Asia/Europe</b>			
Armenia 2000	60.5	22.3	4,125
Armenia 2005	53.1	19.5	4,044
Armenia 2010	54.9	27.2	3,626
Azerbaijan 2006	51.1	14.3	5,269
Egypt 2000*	56.1	53.9	14,382
Egypt 2005*	59.2	56.5	18,187
Egypt 2008*	60.3	57.6	15,396
Jordan 2002*	55.8	41.2	5,706
Jordan 2007*	57.1	41.9	10,354
Jordan 2009 Interim*	59.3	42.0	9,651
Moldova 2005*	67.8	43.8	4,937
Ukraine 2007	66.7	47.5	4,116
<b>Latin America/Caribbean</b>			
Bolivia 2003	58.4	34.9	10,569
Bolivia 2008	60.6	34.6	10,162
Colombia 2000*	76.9	64.0	5,935
Colombia 2005*	78.1	68.1	19,800
Colombia 2010*	79.0	72.9	26,281
Dominican Republic 2002	69.8	65.8	13,996
Dominican Republic 2007	72.9	70.0	15,417
Haiti 2000*	28.1	22.8	5,958
Haiti 2005-06*	32.0	24.8	6,323
Honduras 2005-06*	65.2	56.4	11,613

\* Indicates the country is designated by the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security to be an area of conflict and insecurity.

<sup>1</sup> Modern contraceptive methods include the following: female or male sterilization, the pill, IUD, injectables, implants, female or male condom, and/or lactational amenorrhea method (LAM).

**Table 2.4 Unmet need for family planning**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Unmet need for family planning <sup>1</sup>	Number
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>		
Benin 2001	27.9	4,563
Benin 2006	27.3	13,403
Burkina Faso 2003	29.8	9,655
Burkina Faso 2010	24.5	13,563
Burundi 2010	32.4	5,421
Cameroon 2004	20.5	7,166
Cameroon 2011	23.5	9,792
Democratic Republic of the Congo 2007*	26.9	6,622
Ethiopia 2000*	36.6	9,789
Ethiopia 2005*	36.1	9,066
Ethiopia 2011*	26.3	10,287
Ghana 2003	34.5	3,549
Ghana 2008	35.7	2,876
Guinea 2005	21.9	6,292
Kenya 2003*	27.4	4,919
Kenya 2008-09*	25.6	4,928
Lesotho 2004	31.0	3,709
Lesotho 2009	23.3	4,049
Liberia 2007*	35.7	4,540
Madagascar 2003-04	24.5	5,140
Madagascar 2008-09	19.0	12,039
Malawi 2000	29.9	9,452
Malawi 2004	30.3	8,312
Malawi 2010	26.2	15,528
Mali 2001	29.6	10,723
Mali 2006	27.6	12,366
Mozambique 2003	18.9	8,736
Namibia 2000	23.9	2,610
Namibia 2006-07	20.7	3,451
Nigeria 2003	17.5	5,336
Nigeria 2008	20.2	23,578
Rwanda 2000*	36.4	5,053
Rwanda 2005*	38.5	5,510
Rwanda 2010*	20.8	6,897
Senegal 2005	32.0	9,866
Senegal 2010-11 - DHS/MICS	30.1	10,347
Sierra Leone 2008*	28.4	5,525
Swaziland 2006-07	24.7	2,062
Tanzania 2004-05	24.3	6,950
Tanzania 2010	25.3	6,412
Uganda 2000-01*	35.0	4,881
Uganda 2006*	38.0	5,337
Uganda 2011*	34.3	5,418
Zambia 2001-02	27.5	4,694
Zambia 2007	26.6	4,402
Zimbabwe 2005-06	15.5	5,143
Zimbabwe 2010-11	14.6	5,703

*Continued...*

**Table 2.4 Unmet need for family planning, *continued***

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Unmet need for family planning <sup>1</sup>	Number
<b>South/Southeast Asia</b>		
Bangladesh 2004	15.0	10,436
Bangladesh 2007	16.8	10,192
Bangladesh 2011	13.5	16,635
Cambodia 2000*	33.0	9,071
Cambodia 2005*	25.3	10,087
Cambodia 2010*	16.9	11,626
India 2005-06	13.9	93,089
Indonesia 2002-03	13.2	27,857
Indonesia 2007	13.1	30,931
Maldives 2009*	28.6	6,500
Nepal 2001*	27.8	8,342
Nepal 2006*	24.7	8,257
Nepal 2011*	27.5	9,608
Pakistan 2006-07*	25.2	9,556
Philippines 2003*	22.5	8,671
Philippines 2008*	22.0	8,418
Timor-Leste 2009-10*	31.5	7,906
Vietnam 2002	6.6	5,338
<b>North Africa/West Asia/Europe</b>		
Armenia 2000	18.1	4,125
Armenia 2005	19.3	4,044
Armenia 2010	13.5	3,626
Azerbaijan 2006	15.4	5,269
Egypt 2000*	13.7	14,382
Egypt 2005*	12.3	18,187
Egypt 2008*	11.6	15,396
Jordan 2002*	14.9	5,706
Jordan 2007*	13.8	10,354
Jordan 2009 Interim*	13.4	9,651
Moldova 2005*	11.4	4,937
Ukraine 2007	10.1	4,116
<b>Latin America/Caribbean</b>		
Bolivia 2003	22.8	10,569
Bolivia 2008	20.1	10,162
Colombia 2000*	10.0	5,935
Colombia 2005*	8.6	19,762
Colombia 2010*	8.0	26,247
Dominican Republic 2002	12.4	13,996
Dominican Republic 2007	11.1	15,417
Haiti 2000*	39.6	5,958
Haiti 2005-06*	37.3	6,323
Honduras 2005-06*	16.8	11,613

\* Indicates the country is designated by the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security to be an area of conflict and insecurity.

<sup>1</sup> Unmet need is derived from information on women's fertility, fertility preferences, and current contraceptive use; it represents the percentage of women who are in need of contraception but are not currently using a method.

**Table 2.5 Unwanted and mistimed births**

Among current pregnancies and births to women age 15-49 in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage that were unwanted and the percentage that were mistimed, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Unwanted (not wanted)	Mistimed (wanted later)	Number of current pregnancies and recent births
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>			
Benin 2001	4.9	17.5	6,021
Benin 2006	3.5	13.7	17,874
Burkina Faso 2003	2.9	20.0	12,162
Burkina Faso 2010	1.6	6.6	17,105
Burundi 2010	5.2	25.4	8,961
Cameroon 2004	4.7	17.4	9,177
Cameroon 2011	6.2	17.5	13,260
Democratic Republic of the Congo 2007*	8.6	20.9	10,123
Ethiopia 2000*	17.3	19.6	13,711
Ethiopia 2005*	16.2	18.7	12,347
Ethiopia 2011*	8.8	19.5	13,078
Ghana 2003	15.7	24.1	4,058
Ghana 2008	14.2	23.1	3,269
Guinea 2005	3.5	10.4	7,131
Kenya 2003*	19.6	24.9	6,742
Kenya 2008-09*	17.1	25.5	6,445
Lesotho 2004	38.1	11.6	4,001
Lesotho 2009	20.9	31.1	4,054
Liberia 2007*	4.2	24.8	6,355
Madagascar 2003-04	6.3	9.6	7,041
Madagascar 2008-09	4.6	7.7	14,124
Malawi 2000	21.7	18.3	13,769
Malawi 2004	19.9	20.5	12,183
Malawi 2010	25.5	18.8	21,770
Mali 2001	3.2	16.6	14,851
Mali 2006	3.1	12.9	16,282
Mozambique 2003	3.7	16.0	11,853
Namibia 2000	23.3	21.7	4,376
Namibia 2006-07	26.9	26.5	5,531
Nigeria 2003	5.0	9.5	7,087
Nigeria 2008	4.2	6.5	31,594
Rwanda 2000*	12.5	22.8	9,133
Rwanda 2005*	15.4	24.4	9,616
Rwanda 2010*	12.5	25.1	10,093
Senegal 2005	4.4	24.2	11,773
Senegal 2010-11 - DHS/MICS	4.1	20.4	12,687
Sierra Leone 2008*	10.4	15.6	6,409
Swaziland 2006-07	36.9	26.8	3,108
Tanzania 2004-05	5.2	18.3	9,813
Tanzania 2010	3.7	22.1	9,145
Uganda 2000-01*	14.6	24.8	8,581
Uganda 2006*	13.3	32.5	9,429
Uganda 2011*	11.9	31.8	9,086
Zambia 2001-02	18.9	21.4	7,431
Zambia 2007	15.8	25.6	7,198
Zimbabwe 2005-06	12.9	20.3	5,820
Zimbabwe 2010-11	7.0	25.1	6,353

*Continued...*



**Table 2.5 Unwanted and mistimed births, *continued***

Among current pregnancies and births to women age 15-49 in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage that were unwanted and the percentage that were mistimed, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Unwanted (not wanted)	Mistimed (wanted later)	Number of current pregnancies and recent births
<b>South/Southeast Asia</b>			
Bangladesh 2004 <sup>†</sup>	13.7	15.8	7,725
Bangladesh 2007 <sup>†</sup>	14.1	14.8	6,762
Bangladesh 2011 <sup>†</sup>	12.7	15.0	9,857
Cambodia 2000*	23.5	8.9	9,153
Cambodia 2005*	18.6	9.3	8,782
Cambodia 2010*	8.8	6.6	9,133
India 2005-06	10.8	10.0	62,866
Indonesia 2002-03 <sup>†</sup>	7.2	9.6	16,716
Indonesia 2007 <sup>†</sup>	7.4	12.3	18,168
Maldives 2009**	16.0	9.8	4,258
Nepal 2001**	21.6	13.8	7,729
Nepal 2006*	16.4	14.4	6,157
Nepal 2011*	13.3	12.4	6,013
Pakistan 2006-07**	10.9	13.2	10,314
Philippines 2003*	20.3	24.0	7,723
Philippines 2008*	16.3	20.2	7,065
Timor-Leste 2009-10*	2.2	11.7	10,727
Vietnam 2002 <sup>†</sup>	9.3	13.6	1,586
<b>North Africa/West Asia/Europe</b>			
Armenia 2000	7.5	9.2	1,843
Armenia 2005	6.7	9.5	1,708
Armenia 2010	1.4	7.0	1,627
Azerbaijan 2006	7.5	9.3	2,586
Egypt 2000**	13.4	5.0	12,691
Egypt 2005**	11.7	7.3	15,394
Egypt 2008**	8.7	5.1	12,146
Jordan 2002**	15.9	17.2	6,520
Jordan 2007**	11.3	14.7	11,179
Jordan 2009 Interim**	10.8	15.6	10,309
Moldova 2005*	8.5	12.3	1,769
Ukraine 2007	6.1	7.7	1,369
<b>Latin America/Caribbean</b>			
Bolivia 2003	39.4	22.5	11,284
Bolivia 2008	35.6	25.6	9,664
Colombia 2000*	23.1	29.2	5,104
Colombia 2005*	26.6	27.5	15,414
Colombia 2010*	23.0	29.3	17,650
Dominican Republic 2002	13.2	30.0	12,052
Dominican Republic 2007	14.1	30.2	11,742
Haiti 2000*	29.8	26.0	7,265
Haiti 2005-06*	26.4	21.0	6,382
Honduras 2005-06*	24.2	25.5	11,286

\* Indicates the country is designated by the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security to be an area of conflict and insecurity.

<sup>†</sup> Indicates the survey collected data from ever-married women only.

**Table 2.6 Attitudes toward negotiating and ability to negotiate sexual relations with husbands: Women**

Percentage of women age 15-49 who believe that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women and the percentage who believe a wife is justified in requesting condom use if she knows her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI); and among currently married women, the percentage who report that they can refuse sex with their husband and the percentage who report that they can request condom use from their husband, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Women			Currently married women		
	Believe that a wife is justified in:			Can refuse sex with husband	Can request husband use a condom	Number
	Refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that her husband use a condom if she knows that he has an STI	Number			
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>						
Benin 2001	57.6	-	6,219	-	-	-
Benin 2006	58.7	70.5	17,794	69.7	33.7	13,403
Burkina Faso 2003	63.8	-	12,477	-	-	-
Burkina Faso 2010	54.1	85.9	17,087	53.0	38.1	-
Burundi 2010	63.8	85.4	9,389	60.5	66.2	5,421
Cameroon 2004	62.6	66.8	10,656	-	-	-
Cameroon 2011	63.6	80.9	7,457	74.2	57.0	4,692
Cote d'Ivoire 2005 - AIS*	-	69.8	5,183	56.7	41.5	3,057
Democratic Republic of the Congo 2007*	46.0	54.0	9,995	45.8	28.0	6,622
Ethiopia 2005*	82.1	41.6	14,070	-	-	-
Ethiopia 2011*	82.6	68.5	16,515	52.9	36.7	10,287
Ghana 2003	79.0	-	5,691	-	-	-
Ghana 2008	75.3	87.1	4,916	79.5	70.8	2,876
Guinea 2005	42.7	57.9	7,954	-	-	-
Kenya 2003*	78.8	78.3	8,195	-	-	-
Lesotho 2004	79.7	90.7	7,095	-	-	-
Lesotho 2009	73.5	89.5	7,624	65.2	86.3	4,049
Liberia 2007*	57.8	64.0	7,092	75.1	43.1	4,540
Madagascar 2003-04	86.8	-	7,949	-	-	-
Madagascar 2008-09	89.2	89.8	8,547	84.1	68.3	5,899
Malawi 2000	56.7	-	13,220	-	-	-
Malawi 2004	71.1	81.4	11,698	-	-	-
Malawi 2010	-	85.1	23,020	74.8	77.5	15,528
Mali 2001	31.7	-	12,849	-	-	-
Mali 2006	30.3	53.9	14,583	26.6	22.5	12,366
Mozambique 2003	53.3	70.9	12,418	-	-	-
Namibia 2000	76.8	-	6,755	-	-	-
Namibia 2006-07	84.4	89.0	9,804	89.4	85.9	3,451
Nigeria 2003	68.2	72.8	7,620	-	-	-
Nigeria 2008	61.8	69.5	33,385	58.2	34.4	23,578
Rwanda 2000*	68.6	-	10,421	-	-	-
Rwanda 2005*	83.7	86.0	11,321	-	-	-
Rwanda 2010*	81.0	95.7	13,671	78.7	78.3	6,897
Senegal 2005	62.9	-	14,602	-	-	-
Senegal 2010-11 - DHS/MICS	65.8	78.9	15,688	29.0	30.1	10,347
Sierra Leone 2008*	49.7	55.5	7,374	53.7	21.3	5,525
Swaziland 2006-07	67.4	93.9	4,987	68.7	84.0	2,062
Tanzania 2003-04 - HIS	-	68.1	6,863	68.6	-	4,171
Tanzania 2004-05	73.0	74.8	10,329	-	-	-
Tanzania 2007-08 - HMIS	75.2	75.6	9,343	68.8	58.4	5,983
Tanzania 2010	-	80.2	10,139	72.3	65.3	6,412

Continued...

**Table 2.6 Attitudes toward negotiating and ability to negotiate sexual relations with husbands: Women, *continued***

Percentage of women age 15-49 who believe that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women and the percentage who believe a wife is justified in requesting condom use if she knows her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI); and among currently married women, the percentage who report that they can refuse sex with their husband and the percentage who report that they can request condom use from their husband, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Women			Currently married women		
	Believe that a wife is justified in:					
	Refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that her husband use a condom if she knows that he has an STI	Number	Can refuse sex with husband	Can request husband use a condom	Number
Uganda 2000-01*	76.4	-	7,246	-	-	-
Uganda 2006*	73.9	-	8,531	77.0	47.0	5,337
Uganda 2011*	73.8	84.4	8,674	84.9	74.3	5,418
Zambia 2001-02	72.9	-	7,658	-	-	-
Zambia 2007	59.3	74.0	7,146	69.1	66.7	4,402
Zimbabwe 2005-06	71.2	82.8	8,907	65.9	66.0	5,143
Zimbabwe 2010-11	-	80.2	9,171	74.3	68.4	5,703
<b>South/Southeast Asia</b>						
Cambodia 2000*	63.0	-	3,741	-	-	-
Cambodia 2005*	-	84.2	16,823	83.5	82.0	10,087
Cambodia 2010*	76.8	93.8	18,754	90.5	88.2	11,626
India 2005-06	79.3	-	124,385	-	-	-
Indonesia 2002-03†	83.3	-	29,483	-	-	-
Indonesia 2007†	83.0	-	32,895	-	-	-
Nepal 2001**†	93.9	-	8,726	-	-	-
Nepal 2006*	88.6	-	10,793	-	-	-
Nepal 2011*	90.2	92.9	12,674	93.0	72.6	9,608
Philippines 2003*	89.9	-	13,633	-	-	-
Timor-Leste 2009-10*	64.8	-	13,137	-	-	-
Vietnam 2005 - AIS	-	82.8	7,289	72.3	64.2	4,750
<b>North Africa/West Asia/Europe</b>						
Armenia 2000	81.3	-	6,430	-	-	-
Armenia 2005	81.8	-	6,566	-	-	-
Armenia 2010	81.8	84.7	5,922	79.1	74.2	3,626
Azerbaijan 2006	78.5	-	8,444	-	-	-
Jordan 2007**†	94.5	89.4	10,876	-	-	-
Moldova 2005*	84.6	90.5	7,440	-	-	-
Ukraine 2007	91.4	97.0	6,841	85.7	87.5	4,116
<b>Latin America/Caribbean</b>						
Bolivia 2003	91.1	-	17,654	-	-	-
Bolivia 2008	88.3	-	16,939	-	-	-
Colombia 2000*	88.7	-	11,585	-	-	-
Colombia 2005*	92.1	-	38,355	-	-	-
Colombia 2010*	-	81.3	49,818	-	-	-
Dominican Republic 2002	90.9	-	23,384	-	-	-
Dominican Republic 2007	94.6	97.6	27,195	92.4	86.6	15,417
Haiti 2000*	77.0	-	10,159	-	-	-
Haiti 2005-06*	80.1	90.8	10,757	85.4	73.7	6,323
Honduras 2005-06*	93.1	48.5	19,948	-	-	-

\* Indicates the country is designated by the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security to be an area of conflict and insecurity.

† Indicates the survey collected data from ever-married women only.

**Table 2.7 Attitudes toward negotiating sexual relations with husbands: Men**

Percentage of men age 15-49 who believe that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women and the percentage who believe a wife is justified in requesting condom use if she knows her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Believe that a wife is justified in:		Number
	Refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that her husband use a condom if she knows that he has an STI	
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>			
Benin 2001	54.6	-	2,465
Benin 2006	69.3	-	4,615
Burkina Faso 2003	66.7	-	3,209
Burkina Faso 2010	64.8	93.5	6,500
Burundi 2010	75.4	90.0	3,760
Cameroon 2004	63.2	74.1	4,815
Cameroon 2011	64.6	90.4	6,455
Cote d'Ivoire 2005 - AIS*	-	89.4	4,503
Ethiopia 2005*	82.8	64.6	5,464
Ethiopia 2011*	89.7	88.4	12,834
Ghana 2003	82.7	91.5	4,529
Ghana 2008	72.8	93.2	4,058
Kenya 2003*	77.4	80.7	3,363
Lesotho 2004	62.3	81.8	2,496
Lesotho 2009	63.8	86.3	3,008
Liberia 2007*	72.4	85.1	6,009
Madagascar 2003-04	86.6	-	2,216
Madagascar 2008-09	86.0	92.6	7,645
Malawi 2000	50.1	-	2,915
Malawi 2004	73.5	79.8	3,114
Malawi 2010	78.4	90.5	6,818
Mali 2001	43.9	-	3,000
Mozambique 2003	52.1	80.1	2,490
Namibia 2000	71.2	-	2,766
Namibia 2006-07	84.5	92.4	3,915
Nigeria 2003	73.0	-	2,093
Nigeria 2008	67.9	83.5	13,808
Rwanda 2000*	73.5	-	2,532
Rwanda 2005*	87.2	-	4,413
Rwanda 2010*	85.9	96.3	5,688
Senegal 2010-11 - DHS/MICS	57.6	77.9	4,417
Sierra Leone 2008*	59.7	74.8	2,944
Swaziland 2006-07	62.6	95.8	4,156
Tanzania 2003-04 - HIS	-	75.0	5,659
Tanzania 2004-05	77.2	82.6	2,635
Tanzania 2007-08 - HMIS	75.2	80.8	6,975
Tanzania 2010	-	86.9	2,527
Uganda 2000-01*	77.8	-	1,879
Uganda 2006*	75.0	-	2,385
Uganda 2011*	74.4	94.1	2,173

Continued...

**Table 2.7 Attitudes toward negotiating sexual relations with husbands: Men, *continued***

Percentage of men age 15-49 who believe that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women and the percentage who believe a wife is justified in requesting condom use if she knows her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Believe that a wife is justified in:		Number
	Refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that her husband use a condom if she knows that he has an STI	
Zambia 2001-02	90.4	-	1,974
Zambia 2007	73.9	87.3	5,995
Zimbabwe 2005-06	72.2	85.5	6,863
Zimbabwe 2010-11	68.2	83.4	7,110
<b>South/Southeast Asia</b>			
Bangladesh 2011 <sup>‡</sup>	73.3	-	3,392
Cambodia 2005*	-	98.0	6,731
Cambodia 2010*	81.8	96.3	8,239
India 2005-06	79.3	83.2	69,751
Maldives 2009**	88.0	-	1,388
Nepal 2001**	82.9	-	1,874
Nepal 2006*	83.9	-	3,854
Nepal 2011*	73.7	95.7	4,121
Philippines 2003*	84.6	79.6	4,428
Timor-Leste 2009-10*	71.1	-	4,076
Vietnam 2005 - AIS	-	87.0	6,707
<b>North Africa/West Asia/Europe</b>			
Armenia 2000	67.2	-	1,593
Armenia 2005	61.7	89.1	1,447
Armenia 2010	55.4	89.3	1,584
Azerbaijan 2006	61.0	-	2,245
Moldova 2005*	75.7	94.4	1,989
Ukraine 2007	79.5	95.1	3,178
<b>Latin America/Caribbean</b>			
Bolivia 2003	85.6	-	5,327
Dominican Republic 2002	83.3	-	2,537
Dominican Republic 2007	91.5	96.7	24,698
Haiti 2000*	84.6	-	2,809
Haiti 2005-06*	-	80.5	4,438

\* Indicates the country is designated by the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security to be an area of conflict and insecurity.

<sup>‡</sup> Indicates the survey collected data from ever-married men only.

**Table 2.8 Attitudes toward wife beating**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under at least one of the following circumstances: she burns the food, she argues with him, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children, she refuses to have sex with him, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Women		Men	
	Wife-beating is justified under at least one of the listed circumstances	Number	Wife-beating is justified under at least one of the listed circumstances	Number
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>				
Benin 2001	60.4	6,219	32.0	2,465
Benin 2006	46.5	17,794	13.4	4,615
Burkina Faso 2003	71.1	12,477	45.1	3,209
Burkina Faso 2010	43.5	17,087	34.1	6,500
Burundi 2010	72.9	9,389	44.3	3,760
Cameroon 2004	55.6	10,656	-	-
Cameroon 2011	46.5	15,426	38.7	6,455
Democratic Republic of the Congo 2007*	75.6	9,995	-	-
Ethiopia 2000*	84.5	15,367	75.6	2,320
Ethiopia 2005*	81.0	14,070	51.2	5,464
Ethiopia 2011*	68.4	16,515	44.9	12,834
Ghana 2003	48.5	5,691	32.9	4,529
Ghana 2008	36.6	4,916	21.8	4,058
Guinea 2005	85.6	7,954	-	-
Kenya 2003*	67.9	8,195	63.3	3,363
Kenya 2008-09*	52.6	8,444	44.0	3,258
Lesotho 2004	48.3	7,095	52.5	2,496
Lesotho 2009	37.1	7,624	48.4	3,008
Liberia 2007*	59.3	7,092	30.2	6,009
Madagascar 2003-04	28.0	7,949	8.1	2,216
Madagascar 2008-09	32.3	17,375	30.1	7,645
Malawi 2000	35.7	13,220	25.7	2,915
Malawi 2004	28.2	11,698	16.2	3,114
Malawi 2010	12.6	23,020	12.9	6,818
Mali 2001	88.8	12,849	61.0	3,000
Mali 2006	75.2	14,583	-	-
Mozambique 2003	54.1	12,418	42.7	2,490
Namibia 2000 <sup>1</sup>	-	-	44.8	2,766
Namibia 2006-07	35.2	9,804	40.8	3,915
Nigeria 2003	64.2	7,620	43.3	2,093
Nigeria 2008	43.0	33,385	30.1	13,808
Rwanda 2000*	63.3	10,421	48.4	2,532
Rwanda 2005*	48.0	11,321	30.3	4,413
Rwanda 2010*	56.2	13,671	25.1	5,688
Senegal 2005	65.2	14,602	-	-
Senegal 2010-11 - DHS/MICS	60.0	15,688	24.7	4,417
Sierra Leone 2008*	64.6	7,374	57.9	2,944
Swaziland 2006-07	23.2	4,987	31.3	4,156
Tanzania 2004-05	59.6	10,329	42.0	2,635
Tanzania 2010	53.5	10,139	38.1	2,527
Uganda 2000-01*	76.5	7,246	63.9	1,879
Uganda 2006*	70.2	8,531	60.2	2,385
Uganda 2011*	58.3	8,674	43.7	2,173
Zambia 2001-02	85.4	7,658	69.9	1,974
Zambia 2007	61.9	7,146	49.3	5,995

Continued...



**Table 2.8 Attitudes toward wife beating, *continued***

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under at least one of the following circumstances: she burns the food, she argues with him, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children, she refuses to have sex with him, DHS/AIS/MIS 2000-2012

	Women		Men	
	Wife-beating is justified under at least one of the listed circumstances	Number	Wife-beating is justified under at least one of the listed circumstances	Number
Zimbabwe 2005-06	47.7	8,907	37.1	6,863
Zimbabwe 2010-11	39.6	9,171	33.7	7,110
<b>South/Southeast Asia</b>				
Bangladesh 2004 <sup>2†</sup>	-	-	55.2	2,540
Bangladesh 2007 <sup>†‡</sup>	31.0	10,996	31.9	3,227
Bangladesh 2011 <sup>†‡</sup>	32.5	17,749	-	-
Cambodia 2000 <sup>3*</sup>	35.0	3,741	-	-
Cambodia 2005*	55.2	4,201	-	-
Cambodia 2010*	45.5	18,754	21.5	8,239
India 2005-06	47.2	124,385	42.1	69,751
Indonesia 2002-03 <sup>†§</sup>	24.8	29,483	13.6	7,303
Indonesia 2007 <sup>†§</sup>	30.8	32,895	16.9	7,603
Maldives 2009 <sup>**††</sup>	30.8	7,131	14.3	1,388
Nepal 2001 <sup>**††</sup>	28.8	8,726	34.8	1,874
Nepal 2006*	23.2	10,793	21.5	3,854
Philippines 2003*	24.1	13,633	23.4	4,428
Philippines 2008*	14.1	13,594	-	-
Timor-Leste 2009-10*	86.2	13,137	80.7	4,076
<b>North Africa/West Asia/Europe</b>				
Armenia 2000	32.3	6,430	42.3	1,593
Armenia 2005	22.1	6,566	30.5	1,447
Armenia 2010	9.3	5,922	19.9	1,584
Azerbaijan 2006	49.0	8,444	58.3	2,245
Egypt 2005 <sup>††</sup>	50.0	19,474	-	-
Egypt 2008 <sup>††</sup>	39.3	16,527	-	-
Jordan 2002 <sup>††</sup>	65.4	6,006	-	-
Jordan 2007 <sup>††</sup>	52.5	10,876	-	-
Moldova 2005*	20.8	7,440	22.7	1,989
Ukraine 2007	3.6	6,841	11.1	3,178
<b>Latin America/Caribbean</b>				
Bolivia 2003	22.1	17,654	36.0	5,327
Bolivia 2008	16.1	16,939	-	-
Colombia 2010*	2.3	49,818	-	-
Dominican Republic 2002	8.6	23,384	9.2	2,537
Dominican Republic 2007	3.9	27,195	7.9	24,698
Haiti 2000*	39.9	10,159	20.1	2,809
Haiti 2005-06*	31.4	10,757	-	-
Honduras 2005-06*	15.5	19,948	-	-

\* Indicates the country is designated by the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security to be an area of conflict and insecurity.

† Indicates the survey collected data from ever-married women only.

‡ Indicates the survey collected data from ever-married men only.

§ Indicates the survey collected data from currently married men only.

<sup>1</sup>Namibia 2000 did not include the circumstances: 'she burns the food' and 'she goes out without telling him.'

<sup>2</sup>Bangladesh 2004 only asks about four rather than five circumstances, three of which are not standard to DHS: 1) 'argues with husband,' 2) 'prepares food on time,' 3) 'visits friend or family without permission.' The survey does not ask about wife-beating if the wife 'refuses sex.'

<sup>3</sup>Cambodia 2000 included a variation on the listed circumstances; instead of 'she burns the food', respondents were asked if wife-beating was justified if 'the food is late or not prepared well.'

**Table 3.1 Experience of different forms of intimate partner violence**

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced different forms of violence by their husband or partner, DHS 2000-2012

	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and/or sexual violence	Number
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>					
Burkina Faso 2010	9.3	11.1	1.5	11.5	9,532
Cameroon 2004	27.9	37.2	13.9	41.1	2,453
Cameroon 2011	41.9	44.8	16.0	48.0	3,691
Democratic Republic of the Congo 2007*	42.9	56.9	35.3	64.1	2,631
Ghana 2008	33.4	20.6	6.2	22.9	1,671
Kenya 2003*	23.9	37.3	14.7	40.2	4,116
Kenya 2008-09*	29.5	36.9	16.1	39.2	4,336
Liberia 2007*	35.8	35.0	11.8	38.4	3,678
Malawi 2004	12.7	20.0	13.4	26.6	8,054
Malawi 2010	25.2	21.7	16.7	29.3	5,051
Mali 2006	11.3	19.8	4.4	21.1	8,559
Nigeria 2008	23.6	17.5	3.9	18.3	16,762
Rwanda 2005 <sup>1</sup> *	11.3	30.0	12.0	32.4	2,506
Rwanda 2010*	-	55.6	17.5	56.4	3,042
Tanzania 2010	36.3	39.1	14.8	42.1	5,289
Uganda 2006*	48.6	48.0	31.0	56.6	1,598
Uganda 2011*	42.9	42.7	27.3	50.5	1,588
Zambia 2001-02	-	44.5	6.0	-	3,792
Zambia 2007	25.6	46.4	17.6	49.5	3,910
Zimbabwe 2005-06	29.8	29.5	13.5	34.4	4,658
Zimbabwe 2010-11	26.5	28.8	15.5	35.2	5,016
<b>South/Southeast Asia</b>					
Bangladesh 2007	-	48.7	17.8	53.3	4,467
Cambodia 2000*	17.8	16.4	3.6	17.1	2,403
Cambodia 2005*	18.4	12.8	2.7	13.7	2,037
India 2005-06	15.8	35.1	10.0	37.2	66,658
Nepal 2011*	16.4	23.1	14.3	28.2	3,225
Philippines 2008*	14.9	14.4	7.0	17.3	6,932
Timor-Leste 2009-10*	8.3	33.5	2.3	34.3	1,959
<b>North Africa/West Asia/Europe</b>					
Azerbaijan 2006	6.8	12.8	2.6	13.3	3,847
Jordan 2007*	20.0	20.6	7.6	23.0	3,444
Moldova 2005*	23.0	24.1	4.1	24.6	4,322
Ukraine 2007	22.4	12.7	2.9	12.8	2,355
<b>Latin America/Caribbean</b>					
Bolivia 2003	43.6	52.3	15.6	53.3	9,896
Columbia 2000*	42.2	40.0	11.0	41.1	7,602
Colombia 2005*	21.2	38.6	11.8	39.7	25,279
Colombia 2010*	-	36.5	10.9	37.4	33,420
Dominican Republic 2002	17.7	18.4	6.4	19.2	6,807
Dominican Republic 2007	26.1	16.1	5.2	17.0	7,719
Haiti 2000*	13.2	17.3	17.0	26.6	2,345
Haiti 2005-06*	17.0	13.4	10.8	19.3	2,420

\* Indicates the country is designated by the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security to be an area of conflict and insecurity.

<sup>1</sup> Rwanda 2005 did not collect data on intimate partner violence from widowed women.

**Table 3.2 Experience of violence during pregnancy**

Percentage of ever-pregnant women age 15-49 who experienced violence (from anyone) while pregnant, DHS 2000-2012

	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>		
Burkina Faso 2010	2.2	9,244
Cameroon 2004	10.9	2,441
Cameroon 2011	14.1	3,803
Democratic Republic of the Congo 2007*	12.0	2,602
Ghana 2008	5.2	1,761
Malawi 2004	5.3	8,008
Malawi 2010	6.2	5,074
Mali 2006	4.8	7,964
Nigeria 2008	5.1	16,396
Rwanda 2005*	10.2	2,593
Tanzania 2010	9.2	5,515
Uganda 2006*	15.7	1,643
Uganda 2011*	16.3	1,616
Zambia 2007	9.6	4,140
Zimbabwe 2005-06	8.3	4,674
Zimbabwe 2010-11	5.0	5,054
<b>South/Southeast Asia</b>		
Cambodia 2000*	2.5	2,288
Cambodia 2005*	3.1	1,986
Nepal 2011*	6.2	2,982
Philippines 2008*	3.6	6,747
Timor-Leste 2009-10*	3.7	1,905
<b>North Africa/West Asia/Europe</b>		
Azerbaijan 2006 <sup>1</sup>	4.3	3,615
Jordan 2007**†	5.4	3,213
Moldova 2005*	7.3	3,943
Ukraine 2007	3.7	2,172
<b>Latin America/Caribbean</b>		
Colombia 2005*	9.7	27,113
Colombia 2010*	9.6	35,419
Dominican Republic 2002	6.1	6,630
Dominican Republic 2007	6.6	7,525
Haiti 2000*	6.5	2,264
Haiti 2005-06*	5.6	2,249

\* Indicates the country is designated by the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security to be an area of conflict and insecurity.

† Indicates the survey collected data from ever-married women only.

<sup>1</sup>Azerbaijan 2006 data differ from the Final Report due to a difference in weighting.

**Table 3.3 Prevalence of female genital cutting (FGC)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 who underwent FGC; and among women who underwent FGC, the percentage who were sewn closed, DHS 2000-2012

	Percentage of women who underwent FGC	Number of women	Sewn closed	Number of women who underwent FGC
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>				
Benin 2001	16.8	6,219	3.5	1,047
Benin 2006	12.9	17,794	3.9	2,290
Burkina Faso 2003	76.6	12,477	2.0	9,552
Burkina Faso 2010	75.8	17,087	1.2	12,949
Cameroon 2004	1.4	5,391	4.6	78
Ethiopia 2000*	79.9	15,367	3.0	12,280
Ethiopia 2005*	74.3	14,070	6.1	10,448
Ghana 2003	5.4	5,691	-	-
Guinea 2005	95.6	7,954	9.3	7,607
Kenya 2003*	32.2	8,195	-	-
Kenya 2008-09*	27.1	8,444	13.4	2,284
Liberia 2007 <sup>1</sup> *	58.3	7,092	-	-
Mali 2001	91.6	12,849	1.9	11,767
Mali 2006	85.2	14,583	10.2	12,426
Nigeria 2003	19.0	7,620	3.9	1,445
Senegal 2005	28.2	14,602	11.9	4,123
Senegal 2010-11 - DHS-MICS	25.7	15,688	13.8	4,025
Sierra Leone 2008*	91.3	7,374	2.6	6,735
Tanzania 2004-05	14.6	10,329	2.0	1,510
Tanzania 2010 <sup>2</sup>	14.6	10,139	2.2	1,477
<b>North Africa/West Asia/Europe</b>				
Egypt 2000* <sup>†</sup>	97.3	15,573	-	-
Egypt 2005* <sup>†</sup>	95.8	19,474	-	-
Egypt 2008 <sup>3</sup> * <sup>†</sup>	91.1	5,540	-	-

\* Indicates the country is designated by the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security to be an area of conflict and insecurity.

<sup>†</sup> Indicates the survey collected data from ever-married women only.

<sup>1</sup>Liberia 2007 asked respondents if they were members of the Sande society which is a proxy for female genital cutting. Additional details are presented in the survey's Final Report.

<sup>2</sup>Tanzania 2010 data for the category 'sewn' will not agree with those presented in the Tanzania Final Report due to an error in the Final Report.

<sup>3</sup>Egypt 2008 data were combined from two subsamples: ever-married women who were administered the DHS woman's questionnaire and never-married women who were administered a country specific health issues questionnaire.

**Table 3.4 Family history of violence**

Percentage of women age 15-49 whose father beat their mother, DHS 2000-2012

	Percentage of women whose father beat their mother	Number of women
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>		
Burkina Faso 2010	8.6	11,363
Cameroon 2004	29.9	3,290
Cameroon 2011	31.1	5,043
Ghana 2008	13.9	2,442
Kenya 2008-09*	32.9	6,318
Liberia 2007*	32.2	4,897
Malawi 2004	26.8	9,701
Malawi 2010	25.5	6,224
Mali 2006	9.1	9,746
Nigeria 2008	11.6	21,468
Rwanda 2005*	28.1	4,066
Tanzania 2010	36.4	7,048
Uganda 2006*	44.3	2,087
Uganda 2011*	43.0	2,056
Zambia 2007	34.5	5,236
Zimbabwe 2005-06	30.9	6,293
Zimbabwe 2010-11	33.2	6,542
<b>South/Southeast Asia</b>		
Bangladesh 2007†	24.7	4,467
Cambodia 2000*	10.9	2,403
Cambodia 2005*	15.3	2,901
India 2005-06	18.6	83,703
Nepal 2011*	16.5	4,197
Philippines 2008*	17.3	9,316
Timor-Leste 2009-10*	32.0	2,951
<b>North Africa/West Asia/Europe</b>		
Azerbaijan 2006	15.1	5,617
Moldova 2005*	31.7	5,737
Ukraine 2007	14.0	2,903
<b>Latin America/Caribbean</b>		
Colombia 2005*	30.3	37,805
Colombia 2010*	32.6	49,060
Dominican Republic 2002	13.0	8,746
Dominican Republic 2007	15.5	10,140
Haiti 2000*	13.0	3,389
Haiti 2005-06*	12.5	3,567

\* Indicates the country is designated by the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security to be an area of conflict and insecurity.

† Indicates the survey collected data from ever-married women only.

**Table 3.5 Seeking help**

Among women age 15-49 who ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from anyone, the percentage who sought help, DHS 2000-2012

	Sought help	Number of women who have ever experienced any physical and/or sexual violence
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>		
Burkina Faso 2010	38.2	2,290
Cameroon 2004	35.3	1,728
Cameroon 2011	37.0	2,924
Ghana 2008	38.5	960
Kenya 2008-09*	37.2	2,850
Malawi 2004	41.9	3,164
Malawi 2010	41.3	2,196
Mali 2006	39.1	3,170
Nigeria 2008	33.6	6,324
Rwanda 2005*	42.7	1,295
Rwanda 2010*	42.3	2,399
Tanzania 2010	46.6	2,959
Uganda 2006*	35.0	1,468
Uganda 2011*	41.7	1,332
Zambia 2007	46.3	2,719
Zimbabwe 2005-06	35.8	2,524
Zimbabwe 2010-11	37.2	2,325
<b>South/Southeast Asia</b>		
Cambodia 2000*	20.2	562
Cambodia 2005*	30.6	560
India 2005-06	23.8	29,597
Nepal 2011*	22.8	1,091
Philippines 2008*	17.5	2,199
Timor-Leste 2009-10*	23.7	1,156
<b>North Africa/West Asia/Europe</b>		
Azerbaijan 2006	17.9	778
Jordan 2007*†	22.2	503
Moldova 2005*	47.0	1,743
Ukraine 2007	38.1	533
<b>Latin America/Caribbean</b>		
Colombia 2005*	47.2	14,269
Colombia 2010*	52.2	18,244
Dominican Republic 2002	37.9	2,089
Dominican Republic 2007	35.6	2,443
Haiti 2000*	29.3	1,193
Haiti 2005-06*	33.5	1,031
Honduras 2005-06*	31.7	2,312

\* Indicates the country is designated by the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security to be an area of conflict and insecurity.

† Indicates the survey collected data from ever-married women only.



