RESOURCES FOR EMPOWERMENT IN WOMEN'S LIVES

No society can prosper without providing equal access to resources from women and men so that they are empowered to shape their own lives and contribute to their families and communities. Resources and opportunities that act as building blocks for empowerment include education, employment, and health care. Demographic and Health Surveys collected data on aspects of women's and men's access to resources in 47 countries during the years 2000-2012.

Education

Despite Millennium Development Goal 2 – universal primary education for both girls and boys – ¼ of girls age 15-24 in 12 of 47 countries and ¼ of boys in 6 of 41 countries have no education.

In nearly every surveyed country, more men than women can read[1] and have completed primary[2] or secondary school.[3]

Over time, more women are completing secondary school.[2] However, less than half of women in 42 countries have completed secondary school.[3]

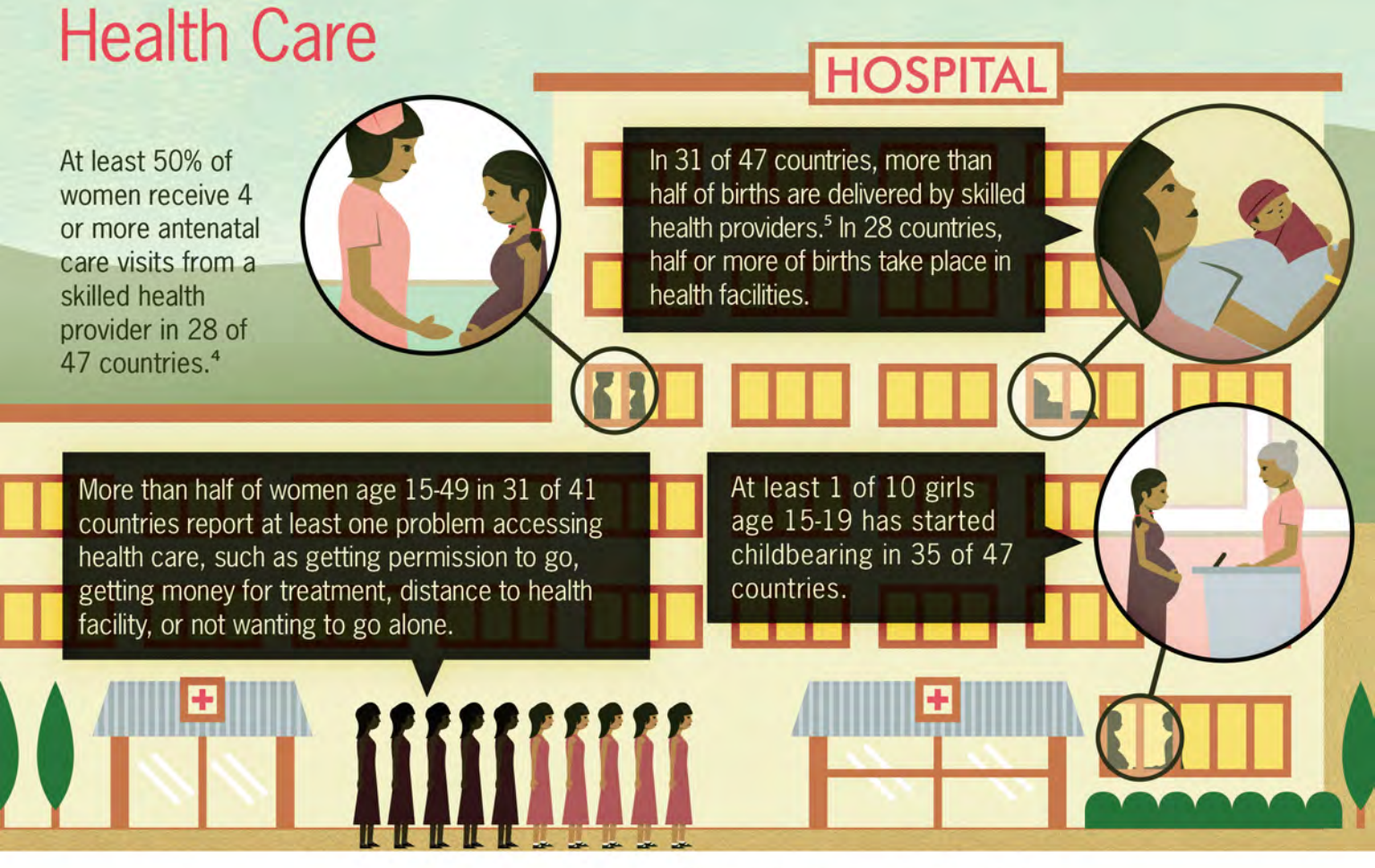
Employment[1]

In 33 of 45 countries, more than 50% of women work, including 13 countries where more than 75% of women are employed.

Almost everywhere, more men are employed than women.

Fewer employed women are paid in cash than employed men in 20 of 34 countries.

Health Care



At least 50% of women receive 4 or more antenatal care visits from a skilled health provider in 28 of 47 countries.[4]

In 31 of 47 countries, more than half of births are delivered by skilled health providers.[5] In 28 countries, half or more of births take place in health facilities.

More than half of women age 15-49 in 31 of 41 countries report at least one problem accessing health care, such as getting permission to go, getting money for treatment, distance to health facility, or not wanting to go alone.

At least 1 of 10 girls age 15-19 has started childbearing in 35 of 47 countries.

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[1]Respondents are women and men age 15-49.
[2]Respondents are women and men age 15-24.
[3]Respondents are women and men age 20-49.
[4]Respondents are women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey.
[5]Denominator is live births in the five years before the survey.

Read full report, *Women's Lives and Challenges: Equality and Empowerment since 2000*, at http://measuredhs.com/publications/publication-OD66-Other-Documents.cfm

Data from the following Demographic and Health Surveys: Armenia, 2000, 2005, 2010; Azerbaijan, 2006; Bangladesh, 2004, 2007, 2011; Benin, 2001, 2006; Bolivia, 2003, 2008; Burkina Faso, 2003, 2010; Burundi, 2010; Cambodia, 2000, 2005, 2010; Cameroon, 2004, 2011; Colombia, 2000, 2005, 2010; Cote d'Ivoire, 2005 AIS; Democratic Republic of the Congo, 2007; Dominican Republic, 2002, 2007; Egypt, 2000, 2005, 2008; Ethiopia, 2000, 2005, 2011; Ghana, 2003, 2008; Guinea, 2005; Haiti, 2000, 2005-06; Honduras, 2005-06; India, 2005-06; Indonesia 2003-03, 2007; Jordan, 2002, 2007, 2009 Interim; Kenya, 2003, 2008-09; Lesotho, 2004, 2009; Liberia, 2007, 2011 MIS; Madagascar, 2003-04, 2008-09; Malawi, 2000, 2004, 2010; Maldives, 2009; Mali, 2001, 2006; Moldova, 2005; Mozambique, 2003, 2009 AIS; Namibia, 2000, 2006-07; Nepal, 2001, 2006, 2011; Nigeria, 2003, 2008; Pakistan, 2006-07; Philippines, 2003, 2008; Rwanda, 2000, 2005, 2010; Senegal, 2005, 2010; Sierra Leone, 2008; Swaziland, 2006-07; Tanzania, 2003-04 AIS, 2004-05, 2007-08 AIS, 2010; Timor-Leste, 2009-10; Uganda, 2000-01, 2006, 2011, 2011 AIS; Ukraine, 2007; Vietnam, 2002, 2005 AIS; Zambia, 2001-02, 2007; Zimbabwe, 2005-06, 2010-11

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