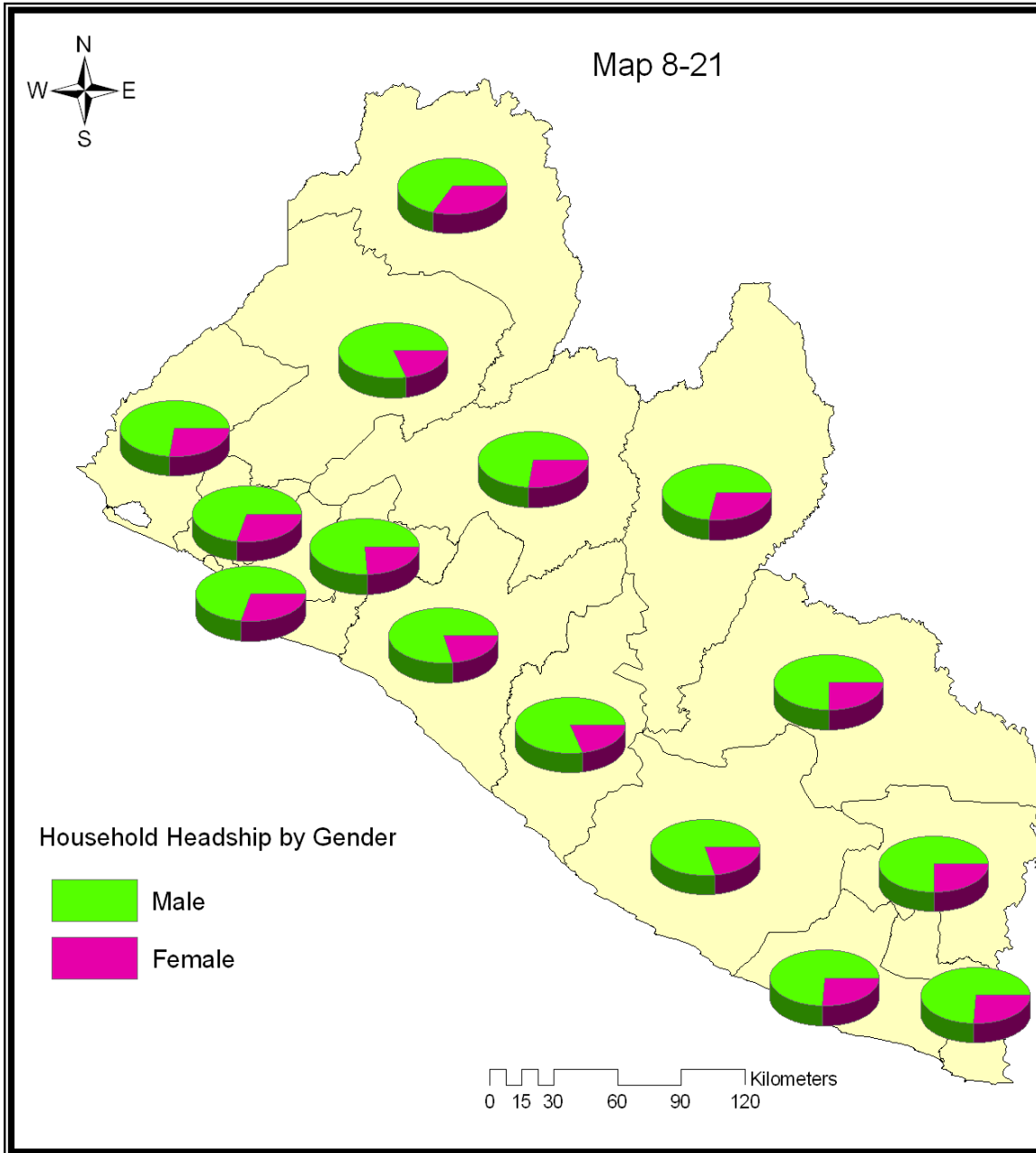


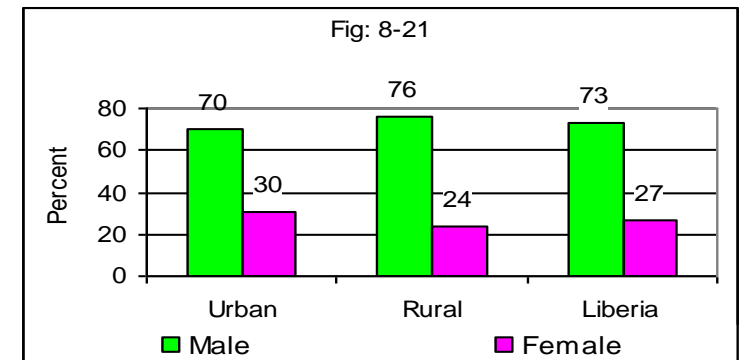
CHAPTER 8: GENDER DIMENSIONS



Distribution of Household Headship by Gender in 2008

Fig: 8-21 reveals that male headed households were more than female headed households. Overall 73% of the households in Liberia were headed by males compared to 76% in rural areas and 70% in the urban areas. There were more female headed households (30%) in urban areas than in the rural areas (24%).

The map further shows that in all the 15 counties, the proportion of male headed households was higher compared to female headed households. The highest proportion of female headed household was in Lofa and the lowest was recorded in Gbarpolu county.



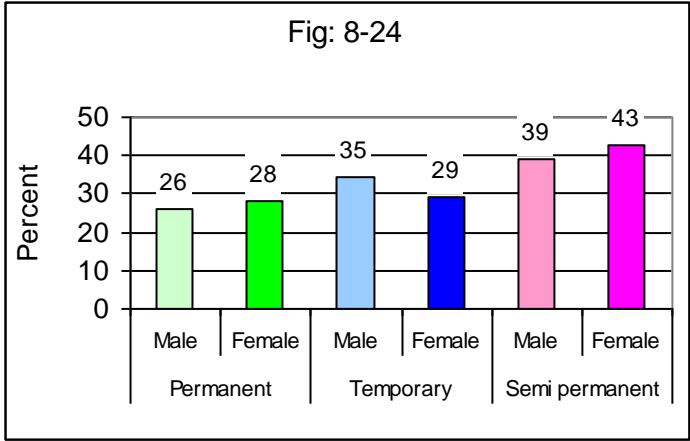
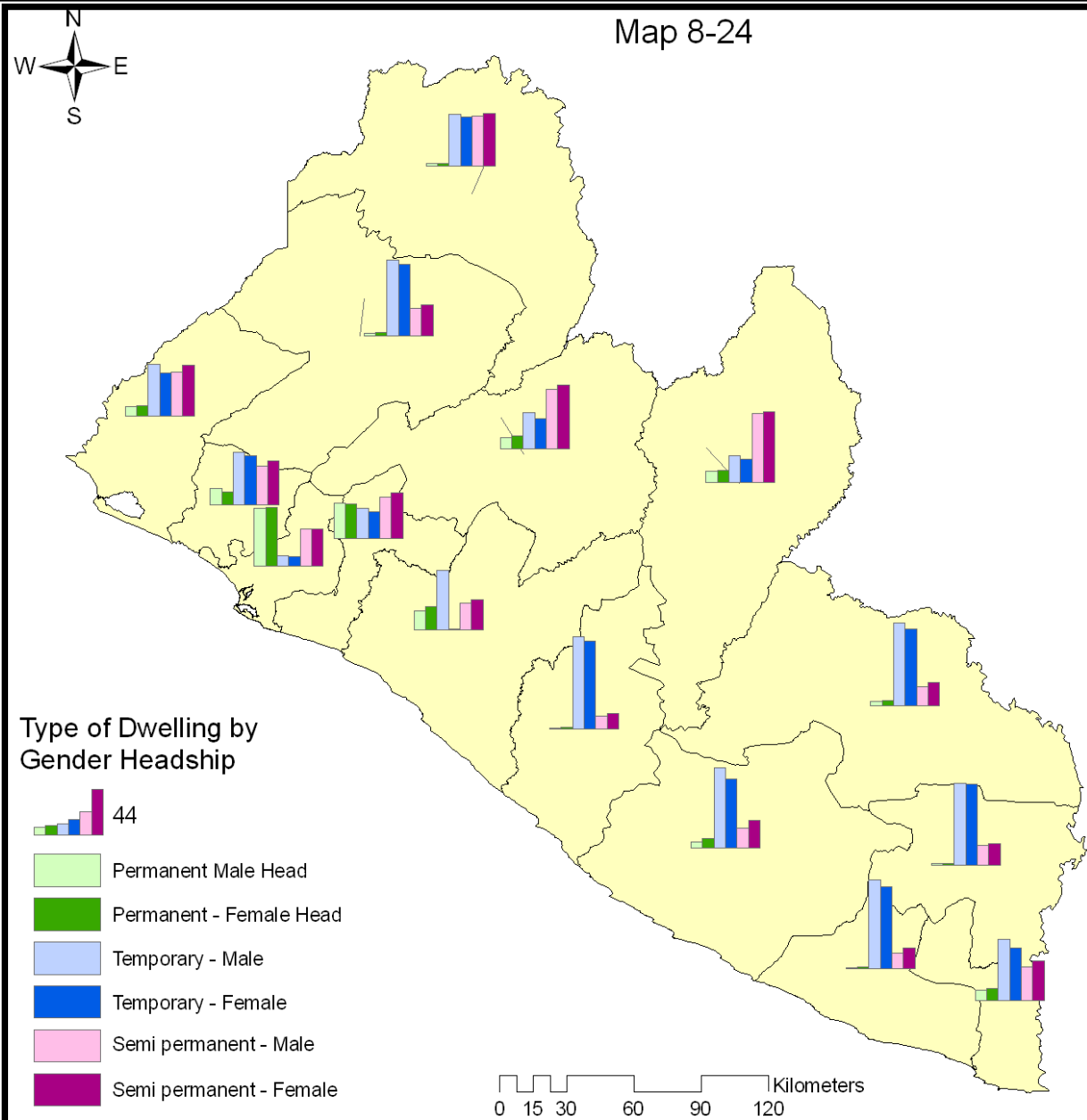
CHAPTER 8: GENDER DIMENSIONS

Map 8-24

Type of Dwelling by Gender of Household Head in 2008

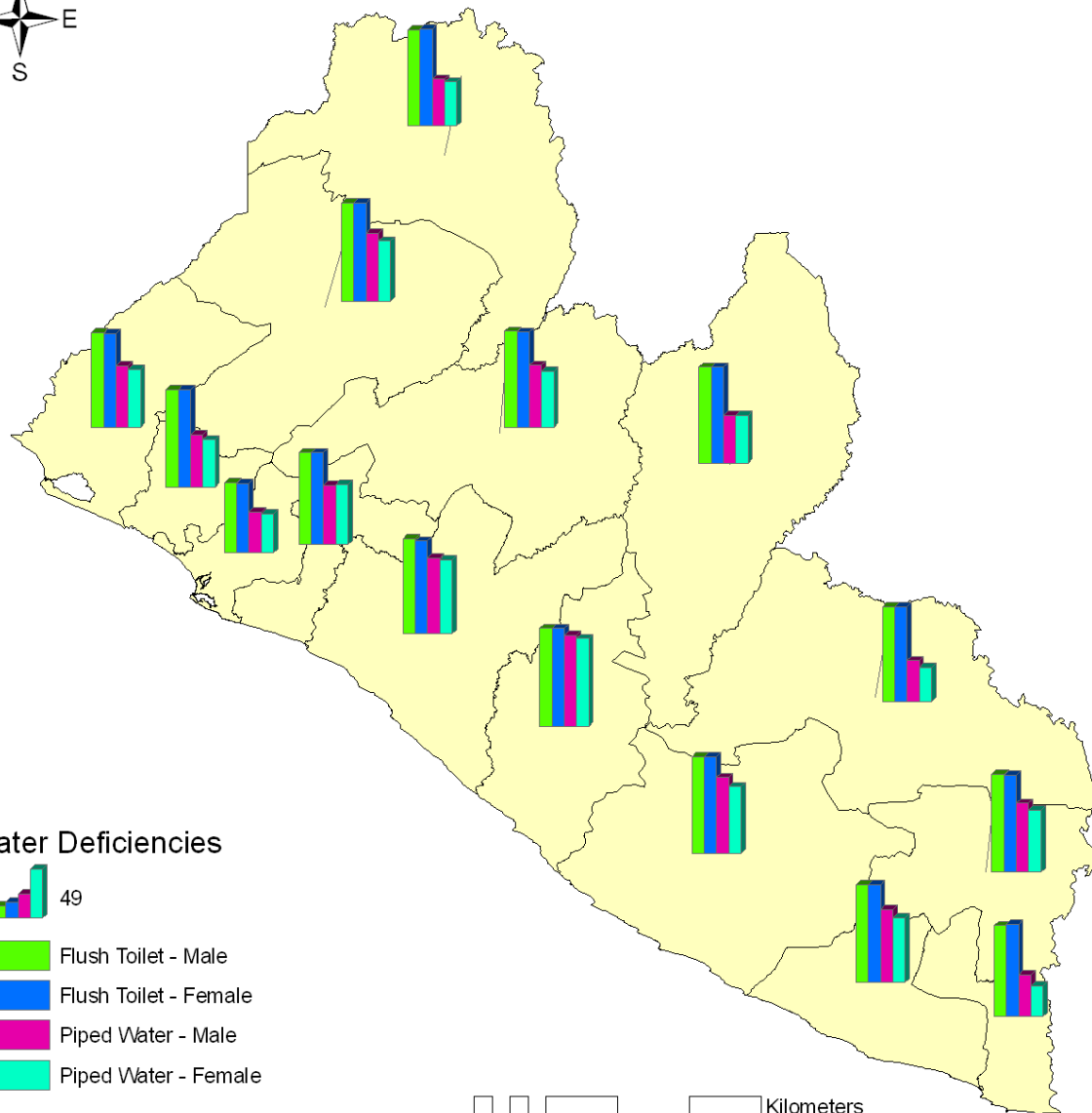
Fig: 8-24 shows that female headed households lived more in semi-permanent structures (43%), than in permanent houses (28%). About 35% of male headed households lived in temporary houses compared to 29% of female headed households.

According to the map, Montserrado County had a high proportion of permanent dwellings for male and female headships as compared to the rest of the counties.

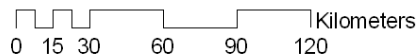
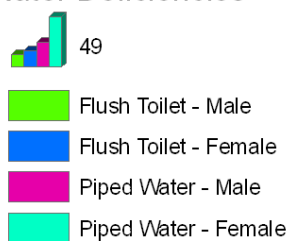


CHAPTER 8: GENDER DIMENSIONS

Map 8-26



Water Deficiencies



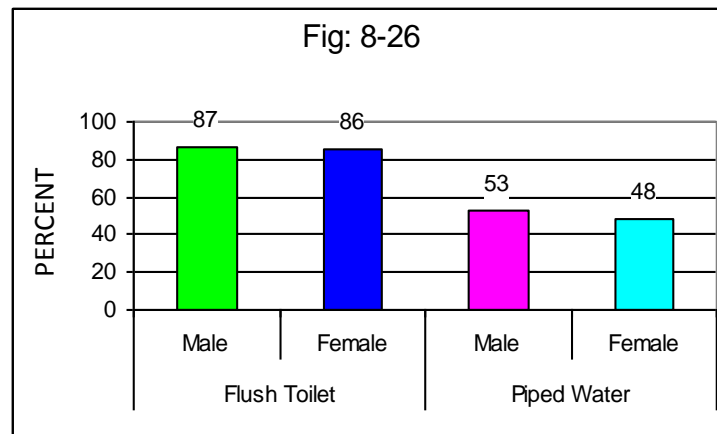
Deficiencies in Flush Toilet and Piped Water by Gender in 2008

Male headed households in Liberia had slightly more deficiency in flush toilets (87%) compared to female headed households (86%). In addition, female headed households which had piped water deficiency were less (48%) compared to the male headed households (53%). This indicates that male headed households seem to be doing slightly better compared to female headed households when it comes to flush toilets and piped water availability in their households.

There is a marked difference between female and male headed households in every county regarding piped water deficiency. Female households had less deficiency of piped water compared to male headed households.

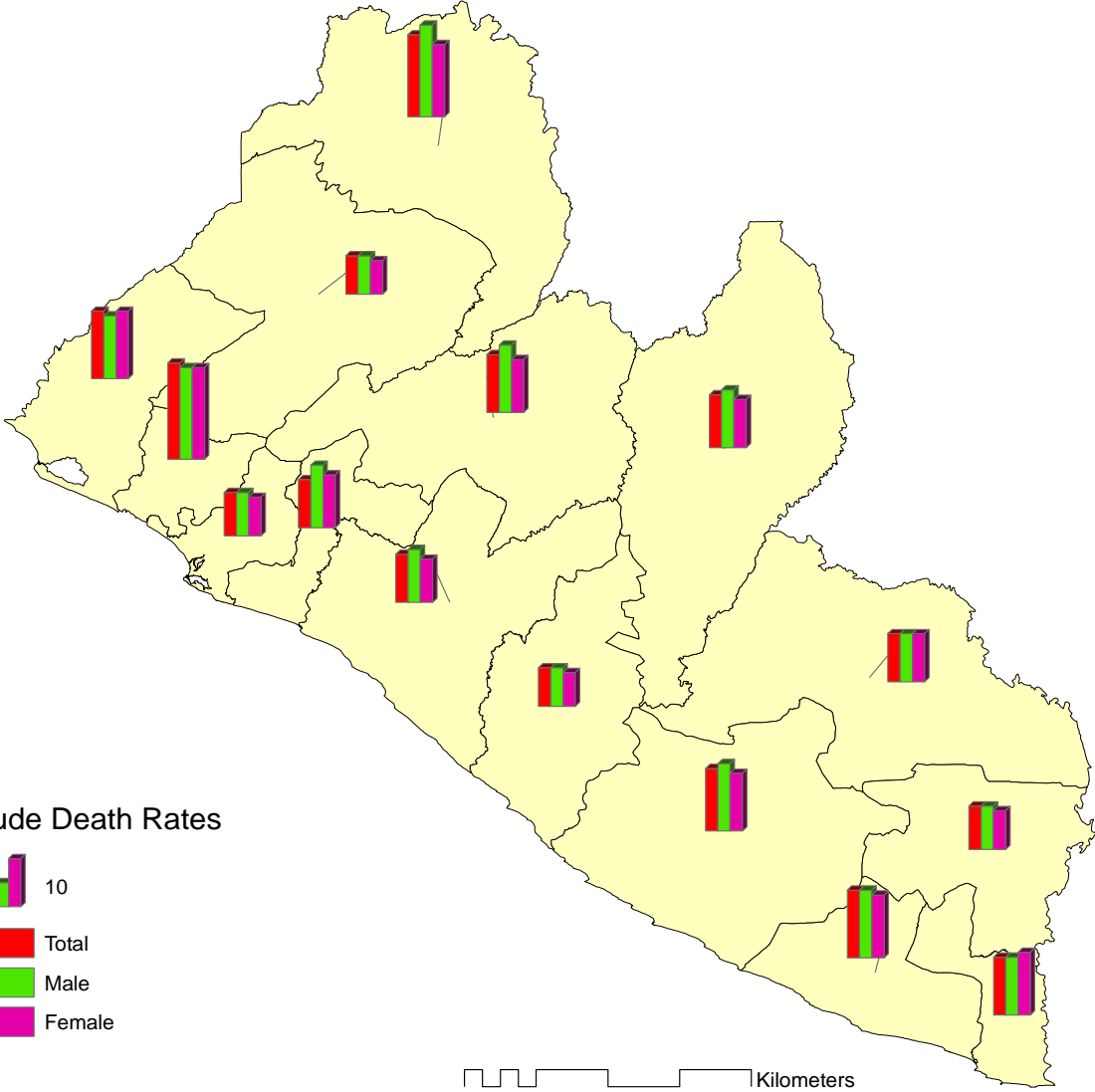
The map also shows flush toilet deficiency for both males and females in the counties as compared to piped water.

Fig: 8-26



CHAPTER 8: GENDER DIMENSIONS

Map 8-34



Crude Death Rates in 2008

The crude death rate for Liberia in 2008 was computed at 11 per 1,000 population as showed in Fig: 8-34. As expected, gender differentials of CDR favored females at 10 per 1,000 while that of males was 12 per 1,000 population.

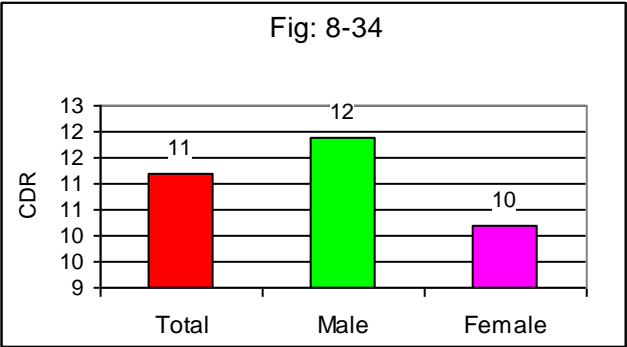
The map revealed that in all of the 15 Counties of Liberia, CDR were highest in Bomi, Sinoe, Grand Cape Mt., Grand Kru, Maryland and Bong Counties while the lowest was recorded in River Cess county.

Crude Death Rates

- 10
- Total
- Male
- Female

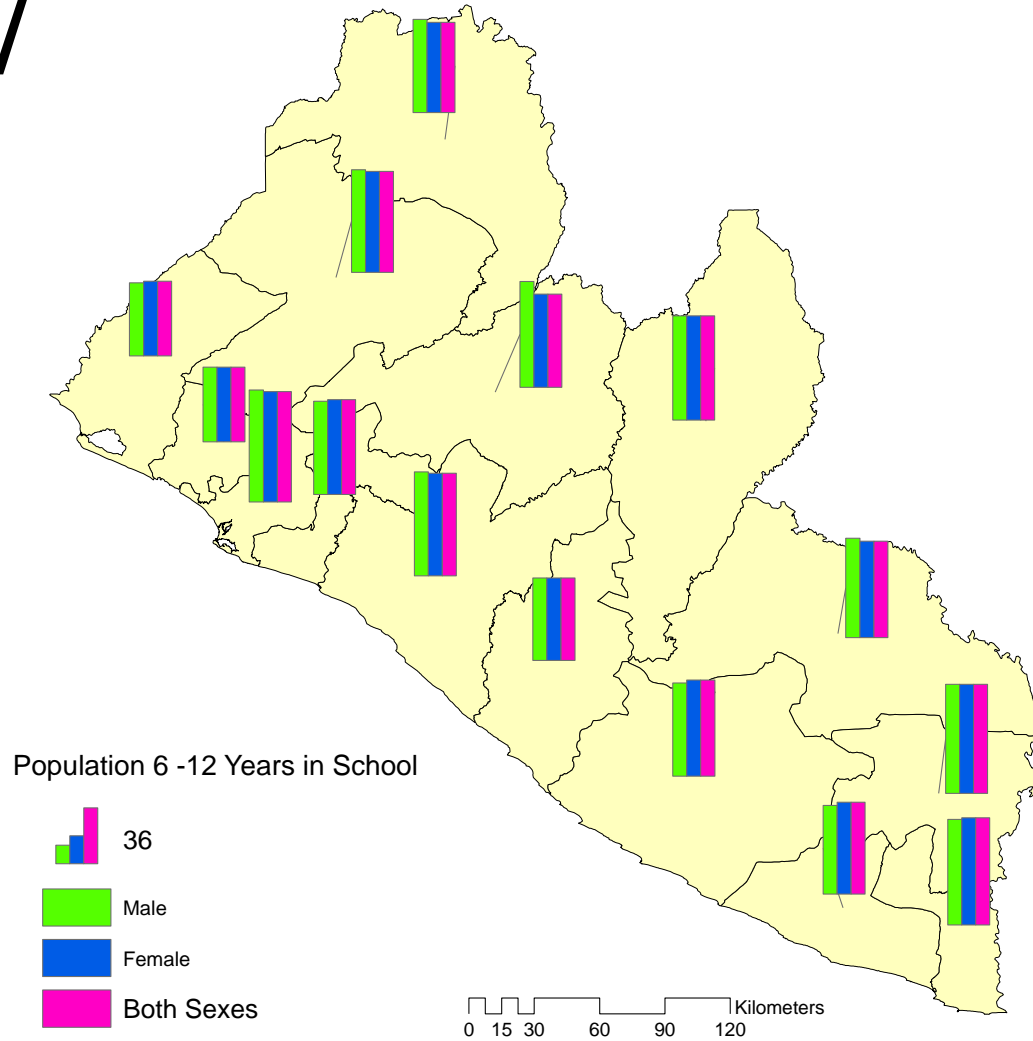
0 15 30 60 90 120 Kilometers

Fig: 8-34



CHAPTER 8: GENDER DIMENSIONS

Map 8-43



Population Aged 6 -12 Years Currently in School by Gender in 2008

Fig: 8-43 shows that the percentage of females currently in school was slightly higher (64%) than that of males (63%). In the urban area, the differential by sex revealed that the proportion of pupils currently in school was slightly higher for males (72%) than for females (71%). Sex differential in the rural areas though smaller, favored male slightly, (57%)compared to female (56%).

The map shows that, in the counties, the highest percentage of population (6 – 12 years) that were currently in school was found in Montserrado, Rivercess, Maryland and Nimba Counties, respectively.

Fig: 8-43

