

Household water and consumption differences between women depending on the levels of education and knowledge about water a field study in a number of Syrian provinces

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Abstract

Main goal: is to know the reality of domestic water consumption and its relationship to women's education, and information on the water.

Approach: descriptive - analytical.

Search Tool: questionnaire underwent procedures of validity and reliability.

Sample: Not likely, numbered (778 families).

Key results:

- Multiple sources of water supply to housing, the most important sources: contribute to the public network: (93.8%), and tanks (5.5%), while contributing to water bottles (0.7%) of the total amount received / consumed
- Per capita household water (107.3) liters/day, varies between provinces.
- Characterized by women (sample) educational levels acceptable where the percentage of women with secondary school certificate and above (43.6%). And enjoyed the majority of women a high level of

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knowledge with respect to the majority of questions about the reality of water.

- Test hypotheses and showed no differences in the amount of consumer of water in households depending on the level of education of women, and information on the water.

- **research proposals:**
- including water dimension in the awareness and education programs in multiple forms.
- Empowering women to household water management, by providing them with adequate information and training on home water conservation methods, and encourage them to participate in decision-making related to water management at the municipal and county level