Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics

THE EGYPTIAN FERTILITY SURVEY

1980

Volume I

Survey Design

World Fertility Survey
International Statistical Institute

FOREWORD

Over the last three decades Egypt went through a complex process of social engineering that transformed the political, economic and social structure of the country, at a pace which has seldom been equalled in the nation's long history.

Economic and social development has not, of course, occurred without problems. Chief among these, at the national level, has been the rapid growth of the population. The current annual rate of growth of about 2.7 per cent is not only a problem in itself, but is also the root from which many other problems stem. At present, the Egyptian government considers this high rate of growth as an issue of major national concern.

It was in the context of this situation that CAPMAS decided to conduct the Egyptian Fertility Survey 1980 (EFS) with the aim of providing planners and policy makers with a comprehensive set of data suitable for evaluating, on the one hand, the causes and determinants of rapid population growth in Egypt, and on the other the alternative strategies for responding to the complexities of the current demographic realities. The EFS 1980 was the second in a series of fertility surveys which began with the National Fertility Survey 1974–5. The EFS was conducted as part of the World Fertility Survey (WFS), and with the collaboration of the World Bank.

The EFS was designed as a two-phase survey. In the First Phase Survey, three questionnaires were used: the household schedule, the individual questionnaire for ever-married women, and the community-level questionnaire for rural areas. The individual questionnaire was the main component of the survey. The Second Phase Survey utilized two questionnaires: the household economic questionnaire, and the individual questionnaire for husbands.

This principal report on the Egyptian Fertility Survey 1980 consists of four volumes: the first volume describes the design and methodology of the survey; the second and third volumes present the main findings of the First and Second Phase Surveys respectively; and the fourth volume contains the detailed statistical tabulations based on the data collected in the First Phase Survey.

The successful implementation of the Egyptian Fertility Survey has been made possible only with the active and dedicated efforts of a large number of persons. I wish to thank the directors and staff of the Population Studies and Research Centre, the National Computing Centre and other departments of CAPMAS, for their unceasing efforts throughout the various stages of the project. In particular, I would like to thank Mr Mostafa El-Guindy and Mr Saad Zaghloul Amin, the executive survey directors; Dr Farag Sedky, the data processing director; Mr Reda Kandil, the assistant survey director; the regional co-ordinators; the supervisors and interviewers; the editors, coders and key-punching operators; and the system analysts and programmers. Thanks are also due to the regional governors and the directors and staff of the Local Government Agencies for the assistance they provided during the field operations.

On behalf of CAPMAS, I wish to acknowledge my thanks to the organizations which provided technical assistance during the execution of this project: the World Fertility Survey (WFS) of the International Statistical Institute (ISI), and the World Bank; and also to the organizations which provided financial support to the project: the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), the World Bank, and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

I wish to express my thanks to the WFS Project Director and staff for their dedicated efforts throughout the various stages of this project. In particular, I would like to thank Dr Chris Scott, WFS Deputy Director, for his valuable contribution during the survey design and data collection stages; Dr Mahmoud Khalil, WFS Regional Adviser; Dr Graham Kalton, WFS Consultant, for his contribution to the sample design; Mr Trevor Croft, Ms Christine Callum and Dr John McDonald for their contribution during the data processing and analysis stages; and Ms Marie-Thérèse Braunstein, Ms Kathryn Swift, Ms Betzy Dinesen and Mr David Whitelegge for their editorial assistance. Thanks are also due to Dr Timothy King and Mrs Kalpana Mehra of the World Bank for their contribution to the Second Phase Survey.

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Throughout the various stages of this project, CAPMAS staff had worked very closely with three experts to whom I would like to extend my special thanks: Dr Samir M. Farid, WFS Co-ordinator, for his significant role during the planning and execution of this study and for his contribution to volumes I, II and IV; Dr Susan Hill Cochrane, Senior Economist, Population, Health and Nutrition Department, the World Bank, for her dedicated efforts during the planning and execution of the Second Phase Survey and for her contribution to volume III; and Mr Manny Pasaba, WFS Data Processing Co-ordinator, for his unceasing efforts during the data processing stage and for his contribution to volume IV.

Last but not least, I gratefully acknowledge the help of the people we interviewed; only their understanding and collaboration made this important project possible.

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Volume I

Survey Design

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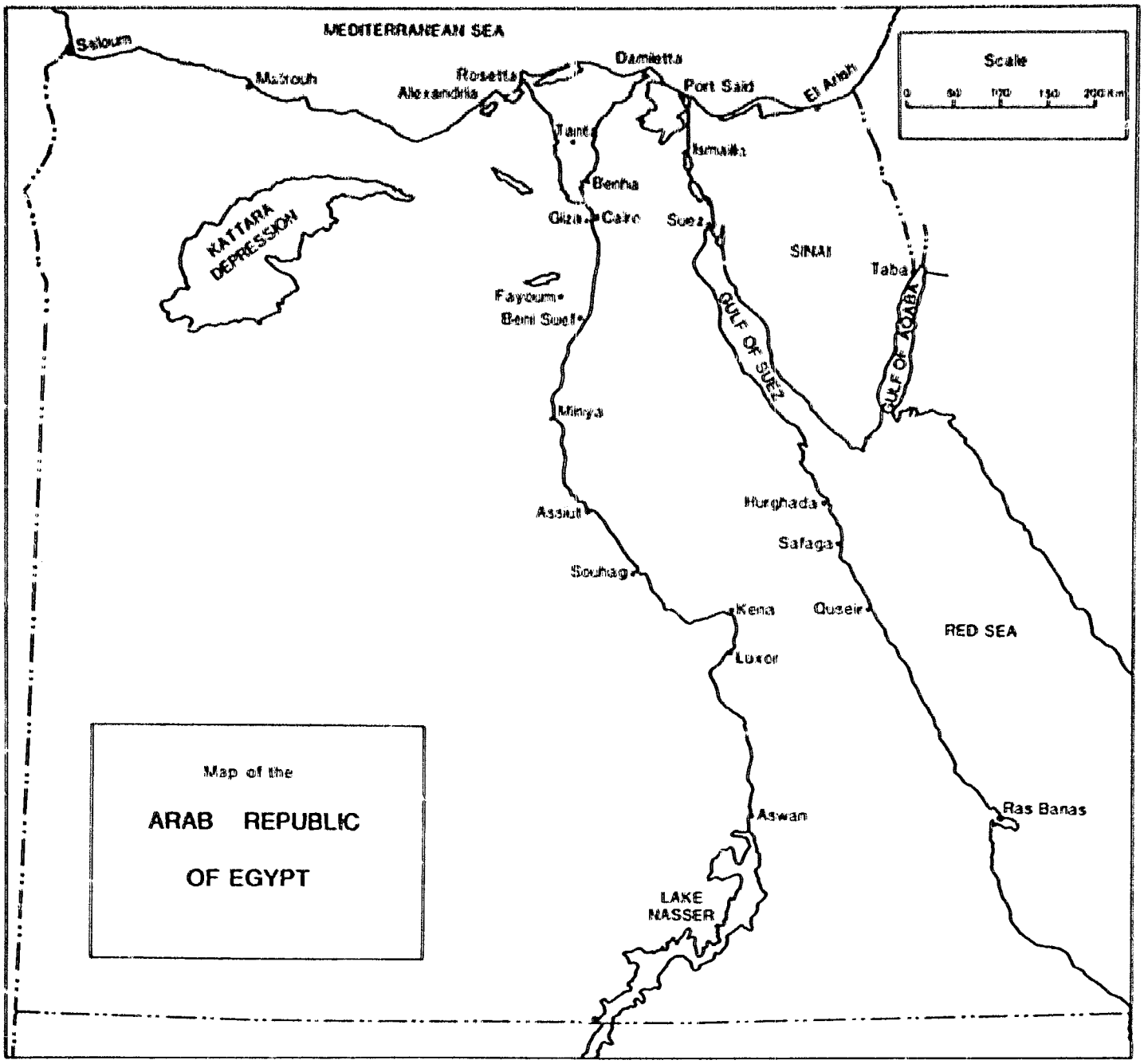
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CHAPTER 1

OBJECTIVES AND OUTLINE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

In the 50 years from 1897 to 1947, Egypt's population nearly doubled, from 9.7 million to over 19 million persons. The next doubling took less than 30 years, from 1947 to 1976. The population growth rate, which was 1.5 per cent annually at the beginning of this century, fell for a period and then began rising rapidly from the early 1950s, reaching a rate of approximately 2.5 per cent in the early 1960s. For the period 1960–76, the growth rate slackened, but by the early 1980s it had risen again to nearly 3 per cent.

The problems and risks associated with this rapid rate of population growth are compounded by one basic fact about Egypt, namely the extreme scarcity of cultivable land relative to people. Over 97 per cent of Egypt's 1982 population of 45 million persons is crowded on to less than 6 per cent of the total land area of one million square kilometres. This gives Egypt density rates of 45 persons per square kilometre for the total area, but over 820 persons per square kilometre of inhabitable land. Since the cultivated portion of Egypt's surface is no more than 2.5 per cent of the total land area, the effective density is over 1450 persons per square kilometre.

High growth rate and high density, however, are not inevitable. The current demographic realities are, in part, the product of the social engineering and the fundamental transformation of the political and economic structure of the society, following the Egyptian revolution in 1952. Had the health conditions, the standard of living and the population growth rate continued at the levels observed in the 1940s, the population of Egypt would not have exceeded 35 million in 1982 — that is, ten million below the actual size.

The paradox is clear. Development efforts, no matter how determined the state is, would be wiped out as long as the population grew at the current high rate. Equity goals would likewise recede. For example, perfect equality in land distribution would yield half a feddan[1] per rural inhabitant in 1952, but only a quarter feddan in 1982, and perhaps less in the year 2000.

The past three decades, however, have also seen the shift and transformation of demographic trends and population policy from mere technical matters on the periphery of governmental concern, to a central role in the state's development policies and programmes.

In 1962, the National Charter recognized rapid population growth as the most intractable obstacle to development facing the Egyptian people. Three years later, the Supreme Council of Family Planning was established, and in 1966 a nationwide, state-administered family planning programme was launched.

It was in the context of this rapidly changing situation that the Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics (CAPMAS) decided to conduct the Egyptian Fertility Survey 1980 (EFS) with the aim of providing planners and policy-makers with a comprehensive set of data suitable for evaluating, on the one hand, the causes and determinants of rapid population growth in Egypt, and on the other the alternative strategies for responding to the complexities of the current demographic realities. The EFS 1980 was the second in a series of fertility surveys which began with the National Fertility Survey 1974–5.

1.2 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE PROJECT

The EFS 1980 was planned and executed by CAPMAS, of the government of the Arab Republic of Egypt. The EFS was conducted as part of the World Fertility Survey (WFS), and with the collaboration of the World Bank.

CAPMAS is responsible for conducting censuses and surveys, compiling and publishing vital statistics, and co-ordinating statistical activities of the government with the objective of promoting standard procedures, techniques, concepts, definitions and classifications. The EFS was carried out by the Centre for Population Studies and Research of CAPMAS.

The World Fertility Survey (WFS) is an international programme of fertility research undertaken by the International Statistical Institute (ISI) with the collaboration of the United Nations and in co-operation with the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population.

[1] 1 feddan = 0.42 hectare = 1.04 acres

The EFS was funded from three sources: the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and grants from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), for the first phase of the survey, and the World Bank for the second phase of the survey. These grants were channelled through the ISI Permanent Office in The Hague and the UNFPA Regional Office in Cairo. Additional funding was also provided by the USAID Office in Cairo to cover the printing cost of the English edition of this report.

1.3 OUTLINE OF THE STUDY DESIGN

A nationally representative probability sample of 10 596 households was drawn from a master sample design which was developed at CAPMAS with the collaboration of WFS. The design of the master sample took into consideration the possibility of utilizing it in designing and drawing other samples for future surveys.

The sample design was a multi-stage stratified one. Shiakhas (districts) in urban areas and villages (including hamlets) in rural areas were the primary sampling units. In designing the sample, all the urban shiakhas and villages were ranked according to the level of literacy and the number of households. With probability proportional to size, 92 urban shiakhas and 108 villages/hamlets were selected.

The EFS was designed as a two-phase survey. In the First Phase Survey, three questionnaires were used: the household schedule, the individual questionnaire for ever-married women, and the community-level questionnaire for rural areas. The individual questionnaire was the main component of the survey. It was administered to Egyptian, ever-married women, under 50 years of age, usually resident in the sample households. The Second Phase Survey utilized two questionnaires: the household economic questionnaire, and the individual questionnaire for husbands.

The First Phase Survey covered all the households in the sample, while the Second Phase Survey covered a subsample of about one-third of the households interviewed in the First Phase Survey. This subsample was selected in two stages. In the first stage, half of the sample areas covered in the First Phase Survey were systematically selected. Within these areas or clusters, two-thirds of the households which had at least one ever-married woman who had been successfully interviewed in the First Phase were systematically selected for the Second Phase Survey.

Fieldwork was conducted in 1980 during February–March for the First Phase Survey and during May–June for the Second Phase Survey. Office editing and coding followed immediately after the completion of fieldwork. Computer editing and tabulation were done at CAPMAS National Computing Centre in Cairo.

The First Phase Survey carefully documents levels of nuptiality; fertility; infant and child mortality; breastfeeding and other biological factors; attitudinal dimensions of childbearing; knowledge and use of contraception; availability and accessibility of family planning services; and the potential demand for contraception. The first phase also documents the sociological and background factors affecting the biological, attitudinal and behavioural determinants of fertility.

In the Second Phase Survey, the data were enriched by collecting attitudinal and factual information from husbands, and data on economic characteristics of households. Data derived from the second phase are used in this report to compare the attitudes, preferences, knowledge and reported behaviour of husbands and wives; and to examine the effect of household income on the fertility attitudes, preferences and behaviour of husbands and wives.

This principal report on the Egyptian Fertility Survey 1980 consists of four volumes: the first volume describes the design and methodology of the survey; the second and third volumes present the main findings of the First and Second Phase Surveys respectively; and the fourth volume contains the detailed statistical tabulations based on the data collected in the First Phase Survey.

1.4 TIMETABLE

The actual dates of performance of the main activities of the Egyptian Fertility Survey are shown below.

Activities	Dates
1 Project proposal and approval	February–October 1978
2 Sample design and development of questionnaires and manuals	October 1978–March 1979
3 Pre-test I: First Phase	April–May 1979
4 Pre-test II: Second Phase	September 1979
5 Pre-test III: Second Phase	October 1979
6 Finalization and printing of survey documents	November–December 1979
7 Listing	December 1979–January 1980
8 Training: First Phase	January 1980
9 Fieldwork: First Phase	February–March 1980
10 Fieldwork: Community-level data	April 1980
11 Selection of subsample for Second Phase	April 1980
12 Training: Second Phase	April 1980

13 Fieldwork: Second Phase	May-June 1980
14 Office editing	April-December 1980
15 Coding	May 1980-February 1981
16 Data entry and verification	November 1980-March 1981
17 Machine editing	April 1981-April 1982
18 Variable recoding and tabulation	May-September 1982
19 Evaluation and preliminary analysis	September 82-February 83
20 Preparation of Principal Report	March-July 1983
21 Printing	August-October 1983

CHAPTER 2

DEVELOPMENT OF THE QUESTIONNAIRES

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The first major task addressed by CAPMAS was to decide on the scope of the enquiry, and the type and contents of the questionnaires to be used in the survey.

The major aim of the study was to collect a comprehensive set of data that would make possible a detailed analysis of the rapidly changing demographic conditions in Egypt. To this end, the data collected should serve two purposes:

- It should make possible the estimation of trends, differentials and levels of nuptiality, fertility, infant and child mortality, and contraceptive knowledge and use.
- It should provide information on the basic factors known to affect population growth in Egypt. Demographic processes are influenced by a variety of factors of differing intensities operating with or against one another. The investigation of such factors could only be made possible by a special type of enquiry of the nature of the present study.

With these objectives in mind, CAPMAS reviewed the materials prepared by the World Fertility Survey. These materials include the household schedule for the screening interview, the individual questionnaire, various modules which can be incorporated into the individual or household questionnaires, and manuals containing guidelines for the various stages of the survey.

The household survey fulfils three purposes. First, it provides a listing of household members, which is required in order to identify ever-married women eligible for the individual interview. Secondly, by collecting data on such matters as age, sex and marital status for each household member it provides the researcher with denominators necessary for calculating certain demographic rates. Thirdly, it provides useful contextual data on factors which may relate to fertility, such as ownership of 'modern' objects, membership of cultural or socio-economic groups and the nature of housing conditions.

The individual questionnaire is intended for use in interviewing ever-married women in the childbearing years, residing in households. It represents the minimum information needed to identify the factors affecting fertility, to analyse fertility differences and to elucidate fertility patterns.

In addition to the core questionnaire, there are various possibilities for expansion of the enquiry into related areas of particular interest. The WFS has devised a set of supplementary questionnaire materials known as modules. A module is a group of questions on a particular topic, constructed so as to be capable of integration into the household schedule and/or the individual questionnaire. Most of the modules deal with two kinds of variables: those which affect fertility directly, and those explanatory of fertility.

Following extensive discussions with the relevant agencies in Egypt, and with the staff of the relevant divisions at WFS and IBRD, CAPMAS decided to use the following five questionnaires in the Egyptian Fertility Survey:

- the household schedule;
- the individual questionnaire for ever-married women;
- the household economic questionnaire;
- the individual questionnaire for husbands;
- the community-level questionnaire.

It was further decided to conduct the survey in two separate phases. In the First Phase Survey, the household schedule, the individual questionnaire for ever-married women, and the community-level questionnaire were used. The Second Phase Survey utilized the household economic questionnaire and the individual questionnaire for husbands.

The First Phase Survey covered all the households in the sample, while the Second Phase Survey covered a subsample of about one-third of the households interviewed in the First Phase Survey. This subsample was selected in two stages. In the first stage, half of the clusters (ie sampling areas) covered in the First Phase Survey were systematically selected. Within these clusters, two-thirds of the households which had at least one ever-married woman who had been successfully interviewed in the First Phase Survey were systematically selected for the Second Phase Survey.

This chapter gives a detailed description of the questionnaires used in the Egyptian Fertility Survey. All the questionnaires were phrased in simplified classical Arabic. English translations are at appendices I-V.

2.2 THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

The WFS core household schedule contains two groups of questions — one that was considered essential and another that was desirable. The 'essential' group was needed to determine eligibility of women for the individual interview, and to provide the base for calculation of demographic rates. The 'recommended' group of questions covered a wide variety of topics ranging from education, fertility and mortality to possession of modern objects and household conditions and facilities.

The household schedule used in the First Phase Survey included only the essential group of questions, while several of the recommended topics were included in the questionnaires used in the Second Phase Survey.

Thus, the household schedule consisted of two blocks of questions:

Block A, which contained all the information on the identification of the sample household, the number of visits required to obtain the interview, details of field and administrative controls, summary data on the number of eligible women and the total number of males and females in the household.

Block B, which included the following items for each household member:

name
relationship to head
residence (*de jure*)
sex
age
marital status (for persons aged 12 or more years)
nationality (for ever-married women under age 50)
identification of eligible women for the individual interview
result of the individual interview.

The interviewer first listed all usual residents of the household, starting with the head. Two probes were added to ensure the completeness of the list — probes for infants or small children, other persons such as relatives, domestic servants, friends or lodgers who usually live in the household.

The question on relationship serves, among other things, to identify the mother of each individual, which allows the application of various demographic techniques, and can also be used to construct variables such as 'household and family types' which can be used as additional explanatory variables in the analysis.

The question on residence serves to ensure that only usual residents are included in the roster of household members. The application of a *de jure* criterion was dictated by the fact that the EFS was to be conducted in two phases. Information on sex and age is collected for each member of the household.

The marital status section has two questions to members of the household aged 12 or over. These questions provide an opportunity for carrying out analyses of nuptiality. The information for women is also needed for determining eligibility for the individual interview. The question on nationality of ever-married women aged under 50 years of age is included because the individual survey was restricted to Egyptian women.

2.3 THE INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EVER-MARRIED WOMEN

The individual questionnaire, used in the First Phase Survey, for the EFS consisted of the WFS core questionnaire and incorporated the WFS family planning module, some questions from the WFS module on factors other than contraception affecting fertility, a module on fertility decisions, and a module on costs and benefits of children.

This questionnaire was administered to all eligible women in the sample households selected for the household schedule. Eligibility for the individual interview depended on four criteria. First, the woman had to be ever married, that is married currently or previously. Secondly, she had to be under 50 years of age. Thirdly, she should be a usual member of the household, ie she should belong to the *de jure* population. Fourthly, she had to be an Egyptian citizen.

It should be noted that in Egypt — as in almost all Arab countries — a distinction is made between formal or legal marriage as witnessed by the marriage contract, known as *Kaab el-Kitab* — writing the book, and the social marriage which marks the consummation of marriage, *zifaf*. The period between these two dates varies and can even extend to some years. There are usually two separate ceremonies, one for each event, though quite a few marriages involve *Kaab el-Kitab* and *zifaf* at the same time. In the EFS, women who had been legally married but whose marriage had not been consummated were not considered eligible for the individual interview.

2.3.1 Overall structure

The individual questionnaire has eight sections, with a cover sheet which contains information on identification of the sample household, the number of visits required to obtain the interview, the duration of the interview, and details about field and administrative controls.

Before describing in detail the contents of the individual questionnaire, a brief description of the questionnaire as compared with the WFS core questionnaire is given below.

Section 1. Respondent's background. Similar to section 1 in the core questionnaire

Section 2. Marriage history. Includes section 4 in the core questionnaire, and:

- questions on temporary migration of husbands
- questions on blood relations between spouses,
- questions from the WFS module factors other than contraception on age at menarche and menstruation.

Section 3. Pregnancy and motherhood history. Includes the modified version of section 2 in the core questionnaire, and:

- a question from WFS abortion module,
- questions on breastfeeding and post-partum amenorrhoea for both open and last closed birth intervals.

Section 4. Contraceptive knowledge and use. Includes section 3 in the core questionnaire, and:

- questions from the WFS family planning module on possession of contraceptives; first use; source, transport and cost for specific methods; and use of family planning services,
- questions from the fertility decisions module on couple communication on the use or non-use of family planning.

Section 5. Family planning. Includes the WFS family planning module, and:

- questions from the fertility decisions module on husband's fertility preferences, and on couple communication in respect of desired family size.

Section 6. Work history. Includes section 6 in the core questionnaire and:

- questions on income earned from employment and number of hours worked
- questions on the educational level of the respondent's father.

Section 7. Husband's background. Includes section 7 in the core questionnaire

Section 8. Costs and benefits of children. Not in the core questionnaire.

2.3.2 Contents of the questionnaire

Section 1. Respondent's background

In this section information was obtained on five items: migration status, perception of the type of place of childhood residence, age, literacy and educational level, and religion.

There were two questions relating to the age of the respondent. Age is, of course, the most important classificatory variable in any demographic survey. Recognizing the difficulty of obtaining accurate data on age, and to ensure that the interviewer would keep in mind this very important characteristic of the interviewee throughout the whole interview, the following procedure was used.

First, the respondent was asked to give her month and year of birth. She was then asked to give her current age. The interviewer was specially trained to probe in detail where necessary (for example, by referring to other events in the respondent's life), and also to consult any documentary evidence available. Next, the interviewer plotted the respondent's birth-date on the events chart so that this date could subsequently be compared with dates of other events. Finally, the interviewer recorded her comments regarding age reporting: whether the age was reported without further probing, whether it was obtained from some document, whether extensive probing was necessary, and whether the reporting was believed to be an estimate.

This section also included eight questions on education: whether ever attended school, whether earned any educational certificate and, if so, highest certificate earned, whether attended a higher level, highest level, and highest year in that level, total number of school years successfully completed, and for those who never attended school or who had been to school for six or less years whether they could read and write.

Section 2. Marriage history

Since almost all births in Egypt occur within wedlock, this section, unlike in the WFS core questionnaire, was placed before the sections on maternity history and

knowledge and use of contraception. This departure from the WFS core questionnaire is common to many other WFS surveys, particularly in the Middle East and Asia.

The product of this section is a complete marital history of the respondent. Information on nuptiality is important *per se* as well as an important component of any fertility survey. By obtaining dates of the start and termination of each marriage, a precise calculation can be made of the total time spent in marital union. This information may serve as a proxy for the length of exposure to the risk of pregnancy.

It should be noted that, in obtaining information on date of marriage, the interest was in the date of consummation of marriage and not of the date of the registration of the marriage contract.

Again, special attention was paid to the dating of events. If the calendar year of consummation of marriage could not be obtained, the respondent was asked to give her age at the time her marriage took place. In the case of former marriages, if the year of termination of a marriage could not be obtained the respondent was asked to give the duration (in completed years) for which she and her husband lived together in that marriage until it was dissolved (by divorce or the death of her husband).

In addition to the marital history questions, three sets of questions were added to this section. If the respondent was currently married then she was asked whether the husband was living in the household, and if not, the reason for his absence. The coding of the reason for absence is: working in another part of the country, working abroad, separated or family discord, and other. For women whose husbands were working in another part of the country or abroad, the date of start of such work was obtained, and for women who reported separation as the reason for the husband's absence, the date of separation was ascertained.

The second set of questions added to this section was on blood relationship and type of relation, if any, between the respondent and her current or last husband.

The third set included some questions from the WFS factors other than contraception module. This module was designed to cover the biosocial factors that affect fertility. Thus data was obtained on age at menarche, and on menstruation: if usually regular, how long is cycle, and how long is period.

Section 3. Pregnancy and motherhood history

The information collected in this section is at the heart of the survey and the section was so designed as to aid the respondent in providing the necessary information accurately.

The principal outputs of this section are:

- live births, by sex and date of occurrence;
- incidence of infant and child mortality;
- incidence of pregnancy wastage in each birth interval, including the open interval;
- proportion of women currently pregnant, with duration of pregnancy;
- breastfeeding in the last closed interval and in the open interval;
- post-partum amenorrhoea in the last closed interval and in the open interval.

To achieve as complete a record as possible of the respondent's maternity history, the numbers of living children (by sex and whether living at home or away) were obtained first. This was followed by the numbers of dead sons and dead daughters, if any, and then a probe to confirm the total number of live births so obtained. This was followed in turn by questions on current pregnancy, with duration and preference for the gender of the expected baby, and the total number of all other pregnancies that resulted in abortion or still birth. It should be noted that the question on current pregnancy was asked only of women who were currently married or divorced, widowed or separated for less than one year.

This was followed by the live births table. For each live birth, starting with the first born, data were obtained on the name, sex, date of birth, and whether the child was still living. If the child was dead, it was determined for how long he/she had lived. Finally, the respondent was asked if she ever had a pregnancy during the interval since marriage or since the previous birth — depending upon the order of the child — and if so the number of such pregnancies.

If the calendar year of birth was not available, then the respondent was asked how many years ago was the child born. In all cases, the interval since first marriage or since the previous birth — depending on the birth order — was also asked. This redundancy in the information obtained on the date of birth of each child was introduced to minimize the incidence of not stated cases. Further, this redundancy could be used to check consistency of the information in the field and during office and machine editing. All births were plotted on the events chart so that any gross inconsistencies could be identified during the interview itself.

The live births table was followed by the other pregnancies table. For each such pregnancy, information was obtained on the relevant birth interval, the date of termination of pregnancy, and on the duration of pregnancy. For a pregnancy lasting less than seven months, the respondent was asked whether she or a doctor or someone else did anything to end that pregnancy early. For a pregnancy lasting seven or more months, the respondent was asked whether the baby showed any sign of life after it was born; if the answer was yes, the sex of the baby was obtained.

The primary purpose of the questions on pregnancies reported to have resulted in still births or abortion was to pick up pregnancies which may in fact have resulted in live births and been forgotten by the respondent because the child had lived for only a very short time. An ancillary object of these questions was to obtain some information on pregnancy wastage, although it was realized that the true incidence of this phenomenon cannot be estimated from these data alone because of the probability of under-reporting.

The maternity history tables were followed by a set of questions on the following two related topics:

1 Breastfeeding duration and age of the child when additional food was given as a supplement to breast milk.

2 Post-partum amenorrhoea duration (ie the interval between pregnancy termination and resumption of menstruation).

These questions were administered to women with one or more live births, with respect to the last two children, or the last child if the respondent had only one.

Section 4. Knowledge and use of contraception

This section was concerned with the following items:

1 Knowledge and use of contraceptive methods

2 Possession of contraceptives.

3 Source of knowledge and first use.

4 Perceived availability of family planning methods.

5 Visits to supply/advice sources.

6 Wife-husband communication.

The section began with the table on contraceptive methods. The respondent was first asked to name the contraceptive methods she knew. For each of these methods, she was asked if she had ever used them. For each method that she did not mention spontaneously, a brief description was read and the respondent was asked if she had ever heard of it. If she had, she was then asked if she had ever used the method. The sequence was concluded with a question on whether the respondent had ever heard of any other method apart from those already mentioned.

Ever-users, among the currently married women, of three methods (pill, other female scientific methods and condom) were asked if there were any of the contraceptive in the house at the time of interview. These questions were placed within the table on contraceptive methods.

Women who had ever heard of family planning were asked of the first source of knowledge. Those who had ever used a contraceptive method, were asked to name the first method ever used and the number of living children they had had when they first used contraception.

Women who had ever heard of the pill and/or the IUD, were asked if they knew a place where the method could be obtained, and if so, the travel time to this source, the means of transport and the perceived cost of the method. All other women who knew of any method of family planning were asked simply whether they knew of a place to get advice and supplies. Women who knew a source were asked about visits to it, satisfaction with the attention given at last place visited, and intention about future visits. The section was concluded with questions from the fertility decisions module, to currently married women, on the wife-husband communication regarding the use or non-use of family planning.

Section 5. Family planning

Although the principal variables in fertility are evidently measures of birth frequency, foetal death, etc, there is a whole set of intermediate variables which must be measured if we are to understand adequately and explain the reproductive behaviour of Egyptian women. These variables are called 'intermediate' because they lie between fertility and the underlying socio-economic and cultural milieu. Fundamentally, they measure various aspects of the extent of exposure of women to the risk of childbearing. In this section, the questionnaire deals with the risk of conception, which is governed by fecundity or infecundity, on the one hand, and the use or non-use of contraception, on the other.

In Egypt, the idea of reproductive rationality is beginning to take hold among several socio-economic groups of the population. Effective analysis of such a situation requires far more than a simple count of those

who have ever used or are currently using various types of contraception. Even in the large urban centres where contraceptive practice is widespread, a cross-section of behaviour at any one time would show a substantial number of women in these areas who are not contracepting. This would include those who are not exposed to risk because they are not currently in a marital union, those who are not fecund, those who are currently pregnant, and those who are not using because they want to become pregnant. In addition, there is a sector which will vary widely in size from one segment of the society to another: fecund women who are not using even though they do not want more pregnancies. And among the users, there are those who have chosen methods with low intrinsic efficiency as well as those who, having chosen an effective method, fail to use it in a manner that prevents conception. Finally, the extent of use of contraception is obviously dependent on the particular reproductive intentions of the women concerned. Section 5 explores all of these areas.

The major portion of this section was based on the WFS family planning module. The content of this part may be summarized as follows: information was sought on the perceived capacity to have children and the desire for more children, including the number desired, preference concerning the sex of the next child and whether the previous pregnancy was wanted. If the woman had used any contraceptive method, information was sought on current method (or the last method used in the open birth interval) and on the method used in the last closed interval. For those who had never used contraception, information was sought on intentions regarding future use.

The family planning module has been designed to facilitate the work of the interviewer through several devices, such as colour-coding of pages. The section began with a series of filters and questions on the first page, on the basis of which a woman was classified into one of the following five groups:

1 Married, living with husband, not currently pregnant, fecund and never used a contraceptive method (grey pages).

2 Married, living with husband, not currently pregnant, fecund and had used a contraceptive method (pink pages).

3 Currently pregnant and had never used any contraceptive method (green pages).

4 Currently pregnant and had used a contraceptive method (yellow pages).

5 Divorced, widowed, separated, sterile or sterilized (blue pages).

The respondent was then administered questions appropriate to her group. The basic idea underlying the formation of the groups was to reduce to the minimum the wording options forced upon the interviewer. Although section 5 may appear overwhelming at first glance, it must be remembered that, apart from one or two questions on the first page, a respondent was asked questions appearing on pages of only one colour; furthermore, within each colour group, a given respondent was asked only a subgroup of the questions.

In addition to the family planning module, this section also including questions from the fertility decisions module. Thus, currently married women were asked about the husband's fertility preferences, and couple communication in respect of desired family size.

Section 6. Work history

This section deals with the respondent's work history. In the first part of the section, detailed occupational information was obtained about the respondent's current or most recent work since marriage, income from employment and number of hours worked. This information permits investigation of the association between fertility and female labour force participation.

In the second part of this section, information was obtained on the nature of the respondent's work before marriage. This information permits the study of the relationship between employment, age at marriage and fertility. Total work experience, measured in years, was also obtained.

The periods for which information on work status may be analysed are: before (first) marriage; since that time; and, for women who have had children, between marriage and the birth of the first child.

This section included also two questions on the educational status of the respondent's father.

Section 7. Current (last) husband's background

In this section information was collected regarding the respondent's current (or last) husband in terms of age, literacy, education, type of place of residence in which he lived during his formative years and employment.

Section 8. Costs and benefits of children

This final section of the questionnaire was administered only to women who had living children. The section has

three sets of questions: the first on sources of income in old age, the second on benefits of children and the third on the cost of children.

Women were first asked about the expected sources of income in old age. The question permitted the respondent to report spontaneously on the expected sources of income. Sources not mentioned by the respondent were then described and asked about.

The benefit of children were measured by questions on the following items:

- Children as a source of financial support in old age.
- Their earnings and contribution to the family.
- Their provision of a place for parents to live.
- Their help around the house or in the family business or farm, separately for sons and daughters.

The cost of children was measured by the cost of education. Respondents were asked what level of education they would like boys and girls (separately) to have. Further detailed factual questions on the cost of education were included in the household economic questionnaire.

2.4 THE HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC QUESTIONNAIRE

All households in the subsample, containing a woman who was successfully interviewed in the First Phase Survey, were supposed to answer the household economic questionnaire. This questionnaire was administered to the head of household or, if he/she was unavailable, to another responsible adult. This portion of the survey measured income levels, sources of income and labour participation of men, women and children, since each of these sources was expected to affect fertility in different ways. For example, higher income should affect the health and survival of children. Also, holding all other factors constant — especially education and place of residence — it is expected that to educate the larger number of children. Female wage opportunities have been hypothesized to affect family size desires and, in Egypt as elsewhere, actual fertility probably affects female labour participation. Also, in Egypt the demand for child labour is generally believed to be one factor keeping fertility high and school participation of children low. It is believed that demand for child labour depends on the sources of income in the household (farming and household enterprise having the greatest demand for child labour), local labour market characteristics and family income level. It is necessary to have data on both fertility and economic factors to test these various hypotheses. This is a unique feature of the EFS.

The household schedule (section 1) includes broad questions on the employment status of the household members. The employment module (section 2) asks detailed employment information for individuals over six years of age. A section on crops and other agricultural production (section 3) was answered by all households who farmed, owned or rented land in the agricultural year 1978–9. Other sources of income were covered in section 4. Sections 5 and 6 covered other related economic factors, the former covering education and the latter containing questions on household quality and ownership of modern durable goods. Section 5 was asked of individuals 5–25 years old and covered their school participation and the costs involved. Details of the sections of the household economic questionnaire are discussed below.

Section 1. The household schedule

The individuals in the Second Phase Survey were assigned the same serial numbers as in the First Phase Survey, the identification characteristics being copied from the first phase household schedule. Any new additions since the first phase were assigned consecutive serial numbers following the last serial number in the first phase. Age and sex of all individuals were recorded along with the residence data. There were approximately 15 312 individuals listed on the household schedule and 12 107 of these were aged six years or more and were either current residents or had resided in the household for at least one month in 1979. The head of household answered questions to establish if these individuals could read and write and, if they could, the highest degree/certificate obtained by them was ascertained. The education questions in the second phase schedule differ from those on the individual questionnaires for men and women. No education data were included on the first phase household schedule, but on the individual questionnaires, husbands and wives were asked questions on school attendance, grade completed, highest certificate obtained, further education, school years completed and literacy.

Thus on the second phase schedule it is impossible to determine whether an illiterate person ever attended school so the education categories used are (1) illiterate; (2) can read and write; and (3) primary completed, etc. On the husband and wife questionnaires, the educational categories are (1) illiterate, no school; (2) illiterate, some

school; (3) can read and write; and (4) primary completed, etc.

For individuals six years of age and above who resided in the household at least one month in 1979, questions were asked about labour force participation in 1979 and a probe was used to capture the under-reporting in the first question. The reference period for this labour force participation question is last year, rather than last month or last week as is customary in most labour force surveys; therefore, it does not reflect current participation. The reason for this deviation from standard practice was that the major objective of the employment section was to establish the earnings component for annual income for 1979. No attempt was made to get estimates of unemployment from this section.

Section 2. Employment

There were 3921 individuals who worked at some time in 1979. The employment module (section 2) was completed for these individuals. This section contained information on activities, occupations, months worked, average days per month and average hours per day worked in main and secondary jobs in 1979. For individuals working for others, data were collected on salaries, wages and other forms of remuneration, in cash and in kind, from all jobs. Employment in the past month was also asked of these people. If they were employees, they were asked the number of hours worked and the salary obtained. This sample is not completely representative of all employment last month because the individuals working last month and not working in 1979 would not be included in our sample. The individuals not working for others are likely to be the ones involved in agricultural production or other household enterprises and their economic return from work last year would be captured in the respective sections, since they do not get wages and salaries *per se*.

Section 3. Agricultural (farm) production

In this section, all households were asked if they owned or farmed agricultural land. There were 778 households who farmed, owned or rented land. The 571 owners of farmland were asked the value, area and rent obtained from the land, while the farmers with rented land were asked area rented and rent paid in the agricultural year 1978–9 (in cash and in kind). All farmers reported total area cultivated, cost of hired labour, types of crop cultivated and individual information on different crops cultivated. Crop-specific information given was area cultivated, cash value of sold crop, cost of cultivated crop, and cash value of crop kept for own consumption. In addition, all households were asked detailed questions about other agricultural production (gardens, sale or rental of cattle/animals, milk and dairy products, honey, poultry and other farm production).

Section 4. Other income

All households were asked about other sources of income in this section. Income and costs of real estate rental were recorded. Also, labour participation of household members in any owned or shared household enterprise was recorded. Then, the incomes and costs entailed by these projects were recorded. Incomes and costs generated by participation of household members in any other economic activity were also recorded. Finally, income from other sources such as remittances, interests, dividends, pensions, etc were recorded. The last question of this section asked the household to estimate monthly expenditure. This is used as a rough check on the accuracy of income data and a measure of economic level.

Section 5. Education

This section is asked of individuals 5–25 years old and is to be used to test the determinants of school participation. School attendance, number of school years spent in school, current enrolment and the level of current enrolment were recorded for all individuals. In addition, tuition costs for the school year 1979–80 as well as other costs incurred for education for each individual were collected.

Section 6. Residence

This section of the questionnaire collects data on housing quality and the ownership of durable goods. Dwelling type, number of rooms, tenancy, water supply, type of sanitation and electricity provide housing quality data. Ownership of ten durables was also ascertained. These sections provide additional data on economic wellbeing.

Use of data

Sections 2, 3 and 4 are used to calculate various measures of income. Total household income in cash and in kind have been calculated by using data on earnings, net income from crops, other agricultural production, household enterprises, other household activities, real estate rental and other income sources. Thus it is possible to get both total income and income by source and the economic contribution of various family members to household income. These income data can be used along

with data on expenditures, housing quality and durable goods ownership to get a detailed picture of the household's current economic circumstances.

Other data from the employment section give a fairly detailed picture of the amount of time devoted by various family members (men, women and children) to work for others or in household enterprises or self-employment as well as the occupation and activity of those working.

There also exists considerable detail on income from specific crops and agricultural activities, etc. Such details will probably not be used in our analysis of fertility, but might well be useful for other purposes. It was necessary to collect these detailed data to provide probes and reference points for respondents to be sure that most income was reported.

2.5 THE INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HUSBANDS

The husband's questionnaire, used in the Second Phase Survey, consisted of the WFS core questionnaire for husbands and incorporated adapted versions of the WFS availability of contraception module, the fertility decisions module and the costs and benefits of children module.

The contents of this questionnaire were determined by the following objectives:

- Validation of answers given by the wife in her questionnaire.
- Independent information from the husband on some important topics.
- The husband's perception of the wife's fertility intentions.

The validation questions shed light on the validity of the answers given by the wife about her husband and on some topics which imply joint action by husband and wife. This information will be very useful in estimating the degree to which the woman can be taken as an adequate respondent on topics referring to the husband.

Independent information from the husband is important from two points of view:

1 It will provide information on the situation of husbands with respect to contraceptive knowledge and use, and fertility intentions.

2 It will permit a comparison with the wife's information on the same topics and thus give some idea about the implementation problems of fertility intentions and contraceptive use.

A straightforward example of the last point is the number of children desired by the wife and by the husband. Discrepancies in this number would suggest that there is little likelihood that the number desired by the wife will actually be attained. If such discrepancies were found to be common, this would caution against using the wife's information as an unequivocal indicator.

The husband's perception of the wife's fertility intentions can reveal to what extent fertility intentions are of common interest to husband and wife, and therefore shed further light on the usefulness of the fertility intentions asked of the wife only. It provides some measure of couple communications on this topic.

This questionnaire was administered to all the husbands in the subsample selected for the Second Phase Survey. The questionnaire consisted of five sections which are described below.

Section 1. Husband's background

This is a repetition of the questions asked about the husband in the woman's questionnaire. Comparison of the two sets of data will reveal the extent to which the woman's answers are accurate.

Section 2. Marriage and fertility

Unlike the WFS core questionnaire for husbands, this section includes a complete marriage history for husbands. The procedure followed was similar to that used in section 2 of the woman's questionnaire. The marriage history table was followed by a question on the number of wives the husband currently keeps. The interview was terminated at this stage for husbands having more than one wife. This was done in order to avoid unnecessary complications in the questioning and in the interpretation of results.

In the second part of this section the following information was obtained:

Numbers of living children, by sex and whether living at home or away.

- Numbers of dead sons and daughters, if any.
- Date of birth of last child.
- Whether wife currently pregnant, and if so, the preferred sex for the expected baby.

Section 3. Contraceptive knowledge and use

This section began with the table on contraceptive methods which was essentially similar to that used in section 4 of the woman's questionnaire. This was followed by questions on source of knowledge, and on husband's perceived availability of three family planning methods: pill, IUD and condom. The availability questions asked about source of supply, the travel time to this source, the means of transport and the perceived cost of method.

Section 4. Family planning.

In this section, information was sought on the following items:

- The perceived capacity to have children.
- Husband's preferences including the desire for more children, the number desired, preference for the sex of the next child, and whether the previous pregnancy was wanted.
- Husband's perception of the wife's fertility intentions.
- Couple communications and the decision-making process in respect of desired family size.

Section 5. Costs and benefits of children

This section consisted of two sets of questions. The first set was on the expected sources of income in old age, and this was administered to all husbands except the small number of cases in which the husband reported that his wife had never had any live births and was currently infecund.

The second set of questions was administered only to husbands who had living children. The questions included in this part are similar to those in section 8 of the woman's questionnaire on the benefits and costs of children.

2.6 COMMUNITY-LEVEL QUESTIONNAIRE

The reproductive behaviour of married couples may be affected both by their personal characteristics and by the social milieu in which they live, or by some interaction between the individual and the group characteristics. There was, therefore, a need for collecting ecological or community-level data in connection with the fertility survey in Egypt.

The term 'ecological' is used here to designate supra-individual data about the social environment, delimited on an areal basis. An ecological or a community-level variable is, thus, defined as any characteristic common to all the persons living in the community.

The Community-Level Questionnaire was used only in rural areas. Thus, data were obtained at the community level for each of the 108 villages selected for the main sample. The questionnaire consisted of seven blocks of questions which are described below.

Block One. Data from the 1976 census

This block contained information produced at CAPMAS from the 1976 census on the distribution of the population, at the village level, by age and sex, according to: educational level, economic activity, occupation and marital status.

Block Two. Births and deaths

This block contained data derived from the health registration records maintained at the village health office on the numbers of births, deaths, infant deaths under one year of age, infant deaths at exactly 12 months of age, for each of the four years preceding the survey, 1976–9.

Block Three. Public utilities and transportation

This block consisted of information on the following items:

Kinds of roads leading to the village.

Distance between the village and certain specific places.

Means of transportation usually used to reach specified places.

Table of availability of public utilities.

Block Four. Health services

In this section, the following information was collected:

Medical personnel by sex and frequency of presence of medical staff in the village per week.

Number of deliveries, out-patients and vaccinations.

Prevalence of disease.

Family planning services.

Block Five. Education

This block covered the following items:

Number and kinds of schools available, and numbers enrolled.

Information on adult literacy programme.

Block Six. Agriculture

Information was obtained on the following items for the agricultural year 1978–9: size of total area cultivated; number of leaseholders; types of crop cultivated and area; other agricultural production; distribution of leaseholders by size of land held; average daily wage and average number of hours worked per day separately for men, women and children.

Block Seven. Industry

This final section included information on industrial establishments in the village; number of employees by sex; approximate numbers of men and women living in the village who work at industrial establishments outside the village; and average daily wage for men and women.

2.7 THE PILOT STUDY

Most surveys are preceded by a pilot study to test the questionnaires and the important survey documents and procedures. The EFS pre-test was designed to fulfil the following objectives:

1 To give the technical staff a chance to practise execution of the survey on a small scale.

2 To test the questionnaires. The aim here was to ensure that the interview generally flowed smoothly, that the questions were in logical sequence and that there were no typing or similar errors. The pre-test also aimed to ascertain whether the questions were comprehensible and whether any rewording would improve them. Another objective was to discover whether the pre-coded categories were adequate and meaningful and, if not, how these should be revised.

3 To obtain information about the operating characteristics of the interview such as its average duration, the number of interviews that an interviewer could do per day, etc.

4 To obtain an indication of general receptivity or resistance to the survey, and to ascertain whether the interest of the respondent was maintained throughout the interview, and if not why not.

5 To test the validity of the recommendation by WFS to use the team approach in data collection.

6 To test the possibility of tape-recording interviews.

7 To test the practicability of the procedures suggested for the mapping and listing of sample areas.

The pilot study was planned as a miniature version of the full-scale survey reflecting its important features and organizational procedures. The study included the following three pre-tests:

- First pre-test, which covered the household schedule and the individual questionnaire for ever-married women.
- Second pre-test, which covered the household economic questionnaire and the husband's questionnaire.
- Third pre-test, which was in fact a second pre-test for the household economic questionnaire.

Three training courses were held in 1979 at CAPMAS headquarters in Cairo: the first for two weeks during May for the first pre-test, the second for two weeks during September for the second pre-test, and the third for four days during October for the third pre-test. The organization and methods of training for the pre-test were essentially the same as those discussed in chapter 4. The practical parts of the training programme were conducted in various districts of Cairo.

The first and second pre-tests were carried out in eight non-sample areas: two areas in Cairo with different socio-economic characteristics; two areas (one urban and one rural) in the Gharbia governorate in Lower Egypt; two areas in Beni Suef governorate (one urban and one rural) in the northern part of Upper Egypt; and two areas (one urban and one rural) in Souhag governorate in the southern part of Upper Egypt. The third pre-test covered only the first six areas. These areas were listed before the training programme.

Four teams, each consisting of a male supervisor, a female field editor and four female interviewers, carried out the fieldwork for the first pre-test over a period of two weeks. The second pre-test was conducted by four all-male teams each consisting of a supervisor, a field editor and four interviewers. The third pre-test was conducted by three teams each consisting of a supervisor, a field editor and two interviewers. The second pre-test lasted for two weeks, and the third for one week. All the field staff for the pilot study were recruited from CAPMAS.

Table 2.1 Number of questionnaires completed in the pilot study for the EFS 1980

Governorate	First pre-test		Second pre-test		Third pre-test
	Household schedule	Individual questionnaire for ever-married women	Household economic questionnaire	Individual questionnaire for husbands	Household economic questionnaire
Cairo	120	91	28	28	59
Gharbia	131	105	39	39	54
Beni Suef	101	92	57	55	54
Souhag	87	69	57	55	—
Total	439	357	181	177	167

To ensure adequate feedback from the pre-test, the following field control sheets recommended by WFS were used: sample assignment and outcome; summary of results in the area; progress record for each interview; and interviewers' daily sheet. Table 2.1 summarizes the outcome of the three EFS pre-tests. The completed questionnaires together with the interviewers' reports and the interviewer debriefing sessions were analysed.

The first pre-test proved to be a success in the sense that no major modifications to the contents of the household schedule or the individual questionnaire for ever-married women, or the phrasing of questions, were required: the length and complexity of the individual questionnaire did not present problems; the reaction of the respondents was favourable; and no major problems with the potentially sensitive questions were encountered. The degree of co-operation was assessed as 'good' or 'very good' in 79 per cent of the interviews conducted. A majority of the respondents agreed to have the interview tape-recorded. It was also found that the procedures suggested for the mapping and listing of sample areas were adequate. As for the contents of the individual questionnaire, questions of ownership of agricultural land at the time of first marriage and on amount of dowry were dropped; the design of the table on other pregnancies was simplified; and some pre-coded boxes and extra probes were introduced in section 5.

The second pre-test was also a success. However, following this pre-test, CAPMAS decided to expand the scope of the economic survey. In particular, the sections dealing with income from agriculture and income from other sources were expanded. Further, an education module was added to the economic questionnaire, while questions on costs of education in the husband's questionnaire were dropped. The revised version of the economic questionnaire was then tested in the field. The results of the third pre-test were satisfactory. Questionnaires, manuals and other survey documents were then finalized and printed.

CHAPTER 3

THE SAMPLE: DESIGN AND OUTCOME

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The preliminary results of the Egyptian Population and Housing Census 1976 give the population in November 1976 present at the census date as 36.7 million in 6.99 million households, with an average of 5.2 persons per household. These figures exclude the population in Sinai, estimated at 147 000 persons, and the population abroad at the census date, estimated at 1 425 000 persons. With these populations included, the total resident population at the census date was 38 228 180. This total includes 95 321 foreigners (0.26 per cent of the population present at the census date).

For administrative purposes the Arab Republic of Egypt is divided into 26 governorates, which are often combined for statistical presentation into four main geographical divisions: the urban governorates of Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said and Suez; the governorates in Lower Egypt — in the Nile delta north of Cairo; the governorates in Upper Egypt — Giza, Fayoum and governorates on the Nile south of Cairo; and the sparsely populated Frontier governorates of Red Sea, El-Wadi El-Gedid, Matrouh and Sinai. Another commonly used distinction is between urban and rural populations, that is between the population living in cities and towns on the one hand and that living in villages on the other. The distributions of population and of households according to these two classifications are given in table 3.1.

Among the urban governorates, Cairo has a population of 5.08 million in 1.06 million households and Alexandria a population of 2.32 million in 0.47 million households. The urban agglomeration of Cairo extends outside its governorate into the neighbouring governorates of Giza and Kalyubia, with metropolitan Cairo having a population of 6.72 million. The area defined as Greater Cairo for urban planning purposes has a population of 8.00 million.

The rural population lives in villages, which are defined primarily by their major concern with agricultural production. There are 4169 villages in the country, some of which comprise the main village together with one or more tabeis (hamlets) attached to them. Villages vary widely in size, from a few with 50 households or less to some with over 4000 households; the average number of households is about 900. The size distribution for a sample of 203 villages is given in table 3.2.

The urban population lives in cities and towns. Cities are divided into shiakhas (wards) and towns may be

Table 3.2 Number of households in a sample of 203 villages, 1976

Number of households	Number of villages	Per cent
Under 125	6	3
125-	9	4
250-	52	26
500-	72	35
1000-	36	18
1500-	15	7
2000-	8	4
2500 and over	5	2
Total	203	100

Source: Data from census returns, 1976

Table 3.1 The urban and rural populations in the four main geographic divisions of Egypt, 1976

Geographical division	Population		Households	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Urban governorates	7 859 739	—	1 623 666	—
Lower Egypt governorates	4 255 024	11 635 949	820 979	1 995 937
Upper Egypt governorates	3 858 986	8 810 724	781 190	1 723 691
Frontier governorates*	121 864	113 894	21 755	17 953
Total present at the census date	16 095 613	20 560 567	3 247 590	3 737 581
Total	36 656 180		6 985 171	

*Excluding Sinai.
Source: Preliminary results of the Population and Housing Census 1976

treated as equivalent to shiakhas. There are 754 shiakhas and towns in total. These vary in size from some containing no households (business premises only) to others with over 20 000 households. The average number of households per shiakha/town is about 4300.

As there is some variability in the classification of areas as towns or villages, slightly different figures from those given above may be obtained from different sources. In particular, the classification of towns and villages is not clearcut in the Frontier governorates. Shiakhas/towns and villages are the smallest clearly defined units for which census statistics are available. As such they constitute the natural choice for primary sampling units (PSUs) for the sample design.

3.2 BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample design for the Egyptian Fertility Survey (EFS) was required to be representative of the whole of the Republic, with the exclusions only of the population of Sinai, nomads and non-Egyptian nationals. It was to comprise a self-weighting sample of 10 000 households selected from 200 PSUs.

The large sample size was adopted to enable reliable results to be obtained for each of the following five major divisions of the country: the population of the urban governorates; Lower Egypt governorates, urban population; Lower Egypt governorates, rural population; Upper Egypt governorates, urban population; and Upper Egypt governorates, rural population. With a self-weighting sample of 10 000 households, the smallest of these divisions — Upper Egypt, urban — will have a sample of around 1100 households.

Since the Frontier governorates contain only about one-half per cent of the Egyptian population, on a proportionate basis they can be expected to yield about 50 households in a sample of 10 000. Such a subsample is inadequate to permit separate analyses to be made for this geographical division (moreover, with the division's four governorates differing markedly from one another, it would be more appropriate to consider them individually rather than to take them in aggregate). The division would need to be sampled at a very much higher sampling rate, perhaps ten or more times higher than that used elsewhere, in order to obtain reliable results for it. This disportionate allocation would, however, destroy the simplicity of a self-weighting design and would impair the precision of other results, and was therefore not adopted. In consequence the EFS does not provide meaningful results for the Frontier governorates taken separately.

The selection of a national probability household sample in Egypt is an expensive operation, involving a substantial amount of fieldwork within the selected PSUs. As a result there are notable advantages to be secured from employing a master sample design, using the same sample of PSUs for several surveys. In the case of the EFS, the investment made in its sampling operation can be capitalized on by employing its sample design as a master sample for future surveys. The potential use of the EFS sample of PSUs for other population surveys was taken into account in the sample design.

3.3 MAIN FEATURES OF THE SAMPLE DESIGN

As already noted the sample was required to be a self-weighting one spread over 200 PSUs. The self-weighting requirement implies that the sample design should be an epsem one, that is a design giving *e*qual *p*robability of selection to *e*very *m*ember of the population. This probability is the overall sampling fraction $f = n/N$, where n is the sample size and N the population size.

The number of households to be sampled was set at 10 000. In order to determine f it was necessary to estimate N, the number of households in the survey population in the last quarter of 1979 when the main fieldwork was to be conducted. According to the preliminary census results, the number of households in Egypt in November 1976 was 6 985 171: removing 1353 households in the liberated zone of Sinai and an estimated 18 164 non-Egyptian households gives a total of 6 965 654. The annual rate of population increase over the ten years to 1976 was 2.31 per cent, and was 2.54 per cent in the period 1960–6. The number of households in Egypt in 1979 can then be expected to be larger than the 1976 census figure by, say 7 per cent, ie. $N = 7\,453\,250$. Allowing for some non-response and non-coverage, let the issued sample be, say $n = 10\,300$ to give an achieved sample of 10 000. On this basis, the sampling fraction $f = n/N = 10\,300/7\,453\,250 = 1/723.6$. For simplicity, the fraction chosen for the sample design was rounded to 1/720.

Within selected households all ever-married women aged under 50 were to be interviewed. The 1976 preliminary census results show there to be 6 738 935 married women and 1 628 779 widowed and divorced women in total. It is estimated from the Under-

Registration of Vital Events Sample Survey 1974–5 that 84.5 per cent of married women and 31.3 per cent of widowed and divorced women are aged under 50; the corresponding estimates from the National Fertility Sample Survey 1974–5 are 81.3 per cent and 31.0 per cent respectively. Based on these figures the average number of eligible women per household was estimated at around 0.86–0.89. Thus a sample of 10 000 households was expected to yield a sample of about 8600–8900 ever-married women aged under 50.

The PSUs in urban areas are towns or shiakhas and in rural areas they are villages. In both cases these units are in general too large for a sample of households to be conveniently selected directly from them; a second stage of cluster sampling, of ultimate area units (UAUs), was therefore needed. The only existing subdivisions of the urban PSUs that could be considered for use as UAUs were the enumeration areas (EAs) used in the 1976 census; on average EAs contain about 200 households, with some variability about this figure. Since urban EAs are as a rule clearly defined, they could serve satisfactorily as UAUs, and accordingly they were used as the basis of subsampling within selected urban PSUs.

In rural areas, on the other hand, EAs are often not clearly defined, and so could not be employed as UAUs. There were, however, sometimes two other kinds of census division that could be used to create UAUs. In many cases a village is made up of a main village and a set of associated hamlets (tabeis), the latter being listed separately in the census; where this occurred, the village was segmented into UAUs comprising the main village and one or more groups of hamlets. The second kind of division made use of the fact that large villages (with around 1500 households or more) had been divided into two or more areas for the census, each area being the responsibility of its own registration officer; in such cases registration officers' areas have been used in the main villages as separate UAUs. The rural UAUs resulting from these two kinds of division vary in size from about 200 to over 1000 households. With the larger UAUs still being much bigger than the desired size of about 200 households, the possibility of further segmenting some villages into purpose-built UAUs was considered. This scheme was, however, rejected because of its practical and organizational difficulties; in particular, the complex formations of buildings in Egyptian villages and the lack of maps made the task of segmenting the villages a difficult one.

The sample design thus initially separated the population into two strata, urban and rural, with slightly different sampling schemes, but with the same overall sampling fraction $f = 1/720$, in the two strata. Although $f = 1/720$ in each stratum, this did not necessarily imply that the allocation of the 200 PSUs between the strata should be in proportion to their numbers of households (if this allocation were made proportionately, 93 PSUs would be selected from the urban stratum and 107 from the rural). A lower first stage sampling fraction compensated by a higher subsampling fraction would be appropriate if survey costs were appreciably higher in a stratum. On average, more fieldwork is required to list the UAUs in rural areas than in the urban ones; on the other hand, a considerable amount of fieldwork is needed to check for new development in the selected urban PSUs before the UAUs are selected. Interviewing is more difficult to organize in rural areas because of the lack of accommodation for interviewers, a factor which has greater force when considering the use of the design as a master sample. On balance it was decided to keep to a roughly proportionate allocation, with 92 urban and 108 rural PSUs to be selected. The slight adjustment from 93 and 107 to 92 and 108 was made to obtain numbers divisible by 4, a feature which might prove useful in the master sample: it means that subsamples of one-quarter, one-half or three-quarters of the full set of PSUs can be readily drawn for surveys requiring less than the full 200 PSUs selected for the EFS.

For the final stage of the design, a listing of dwellings was made for each of the selected UAUs — in both the urban and rural strata. A listing of dwellings rather than of households was chosen because it could be made much more rapidly, not requiring contact to be made with every household (CAPMAS having authorization to affix marks on buildings without obtaining the owners' prior permission); this consideration was particularly important in view of the sizeable amount of listing that was required. A dwelling listing was expected to work well because households are not split between two or more dwellings and dwellings seldom contain more than one household. It was decided that a systematic sample would be taken from the list of dwellings in a selected UAU, all households in selected dwellings being included in the survey. A complete list of the areas selected for the sample for the Egyptian Fertility Survey is given in appendix VI.

3.4 URBAN SAMPLE

The sample in the urban stratum was drawn in three stages: (1) 92 PSUs were selected, the PSUs being towns, shiakhas (or, in a few cases, combinations of shiakhas); (2) two UAUs were sampled from each selected PSU, the

UAUs mostly being 1976 census EAs; and (3) a sample of dwellings was drawn within each selected UAU (all households in selected dwellings then being included in the survey). These three stages will be described in turn.

3.4.1 Sample of primary sampling units (PSUs)

In view of the extremely wide variation in the numbers of households in the PSUs, some form of probability proportionate to size (PPS) sampling was appropriate for them. Although the natural choice for the size measure appeared to be the numbers of households found in the PSUs in the 1976 census, this measure was not in fact employed. Instead, in order to simplify subsequent stages of sampling, the PSUs were sampled with probabilities proportionate to their numbers of EAs in the 1976 census (with some minor modifications described below). If the average number of households per EA were the same for all PSUs, sampling with probabilities proportionate to numbers of households would be equivalent to sampling with probabilities proportionate to numbers of EAs; in practice, however, there was variability between PSUs in their average numbers of households per EA, so that the two schemes differed to some extent.

In order to keep sampling with probability proportionate to number of EAs reasonably close to sampling with probability proportionate to number of households, the size measures were modified for PSUs with average numbers of households per EA markedly different from the 1976 census urban average of about 197 households: for PSUs with very low averages, the measures of size were made less than their numbers of EAs, while for PSUs with very high averages, the measures of size were made greater than their numbers of EAs. Modifications of this type were restricted to a small number of PSUs, because an added complexity arises at subsequent sampling stages when such PSUs are selected. In the sample selected, seven of the 92 PSUs had modified measures of size.

A second reason for modifying the size measures came from considerations concerning the selection equation. The overall probability of including household γ in UAU β in PSU α in the sample can be expressed by the selection equation.

$$P(\alpha\beta\gamma) = P(\alpha)\cdot P(\beta\gamma|\alpha), \qquad (1)$$

where $P(\alpha)$ is the probability of PSU α being chosen, and $P(\beta\gamma|\alpha)$ is the probability that household γ in UAU β is chosen given that PSU α has been selected. This probability is the overall sampling fraction, $P(\alpha\beta\gamma) = f = 1/720$. With 92 PSUs being sampled with probabilities proportional to their (modified) numbers of EAs (M_α), with the average size of an EA being about 200 and with an average of about 50 households to be drawn from the selected PSUs, the equation was fixed as:

$$\frac{1}{720} = \left(\frac{92M_\alpha}{\Sigma M_\alpha}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{50}{200M_\alpha}\right) = \frac{23}{\Sigma M_\alpha} \qquad (2)$$

This equation thus implies that the total of the size measures, $\Sigma M_\alpha = 16\,560$, whereas the number of urban EAs was 16 512. In making modifications to the size measures of some PSUs to take account of their atypical average number of households per EA, the opportunity was therefore taken to also make the size measures total to 16 560. The sampling interval for sampling PSUs with probability proportional to M_α was thus (16 560/92) = 180.

With a sampling interval of 180, any PSU with a measure of size of over 180 would appear in the sample with certainty and could appear more than once. A check was made to identify such PSUs, but there were none: ten PSUs had 100 or more EAs, with the largest having 163. At the other end of the scale, a number of shiakhas had very small measures of size, including several with no EAs. Such shiakhas were linked to neighbouring ones, so that no PSU had a measure of size less than four, and where geographically adjacent linking could be readily done this minimum was increased to six. As a result of this operation 128 shiakhas were linked, mostly in pairs, to create 48 PSUs; two of these linked PSUs were selected, each of them containing two shiakhas.

The selection of PSUs was made by systematic sampling from the cumulative totals of the size measures, with the PSUs having been listed in an order to provide implicit stratification. The order was first by geographical region (combinations of governorates), where applicable separately for small and large towns, and then listed in terms of percentages of illiterate adults (from the preliminary 1976 census results); the order on these factors was alternated, eg from high to low on percentages of illiterates for large towns, then from low to high for small towns, etc. The geographical region size of town divisions were as follows:

Suez, Port Said, Ismailia (taken in order)
Sharkia, Dakahlia, Damietta — small towns large towns
Behera, Kafr-El-Sheikh — large towns small towns
Alexandria — semi-urban coastal internal
Gharbia, Menoufia — large towns small towns
Kalyubia (Metropolitan Cairo)
Cairo — outer inner

Giza (Metropolitan Cairo)
Beni-Suef, Fayoum large towns/Beni-Suef, Fayoum,
Giza (exluding Bahariya Oases) small towns
Minya, Assyiut — large towns/small towns
Souhag, Kena, Asswan — large towns/small towns
Red Sea, Matrouh, Bahariya Oases, El-Wadi El-Gedid (taken in order).

The distribution of the 92 selected PSUs by size measure M_x is given in table 3.3; the average of the size measures is about 43. The corresponding distribution in terms of number of households in the 1976 census is given in table 3.4; the average number of households per selected PSU is about 8400.

Table 3.3 Distribution of size measures, M_x, for the 92 selected urban PSUs

Size measure M_x	Number of PSUs
4	2
5-	5
10-	19
25-	38
50-	15
75-	7
100 and over	6
Total	92

Table 3.4 Distribution of number of households in the 1976 census for the 92 selected urban PSUs

Number of households	Number of PSUs
793-	2
1000-	4
2000-	21
5000-	39
10 000-	13
15 000-	6
20 000 and over	7
Total	92

Table 3.5 Distribution of average number of households per measure of size M_x in the 1976 census for the 92 selected urban PSUs

Average number of households per M_x	Number of PSUs
146-	3
160-	10
170-	5
180-	11
190-	25
200-	24
210-	10
220-228	4
Total	92

Table 3.5 presents the distribution of the average number of households per M_x for the selected PSUs. The simple average of these averages is 194 households per M_x; 67 of the 92 PSUs (73 per cent) have averages within 10 per cent of this simple average, and all but two have averages within 20 per cent.

3.4.2 Sample of ultimate area units (UAUs)

The sample design generally called for the selection of two UAUs within each selected PSU. In order to obtain an epsem sample of households, the conditional probability of household γ in UAU β being selected, given that its PSU α is drawn, is given from equation (2) as $50/200M_x = 1/4M_x$. With dwellings being drawn at the final stage of sampling and all households in selected dwellings being included in the sample, this conditional probability also applies for dwellings.

There are various ways in which this conditional probability can be attained over the two stages of subsampling within a PSU, first selecting UAUs and then dwellings within selected UAUs. In general UAU β in PSU α can be selected with probability proportionate to some measure of size $M_{x\beta}$ such that $\Sigma M_{x\beta} = M_x$, and then dwellings can be subsampled with probabilities inversely proportional to the $M_{x\beta}$, in other words the conditional probability is obtained as:

$$\frac{1}{4M\alpha} = \left(\frac{2M_{x\beta}}{M\alpha}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{8M\alpha\beta}\right) \qquad (3)$$

An important factor in determining the subsampling scheme is the control of subsample size: if two UAUs were selected at random and one-eighth of the dwellings of each were selected, and if the UAUs differed markedly in size, the subsample size would vary considerably according to which UAUs were selected. There are three ways to deal with this problem: (1) to create UAUs of roughly equal size; (2) to stratify the UAUs by size; and (3) to sample them with probability proportionate to size. It was originally proposed that the choice between these alternatives be made individually for each selected PSU, with a preference for (1) and/or (2) where possible on the grounds of simplicity. Details of these schemes are given below as described in the original proposals on sample design.

Creation of UAUs of roughly equal size

If there is a PSU in which the EAs are not clearly identifiable, perhaps because major reconstruction has taken place, it will be necessary to map the PSU, make rough counts of the number of dwellings in each of its

segments, and to construct UAUs from this material. In such a case the aim is to divide the PSU into M_z clearly identifiable UAUs of approximately equal size. (It should be noted that it may in fact be possible to create smaller UAUs, say dividing the PSU into $2M_z$ UAUs: the sample could then either take four such UAUs, rather than two, or alternatively subsample households at twice the usual rate in the two selected UAUs.)

For the seven selected PSUs where the measure of size has been adjusted so that it is not equal to the number of EAs, there is the need to construct the required number of M_z UAUs: in cases where M_z is greater than the number of EAs, it may be appropriate to split the larger EAs; in cases where M_z is less than the number of EAs, it may be appropriate to combine the smaller ones. The aim is again to construct M_z clearly identifiable UAUs of approximately equal size.

In the majority of cases, where the EAs are clearly identifiable and the measure of size M_z is the number of EAs, the general procedure will be to equate UAUs with EAs: in a few cases, however, where the EAs in a PSU differ very widely in size, it may be appropriate to make some adjustments to them to create UAUs of more nearly equal size.

Stratification by size

Since two UAUs are being selected from each PSU, it is possible to control the subsample size by balancing the sizes of the two UAUs, taking one larger and one smaller one. This balance could be achieved to some extent by explicit stratification, by dividing the UAUs into the half with smaller sizes and the half with the larger and then selecting one UAU from each half; greater control can, however, be secured by an alternative scheme. This scheme involves pairing the UAUs so that the combined sizes of the pairs are as similar as possible, and then drawing one of the pairs. The scheme is simplest to apply when M_z is even, but even when M_z is odd it is fairly straightforward. It will be illustrated for each case using the 1976 number of households in the EAs of a selected shiakha in Cairo:

204, 189, 261, 260, 186, 169, 154, 211, 200, 202, 225, 241, 238

Since $M_z = 13$, to illustrate the scheme with M_z even the last EA (238) is deleted. The 12 remaining EAs are ordered by size, and then they are paired, the largest with the smallest, the next largest with the next smallest, etc. to create the following six pairs:

(154, 261) (169, 260) (186, 241) (189, 225) (200, 211) (202, 204)

The totals for these six pairs are 415, 429, 427, 414, 411, 406, all of which are within ± 3 per cent of the average 417. One of these pairs is then selected at random.

With M_z odd, the same basic procedure can be applied, with a modification to avoid one UAU being left over: the UAUs are ordered and paired as before until the middle three UAUs are reached, ie:

(154, 261) (169, 260) (186, 241) (189, 238) (200, 225) (202, 204, 211)

A random number from 1 to M_z (= 13) can be chosen to identify a UAU in the ordered list (eg if the number is 4, the UAU with 189 households is chosen — note that if two UAUs have exactly the same number of households, they will need to be clearly distinguished in the pairing). If the selected UAU is not one of the middle three, its pair is selected; if the UAU is one of the middle three, it is taken together with one of the other two selected at random.

It should be noted that this illustration uses the 1976 numbers of households as the measures of size, whereas in practice they were adjusted to be the measures for 1979: in established areas where there was little change, or where the change was evenly spread over the EAs, the 1976 figures were used, but in other cases the 1979 estimates were employed.

The attraction of this scheme for sampling UAUs is that it will generally give good control of subsample size while sampling the UAUs with equal probability. The conditional probability in equation (3) is simply:

$$\frac{1}{4M_z} = \left(\frac{2}{M_z}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{1}{8}\right)$$

so that the final stage of selecting dwellings within selected UAUs is simply to take a 1 in 8 sample of them. Moreover, since the UAUs are sampled with equal probability, the PSUs can readily be used as the basis of the master sample: having selected a set of UAUs for one survey, a selection can be made from the remaining UAUs in each PSU with equal probability for the next survey, etc.

A disadvantage of the scheme is that the strict pairing by size to control subsample size precludes the possibility of using some other stratification factor in selecting UAUs: when UAUs are EAs, the proportion of adult illiterates is available as an alternative stratification

factor. The scheme of pairing can, however, be applied with some flexibility, trading off some degree of control of sample size in order to gain control on percentages of illiterates: the extent of this trade-off will depend on the variability in UAU sizes and in percentages of illiterates in the particular PSU.

As an illustration, consider again the 12 EAs listed above. The percentages of illiterates are given with their numbers of households below:

A	B	C	D	E	F
154 37%	169 31%	186 22%	189 15%	200 19%	202 25%
L	K	J	I	H	G
261 25%	260 22%	241 25%	225 28%	211 25%	204 18%

When paired to equalize size, as earlier, the pairs are given by the columns in this table. The pairing can, however, be varied to take account of the percentages of illiterates: for instance, with negligible effect on size, (AK) and (BL) could be paired, rather than (AL) and (BK); the pairings (AG) and (BE) could be considered to give balance on percentage illiterate, etc.

Sampling with probability proportionate to size

An alternative way to cope with the problem of unequal-sized UAUs is to sample them with PPS, using equation (3). In this case, the sampling rate for dwellings in UAU β in PSU α is $1/8\ M_{\alpha\beta}$, where $M_{\alpha\beta}$ is the size measure of that UAU. It simplifies the final stage selection if $8M_{\alpha\beta} = M^*_{\alpha\beta}$ is an integer. Equation (3) can then be expressed as

$$\frac{1}{4M_\alpha} = \left(\frac{2M^*_{\alpha\beta}}{M^*_\alpha}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{1}{M^*_{\alpha\beta}}\right)$$

where $M^*_\alpha = 8M_\alpha$, and $M^*_{\alpha\beta}$ is an integer for all α and β.

With this method, integer size measures $M^*_{\alpha\beta}$ would be allocated to each of the UAUs in PSU α such that $\Sigma M^*_{\alpha\beta} = 8M_\alpha$. Two UAUs would then be selected by PPS sampling. Where the UAUs are EAs, they could first be stratified by their percentages of illiterates.

The method gives good control of subsample size, within the limits of data available, and permits some other stratification. Its disadvantage is the added complexity of using different sampling intervals within the selected UAUs. In the master sample, if UAUs are selected anew for a survey, they must be selected with probabilities proportional to size and the appropriate subsampling fractions, inversely proportional to these sizes, must be adopted in the selected UAUs. When UAUs are sampled with equal probabilities, if desired those selected for one survey can be removed before selecting those for the next, etc — thus spreading the interviews for several surveys over the PSU — but this simple procedure cannot be applied if the UAUs are sampled with PPS. For simplicity, schemes (1) and (2) are generally preferred, with scheme (3) being reserved for circumstances in which they cannot be satisfactorily employed.

In the present sample method (2) was followed for the selection of UAUs. However after practical experimentation with this method it was decided to introduce a minor modification in the pairing process. The modification was to consider consecutive couples of pairs of EAs as one unit, so that changes could be made only among the four EAs constituting this unit. Thus, the trading off between size and the illiteracy percentage is carried out only within each unit. The following example is an illustration. Consider again the 12 EAs listed above.

Unit 1		Unit 2		Unit 3	
A	B	C	D	E	F
154 37%	169 31%	186 22%	189 15%	200 19%	202 25%
L		J	I	H	G
261 25%	260 22%	241 25%	225 28%	211 25%	204 18%

In unit 1 EAs K and L need to be interchanged, so that the resulting pairs are (AK) and (BL) instead of (AL) and (BK). But in units 2 and 3 no interchanges are required.

3.4.3 Sample of households

Whichever procedure is adopted for sampling UAUs, the final stage of selection consists of drawing a sample of one in I, where I is an integer: in the present sample the UAUs were sampled with equal probability and the integer I was eight for all UAUs; but in another application they might be sampled with unequal probabilities and in that case I would vary from one UAU to another. The recommended procedure for final selection stage is to make a complete, accurate listing of all the dwellings in the UAU, and then to draw a systematic sample using the interval I, commencing with a random start. All households in selected dwellings are then included in the sample.

The steps involved in drawing the urban sample were laid down in the following specifications:

1 Each of the 92 selected PSUs needs to be visited to determine whether major construction has taken place since the census. The objectives of the visit are (a) to identify all new dwellings in the PSU which are outside its EAs and (b) to identify major development within existing EAs. The first of these objectives is to give such dwellings a chance of being included in the sample and the second is for updating the size measures for the EAs. The first needs to be carried out with great thoroughness, but for the second only approximate numbers are needed.

Enumerators will pass by all the streets of the PSU, following the street order used in the census. They will use the registrars' lists of streets and census books to determine whether streets and dwellings were included in the census. They will note major changes within EAs such as new apartment blocks, recording the location and the number of dwellings involved, but they do not need to record changes of less than about ± 20 per cent in the size of an EA. They will also record all dwellings not in existing EAs, together with their locations. The enumerators' work will be carefully supervised.

2 The information collected at step (1) will be returned to CAPMAS, where it will be used to update the measures of size (the 1976 census number of households) for the EAs. If construction has taken place outside existing EAs, it can be linked to an existing (adjacent) EA if small, or treated as one or more new EAs if large (the latter procedure is likely to lead to the PSU containing more than M_x EAs, in which case some EAs will need to be paired to bring the total number of UAUs back to M_x, or the PPS sub-sampling scheme (see p. 23) will need to be used).

When all the adjustments have been carried out, a selection of UAUs will be made by one of the methods outlined in (b) above (more than two may be needed for the master sample if unequal probabilities are used).

3 A check will be made in the census EA books for the selected UAUs to see if any of them have a great deal of multiple occupancy — many cases of several households per dwelling. If this occurs in a particular UAU, it may be preferable for the next step to be a listing of households rather than dwellings, but in general it will not occur and a listing of dwellings will be made.

Shortly before the survey fieldwork, a list of dwellings (or households) will be carefully compiled. Dwellings will be listed by address and description of location, and numbers will be affixed. Sketch maps of the selected UAUs will be made, indicating the layout of their streets and their locations in the PSUs.

The listing operation will be well supervised to ensure that complete lists are obtained. One of the checks to be carried out will compare the number of dwellings listed for the UAU with the number of households in the UAU in the 1976 census: sizeable discrepancies will be investigated.

4 The lists of dwellings will be returned to CAPMAS, where systematic samples of dwellings (starting from a random start) will be drawn, using the appropriate sampling interval determined by the selection equation (often 1 in 8). All households in selected dwellings will be included in the survey. (If there are cases where households rather than dwellings are listed, the appropriate sampling interval will be applied to the list of households, with just the selected households being included in the sample.)

3.4.4 Updating of urban PSUs: implementation

The updating procedure envisaged above would have required extensive fieldwork to check every building against the census records throughout 92 shiakhas, yet the result would have been to detect what is thought to be only a fairly small number of new dwellings concentrated in very few areas. Any attempt to reduce the amount of this fieldwork by modifying the specifications introduces some risk of error. However, it was believed that the two-stage procedure described below ran a very small risk of introducing substantial bias and was easily justified by the saving of labour, which must have amounted to many thousands of man-hours.

The procedure adopted commenced with a visit of a senior officer (in a car) to every selected shiakha (PSU). He was looking not for new buildings but for new areas of building while driving around the borders of the shiakha and along its principal streets. If the PSU was a whole town, he would first question the municipal authorities about new zones of construction.

As a result of this operation the shiakhas were classified into the following three types.

Type 1

No new areas of construction and thus no action needed.

Type II

Some new areas of construction. In this case the senior officer would identify the location of such areas. Fieldworkers were then sent to count the newly constructed buildings and dwellings within these areas. Finally these new areas were added to adjoining census EAs.

Type III

Extensive new construction was found all over the shiakha. Fortunately, this situation was encountered in only one shiakha, named El-Basatine. Here it was necessary to conduct a fresh EA-making operation similar to that which preceded the census.

It is worth noting that what is meant by 'new construction' in this context is new buildings which were occupied at the time of the updating process but were not occupied (or did not even exist) at the time of the census. Although we are not normally concerned with individual new buildings, but only with groups of buildings (areas), occasionally a very large new residential building was found. If this building exceeded 50 dwellings it was to be counted as if it were a new 'area' of construction. Note also that in PSUs of type II new areas of construction would generally be added to one of the adjoining EAs. However, if this would have resulted in an increase of the size of an EA beyond 300 households, a new EA was created and two other neighbouring small EAs elsewhere in the shiakha were combined in compensation of this newly created EA. But if there were many new EAs to be created while the number of the small EAs which could be combined in compensation was inadequate, it became necessary to adopt the procedure described below for PSUs of type III. However, it was desired to keep as far as possible the same number of EAs in each PSU as that shown in the census records.

In PSUs of type III, a completely new EA-making operation was conducted. As usual, this began with the listing of all roads, all structures in each road, and then all dwellings in each structure. Although only occupied dwellings were sought, it was deemed useful to show separately (for each structure) the numbers both of occupied and vacant dwellings. This greatly facilitated fieldwork checks. Once the listing operation indicated above was finished the total number of occupied dwellings was known. Then came the problem of determining the number of EAs to be created. In this regard we had two options:

1 To create the same number of EAs as in the census, implying that the average EA size would be much greater.

2 To retain the usual size of EA through the creation of more EAs than in the census.

Aiming at keeping the third stage sampling rate in PSUs of type III the same as in all other PSUs, it was preferred to adopt the second option. But the increase of the number of EAs then makes it necessary to select more than two EAs in the sample of UAUs. The following formulas were used to determine the new number of EAs and how many of them should be selected.

$$\text{Number of new EAs} = \frac{N}{N_c} M_s$$

where:

N = The total count of occupied dwellings as shown by the recent listing operations.

N_c = The 1979 extrapolated number of households based on the 1976 census figures subjected to a 2 per cent annual rate of increase.

M_s = The number of EAs shown in 1976 census.

$$\text{The number of EAs to be selected} = 2\frac{N}{N_c}$$

$\left(\frac{N}{N_c}\right.$ was rounded to the nearest 0.5,

ie $\left.\frac{N}{N_c} = 1.5 \text{ or } 2.0 \text{ or } 2.5 \ldots\right)$

Applying these formulas for the shiakha of El-Basatine resulted in selecting three EAs. The selection was made with equal probability following the implicit stratification mentioned above, but the illiteracy percentage was not employed since it was not feasible to estimate illiteracy for the newly created EAs.

As regards each of the selected seven PSUs which have M_s different from the number of EAs, they were considered in the updating process and new well-defined EAs were created equal in number to M_s for each of these shiakhas.

3.4.5 Listing and selection of ultimate sampling units in the urban sample: implementation

The dwellings of each selected EA were listed on a special form giving identification data, information on whether the dwelling is occupied or not, number of households in each dwelling, and the number of eligible women to be interviewed in each household. The last item of information was not used in the sampling process; it was included only because of its possible value as a field control check. Marks were affixed on each dwelling to

show its serial number; when such lists were received in CAPMAS, a systematic sample of 1 in 8 was selected from among the occupied dwellings only. All households in each selected dwelling were surveyed. The time interval between listing and the final interview never exceeded one month; it is believed that this interval was sufficiently short to prevent any significant bias arising from the fact that only those dwellings listed as *occupied* were considered for the sample.

3.5 RURAL SAMPLE

As with the urban sample, the sample in the rural stratum was drawn in three stages, in this case: (1) 108 PSUs were selected, the PSUs being villages or combinations of them; (2) one UAU was sampled from each selected PSU; and (3) a sample of dwellings was drawn within each selected UAU.

3.5.1 Sample of primary sampling units (PSUs)

Since villages varied greatly in size, from some with as few as 50 households to others with over 4900, it was appropriate to sample them with probability proportional to some measure of size. The number of EAs in the village was not used as the measure of size in the rural stratum for two main reasons: first, EAs in villages were as a rule not clearly identifiable, and in consequence it was not envisaged that they be generally used as UAUs, and, secondly, the average number of households per EA was likely to vary considerably between villages. Instead, the measure of size adopted was the number of hundreds of households in the village, rounded to the nearest hundred, based on the 1976 census preliminary results: thus, for instance, villages with between 151 and 250 households were allocated a measure of size $M_\alpha = 2$; for those with between 251 and 350 households, $M_\alpha = 3$; etc. The rounding, which caused some added variability in subsample size, was adopted to facilitate the subsequent stages of sampling. Of the 4169 villages, 39 had less than 70 households in 1976: these villages were linked to neighbouring villages to create adequate-sized PSUs. One of these linked villages was in fact selected.

As with the urban stratum, the overall probability of inclusion for a household is $P(\alpha\beta_{ij}) = f = 1/720$. With 108 PSUs sampled with probability proportional to M_α, and with an average of about 50 households to be selected from each PSU, the selection equation (1) is fixed as

$$\frac{1}{720} = \left(\frac{108 M_\alpha}{\Sigma M_\alpha}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2M_\alpha}\right) = \frac{54}{\Sigma M_\alpha} \qquad (4)$$

This equation implies that $\Sigma M_\alpha = 38\,880$. Since the total for the villages came out to be somewhat less than this figure, the size measures for some of the larger villages were increased slightly to make the total satisfy this condition; the effect of such adjustments is minimal. The sampling interval for selecting rural PSUs with probability proportional to M_α was thus 38 880/108 = 360.

The selection of PSUs was made by systematic sampling from the cumulative totals of the size measures, with the PSUs having been listed in an order to provide implicit stratification. The order was (1) by geographical region, (2) according to whether the PSU contained a health bureau or not, (3) by size in terms of number of households (two, three or four divisions), and (4) by the percentage of illiterate adults; the order of these factors was alternated, as with the urban stratification. The geographical regions were:

Sharkia and Ismailia
Damietta and Dakahlia
Kafr-el-Sheikh and Behera
Kalyubia, Gharbia and Menoufia
Giza, Beni-Suef and Fayoum
Minya and Assyuit
Souhag, Kena and Asswan
Red Sea, El-Wadi El-Gedid and Matrouh.

Table 3.6 Distribution of size measures, M_α and $M_\alpha^* = 2M_\beta$, for the 108 selected villages

M_α	M_α^*	Number of villages
1–3	2–6	5
4–9	8–18	32
10–14	20–28	20
15–19	30–38	20
20–29	40–58	17
30–39	60–78	8
40 and over	80 and over	6
Total		108

Table 3.7 Distribution of number of households in the 1976 census for the 108 selected villages

Number of households	Number of villages
100–	3
300–	11
500–	25
1000–	31
1500–	11
2000–	15
3000–	7
4000–	3
5000 and over	2
Total	108

The distribution of the 108 selected villages by size measures M_α and $M_\alpha^* = 2M_\alpha$ is given in table 3.6 and that by the number of households is given in table 3.7. The average size of the selected villages is about 1500 households (according to the 1976 census). The 108 selected villages and their characteristics are listed in appendix VI.

3.5.2 Sample of ultimate area units (UAUs)

In view of the often large sizes of Egyptian villages — especially in a sample selected by the PPS scheme employed — a further stage of cluster sampling, dividing selected villages into UAUs, was desirable. The essential requirement for UAUs is that they should have clearly identifiable boundaries, a requirement which often limits the extent to which the complex formation of buildings in Egyptian villages can be readily segmented. While ideally the villages might be partitioned into $M_\alpha/2$ UAUs of about 200 households each, the UAUs that could be formed in practice would depart considerably from this ideal.

One approach to forming UAUs would be to visit each of the selected villages, find clearcut boundaries for UAUs, determine measures of size for the UAUs so constructed, and draw a sketch map of them. The lack of any maps for, and the complex structure of, Egyptian villages would make this operation a fairly complicated one. The extra visit needed for the construction of purpose-built UAUs would also create additional communication problems between the fieldworkers and the central CAPMAS staff. In view of these considerations, it was decided not to implement this scheme, but instead to rely on existing divisions of the villages for the formation of UAUs.

One useful division of a village was into the main village and its various hamlets, the latter being listed separately in the census returns. The hamlets were clearly identified and could be safely formed into UAUs on the basis of the census data. Most hamlets contained very small numbers of households, and so they needed to be grouped together to create UAUs of adequate size; for this purpose, adjacent hamlets on the census returns were put together as they were likely to be neighbouring ones, with the hamlets being combined to form UAUs of around 200 households each. Information available on the proportion of households in the selected villages which were located in hamlets, indicated that it was as high as one-third (exactly 32.5 per cent).

A second type of division was available for some of the large villages (with more than about 1500 households) which were segmented into two or more areas for the census, each area being under the control of its own registration officer. While the boundaries of these areas were as a rule clearcut, there was a risk that in a few cases there might be some lack of definition, particularly with regard to the allocation of new dwellings to specified areas. As there was a real need to divide these large villages into UAUs, the registration officers' areas were employed for this purpose. However, to avoid possible selection biases, where these areas were to be used as UAUs, the villages were visited before a UAU was selected to ensure that every dwelling was placed in one and only one UAU. The number of villages visited in this connection was 22.

The rural UAUs thus comprise sets of hamlets, main villages, and sometimes registration officers' areas as subdivisions of main villages. The sizes of these UAUs vary from around 200 to around 1500 households, with the average of the selected UAUs being of the order of 700 households. Since they were on average so large, it was decided that only one UAU would be sampled from each selected village.

With a single UAU being sampled from each village, size stratification could not be employed to control the subsample size from selected villages (as described in section 3.4 above for the urban stratum). To deal with the substantial variability in the sizes of UAUs within selected villages, they were sampled with probability proportional to size (as in section 3.4.2 above). With this scheme the conditional probability of including household γ in UAU β given that its village α has been selected was, from (4),

$$\frac{1}{2M_\alpha} = \left(\frac{M_{\alpha\beta}^*}{2M_\alpha}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{1}{M_{\alpha\beta}^*}\right) \qquad (5)$$

where $M_{\alpha\beta}^*$ is the size measure assigned to UAU β such that $\Sigma M_{\alpha\beta}^* = 2M_\beta$. To keep to an integral sampling rate at the final stage of selected dwellings, $M_{\alpha\beta}^*$ needed to be an integer.

The sampling procedure at the second stage thus involved dividing a village into UAUs and assigning measures of size $M_{\alpha\beta}^*$ such that $\Sigma M_{\alpha\beta}^* = 2M_\alpha$, and then selecting one UAU by PPS sampling from the cumulative totals of the size measures. To minimize the number of villages that needed to be visited when the registration officers' areas were employed as UAUs, this second stage sampling procedure was carried out in two steps in the large villages: at the first step, a selection was made between the main village taken as a whole and the

UAUs comprising sets of its hamlets. If the main village was selected, it was visited and its subdivision into UAUs according to the registration officers' areas was clearly defined; one of the UAUs was then selected. If one of the UAUs comprising a set of hamlets was selected, it was accepted, and the visit to divide the main village into UAUs was not required.

Whenever a main village was selected, a check was made to discover any hamlets not listed separately in the census. Such hamlets were treated as part of the main village. If the main village was segmented into UAUs, these hamlets were associated with specified UAUs.

The following examples will serve to clarify the operations involved in the second stage of sampling:

El-Borah, Assyuit

This village had 560 households (1976 census), all in the main village — at least no hamlets were separately identified. Its M_x was 6, and hence $M_x^* = 12$. The whole village comprises the UAU. The dwellings in the main village and any hamlets were listed and sampled at a rate of 1 in M_x^*, ie 1 in 12.

El-Gobilat El-Gharbia, Kena

This village had 733 households. 193 in the main village and 277 and 263 in two hamlets. M_x was 7, so $M_x^* = 14$. Allocating M_x^* between the three UAUs gave $M_{x1}^* = 4$ for the main village and $M_{x2}^* = M_{x3}^* = 5$ for the two hamlets; these three UAUs were of acceptable sizes. One of them was selected by PPS from cumulative totals:

Main village	4	4
Hamlet 1	5	9
Hamlet 2	5	14
	—	
	14	
	—	

A random number between 1 and 14 was selected. If it is between 1 and 4 the main village is selected (together with any hamlets other than 1 and 2 listed above); if between 5 and 9, hamlet 1 is selected; if between 10 and 14, hamlet 2 is selected. If the main village is selected its dwellings are sampled at a rate of 1 in 4; if either of the hamlets is selected, it is sampled at a rate of 1 in 5.

Mahalet Hassan, Gharbia

This village comprises 1178 households, 588 in the main village and 590 spread over 17 hamlets. Its $M_x = 13$, so that $M_x^* = 26$. Dividing M_x^* between the main village and all the hamlets gives $M_{x1}^* = 13$ for the main village and 13 for the hamlets. It would be appropriate to divide the 13 for the hamlets into 4, 4 and 5 if possible. The sizes of the hamlets (in order) are:

43, 10, 19, 53, 18, 13, 6, 16, 6, 4, 77, 12, 11, 104, 95, 61, 42.

An $M_{x\beta}^* = 4$ represents $\left(\frac{4}{13} \times 590\right)$ households = 182 and

$M_{x\beta}^* = 5$ represents $\left(\frac{5}{13} \times 590\right) = 227$ households.

Rigidly retaining the given order, the three UAUs could be taken as (43, ... 16) (6, ... 104) and (95, 61, 42), with totals 178, 214, and 198 with $M_{x2}^* = 4$, $M_{x3}^* = 5$ and $M_{x4}^* = 4$. An alternative grouping would be (43, 10, 19, 53, 18, 13, 6, 16, 6), (4, 77, 104) and (12, 11, 95, 61, 42). This retains a good deal of the ordering but secures a closer fit to the measures of size with totals of 184, 185 and 221. The second choice of hamlet UAUs was adopted, and the next step was to form the cumulative totals of $M_{x\beta}^*$:

Main village	UAU 1	13	13
	UAU 2	4	17
	UAU 3	4	21
	UAU 4	5	26
		—	
		26	
		—	

A random number was chosen between 1 and 26 to determine the UAU. The dwellings in that UAU were listed and sampled at a rate of 1 in $M_{x\beta}^*$.

Zawiat Razin, Menoufia

This village had 1911 households with $M_x^* = 40$. There were no hamlets separately identified, but the village was divided into two registration officers' areas. The first step was to visit the village, to mark the boundaries of the two areas, and as no major alterations to the numbers of households in the areas were found, the registration officers' areas counts were used to give measures of sizes $M_{x\beta}^*$ to the two areas (UAUs): these sizes were 878 and 1097 households, totalling 1975, a figure somewhat different from the EA count of 1911. Nevertheless, the proportionate division was used to assign $M_{x\beta}^*$s of 18 and 22 to the two UAUs. A cumulative total table was formed as

UAU 1	18	18
UAU 2	22	40
	—	
	40	
	—	

and one UAU was selected by drawing a random number from 1 to 40. The selected UAU was then listed, and 1 in $M^*_{x\beta}$ systematic sample of its dwellings was selected.

3.5.3 Sample of households

At the final stage the sampling fraction to be employed in the selected UAU $\alpha\beta$ was $1/M^*_{x\beta}$, where $M^*_{x\beta}$ is an integer. This stage involved first a complete, accurate, listing of the dwellings in the UAU, and then the systematic selection of dwellings at an interval $M^*_{x\beta}$ commencing with a random start. All households in selected dwellings were included in the sample.

As with the urban sample, the listing operation was delayed until shortly before the fieldwork in order to give as up-to-date a listing as possible. The listing was one of dwellings, not households, so that in general the names of occupants of a dwelling were not recorded. However, to aid identification of blocks, the names of the occupants of the first, second and last dwellings in each block was noted. The listing operation involved allocating serial numbers to all the dwellings in the UAU, affixing the numbers on the dwellings, and recording the address of each dwelling with its serial number. Frequently the address was simply the block in which the dwelling was situated, but if a more complete address was available it would be recorded. In addition, a sketch map of the UAU was drawn, noting salient features and indicating the location of each of the blocks.

The steps for drawing the rural sample were as follows:

1 Census information was collected for each of the 108 selected villages and their hamlets and, if applicable, their registration officer areas. This information was used to construct hamlet UAUs and to assign measures of size $M^*_{x\beta}$ to these UAUs and to the main village, such that $\Sigma M^*_{x\beta} = 2M_x$.

2 A selection was made between the main village and the hamlet UAUs. If one of the hamlet UAUs was selected, the next step was the listing operation (4) below. Similarly, if the main village was selected, and if it could be divided into registration officers' areas as UAUs, the next step was (4) below.

3 If the main village was selected, and if it could be divided into registration officers' areas as UAUs, the village was visited to make a clear definition of the UAUs, establishing the boundaries and marking them in preparation for listing. The UAUs had to cover all of the main village, including any new construction. The visit was also used to discover any unlisted hamlets, and to find out about the existence, location and extent of any major growth since the census. The data collected on this visit was returned to CAPMAS, where one of the main village UAUs was then selected by probability proportional to size sampling.

4 Shortly before the survey fieldwork, a complete listing of dwellings in each of the selected UAUs was prepared, and checked. The procedure was the same as for the urban sector. One further check was to compare the number of dwellings listed with the number of households in the UAU in the 1976 census. Systematic samples of dwellings, with intervals 1 in $M^*_{x\beta}$ were drawn fror the lists at CAPMAS. All households in selected dwellings were included in the sample.

3.6 LISTING OF DWELLINGS

The listing operation was carried out in December 1979 by 25 teams, each consisting of two listers. The teams were supervised by five regional co-ordinators. All the listers were recruited from CAPMAS. They attended a training course, for one week, at CAPMAS Statistical Training Centre in Cairo.

A total of 112 239 dwellings were listed; 39 967 in urban areas, and 72 272 in rural areas.

3.7 RESPONSE RATES

In any survey, voluntary or compulsory, the response is usually not absolutely complete, and the number of completed questionnaires is usually less than the intended number. This may be caused by non-coverage of certain sample areas, non-contact with selected households or respondents, or unavailability or unwillingness of respondents to participate in the survey.

In the following chapter, an account is given of the measures adopted to minimize the deficiency — that is the frequency of refusals and non-contacts — in the EFS. This section examines the outcome of the application in the field of the sample design and the effectiveness of the quality control measures adopted before and during fieldwork. Table 3.8 summarizes the frequency and kinds of non-response for the Egyptian Fertility Survey 1980.

3.7.1 First Phase Survey

As previously mentioned, the sample for the EFS was designed so as to yield around 10 000 completed house-

Table 3.8 Summary of response rates for the EFS 1980

	Number	Per cent
A Phase one: household survey		
Number of sample dwellings	10 596	—
Number of vacant dwellings	603	—
Address not a dwelling	63	—
Number of occupied dwellings	9 930	—
Number of households identified	10 378	—
Number of non-Egyptian households	35	—
Number of sample households	10 343	100
Result of household interview		
1 Completed	10 079	97.5
2 No competent respondent at home	134	1.3
3 Partly completed	24	.2
4 Other/refused	106	1.0
Overall non-response	264	2.5
B Phase one: individual survey for ever-married women		
Number of eligible women identified	8 974	100
Result of individual interview		
1 Completed	8 788	97.9
2 Not at home	84	.9
3 Partly completed	87	1.0
4 Other/refused	15	.2
Overall non-response	186	2.1
C Phase two: household economic survey		
Number of selected households	2 532	100
Result of economic survey		
1 Completed	2 482	98.0
2 Dwelling occupied by another household	12	.5
3 No qualified respondent at home	23	.9
4 Partly completed	10	.4
5 Other/refused	5	.2
Overall non-response	50	2.0
D Phase two: individual survey for husbands		
Number of eligible husbands identified	2 783	100
Result of husband's survey		
1 Completed	2 312	83.1
2 Husband not at home	263	9.5
3 Partly completed	89	3.2
4 Other/refused	119	4.3
Overall non-response	471	16.9

hold schedules. The application in the field of the sampling procedures described above, yielded a sample of 10 596 dwellings. Of these, 603 dwellings were vacant, and in a further 63 cases the address given to the fieldworkers was not of a dwelling. In the remaining 9930 dwellings, 10 378 households were identified; an average of 1.045 households per dwelling. Thirty-five non-Egyptian households were excluded.

This gave a sample of 10 343 households for the EFS. Household schedules were successfully completed in 10 079 or 97.5 per cent of the possible maximum.

Within the 10 079 households successfully interviewed for the household schedule, a total of 8974 ever-married women under 50 years of age were identified as eligible for the individual interview (ie an average number of eligible women per household equal to 0.89). The number of questionnaires successfully completed in the individual survey for ever-married women was 8788 or 97.9 per cent of the possible maximum.

3.7.2 Second Phase Survey

As previously mentioned, the sample for the Second Phase Survey was selected in two stages. In the first stage one-half of the 200 primary sampling units (PSUs), ie 46 shiakhas and 54 villages, were systematically selected. For each selected PSU, a list of households which had at

least one ever-married woman who had been successfully interviewed in the First Phase Survey was prepared. Two-thirds of these households were systematically selected for the Second Phase Survey. This procedure gave a sample of 2532 households for the Second Phase Survey.

It should be noted that out of the 10 079 households successfully interviewed for the household schedule, 2283 households had no ever-married women eligible for the individual interview. Thus, the 8788 ever-married women who had been successfully interviewed in the First Phase Survey, had come from 7796 households. One-third of this latter figure, gives an expected number of households eligible for the Second Phase Survey of 2599. This figure is very close to the actual number of households selected. Within the 2532 households selected for the second phase, 2783 husbands were identified.

Table 3.8 shows a very low non-response rate of 2 per cent for the household economic survey. Non-response was, however, exceptionally high in the individual survey for husbands, amounting to as much as 17 per cent. As may be seen from table 3.8, about 10 per cent of the husbands were not at home. The results of the individual survey of ever-married women show that, among currently married women, about 6 per cent of the husbands were not living at home at the time of the survey (3.7 per cent working outside Egypt, 0.7 per cent working in another part of the country, and 1.4 per cent left home because of family disputes). These husbands, of course, could not have been interviewed in the Second Phase Survey.

CHAPTER 4

DATA COLLECTION

4.1 THE SURVEY ORGANIZATION

As already mentioned, the organization and execution of the Egyptian Fertility Survey was the responsibility of CAPMAS. An *ad hoc* survey organization was formed within the Population Studies and Research Centre of CAPMAS to execute the EFS. The survey headquarters was based on the main building of CAPMAS in Cairo at all stages of the survey. During the data collection stage, five regional headquarters were established: one in Cairo, two in Lower Egypt and two in Upper Egypt.

The survey organization consisted of the following three levels of personnel:

Level 1. Directing staff. The President of the executing agency, CAPMAS, served as the overall Project National Director. The day-to-day activities were supervised by the Director of the Population Studies and Research Centre of CAPMAS, who served as Executive Survey Director. The data processing stage was supervised by the Director of the National Computing Centre of CAPMAS. The WFS/World Bank advisers worked very closely with the directing staff during the various stages of the project.

Level 2. Senior professional staff. Two assistant survey directors, two administrative co-ordinators, and five regional co-ordinators were recruited from within the senior professional staff of CAPMAS; they assisted the directing staff in implementation of the work programme and closely supervised the office and field staff who carried out the detailed work.

Level 3: Field and office staff. Three levels of field staff were recruited: field supervisors, field editors, and interviewers. All supervisors, field editors and male interviewers, and about one-half of the female interviewers, were recruited from CAPMAS. The remaining female interviewers were recruited from among fresh university graduates, through the Local Government Directorates for Social Affairs. Office staff responsible for editing, coding and data processing were regular CAPMAS employees.

4.2 TRAINING OF FIELD STAFF

All the supervisors and interviewers were trained centrally at the Statistical Training Centre of CAPMAS in Cairo. The survey director, the two assistant survey directors and the WFS co-ordinator acted as trainers. The selection of trainees was done by the survey directors on the basis of examination of credentials, previous experience, personal interviews, and the administration of an aptitude test to ensure the trainee's ability to follow a rigorous training course and to accept continuous fieldwork for up to eight weeks.

For the First Phase Survey, the training of supervisors took place in two phases: a training course before the training of interviewers, followed by supervisors' participation in the interviewers' training course. In the first phase, 40 (male) candidate supervisors were trained as interviewers for ten days. At the end of this phase, 25 supervisors were selected on the basis of their training record and a written test. The selected supervisors together with a total of 141 females were trained for a period of 18 working days with the aim of constituting a field force of 100 female interviewers, 25 female field editors, and 25 supervisors.

For the Second Phase Survey, the training of field staff took place after the completion of fieldwork for the First Phase Survey. The five regional co-ordinators were trained as supervisors for a period of six days. They then participated together with the 25 males who acted in the First Phase Survey as supervisors in the interviewers' training which lasted for 12 working days.

The training courses for both phases of the survey consisted of classroom lectures on the objectives and organization of the survey; explanation of the questionnaires; principles of interviewing and the art of asking questions; and demonstration interviews, role playing interviews and practice interviews. Periodically, tests were conducted to gauge the progress of the candidates. Teaching materials consisted of the basic survey documents (ie questionnaires and interviewers' and supervisors' instructional manuals) and poster-sized blow-ups of some parts of sections 3 and 5 of the individual questionnaire for ever-married women.

4.3 PUBLICITY

In November 1979, CAPMAS informed the provincial governors, the chairmen of urban councils and the mayors of rural areas, in which the sample clusters were located, of the objectives of the survey and the field operations that would be carried out in their areas during the period February–June 1980, and requested these authorities to provide adequate publicity for the survey and the necessary assistance and co-operation to the field staff.

In December 1979, the five regional co-ordinators, while supervising the listing operation, visited all the 108 villages selected in the sample and explained to the mayors and local leaders the objectives of the survey.

During the training of the field staff and the first few days of the fieldwork, ie in January–February 1980 for the First Phase Survey and in April–May 1980 for the Second Phase Survey, the national newspapers published press releases and official notices prepared by CAPMAS which described the overall objectives of the survey and asked members of the public in general, and potential respondents in particular, for their co-operation. These press releases were also broadcast by the national radio and television networks.

4.4 MAIN FIELDWORK

Fieldwork for the EFS was carried out in 1980 during the period February–March for the First Phase Survey, and May–June for the Second Phase Survey. Community-level data was collected in the 108 villages in the sample during April 1980. Table 4.1 shows the distribution of interviews according to month of interview.

Table 4.1 Per cent distribution of the EFS 1980 interviews according to month of interview

First Phase Survey

	Household survey	Individual survey for women	Community-level survey
February	61.8	60.0	—
March	38.2	40.0	—
April	—	—	100
Total	100	100	100

Second Phase Survey

	Household economic survey	Husband's survey
May	91.5	91.5
June	8.5	8.5
Total	100	100

In the First Phase Survey, the total number of teams of interviewers was 25; each consisted of one male supervisor, one female field editor and four female interviewers. Both the household interview and the individual interview for ever-married women were, generally, conducted during a single visit to the sample household.

In the Second Phase Survey, fieldwork was conducted by five all-male teams each consisting of a supervisor, a field editor and four interviewers. Both the economic questionnaire and the husband's questionnaire were, generally, administered during the same visit to the sample household, which was usually made in the afternoon or evening.

The day-to-day supervision of the fieldwork was carried out by the field supervisors who were responsible for assigning the workload to each interviewer and for ensuring that enumeration had been carried out properly and accurately. Problems of unlocated households and refusals had to be solved by the supervisor as soon as possible and before the team moved to another area. The supervisors kept records of the number of questionnaires completed using the supervisor's fieldwork control sheet; they also returned all completed questionnaires, control sheets and other related material to the regional co-ordinators, who, in turn, returned these documents to CAPMAS headquarters.

The main duties of field editors included receiving completed questionnaires from interviewers, scrutinizing questionnaires and making sure that the interviewer conducted the interview properly, making spot-checks to ensure that interviewers had actually visited the correct households assigned to them, and checking that all individual respondents selected were indeed eligible and that the most important questions had been correctly answered and recorded.

The procedure followed for scrutinizing questionnaires may be summarized as follows. The field editor thoroughly checked and corrected any obvious mistakes or slips. If there was any doubt, the field editor consulted the interviewer. If the interviewer was unable to answer questions satisfactorily, she/he was asked to revisit the respondent to obtain the correct information. In order to maximize the quality of the survey, field supervisors functioned also as field editors in the evening during the First Phase Survey, and in the morning during the Second Phase Survey.

During the initial fieldwork period, each interviewer was asked to visit two households only on each day. Mistakes made by interviewers were discussed with them so that they would not be repeated. The average daily assignment was then increased to three households.

The interviewer was required to assign a questionnaire form to each sample address visited whether or not she/he successfully contacted it or found a household there; the interviewer then recorded on the cover sheet the outcome of the visit. Similarly, when the interviewer made the first attempt to obtain an interview, a questionnaire was assigned to the case whether or not the respondent was successfully contacted. If the interviewer did not find a respondent at home during the first visit to the household, she/he made up to two more visits or 'call-backs' to the household. However, about 98 per cent of all eligible women, 79 per cent of all eligible husbands, and 94 per cent of all households eligible for the economic survey, were recorded as having been successfully interviewed during the first visit.

The average duration of the interview was about 40 minutes for the women's survey, 16 minutes for the husband's survey, and 32 minutes for the economic survey.

Throughout the fieldwork period, the senior professional staff made regular visits to the sample areas, checked the records which field supervisors were instructed to keep as regards quality control, re-organized staff deployment where necessary, and discussed any problems encountered during the field operations. These visits by senior staff from headquarters were essential for the efficient conduct of the fieldwork, and were of special importance for the morale of the teams.

4.5 THE INTERVIEW SITUATION

The low frequency of non-response, outlined in the preceding chapter, reflects only one aspect of the efficiency of the EFS. There are, however, many other factors that might affect the reliability of the data collected. Reference has already been made to the quality control measures employed before and during the data collection stage to minimize non-sampling errors. In the EFS, information was collected on several aspects of the interview situation which might affect the reliability of a respondent's answers. An outline of these aspects is given below.

Degree of co-operation

At the end of the individual interview for ever-married women, the interviewer recorded her observations of the overall interview situation and whether the respondent's degree of co-operation was poor, fair, good or very good. Similar information was also recorded at the end of the husband's interview, and at the end of the interview for the economic questionnaire.

As may be seen from table 4.2, the co-operation of the women was ranked as very good or good in 73 per cent of the cases, as fair in 24 per cent, and as poor in only 2 per cent. The degree of co-operation was also ranked as very good or good in 89 per cent of the cases in both the husband's survey and the economic survey.

Reliability of data on fertility and contraception

At the end of the maternity history section of the individual questionnaire for ever-married women, the interviewer recorded her assessment of the reliability of the respondent's answers. If the respondent was able to answer the questions with ease and directly, and if dates (months and years) of all pregnancies were obtained without difficulty, the reliability of answers was to be rated as "good". If the interviewer had to do a moderate amount of probing or correcting of answers, the reliability of answers was to be rated as "fair". Finally, if the interviewer had to do considerable probing for determination of the dates of pregnancies, or came to the conclusion that the respondent was not herself sure of many answers she gave, the reliability of answers was to be rated as "poor".

The interviewer also recorded her assessment of the respondent's answers to the questions in the contraceptive knowledge and use section of the questionnaire for women.

Table 4.2 Interviewer's assessment of respondent's degree of co-operation

Interviewer's assessment	Individual interview for ever-married women		Individual interview for husbands		Interview for economic questionnaire	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Poor	193	2.2	14	.6	23	.9
Fair	2128	24.2	208	9.0	241	9.7
Good	4868	55.4	1539	66.6	1715	69.1
Very good	1519	17.3	519	22.5	497	20.0
Not stated	80	.9	32	1.3	6	.2
Total	8788	100	2312	100	2482	100

Table 4.3 Perceived reliability of answers in the maternity history section, and the contraceptive knowledge and use section, of the individual questionnaire of ever-married women

Interviewer's assessment	Maternity		Contraceptive knowledge and use	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Good	6356	72.3	6470	73.6
Fair	2191	24.9	2137	24.3
Poor	164	1.9	178	2.0
Not stated	77	.9	3	.1
Total	8788	100	8788	100

Table 4.3 shows that according to the interviewer's assessment, both sets of data were of good quality: answers were ranked as good in more than 72 per cent of the cases, and as poor in 2 per cent.

Privacy of interview

The interviewers were instructed that it was very important to conduct the individual interviews for women and for husbands in private, and that all the questions were to be answered by the respondents themselves. The presence of other persons during the interview might embarrass the respondent and influence some of her/his answers.

In the individual questionnaire for ever-married women, information was collected on the presence of other persons at the end of the marriage history section, the maternity history section, and the contraceptive knowledge and use section. Similar information was collected in the individual questionnaire for husbands at the end of the contraceptive knowledge and use section and also at the end of the family planning section.

Table 4.4 summarizes the results. As may be seen, information in sections 2, 3 and 4 of the individual questionnaire for women was obtained in complete privacy in more than 78 per cent of cases, in the presence of children under 10 years of age in about 10 per cent, and in the presence of the husband in less than 2 per cent.

As for the husband's survey, information in sections 3 and 4 was obtained in complete privacy in at least 69 per cent of the cases, but in the presence of other males in about 11 per cent of the cases.

It should be pointed out that interviewers' assessments of data reliability and privacy of interview are not in any way guarantees of good quality of data.

Reliability of fertility intentions

Non-response to questions on desired family size and number of additional children wanted was negligible. For example, all women and husbands were asked about "desired family size"; 98.2 per cent of the ever-married women and 96 per cent of the husbands gave numerical answers.

4.6 OFFICE EDITING AND CODING

The editing and coding processes constituted the link between the raw data collected by the interviewers and the input to the computer programs.

Table 4.4 Per cent distribution of ever-married women and of husbands by presence of other persons

Persons present	Ever-married women			Husbands	
	At end of section 2: Marriage history	At end of section 3: Maternity history	At end of section 4: Contraceptive knowledge and use	At end of section 3: Contraceptive knowledge and use	At end of section 4: Family planning
No one	77.7	79.0	79.9	70.3	69.2
Children under 10 years only	11.0	9.3	10.3	3.8	3.9
Spouse only	1.9	2.0	1.7	7.5	8.0
Other males only	.4	.4	.3	12.1	11.2
Other females only	5.9	6.2	5.3	.8	.7
Various combinations	3.1	3.1	2.5	5.5	7.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

The editing operations began in the field when supervisors and field editors scrutinized the questionnaires received from the interviewers. Office editing was an independent operation complementary to editing in the field. It was designed to check that:

1 All answers are recorded in a legible and comprehensible way.

2 All answers are recorded in the form required by the coding instructions; eg where years are required, the answer is recorded in years; and where months are required, the answer is recorded in months.

3 There is an answer to all questions applicable to the respondent or a note saying 'not stated'.

4 All questions which are not applicable have 'No' answer and 'No' code.

5 There are no inconsistencies between answers.

6 The skip instructions have been followed exactly.

All parts of each of the questionnaires used in the EFS were re-edited in the office. Special attention was paid to thorough editing of the marriage history, the live birth and other pregnancies tables, and all other age and date information in the questionnaires.

The operation of coding involved principally the mechanical transfer of numbers from the questionnaire to coding boxes provided in the questionnaire. Coding also entailed the application of coding categories for open-ended or semi-open-ended questions such as occupation.

Office editing and coding started after the completion of fieldwork. The operation was conducted by four supervisors and 25 editors/coders for the First Phase Survey, and by three supervisors and 15 editors/coders for the Second Phase Survey. They were recruited from among CAPMAS regular staff who participated in the fieldwork.

The procedure followed was that of having the entire questionnaire edited and t! n re-edited. The questionnaires were then passed for coding and thence to the coder-verifiers.

CHAPTER 5

DATA PROCESSING

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The data processing stages of the Egyptian Fertility Survey had two major objectives. The first was to 'clean' the data by performing a series of comprehensive checks on its completeness and internal consistency, making appropriate corrections where necessary. The second objective was the production of analytical results, which involved the recoding of variables into the form required for analysis as well as the production of actual statistical tabulations.

Data checking was done both manually in the office and by computer. Essentially the computer or machine editing was a repetition of the manual editing and was necessary both because of human error in the manual operation and to correct errors introduced during coding and punching. The computer was initially used to locate errors and not to make corrections. During the various stages of data cleaning, error reports were produced from the computer. Correct values were looked up in the original questionnaires and written onto suitable update forms along with the identification of the record to be corrected.

This chapter discusses the procedure followed for the computer processing of the data from the EFS questionnaires. The various stages of the machine editing are outlined in sections 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4 while sections 5.5 and 5.6 discuss the recoding of variables and tabulation of data.

5.2 FORMAT AND STRUCTURE EDIT

The format edit was the first data processing operation to be carried out on the survey data. This operation had the following four components:

Card type check. The card type in each card was matched against a list of valid types.

Identification check. The range of each part of the identification field was checked for validity.

Blank columns check. This was to see if shifting has occurred during keypunching. The check verified that all columns that should be blank on a particular card type were in fact blank.

Numeric check. All non-blank columns should contain a number (ie digits 0–9).

The errors found were reported on an error list which contained the following information: sequence number of the card within the file; the card in error; the error message. The format edits were run until no more errors were found.

The data were then sorted so that all cards belonging to one household were together and also so that cards with duplicate questionnaire identification and card type were detected. Only very few duplicates were found and all of these cases were due to mispunching of the identification or card type.

The second main data processing operation was the structure and completeness edit. This operation consisted of the following six checks:

All household members for each household present. This check aimed at ensuring that: (1) the line number for the household member cards was in ascending sequence with no gaps and no duplicates and starting with line number 01; (2) one household card was present for each set of household member cards; and (3) the number of household member cards present for a household was equal to the number of members in the household given on the household card.

Eligibility for individual interview. A household member was defined as eligible for the individual interview according to certain criteria for the survey. Thus, in the First Phase Survey, eligibility for the individual survey depended on four criteria: the woman had to be an Egyptian national, under 50 years of age, ever married, and usually living in the household. In the Second Phase Survey, eligibility for the husband's survey required that the wife had been successfully interviewed in the First Phase Survey.

The following consistency checks were therefore made on the household data: (1) household members indicated as eligible were eligible according to the survey criteria; (2) household members indicated as ineligible were not

eligible according to survey criteria; and (3) the number of members indicated as eligible was equal to the check value given on the household card.

All households present. The following figures were produced for each cluster and for the total sample and checked against the records for fieldwork and office editing: number of households; number of households successfully interviewed; number of eligible women and number of eligible husbands; number of eligible women successfully interviewed and number of eligible husbands successfully interviewed.

All relevant individual cards present. Each individual interview was punched onto various different card types. It was, therefore, checked for each interview that: (1) each mandatory card type was present; (2) there were no duplicate cards; (3) one and only one of a set of alternative versions of a card type were present; (4) there were no invalid card types; and (5) where the presence of a card is dependent on another card also being present, that this condition was satisfied.

At this stage all cards for individuals with result code other than 'completed interview' were deleted from the individual file. Final checks on the structure were then made to ensure that: (a) all household members indicated as being eligible did have a set of individual cards; and (b) there were no individual interviews for non-existent household members.

5.3 GENERAL CONSISTENCY EDIT

After the format and structure editing were completed, rules were specified for the consistency editing of the data files from the First Phase Survey (household and individual) and the Second Phase Survey (economic and husbands).

These rules covered each of the following types of checks:

Range checks (all questionnaires). This check was to see that all questions have valid codes.

Skip checks (all questionnaires). These were used to check that the correct set of questions were asked of each respondent.

Filter checks (all questionnaires except household). Filters were coded by the interviewer to guide the flow of questioning on the basis of information previously obtained. Filter checks were thus used to ensure that the questions that summarize previous information (ie the filters) were consistent with that information.

Table checks (individual and husbands only). These checks were applied to the 'marriage table', the 'birth table' and the 'other pregnancy' table of the individual questionnaire and to the 'marriage table' of the husband's questionnaire. For each of these tables, it was checked that the lines were coded without gaps, and that the number of filled-in lines was the expected number as given by a check question.

Miscellaneous checks (all questionnaires except household). These were to check that the values in various fields were consistent with one another.

For each questionnaire, all applicable consistency checks were combined into a single specially written program written in COBOL. Each time corrections were made, the checks were rerun to make sure that no new errors had been introduced. Updating was done with the WFS supplied UPDATE program. At the end of this stage, the editing of the household file (First Phase), and the husband's and economic files (Second Phase) was complete.

The format, structure and general consistency editing stage, revealed that the office editing and coding operations were of an exceptionally high quality. For example, about 79 per cent of the individual questionnaires were totally error-free.

5.4 EDITING OF BIRTH AND MARRIAGE HISTORIES

After the consistency edits and associated corrections described in the previous two sections were completed, clean data files for the household, the economic and the husband's surveys became available. For the individual survey file, however, one further editing stage was required, and this consisted of the editing of birth and marriage histories. This editing process involved the performance of three tasks: date checking, imputation of missing months, and production of an output file.

Editing of birth histories essentially consisted of checking that the births were in the correct historical sequence, and there was an acceptable minimum interval between successive births, that dates were consistent with the age of the respondent, and that births with no information on the year they occurred (in whatever form) were identified.

For marriage histories, editing consisted of checking that marriages were in correct historical sequence and that dates were consistent with the age of the respondent.

More specifically, editing for the birth history, included

the following checks:

- The date of interview is not before the date of birth or death of any child.
- The date of death of a child is greater than the date of birth.
- The date of beginning of the current pregnancy is not before the date of the last birth.
- The age of the respondent at the time of giving birth to her first child is not less than 12 years.
- The time interval between neighbouring births is not less than the biologically possible minimum (8 months).

For the marriage history, the checks are:

- The date of interview is after the date of the beginning and before the end of the last marriage.
- The age at first marriage is not less than 12 years.
- Events in the marriage history are in chronological order.

Dates of the various events may appear in different forms, eg as calendar year, as duration before the interview, as respondent's age at the time of occurrence, as duration from some other event, etc.

In comparing dates, it was necessary to transform them all into the same form. The form used was that adopted for all WFS surveys, namely the century month code (CMC). The century month code is defined as the number of months after December 1899 to the date of occurrence of the event. If Y is the last two digits of the calendar year and M is the calendar month, then:

$$CMC = 12*Y + M$$

For example, for March 1942:

$$CMC = 12*42 + 3 = 507$$

It should be noted that to compute the year Y given CMC, the correct formula is:

$$Y = (CMC-1) \div 12$$

A file of date information was 'extracted' from the individual data file and passed through a special date editing and consistency check program. Corrections for reported errors and inconsistencies were made by reference to the original questionnaires.

After all obvious inconsistencies had been removed, an imputation procedure was used to fill in missing months in the marriage and maternity histories, and in the date of birth of the respondent. The method assumed that the year of the event was known, and that only the month was missing. When the date of an event was reported in terms of 'years ago', the calendar year of occurrence of the event was obtained on a completed year assumption, ie by subtracting the reported 'years ago' from the date of interview. The imputation method was based on finding, for each event, a logical range of dates and then choosing a point randomly in this range. Table 5.1 shows the proportion of dates with missing months which had to be imputed.

Table 5.1 Percentage of dates with missing months in the EFS 1980 individual questionnaire for ever-married women

Event	Percentage of dates with missing months
Respondent's date of birth	73.8
Dates of all marriages	63.9
Dates of dissolution of marriage	75.6
Date of first marriage	63.2
Date of current marriage	59.5
Dates of all births	58.5
Date of first birth	54.5
Date of next to last birth	53.6
Date of last birth	42.5

It should be noted that month imputation has little effect on 'broad' temporal variables such as respondents' age in five or ten-year groups, number of children born in the past five years, etc which could be calculated even if little information on months was available. In contrast, 'fine' temporal variables, such as interval between marriage and first birth, are more sensitive to month imputation. However, these variables are normally used much less frequently in tabulations than the 'broad' variables.

After completing the data editing and imputation a new file was created consisting of one record per woman, containing all the date-related information in the form of century month codes. To save time at the recode stage, this output file was in exactly the same format as the first part of the EFS 'standard recode' data file, the construction of which is described in the following section.

The three processes of date checking, imputation, and production of an output file were done by using the program DEIR which has been developed at WFS headquarters and installed at NCC/CAPMAS.

5.5 RECODING OF VARIABLES

The individual questions asked in the EFS often do not correspond one-for-one to the variables that are required for analysis. This point may be illustrated by the following examples of questions included in the individual questionnaire:

Literacy and educational level were asked through eight questions designed to ascertain whether the respondent had ever attended school, highest certificate earned, total number of school years, and for a woman who never attended school or who had been to school for six or less years, whether she could read and write. For analysis purposes, a single variable showing the level of education based on the answers to these questions is required.

Some numerical responses, eg current age or age at first marriage in years, need to be collapsed into a few groups for tabulation purposes.

It is also useful, for tabulation purposes, to reduce responses to individual questions on a set of items to a single variable. For example, the questions in section 4 on whether each of a series of specific family planning methods have ever been used, can be reduced to a single variable indicating whether any method has ever been used.

This kind of variable construction yields a recoded file, known as the 'standard recode' file. Such a file is created for the data from each of the WFS surveys for the following purposes:

1 To simplify the production of the basic tables.

2 To provide a general 'analysis' file for researchers wishing to do further analysis on the data.

3 To provide a standard set of variables similar to those available for other countries participating in the WFS, thus making comparative analysis possible.

The resulting file for the EFS individual survey data was the basis for the standard recode tape for the Egyptian Fertility Survey which has been documented and archived at the CAPMAS headquarters and at WFS headquarters. This tape contains the data file, a codebook in the form of a machine-readable EFS dictionary, the marginals (ready for printing) of all variables and the SPSS[1] variable description for the data (derived from the EFS dictionary).

5.6 TABULATIONS

Several software packages were used for making tabulations of data from the five questionnaires used in the EFS: the individual questionnaire, the household schedule, the economic questionnaire, the husband's questionnaire, and the community-level questionnaire.

Data from the individual survey was tabulated in two stages. The first was the production of the set of standard tables recommended by the WFS in its document entitled 'Guidelines for Country Report No. 1' (*WFS Basic Documentation* no 8). The second stage included the production of additional tables based on the additional questions included in the individual questionnaire.

For production of the standard set of tables, the package program COCENTS was used, while the parameter cards were generated with a special program COCGEN, the WFS preprocessor for COCENTS. These packages produced fully labelled tables directly, with all titles, footnotes, and row and column headings available in machine readable form on tape. COCENTS (ICL version) was installed at the NCC/CAPMAS by the International Statistical Programs Center of the US Bureau of the Census, who also conducted a three-week workshop on the package usage and applications. COCGEN was installed at the NCC/CAPMAS by WFS. The complete standard set of tables is published in volume IV of this report.

The additional tables based on the individual survey data were produced at the NCC/CAPMAS and WFS using SPSS. The ICL version of SPSS was installed at the NCC/CAPMAS by the WFS which also conducted a two-week workshop on its usage under an agreement between CAPMAS and the World Bank. Extracts from these additional tables are given in volume II of this report. The full listing of these tables can be obtained from CAPMAS. Data from the remaining four questionnaires were tabulated by the packages SPSS and SAS. The tabulations from the household survey data are given in volume IV. Extracts from the tabulations based on the household economic survey data and the husband's survey data are given in volume III.

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[1]Nie, Norman H. *et al* (1975). *Statistical Package for the Social Sciences* (SPSS), 2nd ed. New York: McGraw-Hill.

APPENDIX I

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PUBLIC
MOBILIZATION AND STATISTICS

CENTRE FOR POPULATION RESEARCH AND STUDIES

THE EGYPTIAN FERTILITY SURVEY

PHASE ONE: 1980

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

I. IDENTIFICATION

Cluster Number

Dwelling Number | Household Number

Governorate | Type of Place of Residence (Urban/Rural)

If Urban	If Rural
City	Urban Centre (Markaz)
District	Village

Name of Street

Interviewer Calls	1	2	3
Name of Interviewer			
Date			
Result*			

* RESULT CODES

1. Completed
2. No Competent respondent at home
3. Deferred
4. Dwelling vacant
5. Address not a dwelling
6. Address not found or non existent
7. Non Egyptian family
8. Other (SPECIFY)

Household Size _____ Number of Males _____ Number of Females _____

Number of Eligible Women _____

	Scrutinized	Re-interviewed or spot-checked	Edited	Coded	Encoded
Name					
Date					
Signature					

Previous Page Blank

II. INFORMATION ON MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD

1	2												
2	3				6					10			

	NAMES	RELATIONSHIP				RESIDENCE	SEX	AGE		MARITAL STATUS		NATIONALITY	ELIGIBILITY	
	1	2				3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household	Relationship	Generation Code	Couple Code	Line Number of Mother	Does this person usually live here YES [1] NO [2]	Is this person male or female? MALE [1] FEMALE [2]	How old is (he/she)?	FOR PERSONS AGED 12 AND OVER	Has (he/she) ever been married? YES [1] NO [2]	IF YES: Is (he/she) now: married [1] divorced [2] widowed [3]	For ever married women under age 50	Line number of eligible women	Result of individual interview
11/12			13	14	15/16	17	18	19/20		21	22		23/24	25
01														
02														
03														
04														
05														
06														
07														
08														
09														
10														
11														
12														
13														
14														
15														

INTERVIEWER: Just to make sure I have a complete listing:

1. Are there any other persons, such as small children or infants, that we have not listed? YES [ ] (ENTER EACH IN TABLE) NO [ ]
2. In addition are there any other persons who usually live here that we have not listed? YES [ ] (ENTER EACH IN TABLE) NO [ ]

If Continuation Sheet Used Tick Here [ ]

APPENDIX II

INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EVER-MARRIED WOMEN

CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PUBLIC MOBILIZATION AND STATISTICS

with the collaboration of

WORLD FERTILITY SURVEY
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

POPULATION STUDIES AND RESEARCH CENTRE

THE EGYPTIAN FERTILITY SURVEY

PHASE ONE: 1980

INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

(For Ever Married Women Under the Age of 50)

IDENTIFICATION	
Cluster Number Dwelling Number Line Number of Woman	Household Number
Line Number of Husband	
Governorate	Type of Place (Urban/Rural)

If Urban	If Rural
City District	Urban Centre (Markaz) Village

Name of Street

Interviewer Calls	1	2	3
Interviewer Name			
Date			
Time started			
Time ended			
Duration (minutes)			
Result*			
Next visit Date Time			

* RESULT CODES

1. Completed
2. Not at home
3. Deferred
4. Partly completed
5. Other (SPECIFY)

	Scrutinized	Re-interviewed or spot-checked	Edited	Coded	Encoded
Name					
Date					
Signature					

SECTION 1: RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

Location of interview (place name)

101. Have you always lived in _____ (PLACE NAME)?

YES [1] NO [2]

102. What kind of area would you say (this, that) was when you were growing up, say to age 12? Was it a city, a town or a village?	103. In what kind of area did you live mostly when you were growing up, say to age 12? Was it a city, a town or a village?
CITY [1] TOWN [2]	VILLAGE [3]

104. In what month and year were you born?

_____, 19_____ D.K. [ ]
(MONTH) (YEAR)

105. How old are you?

_____ (YEARS)

106. Have you ever attended school?

YES [1] NO [2] (SKIP TO 113)

107. Have you obtained any educational certificate?

YES [1] NO [2] (SKIP TO 111)

108. What was the highest certificate you obtained: primary, preparatory, secondary, college or university?

PRIMARY [1] PREPARATORY [2] SECONDARY [3]

COLLEGE [4] UNIVERSITY [5]

109. Did you study at a further educational level after you obtained that certificate?

YES [1] NO [2] (SKIP TO 111)

110. What was that level and what was the highest grade you successfully completed?

_____ (LEVEL) _____ (GRADE)

111. What is the total number of scholastic years you successfully completed at all levels?

_____ (YEARS)

112. INTERVIEWER: CIRCLE APPROPRIATE BOX (See 110)

SIX OR LESS YEARS SCHOOLING [1] MORE THAN 6 YEARS SCHOOLING [2] (SKIP TO 115)

113. Can you read, say, a newspaper or a magazine?

YES [1] NO [2] (SKIP TO 115)

114. Can you write, say, a letter?

YES [1] NO [2]

115. What is your religion?

MOSLEM [1] CHRISTIAN [2] OTHER [3]

SECTION 2: MARRIAGE HISTORY

201. Now I have some questions about your married life. Are you now married, widowed or divorced?

MARRIED [1] WIDOWED [2] DIVORCED [3]

202. Were you married only once, or more than once?

ONCE [1] (SKIP TO TABLE, ASK 210, CIRCLE APPROPRIATE BOX IN 211 AND CONTINUE)

MORE THAN ONCE [2] (SKIP TO 209)

203. In what month and year were you and your husband married (Zifaf)?

_____ (MONTH), 19_____ (YEAR) D.K. [ ]

203A. How old were you at that time?

_____ (YEARS)

(RECORD BEST ESTIMATE)

204. Does your husband live with you now?

YES [1] (SKIP TO 208)

NO [2]

205. What is the reason for his absence?

WORKING SOMEWHERE ELSE IN EGYPT [1]

WORKING ABROAD [2]

FAMILY DISPUTE, SEPARATED [3]

OTHER (SPECIFY) _____

(SKIP TO 207) (SKIP TO 207)

206. In what month and year did he start working in that place?

_____ (MONTH), 19_____ (YEAR) D.K. [ ]

(SKIP TO 208)

206A. How many years ago did he start working in that place?

_____ (YEARS)

(SKIP TO 208)

207. In what month and year did that (FAMILY DISPUTE, SEPARATION, OTHER REASON) take place?

_____ MONTH 19_____ YEAR D.K. ☐

(SKIP TO 208)

207A. How long did you live together before that (FAMILY DISPUTE, SEPARATION, OTHER REASON) took place?

_____ (MONTHS) _____ (YEARS)

208. Have you been married more than once?

YES ☐1 NO ☐2 (SKIP TO 214)

209. How many times have you been married altogether?

_____ (NUMBER OF TIMES)

INTERVIEWER: FOR EACH PAST MARRIAGE ASK 210-213 THEN SKIP TO 214
(IF CURRENTLY MARRIED, THE NUMBER OF ENTRIES WILL BE ONE LESS THAN THE ANSWER TO 209)

FORMER MARRIAGES TABLE

Marriage Order	210. In what month and year did you and your (first, second, ...) husband start living together? IF D.K. ASK: How old were you at that time?	211. How did this marriage end?	212. IF DIVORCE: In what month and year did you stop living together? IF D.K. ASK: How many years did you live together?	213. IF DEATH: In what month and year did he die? IF D.K. ASK: How many years did you live together before his death?
1	____ (MONTH) ____ (YEAR) AGE ____ (YEARS)	DEATH [1] → DIVORCE [2] →	____ (MONTH) ____ (YEAR) ____ (YEARS)	____ (MONTH) ____ (YEAR) ____ (YEARS)
2	____ (MONTH) ____ (YEAR) AGE ____ (YEARS)	DEATH [1] → DIVORCE [2] →	____ (MONTH) ____ (YEAR) ____ (YEARS)	____ (MONTH) ____ (YEAR) ____ (YEARS)
3	____ (MONTH) ____ (YEAR) AGE ____ (YEARS)	DEATH [1] → DIVORCE [2] →	____ (MONTH) ____ (YEAR) ____ (YEARS)	____ (MONTH) ____ (YEAR) ____ (YEARS)
4	____ (MONTH) ____ (YEAR) AGE ____ (YEARS)	DEATH [1] → DIVORCE [2] →	____ (MONTH) ____ (YEAR) ____ (YEARS)	____ (MONTH) ____ (YEAR) ____ (YEARS)

214. Is there a blood relation between you and your current (last) husband?

YES [1] NO [2] (SKIP TO 216)

215. What is the type of this relation?

[1] Father's Brother's Son
[2] Father's Sister's Son
[3] Mother's Brother's Son
[4] Mother's Sister's Son
[5] Other Relation to Father
[6] Other Relation to Mother
[7] Other Relationship

216. Now I would like to ask you some questions about the menstrual period. How old were you when you had your first menstrual period?

_____ (YEARS OLD) HAS NOT YET BEGUN [6 6] D.K. [7 7]

(SKIP TO 222)

217. Did your first menstrual period start before or after the beginning of your (first) married life?

BEFORE [1] AFTER [2] D.K. [3]

(SKIP TO 219)

218. How many years (before or after) you started your (first) married life did your first period come?

_____ (YEARS)

219. Do your periods usually come at regular intervals?

YES [1] NO [2] NO LONGER MENSTRUATING [3]

(SKIP TO 222)

220. What is the average number of days between your periods?

_____ (DAYS)

221. For how many days do your periods usually last?

_____ (DAYS)

222. *INTERVIEWER:* CIRCLE APPROPRIATE BOX:
PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)

NO OTHERS [0] CHILDREN UNDER 10 [1] HUSBAND [2] OTHER MALES [4] OTHER FEMALES [8]

SECTION 3: MATERNITY HISTORY

301. Now I would like to talk about a different subject.
Have you ever given birth to a baby?

YES [1] (SKIP TO 305) NO [2]

302. Have you ever given birth to any boy or girl who later died, even if the child lived for only a short time?

YES [1] (SKIP TO 314) NO [2]

303. Have you ever been pregnant?

YES [1] (RECORD ZERO IN 316 AND GO TO 317) NO [2]

304. What I mean is, have you ever been pregnant even if that pregnancy lasted only a few weeks or months?

YES [1] (RECORD ZERO IN 316 AND GO TO 317) NO [2] (RECORD ZERO IN 316 AND SKIP TO 357)

305. We would like to get a complete record of all the babies you have given birth to in all your life.

Do you have any sons you have given birth to who are now living with you?

YES [1] NO [2] (SKIP TO 307)

306. How many live with you? _____

307. Do you have any sons you have given birth to who do not live with you?

YES [1] NO [2] (SKIP TO 309)

308. How many do not live with you? _____

309. Do you have any daughters you have given birth to who are now living with you?

YES [1] NO [2] (SKIP TO 311)

310. How many live with you? _____

311. Do you have any daughters you have given birth to who do not live with you?

YES [1] NO [2] (SKIP TO 313)

312. How many do not live with you? _____

313. Have you ever given birth to any boy or girl who later died, even if the child lived for only a short time?

YES [1] NO [2] (SKIP TO 316)

314. How many of your sons have died? _____

315. How many of your daughters have died? _____

INTERVIEWER: ENTER TOTAL HERE: _____

316. *INTERVIEWER:* SUM ANSWERS TO 306, 308, 310, 312, 314 and 315 AND ENTER TOTAL HERE:

_____ (SUM)

NOW ASK:

Just to make sure I have this right, you have given birth to _____ (SUM) children. Is that correct?

YES [ ] NO [ ] (PROBE AND CORRECT RESPONSES AS NECESSARY)

317. *INTERVIEWER:* CIRCLE APPROPRIATE BOX (See 201-213)

CURRENTLY MARRIED (Excluding Separation) [1]

DIVORCED/ WIDOWED/ SEPARATED FOR LESS THAN ONE YEAR [2]

DIVORCED/ WIDOWED/ SEPARATED FOR ONE YEAR OR MORE [3] (SKIP TO 321)

318. Are you pregnant now?

YES [1] (GO TO 319) NO [2] (SKIP TO 321) D.K. [3] (SKIP TO 321)

319. For how many months have you been pregnant?

_____ (MONTHS)

320. Would you prefer to have a boy or a girl?

BOY [1] GIRL [2] EITHER [3]

OTHER ANSWER (SPECIFY) _____

321. *INTERVIEWER:* CIRCLE APPROPRIATE BOX (See 316, 318)

NO LIVE BIRTHS AND NOT CURRENTLY PREGNANT [1]

NO LIVE BIRTHS AND CURRENTLY PREGNANT [2]

ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS [3]

(SKIP TO 325)

322. In addition to your current pregnancy have there been any other times you were pregnant?

IF "NO" PROBE:

I mean have you ever had a pregnancy that lasted for just a few weeks or a few months?

YES [1] NO [2] (SKIP TO 357)

323. How many such pregnancies have you had?

_____ (NUMBER)

324. *INTERVIEWER:* GO TO 341 AND ASK 341-345 FOR EACH SUCH PREGNANCY

325. *INTERVIEWER:*

IF "ONE LIVE BIRTH" GO TO 326

Otherwise read the following introduction to respondent:

Now I want to ask you some questions about each of your (SUM) births, starting with the first birth you had.

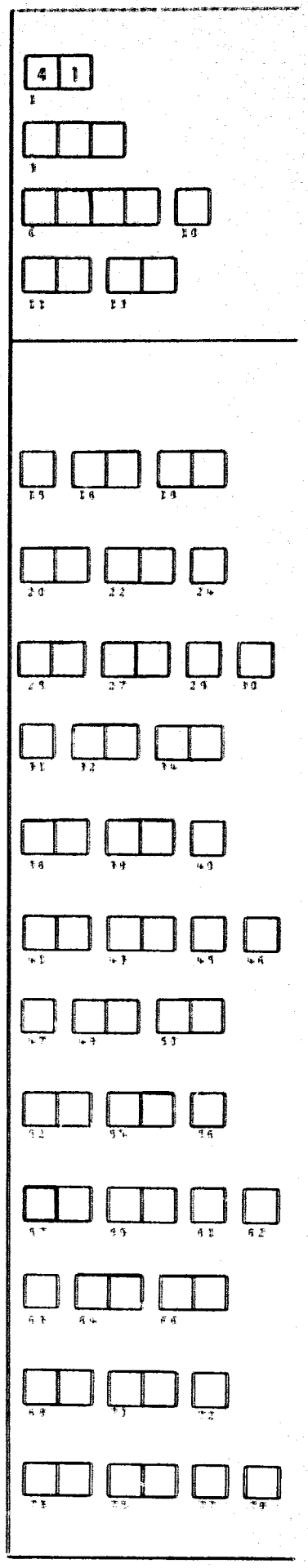
ASK 326-332 FOR EACH LIVE BIRTH, STARTING WITH THE FIRST. IF TWINS, USE ONE LINE FOR EACH AND CONNECT WITH A BRACKET AT THE LEFT.

THEN ASK 333-338 FOR BIRTH INTERVALS UP TO AND INCLUDING THE LAST CLOSED INTERVAL.

THEN GO TO 339.

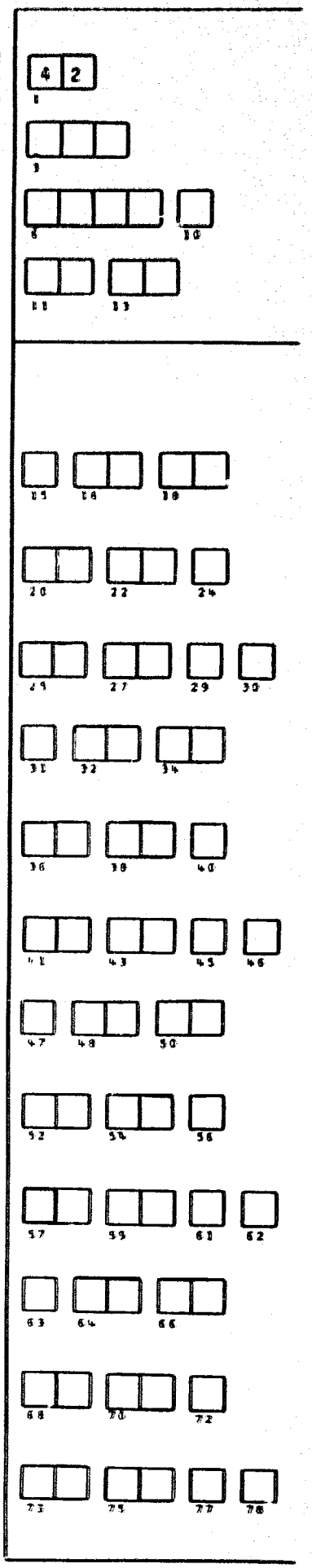
LIVE BIRTHS TABLE

BIRTH ORDER	326. NAME	327. SEX	328. In what month and year was (NAME) born? IF D.K. ASK: How many years ago was (NAME) born?	329. FOR FIRST CHILD: How many months and years after you were first married was (NAME) born? FOR OTHER CHILDREN: How many months and years after the birth of (NAME OF PREVIOUS CHILD) was (NAME) born?	330. He/she is alive?	331. IF DEAD: For how long did he/she live?	332. During the interval between (marriage and first birth, ...) have there been any other times you were pregnant even for only a few weeks or a few months? IF YES ASK: How many times?
1	(NAME)	BOY [1] GIRL [2]	MTH. ____ YR. ____ (YEARS AGO)	(YEARS) (MONTHS)	YES [1] → NO [2]	(YEARS) (MONTHS)	YES [1] NO [2] (NUMBER)
2	(NAME)	BOY [1] GIRL [2]	MTH. ____ YR. ____ (YEARS AGO)	(YEARS) (MONTHS)	YES [1] → NO [2]	(YEARS) (MONTHS)	YES [1] NO [2] (NUMBER)
3	(NAME)	BOY [1] GIRL [2]	MTH. ____ YR. ____ (YEARS AGO)	(YEARS) (MONTHS)	YES [1] → NO [2]	(YEARS) (MONTHS)	YES [1] NO [2] (NUMBER)
4	(NAME)	BOY [1] GIRL [2]	MTH. ____ YR. ____ (YEARS AGO)	(YEARS) (MONTHS)	YES [1] → NO [2]	(YEARS) (MONTHS)	YES [1] NO [2] (NUMBER)



LIVE BIRTHS TABLE

BIRTH ORDER	326. NAME	327. SEX	328. In what month and year was (NAME) born? IF D.K. ASK: How many years ago was (NAME) born?	329. FOR FIRST CHILD: How many months and years after you were first married was (NAME) born? FOR OTHER CHILDREN: How many months and years after the birth of (NAME OF PREVIOUS CHILD) was (NAME) born?	330. He/she is alive?	331. IF DEAD: For how long did he/she live?	332. During the interval between (marriage and first birth, ...) have there been any other times you were pregnant even for only a few weeks or a few months? IF YES ASK: How many times?
5	(NAME)	BOY [1] GIRL [2]	MTH. YR. (YEARS AGO)	(YEARS) (MONTHS)	YES [1] NO [2]	(YEARS) (MONTHS)	YES [1] NO [2] (NUMBER)
6	(NAME)	BOY [1] GIRL [2]	MTH. YR. (YEARS AGO)	(YEARS) (MONTHS)	YES [1] NO [2]	(YEARS) (MONTHS)	YES [1] NO [2] (NUMBER)
7	(NAME)	BOY [1] GIRL [2]	MTH. YR. (YEARS AGO)	(YEARS) (MONTHS)	YES [1] NO [2]	(YEARS) (MONTHS)	YES [1] NO [2] (NUMBER)
8	(NAME)	BOY [1] GIRL [2]	MTH. YR. (YEARS AGO)	(YEARS) (MONTHS)	YES [1] NO [2]	(YEARS) (MONTHS)	YES [1] NO [2] (NUMBER)



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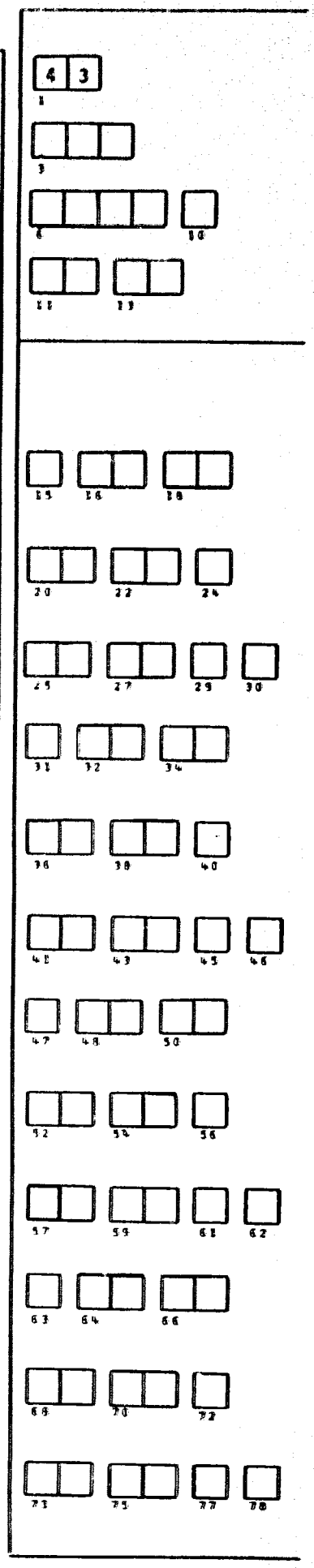
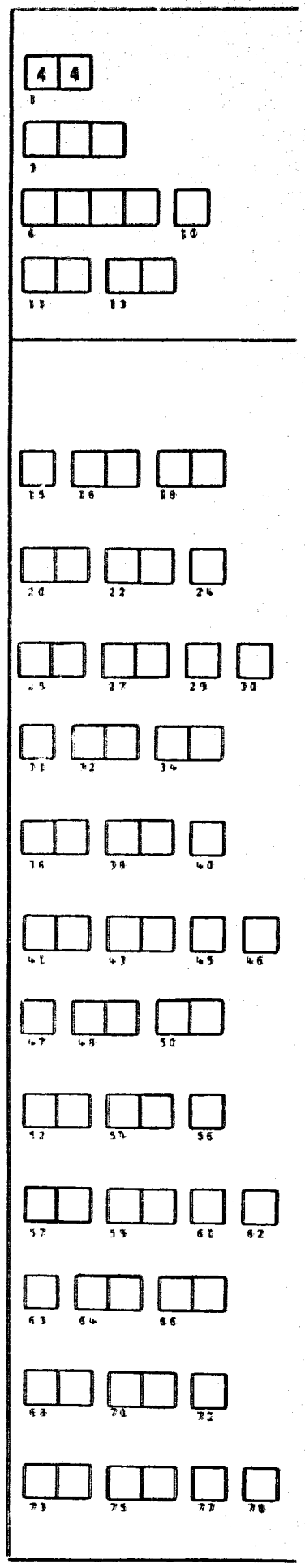
BIRTH ORDER	326. NAME	327. SEX	328. In what month and year was (NAME) born? IF D.K. ASK: How many years ago was (NAME) born?	329. FOR FIRST CHILD: How many months and years after you were first married was (NAME) born? FOR OTHER CHILDREN: How many months and years after the birth of (NAME OF PREVIOUS CHILD) was (NAME) born?	330. He/she is alive?	331. IF DEAD: For how long did he/she live?	332. During the interval between (marriage and first birth, ...) have there been any other times you were pregnant even for only a few weeks or a few months? IF YES ASK: How many times?
9	(NAME)	BOY 1 / GIRL 2	MTH. / YR. / (YEARS AGO)	(YEARS) / (MONTHS)	YES 1 / NO 2	(YEARS) / (MONTHS)	YES 1 NO 2 / (NUMBER)
10	(NAME)	BOY 1 / GIRL 2	MTH. / YR. / (YEARS AGO)	(YEARS) / (MONTHS)	YES 1 / NO 2	(YEARS) / (MONTHS)	YES 1 NO 2 / (NUMBER)
11	(NAME)	BOY 1 / GIRL 2	MTH. / YR. / (YEARS AGO)	(YEARS) / (MONTHS)	YES 1 / NO 2	(YEARS) / (MONTHS)	YES 1 NO 2 / (NUMBER)
12	(NAME)	BOY 1 / GIRL 2	MTH. / YR. / (YEARS AGO)	(YEARS) / (MONTHS)	YES 1 / NO 2	(YEARS) / (MONTHS)	YES 1 NO 2 / (NUMBER)



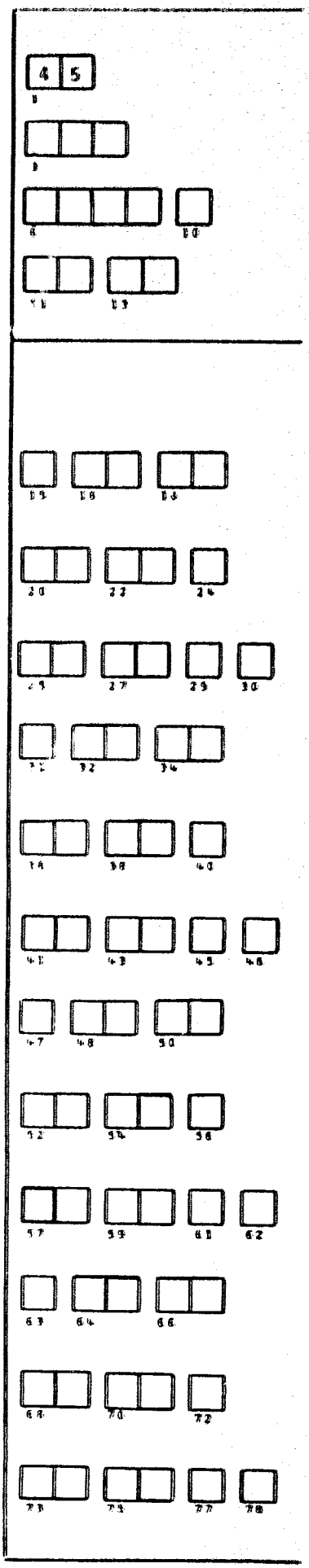
LIVE BIRTHS TABLE

BIRTH ORDER	326. NAME	327. SEX	328. In what month and year was (NAME) born? IF D.K. ASK: How many years ago was (NAME) born?	329. FOR FIRST CHILD: How many months and years after you were first married was (NAME) born? FOR OTHER CHILDREN: How many months and years after the birth of (NAME OF PREVIOUS CHILD) was (NAME) born?	330. He/she is alive?	331. IF DEAD: For how long did he/she live?	332. During the interval between (marriage and first birth, ...) have there been any other times you were pregnant even for only a few weeks or a few months? IF YES ASK: How many times?
13	(NAME)	BOY 1 / GIRL 2	MTH. / YR. / (YEARS AGO)	(YEARS) / (MONTHS)	YES 1 / NO 2	(YEARS) / (MONTHS)	YES 1 NO 2 / (NUMBER)
14	(NAME)	BOY 1 / GIRL 2	MTH. / YR. / (YEARS AGO)	(YEARS) / (MONTHS)	YES 1 / NO 2	(YEARS) / (MONTHS)	YES 1 NO 2 / (NUMBER)
15	(NAME)	BOY 1 / GIRL 2	MTH. / YR. / (YEARS AGO)	(YEARS) / (MONTHS)	YES 1 / NO 2	(YEARS) / (MONTHS)	YES 1 NO 2 / (NUMBER)
16	(NAME)	BOY 1 / GIRL 2	MTH. / YR. / (YEARS AGO)	(YEARS) / (MONTHS)	YES 1 / NO 2	(YEARS) / (MONTHS)	YES 1 NO 2 / (NUMBER)



LIVE BIRTHS TABLE

BIRTH ORDER	326. NAME	327. SEX	328. In what month and year was (NAME) born? IF D.K. ASK: How many years ago was (NAME) born?	329. FOR FIRST CHILD: How many months and years after you were first married was (NAME) born? FOR OTHER CHILDREN: How many months and years after the birth of (NAME OF PREVIOUS CHILD) was (NAME) born?	330. He/she is alive?	331. IF DEAD: For how long did he/she live?	332. During the interval between (marriage and first birth, ...) have there been any other times you were pregnant even for only a few weeks or a few months? IF YES ASK: How many times?
17	(NAME)	BOY 1 / GIRL 2	MTH. ____ YR. ____ (YEARS AGO)	(YEARS) (MONTHS)	YES 1 / NO 2	(YEARS) (MONTHS)	YES 1 NO 2 (NUMBER)
18	(NAME)	BOY 1 / GIRL 2	MTH. ____ YR. ____ (YEARS AGO)	(YEARS) (MONTHS)	YES 1 / NO 2	(YEARS) (MONTHS)	YES 1 NO 2 (NUMBER)
19	(NAME)	BOY 1 / GIRL 2	MTH. ____ YR. ____ (YEARS AGO)	(YEARS) (MONTHS)	YES 1 / NO 2	(YEARS) (MONTHS)	YES 1 NO 2 (NUMBER)
20	(NAME)	BOY 1 / GIRL 2	MTH. ____ YR. ____ (YEARS AGO)	(YEARS) (MONTHS)	YES 1 / NO 2	(YEARS) (MONTHS)	YES 1 NO 2 (NUMBER)



OTHER PREGNANCIES TABLE

333. *INTERVIEWER:* Enter interval number	334. In what month and year did your (first, second, ...) pregnancy which occurred during (INTERVAL) end?	335. How many months did that pregnancy last?	336. IF LESS THAN 7 MONTHS OR D.K. TO 335, ASK: Did you, or a doctor or someone else do anything to end that pregnancy early?	337. IF 7 MONTHS OR MORE TO 335, ASK: Did that baby show any sign of life after it was born?	338. IF "YES" TO 337, ASK: Was the baby a boy or a girl?
_____	MTH _____ YR _____ D.K. ☐	_____ (MONTHS) LESS THAN 7 MONTHS OR D.K.? → 7 MONTHS OR MORE →	YES 1 → NO 2 →	YES 1 → NO 2 →	BOY 1 GIRL 2
_____	MTH _____ YR _____ D.K. ☐	_____ (MONTHS) LESS THAN 7 MONTHS OR D.K.? → 7 MONTHS OR MORE →	YES 1 → NO 2 →	YES 1 → NO 2 →	BOY 1 GIRL 2
_____	MTH _____ YR _____ D.K. ☐	_____ (MONTHS) LESS THAN 7 MONTHS OR D.K.? → 7 MONTHS OR MORE →	YES 1 → NO 2 →	YES 1 → NO 2 →	BOY 1 GIRL 2
_____	MTH _____ YR _____ D.K. ☐	_____ (MONTHS) LESS THAN 7 MONTHS OR D.K.? → 7 MONTHS OR MORE →	YES 1 → NO 2 →	YES 1 → NO 2 →	BOY 1 GIRL 2
_____	MTH _____ YR _____ D.K. ☐	_____ (MONTHS) LESS THAN 7 MONTHS OR D.K.? → 7 MONTHS OR MORE →	YES 1 → NO 2 →	YES 1 → NO 2 →	BOY 1 GIRL 2

OTHER PREGNANCIES TABLE

5 2

333. INTERVIEWER: Enter interval number	334. In what month and year did your (first, second, ...) pregnancy which occurred during (INTERVAL) end?	335. How many months did that pregnancy last?	336. IF LESS THAN 7 MONTHS OR D.K. TO 335, ASK: Did you, or a doctor or someone else do anything to end that pregnancy early?	337. IF 7 MONTHS OR MORE TO 335, ASK: Did that baby show any sign of life after it was born?	338. IF "YES" TO 337, ASK: Was the baby a boy or a girl?
______	MTH ______ YR ______ D.K. ☐	______ (MONTHS) LESS THAN 7 MONTHS OR D.K. → 336 7 MONTHS OR MORE → 337	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 → 338 NO 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2
______	MTH ______ YR ______ D.K. ☐	______ (MONTHS) LESS THAN 7 MONTHS OR D.K. → 336 7 MONTHS OR MORE → 337	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 → 338 NO 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2
______	MTH ______ YR ______ D.K. ☐	______ (MONTHS) LESS THAN 7 MONTHS OR D.K. → 336 7 MONTHS OR MORE → 337	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 → 338 NO 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2
______	MTH ______ YR ______ D.K. ☐	______ (MONTHS) LESS THAN 7 MONTHS OR D.K. → 336 7 MONTHS OR MORE → 337	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 → 338 NO 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2
______	MTH ______ YR ______ D.K. ☐	______ (MONTHS) LESS THAN 7 MONTHS OR D.K. → 336 7 MONTHS OR MORE → 337	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 → 338 NO 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2

339. Since the birth of your last child ((NAME)), have you had a pregnancy even one that lasted just for a few weeks or a few months?

YES [1] NO [2] ((SKIP TO 346))

340. How many such pregnancies have you had?

_____ ((NUMBER))

INTERVIEWER: FOR EACH PREGNANCY ASK 341-345

OTHER PREGNANCIES IN THE OPEN INTERVAL

((Since the Birth of Last Child, or Since Marriage for Women Who Have Had No Live Births))

	341. In what month and year did your ((first, second, ...)) pregnancy which occurred during ((INTERVAL)) end?	342. How many months did that pregnancy last?	343. IF LESS THAN 7 MONTHS OR D.K. TO 342, ASK: Did you or a doctor or someone else do anything to end that pregnancy early?	344. IF 7 MONTHS OR MORE TO 342, ASK: Did that baby show any sign of life after it was born?	345. IF "YES" TO 344, ASK: Was the baby a boy or a girl?
1	MTH _____ YR _____ D.K. [ ]	_____ ((MONTHS)) LESS THAN 7 MONTHS OR D.K.? → 7 MONTHS OR MORE →	YES [1] NO [2]	YES [1] → NO [2]	BOY [1] GIRL [2]
2	MTH _____ YR _____ D.K. [ ]	_____ ((MONTHS)) LESS THAN 7 MONTHS OR D.K.? → 7 MONTHS OR MORE →	YES [1] NO [2]	YES [1] → NO [2]	BOY [1] GIRL [2]
3	MTH _____ YR _____ D.K. [ ]	_____ ((MONTHS)) LESS THAN 7 MONTHS OR D.K.? → 7 MONTHS OR MORE →	YES [1] NO [2]	YES [1] → NO [2]	BOY [1] GIRL [2]

INTERVIEWER: IF YES TO 337 OR 344 CORRECT "SUM" IN 316

346. *INTERVIEWER:* CIRCLE APPROPRIATE BOX (See 316)

NO LIVE BIRTHS [1] ((SKIP TO 357))

ONE LIVE BIRTH [2] ((SKIP TO 352))

TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS [3]

347. Now I would like to ask you about the period after the birth of _____ ((NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST CHILD)).

Did you breastfeed ((NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST CHILD)?

YES [1]

NO [2] ((SKIP TO 351))

348. For how many months altogether did you breastfeed him/her?

PROBE: How many months old was he/she when you completely stopped breastfeeding him/her?

_____ ((MONTHS))

UNTIL HE/SHE DIED [8 7] ((SKIP TO 350))

349. After _____ months had you completely stopped breastfeeding your child even once a day?

YES [1]

NO [2] ((CORRECT 348 AS NECESSARY THEN PROCEED TO 350))

350. How many months old was the child when you began giving him/her additional food along with breastfeeding?

_____ ((MONTHS))

CHILD DIED BEFORE GIVEN OTHER FOOD [8 7]

351. How many months after the birth of this child did your period come back?

_____ ((MONTHS))

PERIOD NEVER CAME BACK, BECAME PREGNANT AGAIN [8 7]

352. Now I would like to ask you about the period since the birth of (NAME OF LAST CHILD, OR YOUR MOST RECENT CHILD WHO DIED LATER)

Did you breastfeed _____ (NAME OF LAST CHILD)?

YES [1] NO [2] (SKIP TO 356)

353. For how many months altogether did you breastfeed him/her?

PROBE: How many months old was he/she when you completely stopped breastfeeding him/her?

_____ (MONTHS) STILL BREASTFEEDING [8 6] (SKIP TO 355) UNTIL HE/SHE DIED [8 7] (SKIP TO 355)

354. After _____ months had you completely stopped breastfeeding your child even once a day?

YES [1] NO [2] (CORRECT 353 AS NECESSARY THEN PROCEED TO 355)

355. How many months old was the child when you began giving him/her additional food along with breastfeeding?

_____ (MONTHS) NO ADDITIONAL FOOD GIVEN YET [8 6] CHILD DIED BEFORE GIVEN OTHER FOOD [8 7]

356. How many months after the birth of this child did your period come back?

_____ (MONTHS) PERIOD NOT BACK YET [8 6]

INTERVIEWER: CIRCLE APPROPRIATE BOXES IN 357 AND 358

357. RELIABILITY OF ANSWERS IN SECTION B:

GOOD [1] FAIR [2] POOR [3]

358. PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)

NO OTHERS [0] CHILDREN UNDER 10 [1] HUSBAND [2] OTHER MALES [4] OTHER FEMALES [8]

SECTION 4: CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE

401. Now I want to talk about a somewhat different topic. As you may know, there are methods that couples can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy if they want to. This is called family planning. Do you know of, or have you heard of any of these ways or methods to avoid pregnancy?

YES [1] NO [2] (SKIP TO INSTRUCTION ABOVE 404)

402. Which methods do you know of?

_____

_____

PROBE: Do you know of any others?

INTERVIEWER: RECORD ANSWER, AND THEN PROCEED TO CIRCLE BOXES IN COL. 1 CORRESPONDING TO THE METHODS MENTIONED. FOR EACH METHOD SO CIRCLED, EXCEPT STERILIZATION, ASK:

403. Have you ever used _____ ((METHOD))?

(REFER TO METHOD IN SAME WORDS USED BY R IN 402. CIRCLE RESPONSE IN COL. 3 CORRESPONDING TO THE PARTICULAR METHOD)

NOW ASK 404-416, IN TURN, SKIPPING THOSE METHODS CIRCLED IN COL. 1. PREFACE THE QUESTIONING WITH:

There are some other methods which you have not mentioned, and I would like to find out if you might have heard of them.

COL. 1	*FOR THOSE WHO SAID "NO" TO 401, PREFACE Q. 404 WITH:*	COL. 2	COL. 3
FROM 402	Just to make sure, let me describe some methods to see if you have heard of them.	EVER HEARD OF	EVER USED
[0] PILL	404. One way a woman can delay the next pregnancy, or avoid getting pregnant, is to take a pill every day. Have you ever heard of this method? *(CIRCLE RESPONSE IN COL. 2). IF "NO", SKIP TO NEXT UNCIRCLED METHOD. IF "YES":* Have you ever used this method? *(CIRCLE RESPONSE IN COL. 3).*	YES [1] NO [2]	YES [1] NO [2]
	MARRIED AND LIVING WITH HUSBAND [1] — SEPARATED WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED [2] ((SKIP TO NEXT METHOD))		
	404a. Are there any such pills in your home now? YES [1] NO [2] D.K. [3]		

COL. 1 FROM 402		COL. 2 EVER HEARD OF	COL. 3 EVER USED	
0 IUD	405. Some women have a loop or coil of plastic or metal (IUD) placed in their womb by a doctor (or nurse) and left there. Have you ever heard of this method? *(AS ABOVE) IF "YES":* Have you ever used this method? *(AS ABOVE).*	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	22 23
0 OTHER FEMALE SCIENTIFIC	406. Some women place a diaphragm or tampon, or sponge, or foam tablets, or jelly or cream in themselves before sex, to avoid getting pregnant. Have you ever heard of any of these methods? *IF "YES":* Have you ever used any of these methods? MARRIED AND LIVING WITH HUSBAND 1 SEPARATED, WIDOWED OR DIVORCED 2 ((SKIP TO NEXT METHOD)) 406a. Are there any of these in your home now? YES 1 NO 2 D.K. 3	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	24 25 26 27
0 DOUCHE	407. Some women wash themselves immediately after sex, with water or perhaps some other liquid. Have you ever heard of this method to avoid getting pregnant? *IF "YES":* Have you ever used this method?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	28 29
0 CONDOM	408. Some men wear a condom during sex so that their wives will not get pregnant. Have you ever heard of this method? *IF "YES":* Have you ever used this method? MARRIED AND LIVING WITH HUSBAND 1 SEPARATED, WIDOWED OR DIVORCED 2 ((SKIP TO NEXT METHOD)) 408a. Are there any condoms in your home now? YES 1 NO 2 D.K. 3	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	30 31 32 33

COL. 1 FROM 402		COL. 2 EVER HEARD OF	COL. 3 EVER USED	
0 RHYTHM	409. Some couples avoid having sex on particular days of the month when the woman is most able to become pregnant. This is called the safe period or rhythm method. Have you ever heard of this method? *IF "YES":* Have you ever used this method?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	36 37
0 WITH-DRAWAL	410. Some men practise withdrawal; that is, they are careful and pull out before climax. Have you ever heard of this method? *IF "YES":* Have you ever used this method?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	38 39
0 AB-STAIN	411. Another way is to go without sex for several months or longer to avoid getting pregnant. Have you ever heard of this method being used? *IF "YES":* Have you ever done this to avoid getting pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	40 41
0 FEMALE STERIL.	412. Some women have an operation in order not to have any more children. Have you ever heard of this method? *(CIRCLE RESPONSE IN COL. 2)*	YES 1 NO 2		42
0 MALE STERIL.	413. Some men have an operation in order not to have any more children. Have you ever heard of this method? *(CIRCLE RESPONSE IN COL. 2)*	YES 1 NO 2		43
	414. Have you ever heard of any other methods which women or men use to avoid pregnancy? YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 415)			44
1 OTHER	SPECIFY: 1. _____ ASK: Have you ever used this method so that you would not get pregnant?		YES 1 NO 2	45 46 47
1	SPECIFY: 2. _____ ASK: Have you ever used this method so that you would not get pregnant?		YES 1 NO 2	48 49 50
1	SPECIFY: 3. _____ ASK: Have you ever used this method so that you would not get pregnant?		YES 1 NO 2	51 52 53

414A. *INTERVIEWER:* Record number of other methods:

_____ (METHOD)

415. *INTERVIEWER: CIRCLE APPROPRIATE BOX:*

AT LEAST ONE YES IN COL. 3 [1] (SKIP TO 418)

NOT A SINGLE YES IN COL. 3 [2]

416. I want to make sure I have got the correct information. Have you ever done anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant?

YES [1]

NO [2] (SKIP TO INSTRUCTION ABOVE 421)

417. What did you do? _____

418. Which was the first method you used to delay or avoid pregnancy?

_____

419. *INTERVIEWER: CIRCLE APPROPRIATE BOX: (See 316)*

ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS [1]

NO LIVE BIRTHS [2] (SKIP TO 421)

420. How many living children did you have when you first used that method?

_____ (NUMBER)

421. *INTERVIEWER: CIRCLE APPROPRIATE BOX:*

HAS HEARD OF A METHOD [1]

HAS NOT HEARD OF A METHOD [2] (SKIP TO 441)

422. How did you know of family planning methods?

INTERVIEWER: Read the Sources Below and Circle Appropriate Box

HUSBAND	1	2
FRIENDS/RELATIVES	1	2
PRIVATE DOCTOR	1	2
NEWSPAPERS	1	2
RADIO/TV	1	2
FAMILY PLANNING CENTRE	1	2
CHILDHOOD CARE CENTRE	1	2
HEALTH UNIT	1	2
HOSPITAL	1	2
FIELD WORKER	1	2

422A. What was the first source of knowledge of family planning?

_____ (SOURCE)

INTERVIEWER: CIRCLE IN 423 THE METHODS KNOWN BY THE RESPONDENT (SEE COLS. 1 AND 2). FOR EACH METHOD CIRCLED IN 423 ASK 424- 426. IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW ANY OF THESE METHODS, SKIP TO 427.

423. CIRCLE FROM COL. 1 AND COL. 2	424. Where would you go to get ((NAME OF METHOD))? *(IF OUTLET ALREADY MENTIONED SKIP TO 426)*	425. How long would it take you to get there? *(IF NOT already MENTIONED ASK:* By what means of transport?)	426. How much do you think ((NAME OF METHOD)) may cost there?
☐ PILL	((NAME)) ((LOCATION)) D.K. ☐	((MINUTES)) ((HOURS)) ((MEANS OF TRANSPORT))	((COST PER CYCLE))
☐ IUD	((NAME)) ((LOCATION)) D.K. ☐	((MINUTES)) ((HOURS)) ((MEANS OF TRANSPORT))	((COST OF INSERTION))

INTERVIEWER: IF OUTLET MENTIONED IN 424 SKIP TO 428, IF NOT GO TO 427

427. Do you know where you can go to get family planning advice or supplies

YES [1] NO [2] ((SKIP TO 436))

428. Have you yourself ever gone to get family planning advice or supplies?

YES [1] NO [2] ((SKIP TO 434))

429. Have you gone there in the last twelve months?

YES [1] NO [2] ((SKIP TO 434))

430. Where did you go the last time?

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC [1]
HOSPITAL [2]
FAMILY PLANNING FIELD WORKER [3]
PHARMACY [4]
FAMILY DOCTOR [5]
OTHER (SPECIFY): _____

431. Were you satisfied with the attention you got on your last visit?

YES [1] NO [2]

432. Will you be going to _____ (LAST PLACE OR PERSON VISITED) in the future when you need family planning advice or supplies?

YES [1] (SKIP TO 436) NO [2] WILL NOT NEED AGAIN [3] (SKIP TO 436)

433. Why is it that you will not go back there in the future?

_____

(SKIP TO 436)

434. In the last twelve months did you yourself ever seriously think about getting family planning advice or supplies?

YES [1] NO [2] (SKIP TO 436)

435. Why is it that you decided not to?

_____

(PROBE: ANY OTHER REASONS?) _____

_____

_____

436. *INTERVIEWER: CIRCLE APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 201, 203)*

CURRENTLY MARRIED [1]

WIDOWED, DIVORCED, SEPARATED [2]
(SKIP TO 441)

437. *INTERVIEWER: CIRCLE APPROPRIATE BOX*

HAS USED A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD [1]

HAS NEVER USED A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD [2]
(SKIP TO 439)

438. When you first used family planning, who decided on that: you, your husband or both?

WIFE [1] HUSBAND [2] BOTH [3]

OTHER (SPECIFY): _____
(SKIP TO 441)

439. Have you and your husband ever talked about using family planning?

YES [1] NO [2]
(SKIP TO 441)

440. And who decided against the use of family planning: you, your husband, or both?

WIFE [1] HUSBAND [2] BOTH [3]

OTHER (SPECIFY) _____

441. RELIABILITY OF ANSWERS:

GOOD [1] FAIR [2] POOR [3]

442. PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT *(CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)*

NO OTHERS [0]
CHILDREN UNDER 10 [1]
HUSBAND [2]
OTHER MALES [4]
OTHER FEMALES [8]

SECTION 5: FAMILY PLANNING

5001. *INTERVIEWER:* CIRCLE APPROPRIATE BOX (See 318)

CURRENTLY PREGNANT [1]

NOT CURRENTLY PREGNANT, OR D.K. [2]

5002. *INTERVIEWER:* CIRCLE APPROPRIATE BOX (See 415, 416)

HAS USED A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD [1] (SKIP TO 5401, YELLOW PAGES)

HAS NEVER USED A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD [2] (SKIP TO 5301, GREEN PAGES)

5003. *INTERVIEWER:* CIRCLE APPROPRIATE BOX (See 201, 204, 205)

MARRIED AND LIVING WITH HUSBAND [1]

SEPARATED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED [2] (SKIP TO 5501, BLUE PAGES)

5004. *INTERVIEWER:* CIRCLE APPROPRIATE BOX (See 415, 416)

HAS USED A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD [1]

HAS NEVER USED A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD [2]

5005. Are you or your husband currently using a method to keep you from getting pregnant?

YES [1]

5007. What method are you using?

_____

(SKIP TO 5201, PINK PAGES)

IF METHOD IS FEMALE STERILIZATION, SKIP TO 5502, (BLUE PAGES); IF MALE STERILIZATION, SKIP TO 5507 (BLUE PAGES).

NO [2]

5006. As far as you know, is it physically possible for you and your husband to have a child, supposing you wanted one?

YES [1]

NO [2] (SKIP TO 5501, BLUE PAGES)

D.K. [3]

(SKIP TO 5101, GREY PAGES)

5008. As far as you know, is it physically possible for you and your husband to have a child, supposing you wanted one?

YES [1] (SKIP TO 5201, PINK PAGES)

NO [2] (SKIP TO 5501, BLUE PAGES)

D.K. [3] (SKIP TO 5201, PINK PAGES)

7 1

NOTE: S101-S117 ARE ONLY FOR THOSE NOT CURRENTLY PREGNANT, LIVING WITH HUSBAND, FECUND, WHO HAVE NEVER USED A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD.

S101. *INTERVIEWER:* CIRCLE APPROPRIATE BOX (See 316)

NO LIVE BIRTHS [1] (SKIP TO S106)

ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS [2]

S102. Do you want to have another child sometime?

YES [1] NO [2] (SKIP TO S105) UNDECIDED [3] (SKIP TO S105)

S102A. Would you prefer to have another child in the near future or would you prefer to wait a few years?

NEAR FUTURE [1] WAIT [2] UNDECIDED [3]

S103. Would you prefer your next child to be a boy or a girl?

BOY [1] GIRL [2] EITHER [3]

OTHER ANSWER: _____ (SPECIFY)

S104. How many more children do you want to have?

_____ (NUMBER)

(SKIP TO S108)

S105. *IF ONE LIVE BIRTH, ASK:*

Thinking back to the time before you became pregnant with your child, had you wanted to have any children?

IF TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS, ASK:

Thinking back to the time before you became pregnant with your last child, had you wanted to have any more children?

YES [1] (SKIP TO S108) NO [2] (SKIP TO S108) UNDECIDED [3] (SKIP TO S108)

S106. Do you want to have any children?

YES [1] NO [2] (SKIP TO S108) D.K. [3] (SKIP TO S108)

S106A. Would you prefer to have a child in the near future or would you prefer to wait a few years?

NEAR FUTURE [1] WAIT [2] UNDECIDED [3]

S107. Would you prefer your first child to be a boy or a girl?

BOY [1] GIRL [2] EITHER [3]

OTHER ANSWER: _____ (SPECIFY)

5108. Do you approve or disapprove of couples using a method to delay or avoid pregnancy?

APPROVE [1] DISAPPROVE [2] OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

5109. Does your husband approve or disapprove of couples using a method to delay or avoid pregnancy?

APPROVE [1] DISAPPROVE [2] D.K. [3]

OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

5110. *INTERVIEWER:* CIRCLE APPROPRIATE BOX (See 5108, 5109)

ONE OR BOTH DISAPPROVE (AT LEAST ONE CODE 2 IN 5108 OR 5109) [1] (SKIP TO 5122)

NEITHER DISAPPROVES [2]

5111. Do you think you and your husband may use any method at any time in the future so that you will not become pregnant?

YES [1] (SKIP TO 5113) NO [2] D.K. [3] (SKIP TO 5113)

5112. What is the reason for disapproving use of family planning methods?

_____

INTERVIEWER: IF MORE THAN ONE REASON PROBE AND RECORD THE MOST IMPORTANT

5113. If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many children would that be?

_____ (NUMBER)

5113A. And how many sons?

_____ (NUMBER)

5114. Do you think that your husband wants to have another child sometime?

YES [1] NO [2] D.K. [3]

5115. If your husband could choose exactly the number of children to have in his whole life, how many children would he, in your opinion, choose?

_____ (NUMBER) D.K. [ ]

5116. Did you and your husband talk about the number of children you would like to have?

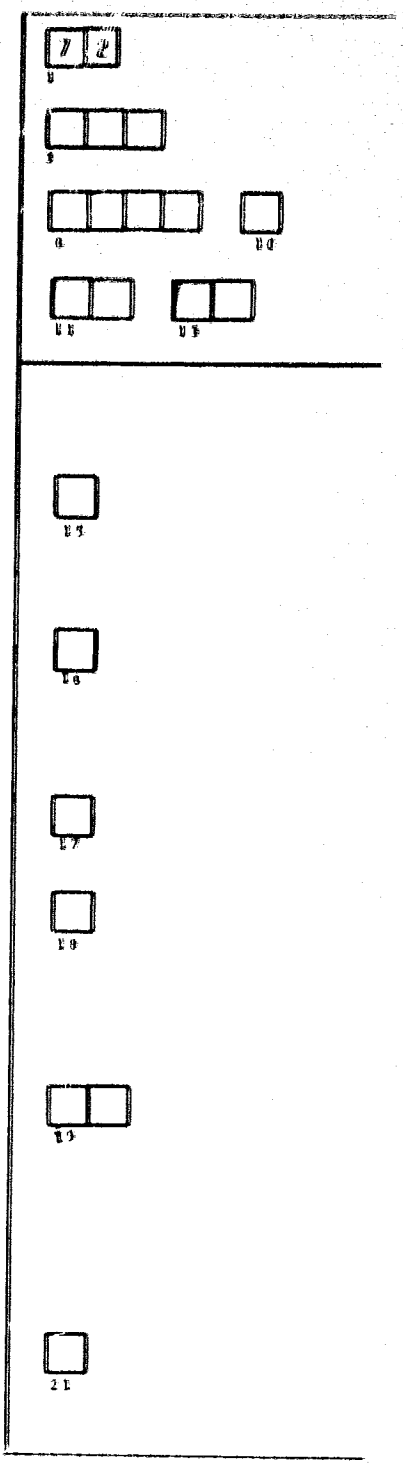
YES [1] NO [2]

5117. Who decides on the desired number of children: you, your husband, both?

HUSBAND [1] WIFE [2] BOTH [3]

OTHER (Specify) _____

(GO TO SECTION 6)



NOTE: 5201-5227 ARE ONLY FOR THOSE NOT CURRENTLY PREGNANT, LIVING WITH HUSBAND, FECUND, WHO HAVE USED A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD.

5201. *INTERVIEWER:* CIRCLE APPROPRIATE BOX (See 315)

NO LIVE BIRTHS [1] (SKIP TO 5217)

ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS [2]

5202. Do you want to have another child sometime?

YES [1] NO [2] (SKIP TO 5205) UNDECIDED [3] (SKIP TO 5205)

5202A. Would you prefer to have another child in the near future or would you prefer to wait a few years?

NEAR FUTURE [1] WAIT [2] EITHER [3]

5203. Would you prefer your next child to be a boy or a girl?

BOY [1] GIRL [2] EITHER [3]

OTHER ANSWER: _____

(SPECIFY)

5204. How many more children do you want to have?

_____ (NUMBER)

5205. *INTERVIEWER:* (See 316)

IF ONE LIVE BIRTH, ASK:

Thinking back to the time before you became pregnant with your child, had you wanted to have any children?

IF TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS, ASK:

Thinking back to the time before you became pregnant with your last child, had you wanted to have any more children?

YES [1] NO [2] UNDECIDED [3]

5206. *INTERVIEWER:* CIRCLE APPROPRIATE BOX (See 5005)

CURRENTLY CONTRACEPTING [0] ((SKIP TO 5211))

NOT CURRENTLY CONTRACEPTING [2]

5207. Have you or your husband used a method to keep you from getting pregnant since the time of your ((last)) child's birth?

YES [1]

NO [2] ((SKIP TO 5212))

5208. For how many months altogether have you used any method since your ((last)) child's birth?

_____ ((MONTHS))

(INTERVIEWER: SUM UP SEPARATE PERIODS IF APPROPRIATE))

5209. What was the last method used?

_____

5210. Why did you stop using that method?

_____

((SKIP TO 5212))

5211. For how many months altogether have you used any method since your ((last)) child's birth?

_____ ((MONTHS))

5212. *IF ONE LIVE BIRTH, ASK:*

Thinking back to the time before you became pregnant, was there any time when you or your husband were using a method to keep you from getting pregnant?

YES [1]

NO [2] ((SKIP TO 5223))

5213. For how many months altogether did you use any method before you became pregnant with your baby?

_____ ((MONTHS))

IF TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS, ASK:

Thinking back to the interval between your ((last)) two births, was there any time when you or your husband were using a method to keep you from getting pregnant?

YES [1]

NO [2] ((SKIP TO 5223))

For how many months altogether did you use any method in the interval between your last two births?

_____ ((MONTHS))

(INTERVIEWER: SUM UP SEPARATE PERIODS IF APPROPRIATE))

5214. What was the last method you used during that period?

_____

((METHOD))

5215. Did you become pr gnant while using that method, or had you stopped using before becoming pregnant?

WHILE USING [1] ((SKIP TO 5223))

HAD STOPPED [2]

D.K. [3] ((SKIP TO 5223))

5216. Why did you stop using that method?

_____

((SKIP TO 5223))

5217. Do you want to have any children?

YES [1]

NO [2] ((SKIP TO 5219))

OTHER _____ ((SKIP TO 5219))

5217A. Would you prefer to have a child in the near future, or would you prefer to wait a few years?

NEAR FUTURE [1]

WAIT [2]

EITHER [3]

5218. Would you prefer your first child to be a boy or a girl?

BOY [1]

GIRL [2]

EITHER [3]

OTHER (Specify) _____

5219. For how many months altogether have you or your husband used any method to delay your getting pregnant?

_____ (MONTHS)

(INTERVIEWER: SUM UP SEPARATE PERIODS IF APPROPRIATE)

5220. INTERVIEWER: CIRCLE APPROPRIATE BOX (See 5005)

CURRENTLY CONTRACEPTING [1] (SKIP TO 5223)

NOT CURRENTLY CONTRACEPTING [2]

5221. What was the last method you or your husband used to keep you from getting pregnant?

_____

5222. Why did you stop using that method?

_____

5223. If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many children would that be?

_____ (NUMBER)

5223A. And how many sons?

_____ (NUMBER)

5224. Do you think that your husband wants to have another child sometime?

YES [1] NO [2] D.K. [3]

5225. If your husband could choose exactly the number of children to have in his whole life, how many children would he, in your opinion, choose?

_____ (NUMBER) D.K. [ ]

5226. Did you and your husband talk about the number of children you would like to have?

YES [1] NO [2]

5227. Who decides on the desired number of children: you, your husband, both?

HUSBAND [1] WIFE [2] BOTH [3]

OTHER (Specify) _____

(GO TO 5601)

NOTE: 5301-5310 ARE ONLY FOR THOSE CURRENTLY PREGNANT WHO HAVE NEVER USED A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD.

5301. INTERVIEWER: CIRCLE APPROPRIATE BOX (See 201, 204, 205)

MARRIED AND LIVING WITH HUSBAND [1]

SEPARATED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED [2]
(SKIP TO 5310)

5302. Do you want to have another child sometime, in addition to the one you are expecting?

YES [1] NO [2] UNDECIDED [3]

5303. How many more children do you want to have, after the one you are expecting?

_____ (NUMBER)

5304. Before you became pregnant this time, had you wanted to have any (more) children?

YES [1] NO [2] UNDECIDED [3]

5305. Do you approve or disapprove of couples using a method to delay or avoid pregnancy?

APPROVE [1] DISAPPROVE [2] OTHER _____
(SPECIFY)

5306. Does your husband approve or disapprove of couples using a method to delay or avoid pregnancy?

APPROVE [1] DISAPPROVE [2] D.K. [3]

OTHER _____
(SPECIFY)

5307. INTERVIEWER: CIRCLE APPROPRIATE BOX (See 5305, 5306)

ONE OR BOTH DISAPPROVE (AT LEAST ONE CODE 2 IN 5305 OR 5306) [1]
(SKIP TO 5309)

NEITHER DISAPPROVES [2]

5308. Do you think you and your husband may use any method at any time in the future so that you will not become pregnant?

YES [1] (SKIP TO 5311) NO [2] (SKIP TO 5399) UNDECIDED [3] (SKIP TO 5311)

5305. What is the reason for disapproving use of family planning?

_____

INTERVIEWER: IF MORE THAN ONE REASON PROBE AND RECORD THE MOST IMPORTANT.

5310. Before you became pregnant this time, had you wanted to have any (more) children?

YES [1] NO [2] UNDECIDED [3]

5311. If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many children would that be?

_____ (NUMBER)

5311A. And how many sons?

_____ (NUMBER)

5312. *INTERVIEWER:* CIRCLE APPROPRIATE BOX (See 5301)

MARRIED AND LIVING WITH HUSBAND [1]

DIVORCED/ SEPARATED/ WIDOWED [2] (SKIP TO SECTION 6)

5313. Do you think that your husband wants to have another child sometime, in addition to the one you are expecting?

YES [1] NO [2] D.K. [3]

5314. If your husband could choose exactly the number of children to have in his whole life, how many children would he, in your opinion, choose?

_____ (NUMBER) D.K. [ ]

5315. Did you and your husband talk about the number of children you would like to have?

YES [1] NO [2]

5316. Who decides on the desired number of children: you, your husband, both?

HUSBAND [1] WIFE [2] BOTH [3]

OTHER (Specify) _____

(GO TO SECTION 6)

NOTE: 5401-5418 ARE ONLY FOR THOSE CURRENTLY PREGNANT WHO HAVE USED A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD.

5401. *INTEVIEWER:* CIRCLE APPROPRIATE BOX (See 201, 204, 205)

MARRIED AND LIVING WITH HUSBAND [1]

SEPARATED WIDOWED OR DIVORCED [2] (SKIP TO 5412)

5402. Do you want to have another child sometime, in addition to the one you are expecting?

YES [1] NO [2] UNDECIDED [3]

5403. How many more children do you want to have after the one you are expecting?

_____ (NUMBER)

5404. Before you became pregnant this time, had you wanted to have any (more) children?

YES [1] NO [2] UNDECIDED [3]

5405. *INTERVIEWER:* CIRCLE APPROPRIATE BOX (See 316)

NO LIVE BIRTHS [1] ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS [2]

5406. For how many months altogether did you use any method to delay your getting pregnant?

_____ (MONTHS)

(INTERVIEWER: SUM UP SEPARATE PERIODS IF APPROPRIATE)

(SKIP TO 5409)

5407. Think back to the interval between your (last) birth and your current pregnancy. Was there any time during that interval when you or your husband were using a method so that you would not become pregnant?

YES [1] NO [2] (SKIP TO 5413)

5408. For how many months altogether did you use any method in the interval between your last birth and your current pregnancy?

_____ (MONTHS)

(INTERVIEWER: SUM UP SEPARATE PERIODS IF APPROPRIATE)

5409. What was the last method you used (in that period)?

_____ (METHOD)

5410. Did you become pregnant while using that method, or had you stopped using before becoming pregnant?

WHILE USING [1] (SKIP TO 5413)

HAD STOPPED [2]

D.K. [3] (SKIP TO 5413)

28

5411. Why did you stop using that method?

_____

(SKIP TO 5413)

29

5412. Before you became pregnant this time, had you wanted to have any (more) children?

YES [1]

NO [2]

UNDECIDED [3]

30

5413. If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many children would that be?

_____ (NUMBER)

31

5413A. And how many sons?

_____ (NUMBER)

33

5414. *INTERVIEWER:* CIRCLE APPROPRIATE BOX (See 5401)

MARRIED AND LIVING WITH HUSBAND [1]

DIVORCED/ SEPARATED/ WIDOWED [2] (SKIP TO SECTION 6)

35

5415. Do you think that your husband wants to have another child sometime, in addition to the one you are expecting?

YES [1]

NO [2]

D.K. [3]

36

5416. If your husband could choose exactly the number of children to have in his whole life, how many children would he, in your opinion, choose?

_____ (NUMBER)

D.K. [ ]

37

5417. Did you and your husband talk about the number of children you would like to have?

YES [1]

NO [2]

39

5418. Who decides on the desired number of children: you, your husband, both?

HUSBAND [1]

WIFE [2]

BOTH [3]

OTHER (Specify) _____

(SKIP TO 5601)

40

NOTE: 5501-5528 ARE FOR THOSE WHO CANNOT HAVE (MORE) CHILDREN AS WELL AS FOR THOSE WHO ARE SEPARATED, WIDOWED OR DIVORCED.

5501. Have you had an operation that makes it impossible for you to have (more) children?

YES [1] NO [2] (SKIP TO 5505)

5502. In what month and year did that operation take place?

_____, 19_____
(MONTH) (YEAR)

5503. Where did you have the operation done?

_____

5504. Was one purpose of that operation to prevent you from having any (more) children?

YES [1] (SKIP TO 5509) NO [2] (SKIP TO 5509)

5505. *INTERVIEWER:* CIRCLE APPROPRIATE BOX (See 201, 204, 205)

MARRIED AND LIVING WITH HUSBAND [1]

SEPARATED, WIDOWED OR DIVORCED [2] (SKIP TO 5526)

5506. Has your husband had an operation that makes it impossible to have children?

YES [1] NO [2] (SKIP TO 5509)

5507. In what month and year did that operation take place?

_____, 19_____
(MONTH) (YEAR)

5508. Where did he have the operation done?

_____

5509. *INTERVIEWER:* CIRCLE APPROPRIATE BOX (See 415, 416)

HAS USED A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD [1]

HAS NEVER USED A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD, OR ONLY STERILIZATION [2] (SKIP TO 5522)

5510. *INTERVIEWER:* CIRCLE APPROPRIATE BOX (See 316)

NO LIVE BIRTHS [1]

ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS [2] (SKIP TO 5513)

30

5511. For how many months altogether did you use any method?

_____ (MONTHS) *(INTERVIEWER: SUM UP SEPARATE PERIODS IF APPROPRIATE)*

31

5512. What was the last method you used?

_____ (METHOD)

(SKIP TO 5526)

33

5513. At any time after the birth of your (last) child, did you want to have any more children?

YES [1] NO [2] UNDECIDED [3]

35

5514. Did you or your husband use any method at any time after the birth of your (last) child (and before the sterilization) so that you would not become pregnant?

YES [1] NO [2] (SKIP TO 5517)

36

5515. For how many months altogether did you use any method after your (last) child's birth?

_____ (MONTHS) *(INTERVIEWER: SUM UP SEPARATE PERIODS IF APPROPRIATE)*

37

5516. What was the last method you used?

_____ (METHOD)

39

5517. *IF ONE LIVE BIRTH, ASK:*

Think back to the time before you became pregnant with your baby. Was there any time when you or your husband were using a method so that you would not become pregnant.

YES [1] NO [2] (SKIP TO 5526)

5518. For how many months altogether did you use any method before you became pregnant with your child?

_____ (MONTHS)

IF TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS, ASK:

Think back to the interval between your (last) two births. Was there any time during that interval when you or your husband were using a method so that you would not become pregnant?

YES [1] NO [2] (SKIP TO 5526)

41

For how many months altogether did you use any method in the interval between your (last) two births?

_____ (MONTHS)

42

(INTERVIEWER: SUM UP SEPARATE PERIODS IF APPROPRIATE)

5519. What was the last method you used during that period?

_____ (METHOD) [44]

INTERVIEWER: IF WITHDRAWAL OR ABSTAIN
(SKIP TO 5522)

5520. Did you become pregnant while using that method, or had you stopped using before becoming pregnant?

WHILE USING [1] (SKIP TO 5526) | HAD STOPPED [2] | D.K. [3] (SKIP TO 5526) [46]

5521. Why did you stop using that method?

_____ [47]

(SKIP TO 5526)

5522. *INTERVIEWER:* CIRCLE APPROPRIATE BOX (See 316)

NO LIVE BIRTHS [1] | ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS [2] (SKIP TO 5524) [48]

5523. Since you were first married, have you ever wanted to have any children?

YES [1] (SKIP TO 5526) | NO [2] (SKIP TO 5526) | UNDECIDED [3] (SKIP TO 5526) [49]

5524. At any time after the birth of your (last) child, did you want to have any more children?

YES [1] (SKIP TO 5526) | NO [2] | UNDECIDED [3] [50]

5525. *IF ONE LIVE BIRTH, ASK:*
Thinking back to the time before you became pregnant with your child, had you wanted to have any children?

IF TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS, ASK:
Thinking back to the time before you became pregnant with your last child, had you wanted to have any more children?

YES [1] | NO [2] | UNDECIDED [3] [51]

5526. If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many children would that be?

_____ (NUMBER) [52]

5526A. And how many sons?

_____ (NUMBER) [54]

5527. *INTERVIEWER:* CIRCLE APPROPRIATE BOX (See 201, 204, 205)

MARRIED AND LIVING WITH HUSBAND [1] | SEPARATED WIDOWED OR DIVORCED [2] (SKIP TO SECTION 6) [56]

5528. *INTERVIEWER:* CIRCLE APPROPRIATE BOX (See 415, 416)

HAS USED A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD [1] (SKIP TO 5601) | HAS NEVER USED A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD [2] (SKIP TO SECTION 6) [57]

NOTE: QUESTIONS 5601-5611 ARE ONLY FOR WOMEN WHO HAVE EVER USED A CONTRACEPTIVE (ANY "YES" IN COLUMN 3 OF SECTION 4 OR "YES" TO 416).

7 6 1

3

6 10

11 13

5601. *INTERVIEWER:* CIRCLE APPROPRIATE BOXES

CURRENTLY USING A METHOD [1]

5602. METHOD: _____

(IF STERILIZATION, SKIP TO 5603)

NOT CURRENTLY USING A METHOD [2]

5603. LAST METHOD EVER USED

_____

(IF NOT KNOWN, ASK RESPONDENT)

15

16

18

5604. SUPPLY METHOD [1]

NON SUPPLY METHOD [2] (SKIP TO 5608)

20

5605. From where (do,did) you normally get _____ (CURRENT OR LAST METHOD) (SEE 5602, 5603)

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC [1]

HOSPITAL [2]

FAMILY PLANNING MOBILE UNIT [3]

PHARMACY [4]

FAMILY DOCTOR [5]

OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

21

5606. Have you always been able to get supplies when you needed them?

YES [1] (SKIP TO 5608)

NO [2]

22

5607. The last time you were not able to get the supplies when you needed them, why was that?

_____

23

5608. For how many months (have you been using, did you use) _____ without interruption? (CURRENT OR LAST METHOD)

_____ (MONTHS)

24

5609. Have you ever used any method other than

_____?

(CURRENT OR LAST METHOD)

YES [1] NO [2]

(SKIP TO SECTION 6)

26

5610. What was the method you used before

_____?

(CURRENT OR LAST METHOD)

_____

(METHOD)

27

5611. Why did you change from _____ _____

(PENULTIMATE METHOD)

to _____?

(CURRENT OR LAST METHOD)

_____

_____

29

SECTION 6: WORK HISTORY

8 1

601. As you know, many women work. I mean apart from doing their own housework, some take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or in kind; others sell things, or have a small business, or work on the family farm. Are you doing any such work at the present time?

YES [1] NO [2]

602. Have you ever worked since the day when you were first married?

YES [1] NO [2] (SKIP TO 617)

603. In what year did you last work?

19_____ (YEAR)

604. I would like to ask some questions about (your present work, the last work you did). What (is, was) your occupation, that is what kind of work (do, did) you do?

_____

605. *INTERVIEWER:* CIRCLE APPROPRIATE BOX

WORK (IS, WAS) FARMING [1] WORK (IS, WAS) NOT FARMING [2] (SKIP TO 607)

606. (Is, was) that your family farm?

YES [1] (SKIP TO 609) NO [2] (SKIP TO 609)

607. (Do, did) you work mostly at home or (do, did) you work mostly away from home in that job?

HOME [1] AWAY [2]

608. (Are, were) you employed by some member of your family, or by someone else, or (are, were) you self-employed?

FAMILY MEMBER [1] SOMEONE ELSE [2] SELF-EMPLOYED [3] (SKIP TO 612)

609. (Do, did) you get paid mostly in cash or mostly in kind?

CASH [1] KIND [2] (SKIP TO 612) UNPAID [3] (SKIP TO 612)

610. What (is, was) your monthly income from this job?

_____ (E.E.)

611. What was the date of the last time you earned income from this job?

_____ 19____
(MONTH) (YEAR)

612. For how many hours (do, did) you work monthly in this job?

_____ (HOURS)

613. About how many years in all have you worked since you first were married?

_____ (YEARS)

614. *INTERVIEWER:* CIRCLE APPROPRIATE BOX

NON SEASONAL FULL-TIME [1] NON-SEASONAL PART-TIME [2] SEASONAL [3]

INTERVIEWER: PROBE AS NECESSARY

615. *INTERVIEWER:* CIRCLE APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 316)

NO LIVE BIRTH [1] ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS [2]

616. Did you work between the time you were first married and the birth of your first child?

YES [1] NO [2]

617. Now let us go back to the time before you were first married. Did you do any work at any time before you were first married?

YES [1] NO [2] (SKIP TO 622)

618. For how many years altogether did you work before you were first married?

_____ (YEARS)

619. What kind of work did you do mainly, before you were first married?

_____

620. Were you employed by some member of your family, or by someone else, or were you self-employed?

FAMILY MEMBER [1] | SOMEONE ELSE [2] | SELF-EMPLOYED [3] (SKIP TO 622)

621. Did you get paid mostly in cash or mostly in kind?

CASH [1] | KIND [2] | UNPAID [3]

622. Did your father have any educational certificate at the time when you were first married?

YES [1] | NO [2] (SKIP TO SECTION 7)

623. What was the highest certificate your father obtain?

_____ (CERTIFICATE)

SECTION 7: CURRENT (LAST) HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND

701. *INTERVIEWER:* CIRCLE APPROPRIATE BOX (See 201, 204, 205)

CURRENTLY MARRIED [1] — WIDOWED/DIVORCED/SEPARATED/OTHER [2]

702. In what month and year was your husband born?

_____ (MONTH), 19____ (YEAR) D.K. [ ]

703. How old is your husband now? _____ (YEARS)

(INTERVIEWER: PROBE, CORRECT AND RECORD)

704. In what month and year was your (last) husband born?

_____ (MONTH), 19____ (YEAR) D.K. [ ]

(SKIP TO 705)

704A. What was your husband's age at the time of (DIVORCE/DEATH/SEPARATION)?

_____ (AGE)

705. Did your (present, last) husband ever attend school?

YES [1] — NO [2] (SKIP TO 712)

706. Did he obtain any certificate?

YES [1] — NO [2] (SKIP TO 710)

707. What was the highest certificate he obtained? Is it Primary, Preparatory, Secondary, above Secondary, or University?

PRIMARY [1] PREPARATORY [2] SECONDARY [3]

ABOVE SECONDARY [4] UNIVERSITY AND ABOVE [5]

708. Did he attend further education at another level after he obtained this certificate?

YES [1] — NO [2] (SKIP TO 710)

709. What was this level, and what was the highest grade he successfully completed?

_____ (STAGE) _____ (HIGHEST GRADE)

710. What is the total number of school years he successfully completed in all his educational levels?

_____ (YEARS)

711. *INTERVIEWER:* CIRCLE APPROPRIATE BOX

6 YEARS SCHOOLING AND LESS [1]

MORE THAN 6 YEARS SCHOOLING [2] (SKIP TO 714)

34

712. (CAN, COULD) he read - say a newspaper or a magazine?

YES [1] NO [2] (SKIP TO 714)

35

713. (CAN, COULD) he write - say a letter?

YES [1] NO [2]

36

714. In what kind of area did your (present/last) husband live mostly when he was growing up, say to age 12? Was it in a city, in a town, or in a village?

CITY [1] TOWN [2] VILLAGE [3]

37

715. Now I have some questions about your (present/last) husband's work experience. What (is/was) his occupation, that is, what kind of work (does/did) he do? (If unemployed or retired, ask latest occupation.)

_____

_____

38

(If never worked: SKIP TO SECTION 8)

716. (Is/was) he employed by some member of his family or by someone else, or (is/was) he self-employed?

FAMILY MEMBER [1] SOMEONE ELSE [2] SELF-EMPLOYED [3] (SKIP TO 718)

42

717. (Does/did) he get paid mostly in cash or mostly in kind?

CASH [1] (SKIP TO SECTION 8) KIND [2] (SKIP TO SECTION 8) UNPAID [3] (SKIP TO SECTION 8)

43

718. (Does/did) he have any regular paid employees in his business?

YES [1] NO [2] (SKIP TO SECTION 8)

44

719. How many regular paid employees (does/did) he have?

_____ (NUMBER)

45

SECTION 8: COSTS AND BENEFITS OF CHILDREN

801. *INTERVIEWER:* CIRCLE APPROPRIATE BOX (See 330)

ONE OR MORE LIVING CHILDREN [1]

NO LIVING CHILDREN [2] (END INTERVIEW)

802. When you grow old, what do you expect would be your sources of income?

INTERVIEWER: CIRCLE APPROPRIATE SOURCES IN COLUMN (1) FOR SOURCES MENTIONED BY RESPONDENT, THEN READ THE SOURCES NOT CIRCLED AND CIRCLE IN COLUMNS (2) OR (3) ACCORDING TO RESPONDENT'S ANSWER.

Col. 1	Source	Col. 2	Col. 3
[0]	Savings or income from farm land, real estate or business activity	YES [1]	NO [2]
[0]	Pension or social security payments	YES [1]	NO [2]
[0]	Assistance from children	YES [1]	NO [2]
[0]	Assistance from family (other than children)	YES [1]	NO [2]
[0]	Assistance from friends	YES [1]	NO [2]
[0]	Other (specify) _____		

803. When you grow old, do you expect your children to help you financially?

YES [1]

NO [2] (SKIP TO 805)

804. To what extent?

LARGE SUPPORT [1] LITTLE SUPPORT [2] OTHER (Specify) _____

805. When your children grow-up and marry, do you expect to live with them at any time?

YES [1] (SKIP TO 807)

NO [2] (SKIP TO 808)

DEPENDS [3]

806. On what does it depend?

_____

(SKIP TO 808)

807. Do you expect to live with them only for a few years after their marriage, or all the time or when you grow old?

A few years after their marriage [1]

All the time [1]

When I grow old [1]

Other (specify) _____ [1]

808. What, in your opinion, is the age at which daughters should start to offer useful assistance at home, land or work?

_____ (AGE)

809. And what, in your opinion, is the age at which sons should start to offer useful assistance at home, land or work?

_____ (AGE)

810. In your opinion, what level of education would you like a girl to obtain?

_____ (LEVEL)

811. And in your opinion, what level of education would you like a boy to obtain?

_____ (LEVEL)

26
27
28
29
30
32
34
35

INTERVIEWERS'S OBSERVATIONS

(to be filled in after completing interview)

36

DEGREE OF COOPERATION

BAD	1
AVERAGE	2
GOOD	3
VERY GOOD	4

INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS

Respondent: _____

Specific Questions: _____

Other Aspects: _____

Name of Interviewer: _____ Date _____

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

REGIONAL CO-ORDINATOR'S OBSERVATIONS

SURVEY DIRECTOR'S OBSERVATIONS

APPENDIX III

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC QUESTIONNAIRE

Previous Page Blank

ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT
Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics

EGYPTIAN FERTILITY SURVEY
1980

Second Phase
Household Economic Questionnaire

This survey is being conducted in cooperation with the World Bank and the World Fertility Survey sponsored by the International Statistical Institute

Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics
Population Studies and Research Centre

The Egyptian Fertility Survey 1980
Second Phase Survey
Household Economic Questionnaire

Identification Data

_____ Number of population aggregate

____ Number of housing unit ____ Number of household

____ Governorate ____ Type of residence (urban/rural)

If urban, enter	If rural, enter
____ name of town	____ name of district
____ disirict	____ name of village

_____ Name of road/by-road
_____ Name of sub-division _____ name of landlord

Visits by interviewer	First	Second	Third
Name of interviewer			
Date of visit (day/month/year)	--/--/198_	--/--/198_	--/--/198_
Time interview started			
Time interview completed			
Duration of interview (minutes)			
Outcome of interview*			
Next visit: date / time	--/--/198	--/--/198	--/--/198

*Interviewer: Enter one of these for "outcome of interview line": 1 - questionnaire fully completed, 2 - Alternative household in residence, 3 - no qualified individuals in residence, 4 - interview postponed, 5 - questionnaire partially filled, 6 - other (specify) _____.

1 1 (1)
(3)
(6) (10)
0 0 (11)
(13) (15)
(16)
(18)
(20)
(21) (23)
(25)
(27)
(30) (31) (32)

_____ Total household members _____ Males _____ Females

33 35

37

Statement	Field Checking	Interview repeated or questionnaire checked in household's residence	Office Checking	Notation	Mechanical Registration
Name					
Date	/ /198	/ /198	/ /198	/ /198	/ /198
Signature					

Section I: Data of Household Members

1 [1][2]	Identification Data
3 [ ][ ][ ]	_____ Number of population aggregate
6 [ ][ ][ ][ ] 10 [ ]	____ Number of housing unit ____ Number of household

Members serial number in household	Name	Relationship	Husband and Wife's Line Number		Residency Data		Sex	Age	The following questions pertain to persons 6 years or older who currently live regularly or who lived regularly for at least one month in 1979 (excluding servants).	Educational Status		Employment		Qualified Persons	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14
	Names of persons who usually live in the household	Relationship between household members	Line number of woman interviewed in the first stage	Line number of husband of this woman	Does the person regularly live with the family? [1] yes [2] no	How long did the person regularly live in the house hold during 1979? (months)	Is the person a male or a female? [1] male [2] female	How old is the person? (years)		Can the person read and write? [1] yes [2] no	If yes, what is the highest degree (certificate) the person has obtained?	Has the person done any work, with or without pay, during 1979, even for a few days? [1] yes [2] no	If no, why not? Then investigate. But some people work for short periods of time. Has the person done any work? [1] yes [2] no	If 11 or 12 is yes, enter persons line number	Enter qualified husband's line number
11 12			13 14	15 16	17	18 19	20	21 22		23	24	25	26	27 28	29 30
1															
2															
3															
.															
.															
.															
.															
.															
30															

To make sure I have entered all members of the family who regularly reside here:

1. Are there any children or infants who have not been entered? [ ] Yes Each forgotten child has been listed in the table. [ ] No

2. Are there any other persons regularly living with you, such as other relatives or servants whose names have not been entered? [ ] Yes Each person not mentioned has been added. [ ] No

For any woman who has been interviewed in the first stage and her husband's line number has not been mentioned, investigate if she is married to any person added to Column (1). In this case, write the husband's line number in Col. (4) of wife's corresponding line.

If members in the family exceed 15, use an additional forward check (X) in the adjacent box and attach the two forms together.

Section II: Employment

Interviewer: Ask the household head the following questions on each member of the family whose line number is written in Column 13 of Section I. (In case there is no qualified person in Column 13, directly go to Section III.)

Identification Data	
_____ Number of population aggregate	2 1 (1); ___ (3)
____ Number of housing unit ____ Number of household	___ (6); ___ (10)

201. Previous line number in household questionnaire (11)
Name of person _____

202. What type of work has the person done most of the time during the past year? I mean, what was his main job? Interviewer: for students and housewives who work or have a job other than being students and housewives, state job. (Main job _____) (13)

203. In which economic activity, such as agriculture (farming), industry, commerce or services, etc. did the person work? (Interviewer: If the person is working in an establishment, state type of work and full name of such establishment.) (15)

204. During the last year, how many months did the person work in this job? (17)

205. If less than 12 months, why did the person work less than 12 months? (19)
(Reason)_____

206. Average number of days per month worked in this job. (20)

207. Average number of hours per day worked in this job. (22)

208. Has the person done this work for others, for himself or for the family? (24)

[1] for others → [2] for himself or the family (skip to 210)

209. What is the total cash amount earned by the person from salaries, wages, remunerations and allowances from his job? (25)

- salary (basic wage) _____ L.E.
- remunerations, profits and incentives _____ L.E.
- overtime pay _____ L.E.
- allowances _____ L.E.

Total _____ L.E.

210. Interviewer: Circle appropriate box - See Household Questionnaire, Section I, Column 8 (30)

[1] respondent less than 15 years old (skip to 220)

[2] → respondent is 15 years old or more

211. Some people do other jobs besides their main job. Has the person done any other job besides his main job during the past year? [31]

[1] yes [2] no (skip to 218)

212. What was the type of other job? [32]
a. I mean, what was the other job he has done during the last year?
b. In what economic activity has the person done this other job? [34]

Interviewer: If the person worked in an establishment, state type of its work and full name.

213. How many months has the person worked on this other job during the last year? [36]

214. Average number of days worked per month on this job. [38]

215. Average number of hours worked per day on this job. [40]

216. Has the person done this job for others, for himself or for the family? [42]

[1] for others [2] for himself or family (skip to 218)

217. Total cash amount earned from this job during the past year. L.E. [43]

218. Has the person earned any other (regular or additional) salaries or wages or remunerations and allowances from any other job he has done during the past year? [48]

[1] yes [2] no (skip to 220)

219. What was the total cash amount earned from these jobs? _____ L. E. [49]

220. Has the person obtained in-kind benefits such as housing, meals or means of transportation, whether this free or at reduced prices, from any employer or job during the past year? [54]

[1] yes [2] no (skip to 223)

221. Type of such benefits obtained by the person. [55]

222. Cost estimate of such benefits received during the past year. L.E. _____ [57]

223. Has the person done any work for others during the past month? [61]

[1] yes [2] no (skip to 228)

224. Last month, what was the total hours worked by the person in all jobs he did for others?
hours _____ 62

225. Total cash value of salaries, etc. received from these jobs last month?
L.E._____ 65

226. Interviewer: Compare incomes mentioned in 225 and 209. Divide income in 209 by the number of months worked in 204 and compare the average monthly income in 1979 with the income in 225. Circle the appropriate box. "The difference between the average monthly income in 1977 and the monthly income in 225 is not more than 10%." 70

[1] yes skip to 228 [2] no

227. Why is the difference between two incomes so great? 71
Reason_____

228. Person's line number. 72
Turn to the next qualified person if any;
otherwise, turn to Section III.

Section III: Agricultural (Farm) Production

Interviewer: Information to be completed in this section represents the family's earnings in cash and in kind from the agricultural sector during the past year (that is during the agricultural year 1978-1979).

Identification Data

_____ Number of population aggregate

____ Number of housing unit ____ Number of household

301. Do you or any member of your household who lives with you own any farm land?

[1] yes [2] no (skip to 309)

302. How many feddans and qerats are owned by all the members of the family?
feddans _____ qerats _____

303. Estimated cash value of owned farm land

304. Was all or part of this land leased to others during the past agricultural year?

[1] yes [2] no(skip to 307)

305. How many feddans or qerats were leased during the past agricultural year?

qerats _____ feddans _____

306. Total cash rent obtained for this land

307. Has the family obtained rent in-kind during past agricultural year?

[1] yes [2] no skip to 309)

308. Estimated cash value of rent in-kind
L.E. _____

309. Have you or any member of your family rented farm land from others during the past agricultural year?

[1] yes [2] no (skip to 312)

310. Total area rented-in

qerats _____ feddans _____

311. Value of total cash or in-kind rent paid
L.E. _____

3 1	1
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	43
	45

312. Interviewer: Circle appropriate box

[1] answer is yes in 301 or 309 ↓ — 50

[2] answer is no in 301 or 309 (skip to 322)

313. Have you or any member of your household cultivated land in past agricultural year for your own or in crop-sharing with others?

[1] yes ↓ — 51

[2] no (skip to 322)

314. Total area cultivated during past agricultural year.
qerats _____ feddans _____ — 52 55

315. Did you hire any labor for cultivation on this land — 57

[1] yes ↓

[2] no (skip to 317)

316. Total amount paid to laborers L.E._____ — 58

317. What were the crops cultivated by the family during the past agricultural year? Include crops cultivated in-between-trees of fruit gardens; start with crops cultivated in largest areas.

Crop

_____ — 63

_____ — 64

_____ — 65

_____ — 66

_____ — 67

_____ — 68

Identification Data

_____ Number of population aggregate

____ Number of housing unit ____ Number of household

(Interviewer: ask 318 through 321 for each crop in the table)

CROP	318 What was the area cultivated by the family with this crop during the past agricultural year?	319 Have you sold any of this crop? If yes, what was the cash value received?	320 How much do you estimate is the value of this crop? (does not include rent, land taxes and labor wages)	321 Has the family consumed or kept any of the yield of this crop for own consumption? If yes, estimate cash value of this portion

1 [3][2]

3 [ ][ ][ ]

6 [ ][ ][ ][ ] 10 [ ]

11 [ ][ ][ ] 14 [ ][ ]

16 [ ] 17 [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]

22 [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]

27 [ ] 28 [ ][ ][ ][ ]

32 [ ][ ][ ] 35 [ ][ ]

37 [ ] 38 [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]

43 [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]

48 [ ] 49 [ ][ ][ ][ ]

53 [ ][ ][ ] 56 [ ][ ]

58 [ ] 59 [ ][ ][ ][ ]

64 [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]

69 [ ] 70 [ ][ ][ ][ ]

Identification Data

3 3
1

_____ Number of population aggregate

3

____ Number of housing unit ____ Number of household

6 10

(Interviewer: ask 318 through 321 for each crop in the table)

CROP	318 What was the area cultivated by the family with this crop during the past agricultural year?	319 Have you sold any of this crop? If yes, what was the cash value received?	320 How much do you estimate is the value of this crop? (does not include rent, land taxes and labor wages)	321 Has the family consumed or kept any of the yield of this crop for own consumption? If yes, estimate cash value of this portion

11 14

16 17

22

27 28

32 35

37 38

43

48 49

53 56

58 59

64

69 70

Identification Data

_____ Number of population aggregate

____ Number of housing unit ____ Number of household

322. Do you or any member of your family own, share in, or contribute to any of the following projects:

a. gardens [1] yes [2] no

b. sale or rental of cattle/ animals to others [1] yes [2] no

c. production and sale of milk and other dairy products [1] yes [2] no

d. honey production [1] yes [2] no

e. production of chickens/poultry/ eggs [1] yes [2] no

f. any other farm products [1] yes [2] no

Interviewer: Ask 323-325 for each "yes" answer in 322. If all questions answers are "no", go to Section IV.

Name of Product	323 Has any member of your family earned income from this activity? If yes, cash value obtained.	324 How much do you estimate is total cost of production?	325 Has the family consumed or kept any of the production for own consumption? If yes, estimated cash value of this portion.
Fruits	[1] yes [2] no → L.E. _____	L.E. _____	[1] yes [2] no → L.E. _____
Sale or rental of cattle/ riding animals	[1] yes [2] no → L.E. _____	L.E. _____	[1] yes [2] no → L.E. _____
Milk and dairy products	[1] yes [2] no → L.E. _____	L.E. _____	[1] yes [2] no → L.E. _____

1 [3][4]
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17 18
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28 29
33 34
39
44 45
49 50
55
60 61

Identification Data

_____ Number of population aggregate

____ Number of housing unit ____ Number of household

Name of Product	323 Has any member of your family earned income from this activity? If yes, cash value obtained.	324 How much do you estimate is total cost of production?	325 Has the family consumed or kept any of the production for own consumption? If yes, estimated cash value of this portion.
Honey	1 yes 2 no L.E. _____	L.E. _____	1 yes 2 no L.E. _____
Chicken/ Poultry/ Eggs	1 yes 2 no L.E. _____	L.E. _____	1 yes 2 no L.E. _____
Other farm products	1 yes 2 no L.E. _____	L.E. _____	1 yes 2 no L.E. _____

3 5 (1)

(3)

(6) (10)

(11) (12)

(17)

(22) (23)

(27) (28)

(33)

(38) (39)

(43) (44)

(49)

(54) (55)

Section IV: Other Sources of Income

Identification Data

_____ Number of population aggregate

____ Number of housing unit ____ Number of household

4 1 — 1
3
6 — 10

Interviewer: Read the following instruction: "Now I would like to speak with you about other sources of income which the family might have earned during the past year, other than working for others and from farming".

401. Does any member of the family own any real estate (apartment buildings, houses, warehouses, etc.) which were rented to others during the past year? — 11

[1] yes [2] no (skip to 404)

402. How much was the total cash rent collected from these during last year? L.E. _____ — 12

403. And how much was the total cost for the year for maintenance and management of property, real estate taxes and similar costs? L.E. _____ — 17

404. Do you or any member of the family own or share in a project owned by the family? — 22

[1] yes [2] no (skip to 411)

405 What is the trade-name of this project owned or shared by any member of your family?	406 What is the type of economic activity of this project?	407 Kind of equipment required by this trade		408 Do you hire anybody other than family members in this project? If yes, how many?	409 Total cash earnings from this project last year (L.E.)	410 Total cost of this project last year (L.E.)
		Name	Number			

23 25 27
29 31 33
35 36
39
44

49 51 53
55 57 59
61 62
65
70

Identification Data

4 2
1

_____ Number of population aggregate

3

____ Number of housing unit ____ Number of household

6 10

411. Have you or any member of your family done any other work for yourself during the past year?

11

[1] yes [2] no (skip to 416)

412 Who are the family members who contributed work? Interviewer: write the person's name.	413 Person's line number in the household questionnaire.	414 What was the total cash earning for the work done by the person during the past year?	415 How much cash did the person entail for doing this work (such as operating materials and transportation) during the past year?

12 14
18
22 24
28
32 34
38
42 44
48
52

416. Has any member of your family earned any interest or dividends for saving money in the post office or banks or for owning shares and stocks, etc., during the past year?

[1] yes [2] no (skip to 418)

417. What was the net interest and dividends for each source during the past year?

Source	Amount (L. E.)

53 55
59 61
65 67
71 73

Identification Data

4 3
1

_____ Number of population aggregate

3

____ Number of housing unit ____ Number of household

6 10

418. Has any member of your family obtained any income from any other sources such as remittances or pensions from within or outside the Republic during the past year? "Do not include earnings from the sale of property."

11

1 yes 2 no (skip to 420)

419. What were the sources of this income and amounts from each source for the past year?

Source	Amount (L.E.)

12 14
18 20
24 26
30 32

420. Is there any other income (not mentioned above) which was earned by you or a member of your family last year?

36

1 yes 2 no (skip to 422)

421. What were the sources and amounts obtained?

Source	Amount (L.E.)
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

37 39
43 45
49 51
55 57

422. How much do you estimate the family spending per month? (L.E.).

61 [ ][ ][ ][ ]

Section V: Education

Interviewer: Write the name of each person who is between 5 and 25 years old, in the first column of the table and person's line number in 501, then ask 502 for each person in the table using the following introduction: "I would like to ask you some questions about your children's education."

Identification Data

_____ Number of population aggregate

____ Number of housing unit ____ Number of household

NAME	501 Person's line number	502 Has the person attended school?	503 Number of school years spent in school	504 Was the person enrolled in school in the school year 1979-80?	505 If yes, what level?	506 Total school tuition for the person for school year 1979-1980	507 Other costs incurred for education for this child for this school year
		1 → yes 2 ↓ no	(years)	1 → yes 2 ↓ no	level	L.E.	L.E.
		1 → yes 2 ↓ no	(years)	1 → yes 2 ↓ no	level	L.E.	L.E.
		1 → yes 2 ↓ no	(years)	1 → yes 2 ↓ no	level	L.E.	L.E.
		1 → yes 2 ↓ no	(years)	1 → yes 2 ↓ no	level	L.E.	L.E.

5 1 (1)

(3)

(6) (10)

(11) (13) (14)

(16) (17) (18)

(21)

(25) (27) (28)

(30) (31) (32)

(35)

(39) (41) (42)

(44) (45) (46)

(49)

(53) (55) (56)

(58) (59) (60)

(63)

Identification Data

_____ Number of population aggregate

____ Number of housing unit ____ Number of household

NAME	501 Person's line number	502 Has the person attended school?	503 Number of school years spent in school	504 Was the person enrolled in school in the school year?	505 If yes, what level?	506 Total school tuition for the person for school year 1979-1980	507 Other costs incurred for education for this child for this school year
		1 → yes 2 no ↓	(years)	1 → yes 2 no ↓	level	L.E.	L.E.
		1 → yes 2 no ↓	(years)	1 → yes 2 no ↓	level	L.E.	L.E.
		1 → yes 2 no ↓	(years)	1 → yes 2 no ↓	level	L.E.	L.E.
		1 → yes 2 no ↓	(years)	1 → yes 2 no ↓	level	L.E.	L.E.

1: 5 2

3

6 10

11 13 14

16 17 18

21

25 27 28

30 31 32

35

39 41 42

44 45 46

49

53 55 56

58 59 60

63

Section VI: Residence

Identification Data

_____ Number of population aggregate

____ Number of housing unit ____ Number of household

6 1	1
	3
	6 10

601. In what type of residence do you live? 11

- [1] room
- [2] apartment
- [3] house
- [4] villa
- [5] country house
- [6] other: specify _____

602. Is this residence 12

- [1] owned
- [2] rented
- [3] offered by the employer or the government as rent-free in-kind benefit
- [4] offered by the employer or the government as an in-kind benefit for token rent
- [5] other: specify _____

603. How many rooms of the residence are devoted for the family use? ____ rooms 13

604. What is the source of drinking water? 15

- [1] faucet in residence
- [2] faucet outside the residence (inside the building)
- [3] public faucet
- [4] pump inside the house
- [5] pump outside the building
- [6] well
- [7] the Nile or a canal
- [8] other: specify _____

605. What is the type of toilet in the residence? 16

- [1] toilet with flush for family's exclusive use
- [2] common toilet with flush
- [3] toilet without flush exclusive for the family
- [4] common toilet without flush
- [5] public toilet
- [6] no toilet
- [7] other: specify

606. Is there electricity in the residence? [17]

[1] yes [2] no

607. In the residence, is there a:

radio	[1] yes	[2] no	[18]
television	[1] yes	[2] no	[19]
gas stove	[1] yes	[2] no	[20]
bicycle	[1] yes	[2] no	[21]
water heater	[1] yes	[2] no	[22]
motorcycle	[1] yes	[2] no	[23]
telephone	[1] yes	[2] no	[24]
private car	[1] yes	[2] no	[25]
sewing machine	[1] yes	[2] no	[26]
refrigerator (electric or gas)	[1] yes	[2] no	[27]

608. Interviewer: write the line number of the person who furnished most of the information. [28]

Interviewer's Remarks

(This section to be completed after the interview is concluded.)

Degree of cooperation [30]

[1] poor [2] average [3] good [4] very good

Comments of interviewer on:

Respondent:

Certain questions:

Other aspects:

Name of interviewer: Date: / /1980

Remarks: general checking

Remarks: field checking

Remarks: office checking

APPENDIX IV

INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HUSBANDS

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ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT
Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics

EGYPTIAN FERTILITY SURVEY
1980

Second Phase
Individual Questionnaire for Husbands

This survey is being conducted in cooperation with the World Bank and the World Fertility Survey sponsored by the International Statistical Institute.

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Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics
Population Studies and Research Centre

The Egyptian Fertility Survey 1980
Second Phase Survey
Individual Questionnaire for Husbands

Identification Data

1 1 — 1

_____ Number of population aggregate — 3

____ Number of housing unit — 6
____ Number of household — 10

____ Number of husband's line — 11
____ Number of wife's line — 13

____ Governorate — 15
____ Type of residential region (urban/rural) — 17

If urban	If rural
____ town	____ district
____ district	____ village

18

Name of road/by-road — 20
Name of land road/number of sub-division

Visits by Interviewer	First Visit	Second Visit	Third visit	
				22
Name of Interviewer				23
Date of visit (day/month/year)	--/--/198_	--/--/198_	--/--/198_	25 27
Time Interview began				
Time Interview completed				
Duration of Interview (minutes)				29
Outcome of Interview*				32 33 34
Next visit: date / time	--/--/198	--/--/198	--/--/198	

*Interviewer: Enter one of the following symbols in the outcome of interview line:

1 - Questionnaire fully completed
2 - Husband absent
3 - Interview postponed
4 - Questionnaire partially filled
5 - Other (specify) _____

Statement	Field Checking	Interview repeated or questionnaire checked is household's residence	Office Checking	Notation	Mechanical Registration
Name Date Signature					

This survey is being conducted in cooperation with the World Bank and the World Fertility Survey sponsored by the International Statistical Institute.

Section I: Husband's Background

Name of Husband
Name of Wife
Place of Interview

101. Have you always resided in _____?
(Name of town or village mentioned in place of interview)

☐ yes ☐ no

35

102. What, in your opinion, was the type of this place when you were residing up to 12 years?

103. What was the type of place you resided in until you were 12 years old?

1 city 2 town 3 village

36

104. In which month and year were you born?
____ month 19____ year

37 39

105. How old are you now? (Years)
(Interviewer: Investigate and correct any discrepancy)

41

106. Have you ever attended school?

1 yes 2 no (skip to 113)

43

107. Have you obtained any academic degree (certificate)

1 yes 2 no (skip to 111)

44

108. What is the highest certificate you have obtained?

1 primary 2 preparatory 3 secondary

4 above intermediate 5 university or equivalent

45

109. Have you re-attended school in later stages after obtaining this certificate?

1 yes 2 no (skip to 111)

46

110. What is that stage? and what was the highest grade you attained?
____ stage highest grade ____

47 48

111. What is the total number of years you successfully completed in all stages of your education?
____ years

49

112. Interviewer: Circle the appropriate box (see 111)

1 six or less school years 2 more than six school years (skip to 115)

51

113. Can you read? A newspaper or a magazine for example?

[1] yes [2] no

52

114. Can you write? a letter for example?

[1] yes [2] no

53

115. What is your religion?

[1] Moslem [2] Christian [3] Other

54

Section II: Marriage and Children

Allow me now to ask you some questions about your marital life.

Identification Data

2 1	1
_____ Number of population aggregate	3
____ Number of housing unit ____ Number of household	6 10
____ Number of husband's line ____ Number of wife's line	11 13

201. How many times did you marry? [ ] 15

202. Interviewer: Circle appropriate box. [ ] 16

[1] married once [2] married more than once (skip to 205)

203. In what month and year did the marriage take place?

_____ month 19____ year [ ] do not know (skip to 211) — 17 19

204. How old were you when the marriage took place?

_____ Age (skip to 211) — 21

Marriage History for Men Married More Than Once

Identification Data

2 2 (1)

_____ Number of population aggregate (3)

____ Number of housing unit (6)

____ Number of household (10)

____ Number of husband's line (11)

____ Number of wife's line (13)

Order of Marriages	205. In what month and year did you start living with your wife? If he does not know, ask age when started living with wife.	206. Are you still married to her?	207. If no, how did the marriage end?	208. In what month or year did she die or you ceased to live together? If doesn't know, then ask how many years they had lived together.	209. How many sons and daughters have you had from this marriage? (live births)
1	_____ month 19 _____ year _____ Age (in years)	1 yes 2 no →	1 death 2 divorce	_____ month 19 _____ year _____ years	_____ males (13, 17, 19) _____ females (20, 21, 23) (25, 27)
2	_____ month 19 _____ year _____ Age (in years)	1 yes 2 no →	1 death 2 divorce	_____ month 19 _____ year _____ years	_____ males (29, 31, 33) _____ females (34, 35, 37) (39, 41)

Marriage History for Men Married More Than Once (Con't.)

Identification Date

_____ Number of population aggregate

____ Number of housing unit

____ Number of husband's line

____ Number of household

____ Number of wife's line

Order of Marriages	205. In what month and year did you start living with your wife? If he does not know, ask age when started living with wife.	206. Are you still married to her?	207. If no, how did the marriage end?	208. In what month or year did she die or you ceased to live together? If doesn't know, then ask how many years they had lived together.	209. How many sons and daughters have you had from this marriage? (live births)
3	_____ month 19 _____ year _____ Age (in years)	1 yes 2 no →	1 death 2 divorce	_____ month 19 _____ year _____ years	_____ males _____ females
4	_____ month 19 _____ year _____ Age (in years)	1 yes 2 no →	1 death 2 divorce	_____ month 19 _____ year _____ years	_____ males _____ females

1 [2][3]
3 [ ][ ][ ]
6 [ ][ ][ ][ ] 10 [ ]
11 [ ][ ] 13 [ ][ ]

15 [ ][ ] 17 [ ][ ] 19 [ ]
20 [ ] 21 [ ][ ] 23 [ ][ ]
25 [ ][ ] 27 [ ][ ]

29 [ ][ ] 31 [ ][ ] 33 [ ]
34 [ ] 35 [ ][ ] 37 [ ][ ]
39 [ ][ ] 41 [ ][ ]

Order of Marriages	205. In what month and year did you start living with your wife? If he does not know, ask age when started living with wife.	206. Are you still married to her?	207. If no, how did the marriage end?	208. In what month or year did she die or you ceased to live together? If doesn't know, then ask how many years they had lived together.	209. How many sons and daughters have you had from this marriage? (live births)	
5	_____ month 19 _____ year _____ Age (in years)	[1] yes [2] no →	[1] death [2] divorce	_____ month 19 _____ year _____ years	_____ males _____ females	[ ][ ] 43 [ ][ ] 45 [ ] 47 [ ][ ] 48 [ ][ ] 49 [ ][ ] 51 [ ][ ] 53 [ ][ ] 55
6	_____ month 19 _____ year _____ Age (in years)	[1] yes [2] no →	[1] death [2] divorce	_____ month 19 _____ year _____ years	_____ males _____ females	[ ][ ] 57 [ ][ ] 59 [ ] 61 [ ][ ] 62 [ ][ ] 63 [ ][ ] 65 [ ][ ] 67 [ ][ ] 69

210. Married more than one wife.

[1] yes [2] no

[ ] 71

I would like to ask you some other questions about your children (sons and daughters) from your (present) wife:

Section Identification

2 4 (1)

____ Number of population aggregate (3)

____ Number of housing unit (6) ____ Number of household (10)

____ Number of husband's line (11) ____ Number of wife's line (13)

211. Do you have any sons living with you? (15)

[1] yes [2] no (skip to 213)

212. How Many? (16)

213. Do you have any sons not living with you? (18)

[1] yes [2] no (skip to 215)

214. How many? (19)

215. Do you have any daughters living with you? (21)

[1] yes [2] no (skip to 217)

216. How Many? (22)

217. Do you have any daughters not living with you? (24)

[1] yes [2] no (skip to 219)

218. How Many? (25)

219. Has your wife ever had a son or daughter, who later died, even if he or she lived for a short while? (27)

[1] yes [2] no (skip to 222)

220. Number of sons that died. (28)

221. Number of daughters that died. (29)

Interviewer: Total number of children that died (30)

222. Interviewer: Add answers to questions 212, 214, 216, 218, 220 and 221. Enter the sum here. [ ][ ] 32

Ask the total number of children born from the present wife.

Is this correct?

[1] yes [2] no

-- Investigate thoroughly or correct answers as necessary.

-- Turn to 225 if interviewed has had one child or more.

-- Skip to 225 if interviewed has had no children.

223. In which month and year was your last child born?

_____ month 19_____ year [ ] do not know [ ][ ] 34 [ ][ ] 36

224. How many years ago was your last child born?

225. Is your wife currently pregnant? [ ] 38

[1] yes [2] no (skip to 301) [3] don't know (skip to 301)

226. Do you prefer the baby to be a boy or girl? [ ] 39

[1] boy [2] girl [3] no preference

_____other (specify)

Section III: Knowledge and Use of Contraceptives

Identification Data

3 1 — 1

_____ Number of population aggregate — 3

____ Number of housing unit — 6

____ Number of household — 10

____ Number of husband's line — 11

____ Number of wife's line — 13

301. Now I would like to talk to you about a different subject. As you may know, there are different methods and and devices that enable a married couple to delay the next pregnancy or to prevent pregnancy. They are known as family planning methods. Have you known or heard of any of these methods or devices? — 15

[1] yes

[2] no (skip to instructions preceding 304)

302. What are the devices that you know? _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____. — 16

Interviewer: Enter the total no. and then move to circle the box (or boxes) in column 1 in front of the mentioned device(s). For each device circled, ask:

303. Has your wife ever used (name of device)? (In mentioning the device refer to it as the respondent did in 302. Then ask questions 304-311, in order, looking over the devices circled in column 1 and use the introduction: "There are some other devices you have not mentioned and I would like to know if you have heard of them:

Col. 1 from 302	For men who answered "no" to "301", introduce 304 by saying "only to be sure, let me describe to you some of the devices to see if you have ever heard of them.	Col. 2 has heard of	Col. 3 has used	
The pill	304 One of the methods which enables a woman to delay or prevent pregnancy is to take a pill every day - have you heard of this method? (Circle answer in Col. 2). If no go to the next method not circled. If yes, ask has your wife ever used this method? (Circle answer in Col. 3)	1 - yes 2 - no	1 - yes 2 - no	18 19
The loop and other intra-uterine devices	305 A woman can--by the help of a doctor or nurse--insert a loop or a ring of plastic or metal inside the uterus and leave it there. Have you heard of this method? (Circle answer in Col. 2). If no go to the next method not circled. If yes, ask has your wife ever used this method? (Circle answer in Col. 3)	1 - yes 2 - no	1 - yes 2 - no	20 21

Col. 1 from 302		Col. 2 has heard of	Col. 3 has used	
Other scientific methods used by women	306 A woman can also use other methods to prevent pregnancy such as a uterine prophylactic, a sponge in the vagina, effervescent tablets, ointments or creams. Have you ever heard of these methods? If yes, has your wife ever used any of these methods?	1 - yes 2 - no	1 - yes 2 - no	22 23
Douche	307 Some women wash themselves from inside with water or some other liquid immediately after intercourse. Have you heard of this method? If yes, has your wife ever used it?	1 - yes 2 - no	1 - yes 2 - no	24 25
Men's Prophylactic (Condom)	308 Some men use the prophylactic (known as the French letter) during sexual intercourse, so that their wives may not conceive. Have you ever heard of this method? If yes, have you ever used this method so that your wife won't conceive? If yes, 308A. Do you have any of these prophylactics at home now? 1. ___Yes 2. ___No 3. ___ Do not know	1 - yes 2 - no	1 - yes 2 - no	26 27 28
The safe period (rhythm method)	309 Some husbands and wives abstain from sexual intercourse in certain days of the month when the wife is susceptible to conception. This method is known as the (safe period). Have you heard of this method? If yes, have you ever used this method?	1 - yes 2 - no	1 - yes 2 - no	29 30
Coitus interruptus (extra-vaginal ejaculation)	310 Some men use extra-vaginal ejaculation--have you ever heard of this method? If yes, have you ever used it?	1 - yes 2 - no	1 - yes 2 - no	31 32
Abstinence from sexual intercourse	311 There is another method, namely, to abstain from sexual intercourse for one or more months to avoid conception. Have you ever heard of this method? If yes, have you ever used it?	1 - yes 2 - no	1 - yes 2 - no	33 34
Surgery for the woman (tubal sterilization)	312 Some women undergo surgery so that they may not conceive at all--have you ever heard of this method? If yes, and the wife is not currently pregnant (see 225), has your wife undergone surgery?	1 - yes 2 - no	1 - yes 2 - no	35 36

Col. 1 from 302		Col. 2 has heard of	Col. 3 has used	
Surgery for men (vasectomy)	313 Some men undergo surgery so that their wife may not conceive at all. Have you heard of this method? If yes, have you undergone this surgery?	1 - yes 2 - no	1 - yes 2 - no	37 38
	314 Have you ever heard of any other method used by man or women to avoid conception? 1. ___Yes . ___No Specify the othe methods you have heard of.			39
Method 1	315 Specify: _____ _____ Have you or your wife ever used this method?		1 - yes 2 - no	40 42 43
Method 2	Specify: _____ _____ Have you or your wife ever used this method?		1 - yes 2 - no	44 46 47
Method 3	Specify: _____ _____ Have you or your wife ever used this method?		1 - yes 2 - no	48 50 51

314A. Enter the number of other methods you registered here. 52

315. Interviewer: Circle the appropriate box.

[1] at least one "Yes" in Col. 3 above (skip to 318) — 53

[2] no "yes" in Col. 3 above

316. I want to make sure I obtained the correct information. Have you or your wife done anything to avoid or delay conception? 54

[1] yes

[2] no (skip to 318)

317. What have you and your wife done? (the method) _____ 55

318. Interviewer: Circle appropriate box (see 312 and 313) 57

[1] husband sterilized

[2] wife sterilized

[3] neither (skip to 320)

319. In what month and year did you (or your wife) undergo surgery to avoid having children?

_____ month 19____ year 58 60

320. Interviewer: Circle appropriate box. 62

[1] heard of any contraceptive method

[2] never heard of any contraceptive method (skip to 336)

321. Have you and your wife ever talked about using or not using any family planning method? [ ] 63

[1] yes [2] no

322. How did you hear about family planning methods?

Interviewer: Read the following sources and circle the appropriate box for each source.

wife	[1] yes	[2] no	64
friends & relatives	[1] yes	[2] no	65
private doctor	[1] yes	[2] no	66
newspapers & magazines	[1] yes	[2] no	67
radio & television	[1] yes	[2] no	68
family planning center	[1] yes	[2] no	69
mother and child welfare center	[1] yes	[2] no	70
health unit	[1] yes	[2] no	71
hospital	[1] yes	[2] no	72
visiting nurse at home	[1] yes	[2] no	73

323. What was the first source you heard from? [ ][ ] 74

_____ (source)

Identification Data

_____ Number of population aggregate

____ Number of housing unit ____ Number of household

____ Number of husband's line ____ Number of wife's line

324. Interviewer: Circle appropriate box (See Cols. 1 & 2)

[1] heard of the pill [2] never heard of the pill (skip to 328)

325. Where do you go to obtain the pills--if your wife wanted them?

name of place ↓ location [ ] do not know (skip to 328)

326. How long does it take to get there and by what means of transportation?

minutes hours means of transportation

327. How much, you think, is the monthly cost of the pill? (in piastres)

328. Interviewer: Circle the appropriate box (See Cols. 1 & 2)

[1] heard of loop or any other IUDs [2] never heard of loop or any other IUDs (skip to 332)

329. If your wife wants to use the loop, where does she go?

name of place ↓ location [ ] do not know (skip to 332)

330. How long does it take to get there and by what means of transportation?

minutes hours means of transportation

331. How much do you think the loop cost in this place? (Cost of installing it in LE).

332. Interviewer: Circle appropriate box. (See Cols. 1 & 2)

[1] heard of the prophylactic [2] never heard of the prophylactic (skip to 336)

[3 | 2] 1

3

6 10

11 13

15

16 17

18 20

22

23

26

27 28

29 31

33

34

36

333. If you want to use the prophylactic (condom), where would you get it?

name of place ↓ location ☐ do not know (skip to 336)

37 38

334. How long does it take to get there and by what means of transportation?

minutes hours means of transportation

39 41

43

335. How much do you think a unit (box) of condoms would cost there? (in piastres)

44

336. Interviewer: Circle appropriate box.

46

Who else was present at this stage of the interview?

0 nobody 1 children under 10 2 wife

4 other males 8 other females

SECTION IV: Family Planning

Questions in this section pertain to the husband and his present wife throughout their marital life together.

Identification Data

_____ Number of population aggregate

____ Number of housing unit ____ Number of household

____ Number of husband's line ____ Number of wife's line

401. Interviewer: Circle appropriate box. (See 225)

1 wife currently pregnant (skip to 419)

2 wife currently not pregnant or do not know

402. Interviewer: Circle appropriate box. (See 315, 317)

1 used contraceptive device

2 never used contraceptive device (skip to 408)

403. Are you currently using a family planning device?

1 yes

2 no (skip to 405)

404. What is the device you are using now? (skip to 410)

405. Interviewer: Circle appropriate box (See 222). 1 & 2)

1 no live birth (skip to 407)

2 one or more live births

Before your wife conceived the last child, did you want to have a baby?

1 yes

2 no

406. Have you used a family planning device since the birth of your last child?

1 yes

2 no (skip to 408)

407. What is the last device you and your wife used?

408. As far as you know, can you and your wife physically have a baby?

1 yes (skip to 410)

2 no

3 do not know (skip to 410)

409. Interviewer: Circle appropriate box.

1 wife never had a live birth (conclude the interview)

2 Wife had one or more live births (skip to 428)

26

410. Interviewer: Circle appropriate box.

1 wife never had live birth

2 wife has had one or more live births (skip to 414)

27

411. Do you think your wife wants to have children?

1 yes 2 no 3 do not know

28

412. Do you want to have children?

1 yes 2 no 3 do not know

(skip to 423)

29

413. Do you prefer your first child to be a boy or a girl?

1 boy 2 girl 3 no preference

other (specify) _____

(skip to 423)

30

414. Do you think your wife wants to have another child in the future?

1 yes 2 no 3 do not know

(skip to 416)

31

415. How many additional children do you think your wife would like to have?

32

416. Do you want to have an additional child in the future?

1 yes 2 no 3 makes no difference

(skip to 423)

34

417. Do you prefer your next child to be a boy or a girl?

1 boy 2 girl 3 no preference

other (specify) _____

35

418. How many additional children do you want? (skip to 423)

36

419. Do you think your wife would want another child in addition to the one she is expecting?

1 yes 2 no 3 do not know

(skip to 421)

38

420. How many additional children do you think your wife will want, not counting the one she is expecting? [39]

421. Do you want another child in the future, in addition to the one your wife is expecting? [41]

[1] yes [2] no [3] makes no difference

(skip to 423)

422. Number of additional children desired, not counting the one your wife is expecting. [42]

423. Interviewer: Circle the appropriate box (see 315, 317) [44]

[1] Used a family planning device. (skip to 426)

[2] Never used a family planning device.

424. Do you think you and your wife may use a family planning device in the future? [45]

[1] yes (skip to 426) [2] no [3] not decided

425. Why? Interviewer: If he mentions more than one reason, report the most important one. [46]

426. If your wife could determine total no. of children she wants to have in her life, how many would they be? [47]

427. If you could determine total no. of children you want in your life, how many would they be? [49]

428. How many males among them? [51]

429. Have you and your wife ever discussed the number of children you want to have? [53]

[1] yes [2] no

430. Who decides the number of children you want to have? [54]

[1] husband [2] wife [3] both

other (specify) _____

431. Interviewer: Circle appropriate box. [55]

Who else was present at this stage of the interview?

[0] nobody [1] children under 10 [2] wife

[4] other males [8] other females

SECTION V: Cost and Return from Children

Identification Data

5 1 (1)

_____ Number of population aggregate (3)

____ Number of housing unit (6) ____ Number of household (10)

____ Number of husband's line (11) ____ Number of wife's line (13)

501. When you grow old, what do you expect would be your sources of income?

Interviewer: Circle the appropriate boxes in Column (1) for sources mentioned by respondent, then read the sources not circled and circle in Columns (2) or (3) according to respondent's answer.

Col. 1	Source	Col. 2	Col. 3	
-	Savings or income from farm land, real estate or business activity	1 - yes	2 - no	(15)
-	Pension or social security payments	1 - yes	2 - no	(16)
-	Assistance from children	1 - yes	2 - no	(17)
-	Assistance from family (other than children)	1 - yes	2 - no	(18)
-	Assistance from friends	1 - yes	2 - no	(19)
-	Other (specify)	1 - yes	2 - no	(20)
	[1] Husband does not have children (conclude interview) / [2] Husband has children ↓			(21)

502. When you grow old, do you expect your children to help you financially? (22)

[1] yes [2] no (skip to 504)

503. To What extent? (23)

[1] large support [2] little support

other (specify) _____

504. When your children grow up and marry, do you expect to live with them at any time? [24]

[1] yes (skip to 506) [2] no (skip to 507) [3] depends

505. On what does it depend? [25]

_____ (skip to 507)

506. Do you expect to live with them only for a few years after their marriage, or all the time or when you grow old?

[1] a few years after their marriage [26]

[1] all the time [27]

[1] when I grow old [28]

[1] other (specify)_____ [29]

507. What, in your opinion, is the age at which sons should start to offer useful assistance at home, land or work? [30]

508. What, in your opinion, is the age at which daughters should start to offer useful assistance at home, land or work? [32]

509. In your opinion, what level of education would you like a girl to obtain? [34]

509. In your opinion, what level of education would you like to obtain? [35]

APPENDIX V

COMMUNITY-LEVEL QUESTIONNAIRE

CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PUBLIC
MOBILISATION AND STATISTICS
POPULATION STUDIES AND
RESEARCH CENTRE

THE EGYPTIAN FERTILITY SURVEY 1980*

COMMUNITY-LEVEL QUESTIONNAIRE
(for rural areas)

Governorate _____ Markaz _____ Village _____

Names of hamlets _____

Names of Persons Who Helped
in the Completion of the Questionnaire

Section	Name	Position
Section 2: Births and deaths data		
Section 3: Transportation and community facilities		
Section 4: Health		
Section 5: Education		
Section 6: Agriculture		
Section 7: Industry		

Name of Interviewer Signature

Date

Name of Regional Co-ordinator Signature

---

* *This survey is conducted as part of the World Fertility Survey and in collaboration with the World Bank.*

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SECTION 1: CENSUS DATA

(to be extracted from the 1976 Population Census)

1.1 Population by Age and Sex

Sex	Age																Total
	Less than one year	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65+	Not Stated	
Male																	
Female																	
Total																	

Source: 1976 Census, table 1.

1.2 Population Distribution by Educational Status and Sex

(Population 10 years of age and over)

Sex	Educational Status							Not Stated
	Illiterate	Read and Write	Primary	Less than Intermediate	Intermediate	Over Intermediate and less than University	University and over	
Male								
Female								
Total								

Source: 1976 Census, table 5.

1.3 Population Distribution by Economic Activity and Sex

(Population 6 years of age and over)

Sex	Economic Activity										Total	
	Agriculture, Hunting and Fishing	Mining	Transformation Industries	Electricity, Gas and Water	Building and Construction	Commerce, Hotels and Restaurants	Transportation, Storage and Communication	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	Public, Social and Personal Services	Not Classified	Active	Not Active
Male												
Female												
Total												

Source: 1976 Census, table 3.

1.4 Population Distribution by Current Occupation and Sex

(Population 15 years of age and over)

Sex	Current Occupation								Total	
	Professional, Scientific and Technical	Administrative Business	Clerical	Sales	Agriculture, Hunting and Fishing	Service	Production and Transportation	Not Classified	Occupation stated	Occupation not stated
Male										
Female										
Total										

Source: 1976 Census, table 6.

1.5 Population Distribution by Marital Status and Sex

Sex	Marital Status					Total	
	Never Married	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Not Stated	All Marital Status	Under Marriageable Age
Male							
Female							
Total							

Source: 1976 Census, table 7.

Name: _____ Signature: _____

SECTION 2: BIRTHS AND DEATHS DATA

(to be extracted from the registration records at the Health Unit or the mayor of the village)

2.1 Number of Live Births

Year	1976	1977	1978	1979
Number of Live Births				

2.2 Number of Deaths (Total number of deaths excluding still births)

Year	1976	1977	1978	1979
Number of Deaths				

2.3 Number of Infant Deaths (less than one year)

Year	Deaths of Children Less Than One Year (up to & including 11 months)			Deaths of Children at Exactly One Year of Age		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1976						
1977						
1978						
1979						

Hamlets whose births and deaths are registered in the same village record:

_____

_____

_____

SECTION 3: TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

(to be completed by chief of the village council or omda)

3.1 Road: main village is

	Check the most superior type in village	Distance in kilometres to types c, d
a. not on any road		
b. on unimproved road (not usable for motor vehicles)		
c. on loose-surfaced road (usable for motor vehicles)		
d. on road surfaced with asphalt		

3.2 Distances in kilometres from village to:

	Capital of Markaz	Capital of Province	Nearest Town	Nearest City	Nearest Railway Station
Name					
Distance					

3.3 What is the mode of transportation used by the majority for going to the following places and how long does it take to get there?

		Capital of Markaz	Capital of Province	Nearest Town	Nearest City
Mode					
Time	Hour				
	Minute				

3.4 Community Facilities

	Check if available in village	If unavailable, what distance in kilometres to the nearest community that has one
Public central telephone		
Post office		
Government Offices with telephone		
Police Office		
Agriculture society		
Bank		
Bakery		
Place where women can watch T.V.		
Coffee shop with T.V.		
Coffee shop without T.V.		
Rural health unit		
Rural health center		
Combined unit		
Rural social unit		
Other family planning clinic		
Coed primary school		
Preparatory school for boys		
Preparatory school for girls		
Coed preparatory school		
Secondary school for boys		
Secondary school for girls		
Coed secondary school		
Electricity		
Piped water		

SECTION 4: HEALTH

(to be completed by the interviewer with the help of the chief of the health unit or by the mayor or chief of the police station if health facilities are not available)

4.1 How many of the following health personnel are present in the village on a regular basis?

Health Personnel	Number of Personnel regularly present	
	Daily	At least three days a week
Doctors		
Dentists		
Nurses		
Qualified midwives		
Midwives (dayas)		
Home health visitors		

4.2. If any doctors or dentists, ask what the sex and speciality of each are.

Serial No.	Sex	Speciality	Serial No.	Sex	Speciality
1			3		
2			4		

4.3 If there is Health Unit or Clinic ask:

a- How many deliveries were attended by the health bureau or clinic during 1979? _____

b- How many patients (patient/visit) have visited the health unit during 1979? _____

c- How many vaccinations for the following were given in 1979?

1- Smallpox _____

2- Polio _____

3- DTT _____

4- TB _____

4.4 Which villages are covered by this Health Unit?

Names of villages (including the village of the Health Unit)	Population in 1976 (To be completed at CAPMAS)

4.5 (a) What are the most serious diseases of adults in the village?

Diseases: _____

(b) What are the most serious diseases of children under 5 years in the village?

Diseases: _____

4.6 What are the most important health problems in the village?

Important problems: _____

4.7 To what place in the village can people go to get family planning services?

Place	Date established	Methods available		Number of visitors last month	Number of pill cycles distributed		IUD's inserted	
		1979	Last month		1979	Last month	1979	Last month
a-								
b-								
c-								

SECTION 5: EDUCATION

If any schools in the village, ask the following questions of head master:

5.1

	No. of schools	No. of pupils attended in 1979-80		No. of teachers	
		boys	girls	male	female
Primary					
Preparatory					
Secondary					

5.2 Are there any adult literacy programmes? If yes,

(a) When did this programme start? _____

(b) Enrolment in 1979-80 in the programme

Males _____

Females _____

SECTION 6: AGRICULTURE

(to be completed with the help of
the chief of the co-operation society or mayor)

6.1 Total area of cultivated land: _____ feddans

6.2 Total number of farm holders: _____

6.3 List 5 of the major crops of the village and the estimate of total cultivated in 1979 for each:

Crop	Area cultivated in 1978-79
1) _____	_____
2) _____	_____
3) _____	_____
4) _____	_____
5) _____	_____

6.4 Are there any fruit gardens in the village?

Yes ↓ No

6.5 How many gardens _____; total area of gardens _____ feddans

6.6 How many agricultural tractors are there in the village? _____

6.7 How many mechanical water pumps are there in the village? _____

6.8 What proportion of the land in this village is in holdings that are approximately:

greater than 20 feddans? _____

between 10 and 20? _____

between 5 and 10? _____

less than 5? _____

6.9 For most of the year, what is the average daily wage for

men? _____ women? _____ children? _____

6.10 For how many hours of work is that wage given?

men _____, women _____, children _____

SECTION 7: INDUSTRIALIZATION

(to be answered by chief of village council or mayor)

7.1 Is there any industrial firm i the village?

Yes ↓ No

7.2

Name of firm	Kind of activity	Number of workers Male	Female

7.3 What is the distance (in kilometers) between the village and the nearest industrial area?

(a) Name of area _____ Distance _____

(b) Approximately how many men and women from this village work there?

Men _____ Women _____

(c) Do you know the approximate wage they would get?

Yes ↓ No

What would they get? Men _____ Women _____

7.4 What is the village well known for?

_____

7.4 Has the village had any new projects in the last 5 years? (new schools, factories, new irrigation, etc.)

If Yes: What have they been?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

APPENDIX VI

LIST OF AREAS SELECTED FOR THE SURVEY

Previous Page Blank

Governorate	District	Type of place	Shiakha/village	Cluster number
Cairo	El Darb Elahmar	Urban	Megawreen and El Ghareeb	79, 80
	El Darb Elahmar	Urban	Sock El Selah	113, 114
	El Mataria	Urban	Arab Abu Tawila	81, 82
	El Mataria	Urban	Helmiat El Zaton	97, 98
	El Khalifa	Urban	El Tonsi	83, 84
	El Khalifa	Urban	El Bakli	115, 116
	El Khalifa	Urban	El Emameen	133, 134
	Road El Farag	Urban	Road El Farag	85, 86
	El Sahel	Urban	El Sahel	87, 88
	El Sahel	Urban	Maniet El Siereg	89, 90
	Masrel Kadima	Urban	Maniel El Gharbi	91, 92
	Masrel Kadima	Urban	Koom Gharab	129, 130
	El Nozha	Urban	Matar El Kahira	93, 94
	El Nozha	Urban	El Nozha	95, 96
	Misr El Gadida	Urban	El Bostan	99, 100
	Shobra	Urban	El Tra Elbolakia	101, 102
	Shobra	Urban	El Shamshergi	107, 108
	Shobra	Urban	El Attar	123, 124
	El Zayton	Urban	El Zaton El Kiblia	103, 104
	El Zayton	Urban	El Masaken El Amiria	119, 120
	El Sayda	Urban	El Atris	105, 106
	El Sayda	Urban	El Baghala	109, 110
	El Sayda	Urban	El Hanafi	111, 112
	El Sayda	Urban	El Sayda	117, 118
	Sharabia	Urban	Mahmasha	121, 122
	Sharabia	Urban	Sharabia	125, 126
	Hadiek El Kopa	Urban	Masaken Ameria	127, 128
	Helwan	Urban	El Masra El Balad	131, 132
	Bab Sharia	Urban	El Shambaky	135, 136
	El Maadi	Urban	El Basaten Gharbia	137, 138, 139
	El Gamalia	Urban	El Berkaddar	140, 141
Alexandria	El Montaza	Urban	El Suef Kebly	33, 34
	Sedi Gaber	Urban	Mostafa Kamel and Bolkely	35, 36
	El Attarien	Urban	El Misalah Shark	37, 38
	El Attarien	Urban	El Misalah Gharb and Sherif Gharb	39, 40
	El Attarien	Urban	Elattarien Gharb	41, 42
	El Raml	Urban	Zerbana and Hammam	43, 44
	El Raml	Urban	Danna El Gadida	49, 50
	Bab Shark	Urban	Ezbet El Gameh	45, 46
	Mena El Basal	Urban	El Kabary Shark	47, 48
	Mena El Basal	Urban	Amoud El Sawary	51, 52
	El Laban	Urban	Sook Elgoma and Elmonir	53
	El Laban	Urban	Shams El Basal	54
	Karmoz	Urban	Gheet El Enab Shark	55, 56
	Karmoz	Urban	Karmoz Shark	57, 58
	Moharram Bey	Urban	Amborozo and Moharram Bey	59, 60
Port Said	El Manah	Urban	El Manah	3, 4
	El Arab	Urban	Gameh El Abbasi	5, 6
Suez	El Arbaein	Urban	El Arbaein (Talet)	1, 2
Damietta	Damietta	Urban	Rabe Damietta	21, 22
	Damietta	Rural	Shat Ezbit Ellahm	197
	Damietta	Rural	Shat El Shaara	207
Dakahlia	Thany El Mansora	Urban	Sabeh El Bahr El Saghier	19, 20
	Talkha	Rural	Kafr Dimerah Alkadeem	198
	Talkha	Rural	Danoob	203
	El Senbillawin	Rural	Algalylah	199
	El Mansora	Rural	Meet Azoon	200
	Dickerniss	Rural	Alkebab Alsoghra	201
	Dickerniss	Rural	Meet Sweed and Tobeel	202
	Dickerniss	Rural	Beni Ebeed	209
	El Manzala	Rural	Alkafr Algadeed	204
	El Manzala	Rural	Meet Salseel	208
	Meet Ghamr	Rural	Meet Mohsen	205
	Meet Ghamr	Rural	Meet Yaeish	206

Appendix VI, cont.

Governorate	District	Type of place	Shiakha/village	Cluster number
Sharkia	Abokebier	Urban	Abokebier	9, 10
	Belbies	Urban	Belbies	11, 12
	Belbies	Urban	Mashtoul' El Souk	13, 14
	Facos	Urban	Facos	15, 16
	Tany Zagazig	Urban	Yousef	17, 18
	Abouhammad	Rural	El Abbasah	186
	Abouhammad	Rural	Kafr El Azzazy	195
	Abouhammad	Rural	Alsanagrah	196
	Belbies	Rural	Alzawamel	187
	Zagazig	Rural	Shinbara and Temymy	188
	Diarb Nigm	Rural	Taha El Arg	189
	Kafr Sakr	Rural	Shabat El Hawa	190
	Abokebier	Rural	Minshah Radwan	191
	Facos	Rural	Gohyna Alkeblya	193
	Facos	Rural	Albyroom	192
Kalyubia	El Khanka	Urban	El Khanka	69, 70
	Banha	Urban	Kaf Menaker	71, 72
	Shubra El Khima	Urban	Shubra El Khima	75, 76
	Shubra El Khima	Urban	Damanhor Shobra	77, 78
	Banha	Rural	Kafr El Gazar	223
	Shebin El Kanater	Rural	Meniet Shebin	226
	Tookh	Rural	Almanzalah	227
	Tookh	Rural	Moshtohor	241
	El Khanka	Rural	Abou Zaabal	242
Kafr El Sheik	Kafr El Sheik	Urban	Beder Elewa	25, 26
	Desouk	Urban	Desouk	27, 28
	Fowah	Rural	Kabritt	211
	Byla	Rural	Alkoum Altawell	212
	Kafr El Sheik	Rural	Ishakah	214
	Kafr El Sheik	Rural	Bakloulah	219
	Kafr El Sheik	Rural	Abadiat Alroda	220
Gharbia	Tanta Thany	Urban	Sabry	63, 64
	El Mahalla	Urban	Emam El Hussieny	65, 66
	El Mahalla	Urban	Mohamed H. El Sehly	67, 68
	Kafr El Zayat	Urban	Kafr El Zayat	73, 74
	Zefta	Rural	Hanoun	230
	Tanta	Rural	Kafr El Shorafa Sharky	231
	Tanta	Rural	Shobra El Namlah	236
	Samannod	Rural	Meet Habib Alsharkiah	237
	Basyoon	Rural	Sa Alhagar	240
	Kafr El Zayat	Rural	Aldalagamoon	224
	El Mahalla	Rural	Algabriah	225
	El Mahalla	Rural	Mehallat Hassan	233
Menofia	Shebien El Koom	Urban	Aly Mohamed Selema	61, 62
	El Bagoor	Rural	Tilbent Abshish	228
	El Bagoor	Rural	Algizera Alsharkia	229
	El Bagoor	Rural	Abshish	234
	Tala	Rural	Saft Godam	232
	Birket El Sabaa	Rural	Kafr Nafra El Bahri	235
	Shebien El Koom	Rural	Shobra Bass	238
	Menof	Rural	Zawyet Razyn	239
Behera	Kafr El Dawar	Urban	Kafr El Dawar	23, 24
	Rashid	Urban	Rashid	29, 30
	Housheisa	Urban	Housheisa	31, 32
	Kafr El Dawar	Rural	Minshat Basuin	216
	Abouhomos	Rural	Elnakhlah El Bahria	210
	Shobra Kheet	Rural	Oureen	213*
	Shobra Kheet	Rural	Ezbit Hussin El Deeb	
	Shobra Kheet	Rural	Mehalat Fernoy	217
	El Mahmoudia	Rural	Alkasr	215
	Kom Hamada	Rural	Kafr Dimbitbouh	218
	Damanhour	Rural	Manshiat El Awkaf	221
	Damanhour	Rural	Trabinba	222

*Includes the whole village of Ezbit Hussin El Deeb in addition to a part of Oureen village.

Appendix VI, cont.

Governorate	District	Type of place	Shiakha/village	Cluster number
Ismailia	Ismailia	Urban	Minshat El Shohada	7, 8
	Ismailia	Rural	El Manayef	194
Giza	Bolak El Dakroor	Urban	Zenien	142, 143
	Bolak El Dakroor	Urban	Bolak El Dakroor	146, 147
	Bolak El Dakroor	Urban	El Haram	154, 155
	Giza	Urban	Sakiet Mekki	144, 145
	Giza	Urban	Hara Tania	150, 151
	El Hawamdia	Urban	El Hawamdia	162, 163
	El Ahram	Urban	El Talbia	148, 149
	El Dokki	Urban	Dokki	152, 153
	Embabah	Rural	Wirdan	243
	El Ayatt	Rural	Birnisht	247
	El Ayatt	Rural	Kafr Turkey	253
	El Hawamdia	Rural	Om Khnan	256
Beni Suef	Semesta	Rural	Mazorah	245
	Semesta	Rural	Alasakrah	257
	Semesta	Rural	Ezbit El Shantourah	254
	Nasir	Rural	Alzayton	249
	Beni Suef	Rural	Tirment El Sharkiah	250
	Ehnasia	Rural	Alsayed Alabyad	251
	El Fashn	Rural	Alshoukr	255
Fayom	Fayom	Urban	Kesm Rabeh	156, 157
	Fayom	Urban	Kesm Tani	158, 159
	Sanoures	Urban	Sanoures	160, 161
	Sanoures	Rural	Byhamou	252
	Ebshiway	Rural	Tabhar	244
	Ebshiway	Rural	Kasr El Gibaly	246
	Ebshiway	Rural	Alelwyah	258
	Tamya	Rural	Alrodah	248
Menia	Menia	Urban	Kesm Talet	164, 165
	Samalout	Urban	Samalout	170, 171
	Maghagha	Urban	Maghagha	172, 173
	Menia	Rural	Mahdiah	262
	Menia	Rural	Saft El Khamar Sharkia	265
	Samalout	Rural	Ezbit El Kamadeer	264
	Maghagha	Rural	Mianat El Wakf	267
	Malawi	Rural	Atka	259
	Malawi	Rural	Tonah El Gabal	260
	Malawi	Rural	Kasou Hour	273
	El Edwah	Rural	Albaghour	263
	El Edwah	Rural	Alsheikh Masoud	270
	Mattay	Rural	Minbal	268
	Beni Mazar	Rural	Abou Girg	269
	Deer Mowass	Rural	Dalaga	271
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	El Badary	Rural	Kom Seedah	261
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	Sakoltah	Rural	Alglawya	276
	Almenshah	Rural	Awlad Hamzah	277
	Almenshah	Rural	Alzarah	291
	Almaraghah	Rural	Bahalil	282
	Almaraghah	Rural	Albatakh	287
	Albilyana	Rural	Beni Gamil	283
	Girga	Rural	Beni Eish	289
	Tahta	Rural	Shtourah	292
Kena	Al Oxer	Urban	Al Oxer	174, 175
	Kena	Urban	Kesm Awal	176, 177
	Armant	Urban	Armant	178, 179
	Kous	Urban	Kous	180, 181
	Kena	Rural	Awlad Amro	279

Appendix VI, cont.

Governorate	District	Type of place	Shiakha/village	Cluster number
Kena — cont.	Kena	Rural	Gizira Tawabia	290
	Naga Hammady	Rural	Hiw	275
	Dishna	Rural	Almarashdah	278
	Dishna	Rural	Abou Diab Gharb	285
	Abou Tisht	Rural	Alnigma and Alhimran	284
	Abou Tisht	Rural	Algobilat Algharbia	286
Asswan	Edfou	Rural	Alhagz Bahari	280
	Kom Ambou	Rural	Elmansouria	281
	Nasr	Rural	Sayalah	288
Matrouh	Kism Matrouh	Urban	Mersa Matrouh	184, 185
	Sedi Barrani	Rural	Elkhour	293

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CHAPTER I

THE EGYPTIAN SETTING

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The dominant feature of life in Egypt is the River Nile which flows through the country for 1800 kms from south to north. Since ancient times the river has been the principal source of water necessary for agriculture and as such has always been the primary determinant of population settlement.

The Nile originates in Uganda and Ethiopia and flows north from these headwaters through the Sudan before reaching Egypt's southern border. There the river widens into Lake Nasser, created in the early 1970s by the completion of the Aswan High Dam. It then flows generally northward until it reaches the Mediterranean.

In Upper (southern) Egypt, the river flows through a narrow valley which gradually widens further north. This southern part of Egypt above Cairo consists of a strip of fertile land often only a mile or two wide along the Nile, surrounded by arid desert. At Cairo, about 200 kms from the sea, the Nile fans out through a wide, fertile delta, which the river has created over millennia.

As far back as the year 5100 BC, advanced farming existed in the Nile valley. Around 3400 BC, King Menes unified the kingdoms of Upper (southern) and Lower (northern) Egypt. For the next 3000 years, Egypt was the site of one of the major civilizations in world history.

Over the last several centuries, two major developments took place in Egypt. Following centuries of native rule, the country fell under the influence of a succession of foreign powers. The second development is not unconnected with the first: prosperous Egypt became a universal symbol of exploitation. By the mid-twentieth century, Egypt has come to be synonymous with a hopeless, irretrievable poverty.

After the Egyptian revolution in 1952, Egypt went through a complex process of social engineering that transformed the political, economic and social structure of the country, at a pace which has seldom been equalled in the nation's long history. Transitional situations are usually complex, and during the past three decades Egypt has simultaneously witnessed forward movements, tensions, setbacks and major achievements.

Economic and social development has not occurred without problems. Chief among these has been the rapid growth of the population. The current annual rate of growth of about 2.7 per cent is not only a problem in and of itself, but is also the root from which many other serious problems stem.

1.2 RECENT DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

Few if any countries in the developing world have so long a history of population records as Egypt. The earliest census is dated to 3340 BC, but in modern times censuses began in 1800, when Egypt's population was found to be 2.5 million. This estimate was followed by a mid-century count of 4.5 million. Regular censuses began in 1882 (6.7 million), and were followed thereafter from 1897 at ten-year intervals until 1947. They were resumed in 1960, 1966 (sample census) and 1976. Registration of births and deaths began very early, albeit sporadically, in 1839 and became compulsory in 1912.

The course of population growth is summarized in table 1.1. In the 50 years from 1897 to 1947, Egypt's population nearly doubled, from 9.7 million to over 19 million persons. The next doubling took less than 30 years, from 1947 to 1976. In 1982, the estimated size of Egypt's population was 45 million. The population growth rate, which was 1.5 per cent annually at the beginning of this century, fell for a period and then began rising rapidly from the early 1950s, reaching a rate of approximately 2.5 per cent in the early 1960s. For the period 1960–76, the growth rate slackened, but by the early 1980s it had risen again to nearly 3 per cent.

These growth rates largely reflect the interplay of fertility and mortality, since external migration was, until the early 1970s, negligible. The crude death rate fluctuated around 25 per 1000 until the late 1940s. The figures in table 1.2 show that the reported crude death rate declined from around 19 per 1000 in the early 1950s to 10 per 1000 in the early 1980s. The expectation of life at birth has risen from 39 years in 1952 to over 56 years in the late 1970s.

The reported crude birth rate declined from over 40 per 1000 in the mid-1960s to 34 in 1972, but it rebounded and slowly rose to over 40 per 1000 in 1980.

Table 1.1 Trends in Egypt's population size, 1882–1982[a]

Year	Population size (000s)	Population growth (%)
1882	6 712	
1897	9 669	2.46
1907	11 190	1.47
1917	12 718	1.29
1927	14 178	1.09
1937	15 921	1.17
1947	18 967	1.77
1960	26 985	2.48
1966	30 076	2.40
1976	38 198	2.42
1982	45 000	2.77

[a]Census figures for the years 1882–1976. The figure shown for 1982 is provisional.
Source: CAPMAS 1982. *Statistical Yearbook 1952–81*. Cairo: CAPMAS

Table 1.2 Births, deaths and natural increase, 1952–80

Year	Crude birth rate per 1000	Crude death rate per 1000	Natural increase rate per 1000
1952	45.2	17.8	27.4
1953	42.6	19.6	23.0
1954	42.6	17.9	24.7
1955	40.3	17.6	22.7
1956	40.7	16.4	24.3
1957	38.0	17.8	20.2
1958	41.1	16.6	24.5
1959	42.8	16.3	26.5
1960	43.1	16.9	26.2
1961	44.1	15.8	28.3
1962	41.5	17.9	23.6
1963	43.0	15.5	27.5
1964	42.3	15.7	26.6
1965	41.7	14.1	27.6
1966	41.2	15.9	25.3
1967	38.9	14.2	24.7
1968	37.9	16.0	21.9
1969	36.8	14.4	22.4
1970	35.0	15.1	19.9
1971	35.0	13.1	21.9
1972	34.3	14.4	19.9
1973	35.7	13.0	22.7
1974	35.6	12.6	23.0
1975	36.0	12.1	23.9
1976	36.4	11.7	24.7
1977	37.3	11.8	25.5
1978	37.3	10.4	26.9
1979	39.8	10.8	29.0
1980*	40.8	10.4	30.4
1981*	38.0	10.2	27.8
1982*	36.9	10.3	26.6

*Provisional.
Source: CAPMAS 1983. *Statistical Yearbook 1952–1982*. Cairo: CAPMAS

The high rate of population growth has resulted in an age structure where, in 1976, about 40 per cent of the population is below age 15 and only 3.6 per cent at ages 65 and over (table 1.3). The resulting dependency ratio (ratio of population under 15 or 65 and over to the population aged 15–64) is 0.77. However, only 58 per cent of the population aged 15–64 was economically active in 1976. This gives a much higher effective dependency ratio of 1.3.

The problems and risks associated with the rapid rate of population growth are complicated further by one basic fact about Egypt, namely the extreme scarcity of cultivable land relative to people. Over 97 per cent of Egypt's 1982 population of 45 million persons is crowded on to less than six per cent of the total land area of one million square kilometres (386 000 square miles). The remaining 96 per cent of the land area is desert.

The concentration of the population in the Nile Valley and the Delta, gives Egypt, in 1982, density rates of 45 persons per square kilometre for the total area, but over 820 persons per square kilometre of inhabitable land. Since the cultivated portion of Egypt's surface is no more than 2.5 per cent of the total land area, the effective density is over 1450 persons per square kilometre. In Cairo, density reaches 26 148 persons per square kilometre.

Egypt is relatively more urbanized than most other countries at a comparable stage of development. The urban population increased from 17 per cent in 1907, to 33 per cent in 1947, and to 44 per cent in 1976 (table 1.4).

Table 1.3 Per cent distribution of Egypt's population by age and sex according to the 1976 census

Age	Male	Female	Total
<15	40.5	39.3	40.0
15–49	47.0	47.9	47.4
50–64	9.1	9.1	9.0
65+	3.4	3.7	3.6
Total	100	100	100

Source: CAPMAS. *Statistical Yearbook 1952–81*. Cairo: 1982

Table 1.4 Percentage of urban population, 1907–76[a]

Year	Per cent urban
1907	17.2
1917	20.8
1927	26.9
1937	28.2
1947	33.5
1960	38.0
1966	40.0
1976	43.8

[a]Census figures.
Source: CAPMAS 1982. *Statistical Yearbook 1952–81*. Cairo: CAPMAS

The spatial distribution of the population presents a classic example of high metropolitan primacy. According to the 1976 census, nearly 60 per cent of the total urban population lived in two of the world's oldest cities, Cairo and Alexandria. The capital alone had a population of nearly 7 million in what is termed Greater Cairo. The 1976 census also shows six cities in the range 200 000 to 300 000 inhabitants, ten cities in the range 100 000 to 200 000, and a further 126 towns with less than 100 000. The rural population lives in 4066 villages: 2400 in Lower Egypt and 1666 in Upper Egypt.

The pattern of urbanization has been dominated particularly by the growth of the country's prime city, Cairo. The city was founded more than 1000 years ago in a locality on the east bank of the Nile opposite Sakkara, and just a few miles away from the ancient capital Memphis. During the period between 1947 and 1976, the urban population increased from 33 to 44 per cent of the total, while the population of Greater Cairo increased from 11 to nearly 20 per cent of the total, to account for almost half of the total urban population.

The education system has expanded rapidly during the past three decades. The introduction of free education at all levels triggered an unprecedented demand on education which was then followed by unprecedented expansion of the school system.

Between 1937 and 1976, illiteracy among the population at ages ten years and over decreased from 76 per cent to 42 per cent for males, and from 94 per cent to 71 per cent for females. Illiteracy, however, is much lower among the younger generations who have benefited, in increasing proportions, from the development and democratization of the educational system. The percentage of the population at ages 5–24 years enrolled at all levels of instruction, increased from 22 per cent in 1952 to over 60 per cent in 1982.

Permanent emigration has traditionally been negligible. But temporary emigration to other Arab countries has been very considerable since 1973. The number of Egyptians working abroad in 1965 was recorded as 100 000, while the 1976 population census presented a figure of 1.4 million as the number of Egyptians resident abroad. In 1982, the number of Egyptians working or living in other Arab countries was officially estimated at 1.7 million.

Data on the occupational structure of the emigration movement show that scientific and technical occupations dominated the flow of emigration in the 1960s. Since 1973, the whole occupational structure has been involved in the emigration movement. During the last few years, the flow has been dominated by skilled and unskilled workers and farmers. The remittances from emigrants have had profound effects not only on the national economy, but also on the modes of life of millions of Egyptians, particularly in rural areas.

1.3 POLICIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The government of Egypt maintains that the current rate of population growth is too high and that it impedes development efforts and frustrates the hopes for improving the quality of life for every Egyptian.

The government has a clearly defined policy with respect to population growth, which involves direct intervention to modify a number of demographic variables, in combination with a development-oriented approach. It desires to reduce fertility through both direct measures such as family planning and indirect measures such as raising educational levels, extending social security, and reducing infant and child mortality.

Egypt's policy with respect to population growth, and the relative balance it has maintained between direct and indirect measures, has gone through a number of different phases, some of which are clearly marked.

These policies were formally initiated in 1962, but actually originated in 1939 when the newly created Ministry of Social Affairs was given the task of studying population-related issues. After the Egyptian revolution, a National Population Commission was established in 1953 to examine population issues. The first formal population policy statement was included in the National Charter in 1962, and a Supreme Council for Family Planning was established in 1965. The Supreme Council's technical secretariat — the Family Planning Board — which was established in 1966, assists the Council in planning, co-ordinating, monitoring and evaluating family planning activities. In 1973, the Council's name was changed to the Supreme Council for Population and Family Planning, and the Board's name was changed to the Population and Family Planning Board (PFPB).

The Ministry of Health's rural and urban health units were designated as the main channels for providing family planning services, and beginning in 1966 about 2000 of these units provided contraceptives in rural and urban areas.

During the period 1966–73, the family planning programme followed a 'traditional' clinically oriented approach, with an emphasis on the distribution of

contraceptive supplies and information concerning fertility regulation.

From about 1973 to 1975, the official view maintained that the answer to population problems lay in development and that complex population matters could not be addressed merely through the delivery of family planning and related services. Accordingly, the government drafted a nine-point plan, which was the core of its 'development approach'. Of the plan's nine goals, only two involved direct intervention to modify fertility (increasing the coverage of services, and improving communications programmes), while the other seven were all indirect measures which explicitly stressed socio-economic factors as instruments of population change.

In 1975, population policy entered a new phase, which was essentially an amalgam and refinement of the first two phases, although it broadened its focus to include problems in relation to population distribution and structure, as well as growth.

Beginning in 1977, the government began to place more emphasis on direct measures such as upgrading family planning services in some 3750 health units located throughout the country; making family planning methods available in more than 4400 pharmacies at nominal prices, equal to those at family planning centres; and strengthening population education and IEC (information, education, and communication) programmes. At present, the government considers rapid population growth as an issue of major national concern.

1.4 ORIENTATION AND ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

The primary purpose of the 1980 Egyptian Fertility Survey (EFS) was to provide planners and policy makers with a comprehensive set of data suitable for evaluating: (1) the causes and determinants of rapid population growth in Egypt; and (2) the alternative strategies for dealing with the complexities of the current demographic realities.

The EFS was planned and executed by the Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics (CAPMAS) of the government of the Arab Republic of Egypt. The EFS was conducted as part of the World Fertility Survey (WFS), and with the collaboration of the World Bank.

A nationally representative probability sample of 10 596 households was drawn from a master sample design which was developed at CAPMAS with the collaboration of WFS. The design of the master sample has taken into consideration the possibility of utilizing it in designing and drawing other samples for future surveys.

The sample design was a multi-stage stratified one. Shiakhas (districts) in urban areas and villages (including hamlets) in rural areas were the primary sampling units. In designing the sample, all the urban shiakhas and villages were ranked according to the level of literacy and the number of households. With probability proportional to size, 92 shiakhas from the urban areas and 108 villages/hamlets were selected.

The EFS was designed as a two-phase survey. In the First Phase Survey, three questionnaires were used: the household schedule, the individual questionnaire for ever-married women, and the community-level questionnaire for rural areas. The individual questionnaire was the main component of the survey. It was administered to Egyptian, ever-married women, under 50 years of age, who were usually resident in the sample households. The Second Phase Survey utilized two questionnaires: the household economic questionnaire, and the individual questionnaire for husbands.

The First Phase Survey covered all the households in the sample, while the Second Phase Survey covered a subsample of about one-third of the households interviewed in the First Phase Survey. This subsample was selected in two stages. In the first stage, half of the sample areas covered in the First Phase Survey were systematically selected. Within these areas or clusters, two-thirds of the households which had at least one ever-married woman who had been successfully interviewed in the First Phase were systematically selected for the Second Phase Survey.

The First Phase Survey carefully documents levels of nuptiality; fertility; infant and child mortality; breastfeeding and other biological factors; attitudinal dimensions of childbearing; knowledge and use of contraception; availability and accessibility of family planning services; and the potential demand for contraception. The first phase also documents the sociological and background factors affecting the biological, attitudinal and behavioural determinants of fertility.

In the Second Phase Survey, the data were enriched by collecting attitudinal and cognitive data from husbands, and data on the economic characteristics of households. Data derived from the second phase are used in this report to compare the attitudes, preferences, knowledge and reported behaviour of husbands and wives; and to

examine the effect of household income on the fertility attitudes, preferences and behaviour of husbands and wives.

This volume presents the major findings of the First Phase Survey of the Egyptian Fertility Survey 1980. The analysis will be presented in terms of the sample as a whole as well as for different subgroups of the sample. These subgroups will be defined by a number of background characteristics which will be referred to as the 'explanatory variables' or the 'socio-economic characteristics' of the respondents. These variables were included in the questionnaires used in the EFS, partly because they have a proven capacity to capture significant dimensions of the Egyptian society, and partly because they have hypothesized relationships to the survey's main focus of study. The objective of chapter 2 is to examine the data collected in the survey on these characteristics and to provide a demographic and socio-economic profile of the EFS sample.

This is followed by three chapters (3–5) on levels, trends and differentials in nuptiality, fertility and infant and child mortality. Chapter 6 describes patterns of breastfeeding and some other biological factors affecting fertility.

Chapter 7 examines the attitudinal dimensions of childbearing and the determinants of desired family size. These dimensions are an important part of the background against which achieved fertility and contraceptive use in Egypt should be gauged.

Individual choices about family size are made effective through fertility regulation. The data collected in the EFS permits a comprehensive assessment of various dimensions of fertility regulation in Egypt. Chapter 8 investigates levels of knowledge and use of family planning, and reviews demographic and socio-economic differentials in these variables. Availability and accessibility of family planning services are evaluated in chapter 9.

In chapter 10, fertility preferences and contraceptive intentions are considered jointly. The focus of attention will be on the consistency between stated preferences and behaviour, and on the potential contraceptive demand.

The concluding chapter of this volume presents a brief synthesis of the various findings of the study.

CHAPTER 2

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SURVEY RESPONDENTS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The first phase of the Egyptian Fertility Survey 1980 consisted of two components: the household survey and the individual survey. A large number of detailed tables from these two surveys have been prepared and published in volume IV of this report. In the following chapters, the major findings of the EFS on nuptiality, fertility, child mortality, family size desires and family planning will be presented in the form of summary tables, with cross-reference where appropriate to the detailed tabulations.

The analysis will be presented in terms of the sample as a whole as well as for different subgroups of the sample. These subgroups will be defined by a number of background characteristics which will be referred to as the 'explanatory variables' or the 'socio-economic characteristics' of the respondents. These variables were included in the questionnaires used in the EFS, partly because they have a proven capacity to capture significant dimensions of the Egyptian society, and partly because they have hypothesized relationships to the survey's main focus of study.

The objective of this chapter is to examine the data collected in the survey on these characteristics and to provide a demographic and socio-economic profile of the EFS sample. The chapter is divided into seven sections. Section 2.2 gives a brief description of the population enumerated in the household survey. Section 2.3 defines and describes the background variables used in the analysis of the EFS data, and gives an indication of the relative size of the different subgroups. In section 2.4 the demographic composition of the background variables by age and by duration of marriage is analysed. This will enable a better understanding of the survey's major findings.

As it is likely that the background variables are themselves inter-related, a prior clarification of some of these inter-relationships is essential in order to place the substantive findings of the survey in their proper context. A description of association between socio-economic variables is given in section 2.5. A brief description of standardization techniques used in the analysis is given in section 2.6. Finally, section 2.7 explains the use of the tables of sampling errors which are shown in appendix 1.

2.2 POPULATION ENUMERATED IN THE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

A total of 10 079 households were successfully interviewed for the household survey using the household schedule. Listing of household members was done on a *de jure* (usually resident in the household) basis. The *de jure* population numbered 53 726 persons. The average household size based on the *de jure* population was 5.3.

Table 2.1 shows the per cent distribution of the population enumerated in the household survey, according to age and sex. The same information is shown in table 2.2 but for broader age groupings. The figures show a very young population for Egypt and conform to the pattern observed in most developing countries; thus, about 40 per cent of the population enumerated in the survey are less than 15 years old. About 47 per cent of the female population are in the childbearing age range 15–49 years.

A detailed evaluation of the quality of age reporting in the EFS has been carried out and is published

Table 2.1 Per cent distribution of the *de jure* population enumerated in the EFS 1980 household survey, according to age and sex

Age	Males	Females
Under 5	15.7	14.7
5–9	12.5	12.0
10–	12.8	12.0
15–	12.2	11.4
20–	9.0	9.6
25–	7.2	7.5
30–	5.4	6.0
35–	4.8	5.3
40–	4.3	4.2
45–	3.7	3.6
50–	3.3	3.5
55–	2.8	3.4
60–	2.5	2.8
65–	1.7	1.8
70+	2.1	2.2
All	100.0	100.0

Source: Table A1

Table 2.2 Per cent distribution of the *de jure* population enumerated in the EFS 1980 household survey, in broad age groups

	Age				All
	<15	15–49	50–59	60+	
Males	41.0	46.6	6.1	6.3	100
Females	38.7	47.6	6.9	6.8	100
Total	40.0	47.0	6.5	6.5	100

Source: Table A1

elsewhere.[1] This evaluation has revealed that there are shifts in the age distribution of males and females of moderate magnitude, and that the impact of these irregularities can be defused by presentation of results in terms of five-year age groupings.

2.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES

The main findings of the survey are presented in this report not only for the sample as a whole but also for different subgroups of the sample. These subgroups are defined by a number of geographic and socio-economic variables, which will be referred to as the 'socio-economic characteristics'.

The geographic characteristics included in the individual survey were childhood type of place of residence, current type of place of residence, and region of residence. The socio-economic characteristics included education of respondent and her spouse, occupation of her current or last husband, the respondent's work experience both before and after marriage, and religion.

Table 2.3 shows the per cent distribution of ever-married women interviewed in the individual survey according to major background characteristics.

For the purposes of preparing the present report, it was considered excessive to use all available variables, and accordingly only the following five background characteristics of the women and the two characteristics of their current (or last) husbands have been used in most tabulations:

A Wife's characteristics

Type of place of residence
Region of residence
Type of locality
Level of education
Pattern of work

B Husband's characteristics

Level of education
Occupation

A brief description of each of these seven variables is given below.

2.3.1 Type of place of residence

Sample areas were classified as 'urban' or 'rural' in accordance with the official standard designation used by all government agencies. According to the individual survey, about 42 per cent of the ever-married women lived in urban areas and 58 per cent lived in rural areas.

2.3.2 Region of residence

Egypt is divided into 26 administrative units called governorates. For the purposes of the present analysis, these governorates have been grouped into the following four regions.[2]

Greater Cairo: this region includes the governorate of Cairo, part of the governorate of Giza across the Nile, and part of Kalyubia governorate in the north west of Cairo. This region will be referred to as 'Cairo'.

Alexandria: includes Alexandria governorate.

Lower Egypt: this region includes all the eight governorates lying in the north in the Nile Delta (Behera, Dakahlia, Damietta, Gharbia, Kafr-el-Sheik, Kalyubia — except the part included in Greater Cairo, Menoufia, and Sharkia); the three governorates along the Suez Canal (Ismaila, Port Said, and Suez); and the frontier governorate of Matoh, along the Mediterranean and west of Alexandria.

Upper Egypt: this region includes all the eight governorates lying south of Cairo along the Nile Valley (Giza — except the part included in Greater Cairo, Beni Suef, Fayoum, Minya, Asiut, Souhag, Kena, and Aswan); and the two frontier governorates east and west of the Nile Valley (the Red Sea, and the New Valley).

About 18 per cent of the ever-married women in the sample lived in Cairo, more than 5 per cent in Alex-

[1] El-Deeb, B. Evaluation of the Egyptian Fertility Survey 1980. In A.M. Hallouda and S.M. Farid, eds *The Demographic Transition in Egypt*. Voorburg, Netherlands, forthcoming.

[2] The two governorates in Sinai were not included in the sample.

Table 2.3 Per cent distribution of ever-married women interviewed in the EFS individual survey, according to socio-economic characteristics*

Socio-economic characteristics	Per cent	Socio-economic characteristics	Per cent	Socio-economic characteristics	Per cent
A Wife's characteristics					
Type of place of residence		*Literacy*		*Pattern of work*	
Urban	42.2	Illiterate	77.2	Worked before and after marriage	11.6
Rural	57.8	Literate	22.8	Worked before marriage only	5.5
				Worked after marriage only	7.5
Region of residence		*Educational status*		Never worked	75.3
Cairo	18.1	Illiterate: no school	58.6		
Alexandria	5.4	Illiterate: some school	18.5	*Occupation since marriage*	
Lower Egypt	44.2	Can read and write	9.8	Prof., tech. and clerical	4.9
Upper Egypt	32.3	Primary	4.7	Sales	1.4
		Secondary	5.7	Agriculture	9.5
Type of locality		University	2.6	Service	1.3
Metropolitan	23.5			Manual	2.1
Cities: Lower Egypt	6.1	*Work status before marriage*		Did not work	80.8
Cities: Upper Egypt	2.7	Family	6.8		
Towns: Lower Egypt	[illegible]	Employee	9.2	*Place of work since marriage*	
Towns: Upper Egypt	[illegible]	Self-employed	1.2	Family farm	7.3
Villages: Lower Egypt	[illegible]	Did not work	82.8	Other farm	2.2
Villages: Upper Egypt	[illegible]			At home	1.9
		Work status since marriage		Away from home	7.8
Childhood type of residence		Family	7.8	Did not work	80.8
Urban	43.3	Employee	8.7		
Rural	56.7	Self-employed	2.7	*Religion*	
		Did not work	80.8	Muslim	94.1
				Christian	5.9
B Husband's characteristics					
Literacy		*Work status*		*Occupation*	
Illiterate	49.5	Family	3.2	Prof., tech. and admin.	10.2
Literate	50.5	Employee	63.6	Clerical	5.2
		Self-employed	32.7	Sales	6.2
Educational status		Did not work	0.5	Farmers (self-employed)	21.0
Illiterate, no ool	43.3			Agricultural workers	16.8
Illiterate: some school	6.2	*Childhood type of residence*		Service	11.7
Can read and write	25.4	Urban	37.7	Manual	28.9
Primary	8.4	Rural	62.3		
Secondary	10.1				
University	6.6				

*Total number of ever-married women: 8788.

andria, 44 per cent in Lower Egypt, and 32 per cent in Upper Egypt.

2.3.3 Type of locality

Information on both the 'type of residence' variable and the 'region of residence' variable was combined to create this variable with the following seven categories.

1 *Metropolitan:* includes the two regions of Greater Cairo and Alexandria.

2 *Cities — Lower Egypt:* includes all the capital cities of the governorates constituting the Lower Egypt region, and the city of El-Mehalla El-Kobra which is one of the largest industrial centres in Egypt.

3 *Cities — Upper Egypt:* includes all the capital cities of the governorates constituting the Upper Egypt region.

4 *Towns — Lower Egypt:* includes all other urban areas in the Lower Egypt region.

5 *Towns — Upper Egypt:* includes all the cities and towns in Upper Egypt except those in category (3).

6 *Villages — Lower Egypt:* all areas defined as rural in the Lower Egypt region.

7 *Villages — Upper Egypt:* all areas defined as rural in the Upper Egypt region.

In some tabulations in this report, categories 2 and 4 and categories 3 and 5, will be collapsed into two larger groupings which will be referred to as Urban Lower Egypt, and Urban Upper Egypt, respectively.

As may be seen from table 2.3, nearly one-fourth of the respondents live in metropolitan areas, one-third in rural Lower Egypt, and one-fourth in rural Upper Egypt. The remaining 19 per cent are distributed as follows: 6

and 3 per cent in the cities of Lower and Upper Egypt, respectively; and 5 and 4 per cent in the towns of Lower and Upper Egypt, respectively.

2.3.4 Level of education

The educational system in Egypt has four tiers: primary, covering six years of schooling; preparatory covering three years; secondary also covering three years; and higher institute and university which last in most cases for four years.

In the individual survey, both the respondent's literacy status and educational attainment were obtained. Responses to the questions on these two characteristics were combined into a single variable with six categories.

The first category includes the illiterate ever-married women who have never attended school; this group represents 59 per cent of the total number of ever-married women in the individual sample.

The second category includes the illiterate ever-married women who went to school but dropped out after a short period; this group includes 18 per cent of the women in the sample.

The third group, 10 per cent, includes women who are literate but have not completed primary school.

The fourth group, 5 per cent, contains those who have completed the primary level of education and spent between six and eight years at school.

The fifth group, 6 per cent, contains those who have completed the intermediate preparatory or the secondary school, and spent between 9 and 15 years in the educational system.

The sixth and last group, about 3 per cent, contains the ever-married women with university education.

2.3.5 Pattern of work

Details about employment were obtained from each ever-married woman interviewed in the individual survey, both for her current or most recent work since marriage and for work done before marriage. The definition of 'work' was an occupation apart from ordinary household duties, whether paid in cash or in kind or unpaid, whether on own account or for a family member or for someone else, whether done at home or away from home. The information collected on timing of work has been summarized in the following four categories:

1 Those who worked before and after marriage. This category includes 1023 ever-married women or 12 per cent of the individual survey sample. All but 136 of these women are also currently working.

2 Those who worked before their first marriage but not since marriage. This category includes 485 ever-married women or 5 per cent of the individual sample.

3 Those who have worked since marriage but did not work before their first marriage. This category includes 663 ever-married women or 8 per cent of the individual sample. Of these women, all but 91 are currently working.

4 Those who never worked. Out of the 8788 ever-married women of the individual survey sample, 6616 or 75 per cent have never worked.

2.3.6 Husband's level of education

The EFS results show that husbands are more educated than are their wives. About one-half of all husbands are literate, compared to only less than one-fourth of their wives.

Responses to the questions on husband's literacy/educational attainment were combined into a single variable with six categories similar to those used to describe the educational status of the wives.

2.3.7 Husband's occupation

For currently married women this variable relates to the current (or most recent, if retired or unemployed) occupation of the husband. for women who are not currently married, the reference is to their last husband's occupation.

Responses to the question of husband's occupation have been coded using the detailed 3-digit standard classification of CAPMAS, and a single digit classification corresponding to WFS recommendations. In tabulations, only seven broad categories are used. These categories relate to the WFS system as follows:

Category	WFS category
Professional, technical, administrative and managerial	1
Clerical	2
Sales	3
Farmers (self-employed)	4
Agricultural workers (employees)	5
Service	6, 7
Manual	8, 9

This amalgamation of the occupational categories is introduced in order to simplify the discussion; it is also made necessary by the smallness of sample sizes of certain categories.

However, it should be recognized that there are inherent difficulties in any occupational classification. For example, the Sales category ranges from a street vendor to a salaried salesman in a modern enterprise. The activities, requirements, and rewards associated with these jobs are very different. Similarly, there is a wide range of jobs and incomes in other occupational categories. Nevertheless, it is not unreasonable to expect that this broad classification will capture some aspects of the socio-economic status of the population studied.

Table 2.3 shows that 38 per cent of all husbands are engaged in agricultural occupations (21 per cent self-employed, and 17 per cent agricultural workers); 29 per cent in manual jobs (skilled 25 per cent, and unskilled 4 per cent); 12 and 6 per cent in the service and sales sectors, respectively; 5 per cent in clerical occupations; and 10 per cent in professional, technical and administrative positions.

2.3.8 Other variables

In some of the tabulations, particularly those presenting the differentials in age at marriage and early marital fertility, three other background variables have been used. These are woman's occupation before first marriage (defined in the same way as her husband's occupation); her childhood place of residence (urban or rural) defined as the woman's subjective impression of the place where she spent most of her childhood years; and 'work status' before marriage.

2.4 DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CATEGORIES

It is commonly observed that women with different background characteristics also differ in their demographic composition, for instance in terms of age and age at marriage. In Egypt, where in recent years there has been a significant improvement in the educational status of women, there is a much higher proportion of educated women at younger rather than at older ages. A common consequence of improving educational opportunities is a changing nuptiality pattern (educated women are likely to marry late), a fact of relevance in the EFS where the individual survey was restricted to ever-married women. Variations between categories can also be caused by age-misreporting, the pattern of which may vary from one category to another, and, for subgroups, by sampling fluctuations.

For a critical understanding of the data, it is important to recognize the nature of these differences between categories of the socio-economic variables, even though an attempt is made to include explicit control by relevant demographic variables in the cross-tabulations discussed here. Table 2.4 has been constructed to illustrate differences in composition by age and marriage duration between various socio-economic categories. The figures show the proportion belonging to a particular age, or marriage duration group, within a specified socio-economic variable category, divided by that proportion in the total sample of ever-married women. The figures thus indicate the relative size of an age or marriage duration group in a particular category, compared to the proportion of that group in the whole sample. A figure larger than 1.0 means that the group is relatively over-represented in the given category.

For the sample as a whole, the per cent distribution of ever-married women by age and by marital duration is given in the top row of table 2.4. Over one-third of the women are aged 25–34, and more than one in five women have been married for less than five years.

The table shows that urban women are slightly older than rural women, though the difference is small. Regional differences are more pronounced. Women under 25 years of age are over-represented in Upper Egypt and under-represented in Cairo and Alexandria.

Categories by level of education differ greatly in age distribution. Women who have primary or secondary education are over-represented at ages 25–34, and under-represented at older ages. Women who have university education are substantially over-represented at ages 25–34, and under-represented at both younger and older ages.

Figures on the categories of the variable 'pattern of work' suggest that women who worked after marriage tend to be older than women who worked before marriage only or those who never worked.

There are proportionately more women in the age group 25–34 and fewer below and above this age range among those whose husbands are in the professional, technical and clerical occupations; whereas wives of agricultural and manual workers are over-represented at ages below 25.

Thus, strong associations exist between current age and marital duration and certain categories of the women's socio-economic characteristics. A common

Table 2.4 Relative distribution of ever-married women according to current age and duration of marriage within categories of socio-economic characteristics

Socio-economic characteristics	Current age				Years since first marriage				
	<25	25–34	35–44	45+	<5	5–9	10–14	15–19	20+
Per cent distribution of the total sample of ever-married women	25.9	36.6	27.2	10.3	21.8	18.9	15.8	14.9	28.6
A Wife's characteristics									
Type of place of residence									
Urban	0.80	1.09	1.04	1.06	1.03	0.98	0.99	1.00	0.99
Rural	1.15	0.93	0.97	0.95	0.97	1.02	1.00	1.00	1.01
Region									
Cairo	0.76	1.10	1.09	1.02	1.03	0.91	1.06	1.05	0.97
Alexandria	0.56	1.14	1.15	1.21	0.87	0.92	1.02	1.16	1.05
Lower Egypt	1.03	1.02	0.96	0.98	1.03	1.02	1.02	0.98	0.96
Upper Egypt	1.17	0.90	0.98	0.99	0.96	1.04	0.94	0.96	1.06
Type of locality									
Metropolitan	0.71	1.11	1.11	1.06	1.00	0.91	1.05	1.08	0.99
Cities: lower	0.76	1.14	1.05	0.97	1.07	1.03	0.99	0.91	0.98
Cities: upper	0.75	1.71	0.99	1.04	1.10	0.86	0.90	1.24	0.95
Towns: lower	0.99	1.07	0.86	0.89	1.14	1.26	0.88	0.70	0.94
Towns: upper	1.11	0.95	0.93	1.07	1.02	0.96	0.91	0.96	1.08
Villages: lower	1.08	0.99	0.96	0.95	1.01	0.98	1.04	1.04	0.96
Villages: upper	1.23	0.86	0.99	0.96	0.93	1.07	0.95	0.94	1.07
Level of education									
Illiterate: no school	1.02	0.95	1.06	1.01	0.84	0.97	1.05	1.06	1.08
Illiterate: some school	1.14	0.93	0.92	1.12	1.04	1.03	0.85	0.89	1.09
Can read and write	0.83	0.99	1.07	1.28	0.97	0.90	0.85	1.22	1.06
Primary	0.90	1.17	0.93	0.82	1.07	1.07	1.38	0.93	0.73
Secondary	0.99	1.37	0.69	0.52	2.11	1.04	0.87	0.72	0.34
University	0.44	1.71	0.83	0.34	1.88	1.56	1.17	0.39	0.19
Pattern of work									
Before and after	0.81	1.29	0.88	0.75	1.35	1.22	1.09	0.78	0.65
Worked before only	1.25	1.04	0.80	0.74	1.33	1.22	0.93	0.89	0.70
Worked after only	0.53	1.10	1.25	1.19	0.54	0.69	1.13	1.13	1.43
Never worked	1.06	0.94	1.01	1.04	0.97	0.98	0.98	1.03	1.03
B Husband's characteristics									
Level of education									
Illiterate: no school	0.94	0.94	1.07	1.19	0.79	0.92	0.98	1.10	1.17
Illiterate: some school	1.58	0.86	0.78	0.61	1.42	1.16	0.92	0.64	0.81
Can read and write	0.99	0.91	1.12	1.03	0.84	0.97	0.95	1.00	1.17
Primary	0.97	1.05	1.00	0.91	1.03	1.01	1.12	1.04	0.88
Secondary	1.17	1.26	0.65	0.58	1.59	1.18	1.14	0.89	0.41
University	0.67	1.43	0.83	0.77	1.65	1.22	1.02	0.74	0.48
Occupation									
Prof., tech. and admin.	0.85	1.28	0.84	0.82	1.53	1.22	1.03	0.76	0.56
Clerical	0.79	1.25	0.87	0.96	1.27	0.96	1.22	0.87	0.77
Sales	0.74	0.99	1.12	1.39	0.70	0.90	0.96	1.00	1.33
Farmers	1.06	0.85	1.12	1.08	0.86	0.86	0.99	1.07	1.17
Agricultural workers	1.19	0.93	0.94	0.90	0.93	1.11	1.00	1.03	0.96
Services	0.82	0.94	1.18	1.20	0.66	0.97	0.98	1.09	1.25
Manual	1.06	1.03	0.93	0.91	1.11	1.00	0.97	1.01	0.93

Source: Tables 2.2.6 and 1.2.2.

method of taking these differences into account is to study differentials in fertility or related topics only within specified marriage duration or age groups. These demographic controls should be sufficiently fine to eliminate any effect of compositional differences on the findings. In presenting the results, wherever relevant, the sample is divided into five or ten-year groups by current age or marriage duration. These controls should be adequate for the purpose.

When sample size does not permit sufficiently detailed cross-classification of the data, an alternative method of

taking into account differences in composition by age or marriage duration, etc is direct 'standardization'. Further details on the procedure are given in section 2.6.

2.5 ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SOCIO-ECONOMIC VARIABLES

Association between socio-economic variables can be expected, in that individuals possessing a particular characteristic may often also be more likely to possess certain other characteristics. For example, women living in urban areas tend also to be better educated.

Further, the background variables that have been selected for use in the present analysis are only a subset of a larger number of variables that characterize the milieu in which Egyptian women live and function. These variables are not of the same type. Some are strictly individual characteristics, such as level of education and husband's occupation. Others, such as region of residence or type of place of residence, stand for a whole set of unspecified characteristics.

Thus, with a cross-sectional survey and only a relatively small number of explanatory variables, it will be impossible to resolve questions of a causal nature. It may be possible to say, for example, that fertility is lower in one region of the country than in another, but one could not then infer that residence in that region was a *cause* of low fertility. Such a statement would imply that national fertility would be reduced if all people, regardless of their other characteristics, could be induced to migrate to that region. In order to reach such a conclusion properly, one would require repeated observations of migrants to and from that region and possible changes in fertility which followed migration.

Because of this fundamental limitation on causal inference, imposed by the nature of the data, one should not take observed relationships at face value. Some of these apparent relationships are simply indicators of others which are more basic. For example, suppose that the region of lowest fertility and highest contraceptive use were also the region with the highest educational level, and suppose that it were found that in all regions better educated women had lower fertility and higher contraceptive use. It would then be logical to infer that the role of education was more important than region as a determinant of fertility and contraceptive prevalence, and that regional differences were simply a manifestation of differences in other variables, including education.

A detailed examination of pairs of background variables has disclosed that the two variables most strongly associated are place of residence and education. Table 2.5 shows, for each locality, the per cent distribution of ever-married women by their educational status and that of their husbands.

At the national level, urban women are better educated than rural women. Thus, ever-married women in Cairo, Alexandria, and the cities of Lower and Upper

Table 2.5 Per cent distribution of all ever-married women according to type of locality by: (A) woman's education, and (B) current (or last) husband's education

Type of locality	Level of Education						All
	Illiterate: no school	Illiterate: some school	Can read and write	Primary	Secondary	University	
A Woman's education							
Metropolitan	39	17	16	9	12	6	100
Cities: Lower Egypt	40	16	14	8	14	8	100
Cities: Upper Egypt	40	18	13	7	13	9	100
Towns: Lower Egypt	44	21	14	9	9	3	100
Towns: Upper Egypt	64	15	10	5	4	2	100
Villages: Lower Egypt	66	21	7	3	2	1	100
Villages: Upper Egypt	75	18	5	1	1	0	100
All	58	18	10	5	6	3	100
B Husband's education							
Metropolitan	22	5	30	12	16	15	100
Cities: Lower Egypt	23	4	28	12	18	15	100
Cities: Upper Egypt	33	5	18	9	20	15	100
Towns: Lower Egypt	31	5	26	13	17	8	100
Towns: Upper Egypt	52	7	18	6	10	7	100
Villages: Lower Egypt	48	7	28	8	7	2	100
Villages: Upper Egypt	64	8	19	4	4	1	100
All	43	6	26	8	10	7	100

Egypt have a similar level of female literacy of around 44 per cent. The level of literacy drops to 35 per cent in the towns of Lower Egypt, 21 per cent in the towns of Upper Egypt, 13 per cent in rural Lower Egypt, and only 7 per cent in rural Upper Egypt.

A clustering of the regions by husband's literacy status reveals a different pattern. Cairo, Alexandria and the cities of Lower Egypt fall in one category, 73 per cent literate; followed by the towns in Lower Egypt and the cities in Upper Egypt, about 63 per cent literate; while rural Lower Egypt and the towns of Upper Egypt fall in the third category with literacy levels of 45 and 41 per cent, respectively. The fourth cluster contains rural Upper Egypt with 28 per cent of husbands being literate.

Association also exists between female labour participation and education, residence and husband's occupation. Table 2.6 shows a non-linear relationship between women's work and education. The percentage of ever-married women who have ever worked decreases from 22 per cent for illiterate women to 14 per cent for those who can read. This percentage then increases to 19 per cent for women who completed their primary education, 54 per cent for women with secondary education, and as much as 88 per cent for those with university education.

Female labour force participation is highest in Lower Egypt, 30 per cent of the women have ever worked; and it decreases to 25 per cent in Cairo and Alexandria, and to 18 per cent in Upper Egypt.

The proportion of women who have ever worked is lowest among the wives of manual, sales and service workers, about 20 per cent; and highest among the women whose husbands have professional positions, 40 per cent. The wives of agricultural workers and clerical workers show intermediate levels, 27 and 31 per cent, respectively.

The ever-married women who have ever worked since marriage have the following occupational distribution: 50 per cent in agriculture, 25 per cent in professional and clerical occupations, 11 per cent in manual jobs, and 14 per cent in the sales and service sectors.

The detailed tabulations also show the expected association between type of place of residence and husband's occupation. Broadly speaking, husbands of rural women have the following occupational distribution: 61 per cent in agriculture; 31 per cent in sales, service and manual occupations; and the remaining 8 per cent in professional or clerical positions. For husbands of urban women, 69 per cent are manual, service or sales workers; 25 per cent are in professional or clerical occupations, while the remaining 6 per cent are engaged in agricultural activities.

There is also an association between the woman's education and her husband's education, the majority of women with a given level of education are married to men with equivalent or higher level of education. This suggests that a given level of education for the wife would tend to reflect a socio-economic status for the family higher than that reflected by an equivalent educational level for the husband.

These patterns of association between socio-economic variables show that differentials in one variable should not be treated as if they were unrelated to differentials in another variable. Advanced statistical techniques, beyond the scope of this report, would be required to separate fully the roles of associated variables, and even then, any causal sequences can only be speculative.

2.6 NOTE ON STANDARDIZATION

As has been noted above, the background or socio-economic variables define parts of the sample to be compared and contrasted in the study of differentials in fertility behaviour, preferences, and regulation. Comparisons across sub-populations are hampered by the statistical association that may exist between the variable which defines the sub-populations and some other

Table 2.6 Percentage of ever-married women who have ever worked according to level of education, region and husband's occupation

Level of education	Per cent ever-worked	Region	Per cent ever worked	Husband's occupation	Per cent ever worked
Illiterate: no school	22	Cairo	25	Prof., tech. and admin.	40
Illiterate: some school	21	Alexandria	23	Clerical	31
Can read and write	14	Lower Egypt	30	Sales	19
Primary	19	Upper Egypt	18	Farmers	28
Secondary	54			Agricultural workers	26
University	88			Service	21
				Manual	19
Overall percentage: 25					

variables. For example, in comparing mean parities of several educational categories, the conclusion will be more complex if education and marriage duration are associated. Marital duration has a clear, largely biological relationship to parity and if, say, the higher educational groups have a disproportionately high number of women with short marriage durations, then the high educational groups will have low fertility for that reason alone.

In studying differentials, it is therefore necessary to control relevant demographic and other characteristics of the categories being compared. When sample size does not permit sufficiently detailed cross-classification of the data, an alternative method of taking into account differences in composition is direct standardization.[3]

Standardization is applied to cross-classification of a mean response by, say, a background variable (such as education) and a demographic variable (such as marital duration). In order to control for the latter, for each level of the background variable a weighted average of the cell means is calculated. The weights used are proportional to the grouped distribution of the demographic variable in the population as a whole. For example, in comparing parity for different educational categories, the demographic variable 'marital duration' is controlled by cross-classifying mean parity by education and marital duration, and then calculating for each educational level a weighted average of the mean parities of each marriage duration group, with weights proportional to the marginal distribution of marital duration for the whole sample. In this way, the same distribution by marital duration is applied to each educational level. Except for the approximation resulting from working with grouped data, any observed differences in the 'standardized' means of each educational level are thus not the result of differences in marital duration between the categories being compared.

2.7 STANDARD ERRORS

For certain important statistics in the text the estimated standard error is given in appendix I. For example, in chapter 4, the estimated mean number of children ever born (over the entire sample) is given as 4.13 and its associated standard error is 0.04. Assuming that the survey responses themselves are accurate (ie zero non-sampling error), the standard error in the present context is a measure of the size of the expected (absolute) difference between the observed sample mean and the true population mean. The standard error is important since its knowledge allows a good estimate to be made of a range of values in which the true population value should fall. Assuming that the survey responses themselves are accurate (ie zero non-sampling error), in 2 samples out of 3, the true population value of the variable of interest lies within one standard error of the estimated value, and in 19 samples out of 20 the true population value lies within two standard errors of the estimated value. Accordingly, an interval of plus or minus two standard errors around the sample estimate nearly always (19 times out of 20 or 95 per cent of the time) contains the true population value. This interval is called the 95 per cent confidence interval and is commonly chosen as giving a range of values in which the true (population) value should fall.

In the above example, the 95 per cent confidence interval is $4.13 \pm 2(0.04) = 4.05$ to 4.21; that is, with 95 per cent confidence it can be said that the mean number of children ever born in the population lies between 4.05 and 4.21 children ever born.

Standard errors for the difference between pairs of estimates are also given in appendix I; these are important for determining the likelihood that the observed difference is real or merely caused by sampling variation. In chapter 4, the percentage of (currently married) women pregnant at the time of the survey is shown to vary with age at first marriage. For example, consider comparing the percentage pregnant for the age at first marriage groups under 15, 15–19 and 20–24. The estimated percentages were 13.24 and 16.04 for the age at first marriage groups under 15 and 15–19 respectively, giving an estimated difference of 2.8 per cent. This difference has an estimated standard error of 0.94 so that a 95 per cent confidence interval for the difference is $2.8 \pm 2(.94) = 0.92$ to 4.68. The estimated percentages were 16.04 and 15.87 for the age at first marriage groups 15–19 and 20–24 respectively, giving an estimated difference of 0.17 per cent. This difference has an estimated standard error of 1.12 so that a 95 per cent confidence interval for the difference is $0.17 \pm 2(1.12) = -2.07$ to 2.41.

In general, it is reasonably certain that the sample reflects a real difference in the population if the 95 per cent confidence interval for the difference does not include the value zero. In statistical terminology, the difference is then said to be statistically significant at the 5 per cent level. On the other hand, the term 'not statistically significant' is used to describe a difference with a 95 per cent confidence interval which includes the

[3]For more detailed discussion of the method, see: Pullum, T.W. (1978). Standardization. *WFS Technical Bulletins* no 3.

value zero; in such cases there is no significant evidence that the observed difference in the sample reflects a difference in the population.

In the above example, the 95 per cent confidence interval for the estimated percentage difference between the age at first marriage groups < 15 and 15–19 does not include the value zero, so there does appear to be a real difference in the percentage pregnant between the age at first marriage groups < 15 and 15–19. The 95 per cent confidence interval for the estimated percentage difference between the age at first marriage groups 15–19 and 20–24 does include the value zero, so the observed difference could be merely caused by sampling variation.

A more detailed presentation of sampling errors may be found in appendix I. Sampling errors have been calculated for the major variables in the EFS, using the WFS computer program CLUSTERS. An outline of the procedure for estimating sampling errors together with the tables of sampling errors for the individual survey are also given in appendix I. The tables show the estimated sampling errors for means, percentages, and proportions, and differences between means, percentages, and proportions for subgroups or subsamples of the population.

CHAPTER 3

MARRIAGE PATTERNS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

In Egypt, the normative system supporting the family is so deeply ingrained, so linked with traditions and sentiments, that the basic features of the family are taken for granted and treated as sacred. The family is one of the things for which people specifically live and work. It is the unit in which reproduction is authorized and expected, and to which the responsibility for child care is assigned. Marriage and fertility are, therefore, viewed as interrelated, as social and demographic processes and as sequential phases in the life cycles of women.

The profound and extensive transformations that took place in Egypt during the past three decades can be described as essentially 'favouring' the family. Yet from the standpoint of consequences and implications, these transformations and the new realities that were forced on the social fabric of the Egyptian society, have introduced factors of change across the demographic scene of the country. Chief among these are the transitions that have taken place in the event that marks the formation of the family–marriage.

In this chapter, attention will be focussed on the patterns and levels of marriage in Egypt. Section 3.2 gives an overall picture of the current marital status of the population enumerated in the household survey. In section 3.3, recent trends in the timing and level of first marriage are analysed. Section 3.4 examines variations in the age at first marriage of different socio-economic subgroups. Finally, some aspects of marital stability are discussed in section 3.5. It should be recalled that information on date of marriage refers to the date when marriage was consummated, *zifaf*, and not the earlier date on which the marriage contract was signed, *Katb el-Kitab*.

3.2 CURRENT MARITAL STATUS

Table 3.1 gives the distribution of the population enumerated in the household survey by current age and sex, according to marital status. The figures give an overview of the relative frequency of the various possible statuses.

The legal minimum age at marriage in Egypt was determined in the Marriage Act 1924 as 16 years for females and 18 for males. As may be seen from table 3.1, very few women under age 15 are married. The proportion of the population that is single declines very rapidly with increasing age. By ages 30–34, only 3.6 per cent of women are single, compared with 14.9 per cent of men. By about age 50 the percentage remaining single is 1.3 per cent for women and about 1 per cent for men. These very low proportions show that marriage is almost universal in Egypt.

As the proportion of single persons declines with increasing age, the proportion of the population that is ever married rises by a corresponding amount. The proportion of currently married persons increases rapidly up to ages 30–34 and then starts to decline due to the effects of widowhood and divorce. Between ages 25 and 50, the proportion divorced among women ranges between 2 and 3 per cent. The percentage of women who are widowed climbs steadily with age but is not substantial until about ages 50–54 where it reaches 29 per cent.

3.3 AGE PATTERNS OF FIRST MARRIAGE

3.3.1 Introduction

Social norms, economic factors and age structure of the population, all work intricately together to shape the character of marriage in a society. The elements involved in this process are wide ranging and include such factors as preferred age differences between husbands and wives, the relative availability of men and women with desired characteristics, the costs of forming a household, the acceptability of divorce and remarriage; and education, employment and other opportunities that may be viewed as a temporary disincentive or alternative to marriage.

The basic approach underlying the demographic analysis of nuptiality is to view the process of first marriage as consisting of a one-stage transition that may be characterized by two aspects. One aspect is the distribution of persons entering first marriage by age, which is related to the timing or *tempo* of nuptiality. The other aspect is the proportion of persons who eventually enter first marriage, or the proportion ever married, which is

Table 3.1 Per cent distribution of the population enumerated in the EFS 1980 household survey by age, sex and marital status

Age	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ separated	Not stated	Total
A Males						
Under 5	100.0	—	—	—	—	100
5-9	100.0	—	—	—	—	100
10-14	99.1	—	—	—	0.9	100
15-19	96.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	100
20-24	78.1	20.4	0.0	0.2	1.3	100
25-29	42.8	56.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	100
30-34	14.9	83.7	0.4	0.7	0.3	100
35-39	6.0	92.8	0.5	0.5	0.2	100
40-44	2.4	96.6	0.4	0.5	0.0	100
45-49	0.9	97.2	1.1	0.8	0.0	100
50-54	1.3	94.9	2.7	0.7	0.3	100
55-59	0.7	96.3	2.4	0.5	0.1	100
60-64	0.1	93.5	4.4	0.9	0.4	100
65-69	0.6	89.5	9.2	0.4	0.2	100
70+	1.2	83.9	14.3	0.2	0.3	100
B Females						
Under 5	100.0	—	—	—	—	100
5-9	100.0	—	—	—	—	100
10-14	96.7	3.1	0.2	—	—	100
15-19	77.6	21.8	0.0	0.4	0.2	100
20-24	35.4	62.3	0.8	1.3	0.2	100
25-29	13.8	82.2	2.0	2.0	—	100
30-34	3.6	90.5	3.6	2.3	—	100
35-39	2.1	87.9	7.7	2.3	—	100
40-44	2.2	84.6	10.9	2.3	—	100
45-49	1.5	78.9	16.8	2.8	—	100
50-54	1.2	66.2	29.0	3.2	0.4	100
55-59	2.4	57.3	39.0	1.0	0.3	100
60-64	1.9	37.8	57.4	1.1	1.8	100
65-69	2.3	25.5	68.0	1.5	2.7	100
70+	0.9	14.2	82.2	0.9	1.9	100

related to the quantity or *level* of nuptiality. These two characteristics are not necessarily interdependent. A shift in the tempo of nuptiality may have no impact on the level of nuptiality, though it could produce wide fluctuations in the annual number of marriages over a number of years; and conversely the level of nuptiality may change while the age pattern of marriage remains unchanged.

In this section, recent trends in the tempo and level of female nuptiality in Egypt will be analysed by linking data on date of first marriage obtained in the individual survey with data on current marital status from the household survey.

3.3.2 Age-specific first marriage rates

For any given cohort, a measure of the frequency of first marriage is provided by the number of first marriages in a given age group per 1000 single persons in the same age group. This measure is known as the age-specific first marriage rate (ASMR). Table 3.2 sets out values of these rates, for females, by five-year age groups, for five-year birth cohorts.

If the ASMRs of a given cohort are plotted on a chart with ages of women on the horizontal axis, they form a bell-shaped curve, which may be called the age curve of nuptiality (figure 3.1). For Egypt, this curve begins with a minimum in the early teens, then sweeps upward until it attains a maximum of great intensity in the late teens and the early 20s and thereafter it declines to a low level at about age 35.

As may be seen from figure 3.1, the age curve of nuptiality has the same functional form for different cohorts, yet two dimensions of changes over time in the nuptiality curve may be underlined: (1) the early-late dimension, expressed by the age at which the nuptiality curve, for a given cohort, reaches its peak; and (2) the rapid-slow dimension, which reflects the speed with which the age of maximum nuptiality is approached from the beginning of marriageable age, and the subsequent rate of decline until the intensity of first marriage reaches its minimum.

Examining trends in the female cohort age-specific first marriage rates, it may be seen from table 3.2 that over the 30 years before the survey date, the rates have decreased

Table 3.2 Reconstructed age-specific first marriage rates per 1000 single females, by five-year age groups for five-year birth cohorts, as implied by the EFS 1980

Age at time of first marriage	Current age of cohort (as of 1980)						
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Under 15	11.6	22.1	31.3	46.4	57.7	58.7	64.0
15-19		127.6	137.3	182.8	190.2	219.1	234.9
20-24			156.7	206.7	214.5	210.2	222.4
25-29				184.3	183.3	147.8	117.8
30-34					69.4	102.6	76.9
35-39						24.8	43.5
40-44							19.2

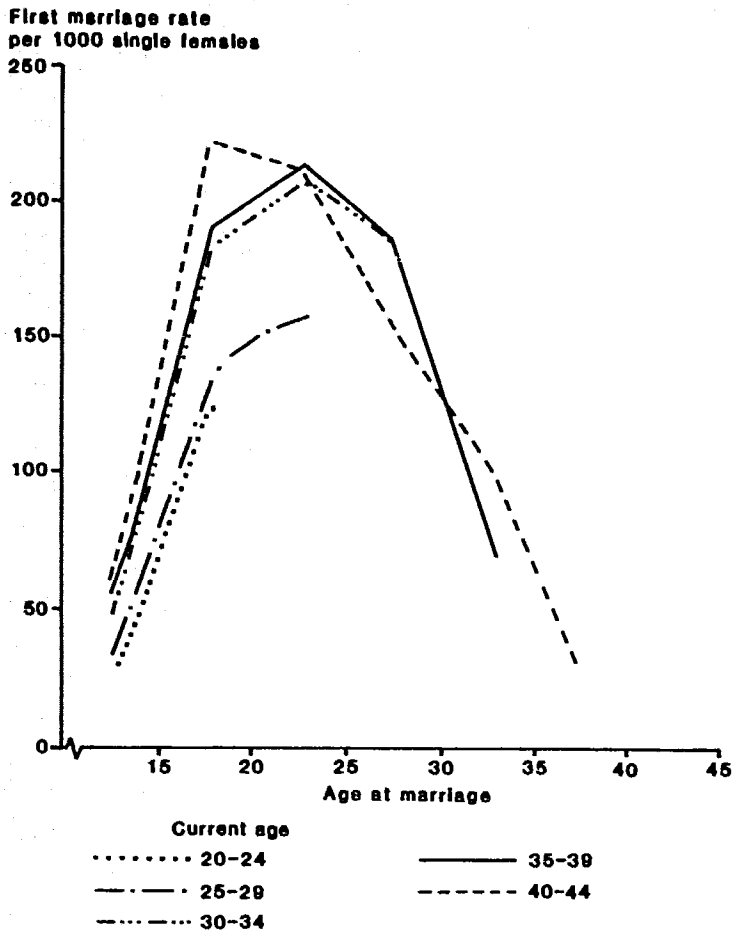

Figure 3.1 Age-specific first marriage rates per 1000 single females

at almost all ages. Especially noteworthy is the dramatic decline in teenage marriages. Rates of over 55 per 1000 single females at ages under 15 years were shown by the cohorts of women currently aged 35 or more, ie women born before 1945. For each of the succeeding cohorts the intensity of marriage under 15 years of age declined steadily and reached a low of around 12 per 1000 single females among the cohort currently 15–19 years old. Substantial decreases in the intensity of first marriage at the crucial age groups 15–19 and 20–24 are also shown by the more recent cohorts. The net effect of these changes in the intensity of first marriage has been a fundamental shift in the age curve of nuptiality from an early peak pattern to a broader and lower peak pattern.

3.3.3 Levels of cohort nuptiality

The substantial decreases in the intensity of first marriage at young ages and the shift to a later and slower pace of nuptiality have led to considerable shifts in the age distribution of women by marital status. This may be seen from table 3.3 and figure 3.2 which show the cumulative proportions of women ever married before attaining specified ages, by current age.

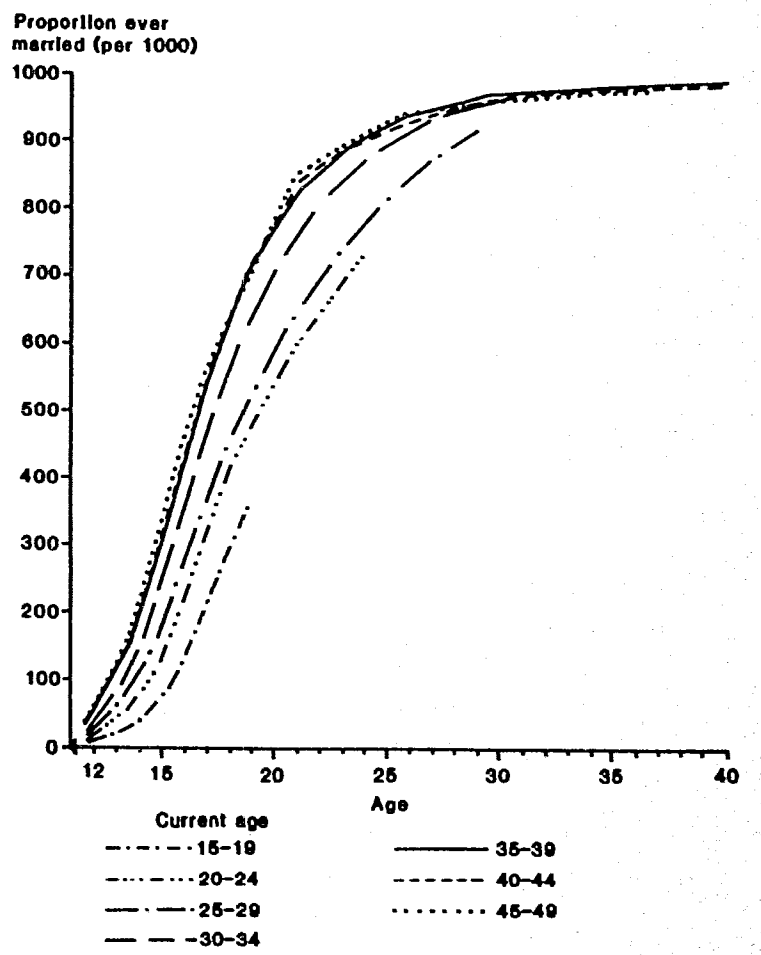

Figure 3.2 Cumulative proportions of women ever married before attaining specified ages, by current age

Table 3.3 Cumulative proportion of women ever married (per 1000) by age (exact years) for five-year age cohorts, as implied by the EFS 1980

Age (exact years)	Current age (as of 1980)						
	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49
11	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
12	004	008	012	015	032	029	029
13	014	029	039	061	087	093	085
14	026	058	088	120	158	163	177
15	057	107	150	218	265	269	292
16	105	192	251	325	394	403	429
17	189	295	343	448	514	516	539
18	277	394	436	543	612	621	631
19	345	464	512	628	704	689	701
20		532	575	693	752	763	772
21		589	637	752	809	825	843
22		637	686	798	847	858	868
23		687	733	836	875	878	888
24		728	771	864	900	897	907
25			807	891	916	911	922
26			840	909	939	922	936
27			865	924	943	934	940
28			888	939	951	944	945
29			906	951	962	951	949
30				957	965	958	956
31				964	968	966	958
32				967	970	969	963
33				972	973	974	965
34					975	974	969
35					975	974	970
36					979	975	971
37					979	975	972
38					982	975	975
39					982	977	976
40						977	976
45							984

The figures show a clear trend towards later marriage, and a concomitant tendency for first marriage to become spread over a wider age range, as evidenced by the substantial decreases in the proportions of young marriages. Thus, the proportion ever married before reaching age 25 has decreased from 90 per cent among women currently at ages 35 and over, to 86 per cent for women currently 30–34 years, and to 77 per cent for women currently at ages 25–29. Likewise, the proportion has declined — but more rapidly — for those marrying before age 20; from 76 per cent among the cohorts of women currently at ages 35 and over, to 53 per cent among the cohort aged 20–24.

The downward trend in teenage marriages has been even more striking. About 62 per cent of women currently at ages 35 and over had entered first marriage before reaching age 18, whereas the figure was 54 per cent for women currently 30–34 years old, 44 per cent for women currently 25–29, 39 per cent for women at ages 20–24, and 28 per cent for those aged 15–19.

There has also been a very sharp decline in the very early marriage. The proportion of women ever married by exact age 15 was over 26 per cent among the women currently at ages 35 and over. This proportion continued to decline gradually with every succeeding cohort until it reached a low of 6 per cent among women currently aged 15–19.

3.3.4 Changes in the effective nuptial span

This important transformation in the tempo of female nuptiality reflects, of course, an upward trend in age at first marriage. This may be illustrated by an examination of trends in the ages at which certain proportions of successive birth cohorts were married. In table 3.4 figures are given showing the ages at which 10, 25, 50 and 75 per cent of the initial size of each of the seven age cohorts considered had been married for the first time. The table also shows the inter-quartile range which is obtained by subtracting the age at which the proportion ever married reached 25 per cent from that age at which the proportion reached 75 per cent. It should be noted that the

Table 3.4 Estimated ages at which 10, 25, 50 and 75 per cent of successive five-year birth cohorts had ever married as implied by the EFS 1980

Current age of cohort (as of 1980)	Percentage ever married				Inter-quartile age range
	10	25	50	75	
15-19	15.9	17.7	—	—	—
20-24	14.9	16.6	19.5	—	
25-29	14.2	16.0	18.8	23.4	7.4
30-34	13.7	15.3	17.5	21.0	5.7
35-39	13.2	14.9	16.9	19.8	4.9
40-44	13.1	14.8	16.9	19.8	5.0
45-49	13.2	14.6	16.6	19.7	5.1

figures in table 3.4 are not controlled for the ultimate level of nuptiality and, therefore, cannot be used as indicators of the net effect of changes in the tempo of nuptiality.

Table 3.4 brings out in sharper focus the remarkable transformation in the age pattern of nuptiality which started with the cohorts of women born in the early 1950s, and shows that the two dimensions of the tempo of nuptiality, namely the early-late dimension and the rapid-slow dimension, have worked — with only few exceptions — in such a way as to reinforce each other. Thus, the age at which the proportion ever married reached 25 per cent was less than 15 for each of the cohorts currently aged 35–39, 40–44 and 45–49. This age has risen to 16 years for the cohort aged 25–29 and to almost 18 for the cohort aged 15–19. A similar upward shift amounting to more than three years is also shown for the ages at which 75 per cent of the women in each cohort had entered first marriage.

A concomitant tendency for the effective nuptial span to be expanded into a wider age range is also shown by the increase in the inter-quartile range, from 5 years for the older cohorts aged 35 and over, to 5.7 years for the cohorts currently at ages 30–34, and to 7.4 years for the cohort currently aged 25–29.

Of special interest, however, is the trend in the median age at first marriage, ie the age by which half of the women of any given cohort had entered into a first marriage. The figures in table 3.4 show that the median age at first marriage has risen from less than 17 years for the cohorts of women currently at ages 35 and over, to 17.5 for women at ages 30–34, 18.8 for women at ages 25–29, and to 19.5 for those currently at ages 20–24. Information on women in their late teens suggests that the upward shift in age at first marriage and the tendency for first marriages to be spread over a wider age range was continuing in 1980.

3.4 DIFFERENTIALS IN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

As previously mentioned, age at first marriage is a product of various socio-economic and demographic factors. Although cultural as well as other social systems may encourage and maintain a young age pattern of marriage, differentials by various social characteristics have usually been observed in different societies.

Attention therefore is turned here to the question: 'Does the place where people live or their educational background or their occupational status make a difference to age at marriage?'.

The 45 million Egyptians live on farms, in villages, in smaller urban communities, and in large central cities. Mean age at first marriage, as will be indicated, does indeed vary by type of place of residence, by region, by the amount of education the wife has acquired, and by the occupation of the husband.

Data from the household survey permit the investigation of group variation in age at marriage separately for males and for females, by two background variables: type of place of residence and region of residence. Table 3.5 — based on the household survey — shows the proportions ever married for males and for females by age according to region of residence and type of place of residence.

The table shows significant differences in the timing of first marriage for both men and women between urban and rural communities. For men, the percentage ever married at ages 25–29 is 45 per cent for urban areas and 69 for rural areas. For women at ages 20–24, the percentage ever married increases from 49 in urban areas to 78 in rural areas.

There are also significant differences in the timing of first marriage according to region of residence. Thus, men and women in Upper Egypt exhibit a much younger age pattern of marriage than those living in Metropolitan or Lower Egypt.

One of the useful tools of analysing these regional differences in the tempo of nuptiality is provided by condensing the information on the proportions ever married into a single statistic measuring the centre or location of the distribution. One such measure, introduced by Hajnal in 1953, is termed the singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM). It is interpreted to be the mean age at first marriage of those persons who marry by age 50; ie SMAM measures the mean number of years spent single among persons ultimately marrying. In this report, as is usual, it is calculated by adding the proportion

Table 3.5 Percentages ever married for males and females by five-year age groups, according to the EFS 1980 household survey

	Age							
	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49
A Males								
All Egypt	—	3.3	21.9	57.2	85.1	93.0	97.6	99.1
Urban Egypt								
All urban	—	2.0	12.8	45.5	79.5	90.8	96.1	98.7
Metropolitan	—	1.0	10.6	40.6	75.4	88.8	95.2	98.6
Urban: Lower Egypt	—	4.0	13.4	51.2	82.3	92.1	96.5	98.3
Urban: Upper Egypt	—	2.2	20.6	52.7	87.3	96.5	98.9	99.8
Rural Egypt								
All rural	—	4.3	29.8	69.3	90.7	96.9	99.1	99.4
Rural: Lower Egypt	—	3.4	26.6	66.6	89.3	97.0	99.4	99.4
Rural: Upper Egypt	—	5.8	34.9	74.1	93.1	96.8	98.6	99.5
B Females								
All Egypt	0.7	22.2	64.4	86.1	96.4	97.8	97.8	98.5
Urban Egypt								
All urban	0.2	14.2	49.2	80.1	96.0	97.4	97.0	98.8
Metropolitan	0.1	11.4	45.0	75.9	95.1	97.0	97.3	98.7
Urban: Lower Egypt	0.3	15.5	49.3	83.9	95.8	98.6	98.0	99.8
Urban: Upper Egypt	0.4	21.4	64.7	90.4	96.7	97.4	96.2	99.8
Rural Egypt								
All rural	1.1	28.9	77.8	92.3	96.6	98.2	98.5	98.3
Rural: Lower Egypt	0.9	22.5	73.2	90.8	96.6	98.1	99.1	98.3
Rural: Upper Egypt	1.4	39.6	84.5	94.4	96.7	98.3	97.6	98.2

currently single at successive ages as though they referred to a single real cohort of men and women. The SMAM thus calculated summarizes the experience of all the persons enumerated in the different ages at a given point in time and does not refer to any real cohort. Changes in the age at first marriage for females may also be quantified by using the individual survey data to find proportions of women single and ever married five years before the survey, if no change in the proportion ever married at ages 45–54 is assumed.

Table 3.6 gives the values of the singulate mean age at marriage for men for 1980, and for women for 1980 and 1975, according to place of residence. The value of this mean age at marriage for 1980 is 27.2 for males and 21.3 for females. The value of SMAM for females five years before the survey is 20.4. This suggests that the mean age at first marriage for females has increased during the period 1975–80 by about one year.

Table 3.6 Singulate mean age at marriage for males in 1980, and for females in 1980 and 1975

Region	Males	Females		
	1980	1980	1975	Difference
All Egypt	27.2	21.3	20.4	1.0
Urban Egypt				
All urban	28.9	23.0	21.9	1.1
Metropolitan	29.7	23.6	22.4	1.3
Urban: Lower Egypt	28.3	22.8	21.8	1.1
Urban: Upper Egypt	27.1	20.7	20.1	0.6
Rural Egypt				
All rural	25.6	19.9	19.0	0.9
Rural: Lower Egypt	26.0	20.5	19.6	1.0
Rural: Upper Egypt	24.9	18.8	18.1	0.7

A fairly uniform gradient of mean age at first marriage for males and for females is shown in table 3.6 and figure 3.3, shading downward from the oldest age at marriage in metropolitan areas (Cairo and Alexandria), to the youngest age in rural Upper Egypt. The rise in the female age at first marriage during the period 1975–80 has been smallest in Upper Egypt (8 months) and highest in metropolitan Egypt (16 months). Lower Egypt shows an intermediate change of about 12 months.

The individual survey data permit the examination of differentials in age at first marriage by several other background characteristics. It should be noted, however, that the restriction of the individual survey to ever-married women will lead to a bias in favour of selecting women who marry young, ie will lead to underestimating the mean age at first marriage of the birth cohorts considered, thus obscuring genuine changes. This is known as the 'censoring effect'.

In order to remove some of the censoring effect, a pivotal age is selected, say age 25, and mean age at first

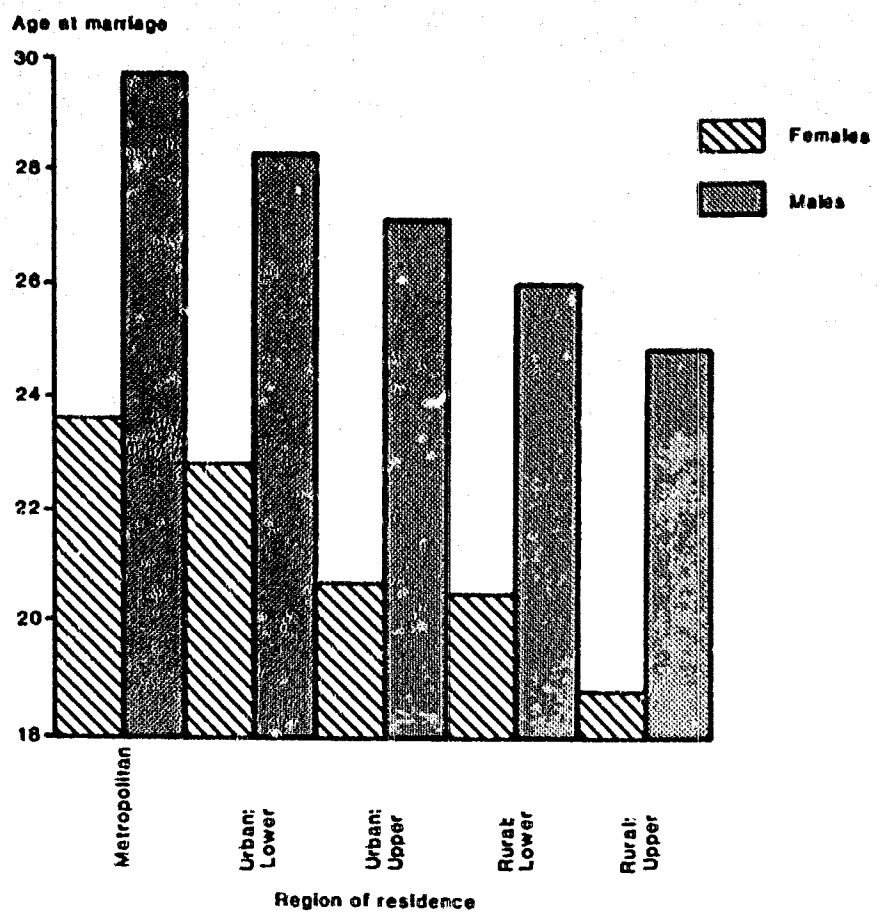

Figure 3.3 Singulate mean age at marriage by region

marriage is calculated for those women who were at ages 25 or more and who had first married before age 25. Out of the total of ever married women, a total of 6075 is included in that subgroup, thus accounting for over 69 per cent of the total sample. Of the remaining 2713 ever-married women, there were 2276 women under 25 years of age, and 437 women who married at the age of 25 or over.

The mean age at first marriage for women aged 25–49 (who married at ages under 25) is shown in table 3.7 for categories of various background variables. It is not necessary to show more detailed classification of the data by age since the pattern is more or less the same for any given age group, apart from some unsystematic fluctuations.

The differences in the average age at first marriage according to type of residence and region shown by the individual survey tend to be much narrower than the differences shown by the household survey. The table also shows a positive relationship between level of education and age at first marriage, with a difference between the mean age at first marriage for women who are illiterate and never attended school and those with primary education amounting to almost two years. Mean age at first marriage then increases from 18.6 years for women with primary education to 20.8 for women with secondary education and to 22.3 for those with university education.

Husband's occupation is also associated with age at marriage. The lowest mean age at marriage is shown for the wives of farmers and agricultural and service workers, and the highest for those whose husbands are in professional occupations.

The data however suggest that the recent upward shift in the age at first marriage has been produced by the young cohorts, which include women who are currently under 25 years of age. The exclusion from the individual data of women marrying at age 25 or more prevents study of more recent differentials.

3.5 MARITAL STABILITY

In Egypt, just as formation of a marital union provides the social setting within which childbearing occurs, marital dissolution — either by the death of one of the spouses or by divorce or separation — directly diminishes the likelihood of childbearing, unless an

Table 3.7 Mean age at first marriage for women who first married before age 25 and who are currently at ages 25–49, by background characteristics

Socio-economic characteristic	Mean age at first marriage	Number of women
All Egypt	17.3	6075
A Wife's characteristics		
Type of place of residence		
Urban	17.8	2624
Rural	16.8	3451
Region of residence		
Cairo	18.0	1140
Alexandria	18.0	355
Lower Egypt	17.4	2684
Upper Egypt	16.6	1896
Type of locality		
Metropolitan	18.0	1195
Cities: Lower Egypt	17.8	372
Cities: Upper Egypt	17.1	159
Towns: Lower Egypt	18.2	[illegible]
Towns: Upper Egypt	16.8	[illegible]
Rural: Lower Egypt	17.1	1982
Rural: Upper Egypt	16.5	1467
Level of education		
Illiterate: no school	16.8	3664
Illiterate: some school	17.0	1125
Can read and write	17.9	619
Primary	18.6	286
Secondary	20.8	273
University	22.3	108
Pattern of work		
Before and after marriage	18.7	623
Before marriage only	17.7	291
After marriage only	16.8	557
Never worked	17.1	4604
B Husband's characteristics		
Level of education		
Illiterate: no school	16.7	2780
Illiterate: some school	17.0	312
Can read and write	17.0	1596
Primary	17.6	514
Secondary	19.2	532
University	20.6	342
Occupation		
Prof., tech. and admin.	19.8	538
Clerical	18.8	315
Sales	17.1	422
Farmers	16.5	1298
Agricultural workers	16.7	989
Services	16.7	778
Manual	17.5	1729

Source: Table 1.1.3

individual remarries. Remarriage may depend on factors such as a woman's age, the number of children she has already had, and the reason her first marriage ended. The combination of first marriage, marriage dissolution and remarriage influences fertility in complex ways. For example, dissolution of a first marriage at an early age, followed almost immediately by remarriage, has a different effect on fertility than divorce or widowhood at a later age with or without remarriage.

In this section, marital stability will be examined by considering the following four indicators:

Status of first marriage

Prevalence of remarriage following dissolution of the first marriage, and number of times married

Current marital status

Mean proportion of the time since first marriage spent in the married state.

3.5.1 Status of first marriage

Table 3.8 shows the per cent distribution of all ever-married women according to status of first marriage. Overall, 84 per cent of ever-married women are still in their first marriage. Of the remaining 16 per cent, 7 per cent had their first marriages dissolved by death of husband, and 9 per cent by divorce or separation.

The proportion of women whose first marriages had been dissolved shows the steady rise with duration of marriage that would be expected simply on the basis of accumulated risk but at a relatively high level; from about 5 per cent for women who entered first marriage less than five years ago to 16 per cent for women who first married 10–14 years ago and to as much as 30 per cent for those who first married 25–29 years ago. However, as table 3.8 shows, divorce is the leading cause of dissolution of first marriage not only in the early years of marriage but also at longer marital durations among women marrying under age 20. For example, about 16 per cent of the women who first married 15–19 years ago under the age of 20 had their first marriages dissolved, with divorce accounting for about three-fifths of these dissolved marriages. The figures also suggest that most divorces appear to occur in the first ten years or so of marriage.

3.5.2 Remarriage and number of times married

Since a relatively high proportion of first marriages are still intact, the proportion of women marrying more than once is relatively low. This may be seen from table 3.9 which gives a summary picture of the overall pattern of remarriage.

The first point to note is that most women (91 per cent) married only once, while 8 per cent married twice and less than one per cent married three or more times. Of the 16 per cent of women whose first marriage was dissolved, about 55 per cent have remarried. The table also shows, among women whose first marriage was dissolved, that the proportion remarried increases from 26 per cent for

Table 3.8 Per cent distribution of all ever-married women according to status of first marriage, by years since first marriage and by age at first marriage

Age at first marriage	Years since first marriage	Undissolved	Dissolved by			Total	Number of women
			Death of husband	Divorce or separation	Total		
All	All	83.6	7.2	9.2	16.4	100	8788
	<5	94.7	0.5	4.8	5.3	100	1916
	5–9	88.5	2.9	8.6	11.5	100	1664
	10–14	84.2	5.6	10.2	15.8	100	1390
	15–19	84.3	6.8	8.9	15.7	100	1308
	20–24	76.1	11.9	12.0	23.9	100	1108
	25–29	70.2	18.0	11.8	29.8	100	883
	30+	62.8	23.3	13.9	37.2	100	519
Under 20	All	82.0	7.8	10.1	18.0	100	6791
	<5	94.2	0.3	5.5	5.8	100	1197
	5–9	87.5	2.9	9.6	12.5	100	1198
	10–14	84.1	5.2	10.8	15.9	100	1041
	15–19	83.9	6.4	9.7	16.1	100	1084
	20–24	75.6	11.7	12.6	24.4	100	948
	25–29	70.5	17.4	12.1	29.5	100	804
	30+	62.8	23.3	13.9	37.2	100	519
20 and over	All	89.1	5.2	5.8	10.9	100	1997
	<5	95.5	0.8	3.6	4.5	100	719
	5–9	91.2	2.8	6.0	8.8	100	466
	10–14	84.5	6.9	8.6	15.5	100	349
	15–19	86.2	8.9	4.9	13.8	100	224
	20–24	78.8	13.1	8.2	21.3	100	160
	25–29	67.1	24.1	8.9	32.9	100	79
	30+	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Table 1.2.1

Table 3.9 Characteristics of remarriage by years since first marriage

Years since first marriage	Number of marriages				Of women whose first marriage was dissolved, percentage who remarried	
	One	Two	Three or more	Total	Per cent	Number of women whose first marriage was dissolved
<5	98.6	1.4	0.0	100	25.7	101
5–9	93.1	6.6	0.3	100	60.2	191
10–14	90.3	9.3	0.5	100	61.4	220
15–19	90.2	8.8	1.0	100	62.4	205
20–24	86.4	12.5	1.2	100	57.0	265
25–29	86.0	12.6	1.4	100	47.1	263
30+	78.8	19.5	1.7	100	57.0	193
All	91.0	8.3	0.7	100	54.9	1438

Source: Tables 1.3.1 and 1.3.2

women who first married less than 5 years ago to 60 [illegible] d 61 per cent for those whose first marriage was 5–9 [illegible] nd 10–14 years ago, respectively. Figures on rema[illegible] age according to age at first marriage (table 3.10), indicate that the incidences of divorce and remarriage are much higher for those first marriages which occurred when the woman was under age 20.

Differentials by certain socio-economic characteristics in the proportion of women with dissolved first marriage and the percentage who remarried are shown in table 3.11. Marital dissolution appears to be more common among women living in rural areas than in urban areas, among inhabitants of Upper Egypt than in other regions, among illiterate women than those with some education and among the women whose husbands have occupations in the sales, service and the agricultural sectors than other wives. There is also a striking association between woman's pattern of work and dissolution but the causal nature of this relationship is ambiguous.

Table 3.10 Characteristics of remarriage by age at first marriage

Age at first marriage	Number of marriages				Of women whose first marriage was dissolved, percentage who remarried	
	One	Two	Three or more	Total	Per cent	Number of women whose first marriage was dissolved
Under 20	89.5	9.7	0.8	100	58.4	1221
20 and over	96.3	3.5	0.2	100	34.2	217
All	91.0	8.3	0.7	100	54.9	1438

Source: Derived from tables 1.2.1 and 1.3.1

Women who work may be more prone to dissolution; conversely women who lose their husbands may be forced by necessity to start work.

It should be noted that the small number of cases involved for many subgroups makes interpretation of data on remarriage quite limited. Nevertheless it may be seen that the proportion remarried is higher in Upper Egypt than in other regions, and higher among illiterate women than among those literate.

3.5.3 Current marital status

The net effect of the three factors, first marriage, dissolution of marriage and remarriage, on the current marital status is shown in table 3.12. The term marital status as used here classifies ever-married women into three categories: currently married, widowed, and divorced or separated.

As may be seen, at the time of the survey, 91.2 per cent of all ever-married women in the sample were married, about 5.5 per cent widowed and 3.3 per cent divorced or separated. The proportion currently married decreases from about 94 per cent for those with marriage durations less than 20 years, to about 83 per cent for those with 20 or more years marital duration, mainly due to the higher incidence of widowhood at longer marital durations.

3.5.4 Time spent in the married state

The final indicator of marital stability is the proportion of time spent in the married state since first marriage. Figures on this quantity by current age and by age at first marriage are shown in table 3.13. For any particular current age/age at marriage combination, the proportion of time spent in the married state since first marriage consists of the sum of durations of all marriages divided by the total duration since first marriage; the result is expressed as a percentage. This proportion, therefore, summarizes the net effect of marriage dissolution and remarriage, and provides a general good indication of the woman's total duration of exposure to the risk of conception.

It has been observed that about 16 per cent of first marriages had been dissolved; about 55 per cent of women whose first marriages were dissolved had remarried; and about 91 per cent of all ever-married women in the sample were currently married. This suggests that the effect of dissolution of first marriage was compensated for by a relatively high rate of remarriage. It would, therefore, be expected that the proportion of time spent in the married state since first marriage for all ever-married women is also relatively high.

The figures in table 3.13 confirm this expectation. The proportions of time spent in the married state are uniformly high and do not vary substantially with either current age or age at marriage. The average percentage of time spent in the married state for all ever-married women is 94 per cent. The figure is above 95 per cent for 78 per cent of the sample and about 93 for the remaining 22 per cent. This suggests that marital dissolution is likely to have only a very minor depressing effect on the overall level of marital fertility in Egypt.

As mentioned in chapter 2, the two basic classificatory variables used in presentation and analysis of the results of the survey are age and duration (in years) since first marriage. The main reason for classifying the sample by duration since first marriage is to control for exposure to the risk of childbearing. Further, women marrying about the same time (ie women comprising a marriage cohort) often share certain values and experiences — for example, availability or non-availability of contraceptive methods — at similar points in their family building process. This consideration is particularly important in Egypt where many of the relevant family planning facilities are only of recent origin.

The high proportion of time spent in the married state since first marriage shown by the figures in table 3.13

Table 3.11 Percentage of ever-married women whose first marriage was dissolved and percentage who remarried, by background characteristics

Socio-economic characteristic	Percentage of women whose first marriage was dissolved	Number of women whose first marriage was dissolved	Per cent remarried
All Egypt	16.4	1438	54.9
A Wife's characteristics			
Type of place of residence			
Urban	14.9	553	56.2
Rural	17.4	885	54.0
Region of residence			
Cairo	16.6	265	55.5
Alexandria	13.3	63	44.4
Lower Egypt	14.6	567	52.9
Upper Egypt	19.2	543	57.8
Type of locality			
Metropolitan	15.9	328	53.4
Cities. Lower Egypt	13.4	73	53.4
Cities: Upper Egypt	13.7	32	62.5
Towns: Lower Egypt	12.9	61	67.2
Towns: Upper Egypt	15.1	59	61.0
Rural: Lower Egypt	15.1	433	50.8
Rural: Upper Egypt	20.4	452	57.1
Level of education			
Illiterate: no school	18.4	945	57.0
Illiterate: some school	16.1	265	57.4
Can read and write	14.7	126	46.0
Primary	12.6	56	48.2
Secondary	6.4	32	34.4
University	6.2	14	14.3
Pattern of work			
Before and after marriage	15.1	154	44.8
Before marriage only	12.4	60	60.0
After marriage only	31.7	210	49.0
Never worked	15.3	1014	57.3
B Husband's characteristics			
Level of education			
Illiterate: no school	20.9	795	55.6
Illiterate: some school	10.5	57	71.9
Can read and write	15.4	343	57.4
Primary	13.2	98	55.1
Secondary	10.8	96	41.7
University	8.5	49	30.6
Occupation			
Prof., tech. and admin.	10.3	93	31.2
Clerical	12.3	56	48.2
Sales	20.5	112	58.0
Farmers	16.5	305	57.0
Agricultural workers	18.3	271	51.3
Services	18.7	192	60.4
Manual	16.1	407	58.5

Source: Tables 1.2.2 and 1.3.2

means that duration since first marriage is a satisfactory criterion of classification to the extent that it provides a good indication of the woman's total duration of exposure to the risk of conception.

3.6 SUMMARY

The data from the EFS shows substantial shifts in the age patterns of first marriage in Egypt as we move from the oldest to the more recent birth cohorts. First-marriage rates have declined at almost all ages, markedly so at ages under 25, attaining lower values with each succeeding cohort. The net effect has been a change in first marriage pattern from an early peak to an early broader and lower peak pattern.

The remarkable shifts in the tempo of nuptiality

Table 3.12 Per cent distribution of all ever-married women according to current marital status, by years since first marriage

Years since first marriage	Currently married	Currently not married			Total	Number of women
		Widowed	Divorced and separated	Total		
<5	95.8	0.4	3.8	4.2	100	1916
5–9	94.8	1.8	3.4	5.2	100	1664
10–14	93.0	3.7	3.3	7.0	100	1390
15–19	93.0	5.3	1.7	7.0	100	1308
20–24	87.0	8.8	4.2	13.0	100	1108
25–29	81.3	15.3	3.4	18.7	100	883
30+	78.4	18.1	3.4	21.6	100	519
Total	91.2	5.5	3.3	8.8	100	8788

Source: Table 1.5.1

Table 3.13 Average percentage of time since first marriage which has been spent in the married state by all ever-married women, by age at first marriage and by current age

Current age	Age at first marriage					All	Number of women
	<15	15–19	20–24	25–29	30+		
<20	93.3	97.3	—	—	—	95.4	678
20–24	94.5	96.6	98.1	—	—	96.0	1598
25–29	93.7	96.3	96.7	95.4	—	95.7	1696
30–34	96.0	96.5	96.1	97.8	91.8	96.3	1523
35–39	93.1	95.2	95.8	94.3	94.0	94.5	1329
40–44	92.5	93.5	94.3	97.1	89.0	93.4	1061
45+	92.0	92.6	90.5	89.2	91.7	92.0	903
All	93.3	94.8	94.6	94.7	91.1	94.3	
Number of women	2015	4776	1560	360	77		8788

Source: Table 1.4.1

reflect, of course, an upward trend in age at marriage. The results indicate that over the last 30 years or so, average age at first marriage has risen by about three years; for example, the median age at first marriage has increased from 16.6 years for the older cohort to 19.5 years for the youngest cohort. Accompanying the trend toward later marriage has been a tendency for first marriages to become spread over a wider age range. The singulate mean age at marriage in 1980 is estimated at 27.2 for males and 21.3 for females. Over the five-year period 1975–80, this mean for females has increased by one year.

These changes have led to considerable shifts in the age composition of females by marital status particularly among the younger cohorts. Thus, women of every age group under 45 years have shared in the long term a decline in the proportion ever married, but the decreases have been substantial at ages under 22. In fact, the decline in teenage marriages explains a large part of the recent changes in nuptiality in Egypt. It looks, however, as if each of the birth cohorts studied had its own pattern of age at marriage, for the decreases in the proportions of women ever married at younger ages, shown successively for each of the cohorts born since the late 1940s, did not represent a deviation around a previously established pattern but rather a departure from it.

Age at first marriage is strongly associated with type of place and region of residence. The youngest marriage pattern is found in Upper Egypt and the oldest in Cairo and Alexandria. The data also show a definite positive relationship between level of education and age at first marriage. It may be inferred that increasing educational opportunities for young Egyptian women is largely responsible for the recent decline in early marriage and the upward trend in age at marriage particularly in urban areas.

About 16 per cent of all ever-married women reported dissolution of their first marriages. Divorce was the cause of dissolution of first marriage in 56 per cent of all dissolved marriages. The incidence of divorce is much higher among women who married under age 20. However, about 55 per cent of women whose first marriages were dissolved had remarried by the time of the survey.

These changes in marriage patterns in Egypt must have had the effect of shifting tens of thousands of first marriages that ordinarily would have occurred at somewhat younger ages to the later ages of the nuptial span. As will be shown later, this trend has altered the age pattern of births in Egypt for it has had the effect of decreasing marital exposure to childbearing by deflating the proportion of women who are potential mothers at teen ages. Age at first marriage is then, not surprisingly, negatively correlated with cumulative fertility achieved at younger ages, though neither can be deduced from the other.

CHAPTER 4

FERTILITY

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The estimation of levels, differentials and trends in fertility is a primary objective of all fertility surveys. In addition to its descriptive utility, the identification of the direction and magnitude of fertility differentials is an essential first step towards an understanding of the determinants of fertility.

The analysis presented in this chapter is based on the data collected in the maternity history section of the EFS 1980 individual questionnaire for ever-married women aged under 50 years. Special care was taken to devise and administer a set of carefully worded questions and interviewing procedures in order to obtain as accurate and reliable data as possible. The procedures followed for collecting data on fertility have already been outlined in volume I.

Except in highly literate and numerate societies, retrospective birth history data of the type collected in the EFS are rarely free from error. Error may take the form of total omission of births, particularly by older women, or the misstatement of dates of birth. These two problems may be compounded by errors in the recorded ages of respondents themselves, which distort the age pattern of fertility. These types of error also tend to affect the pattern of differences in fertility between the various socio-economic groupings. A detailed evaluation of the EFS fertility data (not shown here) has revealed that omission of births was negligible and that misplacement of dates of birth was of a modest magnitude.

The bulk of the analysis in this and later chapters is oriented around birth cohorts and marriage cohorts. Birth cohorts identify women who were born in a given time period and were therefore in a particular age range at the time of the survey. Marriage cohorts identify the women who entered first marriage during a given time period and occupy the same interval of years since first marriage. The term 'marital duration' will refer to years since first marriage, even if marital dissolution, remarriage, etc, has occurred since that initial event.

Women of about the same age will tend to have shared certain socializing experiences, such as the prevailing level of education, health conditions, political events, etc. Age is also a commonly applied classificatory variable in census and other survey work. Age is pertinent to fertility, in particular, and especially in countries such as Egypt where there are large numbers of births to older women, because it is related to fecundity. This latter is the biological capacity to conceive; it is known to rise sharply from menarche at about age 13 to a peak around age 20, followed by a gradual decline in the 30s which becomes abrupt in the early 40s with the onset of menopause. Few births occur after age 45.

Marital duration is also a useful variable because, by and large, it measures the accumulated years of exposure to the risk of childbearing (in Egypt, fertility before marriage is almost nil). Women in the same marriage cohort also tend to share common attitudes towards family size and contraception.

Demographers have developed a large number of measures to describe different aspects of fertility. There are two fundamental dimensions to any individual woman's childbearing: how many children she has had (the 'quantity' or 'level') and how quickly she has had them (the 'tempo'), and by extension these apply to any aggregate or subgroup as well. The central problem of fertility analysis is that these two dimensions cannot be fully separated. It is for this reason that the results using one measure will not always seem to correspond with the results based on another measure.

This chapter begins with a discussion of the level and pattern of cumulative fertility as indicated by the number of children ever born or current parity. This measure is based on cross-sectional view at the time of the survey and makes no direct reference to the timing of fertility. Current parity by age, marital duration, age at first marriage, and selected background characteristics is discussed in section 4.2.

The pattern of early marital fertility — rate of childbearing in the first five years of marriage — is considered in section 4.3. Measures employed in this section are the incidence of childlessness, the interval between marriage and first birth, and the mean number of births in the first five years of marriage according to socio-economic characteristics. Recent marital fertility based on the number of births in the past five years to women who were continuously married during those five years is analysed in section 4.4.

Section 4.5 discusses the level and pattern of current fertility. Three indicators of current fertility are employed: the proportion of women currently pregnant, age-specific fertility rates, and total fertility rates. Fertility trends are discussed in section 4.6 using data derived from the retrospective maternity history collected in the individual survey. In the concluding section of the chapter a brief synthesis of the various findings is presented.

4.2 CURRENT PARITY

4.2.1 Introduction

In this section our measure of achieved fertility will be the accumulated number of live births that each woman has had up to the date of the survey. This number is referred to as the woman's 'current parity'. The date on current parity or the number of children ever born from the EFS are cross-sectional and do not refer to the reproductive behaviour of a cohort of women as it grows older. Thus, for the younger women current parity will reflect their fertility during a limited period only, while for the older women this measure comes close to their life-time fertility.

First, however, consider the sample as a whole. Table 4.1 shows that the mean parity for all ever-married women is 4.13 and for currently married women is 4.14, indicating that the effect of marriage dissolution on the fertility of the whole sample is negligible.

Table 4.1 Per cent distribution of ever-married and currently married women according to the number of children ever born

Number of children ever born	Ever-married women		Currently married women	
	All ages	Age 45–49	All ages	Age 45–49
0	11.0	3.7	11.0	3.4
1	12.3	4.1	12.2	3.5
2	12.7	4.2	12.7	2.8
3	12.2	3.7	12.4	3.4
4	10.8	7.2	10.8	6.4
5	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.2
6	8.6	10.1	8.6	9.8
7	7.4	13.0	7.3	13.3
8	5.8	12.0	5.9	12.6
9+	9.7	32.8	9.8	35.6
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean parity	4.13	6.87	4.14	7.14
Number of women	8788	903	8012	714

Source: Tables 2.2.1A and 2.2.1B

The parity distribution for the whole sample shows considerable dispersion, with a skew toward the high parities. Thus, about 11 per cent of all ever-married women are childless. Of the rest, 25 per cent have had either one or two live births; 23 per cent three or four; 18 per cent, five or six; and the remaining 23 per cent, seven or more.

The distribution of the sample according to age of the woman, age at first marriage and marriage duration will, however, have a profound effect on the mean parity. This is evident from the proportion of women childless, which reaches 11 per cent for all women in the sample but less than 4 per cent for those aged 45–49. Therefore it is necessary to study parity in conjunction with controls for age and age at first marriage to gain further insight in the pattern of fertility.

4.2.2 Completed fertility

The cumulative fertility or mean number of children ever born to women aged 45–49 can be taken as indicative of the level of completed fertility provided the data for these women are not subject to bias arising from misreporting of the age of woman and from recall lapse which affects the reporting of the number of children.

As shown by table 4.1, the average woman of age 45–49 at the date of the survey who had ever been married had had seven (6.87) live births. However, the distribution of these women by parity still exhibits a great deal of dispersion. Roughly speaking, one-third of these women are within one child of this mean (ie 6, 7 or 8 children), one-third are below this range (5 or less births), and one-third are above (9 or more). One woman in eight has had a family below 'replacement' level (0, 1 or 2 live births), but at the other extreme, one woman in three had had 9 or more children.

The fertility of currently married women aged 45–49 is also shown in table 4.1. As may be seen no significant differences exist between the distributions of ever-married and currently married women by the number of children ever born.

One reason, however, for examining the group of currently married women aged 45–49 is that it gives an estimate of the level of primary sterility. Only 3.4 per cent of these women had no children at all. This figure may be taken as the percentage of couples in which either the husband or the wife is incapable of having any children at all. In international terms, this is a low level of primary sterility and implies a level of general health in excess of the thresholds below which fertility is inhibited.

Another way of describing the completed fertility of the Egyptian women is in terms of 'parity progression ratios', (PPR). Of women who ever achieved specific parities, these ratios give the proportion who later had at least one more child. For example, the parity progression ratio for parity 4 is derived by dividing the number of women who reported having five or more live births by the number of women who had four or more live births. In table 4.2 it can be seen that over 96 per cent of ever-married women did have a first child, and that up to parity 4 over 90 per cent of women went on to have another child. Even of women who already had nine live births, 66 per cent went on to have a tenth. For currently married women the proportions are only slightly higher due to the already mentioned low effect of marriage dissolution on fertility.

4.2.3 Parity within age groups

Having considered in some detail the level of completed fertility, attention now shifts to those women whose families are still being formed.

The mean parities of successive five-year age groups of all ever-married women obtained from the 1980 Egyptian Fertility Survey (EFS) are shown in table 4.3 together with corresponding figures derived from the 1974–5 National Fertility Survey (NFS). As may be seen, the mean parity for women in the NFS is consistently and appreciably lower than the mean parity as calculated on the basis of the information collected in the EFS, in almost all age groups. The difference tends to increase as we move from the youngest to the older cohorts and reaches almost one child for women at ages 45–49.

In the light of the current controversy in Egypt about the recent trend in fertility, it might be tempting to use the comparison provided by the figures in table 4.3 as indicative of a rising trend in fertility since 1974. But this would be misleading. Careful examination of the information on fertility collected in each of these two surveys, reveals that the NFS 1974–5 systematically under-enumerated the number of children ever born and that the more live births a woman had, the more likely it was that one or more were not reported. The methods used in collecting these data were quite different and comparisons between the results of the two surveys should, therefore, be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.2 Parity progression ratios, per 1000 ever-married and currently married women aged 45–49

Parity progression	Ever-married women	Currently married women
0 to 1	963	966
1 to 2	957	964
2 to 3	954	970
3 to 4	957	961
4 to 5	915	927
5 to 6	878	885
6 to 7	851	862
7 to 8	775	784
8 to 9	730	738
9 to 10	656	657
10 to 11	528	539
11 to 12	608	611

Source: Derived from tables 2.2.1A and 2.2.1B

Table 4.3 Mean number of children ever born to ever-married women by current age from various sources

Age	National Fertility Survey 1974–75	Egyptian Fertility Survey 1980
<20	0.62	0.63
20–24	1.49	1.81
25–29	2.72	3.07
30–34	3.98	4.61
35–39	5.03	5.79
40–44	5.67	6.46
45–49	6.08	6.87
All (under 50)	3.97	4.13

A more detailed picture of current parity by age groups as shown by the EFS is given in table 4.4. As may be seen, the proportion of childless women declines rapidly. These data also show a high level of fertility by women of all ages. Among women aged 20–24, the mean number of births is 1.8 and 30 per cent of these women have had three or more live births. Among women aged 25–29, who have had on average 3.1 children, 22 per cent have already had five or more children, and among women aged 35–39, 42 per cent have had seven or more children. Thus, as age increases, the distribution of women by current parity becomes more spread and the modal parity tends to occur at a higher number with a lesser magnitude. These data indicate that fertility in Egypt must be considered very high.

4.2.4 Parity within age at marriage groups

In Egypt, where deliberate birth control is not widely practised particularly in the rural communities, age at first marriage can be an important determinant of achieved fertility. On one hand, in conjunction with current age, it defines the length of the risk of exposure to pregnancy. On the other hand, women marrying at very young ages will experience an initial period of low fertility due to adolescent subfecundity, while women marrying at 30 or more are likely to be less fecund.

Table 4.5 provides data on current parity by current age and by age at first marriage. For all ever-married

Table 4.4 Per cent distribution of ever-married women according to the number of children ever born

Current age	Number of children ever born						Total	Mean
	0	1–2	3–4	5–6	7–8	9+		
<20	52.5	44.2	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100	0.63
20–24	18.1	52.1	27.6	1.9	0.4	0.0	100	1.81
25–29	8.5	31.8	38.0	17.6	3.8	0.3	100	3.07
30–34	4.1	16.0	28.0	30.7	16.1	5.1	100	4.61
35–39	3.2	9.7	18.7	26.5	26.7	15.2	100	5.79
40–44	4.1	7.4	13.1	24.8	25.1	25.5	100	6.46
45–49	3.7	8.3	10.9	19.5	25.0	32.6	100	6.87
All	11.0	25.0	23.0	18.0	13.2	9.7	100	4.13

Source: Table 2.2.1B

Table 4.5 Mean number of children ever born to ever-married women, by age at first marriage and by current age

Current age	Age at first marriage							All
	<15	15–17	18–19	20–21	22–24	25–29	30+	
<20	1.0	0.5	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.6
20–24	2.9	2.1	1.3	0.8	0.4	—	—	1.8
25–29	4.6	3.8	3.1	2.2	1.5	0.6	—	3.1
30–34	6.1	5.3	4.5	3.4	2.8	1.7	0.4	4.6
35–39	7.1	6.3	5.3	4.7	4.1	2.6	1.1	5.8
40–44	7.6	6.8	6.4	5.5	4.9	3.5	1.5	6.5
45+	8.0	7.3	6.8	5.4	5.1	4.5	1.8	6.9
All	5.6	4.3	3.7	3.1	2.6	2.0	1.4	4.1

Source: Table 2.2.4B

women, the mean parity is 5.6 for women married below age 15; this declines to 4.3 births for women married at ages 15–17, to 3.7 for women married at ages 18–19, 3.1 for women married at ages 20–21, and to 2.6 for those married at ages 22–24.

Within each age group, the mean parity declines steadily with increasing age at marriage. For example, among women currently at ages 30–34, the mean parity declines gradually from 6.1 for women married under age 15, to 2.8 for those married at ages 22–24. This strong negative relationship between age at marriage and fertility is caused by the fact that the length of exposure to the risk of pregnancy decreases with increasing age at marriage.

A different picture, however, of the effect of age at marriage on fertility is shown by the figures in table 4.6 which give the mean parities according to age at first marriage and years since first marriage. The fallacy of considering the data for any age-at-marriage group or for the whole sample to be representations of a cohort's reproductive behaviour is to be avoided. Nevertheless, a steady increase is clear from any cohort to the one which preceded it in date of marriage. Clearly, the women who have been married for 25, 30, or more years will have very high fertility. The coverage of the survey was confined to women under age 50. Thus, all women with 30 or more years of marital duration will have been married before age 20. A woman who married at age 25, say, must appear in a marriage cohort (or marital duration group) no greater than 20–24 years because after 24 years of marital duration she will be 50 years old and excluded from the sample.

One reason for mentioning these constraints is that a reader who observes the mean parity of 7.8 for women with 30 or more years' marital duration, may consider this to represent 'completed' fertility better than the mean parity of 6.9 for women aged 45–49 discussed in section 4.2.2. The very fertile women in the former group comprise a select group who married very young, and who for that reason alone are unrepresentative of Egyptian women.

The figures in table 4.6 show the absence of any strong relationship between age at marriage and fertility in the first ten years of marriage, and that the tempo of fertility is generally similar within this period no matter at what age a woman marries. The effect of age at marriage

Table 4.6 Mean number of children ever born to ever-married women, by age at first marriage and by years since first marriage

Years since first marriage	Age at first marriage							All
	<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30+	
<5	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.9
5-9	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	1.9	1.6	2.6
10-14	4.2	4.4	4.3	3.6	3.8	3.2	1.9	4.1
15-19	5.8	5.7	5.1	5.2	4.9	3.6	2.4*	5.5
20-24	6.9	6.7	6.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	—	6.5
25-29	7.5	6.9	6.5	5.5	4.7	—	—	6.9
30+	8.0	7.6	7.2	—	—	—	—	7.8
All	5.6	4.3	3.7	3.1	2.6	2.0	1.4	4.1

*Less than 10 cases.
Source: Table 2.2.3B

becomes apparent, however, at longer durations of marriage. But even for the cohort of women with 20–24 years marital duration, the effect of increasing age at first marriage on achieved fertility becomes evident only for those who married after their twentieth birthday.

4.2.5 Differentials in current parity

One of the major aims of the EFS was to examine the extent to which substantial differences in fertility exist between subgroups of the population. This examination represents a first step towards an understanding of the determinants of fertility in Egypt. In table 4.7 the mean number of children ever born to ever-married women as reported in the individual survey is given by current age, and by years since first marriage, according to socio-economic characteristics. The age-standardized means are also shown in the last column of the table.

In this section, the analysis of fertility differentials will be restricted to two cohorts of women; those who are currently at ages 45–49 and those with 10–14 years' marital duration. Current parity of the first group will give an indication of differentials in completed fertility. The second group of women, those married 10–14 years ago has been selected for several reasons. These women have had approximately the same amount of exposure to childbearing. They have had a mean of 4.1 children which is almost identical with both the mean for all ever-married women, and the national mean number of children desired (to be discussed in chapter 7). These women also represent a range of ages and a broad range in age at marriage.

The completed fertility for all ever-married women is 6.9 children. The overall urban/rural difference is negligible. However, when urban and rural areas are cross-classified by region of residence, a different picture emerges. Completed fertility is lowest in Cairo (6.1 children) and Alexandria (6.5), and is highest in urban areas in Lower and Upper Egypt, reaching a maximum of 7.9 children in the towns of Upper Egypt. Rural areas exhibit an intermediate position. It should be mentioned, however, that the detailed evaluation of the maternity history data has attributed the omission of births mainly to older women living in rural Upper Egypt.

Women married 10–14 years ago exhibit the expected pattern of urban/rural differentials. The achieved fertility of these women is lowest in Cairo and Alexandria (3.6 children); it then increases to 3.9 children in the cities of Lower and Upper Egypt, to 4.2 in the towns of Lower Egypt, and to about 4.4 in the towns of Upper Egypt and in rural areas in both regions.

A strong inverse association between level of education and both completed and incomplete fertility is shown by table 4.7. The association, however, is curvilinear for completed fertility but linear for the younger cohort. Thus among illiterate women, completed fertility increases from 7.1 for women who never attended school to 7.5 for those who spent a short time at school. The same pattern is also observed when completed fertility is classified by husband's education. Among literate women (and also husbands) fertility declines rapidly as level of education increases.

The association between husband's occupation and fertility follows, generally, the expected pattern. Achieved fertility for women married 10–14 years ago, is lower among the women whose husbands are in professional and clerical occupations than among other women.

Table 4.7 Mean number of children ever born reported in the individual survey to ever-married women, by (A) current age, and (B) years since marriage, according to socio-economic characteristics

Socio-economic characteristic	A Current age				B Years since first marriage							All	
	< 25	25–34	35–44	45+	< 5	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30+	Unstandardized	Age-standardized
All Egypt	1.5	3.8	6.1	6.9	0.9	2.6	4.1	5.5	6.5	6.9	7.8	4.1	—
A Wife's characteristics													
Type of residence													
Urban	1.4	3.3	5.4	6.8	1.0	2.6	3.8	4.9	6.0	6.5	7.9	3.9	4.2
Rural	1.5	4.3	6.6	7.0	0.8	2.7	4.4	5.9	6.8	7.2	7.8	4.3	4.2
Region of residence													
Cairo	1.4	3.2	5.1	6.1	1.0	2.5	3.6	4.7	5.7	6.1	7.3	3.7	4.0
Alexandria	1.3	3.0	5.2	6.5	1.1	2.3	3.6	4.5	5.7	6.0	8.3	3.9	4.4
Lower Egypt	1.5	3.9	6.3	7.2	0.9	2.8	4.3	5.6	6.7	7.1	8.0	4.2	4.2
Upper Egypt	1.5	4.2	6.6	7.0	0.8	2.6	4.3	5.9	6.7	7.3	7.7	4.3	4.1
Type of locality													
Metropolitan	1.4	3.1	5.1	6.2	1.0	2.4	3.6	4.7	5.7	6.1	7.6	3.8	4.1
Cities: Lower Egypt	1.3	3.1	5.4	7.4	0.9	2.6	3.9	4.5	5.8	7.0	8.6	3.8	4.3
Cities: Upper Egypt	1.8	3.6	5.9	6.8	1.1	2.9	3.9	5.8	6.4	7.1	8.5	4.2	4.4
Towns: Lower Egypt	1.6	3.3	5.5	7.4	1.1	2.9	4.2	4.9	6.0	7.1	7.8	3.9	4.1
Towns: Upper Egypt	1.5	4.2	6.8	7.9	1.1	2.7	4.4	5.6	7.3	7.5	8.3	4.5	4.4
Rural: Lower Egypt	1.5	4.2	6.6	7.1	0.9	2.8	4.4	5.9	7.0	7.1	8.0	4.4	4.3
Rural: Upper Egypt	1.5	4.3	6.6	6.8	0.7	2.5	4.3	5.9	6.7	7.2	7.5	4.3	4.1
Level of education													
Illiterate: no school	1.5	4.2	6.4	7.1	0.9	2.6	4.3	5.7	6.7	7.0	7.8	4.4	4.3
Illiterate: some school	1.5	4.1	6.7	7.5	0.9	2.9	4.1	5.6	6.7	7.3	8.6	4.4	4.2
Can read and write	1.5	3.6	5.6	6.1	1.0	2.8	3.9	5.0	6.0	6.5	7.2	4.1	4.3
Primary	1.4	3.3	4.9	5.4	1.0	2.6	3.5	4.6	5.3	6.3	6.5	3.4	3.7
Secondary	0.9	2.0	3.4	3.5	1.0	2.2	3.2	3.5	3.6	4.1	4.5	2.1	2.7
University	0.5	1.6	2.7	(4.0)	0.8	2.1	2.7	2.7	4.2	3.7	8.0	1.8	2.3
Pattern of work													
Before and after marriage	1.2	3.1	5.0	6.0	0.8	2.6	4.0	5.5	6.2	6.5	7.9	3.4	4.1
Before marriage only	1.3	3.4	6.3	6.3	0.9	2.4	4.0	5.5	6.7	7.6	7.3	3.6	3.7
After marriage only	1.6	4.0	6.2	6.8	1.1	2.5	4.0	5.4	6.5	6.3	7.5	4.8	4.3
Never married	1.5	4.0	6.2	7.0	0.9	2.7	4.2	5.5	6.5	7.0	7.9	4.2	4.2
B Husband's characteristics													
Level of education													
Illiterate: no school	1.5	4.3	6.5	6.9	0.9	2.6	4.3	5.8	6.7	6.9	7.7	4.6	4.4
Illiterate: some school	1.4	4.0	6.6	8.0	0.9	2.8	4.2	5.9	7.1	7.6	7.1	3.7	3.6
Can read and write	1.6	4.2	6.4	7.5	0.9	2.8	4.3	5.5	6.6	7.2	8.5	4.5	4.4
Primary	1.3	3.7	5.8	7.1	0.9	2.6	4.1	5.2	6.1	6.8	8.7	4.0	4.1
Secondary	1.2	2.9	4.5	5.3	1.0	2.5	3.5	4.8	5.5	5.5	6.2	2.8	3.3
University	1.1	2.0	3.4	4.0	0.9	2.4	3.2	3.6	3.8	4.0	5.5	2.3	3.2
Occupation													
Prof., tech. and admin.	1.2	2.4	4.0	5.1	0.9	2.4	3.5	4.1	4.3	5.3	7.7	2.7	3.6
Clerical	1.2	2.9	4.9	6.0	0.9	2.7	3.5	4.5	5.7	5.9	7.1	3.3	3.8
Sales	1.9	4.0	6.4	7.4	0.9	2.8	4.3	5.5	6.6	7.2	8.2	4.8	4.7
Farmers	1.5	4.6	6.8	7.6	0.8	2.8	4.5	6.1	7.1	7.6	8.0	4.8	4.5
Agricultural workers	1.4	4.3	6.5	6.4	0.8	2.6	4.3	5.8	6.7	6.6	7.6	4.2	4.0
Services	1.8	4.0	6.1	7.4	1.1	2.6	4.2	5.2	6.5	7.0	7.8	4.6	4.4
Manual	1.4	3.8	6.0	6.8	1.0	2.7	4.0	5.4	6.3	6.8	7.8	4.0	4.0

Source: Tables 2.2.5 and 2.2.6

4.3 EARLY MARITAL FERTILITY: FIRST FIVE YEARS

4.3.1 Overall patterns

This section will examine indicators of the rate of childbearing in the first five years of marriage. Such an examination is important in at least two respects, in that it permits the study of trends, if any, in the tempo of early fertility when compared between marriage cohorts, and of the relationship between age at marriage and fertility in the early stages of childbearing.

The analysis is, of course, restricted to ever-married women whose first marriage occurred at least five years ago. Women who first married during the five years before the survey are excluded, to avoid the biases caused by incomplete exposure. Three indicators of early marital fertility will be considered: the incidence of childlessness, the interval between first marriage and first birth, and the mean number of children born in the first five years of marriage.

It should be noted that the analysis of the first birth interval is complicated by the fact that calendar month was not reported for 86 per cent of first births and had to be randomly imputed. This lack of precise information reduces the analytical power of this measure and a cautious approach is therefore necessary.

Table 4.8 shows the per cent distribution of women who first married at least five years ago, according to the interval between first marriage and first birth, and the proportion childless after five years of marriage, by age at first marriage and by years since first marriage.

By the end of the fifth year of marriage, the vast majority (89 per cent) have had at least one live birth and the mean interval between marriage and first birth is 20.8 months. As shown in table 4.8, the modal interval is 12–23 months, with sizeable proportions reporting intervals 8–11 months and 24–36 months. By the end of the second year of marriage, 62 per cent have had their first birth.

When classified by age at marriage, both the distribution and the mean first birth interval change only for the groups of women marrying very early or very late. Among women marrying before the age of 15, the effects of adolescent subfecundity can be seen. The mean length of the first birth interval rises to 23.2 months, and the proportion still childless after five years of marriage (65.6 per cent) is higher than that for any other age-at-marriage group below age 30.

Data relating to the timing of first births for three marriage cohorts appear in panel B of table 4.8. The overwhelming impression from this table is that the tempo of early marital fertility has changed very little over the last 20 years or so.

The third indicator of early marital fertility is the mean number of children born in the first five years of marriage. This mean is shown in table 4.9 by age at marriage for three successive marriage cohorts. For most women the number of births in this period will be 1, 2 or

Table 4.8 Per cent distribution of women who first married at least five years ago according to interval between first marriage and first birth, by (A) age at first marriage, and (B) years since first marriage

	Length of interval in months							All	Mean interval length	Number of women
	0–7	8–11	12–23	24–35	36–47	48–59	Per cent childless			
A Age at first marriage										
<15	0.8	11.1	40.5	16.9	9.4	5.7	15.6	100	23.2	1863
15–17	0.5	15.7	48.7	15.3	6.3	3.4	10.1	100	20.4	2675
18–19	1.1	18.3	49.0	15.6	5.3	3.5	7.0	100	19.8	1056
20–21	0.3	20.3	45.2	14.6	5.5	4.0	10.1	100	19.9	622
22–24	1.0	25.4	44.0	13.1	5.9	1.7	8.6	100	18.2	405
25–29	1.0	28.1	40.4	10.[illegible]	4.4	3.4	11.8	100	18.2	203
30+	0.0	18.8	29.2	[illegible]	4.2	2.1	31.3	100	19.7	48
B Years since first marriage										
5–9	0.5	16.8	45.6	15.7	7.1	3.5	10.8	100	20.6	1664
10–19	0.8	18.3	46.8	[illegible]	6.2	3.5	9.7	100	20.1	2698
20+	0.7	13.5	44.2	16.2	7.3	4.8	13.1	100	21.6	2510
All	0.7	16.2	45.5	15.4	6.8	4.0	11.2	100	20.8	6872

Source: Table 2.1.1

5 and the mean for all women (married at least five years) is 1.8. For the whole sample, an inverted U-shaped pattern of highest early fertility in the middle age-at-marriage groups is clear. But the table shows only small departures from the overall mean. It can also be seen that there is no evidence of any trend in early marital fertility.

4.3.2 Differentials in early fertility

In the search for differentials in this mean, discussion will focus on the number of children born in the first five years of marriage for the cohort of women married 10–19 years before the survey. The reasons for this are that by excluding the women married 20 or more years ago, the risk of under-reporting or misdating of early births is reduced, and that the cohort having 5–9 years of marital duration is only about two-thirds of the size of the 10–19 years cohort, with some resultant loss of precision. It might also be useful to recall that the data show no evidence of any trend in the early fertility. The mean number of children in the first five years of marriage is given for various subgroups of the selected cohort according to age at first marriage in table 4.10.

The inverted U-shaped pattern of highest early fertility in the middle age at marriage groups is clear. The overall distribution on this variable, within the cohort, was applied to all the other subgroups to control for a possible compositional effect of age at marriage. With virtually no exceptions, the standardized means were identical to the unstandardized means which are shown. In other words, the observed differentials cannot be traced to differentials in age at marriage.

The table shows only very small departures from the mean number of children born in the first five years of 1.9. The most interesting information in table 4.10 lies, however, in the absence of certain differentials in early fertility which were observed to exist in later fertility. To illustrate this point, figures are given in table 4.11 showing the mean parity of this cohort (with 10–19 years' marital duration) approximately ten years later, and the number of children born in the first five years of marriage.

On the average, the women who first married 10–19 years ago have given birth to 4.8 children. Of these 1.9 children or 39 per cent were born during the first five years of marriage. An examination of the data in table 4.11 provides striking evidence of spacing by certain subgroups. For example, both urban and rural women show more or less the same level of fertility in their early years of marriage, but achieved fertility of urban women is below that of rural women ten years later. The figures indicate that the groups of women who start at a high level and slow down after the first few children are mainly those residing in Cairo, Alexandria and the cities of Lower Egypt, and those with at least secondary education.

4.4 RECENT MARITAL FERTILITY: THE PAST FIVE YEARS

4.4.1 Introduction

This section will focus on the mean number of live births in the past five years to women who were continuously married during those five years. Essentially, this is analogous to the measure of early marital fertility, except that the interval is dated backwards from the date of interview, rather than forwards from the date of first marriage. However, the date of interview will vary as the fieldwork was conducted over a period of two months, thus blurring the time interval at the end points. The criterion for this indicator of recent fertility, that the woman be continuously married during the past five years, means that any particular woman will contribute either for a full five years or not at all. The virtue of the measure lies in the ease of computation, but its disadvantage stems from the fact that, among younger age groups, it selects systematically for women who married young.

Table 4.9 Mean number of children born within first five years of marriage by age at first marriage and by years since first marriage, confined to women who first married at least five years ago

Years since first marriage	Age at first marriage							All
	<15	15–17	18–19	20–21	22–24	25–29	30+	
5–9	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.8
10–19	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.2	1.9
20+	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.2	—	1.8
All	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.2	1.8

Source: Table 2.1.2

Table 4.10 Mean number of children ever born in the first five years of marriage for women first married 10–19 years ago, by age at first marriage and socio-economic characteristics

Socio-economic characteristics	Age at first marriage				All
	<15	15–17	18–19	20+	
All Egypt	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
A Wife's characteristics					
Type of place of residence					
Urban	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9
Rural	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9
Region of residence					
Cairo	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9
Alexandria	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.9
Lower Egypt	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9
Upper Egypt	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.8
Type of locality					
Metropolitan	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9
Cities: Lower Egypt	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9
Cities: Upper Egypt	1.8	2.0	2.6	1.6	2.0
Towns: Lower Egypt	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9
Towns: Upper Egypt	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9
Rural: Lower Egypt	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9
Rural: Upper Egypt	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.8
Level of education					
Illiterate: no school	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9
Illiterate: some school	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9
Can read and write	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0
Primary	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.8
Secondary	0.5	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.9
University	—	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.7
Pattern of work					
Before and after marriage	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Before marriage only	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.8
After marriage only	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Never worked	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9
B Husband's characteristics					
Level of education					
Illiterate: no school	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.9
Illiterate: some school	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.8
Can read and write	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Primary	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9
Secondary	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9
University	2.3	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0
Occupation					
Prof., tech. and admin.	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Clerical	1.4	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9
Sales	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.0
Farmers	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9
Agricultural workers	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.8
Services	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7
Manual	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9

Source: Table 2.1.2

4.4.2 Births in the past five years

Table 4.12 gives the mean number of births in the past five years to women continuously married in that interval according to (A) current age and age five years ago, and (B) number of living children five years ago.

The overall mean number of live births in the past five years is 1.2, corresponding to about 240 births a year per 1000 married women during the period considered. As might be expected, this mean is larger for younger women. The mean is also larger the fewer the number of living children at the beginning of the five-year period.

As previously mentioned, the mean number of children ever born to all ever married women is 4.1. Thus, women who were continuously in the married state during the past five years contributed during that interval about 29 per cent of the average fertility for all ever-married women in the sample.

4.4.3 Differentials in recent fertility

The reported and age-standardized mean numbers of children born in the past five years for women who have been continuously married during that interval are shown in table 4.13. The following discussion will be confined to the standardized means. The difference between the mean for rural areas and that for urban areas is 0.2 births. This difference may seem small, but in fact it corresponds to an excess of around 40 births a year per 1000 married women in rural areas, compared with those living in urban areas. The urban/rural difference in recent fertility is largely the product of substantial differences in the recent fertility of women living in Cairo, Alexandria and urban areas in Lower Egypt; and of those living in urban areas in Upper Egypt and all rural areas.

The figures in table 4.13 also show the expected inverse association between education and fertility. Thus, recent fertility was about 30 per cent higher among illiterate women than among women with secondary or more education. Even among illiterate women, recent fertility was higher among those who never went to school than among the women who spent some time at school. Recent fertility declines further among women who can read and those with primary education. A similar negative association between husband's education and recent fertility is also shown by table 4.13.

Husband's occupation is also related to recent fertility. The mean number of births in the past five years is significantly lower than average for women with husbands in professional and clerical occupations, about average for the wives of sales, service and manual workers and above average for those whose husbands are engaged in the agricultural sector.

When this pattern is compared with that of early marital fertility an interesting picture emerges. It appears that Egyptian women start their childbearing experience at more or less the same pace regardless of their back-

Table 4.11 Early fertility compared with current parity for women first married 10–19 years ago, by selected socio-economic characteristics

Socio-economic characteristics	Mean number of children born		Mean in (A) as a percentage of mean in (B) (%)
	(A) in the first five years of marriage	(B) in the first 15 years of marriage[a]	
All	1.9	4.8	39
Type of residence			
Urban	1.9	4.3	43
Rural	1.9	5.1	37
Region			
Cairo	1.9	4.1	47
Alexandria	1.9	4.1	47
Lower Egypt	1.9	4.9	39
Upper Egypt	1.8	5.0	36
Type of locality			
Metropolitan	1.9	4.1	47
Cities: Lower Egypt	1.9	4.2	46
Cities: Upper Egypt	2.0	4.9	40
Towns: Lower Egypt	1.9	4.5	43
Towns: Upper Egypt	1.9	5.0	36
Villages: Lower Egypt	1.9	5.1	37
Villages: Upper Egypt	1.8	5.1	35
Level of education			
Illiterate: no school	1.9	5.0	37
Illiterate: some school	1.9	4.9	38
Can read and write	2.0	4.6	44
Primary	1.8	4.0	46
Secondary	1.9	3.3	59
University	1.7	2.7	62

[a]Mean number of children in the first 15 years of marriage was obtained as a weighted average of the current parities of women with 10–14 and 15–19 years' marital duration.
Source: Tables 2.1.2 and 2.2.5

Table 4.12 Mean number of live births in the past five years to women continuously married during that interval, according to current age, and number of living children

Panel A			Panel B	
Age 5 years ago	Current age	Births in the past 5 years	Number of living children 5 years ago	Births in the past 5 years
<15	<20	1.9	0	1.6
15–19	20–24	2.0	1	1.7
20–24	25–29	1.8	2	1.4
25–29	30–34	1.4	3	1.2
30–34	35–39	1.0	4	1.0
35–39	40–44	0.5	5	0.8
40+	45+	0.2	6	0.7
			7	0.6
			8	0.6
			9+	0.3
Overall mean: 1.2				

Source: Tables 2.4.1 and 2.4.4

ground characteristics. After an initial period of high fertility, certain groups of women start to regulate their fertility. These groups include women residing in Cairo, Alexandria and the urban areas of Lower Egypt; those with at least secondary education; and those whose husbands are in professional or clerical occupations.

4.5 CURRENT FERTILITY

4.5.1 Introduction

So far attention has been focussed on completed fertility, and on cumulative fertility for certain segments of the

Table 4.13 Mean number of children ever born in the past five years to women who have been continuously in the married state during that interval, according to socio-economic characteristics

Socio-economic characteristic	Mean		Number of women
	Unstandardized	Standardized	
All Egypt	1.2	—	6003
A Wife's characteristics			
Type of residence			
Urban	1.0	1.1	2532
Rural	1.4	1.3	3471
Region of residence			
Cairo	1.0	1.0	1079
Alexandria	0.8	0.9	341
Lower Egypt	1.3	1.3	2657
Upper Egypt	1.3	1.3	1926
Type of locality			
Metropolitan	0.9	1.0	1420
Cities: Lower Egypt	1.0	1.0	365
Cities: Upper Egypt	1.2	1.2	157
Towns: Lower Egypt	1.1	1.1	321
Towns: Upper Egypt	1.4	1.4	271
Rural: Lower Egypt	1.3	1.3	1971
Rural: Upper Egypt	1.4	1.3	1498
Level of education			
Illiterate: no school	1.3	1.3	3639
Illiterate: some school	1.2	1.2	1114
Can read and write	1.0	1.1	595
Primary	1.1	1.1	282
Secondary	0.8	0.8	248
University	0.9	1.0	125
Pattern of work			
Before and after marriage	1.3	1.3	626
Before marriage only	1.2	1.2	310
After marriage only	1.2	1.2	440
Never worked	1.2	1.2	4627
B Husband's characteristics			
Level of education			
Illiterate: no school	1.3	1.3	2676
Illiterate: some school	1.3	1.2	352
Can read and write	1.2	1.2	1618
Primary	1.1	1.1	511
Secondary	1.2	1.0	511
University	0.9	1.0	335
Occupation			
Prof., tech. and admin.	1.0	1.0	530
Clerical	1.0	1.0	291
Sales	1.1	1.2	400
Farmers	1.3	1.3	1330
Agricultural workers	1.4	1.3	1010
Services	1.1	1.2	769
Manual	1.2	1.2	1667

Source: Table 2.4.3A

women's reproductive period. In this section attention will be focussed on the pattern and level of current fertility, ie fertility in the 12-month period and the five-year period preceding the survey. This information is perhaps of most practical importance and relevance for planning and policy-making through its impact on current and future population growth. Three measures of current fertility will be presented: the proportion of women currently pregnant, age-specific fertility rates and total fertility rates.

4.5.2 Proportion of women currently pregnant

The proportion of women reporting a current pregnancy is, in a sense, the most 'current' measure of all since it actually anticipates the level of fertility during the next

nine months or so. However, as a measure of current fertility, this proportion can be subject to inaccurate reporting due to uncertainty, especially during the first trimester of pregnancy, deliberate concealment, or for other reasons.

The percentage of currently married women reporting a current pregnancy is shown in table 4.14 according to current age. Overall, 15 per cent of currently married women report a current pregnancy. The percentages decline monotonically and rapidly with age from 27 per cent for women under 20 years of age, to 10 per cent for those aged 35–39 and to 3 and 1 per cent for those aged 40–44 and 45 or more, respectively.

The distribution of current pregnancies according to the duration of pregnancy is shown in table 4.15. In spite of the possible effect of seasonality, and given that pregnancies in the early stages are largely undiscerned, it is obvious that pregnancies are under-reported at durations 1 and 9 months, and over-reported at duration 8 months. About 76.6 per cent of all pregnancies are reported as of durations 2–7 months. If pregnancies at these durations are fully reported, then it may be calculated that the overall level of current pregnancies are under-reported by about 14 per cent ($1-6/(9\times0.77)$). This estimate of under-reporting would imply that around 17.4 per cent of currently married women are currently pregnant. This percentage of pregnancies at any time implies $(5\times0.174{:}0.75)=1.16$ live births per married woman during five years, where 0.75 years or 9 months is the average gestation period. As shown in the preceding section, the mean number of children born in the past five years was 1.2.

4.5.3 Level of current fertility

Two measures of fertility in the 12-month period and the five-year period preceding the survey are employed in this section: age-specific fertility rates and total fertility rates. An age-specific fertility rate (ASFR) is the ratio of births occurring to a group of women of a particular age in a specified time period, usually a year, and the total number of woman-years spent in that age group during the specified time interval. The total fertility rate (TFR) is the sum of age-specific fertility rates over the childbearing ages. The TFR represents the number of live births that would occur to a woman if she were to experience throughout her reproductive years the level of childbearing represented by the schedule of age-specific fertility rates of a given period. The estimation of these rates from a retrospective sample survey could be subject to appreciable sampling fluctuations as well as non-sampling errors resulting from omission of births or misstatement of ages and dates.

The estimation of ASFRs from the individual survey is based on a relatively simple procedure. First, the most recent births to the ever-married women who were enumerated in the individual survey were classified by date of birth, and those occurring in the 12 months preceding the date of enumeration (excluding the month of interview) were distributed by the age of mother at maternity. These births constituted the numerators in the calculation of ASFRs. The number of births thus obtained for any given age group was divided by the number of woman-years lived in the same age group. This rate was then multiplied by the proportion of ever-married women in the same age group, which was obtained from the household survey data, to give a rate for all women regardless of marital status.

The rates thus obtained from the EFS 1980 individual survey are shown in table 4.16. Close agreement between the single year and the five-year period estimates of the total fertility rate suggest that fertility has not changed during the period 1975–80. The total fertility rate of 5.28 live births per woman for 1979–80 shows that fertility in Egypt is still very high. The data from the EFS on fertility yield a crude birth rate equivalent to 37.6 live births per 1000 persons for 1979.

Table 4.14 Percentage of currently married women reporting a current pregnancy, by current age

Current age	Percentage
<20	27.1
20–24	23.3
25–29	20.9
30–34	14.5
35–39	9.8
40–44	3.4
45–49	1.3

Percentage for all currently married women: 15.4
Number of currently married women: 8012

Source: Table 2.4.6

4.5.4 Differentials in current fertility

The analysis of differentials in the current level of fertility will be based on age-specific fertility averaged over the five years preceding the EFS 1980. These rates are shown in table 4.17 and figure 4.1 for the different regions of Egypt.

The curve of age-specific fertility rates begins with a minimum somewhere around age 15, then sweeps upward forming a very broad peak extending over the age

Table 4.15 Per cent distribution of current pregnancies according to the duration of pregnancy

Duration	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All
Per cent	1.3	12.9	14.9	12.5	12.2	10.7	13.4	21.4	0.7	100

range 20–23, with a maximum occurring at ages 25–29. The exception to this general pattern is rural Upper Egypt where maximum fertility is shown to extend over the two age groups 20–24 and 25–29. In rural Lower Egypt and urban Upper Egypt, the fertility rate for the age group 20–24 is very close to the peak fertility occurring at ages 25–29.

Variation in the level of current fertility by type of place of residence is quite substantial. The total fertility rate increases from 4.27 for women living in urban areas to 6.14 for those living in rural areas — a difference of almost two children per woman. Within urban areas, there are striking differences in the level of current fertility. The total fertility rate is lowest in Alexandria (3.14); this rate rises to 4.09 in Cairo, to 4.29 in urban lower Egypt and to 5.87 in urban Upper Egypt. The differences in current fertility within rural areas are very modest; the total fertility rate increases from 6.0 live births per woman in rural Lower Egypt, to 6.3 in rural Upper Egypt.

Table 4.16 Age-specific fertility rates per 1000 women, for the 12-month period and the five-year period before the EFS 1980

Age	1979–80	1975–80
15–19	78.5	99.3
20–24	255.7	255.5
25–29	280.1	285.2
30–34	238.6	217.4
35–39	138.9	130.5
40–44	52.6	48.2
45–49	12.4	15.5
Total fertility rate (TFR)	5.28	5.27

4.6 RECENT TRENDS IN FERTILITY

In this section recent trends in period fertility are investigated using the data collected in the EFS. The calculation of period fertility rates requires information from two data sets — the numerator (number of births) from the individual survey data and the denominator (number of women) from the household survey data. The approach adopted here is to use as the denominator for age-specific fertility rates the number of ever-married women from the individual survey divided by the proportion ever married for each age at the time of the survey (from the household survey), thus adjusting for women who were not married at the time of the survey. Period is measured in intervals of time receding from the survey in 12-month blocks. In the presentation of results, however, both period and calendar year labels are used, in order to sharpen the historical perspective. Thus rate for the period 0–4 years preceding the survey are also labelled 1975–80, rates for 5–9 years before the survey are labelled 1970–5 and so forth. Due to the restriction of EFS to women aged 15–49 years at the time of the interview, the sets of age-specific fertility rates become progressively truncated from above as they apply further back in time. For example, for the period 15–19 years

Table 4.17 Age-specific fertility rates per 1000 women, averaged over the five years preceding the EFS 1980, according to region of residence

Region	Age							Total fertility rate (TFR)
	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	
All Egypt	99.3	255.5	285.2	217.4	130.5	48.2	15.5	5.27
Urban								
All urban	68.7	205.6	253.2	184.3	101.4	28.9	10.0	4.27
Cairo	70.1	193.3	243.1	179.2	93.8	28.3	9.1	4.09
Alexandria	29.1	137.0	208.8	128.5	96.7	27.5	2.5	3.14
Lower Egypt	62.6	223.8	271.6	176.5	86.9	20.8	13.3	4.29
Upper Egypt	114.1	277.9	292.5	267.2	157.0	48.2	16.5	5.87
Rural								
All rural	125.6	302.2	315.2	244.2	152.9	63.6	20.3	6.14
Lower Egypt	105.8	295.9	317.9	246.6	153.6	62.7	16.6	6.00
Upper Egypt	154.3	311.7	311.8	241.4	152.0	64.9	26.1	6.32

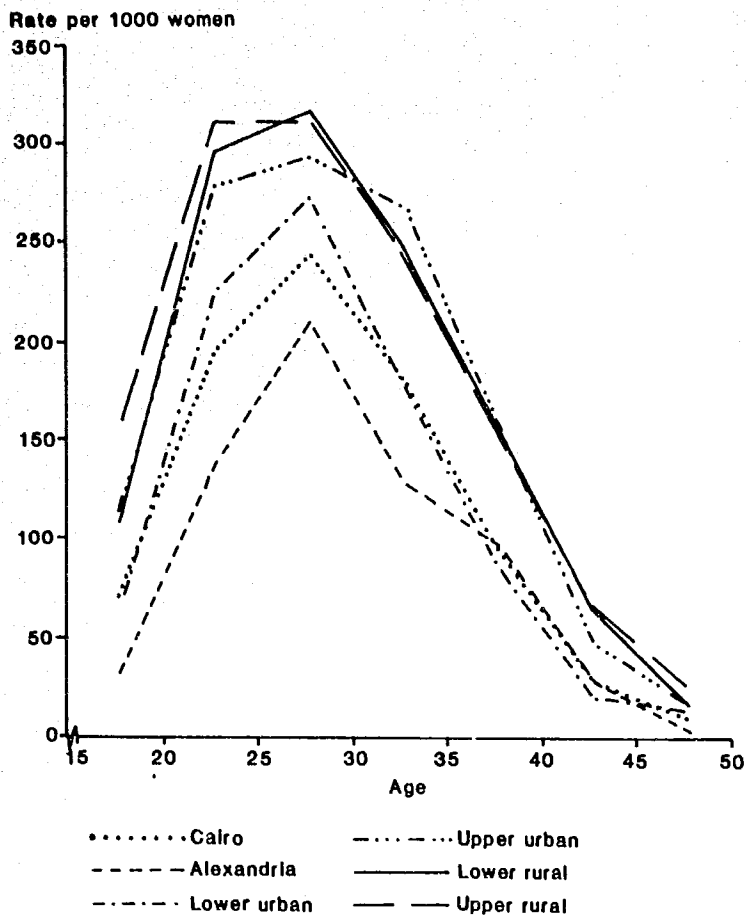

Figure 4.1 Age-specific fertility per 1000 women according to region of residence

before the survey, only births to women who were then aged less than 35 years may be considered.

The derived age-specific fertility rates, for Egypt and the major regional groups, are shown in table 4.18. The rates fall consistently among all age groups of women between 1960–5 and 1970–5. Prior to this, there is some evidence of a downward shift, but it is less regular and less striking, and based on very few age groups, and should probably be discounted. Between 1970–5 and 1975–80, the decline in fertility is quite moderate in the age groups 25–40 years and only maintains the momentum of the previous decade in the age group 15–19 years. The overall effect is summarized in table 4.19 in which a set of total fertility rates are presented. The usual total fertility rate cannot be calculated because of the truncation of the set of age specific fertility rates. Instead, they are constructed by assigning the values of the adjacent period to the missing fertility rates. Insofar as fertility has been declining, the total fertility rates calculated in this way are underestimates of the real level of fertility, and hence tend to understate the scale of the reduction. Table 4.19 indicates that total fertility fell from 7.1 births per woman in 1960–5 to 5.3 in the period 1975–80, representing a 26 per cent reduction. The steepest fall appears to have occurred between 1965–70 and 1970–5, from a total fertility rate of 6.5 to 5.5 live births per woman, and table 4.18 indicates this to be a feature of all age groups of women.

Tables 4.18 and 4.19 present regional as well as national trends in reported fertility. The total fertility rates in table 4.19 and figure 4.2 indicate that fertility declined in all regions of Egypt between 1960–5 and 1975–80. It was most striking in Cairo and Alexandria, where it fell by 35 per cent, from 5.9 live births per woman in 1960–5 down to 3.8 in 1975–80. The smallest reduction, 19 per cent, was reported in rural Upper Egypt, where total fertility fell from 7.8 in 1960–5 to 6.3 live births per woman in 1975–80. Women in all regions reported the marked decline between 1965–9 and 1970–5, and the more gradual one in the following five years that was noted at the national level. Urban women reported an equally large reduction between 1960–5 and 1965–70 as between 1965–70 and 1970–4, while the momentum of decline seems not to have begun in rural Egypt until the late 1960s. The fact that urban fertility features a continuous steep decline between 1960–5 and 1970–4 indicates that the reduction between 1965–75 observed at the national level is a real phenomenon and not the result of the effects of misreporting.

The age-specific fertility rates in table 4.18 reveal a consistent decline in fertility in Cairo and Alexandria among all age groups of women from as early as 1950–5, again with some levelling off between 1970–5 and 1975–80. In the other urban areas, it is distinctive only from 1960–5, and in the rural areas, from the period five years later. The table would suggest a larger initial fall among the youngest age groups of women, presumably associated with changes in age at marriage. However, the reduction is not by any means confined to the younger age groups of women and a fall in marital fertility is also indicated.

4.7 SUMMARY

This chapter has focussed on levels, differentials and trends in fertility. The main measures used were cumulative fertility, ie current parity of all women in the sample and of those aged 45–49 who have virtually completed their childbearing; parity within age and marital duration categories; fertility in the first five years of marriage and in the past five years; and recent trends in period fertility.

The average number of children ever born for all ever-married women is 4.1, and for those aged 45–49 is 6.9.

Table 4.18 Age-specific fertility rates per 1000 women, for five-year periods before the EFS 1980

Region	Age at maternity	Years before the survey						
		0–4 (1975–80)*	5–9 (1970–75)	10–14 (1965–70)	15–19 (1960–65)	20–24 (1955–60)	25–29 (1950–55)	30–34 (1945–50)
All Egypt	15–19	99.3	122.0	164.3	197.0	205.5	199.2	176.6
	20–24	255.5	267.7	324.8	349.8	325.8	366.8	
	25–29	285.2	280.5	320.0	326.6	347.8		
	30–34	217.4	220.9	251.0	297.8			
	35–39	130.5	134.3	165.3				
	40–44	48.2	66.0					
	45–49	15.5						
All urban	15–19	68.7	80.3	123.5	161.1	190.2	198.8	179.6
	20–24	205.6	220.1	289.8	332.3	334.2	386.8	
	25–29	253.2	238.1	274.2	328.6	350.4		
	30–34	184.3	177.3	205.7	276.3			
	35–39	101.4	99.6	125.6				
	40–44	28.9	46.5					
	45–49	10.0						
Metropolitan	15–19	58.7	67.2	110.4	152.2	177.5	197.4	166.8
	20–24	178.6	203.5	284.0	310.9	340.6	364.8	
	25–29	233.8	219.4	274.5	305.6	324.8		
	30–34	166.5	173.0	189.7	253.6			
	35–39	94.5	79.2	111.2				
	40–44	28.2	44.5					
	45–49	6.7						
Urban Lower Egypt	15–19	62.6	84.5	118.2	128.7	205.7	192.7	195.2
	20–24	223.8	221.9	267.2	376.6	364.6	412.6	
	25–29	271.6	251.3	260.7	388.9	417.0		
	30–34	176.5	168.0	239.6	306.1			
	35–39	86.9	118.0	146.4				
	40–44	20.8	48.8					
	45–49	13.3						
Urban Upper Egypt	15–19	114.1	124.4	189.2	249.0	223.6	243.5	197.7
	20–24	277.9	279.8	350.2	359.2	315.8	420.1	
	25–29	292.5	289.4	311.6	366.6	321.3		
	30–34	267.2	218.8	240.8	304.8			
	35–39	157.0	157.9	140.0				
	40–44	48.2	49.4					
	45–49	16.5						
All rural	15–19	125.6	160.9	202.4	226.3	216.3	195.3	173.9
	20–24	302.2	312.1	353.2	361.2	312.0	348.9	
	25–29	315.2	314.9	354.3	318.2	345.5		
	30–34	244.2	254.4	284.4	317.3			
	35–39	152.9	161.1	201.0				
	40–44	63.6	83.6					
	45–49	20.3						
Rural Lower Egypt	15–19	105.8	145.2	189.7	210.4	197.4	197.8	171.7
	20–24	295.9	307.2	349.9	354.8	312.7	380.4	
	25–29	317.9	326.1	353.2	321.2	336.1		
	30–34	246.6	268.8	297.0	325.0			
	35–39	153.6	165.8	199.4				
	40–44	62.7	73.9					
	45–49	16.6						
Rural Upper Egypt	15–19	154.3	184.5	220.2	248.4	239.2	192.1	177.1
	20–24	311.7	320.1	358.0	368.8	310.9	299.0	
	25–29	311.8	300.3	355.6	314.3	359.9		
	30–34	241.4	236.6	267.9	304.8			
	35–39	152.0	155.0	203.2				
	40–44	64.9	98.7					
	45–49	26.1						

*The years given in brackets represent the approximate time period.

Table 4.19 Total fertility rates for five-year periods before the EFS 1980 by region

Region	Approximate time period				Percentage of decline (1960–79)
	1960–65	1965–70	1970–75	1975–80	
All Egypt	7.09	6.53	5.53	5.27	26
Urban					
All urban	6.40	5.38	4.36	4.27	33
Metropolitan	5.92	5.11	3.97	3.84	35
Lower Egypt	7.04	5.47	4.46	4.29	39
Upper Egypt	7.43	6.49	5.68	5.87	21
Rural					
All rural	7.64	7.50	6.54	6.14	20
Lower Egypt	7.51	7.40	6.52	6.00	20
Upper Egypt	7.82	7.65	6.61	6.32	19

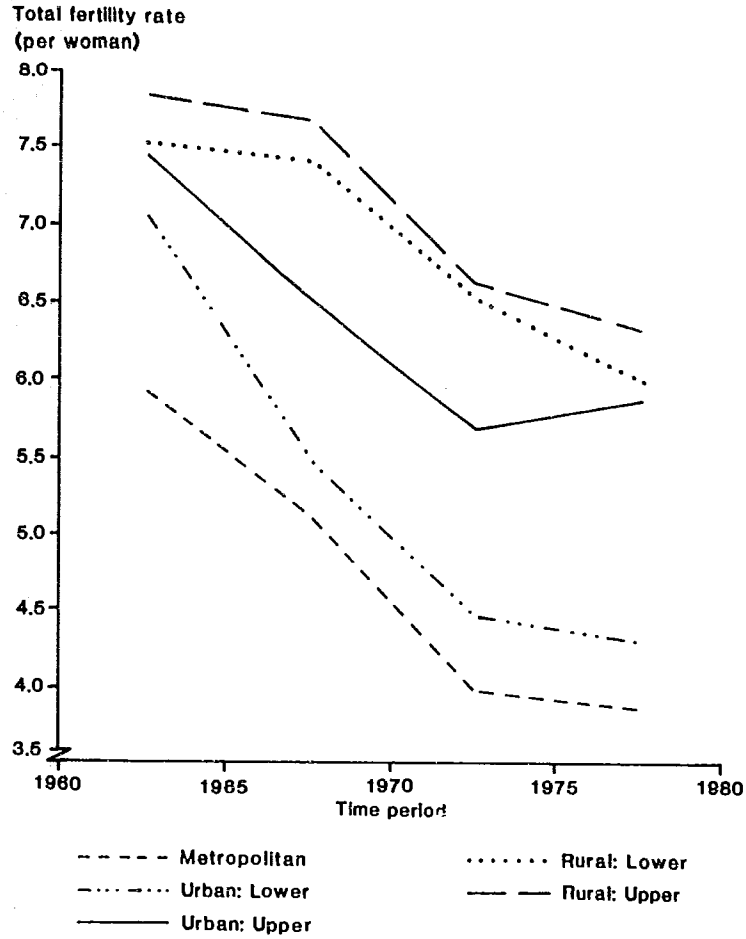

Figure 4.2 Trends in total fertility rates by region of residence

About 11 per cent of all ever-married women are childless; 25 per cent have had one or two live births; 23 per cent, three or four; 18 per cent five or six; and the remaining 23 per cent, seven or more.

The data suggest that primary sterility is low (3.4 per cent). Childlessness in the first few years of marriage is also low. For women who first married at least five years ago, 62 per cent have had their first birth by the end of the second year of marriage, and the vast majority (89 per cent) have had at least one live birth before the end of the fifth year of marriage.

The results also revealed the absence of any strong relationship between age at marriage and early fertility. The effect of age at marriage becomes apparent, however, at longer durations of marriage and mainly for those who married after their twentieth birthday.

The mean number of children born in the first five years of marriage is 1.8. The results show that very little change, if any, has occurred in the tempo of early marital fertility over the last 20 years or so. Differences in the rate of childbearing appear mainly after the first five years of marriage and after the birth of the first two or three children.

The mean number of live births in the past five years is 1.2. This mean is larger for younger women; and it is also larger the fewer the number of living children at the beginning of the five-year period.

The picture that emerges from this presentation indicates that fertility in Egypt is very high. There are, however, substantial differences in recent fertility according to level of education of spouses, region of residence, and husband's occupation.

The results show a strong inverse association between level of education and both completed and incomplete fertility. The association is curvilinear for completed fertility and linear for the younger cohorts.

Husband's occupation is also related to recent fertility. The mean number of births in the past five years is significantly lower than average for women whose husbands are in professional and clerical occupations, about average for the wives of sales, service and manual workers and above average for the wives of agricultural workers and farmers.

Variation in recent fertility by region of residence is quite substantial. A clustering of the regions puts Cairo and Alexandria together with the lowest fertility, followed by urban areas in Lower Egypt. Urban Upper Egypt and rural Lower Egypt belong in an intermediate group, and rural Upper Egypt is the clear extreme in terms of very high fertility.

There has been a significant decline in period fertility since the early 1960s. The total fertility rate dropped from 7.1 to 5.3 live births between 1960 and 1980. The major part of this decline occurred in the period 1960–75 in urban areas and in the period 1965–75 in rural areas. The decline in fertility since the mid-1970s has been of a very modest magnitude. The total fertility rate for 1979–80 is still as high as 5.3 live births.

When this pattern of decline in total fertility is compared with the recent rise in age at marriage and with the patterns of socio-economic differentials in cumulative fertility, it is possible to conclude that the decline in total fertility was initially caused by rising age at marriage and that this was followed by a period in which the two dimensions of total fertility, namely the proportion married among women of childbearing ages and the rate of marital fertility, have worked in such a way as to reinforce each other.

It appears, therefore, that Egyptian women start their childbearing experience at more or less the same pace regardless of their background characteristics. After an initial period of high fertility, certain groups of women start to regulate their fertility. These groups include women residing in Cairo, Alexandria and the urban areas of Lower Egypt, those with at least secondary education, and those whose husbands are in professional or clerical occupations.

CHAPTER 5

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter looks at the role that infant and child mortality play in the reproductive experience of Egyptian women. An account of a woman's childbearing is incomplete without information about the number of her children who survive the first crucial years of life as well as the number of live births she has had. In societies which have achieved very low levels of mortality, which is generally accompanied by low fertility, a woman's present family size and the number of children ever born are practically synonymous. However, in many populations the death of a child remains a common feature of the family building process, with the result that there is a sizeable disparity between the number of children who are born and the number who survive to adulthood. Most of this loss occurs early in life. This pattern is generally to be found where there is little effective planning of fertility. In these circumstances infant and early childhood deaths, themselves often largely determined by reproductive factors, represent just one of the contributors to a general state of uncertainty with regard to complete family size.

In this chapter the current level and recent trends in mortality during the early months and years of life are examined, together with their impact on family size. Earlier chapters revealed extensive regional variations in fertility, ranging from the reduction that has been achieved in the metropolitan areas of Cairo and Alexandria to the high levels maintained among rural women, notably those living in rural Upper Egypt. Regional differentials in early childhood mortality are presented here and their association with the observed variations in family size is inspected. Finally some results relating to socio-economic status, reproductive factors and child survival at the national and regional levels are presented.

The Egyptian Fertility Survey collected information from which past and present levels of mortality during the first years of life may be derived. This was supplied in the birth histories of the individual survey, which asked for the date of each live birth as well as the survival status and the age at death if the child had died. In addition to the survival probabilities estimated directly from the events data, indirect estimates may also be derived from the proportions of children who have died by the survey date among women classified by current age or by the number of years since their first marriage. The detail provided in the birth history allows the evaluation of survival chances according to aspects of the child's position within the family, such as the mother's age when it was born, the number of preceding births and the proximity of the previous and following births.

The sections that follow necessarily represent a preliminary analysis of infant and childhood mortality in Egypt. It is mainly confined to the association with survivorship of individual factors taken in turn and includes no consideration of alternative explanatory models, nor of the statistical significance of the relationships. Section 5.2 is a general overview of the prevalence of child loss among the survey women. Levels, trends and the age pattern of infant and child mortality are examined in section 5.3, followed in section 5.4 by an analysis of these according to region of residence. In section 5.5 current differentials in socio-economic status are presented and, finally, in section 5.6 variations according to the intra-familial factors are considered. Sections 5.5 and 5.6 also look at the effects of selected socio-economic and intra-familial factors on infant and child mortality in each of the regions.

5.2 PREVALENCE OF CHILD LOSS

The impact of infant and childhood mortality on the family building process is analysed in this section in two ways. First the differences are examined between lifetime fertility, defined as the average number of live births per woman, and family size, defined as the average number of children living at the time of the survey. There follows a survey of the concentration of the experience of losing a child through death. This shows the extent to which the death of a child has been a common feature of Egyptian women's childbearing experience.

The reported mean numbers of children ever born and living, and the percentages of children who have died are shown by age of woman and by years since first marriage in table 5.1. Reporting of the total number of live births is likely to be less complete than that of living children, due especially to the exclusion of live births followed by

early neo-natal deaths. Hence table 5.1 may understate the impact of child mortality. The high lifetime fertility among Egyptian women is seen to be translated through the effects of mortality into a smaller family size. Women aged 30–34 years reported an average of 4.5 live births and 3.5 living children, while those in the oldest age group reported that out of 6.8 live births there were only 4.7 children still alive. Similarly, those in the 15–19 years since first marriage category had 5.5 live births on average and 4.3 living children, while in the longest marriage duration, 30 years or more, there were only 5.3 children surviving out of 7.8 live births. Around one-fifth of all children ever born to women under 35 years of age had died by the time of the survey and more than a quarter of those born to women aged 35 and over had died as well. It is clear from table 5.1 that, until the recent past, the effect of infant and childhood mortality on fertility has been considerable, with a lifetime fertility approaching seven live births being reduced to a family size of about 4.5 living children.

While table 5.1 demonstrated the effect of mortality on average family size, it gives no indication of the extent to which the loss of a child is a common experience. This becomes a little clearer in table 5.2, which presents child survivorship data by parity for women with up to eight live births. The table excludes 11 per cent of mothers with more than eight live births and hence it must be seen as an understatement of the overall mortality experience. The table gives the percentage distribution by parity of women according to the number of children who have died.

Ninety per cent of women with only one live birth report the child to be still alive. As may be expected, the percentage of women whose children have all survived declines with parity. Fifty per cent of women with four live births report a family size of four living children and only 16 per cent of women of parity eight have not lost a child through death. Up to parity five, the majority of mothers, who have lost a child through death, have lost

Table 5.1 Children ever born and surviving and the percentage of children ever born who have died by age group of women and by year since first marriage

	Children ever born per woman	Living children per woman	Percentage of children who have died
A Current age of women[a]			
15–19	0.1	0.1	19.0
20–24	1.2	1.0	18.1
25–29	2.7	2.1	19.3
30–34	4.5	3.5	21.7
35–39	5.7	4.3	24.3
40–44	6.3	4.6	27.0
45–49	6.8	4.7	30.5
B Years since first marriage[b]			
0–4	0.9	0.8	13.2
5–9	2.6	2.2	17.8
10–14	4.1	3.3	20.9
15–19	5.5	4.3	22.2
20–24	6.5	4.7	26.9
25–29	6.9	4.9	28.7
30+	7.8	5.3	32.1

[a]Refers to all women, assuming the proportions ever married in the household survey.
[b]All ever-married women.

Table 5.2 Per cent distribution of women in the individual survey by number of deceased children and parity

Number of children who have died (percentage)	Children ever born								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1–8
0	90	77	66	50	36	30	22	16	54
1	10	20	26	31	37	30	25	18	24
2	—	3	7	15	19	23	27	25	11
3+	—	—	1	4	8	17	26	41	11
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

only one child, while from parity six to eight, they are more likely to have lost two children or more. In fact, 40 per cent of those women who have had eight live births have experienced the death of three or more children.

The picture that emerges from tables 5.1 and 5.2 is one in which infant and child mortality still plays an important role in the family building process. There is a sizeable group of women whose children all survive, though it is still the case that upwards of 50 per cent of those with four children or more have lost at least one child through death.

5.3 LEVELS AND TRENDS IN INFANT AND CHILDHOOD MORTALITY

The EFS permits the direct and indirect estimation of infant and child mortality. In this section the estimates are considered in an attempt to establish what are the levels, trends and the sex and age patterns of mortality among infants and children in Egypt.

In the analysis of mortality among children under five, the age group is conventionally sub-divided into categories which roughly reflect changes in the probability of dying and changes in the main causes of death which occur during the first months and years of life. The probability of dying is at its peak at the time of birth, including the period immediately before birth, and declines thereafter, except perhaps for a minor peak when the child is weaned. Broadly speaking, between the twenty-eighth week of gestation and the end of the first week of life, the underlying causes of death are principally complications of the pregnancy and delivery, and poor maternal health and nutritional status. After the first week of life diarrhoeal disease and respiratory infections become leading causes of mortality, with malnutrition often an underlying cause. The infectious diseases of childhood begin to appear in the second half of the first year of life and combined with poor hygiene, they may result in high case fatality rates. Deaths of children aged one to four years are mainly a product of environmental factors, including nutrition. As such they provide a sensitive indicator of the social and economic conditions under which people live, and it is among them that the most striking effects of the decline from high mortality levels are observed.

A number of subgroupings of the period between birth and age five years are used in this chapter, the choice dictated by considerations of the availability and accuracy of the data as well as the mortality level and principal causes of death. Before presenting the results, the subdivisions and the measurements of mortality that will be used are described.

Infant mortality, ($_1q_0$), is defined as the probability that a live-born child will die before reaching its first birthday. Here it usually takes the form of a rate per 1000 live births. In order to isolate most of the deaths associated with the pregnancy and delivery and with maternal health status, the infant deaths are further divided into those occurring in the neo-natal and post-neonatal periods, where the neo-natal period refers to the first month of life.

Childhood mortality is defined as the probability of dying before or between selected ages of childhood. It refers variously to the probability that a child will die in its first two ($_2q_0$) or five ($_5q_0$) years of life, or in the years between its first and second ($_1q_1$), its second and fifth ($_3q_2$) or its first and fifth ($_4q_1$) birthdays. The rates are presented in terms of deaths per 1000 live births or per 1000 survivors to the earlier birthday.

Both period and cohort measures of infant and child mortality can be derived from data on the number of deaths by age out of a cohort of live births. This is the form in which data was collected in the EFS, which asked for the calendar year and month of each live birth and the age at death in years and months of children who died. From this, present and past levels of mortality among infants and young children may therefore be estimated. Unless otherwise stated, the mortality rates derived from the birth histories are five- or ten-year period rates. They are a summary of the experience of all those children exposed during the period and were calculated as a product of survival probabilities within the five-year age group.

5.3.1 Direct estimates of infant and child mortality

The past 30 years of infant and childhood mortality experience, derived from the birth histories, is shown in table 5.3. The implied trends in the probabilities of dying between birth and ages one, two and five years are illustrated in figure 5.1, each period estimate assumed to be located at the mid point of the five-year interval. A substantial reduction in mortality during infancy and childhood is indicated. The results suggest that about 190 out of every 1000 children born in the early 1950s and exposed to the prevailing mortality rates were to die in infancy, 300 in every 1000 before their second birthday, and 360 out of every 1000 before their fifth. This compares with 130 infant deaths per 1000 live births, 165 deaths per 1000 live births in the first two years of life, and 190 deaths per 1000 live births in the first five years of life, for children exposed to the mortality conditions of the late 1970s.

Table 5.3 Infant and childhood mortality by age of child for five-year periods before the survey

Years before survey	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29
Calendar years	1975-9	1970-4	1965-9	1960-4	1955-9	1950-4
A Female						
Neo-natal	56	56	52	49	63	39
Post-neo-natal	79	85	88	96	105	130
$_1q_0$	134	141	140	145	168	168
$_2q_0$	172	204	194	216	246	(265)
$_5q_0$	197	247	251	289	342	(336)
$_1q_1$	43	73	63	84	95	(116)
$_3q_2$	30	54	70	94	126	(97)
$_4q_1$	72	123	129	169	209	(202)
B Male						
Neo-natal	62	77	70	77	73	87
Post-neo-natal	69	73	71	80	91	123
$_1q_0$	131	150	142	157	164	212
$_2q_0$	158	193	194	220	235	(309)
$_5q_0$	185	230	236	276	310	(380)
$_1q_1$	31	51	61	75	85	(123)
$_3q_2$	32	46	53	71	97	(103)
$_4q_1$	63	95	111	141	174	(214)
Both sexes						
Neo-natal	59	67	62	64	68	65
Post-neo-natal	74	79	79	88	98	126
$_1q_0$	132	146	141	151	166	191
$_2q_0$	165	198	194	218	241	288
$_5q_0$	191	238	243	283	326	(359)
$_1q_1$	37	62	62	79	90	(120)
$_3q_2$	31	50	61	82	112	(100)
$_4q_1$	67	108	119	155	192	(208)

NOTES: Neo-natal refers to deaths in the first month of life per 1000 live births.
Post-neonatal refers to deaths between one month and one year per 1000 live births.
$_nq_x$ is the deaths between ages x and x + n per 1000 survivors to age x.
Figures in parentheses are based on less than 500 children exposed.

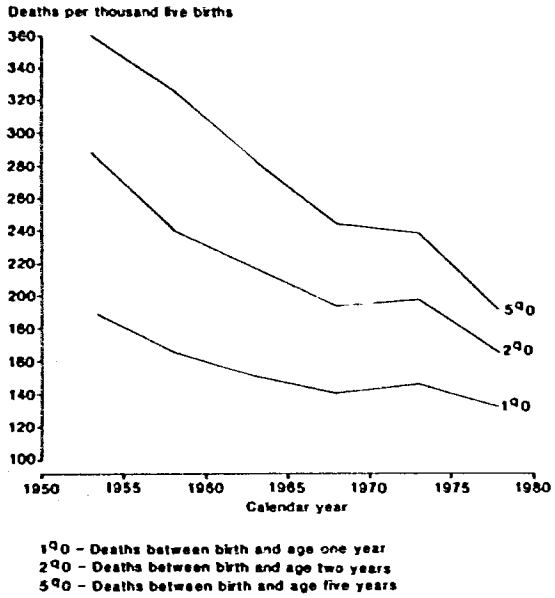

Figure 5.1 Trends in infant and childhood mortality

The mortality decline seems to have most benefited those children who survive infancy. One in five survivors to age one year would die before age five years at the mortality rates reported for the early 1950s, compared with only one in fifteen 25 years later, while the reported risks of dying in infancy only fell from one in five in the early 1950s, to about one in eight by the late 1970s.

The reduction in mortality appears to have been especially pronounced between the early 1950s and the mid 1960s. During this period there were major economic reforms and investments in health, education and on other basic needs which led to marked improvements in the social and economic conditions of the population. The 1950s also coincided with the end of the sharp decline that is commonly observed when mortality first falls from high pre-transition levels. Many of the major epidemics, which accounted for heavy losses of

infants and young children in the pre-transition period, disappeared in Egypt during the 1940s, while most of the remainder continued to decline, in frequency or in their case fatality rates, throughout the 1950s.

Beyond the mid 1960s, a much more gradual decline in mortality, especially during infancy, is observed. This is more clearly visible in figure 5.2, which is based on single-year estimates of the infant mortality rates for the period 1950–78. The rates are cohort ones, derived from the actual number of deaths that were reported out of each calendar year's live births. The single-year rates include fluctuations which reflect real events distorted to varying degrees by sampling and reporting errors. In order that the secular trend in infant mortality may be seen more easily, figure 5.2 presents the five-year moving averages of the single-year rates. The moving average trend seems to confirm a levelling off of infant mortality between the late 1960s and the 1970s, with a further reduction perceptible towards the end of the period.

5.3.2 Indirect estimates of infant and child mortality

Birth history estimates of infant and child mortality rely on the mother's reports of dates of live births and the age at death of children who have died. Especially where levels of female literacy are low, inaccuracy in respect of each of these can lead to a distortion of the trend and the age pattern of infant and child mortality. Estimates of mortality can also be derived from the proportions of children who have died for women by current five-year age group or by five-year intervals since first marriage. Based as they are on only the total number of children ever born and the numbers of living children, they do not require as sophisticated a level of reporting as do the direct estimates. Instead of deriving the information from the women themselves, the techniques are based on assumed model fertility and mortality schedules and also

Figure 5.2 Infant mortality rates 1950–77

assume unchanging fertility and a linear period decline in mortality. The proportions of children dead are converted into probabilities of dying between birth and selected ages by multiplying factors which are based on an assumed fertility pattern and are roughly equal to 1.0.[1]

The probabilities of dying based on age and duration of marriage, and the dates to which they refer are shown in table 5.4. The assumed mortality schedule was the West family of the Coale-Demeny regional model life-table system. The values of mortality between birth and ages one, two and five years that correspond to each derived probability of dying in this model life-table system are also included in the table and are illustrated, along with the direct estimates, in figure 5.3.

The direct and indirect estimates of infant and child mortality during the 15 years or so before the survey are quite encouragingly close. Slightly higher infant mortality is indicated by the age and duration based estimates. This could indicate that the West model is inappropriate for the earlier period or it may arise from the understatement of infant deaths or the shifting of

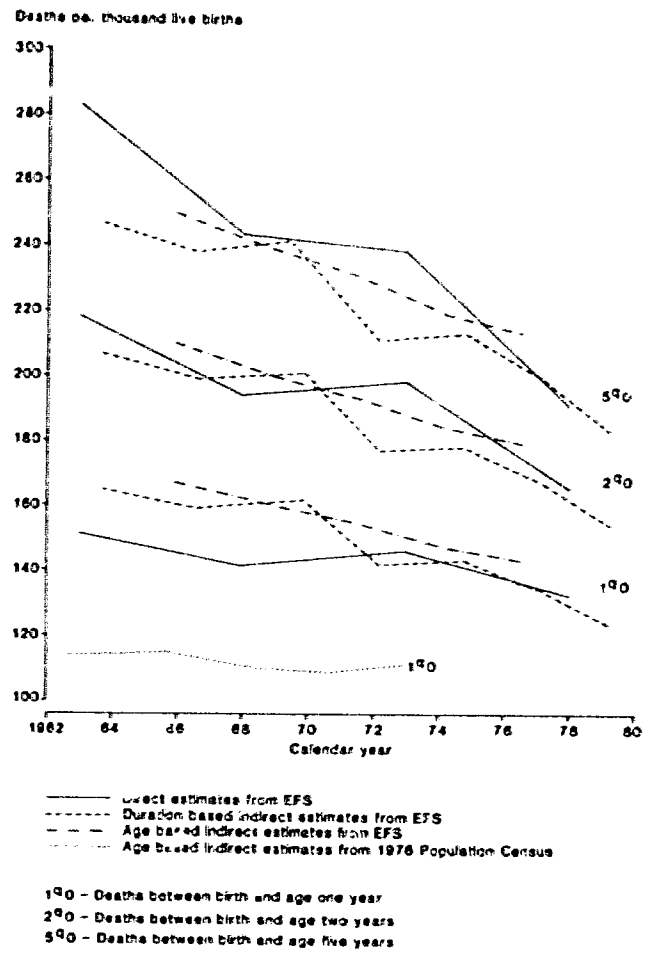

Figure 5.3 Direct and indirect estimates of infant and childhood mortality

[1]Coale, A.J. and P. Demeny (1966). *Regional Model Life Tables and Stable Populations*. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press.

Table 5.4 Indirect estimates of child mortality derived from the proportions of children ever born who have died by current age of women and by years since first marriage

x	2	3	5	10	15	20
Current age of women	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
$_xq_0$	194	195	219	250	274	307
Calendar year	1978	1976	1974	1971	1968	1965
$_1q_0$	155	143	147	154	160	167
$_2q_0$	194	179	184	193	200	210
$_5q_0$	231	213	219	230	239	250
Years since first marriage	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29
$_xq_0$	154	182	213	230	277	294
Calendar year	1979	1977	1974	1972	1969	1966
$_1q_0$	124	134	143	142	161	159
$_2q_0$	154	167	178	177	201	199
$_5q_0$	183	199	213	211	241	238

NOTES: $_xq_0$ estimated from the proportions of children who have died using the Trussell regression procedure and assuming mortality represented by the West family of the Coale-Demeny regional model life-table system.

$_1q_0$, $_2q_0$, $_5q_0$ are the deaths per 1000 live births between birth and ages 1, 2 and 5 years which match the estimated $_xq_0$ in the West family.

them to deaths at age one year in the birth histories. The disparity is not great, the main feature of table 5.4 being the overall agreement between the respective estimates.

Both direct and indirect estimates of infant and childhood mortality may be depressed by the omission of live births, especially those followed by an early neo-natal death. This is most likely to affect the reports of older women who tend to be less literate and who are reporting on events that occurred some years ago. The result is an understatement of the real level of mortality for the earliest period. The EFS results can be compared with indirect estimates of mortality derived from the 1947 and 1976 Population Censuses. The proportion of children who have died for women by duration of marriage in the 1947 Census suggest an infant mortality rate of about 190 deaths per 1000 live births during the 1940s, slightly less than that implied by the EFS. The indirect estimates of infant mortality derived from the 1976 Population Census are also shown in figure 5.3. The Census estimates fall well below those recorded in the EFS and this is probably due to the under-reporting of deceased children in the 1976 Census. This comparison of the EFS with other sources does not support a serious bias in the trend in mortality arising from the understatement of children who have died, and indicates that the EFS provides a reasonable representation of the course of infant and child mortality during the past few decades.

5.3.3 Sex and age pattern of infant and child mortality

The reported trends in infant and child mortality for each sex separately are shown in table 5.3. As a general rule, mortality in infancy and childhood is higher among boys than among girls. Only neo-natal mortality appears to follow this rule in Egypt. The age groups beyond this are characterised by excess female mortality. The mortality conditions prevailing during the five years before the survey, for example, indicate 56 female neo-natal deaths per 1000 live female births, and 62 male neo-natal deaths per 1000 live male births. These are followed by 79 female and 69 male deaths per 1000 during the post-neonatal period. Out of every 1000 girls who survived their first year of life, 72 had died before their fifth birthday, compared with 63 of their male counterparts out of every 1000 boys surviving to age one year. The net results are infant mortality rates of 134 female and 131 male deaths per 1000 live births; and childhood mortality rates of 197 female and 185 male deaths per 1000 during the first five years of life. The sex differentials in infant and child mortality during the 25 years preceding the survey conforms more or less with the experience of the past five years. Current survival chances represent marked improvements for both sexes compared with the conditions 20–24 years earlier, when there were 168 female and 164 male deaths per 1000 live births reported in infancy, and 342 female and 310 male deaths per 1000 live births during the first five years of life.

Excess female mortality is commonly observed in societies with a preference for male children and at moderate to high mortality levels. In these circumstances girls tend to be more vulnerable in respect of nurturing and nutritional status, and this includes the likelihood of

enlisting medical aid when they are sick. Since most deaths that occur after the first month of life are the outcome of environmental factors, it is in this age group that excess female mortality is observed. Furthermore, it is most improbable that these sex differentials in mortality can be explained by reporting errors. Where male children are preferred, they are less likely than girls to be omitted from the birth histories and hence their mortality least likely to be understated. This is further supported by the sex ratios of 107 males to 100 female live births reported in the EFS.

The extent to which the sex differentials in mortality represent a deviation from the usual experience can be seen in table 5.5. The age patterns of mortality during the five years preceding the survey are compared for each sex separately with the four families of the Coale-Demeny regional model life-table system. This system was constructed from a broad range of historical and geographical mortality experience, among which the age patterns of child and adult mortality fall into four distinct groups or families. The table presents the model estimates of mortality in the first one and two years of life that correspond to the birth history estimates of the probability of dying between birth and age five years. Also shown is the level of mortality to which each corresponds, where a high level denotes low mortality. The model life-table system assumes the usual sex differential in mortality so that a given level includes lower female mortality than male mortality.

The West family best approximates the reported pattern of mortality in the first five years of life, especially for males. At this level, the West family denotes a fairly high infant compared with later child mortality. It seems from table 5.5 that the pattern of mortality among the sexes is not too dissimilar, although male mortality represents an increase over female mortality of roughly 1.5 levels of the model life-table system. The observed female probability of dying before age five years, during the five years before the survey, was 197 deaths per 1000 live births, and represents level 12 in the West family. The equivalent value for male mortality at this level is 218 deaths per 1000 live births, whereas the figure recorded in the EFS is only 185 deaths per 1000 live births. Hence, rather than the more usual situation of about 20 more male than female deaths per 1000, EFS data shows an excess of 12 female deaths.

Table 5.5 The age and sex pattern of infant and child mortality in the five years before the survey compared with that in the Coale-Demeny regional model life-table system

	$_1q_0$	$_2q_0$	$_5q_0$	Level
A Female				
North	114	148	197	12.3
South	121	162	197	14.0
East	142	171	197	13.3
West	127	163	197	12.3
EFS	134	172	197	
B Male				
North	115	144	185	13.8
South	122	156	185	15.3
East	142	165	185	14.9
West	129	157	185	13.7
EFS	131	158	185	

NOTE: $_1q_0$, $_2q_0$, $_5q_0$ refer to deaths per 1000 live births.

To sum up, the EFS shows that although childhood mortality was halved during the 30 years preceding the survey, Egypt is still characterised by a moderately high mortality regime. According to the figures for 1975–9, one out of every seventeen children born had died in the first month of life, nearly one in seven during the first year, and one in five of all children born had died before reaching age five years. Even among those who survive infancy, one out of fifteen children are estimated to have died during their next four years of life. Contrary to the usual situation, the chances of survival are slightly lower among girls than among boys. This level of mortality is one that includes many deaths which can be attributed to adverse environmental conditions. Applied to the total fertility rate estimated for the five years before the survey, from the 5.3 live births that would be attributable to a woman who experiences the current age-specific fertility rates, only 4.3 children would survive to age five years.

5.4 REGIONAL ASPECTS OF INFANT AND CHILDHOOD MORTALITY

Egypt's demography is characterised by a wide regional diversity. The total fertility rate of 5.3 live births per woman, for example, observed for the whole country during the five years preceding the survey, includes regional variation ranging from 3.1 births per woman in Alexandria to 6.3 births among women living in rural Upper Egypt. Similar variations in infant and child mortality may be anticipated. They are inspected in this section, along with their relationship to the observed variations in fertility. The disparity between the numbers of children ever born and the numbers of living children are examined first in order to compare the impact of childhood mortality on the cumulative fertility of the women included in the EFS. This is followed by a more detailed look at past and present mortality levels among infants and children living in the various regions.

A distinction was drawn earlier between lifetime fertility, the number of children a woman has borne alive, and her effective family size, which refers to the number of children she has living. This indicates the effect that infant and childhood mortality has had on a woman's childbearing experience. It also provides some insight into her past and present living conditions, reflecting the circumstances responsible for a given level of child loss as well as the current demands placed on her physical, emotional and economic resources.

The mean numbers of children ever born and of living children for women by current age and region of residence are shown in table 5.6. The regional fertility pattern is clearly visible among women under 40 years of age. Women living in Lower Egypt report upwards of one more live birth on average than do their counterparts in Cairo and Alexandria while those living in Upper Egypt report around 1.5 more live births on average than do the metropolitan women. The differential in the cumulative fertility of women living in Lower Egypt and those in Cairo and Alexandria is maintained among those 40–49 years of age, while the number of live births reported by women in Lower Egypt overtakes that in Upper Egypt. It is likely that this apparent reversal in the differential is due to the disproportionate omission of children ever born on the part of women living in the less literate and more traditional society of Upper Egypt.

It may be expected that the reporting of living children is more reliable than of children ever born and that the differences in family size among the older age groups are less distorted than in the case of cumulative fertility. The interesting feature of table 5.6 is that when the numbers of living children are compared, the regional differences in fertility are muted and even in some cases reversed. The largest family sizes are to be found in Lower Egypt, the order of difference between there and Cairo and Alexandria falling to around 0.7 children on average. The family sizes reported by older women in Upper Egypt are similar to those of the metropolitan women and among the younger women the excess in Upper Egypt is only 0.5 children. So, the number of children ever born among women aged 35–39 years in Cairo and Alexandria is 4.7, in Lower Egypt it is 5.8 and in Upper Egypt 6.3 births per woman, while after the impact of mortality, the figures are 3.8, 4.5, and 4.4 living children, respectively. Among 45–49 year olds, completed fertility levels of 6.2, 7.1 and 6.8 live births, respectively, were reduced to 4.6, 5.0 and 4.4 living children.

Table 5.6 demonstrates that in the recent past women in the various regions underwent quite different reproductive experiences in order to achieve similar family sizes. Women in Upper Egypt had more live births and more often experienced the loss of a child through death, while for those in Cairo and Alexandria there were fewer confinements and fewer losses. Associated with these must be equivalent regional variations in the health and nutritional status of the surviving children, as well as in the prevailing levels of maternal mortality.

Regional variations in infant and child mortality are presented in tables 5.7 and 5.8 and figure 5.4. Birth history estimates of the past 25 years' trends are shown in table 5.8 for the larger regional groupings; Cairo and Alexandria, Lower Egypt and Upper Egypt. A more detailed regional breakdown of mortality in the five years preceding the survey can be seen in table 5.7, and the 1960–79 trends in the probability of dying before age five years are illustrated in figure 5.4.

With a 1975–9 infant mortality rate of 85 deaths per 1000 live births, and childhood mortality of 120 deaths per 1000 live births in the first five years of life, children

Table 5.6 Mean numbers of children ever born and living children by current age of women and region of residence

Region of residence	Current age of women						
	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49
A Cairo + Alexandria							
Children ever born	0.1	0.7	2.0	3.6	4.7	5.3	6.2
Living children	0.1	0.6	1.6	3.0	3.8	4.1	4.6
B Lower Egypt							
Children ever born	0.1	1.2	2.9	4.6	5.8	6.7	7.1
Living children	0.1	1.0	2.4	3.7	4.5	5.2	5.0
C Upper Egypt							
Children ever born	0.2	1.6	3.1	5.1	6.3	6.6	6.8
Living children	0.2	1.2	2.3	3.6	4.4	4.3	4.4

NOTE: Figures refer to all women, assuming the proportions ever married in the household survey.

living in Alexandria have by far the best prospects of survival. While this applies to all ages of childhood, they enjoy a special advantage during the first month of life and in the age group one to four years; 3 per cent of all children born in Alexandria were reported to have died in the neo-natal period compared with the figure of 6 per cent for all Egypt; and 4 per cent compared with 7 per cent of survivors to age one year were reported to have died between ages one and five years. Lower neo-natal mortality may be expected in the more modern urban environment where the greater likelihood of ante-natal care and supervision of deliveries by trained personnel, generally in hospital, contribute enormously to lowering mortality in early life.

Similarly, the urban environment of Alexandria is associated with the lowest levels of mortality after the first year of life. At this age most deaths that occur are the product of environmental factors. The availability of clean water, safe sanitation systems, preventive and curative health care, higher educational level among the mothers and more adequate nutrition result in distinctly lower mortality among residents of the city. Furthermore, the low total fertility rate of 3.1 live births per woman in Alexandria, denotes reproductive behaviour which is conducive to child survival, reducing the likelihood of lower maternal attrition.

Next to Alexandria, the lowest mortality is to be found among children living in Cairo and the urban areas of Lower Egypt. The infant mortality rates in the five years before the survey were 120 infant deaths per 1000 children born in Cairo, and 108 per 1000 in urban Lower Egypt; and childhood mortality amounted to 167 and 145 deaths per 1000 live births, respectively, between birth and age five years. Neo-natal mortality was lower in Cairo, but survival chances after age one month were better among children in urban Lower Egypt, especially during the post neo-natal period, when 6 per cent of births in urban Lower Egypt were reported to have died as opposed to 8 per cent in Cairo. Once again the advantages associated with urban living contribute to lower infant and child mortality, especially in the neo-natal period and between ages one and five years. As well as a common mortality experience, Cairo and urban Lower Egypt share a similar level of current fertility, with just over four live births per woman.

There is little difference in the reported infant mortality rates of urban and rural Lower Egypt, but the prospects of survival after age one year are considerably lower for the rural children. According to the 1975–9 figures, 4 per cent of urban survivors to age one year had died before their fifth birthday, compared with 7 per cent of rural children. Rural residence is associated with greater susceptibility to morbidity in respect of nutritional status, health services and the environment, and this is reflected in the higher mortality in the age group of one to four years.

Perhaps the most distinctive feature of table 5.7 is the excessive mortality among children living in Upper Egypt, especially among rural children. At the mortality rates prevailing during the five years preceding the survey, there would be 182 deaths per 1000 live births in rural Upper Egypt in the first year and 252 deaths per 1000 live births in the first five years of life. This is nearly double the mortality of Alexandria during the same period. The mortality disadvantage is evident at all ages of childhood in rural Upper Egypt. For the period 1975–9, 9 per cent of all children born had died during the first month of life, 9 per cent between ages one month and one year, and among the survivors to age one year another 9 per cent had died before their fifth birthday. Infant and child mortality is lower in urban than in rural Upper Egypt but in both cases it remains higher than is the case for rural Lower Egypt. Excess mortality in Upper Egypt is a consequence of profound differences in social and economic living conditions. While current fertility among women in the rural areas of Upper Egypt is only marginally higher than it is among those in Lower Egypt, the lower survival chances in the former denote a much greater disparity in the reproductive experience of women in the two regions.

It can be seen from figure 5.4 that mortality has declined substantially in all regions during the past two decades and that the regional differentials have been broadly maintained throughout. Table 5.8 indicates that in the late 1950s, 27 per cent of all children born in Cairo and Alexandria had died in the first five years of life,

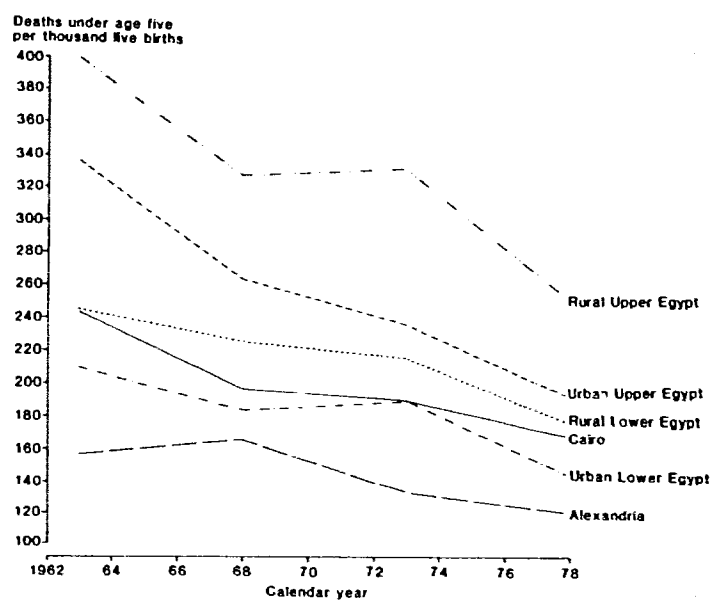

Figure 5.4 Regional trends in childhood mortality

Table 5.7 Infant and childhood mortality in the five years before the survey by region of residence

Region	Neo-natal	Post-neonatal	$_1q_0$	$_2q_0$	$_5q_0$	$_1q_1$	$_3q_2$	$_4q_1$
Cairo	40	80	120	146	167	30	25	54
Alexandria	(29)	(56)	(85)	(102)	(119)	(19)	(18)	(37)
Lower Egypt	50	59	110	142	168	37	30	66
Lower urban	46	61	108	129	145	24	19	42
Lower rural	52	59	110	146	175	41	33	73
Upper Egypt	82	92	174	210	239	43	38	79
Upper urban	54	91	144	170	(193)	29	(28)	(57)
Upper rural	90	92	182	221	252	47	40	85
All urban	43	74	118	141	161	27	23	49
All rural	68	73	142	179	208	43	36	78
Egypt	59	74	132	165	191	37	31	67

NOTES: $_nq_x$ is the deaths between ages x and x+n per 1000 survivors to age x.
Figures in parentheses are based on less than 500 children exposed.

Table 5.8 Regional trends in infant and childhood mortality

Region, years before survey	Neo-natal	Post-neonatal	$_1q_0$	$_2q_0$	$_5q_0$	$_1q_1$	$_3q_2$	$_4q_1$
A Cairo+Alexandria								
0–4	37	75	112	136	155	26	22	48
5–9	53	70	123	156	179	39	27	64
10–14	43	70	113	162	191	55	35	88
15–19	38	87	125	177	224	60	57	114
20–24	48	88	135	203	(272)	78	(86)	(158)
B Lower Egypt								
0–4	50	59	110	142	168	37	30	66
5–9	57	61	117	171	211	61	48	106
10–14	54	63	117	166	216	56	60	113
15–19	52	67	119	178	236	67	71	133
20–24	62	84	146	218	304	84	109	185
Upper Egypt								
0–4	82	92	174	210	239	43	38	79
5–9	92	108	199	261	312	77	69	141
10–14	83	108	191	253	314	76	82	152
15–19	96	116	212	300	385	111	121	219
20–24	93	123	216	301	(398)	109	(139)	(232)

NOTE: $_nq_x$ is the deaths between ages x and x+n per thousand survivors to age x.
Figures in parentheses are based on less than 500 children exposed.

compared with 16 per cent 20 years later. In Lower Egypt meanwhile, childhood mortality fell from 30 to 17 per cent, and for children born in Upper Egypt it fell from 40 per cent in the late 1950s down to 24 per cent in the late 1970s.

To sum up, this section has described the regional variations in mortality associated with differences in fertility. The national experience has been shown to range from Alexandria, where the total fertility rate is 3.1 live births per women and where one in eight of children born alive has died before age five years, to rural Upper Egypt, where the total fertility rate is 6.3 live births and where one in four of children born alive has died in the first five years of life. Cairo and the urban areas of Lower Egypt have similar levels of fertility — just over four live births per woman — and mortality with around 16 per cent of children born alive dying in the first five years of life. Rural areas of Lower and Upper Egypt each have a total fertility rate of more than six live births per woman, but 18 per cent of children born in Lower Egypt have died in the first five years of life, according to the 1975–9 mortality levels, compared with 25 per cent of those in Upper Egypt. The EFS data demonstrates that the differences in current survival chances among children in the respective regions have also been a feature of regional differences in the family building experience of the past few decades.

5.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIFFERENTIALS IN INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

In the preceding chapter, variations in fertility according to measures of socio-economic status were described. Lower fertility was to be found among the most educated urban couples and those in which the husband worked in a professional occupation, while the highest levels of fertility were encountered in the more traditional rural setting in which levels of literacy were low and the husband worked in agriculture. In this section the associated differentials in child survival are examined. In table 5.9 are shown estimates of infant and child mortality for the five years preceding the survey according to selected measures of socio-economic status. In table 5.10, regional estimates of mortality according to socio-economic status are presented. Based as they are on smaller numbers of births, the figures in table 5.10 refer to the ten years before the survey, roughly covering the period 1970–9.

5.5.1 Education of mother and husband

Children born to women whose husbands are illiterate have the lowest chances of surviving. More than one in five of them had died in the first five years of life according to the 1975–9 mortality rates. Compared with those children born to women with literate husbands, they are characterised by high neo-natal mortality and especially high mortality in the age group one to four years. The chances of child survival improve progressively with husband's education level, and among those with at least secondary education, the odds of dying in the first five years of life falls to just over one in eight.

There is also a strong association between a mother's education and the survival of her children. A woman's education tends to denote higher socio-economic status than would an equivalent educational level for a man. This is because women are less likely than men to be educated and also that a woman is usually married to a man with the same or a higher level of education than herself.

This is reflected in the education differentials in infant and child mortality. The children of illiterate women have a marginally better chance of survival than those born to women whose husbands are also illiterate. At the other extreme, children of women with a primary education have similar prospects of survival to those born to women whose husbands have at least a secondary education. The lowest level of infant and child mortality is to be found among the children of women with at least a

Table 5.9 Infant and childhood mortality in the five years before the survey by background variables

	Neo-natal	Post-neonatal	$_1q_0$	$_5q_0$	$_4q_1$
Level of education					
Illiterate, no schooling	65	75	140	205	75
Illiterate, some schooling	51	82	133	192	67
Can read and write	51	78	129	160	60
Primary	(42)	(49)	(91)	(122)	(34)
Secondary+	44	44	88	(99)	(13)
Pattern of work					
Before and after marriage	65	60	125	180	63
After marriage only	57	82	139	206	78
Before marriage only	76	(48)	(124)	(183)	(68)
Never worked	57	77	134	191	67
Husband's education					
Illiterate, no schooling	66	78	144	216	84
Illiterate, some schooling	67	73	140	(216)	(89)
Can read and write	51	74	125	174	57
Primary	58	79	136	187	59
Secondary+	47	59	106	128	24
Husband's occupation					
Professional, technical, clerical	50	67	118	143	29
Sales+service	52	81	133	191	67
Manual	54	75	129	186	66
Farm, self employed	57	77	134	198	74
Farm, employee	80	67	147	218	83
All	59	74	132	191	67

NOTE: Figures in parentheses based on less than 500 children exposed.

secondary education, less than one in ten of whom die in the first five years of life. Of especial note are the superior survival chances between ages one and five years for children of women with at least primary education, or those whose husbands have a secondary education or more.

Table 5.10 shows that there are similar intra-regional education differentials in infant and child mortality. Mother's education seems to have the most impact in Cairo and Alexandria, where one in five children born alive to illiterate women had died in the first five years of life, compared with one in thirteen of those born to women with at least a primary education. Regional differences persist even when controlling for education. In fact, the children of women married to husbands with a primary education in Upper Egypt are still less likely to survive than are those born to women elsewhere whose husbands are illiterate.

5.5.2 Husband's occupation and women's work

Working in a professional, technical or clerical occupation is associated with better prospects of child survival, especially between the ages of one and five years. At the opposite extreme are the children of women married to agricultural workers. Among the former, 12 per cent of children had died in the first year, and 14 per cent in the first five years of life at the 1975–9 mortality rates. Meanwhile, 15 per cent of the children of agricultural workers had died in infancy, and 22 per cent before age five years. The children of workers in sales and service, or of manual workers experience mortality closer to the level of agricultural workers than to the levels of the professional and clerical categories.

The intra-region differentials in mortality by husband's occupation conform roughly to the national pattern. Those in the professional and clerical occupations in Cairo and Alexandria are the most advantaged, with 11 per cent of their children reported to have died in the first five years of life, compared with 14 per cent in Lower Egypt, and 25 per cent in Upper Egypt. Of especial note are the differences in the mortality of the children of the agricultural workers in Lower and Upper Egypt. In Lower Egypt, 19 per cent of children born to self-employed farmers, and 20 per cent of those born to agricultural workers, had died between birth and age five years, compared with 27 and 30 per cent, respectively, in Upper Egypt. This appears to illustrate most vividly the differences in living conditions between the two regions.

There is little association between the pattern of a woman's work and the mortality of her children. Women who worked before and after marriage report a slightly lower than average level of infant and child mortality. This can probably be accounted for by the inclusion in this group of the most educated mothers, who are employed in the modern sector of the economy.

To sum up, in this section the effects of socio-economic status on child survival have been described. Educated couples, or those in which the husband works in the modern sector were shown to be least likely to experience the death of the child. This applies especially to deaths in

Table 5.10 Regional estimates of infant and child mortality in the ten years before the survey by selected background variables

	Cairo + Alexandria		Lower Egypt		Upper Egypt		All	
	$_1q_0$	$_5q_0$	$_1q_0$	$_5q_0$	$_1q_0$	$_5q_0$	$_1q_0$	$_5q_0$
Level of education								
Illiterate	137	198	116	193	184	271	146	225
Can read and write	(104)	(147)	111	(188)	(187)	(282)	127	196
Primary +	58	77	86	(129)	(138)	(168)	81	110
Husband's education								
Illiterate	128	204	118	198	191	285	152	237
Can read and write	139	188	110	184	174	259	133	203
Primary +	86	115	106	165	173	(221)	113	157
Husband's occupation								
Prof., tech., clerical	89	109	93	141	(187)	(253)	113	154
Sales + service	114	171	121	197	190	265	143	213
Manual	127	183	112	184	163	249	131	201
Farm, self-employed	—	—	111	191	190	274	140	221
Farm, employee	—	—	124	202	195	299	162	254
All	116	166	113	188	185	272	138	212

NOTE: Figures in parentheses based on less than 500 children exposed.

the neo-natal period and between ages one and five years. It arises from the relatively privileged access to the means of ensuring the health and nutritional status of mother and chiild among the higher socio-economic groups. The least privileged in this respect are the children of women living in Upper Egypt, those married to agricultural workers, or those whose husbands are illiterate. Socio-economic differences in child mortality were observed within each region, though the greatest variations were to be found in Cairo and Alexandria with their more complex socio-economic structure. As for regional variations, socio-economic differentials in mortality combine with those in fertility to produce marked socio-economic differences in family building.

5.6 REPRODUCTIVE FACTORS AND INFANT AND CHILDHOOD MORTALITY

Residence and socio-economic status establish the broad level of mortality, with factors such as maternal age, birth order and birth spacing determining more precisely the position within this broad level. They are considered in this section, at both the national and regional levels. Birth history estimates of infant and childhood mortality during the five years preceding the survey according to mother's age, birth order and the length of the preceding interval, are presented in table 5.11. In table 5.12 they are shown for each of the major regions for the period ten years before the survey.

5.6.1 Maternal age

Children born to women under 20 years of age are much more likely to die in the first five years of life than are those born to women aged 20 years or more. According to mortality rates reported in 1975–9 among teenage women, there would be 183 infant deaths per 1000 live births and 243 deaths per 1000 live births between birth and age five years. Their chances of survival are lower at all ages of childhood, although they are particularly at risk during the neo-natal and post-neonatal periods. The lowest mortality was reported among children born to women between 20 and 39 years of age, about 120 of whom, out of every 1000, had died in infancy and 180 out of every 1000 in the first five years of life. Mortality rises again among children born to women aged 40 years or more, though it remains lower than is the case for the youngest mothers.

The pattern of high mortality among children born to women at the extremes of the reproductive ages is fairly universal. It is associated with selectivity in respect of social and economic factors, though it is principally and directly an effect of physiological determinants. Children born to younger mothers are at risk in the neo-natal period for a range of causes associated with pregnancy and delivery, and in addition the larger proportion of low birth weight children involves a disadvantage which extends beyond the neo-natal period.

Table 5.12 shows a similar association between maternal age and infant and child mortality in the three regions. In particular, younger maternal age denotes high infant mortality among women in Cairo and Alexandria. Despite the association between maternal age and mortality within each region, it is still the case that mortality in Upper Egypt far exceeds that in the rest of Egypt. In fact even the most advantaged in this respect in Upper Egypt are much less likely to survive the first five years of life than are children born to mothers of any age in the rest of Egypt.

5.6.2 Birth order

The chances of surviving infancy and childhood decrease according to the number of live births the mother has already experienced. Hence, 13 per cent of first births had died in the first year of life and 17 per cent in the first five years, compared with 17 and 22 per cent, respectively, of seventh or higher order births. Though it is often found that first births are subject to especially high neo-natal mortality, there is no evidence of this being the case in Egypt. Mortality among children born to women of high parity is especially elevated in the neo-natal and post-neonatal periods. As for maternal age, this is associated with physiological factors exacerbated by the effects of socio-economic status.

The pattern of lower mortality among first births and significantly lower prospects of survival among high parity births can be seen in Cairo and Alexandria, and Lower Egypt. In Upper Egypt it is less distinct, with only marginal differences in the chances of surviving the first five years of life. While this may in part be due to the effects of poor reporting, it may also reflect the overriding impact of the environmental factors in Upper Egypt and the absence of a significant subgroup of women who experience low fertility and low mortality which would depress the overall mortality of lower order births.

5.6.3 Length of the preceding birth interval

The factor that differentiates most strikingly among alternative survival chances is the length of the preceding birth interval. According to the 1975–9 mortality rates, 19 per cent of all live births that occurred after an

Table 5.11 Infant and childhood mortality in the five years before the survey by mother's age, birth order and length of the preceding birth interval

	Neo-natal	Post-neonatal	$_1q_0$	$_5q_0$	$_4q_1$
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	82	102	183	243	73
20–29	56	69	124	182	66
30–39	50	66	116	176	67
40–49	(76)	(82)	(158)	205	57
Birth order					
1	61	67	128	167	45
2–3	50	73	123	187	73
4–6	57	69	126	190	74
7+	75	90	165	224	71
Previous birth interval					
<2 years, all	83	111	194	281	108
<2 years, previous child survived	68	99	167	263	115
2–3 years	39	54	93	147	60
4 years or more	21	30	52	79	29
All	59	74	132	191	67

NOTE: Figures in parentheses based on less than 500 children exposed.

Table 5.12 Regional estimates of infant and child mortality in the ten years before the survey by maternal age, birth order and the length of the previous birth interval

	Cairo + Alexandria		Lower Egypt		Upper Egypt		All	
	$_1q_0$	$_5q_0$	$_1q_0$	$_5q_0$	$_1q_0$	$_5q_0$	$_1q_0$	$_5q_0$
Maternal age								
Less than 20	175	216	118	201	241	322	177	254
20–39	106	156	111	184	170	260	130	203
40–49	(161)	(181)	(162)	(244)	(206)	(233)	(175)	(224)
Birth order								
1	107	145	108	155	194	269	135	186
2–6	112	167	108	186	180	272	132	211
7+	(153)	(203)	137	226	194	276	162	242
Previous birth interval								
<2 years, all	176	252	160	264	270	384	203	306
<2 years, previous child survived	166	245	142	247	222	347	173	281
2–3 years	84	131	80	152	126	206	97	168
4 years or more	65	85	39	77	66	103	55	87
All	116	166	113	188	185	272	138	212

NOTE: Figures in parentheses based on less than 500 children exposed.

interval of less than two years had died in infancy and nearly 30 per cent before age five years. These compare with 5 and 8 per cent respectively among children who were born after an interval of four years or more. Short intervals accounted for nearly 40 per cent of all those included in the 1975–9 estimates and 15 per cent of intervals were of length four years or more. This indicates that a high level of mortality is a fairly common experience among many Egyptian women for at least some of their children.

The relationship holds for deaths at all ages of childhood. It may be argued that the observed relationship is simply an effect of the mortality of consecutive children. That is, the death of one child would tend to shorten the interval to the next pregnancy and hence there would appear to be an association between interval length and mortality. To answer this, the table includes mortality rates for children born after a short interval in which the previous child survived. Since the effect is only to reduce infant mortality to 17 per cent and child mortality to 26

per cent, this argument would seem to be refuted. Not only does the exclusion of the deceased children have little effect on the relationship between child survival and the length of the previous interval, if anything it strengthens it in respect of mortality between ages one and five years.

Several hypotheses are advanced to account for this strong and consistent association between interval length and infant and child mortality. They involve the effects of maternal attrition arising from the close spacing of births and the competition for the mother's care and attention among a number of young children. It is likely that each of these account for higher mortality at different ages of childhood, although it is not possible to pursue this here.

It can be seen from table 5.12 that there is an equally strong relationship between interval length and mortality in each of the regions, though regional differentials are still preserved. The exclusion of deceased children has most impact in Upper Egypt, which is to be expected in the context of such high mortality. In Upper Egypt nearly 40 per cent of all children born after an interval of less than two years had died in the first five years of life according to the 1970–9 mortality rates. This represents 40 per cent of the intervals included in the estimates and illustrates the very high mortality experience among women in that region.

To sum up, in this section the effect of reproductive factors on child survival has been clearly demonstrated. Those women who start childbearing earlier and who have a large number of children, experience the highest levels of infant and child mortality. This is especially the case for children born after an interval of less than two years, when the likelihood of dying in the first five years of life is increased by approximately 100 per cent compared with those born after an interval of two years or more. It has also been shown, that although the reproductive experience of women in Upper Egypt is one associated with higher mortality, this accounts for only a small part of the large regional differential in the chances of a child's survival.

5.7 SUMMARY

The levels of infant and child mortality in Egypt have declined significantly since the early 1950s, when nearly 190 out of every 1000 children born alive had died in infancy and 360 out of every 1000 before their fifth birthday. This compares with 130 infant deaths per 1000 live births, and 190 deaths per 1000 live births in the first five years of life, for children exposed to the mortality conditions of the late 1970s. This reduction in mortality appears to have been especially pronounced between the early 1950s and the mid-1960s. Thereafter, a much more gradual decline in mortality, especially in infancy, is observed.

There are substantial differentials in infant and child mortality, most notably according to region of residence. It is lowest in Alexandria and highest in the rural areas of Upper Egypt. Low mortality, especially in the age group one to five years, is also to be found among children of women who have a primary education or whose husbands have a secondary education, and among women whose husbands are in professional or clerical occupations.

The EFS data also show that the level of mortality, at all ages of childhood, is much higher among children born to teenage women than among those born to women aged 20 years or more. Further, women who have a large number of children at short intervals between subsequent pregnancies experience the highest levels of infant and child mortality.

There are substantial intra-regional differentials according to socio-economic status and reproductive factors, though the excess mortality in Upper Egypt dominates all other factors.

These differences in infant and child mortality are related to the observed variations in fertility and result in a marked diversity in the experience of family building among regional subgroups of the population.

CHAPTER 6

BIOLOGICAL FACTORS AND FERTILITY

6.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter is primarily a study of breastfeeding and its potential fertility implications in Egypt. Though the principal interest in breastfeeding is usually its effect on child health, there are also physiological effe. . on the mother. In particular breastfeeding a child is associated with a delay in the return of ovulation and hence in the biological capacity to conceive. In the absence of any other form of family planning, therefore, breastfeeding may extend the interval to the next conception and ultimately affect a woman's total fertility. Breastfeeding also represents one of the mechanisms through which infant mortality may influence fertility, since the effect of an infant death before it is weaned may be a reduction in the period of non-susceptibility to conception.

In the traditional fertility context, featuring the absence of modern methods of contraception, birth spacing is largely a function of the norms governing behaviour after childbirth. Most important of these is the non-susceptible period associated with lactation. Among those groups of women who do not practise any form of contraception, breastfeeding is one of the most important volitional factors that affect birth spacing and hence ultimate family size.

To the extent that women have adopted modern methods of family planning, breastfeeding has less impact on the overall level of fertility. It has been observed in many societies that among those women who innovate in respect of family planning, notably in the modern urban sector, there has coincidentally been a decline in the proportion of children who are breastfed and in the number who are breastfed for extended periods. This trend in breastfeeding is, however, usually prompted by considerations quite apart from family planning and it often takes place in the absence of any significant change in contraceptive use. This chapter confines itself to analysing regional and socio-economic variations in lactation in Egypt and the potential implications of these for birth spacing. No attempt is made to evaluate to what extent, if at all, the birth spacing effects are in practice negated by the use of family planning.

The individual survey of EFS included questions about breastfeeding and the return of menstruation in relation to the last two children born alive. In the case of multiple births, information was collected about the child who was breastfed longest. The results presented here refer to the children born at the beginning of the open and the last closed live birth intervals. The open interval refers to the months that have elapsed since the most recent live birth and the closed interval to the months between the dates of birth of the last two children. Women who said that they were pregnant at the time of the survey are an exception to this, and for them the closed interval refers to the months since their most recent live birth. Hence, women who were pregnant when they were interviewed have no open interval. There were 6825 women who were asked about breastfeeding and amenorrhoea in the open interval and 6943 women in the closed interval.

The organisation of this chapter is as follows. In section 6.2 are presented the reported ages at menarche among the survey women, so as to indicate the onset of the physiological capacity to conceive. The results on breastfeeding in the open and closed intervals for all women are presented in section 6.3. Breastfeeding with and without supplementation are considered, and the associated anovulatory period based on the womens' reports of post-partum amenorrhoea are examined in section 6.4. Section 6.5 looks at the relationship between breastfeeding and maternal age and parity. Regional variations in lactation and post-partum amenorrhoea are presented in section 6.6 and the association with socio-economic status in section 6.7. Finally the results are summarised in section 6.8.

6.2 AGE AT MENARCHE

Menarche marks the beginning of a woman's fecund life. Age at menarche indicates the onset of the biological capacity to conceive though, since almost all childbearing occurs within marriage in Egypt, it is age at marriage that reveals the actual onset of exposure to conception. In this section the association between the two can be seen.

Women were asked how old they were when they had their first menstrual period. The distribution of the responses to this question are shown by current age of woman in table 6.1. The age 12 years was reported by 25

Table 6.1 Age at menarche by current age of women

Current age	Age at menarche (per cent)							Mean age
	<12	12	13	14	15	16+	Total	
<20	8	23	21	24	17	7	100	13.4
20–24	8	24	22	21	16	9	100	13.4
25–34	9	26	23	19	14	9	100	13.3
35+	9	24	22	21	14	10	100	13.4
All ages	8	25	22	21	15	9	100	13.4

NOTE: The table excludes seven women under age 20 for whom the response was 'not started'.

per cent of the women, and the percentages decline gradually through ages 13 and 14 down to 15 per cent of women who answered 15 years. The mean age at menarche for all women is 13.4 years, and the fact that it is almost constant among women of different ages indicates that there has been little change. The mean age at first marriage in Egypt was estimated to be 21.3 years so it would appear that at the national level fecundity predates the onset of exposure by about eight years.

The distribution of reported age at menarche by region of residence can be seen in table 6.2. Women living in Cairo and Alexandria reported the earliest age, 13.0 years, and those in rural Upper Egypt the latest, 13.8 years. While this difference may be due to reporting errors, it would accord with a generally observed association between climatic, health and environmental conditions and the age at the first menstrual period. The regional distribution of age at menarche is the converse of that in age at first marriage that was described in chapter 3. As a result there is a greater coincidence between the age at which a woman becomes fecund and her actual onset of exposure to conception in the more traditional context of Upper Egypt, while the modern urban context features a growing separation between the two.

6.3 BREASTFEEDING

The extent of breastfeeding in Egypt is outlined in this section, in terms of the proportion of infants who are breastfed and the length of time for which they are breastfed, alone and with the addition of other food. A brief elaboration of breastfeeding in relation to child health and reproduction and a description of the available data, the problems of interpretation and the various measures that can be derived from it, precede the presentation of the substantive results.

Table 6.2 Age at menarche by region of residence

Region of residence	Age at menarche (per cent)					Mean age
	<12	12	13–14	15+	Total	
Cairo	12	31	42	15	100	13.0
Alexandria	16	26	42	16	100	13.0
Urban Lower Egypt	10	29	43	18	100	13.1
Urban Upper Egypt	5	21	48	26	100	13.6
Rural Lower Egypt	9	24	43	24	100	13.4
Rural Upper Egypt	5	19	42	34	100	13.8
Egypt	8	25	43	24	100	13.4

6.3.1 General introduction

As it was noted earlier, breastfeeding is an important factor in relation to child health and mortality and, through its effect on birth spacing, to fertility. An infant who is breastfed is provided with important immunities as well as the essential nutrients which sustain it through the first few months of life. The mothers' milk has been described as the biologically true food for the infant, and human milk looks different, has a different composition, and its various nutrients are digested with greater ease when compared with the milk of other mammals. Bottle fed infants are thus at a disadvantage compared with their breastfed counterparts even when conditions are otherwise favourable.

However, while the healthy infant may tolerate the excess, deficiency or alteration in the chemical nature of a nutrient entailed in consuming breastmilk substitutes, the infant whose physical resources are low, or whose environment is otherwise hostile, may be in jeopardy. In circumstances when sanitary conditions are poor, for example, and clear water not consistently available, bottle feeding brings with it extra risks of contamination. Lacking the natural immunities provided in the mother's milk, the bottle fed infants are therefore especially susceptible to the onset and the fatal consequences of diarrhoeal and other infectious diseases. As for the child who is breastfed, it too may become vulnerable when it is weaned, especially if this occurs in circumstances when supplementation is provided too late and is inadequate and unsuitable.

The primary interest of this chapter is in the physiological role of breastfeeding in relation to reproduction. The suckling infant stimulates the flow of natural contraceptive hormones within the mother and thus effects a delay in the return of ovulation. Additional months of breastfeeding may therefore extend the period of non-exposure to the risk of conception and lengthen the interval between births. It is believed that the hormonal response is related to the intensity of suckling, and hence the contraceptive effect is strongest when the infant is fed on demand without supplementation. The biological action is easily upset, therefore, if breastfeeding is on a rigid schedule, or supplemented early with artificial foods or

semi-solids. While on average breastfeeding postpones the return of ovulation, individual experience varies quite considerably. The effect is non-linear, diminishing with the age of the child, so that breastfeeding is neither perceived to be, nor is it in reality a very effective method of contraception. In practice when the period of post-partum abstinence is short it may often be the advent of the next pregnancy that prompts weaning, in the belief that continued breastfeeding would be harmful to the foetus or to the living child. No attempt is made here to isolate such cases, and for the purpose of the present chapter weaning is assumed to have been voluntary.

The child health and fertility effects of breastfeeding are clearly not independent of one another. The cessation of breastfeeding induced by an early infant death may hasten the return of ovulation and reduce the interval to the next conception. Short birth intervals are themselves associated with higher mortality risks for both children, especially the child born at the end of the interval. When an infant is not breastfed, or is weaned when it is very young, both higher mortality and shorter birth intervals are indicated.

A trend has been observed in many societies away from breastfeeding in favour of bottle feeding, especially as breastmilk substitutes become readily accessible. Associated with modernism, it occurs most commonly among urban mothers. This trend has resulted in excess infant mortality in many societies and in response to this efforts have been made to reverse it by encouraging mothers to breastfeed their children.

In this chapter the trends in breastfeeding among Egyptian women are investigated via the analysis of regional and socio-economic differentials. Prolonged breastfeeding is usually a feature of the traditional scene, and in Egypt this may be especially so as the Koran states that a child should be aged two years before it is weaned. It is in the modern urban sector, where many births occur in hospital, where breastmilk substitutes are most readily available and where a larger number of mothers go out to work, that a shorter duration of breastfeeding may be expected.

6.3.2 Data and measurement

Two aspects of breastfeeding are studied here; first the duration of breastfeeding, defined as the total length of time for which the child was breastfed; and second the duration of full breastfeeding, defined as the length of time for which the child was given only breastmilk without any supplementary food. Women were asked for how many months the child was breastfed, and how old the child was when they began giving it additional food as well as breastmilk. Additional food includes milk other than breastmilk, but it excludes the infusion of water and herbs that is commonly given to infants in Egypt from the early days of life.

A number of problems arise in analysing breastfeeding data which has been collected as part of a retrospective survey such as EFS. One concerns the quality of reporting. Aside from the problems of definition and memory in relation to when a child was weaned and how old it was when it was given additional food, there are the difficulties associated with providing reliable information about the dates of events. The accurate measurement of birth intervals is most assured when birth dates are reported in calendar years and months. In fact, as can be seen in table 6.3, the calendar year and month of birth

Table 6.3 Percentage of open and closed birth intervals for which calendar year and month were stated, by current age of women

	Current age of women							
	<20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	All ages
A Closed interval								
Per cent stated								
Exact date	45	50	53	51	45	43	38	47
Calendar year	10	7	6	5	7	8	7	7
Years ago	45	43	41	44	48	49	55	46
Mean length of interval (months)	21	26	32	38	43	44	43	36
Months since beginning of interval	27	36	49	69	98	138	184	83
B Open interval								
Per cent stated								
Exact date	75	70	67	63	52	50	40	58
Calendar year	5	5	5	4	6	7	7	6
Years ago	20	25	28	33	42	43	53	36
Mean length of interval (months)	12	18	24	40	65	104	148	57

was reported for only 58 per cent of births at the beginning of the open interval, and 47 per cent of those at the beginning of the closed interval. For most of the remainder, the birth date was given in terms of the years before the survey when it occurred. The percentages reporting year and month were higher among younger women, reflecting the fact that they were reporting on more recent events, as well as their higher levels of literacy. On average the start of the closed interval occurred 36 months before the survey among women in the 20–24 year age group, rising with age to 184 months among women aged 45–49 years. Not only is there a relationship between current age and months since the beginning of the open or closed intervals, table 6.3 also indicated an increase in the length of closed birth intervals with age.

Unlike the birth histories, durations of breastfeeding and amenorrhoea were collected in terms of months since the event, that is since the live birth that opened the interval in question. An advantage of this is that it may relate to time in a way which may be more familiar to the respondents. However, the distribution of responses still features heaping on certain durations. While this may be preference for specific durations, it may equally well represent customary practice in respect of breastfeeding. Interpretation of the figures is further confounded by the fact that women may have answered in terms of the customary behaviour, regardless of whether it was adhered to in the specific case. While the pattern of reporting by duration is noted during the course of this chapter, no attempts are made either to check on its authenticity or to apply adjustment procedures.

A number of measures of the average duration of breastfeeding can be derived from data such as EFS. Simplest to measure are the mean or median derived from the reported durations of breastfeeding in the closed interval. One disadvantage of these is the bias introduced by censoring effects on the length of the last closed birth intervals. Restricted to women with at least two live births, they would tend to over-represent short birth intervals, and hence shorter duration of breastfeeding also. The mean and median derived directly from them would therefore tend to understate the duration of breastfeeding for all women. A problem also arises in the treatment of infants who died before they were weaned. In such cases, the duration of breastfeeding has been set equal to the age at death. The effect of this artificial truncation is to depress the estimates of the mean duration of breastfeeding by a small amount.

Measures based on the reported durations of breastfeeding are commonly affected by exaggerated heaping on certain preferred durations, notably 12, 18 and 24 months. One method of avoiding reliance on such dubious reporting is to utilise the proportions of women who were still breastfeeding at the time of the survey by the current age of the child. However, estimates based on current status in the open interval are themselves subject to quite severe bias. Longer intervals disproportionately include women with long breastfeeding durations and the result is an overstatement of the time for which infants are breastfed. The usefulness of the current status data in the open interval is also hampered by the fact that the proportions still breastfeeding often do not decline monotonically with months since the birth. Primarily a function of misreporting of birth date and small sample size, they commonly fluctuate around an overall downward trend. Finally, as for the closed intervals, inclusion of children who died before they were weaned in the denominators has a slightly depressive effect on the durations of breastfeeding.

One method of avoiding some of the bias associated with the study of the open and closed intervals separately is a life-table analysis of the durations of breastfeeding among all children born during the five years before the survey. Use of a cut-off date removes the least reliable information and presents a more up-to-date estimate, though it also introduces a downward bias in the length of the closed intervals. Since information on breastfeeding is available only in respect of births at the beginning of the open and closed intervals, some of the births that took place during the five years are omitted from the analysis. This is the case for women who had more than two live births or, for currently pregnant women, who had more than one birth during the preceding five years.

The proportions of all children who are breastfed for at least x months are estimated as the product of a series of monthly conditional probabilities for each month between birth and age x. Each conditional probability is equal to the proportion of women who have breastfed for at least n months who then go on to breastfeed for at least one month more. As a product of probabilities, the resulting proportions of infants breastfed for at least x months are thus constrained to decline monotonically with age. The life-table method allows the optimal use of the data on children who died before they were weaned. In such cases, a child who died at age x is included in the calculations only up to the age at death. Life table estimates such as these are birth-weighted, as opposed to the women-weighted methods described above. While it resolves several of the problems encountered in the analysis of retrospective breastfeeding data, the life-table method still relies heavily on the reported durations of breastfeeding and hence retains the biases entailed thereby.

In this chapter the four sets of estimates of the duration of breastfeeding in Egypt are presented so as to provide an indication of the likely range of variation. At the sub-national level, only the summary measures derived from the closed birth interval alone are presented.

6.3.3 Breastfeeding

The distribution of the duration in completed months of breastfeeding in the closed interval is shown in table 6.4. In the case of children who died before they were weaned, the duration of breastfeeding was set equal to the age at death. Seven per cent of children were not breastfed, and 7 per cent were breastfed for less than six months. Seventy-five per cent were breastfed for at least one year, 51 per cent for at least one and a half years, and 30 per cent for two years or more. These figures indicate a fairly prolonged period of breastfeeding to be usual in Egypt, and this is supported by the mean age at weaning of 16.7 months.

A striking feature of table 6.4 is the frequency of the responses 12, 18 and 24 months. Fourteen per cent of women stated that they breastfed their children for exactly 12 months, 18 per cent for 18 months and 19 per cent reported that the child was 24 months old when it was weaned. To some extent this must reflect the customs in regard to breastfeeding in Egypt, where it may be usual to wean the child when it is about one, one and a half, or two years of age. Whether this was so, and how closely it was conformed to in each case, is unknown. Customs such as these tend to be inexact and would probably include the months surrounding 12, 18 and 24 months as conforming to them. It is clear also, however, that women were also simply prone to answer in terms of exact half years. It is not possible to disentangle the contribution of the various elements that resulted in the final distribution in table 6.4. While little can be said about the extent of the preference for selected durations, it is probably quite safe to conclude that the pattern of preference, rising from 12 to 24 months, is one that would only be seen in the context of prolonged breastfeeding.

The various summary measures of the duration of breastfeeding that were described above are presented in table 6.5. The table illustrates the bias implicit in measurements based on the open and closed interval separately. The life-table estimates based on all births in the five years before the survey fall in between those derived from the open and closed intervals alone, and are closer to the latter. So, the median duration of breastfeeding based on the open and closed intervals is 18.5 months, compared with 18.1 months derived from the closed interval alone. Meanwhile, the current status estimate of 23.3 months is clearly an over-estimate of the median in relation either to all women, or to all births. The larger difference between the life-table and closed-interval est-

Table 6.4 Distribution of women according to the duration of breastfeeding in the last closed birth interval

Duration, x completed months	Number of women	Percentage	Percentage breastfed at least x months
Not breastfed	477	7.0	100.0
0	29	0.4	93.0
1	82	1.2	92.5
2	101	1.5	91.3
3	130	1.9	89.9
4	88	1.3	87.9
5	73	1.1	86.6
6	163	2.4	85.6
7	105	1.5	83.2
8	140	2.1	81.6
9	148	2.2	79.6
10–11	179	2.6	77.4
12	936	13.8	74.7
13–14	279	4.1	61.0
15–17	371	5.5	56.9
18	1219	18.0	[illegible]
19–23	239	3.5	[illegible]
24	1307	19.2	[illegible]
25–29	137	2.0	[illegible]
30	70	1.0	8.7
31–35	72	1.1	7.6
36	156	2.3	6.6
37 or more	290	4.3	4.3
Total	6791		

NOTE: The table excludes 152 responses 'not stated'.

Table 6.5 Comparison of percentage of women still breastfeeding and mean duration of breastfeeding from different sources

Months since birth (x)	Percentage still breastfeeding x months after the birth derived from:		
	Closed interval	Open interval current status	Life-table estimates, open + closed interval
3	90	89	91
6	86	89	87
9	80	92	82
12	75	81	79
15	57	76	64
18	51	62	59
21	32	62	38
24	30	27	36
30	9	30	14
36	7	10	10
Mean duration	16.7	24.3	19.1
Median duration	18.1	23.3	18.5

imates of the mean, 19.1 months compared with 16.7 months respectively, reflects the differential representation of extended intervals between the two. In the remainder of this chapter the mean duration of breastfeeding in the closed interval forms the basis of the analysis. While the use of this measure is unlikely to affect the main conclusions about differentials, its likely downward bias should not be forgotten.

6.3.4 Full breastfeeding

The distribution of women by the duration of breastfeeding without supplementation in the closed interval is shown in table 6.6. Seventy-four per cent of mothers claimed to have fed their children on breastmilk alone for at least six months, 42 per cent for at least 12 months and 18 and 10 per cent respectively for at least 18 and 24 months. These figures, and the main duration, 10.6 months, indicate that not only is breastfeeding fairly prolonged, but that supplementation occurs quite late for a sizeable number of children.

The reported durations of full breastfeeding also feature heaping on certain preferred durations. The most common response to the question was 12 months, which accounted for 21 per cent of the closed intervals. Next most common was six months, reported by 13 per cent of women, and this was followed by 7 and 6 per cent who answered 8 and 18 months respectively. Compared with the case of all breastfeeding, women seemed a little less likely to concentrate their answers regarding the age when supplementary food was first introduced on a limited number of months. In particular there is a fairly even distribution of responses between ages three months and one year.

The extent to which heaping on preferred durations is a feature of both supplemented and unsupplemented breastfeeding may be seen in table 6.7, which shows the distribution of responses for full breastfeeding according to the duration of breastfeeding. The table indicates that there was a tendency for heaping to occur in respect of both the age at supplementation and the age at weaning. Fifty per cent of women who said that the child was breastfed for 12 months claimed to have introduced supplementary food at the age of 6 or 12 months.

Table 6.6 Distribution of women according to the duration of full breastfeeding in the last closed birth interval

Duration, x completed months	Number of women	Percentage	Percentage breastfed at least x months
Not breastfed	477	7.0	100.0
0	63	0.9	93.0
1	180	2.6	92.1
2	213	3.1	89.4
3	215	3.2	86.3
4	396	5.8	83.1
5	244	3.6	77.3
6	877	12.9	73.7
7	357	5.2	60.9
8	491	7.2	55.6
9	233	3.4	48.4
10–11	214	3.2	45.0
12	1440	21.1	41.8
13–17	210	3.1	20.7
18	430	6.3	17.6
19–23	86	1.3	11.3
24	322	4.7	10.0
25+	361	5.3	5.3
Total	6809		

Mean duration of full breastfeeding = 10.6 months

NOTE: The table excludes 134 responses 'not stated'.

Table 6.7 Distribution of duration of full breastfeeding by duration of breastfeeding

Duration of breastfeeding (months)	Per cent full breastfed for (months)									Per cent stated 6, 12, 18, 24 months	Number of women
	0–5	6	7–11	12	13–17	18	19–23	24	Total		
6	54	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	46	163
7–11	29	22	49	—	—	—	—	—	100	22	572
12	17	21	33	29	—	—	—	—	100	50	934
13–17	13	14	25	25	23	—	—	—	100	39	648
18	13	14	20	29	3	21	—	—	100	64	1219
19–23	8	12	16	23	2	5	34	—	100	40	239
24	8	10	16	36	2	9	0	19	100	74	1305

Similarly, full breastfeeding was reported to have lasted exactly 6, 12 or 18 months among 64 per cent of infants who were breastfed for 18 months, and, with the addition of the response 24 months, among 74 per cent of those who were said to have been weaned at age 24 months.

Table 6.7 also reveals that there were preferred joint responses, for example for a period of 6 months full breastfeeding and 12 months breastfeeding, or for 12 months full breastfeeding and 18 or 24 months breastfeeding altogether. In a fairly large number of cases, supplementation was said to have occurred in the same month that the child was weaned. It is not possible here to say how much this was due to enforced weaning occasioned by the death of the child, or a result of the selection of the same preferred durations, or how much it reflects a pattern of sudden weaning. In the latter case especially when weaning is late and supplementation inadequate and unsuitable, higher child mortality may ensue.

A situation has been described in which most children, 93 per cent, are breastfed, and in which infants are on average nearly 11 months when they are introduced to supplementary food, and nearly 17 months when they are weaned. This reflects an overall picture of fairly prolonged breastfeeding.

6.4 POST-PARTUM AMENORRHOEA

The concern of this section is the impact of breastfeeding on the length of the anovulatory period. A reasonable proxy for this is the period of post-partum amenorrhoea, derived from the women's reports on the months that elapsed before the return of menstruation. In the absence of lactation, the period of post-partum infecundability would last for about two months. The additional contribution of breastfeeding can be seen in table 6.8, which provides the distribution of the months that elapsed before the return of menses in the last closed interval. Just over half of the women said that they were amenorrhoeic for six months or more, 40 per cent for at least one year and 10 per cent for two years or more. On average menstruation is reported to have returned 8.4 months after the birth.

Table 6.8 Distribution of women according to the duration of post-partum amenorrhoea in the last closed birth interval

Duration, x completed months	Number of women	Percentage	Percentage breastfed at least x months
0	2	0.0	100.0
1	1644	25.1	100.0
2	884	13.5	74.8
3	243	3.7	61.3
4	197	3.0	57.6
5	131	2.0	54.6
6	316	4.8	52.6
7	133	2.0	47.7
8	149	2.3	45.7
9	120	1.8	43.4
10–11	106	1.6	41.6
12	1199	11.8	39.9
13–17	249	3.8	21.6
18	464	7.1	17.8
19–23	72	1.1	10.7
24 or more	627	9.6	9.6
Total	6536		

Mean duration of post-partum amenorrhoea = 8.4 months

NOTE: Total excludes 379 responses 'never came back' and 28 not stated.

As for breastfeeding, so the figures seem to indicate a preference for selected durations, although the pattern is not the same. Exactly one and two years were still clearly preferred, accounting respectively for the return of menses in 12 and 10 per cent of the closed intervals. The most common responses, however, were one and two months, which were reported by 25 and 14 per cent of the women. According to this, ovulation would have resumed within three months of roughly 40 per cent of the births. This implies that lactation alone had little effect on the length of the birth interval for these women. A distinction may be drawn between possible explanations for the peaked distributions of breastfeeding and amenorrhoea. While it is conceivable that the reports of breastfeeding reflect actual behaviour, much of the peaking on 12 and 18 months in the distribution of post-partum amenorrhoea is likely to be a result of preference for these durations.

The relation between the reported length of breastfeeding and the duration of amenorrhoea in the closed interval can be seen in table 6.9. There is a steady progression in the duration of amenorrhoea with length of breastfeeding, ranging from four months among those breastfed without supplementation to less than three months and 2.3 months among those who were weaned altogether before age three months, to 10 and 12 months respectively among those who were breastfed for 24 months or more. It is interesting to note that at the shorter durations of full breastfeeding, the period of post-partum amenorrhoea exceeds the age at which the child was reported to have been introduced to supplementary food, while with increasing duration of full breastfeeding, the relationship is reversed. The mean duration of full breastfeeding for all children in the closed interval is 10.6 months, compared with 8.4 months on average before the return of menstruation. While this may be a genuine outcome of the diminishing contraceptive effect of breastfeeding without supplementation in the context of a fairly prolonged period of dependence on the mother's milk alone, it is a reminder also of the caution with which data of this kind should be treated. In particular it reinforces doubts about the woman's interpretation of the age at the introduction of supplementary food, and the effect of the different patterns of misreporting on the durations of amenorrhoea and breastfeeding.

Table 6.9 Mean duration of amenorrhoea by length of breastfeeding in the last closed birth interval

Duration of breastfeeding (months)	Mean duration of amenorrhoea (months)	
	Full breastfeeding	Breastfeeding
Not breastfed	2.6	2.6
0–2	4.1	2.3
3–5	5.7	2.8
6–11	8.1	3.9
12–17	11.2	7.0
18–23	11.7	10.2
24+	9.9	12.3
All	8.4	8.4

Despite the irregularities noted in the distributions of amenorrhoea and breastfeeding, it is clear that breastfeeding postpones the return of menses in Egypt and extends the period of non-exposure to conception by an average of about six months. It is also apparent that breastfeeding without supplementation is most strongly related to the period of post-partum infecundability. This would seem to confirm that it is breastfeeding which is unsupplemented that is most effective in delaying the return of ovulation.

6.5 BREASTFEEDING AND POST-PARTUM AMENORRHOEA BY MATERNAL AGE AND PARITY

The association between a woman's current age and the length of her last closed birth interval was noted earlier. As maternal age increases, and thereby parity also, the birth intervals become longer. In part this can be ascribed to changes in fecundity with age, and there may also be a decline in coital frequency. The greater use of contraception after births of a desired parity can also not be discounted. The contribution of differences in the lactationally induced anovulatory period by maternal age and parity to the observed relationship is a matter for discussion here.

The proportions of infants who were not breastfed and the mean duration of breastfeeding and post-partum amenorrhoea in the last closed birth interval are shown according to mother's age at the birth in table 6.10. The proportions of infants who were not breastfed declines with maternal age, from 7 per cent of children born to women under 30 years of age, to 5 per cent of those born to women aged 40–49 years. Similarly, in the age group 20 years and above, the mean durations of full breastfeeding, breastfeeding and post-partum amenorrhoea can be seen to increase with mother's age. Mothers aged 20–29, for example, reported that the infant was breastfed without supplementation for an average of 10 months and weaned at age 16 months, and that menses returned eight months after the birth. Women aged 30–39 years at the birth reported full breastfeeding for 12 months, weaning the child on average at age 19 months and that menstruation returned ten months after the birth.

Table 6.10 Duration of breastfeeding and amenorrhoea in the last closed birth interval by maternal age at birth

Maternal age	Per cent not breastfed	Mean duration (months)		
		Full breastfeeding	Breastfeeding	Post-partum amenorrhoea
<20	7	11.4	16.9	7.3
20–29	7	10.0	15.9	7.9
30–39	6	11.6	18.6	10.0
40–49	5	13.8	20.2	9.8
All ages	7	10.7	16.9	8.5

An explanation often advanced for such an association between breastfeeding and maternal age is that the more fecund younger mothers are likely to conceive earlier and hence to wean the child at an earlier age than their older counterpart. This being so, no conclusions about trends could be drawn from figures such as these. The validity of this hypothesis cannot be explored here. However, the trend in the proportions of infants breastfed by mother's age may refute this as the total explanation. Urban mothers and those of higher socio-economic status form a greater component of the younger than the older age group, with the effect that the durations of breastfeeding are depressed among younger mothers. In any case, there appears only to be a difference of about two months between the period of post-partum infecundability associated with breastfeeding by younger and older mothers. On its own it therefore seems to account for only a small proportion of the observed differences by age in the length of the last closed birth interval.

A strong association between parity and breastfeeding can be seen in table 6.11. Thirteen per cent of first born children were not breastfed, 7 per cent of second and third births, and 5 per cent of births of parity seven or more. First born children often display lower proportions breastfed on account of special difficulties in instituting the breastfeeding reflex. For this reason, second or higher births are a better indicator of voluntary behaviour. Infants are breastfed for longer with increasing parity. Those of parity two or three were breastfed without supplementation for 10 months on average and they were weaned at age 16 months and the associated period of post-partum amenorrhoea was eight months. This compares with 12 months of full breastfeeding, 19 months at the age of weaning and ten months before the return of menstruation for seventh or higher order births. The differences in breastfeeding by parity are very similar to those by maternal age, as expected since higher parity coincides with older maternal age. So, in the case of parity too, the increase in breastfeeding by parity accounts for a difference of about two months in the period of post-partum infecundability.

Table 6.11 Duration of breastfeeding and amenorrhoea in the last closed birth interval by parity

Parity	Per cent not breastfed	Mean duration (months)		
		Full breastfeeding	Breastfeeding	Post-partum amenorrhoea
<1	13	8.2	12.9	5.6
2–3	7	10.1	15.9	7.7
4–6	6	11.3	18.0	9.4
7+	5	12.0	18.9	9.8
All ages	7	10.6	16.7	8.4

To conclude, it would seem that while there are differences in the breastfeeding of infants according to their mother's age and parity, this accounts for only about an additional two months of non-susceptibility to conception.

6.6 BREASTFEEDING AND POST-PARTUM AMENORRHOEA BY RESIDENCE

Large regional variations in fertility and infant and childhood mortality have been described earlier in this report. In this section, regional variations in lactation and the associated period of post-partum infecundability are described and placed in this context.

Table 6.12 shows the distributions of the duration of breastfeeding in the last closed birth interval by region of residence. Urban mothers were less likely than rural mothers to breastfeed their children. About 10 per cent of urban infants were not breastfed, compared with 5 per cent of rural infants, and this seems to vary little by region. Women living in rural Upper Egypt were most likely to report prolonged periods of breastfeeding, 84 per cent of them claiming to have breastfed for at least one year and 45 per cent for two years or more. The earliest ages at weaning were recorded in Alexandria, where only 55 per cent of mothers claimed to have breastfed for at least one year and 13 per cent for two

Table 6.12 Duration of breastfeeding in the last closed birth interval by region of residence

Region of residence	Per cent of live births						Per cent who stated exactly (months)		
	Not breastfed	Breastfed at least (months)							
		0	6	12	18	24	12	18	24
Cairo	8	92	79	63	38	19	14	16	12
Alexandria	10	90	72	55	31	13	17	16	9
Urban Lower Egypt	11	89	79	66	41	17	14	22	13
Urban Upper Egypt	10	90	85	76	53	30	15	20	19
Rural Lower Egypt	5	95	91	81	57	32	14	21	23
Rural Upper Egypt	6	94	90	84	62	45	13	13	25
All urban	10	90	78	64	39	19	14	18	13
All rural	5	95	91	82	60	38	13	18	24
Egypt	7	93	86	75	51	30	14	18	19

years or more. Cairo and the urban areas of Lower Egypt shared similar patterns of breastfeeding, about 65 per cent weaning their children after age one year and 18 per cent after two years. There is also a similarity between rural Lower Egypt and urban Upper Egypt in this respect, with about 80 per cent of children breastfed for at least one and 30 per cent for at least two years.

It was shown in section 6.3 that the distribution of the reported durations of breastfeeding in the closed interval features exaggerated heaping on ages 12, 18 and 24 months. Such effects at the regional level may also be seen in table 6.12, which indicates the proportion of women who said that the child was aged exactly 12, 18 or 24 months when it was weaned. The extent of the preference seems to be weakest in Cairo and Alexandria, where just over 40 per cent of children in the closed intervals were said to have been weaned at exact ages 12, 18 or 24 months. In urban Upper Egypt, and in all rural areas, more than half of all durations were accounted for by the responses one, one and a half and two years. Of especial note is the different pattern of heaping on the preferred durations. In Cairo and Alexandria and in urban Lower Egypt, 12 and 18 months were most popular, while in Upper Egypt and in rural Lower Egypt it was the duration 24 months that was most commonly chosen.

A clearer picture of regional differentials in breastfeeding and in the associated period of post-partum infecundability is provided in table 6.13. The mean durations of full breastfeeding, breastfeeding and post-partum amenorrhoea for women by region and in two broad age groups are presented. The table confirms that breastfeeding with and without supplementation, and the associated period of post-partum infecundability, is shorter in urban than in rural areas. Urban infants were breastfed without supplementation for 8 months on average, and weaned at age 14 months, and menses returned nearly seven months after the birth. Rural infants were reported to have been just over one year old when they were introduced to supplementary food, just over one and a half years when they were weaned and menses returned nearly 10 months after the birth. Among urban infants, those living in Alexandria were breastfed for the shortest and those in Upper Egypt for the longest periods. Similarly, it was rural women living in Upper Egypt who reported the most prolonged breastfeeding. In Alexandria, the child was breastfed without supplementation for nearly 7 months, weaned at age 12 months, and the associated period of post-partum infecundability was 6 months. In rural Upper Egypt, the child was breastfed without supplementation for more than 13 months, weaned on average at age 20 months, and the associated period of post-partum infecundability was nearly 10 months. It can be seen that moving from the traditional to the modern context signifies a decline in breastfeeding, and in the period during which a child is breastfed after the introduction of supplementary food. There also seems to be a smaller difference between the duration of full breastfeeding and the period of post-partum amenorrhoea, though the validity of this may be affected by the pattern of misreporting of the respective durations.

Similar regional variations in the duration of breastfeeding can be seen among women under and over age 30 years. On the whole the younger women reported somewhat lower durations of breastfeeding, especially supplemented, and a shorter period of post-partum amenorrhoea.

It has been shown in this section that Egypt features quite large regional variations in lactation. Breastfeeding is most prolonged in rural Upper Egypt, and children are weaned earliest in Alexandria. As a consequence, menstruation returns on average just over three months later among women living in rural Upper Egypt than among those living in Alexandria. The natural fertility effect of this would be higher fertility in the modern sector, while

Table 6.13 Mean duration of breastfeeding and post-partum amenorrhoea in the last closed birth interval by region of residence

Region of residence	Current age								
	Less than 30			30 or more			All ages		
	Full breastfeeding	Breastfeeding	Amenorrhoea	Full breastfeeding	Breastfeeding	Amenorrhoea	Full breastfeeding	Breastfeeding	Amenorrhoea
Cairo	7.4	12.3	5.0	7.7	14.4	7.4	7.6	13.7	6.6
Alexandria	5.9	9.2	4.6	6.9	13.1	6.3	6.6	12.0	5.9
Urban Lower Egypt	8.0	12.2	5.0	8.9	14.7	7.2	8.6	13.8	6.4
Urban Upper Egypt	9.7	14.3	6.6	9.8	17.9	8.9	9.8	16.6	8.1
Rural Lower Egypt	10.5	15.9	7.8	12.4	18.8	10.3	11.7	17.7	9.4
Rural Upper Egypt	13.0	19.2	8.5	13.6	20.8	10.6	13.4	20.1	9.8
All urban	7.9	12.3	5.2	8.3	14.9	7.5	8.1	14.0	6.7
All rural	11.6	17.3	8.1	12.8	19.6	10.4	12.4	18.7	9.6
Egypt	10.1	15.3	7.0	10.8	17.5	9.1	10.6	16.7	8.4

of course the opposite is the case. It seems that only in the traditional sector does breastfeeding affect birth-spacing, extending the period of non-susceptibility by several months, while the lower fertility in the modern sector is achieved through more deliberate and effective family planning.

6.7 BREASTFEEDING AND POST-PARTUM AMENORRHOEA BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

Table 6.14 shows the mean durations of full breastfeeding, breastfeeding and post-partum amenorrhoea reported in the last closed interval according to measures of socio-economic status. It also includes the proportions of children who were not breastfed, and the proportions who were breastfed for at least 6, 12 and 24 months.

The lowest proportions of children breastfed, and the shortest durations of breastfeeding, were reported by women with a secondary or university education or whose husbands had a university education. Most striking are the women with a university education, 18 per cent of whom did not breastfeed their children. Nearly half of them breastfed for less than six months and a negligible few for two years or more. The average age at the introduction of supplementary food was 3.4 months, and at weaning, 6.2 months, and the associated period of post-partum amenorrhoea also was 3.4 months. The lowest levels of fertility were to be found among the most educated women, and in this it is clear that lactation has little part to play.

At the other extreme are the children of women who are illiterate, or whose husbands have less than a primary education, 6 per cent of whom were not breastfed, and more than 30 per cent were aged two years or above when they were weaned. Most extreme in this group were the children of women whose husbands were illiterate, and had no schooling. Such children were reported to have been fed on breastmilk alone for 12 months on average, they were weaned when they were over one and a half years old, and the associated period of post-partum amenorrhoea was 9.5 months. The proportions of children who were not breastfed and the mean duration of breastfeeding steadily increase with education, of the mother or of her husband. They were a little above the national average for women who can read and write and those whose husbands have a primary educ-

Table 6.14 Mean duration of breastfeeding and amenorrhoea in the last closed birth interval by background variable

Background variable	Per cent of live births				Mean duration (months)		
	Not breastfed	Breastfed at least (months)			Full breastfeeding	Breastfeeding	Amenorrhoea
		6	12	24			
Mother's education							
Illiterate, no school	6	90	81	35	11.9	18.3	9.2
Illiterate, some school	6	87	77	31	10.5	17.1	8.7
Can read and write	8	83	69	21	9.0	14.7	6.7
Primary	13	74	58	13	6.8	12.1	6.5
Secondary	17	57	36	4	4.2	8.1	3.5
University	18	45	25	2	3.4	6.2	3.4
Mother's work							
Since and before marriage	9	80	68	27	9.6	15.7	7.8
Since marriage only	6	87	76	30	10.8	17.1	8.3
Before marriage only	8	82	67	26	10.1	15.2	7.9
Never worked	7	87	76	31	10.7	16.9	8.5
Husband's education							
Illiterate, no school	6	90	82	38	12.2	18.7	9.5
Illiterate, some school	6	89	79	32	11.4	17.7	8.6
Can read and write	6	88	78	30	10.7	17.1	8.6
Primary	8	83	70	22	8.9	14.9	7.4
Secondary	12	73	57	13	7.0	11.9	5.4
University	16	57	34	5	4.6	8.3	3.7
Husband's occupation							
Professional, technical	13	64	45	10	5.8	10.1	4.9
Clerical	10	78	67	15	7.7	13.4	6.5
Sales + services	6	89	76	29	10.3	16.7	8.2
Manual	8	85	73	24	9.5	15.8	7.6
Farmer	5	91	84	39	12.7	19.0	10.1
Agricultural worker	5	92	84	44	13.4	19.9	10.1
Total	7	86	75	30	10.6	16.7	8.4

ation, while among women with a primary education or whose husbands have a secondary education, 13 per cent of children were not breastfed, supplementary food was introduced at age six months on average and weaning occurred at age one year.

Similar variations in breastfeeding can be seen according to the husband's occupation. Women whose husbands were in professional, technical or administrative occupations were least likely to breastfeed their children, and to breastfeed them for prolonged periods. Thirteen per cent of children were not breastfed, breastfeeding without supplementation lasted for six months on average and weaning took place at 10 months, and the associated period of post-partum infecundability was approximately 4.9 months. At the other extreme were the children of farmers and agricultural workers, only 5 per cent of whom were not breastfed. They were fed on breastmilk alone for more than a year on average and were over one and a half years old when they were weaned.

To sum up, the socio-economic variations in lactation are similar to those observed by region. The most educated women, those with the most educated husbands, or whose husbands work in the modern urban sector are the least likely to breastfeed their children or to breastfeed them for prolonged periods. The traditional pattern of almost universal and prolonged breastfeeding is to be seen among women who are themselves, or whose husbands, are illiterate, or those whose husbands are in agricultural work. Hence in the traditional sector, lactation still plays a part in birthspacing, extending the period of post-partum infecundability by about eight months, while in the modern sector, this is not the case. The figures on lactation by socio-economic status as well as region demonstrate that the lower the fertility, the lower seems to be the dependence on breastfeeding in family planning.

6.8 SUMMARY

Most infants in Egypt are breastfed and the duration of breastfeeding is fairly prolonged. Ninety-three per cent of children born at the beginning of the closed intervals were breastfed, they were reported to have relied on breastmilk alone for nearly 11 months on average, and were aged nearly 17 months when they were weaned. Menstruation returned just over eight months after the birth, and thus an extra six months was added on to the period of post-partum infecundability which would obtain in the absence of lactation.

It seems that modernization is associated with some decline in the proportion of infants who are breastfed, and who are breastfed for prolonged periods. The most educated women and those whose husbands were educated, for example, were least likely to breastfeed their children, and weaning occurs several months earlier among them than is the case for all Egypt. Lower education is accompanied by an increase in the proportion of children breastfed, and the mean duration of breastfeeding, with or without supplementation. Similarly lactation is lower among women whose husbands work in the modern sector, while in the traditional agriculture sector the pattern of prolonged breastfeeding persists.

At the regional level also, a tendency to breastfeed fewer of their children, and to breastfeed them for shorter periods, was observed among women living in the modern urban areas of Egypt. The traditional pattern of universal and prolonged lactation, and some dependence on its contraceptive properties, appears to persist in rural areas, especially in Upper Egypt. In that the associated period of post-partum infecundability extends the interval between births, so the effect of lactation in the traditional sector is to depress fertility. The modern urban sector is marked by a diminishing role of lactation in relation to fertility.

CHAPTER 7

FAMILY SIZE DESIRES

7.1 INTRODUCTION

One of the major aims of the Egyptian Fertility Survey was to investigate future fertility intentions and family size norms among Egyptian women. In chapter 4, fertility behaviour was examined from several angles. This chapter introduces the attitudinal dimensions of childbearing. These dimensions are an important part of the background against which achieved fertility and contraceptive use in Egypt should be gauged. If, for example, women in urban areas want small families, but there is a low level of contraceptive use, then there is a clear need to improve the availability of efficient methods and promote their effective use, so that women may implement their intentions. If, on the other hand, there is a preference for large families in rural areas, then a low level of contraceptive use is consistent with that intention. The need then is more fundamental: to alter the motivation for large families. Statements of family size desires also have value in improving our understanding of the sources of the substantial regional differentials in current fertility revealed in chapter 4, because these differentials may reflect either intended difference or variation in implementation.

Six principal dimensions of family size desires will be analysed in this chapter: perceived benefits of children; educational aspirations for children; present desire to cease childbearing; number of additional children wanted; desired family size; and preference for the sex of children. In chapter 9, family size preferences shall be reconsidered in light of the levels of contraceptive knowledge and use.

At the outset it should be pointed out that the analysis is based on responses to questions which were phrased in terms of the individual woman's preferences and not the norms of her community or reference group. Thus, any comparison of the results presented here with those from other surveys conducted recently in rural Egypt, must take into account the comparability of the specific questions being asked.

Further, the analysis is based on statements of opinions and attitudes which are not necessarily related to actual and intended behaviour. Questions on attitudes are qualitatively different from those on age, parity, etc, which are subject only to response error. Attitudes and opinions can change from one time to another. Even though this is an important issue, we shall find a good deal of consistency in the data which suggests that aggregates of responses are meaningful and may be interpreted with reasonable confidence.

7.2 BENEFITS OF CHILDREN

The values of children are undoubtedly many. Most fundamentally, they provide for the continuation of the human species. But this reason for wanting children is usually not uppermost in the minds of parents. To them, children are valued as sources of joy and happiness, companionship and pride. In some circumstances, children may also be prized because they are a potential means of support and security once parents are no longer able to provide for themselves. It has been argued that the high fertility in rural Egypt is associated with a pattern in which children provide an economic advantage to their parents and that when this economic advantage is reduced or lost the pattern of high fertility will also change. This section will review the perceived benefits of children, as reported by women interviewed in the first phase of the Egyptian Fertility Survey, to determine if this is in fact the case.

In this survey, only the simplest of these benefits were explored, the economic benefits. The short-term benefits were measured by asking the age at which mothers felt sons and daughters became useful. The long-term benefits were measured by whether women expected to live with their children when they got old, and the sources of old age financial support expected by wives.

Table 7.1 shows the age at which sons and daughters are perceived by women to be useful according to selected socio-economic characteristics. The analysis is restricted to ever-married women who have had at least one live birth. Overall mothers perceive sons to be useful at age 11.5 and daughters at age 10. Daughters are perceived to become useful at an earlier age than sons regardless of the socio-economic background of the mother. This pattern probably reflects perceptions that girls mature at earlier ages, and that they can be of use to the mother within the home.

Table 7.1 The age at which children are perceived by mothers to be useful

Socio-economic characteristics	Sons	Daughters
All Egypt	11.5	9.9
A Wife's characteristics		
Type of residence		
Urban	11.8	10.6
Rural	11.3	9.4
Region		
Cairo	12.2	11.0
Alexandria	10.4	11.0
Lower Egypt	10.9	9.3
Upper Egypt	12.0	9.8
Type of locality		
Metropolitan	11.8	11.0
Cities: Lower Egypt	10.5	9.5
Cities: Upper Egypt	13.5	10.7
Towns: Lower Egypt	11.6	10.0
Towns: Upper Egypt	12.6	10.4
Rural: Lower Egypt	10.9	9.2
Rural: Upper Egypt	11.7	9.6
Level of education		
Illiterate: no school	11.4	9.6
Illiterate: some school	11.2	9.9
Can read and write	11.5	10.3
Primary	11.8	10.9
Secondary	11.8	11.2
University	11.9	11.5
Pattern of work		
Before and after	11.1	9.8
Worked before only	11.2	9.8
Worked after only	11.5	9.9
Never worked	11.5	9.9
B Husband's characteristics		
Level of education		
Illiterate: no school	10.7	9.6
Illiterate: some school	11.3	9.6
Can read and write	11.4	9.8
Primary	11.7	10.2
Secondary	11.9	10.4
University	12.2	11.2
Occupation		
Prof., tech. and admin.	11.9	10.9
Clerical	12.2	10.6
Sales	11.5	10.[illegible]
Farmers	10.8	9.1
Agricultural workers	11.3	9.5
Services	11.4	9.9
Manual	11.5	10.1

The figures in table 7.1 also show a positive association between socio-economic status of the mother and the perceived ages at which sons and daughters become useful. Thus, these ages are lowest for mothers residing in rural areas, particularly Lower Egypt, those with the lowest education, and women whose husbands are engaged in agricultural occupations.

The long-term benefits of children are described in table 7.2 in terms of old age support. Overall, 46 per cent of women expect to live with their children when they are old. This proportion increases from 22 per cent for urban women to as much as 64 per cent for rural women. The regional differentials in the dependence on children for a place to live are even sharper with the proportion of mothers expecting to live with their children increasing from 12 per cent in Metropolitan Egypt, to 27 per cent in urban Lower Egypt, 48 per cent in urban Upper Egypt, and to 54 and 77 per cent in rural Lower, and rural Upper Egypt, respectively. Education and husband's occupation are also inversely related to the proportion expecting to live with their children.

The proportion of women expecting financial support from children generally follows the same pattern of differentials shown by the proportion expecting to live with their children in old age. The data, however, disclose that the educational level of spouses and husband's occupation have the most interesting pattern of differentials. As level of education increases, the proportion expecting support from their children decreases, while the proportion depending on pension increases. Women whose husbands are in professional and clerical occupations are the least likely to expect to rely on their children in old age, while those whose husbands are involved in the agricultural sector are the most likely.

When this pattern of differentials in the perceived benefits of children is contrasted with the pattern of differentials in fertility, an inverse association emerges between socio-economic status of women and both achieved fertility and the perceived economic utility of children.

7.3 EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATIONS FOR CHILDREN

In the Egyptian Fertility Survey, women who had at least one live birth were asked of the level of education they wanted for sons and daughters. In chapter 4, it has been shown that fertility in Egypt is inversely related to the level of education of parents. Therefore, if this pattern continues to prevail, the educational aspirations that mothers have for their children may affect the fertility of the next generation.

Table 7.3 shows the desired level of education for sons and daughters according to socio-economic characteristics of the mothers. Overall, 77 per cent and 62 per cent of women want university education for sons and daughters, respectively. However, more education is desired in urban areas than in rural areas for sons and daughters. For example, for daughters in urban areas, 79 per cent of women want them to have university educ-

Table 7.2 Expectations of mothers for old age support according to socio-economic characteristics

Socio-economic characteristics	Percentage of mothers who expect to live with children	Percentage of mothers who expect financial support from:		
		Income from business, etc.	Pension	Children
All Egypt	46	30	54	54
A Wife's characteristics				
Type of residence				
Urban	22	18	69	43
Rural	64	38	43	63
Region				
Cairo	12	18	71	37
Alexandria	11	12	72	45
Lower Egypt	47	35	48	55
Upper Egypt	70	32	50	65
Type of locality				
Metropolitan	12	16	71	39
Cities: Lower Egypt	18	16	71	36
Cities: Upper Egypt	24	13	81	55
Towns: Lower Egypt	34	21	55	43
Towns: Upper Egypt	61	27	55	63
Rural: Lower Egypt	54	41	42	61
Rural: Upper Egypt	77	35	45	66
Level of education				
Illiterate: no school	57	31	45	62
Illiterate: some school	45	35	56	65
Can read and write	25	27	65	45
Primary	18	24	73	34
Secondary	6	26	93	18
University	4	21	99	10
Pattern of work				
Before and after	42	34	60	52
Worked before only	45	23	57	63
Worked after only	43	34	57	51
Never worked	46	29	53	54
B Husband's characteristics				
Level of education				
Illiterate: no school	61	32	38	65
Illiterate: some school	53	31	41	63
Can read and write	42	31	57	54
Primary	30	24	68	46
Secondary	20	21	86	35
University	10	29	98	17
Occupation				
Prof., tech. and admin.	17	26	94	27
Clerical	17	16	96	31
Sales	38	36	34	58
Farmers	69	74	23	65
Agricultural workers	69	13	33	68
Services	41	15	80	53
Manual	34	13	62	52

ation; in rural areas the corresponding figure is 47 per cent. More education is also desired for sons than daughters, especially in rural areas. Thus, in urban areas, 88 per cent of women want sons to have university education compared with 79 per cent for daughters. In rural areas, the differences are sharper: 74 versus 47 per cent.

The regional pattern of differentials is as might be expected. Metropolitan Egypt and urban Lower Egypt have the highest aspirations. Urban Upper Egypt and rural Lower Egypt are more or less similar with somewhat lower aspirations. Rural Upper Egypt is again the exception with much higher proportion of women wanting no education for daughters. Low educational aspir-

Table 7.3 Per cent distribution of mothers by level of education wanted for sons and daughters, according to socio-economic characteristics

Socio-economic characteristics	Sons					Daughters				
	None	Primary	Secondary	University	Total	None	Primary	Secondary	University	Total
All Egypt	5	2	16	77	100	16	2	20	62	100
A Wife's characteristics										
Type of residence										
Urban	2	1	9	88	100	5	2	14	79	100
Rural	8	2	16	74	100	25	4	24	47	100
Region										
Cairo	1	1	9	89	100	3	3	14	90	100
Alexandria	0	0	4	96	100	1	1	5	93	100
Lower Egypt	2	1	14	83	100	8	2	21	69	100
Upper Egypt	13	3	24	60	100	38	5	24	33	100
Type of locality										
Metropolitan	1	0	7	92	100	2	2	12	84	100
Cities: Lower Egypt	0	0	7	93	100	1	1	13	85	100
Cities: Upper Egypt	3	2	19	76	100	8	2	23	67	100
Towns: Lower Egypt	2	1	7	90	100	4	2	11	83	100
Towns: Upper Egypt	8	3	19	70	100	23	3	24	50	100
Rural: Lower Egypt	2	1	15	72	100	24	3	24	49	100
Rural: Upper Egypt	15	4	25	56	100	44	5	24	27	100
Level of education										
Illiterate: no school	7	2	21	70	100	23	4	24	49	100
Illiterate: some school	3	2	13	82	100	12	2	20	66	100
Can read and write	1	0	7	92	100	5	1	13	81	100
Primary	0	0	4	96	100	2	1	8	89	100
Secondary	0	0	1	99	100	0	0	3	97	100
University	0	0	1	99	100	0	0	3	97	100
Pattern of work										
Before and after	4	1	11	84	100	15	2	17	66	100
Worked before only	3	2	13	82	100	13	3	19	65	100
Worked after only	3	1	15	81	100	13	4	20	63	100
Never worked	5	2	16	77	100	17	3	20	60	100
B Husband's characteristics										
Level of education										
Illiterate: no school	10	4	23	63	100	28	4	25	43	100
Illiterate: some school	3	2	17	78	100	15	5	20	60	100
Can read and write	2	1	13	84	100	10	3	20	67	100
Primary	1	0	8	91	100	5	1	16	78	100
Secondary	0	0	4	96	100	0	0	8	92	100
University	0	0	1	99	100	0	0	3	97	100
Occupation										
Prof., tech. and admin.	0	0	4	96	100	2	0	7	91	100
Clerical	1	0	5	94	100	2	0	13	85	100
Sales	4	1	11	84	100	10	3	18	69	100
Farmers	7	2	19	72	100	27	4	22	47	100
Agricultural workers	14	4	27	55	100	34	4	27	35	100
Services	3	2	14	81	100	10	3	23	64	100
Manual	2	1	14	83	100	9	2	19	70	100

ations for daughters are also shown by women whose husbands are working in the sales and agricultural sectors.

The data, therefore, suggest that the greater the perceived economic utility of children, the lower the educational aspirations especially for daughters, and the higher the fertility.

7.4 DESIRE FOR MORE CHILDREN

This dimension of family size desires attempts to divide the population of respondents into two groups: those who wish to have no more children than they have at the time of the interview and those who wish to increase the size of their family beyond the number of children they already have.

All currently married and fecund women were asked if they wanted to have another child sometime. The possible responses were: (1) Yes, (2) No, and (3) Undecided. If the woman or her husband had been sterilized for contraceptive reasons, a 'No' response was automatically assigned. Since only currently married self-reportedly fecund women were asked whether they wanted more children, the data pertain to this group rather than to all currently married women. The exclusion of currently married infecund women probably reduces the percentage wanting no more children, as self-reportedly infecund women tend to be older and therefore more likely to wish to stop childbearing so that the proportions wanting no more children presented in this report will tend to be slightly lower than if data were available for all currently married women.

Of the 7288 women who were currently married and believed themselves capable to have (more) children at the time of the survey, 53 per cent wanted to cease childbearing, 45 per cent wanted to have additional children, and the remaining 2 per cent were undecided.

Table 7.4 gives the proportions of women wanting no more children classified by current age, by current family size (ie number of living children), and by marital duration. As might be expected, the underlying pattern is that a woman's desire to cease childbearing increases with age, with marital duration and with number of surviving children. The proportion has a level of 5 per cent for women under age 20. It reaches 26 per cent and 50 per cent for women at ages 20–24 and 25–29, respectively. Thus, from age 28 onwards, at least half of all women want no more children. The proportion also reaches the 50 per cent level for women with two or three living children, and rapidly jumps to 75 per cent for women with four living children. In the highest categories of family size (six to nine children) about 90 per cent of the women want no more children. The 50 per cent level is also reached at about 10 years marital duration.

When this proportion is calculated within all combinations of age and current family size (table 7.5), it is found that both effects remain important, although the latter is more so. The proportion of childless women who want no children at all is almost nil. Among women with two living children, the proportion wanting no more children is 42 per cent; this proportion exceeds the 50 per cent level among women at ages 30 or more. For family sizes above two living children, a majority of women in every age group want no additional children.

Table 7.4 Percentage of currently married, fecund women who want no more children, by age, number of living children (including any current pregnancy) and years since first marriage

Current age	Percentage who want no more children	Years since first marriage	Percentage who want no more children	Number of living children	Percentage who want no more children
<20	5.2	<5	15.3	0	0.5
20–24	25.7	5–9	44.7	1	7.0
25–29	50.8	10–14	63.7	2	42.2
30–34	67.8	15–19	76.5	3	63.4
35–39	75.6	20–24	77.8	4	75.3
40–44	80.9	25–29	84.1	5	80.7
45+	83.1	30+	82.2	6	89.3
				7	89.9
				8	88.8
				9+	91.7

Overall percentage: 53.1

Source: Tables 3.1.1 and 3.1.2

Table 7.5 Percentage of currently married, fecund women who want no more children, by age and number of living children

Current age	Number of living children										All
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	
<25	0.2	4.4	29.8	54.5	64.6	65.0	(100.0)	—	—	—	19.6
25–34	0.0	7.1	48.8	63.6	75.4	76.4	86.9	90.3	96.0	(83.3)	58.8
35–44	4.3	30.5	57.8	70.9	78.1	85.0	89.4	88.8	86.9	91.9	77.7
45+	(00)	(43.8)	76.2	90.3	72.9	88.1	96.7	93.3	90.9	93.1	83.1
All	0.5	7.0	42.2	63.4	75.3	80.7	89.3	89.9	88.8	91.7	53.1

Source: Table 3.1.3

It may be concluded, therefore, that three living children, age 28 and ten years of marriage are the effective points at which a majority of women wish to limit their family size.

We turn next to the differentials in the desire to stop childbearing by socio-economic characteristics. The analysis of such differentials is complicated by the facts that family size preference is influenced mainly by current family size, and that the current parity compositions vary by background characteristics. This problem could, of course, be overcome by the use of standardization techniques. Table 7.6 gives the observed and standardized percentages of currently married fecund women wanting to cease childbearing by socio-economic characteristics. In the following discussion, only standardized percentages are referred to.

Table 7.6 Percentage of currently married, fecund women who want no more children, by age and socio-economic characteristics

Socio-economic characteristics	Observed	Standardized[a]
All Egypt	53.1	—
A Wife's characteristics		
Type of residence		
Urban	63.6	63.5
Rural	45.3	44.6
Region		
Cairo	64.2	65.4
Alexandria	70.2	68.0
Lower Egypt	59.4	57.2
Upper Egypt	35.3	36.7
Type of locality		
Metropolitan	65.6	66.0
Cities: Lower Egypt	65.6	66.5
Cities: Upper Egypt	63.1	61.5
Towns: Lower Egypt	64.2	62.8
Towns: Upper Egypt	49.5	48.1
Rural: Lower Egypt	57.4	54.5
Rural: Upper Egypt	29.4	31.3
Level of education		
Illiterate: no school	49.3	46.7
Illiterate: some school	55.1	54.3
Can read and write	64.5	61.9
Primary	64.2	64.6
Secondary	55.9	70.4
University	55.1	70.8
Pattern of work		
Before and after	49.6	54.8
Worked before only	48.6	54.5
Worked after only	63.6	57.1
Never worked	53.2	59.1
B Husband's characteristics		
Level of education		
Illiterate: no school	47.8	44.6
Illiterate: some school	43.9	49.4
Can read and write	60.3	55.7
Primary	56.6	56.5
Secondary	55.0	64.3
University	59.5	70.9
Occupation		
Prof., tech. and admin.	57.7	68.0
Clerical	58.5	63.3
Sales	62.8	56.5
Farmers	48.4	42.4
Agricultural workers	39.7	34.6
Services	59.4	54.7
Manual	57.0	57.3

[a]Standardized by number of living children.
Source: Table 3.1.3

Certain background characteristics give rise to pronounced differentials (figure 7.1). Thus, more of the urban women (64 per cent) want no more children than the rural women (45 per cent). A clustering of the regions puts metropolitan Egypt, cities and towns in Lower Egypt and cities in Upper Egypt together. Towns in urban Upper Egypt, and rural Lower Egypt belong in an intermediate group, and rural Upper Egypt is the clear extreme in terms of high fertility preferences.

The educational differences in the observed percentage of women wanting no more children does not follow the expected pattern. For example, this percentage is higher among women who can read or with primary education than among women with secondary or university education. Standardization modifies this pattern into one in which the proportion wanting no more children increases with education: from around 50 per cent for the illiterate women, to 63 per cent for women who can read or with primary education and to 70 per cent for those with secondary or university education. A similar pattern is also observed for differences by husband's education.

The differentials in the proportion wanting no more children by pattern of work are so small that they are nearly negligible. The occupation of the husband seems, however, to be related to the desire to limit family size. Women whose husbands are engaged in agricultural occupation show the lowest percentage 'wanting no more'; those married to manual, sales, or service workers belong to an intermediate group, and those whose husbands are in the professional or clerical occupations show the highest percentage.

7.5 ADDITIONAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN WANTED

Women who answered 'Yes' to the question on desire for more children, were subsequently asked how many children they wanted. Table 7.7 shows the mean additional number of children wanted by currently married fecund women, classified by age, by marital duration and by current family size (ie number of living children). After the inclusion of women wanting no more children with the value of zero, the overall mean additional number of children wanted is 1.4 children. As the current

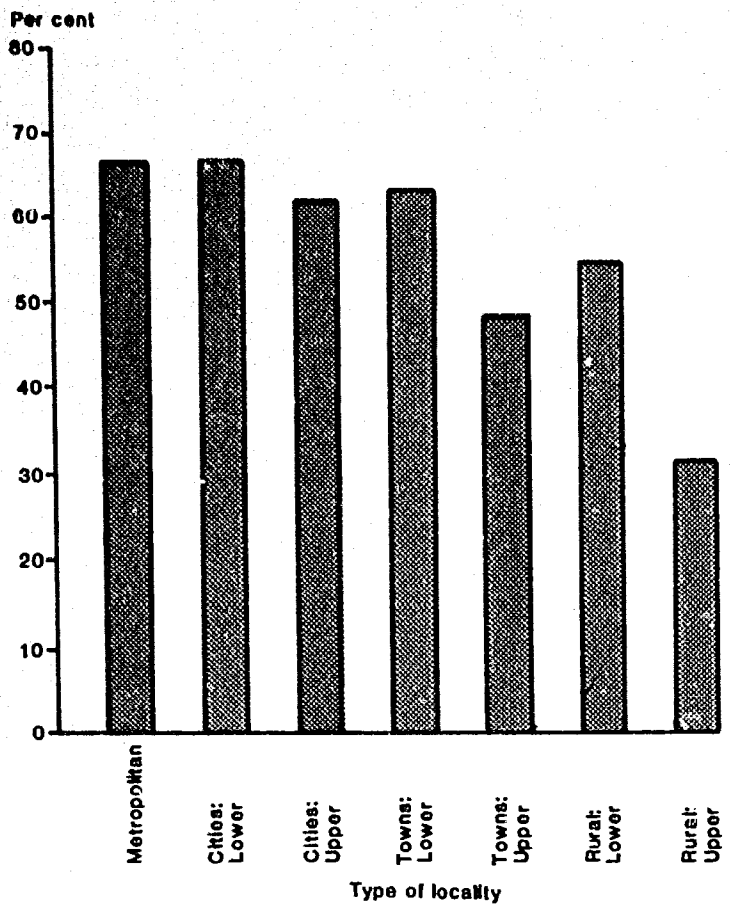

Figure 7.1(a) Percentage of currently married, fecund women who want no more children, by type of locality

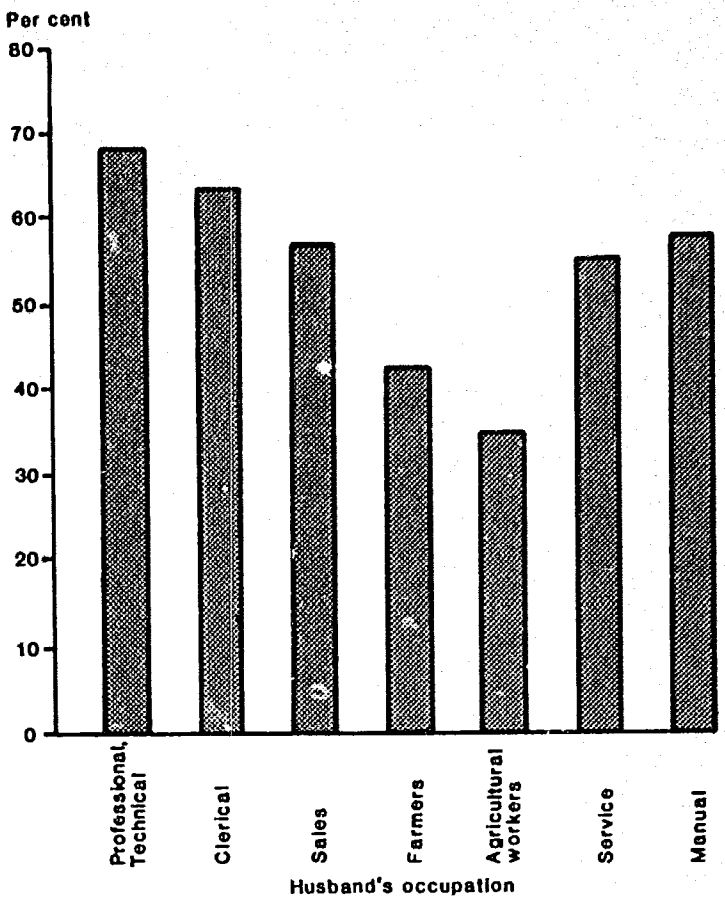

Figure 7.1(c) Percentage of currently married, fecund women who want no more children, by husband's occupation

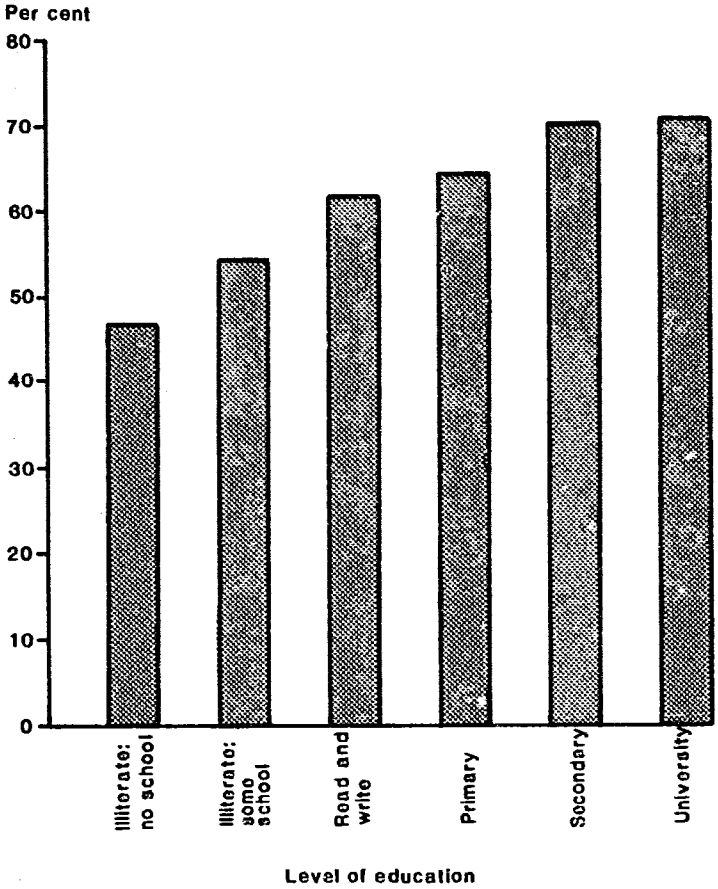

Figure 7.1(b) Percentage of currently married, fecund women who want no more children, by level of education

Table 7.7 Mean additional number of children desired by currently married, fecund women, by age, years since first marriage, and number of living children (including any current pregnancy)[a]

Current age	Mean	Years since first marriage	Mean	Number of living children	Mean
<20	3.4	<5	2.5	0	3.9
20–24	2.2	5–9	1.6	1	2.5
25–29	1.3	10–14	1.1	2	1.6
30–34	0.9	15–19	0.6	3	1.0
35–39	0.6	20–24	0.7	4	0.7
40–44	0.5	25–29	0.5	5	0.6
45+	0.5	30+	0.4	6	0.2
				7	0.3
				8	0.3
				9+	0.3
Overall mean additional number of children desired 1.4					

[a]Women who want no more children or who have been sterilized for contraceptive purposes have been assigned a value of zero and are included in the mean.
Source: Tables 3.2.3 and 3.2.4

age of the woman increases, the mean additional number of children wanted decreases. The same pattern is found if marital duration or current family size are considered. The table shows, however, that current family size has the greatest effect on the mean additional number of children wanted: women with no living children desire a mean of 3.9 children, while women with three living children desire a mean of one child.

Data in table 7.8 on differentials in the mean additional number of children wanted by socio-economic characteristics indicate that this mean is highest in just those groups where the desire to cease childbearing is lowest: the rural residents, the less educated, and women whose husbands are engaged in agricultural occupations. The pro-natalist attitude in rural Upper Egypt is again evident; the mean number of additional children wanted in these areas is 3.2, compared with only 0.9 in rural Lower Egypt. Standardization does not yield different results from those shown in table 7.8.

7.6 DESIRED FAMILY SIZE

The third indicator of number preference considered in the EFS relates to the total number of children a woman would ideally like to have 'if she could choose exactly',

Table 7.8 Mean additional number of children desired by currently married, fecund women, by age and socio-economic characteristics

Socio-economic characteristics	Current age				All
	<25	25–34	35–44	45+	
All Egypt	2.6	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.4
A Wife's characteristics					
Type of residence					
Urban	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.7
Rural	3.1	1.6	0.9	0.9	1.9
Region					
Cairo	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.7
Alexandria	1.1	0.5	0.2	—	0.5
Lower Egypt	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.8
Upper Egypt	4.1	2.4	1.4	1.3	2.7
Type of locality					
Metropolitan	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6
Cities: Lower Egypt	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.5
Cities: Upper Egypt	1.2	0.6	0.2	—	0.6
Towns: Lower Egypt	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.6
Towns: Upper Egypt	2.8	0.9	0.8	0.2	1.4
Rural: Lower Egypt	1.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.9
Rural: Upper Egypt	4.5	3.0	1.7	1.7	3.2
Level of education					
Illiterate: no school	3.0	1.4	0.8	0.8	1.7
Illiterate: some school	2.3	0.8	0.4	0.2	1.2
Can read and write	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.8
Primary	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6
Secondary	1.4	0.7	0.1	—	0.8
University	1.4	0.8	0.2	—	0.8
Pattern of work					
Before and after	2.7	1.1	0.5	0.8	1.3
Worked before only	2.1	1.0	0.7	0.2	1.3
Worked after only	1.7	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.8
Never worked	2.6	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.4
B Husband's characteristics					
Level of education					
Illiterate: no school	3.2	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.8
Illiterate: some school	2.7	1.1	0.7	—	1.7
Can read and write	2.2	0.9	0.3	0.2	1.1
Primary	2.4	0.8	0.5	0.2	1.1
Secondary	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.9
University	1.8	0.7	0.1	—	0.8
Occupation					
Prof., tech. and admin.	1.9	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.9
Clerical	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.8
Sales	2.0	1.2	0.5	0.4	1.1
Farmers	3.1	1.4	0.8	0.5	1.7
Agricultural workers	3.7	1.9	1.3	1.6	2.4
Services	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.6	1.0
Manual	2.0	0.8	0.4	0.2	1.0

Source: Table 3.2.5

irrespective of whether she can accomplish it, and irrespective of the number of children she already has.

Thus, all ever-married women, irrespective of their fecundity status, were asked: 'If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many children would that be?'. If the respondent enquired of the meaning of 'choose exactly the number of children', the interviewer said that it was what she liked it to mean. If she liked, she could assume that she was younger and just married, or that her or her husband's health was better etc. This question, therefore, was intended to relate to the respondent's personal wishes, rather than to a more generalized ideal or norm. Responses were probably coloured by past experiences, present fecundity and other conditions, and even the possible desire to 'say the right thing', and this should be borne in mind.

Out of 8778 ever-married women, 98.3 per cent gave numeric answers, 1.4 per cent gave non-numeric answers such as 'it depends what God gives' or 'as many as possible', while the remaining 0.3 per cent were 'not stated' cases.

The analysis presented in this section will be restricted to all currently married women who gave numeric answers.[1] Table 7.9 gives the total number of children desired by currently married women classified by current age, by marital duration, and by current family size.

The overall mean number of children desired is 4.1. This mean steadily rises with marital duration and with current family size. Women married for less than five years desire to have 3.6 children, those with 5–9, 10–14 or 15–19 years' marital duration desire to have about 4.1 children, while those with 20 or more years of marriage duration desire about 4.8. The table shows, however, that current family size has the greatest effect on desired family size. Women with four or less children desire a larger family than they actually have. But beginning with a family size of five, women desire, on the average, a smaller family than they have. The transition point (5 children) is greater than that observed for the question on desire to stop childbearing (3 children) mainly because of the difference between the questions and the possible pressure to rationalize existing family size.

Table 7.9 Mean total number of children desired by all currently married women, by current age, marital duration, and number of living children (including any current pregnancy)

Current age	Mean	Years since first marriage	Mean	Number of living children	Mean
<20	4.3	<5	3.6	0	3.8
20–24	3.9	5–9	4.0	1	3.5
25–29	3.7	10–14	4.1	2	3.8
30–34	4.1	15–19	4.2	3	3
35–39	4.4	20–24	4.7	4	4.2
40–44	4.5	25–29	4.8	5	4.6
45+	4.6	30+	4.8	6	4.7
				7	5.2
				8	5.4
				9+	5.7

Overall mean total number of children desired (by currently married women) 4.1

Tables 3.3.4A and 3.3.5A

[1]Of 8012 currently married women, 98.4 per cent gave numeric answers.

The figures in table 7.10, however, suggest that the modal or most popular family size desired is 2 children, about 28 per cent of all the currently married women giving this as their ideal. This is followed by the desire for 3 and 4 children by 23 and 20 per cent of the women, respectively. The table shows that out of ten women, five desire to have 2 or 3 children; two desire to have 4 children, and three desire to have 5 or more children.

The figures also show that the proportion of women who desire to have between 2 and 4 children has increased over the last three decades: from 59 per cent for women married in the 1950s, to 71 per cent for those married in the 1960s, and to 75 and 80 per cent for women married during 1970–4 and 1975–9, respectively. In part, this finding might reflect a decline in family size preferences on the part of the younger cohorts of women; but it might also reflect the influence of achieved fertility on desired family size. Women with large families may rationalize their fertility performance by stating the number of children they have as their preference.

To investigate this latter point, figures are given in table 7.11 showing whether desired family size exceeds, equals, or is less than actual family size. The table shows that only one in five currently married women gave a desired family size that was equal to her actual although this proportion varies considerably with the number of living children the woman already has, and it reaches a maximum of 35 per cent for women with four living children. The proportion who state a desired number in excess of their actual children shows a rapid decline with increases in the number of living children, whereas the proportion who state a desired number which is less than the number they already have increases rapidly with actual family size. The great majority with two or fewer living children state a preference for a number larger than the number they have, and the majority with five or more children state a preference for a number below their current family size.

The proportion of women for whom the desired and actual number of children coincide, of course, cannot be

Table 7.10 Per cent distribution of currently married women according to total number of children desired by years since first marriage

Years since first marriage	Total number of children desired										Mean	Number of women
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+		
<5	0.2	2.1	40.0	25.4	14.2	6.1	4.1	1.3	0.9	5.7	3.5	1809
5-9	0.1	1.3	28.8	26.5	19.6	8.7	5.1	2.4	1.5	6.0	3.9	1553
10-14	0.1	1.4	26.1	25.0	21.6	8.1	5.8	3.2	1.9	6.8	4.1	1277
15-19	0.0	1.8	25.1	21.0	23.4	7.9	7.4	3.6	3.0	6.9	4.2	1195
20-24	0.1	1.6	20.1	18.8	20.3	9.9	10.3	5.0	4.1	9.9	4.7	943
25-29	0.1	2.1	20.3	18.5	19.6	8.8	8.8	5.3	4.5	11.9	4.8	704
30+	0.0	1.3	17.8	22.1	22.1	8.0	6.5	7.0	4.0	11.3	4.8	399
	0.1	1.7	28.0	23.3	19.5	8.0	6.4	3.2	2.4	7.5	4.1	7880

Source: Table 3.3.2A

Table 7.11 Comparison between desired and actual number of children of currently married women, by number of living children

Number of living children	Desired exceeds actual number	Desired equals actual number	Desired less than actual number	Total	Mean desired no. of children	Number of women
0	99.8	0.2	—	100	3.7	1005
1	96.7	3.2	0.1	100	3.6	1173
2	63.9	34.3	1.8	100	3.7	1269
3	42.6	33.3	24.1	100	3.9	1227
4	26.5	34.6	38.9	100	4.3	1057
5	22.6	19.7	57.5	100	4.6	856
6	14.2	22.7	63.0	100	4.8	612
7	17.6	16.5	65.9	100	5.2	357
8	12.8	17.9	69.5	100	5.3	196
9+	13.6	7.3	79.1	100	5.7	128
All	52.5	21.1	26.4	100	4.1	7880

Source: Derived from Table 3.3.3A

considered equivalent to the proportion of women who rationalize their actual family size. Further, although the overall proportion who state a desired family size less than their actual size is only 26 per cent, the proportions become appreciable among women with large numbers of children. Thus, 58 per cent of women with five living children, 63 per cent of those with six children, 66 per cent of those with seven and 70 per cent of those with eight children fall in this category. The possibility exists, of course, that these results were obtained because this group of respondents thought that interviewers wanted them to state lower desired numbers than they actually wanted. Despite these uncertainties, the comparisons of desired and actual number of children indicate that the number of women who are rationalizing their current fertility, by stating their current number of children as desired, or who wish to have large number of children consititute only a small minority of all respondents.

The absence of a strong rationalization effect for Egyptian women suggests that the increase in the proportion of women who desire to have between two and four children over the last three decades is due to a genuine decline in the desired family size.

We now turn our attention to investigate differentials in the preference for family size. Table 7.12 shows the mean number of children desired according to socio-economic characteristics of currently married women. The discussion will focus on the observed means because it was found that standardization of the mean desired family size by the number of living children did not alter the order of the observed means or the magnitude of differences within the categories of any given socio-economic variable.

As may be seen, urban residents prefer a smaller family size than the village residents: the difference is as much as 1.6 children. The classification of regions by type of residence shows a clear clustering of women with those in Cairo, Alexandria, cities in both Lower and Upper Egypt, and towns in Lower Egypt desiring a number of children of slightly over 3. Desired family size increases to 4 for rural Lower Egypt, 4.5 for towns in Upper Egypt and jumps to 7.1 for rural Upper Egypt (figure 7.2).

The figures also show that the better educated tend to prefer a smaller family size than the less educated.

Table 7.12 Mean total number of children desired by currently married women, by age and socio-economic characteristics

Socio-economic characteristics	Current age				All	Number of women
	<25	25–34	35–44	45+		
All Egypt	4.0	3.9	4.5	4.6	4.1	7883
A Wife's characteristics						
Type of residence						
Urban	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.9	3.2	3380
Rural	4.6	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.8	4503
Region						
Cairo	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.0	1438
Alexandria	2.6	2.7	3.5	3.5	3.0	431
Lower Egypt	3.3	3.5	4.1	4.3	3.7	3521
Upper Egypt	5.5	5.4	6.0	6.0	5.6	2493
Type of residence						
Metropolitan	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.0	1869
Cities: Lower Egypt	2.7	2.7	3.3	4.1	3.0	499
Cities: Upper Egypt	2.9	3.0	3.6	(4.2)	3.2	219
Towns: Lower Egypt	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.6	3.3	441
Towns: Upper Egypt	4.0	4.4	5.0	5.6	4.5	355
Rural: Lower Egypt	3.4	3.8	4.4	4.5	4.0	2581
Rural: Upper Egypt	5.9	5.9	6.5	6.2	6.1	1919
Level of education						
Illiterate: no school	4.4	4.4	4.9	5.0	4.6	4551
Illiterate: some school	3.7	3.8	4.4	4.5	4.0	1482
Can read and write	4.2	3.2	3.8	4.3	3.7	780
Primary	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.0	379
Secondary	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.5	476
University	2.4	2.5	2.7	(3.0)	2.5	215
Pattern of work						
Before and after	4.2	3.5	3.8	4.3	3.8	914
Worked before only	3.5	3.6	4.3	3.4	3.7	455
Worked after only	3.4	3.4	4.5	4.1	3.8	520
Never worked	4.1	4.0	4.6	4.7	4.2	5994
B Husband's characteristics						
Level of education						
Illiterate: no school	4.5	4.7	5.2	5.2	4.8	3278
Illiterate: some school	4.1	3.9	4.6	5.1	4.2	512
Can read and write	3.8	3.7	4.2	4.4	3.9	2046
Primary	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.6	683
Secondary	3.4	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.1	823
University	3.0	2.6	2.9	3.1	2.8	541
Occupation						
Prof., tech. and admin.	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.6	3.0	826
Clerical	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.5	3.1	423
Sales	3.8	3.6	4.2	4.6	4.0	485
Farmers	4.5	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.0	1635
Agricultural workers	5.2	5.0	5.4	4.9	5.2	1307
Services	3.5	3.7	4.0	5.1	3.9	918
Manual	3.6	3.4	4.1	4.0	3.7	2282

Source: Table 3.3.7

Women who have worked also desire a smaller number of children than those who never worked.

Desired family size also seems to be associated with husband's occupation. Three distinct levels of preference are shown by table 7.12. The desired number of children is highest among women whose husbands are engaged in agricultural occupations (5.1 children), and lowest among women whose husbands are in the first two categories of professional and clerical occupations (3 children), while women whose husbands are in the sales, services and manual occupations have an intermediate preference (3.9 children).

However, it should be pointed out that because certain socio-economic characteristics are interrelated, straightforward interpretation of these differentials is complicated. For example, the distribution of women by rural/urban residence and level of education could explain a good deal of the variation found. Thus, the

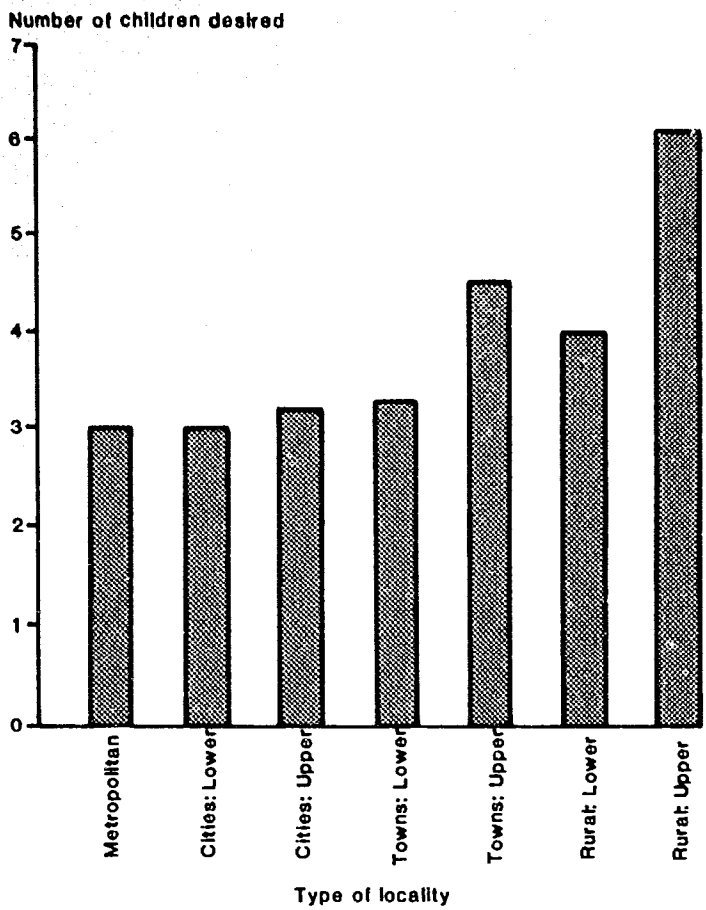

Figure 7.2(a) Mean number of children desired by currently married women according to type of locality

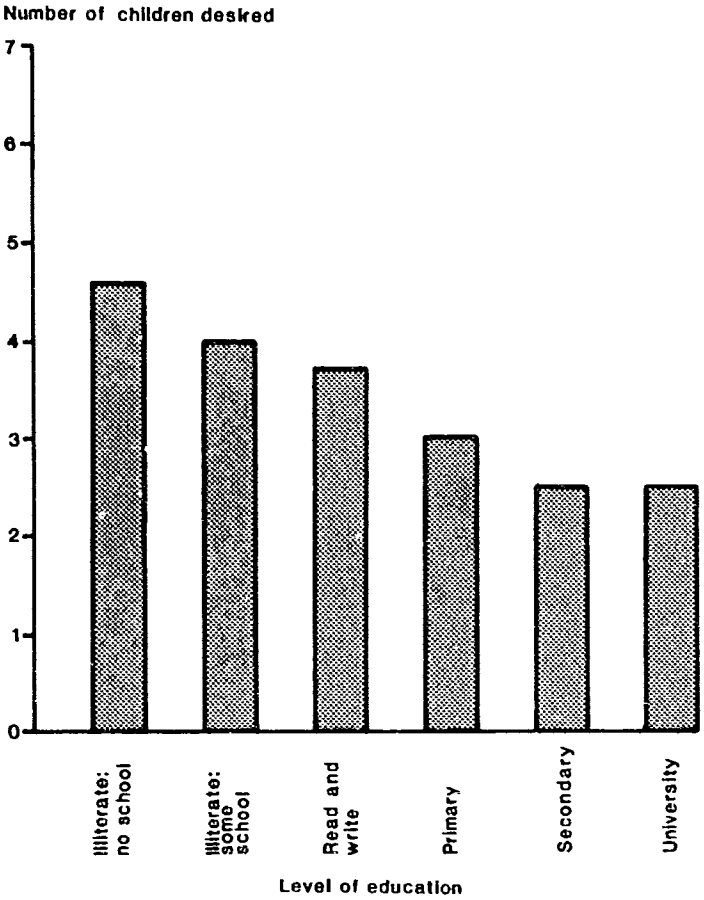

Figure 7.2(b) Mean number of children desired by currently married women according to level of education

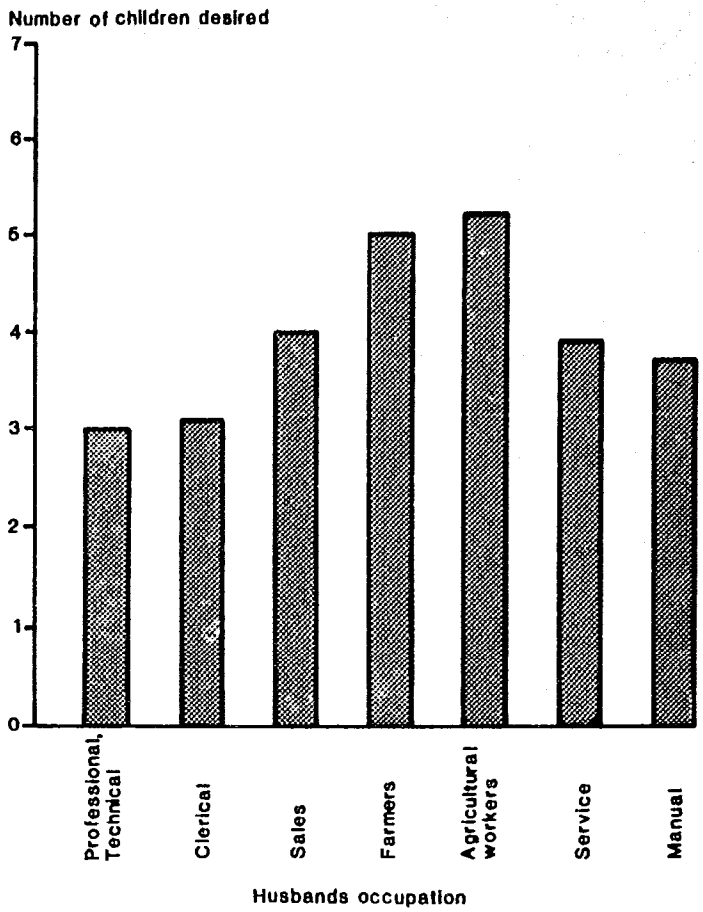

Figure 7.2(c) Mean number of children desired by currently married women according to husband's occupation

majority of women residing in rural areas are also the women with no education, the women who never worked in the modern sector and the women whose husbands are engaged in agricultural occupations. Thus, the striking clustering of regions could be explained in part as due to differences in education attainment between women in different regions, and in part as due to differences in the proportion of urban population.

7.7 CONSISTENCY OF NUMBER PREFERENCE INDICATORS

In the preceding sections, three aspects of preference for number of children have been examined separately. In table 7.13, figures on these three indicators are assembled for an internal comparison. Since all currently married fecund women were asked the fertility preference questions, it is of interest to see how far the responses to various questions are internally consistent.

The figures in panels A and B of table 7.13 are comparable since they indicate the proportion of women who feel that their preferred family size has been achieved. As may be seen, the figures in panel A are in close agreement with those in panel B for family sizes three to eight, reflecting a high degree of mutual consistency.

Table 7.13 Consistencies between fertility preference indicators for currently married, fecund women, according to number of living children

Variable	Number of living children										All
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	
A Percentage who want no more children	0.5	7.0	42.2	63.4	75.3	80.7	89.3	89.9	88.8	91.7	53.1
B Percentage whose current family size is greater than or equal to their desired family size	0.2	3.3	36.1	57.4	73.5	77.2	85.7	82.4	87.4	86.4	47.5
C Mean desired family size	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.2	5.3	5.7	4.1
D Number of living children plus mean number of additional children wanted	3.9	3.5	3.6	4.0	4.7	5.6	6.2	7.3	8.3	9.3	4.6

The comparison of means in panels C and D (mean desired family size versus number of living children plus mean additional number of children wanted) shows a different pattern. Up to and including family size four, means in the two panels are very close; but among women with larger families the means in panel C are lower than those in panel D. This pattern may be explained by the fact that the means in panel D cannot, by definition, be lower than actual family size, whereas the means in panel C can be lower. It should also be recalled that the majority of women with five or more children stated a preference for a number of children below their current family size. Thus, it can be safely concluded that there is a high degree of internal consistency in the responses to the various questions of preference for number of children.

7.8 GENDER PREFERENCES

The dimensions of family size desires considered in the preceding sections relate essentially to preferences for number of children. Number preferences presumably operate within a complex of other circumstances and preferences. Among the many factors contributing to the family size decision process is the possible complicating effect of sex composition of children. In many societies, the sex composition of living children is an important consideration in the childbearing process. Broadly speaking, only three types of gender preference are common. The first is for a certain minimum number of boys, the second is for a balanced sex composition of boys and girls, and the third is a combination of balance and male preference.

Four aspects of gender preference among Egyptian women may be indicated using the data collected in the EFS. The first three aspects relate to the possible effects of the sex composition of the current family on (1) the proportion of women who want no more children; (2) the additional number of children wanted; and (3) the desired family size. The fourth aspect relates to the preferred sex of the next child as explicitly stated by those women who wanted more children.

The analysis presented in this section is restricted to currently married fecund non-pregnant women. Women who are currently pregnant are not included in the analysis in this section because of the difficulty of describing current sex composition. Since the sex of the unborn child is not known, the inclusion of pregnant women would cause the current family size to differ from the number of sons plus the number of daughters. This anomaly is avoided by confining the analysis to non-pregnant women.

Table 7.14 gives a summary of gender preference indicators according to the sex composition of the current family. As may be seen, out of 6058 currently married fecund non-pregnant women, 10 per cent have no children, 16 per cent have only boys, and 12 per cent have only girls. The remaining 61 per cent have both boys and girls, the percentage being made up of 18 per cent with equal numbers of boys and girls, 24 per cent with more boys than girls and 20 per cent with fewer boys than girls.

Women with boys only or girls only represent 'extremely imbalanced' sex composition, women with unequal numbers of boys and girls represent 'imbalanced' sex composition, and women with equal numbers of boys and girls represent 'balanced' sex composition. The figures in table 7.14 suggest that the sex composition is 'extremely imbalanced' for 29 per cent of the women, 'imbalanced' for 44 per cent, and 'balanced' for 18 per

cent, while the remaining 10 per cent of women have no living children. It should, however, be noted that a perfect balance can be found only amongst women who have an even number of living children.

Table 7.14 also suggests that the most common type of sex preference is for a combination of a 'balanced' sex composition of boys and girls and 'male preference'. For example, women who have equal numbers of boys and girls and who want to have another child, prefer their next child to be a boy. Further, women with no living children, with girls only, or with fewer boys than girls prefer, on average, their next child to be a boy. A preference for the next child to be a girl is found only among women with boys only.

A noteworthy finding here is that a large proportion of women with no living children (49 per cent) or with a balanced sex composition (53 per cent) are actually indifferent, and would be equally happy with either a boy or a girl. This suggests that Egyptian women consider it important to have at least one child of each sex; beyond that, there is a preference for sons, but a large proportion would be content with either sex if the number of sons was equal to or greater than the number of daughters.

The question remains whether these gender preferences are strong enough to modify the desire for additional children and the preferences for specific family sizes. Table 7.15 presents indicators of gender preferences within all possible combinations of living sons and daughters according to the current family size.

Of women with two living children, 45 per cent want no more if they have one boy and one girl; if they only have boys, then 42 per cent want to stop; if only girls, 34 per cent. Of women with three living children, 38 per cent want to stop childbearing if they have only girls as compared with 63 per cent if they have only sons. Among women with two sons and a daughter, 70 per cent want to cease childbearing; if a boy and two girls, about 63 per cent. In general, women with at least one son are more likely to limit their family size than women with no living son, and those with two sons more likely than those with one son. Women with sons only are more likely to stop childbearing than women with daughters only. Among the majority of women who have both boys and girls, the desire to cease childbearing for those with more boys than girls is higher than that for women with more girls than boys.

This suggests that the number of surviving sons does have a significant impact on the desire for additional children when the sex composition of the children is 'extremely imbalanced' or 'imbalanced' in favour of girls. Again, the tendency is shown to be for a combination of balance and son preference.

The data on the preferred sex of the next child among women who want to have more children suggest the following:

- when there are no children, the preference is for a boy;
- when there are more girls than boys the dominant preference is for a boy;
- when there are no boys and one girl, the desire for a son is much greater than the corresponding desire for a daughter when there is one boy and no girl.

Thus, the optimal family building pattern suggested by the data is that:

the first child should be a son;
the second child a daughter;
the third child a son; and
the fourth child a son or a daughter.

Table 7.14 Sex preference indicators for currently married, fecund, non-pregnant women, according to sex composition of current family

Current sex composition	Currently married women		Percentage of women wanting no more children	Mean additional number of children desired	Mean desired family size	Percentage preferring next child to be		
	Number	Per cent				Boy	Girl	Either
No living children	615	10.2	0.5	3.85	3.83	37.3	14.2	48.5
All boys	994	16.4	31.9	1.74	3.62	13.8	60.2	26.0
All girls	750	12.4	21.4	1.90	3.67	75.0	2.4	22.6
Mixed								
Total	3699	61.1	75.3	0.64	4.36	44.7	8.9	46.4
No. of boys = no. of girls	1069	17.6	65.3	0.92	4.13	39.3	7.5	53.2
No. of boys > no. of girls	1434	23.7	83.3	0.30	4.49	31.1	20.1	48.8
No. of boys < no. of girls	1196	19.7	74.7	0.56	4.40	62.2	1.9	35.9
Total	6058	100.0	53.9	1.30	4.11	42.0	21.3	36.7

Source: Tables 3.4.1; 3.4.3A; 3.4.3B; 3.4.5; 3.4.6A

Table 7.15 Sex preference indicators for currently married, fecund, non-pregnant women, according to number of living children and sex composition

Number of living children	Sex composition		Percentage of women wanting no more children	Mean additional number of children desired	Mean desired family size	Percentage preferring next child to be		
	No. boys	No. girls				Boy	Girl	Either
0	0	0	0.5	3.9	3.8	37.3	14.2	48.5
1	0	1	7.5	2.3	3.4	70.1	3.3	26.6
	1	0	8.1	2.5	3.5	14.1	55.7	30.2
2	0	2	34.4	1.4	3.4	86.0	1.7	12.3
	1	1	45.1	1.5	3.8	38.6	8.2	53.2
	2	0	41.9	1.3	3.7	14.6	68.2	17.2
3	0	3	38.3	1.5	4.5	77.2	0.0	22.8
	1	2	63.1	0.8	3.8	63.7	2.7	33.6
	2	1	70.2	0.8	4.0	28.7	17.6	53.7
	3	0	62.5	0.6	3.3	8.5	74.5	17.0
4	0	4	47.4	1.4	4.4	(84.2)	(0.0)	15.8
	1	3	62.4	1.0	4.7	60.9	2.9	36.2
	2	2	82.3	0.5	4.0	39.2	3.9	56.9
	3	1	82.9	0.5	4.0	30.6	30.6	38.8
	4	0	78.9	0.6	4.0	(10.0)	(60.0)	30.0
5	0	5+	46.4	1.3	4.9	(86.7)	(0.0)	13.3
	1	4	70.7	0.4	4.3	76.2	0.0	23.8
	2	3	79.9	0.5	4.6	48.5	0.0	51.5
	3	2	87.4	0.6	4.5	32.0	20.0	48.0
	4	1	87.5	0.3	4.6	(38.5)	(15.4)	46.1
	5+	0	86.1	0.6	5.0	(20.0)	(60.0)	20.0

It is also clear from the figures in table 7.15 that a relatively high proportion of women with a balanced sex composition or with more boys than girls are indifferent about the sex of their next child, and it seems that these women have a pure preference for number only and that they would be relatively satisfied with either of the two sex compositions at the next higher parity. These findings are generally consistent with those based on the figures in table 7.14, but a clear preference for a combination of 'balance' and 'son preference' is now seen at various parities.

7.9 SUMMARY

In this chapter, various dimensions of family size desires have been examined. Data on the perceived benefits and costs of children show a definite inverse association between socio-economic status of the mother and the perceived economic utility of children. Further, the greater the perceived economic utility of children, the lower the educational aspirations especially for daughters, and the higher the fertility.

The data on attitudinal dimensions of childbearing show that 53 per cent of currently married fecund women wanted to cease childbearing, 45 per cent wanted to have (more) children, and the remaining 2 per cent were undecided. The desire to stop childbearing increases with age, with marital duration and with number of surviving children. The data indicate that three living children, age 28 and ten years of marriage are the effective points at which more than 50 per cent of women wish to limit their family size.

The overall mean additional number of children wanted, by women who wish to continue childbearing, is 1.4 children.

The overall desired family size is 4.1. Out of ten women, five desire to have 2 or 3 children, two desire to have 4 children, and three desire to have 5 or more children. The great majority of women with two or more living children stated a preference for a number larger than the number they have, while the majority with five or more children stated a preference for a number below their current family size. The proportion of women who want to have only between 2 and 4 children has increased over the last three decades from 59 per cent for women married in the 1950s, to 71 per cent for those married in the 1960s, and to 75 and 80 per cent for women married during 1970–4 and 1975–9, respectively. The absence of a strong rationalization effect for Egyptian women suggests that this trend is due to a genuine decline in the desired family size.

The most common type of sex preference is for a combination of a 'balanced' sex composition of boys and

girls and 'son preference'. In general, Egyptian women consider it important to have at least one child of each sex; beyond that there is a preference for sons, but a large proportion would be content with either sex if the number of sons was equal to or greater than the number of daughters.

The results also reveal substantial socio-economic differentials in the determinants of desired family size. The general pattern is one of a definite inverse association between socio-economic status of the women, and achieved fertility, economic utility of children and desired family size.

CHAPTER 8

FAMILY PLANNING

8.1 INTRODUCTION

The preceding analysis indicates that fertility transition in Egypt is strongly influenced by social and economic development — including the reductions in child mortality and the rise in age at marriage — which, through a variety of mechanisms, reduces the family size that couples desire. Individual choices about family size are, however, made effective through fertility regulation. The remainder of this volume, therefore, will focus on an investigation of the extent to which family planning has contributed to the current pattern of variation in fertility.

The Egyptian Fertility Survey collected a detailed set of information that permits a comprehensive assessment of various dimensions of fertility regulation, and which should also be useful for evaluation of the impact of the family planning programme in Egypt. This chapter will by no means fully exploit this set of information. Further specialized reports will explore the topic in greater depth.

The objective of this chapter is to determine levels of knowledge and use of family planning, and to review demographic and socio-economic differentials in these variables.

8.2 KNOWLEDGE OF FAMILY PLANNING

Knowledge of contraceptive methods is a necessary but not sufficient condition for use. Knowledge is defined here as having heard of any method, or any specific method, to delay or avoid pregnancy. No reference is made to knowledge of how to use a method or where to obtain it.

In the EFS, as in most of the WFS surveys, knowledge of contraception was ascertained at two levels. The first, referred to as 'spontaneous' knowledge, was obtained by asking a direct question:

> 'As you know, there are various ways that a couple can delay the next pregnancy or avoid pregnancy. Do you know of, or have you heard of, any of these ways or methods?'

If the woman answered affirmatively, she was then asked to name the method(s) she knew of. Each method not mentioned spontaneously was then described briefly and the respondent was then asked 'Have you heard of this method?'. However, a respondent is classified as having heard of a method regardless of whether she acknowledges this spontaneously or only after some probing.

Knowledge data were obtained in this fashion for the following ten methods: pill, IUD, other female scientific methods (foam tablets, creams, jelly), douche, condom, rhythm, withdrawal, abstinence, and male and female sterilization. In addition to these methods, provision was made in the questionnaire to record any other methods named by respondents.

These methods were classified into two major types. The first, referred to as 'efficient' or 'modern', include the pill, IUD, condom, female scientific methods, injection, and sterilization. The remainder, douche, rhythm, withdrawal, abstinence, and other folk methods were termed 'inefficient' or 'traditional' methods.

Before undertaking a review of the level of, and differentials in, contraceptive knowledge, it should be pointed out that not all contraceptive methods are effectively promoted in Egypt. Since its inception in 1965, the family planning programme has emphasized the pill and IUD. It is only very recently that other modern methods have received some attention in the programme.

Table 8.1 shows the percentage of ever-married women who have heard of any method of contraception, classified by current age and number of living children. The overall level of knowledge is high; 90 per cent of all ever-married women know about at least one contraceptive method.

The pattern of knowledge by age shows narrow variation. For example, the percentage rises from 85 per cent for women under 25 to 92 for women aged 25–34, and then declines with age, until it reaches 89 per cent among women aged 45–49.

The percentages of women who have heard of specific contraceptive methods within two broad categories of number of living children (less than four and four or more) are shown in table 8.2. The pill is by far the most widely recognized family planning method in Egypt, with about 89 per cent of the ever-married women having

Table 8.1 Percentage of ever-married women who have ever heard of any contraceptive method, by current age and number of living children

Age	Number of living children								All
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	
<25	78.4	86.1	89.8	91.9	96.4	(90.0)	(100.0)	—	85.3
25-34	88.0	87.3	91.3	94.8	94.8	91.8	96.0	95.3	92.4
35-44	85.5	89.7	86.4	88.8	88.6	91.6	93.6	93.3	90.5
45+	83.7	80.4	90.5	78.9	90.8	88.9	88.5	94.4	88.9
All	81.4	86.6	89.9	91.9	92.4	91.3	93.3	93.8	89.7

Source: Table 4.2.2

Table 8.2 Percentage of ever-married women who have heard of specific contraceptive methods, by number of living children

Living children	Modern methods							Traditional methods				
	Pill	IUD	Condom	Injection	Male ster.	Female ster.	Female scientific	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Douche	Abstinence	Others
<4	87.4	66.7	24.5	14.2	6.6	40.7	13.4	15.7	10.6	8.9	9.6	2.9
4+	92.4	73.8	28.1	17.5	5.2	45.1	14.4	11.5	8.5	6.4	9.4	5.3
All	89.4	69.6	25.9	15.6	6.0	42.5	13.8	14.0	9.8	7.9	9.5	3.9

Source: Table 4.2.1A

heard of this method. The next two best known methods are the IUD (70 per cent) and female sterilization (43 per cent).

The condom, injection and other female scientific methods are known only by 26, 16 and 14 per cent, respectively. Unlike female sterilization, male sterilization is least known, with only 6 per cent of the respondents having heard of the method.

It is noteworthy that the most modern methods dominate the list, showing that knowledge is relatively recent. It is also notable that the rhythm and withdrawal methods are recognized by few women, 14 and 10 per cent, respectively. For the most part, this pattern reflects emphases of the family planning programme.

There are very narrow socio-economic differentials in the level of awareness of contraception as may be seen from table 8.3. For the most part, these differentials are not sufficiently marked to be of much practical importance. For instance, even among women with no schooling, about 85 per cent had heard of at least one method. The only significant exception, however, is rural Upper Egypt, with the level of knowledge amounting to only 68 per cent.

8.3 EVER-USE OF CONTRACEPTION

Alongside the questions on knowledge of specific methods, the individual questionnaire included a sequence of questions on ever-use of contraception. For each method the respondent had ever heard of, she was asked: 'Have you ever used this method?' or some variant of this question.

Table 8.4 gives the percentage of ever-married women who have ever used any contraceptive method classified by age and number of living children. Overall, 40 per cent of the women stated ever-use of any method, including both efficient and inefficient methods. Passing over the early ages and small families, the pattern of ever-use (like that of knowledge) shows little variation. Almost half of all ever-married women between ages 25 and 44, or with at least three living children report ever-use of some method.

In contrast to knowledge, ever-use of contraception varies substantially between socio-economic groups of the population. The proportion of ever-married women who had ever used contraception according to socio-economic variables within four broad age groups, and

Table 8.3 Percentage of ever-married women who have ever heard of any contraceptive method, including sterilization, by current age and socio-economic characteristics

Socio-economic characteristics	Current age				All	Age standardized
	<25	25–34	35–44	45+		
All Egypt	85.3	92.4	90.5	88.9	89.7	—
A Wife's characteristics						
Type of residence						
Urban	95.7	98.1	97.5	97.0	97.3	97.2
Rural	84.1	87.5	85.0	82.3	84.1	84.4
Region						
Cairo	97.1	98.6	98.9	97.6	98.3	98.2
Alexandria	98.6	100.0	99.3	100.0	99.6	99.4
Lower Egypt	95.8	97.4	96.7	94.6	96.5	96.5
Upper Egypt	67.4	78.7	75.1	73.9	73.8	74.3
Type of locality						
Metropolitan	97.4	98.9	99.0	98.2	98.6	98.5
Cities: Lower Egypt	95.3	98.7	95.5	92.6	96.5	96.3
Cities: Upper Egypt	100.0	99.0	98.4	100.0	99.1	99.2
Towns: Lower Egypt	95.0	98.9	98.2	100.0	97.9	88.5
Towns: Upper Egypt	89.3	90.4	89.9	90.7	90.0	90.0
Rural: Lower Egypt	96.0	96.8	96.8	93.9	96.3	96.3
Rural: Upper Egypt	61.8	73.5	70.2	67.6	68.3	69.0
Level of education						
Illiterate: no school	79.2	87.9	86.2	83.3	84.7	84.7
Illiterate: some school	90.9	96.4	95.4	96.3	94.5	94.7
Can read and write	97.8	97.7	99.2	96.5	98.0	98.0
Primary	95.8	99.4	98.1	100.0	98.3	98.2
Secondary	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.8
University	100.0	99.3	100.0	(100.0)	99.6	99.7
Pattern of work						
Before and after	87.4	95.9	93.5	86.1	92.8	92.8
Worked before only	91.7	92.4	93.4	100.0	93.0	93.3
Worked after only	91.2	93.2	88.9	90.1	91.1	91.2
Never worked	84.2	91.6	90.1	88.5	88.8	89.0
B Husband's characteristics						
Level of education						
Illiterate: no school	77.1	85.3	84.1	81.9	82.5	82.5
Illiterate: some school	86.5	94.8	91.3	97.1	90.8	91.9
Can read and write	89.7	96.0	95.1	93.6	93.9	93.9
Primary	91.4	96.8	97.5	100.0	96.0	95.9
Secondary	94.4	100.0	98.7	100.0	98.1	98.2
University	98.0	98.3	99.2	100.0	98.6	98.6
Occupation						
Prof., tech. and admin.	96.5	98.8	99.0	94.7	98.0	97.8
Clerical	95.7	97.6	97.2	97.8	97.2	97.0
Sales	85.7	91.4	94.0	88.5	90.7	90.3
Farmers	83.9	87.8	87.2	83.3	86.0	86.2
Agricultural workers	71.1	81.4	77.6	78.8	77.0	77.4
Services	90.8	95.2	95.4	94.5	94.3	94.0
Manual	89.3	96.1	93.8	93.2	93.4	93.4

Source: Table 4.2.2

for all ages, are given in table 8.5. The age-standardized proportions are also shown in the last column of the table for comparison. As may be seen, standardization does not alter the observed proportions in any significant way.

Type of locality, education, and husband's occupation emerge as the characteristics most associated with ever-use of contraception (figure 8.1) Women with no schooling are much less likely to have tried any method than those who have attended school.

Rural-urban and regional differences are, however, more pronounced than the other differentials. Women living in Cairo, Alexandria, and the cities and towns of Lower Egypt report levels of ever-use ranging between 63 per cent and 70 per cent. Next come the women residing in the cities of Upper Egypt; 55 per cent. Rural Lower

Table 8.4 Percentage of ever-married women who have ever used any contraceptive method, by current age and number of living children

	Current age				Total						
	<25	25–34	35–44	45+							
Percentage ever used	18.7	47.3	49.0	42.6	39.8						
	Number of living children										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	Total
Percentage ever used	3.5	24.5	41.0	46.9	50.5	54.2	57.4	54.5	57.1	61.4	39.8

Source: Table 4.3.2

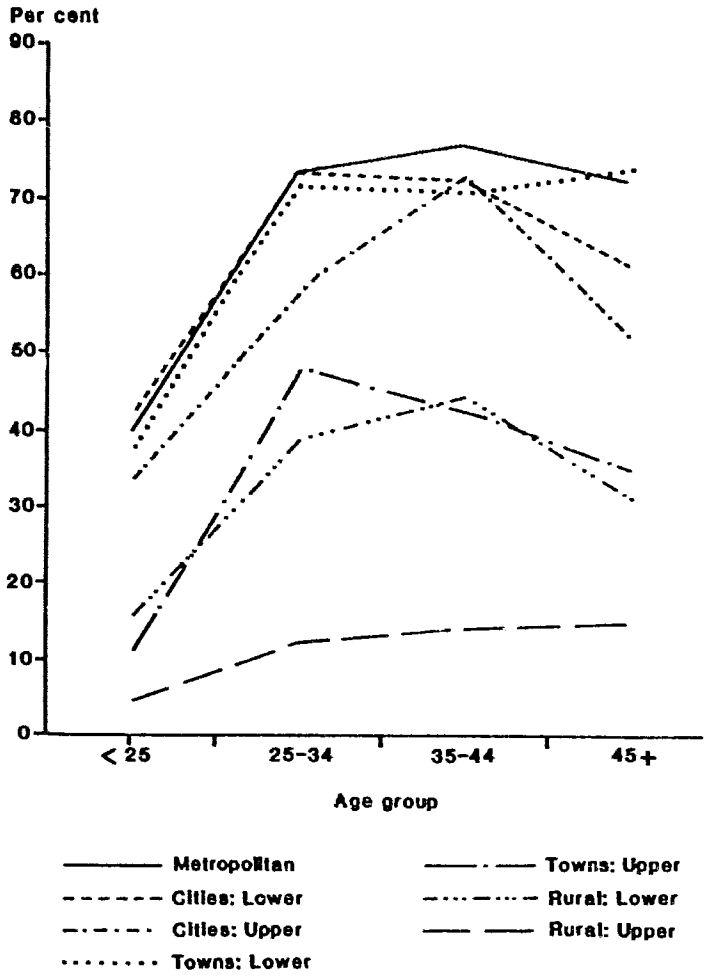

Figure 8.1(a) Percentage of ever-married women who have ever used any contraceptive method, by age and type of locality

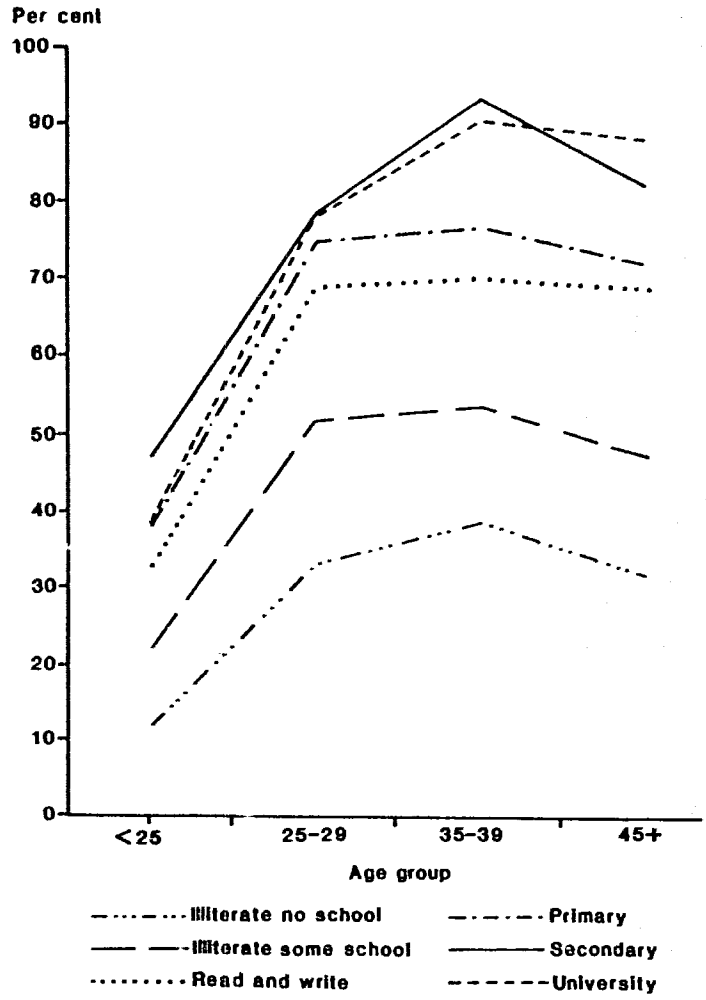

Figure 8.1(b) Percentage of ever-married women who have ever used any contraceptive method, by age and level of education

Egypt and the towns in Upper Egypt report similar levels of ever-use; 33 and 30 per cent, respectively. Rural Upper Egypt shows the extremely low level of ever-use of only 11 per cent.

This pattern of differentials suggests that most of the regional variation in 'current' fertility can be accounted for by variations in both age at marriage and contraceptive use.

8.4 CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION

In the EFS individual questionnaire, all women who had

Table 8.5 Percentage of ever-married women who have ever used any contraceptive method, by current age and socio-economic characteristics

Socio-economic characteristics	Current age				All	Age standardized
	<25	25–34	35–44	45+		
All Egypt	18.7	47.3	49.0	42.6	39.8	—
A Wife's characteristics						
Type of residence						
Urban	35.2	69.6	72.1	65.7	62.8	61.0
Rural	10.3	28.1	30.9	23.9	23.1	23.8
Region						
Cairo	38.3	70.9	76.7	73.1	66.5	64.3
Alexandria	47.8	80.3	77.2	69.5	73.3	69.9
Lower Egypt	20.8	48.4	51.5	41.5	41.2	41.4
Upper Egypt	6.6	22.2	22.8	20.9	17.5	18.2
Type of locality						
Metropolitan	40.1	73.2	76.8	72.1	68.0	65.5
Cities: Lower Egypt	37.4	73.6	72.4	61.1	64.9	62.6
Cities: Upper Egypt	33.3	58.0	73.0	52.0	56.7	55.1
Towns: Lower Egypt	42.1	71.4	70.9	73.7	64.1	63.9
Towns: Upper Egypt	10.7	47.8	42.4	34.9	34.4	29.8
Rural: Lower Egypt	15.4	38.8	44.2	31.2	32.9	33.4
Rural: Upper Egypt	4.3	12.0	14.1	14.6	10.4	10.8
Level of education						
Illiterate: no school	11.4	32.9	38.2	31.2	28.6	28.6
Illiterate: some school	21.6	51.4	53.3	46.8	42.5	43.7
Can read and write	32.4	68.4	69.5	68.1	60.9	59.3
Primary	37.5	74.6	76.2	71.4	66.1	65.1
Secondary	46.5	77.7	92.6	81.5	72.7	74.1
University	38.5	77.5	90.2	(87.5)	76.2	71.9
Pattern of work						
Before and after	14.9	50.1	52.8	35.4	42.2	40.2
Worked before only	15.3	49.7	44.3	59.5	38.1	40.3
Worked after only	20.9	50.8	43.6	37.0	42.5	39.7
Never worked	19.3	46.0	49.4	43.2	39.3	39.7
B Husband's characteristics						
Level of education						
Illiterate: no school	9.3	27.1	33.0	28.2	24.6	24.2
Illiterate: some school	13.1	38.4	38.3	32.4	27.6	31.2
Can read and write	22.7	53.1	56.9	49.6	46.1	45.9
Primary	26.7	61.3	66.7	69.6	54.8	54.7
Secondary	32.3	75.2	79.0	71.7	62.7	64.8
University	43.0	73.6	90.0	87.0	73.1	71.5
Occupation						
Prof., tech. and admin.	32.3	71.5	81.0	73.7	65.2	64.2
Clerical	37.2	71.0	75.0	66.7	64.6	62.9
Sales	26.7	47.5	61.4	61.5	49.7	41.6
Farmers	9.0	25.3	32.6	24.5	23.0	23.0
Agricultural workers	4.4	16.2	23.2	14.6	14.2	14.9
Services	23.9	52.4	51.7	42.5	44.9	43.8
Manual	25.6	59.2	59.5	54.0	49.6	50.0

Source: Table 4.3.2

reported ever-use of contraception and were currently married and non-pregnant were asked the question: 'Are you or your husband using a method to keep you from getting pregnant?'. If the response was 'yes', the next question was 'What method are you using?'.

The percentage of current users among 'all' currently married women is 24.2 per cent. However, analytical precision is enhanced if currently married women who are not exposed to the risk of conception are excluded. The user-rates presented in this section are, therefore, computed by relating women who are currently using contraception (numerator) to all currently married non-pregnant women who considered themselves to be fecund (denominator). These women are said to be 'exposed'. They are the only women in the sample who were 'exposed' to risk of conception at the time of the survey and for whom the question on current use is

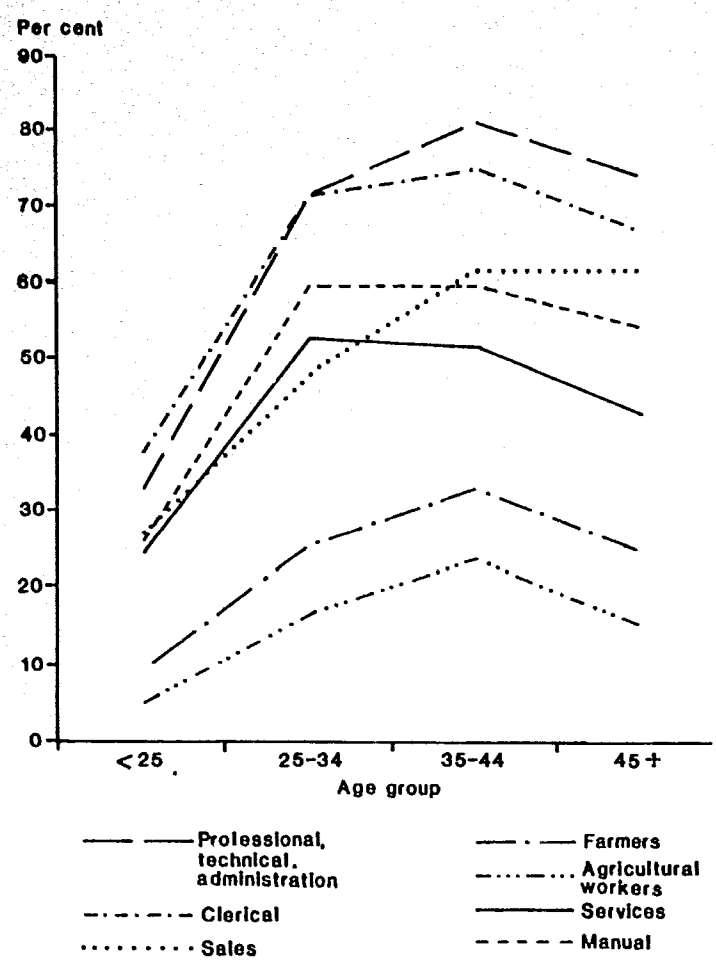

Figure 8.1(c) Percentage of ever-married women who have ever used any contraceptive method, by age and husband's occupation

relevant. As before, sterilized women are treated as though they were 'exposed' but currently using a method. Altogether, this base population of exposed women numbers 6058 women, or 76 per cent of the total number of currently married women.

The percentage of current users among 'exposed' women is given in table 8.6 according to age and current family size. Of all exposed women, 32 per cent are current users. Only 21 per cent of women with one living child are current users; but this proportion increases to 34 per cent for those with two children, and to 37 and 40 per cent for those with three and four or more children, respectively. This pattern suggests that there is scant reliance on contraception for spacing the first and second child.

There also appears to be an inverted U-shaped pattern with respect to age. Among women with two children, current use tends to be highest in the 30–34 age group (51 per cent) and rather lower among both older and younger women. In general, current use, as with ever-use, appears to vary within a narrow range among women at ages 30 or more who have at least two living children. It is somewhat surprising that current use is not more strongly related to family size among women with two or more children, as one would expect that the desire for fertility regulation would be more intense for those with larger families and that this tendency would be reflected in contraceptive practice. This point will be taken up in detail in chapter 10.

Table 8.7 gives further details on current users of contraception according to specific method used. The dominant position of the pill, which comprises 68 per cent of all use, can be clearly seen. The IUD is the next most prevalent method, being used by 17 per cent of all users. All other efficient methods account for only 9 per cent of total use, while the traditional methods — mainly rhythm and withdrawal — account for the remaining 6 per cent of current use.

We turn next to examine the association, if any, between the current sex composition of the family and current contraceptive practice. The data in table 8.8

Table 8.6 Percentage of exposed women who are currently using contraception, including sterilization, by current age and number of living children

Current age	Number of living children						All
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	
<20	0.0	11.7	7.7	(14.3)	(0.0)	—	5.3
20–24	4.5	19.7	19.8	20.9	15.9	(30.0)	17.5
25–29	4.7	32.8	41.3	29.3	33.5	28.7	31.6
30–34	0.0	31.3	51.1	52.3	44.7	31.2	39.9
35–39	0.0	17.1	43.3	45.6	49.1	40.6	41.1
40–44	5.0	18.2	47.2	50.9	42.0	45.5	43.5
45+	(0.0)	(6.7)	25.0	35.5	30.4	48.3	39.8
All	2.1	21.4	34.4	36.6	40.1	39.7	31.9

Source: Table 4.4.2

Table 8.7 Per cent distribution of current users of contraception according to specific method used

Method	Per cent
A Efficient methods	94.4
Pill	68.4
IUD	16.7
Condom	4.8
Female sterilization	2.9
Other female scientific	1.0
Injection	0.3
Male sterilization	0.3
B Traditional methods	5.6
Rhythm	2.3
Withdrawal	1.7
Other	0.6
Total	100.0

Source: Derived from table 4.4.1

show that Egyptian couples are not likely to use contraception much unless they have at least one son. Use becomes, in particular, more frequent among women with balanced sex composition or with more sons than daughters. The absence of a daughter in the family is also, though to a lesser degree, a deterrent to contraceptive practice. This pattern is consistent with the preference noted in the preceding chapter, for a combination of balance and son preference.

Differentials in current use by socio-economic variables are summarized in table 8.9. As with ever-use, type of locality and educational level and husband's occupation emerge as the background variables most closely associated with current use (figure 8.2).

Thus, the level of current use reaches 52 per cent among urban women, but only 16 per cent among rural women. The regions show three distinct groups. Metropolitan areas, the cities and towns of Lower Egypt, and the cities of Upper Egypt report levels of current use ranging between 47 and 62 per cent. Rural Lower Egypt and the towns of Upper Egypt show substantially lower levels of use of 24 per cent. Rural Upper Egypt has by far the lowest use at only 6 per cent.

The table also shows a uniform positive relationship between level of education and current contraceptive use. Even among illiterate women, current use increases from 21 per cent for women who never attended school, to 30 per cent for those who spent some time at school. Among literate women, current use increases steadily from 51 per cent for women who can read and write, to 69 per cent for those with university education.

Thus, differentials in current contraceptive use across socio-economic variables are, generally, in the same direction as differences in current fertility and family size desires across these groups.

Table 8.8 Percentage of 'exposed' women who are currently using contraception by number of living sons and number of living daughters

Number of living daughters	Number of living sons						All
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	
0	2	22	36	44	53	42	20
1	21	34	39	43	51	37	35
2	33	35	45	47	53	34	41
3	26	27	32	36	38	45	32
4	26	29	46	39	32	36	37
5+	36	28	37	43	47	33	36
All	15	29	39	42	48	38	32

Source: Table 4.4.3

8.5 CONTRACEPTIVE EFFICACY

The effect of contraceptive use on the length of the period of exposure to risk of conception is illustrated in table 8.10, which gives the mean length of the last closed birth interval and the open interval, by use of contraception and current age.

The figures for the last closed birth interval are based on the 6946 women in the sample with at least two live births, including any current pregnancy. The mean length of the interval for women who reported contraceptive use during the interval was 44 months compared with 34 months for those who did not use. This modest difference of about 22 per cent holds for all age groups, except those under 25 years.

Data for the open birth interval are based on the 5457 'exposed' women with one or more live births. The picture that emerges from these figures contrasts markedly with that of the closed interval. Women who had used a method in the open interval or are currently using a method, have, on the average, an open interval of 56 months, compared with 29 months for those who have not used a method since their last birth. This represents a difference of 93 per cent. The magnitude of this difference, however, varies by age, increasing from 45 per cent for women under 25 years, to a maximum of 88 per cent for women 25–34; and then it drops 60 per cent for those at ages 35–44.

These results for the closed and open intervals suggest a low contraceptive efficacy for spacing purposes, but high efficacy for termination of childbearing among certain socio-economic groups of women. This tentative conclusion is consonant with other findings for the survey.

8.6 SUMMARY

Knowledge of contraception is widespread in Egypt; 90 per cent of all ever-married women know about at least one contraceptive method. The pill is by far the most widely recognized method — known by 89 per cent, followed by the IUD — 70 per cent, and female sterilization — 43 per cent. Traditional methods such as the rhythm and withdrawal are known by few women. This pattern reflects emphases of the family planning programme and suggests that widespread contraceptive knowledge is relatively recent.

There are very narrow socio-economic differentials in the level of awareness of contraception. The only signifi-

Table 8.9 Percentage of exposed women who are currently using contraception, including sterilization, by socio-economic characteristics

Socio-economic characteristics	Age group.				All
	<25	25–34	35–44	45+	
All Egypt	14.0	35.7	42.1	39.8	31.9
A Wife's characteristics					
Type of residence					
Urban	28.4	54.6	62.4	59.0	51.7
Rural	6.4	18.4	24.3	21.2	16.3
Region					
Cairo	29.1	55.0	64.3	65.2	53.2
Alexandria	39.2	66.9	64.5	65.5	62.0
Lower Egypt	14.6	35.0	45.9	42.8	32.7
Upper Egypt	5.0	14.7	16.4	14.3	12.1
Type of locality					
Metropolitan	30.9	57.9	64.4	65.3	55.2
Cities: Lower Egypt	30.6	60.6	72.8	58.3	58.5
Cities: Upper Egypt	33.3	47.5	58.0	(40.0)	47.2
Towns: Lower Egypt	30.9	52.4	69.1	73.1	52.0
Towns: Upper Egypt	11.3	30.2	30.3	(16.7)	24.1
Rural: Lower Egypt	10.0	25.8	36.3	30.5	24.1
Rural: Upper Egypt	2.0	6.2	8.2	10.7	5.6
Level of education					
Illiterate: no school	7.7	22.3	31.3	31.0	21.3
Illiterate: some school	13.9	34.9	41.3	42.3	30.4
Can read and write	28.3	54.0	61.9	52.0	50.9
Primary	29.0	58.6	73.1	(58.3)	55.5
Secondary	45.1	69.3	78.8	(84.6)	66.1
University	(42.9)	64.4	88.4	(100.0)	69.1
Pattern of work					
Before and after	9.0	42.6	46.3	45.5	36.4
Worked before only	10.0	36.8	36.1	(69.2)	29.0
Worked after only	13.3	37.5	42.7	(50.0)	35.7
Never worked	14.9	33.9	41.8	37.6	31.1
B Husband's characteristics					
Level of education					
Illiterate: no school	7.0	17.9	26.2	25.2	17.9
Illiterate: some school	9.3	25.9	27.4	(41.7)	20.0
Can read and write	15.2	37.0	47.8	44.4	34.5
Primary	20.2	47.4	57.7	53.1	44.1
Secondary	29.8	62.5	65.3	60.9	53.5
University	41.2	60.1	84.1	(88.9)	64.5
Occupation					
Prof., tech. and admin.	26.8	57.2	74.4	73.5	56.0
Clerical	26.5	61.2	67.4	(50.0)	55.3
Sales	22.2	35.4	56.4	56.8	41.6
Farmers	7.0	16.7	24.7	24.1	16.9
Agricultural workers	3.0	8.9	20.1	8.2	9.4
Services	13.0	39.1	41.8	34.1	33.7
Manual	20.3	43.3	47.9	51.1	38.6

Source: Table 4.4.5

cant exception is rural Upper Egypt, with a level of contraceptive knowledge of only 68 per cent.

About 40 per cent of all ever-married women have used at least one method. Ever-use of contraception, in contrast to knowledge, varies substantially by socio-economic variables. Type of locality, level of education, and husband's occupation are the characteristics most associated with ever-use.

Cairo, Alexandria and the cities and towns of Lower Egypt show levels of ever-use ranging between 63 and 70 per cent. The cities of Upper Egypt have a lower level of ever-use, 55 per cent. Rural Lower Egypt and the towns in Upper Egypt report similar levels of ever-use of over 30 per cent. Rural Upper Egypt shows the extremely low level of ever-use of 11 per cent.

This pattern of differentials in contraceptive ever-use

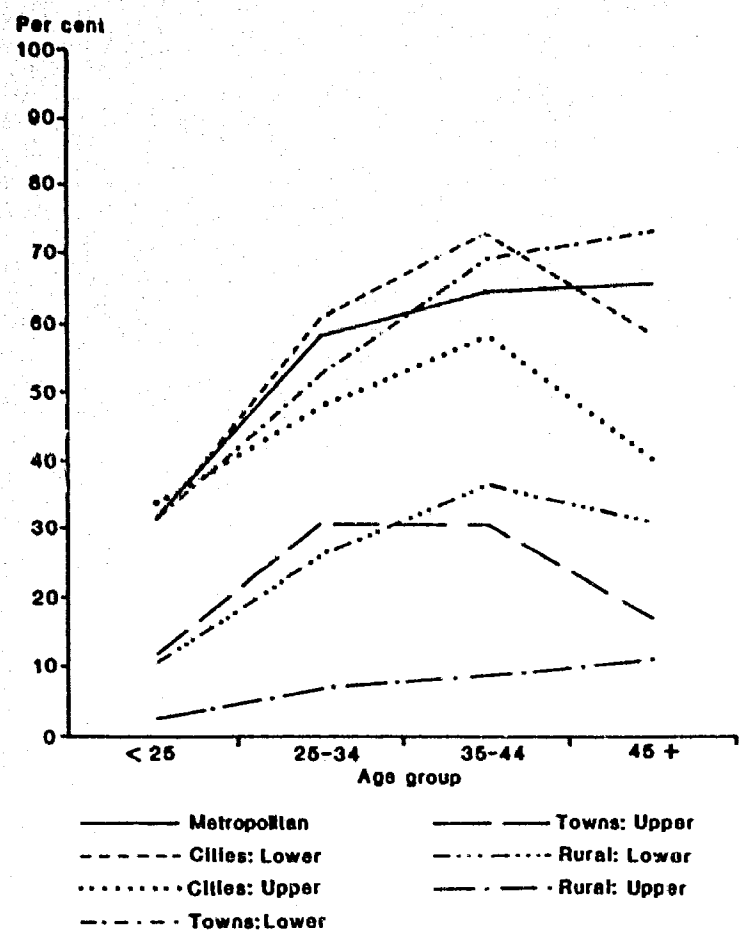

Figure 8.2(a) Percentage of currently married, exposed women who are currently using contraception, by age and type of locality

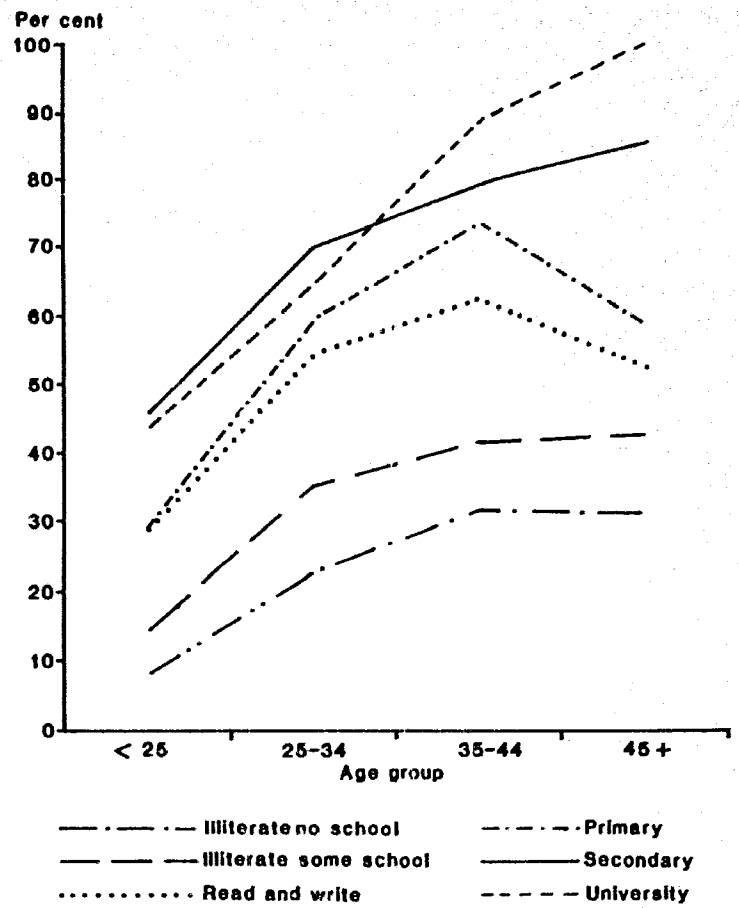

Figure 8.2(b) Percentage of currently married, exposed women who are currently using contraception, by age and level of education

suggests that most of the regional variation in current fertility can be accounted for by variations in both age at marriage and contraceptive practice.

The percentage of current users among 'all' currently married women is 24 per cent. Analysis of current use has been, however restricted to currently married fecund and non-pregnant women, ie 'exposed' women. The percentage of current users among exposed women is 32 per cent. This proportion increases from 21 per cent for women with one living child, to 34, 37 and 40 per cent for those with 2, 3 or 4 living children, respectively. This pattern suggests that there is scant reliance on contraception for spacing the first and second child.

The pill comprises 68 per cent of all current use, followed by the IUD (17 per cent) and other efficient methods (9 per cent), while traditional methods account

Table 8.10 Mean length (in months) of last closed birth interval and open birth interval by use of contraception and current age

Current age	Last closed interval			Open interval		
	Contraceptive use		All	Contraceptive use		All
	Used	Did not use		Used currently using	Did not use	
Under 25	27.0	26.0	26.2	16.2	11.2	12.3
25–34	40.4	32.0	34.7	35.1	18.7	25.5
35–44	52.4	39.0	42.7	80.5	50.0	64.5
45–49	52.5	40.9	43.0	122.6	105.2	114.0
All	44.1	34.3	36.9	55.7	28.7	39.3

Source: Tables 4.6.1 and 4.6.2

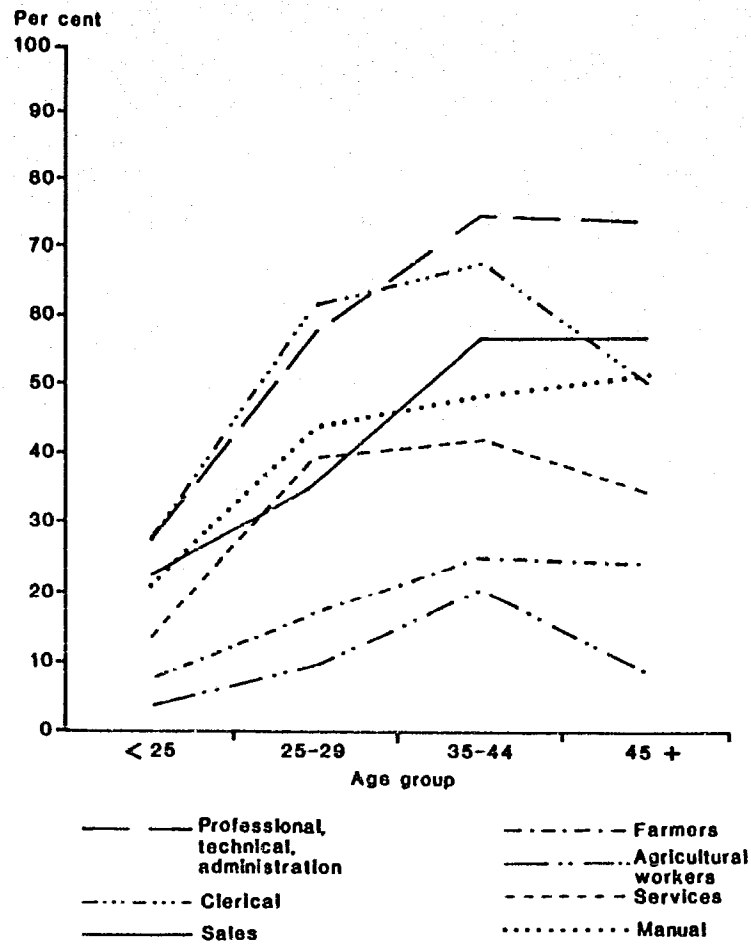

Figure 8.2(c) Percentage of currently married, exposed women who are currently using contraception, by age and husband's occupation

for the remaining 6 per cent of all current use.

Differentials in current use of contraception by socio-economic variables follow very closely the differentials with respect to ever-use. Current use, for example, reaches 52 per cent among urban women, but only 16 per cent among rural women. Rural Upper Egypt has the lowest current use of only 6 per cent. In general, the differentials in current contraceptive use are in the same direction as differences in current fertility and family size desires.

An approximate assessment of contraceptive efficacy is obtained by comparing the length of the last closed birth interval and that of the open birth interval, between those who ever used contraception in the given intervals and those who did not. The pattern of contraceptive use in these two intervals suggests a low contraceptive efficacy for spacing purposes, but high efficacy for termination of childbearing among certain socio-economic groups: the better educated, those living in Metropolitan and urban Lower Egypt, and women whose husbands have non-agricultural occupations.

CHAPTER 9

AVAILABILITY OF CONTRACEPTIVE SERVICES

9.1 INTRODUCTION

One of the principal goals of the Egyptian family planning programme has been to bring services within reach of all couples who might want to use them. Physical accessibility has been promoted mainly by distributing contraceptives through the extensive network of health facilities run by the Ministry of Health. Although the concentration and variety of potential outlets is undoubtedly greater in urban areas, there is, in principle, a health facility within 3 km of every village with more than 3000 inhabitants and an average of one facility per 9000 rural people. The pill and the IUD have been the main methods offered. At the same time, family planning has been made financially more accessible by subsidizing the cost of pills in commercial pharmacies as well as public clinics and by offering the IUD free of charge.

The EFS provided an opportunity to evaluate the level of awareness of sources of contraceptive assistance among women of childbearing age and to assess their perceptions of service accessibility. Respondents who had heard of the pill or the IUD were asked where they would go to obtain each method, how long it would take them to get to that place, and how much they thought the method would cost there. All other women who knew of any method of family planning were asked simply whether they know of a place to get advice and supplies. Several other aspects of availability were also covered (utilization of the services, problems obtaining supplies, household possession of supplies), but the discussion here is confined to these central issues. Results are presented only for currently-married women in order to focus attention on those to whom family planning services would have been of most immediate concern.

9.2 KNOWLEDGE OF FAMILY PLANNING SOURCES

Knowledge of a source is defined here as having any definite response to the question on where the respondent would go to obtain the method. Those who did not name a place are considered not to have known a source, along with those who had not heard of the method and thus were not asked about sources. Overall, three-quarters of currently-married women knew where they could go to obtain family planning services (table 9.1). Nearly all of those who were aware of any source were able to name a place where the pill was available (98 per cent), and a little over half were familiar with sources for both the pill and the IUD (54 per cent). Just a few said that they knew of a place where they could get the IUD but not the pill (1 per cent) or knew only of a source for some method other than the pill and the IUD (1 per cent).

Awareness of sources of family planning assistance was reasonably widespread in all parts of the country except the rural areas of Upper Egypt. In Cairo, Alexandria and urban places in Lower Egypt, nine out of ten women could identify a source for the pill, although knowledge of sources for the IUD was considerably more common in the two metropolitan centres. The pattern in urban areas of Upper Egypt was very similar

Table 9.1 Per cent knowing family planning sources by method and by region: currently married women aged 15–49

Knowledge of source	All Egypt	Metro-politan	Urban Lower	Urban Upper	Rural Lower	Rural Upper
Source of advice or supplies (any method)	74.5	93.8	92.6	80.6	77.5	41.5
Where to get the pill	73.0	92.0	91.9	79.5	75.4	40.6
Where to get the IUD	40.7	67.7	57.4	38.7	37.7	11.3
Number of women	8012	1892	949	581	2621	1969

to that in the rural areas of Lower Egypt; in both cases a large majority could name a source for the pill, while the proportions knowing where to get the IUD dropped to a little over a third. In the villages of Upper Egypt, however, only two currently-married women out of five were aware of a place where they could obtain the pill, and knowledge of sources for the IUD was limited to a very small minority.

Variation in the level of knowledge of sources for the pill and the IUD can be partly explained by the extent of knowledge of the methods themselves. Confinement of attention to women who were familiar with each respective method reduced the differences between the two methods and, in most cases, those between regions also (table 9.2). The general pattern nevertheless persists, indicating that, among women who knew the method, knowledge of where to obtain a method increased as knowledge of the method rose in the population at large. On the other hand, the proportions shown for rural Lower Egypt are considerably lower in these data than those for urban Upper Egypt, which suggested that lack of awareness of sources in particular is a pervasive problem in rural areas.

The respondents were asked to supply the name and location of the place to which they would go to obtain each method, and these responses were later classified by type of facility. It should be emphasized that the results represent, in the first place, those places known to individual women and, secondly, the sources that they preferred to use, rather than an objective view of the types of source that may have been available. The distributions for the pill and the IUD differ in ways that are appropriate to the nature of the services involved (table 9.3). For both methods sources in the private sector figure prominently.

The pill is available without prescription from pharmacies in Egypt, and almost half the women who knew a

Table 9.2 Per cent knowing a method source by region: currently married women aged 15–49 who knew the method

Method	All Egypt	Metro-politan	Urban Lower	Urban Upper	Rural Lower	Rural Upper
Pill	81.0	93.4	94.6	84.6	78.3	58.5
Number of women	7221	1863	922	546	2525	1365
IUD	57.6	72.6	64.9	53.8	47.7	39.0
Number of women	5660	1764	840	418	2069	569

Table 9.3 Per cent distribution by the type of method source the respondent would use and by region: currently married women aged 15–49 who knew a source for the method

Method and type of source	All Egypt	Metro-politan	Urban Lower	Urban Upper	Rural Lower	Rural Upper
Pill						
FP centre	39.1	45.6	35.8	47.4	34.3	35.4
Mobile FP unit	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Hospital	11.4	3.2	6.3	7.4	20.1	15.9
Social societies	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Pharmacy	48.4	50.2	56.2	44.4	44.5	47.7
Private doctor	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8
Other	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	5849	1740	872	462	1976	799
IUD						
FP centre	32.2	50.7	25.1	18.2	19.5	14.0
Mobile FP unit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Hospital	27.5	19.3	26.2	16.0	41.3	28.8
Social societies	0.9	1.2	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Pharmacy	2.5	1.7	5.1	5.8	0.7	5.9
Private doctor	36.7	27.1	41.3	60.0	38.2	51.4
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	3260	1281	545	225	982	222

source for the pill said they would get them at such a place. Another third named a family planning centre, and the only other commonly cited source for the pill was a hospital. Pharmacies were mentioned most often in urban Lower Egypt, family planning centres in the two metropolitan centres and in the towns and cities of Upper Egypt, and hospitals in the rural areas.

Places named as sources for the IUD were fairly evenly divided overall among private doctors, family centres and hospitals. In Upper Egypt, however, more than half the respondents who knew where to get the IUD said they would go to a private doctor. Again for this method, family planning centres are important in Cairo and Alexandria and reference was often made to hospitals in rural areas, especially the villages of Lower Egypt, where private doctors were not mentioned as commonly.

9.3 ACCESSIBILITY OF THE PILL AND THE IUD

The duration of travel to get to the place where a woman would obtain a method can be viewed as an indicator of the cost of contraception in terms of time diverted from other activities. It is at best a rough indicator, since the time actually taken in obtaining service might vary quite differently for many reasons. The latter would be much less, for instance, if the trip coincided with one regularly made for other purposes, eg to go to market, or it could be more if the time expended once the source was reached was long compared to the time it took to get there.

The range of travel times to sources for the pill and the IUD reported in the EFS is quite narrow (table 9.4). The vast majority of women who knew of a source for either method said that it would take less than an hour to get there. In Cairo and Alexandria almost three-quarters lived within 15 minutes' travel of a pill outlet. It is evident, however, that both longer travel times and non-response on these items are associated with lack of knowledge of a source to begin with. The proportions of women reporting journeys of half an hour or more and the proportions who did not give an answer to the question, perhaps partly because the place was relatively remote, are much higher for the IUD than for the pill, and for both methods they are much higher in rural than in urban areas. This is essentially the same pattern that was observed above in relation to knowledge of sources. It stands to reason that accessibility could influence the level of awareness of sources of contraceptive assistance as well.

There are also substantial differences in the estimates of method costs. While the actual price of an IUD is much higher than that of a month's supply of pills, and is therefore measured in pounds as opposed to piastres, it could be expected to provide up to several years' protection against pregnancy. Nevertheless, in keeping with the policy of the family planning programme to provide the IUD free of charge, 43 per cent of all women who knew a source thought it would be available at no cost, and this proportion rose to 58 per cent in the metropolitan areas where family planning centres were the type of source most often mentioned (table 9.5). The reported price of

Table 9.4 Per cent distribution by travel time to the method source the respondent would use and by region: currently married women aged 15–44 who knew a source for the method

Method and travel time	All Egypt	Metro-politan	Urban Lower	Urban Upper	Rural Lower	Rural Upper
Pill						
<15 minutes	43.7	62.5	48.3	45.5	32.0	25.5
15–29 minutes	26.6	24.5	32.2	35.1	25.2	23.1
30–59 minutes	17.9	8.2	16.1	14.1	25.6	24.3
60+ minutes	5.8	1.8	2.2	2.2	9.4	12.0
Not stated	6.1	3.0	1.3	3.2	7.8	15.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	5848	1740	872	462	1974	800
IUD						
<15 minutes	20.4	28.5	18.7	28.4	11.1	11.7
15–29 minutes	24.5	29.5	31.6	29.3	14.4	17.6
30–59 minutes	30.4	25.8	33.2	24.4	37.8	23.9
60+ minutes	11.9	7.2	8.1	8.4	18.0	25.7
Not stated	12.7	9.1	8.4	9.3	18.8	21.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	3257	1281	545	225	985	221

Table 9.5 Per cent distribution by the respondent's estimate of method cost at the source she would use and by region: currently married women aged 15–44 who knew a source for the method

Method and estimated cost	All Egypt	Metro-politan	Urban Lower	Urban Upper	Rural Lower	Rural Upper
Pill (per cycle)						
No cost	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.9	1.1	1.9
1–9 piastres	43.1	47.2	42.0	46.8	44.0	31.0
10–19 piastres	21.2	17.1	24.3	17.7	25.1	19.0
20+ piastres	20.2	27.2	26.9	19.3	14.4	12.3
Not stated	14.5	7.8	6.2	14.3	15.4	35.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	5847	1739	872	462	1976	798
IUD (per insertion)						
No cost	43.0	57.8	37.6	21.8	37.9	14.9
1–4 pounds	11.0	6.9	12.1	8.9	16.3	10.0
5–9 pounds	9.5	8.0	14.3	12.0	8.7	6.3
10+ pounds	10.4	11.2	14.3	19.1	6.7	4.1
Not stated	26.2	16.1	21.7	38.2	30.4	64.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	3257	1281	545	225	985	221

the pill ranges to over 20 piastres. The level of non-response on this question is very high, however, particularly for the IUD and among rural women in Upper Egypt; this conforms to the WFS experience with this item in other countries.

9.4 AVAILABILITY AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

The relationships between various aspects of contraceptive availability and contraceptive use can be examined for those women who knew a source using individual-level data. Two topics are explored here: the association of method use with the type of source to which the respondent said she would go and the association of use with travel time to the source. Since there is, of course, no information about possible sources for respondents who did not know of places where they could go, they must be dropped from consideration. In addition, the tabulations are limited to women who were currently exposed to the risk of pregnancy, ie those who were not pregnant and were fecund.

Among women who knew a source for the pill 29 per cent overall were using this method, 13 per cent were using some other method and 58 per cent were not using any method (table 9.6). The proportions are about the same for women who would use either of the two principal types of source reported for the pill, family planning centres and pharmacies. Those who said they would go to a hospital, however, were considerably less likely to have been using the pill or any method at all. Among those who said they would go to a social society, both pill use and use of other methods appear to have been very high, although the number of women who mentioned this type of source is too small to draw definite conclusions.

Twelve per cent of women who knew sources for the IUD were currently using that method, 40 per cent were using a different method (largely the pill) and almost half were using no method. IUD use was roughly at this average level among women who said they would get it from a private doctor, it was almost 50 per cent higher among those who mentioned family planning centres, and, as was true of the pill, it was especially low among those who would have gone to a hospital. It is possible that hospitals may have been less successful than other types of facility in promoting family planning. Social societies, on the other hand, could be associated with higher levels of use of the IUD as well as the pill.

The results for travel time are particularly interesting because in other WFS surveys there has been little evidence of a relationship between this dimension of service accessibility and contraceptive use. In the EFS data, use of the pill among women who knew where to obtain declines regularly as travel time to the places where they would go increases (table 9.7). The proportion using this method is only two-fifths as high for women who would have had a journey of an hour or more (15 per cent) as it is for those who could get there in less than 15 minutes (37 per cent). The same effect does not emerge in the case of the IUD. The difference in pattern between the two methods conforms to prior expectation since use of the pill usually involves frequent

Table 9.6 Per cent distribution by current contraceptive use and by the type of source the respondent would use: currently married women aged 15–49 who were exposed to the risk of pregnancy and knew a source for the method

Method and contraceptive use	All women	FP centre	Hospital	Social societies	Pharmacy	Private doctor	Other
Pill							
Using pill	29.2	29.1	20.1	52.4	31.3	—	—
Using other method	12.9	14.7	7.2	23.8	12.6	—	—
Using no method	57.9	56.2	72.7	23.8	56.1	—	—
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	4507	1752	498	21	2205	15	16
IUD							
Using IUD	12.4	17.3	7.7	16.0	6.9	11.8	—
Using other method	39.6	41.9	32.1	64.0	38.9	42.2	—
Using no method	48.0	40.8	60.2	20.0	54.2	46.0	—
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	2576	845	688	25	72	943	3

Table 9.7 Per cent distribution by current contraceptive use and by travel time to the method source the respondent would use: currently married women aged 15–49 who were exposed to the risk of pregnancy and knew a source for the method

Method and contraceptive use	All women	<15 minutes	15–29 minutes	30–59 minutes	60+ minutes
Pill					
Using pill	29.2	37.1	28.3	19.8	14.8
Using other method	12.9	15.4	11.7	11.6	9.5
Using no method	57.9	47.5	60.0	68.6	65.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	4506	2018	1188	773	264
IUD					
Using IUD	12.4	12.5	12.7	13.4	16.3
Using other method	39.5	47.8	41.5	36.3	32.5
Using no method	48.0	39.7	45.8	50.3	51.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	2575	534	655	782	295

trips for resupply, while for the IUD one visit to the source may suffice for a relatively long period, and travel time becomes less relevant. It remains to be seen whether the relationship observed for the pill holds up when education and other potentially confounding factors are controlled.

9.5 SUMMARY

The information collected in the EFS reveals that, although much progress had been made, awareness of contraceptive services was far from universal at the time of the survey. While most women were familiar with a source for at least one method, there was considerable variation throughout the country. Only 41 per cent of village women in Upper Egypt knew of any place where they could go, and given the levels of knowledge of the pill and the IUD as methods, knowledge of sources was low also in rural Lower Egypt. In all parts of the country, knowledge of where the IUD could be obtained lagged well behind knowledge of facilities offering the pill. Pharmacies and family planning centres were the principal types of source cited for the pill but hospitals also were quite important. For the IUD, private doctors, family planning centres and hospitals were mentioned about equally often, and other types of source were insignificant.

Among those women who did know of sources for the pill and the IUD, there were substantial differences in the perceived accessibility of the services. Travel times to places where the pill could be obtained were typically a good deal shorter than travel times to sources of the IUD, although even for the IUD, trips of over an hour

were not common. Most women in Cairo and Alexandria knew of sources for the pill that were very close by, whereas both appeared to be particularly inaccessible to rural residents. A high proportion of respondents did not provide estimates of method costs, but among those who did, the pill was thought to be available at a very low price and many were aware that they could obtain an IUD free of charge.

The likelihood that a respondent who knew a source for either method would have been currently using that method differed to some extent by the type of source to which she said she would go. The levels of use were particularly low for women who mentioned hospitals. Travel time to the method source had a substantial bearing on use of the pill but not the IUD. An increase in travel time to a pill source from less than 15 minutes to 30 minutes or more resulted in a 50 per cent drop in the proportion of exposed women currently using the pill. Although it cannot be tested with these data, it seems plausible that proximity to a source has a further influence on pill use as a determinant of the probability of knowing a source in the first place; this should apply to the IUD as well. Lack of availability thus has considerable potential to restrict family planning practice in rural areas.

CHAPTER 10

FERTILITY PREFERENCES AND THE POTENTIAL CONTRACEPTIVE DEMAND

10.1 INTRODUCTION

The major goal of the family planning programme in Egypt is to provide services to couples who want to limit their family size, and to couples who wish to delay their next wanted birth. In chapter 7, it has been shown that the indicators of family size desires of Egyptian women were internally consistent. This consistency, however, is no guarantee that the responses on fertility preferences are necessarily meaningful. Among the fecund women who want no more children, there will be those who are not practising contraception. There can be many reasons for this inconsistency between intention and practice. A woman may be genuinely reluctant to have more children but may lack information or services to implement that preference. In other cases, the woman's stated preference to limit family size may be relatively slight, with insufficient motivation behind it to turn that preference into overt behaviour. Other diverse cultural and psychological factors also may contribute to inconsistency between preference and practice.

This chapter will examine the family size desires of Egyptian women in relation to their contraceptive use status. The focus of attention will be on the consistency between stated preference and behaviour, and in particular on the identification of those women who do not use contraception even though they claim not to want more children. In the final section, attention will be focussed on the potential contraceptive demand in the various regions of Egypt.

10.2 FERTILITY PREFERENCES AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Table 10.1 summarizes current use of contraception by the desire for more children among currently married 'exposed' women. A pronounced association exists between attitude and behaviour. Whereas only 12 per cent of those wanting another child were using contraception at the time of the survey, the proportion of users jumps to 49 per cent among those who want to cease childbearing. Thus, women wanting to cease childbearing are four times more likely to be current users of contraception than women wanting further children.

It is obvious that the current use of contraception by

Table 10.1 Per cent distribution of exposed women according to current contraceptive status, by desire for more children[a]

Desire for children	Number of living children	No method currently used	Inefficient method	Efficient method	Total	Number of women
Future births wanted	<3	86.5	1.0	12.5	100	1962
	3	87.4	0.3	12.3	100	325
	4	91.4	0.5	8.1	100	185
	5+	94.6	0.5	4.9	100	185
	All	87.5	0.8	11.6	100	2657
Future births not wanted	<3	43.5	4.4	52.1	100	501
	3	49.7	3.1	47.3	100	620
	4	50.1	2.3	47.6	100	657
	5+	55.3	2.4	42.3	100	1490
	All	51.4	2.8	45.8	100	3268
All	<3	77.8	1.6	20.5	100	2489
	3	63.0	2.1	34.9	100	962
	4	59.4	1.9	38.7	100	850
	5+	60.1	2.2	37.8	100	1700
	All	67.8	1.9	30.3	100	6001

[a]Women undecided about desire for more children numbered 76, and are not shown in the table.
Source: Table 5.2.1

women who want more children is for spacing purposes, whereas contraceptive use by women wanting no more children is for termination purposes. Using the figures in table 10.1, it can be shown that about 18 per cent of current users are women desiring to space births, while the remaining 82 per cent are women desiring to cease childbearing.

Although the data in table 10.1 indicate a pronounced link between reported attitudes and behaviour, they also show an apparent inconsistency between intention and behaviour. Overall, 51 per cent of the women who state a desire for no more children are not using any method of contraception. Considering the high level of contraceptive knowledge in Egypt, this figure is quite high. The level of inconsistency, for the majority of women, varies little across age, number of living children and marriage duration groups, as may be seen from table 10.2.

Differentials in the level of consistency, according to the socio-economic variables, are shown in table 10.3, which gives the percentage of current users of a modern method of contraception among the 'exposed' women who want to cease childbearing. These differentials follow the familiar pattern; the level of consistency is lowest among women residing in rural areas, those with no education, and women whose husbands are engaged in agricultural occupations. It is highest among women living in metropolitan and urban Lower Egypt, women with some education and wives of men in professional occupations. The level of consistency has an intermediate level among women in the cities of Upper Egypt, and those married to manual, sales or services workers.

This pattern suggests that variation in the degree of motivation or intensity of the desire to cease childbearing, is an important component of the differentials in the level of consistency observed here. Although intensity of the desire to limit family size was not measured in the survey, this possibility cannot be ignored.

The high level of inconsistency, as defined here, indicates the need not only to improve the efficiency of the family planning delivery system, but also to adopt strategies that would help in altering the motivation for large families in rural Egypt.

10.3 FERTILITY PREFERENCES AND CONTRACEPTIVE INTENTIONS

Part of the inconsistency between fertility intention and contraceptive use experience may be temporary if some of the women who want no more children and who do not use contraception have intentions to adopt family planning in the future. It is, therefore, necessary to try and develop a more complete profile of the association between fertility intentions and contraceptive use or intentions. In the previous section, the focus of analysis was on the 'exposed' women who want no more children. By definition, the 'exposed' women do not include currently pregnant women, who were, of course, not asked about current use of contraception. In chapter 3, it has been shown that, in Egypt, a fairly high percentage of women are currently pregnant. The future impact of such women on fertility levels can be expected to be at least as great as that of the women who are not currently pregnant. In this section, we enlarge the scope of analysis to include all currently married 'fecund' women. In this way, the pattern of contraceptive use status may be

Table 10.2 Percentage of women who are currently using an efficient method of contraception (including sterilization) among women who are currently exposed and want no more children, by current age, number of living children and years since first marriage

Current age	Percentage	Number of living children	Percentage	Years since first marriage	Percentage
<20	(20.0)	0	(33.3)	0–4	43.2
20–24	32.4	1	39.1	5–9	45.1
25–29	44.1	2	54.3	10–14	47.1
30–34	49.5	3	47.3	15–19	48.7
35–39	47.8	4	47.6	20–24	43.4
40–44	48.2	5	44.0	25–29	46.4
45+	42.0	6	43.2	30+	38.8
		7	38.7		
		8	41.5		
		9+	38.6		
Overall	45.8				

Source: Tables 5.2.2A and 5.2.3A

Table 10.3 Percentage of women who are currently using an efficient method of contraception among those who are currently exposed and want no more children, by socio-economic characteristic (overall percentage 45.8)

A Wife's characteristics

Type of residence

Urban	Rural
61.4	28.4

Region of residence

Cairo	Alexandria	Lower Egypt	Upper Egypt
61.3	67.7	43.6	25.8

Type of locality

Metropolitan	Cities: Lower Egypt	Cities: Upper Egypt	Towns: Lower Egypt	Towns: Upper Egypt	Rural: Lower Egypt	Rural: Upper Egypt
62.9	67.9	54.4	65.6	36.5	33.6	14.8

Level of education

Illiterate: no school	Illiterate: some school	Can read and write	Primary	Secondary	University
35.9	43.6	62.2	64.0	70.1	75.0

Pattern of work

Before and after	Worked before only	Worked after only	Never worked
46.4	45.4	47.5	45.6

B Husband's characteristics

Level of education

Illiterate: no school	Illiterate: some school	Can read can write	Primary	Secondary	University
31.3	34.4	47.7	55.8	68.5	68.0

Occupation

Prof., tech. and admin.	Clerical	Sales	Farmers	Agricultural workers	Services	Manual
65.0	65.9	52.1	28.2	20.1	47.6	52.3

Source: Table 5.2.4A

expanded to include past use and intentions for future use, and not just current use.

Table 10.4 shows the per cent distribution of currently married fecund women according to fertility intentions and pattern of contraceptive use, by socio-economic variables. In this table, the women are classified according to their intentions for future fertility into two groups: those who want more children, and those who want no more. Within each group, each woman is allocated to one of four subgroups depending on her contraceptive use status: never used and intends to use; never used and does not intend to use; past user but not currently; and current user. Thus, the table identifies eight types of combination of intentions for future fertility and of contraceptive use.

Looking first at the national level, the situation may be summarized as follows:

GROUP A: Wants more children

Table 10.4 Per cent distribution of currently married fecund women according to pattern of contraceptive use by desire for more children and by socio-economic characteristics

Socio-economic characteristics	Wants more children					Wants no more children				
	Never used		Past user	Current user	Total	Never used		Past user	Current user	Total
	and intends to use	and does not intend to use				and intends to use	and does not intend to use			
All Egypt	32	50	7	10	100	18	17	24	41	100
A Wife's characteristics										
Type of residence										
Urban	36	28	14	22	100	9	8	26	57	100
Rural	31	61	4	4	100	28	27	21	24	100
Region										
Cairo	37	22	15	26	100	9	5	28	58	100
Alexandria	29	20	19	32	100	4	6	24	66	100
Lower Egypt	48	33	8	11	100	23	15	24	38	100
Upper Egypt	18	76	3	3	100	21	38	19	22	100
Type of locality										
Metropolitan	36	21	16	27	100	8	6	26	60	100
Cities: Lower Egypt	45	16	14	25	100	10	4	23	63	100
Cities: Upper Egypt	39	29	8	24	100	15	11	22	51	100
Towns: Lower Egypt	37	24	17	22	100	7	10	27	56	100
Towns: Upper Egypt	23	65	6	6	100	16	24	28	32	100
Villages: Lower Egypt	51	37	5	7	100	29	18	24	29	100
Villages: Upper Egypt	16	80	3	1	100	24	48	16	12	100
Level of education										
Illiterate: no school	29	62	5	4	100	24	23	22	31	100
Illiterate: some school	37	45	8	10	100	17	17	28	38	100
Can read and write	39	26	15	20	100	12	7	25	56	100
Primary	45	18	12	25	100	8	6	26	60	100
Secondary	40	9	12	39	100	5	2	23	70	100
University	36	10	19	35	100	3	1	16	80	100
Pattern of work										
Before and after	34	40	8	18	100	19	15	22	44	100
Worked before only	42	44	6	8	100	18	18	25	39	100
Worked after only	28	53	9	10	100	15	17	28	40	100
Never worked	32	52	7	9	100	18	17	23	41	100
B Husband's characteristics										
Level of education										
Illiterate: no school	26	66	4	3	100	25	27	21	27	100
Illiterate: some school	29	61	3	28	100	22	28	21	29	100
Can read and write	39	44	8	9	100	17	13	27	43	100
Primary	34	38	9	19	100	13	11	25	50	100
Secondary	43	19	13	25	100	10	4	26	60	100
University	37	13	17	33	100	7	2	21	70	100
Occupation										
Prof., tech. and admin.	42	17	16	25	100	8	5	24	63	100
Clerical	40	22	10	28	100	6	6	26	62	100
Sales	29	52	10	9	100	16	10	24	50	100
Farmers	34	59	3	4	100	29	26	20	25	100
Agricultural workers	25	71	2	2	100	31	38	15	16	100
Services	31	52	8	9	100	17	14	25	44	100
Manual	33	42	10	15	100	14	12	29	45	100

Source: Table 5.3.3

Type A1: never used and intends to use, 32 per cent. This type represents intended contraception to either space births or terminate childbearing.

Type A2: never used and does not intend to use. In this type, the intentions for fertility and for contraceptive use are consistent but imply a high level of fertility. About 50

per cent of the women who want more children belong to that group.

Type A3: past user but not currently, 7 per cent.

Type A4: current user, 10 per cent. Types (A3) and (A4) represent contraception to space births; relatively sophisticated use which will probably be followed in the future by use of Type (B4).

GROUP B: Wants no more children

Type B1: never used and intends to use, 18 per cent. This type represents intention for future use to terminate childbearing, but current behaviour is inconsistent with intentions.

Type B2: never used, and does not intend to use, 17 per cent. This type represents major inconsistency between intentions for fertility and for contraceptive use.

Type B3: past user, but not currently, 24 per cent. This type represents women who used contraception in the past to space births, and who will probably use it in the future to terminate childbearing. Special tabulations have disclosed that this percentage, 24 per cent, is made up as follows: 6 per cent breastfeeding, 7 per cent currently pregnant, 2 per cent have their husbands working outside Egypt, and 9 per cent other unspecified reasons.

Type B4: current user, 41 per cent. This type represents contraception to terminate childbearing.

Thus, among women who want no more children, 65 per cent are past or current users of contraception, 18 per cent intend to use, and only 17 per cent do not intend to use. This latter group, type B2, representing the inconsistency of wanting no more children but not intending contraceptive use, declines rapidly with increasing level of education; from 23 per cent for illiterate women to 1 per cent for those with university education. A similar pattern is also shown for women of type A2, ie those who want more children, never used and not intending to use contraception. This indicates that resistance to family planning, ie the intentions never to use contraception to space births or to cease childbearing, declines as education increases.

In general, those factors which lead to inconsistency between intention and behaviour seem to be weaker for the urban, the better educated and, as detailed tabulations show, the younger women. Those factors are also much weaker in rural Lower Egypt than in rural Upper Egypt.

On the basis of these findings, it would appear that the main tasks of family planning services in Egypt, should be formulated in terms of 'packages' that incorporate multiple strategies simultaneously.

10.4 NEEDS FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

Data on future intended use of contraception provide evidence of interest in fertility regulation and indication of potential contraceptive demand. The needs for family planning services in Egypt are indicated by the figures in table 10.5 which give the distribution of currently married fecund women by contraceptive use status and fertility intentions, according to region of residence.

The table indicates that family planning still has far to go in Egypt, if a significant reduction in fertility, of the society as a whole, is to occur. Broadly speaking, the

Table 10.5 Per cent distribution of currently married fecund women according to fertility and contraceptive intentions, by region of residence

	Ever used	Never used						Total
		Intends to use			Does not intend to use			
		Wants more children	Wants no more children	Sub-total	Wants more children	Wants no more children	Sub-total	
All Egypt	43	15	10	25	23	9	32	100
Metropolitan	72	12	5	17	7	4	11	100
Urban Lower Egypt	69	14	6	20	7	4	11	100
Urban Upper Egypt	45	12	9	21	24	10	34	100
Rural Lower Egypt	36	21	17	38	15	11	26	100
Rural Upper Egypt	11	11	7	18	56	15	71	100

Source: Derived from table 5.3.3

target population for the family planning programme is the 57 per cent of currently married women who never used contraception. This group represents as much as 89 per cent in rural Upper Egypt, 64 per cent in rural Lower Egypt, and 55 per cent in urban Upper Egypt. In metropolitan areas and urban Lower Egypt, the target population is much smaller, but still significant; 28 and 31 per cent, respectively.

Within each region, there are those who intend to adopt family planning in the future, and those who do not. Resistance to family planning is extremely high in rural Upper Egypt; 71 per cent of currently married women do not intend to use contraception. The level of resistance drops to 34 per cent in urban Upper Egypt, 26 per cent in rural Lower Egypt, and to only 11 per cent in metropolitan and urban Lower Egypt.

The regional range in the pattern of contraceptive use status can be broadly related to ranges in education, income distribution, access to health facilities, provision of family planning services, and many other variables that characterize aspects of the milieu in which the women of Egypt live and function.

From this, we may venture the following broad generalizations. There is evidence that socio-economic development and family planning programme efforts are most effective when they go together. For example, Cairo, Alexandria, and the cities of Lower Egypt have the highest socio-economic ranking, the lowest fertility and the highest contraceptive use. These areas were also the first to benefit from both development and family planning programme efforts. At the other extreme, rural Upper Egypt has the lowest socio-economic ranking, the highest fertility and the lowest contraceptive use. This region was the last to benefit from both development and programme efforts.

Nevertheless, after three decades of national development efforts and 17 years or so of official family planning programme experience, it appears that acceptance and adoption of family planning in Egypt can now gather its own independent momentum. This will be realized if steps are taken to increase motivation to reduce family size, and to energize and improve the efficiency of the family planning delivery system, particularly in rural areas. For example, in rural Lower Egypt, which is far less developed than metropolitan areas, 36 per cent have ever used contraception, and a further 38 per cent intend to use in the future. This reflects a very favourable climate towards moderating fertility in a region where easy and cheap family planning services have become available, on a wide scale, only since the mid 1970s.

10.5 SUMMARY

This chapter has examined the family size desires of Egyptian women in relation to their contraceptive use status. The main focus was on the consistency between stated preference and contraceptive behaviour.

The figures show a pronounced association between attitude and behaviour. Whereas only 12 per cent of women wanting additional children were using contraception, the proportion of users jumps to 49 per cent among those who want to cease childbearing. The same figures, however, show an apparent inconsistency between intention and behaviour on the part of a majority of women. Overall, 51 per cent of women wanting no more children are not using any method of contraception.

The level of consistency is lowest among wives of agricultural workers. It is highest among women living in metropolitan and urban lower Egypt, women with some education and wives of men in professional and clerical positions. Consistency has an intermediate level among women in the cities of Upper Egypt, and those married to manual and service workers.

This pattern suggests that variation in the degree of motivation of the desire to cease childbearing is an important component of the differentials in the level of consistency.

The analysis shows that those factors which lead to inconsistency between intention and behaviour seem to be weaker for the urban, the better educated and the younger women. Those factors are also much weaker in rural Lower Egypt than in rural Upper Egypt.

The target population for the family planning programme is the 57 per cent of currently married women who never used contraception. The findings show that resistance to family planning is extremely high in rural Upper Egypt; 71 per cent of currently married women do not intend to use contraception. The level of resistance drops to 34 per cent in urban Upper Egypt, 26 per cent in rural Lower Egypt, and to only 11 per cent in metropolitan and urban Lower Egypt.

These findings suggest that socio-economic development and family planning programme efforts are most effective when they go together. Nevertheless, it appears that adoption of family planning in Egypt can now gather its own independent momentum. This will be realized if the main tasks of the programme are formulated in terms of packages that incorporate multiple strategies simultaneously.

In metropolitan areas, Lower Egypt and urban Upper

Egypt, where 75 per cent of all currently married women live, there is an obvious need to energize and improve the efficiency of the family planning delivery system. In rural Upper Egypt, where the remaining 25 per cent of married women live, there is an urgent need to adopt strategies that would help in reducing the incidence of infant and child mortality, and in altering the motivation for large families.

CHAPTER 11

SUMMARY AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The results of the Egyptian Fertility Survey 1980 (EFS) are indicative of social change in Egypt on the broadest scale. Only a generation ago most of the changes revealed by this study were not thought possible or even feasible. This chapter provides a summary of the salient features of the demographic transition in Egypt as shown by the EFS findings presented in the preceding chapters.

Nuptiality

Over the last thirty years or so, average age at first marriage for females has risen by about three years. The singulate mean age at marriage in 1980 is estimated at 27.7 for males and 21.3 for females. Over the five-year period 1975–80, this mean for females has increased by one year. Accompanying the trend towards later marriage has been a tendency for first marriage to become spread over a wider age range. The net effect has been a change in first marriage pattern from an early-peak to a relatively early, broader and lower peak pattern.

These changes led to considerable shifts in the age composition of females by marital status, particularly among the younger cohorts. Thus, women of every age group under 45 years have shared in the long-term decline in the proportion ever married, but the decreases have been substantial at ages under 22. In fact, the decline in teenage marriages explains a large part of the recent changes in nuptiality in Egypt.

Age at first marriage is strongly associated with type of place and region of residence. The youngest marriage pattern is found in Upper Egypt and the oldest in Cairo and Alexandria. The data also show a definite positive relationship between level of education and age at first marriage. It may be inferred that increasing educational opportunities for young Egyptian women are largely responsible for the recent decline in early marriage and the upward trend in age at marriage particularly in urban areas.

About 16 per cent of all ever-married women reported dissolution of their first marriages. Divorce was the cause of dissolution of first marriage in 56 per cent of all dissolved marriages. The incidence of divorce is much higher among women who entered first marriage under age 20. However, about 54 per cent of women whose first marriages were dissolved had remarried by the time of the survey.

These changes in marriage patterns in Egypt must have had the effect of shifting tens of thousands of first marriages that ordinarily would have occurred at somewhat younger ages to the later ages of the nuptial span. This trend has altered the age pattern of births in Egypt for it has had the effect of decreasing marital exposure to childbearing by deflating the proportion of women who are potential mothers at teenages.

Fertility

The average number of children ever born for all ever-married women is 4.1, and for those aged 45–59 it is 6.9. Childlessness in the first few years of marriage is low. For women who first married at least five years ago, 62 per cent have had their first birth by the end of the second year of marriage, and the vast majority (89 per cent) have had at least one live birth before the end of the fifth year of marriage.

The mean number of children born in the first five years of marriage is 1.8. The results show that very little change, if any, has occurred in the tempo of early marital fertility over the last twenty years or so. Differences in the rate of childbearing appear mainly after the first five years of marriage and after the birth of the first two or three children.

The picture that emerges from the EFS data indicates that fertility in Egypt is still high. There are, however, substantial differences in recent fertility according to level of education of spouses, region of residence, and husband's occupation. The results show a strong association between level of education and both completed and incomplete fertility. The association is curvilinear for completed fertility and linear for the younger cohorts.

Husband's occupation is also related to recent fertility. The mean number of births in the past five years is significantly lower than average for women whose husbands are in professional and clerical occupations, about average for the wives of sales, service and manual workers and above average for the wives of agricultural workers and farmers.

Variations in recent fertility by region of residence is

quite substantial. A clustering of the regions puts Cairo and Alexandria together with the lowest fertility, followed by urban areas in Lower Egypt. Urban Upper Egypt and rural Lower Egypt belong in an intermediate group, while rural Upper Egypt is the clear extreme in terms of very high fertility.

There has been a significant decline in period fertility since the early 1960s. The total fertility rate dropped from 7.1 to 5.3 live births between 1960 and 1980. The major part of this decline occurred in the period 1960–75 in urban areas and in the period 1965–75 in rural areas. The decline in fertility since the mid-1970s has been of a very modest magnitude. The total fertility rate for 1979–80 is still as high as 5.3 live births.

When this pattern of decline in total fertility is compared with the recent rise in age at marriage and with the patterns of socio-economic differentials in cumulative fertility, it is possible to conclude that the decline in total fertility was initially caused by rising age at marriage and that this was followed by a period in which the two dimensions of total fertility, namely the proportion married among women of childbearing ages and the rates of marital fertility, have worked in such a way as to reinforce each other.

It appears, therefore, that Egyptian women start their childbearing experience at more or less the same pace regardless of their background characteristics. After an initial period of high fertility, certain groups of women start to regulate their fertility. These groups include women residing in Cairo, Alexandria and the urban areas of Lower Egypt, those with at least secondary education, and those with husbands who are in professional or clerical occupations.

Infant and child mortality

The levels of infant and child mortality in Egypt have declined significantly since the early 1950s, when nearly 190 out of every thousand children born alive had died in infancy and 360 out of every thousand before their fifth birthday. This compares with 130 infant deaths per thousand live births, and 190 deaths per thousand live births in the first five years of life, for children exposed to the mortality conditions of the late 1970s. This reduction in mortality appears to have been especially pronounced between the early 1950s and the mid-1960s. Thereafter, a much more gradual decline in mortality, especially in infancy, is observed.

There are substantial differentials in infant and child mortality, most notably according to region of residence. It is lowest in Alexandria and highest in the rural areas of Upper Egypt. Low mortality, especially in the age group one to five years, is also to be found among children of women who have a primary education or whose husbands have a secondary education, and among women whose husbands are in professional or clerical occupations.

The EFS data also show that the level of mortality, at all ages of childhood, is much higher among children born to teenage women than among those born to women aged 20 years or more. Further, women who have a large number of children at short intervals between subsequent pregnancies experience the highest levels of infant and child mortality.

There are substantial intra-regional differentials according to socio-economic status and reproductive factors, though the excess mortality in Upper Egypt dominates all other factors.

These differences in infant and child mortality are related to the observed variations in fertility and result in a marked diversity in the experience of family building among regional subgroups of the population.

Biological factors and fertility

Most infants in Egypt are breastfed and the duration of breastfeeding is fairly prolonged. Ninety-three per cent of children born at the beginning of the last closed birth intervals were breastfed, they were reported to have relied on breastmilk alone for nearly 11 months on average, and were aged nearly 17 months when they were weaned. Menstruation returned just over 8 months after the birth, and thus an extra 6 months was added on to the period of post-partum infecundability which would obtain in the absence of lactation.

It seems that modernization is associated with some decline in the proportion of infants who are breastfed, and who are breastfed for prolonged periods. The most educated women and those whose husbands were educated, for example, were least likely to breastfeed their children, and weaning occurs several months earlier among them than is the case for all Egypt. Similarly lactation is lower among women whose husbands work in the modern sector, while in the traditional agriculture sector the pattern of prolonged breastfeeding persists.

At the regional level also, a tendency to breastfeed fewer of their children, and to breastfeed them for shorter periods, was observed among women living in the modern urban areas of Egypt. The traditional pattern of universal and prolonged lactation, and some dependence on its contraceptive properties, appears to persist in rural areas, especially in Upper Egypt.

It therefore seems that only in the traditional sector does breastfeeding affect birthspacing, extending the period of non-susceptibility by several months, while the lower fertility in the modern sector is achieved through more deliberate and effective family planning.

Family size desires

Various dimensions of family size desires have been examined. Data on the perceived benefits and costs of children show a definite inverse association between socio-economic status of the mother and the perceived economic utility of children. Further, the greater the perceived economic utility of children, the lower the educational aspirations (especially for daughters), and the higher the fertility.

About 53 per cent of currently married, fecund women wanted to cease childbearing, 45 per cent wanted to have (more) children, and the remaining 2 per cent were undecided. The data indicate that three living children, age 28 and ten years of marriage are the effective points at which more than 50 per cent of women wish to limit their family size.

The overall desired family size is 4.1. Out of ten women, five desire to have 2 or 3 children, two desire to have 4 children, and three desire to have 5 or more children. The great majority of women with two or more living children stated a preference for a number larger than the number they have, while the majority with five or more children stated a preference for a number below their current family size. The proportion of women who want to have only between 2 and 4 children has increased over the last three decades from 59 per cent for women married in the 1950s to 71 per cent for those married in the 1960s, and to 75 and 80 per cent for women married during 1970–4 and 1975–9, respectively.

The most common type of sex preference is for a combination of a 'balanced' sex composition of boys and girls and 'son preference'. In general, Egyptian women consider it important to have at least one child of each sex; beyond that there is a preference for sons, but a large proportion would be content with either sex if the number of sons was equal to or greater than the number of daughters.

The results also reveal substantial socio-economic differentials in the determinants of desired family size. The general pattern is one of a definite inverse association between socio-economic status of the women and achieved fertility, economic utility of children and desired family size.

Family planning

Knowledge of contraception is widespread in Egypt; 90 per cent of all ever-married women know about at least one contraceptive method. The pill is by far the most widely recognized method (known by 89 per cent), followed by the IUD (80 per cent), and female sterilization (43 per cent). Traditional methods such as the rhythm and withdrawal are known by few women.

There are narrow socio-economic differentials in the level of awareness of contraception. The only significant exception is rural Upper Egypt, with a level of contraceptive knowledge of only 68 per cent.

About 40 per cent of all ever-married women have used at least one method. Ever-use of contraception, in contrast to knowledge, varies substantially by socio-economic variables. Type of locality, level of education, and husband's occupation are the characteristics most associated with ever-use.

Cairo, Alexandria and the cities and towns of Lower Egypt show levels of ever-use ranging from 63 to 70 per cent. The cities of Upper Egypt have a lower level of ever-use, 55 per cent. Rural Lower Egypt and the towns in Upper Egypt report similar levels of ever-use of over 30 per cent. Rural Upper Egypt shows the extremely low level of ever-use of 11 per cent.

This pattern of differentials in contraceptive ever-use suggests that most of the regional variation in current fertility can be accounted for by variations in both age at marriage and contraceptive practice.

The percentage of current users among 'all' currently married women is 24 per cent. The percentage of current users among 'exposed' women is 32 per cent. This proportion increases from 21 per cent for women with one living child, to 34, 37 and 40 per cent for those with 2, 3 or 4 living children, respectively.

The pill comprises 68 per cent of all current use, followed by the IUD (17 per cent) and other efficient methods (9 per cent), while traditional methods account for the remaining 6 per cent of all current use.

Differentials in current use of contraception by socio-economic variables follow very closely the differentials with respect to ever-use. Current use, for example, reaches 52 per cent among urban women, but only 16 per cent among rural women. Rural Upper Egypt has the lowest current use of only 6 per cent. In general, the differentials in current contraceptive use are in the same direction as differences in current fertility and family size desires.

The pattern of contraceptive use by birth intervals suggests a low contraceptive efficacy for spacing purposes, but high efficacy for termination of childbearing among certain socio-economic groups: the better educated, those living in metropolitan and urban Lower Egypt, and women whose husbands have non-agricultural occupations.

Availability of contraceptive services

The information collected in the EFS reveals that, although much progress has been made, awareness of contraceptive services was far from universal at the time of the survey. While most women were familiar with a source for at least one method, there was considerable variation throughout the country. Only 41 per cent of village women in Upper Egypt knew of any place where they could go, and given the levels of knowledge of the pill and the IUD as methods, knowledge of sources was low also in rural Lower Egypt. In all parts of the country, knowledge of where the IUD could be obtained lagged well behind knowledge of facilities offering the pill. Pharmacies and family planning centres were the principal types of source cited for the pill. For the IUD, private doctors, family planning centres and hospitals were mentioned about equally often, and other types of source were insignificant.

Most women in Cairo and Alexandria knew of sources for the pill that were very close by, whereas both the pill and IUD appeared to be particularly inaccessible to rural residents. The pill was thought to be available at a very low price and many women were aware that they could obtain an IUD free of charge.

The data also reveals that lack of availability has considerable potential to restrict family planning practice in rural areas.

The potential contraceptive demand

The results indicate that family planning still has far to go in Egypt, if a significant reduction in fertility, of the society as a whole, is to occur. Broadly speaking, the target population for the family planning programme is the 57 per cent of currently married women who never used contraception. This group represents as much as 89 per cent in rural Upper Egypt, 64 per cent in rural Lower Egypt, and 55 per cent in urban Upper Egypt. In metropolitan areas and urban Lower Egypt, the target population is much smaller, but still significant: 28 and 31 per cent, respectively.

Within each region, there are those who intend to adopt family planning in the future, and those who do not. Resistance to family planning is extremely high in rural Upper Egypt; 71 per cent of currently married women do not intend to use contraception. The level of resistance drops to 34 per cent in urban Upper Egypt, 26 per cent in rural Lower Egypt, and to only 11 per cent in metropolitan and urban Lower Egypt.

The regional range in the pattern of contraceptive use status can be broadly related to ranges in education, income distribution, access to health facilities, provision of family planning services, and many other variables that characterize aspects of the milieu in which the women of Egypt live and function.

Policy implications

One of the major objectives of the EFS was to provide planners and policy-makers with a comprehensive set of data suitable for evaluating alternative strategies for dealing with the complexities of the current demographic situation.

Egypt's policy with respect to rapid population growth and the balance it has maintained between direct and indirect measures has been influenced by two basic approaches: one which focuses on socio-economic development to stimulate fertility decline; and one which focuses on the delivery of family planning services. It is unfortunate that the debate over how much emphasis should be attached to each of these approaches has continually been cast in an either/or framework.

There is undoubtedly a need for both types of policies. Even if fertility should drop today to replacement levels, an average of two children for each couple of reproductive age, the population would continue to grow for about 40 years. This is because the number of young people entering their reproductive years substantially exceeds the number of people moving out of that period of life. Thus, even with no more than an average of two children per couple, the number of births each year would continue to exceed the number of deaths for about 40 years. This effect of age-structure is often referred to as the 'momentum of population growth'. It is not unreasonable to say that even under such a hypothetical situation of a replacement level of fertility, it will take several decades to transform Egypt from its present conditions to an advanced industrial state.

Fertility, however, will not drop suddenly to replacement level. At the current rate of annual population growth of about 2.7 per cent, the population of Egypt will double in about 25 years, climbing from 45 million in 1982 to 90 million in the year 2007.

This means that if Egypt were to double, during the

next twenty-five years or so, the cultivated land area, schools, hospitals, factories, etc, the standard of living of the average Egyptian citizen would not undergo any major improvement.

It has been argued that the future of the population of Egypt for the next twenty-five years has already been determined and can only be changed slightly through family planning efforts. It is, of course, true that the population will continue to grow whatever the state does to stimulate fertility decline. Nevertheless, what exists today no longer needs to dictate the *entire* future. It is possible to regulate this population growth so that the next doubling of the population takes place over a much longer period, 40 to 50 years say, instead of the 25 year period implied by the current growth level.

This regulation of population growth will be realized if steps are taken to increase motivation to reduce family size, and to energize and improve the efficiency of the family planning delivery system, particularly in rural areas.

The ultimate purpose of economic development is not merely to increase the total amount of goods and services produced — the gross national product — but to increase the standard of living and the quality of life of the individual citizen, including the value of goods and services available per person. It is, thus, obvious that both intensive development programmes and efficient family planning services are needed. The two policies are not substitutes. Semantic debates about distinguishing cause from effect will lead the country nowhere in solving the complexities of its current demographic and economic situation.

Further, after three decades of national development efforts and 17 years or so of official family planning programme experience, it appears that acceptance and adoption of family planning in Egypt can now gather its own independent momentum. This will be realized if the main tasks of the programme are formulated in terms of packages that incorporate multiple strategies simultaneously:

- In metropolitan areas, Lower Egypt and urban Upper Egypt, where 75 per cent of all currently married women live, there is an obvious need to energize and improve the efficiency of the family planning delivery system.
- In rural Upper Egypt, where the remaining 25 per cent of married women live, there is an urgent need to adopt strategies that would help to reduce the incidence of infant and child mortality, and to alter the motivation for large families.

In the concluding chapter of volume III of this report, a detailed account of the policy implications of the EFS findings will be presented. The proposed changes conform to the basic philosophies of the state and the fundamental institutions of Egyptian society. But in terms of policies and execution there is an urgent need for alternative packages to be considered. Whatever alternatives are considered, it is obvious that a comprehensive population strategy is bound to require a wide range of reforms and policies carefully co-ordinated.

SAMPLING ERRORS FOR SELECTED ESTIMATES

Section I.1 introduces certain basic ideas about sampling errors; readers already familiar with them may skip to section I.2. Section I.3 presents procedures for approximating sampling errors when sampling errors are not given and the computational formulae used in the sampling error calculations.

I.1 INTRODUCTION

Interpretation of sampling errors

The particular sample obtained in the survey is one of a large number of all possible probability samples which could have been selected using the given sample design. The estimates derived from different samples would differ from each other. However, apart from non-sampling errors and bias, all estimates considered in this study are approximately unbiased, meaning that the true population value of interest is approximated by an average of the estimates from the various possible samples. This average from different samples is called the 'expected value'. The sampling error or standard error of an estimate is a measure of the (absolute) difference between the observed sample estimate and the expected value of the estimate. Apart from non-sampling errors, the standard error in the present context measures the size of the expected (absolute) deviation of the sample estimate from the true population value of interest.

A common and convenient criterion asserts that the true value lies within a range of twice the standard error on either side of the sample value. The range (sample value) ± 2 (standard error) is called the '95 per cent confidence interval', and one can say that the odds are only one in twenty that the true value lies outside this range. If, for example, the observed sample mean for a variable is 3.5 and if the standard error (to an appropriate sample base) has been estimated as 0.2, then the '95 per cent confidence interval' is $3.5 \pm 2(0.2)$, ie 3.1 to 3.9, and for practical purposes, ie with 95 per cent confidence, one asserts that (apart from non-sampling errors) the true population value of interest lies in the range 3.1 to 3.9.

Computation of sampling errors

One of the advantages of a probability sample such as the present one is that the sampling errors can be estimated from the results of the one sample which is actually available.

The computational procedure must take into account the actual structure of the sample and in particular the fact that the sample is a stratified clustered sample. The results given in this appendix have been computed by using the WFS package program CLUSTERS. An outline of the procedure for estimating sampling errors is given in section I.3 below.

Sampling errors for subclasses and subclass differences

To be useful in the interpretation of the substantive results presented in the form of detailed cross-tabulations, sampling errors for each of the important variables have to be computed over various subclasses of the sample. By subclass is meant a subset of the sample cases defined in terms of characteristics such as individual age or marriage duration groups, or groups by socio-economic background, etc. Due to the smaller sample bases involved, sampling errors for individual subclasses obviously tend to be larger than the error in an estimate based on the entire sample.

The computational formulae given in section I.3 below apply also for estimates computed over a particular subclass of the sample. Individuals or primary sampling units (PSUs) not belonging to the subclass are simply ignored in the computation. Interpretation of the standard error in terms of the '95 per cent confidence interval' given above applies equally to the whole sample as well as to any particular sample subclass.

Sampling errors for differences between subclass means can be particularly relevant in the interpretation of fertility and other differentials observed from the survey results. These determine the likelihood that an observed difference is real and not caused merely by sampling variation. Even for a relatively 'efficient' sample such as the present one, many observed differentials may not be statistically significant once the sample has been subdivided by the introduction of necessary control variables.

For differences between subclass means, we may regard an observed difference to be 'statistically significant' if the magnitude of the difference is not smaller than

twice its standard error. 'Statistically significant', of course, does not necessarily mean substantively significant or meaningful; it implies rather that the observed difference is real in the sense that it is unlikely to be caused merely by sampling variation. If the magnitude of the observed difference is smaller than twice its standard error, we may take it to be statistically (and hence substantively) 'not significant', implying that it cannot be asserted that the observed difference is not caused merely by sampling variation.

If, for example, for two sample subclasses being compared, the observed subclass means for a variable are 3.0 and 3.5 respectively, and if for the difference of the two means ($3.5-3.0=0.5$), the standard error has been computed to be 0.1, then the '95 per cent confidence interval' for the difference is $0.5 \pm 2(0.1)$, that is, 0.3 to 0.7. In this example, one may assert that the true difference lies in the range 0.3 to 0.7. The observed difference is 'statistically significant' (the observed magnitude of the difference, 0.5, is greater than twice the standard error).[1] Now, if in the above example the standard error for the difference was 0.4, the '95 per cent confidence interval' for the difference would be $0.5 \pm 2(0.4)$, that is, -0.3 to 1.3. In this second case, it cannot be asserted that the observed difference is real, and not caused merely by sampling variation. Note that in the second example, the observed difference (0.5) is smaller than twice its standard error (0.8), which is the same as the observation that the '95 per cent confidence interval' includes the value zero.

Effect of clustering of the sample

In the present sample, the individuals interviewed are clustered into a number of sample areas. Compared to a sample of individuals selected entirely at random, clustering tends to reduce efficiency of the sample (ie increase associated sampling errors, for a given sample size). This is because individuals from within a cluster tend to be more uniform compared to individuals in the sample (or the population) as a whole. In a sense, less new information is obtained by interviewing a number of individuals from the same sample area as compared to that obtained from an entirely random sample of the same size.

A measure comparing the standard error of an estimate from the actual clustered sample with what the error would have been had the sample been selected entirely at random is called the 'design factor' or DEFT.

$$\text{DEFT} = \text{SE}/\text{SR} \qquad (1)$$

where SE is the standard error for the clustered sample (computed from equation (2) given in section 1.3), and SR is the standard error computed as if the sample had been selected entirely at random (equation (3) in section 1.3).

For a particular sample design, cluster size, and variable, DEFT is a measure of the loss of sampling precision due to clustering of the sample. The two main factors on which its magnitude depends are the average cluster size and the relative homogeneity (corresponding to a particular variable) within these clusters.

For samples (or subclasses thereof) with very small clusters, or for variables with little within-cluster homogeneity, DEFT can be expected to approach unity, which implies that little sampling precision has been lost through clustering.

The last point mentioned above is of particular relevance in the present context where sampling errors for sample subclasses or subclass differences, rather than for the sample as a whole, are the main concern. The effective cluster sizes for sample subclasses, and specially for their differences, can be much smaller than the cluster sizes for the total sample, making DEFT smaller (nearer unity), that is, making the loss in sampling efficiency due to clustering generally less significant than would be the case if estimates based on the total sample were the main objective of the survey.

1.2 DISCUSSION OF THE MAIN RESULTS

The WFS package program CLUSTERS has been used to compute sampling errors for variables of substantive interest. For each variable, sampling errors were computed over the whole sample, as well as for various subclasses and differences for pairs of subclasses.

Definition of the variables

Sampling errors have been computed for the following variables based on the individual questionnaire:

1. Age at first marriage — Mean age at first marriage for ever-married women aged 15–49.

2. Age at first marriage (<25) — Mean age at first marriage for women aged 25–49 who married before age 25.

[1] This assertion can be made with 95 per cent confidence. Incidentally, it follows, with even greater confidence, that in the example the difference is not zero — in other words, that the two subclasses differ for the variable concerned. Sampling errors for differences are often used in this way to test whether two subclasses differ.

3. First marriage dissolved — Percentage of ever-married women whose first marriage was dissolved.

4. Time spent in union — Percentage of time spent in union since first marriage.

5. Currently married — Percentage of ever-married women who are currently married.

6. Births in first five years — Mean number of births before or during the first five years of first marriage, for women married at least five years ago.

7. Births in past five years — Mean number of births during the past five years, for women who have been continuously married in the past five years.

8. Currently pregnant — Percentage of currently married women who are currently pregnant.

9. Children ever born — Mean number of children ever born to all women.

10. Living children — Mean number of living children born to all women.

11. Additional children wanted — Mean additional number of children wanted by currently married, fecund women.

12. Breastfed last closed interval — Percentage of women who breastfed in the last closed pregnancy interval.

13. Months breastfed in closed interval — Mean number of months breastfed in the last closed pregnancy interval (until child died cases excluded from base).

14. Wants no more children — Percentage of currently married, fecund women who want no more children.

15. Desired family size — Mean total of children desired by currently married women.

16. Knows an effective method — Percentage of all women who have heard of at least one effective method of contraception.

17. Ever used contraceptives — Percentage of all women who have ever used any method of contraception.

18. Ever used any effective method — Percentage of all women who have ever used any effective method of contraception.

19. Currently using (exposed) — Percentage of non-pregnant, currently married, fecund or contraceptively sterilized women who are currently using any method of contraception.

20. Using effective (exposed) — Percentage of non-pregnant, currently married, fecund or contraceptively sterilized women who are currently using any effective method of contraception.

21. Wants no more and using eff. (exp) — Of non-pregnant, currently married, fecund or contraceptively sterilized women who want no more children, the percentage who are currently using any effective method of contraception.

22. Never used contraception — Percentage of ever-married women who have never used contraception.

23. Used contraception in past — Percentage of ever-married women who have used contraception in the past.

24. Currently using contraception — Percentage of ever-married women who are currently using contraception.

Estimates over the total sample

Table I.1 shows sampling errors computed over the total sample for the variables based on the individual questionnaire. For each variable the following quantities are shown.

r = the ratio, mean, proportion or percentage estimated for the whole sample. Note that estimates given as proportions may be changed to percentages by shifting the decimal point two places to the right. In such cases, the standard errors given for the proportions must be multiplied by 100 to correspond to percentages. Similarly, estimates given as percentages may be changed to proportions by shifting the decimal point two places to the left. In such cases, the standard errors given for the percentages must be divided by 100 to correspond to proportions.

SE = standard error for the actual clustered sample (defined by equation (2) given below).

95% CON. INT. = the '95 per cent confidence interval', defined earlier as r ± 2SE.

n = the appropriate unweighted sample base. The sample for Egypt consists of 8788 completed individual interviews. However, only a minority of the variables are defined for the entire sample of 8788 women. Many of the variables are relevant only for subpopulations satisfying certain criteria; for example, the variable 'births in past five years' has been defined only for the 6003 women who have been continuously married for the past five years.

s = standard deviation, defined as $s = SR\sqrt{n}$, where SR is the standard error computed on the assumption that the sample of individuals was selected entirely at random. Though s is estimated from the sample results, it is a characteristic of the study population, not of a particular sample design or sample size.

DEFT = the Design Factor, DEFT = SE/SR (as equation (1) above). It measures the sampling efficiency lost due to clustering of the sample. DEFT values near unity imply that little has been lost by clustering of respondents into sample areas.

b = the average 'cluster size', ie the (unweighted) average number of interviews per PSU. For the sample as a whole, b = 8788/200 = 43.9. The value is smaller if a variable is not applicable to all individuals in the sample. (Note that the average cluster size can be used to calculate rates of homogeneity — see equation (6) below.)

For the total sample, sampling errors for variables taken from the individual questionnaire are relatively small — under 4 per cent of the mean.[2] However, the DEFT values encountered are relatively large. The overall average DEFT is around 1.44, implying that the variance (the square of the standard error) is 2.06, slightly more than twice as large as it would have been for a sample of the same size selected entirely at random. DEFT for the variables concerning contraception tend to be somewhat larger than the average for the other groups of variables.

[2] Of the twenty-four variables considered, the standard error over the sample is under 1 per cent of the mean for nine between 1 and 2 per cent for five, between 2 and 3 per cent for six and between 3 and 4 per cent for four.

1.3 SOME TECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Computational formulae

In outline, the procedure used for estimating sampling errors for a stratified clustered sample is as follows.

Consider a ratio statistic $r = y/x$, where y and x are two variables the ratio of which is being estimated. (The procedure also applies to estimates like means, proportions or percentages which can be regarded as special cases of ratios.) Let the suffix j represent an individual, suffix i the PSU to which the individual belongs, and suffix h the stratum in which the PSU lies. Hence,

y_{hij} = value of variable y for the individual j, in PSU i and stratum h

w_{hij} = sample weight for the individual

$y_{hi} = \sum_j w_{hij} \cdot y_{hij}$, the weighted sum of y's for all individuals in the PSU

$y_h = \sum_i y_{hi}$, the sum of y_{hi} for all PSUs in the stratum

$y = \sum_h y_h$, the sum of y_h for all strata in the sample.

Similar expressions can be defined for variable x.

The variance ($= SE^2$, square of the standard error) of the ratio estimate $r = y/x$ is estimated as

$$SE^2 = var(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^{H} \left[\frac{m_h}{m_h - 1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h} \right) \right] \qquad (2)$$

where

f = overall sampling fraction, here negligible

m_h = number of PSUs in the stratum h

H = number of strata in the sample

r = ratio of the two sample aggregates y and x

$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - r \cdot x_{hi}$

$z_h = \sum_i z_{hi} = y_h - r \cdot x_h$

Equation (2) applies also for estimates computed over a particular subclass of the sample. Individuals or PSUs or strata not belonging to the subclass are simply ignored

in the computation. The summations $\sum$ are taken over only the units belonging to the subclass being considered.

SR, the standard error of a ratio estimate responding to an equivalent sample selected entirely at random, is required to estimate DEFT = SE/SR, and is given by

$$SR^2 = \frac{1-f}{n-1}\left(\sum w_{hij}\, z_{hij}^2 / \sum w_{hij}\right) \qquad (3)$$

where $z_{hij} = y_{hij} - r \cdot x_{hij}$

and r is the ratio estimate,

$$r = y/x = \sum w_{hij}\, y_{hij} / \sum w_{hij}\, x_{hij}$$

n is the total sample size, and $\sum$ is the sum for all individuals over the sample. As before, means, proportions, or percentages are merely special cases of ratios.

The variance of the difference of two subclass means for a stratified clustered sample is given by the following formulae Denoting the second subclass in the pair by a prime (′),

$$SE^2_{r-r'} = \mathrm{var}(r-r') = \mathrm{var}(r) + \mathrm{var}(r') - 2\mathrm{cov}(r,r') \qquad (4)$$

where var(r) and var(r′) are given by equation (2) and the covariance is given by

$$\mathrm{cov}(r,r') = \frac{1-f}{xx'} \sum_{h=1}^{H} \left[\frac{m_h}{m_h - 1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi} \cdot z'_{hi} - \frac{z_h z'_h}{m_h} \right) \right] \qquad (5)$$

Usually cov(r,r′) is positive due to positive correlation between individuals in the two subclasses who belong to the same cluster in the sample.

Rates of homogeneity (ROH), which indicate to what extent responses for a particular variable are more homogeneous within PSUs than in the sample as a whole, may be calculated from the average PSU size and DEFT. ROH is calculated as:

$$ROH = \frac{DEFT^2 - 1}{b - 1} \qquad (6)$$

where b is the mean PSU size.

Strata needed for the sampling errors computations

Before selection of a sample, the population is usually divided into a number of parts called strata which are expected to be homogeneous in some way, and PSUs are then selected from each stratum independently. The aim of stratification is to reduce sampling errors, or sometimes to permit a change in sample design or sampling rate between strata. It should be noted that the strata used for computation of sampling errors are not necessarily identical to the original explicit strata used in sample selection. The difference between the two may arise for two main reasons.

1 Whenever PSUs are selected by systematic sampling from an ordered list, ie selection at a fixed interval from a list starting from a randomly determined point, neighbouring selected PSUs should be grouped, two at a time if possible, three if not, within explicit strata to form new smaller 'implicit' strata which are used for sampling error computations. In the case of an explicit stratum in which an odd number of PSUs (greater than 3) have been selected by systematic sampling, there will be a choice to be made as to where in the ordered list to make the grouping of three. A simple rule for this is as follows. Look for the smallest sized PSU. If this is at the beginning (end) of the list in that explicit stratum, make the group of three the first (last) three members of the list. Otherwise, make the group of three around the smallest PSU and the smaller of its two neighbours, bearing in mind that the first member of any group (whether of two or of three) must be odd-numbered as counted from the beginning of the list in that explicit stratum.

2 Sampling error computations require that there be at least two PSUs per stratum. Any strata from each of which only one PSU has been selected must be 'collapsed' together to form pairs (or other groups) of PSUs. Such grouping is done on the basis of characteristics of the whole strata population (pairing most similar strata), and not on the characteristics of selected PSUs. Collapsing of strata in this way tends to lead to slight overestimation of the sampling error.

For CLUSTERS, the strata to be defined are obviously those which are to be used for sampling error computations and these strata are identified on the WFS standard recode tapes. The original explicit strata, if they differ from the above, are of no interest.

Approximating standard errors when standard errors are not given

Approximating standard errors for sample subclasses

Under the assumption that only the size of a subclass,

not its nature, affects the sampling error, the standard error for a subclass of any size is well approximated from the results computed over the total sample as follows. We use the suffix t to refer to the total sample (of size n_t) and the suffix s to refer to any subclass (of size n_s). The approximate relationship (empirically valid in an approximate sense)

$$SE_s = f_s \cdot SE_t \tag{7}$$

where f_s is a factor determined semi-empirically as

$$f_s = \left[\left(\frac{n_t}{n_s}\right) + \left(\frac{n_t}{n_s}\right)^{2/3} \cdot (DEFT_t^2 - 1)\right]^{1/2} / DEFT_t \tag{8}$$

can be used to approximate the standard error for a sample subclass. Note that f_s depends only on the results for the total sample and the proportion of the sample belonging to the subclass. Note that the above equations are applied separately to each of the substantive variables of interest. For certain variables, eg the mean number of children ever born, these equations were found inadequate for predicting SEs for certain subclasses and the values determined from the above equations required some adjustment to make them better correspond to the results actually computed. Those variables strongly related to the life-cycle, ie to age or marriage duration, have a standard error which is obviously related to the mean or proportion being estimated, which in turn varies considerably from one subclass to another. Nevertheless we find that in these particular cases, the exceptional subclasses (with, say, an exceptionally low value of the mean or proportion for the variable) can be dealt with by multiplying SEs by a simple adjustment factor such as 0.5.

Approximating standard errors for subclass differences

The standard error for subclass differences can be approximated by assuming that the standard error for the difference is mid-way between two limits: the higher limit assuming that there is no covariance term in equation (4) (actually the covariance is generally positive), and the lower limit assuming that there is no effect at all of clustering of the sample. The procedure is based on the assumption that equations (7) and (8) are valid also for the standard error of the difference of two subclass means if n_s in (8) is replaced by n_d, half the harmonic mean of the two subclass sizes, ie

$$n_d = \frac{n_1 \cdot n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \tag{9}$$

Note that the upper and lower limits are usually not widely apart in practice, since n_d tends to be much smaller than n_s.

Variation of DEFT with subclass size

Under the assumption that only the size of a subclass, not its nature, affects the sampling error, equations (7) and (8) are equivalent to:

$$\frac{DEFT_s^2 - 1}{DEFT_t^2 - 1} = (n_s/n_t)^{2/3} \tag{10}$$

Equation (10) implies that for small subclasses, ie subclasses with size n_s much smaller than n_t, DEFT for the subclass tends to one. In other words, loss in sampling precision due to clustering of the sample tends to become smaller for smaller subclasses. In the present context, this means that where survey estimates for relatively small subclasses such as five-year age of marriage cohorts are of major interest, the effect of clustering of the sample tends to be relatively less important. For example, for a subclass with $n_s/n_t = 0.1$ and $DEFT_t = 2.0$, the corresponding $DEFT_s$ is around 1.5.

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Table I.1 - Sampling errors over the total sample

Variable name	Mean or per cent	SE	Mean or per cent -2SE	Mean or per cent +2SE	n	s	DEFT	h
Age at first marriage	17.75	.08	17.60	17.90	8765	3.84	1.84	43.8
Age at first marriage (<25)	17.28	.06	17.15	17.40	6075	3.17	1.55	30.4
First marriage dissolved	16.36	.45	15.46	17.27	8788	37.00	1.15	43.9
Time spent in union	94.29	.22	93.86	94.73	8788	18.67	1.09	43.9
Currently married	91.17	.31	90.54	91.80	8788	28.38	1.04	43.9
Births in first 5 years	1.84	.02	1.81	1.87	6872	1.01	1.28	34.4
Births in past 5 years	1.21	.02	1.18	1.25	6003	1.07	1.32	30.0
Currently pregnant	15.35	.44	14.47	16.23	8012	36.05	1.09	40.1
Children ever born	4.13	.04	4.06	4.20	8788	3.06	1.10	43.9
Living children	3.14	.03	3.08	3.19	8788	2.27	1.10	43.9
Additional children wanted	1.36	.05	1.26	1.46	6935	2.49	1.63	34.7
Breastfed last closed interval	92.98	.37	92.25	93.71	6791	25.56	1.18	34.0
Months breastfed closed interval	17.03	.17	16.68	17.37	6791	11.54	1.23	34.0
Wants no more children	53.14	.75	51.65	54.63	7288	49.90	1.28	36.4
Desired family size	4.10	.06	3.99	4.21	7880	2.66	1.84	39.4
Knows an effective method	89.66	.60	88.46	90.86	8788	30.45	1.85	43.9
Ever used contraceptives	39.85	.95	37.94	41.76	8788	48.96	1.82	43.9
Ever used any effective method	38.89	.95	36.99	40.80	8788	48.75	1.83	43.9
Currently using (exposed)	31.89	.93	30.02	33.76	6058	46.61	1.56	30.3
Using effective (exposed)	30.01	.92	28.17	31.85	6058	45.83	1.56	30.3
Wants no more and using eff.(exp)	45.81	1.21	43.39	48.22	3268	49.83	1.38	16.3
Never used contraception	59.98	.96	58.07	61.89	8750	49.00	1.82	43.8
Used contraception in past	17.86	.54	16.78	18.95	8750	38.31	1.32	43.8
Currently using contraception	22.16	.71	20.75	23.57	8750	41.53	1.59	43.8

Table I.2a - Sampling errors by current age

Variable name	<20				20-24				25-29				30-34			
	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT
Age at first marriage	16.03	.07	655	1.01	17.44	.10	1598	1.58	18.54	.11	1696	1.25	18.18	.13	1523	1.25
Age at first marriage (<25)	.00	.00	0	.00	.00	.00	0	.00	18.02	.10	1590	1.24	17.43	.10	1408	1.20
First marriage dissolved	6.93	.96	678	.99	6.70	.68	1598	.97	12.15	.79	1696	1.00	15.17	1.04	1523	1.13
Time spent in union	95.40	.85	678	1.08	96.04	.41	1598	1.02	95.66	.37	1696	1.01	96.31	.33	1523	1.04
Currently married	95.87	.82	678	1.07	95.49	.50	1598	.96	94.63	.52	1696	.95	93.57	.60	1523	.95
Births in first 5 years	1.32	.15	38	.82	1.78	.03	762	.98	1.81	.02	1336	.95	1.87	.03	1462	1.01
Births in past 5 years	1.93	.24	28	.98	1.99	.04	678	1.06	1.81	.03	1215	.94	1.43	.03	1333	1.00
Currently pregnant	27.08	2.12	650	1.21	23.33	1.06	1526	.98	20.87	.96	1605	.95	14.53	.90	1425	.97
Children ever born	.63	.03	678	.94	1.81	.04	1598	1.27	3.07	.05	1696	1.09	4.61	.06	1523	1.05
Living children	.51	.02	678	.90	1.49	.03	1598	1.20	2.48	.04	1696	1.05	3.61	.04	1523	.96
Additional children wanted	3.42	.12	620	1.03	2.18	.09	1408	1.33	1.25	.08	1490	1.35	.89	.07	1328	1.10
Breastfed last closed interval	89.31	2.73	131	1.01	92.68	.83	970	.99	91.37	.73	1368	.97	92.16	.73	1378	1.00
Months breastfed closed interval	14.21	.81	131	.94	15.56	.42	970	1.19	15.53	.29	1368	1.01	16.58	.33	1378	1.07
Wants no more children	5.25	.89	648	1.02	25.75	1.17	1503	1.04	50.80	1.40	1571	1.11	67.85	1.45	1381	1.15
Desired family size	4.19	.12	637	1.01	3.84	.09	1502	1.33	3.68	.07	1582	1.24	4.01	.09	1406	1.28
Knows an effective method	79.65	1.88	678	1.21	87.67	1.12	1598	1.36	91.86	.62	1696	.94	92.91	.89	1523	1.36
Ever used contraceptives	5.90	.85	678	.94	24.09	1.31	1598	1.22	43.40	1.53	1696	1.27	51.54	1.69	1523	1.32
Ever used any effective method	5.75	83	678	.93	23.47	1.28	1598	1.21	42.81	1.53	1696	1.27	50.69	1.71	1523	1.33
Currently using (exposed)	5.30	1.01	472	.98	17.52	1.10	1147	.98	31.63	1.59	1236	1.20	39.95	1.51	1174	1.06
Using effective (exposed)	5.08	.99	472	.98	16.83	1.05	1147	.95	30.34	1.60	1236	1.22	38.50	1.59	1174	1.12
Wants no more and using eff.(exp)	20.00	10.33	15	.97	32.39	2.70	247	.91	44.15	2.28	598	1.12	49.50	1.87	798	1.06
Never used contraception	94.08	.85	676	.94	75.76	1.32	1588	1.22	56.50	1.54	1692	1.27	48.32	1.68	1519	1.31
Used contraception in past	2.22	.56	676	.98	11.59	.95	1588	1.18	20.39	.96	1692	.98	20.74	1.21	1519	1.17
Currently using contraception	3.70	.72	676	.99	12.66	.83	1588	.99	23.11	1.23	1692	1.20	30.94	1.29	1519	1.09

Variable name	35-39				40-44				45-49			
	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT
Age at first marriage	17.62	.13	1329	1.13	17.64	.16	1061	1.18	17.67	.20	903	1.21
Age at first marriage (<25)	16.91	.10	1244	1.11	16.81	.11	988	1.17	16.73	.12	845	1.14
First marriage dissolved	20.62	1.14	1329	1.02	23.56	1.35	1061	1.04	32.23	1.63	903	1.05
Time spent in union	94.52	.40	1329	.99	93.37	.57	1061	1.10	92.02	.57	903	1.00
Currently married	89.09	.86	1329	1.01	85.58	1.09	1061	1.01	79.07	1.21	903	.89
Births in first 5 years	1.87	.03	1319	1.12	1.89	.03	1058	.99	1.77	.03	897	.95
Births in past 5 years	1.00	.03	1149	1.12	.53	.03	898	1.02	.19	.02	702	1.00
Currently pregnant	9.80	1.04	1184	1.21	3.41	.68	908	1.13	1.26	.41	714	.99
Children ever born	5.79	.09	1329	1.18	6.46	.10	1061	1.07	6.87	.12	903	1.13
Living children	4.38	.06	1329	1.03	4.71	.07	1061	1.00	4.77	.08	903	1.02
Additional children wanted	.64	.07	1049	1.25	.50	.06	693	.87	.50	.13	347	1.24
Breastfed last closed interval	94.25	.76	1217	1.14	95.14	.69	947	.99	93.59	.88	780	1.01
Months breastfed closed interval	18.33	.33	1217	.99	18.77	.38	947	.95	18.61	.46	780	1.04
Wants no more children	75.59	1.39	1098	1.07	80.85	1.58	726	1.08	85.10	2.12	361	1.07
Desired family size	4.44	.10	1160	1.29	4.48	.11	892	1.12	4.62	.11	701	.95
Knows an effective method	90.74	.96	1329	1.21	90.10	1.01	1061	1.10	88.93	1.36	903	1.31
Ever used contraceptives	49.74	1.64	1329	1.20	48.07	1.60	1061	1.04	42.64	1.92	903	1.17
Ever used any effective method	48.68	1.62	1329	1.18	46.28	1.61	1061	1.05	40.75	1.94	903	1.18
Currently using (exposed)	41.14	1.68	982	1.07	43.45	2.05	695	1.09	39.77	2.78	352	1.07
Using effective (exposed)	38.09	1.66	982	1.07	39.57	1.93	695	1.04	35.51	2.73	352	1.07
Wants no more and using eff.(exp)	47.80	2.16	749	1.18	48.23	2.03	566	.97	42.03	3.11	295	1.08
Never used contraception	50.60	1.63	1322	1.19	51.61	1.60	1054	1.04	57.17	1.93	899	1.17
Used contraception in past	19.44	1.24	1322	1.13	19.54	1.20	1054	.98	26.81	1.55	899	1.05
Currently using contraception	30.56	1.42	1322	1.12	28.84	1.44	1054	1.03	16.02	1.26	899	1.03

Table I.2a - Sampling errors by current age (cont.)

Variable name	<25				25-34				35-44				45-49			
	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT
Age at first marriage	17.03	.09	2253	1.66	18.37	.10	3219	1.43	17.63	.11	2390	1.27	17.67	.20	903	1.21
Age at first marriage (<25)	.00	.00	0	.00	17.74	.08	2998	1.37	16.86	.08	2232	1.24	16.73	.12	845	1.14
First marriage dissolved	8.17	.59	2276	1.02	13.58	.66	3219	1.09	21.92	.95	2390	1.12	32.23	1.63	903	1.05
Time spent in union	95.94	.38	2276	1.06	96.04	.24	3219	1.01	93.95	.36	2390	1.08	92.02	.57	903	1.00
Currently married	95.61	.43	2276	1.00	94.13	.39	3219	.93	87.53	.72	2390	1.06	79.07	1.21	903	.89
Births in first 5 years	1.76	.04	800	1.04	1.84	.02	2798	.99	1.88	.02	2377	1.10	1.77	.03	897	.95
Births in past 5 years	1.98	.04	706	1.07	1.61	.02	2548	1.10	.80	.02	2047	1.15	.19	.02	702	1.00
Currently pregnant	24.45	1.01	2176	1.09	17.89	.74	3030	1.06	7.03	.63	2092	1.12	1.26	.41	714	.99
Children ever born	1.46	.03	2276	1.17	3.80	.05	3219	1.15	6.00	.07	2390	1.21	6.87	.12	903	1.13
Living children	1.20	.02	2276	1.08	3.01	.03	3219	1.12	4.53	.05	2390	1.05	4.77	.08	903	1.02
Additional children wanted	2.56	.08	2028	1.33	1.08	.06	2818	1.29	.58	.05	1742	1.09	.50	.13	347	1.24
Breastfed last closed interval	92.28	.80	1101	.99	91.77	.52	2746	.99	94.64	.55	2164	1.13	93.59	.88	780	1.01
Months breastfed closed interval	15.40	.41	1101	1.25	16.06	.24	2746	1.13	18.52	.25	2164	.96	18.61	.46	780	1.04
Wants no more children	19.57	.89	2151	1.04	58.77	1.08	2952	1.19	77.69	1.13	1824	1.16	83.10	2.12	361	1.07
Desired family size	3.94	.07	2139	1.30	3.84	.07	2988	1.49	4.45	.08	2052	1.34	4.62	.11	701	.95
Knows an effective method	85.28	1.18	2276	1.59	92.36	.54	3219	1.15	90.46	.74	2390	1.23	88.93	1.36	903	1.31
Ever used contraceptives	18.67	1.03	2276	1.26	47.25	1.33	3219	1.51	49.00	1.28	2390	1.26	42.64	1.92	903	1.17
Ever used any effective method	18.19	1.00	2276	1.24	46.54	1.33	3219	1.52	47.62	1.27	2390	1.25	40.75	1.94	903	1.18
Currently using (exposed)	13.96	.92	1619	1.06	35.68	1.20	2410	1.23	42.10	1.44	1677	1.19	39.77	2.78	352	1.07
Using effective (exposed)	13.40	.89	1619	1.05	34.32	1.21	2410	1.26	38.70	1.39	1677	1.17	35.51	2.73	352	1.07
Wants no more and using eff.(exp)	31.68	2.57	262	.89	47.21	1.52	1396	1.14	47.98	1.62	1315	1.18	42.03	3.11	295	1.08
Never used contraception	81.23	1.04	2264	1.26	52.63	1.33	3211	1.50	50.72	1.27	2376	1.24	57.17	1.93	899	1.17
Used contraception in past	8.79	.71	2264	1.20	20.55	.84	3211	1.18	19.49	.89	2376	1.09	26.81	1.55	899	1.05
Currently using contraception	9.98	.67	2264	1.06	26.81	1.00	3211	1.27	29.80	1.16	2376	1.23	16.02	1.26	899	1.03

Table I.2b - Sampling errors by differences between current age subclasses

Variable name	(<25) - (25-34)				(25-34) - (35-44)				(35-44) - (45-49)			
	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT
Age at first marriage	-1.34	.11	2650	1.21	.74	.11	2743	1.00	-.04	.20	1310	1.08
Age at first marriage (<25)	-17.74	.08	0	1.37	.88	.08	2558	.94	.13	.13	1225	1.08
First marriage dissolved	-5.40	.84	2666	1.00	-8.35	1.11	2743	1.07	-10.30	1.73	1310	.98
Time spent in union	-.10	.45	2666	1.03	2.10	.44	2743	1.07	1.93	.63	1310	.97
Currently married	1.48	.57	2666	.96	6.60	.80	2743	1.01	8.46	1.30	1310	.86
Births in first 5 years	-.08	.04	1244	1.02	-.04	.03	2570	.89	.11	.03	1302	.83
Births in past 5 years	.37	.05	1105	1.18	.82	.03	2270	1.09	.61	.03	1045	1.01
Currently pregnant	6.56	1.30	2532	1.12	10.86	.90	2475	1.00	5.77	.76	1064	1.09
Children ever born	-2.34	.05	2666	1.10	-2.28	.07	2743	1.02	-.78	.11	1310	.92
Living children	-1.82	.04	2666	1.06	-1.51	.06	2743	1.02	-.25	.08	1310	.86
Additional children wanted	1.48	.08	2358	1.02	.50	.05	2153	.80	.09	.15	578	1.35
Breastfed last closed interval	.51	.94	1571	.97	-2.87	.67	2420	.94	1.05	.95	1146	.95
Months breastfed closed interval	-.65	.42	1571	1.08	-2.46	.30	2420	.91	-.08	.47	1146	.92
Wants no more children	-39.20	1.24	2488	.99	-18.91	1.32	2254	.99	-5.42	2.25	602	1.02
Desired family size	.11	.07	2493	1.00	-.62	.08	2433	1.11	-.16	.13	1045	1.01
Knows an effective method	-7.08	1.11	2666	1.27	1.90	.84	2743	1.10	1.53	1.38	1310	1.15
Ever used contraceptives	-28.58	1.46	2666	1.21	-1.75	1.48	2743	1.10	6.36	2.08	1310	1.07
Ever used any effective method	-28.35	1.44	2666	1.20	-1.08	1.48	2743	1.10	6.86	2.12	1310	1.10
Currently using (exposed)	-21.73	1.32	1936	1.02	-6.41	1.57	1977	1.01	2.33	2.80	581	.97
Using effective (exposed)	-20.91	1.29	1936	1.01	-4.38	1.55	1977	1.01	3.19	2.83	581	1.00
Wants no more and using eff.(exp)	-15.53	2.79	441	.88	-.78	1.93	1354	1.00	5.95	3.17	481	.99
Never used contraception	28.60	1.46	2655	1.21	1.92	1.46	2731	1.08	-6.46	2.08	1304	1.07
Used contraception in past	-11.76	1.05	2655	1.13	1.07	1.14	2731	1.05	-7.32	1.74	1304	1.03
Currently using contraception	-16.83	1.08	2655	1.08	-2.98	1.25	2731	1.03	13.78	1.50	1304	.97

Table I.3a - Sampling errors by age at first marriage

Variable name	<15 Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	15-19 Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	20-24 Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT
Age at first marriage	13.55	.02	1992	1.02	17.20	.03	4776	1.33	21.93	.03	1560	.93
Age at first marriage (<25)	13.52	.03	1559	1.03	17.21	.03	3235	1.22	22.03	.04	1281	.93
First marriage dissolved	26.35	.95	2015	.96	14.43	.56	4776	1.10	11.35	.89	1560	1.11
Time spent in union	93.32	.38	2015	1.02	94.82	.26	4776	.99	94.58	.62	1560	1.15
Currently married	88.49	.68	2015	.96	91.90	.41	4776	1.03	92.12	.80	1560	1.17
Births in first 5 years	1.69	.03	1863	1.17	1.91	.02	3731	1.14	1.87	.03	1027	1.01
Births in past 5 years	1.14	.03	1586	1.15	1.27	.02	3298	1.19	1.21	.03	899	.95
Currently pregnant	13.24	.74	1783	.92	16.04	.60	4389	1.08	15.87	1.03	1437	1.07
Children ever born	5.61	.08	2015	1.12	4.12	.05	4776	1.11	2.89	.06	1560	1.02
Living children	4.01	.06	2015	1.15	3.15	.04	4776	1.14	2.37	.04	1560	.95
Additional children wanted	1.41	.11	1465	1.54	1.43	.06	3813	1.41	1.15	.06	1299	1.03
Breastfed last closed interval	94.86	.50	1732	.95	93.50	.40	3724	.99	90.10	1.07	1091	1.18
Months breastfed closed interval	19.64	.33	1732	1.11	17.28	.19	3724	1.04	13.60	.33	1091	1.02
Wants no more children	58.55	1.75	1549	1.40	52.06	1.00	4022	1.27	52.19	1.56	1345	1.14
Desired family size	4.74	.10	1744	1.46	4.19	.06	4311	1.58	3.36	.06	1424	1.14
Knows an effective method	86.10	1.30	2015	1.68	89.61	.66	4776	1.49	92.69	.82	1560	1.25
Ever used contraceptives	35.53	1.40	2015	1.32	37.48	1.08	4776	1.54	48.85	1.44	1560	1.14
Ever used any effective method	34.84	1.41	2015	1.33	36.60	1.08	4776	1.55	47.44	1.41	1560	1.11
Currently using (exposed)	26.73	1.38	1313	1.13	28.75	1.13	3318	1.44	42.17	1.66	1117	1.12
Using effective (exposed)	25.67	1.35	1313	1.12	27.34	1.13	3318	1.46	39.03	1.57	1117	1.08
Wants no more and using eff.(exp)	40.18	1.82	779	1.03	43.83	1.49	1750	1.26	55.35	2.07	589	1.01
Never used contraception	64.24	1.40	2002	1.31	62.36	1.08	4755	1.54	51.03	1.43	1556	1.13
Used contraception in past	18.13	.99	2002	1.14	17.52	.66	4755	1.20	18.57	.93	1556	.94
Currently using contraception	17.63	.96	2002	1.13	20.13	.84	4755	1.45	30.40	1.30	1556	1.12

Variable name	25-29 Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	30-34 Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT
Age at first marriage	26.85	.07	360	.95	33.86	.47	77	1.03
Age at first marriage (<25)	.00	.00	0	.00	.00	.00	0	.00
First marriage dissolved	7.78	1.48	360	1.05	16.88	4.16	77	.97
Time spent in union	94.66	1.23	360	.95	91.14	2.67	77	.99
Currently married	93.61	1.35	360	1.05	85.71	4.10	77	1.02
Births in first 5 years	1.82	.07	203	.94	1.23	.16	48	1.02
Births in past 5 years	.90	.08	181	1.09	.64	.16	39	.92
Currently pregnant	17.51	2.11	337	1.02	4.55	2.43	66	.94
Children ever born	2.03	.10	360	1.00	1.36	.18	77	.96
Living children	1.74	.08	360	.97	1.18	.16	77	.96
Additional children wanted	1.01	.10	309	.99	1.92	.36	49	.95
Breastfed last closed interval	86.05	2.61	215	1.10	72.41	9.35	29	1.11
Months breastfed closed interval	9.90	.75	215	1.06	10.86	1.89	29	.97
Wants no more children	47.34	3.00	319	1.07	35.85	6.93	53	1.04
Desired family size	2.85	.08	335	.85	3.06	.31	66	1.00
Knows an effective method	96.94	.97	360	1.07	89.61	3.33	77	.95
Ever used contraceptives	58.06	2.95	360	1.13	32.47	5.69	77	1.06
Ever used any effective method	56.67	2.94	360	1.12	31.17	5.70	77	1.07
Currently using (exposed)	53.46	3.20	260	1.03	34.00	7.16	50	1.06
Using effective (exposed)	46.92	3.32	260	1.07	32.00	7.57	50	1.14
Wants no more and using eff.(exp)	59.54	4.01	131	.93	68.42	11.45	19	1.05
Never used contraception	41.94	2.95	360	1.13	67.53	5.69	77	1.06
Used contraception in past	19.44	2.25	360	1.08	10.39	3.27	77	.94
Currently using contraception	38.61	2.67	360	1.04	22.08	5.06	77	1.06

Table I.3b - Sampling errors by differences between age at first marriage subclasses

Variable name	(<15) - (15-19)				(15-19) - (20-24)				(20-24) - (25-29)				(25-29) - (30-34)			
	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT
Age at first marriage	-3.65	.03	2811	1.06	-4.74	.04	2351	1.01	-4.92	.07	585	.95	-7.01	.49	126	1.06
Age at first marriage (<25)	-3.69	.03	2104	.95	-4.83	.05	1835	.98	22.03	.04	0	.9[illegible]	.00	.00	0	.00
First marriage dissolved	11.93	1.10	2834	.99	3.08	1.04	2351	1.09	3.57	1.61	585	.99	-9.11	4.37	126	.97
Time spent in union	-1.50	.46	2834	.99	.24	.65	2351	1.07	-.08	1.36	585	.98	3.51	2.90	126	.97
Currently married	-3.41	.81	2834	.99	-.22	.92	2351	1.16	-1.50	1.46	585	1.00	7.90	4.30	126	1.02
Births in first 5 years	-.21	.03	2485	1.04	.03	.04	1610	1.07	.05	.07	338	.89	.59	.17	77	1.02
Births in past 5 years	-.13	.03	2141	1.00	.06	.04	1412	.98	.31	.08	301	1.01	.25	.17	64	.92
Currently pregnant	-2.80	.94	2535	.96	.17	1.12	2165	1.01	-1.64	2.35	545	1.03	12.96	3.52	110	1.06
Children ever born	1.49	.09	2834	1.02	1.23	.07	2351	1.01	.86	.12	585	1.03	.67	.20	126	.96
Living children	.86	.06	2834	1.03	.78	.06	2351	.97	.63	.09	585	.94	.55	.17	126	.91
Additional children wanted	-.02	.10	2116	1.25	.28	.08	1937	1.14	.14	.12	499	1.05	-.91	.38	84	.95
Breastfed last closed interval	1.36	.61	2364	.91	3.40	1.13	1687	1.14	4.05	2.75	359	1.08	13.63	9.72	51	1.11
Months breastfed closed interval	2.36	.33	2364	.95	3.68	.40	1687	1.08	3.70	.81	359	1.04	-.96	2.04	51	.99
Wants no more children	6.49	1.87	2236	1.26	-.13	1.89	2015	1.20	4.86	3.46	515	1.11	11.49	7.82	90	1.08
Desired family size	.54	.09	2483	1.17	.83	.08	2140	1.22	.51	.11	542	.98	-.21	.33	110	1.00
Knows an effective method	-3.51	1.12	2834	1.26	-3.08	1.02	2351	1.29	-4.25	1.27	585	1.13	7.33	3.20	126	.88
Ever used contraceptives	-1.95	1.36	2834	1.06	-11.37	1.49	2351	1.03	-9.21	3.19	585	1.10	25.59	6.34	126	1.06
Ever used any effective method	-1.76	1.37	2834	1.08	-10.84	1.46	2351	1.01	-9.23	3.18	585	1.09	25.50	6.36	126	1.07
Currently using (exposed)	-2.02	1.55	1881	1.07	-13.41	1.74	1671	1.04	-11.30	3.71	421	1.08	19.46	8.12	83	1.09
Using effective (exposed)	-1.67	1.56	1881	1.09	-11.70	1.65	1671	1.00	-7.89	3.72	421	1.09	14.92	8.70	83	1.18
Wants no more and using eff.(exp)	-3.65	2.00	1078	.94	-11.52	2.21	881	.93	-4.19	4.56	214	.96	-8.88	11.90	33	1.01
Never used contraception	1.88	1.34	2817	1.05	11.3[illegible]	1.49	2344	1.03	9.08	3.18	584	1.10	-25.59	6.34	126	1.06
Used contraception in past	.61	.97	2817	.95	-1.05	1.07	2344	.95	-.87	2.45	584	1.06	9.05	3.79	126	.93
Currently using contraception	-2.49	1.11	2817	1.08	-10.27	1.29	2344	.99	-8.21	3.07	584	1.09	16.53	6.06	126	1.12

Table I.4a - Sampling errors by years since first marriage

Variable name	<5				5-9				10-14				15-19			
	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT
Age at first marriage	19.58	.13	1893	1.36	18.45	.13	1664	1.36	18.03	.15	1390	[illegible]	17.22	.10	1308	1.09
Age at first marriage (<25)	22.87	.09	254	1.09	19.75	.10	808	1.11	17.57	.10	1255	1.20	16.86	.09	1265	1.08
First marriage dissolved	5.27	.51	1916	1.00	11.48	.77	1664	.99	15.83	.89	1390	.91	15.67	.99	1308	.99
Time spent in union	97.02	.36	1916	1.03	96.08	.33	1664	.99	95.44	.36	1390	.97	96.01	.38	1308	1.08
Currently married	95.82	.46	1916	1.01	94.83	.51	1664	.94	93.02	.61	1390	.89	92.97	.71	1308	1.00
Births in first 5 years	.00	.00	0	.00	1.79	.02	1664	1.00	1.81	.03	1390	.98	1.93	.03	1308	1.12
Births in past 5 years	.00	.00	0	.00	1.86	.03	1490	1.02	1.55	.03	1254	1.09	1.21	.03	1194	1.14
Currently pregnant	24.95	1.08	1836	1.07	19.58	.99	1578	.99	17.87	1.00	1293	.94	12.83	1.14	1216	1.19
Children ever born	.91	.02	1916	.86	2.64	.03	1664	.98	4.11	.05	1390	.98	5.46	.07	1308	1.05
Living children	.79	.02	1916	.85	2.17	.03	1664	1.02	3.25	.04	1390	.93	4.25	.05	1308	1.09
Additional children wanted	2.49	.07	1729	1.14	1.62	.09	1450	1.24	1.08	.08	1196	1.06	.60	.07	1103	1.28
Breastfed last closed interval	86.20	1.44	623	1.04	91.77	.71	1409	.97	92.76	.78	1270	1.07	94.37	.67	1225	1.01
Months breastfed closed interval	11.14	.41	623	1.20	15.45	.28	1409	.97	16.21	.29	1270	.96	18.21	.34	1225	1.03
Wants no more children	15.26	.89	1815	1.05	44.70	1.35	1539	1.06	63.72	1.53	1254	1.12	76.47	1.44	1160	1.15
Desired family size	3.53	.06	1809	1.07	3.87	.08	1553	1.30	4.07	.08	1277	1.13	4.17	.09	1195	1.29
Knows an effective method	87.79	.90	1916	1.21	89.18	.81	1664	1.06	91.37	.84	1390	1.12	92.35	.79	1308	1.07
Ever used contraceptives	22.44	1.16	1916	1.22	37.50	1.59	1664	1.34	45.97	1.74	1390	1.30	52.52	1.51	1308	1.09
Ever used any effective method	21.50	1.13	1916	1.20	37.14	1.59	1664	1.34	45.40	1.75	1390	1.31	51.76	1.51	1308	1.09
Currently using (exposed)	19.82	1.13	1357	1.04	26.50	1.55	1230	1.23	34.41	1.53	1023	1.03	41.53	1.68	1004	1.08
Using effective (exposed)	18.35	1.09	1357	1.04	25.45	1.54	1230	1.24	33.24	1.47	1023	1.00	39.54	1.71	1004	1.11
Wants no more and using eff.(exp)	43.20	3.93	169	1.03	45.06	2.51	506	1.13	47.13	1.96	645	1.00	48.66	2.08	783	1.17
Never used contraception	77.49	1.17	1910	1.22	62.34	1.59	1657	1.34	53.90	1.74	1386	1.30	47.24	1.52	1302	1.10
Used contraception in past	8.43	.72	1910	1.14	17.98	1.09	1657	1.15	20.71	1.19	1386	1.09	20.66	1.11	1302	.99
Currently using contraception	14.08	.84	1910	1.05	19.67	1.22	1657	1.24	25.40	1.24	1386	1.06	32.10	1.50	1302	1.16

Variable name	20-24				25-29				30+			
	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT
Age at first marriage	16.69	.10	1108	1.10	16.17	.10	883	1.19	14.41	.07	519	.90
Age at first marriage (<25)	16.55	.10	1091	1.15	16.17	.10	883	1.19	14.41	.07	519	.90
First marriage dissolved	23.92	1.28	1108	1.00	29.78	1.71	883	1.11	37.19	2.07	519	.97
Time spent in union	94.02	.40	1108	.86	92.12	.60	883	1.02	92.24	.69	519	1.00
Currently married	87.00	.98	1108	.97	81.31	1.48	883	1.13	78.42	1.82	519	1.00
Births in first 5 years	1.90	.04	1108	1.07	1.84	.04	883	1.20	1.68	.04	519	.90
Births in past 5 years	.80	.03	950	1.11	.38	.03	714	1.06	.18	.03	401	.99
Currently pregnant	5.91	.86	964	1.13	2.51	.61	718	1.05	.25	.25	407	1.00
Children ever born	6.48	.09	1108	1.12	6.89	.11	883	1.14	7.83	.14	519	.99
Living children	4.74	.06	1108	.96	4.91	.08	883	1.03	5.32	.10	519	.92
Additional children wanted	.65	.07	802	.95	.50	.07	489	.80	.36	.12	166	1.16
Breastfed last closed interval	94.60	.65	1018	.92	95.29	.68	785	.90	95.23	1.01	461	1.02
Months breastfed closed interval	19.82	.44	1018	1.10	18.88	.41	785	.97	19.60	.58	461	1.04
Wants no more children	77.79	1.64	842	1.14	84.14	1.60	498	.97	82.22	2.59	180	.90
Desired family size	4.67	.10	943	1.08	4.60	.12	704	1.06	4.82	.14	399	.92
Knows an effective method	88.81	.95	1108	1.00	88.67	1.12	883	1.05	90.17	1.43	519	1.09
Ever used contraceptives	44.58	1.60	1108	1.07	47.11	1.83	883	1.09	40.85	2.40	519	1.11
Ever used any effective method	43.14	1.52	1108	1.02	45.19	1.84	883	1.10	39.11	2.37	519	1.11
Currently using (exposed)	37.83	1.96	785	1.13	43.75	2.66	480	1.17	34.08	3.54	179	1.00
Using effective (exposed)	34.52	1.88	785	1.11	39.58	2.43	480	1.09	32.40	3.56	179	1.01
Wants no more and using eff.(exp)	43.39	2.16	613	1.08	46.42	2.66	405	1.07	38.78	4.07	147	1.01
Never used contraception	55.05	1.60	1099	1.00	52.78	1.82	881	1.08	58.83	2.40	515	1.11
Used contraception in past	17.83	1.19	1099	1.03	23.04	1.53	881	1.08	28.93	2.18	515	1.09
Currently using contraception	27.12	1.51	1099	1.13	24.18	1.56	881	1.08	12.23	1.47	515	1.02

Table I.4b - Sampling errors by differences between years since first marriage subclasses

Variable name	(<5) - (5-9)				(5-9) - (10-14)				(10-14) - (15-19)			
	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT
Age at first marriage	1.12	.14	1771	1.02	.42	.17	1514	1.19	.81	.15	1347	1.04
Age at first marriage (<25)	3.12	.14	386	1.15	2.18	.12	983	1.02	.71	.11	1259	.94
First marriage dissolved	-6.21	.89	1781	.95	-4.35	1.09	1514	.87	.15	1.31	1347	.94
Time spent in union	.94	.48	1781	.99	.65	.43	1514	.85	-.57	.53	1347	1.04
Currently married	.99	.70	1781	.99	1.81	.76	1514	.88	.06	1.02	1347	1.04
Births in first 5 years	-1.79	.02	0	1.00	-.02	.03	1514	.98	-.12	.04	1347	.98
Births in past 5 years	-1.86	.03	0	1.02	.31	.04	1361	1.05	.34	.04	1223	1.04
Currently pregnant	5.36	1.41	1697	1.00	1.72	1.44	1421	.98	5.04	1.32	1253	.92
Children ever born	-1.72	.03	1781	.91	-1.47	.06	1514	.99	-1.35	.07	1347	.93
Living children	-1.38	.03	1781	.90	-1.08	.04	1514	.86	-1.00	.06	1347	.93
Additional children wanted	.87	.10	1577	1.01	.54	.10	1310	.96	.47	.09	1147	.88
Breastfed last closed interval	-5.57	1.59	863	1.01	-.99	1.04	1335	1.01	-1.61	.85	1247	.87
Months breastfed closed interval	-4.31	.42	863	.95	-.75	.37	1335	.88	-2.00	.42	1247	.94
Wants no more children	-29.44	1.52	1665	1.00	-19.01	1.71	1381	.92	-12.75	1.97	1205	1.07
Desired family size	-.34	.09	1671	1.03	-.21	.09	1401	.96	-.09	.10	1234	.95
Knows an effective method	-1.40	.89	1781	.83	-2.18	.84	1514	.78	-.99	.90	1347	.85
Ever used contraceptives	-15.06	1.58	1781	1.04	-8.47	2.04	1514	1.14	-6.55	1.80	1347	.94
Ever used any effective method	-15.64	1.56	1781	1.03	-8.26	2.05	1514	1.15	-6.36	1.79	1347	.93
Currently using (exposed)	-6.68	1.58	1290	.95	-7.90	1.97	1116	1.01	-7.13	1.82	1013	.85
Using effective (exposed)	-7.10	1.56	1290	.96	-7.79	1.89	1116	.98	-6.31	1.77	1013	.83
Wants no more and using eff.(exp)	-1.86	4.65	253	1.05	-2.07	2.99	567	1.01	-1.53	2.27	707	.86
Never used contraception	15.15	1.58	1774	1.03	8.45	2.04	1509	1.14	6.66	1.81	1342	.94
Used contraception in past	-9.55	1.15	1774	1.01	-2.72	1.63	1509	1.13	.05	1.58	1342	1.01
Currently using contraception	-5.59	1.22	1774	.97	-5.72	1.63	1509	1.07	-6.71	1.56	1342	.90

Variable name	(15-19) - (20-24)				(20-24) - (25-29)				(25-29) - (30+)			
	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT
Age at first marriage	.53	.13	1199	.98	.52	.13	982	.99	1.77	.12	653	1.01
Age at first marriage (<25)	.31	.11	1171	.94	.37	.13	976	1.05	1.77	.12	653	1.01
First marriage dissolved	-8.24	1.61	1199	.99	-5.87	2.11	982	1.05	-7.40	2.72	653	1.04
Time spent in union	1.99	.54	1199	.93	1.90	.68	982	.90	-.12	.95	653	1.05
Currently married	5.96	1.11	1199	.90	5.69	1.76	982	1.06	2.89	2.59	653	1.10
Births in first 5 years	.03	.04	1199	.97	.07	.05	982	1.09	.16	.05	653	.89
Births in past 5 years	.41	.04	1058	1.07	.42	.04	815	.98	.21	.04	513	1.01
Currently pregnant	6.92	1.36	1075	1.11	3.41	1.07	823	1.12	2.26	.66	525	1.04
Children ever born	-1.02	.10	1199	.95	-.41	.13	982	1.02	-.94	.18	653	1.04
Living children	-.49	.07	1199	.89	-.17	.09	982	.91	-.40	.13	653	.97
Additional children wanted	-.05	.10	928	1.06	.15	.09	607	.79	.14	.15	247	1.08
Breastfed last closed interval	-.23	.90	1111	.93	-.69	.96	886	.93	.06	1.15	580	.92
Months breastfed closed interval	-1.61	.52	1111	1.01	.94	.59	886	1.02	-.72	.66	580	.94
Wants no more children	-1.33	1.88	975	.99	-6.35	2.04	625	.94	1.91	2.99	264	.91
Desired family size	-.50	.11	1054	.93	-.15	.14	806	.95	-.02	.18	509	.96
Knows an effective method	3.55	1.07	1199	.90	.13	1.09	982	.77	-1.50	1.65	653	.98
Ever used contraceptives	7.94	1.98	1199	.97	-2.53	1.92	982	.85	6.26	2.84	653	1.04
Ever used any effective method	8.62	1.91	1199	.94	-2.05	1.93	982	.86	6.07	2.77	653	1.02
Currently using (exposed)	3.70	2.30	881	.99	-5.92	3.08	595	1.08	9.67	4.18	260	.99
Using effective (exposed)	5.02	2.25	881	.98	-5.06	2.94	595	1.05	7.18	4.22	260	1.01
Wants no more and using eff.(exp)	5.27	2.79	687	1.04	-3.03	3.35	487	1.05	7.64	4.68	215	.99
Never used contraception	-7.82	1.98	1191	.97	2.27	1.91	977	.85	-6.05	2.84	650	1.03
Used contraception in past	2.83	1.57	1191	.97	-5.21	1.87	977	1.02	-5.89	2.73	650	1.11
Currently using contraception	4.99	1.80	1191	.97	2.94	1.99	977	1.01	11.94	2.09	650	1.02

Table I.5a - Sampling errors by number of living children

Variable name	0				1				2				3			
	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT
Age at first marriage	19.18	.17	1114	1.25	18.86	.15	1332	1.27	18.51	.12	1413	1.19	17.87	.13	1355	1.31
Age at first marriage (<25)	18.45	.22	284	1.01	19.18	.16	474	1.01	18.58	.13	815	1.13	17.87	.10	1067	1.12
First marriage dissolved	17.78	1.28	1136	1.13	17.93	1.03	1333	.98	17.62	1.15	1413	1.13	14.98	.98	1355	1.01
Time spent in union	83.94	1.56	1136	1.08	85.14	1.34	1333	1.12	90.63	.72	1413	1.03	94.69	.47	1355	1.01
Currently married	89.79	.93	1136	1.03	89.20	.84	1333	.99	90.87	.79	1413	1.03	92.25	.66	1355	.91
Births in first 5 years	.29	.04	349	1.00	1.15	.04	555	1.03	1.71	.03	1087	.91	1.95	.02	1331	.97
Births in past 5 years	.12	.03	239	.98	.90	.04	398	.95	1.33	.04	915	1.13	1.49	.03	1206	1.01
Currently pregnant	28.63	1.63	1020	1.15	22.20	1.14	1189	.95	16.04	1.10	1284	1.17	14.64	1.02	1250	1.02
Children ever born	.24	.02	1136	1.09	1.48	.03	1333	1.12	2.80	.04	1413	1.19	4.06	.05	1355	1.15
Living children	.00	.00	1136	.00	1.00	.00	1333	.00	2.00	.00	1413	.00	3.00	.00	1355	.00
Additional children wanted	3.50	.10	870	1.00	2.36	.10	1068	1.19	1.42	.09	1154	1.24	.88	.06	1091	.94
Breastfed last closed interval	67.53	6.17	77	1.15	85.36	1.73	519	1.11	89.96	.88	1375	1.08	93.31	.67	1331	.97
Months breastfed closed interval	14.83	2.08	77	1.03	16.38	.75	519	1.17	14.74	.39	1375	1.25	16.46	.33	1331	1.08
Wants no more children	1.76	.37	907	.85	15.69	1.21	1147	1.13	45.54	1.65	1223	1.16	64.65	1.50	1157	1.07
Desired family size	3.68	.09	1005	1.02	3.60	.10	1173	1.22	3.69	.09	1269	1.22	3.86	.07	1227	1.07
Knows an effective method	81.43	1.53	1136	1.33	86.57	1.30	1333	1.40	89.88	.91	1413	1.13	91.88	.83	1355	1.12
Ever used contraceptives	3.52	.54	1136	.98	24.53	1.54	1333	1.31	40.98	1.64	1413	1.26	46.86	1.65	1355	1.22
Ever used any effective method	3.08	.49	1136	.95	23.18	1.46	1333	1.26	40.41	1.64	1413	1.26	45.98	1.66	1355	1.22
Currently using (exposed)	2.11	.61	615	1.06	21.40	1.50	883	1.09	34.41	1.82	1017	1.22	36.55	1.67	974	1.08
Using effective (exposed)	1.79	.58	615	1.08	19.37	1.44	883	1.08	32.35	1.78	1017	1.21	34.50	1.72	974	1.13
Wants no more and using eff.(exp)	33.33	27.22	3	.82	39.13	5.87	69	.99	54.31	2.86	429	1.19	47.26	2.17	620	1.08
Never used contraception	96.46	.54	1131	.98	75.32	1.55	1325	1.31	58.79	1.65	1405	1.26	52.93	1.66	1349	1.22
Used contraception in past	2.39	.43	1131	.95	10.42	1.09	1325	1.30	16.16	.99	1405	1.21	20.68	1.26	1349	1.14
Currently using contraception	1.15	.34	1131	1.06	14.26	1.05	1325	1.09	25.05	1.37	1405	1.19	26.39	1.27	1349	1.06

Variable name	4				5				6				7+			
	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT
Age at first marriage	17.14	.11	1168	1.20	16.63	.11	950	1.11	16.37	.12	669	1.01	15.68	.10	764	1.04
Age at first marriage (<25)	17.06	.11	1090	1.24	16.48	.10	924	1.04	16.22	.10	660	1.00	15.64	.10	761	1.08
First marriage dissolved	16.61	1.04	1168	.96	16.21	1.23	950	1.03	13.30	1.45	669	1.10	14.14	1.14	764	.91
Time spent in union	95.77	.33	1168	.87	96.47	.34	950	.94	97.78	.31	669	1.09	98.02	.24	764	.95
Currently married	91.61	.74	1168	.91	92.00	.83	950	.94	93.42	1.06	669	1.11	91.62	1.00	764	1.00
Births in first 5 years	2.00	.03	1168	1.04	2.15	.04	950	1.17	2.09	.03	668	.96	2.15	.04	764	1.09
Births in past 5 years	1.31	.04	1057	1.10	1.19	.04	869	1.00	1.16	.05	619	1.12	1.06	.04	700	1.12
Currently pregnant	11.03	1.06	1070	1.11	9.27	1.00	874	1.02	8.00	1.04	625	.96	5.14	.80	700	.96
Children ever born	5.32	.05	1168	1.07	6.65	.05	950	1.00	7.54	.06	669	1.02	9.21	.07	764	1.14
Living children	4.00	.00	1168	.00	5.00	.00	950	.00	6.00	.00	669	.00	7.72	.03	764	.96
Additional children wanted	.69	.09	936	1.25	.49	.07	737	1.05	.20	.05	525	1.23	.28	.06	554	.97
Breastfed last closed interval	94.94	.68	1146	1.05	95.51	.66	935	.98	96.50	.65	657	.91	96.54	.70	751	1.04
Months breastfed closed interval	17.60	.31	1146	.94	18.49	.39	935	1.05	18.88	.37	657	.93	18.60	.38	751	1.03
Wants no more children	76.07	1.57	978	1.15	82.08	1.53	770	1.11	89.81	1.42	540	1.09	90.28	1.38	566	1.11
Desired family size	4.25	.09	1057	1.25	4.57	.10	856	1.09	4.76	.11	612	1.02	5.31	.14	681	1.23
Knows an effective method	92.38	.93	1168	1.20	91.26	.99	950	1.08	93.12	.88	669	.89	93.72	.91	764	1.03
Ever used contraceptives	50.51	1.77	1168	1.21	54.21	2.05	950	1.27	57.40	2.30	669	1.20	56.54	2.07	764	1.15
Ever used any effective method	49.74	1.76	1168	1.20	52.95	2.05	950	1.27	56.50	2.35	669	1.22	54.71	2.11	764	1.17
Currently using (exposed)	40.12	1.78	860	1.06	40.06	2.15	689	1.15	40.82	2.71	490	1.22	38.30	1.94	530	.92
Using effective (exposed)	38.26	1.69	860	1.02	37.45	2.05	689	1.11	39.18	2.60	490	1.18	36.23	1.96	530	.94
Wants no more and using eff.(exp)	47.64	1.91	657	.98	43.97	2.31	564	1.11	43.71	2.84	442	1.20	39.46	2.16	484	.97
Never used contraception	49.27	1.77	1163	1.20	45.62	2.03	947	1.27	42.43	2.29	667	1.19	43.38	2.07	763	1.15
Used contraception in past	20.81	1.29	1163	1.08	25.13	1.71	947	1.21	27.59	1.69	667	.97	29.88	1.75	763	1.06
Currently using contraception	29.92	1.57	1163	1.17	29.25	1.71	947	1.16	29.99	2.16	667	1.22	26.74	1.57	763	.98

Table I.6a - Sampling errors by region of residence

Variable name	Cairo				Alexandria				Lower Egypt				Upper Egypt			
	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT
Age at first marriage	18.91	.18	1592	1.64	19.16	.31	475	1.58	17.80	.13	3874	2.14	16.80	.12	2824	1.90
Age at first marriage (<25)	18.04	.14	1140	1.39	18.02	.19	355	1.11	17.36	.11	2684	1.78	16.57	.11	1896	1.60
First marriage dissolved	16.64	1.02	1593	1.10	13.26	1.76	475	1.13	14.59	.68	3885	1.19	19.15	.86	2835	1.17
Time spent in union	94.09	.49	1593	1.01	95.33	.72	475	.90	94.68	.34	3885	1.17	93.71	.39	2835	1.10
Currently married	91.46	.83	1593	1.19	91.58	1.52	475	1.19	91.89	.48	3885	1.09	89.95	.50	2835	.88
Births in first 5 years	1.87	.03	1234	1.01	1.90	.05	385	1.03	1.87	.02	3009	1.18	1.77	.04	2244	1.59
Births in past 5 years	.97	.04	1079	1.39	.80	.05	341	.94	1.27	.03	2657	1.39	1.34	.03	1926	1.35
Currently pregnant	12.22	1.19	1457	1.39	8.97	.83	435	.61	15.60	.66	3570	1.08	17.88	.77	2550	1.01
Children ever born	3.70	.08	1593	1.16	3.90	.14	475	1.09	4.22	.05	3885	1.05	4.29	.06	2835	1.02
Living children	2.94	.06	1593	1.14	3.26	.09	475	.83	3.32	.04	3885	1.03	2.97	.05	2835	1.16
Additional children wanted	.65	.04	1281	1.05	.45	.06	377	1.26	.82	.04	3088	1.31	2.69	.15	2189	1.96
Breastfed last closed interval	91.64	.86	1220	1.08	89.81	2.58	373	1.64	93.75	.59	3042	1.35	93.18	.57	2156	1.05
Months breastfed closed interval	13.95	.41	1220	1.31	12.05	.87	373	1.74	16.91	.24	3042	1.25	19.80	.41	2156	1.47
Wants no more children	64.21	1.48	1330	1.13	70.21	2.26	386	.97	59.42	1.08	3243	1.26	35.25	1.73	2329	1.74
Desired family size	3.00	.06	1438	1.32	3.02	.07	431	.91	3.63	.07	3519	1.90	5.58	.14	2492	2.18
Knows an effective method	98.18	.48	1593	1.44	99.58	.04	475	.15	96.53	.60	3885	2.03	73.79	1.80	2835	2.17
Ever used contraceptives	66.48	2.45	1593	2.07	73.26	2.31	475	1.13	41.18	1.71	3885	2.16	17.46	1.38	2835	1.93
Ever used any effective method	65.03	2.46	1593	2.06	71.37	2.22	475	1.07	40.13	1.71	3885	2.18	17.07	1.34	2835	1.89
Currently using (exposed)	53.21	2.58	1152	1.76	61.96	3.23	347	1.24	32.69	1.64	2686	1.81	12.07	1.31	1873	1.74
Using effective (exposed)	49.48	2.40	1152	1.63	56.48	2.93	347	1.10	31.16	1.60	2686	1.79	11.48	1.26	1873	1.71
Wants no more and using eff.(exp)	61.34	2.51	745	1.40	67.74	3.49	248	1.17	43.62	1.80	1598	1.45	25.85	2.47	677	1.47
Never used contraception	33.27	2.45	1587	2.07	26.74	2.31	475	1.13	58.77	1.71	3881	2.16	82.37	1.39	2807	1.93
Used contraception in past	27.85	1.43	1587	1.27	28.00	2.76	475	1.34	18.58	.84	3881	1.34	9.51	.75	2807	1.36
Currently using contraception	38.88	2.05	1587	1.68	45.26	2.87	475	1.26	22.65	1.24	3881	1.85	8.12	.91	2807	1.76

Table I.7a - Sampling errors by type of locality

Variable name	Metropolitan				Cities: Lower Egypt				Cities: Upper Egypt			
	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT
Age at first marriage	18.06	.15	2067	1.60	19.08	.25	544	1.33	18.56	.82	233	2.59
Age at first marriage (<25)	18.03	.11	1495	1.33	17.82	.16	372	.90	17.14	.52	159	2.09
First marriage dissolved	15.86	.90	2068	1.12	13.42	1.14	544	.78	13.73	1.58	233	.70
Time spent in union	94.39	.41	2068	.99	94.54	.86	544	1.03	95.52	.34	233	.35
Currently married	91.49	.73	2068	1.19	92.46	.73	544	.64	93.99	1.08	233	.69
Births in first 5 years	1.87	.03	1619	1.02	1.91	.06	417	1.12	2.03	.08	177	.98
Births in past 5 years	.93	.03	1420	1.28	.99	.09	365	1.66	1.16	.19	157	2.19
Currently pregnant	11.47	.94	1892	1.29	13.72	2.25	503	1.46	12.33	1.83	219	.82
Children ever born	3.75	.07	2068	1.17	3.84	.13	544	1.02	4.22	.22	233	1.13
Living children	3.02	.05	2068	1.12	3.06	.07	544	.72	3.25	.13	233	.92
Additional children wanted	.61	.04	1658	1.06	.54	.06	443	1.21	.60	.08	197	.99
Breastfed last closed interval	91.21	.87	1593	1.23	86.65	3.49	412	2.08	89.95	2.81	189	1.28
Months breastfed closed interval	13.51	.35	1593	1.33	12.93	.73	412	1.49	15.14	.81	189	1.06
Wants no more children	65.56	1.[illegible]	1716	1.07	65.58	2.94	459	1.33	63.05	4.23	203	1.25
Desired family size	3.00	.	1869	1.25	2.96	.07	499	1.09	3.23	.10	219	1.08
Knows an effective method	98.50	.50	2068	1.41	96.51	1.08	544	1.38	99.14	.65	233	1.08
Ever used contraceptives	68.04	1.94	2068	1.90	64.89	1.98	544	.97	56.65	7.50	233	2.31
Ever used any effective method	66.49	1.96	2068	1.89	63.79	2.27	544	1.10	55.79	7.45	233	2.29
Currently using (exposed)	55.24	2.12	1499	1.65	58.46	2.46	390	.98	47.16	9.18	176	2.43
Using effective (exposed)	51.10	1.99	1499	1.54	54.62	3.28	390	1.30	43.75	8.66	176	2.31
Wants no more and using eff.(exp)	62.94	2.06	993	1.36	67.94	3.52	262	1.22	54.39	9.32	114	1.99
Never used contraception	31.77	1.95	2062	1.90	35.11	1.98	544	.97	43.35	7.50	233	2.31
Used contraception in past	27.89	1.27	2062	1.28	22.98	1.54	544	.86	21.03	2.51	233	.94
Currently using contraception	40.35	1.71	2062	1.58	41.91	2.38	544	1.13	35.62	7.65	233	2.43

Table 1.7a - Sampling errors by type of locality (cont.)

Variable name	Towns: Lower Egypt				Towns: Upper Egypt				Villages: Lower Egypt			
	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT
Age at first marriage	18.44	.33	472	2.03	16.96	.24	389	1.47	17.45	.15	2858	2.32
Age at first marriage (<25)	18.22	.27	330	1.49	16.78	.19	270	1.05	17.13	.14	1982	1.95
First marriage dissolved	12.90	2.36	473	1.53	15.13	3.12	390	1.72	15.10	.80	2868	1.20
Time spent in union	95.38	1.06	473	1.40	94.02	1.18	390	1.07	94.60	.39	2868	1.15
Currently married	94.29	1.39	473	1.30	92.82	.98	390	.75	91.39	.59	2868	1.13
Births in first 5 years	1.95	.09	355	1.74	1.83	.07	303	1.11	1.85	.02	2237	1.07
Births in past 5 years	1.12	.09	321	1.56	1.35	.06	271	.97	1.34	.03	1971	1.39
Currently pregnant	14.35	1.67	446	1.01	19.89	1.86	362	.69	16.18	.75	2621	1.04
Children ever born	3.86	.07	473	.58	4.51	.09	390	.53	4.35	.06	2868	1.08
Living children	3.17	.11	473	1.16	3.24	.06	390	.53	3.39	.05	2868	1.04
Additional children wanted	.64	.11	395	1.78	1.43	.28	321	2.26	.91	.05	2250	1.30
Breastfed last closed interval	92.06	1.25	378	.90	89.39	1.10	311	.63	95.34	[illegible]	2252	1.05
Months breastfed closed interval	15.11	.60	378	1.13	18.16	.82	311	1.14	17.94	[illegible]	2252	1.20
Wants no more children	64.22	4.17	408	1.76	49.55	4.08	333	1.49	57.41	1.24	2[illegible]76	1.23
Desired family size	3.75	.17	441	2.07	4.53	.24	355	1.74	3.82	.06	25[illegible]	1.93
Knows an effective method	97.69	1.29	473	1.95	90.00	3.54	390	2.33	96.30	.75	2868	2.14
Ever used contraceptives	64.06	5.60	473	2.53	34.36	2.67	390	1.11	35.91	2.01	2868	2.29
Ever used any effective method	63.21	5.53	473	2.49	33.59	2.53	390	1.06	3[illegible].83	2.00	2868	2.30
Currently using (exposed)	52.63	5.93	344	2.20	24.14	1.55	261	.58	24.13	1.84	1952	1.90
Using effective (exposed)	50.00	5.89	344	2.10	22.[illegible]1	1.16	261	.45	23.16	1.77	1952	1.86
Wants no more and using eff.(exp)	65.60	4.29	218	1.33	36.50	3.13	137	.76	33.63	2.16	1118	1.53
Never used contraception	35.94	5.60	473	2.53	65.55	2.66	389	1.08	67.04	2.01	2864	2.29
Used contraception in past	26.22	1.83	473	.91	18.25	2.05	389	1.04	16.48	1.37	2864	1.54
Currently using contraception	37.84	4.99	473	2.24	16.20	.80	389	.43	16.48	1.34	2864	1.94

Variable name	Villages: Upper Egypt				Urban: Lower Egypt				Urban: Upper Egypt			
	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT
Age at first marriage	16.59	.13	2202	1.95	18.78	.20	1016	1.61	17.56	.29	622	1.83
Age at first marriage (<25)	16.46	.13	1467	1.69	18.01	.15	702	1.21	16.91	.19	429	1.29
First marriage dissolved	20.43	.96	2212	1.11	13.18	1.24	1017	1.17	14.61	1.66	623	1.31
Time spent in union	93.46	.45	2212	1.12	94.92	.70	1017	1.22	94.[illegible]7	.81	623	1.04
Currently married	89.01	.58	2212	.88	93.31	.70	1017	.89	93.26	.81	623	.81
Births in first 5 years	1.73	.04	1764	1.57	1.92	.05	772	1.42	1.91	.07	480	1.55
Births in past 5 years	1.36	.04	1498	1.35	1.05	.06	686	1.36	1.28	.07	428	1.34
Currently pregnant	18.13	.82	1969	.94	14.01	1.34	949	1.19	17.04	1.93	581	1.24
Children ever born	4.27	.08	2212	1.09	3.85	.08	1017	.89	4.40	.09	62[illegible]	.69
Living children	3.89	.06	2212	1.24	3.11	.06	1017	.94	3.25	.07	623	.77
Additional children wanted	.18	.17	1671	1.91	.59	.05	838	1.35	1.12	.18	518	2.15
Breastfed last closed interval	94.26	.61	1656	1.07	89.24	1.87	790	1.70	89.60	1.20	500	.88
Months breastfed closed interval	20.64	.46	1656	1.45	13.97	.47	790	1.29	17.02	.62	500	1.15
Wants no more children	59.45	1.85	1793	1.71	64.94	2.20	867	1.36	54.66	3.32	536	1.54
Desired family size	4.04	.17	1918	2.16	3.10	.08	940	1.69	4.03	.18	574	1.90
Knows an effective method	68.26	2.14	2212	2.17	97.15	.83	1017	1.59	93.42	2.18	623	2.19
Ever used contraceptives	10.35	1.22	2212	1.68	64.50	2.77	1017	1.85	42.70	3.79	623	1.91
Ever used any effective method	10.08	1.15	2212	1.79	63.52	2.79	1017	1.85	41.89	3.75	623	1.89
Currently using (exposed)	5.57	.89	1436	1.47	55.45	2.84	734	1.54	33.51	3.94	437	1.74
Using effective (exposed)	5.50	.87	1436	1.45	52.45	2.98	734	1.62	31.12	3.88	437	1.75
Wants no more and using eff.(exp)	14.79	2.33	426	1.35	66.88	2.46	4[illegible]	1.14	44.62	5.10	251	1.62
Never used contraception	89.52	1.23	2185	1.88	35.50	2.77	1017	1.85	57.23	3.77	622	1.90
Used contraception in past	6.73	.77	2185	1.44	24.48	1.09	1017	.81	19.29	1.62	622	1.02
Currently using contraception	3.75	.61	2185	1.46	40.02	2.46	1017	1.60	23.47	3.28	622	1.93

Table 1.7b - Sampling errors by differences between type of locality subclasses

Variable name	Metropolitan - Urban: Lower Egypt				Metropolitan - Urban: Upper Egypt			
	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT
Age at first marriage	.18	.25	1362	1.60	1.41	.36	956	1.94
Age at first marriage (<25)	.02	.19	955	1.25	-.12	.25	666	1.49
First marriage dissolved	2.68	1.53	1363	1.15	1.25	2.09	957	.28
Time spent in union	-.53	.82	1363	1.16	-.18	.91	957	1.03
Currently married	-1.82	1.01	1363	1.01	-1.77	1.10	957	.93
Births in first 5 years	-.05	.06	1045	1.30	-.03	.08	740	1.46
Births in past 5 years	-.12	.06	925	1.33	-.35	.08	657	1.37
Currently pregnant	-2.55	1.62	1263	1.21	-5.57	2.16	889	1.25
Children ever born	-.10	.11	1363	.99	-.65	.12	957	.81
Living children	-.09	.08	1363	1.00	-.23	.09	957	.86
Additional children wanted	.02	.06	1113	1.24	-.51	.19	789	2.05
Breastfed last closed interval	1.07	2.07	1056	1.58	1.61	1.50	761	.98
Months breastfed closed interval	-.47	.59	1056	1.31	-3.51	.77	761	1.28
Wants no more children	.62	2.52	1151	1.27	10.90	3.66	816	1.48
Desired family size	-.10	.10	1250	1.56	-1.03	.19	870	1.86
Knows an effective method	1.35	.91	1363	1.56	5.08	2.21	957	2.15
Ever used contraceptives	3.53	3.38	1363	1.86	25.34	4.46	957	1.99
Ever used any effective method	2.97	3.41	1363	1.86	24.60	4.42	957	1.98
Currently using (exposed)	-.21	3.54	985	1.58	21.83	4.74	675	1.82
Using effective (exposed)	-1.35	3.57	985	1.59	19.98	4.53	676	1.77
Wants no more and using eff.(exp)	-3.93	3.18	647	1.20	18.32	5.65	400	1.61
Never used contraception	-3.73	3.39	1362	1.86	-25.47	4.43	956	1.98
Used contraception in past	3.40	1.62	1362	.97	8.59	2.81	955	1.68
Currently using contraception	.37	2.99	1362	1.59	16.88	3.95	955	1.96

Variable name	Urban: Lower Egypt - Upper Egypt				Villages: Lower Egypt - Upper Egypt			
	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT
Age at first marriage	1.23	.35	771	1.74	.86	.20	2487	2.13
Age at first marriage (<25)	1.10	.25	532	1.27	.67	.18	1686	1.80
First marriage dissolved	-1.43	2.23	772	1.26	-5.34	1.24	2497	1.14
Time spent in union	.35	1.07	772	1.11	1.14	.60	2497	1.14
Currently married	.06	1.07	772	.84	2.37	.83	2497	.98
Births in first 5 years	.02	.09	591	1.51	.12	.04	1972	1.38
Births in past 5 years	-.23	.09	527	1.33	-.02	.05	1702	1.33
Currently pregnant	-3.02	2.35	720	1.22	-1.95	1.10	2248	.98
Children ever born	-.55	.12	772	.75	.08	.10	2497	1.06
Living children	-.14	.10	772	.83	.50	.07	2497	1.10
Additional children wanted	-.53	.19	640	2.03	-2.27	.18	1917	1.83
Breastfed last closed interval	-.36	2.32	612	1.32	1.07	.77	1908	1.07
Months breastfed closed interval	-3.05	.80	612	1.24	-2.70	.55	1908	1.41
Wants no more children	10.27	3.96	662	1.47	27.96	2.19	2043	1.48
Desired family size	-.93	.20	712	1.86	-2.22	.19	2199	2.11
Knows an effective method	3.73	2.41	772	2.15	28.04	2.36	2497	2.24
Ever used contraceptives	21.81	4.71	772	1.89	22.56	2.39	2497	2.19
Ever used any effective method	21.63	4.68	772	1.88	21.75	2.34	2497	2.16
Currently using (exposed)	22.04	4.86	547	1.67	18.56	2.08	1654	1.82
Using effective (exposed)	21.33	4.89	547	1.70	17.65	2.02	1654	1.79
Wants no more and using eff.(exp)	22.25	5.64	329	1.48	18.84	3.24	616	1.45
Never used contraception	-21.74	4.69	771	1.89	-22.48	2.40	2478	2.19
Used contraception in past	5.19	1.95	771	.94	9.75	1.32	2478	1.51
Currently using contraception	16.55	4.11	771	1.79	12.73	1.49	2478	1.86

Table I.8a - Sampling errors by type of place of residence

Variable name	Urban				Rural			
	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT
Age at first marriage	18.68	.11	3702	1.60	17.08	.10	5063	2.16
Age at first marriage (<25)	17.84	.08	2624	1.21	16.85	.10	3451	1.85
First marriage dissolved	14.93	.68	3705	1.16	17.41	.61	5083	1.14
Time spent in union	94.56	.33	3705	1.06	94.10	.29	5083	1.12
Currently married	92.28	.47	3705	1.06	90.36	.42	5083	1.01
Births in first 5 years	1.89	.02	2869	1.23	1.80	.02	4003	1.32
Births in past 5 years	1.02	.03	2532	1.29	1.35	.03	3471	1.40
Currently pregnant	13.13	.72	3419	1.25	17.00	.55	4593	.99
Children ever born	3.89	.05	3705	1.10	4.31	.05	5083	1.11
Living children	3.08	.04	3705	1.04	3.17	.04	5083	1.14
Additional children wanted	.69	.04	3011	1.48	1.88	.08	3924	1.70
Breastfed last closed interval	90.38	.71	2880	1.30	94.89	.37	3911	1.04
Months breastfed closed interval	14.25	.24	2880	1.17	19.08	.24	3911	1.31
Wants no more children	63.58	1.04	3116	1.21	45.35	1.07	4172	1.19
Desired family size	3.21	.05	3380	1.51	4.76	.09	4600	2.80
Knows an effective method	97.27	.46	3705	1.73	84.10	.98	5083	1.92
Ever used contraceptives	62.78	1.48	3705	1.86	23.14	1.23	5083	2.09
Ever used any effective method	61.54	1.49	3705	1.86	22.39	1.21	5083	2.07
Currently using (exposed)	51.67	1.55	2667	1.60	16.34	1.11	3391	1.74
Using effective (exposed)	48.18	1.53	2667	1.59	15.72	1.07	3391	1.71
Wants no more and using eff.(exp)	61.37	1.67	1724	1.42	28.43	1.68	1544	1.47
Never used contraception	37.10	1.48	3698	1.86	76.72	1.24	5052	2.09
Used contraception in past	25.53	.84	3698	1.17	12.25	.71	5052	1.54
Currently using contraception	37.37	1.29	3698	1.62	11.03	.78	5052	1.76

Table I.8b - Sampling errors by differences between type of place of residence subclasses

Variable name	Urban - Rural			
	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT
Age at first marriage	1.60	.15	4276	1.80
Age at first marriage (<25)	1.00	.12	2981	1.49
First marriage dissolved	-2.49	.91	4285	1.15
Time spent in union	.46	.44	4285	1.08
Currently married	1.92	.63	4285	1.04
Births in first 5 years	.10	.03	3342	1.27
Births in past 5 years	-.33	.04	2928	1.34
Currently pregnant	-3.87	.91	3919	1.14
Children ever born	-.43	.07	4285	1.10
Living children	-.09	.05	4285	1.09
Additional children wanted	-1.19	.09	3407	1.65
Breastfed last closed interval	-4.50	.80	3317	1.23
Months breastfed closed interval	-4.83	.34	3317	1.23
Wants no more children	18.23	1.49	3567	1.29
Desired family size	-1.56	.10	3860	1.85
Knows an effective method	13.17	1.09	4285	1.88
Ever used contraceptives	39.64	1.93	4285	1.95
Ever used any effective method	39.15	1.92	4285	1.94
Currently using (exposed)	35.33	1.91	2985	1.65
Using effective (exposed)	32.46	1.87	2985	1.63
Wants no more and using eff.(exp)	32.94	2.37	1629	1.44
Never used contraception	-39.62	1.93	4270	1.95
Used contraception in past	13.27	1.10	4270	1.29
Currently using contraception	26.35	1.51	4270	1.66

Table I.9a - Sampling errors by woman's level of education

Variable name	Illiterate: no school				Illiterate: some school				Can read and write			
	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT
Age at first marriage	17.01	.08	5133	1.69	17.19	.09	1638	1.16	18.53	.16	857	1.17
Age at first marriage (<25)	16.76	.07	3664	1.52	16.96	.10	1125	1.08	17.90	.12	619	1.00
First marriage dissolved	18.35	.59	5149	1.10	16.15	.93	1641	1.02	14.70	1.23	857	1.02
Time spent in union	94.03	.30	5149	1.18	94.03	.48	1641	.99	94.57	.67	857	1.07
Currently married	90.44	.42	5149	1.03	91.41	.63	1641	.91	91.13	1.10	857	1.13
Births in first 5 years	1.79	.02	4206	1.20	1.90	.03	1268	.94	2.01	.04	676	.98
Births in past 5 years	1.29	.02	3639	1.24	1.22	.04	1114	1.10	1.01	.05	595	1.03
Currently pregnant	16.00	.57	4657	1.07	15.53	.97	1500	1.03	12.93	1.07	781	.89
Children ever born	4.43	.05	5149	1.06	4.36	.08	1641	1.00	4.07	.10	857	1.04
Living children	3.30	.04	5149	1.13	3.24	.06	1641	1.06	3.22	.08	857	1.06
Additional children wanted	1.70	.07	3973	1.58	1.15	06	1278	1.04	.75	.07	684	1.14
Breastfed last closed interval	94.50	.36	4073	1.02	93.90	.60	1278	.89	91.96	.99	672	.94
Months breastfed closed interval	18.66	.22	4073	1.21	17.47	.35	1278	1.06	14.90	.40	672	.97
Wants no more children	49.30	1.05	4221	1.36	55.13	1.45	1246	1.07	64.49	1.83	704	1.01
Desired family size	4.60	.08	4551	1.79	3.90	.06	1481	1.05	3.48	.08	778	1.06
Knows an effective method	84.62	.95	5149	1.89	94.45	.69	1641	1.23	98.02	.54	857	1.13
Ever used contraceptives	28.59	.97	5149	1.55	42.54	1.64	1641	1.34	60.91	2.00	857	1.20
Ever used any effective method	27.95	.97	5149	1.55	41.38	1.62	1641	1.33	59.98	1.96	857	1.17
Currently using (exposed)	21.32	.87	3476	1.25	30.37	1.72	1113	1.25	50.91	2.36	603	1.16
Using effective (exposed)	20.54	.83	3476	1.21	28.66	1.70	1113	1.25	48.92	2.42	603	1.19
Wants no more and using eff.(exp)	35.89	1.24	1736	1.07	43.65	2.21	614	1.10	62.24	2.85	392	1.16
Never used contraception	71.25	.98	5120	1.55	57.33	1.64	1636	1.34	38.88	1.97	854	1.18
Used contraception in past	14.18	.63	5120	1.30	21.94	1.15	1636	1.12	25.18	1.46	854	.98
Currently using contraception	14.57	.63	5120	1.27	20.72	1.24	1636	1.24	35.95	1.87	854	1.14

Variable name	Primary				Secondary				University			
	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT
Age at first marriage	19.02	.17	409	.90	21.89	.18	501	1.02	24.35	.19	227	.88
Age at first marriage (<25)	18.58	.19	286	1.05	20.80	.17	273	.98	22.28	.20	108	.95
First marriage dissolved	13.56	1.55	413	.92	6.39	1.20	501	1.10	6.17	1.38	227	.86
Time spent in union	94.96	.74	413	.88	97.75	.55	501	1.02	97.13	.74	227	.83
Currently married	92.25	1.03	413	.79	95.41	.92	501	.98	94.71	1.63	227	1.10
Births in first 5 years	1.87	.06	317	.97	1.83	.05	271	1.02	1.77	.10	134	1.26
Births in past 5 years	1.10	.07	282	1.14	.83	.04	248	.72	.94	.10	125	1.21
Currently pregnant	12.91	1.89	301	1.07	14.85	1.72	478	1.06	12.56	2.11	215	.93
Children ever born	3.40	.12	413	1.01	2.06	.08	501	1.03	1.82	.09	227	.89
Living children	2.87	.10	413	1.00	1.86	.07	501	1.05	1.70	.08	227	.98
Additional children wanted	.64	.06	346	.95	.76	.05	452	.92	.75	.08	202	1.05
Breastfed last closed interval	86.58	2.03	313	1.05	92.97	2.13	317	1.01	81.88	3.12	138	.95
Months breastfed closed interval	12.22	.54	313	1.00	8.20	.40	317	.92	6.20	.59	138	1.17
Wants no more children	64.20	2.59	352	1.01	55.87	2.23	460	.96	55.12	3.84	205	1.10
Desired family size	2.96	.06	379	.92	2.51	.03	476	.80	2.53	.04	215	.73
Knows an effective method	98.31	.72	413	1.13	99.80	.20	501	.98	99.56	.43	227	.97
Ever used contraceptives	66.10	2.58	413	1.10	72.65	2.00	501	1.00	76.21	3.15	227	1.11
Ever used any effective method	64.41	2.54	413	1.08	70.66	2.01	501	.99	73.13	3.20	227	1.09
Currently using (exposed)	55.52	2.81	299	.98	66.07	2.37	389	.99	69.10	3.32	178	.95
Using effective (exposed)	51.51	2.69	299	.93	57.84	2.56	389	1.02	62.36	3.64	178	1.00
Wants no more and using eff.(exp)	63.96	3.26	197	.95	70.14	3.33	221	1.08	75.00	4.26	108	1.02
Never used contraception	33.74	2.58	412	1.10	27.35	2.00	501	1.00	23.79	3.15	227	1.11
Used contraception in past	25.73	2.15	412	1.00	21.36	2.11	501	1.15	22.03	1.91	227	.69
Currently using contraception	40.53	2.33	412	.96	51.30	2.31	501	1.03	54.19	3.20	227	.97

Table I.9b - Sampling errors by differences between woman's level of education subclasses

Variable name	Illiterate: no school - some school				Illiterate: some school - can read and write				Can read and write - primary			
	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT
Age at first marriage	-.18	.10	2483	1.09	-1.34	.18	1125	1.15	-.49	.23	553	.99
Age at first marriage (<25)	-.19	.11	1721	1.04	-.94	.17	798	1.08	-.68	.21	391	.96
First marriage dissolved	2.20	1.02	2488	.96	1.45	1.57	1125	1.04	1.14	1.89	557	.91
Time spent in union	.00	.58	2488	1.04	-.54	.83	1125	1.04	-.39	1.04	557	.98
Currently married	-.96	.72	2488	.90	.28	1.26	1125	1.06	-1.12	1.45	557	.88
Births in first 5 years	-.11	.03	1948	.85	-.11	.04	881	.87	.13	.07	431	1.00
Births in past 5 years	.06	.04	1705	1.07	.22	.05	775	.97	-.09	.08	382	1.08
Currently pregnant	.46	1.12	2269	1.04	2.60	1.32	1027	.86	-.98	2.23	512	1.04
Children ever born	.07	.09	2488	1.05	.29	.13	1125	1.03	.67	.14	557	.88
Living children	.06	.07	2488	1.09	.02	.10	1125	1.01	.35	[illegible]	557	.91
Additional children wanted	.54	.08	1933	1.08	.40	.09	891	1.07	.11	[illegible]	459	.88
Breastfed last closed interval	.60	.68	1945	.90	1.93	1.10	880	.89	5.38	2.23	427	1.02
Months breastfed closed interval	1.19	.38	1945	1.01	2.57	.55	880	1.06	2.68	.70	427	1.04
Wants no more children	-5.83	1.76	2041	1.13	-9.36	2.23	924	.99	.28	2.85	469	.91
Desired family size	.70	.09	2234	1.24	.42	.09	1020	.88	.52	.11	509	1.00
Knows an effective method	-9.84	1.28	2488	1.70	-3.56	.80	1125	1.08	-.29	.79	557	1.00
Ever used contraceptives	-13.95	1.76	2488	1.28	-18.38	2.22	1125	1.07	-5.19	3.03	557	1.06
Ever used any effective method	-13.43	1.71	2488	1.25	-18.60	2.14	1125	1.03	-4.43	2.97	557	1.03
Currently using (exposed)	-9.05	1.86	1686	1.20	-20.54	2.76	782	1.12	-4.61	3.46	399	.98
Using effective (exposed)	-8.12	1.81	1686	1.19	-20.26	2.76	782	1.13	-2.58	3.28	399	.93
Wants no more and using eff.(exp)	-7.76	2.42	907	1.05	-18.60	3.44	478	1.09	-1.71	3.92	262	.93
Never used contraception	13.92	1.76	2479	1.28	18.46	2.21	1122	1.07	5.14	3.00	555	1.05
Used contraception in past	-7.76	1.33	2479	1.17	-3.23	1.71	1122	.95	-.55	2.21	555	.85
Currently using contraception	-6.15	1.32	2479	1.19	-15.23	2.08	1122	1.08	-4.59	2.81	555	.96

Variable name	Primary - secondary				Secondary - university			
	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT
Age at first marriage	-2.87	.24	450	.96	1.02	.20	901	1.06
Age at first marriage (<25)	-2.22	.27	279	1.11	.56	.22	547	1.17
First marriage dissolved	7.17	2.11	452	1.05	-2.96	1.57	903	1.00
Time spent in union	-2.78	.91	452	.91	1.06	.77	903	1.05
Currently married	-3.16	1.52	452	.94	2.23	1.16	903	1.06
Births in first 5 years	.04	.07	292	.90	-.03	.06	645	1.04
Births in past 5 years	.27	.08	263	.97	.03	.06	581	.98
Currently pregnant	-.94	2.20	424	.91	4.82	1.52	852	.79
Children ever born	1.34	.15	452	1.02	-.67	.15	903	1.05
Living children	1.01	.12	452	1.07	-.50	.11	903	1.07
Additional children wanted	-.12	.08	391	.95	-.13	.16	755	1.35
Breastfed last closed interval	3.62	2.68	314	.94	-1.21	1.54	659	1.04
Months breastfed closed interval	4.02	.63	314	.91	-1.75	.60	659	.96
Wants no more children	8.33	3.31	398	.96	-4.61	2.71	784	1.07
Desired family size	.45	.08	421	.98	-.54	.17	845	1.45
Knows an effective method	-1.50	.75	452	1.12	4.19	1.77	903	1.45
Ever used contraceptives	-6.55	3.27	452	1.07	-1.20	2.49	903	1.09
Ever used any effective method	-6.25	3.19	452	1.02	-.81	2.36	903	1.08
Currently using (exposed)	-10.55	3.63	338	.97	-2.07	2.73	617	1.05
Using effective (exposed)	-6.34	3.58	338	.94	-2.22	2.70	617	1.06
Wants no more and using eff.(exp)	-6.18	4.67	208	1.01	-.19	3.95	306	.98
Never used contraception	6.39	3.28	452	1.07	1.32	2.50	901	1.09
Used contraception in past	4.37	2.92	452	1.03	.73	1.88	901	1.03
Currently using contraception	-10.7	3.09	452	.94	-2.06	1.94	901	1.03

Table I.10a - Sampling errors by woman's pattern of work

Variable name	Before and after marriage				After marriage only				Before marriage only				Never worked			
	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT
Age at first marriage	20.11	.34	1019	2.18	17.02	.16	663	1.19	18.43	.20	484	1.10	17.41	.07	6598	1.55
Age at first marriage (<25)	18.67	.28	623	1.85	16.77	.16	557	1.19	17.68	.21	291	1.18	17.13	.06	4604	1.38
First marriage dissolved	15.05	1.20	1023	1.08	31.67	1.89	663	1.04	12.37	1.46	485	.97	15.33	.51	6616	1.15
Time spent in union	93.78	.72	1023	1.09	88.67	.96	663	1.09	95.99	.73	485	1.04	94.93	.24	6616	1.09
Currently married	90.52	.86	1023	.94	79.49	1.60	663	1.02	94.43	1.12	485	1.08	92.20	.32	6616	.98
Births in first 5 years	1.78	.04	722	1.06	1.76	.04	585	1.01	1.82	.05	344	1.02	1.85	.02	5221	1.25
Births in past 5 years	1.33	.04	626	1.06	1.18	.05	440	1.02	1.23	.06	310	.95	1.20	.02	4627	1.34
Currently pregnant	14.79	1.17	926	1.00	15.94	1.69	527	1.06	19.87	1.56	458	.84	15.05	.48	6100	1.05
Children ever born	3.38	.12	1023	1.33	4.77	.13	663	1.13	3.56	.14	485	1.04	4.23	.04	6616	1.09
Living children	2.60	.09	1023	1.33	3.52	.10	663	1.17	2.71	.10	485	1.06	3.21	.03	6616	1.11
Additional children wanted	1.29	.15	830	1.90	.82	.09	431	1.06	1.29	.16	407	1.42	1.42	.05	5266	1.51
Breastfed last closed interval	90.91	1.10	726	1.03	93.65	1.00	551	.96	92.05	1.48	352	1.02	93.26	.39	5162	1.11
Months breastfed closed interval	15.94	.57	726	1.32	17.41	.46	551	.94	15.50	.60	352	.99	17.25	.1[illegible]	5162	1.16
Wants no more children	49.60	2.52	867	1.48	63.62	2.40	459	1.07	48.58	2.60	422	1.07	53.19	.82	5539	1.22
Desired family size	3.68	.15	913	1.83	3.79	.12	520	1.10	3.68	.16	455	1.42	4.22	.06	5991	1.80
Knows an effective method	92.77	1.66	1023	2.05	91.10	1.23	663	1.11	92.99	1.53	485	1.32	88.80	.69	6616	1.78
Ever used contraceptives	42.23	2.99	1023	1.94	42.53	2.65	663	1.38	38.14	2.48	485	1.12	39.34	.96	6616	1.60
Ever used any effective method	40.66	2.99	1023	1.95	40.57	2.59	663	1.36	37.73	2.46	485	1.12	38.54	.97	6616	1.62
Currently using (exposed)	36.44	2.79	730	1.57	35.73	2.75	375	1.11	29.00	2.68	331	1.07	31.08	1.01	4621	1.48
Using effective (exposed)	32.88	2.59	730	1.49	34.40	2.69	375	1.10	27.19	2.69	331	1.10	29.41	.98	4621	1.47
Wants no more and using eff.(exp)	46.45	3.01	366	1.15	47.46	3.02	236	.93	45.40	4.01	163	1.03	45.59	1.34	2503	1.35
Never used contraception	57.73	2.99	1022	1.93	57.34	2.64	661	1.37	61.78	2.49	484	1.13	60.45	.96	6582	1.60
Used contraception in past	16.24	1.44	1022	1.25	22.09	1.97	661	1.22	18.39	1.81	484	1.03	17.65	.58	6582	1.24
Currently using contraception	26.03	2.15	1022	1.57	20.57	1.62	661	1.03	19.83	1.88	484	1.04	21.89	.77	6582	1.52

Table I.11a - Sampling errors by husband's occupation

Variable name	Prof., Tech. & Admin.				Clerical				Sales				Farmers			
	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT
Age at first marriage	20.97	.15	900	1.07	19.73	.22	454	1.10	17.48	.17	547	1.08	16.73	.11	1840	1.37
Age at first marriage (<25)	19.83	.13	538	.95	18.77	.19	315	1.04	17.06	.17	422	1.13	16.50	.10	1298	1.26
First marriage dissolved	10.33	1.03	900	1.01	12.25	1.57	457	1.02	20.48	1.94	547	1.13	16.52	1.20	1846	1.38
Time spent in union	94.86	.80	900	1.15	95.44	.82	457	1.02	92.98	.92	547	1.08	94.77	.50	1846	1.23
Currently married	92.22	.86	900	.97	93.00	1.27	457	1.06	89.40	1.42	547	1.08	91.33	.81	1846	1.23
Births in first 5 years	1.87	.04	600	1.14	1.95	.05	330	.94	1.96	.05	464	1.05	1.84	.03	1499	1.05
Births in past 5 years	1.02	.06	530	1.36	.99	.06	291	.93	1.14	.06	400	1.10	1.29	.03	1330	1.11
Currently pregnant	15.06	1.40	830	1.13	12.47	1.61	425	1.00	13.29	1.69	489	1.10	15.07	.93	1686	1.06
Children ever born	2.73	.08	900	1.06	3.33	.12	457	1.00	4.80	.15	547	1.06	4.76	.09	1846	1.12
Living children	2.30	.06	900	1.04	2.82	.10	457	.96	3.63	.12	547	1.11	3.55	.07	1846	1.19
Additional children wanted	.86	.06	771	1.01	.78	.07	383	.97	1.09	.12	423	.97	1.71	.10	1400	1.37
Breastfed last closed interval	86.71	1.39	617	1.01	90.18	1.77	326	1.07	93.81	1.25	452	1.10	95.19	.57	1436	1.00
Months breastfed closed interval	10.15	.37	617	1.05	13.58	.51	326	.97	16.55	.46	452	.89	19.37	.33	1436	1.07
Wants no more children	57.74	2.04	788	1.16	58.52	2.35	393	.94	62.79	2.32	438	1.00	48.44	1.44	1503	1.12
Desired family size	2.97	.06	826	1.04	3.09	.08	423	1.08	3.95	.15	485	1.20	4.96	.11	1634	1.52
Knows an effective method	98.00	.56	900	1.20	97.16	.80	457	1.03	90.68	1.4	547	1.13	86.02	1.48	1846	1.83
Ever used contraceptives	65.22	1.96	900	1.23	64.55	2.33	457	1.04	49.73	2.55	547	1.19	22.97	1.36	1846	1.39
Ever used any effective method	63.22	1.97	900	1.22	63.68	2.34	457	1.04	47.90	2.48	547	1.16	22.10	1.31	1846	1.36
Currently using (exposed)	55.96	2.16	663	1.12	55.29	3.04	340	1.13	41.55	2.68	373	1.05	16.89	1.05	1249	.99
Using effective (exposed)	50.08	2.24	663	1.15	52.06	2.85	340	1.05	37.80	2.78	373	1.10	16.25	1.00	1249	.96
Wants no more and using eff.(exp)	64.99	2.54	397	1.06	65.85	3.43	205	1.03	52.07	3.71	242	1.15	28.24	1.59	609	.87
Never used contraception	34.71	1.96	899	1.23	35.31	2.34	456	1.04	50.18	2.56	546	1.20	76.92	1.36	1837	1.39
Used contraception in past	23.92	1.40	899	.99	23.46	2.23	456	1.12	21.43	1.87	546	1.06	11.54	1.05	1837	1.41
Currently using contraception	41.38	2.04	899	1.24	41.23	2.47	456	1.07	28.39	1.98	546	1.02	11.54	.75	1837	1.00

Variable name	Agricultural workers				Services				Manual			
	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT	Mean or per cent	SE	n	DEFT
Age at first marriage	16.88	.11	1473	1.33	17.04	.12	1027	1.14	17.86	.09	2516	1.25
Age at first marriage (<25)	16.70	.13	989	1.38	16.66	.11	778	1.07	17.46	.09	1729	1.16
First marriage dissolved	18.32	1.04	1479	1.03	18.66	1.44	1029	1.18	16.14	.75	2522	1.03
Time spent in union	93.48	.62	1479	1.21	94.44	.61	1029	1.18	94.30	.39	2522	1.03
Currently married	89.32	.76	1479	.94	91.25	.97	1029	1.10	91.79	.58	2522	1.07
Births in first 5 years	1.73	.03	1178	1.20	1.75	.03	882	1.01	1.89	.03	1912	1.09
Births in past 5 years	1.42	.04	1010	1.07	1.14	.04	769	1.12	1.18	.03	1667	1.10
Currently pregnant	18.85	1.21	1321	1.12	11.18	.96	939	.93	16.29	.93	2315	1.21
Children ever born	4.16	.09	1479	1.11	4.61	.10	1029	1.04	3.97	.06	2522	1.01
Living children	2.99	.07	1479	1.15	3.46	.08	1029	1.07	3.04	.04	2522	1.00
Additional children wanted	2.37	.13	1150	1.32	1.04	.09	787	1.15	1.03	.07	2015	1.63
Breastfed last closed interval	94.94	.57	1147	.88	94.10	.69	848	.85	91.93	.61	1958	1.00
Months breastfed closed interval	20.52	.39	1147	1.05	17.16	.42	848	1.12	16.06	.29	1958	1.16
Wants no more children	39.74	1.63	1213	1.16	59.43	2.20	838	1.29	57.04	1.37	2109	1.27
Desired family size	5.08	.11	1306	1.29	3.90	.11	918	1.23	3.62	.07	2281	1.56
Knows an effective method	76.94	1.51	1479	1.38	94.17	.88	1029	1.20	93.34	.79	2522	1.59
Ever used contraceptives	14.20	.98	1479	1.08	44.90	2.38	1029	1.53	49.56	1.39	2522	1.39
Ever used any effective method	13.66	1.03	1479	1.16	44.22	2.37	1029	1.53	48.73	1.43	2522	1.44
Currently using (exposed)	9.44	.96	964	1.02	33.70	2.32	733	1.33	38.57	1.34	1732	1.15
Using effective (exposed)	9.02	.93	964	1.00	32.33	2.34	733	1.35	36.95	1.33	1732	1.14
Wants no more and using eff.(exp)	20.05	2.09	379	1.02	47.60	2.63	437	1.10	52.30	1.65	998	1.04
Never used contraception	85.72	.98	1471	1.08	54.84	2.34	1023	1.50	50.20	1.39	2510	1.40
Used contraception in past	8.09	.84	1471	1.18	20.82	1.37	1023	1.08	23.07	.93	2510	1.11
Currently using contraception	6.19	.64	1471	1.03	24.34	1.74	1023	1.30	26.73	1.03	2510	1.17

THE EGYPTIAN FERTILITY SURVEY

1980

Volume III

Socio-Economic Differentials and Comparative Data from Husbands and Wives

World Fertility Survey
International Statistical Institute

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Volume III

Socio-Economic Differentials and Comparative Data from Husbands and Wives

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

1.1 THE GENERAL OBJECTIVES

The primary purpose of the Egyptian Fertility Survey (EFS) was to document the levels of fertility and to understand their possible determinants. The first-phase survey carefully documents actual levels of fertility (past and present), and the attitudes of wives, their preferences and knowledge which directly and indirectly affect fertility. The first-phase survey also documented the sociological and background factors affecting the biological, attitudinal, and behavioral determinants of fertility. The second phase enriched the data by attitudinal and cognitive data collected from a subsample of husbands and by data on the economic characteristics of a subsample of households. The two major objectives of the second-phase survey were (1) to compare the attitudes, preferences, knowledge and reported behavior of husbands and wives and (2) to examine the effect of household income on the fertility attitudes, preferences and behavior of husbands and wives.

1.2 THE SAMPLE METHODOLOGY

To achieve the objectives described above, the second phase of the Egyptian Fertility Survey collected data from a subsample of one-third of the households in which a woman was interviewed in the first phase of the survey which had taken place two months previously. The details of sample design and questionnaire content are given in volume I of this report.

The first phase collected data in early 1980 on a random sample of 8878 ever-married women in 200 clusters. The second round was determined by randomly selecting 100 clusters and randomly selecting two-thirds of the households in each cluster in which a wife was successfully interviewed in the first phase. As a result, economic data on 2482 households and data from 2312 husbands were collected in May 1980.

The economic questionnaire was designed to collect data on household income in 1979. It was used to probe, in detail, income from: (1) employment (first and second jobs); (2) farming and other agricultural activities; (3) other household enterprises and activities; and (4) income from remittances, interests and dividends. In addition, to provide cross checks, data were collected on employment and earnings in the month prior to the survey and a question was asked on average household expenditures in the preceding year. Two other sections were added to the questionnaire. A section on ownership of consumer durables and household amenities (water supply, sanitation and electricity) was added to enrich the data on the physical quality of life of the household. A section was also added on the enrollment of children in school and expenditures on schooling to illuminate both the determinants of school participation and the effect of schooling on fertility.

In the identified subsample, there were 2783 women who had been successfully interviewed in the first phase, but because some husbands were residing elsewhere (10 per cent), and because of non-response, there were only 2312 husbands successfully interviewed. Of these, 133 were eliminated from the core sample to be used in this paper for the following reasons: either the wives' questionnaire was missing (27), or the husband was polygamous (101), or data were missing (5). For the 2179 husbands that remained, detailed data is available on marital history, family size preferences, perceived benefits of and educational aspirations for children, knowledge of and perceived access to contraceptives and contraceptive use. These data can be linked to identical data collected from their wives.

1.3 THE ANALYSIS OF DATA

Comparing the fertility attitudes, preferences, knowledge and behavior of husbands and wives is relatively simple in that it is purely descriptive. The report makes two types of comparison: first, it reports the responses of all men and all women and the differentials in the responses across social and economic groups. Secondly, husbands and wives are matched and their agreement and disagreement reported. The purpose of these comparisons is primarily descriptive, but in the final analysis the attitudes, preferences and knowledge of husbands and wives are of interest to the extent they may affect behavior. Therefore, at the end of the report, the relative importance of husband's and wife's family size preferences in determining contraceptive behavior is discussed. These comparisons and their implications for design-

ing family planning programs are discussed in the last chapter of the report.

It is conceptually much more difficult to examine the effect of household income on fertility than to compare responses across groups because causal analysis has innumerable difficulties that do not arise with respect to simple descriptive work. With these problems in mind it was felt that the first step in analyzing the effect of income on fertility was to simply describe the association between income and the various dimensions of actual fertility behavior (children ever born, child survival, recent fertility and contraceptive use) and fertility attitudes and preferences and contraceptive knowledge. These associations are described in various chapters.

Although a complete causal analysis is not possible in a report of this kind, it is essential to try to put the associations between income and fertility in a causal context. Therefore the next section describes a possible causal relationship between income and fertility. This will be followed by an outline of the remainder of the report. For those who wish to look only at associations and skip causal interpretations, the next section (1.4) may be omitted.

1.4 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INCOME AND FERTILITY

Income can both affect and be affected by fertility. Past fertility behavior and child survival can affect the number of household members and thus both the number of potential income earners and the number of people who must share in the use of the family's income. In addition, prior fertility may either encourage or discourage additional work by husbands and wives.

Prior levels of income may have affected past fertility and child survival just as current income may affect current and future fertility. While the effect of prior income levels on past fertility cannot be tested with the data in this survey, this possible effect should be kept in mind to the extent that current income is correlated with prior income, the association between current income and prior fertility may reflect to some degree the effect of unmeasured initial income on fertility as well as the effect of prior fertility on current income.

The association between recent and especially current fertility and current per capita income is much more likely to reflect the effect of income on fertility than the effect of fertility on income for several reasons: (1) recent births cannot affect income through child labor since the added children are too young to contribute economically; (2) while recent and current fertility may affect income by affecting the mother's labor participation, this participation is fairly low in Egypt, and in rural areas does not appear to be systematically related to fertility, as will be shown later; (3) while children ever born and surviving can be a major determinant of household income per capita because of its effect on the denominator, family size, the children born in the last five years have a proportionally smaller effect on total family size and thus on per capita measures. Therefore, the association between income and recent and current fertility will tend to be dominated by the effect of income on fertility more than the effect of fertility on income.

The associations between income and fertility attitudes and preferences and contraceptive knowledge and access, as opposed to actual fertility, are much more likely to reflect the effect of income on fertility than the converse effect. Only to the extent that current attitudes, preferences and knowledge are determined by prior fertility does any possibility for the effect of fertility on income arise. For example, while the association between income and desired family size may be expected very largely to reflect the effect of income on desired family size, this is not necessarily the case with respect to the association between income and the desire for additional children because the latter is very heavily dependent on the current number of living children — which affects income and especially income per capita. This point suggests another major problem which confounds causal interpretation of association — the effect of other variables on both income and fertility.

Before exploring these issues, however, it is useful to summarize the various associations between types of fertility variables and income and their causal relationships. This is done in figure 1.1.

The schematic framework in figure 1.1 is designed to explain both the relationship between past income and cumulative fertility and the relationship between current income and current fertility behavior, especially contraceptive use. Current fertility behavior is hypothesized to depend on the natural fertility of a couple (the number of surviving children they could have if they did not regulate fertility), their family size preferences and their knowledge and access to contraceptives. Each of these three major factors have many dimensions which will be explored in later chapters.

As illustrated in figure 1.1, current income can affect current fertility and contraceptive use through improved health and the ability to conceive and successfully deliver, through family size preferences, and through knowledge and access to contraception. The direction of

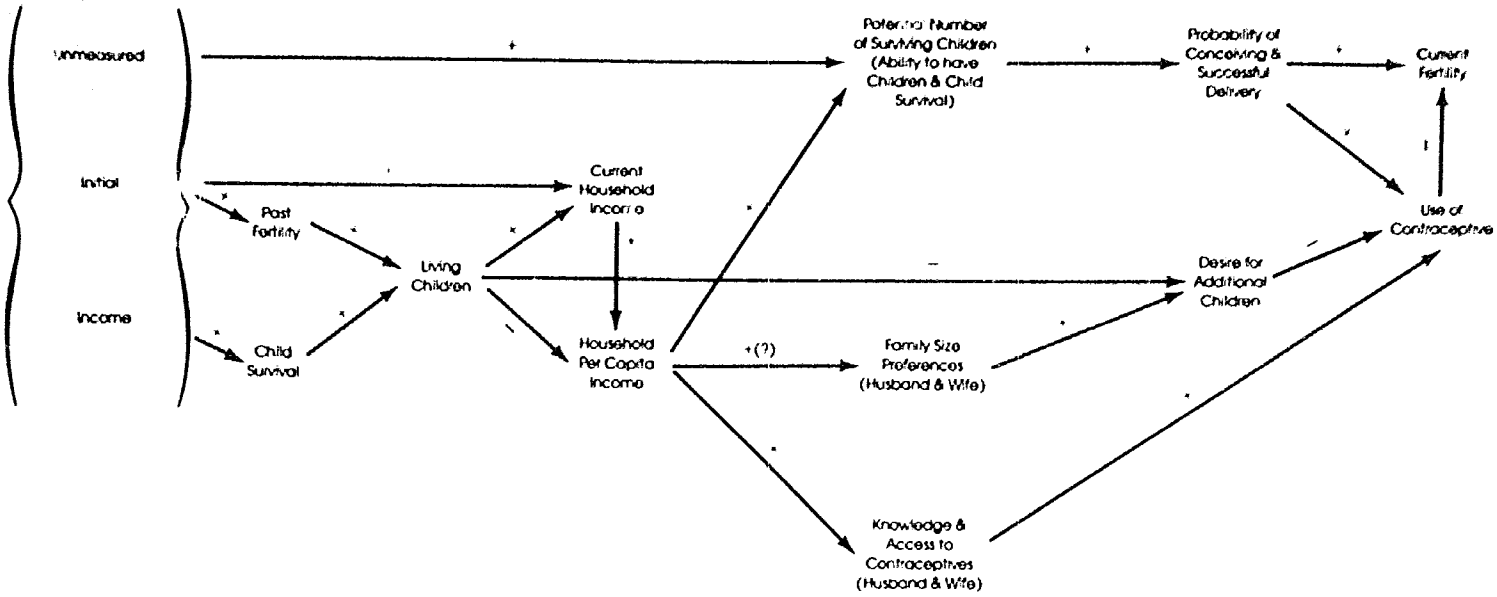

Figure 1.1 Relationship between income and fertility

causation is fairly clear with respect to these variables, but the sign of association is not. While current income probably has a positive effect on ability to conceive and on contraceptive knowledge and access, it is unclear whether it will necessarily have a positive effect on desired family size. While higher income would increase the ability to afford children, it may also lead to even greater increases in the educational aspirations for children and a reduced dependence on child labor and old-age security from children. The sign of the effect of income on current contraceptive use is even more ambiguous because of its probable positive effects through knowledge and access to contraception may be offset by positive effects of income on desired family size.

The associations in the following chapters give some insight into these relations. It must be kept in mind, however, that many other variables affect or are affected by both income and fertility and may therefore obscure the relationship between income and fertility. Figure 1.2 illustrates the most important of these other variables and their relationship to income. Background variables of education, residence, occupation and wife's work pattern affect both income and fertility while other socio-economic variables such as expenditures, type of water supply and use of electricity are affected by income and income probably affects fertility at least in part through these intermediate variables.

In later detailed studies of the effect of income on fertility these other factors will be used as controls or channels through which income operates. In this primarily descriptive analysis, the association of these correlates of current per capita income (whether determinants or consequences) and fertility will be presented along with the associations between income and fertility.

The associations of these other variables with fertility can help in the interpretation of the relationship of income to fertility, as well as provide insight into their own relationship to fertility. In general, the background variables are positively related to income and negatively related to actual fertility and fertility preferences. These variables are positively related to contraceptive knowledge and access, while income is expected to be positively related to the ability to have children and probably also the desire for children as well as contraceptive access and knowledge. Thus the background variables may well disguise positive effects of income on fertility and fertility preferences, but reinforce the observed associations between income and contraceptive knowledge and access. To control to some degree for this possibility, both the association between various dimensions of fertility and per capita income and the association adjusted for wife's education will be reported. Wife's education was selected as the variable of control because of all the background variables it has the strongest association with fertility.

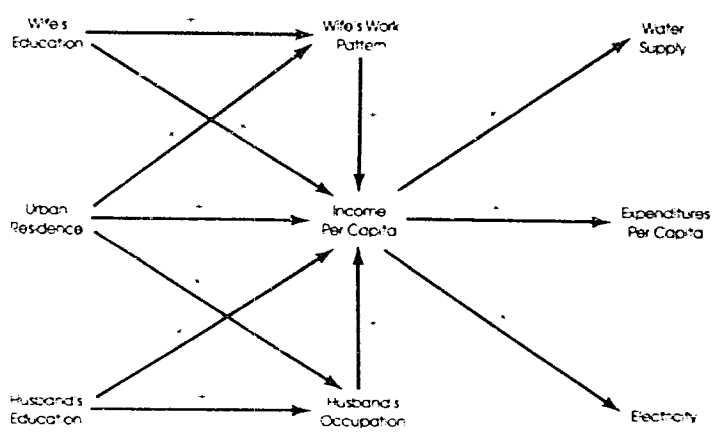

Figure 1.2 Determinants, consequences and correlates of per capita income

The differentials in fertility by current per capita income adjusted for wife's education will provide considerable insight into the effect of income independent of background. It must be remembered, however, that this is just the first step in a complete causal analysis, which, however, cannot be carried out in a study of this kind.

1.5 REPORT OUTLINE

Before proceeding to the substantive portion of the report it is necessary to assess the characteristics of the sample and the quality of the data. This is done in chapter 2. In general, the data seem convincingly good.

After examining the data, the determinants and correlates of income levels are examined in considerable detail. In addition to differences in income by background factors such as education and occupation, differences in income and its correlates by region are explored in considerable detail. These regional patterns, particularly the large urban–rural differentials, suggest, along with other considerations, that in most instances it is necessary to examine the associations between background and socio-economic variables and fertility separately for rural and urban areas.

Chapter 3 also explores in a tentative fashion the effects of fertility on income, in particular the role of child labor in income determination and the effect of fertility on female labor participation.

Chapters 4–6 explicitly examine the various dimensions of fertility in detail. Chapter 4 describes the relationship between background and socio-economic factors and cumulative and current fertility for the second-phase sample. Cumulative fertility is measured by children ever born, proportions surviving and indirect estimates of infant and child mortality. Current fertility is measured by children born in the last five years and total fertility rates. A large portion of this material duplicates relationships explored in volume II for the whole sample. The new contribution of this chapter is the association between fertility and income and its correlates, expenditures, water supply, electricity, etc.

The next two chapters are considerably richer. Chapter 5 examines fertility attitudes and preferences of husbands and wives and their relationship to background and economic factors. These preferences and attitudes differ in some systematic ways between husbands and wives. These attitudes and preferences give insight into the relationship between the perceived benefits of children, the educational aspirations for children and desired family size. The differentials in these dimensions of fertility attitudes and preferences also give insight into the effect of background and economic factors on fertility determination.

Chapter 6 is devoted to knowledge of, access to and use of contraceptives. Here again comparisons of husbands' and wives' answers to questions of this type provide insight into the determination of contraceptive use and thus fertility. Differentials in contraceptive knowledge, access and use provide insight into potential fertility differentials in actual fertility.

The last chapter of the report is a summary designed for drawing policy conclusions. It contains a set of recommendations for short-term policies for increasing contraceptive use through changing family planning knowledge and access and long-term strategies for reducing fertility through socio-economic development.

Finally, it should be mentioned that in terms of the framework sketched in figure 1.1 there is one chapter missing; that is, a chapter on natural fertility. Since variations in natural fertility are difficult to measure, especially in small samples, and are more closely associated with initial income than current income, it was not useful to examine this factor in this report. In later detailed analysis it will be explored.

What follows then is an evaluation of the data (chapter 2), an examination of the determinants and correlates of current income (chapter 3), an examination of actual fertility (chapter 4), fertility attitudes and preferences of husbands and wives (chapter 5), contraceptive knowledge, access and use as reported by husbands and wives (chapter 6), and a review of the findings and their implications for policy (chapter 7).

CHAPTER 2

SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS AND EVALUATION OF DATA QUALITY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The basic characteristics of the second-phase sample will be documented in this chapter. The quality of these data will be assessed by comparing these data with characteristics of currently married women in the first-phase sample, as well as making comparisons with the economic characteristics of individuals from other sources of data in Egypt.

2.2 SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLE

The 2482 households surveyed in the second round contained 15 312 individuals — implying an average household size slightly over six. These individuals are divided equally by sex. Twenty-two per cent of the sample reside in the metropolitan regions of Cairo and Alexandria, and 11 and 7 per cent reside in urban areas of Lower and Upper Egypt respectively, while 34 and 26 per cent reside in the rural areas of Lower and Upper Egypt.

Within these 2482 households, there are 2178 couples where husband and wife data can be successfully matched and where the husband has only one wife. This core sample will be used in all the analyses of fertility. Therefore, it is the characteristics of this sample that need to be reviewed and compared with those of the currently married women in the first phase.

Table 2.1 shows the percentage distribution of women in the second-phase survey by the characteristics of wife's age at marriage, residence, education, and occupation; as well as by education and occupation of her husband. These distributions can be compared with the distribution of 8012 currently married women from the first-phase survey.

The comparison of these distributions enables us to assess how representative the subsample is of the total

Table 2.1 Per cent distribution of women by social and demographic characteristics

I — Currently married women aged 15–49 from the first phase
II — Currently married women whose husbands responded in the second phase

Item	Age of wife							Age at first marriage				
	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	Under 15	15–19	20–24	25–29	30+
I	8.1	19.1	20.0	17.8	14.8	11.3	8.9	22.3	54.8	17.9	4.2	0.8
II	7.6	18.1	17.6	19.7	15.6	12.2	9.2	23.9	53.2	18.1	4.1	0.8
	$x^2 = 7.23$							$x^2 = 3.49$				

Item	Residence		Wife's education					Husband's education				
	Urban	Rural	None	Incomplete primary	Primary	Secondary	University	None	Incomplete primary	Primary	Secondary	University
I	42.7	57.3	58.1	28.5	4.8	6.0	2.7	41.9	32.4	8.6	10.3	6.8
II	42.4	57.6	56.7	29.6	4 9	6.2	2.7	41.7	30.9	9.5	10.5	7.3
	$x^2 = 0.09$		$x^2 = 1.67$					$x^2 = 4.72$				

Item	Wife's occupation						Husband's occupation					
	Did not work	Prof. or clerical	Sales	Agric.	Services	Manual	Prof.	Clerical	Sales	Agric.	Services	Manual
I	81.4	4.2	0.5	9.8	0.8	3.3	10.5	5.3	6.1	37.5	11.7	27.9
II	81.8	4.9	1.2	8.5	1.1	2.5	11.1	5.6	6.6	38.6	11.9	26.6
	$x_2 = 41.39$						$x^2 = 7.94$					

sample. Given the very high quality of the first-phase survey documented elsewhere, this suggests that if the first and second phases are similar, the second-phase survey is representative of currently married women in Egypt.

Approximately 35 per cent of the women in the subsample are in their 20s, and another 35 per cent in their 30s, while 21 per cent are in their 40s and 8 per cent are under 20. The women in the subsample are slightly older on average than those in the whole sample, which has slightly larger proportions in each age group under 30 and slightly less in each group over 30. The differences are not statistically significant, however.

The distribution by age of marriage is nearly identical for the two phases. Both phases show a vast majority of women married prior to age 20 (77 per cent). The distribution by residence is almost identical as well, with about 57 per cent residing in rural areas.

The distributions by education for the second phase show that 57 per cent of the women and 42 per cent of their husbands have had no schooling, while only 14 per cent of the women and 27 per cent of their husbands have completed primary school or above. The proportion with incomplete primary is almost identical for husbands and wives. Comparisons between the first and second phase show that there is no significant difference in education in the two phases.

The occupations of husbands and wives as reported on the wives' questionnaires cannot be easily compared with each other, since the vast majority of women (more than 81 per cent) have not worked since marriage. For those who have worked since marriage, a larger proportion of the women were in agricultural and manual occupations in the second phase than the first. This difference is statistically significant. For husbands, the vast majority in both phases are in agricultural and manual occupations, and there are no statistically significant differences between the two phases.

Since the patterns of fertility differ so radically between urban and rural areas, it would be desirable to examine the associations between various dimensions of fertility and social and demographic characteristics separately for urban and rural areas. This presents certain problems of sample size, as illustrated in table 2.2.

In rural areas there are relatively few university graduates (male or female), and few in professional occupations. As would be expected, in urban areas there are very few agricultural workers. To correct for these problems, the educational categories of secondary and university will be combined in analyzing fertility For occupation, the solution will be somewhat different. Since occupation is so closely linked to residence, it will only be related to fertility for the whole country and not for urban and rural areas separately.

Table 2.2 Sample sizes for urban and rural areas by social and demographic characteristics in the second phase of LFS

Area	Age of wife							Age at first marriage				
	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	Under 15	15–19	20–24	25–29	30+
Urban	48	133	174	185	163	123	98	154	469	223	68	10
Rural	117	262	210	244	177	143	102	365	690	172	21	7
Total	165	395	384	429	340	266	200	519	1159	395	89	17

Area	Wife's education					Husband's education				
	None	Incomplete primary	Primary	Secondary	University	None	Inomplete primary	Primary	Secondary	University
Urban	376	207	77	112	52	235	291	112	153	133
Rural	860	337	30	22	6	674	383	95	76	27
Total	1236	544	107	134	58	909	674	207	229	160

Area	Wife's occupation						Husband's occupation					
	Did not work	Prof. or clerical	Sales	Agric.	Services	Manual	Prof.	Clerical	Sales	Agric.	Services	Manual
Urban	770	94	11	3	33	23	177	85	86	51	127	398
Rural	1012	12	16	171	1	32	65	36	47	791	133	182
Total	1782	106	27	174	34	55	242	121	133	842	260	580

2.3 FERTILITY CHARACTERISTICS

The preceding section shows that the samples in the two phases of the surveys are remarkably similar with respect to social and demographic characteristics. This would lead us to expect quite similar fertility behavior. Table 2.3 summarizes exposure status, cumulative fertility, recent fertility and contraceptive knowledge and use of the women.

In both phases of the survey approximately 75 per cent of the women are currently fecund and 15 per cent are currently pregnant, 1 per cent have been sterilized and 9 per cent are not fecund for other reasons. There are no statistically significant differences between these two phases on this dimension.

Recent fertility, as measured by children ever born in the last five years, is remarkably similar between the two phases. One-third of the women have had no children in that period, while one-tenth have had three or more.

Cumulative fertility, as measured by children ever born, differs somewhat between the two phases. The second phase has slightly higher fertility, with slightly less women being childless and more women having five or more children (44 versus 41 per cent). These differences are statistically significant. The differences may arise from the fact that the subsample is marginally older than the full sample.

Contraceptive knowledge is almost identical between the two phases, with less than 10 per cent having no knowledge of efficient contraceptives, and only a couple of women know of just inefficient methods. Contraceptive use, however, is higher in the second phase. In the first phase, 41 per cent of the women have ever used efficient contraceptives, compared with 43 per cent in the second. A higher value is also observed for current use in the second phase, with 25 per cent currently using contraceptives in the second, compared with 23 per cent in the first. These differences, while fairly small, are statistically significant, and may arise from the fact that the wives in the subsample have had slightly more children and may therefore be slightly more motivated to practice contraception.

Table 2.4 presents the sample sizes for the various categories of fertility variables by urban and rural areas. The only categories which show extremely small sample sizes are those for sterilization and ever use or current use of inefficient contraceptives.

2.4 THE ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSEHOLDS

The preceding sections focused on selected social, demographic and fertility variables collected from the wives'

Table 2.3 Per cent distribution of women surveyed in the two phases by fertility characteristics

I — The main sample
II — Subsample

Item	Exposure status				Children born in last 5 years			
	Pregnant	Self or her husband sterilized	Not fecund	Fecund	0	1	2	3+
I	15.4	.8	8.9	74.9	33.6	30.2	26.0	10.3
II	14.6	0.6	9.3	75.5	33.1	30.6	26.4	10.0
	$x^2 = 2.33$				$x^2 = 0.55$			

Item	Children ever born							
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
I	11.0	12.2	12.7	12.4	10.8	9.4	8.6	22.9
II	9.5	11.3	11.7	11.8	11.8	10.2	9.3	24.3
	$x^2 = 23.19$							

Item	Knowledge of contraception			Ever use			Current use		
	None	Inefficient	Efficient	None	Inefficient	Efficient	None	Inefficient	Efficient
I	9.6	—	90.4	58.4	.9	40.7	75.9	1.4	22.7
II	9.1	.1	90.8	56.1	.9	43.0	73.4	1.3	25.3
	$x^2 = 0.82$			$x^2 = 4.95$			$x^2 = 6.30$		

Table 2.4 Sample sizes for urban and rural areas by fertility characteristics in the second phase of EFS

Area	Exposure status				Children ever born							
	Pregnant	Sterilized	Not fecund	Fecund	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Urban	107	11	90	715	81	109	130	114	119	86	86	199
Rural	211	3	112	929	126	138	124	144	139	136	117	331
Total	318	14	202	1644	207	247	254	258	258	222	203	530

Area	Children born in the last 5 years				Knowledge of contraception			Ever use of contraceptives		
	0	1	2	3+	None	Inefficient	Efficient	None	Inefficient	Efficient
Urban	359	292	207	58	14	2	208	312	6	606
Rural	362	375	367	123	185	0	1070	911	13	331
Total	721	667	574	181	199	2	1978	1223	19	937

Area	Current use of contraceptives		
	None	Inefficient	Efficient
Urban	326	22	378
Rural	753	7	172
Total	1079	29	550

questionnaire. These answers were compared for the whole sample and the subsample of wives in monogamous marriages whose husbands were successfully interviewed in the second phase. In this section several selected economic characteristics of households will be briefly described, and the quality of the data on these variables will be assessed.

2.4.1 Household income and expenditure

To estimate household income, questions were asked on labor participation in 1979, earnings from that participation if individuals were employees, and net earnings from farming and household enterprises of those who were self-employed or own-account workers. The net earnings from all workers in the family, plus income from rental of agricultural land and real estate, as well as from financial assets, pensions and remittances, were combined to get total household income.

The last two columns of table 2.5 give the distribution of net annual household cash income. The average household income for 1979 was calculated to be 623 LE. About 45 per cent of the sample households had income less than 399 LE, and one-third had incomes between 400 and 799 LE. Fifteen per cent of the households had incomes in excess of 1000 LE in 1979.

It is difficult to assess the quality of these data, but two types of comparisons are possible. First, these cash incomes can be compared with reported expenditures. Second, the per capita income levels in this sample can be compared with national per capita income figures.

As described above, estimates of income for 1979 were obtained from detailed questions on all sources of cash and in-kind income (but only cash reported here). An estimate of expenditures, however, was obtained from one question on the average monthly cash expenditures in 1979. This question was designed to provide a rough check on data quality. In most surveys expenditure data are obtained from very detailed questions and income data are often obtained from a set of short questions. In these types of surveys, expenditures tend to exceed income. The degree to which this results from deliberate concealment of income or from the fact that people are forgetful and need detailed probing is unclear.

In the present survey the probing was on income and as table 2.6 shows, annual cash income tended to exceed annual expenditures in more than 47 per cent of the cases. The ratio of expenditure to income deviates from 1.0 by ± 0.05 or less in about 22 per cent of the cases, and is more than 1.05 in 29 per cent of the cases. While this may only prove that more probing provides higher figures, it does provide some reassurance that people were not grossly under-reporting their cash income.

The pattern of income and expenditures in table 2.5 provides further evidence on this point. In 56 per cent of the cases, cash income and expenditures fell within the

Table 2.5 Per cent distribution of households surveyed in the second phase of EFS, by annual expenditure and annual net cash income

Net annual income LE	Annual expenditure groups (LE)						Average	Total
	—L200	200–	400–	600–	800–	1000+		
<200	34.9	44.0	13.7	5.8	*	*	14.7	364
200–	5.0	74.9	15.7	3.7	*	*	29.8	738
400–	*	21.6	62.3	13.8	1.6	*	20.2	499
600–	*	6.2	34.7	53.9	3.4	1.9	13.1	323
800–	*	3.2	21.8	44.2	25.5	5.3	7.6	188
1000+	*	*	6.1	20.9	21.2	50.1	14.5	359
Average %	6.8	34.5	26.4	18.2	6.0	8.2	100.0	
Total	168	852	653	449	149	203		2473

*Less than five cases.

same broad group. More interesting, however, is the fact that the percentage of cases in which income exceeds expenditures increases as income rises, and the percentage with expenditures exceeding income falls. This is what one would expect from the relationship between income and savings.

The quality of income data can also be assessed by comparing per capita income figures derived from the survey with those estimated from national accounts. In this sample for 1979, the per capita income (cash and in kind) figure is 120 LE.[1] This is considerably below the 250 LE household income reported in a recent study of national accounts for 1979.[2] If taxes are deleted from that figure, as they are from the survey, the figure becomes 232 LE.

The ratio of these two estimates is 52 per cent. Sixty per cent to two-thirds is a rule of thumb of what proportion of income one can expect to capture in this kind of survey.

There are two reasons why the income per capita in this survey is below the figure obtained from national accounts. First and most obvious is that people under-reported their income. Second and far less obvious is the sample design.

It is difficult to assess whether people under-reported income except by examining the plausibility of income for various groups. In the next chapter the earnings and income of various groups are explored in considerable detail. The only hint of under-reporting that emerges from that analysis is that those in urban areas tend to be very unlikely to report second jobs. This is in contradiction to what is generally believed to be the case. Since the legality of government workers having second jobs is ambiguous, there was probably a tendency for these workers, who comprise a large part of the urban work force, to under-report their earnings. If this is in fact the case, it means that urban cash incomes may be under-reported to a larger extent than rural incomes and overall income also underestimated. There is also a tendency for rural income in kind to be under-reported in most surveys. Despite probes on agricultural income in this survey, this may in fact be the case here.

Sample design can affect the estimate of per capita income in a very important way. A perfectly representa-

Table 2.6 Per cent distribution of households surveyed in the second phase of EFS by the ratio of annual expenditure to annual net cash income

Ratio	Percentage	No. of cases
less than .15	0.3	7
.15–.24	0.3	7
.25–.34	0.4	10
.35–.44	1.8	44
.45–.54	3.0	75
.55–.64	4.9	121
.65–.74	7.4	183
.75–.84	12.5	309
.85–.94	16.3	402
.95–1.04	22.4	553
1.05–1.14	7.2	178
1.15–1.24	3.2	87
1.25–1.34	3.1	76
1.35–1.44	1.9	47
1.45–1.54	1.9	47
1.55–1.64	1.3	33
1.65–1.74	1.0	24
1.75–1.84	0.8	14
1.85–1.94	0.6	14
1.95–2.04	0.4	9
2.05–2.14	0.4	9
2.15 & above	6.1	151

[1] If households whose costs in own account work exceeded income are deleted, the per capita income figure is 134 LE.

[2] Amr Mohie El Din *et al An Aggregate Social Accounting Matrix for Egypt — 1979*. The figure of 250 LE *per capita* is the income for households. If one adds in income accruing to other institutions (not covered in the survey), the *per capita* figure for 1979 is 333 LE — slightly above the official estimate for 1979.

tive sample of Egyptian households would be needed to give a completely representative picture of Egyptian economic conditions. While the orginal sample of 10 000 households was representative, this sample was restricted at various stages to a subsample which is not representative. First, the 10 000 households contained 8788 ever-married women from 7858 households. Only one-third of these households were included in the subsample. While the subsample is representative of the sample of households in which there was a currently married woman, as shown above, it is not representative of all households. The magnitude and even the direction of the biases this introduces in estimating per capita income are unclear. It should be kept in mind, however, that the purpose of measuring income in this survey was not to get national estimates of income, but to study the relationship between income and fertility.

These factors must be kept in mind in interpreting the income figures from this survey. Income inequality and sample design issues do not invalidate the cross household or individual comparisons of income from this sample. Systematic under-reporting and systematic differences in prices do make such comparisons difficult. For this reason, urban–rural comparisons are less reliable than comparisons within urban and rural areas.

2.4.2 Employment patterns

The employment pattern of individuals is important for determining how representative the sample in this survey is of the average Egyptian household.

To estimate income for 1979, an attempt was made to determine of every household member over six whether he/she worked at all in 1979. If the answer was negative, there was a probe to be sure that they worked not at all in 1979, whether for the family, themselves or an employer. This probing was designed to include completely women and children whose work is often underestimated in most countries, particularly if it is only seasonal work in agriculture.

This survey also differed from most labor force surveys in that the reference period was the entire preceding year rather than the preceding month or week. This, like the probe, was to capture seasonal work as well as to get income estimates applicable to the entire preceding year.

The survey showed that 56 per cent of the males and 10 per cent of the females of all ages worked at some time in 1979. Table 2.7 illustrates how this differs by age, sex and employment status. Within the prime working ages of 15–60, 76 per cent of the males and 12.4 per cent of the females worked. These figures can be compared to those obtained from the 1980 Labor Force Sample Survey (LFSS).

The age distribution of employees for the two surveys can be compared as well as the overall proportion working. Table 2.8 shows that for males the EFS has a somewhat younger age structure, with 40 per cent under 30 and over 16 per cent under 20, while in the labor force survey the comparable proportions are 37 per cent and 14 per cent. While these differences are statistically significant, they are not larger and may reflect a somewhat greater capturing in the EFS of males who worked for only part of the year — since those are likely to be fairly young.

For females, the age distribution of employees differs greatly between the two surveys. While one-fifth of the women working in the second phase EFS were under 20, this group represents less than a tenth in the Labor Force Sample Survey. For women 20–24, the proportions are

Table 2.7 Distribution of individuals by age, sex, and employment in main job in 1979 (second phase of EFS)

Age group	Proportion not working in 1979		Proportion self-employed		Working for others		Total number	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0–5	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	1659	153
6–9	96.7	96.9	2.2	1.7	0.9	1.4	771	723
10–14	80.4	93.9	9.3	2.9	10.3	3.3	1020	976
15–19	54.4	89.8	17.8	4.9	27.8	5.3	882	834
20–24	53.0	94.7	14.9	3.5	32.1	9.4	592	658
25–29	15.5	84.2	25.2	6.0	59.3	9.8	477	583
30–34	6.4	82.6	25.9	7.0	67.7	10.4	436	471
35–39	1.7	86.3	32.6	5.8	65.7	7.9	362	480
40–44	1.8	87.8	31.9	5.5	66.3	6.6	392	345
45–49	3.9	89.2	37.5	5.3	58.6	5.5	309	415
50–54	4.9	96.5	45.9	1.8	49.2	1.8	266	114
55–59	6.4	95.8	45.5	3.5	48.0	0.7	202	144
60+	56.5	98.8	31.0	0.9	12.4	0.3	306	344
Total	44.4	90.2	21.0	4.1	34.6	5.7	7674	7625

Table 2.8 Per cent distribution of employees in the subsample (second phase of EFS) and the Labor Force Sample Survey, by age and sex

Age groups	Males		Females	
	Second phase EFS 1980	Labour Force Sample Survey 1980	Second phase EFS 1980	Labour Force Sample Survey 1980
12–14	4.3	3.5	5.7	3.2
15–19	12.1	10.9	13.9	5.8
20–24	9.4	8.7	19.6	20.1
25–29	13.9	13.7	18.0	26.6
30–34	14.5		15.5	
35–39	11.7	25.5	12.0	28.8
40–44	12.8		7.3	
45–49	8.9	20.3	7.3	11.5
50–54	6.4		.6	
55–59	4.8	14.4	.3	3.5
60–64	1.2	2.7	—	.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	$x^2 = 40.6$		$x^2 = 74.6$	

nearly identical; while a third of the working women in the EFS were between 25–35, only a quarter were in the LFSS. These differences are both statistically significant and large. This perhaps reflects the greater tendency for women than men (especially young women) to work for only part of the year, and those women are missed with the conventional reference period.

The occupational distribution of the working individuals in the household in the second-phase EFS and the LFSS are shown in table 2.9. For males, the major difference between the two surveys is that almost 13 per cent in the EFS as opposed to 9 per cent in the LFSS were in professional, managerial and administrative occupations, while a smaller proportion of the males in the EFS were in sales than was found in the LFSS. These differences are statistically significant. It is unlikely that they arise from definitional problems since the classification system used in the two surveys was identical.

Table 2.9 Per cent distribution of workers (employees and self-employed) in the second phase of EFS and Labor Force Sample Survey, by sex and occupation

Occupation	Males		Females	
	Second phase (EFS) 1980	Labor Force Sample Survey 1980	Second phase (EFS) 1980	Labor Force Sample Survey 1980
Prof., managers, and administrators	12.8	9.1	19.0	43.1
Clericals	5.2	6.4	11.6	28.2
Sales	2.2	6.9	.7	4.6
Agriculture	43.7	44.3	52.9	8.8
Production workers	24.8	24.3	9.4	7.5
Services	9.4	8.9	6.2	7.9
Others	1.9	—	.2	—
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	$x^2 = 177.8$		$x^2 = 288.3$	

The difference may arise from the fact that households were only included in the second-phase survey if a wife were successfully interviewed in the first phase and if professional men were more willing to be interviewed, a bit of sample bias may arise. Some insight can be gained by comparing these figures with those in table 2.1, where a somewhat different classification scheme was used. The proportion of husbands in professional occupations in both the first and second phase was above that in the LFSS, but below that in the household section of the EFS, while the proportion in sales was nearly identical for husbands in the first and second phases and the LFSS. This seems to imply that the households in the second-phase EFS have a larger proportion of unmarried professional men than the LFSS, as well as having a slightly higher proportion of husbands who are professionals than is true of the general population. These differences, however, are not extremely large, and probably do not distort the employment characteristics of men in the survey unduly — beyond overestimating professionals.

For women, however, the differences in occupation are extreme. While over 50 per cent of the working women in the EFS are in agriculture, less than 10 per cent are in the LFSS. Conversely, more than twice the proportion of women are professionals in the LFSS than in the EFS, and in the LFSS, the proportion of women who are professionals is four times that of men. These extremes arise from the tendency for labor force surveys which use only a brief reference period rather than an entire year to underestimate the proportion of women who work part of the year in agriculture. The under-representation of agriculture by sector of work for women is confirmed in table 2.10. The large and statistically significant differences in the occupation and the activity of women in the two surveys seem more likely to reflect methodology of the surveys than real differences between the households in the two surveys.

It should be noticed concerning occupation and activity that men are more similar between the two surveys than are women, and women appear to be more similar to men in the EFS. This seems to suggest that standard labor force survey methods underestimate the participation of women.

Table 2.10 Per cent distribution of workers (employees and self employed) in the subsample (second phase of EFS) and Labor Force Sample Survey, by sex and activity

Activity	Males		Females	
	Sub-sample EFS 1980	Labour Force Sample Survey 1980	Sub-sample EFS 1980	Labour Force Sample Survey 1980
Agriculture	43.79	44.87	53.08	9.48
Mining	.56	.20	.36	.30
Construction	4.81	4.61	.72	.88
Manufacturing and production	16.21	14.39	9.24	8.72
Trade	7 46	9.18	5.25	6.91
Public services and communications	6.09	5.22	2.17	4.00
Financial	1.06	1.16	2.17	2.93
Services	20.02	17.59	26.99	55.07
Others	—	2.78	—	11.71
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	$x^2 = 47.8$		$x^2 = 1256.1$	

2.5 SUMMARY

In summary, the analysis suggests that the second-phase survey is highly representative of the currently married women in the total sample. The only statistically significant differences are fairly small ones in the occupation of wives who have worked since marriage, the total number of children ever born, and the proportion who have ever used or are currently using contraceptives. The women in the subsample have had slightly more (4.3 versus 4.1) children and are slightly more likely (43 per cent versus 41 per cent) to have used or to be currently using contraceptives (25 per cent versus 23 per cent).

The data on income seem to be fairly good as compared with expenditures. The observed per capita income is below estimates of national income, but not all of this difference arises from under-reporting of income by household. The sample may not be representative of all households in Egypt since it was only designed to include households with a currently married woman under 50. There does seem to be a tendency for urban dwellers to under-report their income by being less likely to report incomes from second jobs than is true for rural workers. This and other considerations suggest that comparisons of incomes within urban and within rural areas are more meaningful than comparisons between urban and rural ones.

Evidence from the employment section of the economic question seems to provide a more complete picture of labor participation, particularly by women, than does the standard labor force survey. This results in part from the larger reference period used in the employment section of the EFS, and in part because of the probe on work.

Given this general description of the sample of households and of couples in the second-phase survey, it is now possible to explore the economic characteristics of these households in detail in chapter 3.

CHAPTER 3

HOUSEHOLD INCOME: ITS DETERMINANTS AND CORRELATES

3.1 INTRODUCTION

To understand the effect of economic factors on fertility, it is first necessary to have an understanding of the overall economic conditions of households in the environment being analyzed, to understand how households acquire their income, and the relationship between background factors such as region and education and economic conditions. In this chapter, the levels and variations in annual household income and household per capita income are reviewed and then the correlates of income are explored. The other measures of household well-being that are expected to be correlated with income are expenditures, ownership of consumer durables, and housing quality as indicated by water supply, sanitation, and electricity.

After examining income levels and their correlates, the sources of income will be described in general and the major source of income — employment (on own account and for others) — will be explored in detail. The remuneration from employment will then be discussed. This will be followed by a section on the implicit remuneration from own-account work. The final portion of this chapter will be devoted to a brief section on the importance, or lack thereof, of women and children in the labor force.

3.2 HOUSEHOLD WELL-BEING

3.2.1 Household and per capita income

Household income and per capita income are both needed to give an understanding of economic well-being. Household income alone is insufficient because it is necessary to understand how many people must share in that income. Per capita income is insufficient because there are in fact substantial economies of scale that arise from the sharing of individuals in certain household overheads, in particular housing and other large durables, and not all individuals in the household have equal consumption; eg children ideally should be given less than the fully equal consumption weight implied in per capita calculation. There will be, of course, somewhat different variations in the pattern of household and per capita income and in the association of these factors with fertility — to be discussed in later chapters.

The regional differentials in both household income and per capita income show that Cairo and Alexandria have the highest incomes and rural Upper Egypt the lowest, but the differences are much sharper with respect to per capita income because family sizes are correspondingly higher in the poorer areas. These relationships are shown in table 3.1.

The disadvantage of rural areas is particularly dramatic looking at per capita income, and rural Upper Egypt has about half the per capita income of Cairo and Alexandria, while rural Lower Egypt is marginally better off. Since price levels differ by region, these figures do not perfectly reflect welfare differences. There do not exist price indices which would permit adjustment for these differences. As mentioned earlier, this suggests that within-region comparisons may be more meaningful than comparisons between regions.

The two-to-one ratio of welfare as measured by per capita income between metropolitan regions and rural areas will be reconsidered when examining housing

Table 3.1 Total annual household income (LE), per capita income (LE) and household size by region

Region	Average household income	Average per capita income	Average household size	(N)
Cairo and Alexandria	909	192	5.4	(602)
Lower Egypt — urban	814	159	5.7	(304)
Upper Egypt — urban	756	142	6.1	(170)
Lower Egypt — rural	682	111	6.5	(790)
Upper Egypt — rural	518	92	6.1	(617)
Total	717	134	6.0	(2483)

quality and ownership of consumer durables as well as earnings from employment.

Another way of looking at regional differences in income is by examining, not income averages; but distributions. By examining quintiles of income or income per capita, one can see how far each region deviates from the expected pattern. Thus, while 11 per cent of households in Cairo and Alexandria are in the poorest 20 per cent of Egyptian households with respect to household income, 15 per cent are in urban Lower Egypt and 18 per cent are in urban Upper Egypt. In rural Egypt, the figures are 22 and 30 per cent, respectively. For per capita figures, the results are somewhat more dramatic, as shown in table 3.2. Thus, the proportion of households in the lowest 20 per cent of Egypt's income group is about three times larger for rural Upper Egypt than for Cairo and Alexandria, and for per capita income it is over four-and-a-half times greater. Rural Lower Egypt appears better off, but is still poorer than urban areas and has twice the per cent in the lowest group as does Cairo/Alexandria on total household income and almost four times more on per capita household income.

The relationship between household income and per capita income, of course, depends on the relationship of both to family size. Household income might increase with family size since larger families have more potential workers. In examining the data, however, a clear pattern does not emerge. While a slightly positive relationship is observed for the country as a whole, there is considerable irregularity when one examines the data by region, as shown in table 3.3.

The effect of family size on household per capita income is much clearer as shown in figure 3.1 — the larger the household, the lower the household per capita income. This pattern is strong and fairly regular for the whole nation and for metropolitan and rural areas, but more irregular for urban Upper and Lower Egypt.

The effect of household size on well-being can best be seen by looking at the relationship between household size and the distribution of households across per capita income groups. Figure 3.2 shows the proportion of households in the lowest 20 percentile increases almost uniformly with household size while the proportion in the highest 20 percentile decreases. No households of size 1 are in the lowest 20 percentile while 45 per cent of those with 11 or more members are found there.

One reason that total household income is so irregularly related to household size is that the number of working adults varies substantially around households of the same size. The numbers of working adults has a predictably positive relationship with total household income as shown in table 3.4. The effect of adding working adults is not proportional, however. Households with four working adults do not have four times the income but only about twice that of a household with one worker. This less-than-proportional effect may be due to the fact that when the head of household has low

Table 3.2 Percentage of households in quintiles of total household and per capita income by region

Region	Total household income					Per capita income				
	Quintile					Quintile				
	Lowest	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Lowest	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Cairo and Alexandria	10.6	15.3	23.4	21.3	29.4	7.3	15.3	18.3	24.2	34.9
Lower Egypt — urban	15.2	13.8	17.8	29.0	24.3	12.8	17.1	18.1	23.4	28.3
Upper Egypt — urban	17.6	20.6	16.5	22.9	22.4	20.0	15.9	14.1	16.5	28.5
Lower Egypt — rural	22.0	21.5	18.2	20.0	18.2	26.7	19.2	21.8	19.1	13.2
Upper Egypt — rural	30.3	25.9	20.2	14.6	9.1	31.7	23.3	21.0	15.9	8.1

NOTE: Cut-off for quintiles:

	Total household income	Per capita income
Lowest 20%:	Up to 312 LE	Up to 56 LE
Second:	312-460	56-80
Third:	461-641	81-109
Fourth:	642-960	110-170
Fifth:	961 +	171 +

Table 3.3 Average household income (LE) by household size and region

Household size	Region					Total	
	Cairo & Alexandria	Lower Egypt urban	Upper Egypt urban	Lower Egypt rural	Upper Egypt rural	Average income	N
1	[240.0]	—	—	[261.0]	[211]	229.4	(7)
2	590.9	589.8	[360.4]	443.0	317.8	480.9	(154)
3	830.9	611.6	528.8	420.7	361.3	555.7	(224)
4	1100.6	741.9	936.3	476.3	433.4	722.8	(342)
5	1026.7	769.5	1032.2	598.5	454.6	731.9	(379)
6	851.6	741.9	570.2	702.1	470.8	696.6	(379)
7	783.7	1008.8	620.6	655.1	497.9	684.6	(333)
8	941.7	767.6	649.4	660.5	642.5	719.9	(241)
9	810.1	1118.4	[1013.3]	780.6	654.0	818.7	(164)
10	1062.6	1057.0	[769.6]	689.2	726.6	803.4	(111)
11 +	[1739.6]	1053.1	[742.1]	1269.2	855.1	1123.3	(149)
Average total income	908.6	814.0	756.2	681.9	517.6	717.3	
(N)	(602)	(304)	(170)	(790)	(617)	(2483)	

NOTE: Brackets denote sample size ≤ 20.

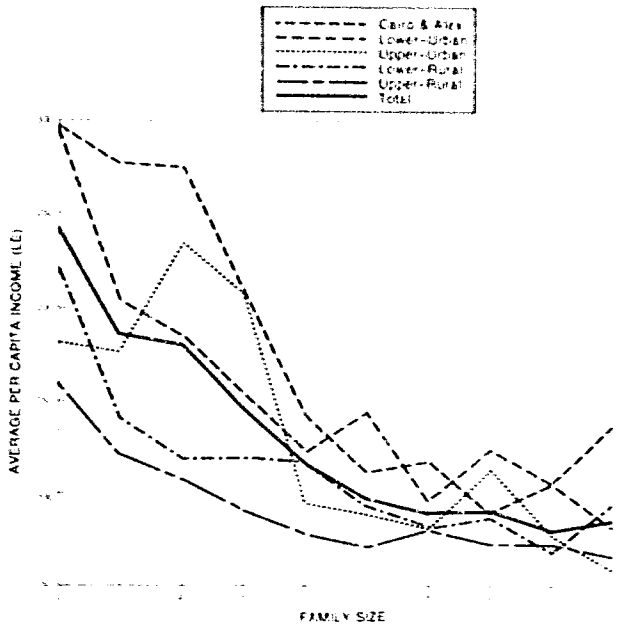

Figure 3.1 Average per capita income by household size and region

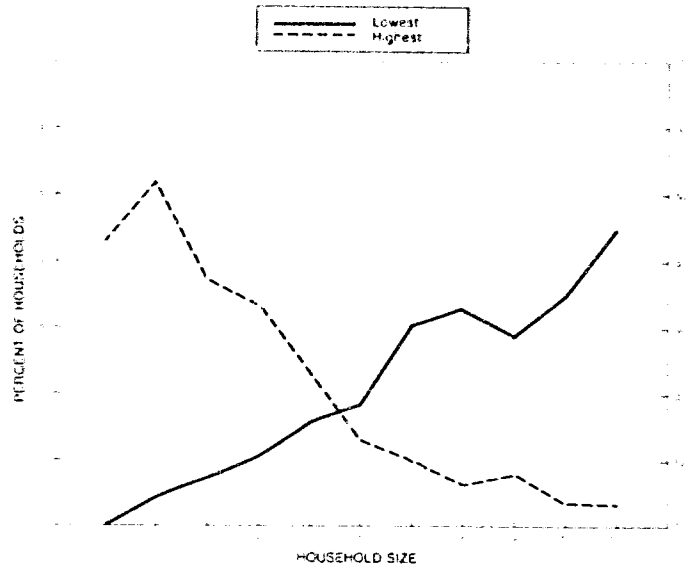

Figure 3.2 Proportion of households in lowest and highest quintiles of per capita income by household size

income, other household members have greater incentive to seek work. It may also be possible that workers other than the head tend to have lower earnings than the head.

The less-than-proportional effect on total household income of adding workers explains why there is very little relationship between household per capita income and the number of working adults as shown in figure 3.3.

The well-being of the family members depends on family size, number of adult workers and location, but it also depends very strongly on the characteristics of the head of household. Table 3.5 and figure 3.4 show that as household head's age increases, household income rises almost uniformly to age 60, but per capita income shows almost no uniform relationship across all regions since family sizes vary as does the age structure of household membership and the number of working-age adults. For rural areas there is almost no difference in per capita income for various ages of head, while in metropolitan areas, income per capita decreases then increases with age. Other urban areas show an even more erratic pattern, perhaps due to small sample sizes in age/regional group.

The education of household head shows an almost uniformly positive effect on both household income and per capita income. The only small exception is that those who are literate but have not obtained a primary certi-

Table 3.4 Average household income (LE) by number of working adults and region

Number of working adults	Region					Total	
	Cairo & Alexandria	Lower Egypt urban	Upper Egypt urban	Lower Egypt rural	Upper Egypt rural	Average income	N
0	816.8	541.8	[482.7]	524.4	432.1	571.5	(140)
1	763.0	707.7	655.1	536.0	451.4	606.9	(1453)
2	1196.7	979.5	933.7	668.6	577.2	816.5	(620)
3	1325.2	1216.0	[1315.4]	981.7	741.8	1021.5	(185)
4	[1982.6]	[1509.3]	[1286.0]	1216.6	[1130.1]	1294.8	(65)
5 +	--	[2044.0]	--	[1986.4]	--	1995.0	(20)

NOTE: Brackets denote sample size ≤ 20.

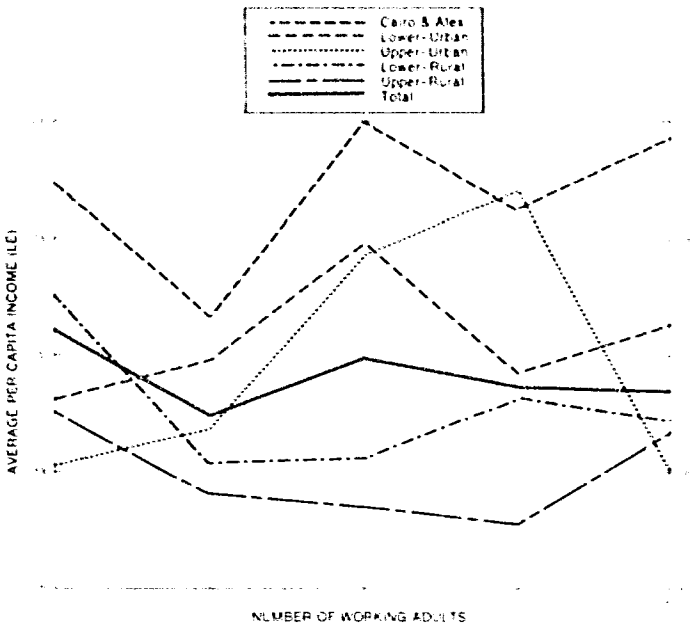

Figure 3.3 Average per capita income by number of working adults and region

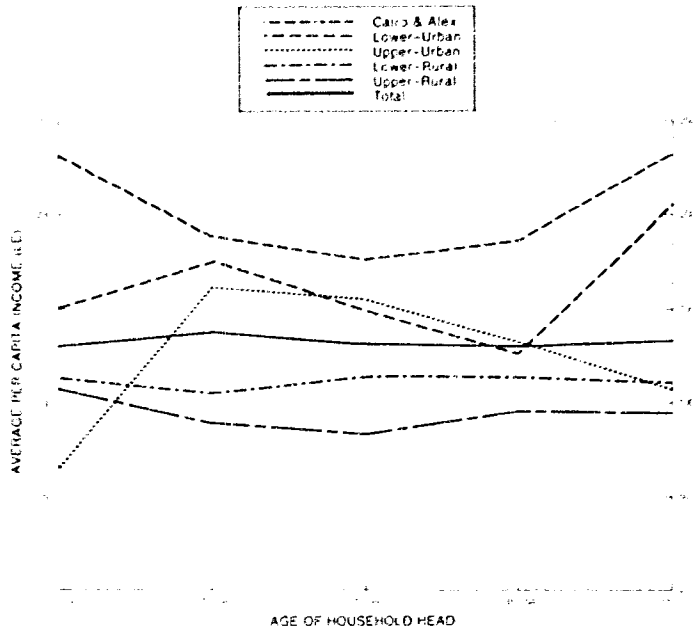

Figure 3.4 Average per capita income by age of household head and region

Table 3.5 Average household income (LE) by age of household head and region

Age groups	Region					Total	
	Cairo & Alexandria	Lower Egypt urban	Upper Egypt urban	Lower Egypt rural	Upper Egypt rural	Average income	N
15–24	[851.8]	[440.0]	[254.0][a]	364.8	362.0	441.8	(87)
25–34	671.6	664.4	510.3	508.7	376.1	560.6	(531)
35–44	893.3	777.8	807.5	681.6	467.0	714.9	(743)
45–54	938.4	859.7	858.5	743.5	577.1	776.3	(617)
55+	1230.5	1217.5	691.4	856.9	616.6	859.9	(501)

[a]Only Group 4 data.

NOTE: Brackets denote sample size ≤ 20.

ficate have higher household and per capita income than those who have completed primary school. When earnings are discussed, further attention will be paid to the comparisons between the primary-certificate holder and those with incomplete primary school.

The advantage of education of the household head is relatively minor for per capita income up through primary, but those with secondary certificates have almost twice the household per capita income as the unschooled, and those with university almost four times. The starkness of the contrast in per capita income by education of household head is illustrated in table 3.6 and figure 3.5.

Table 3.6 Average annual per capita income (LE) by education of household head and region

Education of head	Region					Total	
	Cairo & Alexandria	Lower Egypt urban	Upper Egypt urban	Lower Egypt rural	Upper Egypt rural	Average income	(N)
No school	129	112	89	99	89	101	(1417)
Incomplete primary	127	172	111	125	99	127	(530)
Primary certificate	151	127	[113]	111	[81]	124	(157)
Secondary certificate	246	198	[190]	130	[122]	197	(213)
University	472	312	[355]	[228]	[144]	388	(147)

NOTE: Brackets denote sample size ≤20.

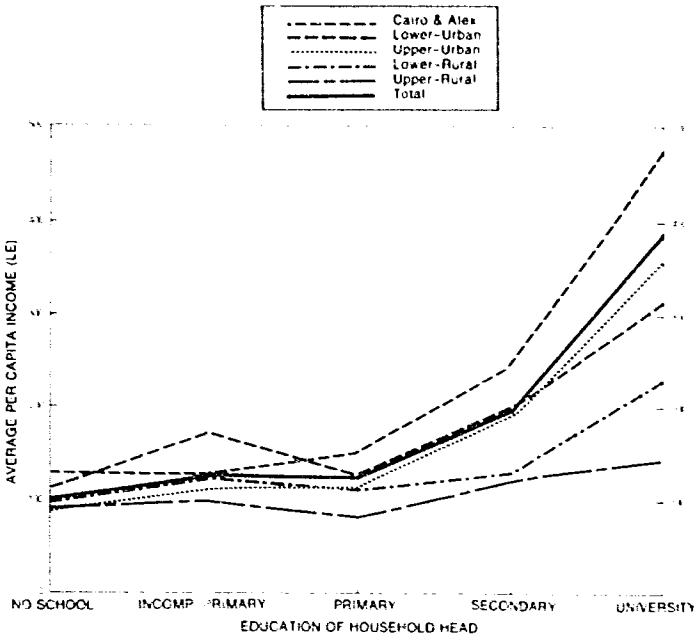

Figure 3.5 Average per capita income by education of household head and region

The occupation of household head is in part the result of education and in part the result of location as well as other factors. Both household and per capita income vary greatly across occupation groups as shown in table 3.7.

The highest per capita incomes are enjoyed by families of professionals and managers. Their per capita incomes are 45 per cent above the next highest groups — those in clerical occupations. Agricultural workers and those in services have the lowest incomes — only 35 per cent of those of the highest occupational groupings. Those households headed by farm owners and managers, sales and other service workers fare little better.

Thus household income, total or per capita, shows very strong, predictable differentials across regions, and by the education and occupation of household head. The effects of family size, number of working adults and age of head on income are positive only with respect to total household income, but with respect to household per capita income, they are weak or negative in the case of family size.

Table 3.7 Annual household and per capita income (LE) by occupation of household head (cash and in-kind combined)

Occupation	Average household income	Average per capita income	(N)
Professional	1133	252	(145)
Agricultural (owners & managers)	716	104	(416)
Managers	1244	252	(170)
Clerical	808	174	(117)
Sales	541	106	(46)
Production workers	728	139	(504)
Services	495	87	(237)
Agricultural workers	482	89	(379)
Other services	458	97	(45)

To understand the full implication of differentials in income, it is necessary to examine other measures of household well-being, their association with income and their differentials. This is done in the following section.

3.2.2 Other measures of economic well-being

The data on total household income and household per capita income are the most rigorously derived measures of economic conditions in this data set, but other measures such as household monthly expenditures, ownership of consumer durables, and housing quality give considerable insight as well.

The household's reported monthly expenditures in 1979 are closely correlated with calculated income. The regional differences in expenditures follow the pattern found for income, as shown in table 3.8. The 2-to-1 ratio between Cairo/Alexandria and rural Egypt with respect to per capita income persists for average per capita expenditures, and a 4-to-1 ratio persists for the proportion in the lowest 20 percentile.

The average household expenditures tend to increase with family size, but for family sizes of 4–10 the increases

Table 3.8 Average expenditures (LE) and the proportion of households in the lowest 20 percentile by region

Region	Average monthly expenditures			Proportion of households in lowest 20 percentile	
	Total	Per capita	(N)	Total	Per capita
Cairo and Alexandria	60.3	12.8	(598)	8.1	8.0
Lower Egypt — urban	50.8	10.0	(302)	11.8	13.5
Upper Egypt — urban	49.3	9.3	(170)	17.1	20.0
Lower Egypt — rural	39.3	6.4	(790)	19.4	26.8
Upper Egypt — rural	33.4	6.0	(617)	31.1	33.2
Total	45.0	8.5	(2477)	18.5	21.7

are small and irregular. Per capita expenditures decrease almost uniformly by family size.

Differentials in expenditures by family size are slightly larger than differentials for per capita income as evidenced by the proportion in the lowest 20th percentile in table 3.9 and figure 3.2. For per capita income, this ranged from 0 per cent to 45 per cent for those with family sizes of 1 and 11 respectively, while for per capita expenditures it ranges from 0 per cent to 49 per cent.

Household ownership of consumer durables is closely related to per capita income as shown by figure 3.6.[1] The ownership of gas stoves, televisions, and refrigerators move up in parallel as income rises. Radios, which are a much more widely owned item, show a less sharp increase with income.

Ownership of consumer durables also varies by region for the most part, as would be expected. The only exception to the expected pattern is for a few rarely owned items: cars, hot water heaters, motorcycles, and telephones. In each case, those in urban Upper Egypt are more likely to own the item than those in urban Lower Egypt, but the differences are too small to be significant, as shown in table 3.10. For the most commonly owned item, the radio, almost 87 per cent own one or more in metropolitan areas and 49 per cent in rural Upper Egypt.

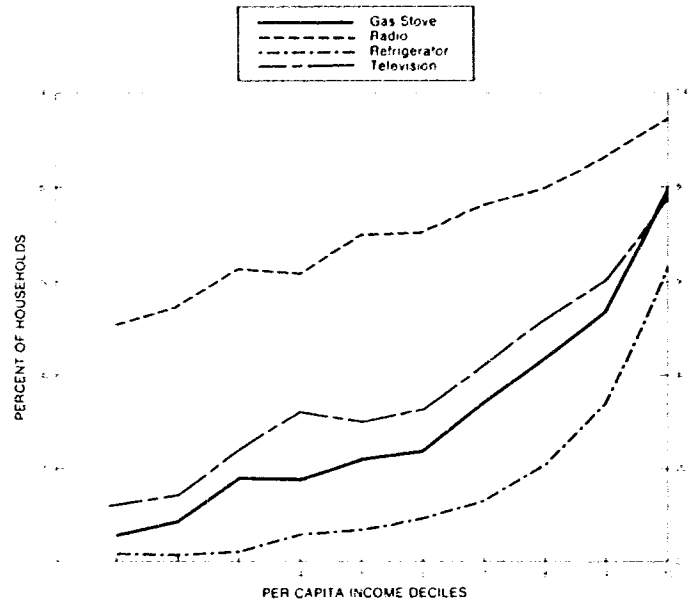

Figure 3.6 proportion of households owning durables by per capita income deciles

[1]One cannot assume that ownership of consumer durables is only a reflection of income. It also represents a choice of how people spend their income and in rural areas there may be a greater tendency to invest in productive assets than in consumer durables.

Table 3.9 Average expenditures (LE) and the proportion of households in the lowest 20 percentile by family size

Family size	Average monthly expenditures			Proportion of households in lowest 20 percentile	
	Total	Per capita	(N)	Total	Per capita
1	14.9	[14.9]	(7)	85.7	0
2	30.6	15.1	(154)	47.4	3.2
3	35.3	11.8	(225)	33.8	7.1
4	47.8	12.0	(342)	24.6	11.4
5	46.8	9.4	(379)	19.0	16.6
6	43.6	7.3	(379)	13.7	14.2
7	44.3	6.3	(333)	15.0	28.2
8	44.6	5.6	(241)	9.5	35.7
9	48.9	5.5	(164)	6.1	37.8
10	49.4	5.0	(111)	6.3	43.2
11+	63.5	4.9	(149)	4.0	49.0

NOTE: Brackets denote sample size ≤20.

Table 3.10 Proportion of households owning various durables by region

Durables	Region					
	Cairo & Alexandria	Lower Egypt urban	Upper Egypt urban	Lower Egypt rural	Upper Egypt rural	Average
Bicycle	7.7	12.6	12.4	7.9	[1.8]	7.2
Car	7.3	[2.6]	[3.6]	[0.3]	[0.0]	2.4
Gas stove	70.4	53.3	47.9	10.5	[2.1]	30.7
Heater	14.0	[4.6]	[4.7]	[0.9]	[0.0]	4.6
Motorcycle	[1.5]	[1.7]	[1.8]	[1.9]	[0.5]	1.4
Phone	9.2	[3.0]	[3.6]	[0.4]	[0.3]	3.0
Radio	86.9	90.0	77.5	66.8	49.1	70.8
Refrigerator	36.9	28.3	27.2	4.2	[1.3]	16.0
Sewing machine	25.5	22.7	17.8	8.0	[2.8]	13.4
Television	75.0	63.3	55.0	18.0	10.1	37.9

NOTE: Brackets denote sample size ≤ 20.

For televisions, the respective figures are 75 per cent and 10 per cent. Gas stoves have the highest absolute difference across regions, with about 70 per cent owning one in Cairo and Alexandria, and about 2 per cent in rural Upper Egypt. Thus, the ownership of consumer durables shows even greater relative differentials than the 2 to 1 difference in average per capita incomes and expenditures across regions.

Part of this difference might well be due to the lack of access to electricity in rural regions — since many, but not all, of the durables depend on electricity. This cannot account for very much difference, however, because the differential in access to electricity is not nearly as sharp as in ownership of durables. Overall, as shown in table 3.11, almost 65 per cent of the households in this sample have electricity; almost 93 per cent in Cairo and Alexandria and almost 44 per cent in rural Lower Egypt. Rural Upper Egypt has a higher percentage of the households with electricity, almost 68 per cent, than rural Lower Egypt. This is not surprising, given the geography of the two areas.

Water supply and sanitation are two other important dimensions of housing quality. These variables show very sharp urban–rural differentials as well as strong income differentials. For the most part, patterns are as expected, as shown in table 3.11. The only deviation exists for urban Upper Egypt, which has a higher proportion of inside faucets (approximately 66 per cent versus 63 per cent) and flush toilets (approximately 31 per cent versus 24 per cent) than urban Lower Egypt.

Table 3.11 Proportion of households owning various amenities by region

Amenities	Region					
	Cairo & Alexandria	Lower Egypt urban	Upper Egypt urban	Lower Egypt rural	Upper Egypt rural	Average
Water supply						
Faucet inside	69.2	63.3	65.7	14.2	3.4	34.4
Faucet outside	13.8	10.0	[4.7]	[1.0]	[0.2]	5.2
Faucet public	13.1	17.7	22.5	51.0	30.2	30.6
Pump inside	[0.0]	[1.3]	[1.2]	5.5	19.9	7.0
Pump outside	[0.8]	[1.3]	[2.4]	19.2	33.7	15.0
Well	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.6]	[1.4]	[0.3]	0.6
Nile or canal	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	7.5	12.2	5.8
Other	[3.0]	[3.0]	[3.0]	[0.3]	[0.2]	1.4
Sanitation						
Flush, family	45.1	24.3	30.8	5.5	[0.2]	17.8
Flush, shared	[2.0]	[0.6]	[0.6]	[0.3]	[0.0]	0.7
No flush, family	30.0	59.3	22.7	60.0	41.0	46.5
No flush, common	20.8	11.3	[9.5]	4.7	3.7	9.5
Other	[2.2]	[4.3]	18.3	30.0	55.1	25.6
Electricity	92.9	91.0	75.1	43.7	67.8	64.7

NOTE: Brackets denote sample size ≤ 20.

This discussion sheds light on differences in income by region by family size and characteristics of household head. It also gives insight into the association between income and other measures of household well-being: expenditure, ownership of consumer durables, and housing quality. All these dimensions of well-being may be associated with fertility attitudes and behavior. These relationships will be explored in later chapters. In the remainder of this chapter, the sources of household income will be explored in general and the major source, employment (on own account and for others), will be explored in some detail.

3.3 SOURCES OF INCOME

Income sources vary by region and household characteristics as shown in table 3.12. Employment for wages and salaries accounts for over two-thirds of the income in the metropolitan areas and about half in other urban areas. In rural areas, earnings from employment for others are much less important than in urban areas, and earnings from agriculture are, not unexpectedly, much larger. In rural areas, earnings from employment (including agricultural employment) are almost equal to earnings from own-account agriculture. Own-account work from household enterprises and other own-account work vary substantially from 20 per cent in metropolitan areas to 12 per cent in rural Upper Egypt, but is highest in the urban areas in most regions, accounting overall for 7 per cent of income. These are both remittances from within Egypt and from abroad. These two sources were not separated in the survey. Income from interests, dividends, pensions and real estate constitutes a very small portion of reported income, only 1 per cent for the whole sample. This expectedly is higher for urban and metropolitan areas.

The sources of income vary substantially by family size. The one-person household is radically different from others and is, in fact, so highly dependent on remittance (43 per cent of income from this source) that it is not an entirely independent household. For this reason, details of these atypical households have not

Table 3.12 Sources of income — proportion of total income (cash and in-kind) — from various types of economic functions

	Proportion of income (cash plus in-kind) from				
	Employment for others[a]	Own-account agriculture[b]	Other work[c]	Remittances[d]	Other income[e]
Region					
Cairo and Alexandria	67	1	20	9	3
Lower Egypt — urban	50	6	34	7	3
Upper Egypt — urban	56	7	30	6	1
Lower Egypt — rural	40	42	14	4	0
Upper Egypt — rural	37	41	12	10	0
Family size					
2	53	10	20	11	6
3	63	11	17	9	0
4	60	9	20	10	1
5	55	15	20	8	2
6	58	16	19	6	1
7	49	19	20	9	3
8	49	25	21	4	1
9	38	38	19	5	0
10+	35	47	13	5	0
Education of head of household					
No school	41	34	18	7	0
Inomplete primary	46	18	30	6	0
Primary certificate	57	12	23	7	1
Secondary certificate	71	6	11	11	1
University	75	3	9	6	7
Total	48	25	19	7	1

[a] Includes all earnings (wages and salaries) from work for others in all sectors.
[b] Includes income from crops and other agricultural production (cattle, orchards, etc).
[c] Includes income from family enterprises and other own-account work outside agriculture.
[d] Includes cash remittances from inside and outside Egypt. (Does not include cash values of goods sent or brought.)
[e] Includes rent from agricultural land and other real estate, interests, dividends and pensions.

been included. For households of medium size (2–6), earnings from employment for others constitute the major source of income. For families of 7 or 8, earnings have intermediate importance. For larger families, earnings from own-account agriculture assume major importance.

The sources of income also vary greatly by education of household head. The importance of earnings from employment rises uniformly and sharply with the education of household head. The income from own-account agriculture is, as expected, most important among families of heads without schooling, where it constitutes almost one-third of all income. Those who have incomplete primary are most noticeable for the high proportion of their income coming from own-account work outside agriculture. Income from property, financial assets, and pension is also closely related to education — being highest among households where the head has a university degree.

It has been shown above that household well-being and income differ by region, family size and the characteristics of head of household. The sources of income vary as well by these factors. These differences arise from differences in patterns of labor participation and rates of remuneration by region and household characteristics. In the following sections, these determinants of income will be explored.

3.4 EMPLOYMENT

Involvement in the labor force and the extent to which that involvement is employment for self or others vary by region, age, education and, most dramatically, by sex. For those over six, only 10 per cent of the females in our sample worked at some time in 1979, while 56 per cent of males did so. For prime working ages (15–60), 76 per cent of the males and 12 per cent of the females worked in 1979. For males, the percentage working increases dramatically with age, after age 10 until the age of 60. For females, the percentage working increases slightly (except for 20–24 year olds) up to age 30–34 and then decreases. These patterns are shown in figure 3.7. At no age does female labor participation exceed 18 per cent. Female labor participation does not appear to vary systematically by fertility related factors of marital status, number of living children, or indicators of age of youngest child, as will be discussed later.

The proportion working varies only slightly by region for those 15–60. The metropolitan areas and urban Lower Egypt have the lowest rates for males at about 70

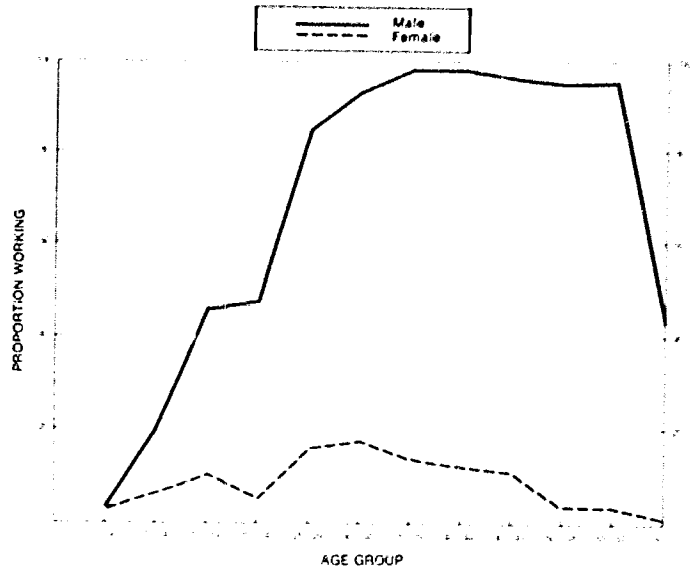

Figure 3.7 Proportion of individuals working by age and sex

per cent while the rural areas have 79 per cent. In urban and metropolitan areas about 12 per cent of women 15–60 work, but this percentage varies greatly in rural areas with 18 per cent working in Lower Egypt and only 6 per cent working in Upper Egypt.

Education appears to affect labor participation for males 15–60 in an unexpected way. Approximately 90 per cent of those without certificates and university graduates worked at some time in 1979. For those who were primary and secondary graduates, however, labor participation was very low, 54 per cent and 43 per cent respectively. This phenomena can be better understood by looking at proportion working by age and education in table 3.13. The higher the education level the later the entry to the labor force, but once entry occurs, males with higher education rapidly achieve rates of participation similar to less educated men.

For women, those with secondary and university education are much more likely to work than others, 22 per cent and 39 per cent respectively. A smaller proportion of those women with primary school work than is true of those without certificates, 4 per cent versus 10 per cent.

Whether people worked or not at some time in 1979 is only one aspect of labor supply. The amount of time worked is also a major determinant of income, and the time left over for other activities such as schooling, housework, and leisure is critical to determining the overall well-being of individuals and families. The amount of time worked can be measured by the proportion of individuals who have more than one job, and the months worked, days worked per month, hours worked per day on the main and second jobs.

Table 3.13 Proportion of males working by age and education

Age	Education: No school	Incomplete primary	Primary certificate	Secondary certificate	University	Total
6–9	[5]	[1]	—	—	—	3
10–14	65	8	7	—	—	20
15–19	89	86	22	10	—	46
20–24	67	59	[53]	21	[51]	47
25–29	88	83	93	76	85	85
30–34	94	93	94	97	94	94
35–39	99	100	100	96	100	98
40–44	99	100	97	93	100	98
45–49	99	93	[95]	[95]	[100]	96
50–54	96	99	[83]	[90]	[87]	95
55–59	91	98	[100]	[100]	[86]	94
60+	44	[38]	[63]	[83]	[25]	43
15–60	90	88	54	43	90	76

NOTE: Brackets denote sample size ≤20.

The proportion who have more than one job is probably underestimated in our sample due to the reluctance of those working for the government, mainly urban dwellers, to admit having a second job. Therefore, only brief attention will be given to this dimension of labor supply. Approximately 12 per cent of working males and 3 per cent of working females report a second job. In Cairo and Alexandria, these percentages are about 4 per cent and 1 per cent respectively. The proportion of males with second jobs varies across regions, with rural Upper Egypt having the highest percentage at almost 20 per cent, followed by rural Lower Egypt having 14 per cent. These differences are detailed in table 3.14.

The educational and activity differentials reflect this pattern. The unschooled are the most likely to report two jobs, as are those in agriculture. The age pattern for second jobs for males shows an increase to age 45–49 and then it drops off. The number of women with second jobs is so small (19 in all) that no patterns can be discerned.

Given the relatively low percentage of males and especially females with second jobs, this dimension of work effort will be ignored for the most part in the rest of this section. Instead, the discussion will focus on various dimensions of time devoted to main job. Variations in months worked, days worked per month, and hours worked per day with respect to age, sex, region, education, occupation and activity will be detailed in later work. This section will highlight the most significant variations only.

The number of months worked last year vary relatively little; therefore tables are not shown. It does tend to be somewhat less for women than for men; to increase, but not uniformly, with age for men; and to be less for

Table 3.14 Proportion with second job by region and sex, by age and sex, by education and sex, and by activity and sex

	Proportion with second job: Males	Females
Region		
Cairo and Alexandria	4.1	[0.8]
Lower Egypt — urban	[4.5]	—
Upper Egypt — urban	[6.9]	[3.6]
Lower Egypt — rural	14.0	[3.3]
Upper Egypt — rural	19.6	[8.2]
Age		
6–14	[0.0]	[0.0]
15–19	7.2	[3.5]
20–24	11.5	[3.5]
25–29	11.2	[2.2]
30–34	12.8	[4.9]
35–39	16.0	[4.5]
40–44	16.4	—
45–49	18.2	[2.2]
50–54	15.0	—
55+	7.5	—
Education		
No school	13.6	[4.2]
Incomplete primary	[10.5]	—
Primary certificate	11.5	—
Secondary certificate	[7.0]	—
University	7.7	[1.8]
Activity of main job		
Agriculture	19.8	[4.2]
Mining	[5.6]	—
Manufacturing	[3.6]	—
Public utilities	—	—
Construction	[4.5]	—
Trade	9.7	[6.7]
Transport	[4.9]	—
Finance	[11.4]	[8.3]
Services	3.5	[0.7]
Total	11.9	3.0

NOTE: Brackets denote sample size ≤20.

second jobs than main jobs. Other variations are indeed minor and in most cases are less than two weeks above or below the mean.

Days worked per month shows somewhat greater variation. While 76 per cent of males work 21 days or more a month on average, only 59 per cent of women do. Work on the second job is much lower than first job as expected. The average days worked on first job for males is about 24 and for second 17.

For women, there are substantial variations in days worked by occupation, education and region. Women with secondary or university education, in urban areas and in non-agricultural activities, work more than other women. Similar but less pronounced variations exist for men.

Hours worked per day vary substantially by sex. Men work an average of 7.9 hours while women work 6.4. Hours on second jobs are substantially less as expected — 5.5 hours for men.

But time input is best represented by hours per month, which combines days worked per month and hours worked per day. Table 3.15 shows how hours worked per month differ by age and sex, and by age for males in second jobs. Males in their main jobs show uniform increases in hours worked up to age 40–44, and then a gradual decline. The pattern is much more erratic for males on the second job and for females. This probably arises from small sample sizes in these groups. Regional differences are large, with men working 210 hours on main jobs in metropolitan areas, 201 in urban Lower Egypt, 187 in urban Upper Egypt and rural Lower Egypt, and only 173 in rural Upper Egypt. Among women, those in metropolitan areas work the most hours

Table 3.15 Average hours worked per month by those employed in 1979 by region, age, education, activity and sex

	Males		Females	
	Main job	Second job	Main job	Second job
Region				
Cairo and Alexandria	210	85	173	[24]
Lower Egypt — urban	201	[97]	157	—
Upper Egypt — urban	187	[82]	159	[75]
Lower Egypt — rural	187	97	127	[85]
Upper Egypt — rural	173	91	130	[74]
Age				
6–14	175	[100]	147	[125]
15–19	183	117	142	[83]
20–24	189	97	150	[69]
25–29	191	90	140	[110]
30–34	193	96	139	[59]
35–39	196	80	126	[71]
40–44	198	107	129	—
45–49	196	77	159	[45]
50–54	196	100	[170]	—
55+	179	240	[82]	[100]
Education				
No school	187	101	135	[78]
Incomplete primary	180	[61]	126	—
Primary certificate	202	82	[144]	—
Secondary certificate	197	[88]	166	—
University	183	79	150	[75]
Activity in main job				
Agriculture	176	94	127	[81]
Mining	[197]	[250]	[250]	—
Manufacturing	202	[95]	130	—
Public utilities	[195]	—	[179]	—
Construction	185	[34]	[182]	—
Trade	218	107	193	[62]
Transport	206	[133]	[169]	—
Finance	183	[89]	[182]	—
Services	198	64	160	[75]
All Egypt	190	93	142	[78]

NOTE: Brackets denote sample size ≤ 20.

(173) while in rural Lower Egypt they work the least (127), similar to 130 hours in rural Upper Egypt. Other urban areas show almost identical, but intermediate, amounts of time worked; 157 and 159 hours per month in urban Lower and urban upper Egypt, respectively. While there are educational differences in hours worked, the pattern is not regular, as shown in table 3.15.

The amount of time worked is a major determinant of income and, both directly and indirectly, of well-being. The more productive that time is, the higher will be income for a given amount of work, and the less time needed to achieve a given level of income. In the next section, the remuneration from employment for others, total and per hour worked, will be discussed. In the following section of this chapter, an attempt will be made to estimate the remuneration from self-employment.

3.5 EARNINGS FROM EMPLOYMENT

In this section, several dimensions of earnings from employment will be explored. First, variations in total earnings for 1979 will be discussed. This will be followed by a comparison of average monthly earnings in 1979 and earnings in the month prior to the survey. Finally, variations in average earnings per hour for 1979 and for the month prior to the survey will be discussed.

3.5.1 Annual earnings

Average annual cash earnings over all ages for both sexes equal 369 LE, while combined cash and in kind earnings are only slightly more, 374 LE. Therefore, in the discussion which follows, the focus will be on total earnings. On average, women earn only 64 per cent of what males earn. While the difference in earnings and male/female differences vary across age groups, only for children (6–14 year olds) do females earn more than males. Table 3.16 and figure 3.8 illustrate the age profile of earnings for males and females.

Regional differences in earnings are also shown in table 3.16. For males, the differences between Cairo and Alexandria and rural Upper Egypt are 2.3 to 1. For females, they are much larger, 3.7 to 1.

Educational differentials are large, as shown in table 3.16. Males with university education earn three-and-a-half times what unschooled males earn. This is almost identical to the ratio for females. For both the unschooled and university graduates, males make twice as much as females. At intermediate levels of education, the male-female differences are smaller.

Table 3.16 Average annual earnings (LE) by region, age, education, occupation and sex

	Male	Female
Region		
Cairo and Alexandria	591	391
Lower Egypt — urban	455	267
Upper Egypt — urban	437	388
Lower Egypt — rural	294	153
Upper Egypt — rural	254	107
Age		
6–14	96	100
15–19	219	146
20–24	289	228
25–29	346	287
30–34	411	323
35–39	464	321
40–44	537	384
45–49	461	331
50–54	525	[170]
55+	552	[178]
Education		
No school	277	133
Incomplete primary	370	[231]
Primary certificate	376	[205]
Secondary certificate	463	349
University	971	475
Occupation		
Professional	679	431
Agriculture	224	112
Manager	1081	[691]
Clerical	487	294
Sales	326	[40]
Production worker	416	299
Services	298	278
Other	345	210
All Egypt	394	252

NOTE: Brackets denote sample size ≤20.

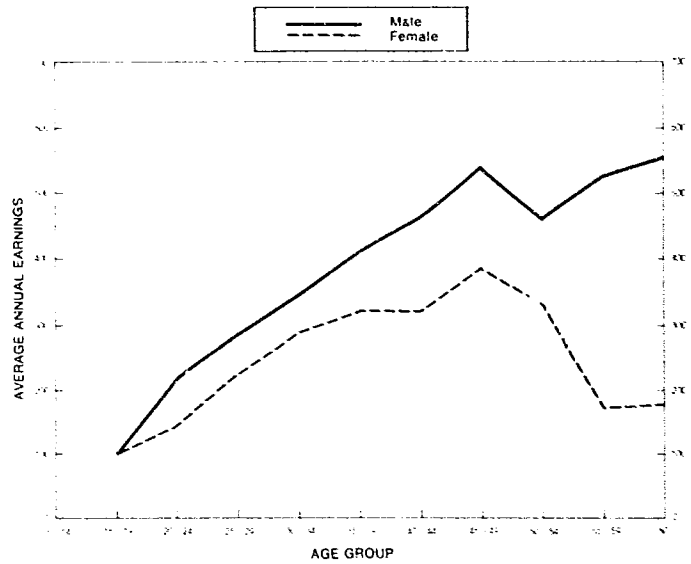

Figure 3.8 Average annual earnings (in LE) by age and sex

As shown in table 3.16, occupational differences in earnings are similar but not identical to those for education. For males and females, managers have the highest earnings followed by professionals. For both groups, the male/female ratios are 1.6. Agriculture is the occupation with the lowest earnings for males, but for women a very small group of women in sales have the lowest income. The ratio of earnings of male managers to male agricultural workers is 4.8. This is much larger than the differential between university graduates and those with no schooling.

Comparisons of average monthly earnings for 1979 and for the month prior to the survey provide some insights. On average, last month's earnings exceed those in 1979 by 22 per cent for males and only 5 per cent for females. This would be expected as prices and wages increased. In addition to male/female differences in the rate of increase of earnings, there are also educational and regional differentials for males. While the unschooled and those with primary school had increases in the range of 26–28 per cent, university graduates had increases of only 14 per cent. The increases in metropolitan areas and urban Upper Egypt were 11–13 per cent, while for rural areas the figures were 26 per cent and 29 per cent in Lower and Upper Egypt respectively.

3.5.2 Earnings per hour

To understand the basic differences in annual earnings described above, it is useful to adjust them for the time inputs. Table 3.17 shows earnings per hour on average for 1979 and for the month prior to the survey.

The differences in earnings per hour between men and women can be represented as a ratio of female earnings per hour to male earnings per hour. For 1979 this ratio is 0.82. This is substantially above the ratio of total female earnings in 1979 to total male earnings which was 0.64. This reflects the fact that a large part of the difference in male-female earnings in 1979 was due to the fact that females work fewer hours. Female earnings per hour relative to those of males deteriorated between the average month in 1979 and the month prior to the survey; by May 1980, the ratio of female earnings per hour relative to male earnings per hour was reduced to 0.70.

Earnings per hour in 1979 vary by age as well as sex as shown in table 3.17. For males, earnings per hour increase to age 40–44, decrease and then increase again. For females, earnings per hour increase until the early forties and then decrease.

As shown in table 3.17, regional differences in earnings per hour have the expected pattern, except that those in urban Upper Egypt are marginally above those in urban Lower Egypt for females and nearly identical for males. The earnings per hour in rural Upper Egypt are one-half those in Cairo and Alexandria. This mirrors exactly the 2-to-1 ratio of income per capita between Cairo and Alexandria and rural Upper Egypt. Educational differentials in earnings per hour are quite substantial. Male university graduates' earnings per hour were about 3.3 times those of the uneducated last month and about 3.5 times in the last year, while for females the ratios are less: 3.0 last month and 3.1 last year.

The above pattern of more rapid increases in male than female earnings per hour between last year and last month holds true at the regional level, as shown in table 3.17. In all regions, the increase in male earnings per hour was greater than for females. Increases in male

Table 3.17 Earnings per hour (piasters) in 1979 and in month before the survey by region, age, education, occupation and sex

	Male		Female	
	Last year	Last month	Last year	Last month
Region				
Cairo and Alexandria	26	32	21	21
Lower Egypt — urban	22	25	16	19
Upper Egypt — urban	21	26	24	24
Lower Egypt — rural	14	19	11	12
Upper Egypt — rural	12	16	8	9
Age				
6–14	6	7	8	8
15–19	11	13	10	11
20–24	15	18	14	13
25–29	16	22	16	17
30–34	18	25	18	20
35–39	20	29	18	19
40–44	24	28	24	30
45–49	20	24	20	20
50–54	26	27	[7]	[7]
55+	27	30	[8]	[9]
Education				
No school	13	16	9	10
Incomplete primary	17	21	[11]	[13]
Primary certificate	17	21	[12]	[12]
Secondary certificate	23	31	19	20
University	45	52	28	30
Occupation				
Professional	34	41	26	27
Agriculture	11	15	9	9
Manager	46	50	38	[39]
Clerical	24	33	16	18
Sales	13	16	10	[10]
Production worker	19	23	13	15
Services	12	15	15	11
Other	16	26	7	[7]
All Egypt	18	23	15	16

NOTE. Brackets denote sample size ≤20.

earnings per hour were greatest in rural areas, 33–36 per cent, and least in urban Lower Egypt followed by Cairo/Alexandria and then urban Upper Egypt. For females, the increases were extremely small in all regions.

In later studies to be executed, the relative importance of the various factors (region, education, age, etc.) determining earnings per hour, total earnings and household income will be explored in more detail. Before concluding this section, however, it is important to attempt to understand the remuneration of those who are employed not for others but on own account in agriculture or in other family businesses since, as was shown earlier, such earnings account for between almost a quarter of all earnings in metropolitan areas and over half in rural areas.

3.5.3 Implicit earnings from own-account work

A large portion of the households has at least one family member working in a family business or farm or is otherwise self-employed. It is difficult to get a detailed picture of this work, but it is possible to get a general picture of the magnitude of this work and the implicit rate of remuneration in it.

The annual hours worked by family members in own-account work by region are shown in table 3.18. As a standard of comparison, one can figure that 12 months of 180 hours of work a month would be about 2160 hours of work a year. Thus in each region the households with own-account workers in non-agricultural activity have between one and two full-time equivalents of household labor. In agriculture, the amount of own-account work is much larger than own-account work in rural areas. Agricultural work in urban areas is too small to make useful generalizations. (The very high agricultural work in urban Lower Egypt applies to 19 very large households — 14 of which exceed 8 people.)

The amount of own-account work varies with family size, as shown in table 3.18. While the pattern is not completely uniform, there is a generally positive association, particularly in agriculture. Even here, however, the increase in hours worked does not increase proportionally with family size, and households with 10 members have only 2.8 times as much family labor as those of size 2. For all types of own-account work, the increment is even smaller, 1.7 times.

Since the family's earnings from household business represent earnings from labor and capital, the economic returns to labor in own-account work can only be precisely estimated if one knows, not only the labor input to a family business, but the capital (including land) input as well.[2] This data set was not designed to get such precise estimation of economic returns to labor. A very imperfect picture of the reward to labor in family business can be obtained by dividing the earnings from family business by the time input. This represents the upper limit of the value of the contribution of labor to earnings in own-account work.

Regional differences in these figures are shown in table 3.19. These differences do not reflect previous patterns.

[2]The World Bank estimates for the rural sector in general and agriculture in particular show that the returns to capital exceed those to labor, and this should be considered in interpreting these data.

Table 3.18 Annual hours worked by family in own-account work by type of activity, region, and household size

	Non-agriculture		Agriculture		Total	
Region		(N)		(N)		(N)
Cairo and Alexandria	3260	(130)	[576]	(1)	3265	(130)
Lower Egypt — urban	3030	(100)	[6129]	(19)	3616	(116)
Upper Egypt — urban	2773	(55)	[2051]	(14)	2746	(66)
Lower Egypt — rural	2315	(141)	3612	(412)	3711	(489)
Upper Egypt — rural	2100	(119)	2950	(344)	3235	(391)
Household size						
2	2679	(24)	1747	(25)	2249	(48)
3	2065	(39)	2009	(40)	2235	(72)
4	2359	(69)	2584	(65)	2803	(118)
5	2862	(70)	2739	(85)	2988	(145)
6	2443	(82)	3062	(111)	3052	(177)
7	2709	(77)	2689	(116)	3056	(172)
8	2920	(65)	3168	(95)	3505	(140)
9	3457	(44)	3970	(80)	4085	(135)
10 +	2623	(73)	4934	(173)	5097	(295)
All Egypt	2671	(545)	3353	(790)	3443	(1192)

NOTE: Brackets denote sample size ≤20.

Table 3.19 Earnings per hour in piasters in own-account work and employment by region and activity

Region	Own-account		Work for others
	Non-agriculture	Agriculture	
Cairo and Alexandria	28.7		25.0
Lower Egypt — urban	28.3	[13.5]	21.5
Upper Egypt — urban	35.9	[17.2]	21.2
Lower Egypt — rural	28.9	25.7	13.5
Upper Egypt — rural	30.0	16.6	11.8
Total	29.7	21.3	17.8

NOTE: Brackets denote sample size ≤ 20

Urban Upper Egypt has the highest implicit earnings per hour in non-agriculture followed by rural Upper Egypt. The other three areas have almost identical implicit earnings per hour in own-account work outside of agriculture. In agriculture, rural Lower Egypt has substantially higher earnings per hour than anywhere else except for the one atypical farmer in Cairo Alexandria (data not shown). Rural Upper Egypt has only 65 per cent of the implicit earnings per hour of rural Lower Egypt, a very sharp differential.

Comparisons between sectors show that outside Cairo/Alexandria own-account work in agriculture appears to be far less rewarding than in non-agricultural activities in all areas except rural Lower Egypt, where the non-agricultural advantage is relatively small.

Comparisons between earnings per hour from own-account work and work for others in 1979 indicate that non-agricultural own-account work might be more remunerative in urban areas than employment, but the difference is small in Cairo/Alexandria, and could well reflect the return on capital in own-account work that is being artificially attributed to labor with this simple calculation. In rural areas and in urban Upper Egypt, the differences in implicit earnings per hour in non-agricultural own-account work and employment are substantial.

In rural areas, own-account farming appears substantially more remunerative than employment, particularly in Lower Egypt. It is possible that the large differences could reflect the economic return to land, and that land in Lower Egypt is more productive than in Upper Egypt.

Other variations in implicit earnings per hour of own-account work can be explored, such as the relationship between family size, farm size, etc. It seems advisable, however, to delay detailed analysis until more sophisticated techniques can be used in later studies to adjust at a minimum for the contribution of land in agriculture.

3.6 THE LABOR OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

One of the most frequently mentioned reasons for continued high fertility, particularly in rural Upper Egypt, is child labor. Therefore, no review of the economic conditions of households would be complete without examining the participation of children in work — own-account and for others. The relationship between female labor and fertility is important as well, and will be discussed in the second part of this section.

3.6.1 Child labor

Table 3.20 shows the labor participation rates by region and sex for young children and early adolescents. The proportions working in all regions are very small for children 6–9. Only in rural Lower Egypt did it exceed 5 per cent at any time in 1979. For children 10–14, the figures are much higher, especially for boys. Here again, labor participation of children is much higher in rural Lower Egypt than elsewhere, followed by rural Upper Egypt, then urban Lower Egypt. On this basis, employment of boys 10–14 is significant in rural areas, and for girls it is significant in Lower Egypt.

The proportion working is not the only measure of the value of children's current economic contribution. The

Table 3.20 Proportion of children working by region, sex and age group

Region	Males		Females	
	6–9	10–14	6–9	10–14
Cairo and Alexandria	1.4	8.1	0.7	0.0
Lower Egypt — urban	3.3	18.1	2.6	3.7
Upper Egypt — urban	2.1	4.2	0.0	0.0
Lower Egypt — rural	5.9	28.9	6.1	13.0
Upper Egypt — rural	1.4	22.2	1.7	4.6
Total	3.3	19.6	4.1	6.1

Table 3.21 Proportion of family work (annual hours) contributed by children under 15, by region and type of work

Region	Own-account		Work for others	Total
	Agriculture	Non-agriculture		
Cairo and Alexandria	—	2.9	1.3	1.5
Lower Egypt — urban	[20.0]	2.0	4.3	3.4
Upper Egypt — urban	[8.1]	—	0.8	0.9
Lower Egypt — rural	5.8	1.9	6.8	6.2
Upper Egypt — rural	3.5	0.7	3.8	3.3
Total	5.2	1.8	3.9	4.0

NOTE: Brackets denote sample size ≤ 20.

proportion of total family labor contributed by children is perhaps a better measure. Table 3.21 documents regional differences in this proportion. Over all regions and types of work, children under 15 contribute only 4 per cent of the total hours worked annually. Only in rural Lower Egypt does this proportion exceed 5 per cent.

The economic contribution of children is probably poorly measured in surveys such as this because the sporadic nature of their contribution may well lead to memory lapses on the part of parents. Nevertheless, the lapses would have to be quite substantial (more than 50 per cent) for children to contribute as much as 10 per cent to the family labor supply.[3] Children, particularly girls, make important domestic contributions which are, of course, not included in a study such as this. To try to capture these other elements of the contribution of children, parents were asked about the general contribution of children. These questions will be analyzed in a later chapter.

[3]The value of the direct economic contribution of children would be even less since children do not make as much of a per-hour contribution as an adult in most cases.

Table 3.22 Female labor participation and days worked per month by participants last year by marital status, living children and months since last birth (sample sizes in parenthesis)

	Proportion working			Average days per month last year		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Marital status						
Currently married	12.0	10.4	11.0	24.8	20.2	22.2
	(1116)	(1680)	(2796)	(133)	(173)	(306)
Not currently married	10.3	15.1	13.0	24.2	20.6	21.9
	(682)	(880)	(1562)	(72)	(133)	(205)
Total	11.4	12.0	11.7	24.6	20.4	22.1
	(1798)	(2560)	(4358)	(205)	(306)	(511)
Number of living children[a]						
0	22.1	8.4	12.9	25.5	18.9	22.6
1	18.3	12.6	14.8	24.9	21.0	22.8
2	17.2	15.0	15.9	24.3	19.7	21.8
3	17.2	14.9	15.9	23.9	19.5	21.6
4	7.0	18.4	13.4	24.2	21.4	22.1
5	7.2	11.2	9.6	23.5	20.7	21.6
Months since last birth[a] (for those with children)						
Less than 12	13.0	12.4	12.6	24.4	19.9	21.7
12-23	12.2	12.0	12.1	25.1	17.7	20.6
24-35	15.0	15.6	15.4	24.5	18.5	20.9
36-47	17.7	15.9	16.6	23.9	22.3	22.8
48+	13.5	12.6	13.0	24.1	21.5	23.0

[a]For 238 currently married and 1188 not currently married women, there are no data on fertility because they did not complete the fertility questionnaire.

3.6.2 The labor contribution of women

The relationship between female labor participation and fertility is complex. The labor participation of women in Egypt is relatively low as was documented in earlier parts of this chapter — a much smaller proportion of women than men work outside the home; they work fewer hours on the main job and are less likely to have second jobs. The details of female labor participation, marital status, and fertility are given in table 3.22.

For all Egypt married women are somewhat less likely to be working than those who are not currently married. This is also true in rural Egypt but not urban Egypt. There is not, however, a uniform relationship between number of living children and labor participation. In urban areas the proportion working decreases up to four children. Those with no children are three times more likely to work than those with four children. In rural areas, there is no uniform relation between number of children and female labor force participation.

The time since last birth is very close to a measure of the age of youngest child which has been found to have a significant effect on female work in developed countries, but does not seem to have a uniform effect here. This may be because child care is more easily available in Egypt, and because the effect of children on female labor participation varies by type of work.

In terms of amount of time worked as measured by days worked last month, one finds that there is very little difference between those currently married and others. Likewise, days worked are not systematically related to number of living children or the length of time since last birth. In urban areas, days worked decrease up to the third child, but are irregular thereafter. In rural areas, days worked are not related to family size. In both urban and rural areas, days worked are unrelated to time since last birth.

These data tend to suggest that fertility per se may not be a major factor determining female labor supply, but the definitive analysis of the relationship will have to await more sophisticated techniques used in later papers.

3.7 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

In this section, variations in income, employment, and earnings have been explored in detail. This provides a background for understanding the economic context of the Egyptian family. This context is expected to affect both fertility attitudes, contraceptive knowledge, and behavior. These relationships will be described in the next chapters. The economic context will be briefly summarized in the remainder of this chapter.

Strong regional differences exist in economic well-being. By almost all measures, the people in Cairo/Alexandria are richest, and those in rural Upper Egypt are poorest; rural Lower Egypt is second poorest. In most, but not all respects, urban Lower Egypt is better off than urban Upper Egypt.

By a number of measures, income per capita and expenditure per capita, those in Cairo and Alexandria have about twice the levels of well-being of those of rural Upper Egypt. In terms of ownership of durables of household amenities, the differences in well-being are even greater, and the proportion of households in the poorest quintile is four times greater in rural Upper Egypt than in the metropolitan areas. Thus there are substantial regional differentials in welfare which might be expected to play a role in explaining frequently observed differences in fertility.

In terms of sources of income and levels of remuneration, there are substantial differences as well between regions. Overall, 48 per cent of household income comes from employment for others. In metropolitan areas, the proportion is much higher and in rural areas somewhat lower. Remittances constitute only slightly over 7 per cent of income and this figure is highest in rural Upper Egypt and lowest in rural Lower Egypt, but nowhere exceeds 10 per cent. Crops and other agricultural production contribute 25 per cent of household income, 41-42 per cent in rural areas. Other sources of income contribute about 20 per cent, 12-14 per cent in rural areas, and higher but quite variable proportions elsewhere.

The remuneration from work varies greatly by region as well. For employment for others and implicit earnings per hour in agriculture, rural Upper Egypt is the most disadvantaged, while for non-agricultural self-employment the implicit earnings per hour are similar to those for the country as a whole. Cairo/Alexandria's advantage lies in the returns per hour of those working for others.

CHAPTER 4

FERTILITY AND CHILD SURVIVAL

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The relationships between fertility and child survival and the background factors of education, wife's work pattern, husband's occupation and region of residence were described in detail for the full sample in volume II.

The major contribution of this volume to the analysis of cumulative and current fertility and child survival is the examination of differentials in these variables by selected economic characteristics of the household, income and expenditure per capita, wife's current work status, and housing quality as measured by water source and electricity. In order to understand the relative importance of the economic factors, it is necessary to compare differentials across economic groups with differentials across social groups. Therefore, differentials in fertility and child survival by social background characteristics, as well as economic characteristics, will be presented in this chapter for the second-phase subsample. In addition, differentials across income groups will be adjusted for wife's education, one of the most significant social background factors.

In this chapter, differentials in cumulative fertility (as measured by children ever born) and current fertility (as measured by the children born in the last five years) will be examined in detail. In addition, total fertility rates for economic groups — but not social background groups — will be presented. Child survival will be measured by the proportion of children surviving and indirect estimates of child mortality. Most of these dimensions of fertility and mortality show strong social, economic and regional differentials.

4.2 CUMULATIVE FERTILITY: CHILDREN EVER BORN

The number of children ever born, or current parity, represents the summation of the live births that a woman has had up to the date of the interview. Differentials in this measure of fertility are shown in tables 4.1 and 4.2. Since children ever born is closely related to the woman's age, it is necessary to adjust the fertility of each group for differences in age composition as was explained in volume I.

4.2.1 Differentials in children ever born by background

Table 4.1 shows that wife's education has the sharpest differentials in the number of children ever born, and these differentials persist when age adjustment is made. In urban areas, every increment in education is associated with substantially lower fertility, and women with secondary or higher education have 2.9 fewer children than the uneducated; only a very small portion of this difference (a fifth of a child) is attributed to the fact that more educated women tend to be younger.

In rural areas there are substantial differences in fertility (2.2–2.3 children) between the most educated and the least educated women, but not every increment is associated with lower fertility. The highest level of fertility is not among the unschooled, but among those who are illiterate who have had only some schooling.

Husband's education shows a general inverse relationship with fertility, but the differences between the most educated and the least educated are less than for wife's education. As for wives, in urban areas each increase in education tends to be associated with lower fertility (looking at age-adjusted figures), but the differences are small in several cases. In rural areas, the highest fertility is not observed for the unschooled, but for those who are literate but have not obtained a primary certificate.

Wives who have worked since marriage have lower fertility than other women in urban areas, but not necessarily in rural areas. In considering husband's occupation, one finds the lowest fertility among women married to professional men, and the highest fertility among the agricultural self-employed.

Regional patterns differ depending on whether age adjustment is used. With age adjustment, Cairo and Alexandria have the lowest fertility, followed by urban Lower Egypt, then urban Upper Egypt, then rural Lower Egypt, and women in rural Upper Egypt have the highest number of children ever born on average.

4.2.2 Differentials in children ever born by economic group

Table 4.2 shows differentials in children ever born by economic factors and the correlates of those factors,

Table 4.1 Average children ever born by background variables

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Unadj.	Adjusted for age	Unadj.	Adjusted for age	Unadj.	Adjusted for age
A Wife's education						
Illiterate, no school	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7
Illiterate, some school	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7
Read and write	4.0	3.9	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.0
Primary	3.2	3.2	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.3
Secondary/university	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1
Total	4.1		4.5		4.3	
B Husband's education						
Illiterate, no school	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.7
Illiterate, some school	4.5	4.6	4.0	4.5	4.2	4.6
Read and write	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.6
Primary	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.6	4.1	4.2
Secondary/university	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.4	2.9	3.0
C Wife's work pattern						
Never worked	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5
Before only	3.7	4.5	3.8	4.3	3.8	4.4
Since and before	3.0	2.9	4.5	4.3	3.9	3.8
D Husband's occupation						
Professional					3.1	3.1
Clerical					3.3	3.5
Sales					4.7	4.5
Agriculture — self-employed					4.9	4.9
Agriculture — employees					4.2	4.5
Services					4.8	4.5
Manual labor					4.4	4.3

E Region

Wife's age	Cairo & Alexandria	Urban		Rural	
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
15–19	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7
20–24	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.2
25–29	2.8	2.8	3.6	3.6	3.3
30–34	4.0	4.1	4.8	5.1	5.8
35–39	4.8	5.3	6.4	6.1	6.7
40–44	5.8	6.6	6.5	7.4	7.6
45–49	6.3	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.3
15–49 (Unadj.)	4.0	4.0	4.6	4.5	4.5
(Adj.)	3.7	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.8

water source and electricity. There are sharp differentials across income per capita and expenditure per capita groups. The richest in urban areas have 2.7 fewer children than the poorest when age-adjusted figures are examined. In rural areas, the differences across income and expenditure groups are about half as great, 1.2–1.3. In rural areas, one finds a pattern similar to that observed for education: the lowest group does not have the highest fertility. For both income per capita and expenditure per capita the second quintile has marginally higher fertility than the poorest group. When one adjusts income per capita for wife's education, one gets some insight into how much of the economic differentials arise from background differentials. Substantial differentials persist across income groups after adjustment, and the pattern remains the same with fertility being marginally higher in the second than the first quintile.

The correlates of income, wife's work status in 1979 and household amenities of water and electricity, show substantial differentials in urban areas, but little or no difference in rural areas.

Thus children ever born differ between regions, education, occupation, and income and expenditure groups. The richer and better educated in the more developed regions have lower lifetime fertility than others, but the

Table 4.2 Average children ever born by socio-economic variables

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Unadj.	Adjusted for age	Unadj.	Adjusted for age	Unadj.	Adjusted for age
A Per capita income quintiles						
Lowest 20	5.6	5.3	4.9	4.7	5.1	4.9
21–40	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9
41–60	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.8
61–80	4.3	4.3	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.1
81+	2.5	2.6	3.5	3.4	2.8	2.7
B Per capita expenditure quintiles						
Lowest 20	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.7	5.0	4.9
21–40	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.9
41–60	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8
61–80	4.6	4.5	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.0
81+	2.5	2.5	3.2	3.5	2.6	2.6
C Per capita income adjusted for wife's education[a]						
Lowest 20	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4
21–40	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.1	4.3
41–60	4.3	4.1	3.9	4.4	4.0	4.2
61–80	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.6
81+	2.7	2.5	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.6
D Wife's work status, 1979						
Not working	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5
Working for self/family	5.3	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.7
Working for others	2.5	2.4	4.1	3.7	3.0	2.6
E Source of water						
Faucet — in residence	4.0	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.8
Faucet — other	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5
Pumps/other	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.8
F Electricity						
Yes	4.1	4.0	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1
No	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.7

[a] These figures are adjusted for wife's education and wife's age by use of multiple classification rather than age standardized procedures used elsewhere.

patterns of differentials across socio-economic groups are far less uniform in rural areas.

4.3 CURRENT FERTILITY

Patterns of current fertility may well deviate from those in cumulative fertility. It is therefore necessary to document these differentials. Current fertility can be measured by the number of children born in the last five years to women continuously married during that period. Since fertility, both cumulative and current, is closely related to a woman's age, it is necessary to adjust for age when comparing the fertility of different groups. In this section, age adjustments similar to those in the preceding section will be used. In addition, the fertility of different groups depends not only on the fertility of married women, but also on the proportion of the women of each age group who are married. To examine the importance of this factor, total fertility rates over the previous five years will be examined for economic groups.

4.3.1 Differentials in children born in the last five years by background

Table 4.3 shows differences by background in children born in the last five years, both unadjusted and adjusted for wife's age. In urban areas, age-adjusted figures show that for both husband's and wife's education, the number of births in the last five years is inversely related to current fertility, but not every increment in education brings a reduction in current fertility. The difference between the least educated and the most educated group is four-tenths of a child.

In rural areas, the most educated women have had more children than any other group in the last five years — even with age controlled. This pattern differs from that for cumulative fertility. This may well be due to a

Table 4.3 Average children born in last five years by background variables

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Unadj.	Adjusted for age	Unadj.	Adjusted for age	Unadj.	Adjusted for age
A Wife's education						
Illiterate, no school	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Illiterate, some school	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
Read and write	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.1
Primary	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
Secondary/university	0.9	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.8
Total	1.0		1.4		1.2	
B Husband's education						
Illiterate, no school	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3
Illiterate, some school	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Read and write	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2
Primary	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0
Secondary/university	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9
C Wife's work pattern						
Never worked	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Before marriage only	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Worked since marriage	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
D Husband's occupation						
Professional					1.1	1.0
Clerical					1.0	1.0
Sales					1.2	1.2
Agriculture — self-employed					1.2	1.2
Agriculture — employees					1.3	1.3
Services					1.2	1.2
Manual labor					1.1	1.1

E Region

Marital duration	Cairo & Alexandria	Urban		Rural	
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
0–5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
6–9	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9
10–14	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.6
15–19	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.4
20–24	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.2
25–29	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6
30+	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0
Total (Unadj.)	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3
(Adj.)	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3

catching up of those women who married later. This factor would not be controlled by age adjustment. For husband's education, the most educated have had fewer children than the least educated; however, the group with the highest recent fertility is not the least educated, but those who can read and write but have not completed primary school. This is precisely the group with the largest cumulative fertility.

Women who have worked since marriage have the lowest recent fertility in urban areas, but not necessarily in rural areas. Wives of men in professional and clerical occupations have had the lowest recent fertility, and those of men who are agricultural employees have the highest recent fertility.

Regional patterns of recent fertility differ from patterns of cumulative fertility. There are three regional groupings: metropolitan areas and urban Lower Egypt have the lowest recent fertility, urban Upper Egypt and rural Lower Egypt have recent fertility that is 20 per cent higher, and rural Upper Egypt has marginally higher fertility. These three regional groupings persist with respect to many attitudinal variables examined in the next chapter.

4.3.2 Differences in children born in the last five years by economic group

The relationship between recent fertility and per capita income and expenditures is quite similar to that observed for husband's education. In urban areas, children born in the last five years decreases almost uniformly with increases in income or expenditure group. In rural areas, this uniform decrease is observed with respect to per capita income; but per capita expenditure has a less regular pattern, and the recent fertility of those in the second expenditure quintile is marginally above that of the lowest quintile. In general, the differences in current fertility across income and expenditure groups are somewhat larger than across education groups. When income per capita is adjusted for wife's education, the differentials between the highest and lowest income groups increase as shown in table 4.4.

In terms of correlates of income, one finds that women who worked for others had lower recent fertility than other women. As with cumulative fertility, however, household amenities of piped water and electricity are only associated with lower recent fertility in urban areas.

4.3.3 Differences in total fertility rates by selected economic factors

While children born in the last five years measure marital fertility, a substantial portion of group differences in current fertility arises from differences in the proportion of those women in the group who are married. It is possible to calculate total fertility for selected groups if one can identify the women who are unmarried in selected groups, as well as estimating the fertility of those who are married. It is possible to identify the unmarried women from the household survey, and calculate total fertility rates by household characteristics. It is much more difficult to calculate total fertility rates by individual characteristics, since there is very little information on individual characteristics on the household survey.

Table 4.4 Average children born in last five years by socio-economic variables

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Unadj.	Adjusted for age	Unadj.	Adjusted for age	Unadj.	Adjusted for age
A Per capita income quintiles						
Lowest 20	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
21–40	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
41–60	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2
61–80	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
81 +	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.8
B Per capita expenditure quintiles						
Lowest 20	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
21–40	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
41–60	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
61–80	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
81 +	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7
C Per capita income adjusted for wife's education						
Lowest 20	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3
21–40	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.1
41–60	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.1
61–80	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9
81 +	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.7
D Wife's employment status 1979						
Not working	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2
Working for self family	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4
Working for others	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0
E Source of water						
Faucet — in residence	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.0
Faucet — other	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Pumps and other	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
E Electricity						
Yes	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.1
No	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3

Table 4.5 Total fertility rates five years before survey by selected household characteristics

	Total
A Per capita income quintiles	
Lowest 20	6.13
21–40	6.00
41–60	5.39
61–80	4.91
81+	3.82
B Source of water	
Faucet — in residence	4.48
Faucet — other	5.72
Pumps and other	6.38
C Electricity	
Yes	4.76
No	6.44

The total fertility rates by selected household characteristics are shown in table 4.5. Unfortunately, the sample sizes are somewhat small for calculating TFRs separated by group in urban and rural areas.

The differences in total fertility across per capita income groups are substantial: the difference between the TFRs of the highest and lowest income groups is 2.3. These differences are very close to those observed in children ever born across income groups.

Total fertility rates also differ greatly between households depending on their access to piped water and electricity. If current fertility rates persist, those with faucets in their residence would have 1.4 fewer children over their lifetime than those with faucets outside, who in turn will have about one-third of a child less than others. A substantial portion of this difference, however, can be attributed to urban–rural differences. Those with electricity would have 1.68 fewer children.

Thus current fertility has somewhat different patterns than cumulative fertility, and differentials in current fertility of married women differ from those for measures of fertility which cover all women in the group — married and unmarried.

4.4 CHILD SURVIVAL

Social and economic factors affect the number of children a couple has and the proportion of those children who survive. The difference in child survival across groups in turn affects whether couples wish to continue childbearing and thus affects future fertility. In a survey such as this, measuring child survival in a meaningful way is not easy. The proportion of children surviving is not meaningful unless some control for the period over which the child has been exposed to the risk of dying is introduced. The simplest way to control for this is to use a proxy such as maternal age. More sophisticated indirect techniques make much finer adjustments. In this section, the proportion of children surviving adjusted for maternal age will be examined.

A major limitation of the analyses in this section is that infant and child deaths are much rarer events than births. Therefore, given the smaller sample size in the second phase, there are much fewer events to study in the second phase than the first phase, and our degree of confidence in the estimated differentials must be correspondingly reduced.

Tables 4.6 and 4.7 summarize the differentials in child survival by background and economic groups. In general, the higher the education, the higher the child survival. This pattern is sharpest and most uniform for wife's education in rural areas. The proportion of children dying among rural women with secondary education or above is only 38 per cent that of unschooled rural women. In urban areas, the most educated women have a proportion of children dying which is 61 per cent that of the uneducated. For husband's education, the comparable figures for rural and urban areas are 71 per cent and 68 per cent, respectively.

Wife's work pattern shows small differences, but in both urban and rural areas, women who have worked since marriage have slightly higher survival rates for their children. Wives of clerical workers show the highest child survival rates, and those of men in agriculture have the lowest.

Regional data show that all areas except rural Upper Egypt have fairly similar survival rates, but the children of women in rural Upper Egypt are twice as likely to have died as those in Cairo/Alexandria or urban Lower Egypt.

As shown in table 4.7, the relationship between income and expenditure per capita and the proportion of children surviving is not as expected. In urban areas, survival rates are somewhat higher for those in the higher income groups than for others, but in rural areas the converse is true. This perverse finding probably arises from the fact that child mortality raises per capita income by reducing the number of household members. This effect is most likely to predominate in rural areas, since fertility levels themselves differ less between income groups in rural than urban areas, so mortality is relatively more important in explaining household size and thus per capita income than in urban areas.

Household amenities do show expected relationships

Table 4.6 Proportion of children surviving by background variables

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Unadj.	Adjusted for age	Unadj.	Adjusted for age	Unadj.	Adjusted for age
A Wife's education						
Illiterate, no school	82	82	76	77	78	78
Illiterate, some school	81	82	79	79	80	82
Literate, no certificate	83	81	82	82	83	80
Primary	89	90	85	86	88	89
Secondary/university	91	89	91	91	91	87
Total	84		78		80	
B Husband's education						
Illiterate, no school	81	81	76	76	77	77
Illiterate, some school	82	83	74	73	77	77
Literate, no certificate	82	83	80	81	81	82
Primary	84	85	80	79	82	83
Secondary/university	89	87	90	83	89	87
C Wife's work pattern						
Never worked	83	84	77	78	80	80
Before only	85	84	78	77	81	80
Since and before	86	86	80	82	82	82
D Husband's occupation						
Professional					88	85
Clerical					89	89
Sales					81	80
Agriculture — self-employed					77	77
Agriculture — employees					77	77
Services					80	80
Manual labor					82	82
E Region						
Cairo and Alexandria					84	85
Urban Lower					86	86
Rural Lower					83	83
Urban Upper					80	81
Rural Upper					71	70
All Egypt					80	

in urban and rural areas. Households with inside faucets have substantially higher child survival, particularly in rural areas. This is not unexpected given the very high incidence of water-borne diseases in Egypt. Electricity has a stronger association with survival in urban than rural areas. Finally, women who work for others have substantially higher rates of child survival than other women in urban and rural areas. These differences probably arise in part from the fact that these women tend to have higher levels of education.

Thus, economic characteristics of households seem to have some impact on child survival, but per capita income and expenditure are probably inappropriate measures for detecting this effect, given that mortality affects per capita income as well as the converse. This is also true with respect to fertility measures to some degree. In later analysis, measures of economic welfare less dependent of family size will be used to study these interactions.

4.5 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

There are strong regional and socio-economic differences in fertility and child survival. Cairo/Alexandria and urban Lower Egypt show very similar current fertility (as measured by births in the last five years) and total fertility rates over the last five years. The metropolitan areas, however, have somewhat lower cumulative fertility. The other regions vary somewhat in their clustering, but rural Upper Egypt has the highest fertility by all measures. On some measures, urban Upper Egypt and rural Lower Egypt have identical fertility, but for children ever born and total fertility rates rural Lower Egypt has higher fertility.

For child survival, the largest differences are between rural Upper Egypt and the rest of the country. Cairo/Alexandria and urban Lower Egypt have the lowest proportion dying and the other two regions have slightly higher proportions.

Table 4.7 Proportion of children surviving by socio-economic variables

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Unadj.	Adjusted for age	Unadj.	Adjusted for age	Unadj.	Adjusted for age
A Per capita income quintiles						
Lowest 20	85	85	80	80	81	81
21-40	81	81	75	75	77	77
41-60	83	84	79	78	81	81
61-80	83	83	78	78	80	81
81 +	87	88	74	74	84	84
B Per capita expenditure quintiles						
Lowest 20	85	81	80	80	81	81
21-40	79	80	78	78	78	79
41-60	82	82	77	77	79	79
61-80	84	84	74	74	80	80
81 +	87	88	77	77	85	86
C Per capita income adjusted for wife's education						
Lowest 20	89	89	90	88	88	87
21-40	85	84	85	83	84	83
41-60	87	87	88	86	87	86
61-80	86	86	86	85	86	85
81 +	87	88	80	80	84	85
D Wife's employment status 1979						
Not working	83	84	77	77	80	80
Working for self/family	79	81	77	78	77	78
Working for others	90	88	88	89	89	89
E Source of water						
Faucet — in residence	86	86	88	87	86	87
Faucet — other	80	80	78	78	78	78
Pumps/other	79	74	76	76	76	76
F Electricity						
Yes	85	85	80	80	83	83
No	77	76	76	76	76	76

Socio-economic patterns in fertility and child survival differ by urban and rural areas. Husband's and wife's education are associated with lower cumulative and current fertility in urban areas, but in rural areas wife's education is associated with a larger number of children born in the last five years — even after age is controlled. In rural areas, women whose husbands have a small amount of education have higher fertility (current and cumulative) than those with no schooling, but those whose husbands have primary school and above, have much lower fertility than other groups. This pattern of increasing fertility prior to a decrease with increasing education is observed also for wife's education in rural areas.

Differences in current and cumulative fertility across per capita income groups are fairly uniform in urban areas, and higher income is associated with lower fertility. These differences exceed those in husband's education in urban areas, and persist when wife's education is controlled. Differences in TFRs are uniform and substantial across income groups as well, but comparison cannot be directly made to TFRs by educational groups.

The proportion of children surviving shows expected differences across region, education and occupation groups, but the relationship between per capita income and expenditure and child survival is perverse in rural areas. In addition, source of water supply in rural areas — which was not associated with fertility — is an important determinant of child survival.

These regional patterns and socio-economic differentials in fertility arise in part from differences in contraceptive use. These differences result from differences in the motivation to use contraception and differences in knowledge and access to contraception. In the next chapter, fertility attitudes and preferences of husbands will be examined in an effort to understand regional socio-economic differences in motivation to use contraception. In chapter 6, differentials in contraceptive knowledge, access and use will be discussed.

CHAPTER 5

THE DEMAND FOR CHILDREN

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The attitudes that husbands and wives express about the number of children they want and their expectations for these children provide some insights into why they behave as they do. Couples who say they want large families are more likely than others to eventually have large families and less likely than others to use contraceptives. The effect of family size attitudes on contraceptive use will be explored in the next chapter. In this chapter, the perceived economic benefits of children, the educational aspirations for children and family size desires of husbands and wives will be studied in detail. The purpose of this chapter is to establish the degree to which men and women, husbands and wives, agree about the benefits of, and aspirations for, children and the degree to which these attitudes are affected by their background and current economic circumstances. In turn, the degree to which perceived benefits and aspirations and background and current circumstances affect preferences of husbands and wives need to be studied. All of these associations may affect the degree of contraceptive use — a point that will be addressed in the next chapter.

In the following sections the potential economic benefits of children will first be examined relative to background factors, such as education, wife's work pattern, husband's occupation and region of residence. The association of perceived benefits with current economic circumstances will then be reviewed. A similar examination of the educational aspirations of husbands and wives for their sons and daughters will follow this section.

It is expected that perceived benefits of and aspirations for children will affect the family size preferences of husbands and wives. The association between perceived benefits and aspirations for children and family size preferences will be reviewed to determine if this is in fact the case.

The association of other factors with family size desires and the preferences of husbands and wives will then be reviewed. Family size preferences can be measured in many ways — desires for a given number of children or of sons or daughters, or desire to have or not to have additional children. People may or may not be perfectly consistent in the preferences they express and husbands and wives may or may not agree on their preferences. The agreement between spouses and the association between preferences of husbands and wives and their own background and current socio-economic circumstances will be explored in some detail in this chapter since one of the major contributions of the Egyptian Fertility Survey is the availability of data on both spouses.

5.2 THE BENEFITS OF CHILDREN

The benefits of children are many and varied. In this survey only the simplest of these benefits were explored, the economic benefits. The short-term benefits were measured by asking the age at which husbands and wives felt sons and daughters became useful. The long-term benefits were measured by the parents' expectation to live with their children in their old age, and the sources of old age financial support expected by husbands and wives.

5.2.1 Short-term benefits

The perceived age at which children become useful reflects both parents' perceptions about the ability of children to take on a task, which varies by the child and the kind of task, but it also probably reflects the desirability of either having children work and take on responsibilities or devote their time to leisure or schooling. Therefore, the perceived age at which children become useful should vary both by the kinds of tasks to be performed and the parents' desire to impose or protect children from work and responsibility at early ages. It is impossible to separate out the various factors that together lead to the perceived age at which children are useful. It is expected, however, that the younger the age at which children are useful, the less costly the child, the greater the net benefits of children and thus the more children parents might want.

The data in tables 5.1 and 5.2 show differentials in the age at which sons and daughters are perceived to be useful by background and current socio-economic circumstances. There is one universal observation that emerges: husband and wife perceive girls to become

useful at an earlier age than boys. Overall, husbands perceive sons to be useful at 13.6 and daughters at 10.5, while for wives the ages are 11.4 and 9.8 respectively. For all possible comparisons shown in table 5.1, there is no deviation from this pattern.

For both husbands and wives the differences in ages at which sons and daughters are useful are large: 3.1 years for husbands and 1.6 for wives. These differences clearly reflect perceptions that girls mature at earlier ages, but may also reflect the tendency to indulge daughters to a lesser degree or to send them to school for shorter periods.

A second highly general observation which shows only a few minor deviations is that women perceive sons and daughters to be useful at earlier ages than men. Women perceive sons to be useful at 2.2 years earlier than men while for daughters the difference is much less: 0.7. This may well reflect the fact that children can be of use to the wife in the household at much earlier ages than in economic activity for the household's farm, business or employment. The smaller differences between husbands and wives in reporting the age of the usefulness of daughters may reflect that to men and women in Egypt the usefulness of daughters is perceived to be within the home, not in economic work.

Table 5.1 The age at which children are useful by individual background variables

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Sons	Daughters	Sons	Daughters	Sons	Daughters
A Education						
Wife						
Illiterate, no school	11.5	10.2	11.3	9.3	11.4	9.5
Illiterate, some school	11.9	10.4	10.8	9.5	11.2	9.9
Read and write	11.0	10.5	12.2	9.8	11.5	10.2
Primary	11.8	11.2	9.8	8.6	11.3	10.5
Secondary/university	12.3	11.3	10.2	9.3	11.9	11.0
Total	11.7	10.5	11.2	9.3	11.4	9.8
Husband						
Illiterate, no school	13.9	10.5	12.8	10.2	13.1	10.2
Illiterate, some school	15.2	10.9	12.9	10.0	13.8	10.2
Read and write	14.1	10.4	13.1	10.2	13.5	10.3
Primary	14.5	10.5	13.5	10.3	14.1	10.4
Secondary/university	15.1	11.7	13.7	10.6	14.7	11.5
Total	14.4	10.8	13.0	10.2	13.6	10.5
B Wife's work pattern						
Wife's response						
Never worked	11.6	10.5	11.2	9.3	11.4	9.8
Before only	11.1	10.2	10.4	9.1	10.7	9.4
Since marriage	12.0	11.0	11.3	9.4	11.6	10.0
Husband's response						
Never worked	14.4	10.8	13.2	10.3	13.7	10.5
Before only	14.2	9.8	12.5	10.1	13.2	10.0
Since marriage	14.8	11.4	12.5	9.9	13.4	10.5

	Wives		Husbands	
C Husband's occupation	Sons	Daughters	Sons	Daughters
Professional	11.8	10.8	15.0	11.5
Clerical	12.5	10.6	14.7	11.8
Sales	11.6	9.9	13.7	10.2
Agriculture - self-employed	10.8	9.2	12.8	10.0
Agriculture - employees	11.4	9.4	13.0	10.2
Services	11.4	9.8	14.0	10.5
Manual	11.5	10.1	13.7	10.4

	Wives		Husbands	
D Residence	Sons	Daughters	Sons	Daughters
Cairo and Alexandria	11.6	10.8	15.5	11.1
Urban: Lower	11.3	10.1	10.9	9.0
Upper	12.4	10.4	16.6	12.8
Rural: Lower	10.9	9.1	11.3	9.4
Upper	11.5	9.8	15.4	11.3
All Egypt	11.4	9.8	13.6	10.5

The third generalization which is fairly persistent across all groups is that children are perceived to be useful earlier in rural than urban areas. The differences between rural and urban areas for women and men for daughters was 0.8 and 0.4 years while for sons it was 0.5 and 1.4. As might be expected the largest differences are for sons as perceived by men. Husbands generally consider boys to be useful at age 13 in rural areas, and at age 14.5 in urban areas.

Other patterns are less pervasive. For urban and rural areas the more educated the father, the older the age at which he perceives boys and girls to be useful. The same general but a less uniform pattern is observed with respect to the education of wives.

Figures 5.1 and 5.2 show the relationship between

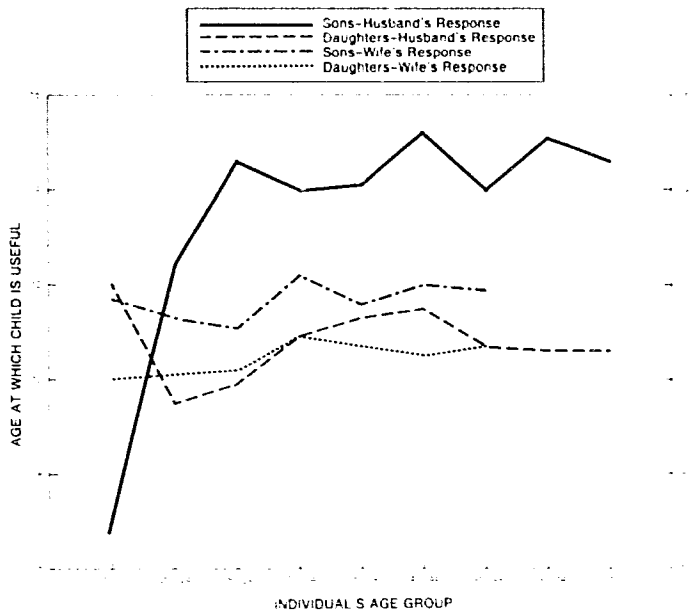

Figure 5.1 Age at which child is useful by individual's age group urban

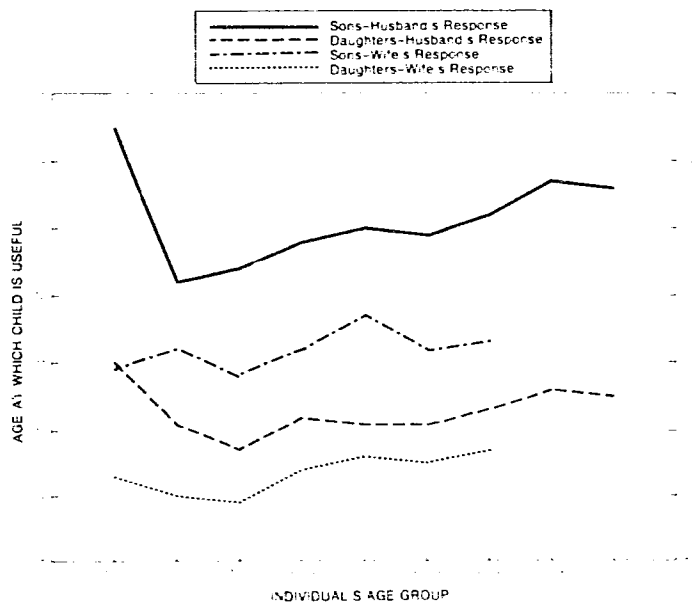

Figure 5.2 Age at which child is useful by individual's age group rural

parents' age and the age at which children are useful. While one might expect older individuals to have more old-fashioned views of the age at which children are useful, one does not perceive that age at which children are useful decreases with the respondent's age. If anything, older males appear to perceive children as being useful somewhat later, although the pattern is irregular.

The age at which children are perceived to be useful shows little systematic variation with the work pattern of wives. Husband's occupation shows only a few regularities. Couples in which the husband is self-employed in agriculture give the earliest age at which children (sons and daughters) are useful, but the occupation reporting the oldest age at which children are seen as useful varies by sex of the respondent and of the child. In some cases professionals and in other cases respondents in clerical occupations give the oldest age.

There are substantial regional differences in the ages at which children are useful. Husbands in urban Upper Egypt report the highest age at which children become useful. For wives the highest perceived age for sons was observed in urban Upper Egypt, and for daughters in metropolitan areas. The lowest ages for sons and daughters reported by wives are in rural Lower Egypt (where child labor participation is highest). For husbands the youngest ages are in urban Lower Egypt.

Economic differences in the age at which children are perceived to be useful are presented in table 5.2. For per capita income and per capita expenditures the age at which children are perceived to be useful tends to increase as income/expenditure increase, in urban areas, but even then the patterns are not completely uniform. In rural areas, consistent patterns do not emerge. The pattern for wife's work status is also inconsistent. When per capita income is adjusted for wife's education, one finds no uniform pattern for useful age in urban areas or for daughters in rural areas. In rural areas one finds that for husbands, the richer the household, the younger the age at which sons are perceived to be useful. The differences between highest and lowest income groups is substantial — 1.3 years.

For urban areas one finds that without pumped water or without electricity, husbands and wives perceive children to be useful at younger ages. In rural areas, however, there is no uniform pattern.

Thus, the short-term benefits of children as measured by the age at which children are useful show few systematic variations except by sex and, to a lesser degree, urban–rural residence as described above.

Table 5.2 The age at which children are useful by economic conditions

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Sons	Daughters	Sons	Daughters	Sons	Daughters
A Per capita income						
Wife's response						
Lowest 20	11.3	9.7	11.3	9.4	11.3	9.5
21–40	11.8	10.5	11.4	9.6	11.5	9.9
41–60	11.2	10.2	11.2	9.2	11.2	9.6
61–80	12.0	10.7	11.0	9.1	11.5	9.9
81 +	11.8	11.0	10.7	9.3	11.5	10.5
Husband's response						
Lowest 20	14.0	10.6	13.5	10.4	13.6	10.4
21–40	14.0	10.8	13.4	10.3	13.6	10.5
41–60	14.3	10.6	12.6	9.9	13.3	10.2
61–80	14.8	10.9	12.4	10.2	13.7	10.5
81 +	14.7	11.1	12.4	10.4	14.1	10.9
B Per capita expenditures						
Wife's response						
Lowest 20	11.9	9.9	11.3	9.4	11.5	9.5
21–40	11.7	10.2	11.3	9.5	11.4	9.7
41- 60	11.3	10.3	11.0	9.2	11.1	9.7
61–80	11.6	10.5	11.2	9.1	11.4	9.9
81 +	11.9	11.1	10.8	9.6	11.7	10.8
Husband's response						
Lowest 20	13.6	10.2	13.2	10.2	13.3	10.2
20–40	14.1	10.8	13.3	10.3	13.5	10.5
40–60	14.6	10.9	12.6	9.9	13.4	10.3
60–80	14.1	10.6	13.0	10.4	13.6	10.5
81 +	15.1	11.3	12.6	10.6	14.7	11.1
C Per capita income adjusted for wife's education						
Wife's response						
Lowest 20	11.5	10.1	11.1	9.5	11.6	10.1
21–40	12.0	10.9	11.2	9.7	11.8	10.5
41–60	11.4	10.6	14.0	9.2	11.4	10.1
61–80	12.1	11.0	10.9	9.1	11.7	10.3
81 +	11.7	10.9	10.6	9.3	11.5	10.5
Husband's response						
Lowest 20	14.4	11.0	13.6	10.4	14.4	10.9
21–40	14.4	11.2	13.5	10.3	14.4	10.9
41–60	14.9	11.0	12.7	9.9	14.1	10.6
61–80	15.1	11.2	12.4	10.0	14.2	10.9
81 +	14.5	11.0	12.3	10.3	14.0	10.8
D Wife's employment status						
Wife's response						
Family/Self	12.7	11.0	11.4	9.3	11.6	9.6
Other	11.8	11.0	11.1	9.5	11.6	10.4
Not working	11.6	10.4	11.2	9.3	11.4	9.8
Husband's response						
Family/Self	13.6	10.7	12.9	10.1	13.0	10.2
Other	15.1	11.5	11.3	9.3	13.8	10.8
Not working	14.4	10.7	13.1	12.3	13.7	10.5
E Water facilities						
Wife's response						
Piped inside	11.9	10.8	10.5	9.4	11.6	10.6
Piped outside	11.5	10.1	11.0	9.3	11.2	9.5
Pump/Other	10.4	9.5	11.5	9.3	11.3	9.4
Husband's response						
Piped inside	14.6	11.1	12.5	10.4	14.3	11.0
Piped outside	14.2	10.4	12.4	10.1	13.0	10.2
Pump/other	13.5	9.9	13.8	10.4	13.7	10.3
F Usage of electricity						
Wife's response						
Yes	11.7	10.6	11.1	9.3	11.5	10.1
No	11.1	9.6	11.3	9.4	11.3	9.4
Husband's response						
Yes	14.5	10.9	12.9	10.2	13.9	10.6
No	13.7	10.5	13.1	10.3	13.2	10.3

5.2.2 Long-term benefits

The long-term benefits of children are best described in terms of sources of old age support. Two types of questions were asked about old age support: whether parents expect to live with their children in old age and what sources of financial support they expected in old age. These questions were not asked separately for male and female children, however, so there is a missing degree of information here.

Tables 5.3 and 5.4 summarize the variation in the long-term benefits of children by background, and socio-economic factors. The first observation is that sharp urban–rural differences exist with respect to the proportion of parents who expect to live with children when they are old. Education is inversely related to the proportion who expect to live with children and receive financial support from children when they are old. These differences are sharp for husband's and wife's education in urban and rural areas. The other major observation is the increasing dependence on pensions for old age support with increasing education. The dependence on

Table 5.3 Expectations for old-age support by background variables

	Proportion who expect to live with children		Proportion who expect financial support from: Income from business etc		Pension		Children	
	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R
A Education								
Wife								
Illiterate, no school	31	71	13	40	58	40	53	62
Illiterate, some school	23	64	14	44	66	47	52	57
Read and write	13	42	13	65	74	54	48	55
Primary	7	46	22	38	84	54	31	42
Secondary university	4	12	28	29	99	91	17	13
Total	20	66	16	42	70	44	44	59
Husband								
Illiterate, no school	45	55	29	44	60	48	67	66
Illiterate, some school	23	63	20	52	62	46	56	73
Read and write	22	46	24	49	80	56	44	59
Primary	23	39	25	54	84	73	36	49
Secondary university	11	25	25	41	96	94	23	33
Total	25	50	26	46	80	55	43	61
B Wife's work pattern								
Wife's response								
Never worked	23	68	16	42	68	42	48	57
Before only	17	68	16	35	63	57	49	70
Since marriage	11	60	20	45	87	46	25	63
Husband's response								
Never worked	27	50	27	47	78	54	45	64
Before only	25	55	27	35	71	60	55	53
Since marriage	15	49	20	49	91	60	31	53
C Husband's occupation	W	H	W	H	W	H	W	H
Professional	17	15	31	31	96	96	29	21
Clerical	20	20	20	20	100	98	49	36
Sales	44	49	36	47	26	52	65	58
Agriculture, self-employed	55	74	46	78	25	23	63	69
Agriculture, employees	73	58	12	33	33	52	64	92
Services	40	31	14	25	79	81	54	50
Manual	29	32	14	22	66	78	48	46
D Residence								
Cairo and Alexandria	12	13	15	22	75	82	40	34
Urban: Lower	28	34	19	31	61	77	46	48
Upper	37	47	18	29	72	76	56	65
Rural: Lower	59	46	44	46	45	52	62	52
Upper	76	56	40	47	43	60	55	73
All Egypt	46	39	31	37	55	66	53	53

Table 5.4 Expectations for old-age support by economic conditions

	Proportion who expect to live with children		Proportion who expect financial support from					
			Income from business etc		Per[illegible]a		Children	
	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R
A Per capita income								
Wife's response								
Lowest 20	42	72	17	42	60	40	56	62
21–40	30	66	9	37	68	51	50	61
41–60	19	64	15	45	68	44	55	56
61–80	19	64	14	42	69	41	44	57
81 +	8	52	24	51	80	49	28	54
Husband's response								
Lowest 20	46	55	22	47	68	54	62	60
21–40	34	53	19	39	78	55	52	71
41–60	26	48	23	48	80	56	48	59
61–80	20	46	26	46	80	57	48	61
81 +	14	37	33	62	86	54	24	44
B Per capita expenditure								
Wife's responses								
Lowest 20	38	74	17	42	57	40	56	64
21–40	32	68	11	44	64	44	53	59
41–60	25	65	11	44	69	45	54	59
61–80	19	59	15	36	70	46	47	52
81 +	7	35	23	45	81	57	28	41
Husband's response								
Lowest 20	52	57	21	48	66	54	68	61
21–40	34	53	21	43	77	52	53	70
41–60	23	45	25	46	79	55	50	63
61–80	23	44	26	42	79	64	45	54
81 +	13	33	30	61	88	54	24	39
C Per capita income adjusted for wife's education								
Wife's response								
Lowest 20	33	47	21	33	78	64	43	40
21–40	21	41	14	29	86	75	38	39
41–60	1[illegible]	40	19	35	83	67	45	34
61–80	14	44	18	34	81	62	35	38
81 +	9	38	23	47	77	62	31	41
Husband's response								
Lowest 20	37	35	17	37	82	77	47	38
21–40	26	33	15	36	90	79	38	49
41–60	18	28	19	38	91	79	35	37
61–80	14	29	23	37	88	78	38	42
81 +	16	25	24	57	83	79	27	30
D Wife's employment status								
Wife's response								
Family self	27	64	27	56	58	44	50	68
Others	7	50	18	13	94	54	19	46
Not working	22	68	16	42	67	43	48	58
Husband's response								
Family self	56	47	18	55	71	59	64	52
Others	6	53	21	30	95	64	23	57
Not working	27	50	27	45	78	54	46	63
E Water facilities								
Wife's response								
Piped inside	16	34	19	34	77	62	39	52
Piped outside	28	68	7	39	60	43	55	58
Pump other	44	72	20	48	44	40	63	62

Table 5.4 (*cont*)

	Proportion who expect to live with children		Proportion who expect financial support from					
			Income from business etc		Pension		Children	
	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R
Husband's response								
Piped inside	20	31	26	46	84	76	37	39
Piped outside	34	49	21	42	75	56	54	62
Pump/other	43	56	36	50	57	50	69	65
F Usage of electricity								
Wife's response								
Yes	17	54	17	43	74	54	42	56
No	57	76	9	42	42	36	67	62
Husband's response								
Yes	21	43	25	47	83	64	39	50
No	63	56	33	46	54	48	75	70

income from land and business is erratic; although generally higher in rural areas, it is not systematically related to education.

The regional pattern of dependence on children for a place to live as well as for financial support in old age is, as might be expected, increasing from Cairo/Alexandria to rural Upper Egypt. This pattern is especially strong for the percentage of parents expecting to live with children: about six times the proportion of wives and about four times the proportion of husbands in rural Upper Egypt than in Cairo and Alexandria expect to live with their children.

Wives who have worked since marriage are less likely to expect to live with their children or receive financial support from their children than other women, but this is not true of their husbands. Occupational patterns are as might be expected. Professional and clerical workers are the least likely to expect to rely on their children in old age and agricultural workers and self-employed are the most likely.

Per capita income and expenditures have strong associations with the proportion who expect to live with children for both men and women in urban and rural areas. The wealthier the household, the less likely are husband and wife to expect to live with their children, but these differentials across per capita income or expenditure quintiles are not as sharp as across education categories.

Financial support is less closely associated with per capita income than with per capita expenditure. For per capita income, increasing dependence on pension with rising income only exists in urban areas, while for per capita expenditure it exists in urban and rural areas. Decreasing financial dependence on children is also more uniform for per capita expenditure than for per capita income group.

The association of per capita income with expectations for old age support changes when the relationship is adjusted for wife's education. While income continues to be inversely related with the expectation to live with children, the differences across income groups becomes much smaller, especially in rural areas. Reliance on pension ceases to be associated with income per capita once education is controlled. Reliance on financial support from children also is less closely related to income when adjustments are made for education.

The employment status of the wife shows that those who work for others, rather than those not working or working for themselves or the family, are more likely to depend on pensions and less likely to depend on children either for financial support or for a place to live. But this pattern only shows up for the husbands of those women who live in urban areas.

Finally, those without electricity or pumped water in both urban and rural areas are more likely to depend on children in old age for both a place to live and financial assistance.

In reviewing the evidence on the perceived economic benefits of children, it is clear that the long-term benefits from children in terms of old age support show much stronger variations across groups and are more closely related to economic as well as background variables than are the short-term benefits measured by the age at which children are useful. This suggests that long-term benefits

and old age security might be more important in explaining differences in desired family size than short-term benefits. This possibility will be examined later.

5.3 EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

Educational costs are the one most frequently cited reason for wanting small families in Egypt as in many other countries and educational attainment of parents, particularly women, is one of the most frequently cited factors determining fertility. Therefore, the educational aspirations that parents have for their children may affect the fertility of the present generation of parents as well as that of the next generation. The data in the Egyptian Fertility Survey provides a rich source of information on the attitudes of husbands and wives towards the education of their sons and daughters and the expenditures of parents on schooling.

5.3.1 Education aspirations

Several very general conclusions emerge and will be discussed before discussing differentials across economic and background variables (see table 5.5).

1 Parents were asked whether they wanted their son or daughter to get no schooling, a primary certificate, secondary certificate or university training. Not surprisingly the answers were concentrated at university level. Over 50 per cent of husbands and wives wanted university education for sons in urban and rural areas and for daughters in urban areas. In rural areas, 49 per cent of mothers and only 42 per cent of fathers wanted university education for daughters. What is surprising, however, was the fact that a larger proportion of parents responded that they wanted no school for their children than the proportion that wanted primary school. Therefore, instead of a continuum of preferences for education one finds polarity: at one extreme those who want no schooling, which is admittedly a minority overall but not in every group, and a majority who want secondary schooling or above. Thus, primary school is not seen as a desirable level of schooling in itself. This might reflect the low economic returns to primary school that was shown in chapter 3.

2 Not surprisingly, as suggested above, less education for sons and daughters is desired in rural areas than in urban areas by husbands and wives. The percentage of husbands and wives wanting university education for sons or daughters is highest in urban areas where the percentage wanting no school is lowest. For example, in urban areas 79 per cent of mothers and 72 per cent of fathers want their daughters to finish college — in rural areas the corresponding figures are 49 per cent and 42 per cent respectively.

3 Again, not surprisingly, more schooling is desired for sons than daughters. In urban areas 85 per cent of the husbands want their sons to go to college and only 72 per cent want the same education for daughters. For mothers the figures are 88 per cent versus 79 per cent. In rural areas the differences are sharper — 67 per cent of fathers want their sons to go to college and only 42 per cent their daughters. For mothers the corresponding figures are 71 per cent versus 49 per cent.

4 A somewhat weaker relationship, which is, however, more surprising, is that mothers want more schooling for their children — sons and daughters — than fathers. There are between 3 per cent and 7 per cent more wives than husbands who want university education for their sons or daughters in both urban and rural areas.

Given these generalizations one can discuss the variations across background variables which conform to these overall patterns as shown in table 5.5. Not surprisingly, the more educated the parent, the higher the level of education desired for their children. Parents generally want at least as much schooling as they have had themselves. However, even among literates, particularly literate husbands, there are those who want no schooling for their offspring. But this is a significant phenomenum only for daughters in rural areas.

Wives' work pattern has a consistent effect in that those who have worked since marriage and their husbands are more likely than others to want college education for sons and daughters in urban and rural areas. Husbands' occupation has predictable patterns with highest aspirations among professionals and lowest among agricultural workers.

Regional patterns are also as might be expected. Cairo/Alexandria and urban Lower Egypt are quite similar with the highest aspirations. Urban Upper Egypt and Rural Lower Egypt are almost identical with somewhat lower aspirations. Rural Upper Egypt is quite exceptional with much higher proportions of parents, fathers and mothers, wanting no school for their daughters (and to a lesser extent for their sons) and a much lower proportion wanting university education especially for daughters. Fifty-one per cent of husbands in rural Upper Egypt want no schooling for their daughters and only 22 per cent want college education compared with 5 per cent and 78 per cent respectively for husbands in Cairo/Alexandria.

Table 5.5 Per cent wanting various levels of education for sons and daughters by background variables

	Urban				Rural			
	None	Prim.	Second.	Univ.	None	Prim.	Second.	Univ.
A Education								
Wife	Sons							
Illiterate, no school	[4]	[2]	15	80	9	[3]	21	67
Illiterate, some school	[1]	[1]	[10]	89	[4]	[3]	15	79
Read and write	–	–	[5]	95	[2]	–	[16]	83
Primary	–	–	[2]	99	–	–	[4]	96
Secondary/university	–	–	[2]	99	–	–	[5]	96
Total	[2]	[1]	9	88	7	3	19	71
	Daughters							
Illiterate, no school	[7]	[5]	21	67	29	4	26	42
Illiterate, some school	[1]	[1]	23	75	15	[4]	23	59
Read and write	[1]	–	[8]	91	[13]	[2]	[26]	59
Primary	–	[2]	[9]	90	–	–	[4]	96
Secondary/university	–	–	[2]	99	–	–	[11]	92
Total	3	3	15	79	24	4	24	49
Husband	Sons							
Illiterate, no school	[7]	[1]	22	70	11	3	30	56
Illiterate, some school	–	[2]	[22]	76	[4]	[1]	[22]	74
Read and write	[1]	–	15	84	[2]	[2]	21	76
Primary	[2]	–	6	92	[3]	–	[14]	84
Secondary/university	–	–	[2]	98	–	–	[4]	97
Total	[3]	[0]	12	85	7	2	24	67
	Daughters							
Illiterate, no school	21	[7]	25	46	47	5	20	28
Illiterate, some school	[6]	[2]	[32]	61	36	[4]	[18]	42
Read and write	[6]	[3]	20	71	18	[6]	23	53
Primary	[4]	[4]	[13]	79	[15]	[5]	[21]	59
Secondary/university	–	[2]	[8]	93	[3]	[5]	[9]	88
Total	8	4	17	72	33	5	20	42
B Wife's work pattern								
Wife's response	Sons							
Never worked	[2]	[1]	10	88	9	3	21	67
Before only	[6]	[2]	12	80	–	[1]	[18]	81
Since marriage	–	–	[7]	93	[3]	[2]	11	84
	Daughters							
Never worked	4	3	16	78	25	4	24	47
Before only	6	4	[22]	69	[21]	[3]	26	51
Since marriage	[2]	[2]	[11]	86	21	[2]	23	54
Husband's response	Sons							
Never worked	[2]	[0]	13	85	7	[2]	25	66
Before only	[2]	–	25	74	[5]	[1]	29	65
Since marriage	[3]	[1]	[4]	92	[8]	[3]	16	73
	Daughters							
Never worked	9	4	18	70	35	5	19	41
Before only	[6]	6	25	64	32	[1]	29	37
Since marriage	[4]	[3]	11	83	29	[6]	19	45

Table continues

Table 5.5 (*cont*)

	Urban				Rural			
	None	Prim.	Second.	Univ.	None	Prim.	Second.	Univ.
C Husband's occupation								
Wife's response	Sons							
Professional	–	–	[4]	96	–	–	[6]	94
Clerical	[4]	–	[10]	86	[5]	[1]	[17]	77
Sales	[6]	[2]	[11]	81	[12]	[3]	22	64
Agriculture – self-employed	6	[2]	17	75	23	[4]	20	52
Agriculture – employees	11	[5]	24	60	34	[4]	27	35
Services	[3]	[4]	14	79	11	[6]	24	58
Manual	[1]	[1]	14	86	7	[2]	21	70
Husband's response	Daughters							
Professional	–	–	[3]	97	[2]	[1]	[4]	93
Clerical	[2]	–	[5]	93	[3]	[4]	[12]	81
Sales	[6]	–	[14]	80	26	[6]	18	50
Agriculture – self-employed	6	[2]	25	66	33	[4]	22	41
Agriculture – employees	10	[3]	35	52	48	[6]	20	26
Services	[3]	[1]	17	79	15	[8]	20	57
Manual	4	[1]	15	80	13	[4]	22	62
	Sons				Daughters			
	None	Prim.	Second.	Univ.	None	Prim.	Second.	Univ.
D Residence								
Wife								
Cairo and Alexandria	[0]	[1]	9	90	[2]	[4]	13	82
Urban: Lower	[3]	[0]	8	89	[4]	[1]	14	81
Upper	[3]	[1]	14	82	[8]	[1]	25	66
Rural: Lower	[2]	[1]	15	82	9	[2]	24	65
Upper	14	5	24	56	45	5	25	25
All Egypt	5	2	15	79	15	3	20	62
Husband								
Cairo and Alexandria	[1]	[0]	9	89	5	4	14	78
Urban: Lower	[3]	[0]	14	82	[7]	[5]	17	71
Upper	[3]	–	20	77	17	[3]	27	53
Rural: Lower	6	[2]	19	74	21	4	20	56
Upper	8	[3]	31	57	51	7	19	22
All Egypt	5	1	19	75	33	5	18	55

NOTE: Brackets denote sample size < 20.

These differentials reflect substantial differences in attitudes across regions which probably explain differences not only in fertility but also in school participation.

Household economic circumstances could well be expected to affect educational aspirations for children. Higher income groups can certainly better afford the loss of the time of children working in the home or in economic activity as well as the costs of tuition and the associated costs of education. The actual costs will be discussed later.

Parental aspirations for university education for their sons and daughters in urban and rural areas are positively related to income per capita and expenditure per capita quintiles, as shown in table 5.6. In urban areas the relationship is uniform and the higher the income or expenditure per capita quintile, the higher the proportion wanting university education for sons and daughters. The only deviation from the pattern is for urban women in the 21–40 per cent expenditure per capita group who have slightly lower educational aspirations for sons and daughters than women in the lowest quintile.

In rural areas, aspirations for university education do not increase with per capita income or expenditure group until the middle group is reached. Only at or above the 41–60 per cent group does the proportion wanting university education for their sons or daughters increase uniformly.

The aspirations for university education increase more sharply for daughters than for sons and more in urban

Table 5.6 Per cent wanting various levels of education for sons and daughters

	Sons				Daughters			
	Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural	
	Primary or less	Univ.	Primary or less	Univ.	Primary or less	Univ.	Primary or less	Univ.
A Per capita income								
Wife's response								
Lowest 20	[5]	76	10	71	[9]	61	32	43
21-40	[4]	81	10	70	[9]	67	31	44
41-60	[3]	86	9	69	[7]	76	21	51
61-80	[2]	91	10	76	[5]	83	25	59
81 +	[1]	98	[8]	76	[3]	94	22	58
Husband's response								
Lowest 20	[3]	72	11	65	[19]	50	43	37
21-40	[5]	79	11	66	18	64	39	37
41-60	[3]	83	[7]	65	14	68	36	44
61-80	[2]	88	[6]	73	7	74	39	49
81 +	[1]	94	[8]	75	5	87	25	55
B Per capita expenditures								
Wife's response								
Lowest 20	[6]	82	10	71	[11]	64	31	44
21-40	[7]	70	11	70	[10]	58	26	49
41-60	[2]	86	8	70	[6]	74	26	47
61-80	[1]	92	[11]	74	[6]	84	26	52
81 +	[0]	98	[5]	82	[2]	93	[14]	75
Husband's response								
Lowest 20	[6]	71	10	67	24	47	43	36
21-40	[4]	75	10	64	[17]	63	41	41
41-60	[3]	82	9	63	14	65	39	38
61-80	[2]	88	[6]	74	[9]	72	33	53
81 +	[0]	95	[4]	84	[5]	90	[18]	65
Per capita income adjusted for wife's education								
Wife's response								
Lowest 20	[3]	83	[4]	86	[4]	71	15	69
21-40	[2]	87	[2]	87	[4]	76	13	70
41-60	[2]	90	[2]	84	[3]	84	[4]	76
61-80	[1]	95	[4]	89	[2]	89	11	80
81 +	[0]	98	[3]	85	[3]	93	11	74
Husband's response								
Lowest 20	[0]	82	[6]	83	11	65	24	66
21-40	[3]	87	[7]	84	11	78	19	67
41-60	[1]	91	[2]	82	[8]	80	16	72
61-80	[1]	94	[2]	88	[2]	84	23	73
81 +	[1]	93	[5]	86	[6]	85	13	73

NOTE: Brackets denote sample size < 20.

than rural areas and except for fathers of rural girls more strongly for husbands' educational aspirations than for wives'. This is illustrated in table 5.7.

The relationship between per capita income and aspirations for colleges for sons and daughters in urban areas persists even after adjustments are made for wife's education. In rural areas, the relationship becomes weak or non-existent.

The proportion wanting primary school or less for their children is fairly small in urban areas and therefore patterns observed there have little validity. In rural areas one does observe a decrease in the proportion with low aspirations as income per capita increases. For sons the low proportions contribute to irregular patterns, but for daughters the decrease in low aspirations with increasing income is observable, but it is not completely uniform. Adjustment for wife's education weakens the relationship further. Thus, low aspirations for schooling are less associated with income and probably more strongly associated with other factors such as modern outlook than aspirations for higher education.

Table 5.7 Increases in proportion wanting university across economic groups

	Sons		Daughters	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Per capita income				
Wife's response	20	5	33	14
Husband's response	23	10	37	18
Per capita expenditure				
Wife's response	15	12	30	30
Husband's response	24	17	40	28
Per capita income adjusted for wife's education				
Wife's response	15	−1	22	5
Husband's response	11	3	20	7

5.3.2 Educational expenditure

Questions on desired education for children are not, of course, realistic predictions of the level of education that children will achieve but they are indicative of what people would want if they could afford it; eg if schooling were sufficiently available at the relevant levels; if parents could afford the work time lost by children in school, school fees and incidental costs; and if the children were able enough to achieve the desired levels.

While education is in principle freely available in Egypt, there are costs associated with participation in school. Data collected for the households in the second-round survey indicate that on average parents of children in school pay slightly over 20 LE a year per child for schooling — including tuition and other costs.

Table 5.8 shows how these costs differ by urban and rural area and for boys and girls. Tuition costs are lower in rural than urban areas and slightly lower for boys. This is probably due to a greater reliance on private schools in urban areas and for girls, but there are no separate data available on whether enrolment was in private or in public school.

The non-tuition costs are higher than tuition costs except for urban children 5–9. These non-tuition costs rise rapidly after the age of 9 and are somewhat higher for boys than for girls and slightly higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

While no specific questions were asked on whether education was private or public, it is possible to estimate this roughly by splitting the sample into those children for which tuition costs were 5 LE or less and others. Fifteen per cent of urban boys and 18 per cent of urban girls were in high-cost schools. In rural areas the proportions were much lower, 7 and 3 per cent respectively. For children in high-tuition schools (private), the educational costs per child were approximately 60 LE a year compared with 15 LE a year for those in low-tuition schools.

These data on expenditures indicate that educational costs are non-trivial even though Egypt is committed to educational equity. Although these data cannot capture the entire importance of education and its costs in the decisions of parents on how many children to have, it is suggestive of the high burden of educational cost — especially for those who choose private school for their children.

5.4 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATIONS FOR CHILDREN AND PERCEIVED BENEFITS OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SIZE PREFERENCES

The educational aspirations that parents have for their children reflect to some degree the traditionalism or modernism of their outlook. They may also reflect their ability to afford schooling for their children. As shown above, there was a strong relationship both between parents' education (and thus presumed modernism); per capita income and expenditures (and thus ability to afford) and educational aspirations for children. Both outlook (modern or traditional) and economic circumstances can affect both the aspirations for children and the number of children a couple wants.

More modern couples of any income level would want more education for their children and smaller families. Thus, one would expect desires for small families to be associated with high educational aspirations for children because couples could only afford higher education for small numbers of children. For whatever reason or combination of reasons, one does observe a relationship between educational aspirations and desired family size of husbands and wives. Table 5.9 shows, however, that this relationship is uniform only with respect to parents' aspirations for the education of their daughters. Desired education of sons is not uniformly related either to desired number of children or desired number of sons.

The perceived benefits of children may also be related to the family size preferences of parents. As stated above, the age at which parents perceive sons and daughters to be useful does not show strong patterns and it was suggested that these short-term benefits of child labor may be fairly unimportant in determining family size preferences. This does turn out to be the case. Comparisons of individuals' desired family size and the age at which parents believe sons and daughters became useful show no correlation whatsoever. (Data not shown.)

Table 5.8 Annual expenditures on education for those enrolled in school by age, sex and residence (LE)

	All children in school					
	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Tuition	Other	Tuition	Other	Tuition	Other
Girls						
5–9	8	8	1	5	5	6
10–14	6	16	2	12	4	15
14+	9	30	5	28	8	30
Total	7	18	2	12	5	16
(N)	(781)		(462)		(1243)	
Boys						
5–9	6	6	1	5	3	5
10–14	4	13	2	12	3	13
14+	9	36	7	28	8	32
Total	6	19	3	14	4	16
(N)	(871)		(1034)		(1905)	
	Children in schools with tuition less than or equal to 5 LE					
Girls						
5–9	1	5	1	5	1	5
10–14	2	14	2	11	2	13
14+	4	27	3	28	3	28
Total	2	16	2	11	2	13
(N)	(640)		(448)		(1088)	
Boys						
5–9	1	5	1	5	1	5
10–14	2	13	2	12	2	12
14+	4	30	3	23	3	26
Total	2	15	2	12	2	13
(N)	(737)		(958)		(1695)	
	Children in schools with tuition more than 5 LE					
Girls						
5–9	46	20	—	—	46	20
10–14	39	36	[17]	[47]	37	37
14+	21	36	[13]	[27]	20	35
Total	31	32	14	31	29	32
(N)	(141)		(14)		(155)	
Boys						
5–9	46	12	[8]	[0]	43	11
10–14	32	22	[9]	[24]	24	23
14+	21	52	19	46	20	49
Total	27	40	17	41	24	40
(N)	(134)		(76)		(210)	

NOTE: Brackets denote sample size < 20.

The perceived long-term benefits of parents in terms of whether they expect to live with children or expect financial support from children are related to family size preferences. Wives who expect to live with their children want 1.6 more children than those who do not. For husbands the difference is smaller, but substantial at 0.8 of a child. The differences are larger in rural areas and in urban areas for women than for men. There are also substantial differences in the desired number of sons depending on expectations about living with children in old age. And in fact the differences by expectations are almost as large for desired number of sons as for desired number of children. For urban women, they are even larger. Expectations of financial support from children are associated with larger desired family size and desired number of sons except among rural women. Thus, the data indicate that educational aspirations, especially for daughters, are associated with family size preferences, as are long-term, but not short-term perceived benefits of children.

Table 5.9 Family size preferences and aspirations for and benefits from children

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband
	Mean desired family size					
Desired education of daughters						
None	5.2	4.8	6.5	5.3	6.4	5.2
Primary	4.3	4.9	5.3	4.5	5.0	4.6
Secondary	3.9	4.2	5.3	4.7	4.9	4.5
University	3.2	3.4	4.3	4.1	3.7	3.7
Desired education of sons						
None	[4.8]	4.9	7.4	5.7	7.0	5.5
Primary	[6.6]	3.5	5.3	4.4	5.5	4.3
Secondary	4.2	4.1	5.7	4.8	5.3	4.6
University	3.2	3.6	4.7	4.5	4.0	4.1
	Mean desired number of sons					
Desired education of daughters						
None	3.5	3.5	4.1	[2.7]	4.1	3.3
Primary	3.1	2.8	3.6	[1.5]	3.5	2.7
Secondary	2.5	3.1	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.9
University	1.8	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.4
Desired education of sons						
None	[2.8]	[2.7]	4.4	3.5	4.2	3.3
Primary	[4.7]	[1.5]	4.1	2.8	4.2	2.7
Secondary	2.7	2.5	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.9
University	1.9	2.1	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.4
	Mean desired family size					
Expect to live with children						
Yes	4.1	4.3	5.4	4.9	5.2	4.7
No	3.2	3.5	4.3	4.4	3.6	3.9
	Mean desired number of sons					
Expect to live with children						
Yes	2.6	2.5	3.3	3.1	3.2	2.9
No	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.1	2.4
	Mean desired family size					
Expect financial support						
Yes	3.6	4.0	5.1	4.7	4.6	4.5
No	3.1	3.3	5.1	4.3	4.1	3.8
	Mean desired number of sons					
Expect financial support						
Yes	2.2	2.4	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.8
No	1.9	1.9	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.3

NOTE: Brackets denote sample size < 20.

5.5 DESIRED FAMILY SIZE

The perceived short and long-term benefits and aspirations for children are of interest in themselves and because they may well explain differences in the family sizes desired by husbands and wives, which in turn may well affect fertility behavior.

The desired family size expressed by individuals is often believed to be a poor indicator of fertility preferences for several reasons. First, it is felt that people will tend to rationalize their actual behavior and therefore they will not report family sizes smaller than what they actually have. Secondly, many people are believed to find the concept of desired family size either difficult to grasp or irrelevant and therefore give answers such as 'up to God' or refuse to respond. Thirdly, people are believed to have strong preferences for male children, thus number of sons, not number of children, is believed to be relevant. Fourth, it is believed that fertility preferences are not predictive of behavior. This point will be explored in the next chapter.

The first point can be addressed by looking at the relationship between desired family size and number of

Table 5.10 Average number of children desired by husbands and wives by number of living children

Number of living children	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband
0	2.8	2.8	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.6
1	2.8	2.8	4.5	4.0	3.8	3.5
2	2.7	2.9	4.8	4.1	3.9	3.6
3	3.3	3.5	4.7	4.1	4.0	3.8
4	3.4	3.8	5.3	4.8	4.4	4.3
5	3.6	4.1	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.6
6	3.9	5.0	5.5	5.3	4.8	5.1
7	4.3	4.7	6.0	5.8	5.2	5.3
8	[5.6]	[6.2]	6.2	6.6	6.0	6.5
9+	[5.4]	[6.4]	6.8	6.4	6.3	6.4
Total	3.3	3.6	5.0	4.6	4.3	4.2

NOTE: Brackets denote sample size < 20.

living children in table 5.10. For men and women in urban and rural areas, desired family size increases with actual number of living children. While this may reflect some degree of *ex post facto* rationalization, this is clearly true only to a limited degree since one finds that after three children in urban areas and four for males in rural areas and five for females in rural areas, desired family size is less than achieved size and the amount of reported excess fertility exceeds one child in many cases. This gives some justification for examining the determinants of desired family size carefully and not dismissing them as rationalizations. As to the second objection, in the second round of the Egyptian Fertility Survey, individuals did not have problems giving numerical responses. Overall, 98 per cent of the women and 96 per cent of the men gave numerical answers. The issue of son preference will be directly examined in this chapter.

5.5.1 General observations

Before examining the economic and background differentials in desired family size, it is useful to make several generalizations about desired family size from table 5.10. First, urban desired family size is less than that in rural areas. The difference is one child for men and 1.7 for women. Second, overall Egyptian men and women want about the same desired family size, 4.2 and 4.3 respectively. This does not hold true for urban and rural areas treated separately. In urban areas men want 0.3 more children than women, but in rural areas women want 0.4 more children than men. These sex differences are uniform when current number of living children is controlled. In urban areas, men and women want nearly the same number of children until parity 3; then men desire more than women at every higher parity. In rural areas women want more children than men at every parity except 8.

Another way of looking at family size preferences is not to look at overall averages, but at specific preferences of husbands compared with the preferences of their wives (and vice versa). In urban areas husbands and wives agree on desired family size in 36 per cent of the cases. In rural areas couples agree in only 23 per cent of the cases and wives want more children than their husbands in 40 per cent of the cases as compared with 27 per cent in urban areas. The percentage of husbands wanting more children than their wives is almost identical in urban and rural areas at 37 per cent. Thus, the lower consensus in rural areas arises because women want more children than husbands in many cases.

5.5.2 Differentials in desired family size

Figure 5.3 shows the differences in desired family size by age. In general the older the individual, the larger the desired family size. Table 5.11 summarizes the differences

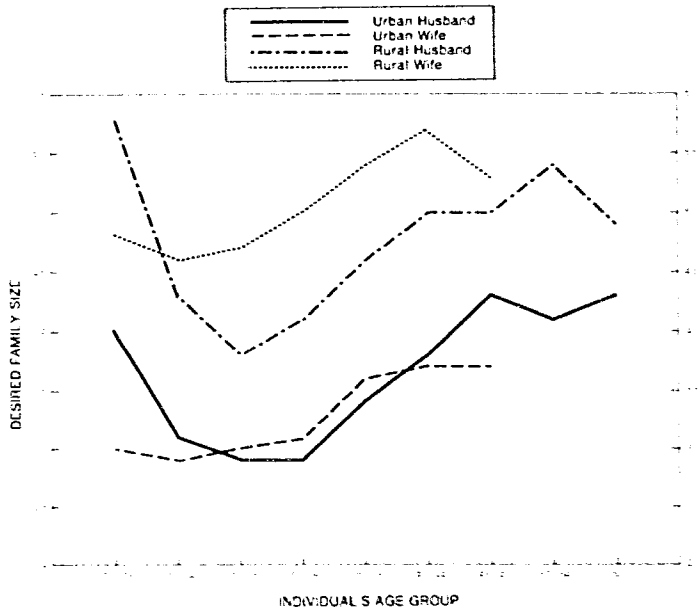

Figure 5.3 Desired family size by individual's age group

Table 5.11 Desired family size by background variables

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband
A Education						
Illiterate, no school	3.7	4.4	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.8
Illiterate, some school	3.4	3.5	4.6	4.1	4.1	3.9
Read and write	3.2	3.6	4.5	4.4	3.7	4.1
Primary	2.8	3.5	3.2	4.0	2.9	3.7
Secondary/university	2.6	3.1	2.7	3.4	2.6	3.2
Total	3.3	3.6	5.0	4.6	4.3	4.2
B Wife's work pattern						
Never worked	3.4	3.8	5.3	4.6	4.5	4.2
Before only	3.3	3.2	4.2	4.5	3.9	4.0
Since marriage	3.0	3.1	4.1	4.6	3.6	4.0
C Husband's occupation						
Professional					3.2	3.3
Clerical					3.3	3.1
Sales					4.0	4.2
Agriculture – self-employed					5.3	4.8
Agriculture – employees					5.2	4.8
Services					4.2	4.3
Manual					3.7	3.9

	Desired number		Children ever born	Children surviving
D Residence	Wife	Husband		
Cairo and Alexandria	3.1	3.6	4.1	3.3
Urban: Lower	3.3	3.4	4.0	3.3
Upper	4.0	4.1	4.6	3.5
Rural: Lower	4.0	4.3	4.5	3.5
Upper	6.4	5.0	4.5	3.1
All Egypt	4.3	4.2	4.3	3.3

in desired family size by background variables. As expected desired family size decreases with education for men and women in urban and rural areas. In urban areas those men and women who are illiterate without schooling want more than one child more than those with secondary education and above. In rural areas the differences are greater especially for women, and women with secondary or higher education want about 2.6 children less than the unschooled illiterates. For husbands in rural areas the difference is only about 1.6 children, about the same differences as in urban areas. In rural areas, the desired number of children by wives is much lower for women who have had any schooling, even if it didn't convey literacy than it is for illiterate women who never attended school. Completion of primary school also seems to have a major impact. Achievement of literacy *per se* has little effect. Urban–rural differences in the desired family size become much smaller after primary school and converge at secondary and university levels.

With respect to actual fertility, one observed in chapter 4 an initial increase in fertility with education in rural areas, then a decrease with both husband's and wives' education. For desired fertility, however, the relationship is uniformly inverse.

Wife's work pattern shows that women who have worked since marriage want the smallest families, but their responses are fairly close to those couples where the wife worked before marriage in rural areas. In urban areas husbands whose wives have never worked have the largest desired family size. In rural areas the wife's work pattern has no uniform relation to family size desires.

The patterns of desired fertility by husband's occupation are unsurprising. Desired family sizes are lowest for couples in which the husband has a clerical or professional occupation, and highest for those in agriculture.

The regional differences in desired family size follow a pattern as one would expect except that husbands in urban Lower Egypt want fewer children than those in Cairo and Alexandria. When one observes the regional breakdown, it becomes clear that the tendency for rural women to want more children than their husbands is a reflection of the fact that women in rural Upper Egypt want 1.4 more children than their husbands while in rural lower Egypt husbands want 0.3 more children than their wives. It is also useful to compare average desired family size by region with children ever born and

children surviving. In all regions except rural Upper Egypt, the average desired family size is less than average children ever born. If one examines the number of living children, however, one finds that only for women in metropolitan areas does the number of surviving children equal or exceed the desired number on average. The deficit of children is about a half a child in rural Lower and urban Upper Egypt and two children for husbands and three children for wives in rural Upper Egypt. Clearly the force of mortality is a significant factor in determining the desire to cease childbearing. The implication of this for the desire to cease childbearing will be discussed in a later section of this chapter.

The relationship between desired family size and per capita income or per capita expenditures is strongly inverse for husbands and wives in urban and rural areas. (See table 5.12.) This inverse pattern was observed for actual fertility as well, but in that case the causal interpretation was unclear since large numbers of births would reduce per capita income as well as the possible converse causation in which income per capita affects fertility. This problem is much less likely to arise with respect to fertility desires (it exists only to the extent that fertility desires are rationalizations). It should be noted that differences in actual fertility across income and expenditure per capita groups are greater than differences in desired fertility. This may reflect (1) the fact that lower income groups are less able to avoid unwanted fertility or (2) that per capita income and expenditure are affected by fertility, which they affect in turn. The first possibility will be explored later in this chapter. After adjusting for wives' education, the relationship between desired number of children and per capita income continues to be uniformly inverse except for rural women. The relationship is weaker, however, after adjustment.

Household amenities were related to actual fertility and are also shown to be related to desired fertility. As with actual fertility those with water piped into the house have the lowest desired fertility. Those with piped water outside have second lowest for both desired and actual. While those with other water sources had the highest actual fertility, this pattern is not uniform across urban and rural areas with respect to desired fertility. House-

Table 5.12 Desired family size by economic conditions

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband
A Per capita income						
Lowest 20	4.3	4.3	5.3	4.8	5.1	4.7
21–40	3.5	4.0	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.5
41–60	3.4	3.9	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.3
61–80	3.2	3.6	4.8	4.3	4.0	4.0
81+	2.9	3.1	4.7	4.0	3.3	3.3
B Per capita expenditures						
Lowest 20	4.2	4.3	5.3	4.9	5.1	4.7
21–40	3.7	4.1	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.6
41–60	3.5	3.9	5.1	4.5	4.5	4.3
61–80	3.2	3.7	4.6	4.2	3.8	4.0
81+	2.8	3.0	4.1	3.7	3.1	3.1
C Per capita income adjusted for wife's education						
Lowest 20	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1
21–40	3.2	3.6	3.8	4.1	3.6	3.9
41–60	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.7
61–80	2.9	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.5
81+	2.9	3.2	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.3
D Wife's employment status						
Family and self	3.4	3.7	4.2	4.6	4.1	4.5
Others	2.7	2.9	3.9	4.6	3.1	3.5
Not working	3.4	3.7	5.2	4.6	4.4	4.2
E Water facilities						
Piped inside	3.1	3.6	3.9	4.2	3.2	3.7
Piped outside	3.5	3.6	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.2
Pump other	4.9	4.6	5.2	4.8	5.2	4.8
F Usage of electricity						
Yes	3.2	3.5	4.3	4.3	3.6	3.9
No	4.5	4.4	5.6	4.8	5.5	4.8

hold use of electricity, another measure of living standards, is associated with lower desired fertility.

5.6 DESIRED NUMBER OF SONS

A strong preference for sons would imply that responses to questions on desired family size would not be very meaningful nor predictive of couples' desires to have additional children. To determine if son preference was very strong in Egypt, husbands and wives were asked desired number of sons as well as desired number of children.

5.6.1 General observations

Figure 5.4 shows the desired number of sons by age. There is relatively little systematic pattern. Unlike desired family size, the desired number of sons does not increase uniformly with age, perhaps because it is a pure preference and is not as subject to rationalization as desired family size might be. Examining table 5.13 one notices several general facts. First, for the country as a whole husbands and wives want exactly the same number of sons on average, ie 2.6. If one compares this with desired family size it indicates that couples want approximately 60 per cent of their children to be sons. This is not extremely high compared with some other parts of the world, but it is above what would occur naturally.

Secondly, more sons are desired by husbands and wives in rural than urban areas. Women in urban areas wants one son less than in rural areas and the difference is almost as large for husbands.

Thirdly, in urban areas husbands want slightly more sons than wives while the converse is true in rural areas.

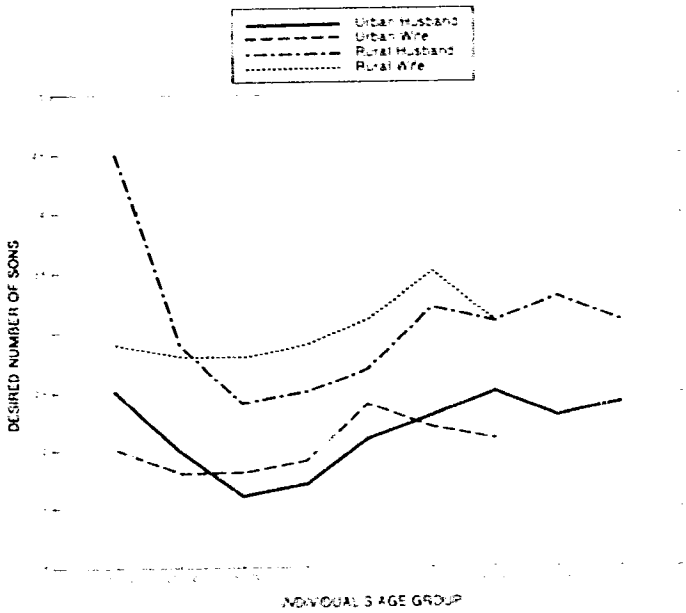

Figure 5.4 Desired number of sons by individual's age group

Comparisons of matched husbands and wives (not shown) indicate that in urban areas couples agree on the number of sons in 45 per cent of the cases while in rural areas, there is less agreement; 32 per cent agree. In urban areas wives want more sons than their husbands in 1 per cent of the cases while wives want more sons in 31 per cent of the cases in rural areas. This lower agreement between spouses and stronger female desire for offspring in rural areas was also found with respect to desired family size.

5.6.2 Differentials in desired number of sons

As shown in table 5.13, education affects desired number of sons as might be expected — the more educated want fewer sons. Comparing desired family size and desired number of sons, there is also a tendency for education to decrease the proportion of children that a wife wants to be sons, but this does not tend to occur for husbands.

In addition to educational differences one finds that women who have never worked (and to a lesser degree their husbands) want more sons than women who have worked before or since marriage. Husband's occupation has patterns similar to those observed for desired family size.

Regional differences in desired number of sons are as expected with metropolitan areas and urban Lower Egypt almost identical as are urban Upper Egypt and rural Lower Egypt at a higher level. Rural Upper Egypt has much larger desired number of sons; women there desire about twice as many sons as in metropolitan areas, just as they wanted about twice as many children. For husbands the regional differentials are less extreme, but the ratio of desired sons to desired children is higher for rural Upper Egypt than elsewhere.

Comparing desired number of sons with number of living sons one observes that on average in no region does the number of living sons equal or exceed the desired number for men and women. The implications of this fact for whether people want additional children will be explored later.

In examining the relationship between desired number of sons and economic factors, one finds that the desired number of sons decreases with per capita income and expenditures for husbands and wives in urban or rural areas in a very uniform fashion (see table 5.14). For urban husbands and wives the decrease in sons desired across per capita income groups is as great as across educational groups. This was also the case for desired family size. In rural areas, the decrease across per capita income groups is much smaller than across education

Table 5.13 Desired number of sons by background variables

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband
A Education						
Illiterate, no school	2.4	2.6	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.0
Illiterate, some school	2.1	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5
Read and write	1.8	2.1	2.6	2.8	2.1	2.5
Primary	1.6	2.0	1.7	2.5	1.7	2.2
Secondary, university	1.4	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.9
Total	2.0	2.1	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.6
B Wife's work pattern						
Never worked	2.1	2.2	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.6
Before only	9	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.2	2.5
Since marriage	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.8	2.1	2.4
C Husband's occupation						
Professional					1.8	1.8
Clerical					2.0	1.8
Sales					2	2.6
Agriculture – self-employed					3.2	3.1
Agriculture – employees					3.1	3.0
Services					2.7	2.5
Manual					2.2	2.3

D Region	Wife	Husband	Number of Living sons
Cairo and Alexandria	1.9	2.1	1.6
Urban: Lower	1.9	2.0	1.8
Upper	2.4	2.5	1.8
Rural: Lower	2.3	2.6	1.8
Upper	3.9	3.3	1.6
All Egypt	2.6	2.6	1.7

groups. This was also true with respect to desired family size. Per capita expenditure groups show somewhat sharper differentials than per capita income groups for all groups except urban wives.

When one controls for wife's education, one finds that the relationship between income per capita and desired number of sons disappears for rural wives, and is weakened slightly for other groups. Other economic factors show expected relationships: (1) women who work for others and their husbands want fewer sons than those who are self-employed or in a family business; (2) there is little systematic difference between women who don't work and those who are in own-account work; (3) those with electricity and water piped inside want fewer sons than others; (4) those with pumps and other sources of water have substantially higher desired number of sons than those with piped water.

5.7 DESIRE FOR ADDITIONAL CHILDREN

The desired number of sons as well as the desired number of children are of interest in that they are indicators of the desire to continue or cease childbearing. Direct questions were also asked on whether additional children were wanted.

5.7.1 General observations

Figures 5.5 and 5.6 show that the proportion wanting additional children decreases with the number of living children and the number of living sons. In urban areas a minority of men and women, about 40 per cent want additional children after the second child. In rural areas about 50 per cent of men and women wish to cease childbearing at three children. At all numbers of living children up to nine, a smaller proportion of urban than rural couples wish to continue childbearing.

The number of living sons is also closely related to whether people wish to continue childbearing. In urban areas the majority wish to cease childbearing after they have one living son. In rural areas only about a third of the men and women with two living sons wish to continue childbearing. Overall in urban areas, only 35 per cent of the women and 29 per cent of the men wish to have additional children. In rural areas the figures are 54 per cent and 47 per cent respectively.

5.7.2 Differential in proportion wanting additional children

Table 5.15 shows that educational differences in the proportion who wish to have additional children follows

Table 5.14 Desired number of sons by economic conditions

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband
A Per capita income						
Lowest 20	2.8	2.5	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9
21–40	2.2	2.2	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8
41–60	2.1	2.2	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.6
61–80	1.8	2.2	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.5
81 +	1.7	1.8	2.7	2.5	1.9	2.0
B Per capita expenditures						
Lowest 20	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9
21–40	2.8	2.3	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8
41–60	2.1	2.2	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.6
61–80	1.8	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.4
81 +	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.9
C Per capita income adjusted for wife's education						
Lowest 20	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.5
21–40	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.1	2.3
41–60	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.2
61–80	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.1
81 +	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.0
D Wife's employment status						
Family and self	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.7
Others	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.6	1.6	2.0
Not working	2.1	2.2	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.6
E Water facilities						
Piped inside	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.5	1.9	2.2
Piped outside	2.3	2.1	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6
Pump other	3.2	2.7	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.1
F Usage of electricity						
Yes	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.1	2.3
No	3.1	2.5	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.0

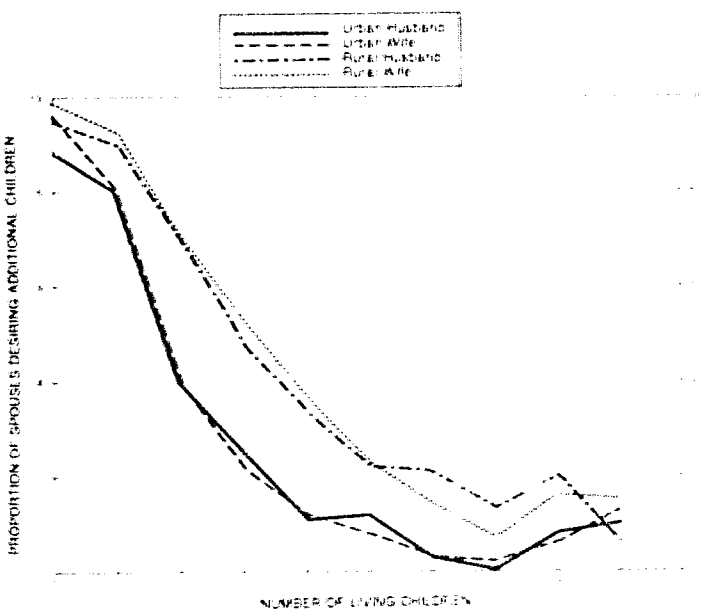

Figure 5.5 Proportion of spouses desiring additional children by number of living children

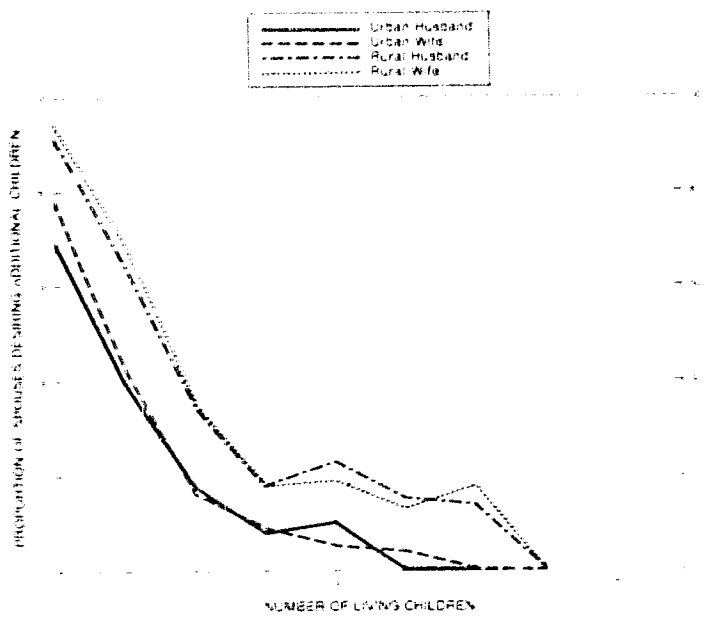

Figure 5.6 Proportion of spouses desiring additional children by number of living sons

a somewhat unexpected pattern. For urban areas the proportion increases with the wife's education. This probably reflects the fact that more educated women are younger and have had fewer children and are still trying to achieve their desired family size. Adjusting for parity either eliminates any relationship between education and desire for additional children or reverses it. In all cases except for urban women, one finds that with parity adjusted, the more educated are less likely to want to continue childbearing.

Table 5.15 Desire for additional children by background variables

	Percent wanting more children					
	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Unadj.	Adj. for Parity	Unadj.	Adj. for Parity	Unadj.	Adj. for Parity
A Education						
Wife's response						
Illiterate, no school	30	37	57	57	49	51
Illiterate, some school	34	36	53	53	45	46
Read and write	33	33	46	45	37	38
Primary	37	34	36	40	37	36
Secondary university	47	37	47	32	47	36
Total	35		71		56	
Husband's response						
Illiterate, no school	33	34	50	51	45	47
Illiterate, some school	33	34	48	48	42	41
Read and write	22	25	44	47	33	36
Primary	19	21	37	34	27	27
Secondary university	34	27	52	41	38	31
Total	29		47		39	
B Wife's work pattern						
Wife's response						
Never worked	33	36	56	57	46	47
Before only	33	28	64	56	52	46
Since marriage	45	36	43	45	44	41
Husband's response						
Never worked	28	31	48	48	39	40
Before only	29	20	53	49	42	37
Since marriage	31	25	43	43	38	36

	Total			
	Wife		Husband	
C Husband's occupation	Unadj.	Adj. for Parity	Unadj.	Adj. for Parity
Professional	42	35	36	29
Clerical	46	35	38	33
Sales	37	40	32	35
Agriculture - self-employed	50	52	47	50
Agriculture - employees	62	60	55	53
Services	41	45	26	30
Manual	39	41	33	34
D Residence				
Cairo and Alexandria	29	35	25	26
Urban: Lower	36	35	29	29
Upper	39	41	39	40
Rural: Lower	42	45	37	40
Upper	71	67	62	59
All Egypt	46		39	

Other background variables also show little pattern with parents wanting additional children. Wife's work pattern and husband's occupation fail to show uniform patterns probably because the desire for additional children is related to both desired family size and achieved family size which exert in some cases compensating pressures. Adjusting for parity, however, one finds that professional and clerical groups are the least likely to want to continue childbearing, and agricultural workers are the most likely.

The regional differences in desire for additional children are in the expected direction and of very dramatic degree especially for women. While only 29 per cent of women in Cairo and Alexandria want additional children more than twice that proportion do so in rural

Upper Egypt. Again, a clustering of similar areas puts urban Lower Egypt and Metropolitan Egypt together. Urban Upper and rural Lower Egypt belong in an intermediate group and rural Upper Egypt is the clear extreme in terms of high fertility preferences. Adjustment for parity does not alter the regional pattern, but does slightly reduce the differences between regions.

Income or expenditure per capita like education, occupation and wife's work pattern show no uniform patterns (see table 5.16). One does observe, however, that in urban and rural areas for men and women those in the highest quintile are more likely than those in the lowest group to wish to continue childbearing. This pattern is not observed for educational groups. Adjustment for parity either eliminates or reverses the relationship between per capita income and expenditures and the desire to continue childbearing.

If per capita income is adjusted for wife's education, one finds that the proportion wanting additional children increases with income, and in urban areas this increase is fairly uniform. Further adjustment for parity weakens or eliminates the pattern.

Wife's work status has no systematic relationship with the desire for additional children. For household amenities, one observes that those with water piped inside and

Table 5.16 Desire for additional children by economic conditions

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Unadj	Adj for Parity	Unadj	Adj for Parity	Unadj.	Adj. for Parity
A Per capita income						
Wife's response						
Lowest 20	25	36	49	56	44	52
21-40	31	38	60	59	49	51
41-60	27	34	52	52	42	45
61-80	33	33	56	47	45	40
81 +	48	33	65	57	52	41
Husband's response						
Lowest 20	21	28	44	50	39	45
21-40	26	32	49	54	39	40
41-60	26	31	46	46	38	40
61-80	27	26	47	42	36	33
81 +	38	26	62	54	45	35
B Per capita expenditures						
Wife's response						
Lowest 20	32	42	52	57	48	54
21-40	26	34	48	52	42	48
41-60	28	35	55	55	45	48
61-80	28	32	65	53	45	42
81 +	49	34	62	45	52	37
Husband's response						
Lowest 20	26	34	43	48	39	45
21-40	22	32	42	43	36	40
41-60	23	26	54	51	41	42
61-80	27	29	55	46	38	35
81 +	38	26	58	47	41	31
C Per capita income adjusted for wife's education						
Wife's response						
Lowest 20	27	41	34	43	37	46
21-40	33	41	44	45	42	45
41-60	29	37	37	39	36	40
61-80	35	37	43	36	40	36
81 +	47	38	55	47	51	40
Husband's response						
Lowest 20	19	35	36	47	31	43
21-40	25	36	40	42	31	37
41-60	25	37	38	43	31	38
61-80	26	32	39	39	30	34
81 +	38	37	56	54	43	40

Table 5.16 (*cont*)

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Unadj.	Adj. for Parity	Unadj.	Adj. for Parity	Unadj.	Adj. for Parity
D Wife's employment status						
Wife's response						
Family/self	25	33	43	44	41	42
Others	49	38	42	47	46	41
Not working	33	35	57	57	47	47
Husband's response						
Family/self	19	26	40	42	37	40
Others	33	26	50	45	38	33
Not working	28	30	48	48	39	40
E Water facilities						
Wife's response						
Piped inside	32	33	37	42	33	35
Piped outside	40	39	54	54	49	49
Pump/other	44	45	58	57	57	56
Husband's response						
Piped inside	24	25	39	39	26	27
Piped outside	38	36	42	43	41	41
Pump/other	46	54	54	54	54	54
F Usage of electricity						
Wife's response						
Yes	33	33	48	49	39	40
No	49	47	60	59	59	57
Husband's response						
Yes	26	26	41	43	32	32
No	54	52	53	52	53	52

Table 5.17 Classification of couples by whether or not they want additional children, by urban and rural area

	Urban		
	Wife		
	Wants more (%)	Does not want more (%)	(N)
Husband			
Wants more (%)	21	9	(188)
Does not want more (%)	8	62	(445)
(N)	(183)	(450)	(633)
	Rural		
	Wife		
	Wants more (%)	Does not want more (%)	(N)
Husband			
Wants more (%)	39	10	(373)
Does not want more (%)	12	40	(400)
(N)	(393)	(380)	(773)

electricity have lower proportions wanting additional children than those without these amenities, and these patterns persist with adjustment for parity.

The above comparisons are based on all husbands and wives for whom responses were available. It is useful to look at husband-wife agreement for those couples where both husband and wife provided response to the question whether they wanted additional children. Table 5.17 shows that in urban areas 62 per cent of the couples agree

that they do not want additional children and 21 per cent agree that they do want more.

In rural areas, the overall percent of agreement is about the same, 78 per cent, but the distribution is different with equal proportions agreeing that they want more and do not want more instead of the 3 to 1 ratio observed in urban areas. For Egypt as a whole 80 per cent of the couples agree with each other and 50 per cent agree they want no more children.

In addition to urban–rural differentials there also exist regional differences in the pattern of husband-wife agreement. As noted with respect to other dimensions of fertility preferences, there are three clusters: (1) Cairo, Alexandria and urban Lower Egypt show high proportions of couples who agree that they want to have no more children (63–64 per cent) while only 18–22 per cent agree that they want more; (2) rural Lower Egypt and urban Upper Egypt have a slight majority of couples (52–53 per cent) who agree that they wish to cease childbearing and 27–29 per cent who agree they want more children; (3) rural Upper Egypt is clearly exceptional and a majority of couples (55 per cent) agree they want additional children while slightly less than a quarter of the couples (23 per cent) agree they do not want additional children. This has important implications for family planning policy.

The agreement between husband and wife may be fortuitous or may arise from discussion, debate and negotiation. Whether couples are aware of their agreement and whether it arises from discussion has implications for family decision making about fertility control.

5.8 DISCUSSION OF FAMILY SIZE DESIRES

In an effort to determine whether couples felt free to discuss family size, husbands and wives were asked if they had discussed family size desires with their spouse. Thirty-nine percent of the couples both reported independently that they had discussed desired family size while 23 per cent agreed that they had not. In 22 per cent of the couples only the husbands reported discussion while in 17 per cent, only the wife did. Strong urban-rural differences exist, however. While 54 per cent of urban couples have both spouses reporting discussion less than half that per cent (26) of the rural couples did. Thirty-one percent of rural couples agreed they had not discussed family size compared with 12 per cent in urban areas.

5.8.1 Differentials in discussion of desired family size

The patterns on discussion are as might be expected with respect to husband-wife joint reporting of discussion, as shown in table 5.18. The higher the level of education, husband's or wife's, the greater the percentage of couples who both report discussion. If the wife has worked since marriage, the couple is more likely to report discussion. Occupation patterns are as might be expected. Regional patterns are as expected with 57–60 per cent agreeing that they have discussed family size in metropolitan areas and urban Lower Egypt; 34–36 per cent in rural Lower Egypt and urban Upper Egypt and only 14 per cent in rural Upper Egypt.

As shown in table 5.19, economic conditions also show familiar patterns. Per capita income and expenditure tend to be positively associated with jointly reported discussion, but this effect is stronger in urban than rural areas. Even after adjusting for wife's education, one finds that higher per capita income is associated with more discussion. Couples where the wife works for others show higher discussion than others, as do those with piped water and electricity.

Overall the sharpest differentials in the pattern of discussion occur across educational and regional groups. These patterns may have important implications for policy.

5.8.2 Correlates of discussion

Reports of discussion provide some insight into both the importance or lack of discussion on family size desires among couples and their styles of decision making. This might well have implications for the adoption or non-adoption of family planning. While this point will be explored later, there is some indirect evidence on the consequences of discussion which are related to circumstances favoring the adoption of family planning.

One piece of evidence is the relationship between reported discussion and agreement on whether a couple wishes to have additional children. In 63 per cent of the couples where both husband and wife reported discussion, both the husband and the wife wanted no more children. In only 26 per cent of the couples where neither reported discussion, did both report that they wanted to terminate childbearing. In couples where there was disagreement over whether the couples had discussed family size, there were large differences depending on whether the husband or wife reported discussion. When only the husband did, 57 per cent agreed they did not want another child while where only the wife did, only 40 per cent agreed that no more children were wanted.

Table 5.18 Proportion reporting discussion of family size by background variables

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	% Both report	% Neither report	% Both report	% Neither report	% Both report	% Neither report
A Education						
Wife						
Illiterate, no school	44	20	21	36	28	31
Illiterate, some school	39	14	27	26	32	21
Read and write	64	[5]	42	[14]	56	[8]
Primary	70	[4]	[56]	[11]	66	[6]
Secondary/university	77	[3]	82	0	77	[2]
Total	55	13	26	32	39	23
Husband						
Illiterate, no school	31	25	17	39	21	36
Illiterate, some school	[35]	[19]	[18]	[34]	25	27
Read and write	57	[8]	31	28	43	19
Primary	64	[14]	32	[19]	49	16
Secondary/university	71	[4]	66	[5]	70	[4]
Total	59	18	33	35	47	29
B Wife's work pattern						
Never worked	53	12	25	33	38	23
Before only	[39]	[22]	[24]	[28]	31	26
Since marriage	65	[6]	31	26	46	17
C Husband's occupation						
Professional					68	[3]
Clerical					58	[10]
Sales					38	[22]
Agriculture - self-employed					22	32
Agriculture – employees					17	47
Services					36	18
Manual					48	16

D Residence	Only husband reports	Only wife reports	Both	Neither
Cairo and Alexandria	19	15	57	9
Urban: Lower	21	[8]	50	11
Upper	26	[17]	36	22
Rural: Lower	29	17	34	20
Upper	14	24	14	48
All Egypt	22	17	39	22

NOTE: Brackets denote sample size < 20.

There is no way of telling the direction of causation in these associations. It may be that discussion leads to agreement about terminating childbearing or it may be that only when there is a desire to terminate childbearing does discussion take place.

Another way of estimating the impact of discussion is to determine if couples who report discussion are better able to predict whether the spouse wishes to continue childbearing than those couples where discussion does not take place. The spouse who reports discussion should be better able to accurately predict.

Discussion does improve the ability to predict whether one's spouse wishes additional children. While women are slightly better at predicting than men (89 per cent are accurate versus 81 per cent for men), if men or women report discussion, they are more likely to be able to predict correctly than if there were no discussion. Fifty-eight percent of the women and 62 per cent of the men who correctly reported what their spouses' desires were, reported they had discussed them. But these differences are not vastly different from what would be expected on the basis of chance alone, 51 and 49 per cent respectively.

5.9 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

This chapter has reviewed the attitudes, aspirations and preferences that may shape the fertility behavior of couples in Egypt. The data set used here is fairly rare in that it allows one to examine the opinions of both husbands and wives while most surveys only focus on women.

Table 5.19 Proportion reporting discussion of family size by economic conditions

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	% Both report	% Neither report	% Both report	% Neither report	% Both report	% Neither report
A Per capita income						
Lowest 20	35	[12]	21	37	24	31
21–40	47	20	20	35	32	29
41–60	55	[17]	28	28	39	24
61–80	54	[9]	29	24	42	16
81 +	69	[4]	50	[18]	64	[8]
B Per capita expenditures						
Lowest 20	31	[16]	23	36	25	31
21–40	44	[23]	23	31	29	29
41–60	52	[16]	21	34	33	27
61–80	54	[10]	30	27	45	16
81 +	72	[3]	68	[8]	71	[4]
C Per capita income adjusted for wife's education						
Lowest 20	47	5	47	22	44	19
21–40	58	14	46	19	51	17
41–60	65	12	53	13	56	13
61–80	61	5	50	12	55	8
81 +	64	6	63	10	63	8
D Wife's employment status						
Family and self	[37]	[21]	25	27	27	26
Others	71	[2]	[47]	[22]	64	[8]
Not working	52	13	25	33	37	24
E Water facilities						
Piped inside	61	8	58	[10]	61	8
Piped outside	42	19	23	32	29	28
Pump other	[25]	[32]	21	36	22	35
F Usage of electricity						
Yes	58	9	36	21	49	13
No	[19]	42	18	40	18	40

NOTE: Brackets denote sample size < 20.

The major findings of this analysis are as follows:

1 Among the perceived benefits of children, the use of children when they are young seems to be less important to husbands and wives than the expectation of old age support. While there is considerable variation between husbands and wives in the perceived age at which children — sons and daughters — are useful in urban and rural areas, there is little systematic variation across social background or economic groups. More telling, there is no association between the perceived age at which children are useful and parental desires for children in general or sons in particular. This seems consistent with the very low participation of children in work either for the family business or for others observed in chapter 3.

Expectations that children will provide a place to live and financial support in old age, on the other hand, show both systematic variations across background and economic groups and close association with desired family size and the desired number of sons. This does not mean that there is a necessary causal association, but at a minimum attitudes on these dimensions tend to be consistent at least in the aggregate. Within particular sub-groups, associations may well disappear for perceived old age support or may emerge for the perceived age at which children are useful.

2 The educational aspirations of parents, particularly for daughters, tend to be clustered at either no schooling or secondary or university education. Primary schooling does not appear to be valued in and of itself and many rural parents especially fathers, want no education for their daughters. This perhaps reflects the observation in chapter 3 that those with only primary certificates did not earn more than those who were literate without a certificate — although those who were literate did earn more than illiterates. Educational aspirations increase with parental education and status of father's occupation and are higher among families where the wife has

worked since marriage. There are also associations between aspirations for university and per capita income and expenditure, but these tend to emerge only after middle income is reached.

3 Educational aspirations are closely related to family size preferences. The higher the educational aspirations, especially for daughters, the lower the desired family size. For women, there is also a tendency to want fewer sons if higher education is wanted for their daughters. The desired education of sons is in most cases not associated with a desire for fewer children, except among rural women who tend to want *only* 2.7 sons if they aspire for university education for them instead of 4.4 among those who want no schooling for their sons.

4 There is a clustering of regions on several dimensions of family size preferences. Cairo/Alexandria and urban Lower Egypt have the lowest desired family size and the lowest desired number of sons. Rural Lower Egypt and urban Upper Egypt show a somewhat higher demand while rural Upper Egypt shows considerably higher desired family size. There are also regional differences in the desires of men and women for children. In Cairo/Alexandria husbands want an average of a half child more than their wives, while in other urban areas, husbands want only 0.1 more. In rural areas there are sharp Upper/Lower Egypt differences: in Lower Egypt men want 0.3 of a child more than women, while in Upper Egypt women want 1.4 more children than men on average.

5 The desired number of children and desired number of sons show expected relationships with social background and economic conditions. Differences in desired fertility are almost identical across income per capita and education groups in urban areas but much smaller across income per capita and education in rural areas. This pattern was also observed with respect to children ever born in chapter 4. Differences in desired family size across income and education groups in urban areas are less than differences in children ever born. This implies differentials in the extent of unwanted fertility with the poorest 80 per cent and those with education below secondary having on average more children than they want (more than 1 excess child on average among the poorest and illiterate). In rural areas desired family size of wife exceeds actual family size on average for all-income groups and for the lower 80% of husbands. Only for the wealthiest husbands in rural areas does actual family size exceed desired. While this is suggestive of the extent to which couples wish to cease childbearing, it is not only averages that matter but distribution.

6 The proportion wanting additional children depends on actual fertility, child survival and desired family sizes of husbands and wives. For Egypt as a whole less than 50 per cent of both sexes want additional children. In urban areas about one-third do and in rural areas about a half do. There are no well defined patterns by background and economic conditions. There are, however, strong regional differences in the proportion wanting additional children. The proportion wanting additional children increases uniformly for women from Cairo/Alexandria to rural Upper Egypt with rural Upper Egypt having 71 per cent of women and 62 per cent of men wanting additional children. In all other regions far less than 50 per cent wish to continue childbearing. Overall, 62 per cent of the couples in urban areas agree that they do not want additional children. In rural areas, 40 per cent of the couples agree that they do not want more. This has important implications for the potential desire to limit fertility through family planning.

While the motivation to limit family size depends on the desire for additional children, the ability of couples to do so is determined by knowledge of family planning on the part of the husband and wife and family planning knowledge and access. These variables and their differentials across groups as well as the use of contraceptives will be explored in the next chapter.

CHAPTER 6

CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE, ACCESS, AND USE

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The decision to use contraceptives depends on the motivation of both husband and wife to regulate fertility (for limitation and spacing), on their knowledge of various methods of contraception, their perception of how available these methods are in terms of both travel time and financial cost, and on the co-operation of husbands and wives in the decision making about family limitation. In the previous chapter, the relationships between motivation and husband/wife discussion and social background and economic factors were examined. In this chapter, the association between background factors and economic conditions and contraceptive knowledge, and between perceived access and use, will be explored. In a final chapter, the policy implications of these various analyses will be discussed.

6.2 CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES

Contraceptive knowledge is a prerequisite for contraceptive use. If either the husband or the wife knows of a method and has access to it, the couple has the potential to regulate their fertility if they are so motivated. In addition, the more methods are known, the better a couple's chance of finding a method suitable to their needs, and the earlier their chance of adopting it. Knowledge of at least one efficient contraceptive is widespread. Only 11 per cent of the men and 9 per cent of the women knew of no efficient method. The range of methods known, however, is fairly narrow — over half the men and 40 per cent of the women knew only one or two methods. These proportions vary considerably between urban and rural areas, with about 15 per cent of the men and women in rural areas knowing no efficient method, and 37 and 22 per cent of men and women in these areas knowing only one method, compared with 18 and 8 per cent knowing only one method in urban areas.

6.2.1 Kinds of methods known

Table 6.1 summarizes the proportion of husbands and wives knowing the five major methods in urban, rural and in all Egypt. The pill is almost universally known throughout Egypt. The IUD is the second most widely known method; however, there are very large urban–rural differences in knowledge of the IUD, but a clear majority of men and women in urban and rural areas do know of the IUD. The other three major

Table 6.1 Proportion of husbands wives knowing various methods of contraception by residence

	Pill	IUD	Injection	Condom	Sterilization
Urban					
Neither	[0]	6	75	30	36
Wife only	3	20	16	14	48
Husband only	[2]	6	6	22	5
Both	94	68	3	34	12
(N)	(924)	(924)	(924)	(924)	(923)
Rural					
Neither	4	34	83	74	66
Wife only	11	24	13	6	28
Husband only	11	9	3	13	3
Both	74	33	[1]	6	3
(N)	(1255)	(1255)	(1255)	(1255)	(1255)
Total					
Neither	3	22	79	55	53
Wife only	8	23	14	10	37
Husband only	7	8	5	17	4
Both	82	48	2	18	7
(N)	(2179)	(2179)	(2179)	(2179)	(2178)

NOTE: Brackets denote sample size ≤ 20.

methods are not known by a majority of the population. This fact is not surprising, for injection and sterilization are only available to a limited degree in Egypt and are not offered through the family planning program. The very limited knowledge of the condom is more surprising. While there are sharp urban–rural differences here, as shown in table 6.1, the majority of Egyptian men, 65 per cent, and women, 72 per cent, are not aware of the condom or would not admit that they do. In urban areas 48 per cent of the women and 56 per cent of the men acknowledge the condom, while in rural areas the proportions are only 13 per cent and 20 per cent respectively.

Knowledge of various methods has male–female and urban–rural differences, with those in urban areas knowing more methods and wives being more knowledgeable than husbands — except for condoms. The superior knowledge of women is greatest with respect to sterilization. Forty-three per cent of the women and only 11 per cent of the men know this method. There are also differences in knowledge across background and economic conditions as discussed in the next section. These sex differences, as well as urban–rural differences in knowledge of the IUD, condom and sterilization are shown in figures 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3.

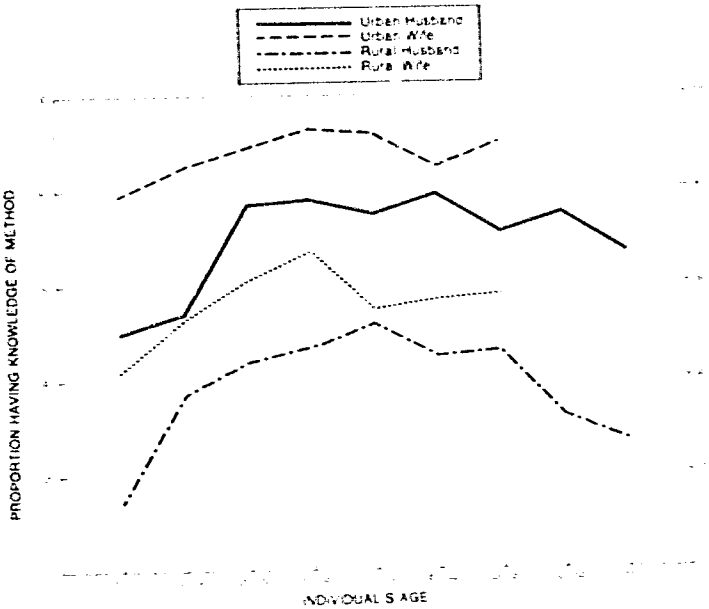

Figure 6.1 Proportion of spouses having knowledge of IUD by individual's age

6.2.2 Differentials in contraceptive knowledge

The difference in knowledge across education groups, wife's work pattern, husband's occupation and region are shown in table 6.2. Knowledge of the pill is almost universal except among illiterates in rural areas. Knowledge of IUDs, condoms and sterilization increase with education for males and females in urban and rural areas. Knowledge of injections does not. While men are more likely to know about condoms than women, this is

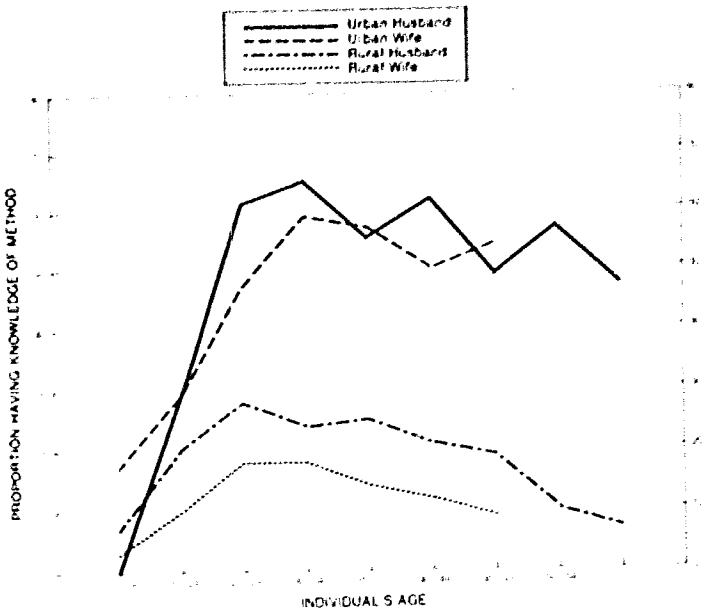

Figure 6.2 Proportion of spouses having knowledge of condom by individual's age

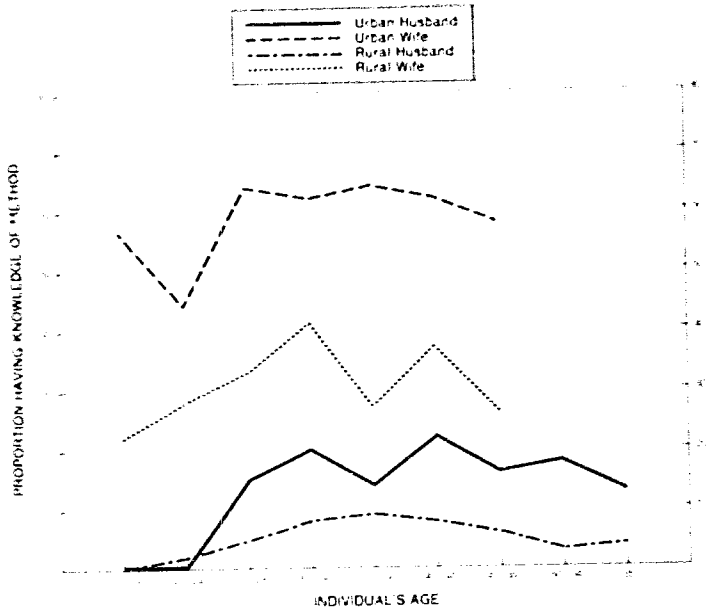

Figure 6.3 Proportion of spouses having knowledge of sterilization by individual's age

not necessarily true of men and women with the same education. In urban areas, knowledge of the same three methods (IUD, condoms, sterilization) is greater among women who have worked since marriage and their husbands than among those couples where the wife has not worked since marriage. In rural areas, knowledge is greater only for sterilization among those couples where the wife has worked since marriage. Husband's occupation also seems to have its strongest relationship with the three methods (IUD, condom and sterilization).

Regional differentials are much as might be expected with respect to all methods except injections. Rural Upper Egypt clearly has the lowest level of knowledge and less than three quarters of the women and only slightly more husbands know of the pill. In no other area are more than 10 per cent of the people ignorant of the

Table 6.2 Proportion knowing five major methods by background variables

Method	Pill		IUD		Injection		Condom		Sterilization	
	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.
A Education										
Urban										
Illiterate: no school	96	90	81	48	18	5	32	23	49	5
Illiterate: some school	98	96	93	73	17	9	46	36	56	4
Read and write	98	97	91	74	21	10	50	53	63	10
Primary certificate	100	99	97	77	27	9	70	64	73	11
Secondary/university	100	100	97	95	18	14	78	87	78	37
Total	98	96	89	74	19	10	48	56	59	17
Rural										
Illiterate: no school	80	78	49	30	11	3	8	11	26	3
Illiterate: some school	92	81	69	32	18	9	16	13	43	3
Read and write	100	91	79	51	22	5	33	21	43	5
Primary certificate	100	98	80	63	27	5	33	34	37	8
Secondary/university	100	99	96	87	29	10	57	64	57	31
Total	85	84	57	42	14	4	13	20	32	6
Total										
Illiterate: no school	95	81	59	35	13	3	15	14	33	3
Illiterate: some school	95	87	77	46	18	8	28	21	48	3
Read and write	99	94	86	62	22	7	43	36	56	7
Primary certificate	100	99	93	71	27	7	60	50	63	10
Secondary/university	100	100	97	93	20	13	75	81	75	36
Total	90	89	70	56	16	7	29	35	43	11
B Wife's work pattern										
Urban										
Never worked	98	96	87	72	19	9	43	53	56	15
Before marriage only	96	96	87	70	23	9	41	50	54	9
Since marriage	99	97	96	86	17	12	75	75	76	29
Rural										
Never worked	84	83	54	43	13	14	12	19	27	6
Before marriage only	90	83	66	34	19	3	12	20	38	6
Since marriage	88	88	64	42	17	7	17	21	47	7
Total										
Never worked	89	89	69	56	15	6	26	34	40	10
Before marriage only	93	88	74	48	21	5	23	32	44	7
Since marriage	92	91	77	59	17	9	39	42	58	15
C Husband's occupation										
Total										
Professional	99	98	89	91	19	12	65	81	65	37
Clerical	98	99	89	89	24	10	51	72	62	24
Sales	88	92	74	52	12	5	26	29	41	8
Agricultural: self	87	85	59	40	15	5	9	11	29	5
Agricultural: others	77	77	45	28	8	2	8	11	26	3
Service	95	92	74	55	20	9	30	37	49	9
Manual	95	93	82	66	18	8	35	44	52	8
D Region										
Cairo/Alexandria	98	98	92	80	21	10	56	62	66	17
Lower Urban	97	97	88	76	18	12	39	59	57	15
Upper Urban	97	90	80	50	13	6	36	31	41	19
Lower Rural	95	91	79	57	20	6	18	26	44	7
Upper Rural	71	75	28	22	6	2	6	11	15	5
Total	90	89	70	56	16	7	28	35	43	11

pill. A majority of the women, except in metropolitan areas, are ignorant of the condom, as are a majority of the men outside the metropolitan areas and urban Lower Egypt.

Income and expenditure group shows little systematic relationship to knowledge of pills or injections in urban or rural areas. (See table 6.3.) Knowledge of the IUD, condoms and sterilization among husbands and wives is

Table 6.3 Knowledge of methods by economic conditions of households

Method	Pill		IUD		Injection		Condom		Sterilization	
	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.
A Per capita income										
Urban										
Lowest 20%	96	89	86	58	13	8	27	34	43	11
21–40	97	96	86	62	21	5	39	40	52	11
41–60	98	96	87	72	23	11	46	56	58	13
61–80	99	98	89	75	19	10	44	56	62	11
81 +	98	98	93	98	17	12	65	74	69	28
Rural										
Lowest 20%	87	83	57	40	11	4	10	18	30	6
21–40	80	85	49	39	17	4	11	18	30	3
41–60	86	83	60	45	14	7	13	17	35	5
61–80	86	80	60	41	18	3	13	24	32	8
81 +	88	84	65	49	14	6	21	29	35	12
Total										
Lowest 20%	89	84	63	43	11	5	14	21	32	7
21–40	86	89	63	48	18	5	22	26	38	6
41–60	91	88	70	56	17	8	26	32	44	8
61–80	92	92	74	58	18	6	29	39	47	10
81 +	96	94	85	78	16	10	54	62	60	24
B Per capita expenditure										
Urban										
Lowest 20%	96	90	85	54	20	7	27	29	47	7
21–40	97	93	84	63	16	8	34	40	47	9
41–60	99	99	88	71	21	9	44	48	55	10
61–80	98	96	87	78	19	11	48	57	60	15
81 +	99	98	94	85	18	11	64	76	61	14
Rural										
Lowest 20%	84	83	56	40	10	3	9	17	30	5
21–40	84	84	54	34	16	5	13	16	30	3
41–60	87	84	61	43	14	4	12	15	33	4
61–80	84	85	52	44	17	6	15	29	32	12
81 +	91	86	74	57	20	7	28	39	42	16
Total										
Lowest 20%	87	85	62	43	12	4	13	19	33	5
21–40	87	87	62	46	16	6	19	23	35	5
41–60	91	90	71	53	17	6	24	28	41	6
61–80	91	91	71	62	18	9	33	44	47	13
81 +	97	95	90	80	18	10	57	69	64	26
C Per capita income adjusted for wife's education										
Urban										
Lowest 20%	98	91	93	70	15	11	44	55	55	23
21–40	99	98	92	73	23	8	55	59	63	23
41–60	100	98	93	81	24	14	61	73	68	23
61–80	100	99	93	83	20	11	56	70	70	20
81 +	98	98	93	86	17	11	63	70	67	25
Rural										
Lowest 20%	97	93	79	68	23	5	35	52	46	22
21–40	91	96	72	68	29	6	36	52	46	20
41–60	96	93	82	74	26	8	38	50	51	22
61–80	95	96	79	66	29	4	35	53	47	23
81 +	96	92	81	68	22	7	38	51	47	23
Total										
Lowest 20%	96	91	80	66	16	9	39	51	50	21
21–40	94	96	80	70	23	8	46	55	56	20
41–60	97	94	86	76	22	12	49	59	60	22
61–80	97	97	86	74	22	9	47	61	60	21
81 +	97	95	88	80	17	10	56	64	62	24

Table 6.3 (*cont*)

Method	Pill		IUD		Injection		Condom		Sterilization	
	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.
D Wife's employment status										
Urban										
Family/self	96	86	89	54	[14]	[11]	[57]	[36]	[54]	[11]
Others	100	99	93	93	18	[13]	78	83	81	33
Not working	98	96	87	72	19	9	43	52	56	14
Rural										
Family/self	88	90	63	39	15	[9]	13	18	46	[4]
Others	89	82	70	51	[25]	[2]	[30]	[30]	53	[16]
Not working	84	83	55	42	13	4	12	20	28	6
Total										
Family/self	89	89	66	41	15	[9]	18	20	47	[5]
Others	97	94	89	80	20	[9]	63	66	72	27
Not working	90	89	69	55	16	6	25	34	40	10
E Water sources										
Urban										
Piped inside	99	99	93	82	20	11	59	66	68	20
Piped outside	96	91	83	59	18	7	29	40	45	11
Pump/other	90	88	68	53	12	0	12	20	22	7
Rural										
Piped inside	99	99	82	77	23	7	41	51	49	13
Piped outside	90	85	59	42	16	4	10	18	33	5
Pump/other	78	80	50	35	11	4	9	15	27	6
Total										
Piped inside	99	99	91	81	20	11	56	63	65	19
Piped outside	92	87	67	48	16	5	16	25	37	7
Pump/other	79	81	52	37	11	4	10	15	27	6
F Electricity										
Urban										
Yes	99	98	91	79	20	11	53	61	64	18
No	89	81	67	33	9	2	8	17	22	5
Rural										
Yes	92	91	73	54	20	6	21	28	43	8
No	80	78	44	32	9	3	6	13	23	4
Total										
Yes	96	95	84	69	20	9	40	48	55	14
No	81	79	47	32	9	3	6	13	22	4

NOTE: Brackets denote sample size ≤ 20.

positively related to income and expenditure group in urban areas. In rural areas strong, uniform patterns are only observed for condoms. In rural areas, the highest income and expenditure groups have greater knowledge than the lowest group for all methods, but differences are not always large, nor is the pattern across middle income groups uniform. When per capita income is adjusted for wives' education, the association between income and knowledge ceases to be uniform except for knowledge of the IUD among urban husbands.

Women who work for others are more likely to know of all contraceptive methods than are women who work on own-account. They tend to have higher knowledge of all methods except injection than women who do not work. Their husbands are more knowledgeable as well, except with respect to the pill.

The patterns of knowledge by household amenities — water supply and electricity — are as might be expected, but the differences are most dramatic with respect to knowledge of condoms and sterilization.

Thus, knowledge of methods other than the pill are far from universal in Egypt. The rural, the poor, and the illiterate are not unexpectedly the ones most deficient in knowledge of contraception. What is more surprising is the low level of knowledge of the condom and the very low knowledge of sterilization among men. This means that the couples must rely on either the pill or IUD; and

these are thus neither permanent methods of fertility control nor methods that can be controlled by men.

To understand the relative lack of knowledge of the condom and sterilization among males it might be useful to explore briefly the sources of their knowledge about contraception.

6.3 SOURCES OF CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE FOR HUSBANDS

One can learn about contraceptives from family and friends, printed media, radio or TV, private doctors, or the various government health and family programs. To the extent that husbands rely on family and friends, the knowledge of the lesser known methods will not be acquired. Table 6.4 summarizes the sources of knowledge by regions.

The most frequent source of knowledge everywhere was friends and relatives other than wife. This is remarkably stable across regions. The second most common source was radio and TV. The third most common source varies by region. In Cairo/Alexandria printed media were the third source. In urban Lower Egypt the wife was third. In urban Upper Egypt wives and printed matter were equally important. In rural Lower Egypt wives were the third most important source just as in rural Upper Egypt, but in the latter the percentage of husbands hearing of family planning from their wives was less than half that in other rural areas and one-third that of urban Lower Egypt. This probably reflects the general lack of communication between husband and wife in rural Upper Egypt, as illustrated with respect to discussions about desired family size in the preceding chapter.

The medical profession and the various government programs have a much smaller role in disseminating information about contraceptives. Not one of the five categories of health or family planning facilities has reached one-fifth of the husbands for the country as a whole. (For wives these figures may be much greater.) Only in lower Egypt (urban and rural) and Cairo/Alexandria are there one-fourth of the husbands who have been contacted by any one of these programs. In metropolitan areas and urban Lower Egypt family planning centers have played an important role. It is unclear whether this is because husbands in these areas are more motivated to use contraceptives and therefore went to the clinic to get information, or whether the centers themselves are more active. In rural Lower Egypt health centers have played a major role. In rural Upper Egypt neither private doctors nor the five types of programs have reached more than 10 per cent of the husbands.

6.4 ACCESS TO CONTRACEPTION

Knowledge of contraception is necessary but not sufficient if people are to use contraception; motivation and access are needed as well. Motivation was discussed in chapter 5. In this section three different measures of access will be examined: knowledge of a location where various family planning methods can be found; perceived travel time to that location; and perceived costs of various methods.

6.4.1 Knowledge of a source of supply of contraceptives

Husbands and wives were asked if they knew where they could obtain the pill and IUD. In addition, husbands were asked if they knew where they could obtain condoms. Tables 6.5 and 6.6 summarize the differentials in the proportion knowing of a source of supply by background and economic variables.

Table 6.4 Sources of contraceptive knowledge for husbands by region (proportion having heard of contraceptives from each source)

	Cairo Alexandria	Urban Lower	Urban Upper	Rural Lower	Rural Upper	Total
Wife	48	58	43	41	17	40
Friends & relatives	88	92	92	92	90	91
Private doctor	27	24	22	10	6	16
Newspapers & magazines	51	52	43	25	16	35
Radio & TV	84	80	66	60	47	66
Family planning center	24	26	15	13	6	16
Maternal child health	18	20	18	6	3	11
Health unit	8	17	9	28	10	17
Hospital	16	22	10	15	5	14
Visiting nurse	2	3	6	3	3	3
Number	500	248	142	661	398	1948

Table 6.5 Proportion of those knowing method who know source by background variables

Method	Pill		IUD		Condom
	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.	Husband
A Education					
Urban					
Illiterate: no school	89	79	53	63	65
Illiterate: some school	91	91	63	70	[60]
Read and write	98	94	73	71	79
Primary certificate	99	92	80	76	82
Secondary/university	100	98	76	83	93
Total	93	91	68	73	84
(N)	(904)	(889)	(819)	(685)	(518)
Rural					
Illiterate: no school	71	74	44	53	52
Illiterate: some school	79	83	47	53	[39]
Read and write	91	88	58	63	66
Primary certificate	93	89	50	70	84
Secondary/university	96	97	62	87	91
Total	75	82	47	63	69
(N)	(1056)	(1066)	(526)	(716)	(249)
Total					
Illiterate: no school	77	76	52	53	54
Illiterate: some school	84	86	55	63	52
Read and write	9[illegible]	91	68	68	75
Primary certificate	97	91	73	73	83
Secondary/university	99	98	74	87	90
Total	84	86	58	69	79
B Wife's work pattern					
Urban					
Never worked	92	91	66	72	80
Before marriage only	94	85	76	59	82
Since marriage	97	95	75	86	95
Rural					
Never worked	76	83	48	65	69
Before marriage only	67	78	51	66	47
Since marriage	76	81	42	56	78
Total					
Never worked	84	86	58	69	77
Before marriage only	78	81	62	62	68
Since marriage	85	87	58	73	90
C Husband's occupation					
Total					
Professional	97	98	69	86	95
Clerical	86	89	60	61	82
Sales	93	95	69	83	84
Agricultural: self	75	79	48	59	56
Agricultural: others	67	75	39	47	47
Services	84	85	58	71	75
Manual	90	89	63	66	75
D Region					
Cairo Alexandria	94	93	72	75	82
Lower Urban	94	90	65	71	84
Upper Urban	89	88	60	72	94
Lower Rural	81	87	46	64	67
Upper Rural	66	73	48	59	77
Total	84	86	58	69	79
(N)	(1970)	(1945)	(1535)	(1213)	(767)

NOTE: Brackets denote sample size ≤ 20.

In general, the vas. majority of those who knew of a particular method knew of a source of supply. Men were slightly more likely than women and those in urban areas more likely than [illegible]e in rural areas to know a source of supply for pills [illegible] IUDs. In general, the source of supply of the pill was best known and of the IUD the least known.

As shown in table 6.5, knowledge of source of supply increases across educational groups for men and women in urban and rural areas, but there are a few irregularities in the pattern. If one looks at men and women of the same educational group, one finds that women are slightly more likely to know of the location of pills than men, while the converse is true for IUDs, especially in rural areas.

Wife's work pattern is not systematically related to knowledge of a source of supply, while occupation has expected patterns.

Regional patterns of source of supply among those who know specific methods are, for the most part, as expected. The only major deviations occur for condom. The highest knowledge of source of supply occurs in urban Upper Egypt where 94 per cent know a location, more than 10 per cent above knowledge of source in metropolitan areas. Only 67 per cent of the men who know of the condom in rural Lower Egypt know of

Table 6.6 Proportion of those knowing method who know source by economic conditions

Method	Pill		IUD		Condom
	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.	Husband
A Per capita income					
Urban					
Lowest 20%	90	89	64	64	65
21-40	90	88	68	74	76
41-60	95	90	72	70	77
61-80	93	91	66	74	86
81+	96	95	69	77	93
Rural					
Lowest 20%	71	82	38	56	65
21-40	75	77	49	60	67
41-60	77	85	56	64	68
61-80	77	83	45	74	75
81+	82	83	54	70	77
Total					
Lowest 20%	76	84	45	58	65
21-40	81	82	59	67	72
41-60	85	87	64	67	75
61-80	85	84	57	74	83
81+	92	92	66	76	89
B Per capita expenditures					
Urban					
Lowest 20%	90	85	67	67	64
21-40	90	88	69	68	66
41-60	92	91	67	70	81
61-80	94	91	67	71	83
81+	96	94	70	80	92
Rural					
Lowest 20%	71	79	41	53	59
21-40	78	84	52	62	67
41-60	77	83	50	64	70
61-80	75	81	43	78	79
81+	81	86	54	77	80
Total					
Lowest 20%	75	80	58	57	60
21-40	82	86	49	64	66
41-60	83	86	58	67	77
61-80	86	87	58	73	82
81+	93	93	59	80	90

Table 6.6 (*cont*)

Method	Pill		IUD		Condom
	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.	Husband
C Per capita income adjusted for wife's education					
Urban					
Lowest 20%	96	93	73	73	74
21–40	95	92	76	81	84
41–60	100	94	79	77	84
61–80	97	94	72	79	92
81+	95	94	68	74	86
Rural					
Lowest 20%	82	93	49	74	85
21–40	86	88	60	78	85
41–60	87	95	67	81	84
61–80	85	91	54	88	87
81+	89	89	60	76	78
Total					
Lowest 20%	86	91	57	70	79
21–40	91	89	70	78	83
41–60	94	94	74	77	84
61–80	92	92	65	81	90
81+	93	92	66	71	85
D Wife's employment status					
Urban					
Family/self	89	88	64	[67]	[70]
Others	99	97	77	88	97
Not working	92	90	67	71	80
Rural					
Family/self	78	82	43	56	73
Others	71	77	38	59	88
Not working	75	82	48	65	67
Total					
Family/self	80	83	47	57	72
Others	91	91	67	82	96
Not working	83	86	58	68	76
E Water sources					
Urban					
Piped inside	96	94	70	77	88
Piped outside	89	88	66	66	74
Pump/other	82	71	53	52	25
Rural					
Piped inside	92	90	64	72	88
Piped outside	75	84	44	65	63
Pump/other	71	78	45	59	65
Total					
Piped inside	95	93	69	76	88
Piped outside	80	85	52	65	68
Pump/other	72	77	46	57	61
F Electricity					
Urban					
Yes	95	94	70	75	85
No	80	66	50	49	[41]
Rural					
Yes	82	86	49	67	79
No	68	78	44	59	53
Total					
Yes	90	91	63	72	84
No	70	76	45	57	51

NOTE: Brackets denote sample size ≤ 20.

source of supply, while the comparable proportion is 77 per cent in rural Upper Egypt. For most methods for husbands and wives in all regions, a majority of those who know a method also know a source of supply. The exception is that less than 50 per cent of the rural women who know of IUDs know where to find them.

The variations of knowledge of supply by per capita income and expenditure quintiles are not uniform across all methods, and across urban and rural areas for husbands and wives. (See table 6.6.) Knowledge of a source of supply of condoms most uniformly increases with per capita income or expenditure level. Husband's knowledge of supply for IUDs increases with per capita income and expenditure for all cases except for urban men for income. If per capita income is adjusted for wife's education, no new patterns emerge and the relationship between income and knowledge of access to condom and IUDs among husbands disappears. In urban areas, women who work for others and their husbands are more likely to know a source of supply for pills, IUDs and condoms than other women. In rural areas, there are no uniform patterns with respect to wife's work status. Those with modern amenities of piped water and electricity know more supply sources for all methods than those without.

6.4.2 Perceived travel time to a source of supply

The amount of time it takes to get to a source of supply might be a major determinant of whether or not a method is used. This is more likely to be true when resupply is needed more frequently. Interestingly, the perceived distances are the least, 13 minutes for condoms; followed by pills (16–18 minutes); while the IUD is the farthest away, 25–28 minutes for husbands and wives respectively. This ranking follows a pattern related to the need for resupply.

As might be expected, table 6.7 shows that travel time is greater in rural than urban areas. Rather unexpectedly women tend to estimate travel time as being slightly greater than men would in most cases. In most instances, perceived travel time does not vary systematically by education, but the most educated do perceive travel time as being less than the least educated would see it — except for those in urban areas with respect to IUDs. Perceived travel time does not vary by wife's work pattern nor systematically by husband's occupation.

Regional differentials show Cairo Alexandria and other urban areas have estimated travel times of 16 minutes or less for pills, 26 or less for IUDs and 10 or less for condoms. The travel times are much greater in rural areas and there are fairly sharp Upper/Lower Egypt differences especially with respect to IUDs and condoms.

As with individual characteristics of education, wife's work pattern and husband's occupation, one does not observe large systematic variation in travel time across income per capita, expenditure per capita or income adjusted for wife's education. (See table 6.8.) One does find that in rural areas wives who work for others and their husbands perceive shorter travel time to all methods than couples where the wife doesn't work or is an own-account worker. In addition, those with piped water and electricity have closer access to all three methods of contraception than others.

The fact that one observes regional differentials, but not generally systematic individual differences in perceived travel time to obtain methods, is as one would expect: locational factors determine distance and travel time. Since water supply and electricity are also fairly location specific, it is not surprising that they would be related to access in terms of travel time.

6.4.3 Cost of contraception

In 1980, the family planning program provided pills at subsidized rates of 5 piasters per cycle through clinics and pharmacies. Condoms were also provided at subsidized rates through clinics and pharmacies. The IUD can either be bought at pharmacies and inserted by a private physician at a subsidized rate or inserted in government clinics.

The perceived costs of various methods reflect actual costs from both private and public facilities. Variations in perceived costs by background and socio-economic factors are shown in tables 6.9 and 6.10. The patterns here do not reflect earlier patterns. There are no major urban–rural differences in perceived costs, nor uniform patterns for educational differentials, although the more educated tend to report somewhat higher prices — perhaps because of greater reliance on private than public sources. Males tend to report higher prices than females, especially for IUD. Wife's work pattern shows no systematic relationship to perceived costs in urban areas, and in rural areas women who have only worked before marriage report higher costs than others. Husbands who are in professional and clerical occupations and their wives tend to report higher costs than others for pills and IUD.

The regional patterns vary by method. The pill is perceived as being cheapest in rural areas, but differences are small. The IUD is seen as cheapest by women in rural Lower Egypt and metropolitan areas, and more than

Table 6.7 Perceived travel time in minutes to obtain various methods by background variables

Method	Pill		IUD		Condom
	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.	Husband
A Education					
Urban					
Illiterate: no school	15	13	22	26	10
Illiterate: some school	13	12	21	18	[15]
Read and write	12	11	22	20	9
Primary certificate	12	9	23	18	8
Secondary/university	11	9	24	20	8
Total	13	11	22	20	9
(N)	(904)	(889)	(819)	(685)	(513)
Rural					
Illiterate: no school	27	21	40	30	26
Illiterate: some school	18	19	34	[67]	[30]
Read and write	26	19	43	32	23
Primary certificate	22	20	41	26	20
Secondary/university	10	22	20	27	25
Total	24	21	38	31	24
(N)	(728)	(864)	(271)	(332)	(171)
Total					
Illiterate: no school	22	19	30	29	19
Illiterate: some school	16	16	26	36	20
Read and write	17	15	27	25	13
Primary certificate	15	14	26	21	12
Secondary/university	11	12	24	22	11
Total	18	16	28	25	13
B Wife's work pattern					
Urban					
Never worked	14	11	22	20	9
Before marriage only	15	13	22	14	7
Since marriage	12	8	23	22	8
Rural					
Never worked	24	20	41	33	25
Before marriage only	22	19	29	27	[27]
Since marriage	24	21	31	26	19
Total					
Never worked	19	16	28	25	14
Before marriage only	18	17	25	20	13
Since marriage	18	15	26	23	11
C Husband's occupation					
Total					
Professional	13	10	24	22	11
Clerical	17	13	27	18	11
Sales	17	12	25	16	11
Agricultural: self	25	23	43	38	33
Agricultural: others	24	21	32	32	29
Service	19	15	24	30	14
Manual	16	13	24	21	11
D Region					
Cairo/Alexandria	12	10	22	20	8
Lower Urban	16	12	24	20	10
Upper Urban	14	11	18	26	8
Lower Rural	23	20	34	26	20
Upper Rural	28	22	53	51	36
Total	18	16	28	25	13
(N)	(1555)	(1673)	(835)	(784)	(604)

NOTE: Brackets denote sample size ≤ 20.

Table 6.8 Perceived travel time in minutes to obtain various methods by economic conditions

Method	Pill		IUD		Condom
	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.	Husband
A Per capita income					
Urban					
Lowest 20%	18	13	25	21	12
21–40	14	12	20	16	10
41–60	13	12	22	20	9
61–80	14	11	24	24	8
81 +	11	8	22	20	8
Rural					
Lowest 20%	23	20	35	36	26
21–40	26	22	39	26	23
41–60	27	21	45	36	26
61–80	24	18	32	23	20
81 +	20	21	35	35	27
Total					
Lowest 20%	21	19	30	31	21
21–40	20	17	27	21	15
41–60	20	17	32	28	15
61–80	18	14	26	24	11
81 +	13	11	23	22	10
B Per capita expenditures					
Urban					
Lowest 20%	16	13	26	18	11
21–40	16	11	21	29	9
41–60	13	12	18	17	10
61–80	13	11	22	20	9
81 +	12	9	24	20	8
Rural					
Lowest 20%	25	22	39	41	27
21–40	26	21	38	33	22
41–60	25	20	40	25	24
61–80	22	18	36	25	22
81 +	17	21	31	34	26
Total					
Lowest 20%	22	20	28	34	22
21–40	23	18	33	30	15
41–60	19	16	30	21	14
61–80	17	14	28	22	13
81 +	12	11	25	22	10
C Per capita income adjusted for wife's education					
Urban					
Lowest 20%	16	12	26	19	12
21–40	13	11	21	16	9
41–60	12	10	22	19	9
61–80	13	10	25	24	8
81 +	12	8	21	18	8
Rural					
Lowest 20%	18	18	30	29	25
21–40	21	19	34	20	21
41–60	22	19	39	30	22
61–80	20	16	29	19	19
81 +	16	20	34	34	28
Total					
Lowest 20%	18	16	29	28	21
21–40	17	14	26	18	14
41–60	17	14	31	25	13
61–80	16	12	26	22	11
81 +	13	11	23	22	11

Table 6.8 (*cont*)

Method	Pill		IUD		Condom
	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.	Husband
D Wife's employment status					
Urban					
Family/self	15	8	[26]	18	[7]
Others	11	8	23	22	8
Not working	14	11	22	20	9
Rural					
Family/self	25	22	33	28	23
Others	19	17	[25]	[20]	[14]
Not working	24	20	40	33	25
Total					
Family/self	23	20	32	26	19
Others	13	10	23	22	9
Not working	19	16	28	25	13
E Water sources					
Urban					
Piped inside	12	9	21	19	8
Piped outside	15	13	24	24	10
Pump/other	26	17	32	28	10
Rural					
Piped inside	17	13	27	24	15
Piped outside	22	19	35	26	22
Pump/other	28	24	43	41	34
Total					
Piped inside	13	10	22	20	9
Piped outside	19	17	29	25	15
Pump/other	28	24	44	40	33
F Electricity					
Urban					
Yes	13	10	22	20	8
No	21	19	24	[30]	[14]
Rural					
Yes	20	18	34	26	22
No	29	23	44	39	30
Total					
Yes	15	13	25	22	11
No	28	22	40	38	27

NOTE. Brackets denote sample size ≤ 20.

twice as expensive in rural Upper Egypt. The condom is perceived as being cheapest in rural Upper Egypt, and most expensive in urban Upper Egypt.

Table 6.10 shows that the perceived costs of contraception show no uniform relationship with per capita income or expenditure, or income adjusted for wife's education. There is a tendency, however, for the highest economic group to report higher costs than the lowest group, perhaps reflecting greater reliance on the private sector. Household use of piped water and electricity — both associated with higher income — are also associated with slightly higher perceived costs, but wife's work status shows no systematic relation to perceived cost.

The patterns of perceived costs seem to suggest that the poor have better perceived access to cheap contraceptives than those who are better educated and richer, but this may reflect the choice of outlet.

6.5 PAST USE OF CONTRACEPTIVES

Motivations to limit fertility, knowledge of and access to contraception are of interest to a study of determinants of contraceptive use. The relationship of motivation and access to use will be examined in later sections of this chapter. It is first necessary to explore the patterns and differentials in usage. In this section differentials in

Table 6.9 Perceived costs of various methods by background variables

Method	Pill (Piasters)		IUD (LE)		Condom (Piasters)
	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.	Husband
A Education					
Urban					
Illiterate: no school	10	13	2	5	[10]
Illiterate: some school	11	13	2	[6]	[17]
Read and write	12	13	3	5	14
Primary certificate	11	14	4	7	13
Secondary/university	15	18	8	12	19
Total	12	15	4	8	16
(N)	(777)	(703)	(443)	(372)	(268)
Rural					
Illiterate: no school	11	10	4	7	17
Illiterate: some school	11	11	4	[6]	[29]
Read and write	14	12	2	8	24
Primary certificate	10	14	[5]	8	[13]
Secondary/university	15	14	[6]	9	15
Total	11	12	4	8	18
(N)	(633)	(720)	(196)	(231)	(101)
Total					
Illiterate: no school	11	11	3	6	14
Illiterate: some school	11	12	3	6	20
Read and write	13	12	3	6	17
Primary certificate	14	14	5	8	13
Secondary/university	16	17	8	11	18
Total	12	13	4	8	17
(N)	(1410)	(1423)	(639)	(603)	(369)
B Wife's work pattern					
Urban					
Never worked	12	15	3	8	16
Before marriage only	14	14	5	9	16
Since marriage	13	16	6	11	17
Rural					
Never worked	11	11	3	8	18
Before marriage only	12	11	6	[13]	[19]
Since marriage	11	12	5	5	18
Total					
Never worked	12	13	3	8	16
Before marriage only	13	13	5	11	[17]
Since marriage	12	14	5	8	17
C Husband's occupation					
Total					
Professional	14	16	7	11	18
Clerical	13	15	5	10	17
Sales	12	15	4	10	18
Agricultural: self	11	10	2	8	20
Agricultural: others	11	11	3	7	[20]
Service	11	13	4	6	12
Manual	12	14	3	7	15
D Region					
Cairo/Alexandria	12	15	3	8	15
Lower Urban	14	15	4	8	16
Upper Urban	12	14	5	12	24
Lower Rural	11	12	3	8	20
Upper Rural	12	10	7	8	13
Total	12	13	4	8	17
(N)	(1410)	(1423)	(639)	(603)	(369)

NOTE: Brackets denote sample size ≤ 20.

Table 6.10 Perceived costs of various methods by economic conditions

Method	Pill (Piasters)		IUD (LE)		Condom (Piasters)
	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.	Husband
A Per capita income					
Urban					
Lowest 20%	11	13	4	4	[9]
21-40	11	13	2	6	13
41-60	13	14	3	7	19
61-80	11	14	3	7	15
81 +	15	18	6	12	17
Rural					
Lowest 20%	12	12	3	8	18
21-40	10	12	7	7	19
41-60	9	11	3	5	[13]
61-80	12	11	3	9	[17]
81 +	13	13	5	10	[24]
Total					
Lowest 20%	11	12	3	7	16
21-40	10	13	3	6	16
41-60	11	13	3	6	17
61-80	11	13	2	8	16
81 +	15	17	6	12	17
B Per capita expenditures					
Urban					
Lowest 20%	10	13	3	4	[10]
21-40	11	12	2	5	[12]
41-60	12	14	2	6	15
61-80	12	15	3	7	17
81 +	14	17	6	12	17
Rural					
Lowest 20%	12	12	3	7	18
21-40	10	11	5	8	17
41-60	10	11	3	6	[16]
61-80	11	12	4	6	18
81 +	14	14	6	12	[21]
Total					
Lowest 20%	11	12	3	6	16
21-40	10	11	4	7	14
41-60	11	12	2	6	15
61-80	12	14	3	7	18
81 +	14	17	6	12	17
C Per capita income adjusted for wife's education					
Urban					
Lowest 20%	12	14	5	6	9
21-40	12	14	3	7	13
41-60	13	15	4	8	19
61-80	12	15	4	7	15
81 +	14	17	4	11	17
Rural					
Lowest 20%	12	13	3	9	18
21-40	10	13	7	8	19
41-60	10	13	3	6	13
61-80	12	11	4	9	17
81 +	14	14	5	10	22
Total					
Lowest 20%	13	13	4	9	16
21-40	11	14	4	8	15
41-60	12	14	4	7	17
61-80	12	13	4	8	16
81 +	14	16	5	11	17

Table continues

Table 6.10 (*cont*)

Method	Pill (Piasters)		IUD (LE)		Condom (Piasters)
	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.	Husband
D Wife's employment status					
Urban					
Family/self	[17]	[15]	[3]	[8]	[17]
Others	14	16	7	11	17
Not working	12	15	3	8	16
Rural					
Family/self	11	12	7	4	15
Others	12	14	4	[7]	[25]
Not working	11	11	3	8	18
Total					
Family/self	12	12	5	[illegible]	15
Others	13	16	6	10	18
Not working	12	13	3	8	16
E Water sources					
Urban					
Piped inside	13	15	4	9	16
Piped outside	11	14	2	5	14
Pump/other	15	15	[2]	4	—
Rural					
Piped inside	13	13	5	9	18
Piped outside	11	[illegible]	3	9	18
Pump/other	11	[illegible]	4	6	18
Total					
Piped inside	13	15	5	9	17
Piped outside	11	12	3	7	16
Pump/other	11	12	3	6	18
F Electricity					
Urban					
Yes	12	15	4	9	16
No	13	12	3	[2]	[5]
Rural					
Yes	11	13	5	7	19
No	10	10	2	8	14
Total					
Yes	12	14	4	8	17
No	11	10	2	8	13

NOTE: Brackets denote sample size ≤ 20.

patterns of ever use of contraception will be explored, in the next section the patterns and differentials in current use will be examined.

6.5.1 General patterns

A large portion, slightly over 40 per cent of the men and women in the second-phase survey report that they have used efficient contraceptives at some time. This represents approximately two-thirds of those in urban areas and about a quarter in rural areas. As shown in table 6.11, the reported usage differs by wife's age. It is lowest for women under 25 where only about 20 per cent have ever used contraception. For those 25–34, approximately 50 per cent have used it and for those 35–45, slightly more have used contraception. For women over 45 a smaller proportion have had experience with the use of efficient contraception. This pattern varies slightly between urban and rural areas. In the former, ever use is marginally higher in the 25–34 year age group, while in rural areas it is higher in the next oldest group.

The overall differences in reported usage by husbands and wives are very small, but in some subgroups substantial differences between spouses exist in reported use. These differences could reflect either inaccurate knowledge of contraceptive use by the spouse within the present union, or use by one or the other spouse in a

Table 6.11 Per cent ever using contraceptives by background variables and age

Age	Under 25		25–34		35–44		45+		Total	
	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.
A Education										
Urban										
Illiterate: no school	27	19	68	53	65	55	62	43	58	46
Illiterate: some school	37	47	73	[72]	71	[67]	58	[43]	64	60
Read and write	58	48	72	76	83	67	[73]	78	73	67
Primary certificate	41	25	79	81	74	79	[80]	[77]	69	70
Secondary/university	50	49	81	78	86	84	[75]	74	75	74
Total	38	39	74	72	72	69	67	64	66	64
(N)	181		359		286		98		924	
Rural										
Illiterate: no school	6	7	24	19	30	24	22	13	21	17
Illiterate: some school	14	13	35	22	48	27	17	[60]	26	22
Read and write	19	13	69	38	59	47	29	33	43	32
Primary certificate	[44]	24	[46]	58	[84]	[61]	0	0	53	43
Secondary/university	60	30	87	77	[100]	[92]	0	[33]	78	58
Total	11	13	31	32	38	35	28	21	26	26
(N)	379		454		320		102		1255	
Total										
Illiterate: no school	11	9	36	27	43	34	41	22	32	25
Illiterate: some school	20	23	54	40	59	43	45	[50]	44	35
Read and write	40	25	71	57	75	57	64	57	65	48
Primary certificate	42	24	69	70	78	73	[67]	[63]	65	58
Secondary/university	53	41	82	78	87	89	[75]	69	77	70
Total	20	21	50	50	54	51	47	42	43	42
(N)	560		813		606		200		2179	
B Wife's work pattern										
Urban										
Never worked	39	39	74	71	71	67	68	66	65	63
Before marriage only	[36]	[36]	77	77	[57]	[57]	[50]	[50]	61	61
Since marriage	[35]	[35]	72	75	81	83	62	54	71	71
Rural										
Never worked	11	12	29	32	41	37	24	18	26	26
Before marriage only	3	7	26	28	22	22	[20]	[20]	19	19
Since marriage	16	22	38	34	27	31	30	30	29	30
Total										
Never worked	21	21	49	49	55	51	48	43	43	42
Before marriage only	13	16	46	48	38	38	[57]	[29]	35	35
Since marriage	20	25	32	51	53	54	42	39	45	46
C Husband's occupation										
Total										
Professional	46	41	72	77	85	83	[79]	[68]	71	71
Clerical	32	40	83	74	84	77	[90]	[70]	68	64
Sales	29	36	40	40	63	57	[63]	[63]	47	47
Agricultural: Self	10	10	25	27	37	35	29	25	25	24
Agricultural: Others	4	6	21	20	27	21	15	7	17	15
Service	24	24	59	56	55	55	38	46	49	48
Manual	27	30	65	66	63	60	61	53	54	54
D Region										
Cairo/Alexandria	39	39	75	74	75	72	77	70	70	67
Lower Urban	42	45	75	77	77	78	52	52	64	67
Upper Urban	29	27	66	59	59	47	[46]	[55]	54	48
Lower Rural	16	20	40	43	47	47	35	30	35	36
Upper Rural	6	6	16	14	26	19	18	9	15	12
All Egypt	20	21	50	50	54	51	47	42	43	42

NOTE: Brackets denote sample size ≤ 20.

previous marriage or relationship. These differences between reported use by husbands and wives will be explored with respect to current use in a later section.

It is of interest to determine not only whether couples have ever used contraceptives, but the number of children the women had when they first used contraception. For all of Egypt, the average parity of first use by the second round sample was 3.1. For urban areas, women first used contraception after 2.7 births on average, while in rural areas contraception was first used only after one more child had been born.

The differentials in patterns of proportions who have ever used contraception and in the parity at first use are explored below.

6.5.2 Differentials in proportion who have ever used efficient methods of contraception

The differentials in the proportion reporting to have ever used the pill, IUD, condom, injection, sterilization or other scientific methods are reported in tables 6.11 and 6.12. These proportions are shown separately for reports by husbands and wives and by wife's age group.

The proportion reporting that they have ever used efficient contraceptives increases uniformly with education for males in urban and rural areas, and for females in rural areas. In urban areas, the most educated are less likely to have used contraception than women of slightly less education in all age groups except for those 35–44. The increase in usage is most dramatic across education groups in rural areas.

Table 6.12 Proportion ever using contraception by economic conditions and age

Age	Under 25		25–34		35–44		45+		Total	
	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.
A Per capita income										
Urban										
Lowest 20%	[27]	[33]	65	60	66	59	[63]	[38]	59	54
21–40	35	32	69	66	70	66	[54]	[69]	61	59
41–60	34	38	81	81	75	72	[78]	[73]	70	69
61–80	49	47	78	78	70	70	68	80	69	69
81+	38	41	72	73	78	74	68	53	66	64
Rural										
Lowest 20%	13	14	31	39	32	33	21	15	26	26
21–40	12	13	21	24	36	31	[41]	[24]	23	22
41–60	5	9	33	37	44	39	[37]	[37]	26	28
61–80	10	11	33	28	51	43	[25]	[20]	28	24
81+	25	29	46	43	32	32	[8]	[0]	32	31
Total										
Lowest 20%	14	16	38	37	41	39	29	20	33	32
21–40	14	19	41	41	50	46	47	43	38	37
41–60	13	17	51	54	60	55	57	55	43	44
61–80	23	22	57	55	62	58	50	53	48	46
81+	34	37	66	66	66	63	52	39	57	55
B Per capita expenditures										
Urban										
Lowest 20%	24	24	67	62	68	59	[50]	[30]	32	29
21–40	22	26	76	82	61	65	[70]	[80]	37	39
41–60	37	37	70	63	78	72	[77]	[82]	40	39
61–80	51	49	80	78	78	74	61	68	50	49
81+	51	43	72	75	74	71	75	57	60	59
Rural										
Lowest 20%	12	12	28	28	32	28	35	24	25	23
21–40	11	15	33	36	38	37	[25]	[6]	28	29
41–60	6	10	27	26	48	43	20	32	24	25
61–80	11	11	25	28	42	39	26	16	24	23
81+	20	24	62	59	[40]	[40]	14	0	40	38
Total										
Lowest 20%	14	14	37	36	41	36	39	25	32	29
21–40	14	18	43	47	46	47	42	35	37	39
41–60	14	17	46	42	62	56	43	52	40	39
61–80	25	24	57	57	65	61	48	48	50	49
81+	36	38	70	72	68	66	62	46	60	59

Table 6.12 (*cont*)

Age	Under 25		25–34		35–44		45+		Total	
	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb
C Per capita income adjusted for wife's education										
Urban										
Lowest 20%	41	45	71	69	73	69	71	44	68	65
21–40	43	40	74	75	77	75	61	74	69	70
41–60	45	47	85	87	83	82	83	76	77	78
61–80	54	47	80	82	76	78	71	79	74	76
81+	35	40	69	68	78	74	66	44	63	62
Rural										
Lowest 20%	29	26	61	62	66	63	18	11	56	55
21–40	28	25	52	56	68	61	42	20	54	52
41–60	22	22	63	67	74	66	36	33	56	57
61–80	25	22	56	52	79	69	23	17	54	50
81+	35	34	60	58	52	51	9	0	53	51
Total										
Lowest 20%	30	30	59	61	63	62	44	28	54	54
21–40	33	31	62	65	70	67	63	54	58	58
41–60	27	30	70	74	78	74	71	62	62	63
61–80	35	32	69	69	78	75	60	60	62	62
81+	36	39	64	64	69	66	55	36	59	57
D Wife's employment status										
Urban										
Family/self	[0]	[0]	[42]	[50]	[83]	[83]	[50]	[50]	57	61
Others	[40]	[40]	78	74	83	81	[64]	[55]	74	73
Not working	38	39	74	72	70	66	68	65	65	63
Rural										
Family/self	17	22	27	24	25	34	[26]	[26]	23	26
Others	[13]	[25]	59	53	[36]	[18]	[50]	[50]	47	42
Not working	10	11	29	31	40	36	27	18	26	25
Total										
Family/self	16	21	29	28	38	45	29	29	29	31
Others	30	35	71	70	72	66	[60]	[53]	65	63
Not working	20	21	50	49	54	50	48	43	43	41
E Water sources										
Urban										
Piped inside	47	50	80	79	81	77	77	73	74	[illegible]
Piped outside	29	28	59	59	60	56	[32]	[37]	50	[illegible]
Pump/other	19	14	56	56	[33]	[39]	[50]	[0]	36	34
Rural										
Piped inside	31	35	62	69	68	71	[40]	[20]	55	60
Piped outside	12	15	28	29	35	32	26	21	25	25
Pump/other	7	9	26	24	35	31	26	19	22	21
Total										
Piped inside	44	47	77	77	79	76	74	70	71	71
Piped outside	17	19	37	38	44	40	28	26	33	3[illegible]
Pump/other	8	9	28	26	35	32	27	18	23	2[illegible]
F Electricity										
Urban										
Yes	45	47	77	72	78	75	70	67	71	69
No	10	3	31	27	28	25	38	38	23	19
Rural										
Yes	21	20	45	50	52	51	26	22	38	39
No	3	8	19	17	25	21	27	18	17	15
Total										
Yes	32	33	65	67	69	66	55	52	58	57
No	4	7	20	18	26	21	29	21	17	16

NOTE: brackets denote sample size ≥ 20.

Wife's work pattern does not appear to be systematically related to ever usage at each age but over all ages women who have worked since marriage and their husbands are more likely to report having used at some time an efficient contraceptive. Occupation patterns are as might be expected, with professionals reporting highest usage and those in agriculture the least.

Regional patterns of ever use vary somewhat by age. At all ages except for those over 45, urban Lower Egypt has the highest use followed by metropolitan areas. Urban Upper Egypt has the next highest proportion reporting ever use, followed predictably by rural Lower, then, far behind, rural Upper Egypt. Family size desires and desire for additional children indicated that motivation for limiting family size was quite similar between urban Upper Egypt and rural Lower Egypt. Data on proportion ever using efficient contraception, however, indicates that in rural Lower Egypt only about one-third report ever use, compared to about one-half in urban Upper Egypt. This difference between motivation and usage probably reflects differential access since, as noted above, those in rural Lower Egypt had longer traveling times to obtain contraceptives than those in urban Upper Egypt.

The higher the per capita income group, the more likely individuals are to have used contraceptives; the pattern, however, is not uniform for all age groups. The pattern is reversed among women over 45 in rural areas.

In both urban and rural areas there is a much higher probability that those who are in households with piped water and electricity have ever used contraceptives than for those without. For all age groups combined, women who work for others and their husbands are more likely to report they have used contraceptives than husbands and wives for couples where the wife is not working or working on own-account. These patterns do not persist, however, in every age group.

In sum, the relationships between ever use of contraceptives and education and income are in the expected direction, but are not as uniform as the relationship between income and education and fertility attitudes and contraceptive knowledge.

Table 6.13 Parity at first use by background variables

	Urban	Rural	Total
	Average parity	Average parity	Average parity
Wife's education			
Illiterate: no school	3.5	4.0	3.7
Illiterate: some school	3.0	4.1	3.5
Read and write	2.6	3.6	2.9
Primary certificate	2.2	[3.1]	2.4
Secondary university	1.3	1.5	1.3
Total	2.7	3.8	3.1
Husband's education			
Illiterate: no school	3.6	4.1	3.9
Illiterate: some school	2.8	3.8	3.2
Read and write	3.1	4.1	3.5
Primary certificate	2.9	3.4	3.1
Secondary university	1.8	2.5	2.0
Wife's work pattern			
Never worked	2.9	3.9	3.3
Before only	2.3	[3.9]	2.9
Since marriage	1.8	3.3	2.4
Husband's occupation			
Professional			2.1
Clerical			2.4
Sales			3.5
Agricultural — self-employed			4.3
Agricultural — employee			3.8
Services			3.4
Manual			3.0
Total region			
Cairo Alexandria			2.6
Urban: Lower Egypt			2.8
Upper Egypt			2.9
Rural: Lower Egypt			3.6
Upper Egypt			4.3
All Egypt			3.1

6.5.3 Differentials in parity at first use

Parity at first use is an excellent measure of the attempt of couples to restrict family size. Tables 6.13 and 6.14 summarize the differentials. In urban areas, education of wife or husband has a clear inverse association. The higher the education, the smaller the family size at which couples initiate contraceptive use, and the difference between the least and most educated is an average of two children. (Slightly more for wife's education and slightly less for husband's education.)

In rural areas the pattern is not as uniform, and parity is slightly higher for those with some school or literacy than for those with no school. This irregular pattern was also observed with respect to children ever born. The difference between those wives with secondary and university education and those with no school is 2.5 children. For husband's education, the difference is much less.

Differences across husband's occupation and wife's work pattern are as might be expected. Regional differences are similar to those for children ever born, with women in metropolitan areas beginning contraception at the earliest parity and those in rural Upper Egypt at the highest. Metropolitan areas and urban areas are quite similar, while rural Lower Egypt is substantially higher by 0.7 children, and rural Upper Egypt higher still by another 0.7 children.

As shown in table 6.14, in urban areas per capita income and expenditure are inversely related to parity at first use, but the difference between top and bottom quintile is not as large as across education groups. In rural areas the inverse relationship is uniform for per capita expenditures, but not per capita income. If per capita income is adjusted for wife's education, uniform associations disappear in urban and rural areas, but the richest group does have a lower parity at first use than the poorest in both areas. Those with household amenities of piped water and electricity, as well as those in households where the wife works for others, began using contraceptives at earlier parity than others.

In summary, parity of first use of contraceptives has strong and uniform differentials with respect to most variables, the only exception being education particularly of husbands and per capita income in rural areas. In

Table 6.14 Parity at first use by economic conditions

	Urban	Rural	Total
	Average parity	Average parity	Average parity
Per capita income			
Lowest 20%	3.4	3.9	3.7
21-40	3.2	3.9	3.5
41-60	3.2	4.0	3.5
61-80	2.8	3.6	3.1
81+	1.8	2.5	1.9
Per capita expenditures			
Lowest 20%	3.5	4.2	3.9
21-40	3.4	4.0	3.7
41-60	3.2	3.6	3.3
61-80	3.0	3.4	3.1
81+	1.7	2.3	1.8
Per capita income adjusted for wife's education			
Lowest 20%	2.8	3.4	3.2
21-40	2.7	3.3	3.0
41-60	2.8	3.5	3.1
61-80	2.5	3.3	2.8
81+	2.2	2.8	2.3
Wife's employment status			
Self family	[3.3]	3.5	3.5
Others	1.5	2.8	1.8
Not working	2.9	3.9	3.2
Water sources			
Piped inside	2.6	3.1	2.6
Piped outside	3.0	3.9	3.5
Pump others	3.8	3.9	3.8
Electricity			
Yes	2.7	3.4	2.9
No	3.5	4.3	4.2

general, parity of first use is slightly below desired family size in each case.

6.6 CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION

Whether couples have ever used contraceptives is a measure of their willingness and ability to do so; but current contraceptive use is relevant for determining current fertility, and it is current contraceptive use which is best explained by the measures of motivation, knowledge and access, as well as current economic circumstances as was discussed in chapter 1. Therefore, in this section considerable detailed analysis will be undertaken.

6.6.1 Husband-wife reporting of current contraceptive use

The second phase of the Egyptian Fertility survey is fairly unique in having data on usage reported by husbands that can be compared to that reported by wives. Some disagreement is to be expected between reports since the interviews of husbands and wives were conducted two months apart, but there is more disagreement between husband and wife reports than can be explained by differences in the timing of the surveys.

Table 6.15 summarizes the reported usage by husbands and wives in the survey for the entire country and by region. While the vast majority of husbands and wives agree on whether or not they are currently using an efficient contraceptive, disagreement is non-trivial and almost a quarter of the couples in urban Upper Egypt disagree on usage.

An examination of use by method shows that the major disagreement arises over use of the pill. Over 100 women claim they are using no contraception but their husbands are reporting them as pill users. Eighty-three women claim to be using the pill when their husbands claim they are not contracepting. These differences are probably too large to be accounted for by the time period between surveys, since only 318 couples agree that the pill is being used. There may be either genuine misunderstanding or deception taking place. It is difficult to reconcile the conflicting reports in a survey such as this; therefore, both husband and wife usage will be reported in these discussions.

6.6.2 Differentials in contraceptive use among the currently married, fecund, non-pregnant women

Analysis of education differentials in current contraceptive use as reported by husbands and wives both unadjusted and adjusted for age indicate that only in rural areas is there a uniform positive relationship between education and current usage. This is counter to the pattern of children ever born, which was more uniform for urban areas. The pattern for current use is similar, however, to the pattern for ever use of contraception. Usage differs greatly across education groups in rural areas, increasing by a factor of about six for wives education and four for husbands.

Wife's work pattern shows only small differences, but husband's occupation shows substantial differentials. Wives of professional men report usage more than three times that of wives of agricultural workers.

The regions show four distinct groups. Metropolitan and urban Lower Egypt have reported usage over 50 per cent. Urban Upper Egypt has reported usage of around 40 per cent. The usage in rural Lower Egypt is substantially lower, but the reported usage here differs substantially between husbands and wives. In this region a large proportion of the disagreement over pill use arises. In 82 couples both spouses report pill use, but an additional 53 husbands report that their wife is on the pill when the wife does not report it. In 27 couples the wife reports pill use, but the husband says no method is being used. Rural Upper Egypt has by far the lowest use reported by both husband and wife.

While there are not generally uniform relationships between income and expenditure group and current usage, those in the highest groups report higher use than those in the lowest. (See table 6.17.) This pattern persists when income is adjusted for wife's education, but the differences become smaller. In rural areas usage is higher, the higher the per capita income quintile, but the dif-

Table 6.15 Proportion reporting use of efficient methods by husband and wife

Region	Neither reports use	Wife only reports use	Husband only reports use	Both report use
Cairo Alexandria	34	11	8	48
Urban Lower Egypt	34	7	10	49
Urban Upper Egypt	47	12	12	30
Rural Lower Egypt	62	6	11	19
Rural Upper Egypt	88	3	2	7
All Egypt	57	7	8	28

Table 6.16 Proportion reporting current use of efficient contraception among currently married, fecund, non-pregnant women and their husbands by background variables

	Urban				Rural				Total			
	Wife		Husband		Wife		Husband		Wife		Husband	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Education												
Illiterate: no school	44	44	39	43	13	13	14	13	22	22	20	20
Illiterate: some school	49	48	53	54	21	22	16	16	33	34	28	29
Read and write	62	62	56	57	43	42	25	26	55	54	40	40
Primary certificate	57	61	53	54	46	46	41	43	54	54	48	49
Secondary/university	63	57	57	54	74	79	46	47	63	60	55	51
Total	52		52		18		21		33		35	
Wife's work pattern												
Never worked	51	51	51	52	19	19	21	21	33	33	34	35
Before marriage only	49	48	53	51	11	14	13	12	26	27	28	28
Since marriage	58	54	57	54	19	18	25	24	35	33	38	37
Husband's occupation												
Professional									55	53	56	53
Clerical									51	52	45	46
Sales									38	37	40	39
Agricultural: self									18	17	19	19
Agricultural: others									10	11	10	11
Services									37	36	40	38
Manual									43	43	46	46
Region												
Cairo/Alexandria									56	53	53	50
Urban Lower									53	52	57	57
Urban Upper									39	39	40	38
Rural Lower									25	26	30	31
Rural Upper									9	10	8	9
All Egypt									33		35	

ferentials are not large. For wives in urban areas, usage increases with per capita expenditure quintile. Wives who work for others and their husbands report higher usage than other couples in most instances. Differentials are large across households with and without piped water inside and electricity.

Thus, differentials in current contraceptive use across background variables and current economic conditions are not as uniform as differences in fertility attitudes or knowledge of contraceptives across these groups. This probably arises because of the many factors determining use: motivation, knowledge and access. In particular, it was observed in the preceding chapter that motivation as measured by the desire to have or not to have additional children was not uniformly related to background factors and economic conditions. In that case as well the lack of association arose because motivation resulted from both fertility preferences and prior fertility, which had different associations with background and economic circumstance. Therefore, in the next section the relationship between motivation to use contraceptives as well as access to contraceptives and contraceptive use will be examined.

6.7 MOTIVATION AND CURRENT CONTRACEPTIVE USE

The motivation to use contraceptives can either be inferred from the existing number of children a couple has or by their stated desire to cease childbearing.

6.7.1 Prior fertility and contraceptive use

Figure 6.4 shows the relationship between number of living children and current contraceptive use in urban and rural areas. Table 6.18 shows these differentials by region. There is a tendency for usage to increase uniformly from no living children or sons to two living children or sons for the country as a whole and for most regions. At higher numbers of living children or living sons, the pattern is irregular; perhaps reflecting that those with large families not only want larger families, but are not predisposed to use contraception even if they wish to terminate childbearing, either because of lack of knowledge or access.

For the number of living daughters one finds that couples are more likely to use contraception if they have

Table 6.17 Proportion reporting current use of efficient method among currently married, fecund, non-pregnant women by current economic conditions

	Urban				Rural				Total			
	Wife		Husband		Wife		Husband		Wife		Husband	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Per capita income												
Lowest 20%	40	38	36	33	16	15	19	18	22	21	23	22
21-40	44	45	45	45	16	17	16	17	27	28	27	28
41-60	57	56	57	57	18	19	23	23	34	35	37	38
61-80	52	53	57	58	19	21	23	24	36	37	40	4
81+	58	60	55	56	29	29	33	33	50	50	49	49
Per capita expenditures												
Lowest 20%	38	37	29	29	16	15	16	16	21	20	19	19
21-40	45	44	55	55	17	17	23	22	25	25	32	32
41-60	54	55	51	51	19	21	22	23	33	34	33	34
61-80	57	55	58	58	17	18	21	22	39	39	42	42
81+	57	58	56	56	34	32	37	35	52	52	52	51
Per capita income adjusted for wife's education												
Lowest 20%	47	46	43	42	42	42	46	46	39	38	40	39
21-40	49	51	51	52	43	44	44	45	43	44	44	45
41-60	62	62	63	63	43	44	50	50	49	50	53	53
61-80	55	55	62	62	42	43	47	48	48	48	53	53
81+	57	57	53	53	46	46	50	49	52	51	50	49
Wife's employment status												
Family/self	50	45	41	38	12	13	22	23	18	19	25	26
Others	59	55	60	58	38	27	31	22	52	45	51	45
Not working	51	51	51	51	18	18	20	21	33	33	34	35
Water supply												
Piped inside	59	58	59	58	45	42	56	51	57	55	58	56
Piped outside	39	40	38	39	17	17	21	22	24	24	27	27
Pump/other	26	30	30	39	14	15	14	14	15	16	16	16
Electricity												
Yes	56	56	56	55	29	29	33	34	46	54	47	46
No	13	15	16	20	9	9	11	11	10	10	11	12

no living daughters than if they have no living sons. This is a clear reflection of son preference. However, at other numbers of living sons or daughters usage rates are not dissimilar. This perhaps reflects that the son preference is not as strong as in many countries since on average couples want only 60 per cent of their children to be male as compared to the 75 per cent found in some societies.

6.7.2 Desire for additional children and current contraceptive use

Motivation can be measured by fertility attitudes as well as inferred from number of living offspring. Motivation to limit family size can be either deduced by comparing desired family size with number of living children, or can be measured more directly by examining responses to the question whether additional children were desired. There are more couples for whom one can calculate the differences between desired and living children than for whom information is available on whether more children were wanted. This is a result of more missing data on additional children as well as the skip pattern in the questionnaire, which — for the question on the desire for additional children — eliminated those who had never had children and those in which the wife is currently pregnant, as well as those who could not have additional children.

As shown in table 6.19, reported usage varies depending on how motivation is measured. For Egypt as a whole, the proportion using efficient contraceptives among those couples in which neither husband nor wife wants additional children by either measure is over 50 per cent. Husbands report somewhat higher usage than wives in this group. Usage also tends to be higher when the question whether additional children are wanted is used, than when desired family size and number of living children are compared. Usage among this group varies by region, ie about two-thirds in metropolitan areas and urban Lower Egypt, and one-third in rural Upper Egypt (somewhat higher by the second measure).

Among those couples where both spouses want additional children, the usage rate is about 13 per cent for

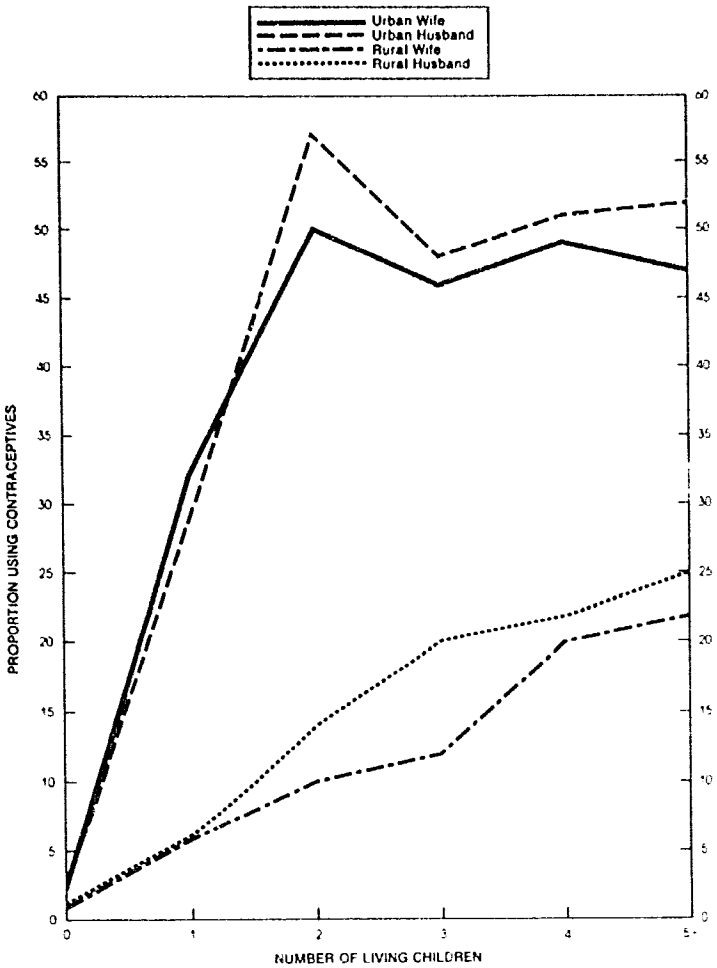

Figure 6.4 Contraceptive use for husband and wife by number of living children

men and women for both measures of the desire to continue childbearing. Usage in this group reflects use of contraception for childspacing and differs dramatically by region. In the Cairo/Alexandria, urban Lower Egypt group, it ranges between 25 and 38 per cent, depending on the measure used for desire to continue child bearing. For rural Upper Egypt it is 2–3 per cent. It is interesting to note that the usage in the most developed areas among couples who both want additional children is as high as it is in the least developed area among those couples where neither husband nor wife wants additional children.

In those cases where the husband and wife disagree about whether they want additional children, for the country as a whole a couple is more likely to report contraceptive use by husband and wife if the wife wants no more children and her husband disagrees than if the husband wants no more children and the wife disagrees. This is counter to one's expectations about male dominance of the family.

If one looks more carefully, however, the pattern is more complicated. The higher usage where only the wife and not the husband wishes to terminate childbearing is an urban phenomena. By either measure, for men and women in metropolitan and urban areas combined usage is higher when the wife alone wishes to terminate childbearing than when the husband alone does. In rural

Table 6.18 Proportion reporting current contraceptive use by number of living offspring and region

Region	Cairo/ Alexandria		Urban Lower		Urban Upper		Rural Lower		Rural Upper		Total	
	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.
No. of living children												
0	[3]	[3]	[0]	[0]	[20]	[0]	[2]	[4]	[0]	[0]	[2]	[2]
1	48	[41]	[46]	[39]	[31]	[19]	[13]	[12]	[3]	[3]	24	20
2	67	68	[53]	71	[50]	[38]	[20]	30	[5]	[5]	36	41
3	66	56	[48]	58	[39]	[50]	24	33	[3]	[7]	34	37
4	61	56	[64]	[68]	[52]	[57]	35	39	[15]	[15]	43	43
5+	58	59	[66]	67	[33]	[40]	33	38	[21]	[16]	40	42
No. of living sons												
0	32	29	[18]	[31]	[33]	[17]	[12]	[16]	[1]	[2]	15	16
1	59	59	50	[50]	[29]	[29]	16	24	[4]	[4]	29	32
2	59	55	67	72	[64]	[61]	29	38	[11]	[11]	41	43
3	70	67	65	74	[42]	[53]	34	38	[22]	[20]	43	47
4	[66]	[59]	[71]	[71]	[20]	[40]	[46]	[46]	[25]	[21]	47	46
5+	[60]	[50]	[63]	56	[25]	[35]	[42]	[39]	[17]	[8]	39	34
No. of living daughters												
0	44	36	[37]	[36]	[42]	[31]	[13]	[13]	[4]	[3]	23	20
1	61	58	62	60	[44]	[33]	27	34	[11]	[8]	36	36
2	66	63	55	74	[35]	[61]	34	37	[8]	[13]	40	46
3	50	57	[50]	63	[42]	[32]	[21]	29	[8]	[6]	31	36
4	[50]	[55]	[82]	[73]	[45]	[55]	[31]	[38]	[22]	[22]	39	43
5+	[67]	[53]	[50]	[25]	—	—	[32]	[45]	[25]	[25]	36	38

NOTE: Brackets denote sample size ≤20.

Table 6.19 Proportion of wives and husbands reporting current contraceptive use by two measures of desire to continue or terminate childbearing

	Both want no more		Husband no more /wife more		Wife no more /husband more		Both want[a] more	
	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.
Cairo/Alexandria	67	65	46	44	64	58	33	30
Urban Lower	66	70	43	30	69	[88]	25	[34]
Urban Upper	47	57	[40]	[27]	[63]	[63]	[22]	[14]
Rural Lower	37	47	[21]	[27]	[26]	[23]	[10]	12
Rural Upper	33	30	[4]	[6]	[12]	[8]	[3]	[2]
All Egypt	52	56	26	24	41	39	13	13
(N)	(679)		(224)		(159)		(563)	

	Both want no more		Wife more		Husband more		Both want[b] more	
	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.	Wife	Husb.
Cairo/Alexandria	71	75	[61]	[64]	[60]	[50]	[38]	[36]
Urban Lower	70	80	[57]	[57]	[69]	[85]	[29]	[35]
Urban Upper	57	66	[43]	29	[71]	[71]	[15]	[11]
Rural Lower	43	55	[23]	[44]	[23]	[26]	[9]	[14]
Rural Upper	39	36	[10]	[10]	[5]	[5]	[2]	[3]
All Egypt	57	64	32	38	50	41	13	14
(N)	(658)		(133)		(105)		(374)	

[a]Calculated by comparing desired family size with number of living children. If desired family size equals or is less than number of living children, an individual is classified as wanting no more children.
[b]Based on individual responses on whether or not they want an additional child.

NOTE: Brackets denote sample size ≤ 20.

areas when the husband alone wishes to terminate childbearing, the reported usage by husbands and wives differs. Particularly using the questions on whether more children are wanted, one finds that where husbands alone wish to terminate child bearing, 17 per cent of the wives but 27 per cent of the husbands report that contraceptives are being used. Where the wife alone wishes to terminate child bearing, 17 per cent of the wives and 18 per cent of the husbands report using contraceptives.

Therefore, in rural areas a perception of male dominance on the part of the males exists, which may not be realistic given that women in fact have control over contraceptives. It is interesting that where the husbands want more children the wives do not report higher usage than their husbands.

Discrepancies between husband and wife reported use of contraception are not limited to cases where they disagree on whether or not they want additional children. In both urban and rural areas when neither husband nor wife wants an additional child, husbands report usage rates of 7 points higher than the wife. This reflects, at a minimum, a lack of understanding of the question. A more serious problem might be lack of communication between spouses about contraception and lack of shared responsibility. This point needs to be more fully explored in later analysis.

6.8 CONTRACEPTIVE USE AND ACCESS

It is expected that access to contraception might be a major determinant of contraceptive use. Most family planning policies assume that if access is increased, usage will increase. The major differential in access can be expected to be in travel time since prices are expected to be uniform across regions and individuals. Table 6.20 summarizes the usage of pills and IUD by travel time to the method for those who know of a location.

As shown in table 6.20, usage of the pill conforms to expectations: the greater the travel time, the lower the usage. In urban areas the decrease in usage is greatest between less than 15 minutes and more than 15. In rural areas, the pattern is the same for husbands; but for wives, usage only decreases substantially at travel times in excess of 30 minutes.

For IUD, one finds rather unexpectedly that usage is higher in urban and rural areas when travel time is more than 15 minutes than when it is less. This finding is counter-intuitive. In general, one would expect, however, that distance would have less effect on IUD use than on pill use since resupply is unnecessary. Therefore, it may be that, if IUD and pill are located at the same place, those who must travel for longer periods select the IUD — which would involve fewer problems of resupply. To

Table 6.20 Proportion using method X by travel time (in minutes) to services

Method	Urban					Rural					Total				
	Doesn't know	< 15	15–30	30+	Total	Doesn't know	< 15	15–30	30+	Total	Doesn't know	< 15	15–30	30+	Total
Total															
Pills															
Wife's report	[3]	37	18	[6]	30	[2]	19	17	[9]	11	[2]	30	18	[8]	19
Husband's report	[3]	37	21	[20]	32	[0]	25	15	[15]	14	[1]	32	16	[15]	22
IUD															
Wife's report	[0]	9	13	[24]	7	[0]	[6]	[9]	[9]	2	[0]	8	12	[14]	4
Husband's report	[0]	11	21	[16]	7	[0]	[4]	[5]	[12]	2	[0]	9	11	[15]	4
B Those who want additional children															
Pills															
Wife's report	[2]	28	[4]	[17]	19	[1]	[11]	[6]	[6]	5	[1]	19	[6]	[7]	9
Husband's report	[3]	35	[14]	[0]	29	[0]	16	[8]	[10]	8	[1]	26	[9]	[10]	15
IUD															
Wife's report	[0]	[3]	[11]	[8]	[3]	[0]	[0]	[3]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[2]	[8]	[2]	[1]
Husband's report	[0]	[11]	[14]	[30]	[6]	[0]	[3]	[0]	[0]	[1]	[0]	[8]	[5]	[10]	[2]
C Those who don't want additional children															
Pills															
Wife's report	[8]	46	[29]	[0]	42	[6]	29	27	[15]	21	[6]	41	28	[11]	31
Husband's report	[12]	55	[33]	[40]	51	[0]	50	34	[32]	55	[3]	53	34	[33]	44
IUD															
Wife's report	[0]	13	[16]	[31]	10	[0]	[9]	[13]	[18]	4	[0]	12	15	[24]	7
Husband's report	[0]	15	[28]	[15]	11	[0]	[6]	[9]	[25]	[4]	[0]	13	18	[21]	8

NOTE: Brackets denote sample size ≤ 20.

check the possible validity of this, usage rates for IUD were compared to travel times to get the pill. In both urban and rural areas, usage of the IUD was higher when travel time to the pill was 15–30 minutes than when it was less than 15 minutes. But the number of IUD users is so low that these patterns cannot be considered definitive, and future examination of usage and access will have to be done in multivariate analysis. When the sample is split into those who want additional children (spacers) and those who do not (terminators), the relationships between usage and access persist.

6.9 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Knowledge of and access to contraceptives are essential if motivated couples are going to limit their fertility. The preceding sections documented husband's and wife's knowledge of various methods and whether they knew a source of supply, the perceived travel time to that source, and the costs of methods from that source. The potential constraints on the use of the pill, IUD and condom differ.

The pill is almost as universally known as a source of supply: 76 per cent of all wives and 77 per cent of all husbands knew of a source of supply for pills, and the average estimated travel time was estimated at 16 minutes for husbands and 18 minutes for wives. This does not mean that pockets of much lower access do not exist; in particular, rural Upper Egypt has much lower access than other areas.

Knowledge of the location of supply for IUDs is much less than for pills. Overall in Egypt only 41 per cent of all wives and 38 per cent of all husbands know of a source, and the average travel time is also higher than for the pill — 28–25 minutes.

The major constraint on condom use among the motivated is more likely to be knowledge than access. Only about one-third of men and women knew about the condom, and overall 24 per cent of all men knew a source of supply. Those who did know of the source of supply perceived access within only 13 minutes on average (36 minutes in rural Upper Egypt) and cost fairly cheap at only 17 piasters.

Forty per cent of the men and women in the survey have reported using contraceptives at some time, but husbands and wives do not always agree on whether or not they have used or are currently using contraceptives. The socio-economic differentials in ever use of contraception are not uniform, and the richest and best educated are not necessarily the most likely to have ever used contraceptives, but regional patterns are even sharper for ever-use of contraceptives than for motivation to terminate childbearing or knowledge of and access to pills and IUDs.

While ever-use of contraception does not have consistently strong differentials across economic and background characteristics, parity of first use does. The average parity of first use, which is 3.1 for all Egypt (2.7 in urban areas and 3.7 in rural), has perhaps the strongest and most uniform differentials. Parity is inversely related to education (in urban areas), occupation, income and expenditures per capita. The only exception is that in rural areas education and per capita income at low levels have no systematic impact on parity. This is similar to the relationship between education and children ever born in rural areas.

Current use of efficient contraception is reported by 33 per cent of the wives and 35 per cent of the husbands. Over 50 per cent of those in Cairo/Alexandria and urban Lower Egypt report use, while 10 per cent or less do so in rural Upper Egypt.

Current use of contraception varies strongly not only by region, but also by motivation — whether measured by the number of living sons or children or by stated desire for additional children. If both husband and wife wish to terminate childbearing, over 50 per cent of the husbands and wives report that they are currently using contraception, while only 13 per cent of those couples report current use of contraceptives when both want to continue childbearing. Usage of contraceptives for termination or spacing, however, varies greatly by region, and use for spacing in the most developed areas equals use for terminations in rural Upper Egypt.

Access to contraception measured by the travel time to services has less association with use than does motivation, but, particularly for pill use, one finds usage drops with increased travel time from less than 15 to more than 15 minutes. This pattern persists when the sample is split on the basis of motivation.

There are differences between husband's and wife's reported use of contraception that are too large to be attributed to the two-month time period between the two phases of the survey. Whether this reflects misunderstanding of the question or misinformation on the part of the husband with respect to his wife's use of the pill is unclear. This is a point which requires further exploration.

SUMMARY AND POLICY CONCLUSION

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The preceding chapters of this volume and volume II have documented substantially different patterns of fertility attitudes and behavior and contraceptive knowledge, access and use in various regional and socio-economic groups in Egypt. In this volume an attempt has been made to determine how fertility attitudes and preferences as well as contraceptive knowledge and perceived access of husbands and wives differ across regions and socio-economic groups and how these differences may explain differential contraceptive use — one, but only one, of the major determinants of fertility.

This summary will review the economic circumstances of the households in the second-phase sample. It will then summarize the regional and socio-economic differences in fertility. A review of how the fertility attitudes and preferences of husbands and wives differ by region and socio-economic groups will follow. Finally, differences in knowledge, perceived access and use of efficient contraceptives as reported by husbands and wives will be reviewed. In each case the summary includes only those variables which showed important variation. The review will be further simplified by focusing only on the socio-economic groups defined by the education of husbands and wives and the family per capita income.

The evidence reviewed suggests that certain policies may be more or less timely and effective in reducing fertility in various parts of Egypt. The policy implications of these findings will be reviewed in the last section of this chapter.

7.2 THE LIVING STANDARDS OF THE SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

The households in the second-phase sample show substantial differentials in income, expenditures, and other measures of household well-being such as ownership of consumer durables, and household amenities such as piped water and electricity. These measures of welfare differ dramatically across regions and by household characteristics such as family size and education of household head.

It is difficult to have complete confidence in comparisons of income and expenditures across regions for two reasons. First, there may be a greater tendency for income in urban or rural areas to be under-reported. In urban areas incomes from second jobs and financial assets may be under-reported, while in rural areas income in kind may be under-reported. Secondly, the prices paid by individuals in various regions probably differ substantially due to both market factors and the different degrees of subsidization or to the degree to which price controls are enforced. It is difficult to assess the importance of these factors. It seems unquestionable, however, that on all measures metropolitan areas are the richest, followed by urban Lower Egypt, which is closely followed by urban Upper Egypt. Given these reservations, however, it is still possible to conclude that the rural areas are far poorer than urban metropolitan areas and rural Upper Egypt is the poorest. Per capita incomes and per capita expenditures in rural Upper Egypt appear to be less than half of those in the metropolitan areas. This differential in well-being is also reflected by the fact that the proportion of children who have died is twice as high in rural Upper Egypt than in Metropolitan areas.

Some part of the regional differences in income and expenditures per capita arises from differences between regions in the distribution of household size and education of household head, the household characteristics most closely associated with income per capita. The evidence shows, however, that within regions as well as for the country as a whole, per capita income of households decreases rapidly with increase in family size and increases with the level of education of the household head.

For Egypt as a whole and in metropolitan areas and Lower Egypt, households of size 2 have per capita incomes three times greater than households of size 10. In Upper Egypt, large families are somewhat less disadvantaged relative to small ones, and households of size 2 have only a little more than twice the per capita income of households of size 10.

Education of household heads has a substantial effect on household per capita income, but the effect is not completely uniform at the lowest levels of education, and those with incomplete primary school or primary certi-

ficates earn less in some instances than those with less education. In this sample of households interviewed in 1980, the advantages to secondary and university education are substantial in all regions but greatest in the metropolitan areas and least in rural Upper Egypt, perhaps because it is professionals at the beginning of their career who go to rural Upper Egypt.

The sources of income also differ substantially by region, household size, and education of head. Income from employment for others contributes the majority of income to households in urban and metropolitan areas, to households smaller than size 6, and to households where the head has at least a primary certificate.

Own-account agriculture never contributes more than 47 per cent to income in any group but is, of course, most important in rural areas (41–42 per cent), in very large families and in households headed by illiterates (34 per cent). Other own-account work has highly variable patterns, but overall it contributes 19 per cent to household incomes, much more in urban areas outside Cairo and Alexandria and much less in rural areas. Remittances contribute 7 per cent to income, but again the pattern is highly variable. Income from rent, financial assets and pensions contribute only 1 per cent to household income, but this source may well have been underestimated as is often the case in sample surveys.

These patterns are determined by patterns of labor participation and renumeration to labor in employment and own-account work. While these patterns are of general interest and are described in detail in chapter 3, it is primarily the labor supply of women and children which is relevant for the analysis of fertility.

Children in this survey show low rates of labor participation and small contributions to the hours worked, either in employment for others or own-account work. Only 3 per cent of the males and 4 per cent of the females 6–9 years old are reported to have worked at any time in 1979. For those 10–14 years of age, the figures are 20 and 5 per cent respectively. The work of children 6–14 contributes only 5 per cent of the hours worked in own-account agriculture, 2 per cent in other own-account work and 4 per cent in employment for others. The economic contribution of these hours is even less given the low productivity of child labor. While these figures may well be underestimated because child labor is sporadic and may slip the mind of respondents, the degree of under-reporting for child labor would have to be extremely high to make a contribution of even 20 per cent to household income. The value of time contributed to household work by children cannot be assessed in a general survey such as this.

The statistical relationship between female labor participation and fertility differs between urban and rural areas. In urban areas women are less likely to work, the more children they have up to four. Women with five or more children in urban areas are slightly more likely to work than those with four children. In rural areas, however, there is a tendency for women to be more likely to work the more children they have up to four while those with five or more children are less likely to work than those with four. More research clearly needs to be done on the causal significance of these findings.

In summary then, the statistically most important relationship between economic factors and previous fertility appears to be the effect of large family size on income and expenditures per capita and thus on well-being. It may well be that current levels of wellbeing and income per capita may affect fertility attitudes and preferences, contraceptive knowledge, access, and use in ways which determine current and future fertility. These relationships were explored in detail in chapters 5 and 6 and will be summarized in this chapter. In the next section, however, it is necessary to summarize first the differentials in various dimensions of fertility.

7.3 REGIONAL PATTERNS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIFFERENCES IN FERTILITY

Regional fertility patterns differ depending on what measure of fertility is used as shown in Table 7.1. On all measures, however, Cairo and Alexandria have the lowest fertility and rural Upper Egypt the highest. For cumulative fertility, urban Lower Egypt has the second lowest fertility, followed by urban Upper Egypt, rural Lower Egypt, and rural Upper Egypt. Current fertility measured by children born in the last five years are lowest and nearly identical in the metropolitan areas and urban Lower Egypt. Rural Lower Egypt is identical to urban Upper Egypt for fertility in the last five years.

These regional patterns result in part from differences in the socio-economic compositions of households in the regions and in part from cultural and community factors such as contraceptive access. At this point, the regional and socio-economic factors cannot be separated, but socio-economic differentials were examined separately for urban and rural areas. Table 7.2 shows the differences in various measures of fertility across education and income group in urban and rural areas.

As is generally expected, the number of children ever born and children born in the last five years decrease uniformly with increases in husband's and wife's education and per capita income in urban areas. In addition, the

Table 7.1 Regional patterns of fertility

Region	Children ever born		Children born last five years		Total fertility Rate[a]	Proportion of children surviving	
	Unadj	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.		Unadj.	Adj.
Cairo and Alexandria	4.0	3.7	0.9	1.0	3.84	84	85
Lower Egypt — urban	4.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	4.29	86	86
Upper Egypt — urban	4.6	4.4	1.2	1.2	5.87	83	83
Lower Egypt — rural	4.5	4.6	1.2	1.2	6.00	80	81
Upper Egypt — rural	4.5	4.8	1.3	1.3	6.32	71	70
All Egypt	4.3		1.2		5.27	80	

[a]For the five years before the survey.

Source: Tables 4.1, 4.3, 4.5, and 4.6

Table 7.2 Relationship between fertility and development as measured by differences between the highest and lowest groups on each variable

	Education		Per capita income	Per capita income adjusted
	Wife	Husband		
Children ever born				
Urban				
Unadjusted	−2.9 (58)	−2.4 (46)	−3.1 (55)	−2.1*(44)
Adjusted	−2.7 (55)	−2.1 (42)	−2.7 (51)	−2.0 (44)
Rural				
Unadjusted	−2.3*(51)	−1.6*(34)	−1.4 (29)	−1.2 (27)
Adjusted	−2.2*(49)	−1.1*(34)	−1.3*(28)	−1.4 (31)
Children born in the last five years				
Urban				
Unadjusted	−.1*(10)	−.2*(18)	−.7 (50)	−.9 (60)
Adjusted	−.4 (36)	−.4 (33)	−.6 (46)	−.7 (44)
Rural				
Unadjusted	+.2 (15)	+.1* (8)	−.5*(36)	−.8 (44)
Adjusted	+.2*(15)	−.2*(15)	−.4 (29)	−.5 (31)
Total fertility rate			−2.3 (39)	
Proportion of children surviving				
Urban				
Unadjusted	9 (11)	8 (10)	2* (2)	−2* (2)
Adjusted	7* (9)	6 (7)	3* (3)	−1* (1)
Rural				
Unadjusted	15 (20)	14*(18)	−6* (8)	−10*(11)
Adjusted	14 (18)	7* (8)	−6* (8)	−8* (9)

*Pattern is irregular.

Source: Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, and 4.7

differences across income groups equal or exceed those across education groups — perhaps because income's effect on fertility is reinforced by the effect of fertility on per capita income mentioned previously.

In rural areas, differences in fertility across education groups are not as generally expected. The number of children ever born to those with small amounts of schooling is higher than for those without school as expected, however, there are very large and persistent differences between the least educated and the most educated, and these are much larger for wife's education than husband's education. The relationship between per capita income and children ever born in rural areas is very similar to that for husband's education. Patterns such as this have been found in the rural areas of many other developing countries.

In rural areas, the relationship between children born in the last five years and education is also unexpected.

Wives with secondary education or above have had more children in the last five years than uneducated women, even adjusting for age. This unusual pattern may arise because of the fact that educated women marry later. Adjustment for marital duration rather than age eliminates most of this irregularity. The relationship between husband's education and children born in the last five years is not uniform but generally the more educated the man the fewer children his wife has had in the last five years. Per capita income is uniformly inversely related to children born in the last five years.

The inverse relationship between per capita income and cumulative and current fertility persists when wife's education is controlled in both urban and rural areas. These patterns in actual fertility are not easy to interpret causally given that current per capita income is affected by previous fertility. However, the next sections should provide some insight into how current income (as well as education) might affect fertility through its effect on fertility attitudes and preferences, and contraceptive knowledge and access.

7.4 FERTILITY ATTITUDES AND PREFERENCES

7.4.1 Perceived costs and benefits of children

The attitudes of husbands and wives with respect to the costs and benefits of children are undoubtedly important in determining family size preference. The evidence in chapter 5 indicates that while there are some urban-rural and male-female differences in the perceived short-term benefits of children as measured by the age at which children become useful around the house or in work, one does not observe that men and women who think children are useful at younger ages want more children on average than those who think children become useful at later ages. This lack of importance of short-term benefits of children for family size preferences is consistent with the very low employment rates observed for children in chapter 3.

The long-term benefits of children as measured by parental expectation for old-age support are much more closely related to family size preferences, and show strong regional and socio-economic differentials as shown in tables 7.3 and 7.4. Regional differences in expectations to live with children are sharp, particularly for women, and rural women are much more likely than their husbands to expect to live with their children when they are old. Expectations for financial support show somewhat different variations by region and sex, but over half of the husbands and wives in Egypt expect financial support in their old age from children.

Although the patterns are not completely uniform, the better educated and those in richer households are much less likely to expect financial support or a place to live from their children than the uneducated and poor in urban and rural areas. While education seems more important than income in determining these differential expectations, husbands and wives in richer households are less likely than those in poorer households to expect to depend on their children when they are old, even when an adjustment is made for wife's education.

It is the costs of children as well as the benefits that explain family size preferences. While it is impossible to actually estimate costs in a study such as this, one can get an estimate of the financial burden of children by looking at educational aspirations of parents. While the educational aspirations for sons and daughters show substantial variations by region and socio-economic group, only differences in educational aspirations for daughters are closely related to family size preferences. Table 7.3 shows that rural Upper Egypt displays extremely low aspirations for the education of daughters and 50 per cent or more of husbands and wives there want primary school or less (51 per cent of husbands want no schooling for daughters), and only a quarter or less want university for their daughters. These figures imply very different

Table 7.3 Regional patterns in perceived costs and benefits of children

	Proportion expecting to live with children		Proportion expecting financial support		Proportion wanting primary or less education for daughters		Proportion wanting university education for daughters	
	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband
Cairo and Alexandria	12	13	40	34	6	9	82	78
Lower Egypt — urban	28	34	46	48	5	12	81	71
Upper Egypt — urban	37	47	56	65	9	20	66	53
Lower Egypt — rural	59	46	62	52	11	25	65	56
Upper Egypt — rural	76	56	55	73	50	58	25	22
All Egypt	46	39	53	53	18	38	62	55

Table 7.4 Relationship between perceived support from children in old age ıcational aspirations for children and development as measured by differences between highest and ı levels of development

	Education		Per capita income		Per capita income adjusted	
	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband
Proportion expecting to live with children						
Urban	−27 (87)	−34*(76)	−34 (81)	−32 (70)	−24 (73)	−21*(57)
Rural	−59*(83)	−30*(55)	−20 (28)	−18 (33)	−9*(19)	−10*(29)
Proportion expecting financial support from children						
Urban	−36 (68)	−44 (66)	−28*(50)	−32 (61)	−12*(28)	−20*(43)
Rural	−49 (79)	−33*(50)	−8*(13)	−16*(27)	1* (3)	−8*(21)
Proportion desiring primary school or less — daughters						
Urban	−12 (100)	−26 (93)	−6 (67)	−14 (74)	−1*(25)	−5*(45)
Rural	−33 (100)	−44 (85)	−10*(31)	−18*(42)	−4*(27)	−11*(46)
Proportion desiring university — daughters						
Urban	32 (48)	47 (102)	33 (54)	37 (74)	22 (31)	20 (31)
Rural	50 (119)	60 (68)	15 (35)	18 (49)	5 (7)	7 (11)

*Pattern is irregular.

( ) Relative differences.

educational aspirations and thus a lower financial burden of children there than elsewhere in Egypt where educational aspirations are higher.

Table 7.4 shows there are strong and fairly uniform socio-economic differences in the educational aspirations for daughters. The low aspirations, as measured by desired education less than or equal to primary school, are more highly determined by education than income, and when wives' education is held constant, most differences across income groups disappear except for husbands in rural areas. Aspirations for university education for daughters are closely related to income as well as to education in urban areas, but education is more important than income in rural areas.

In summary the benefits in terms of old-age support are greater and the financial burden of high educational aspirations for daughters are less among the rural, the uneducated, and the poor, particularly those in rural Upper Egypt.

7.4.2 Family size preferences

Perceived costs and benefits of children explain differences in family-size preferences to some degree, but these differences also depend on cultural factors as well as idiosyncratic personal factors. Table 7.5 shows that there are very sharp regional differences in fertility preferences, especially for women. The regions fall into three clusters. Urban Lower Egypt and the metropolitan areas have the lowest desired family sizes, desired number of sons and the proportion wanting additional children for both husbands and wives. Rural Lower Egypt and urban Upper Egypt are nearly identical on all these measures of fertility preferences. Rural Upper Egypt, however, stands alone with much higher family size preferences and with an atypical pattern that shows women wanting substantially more children and more sons than their husbands. In the other regions husbands want slightly larger families than their wives, but are somewhat less likely to want to have additional children.

Family size preferences as measured by desired family size and desired number of sons are strongly influenced by education and income. The richer and the better educated want substantially fewer children and fewer sons than the poor and uneducated. Table 7.6 shows that those with secondary or university education want 1.1–1.3 fewer children than the illiterate in urban areas, and 2.6–1.6 fewer children in rural areas. The differences across income quintiles are almost as large or larger than educational differences in urban areas, but substantially less in rural areas. When wife's education is controlled, one finds there are still substantial differences across income groups in urban areas, but much smaller differences in rural areas.

The desire for additional children depends on desired family size as well as on the number of living children and living sons. For this reason the socio-economic differentials in this variable do not follow the same

Table 7.5 Regional patterns in fertility preferences

	Desired family size		Desired number of sons		Proportion wanting additional children			
					Wife		Husband	
	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Cairo and Alexandria	3.1	3.6	1.9	2.1	29	35	25	26
Lower Egypt — urban	3.3	3.4	1.9	2.0	36	35	29	29
Upper Egypt — urban	4.0	4.1	2.4	2.5	39	41	39	40
Lower Egypt — rural	4.0	4.3	2.3	2.6	42	45	37	40
Upper Egypt — rural	6.4	5.0	3.9	3.3	71	67	62	59
All Egypt	4.3	4.2	2.6	2.6	46		39	

Table 7.6 Relationship between fertility preferences and development as measured by differences between the highest and lowest levels of development

	Education		Per capita income		Per capita income adjusted	
	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband
Desired number of children						
Urban	−1.1 (30)	−1.3*(30)	−1.4 (33)	−1.2 (28)	−1.0 (26)	−.7 (18)
Rural	−2.6 (49)	−1.6*(32)	−.6 (11)	−.8 (17)	−.3 (7)	−.5 (12)
Desired number of sons						
Urban	−1.0 (42)	−.8 (31)	−1.1 (39)	−.7 (28)	−.8 (32)	−.4 (17)
Rural	−1.7 (53)	−1.2*(38)	−.4 (13)	−.5*(17)	−.1* (5)	−.4*(16)
Proportion desiring more children						
Urban						
Unadjusted	17*(57)	1* (3)	23*(92)	17 (81)	20*(74)	19(100)
Adj. for parity	0 (0)	−7*(21)	−3* (8)	−2* (7)	−3 (7)	2* (6)
Rural						
Unadjusted	−10*(18)	2* (4)	16*(33)	18*(41)	21*(62)	20*(56)
Adj. for parity	−25*(44)	−10*(20)	1* (2)	4* (8)	4* (9)	7 (15)

*Pattern is irregular.

( ) Relative differences.

pattern as those for desired family size or number of sons. When one adjusts for current number of living children, one finds few if any systematic socio-economic differentials in urban areas. In rural areas, the more educated are less likely to want to continue childbearing than the uneducated. In rural areas, one finds that the higher the level of income, the more likely husbands and wives are to want to have additional children, even adjusting for parity. This effect is even stronger when the wife's education is controlled. This is one of the few positive effects of income on fertility observed in this study and this has implications for the potential effect on fertility of income growth unaccompanied by improved education of women. Thus, this evidence suggests that both more educated and higher income families generally want smaller families, but education has a more negative impact on fertility preferences than does income in rural areas.

Family size preferences and existing family size are major determinants of the desire to continue or cease childbearing, which in turn is an important motivating factor in contraceptive use.

7.5 CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND ACCESS

Contraceptive use depends not only on motivation to limit fertility or to space children, but also on knowledge and access to efficient contraceptives. There are substantial regional and socio-economic differences in knowledge and access across regions and across socio-economic groups in Egypt.

7.5.1 Contraceptive knowledge

The pill is almost universally known by men and women in all areas of Egypt except rural Egypt where a quarter of the men and women are ignorant of it. As shown in table 7.7, differentials in knowledge of the other three efficient methods — IUDs, condoms and sterilization — are great across regions and between men and women.

Female sterilization is almost unknown among men in Egypt (only 11 per cent know of it) and only 28 per cent of the women know of the condom. The IUD is known by a majority of men and women in all regions except rural Upper Egypt, but female sterilization is known to a majority of women only in metropolitan areas and urban Lower Egypt. In no area do more than 20 per cent of men know of it. Condoms are known only to a majority of men and women in metropolitan areas and to a majority of men in urban lower Egypt. Thus, except for pill, and to a lesser extent the IUD, contraceptive knowledge is limited in Egypt.

There are substantial socio-economic differentials in contraceptive knowledge, except with respect to the pill in urban areas. As shown in table 7.8, differentials in knowledge are greater across educational, than across income groups in urban and rural areas.

Differentials are greater for husbands than for wives across education in rural than urban areas, and for the lesser known methods of sterilization and condoms. Thus, education serves an important function in increasing access to knowledge about efficient contraceptive techniques. As shown in the next section, it is less significant in increasing knowledge of access among those who know the various methods.

7.5.2 Contraceptive access

Tables 7.7 and 7.8 show differentials in access to contraception by region among those who are aware of the various methods. Access can be measured by knowledge

Table 7.7 Regional patterns in knowledge of and access to efficient contraceptives

	Proportion knowing of							
	Pill		IUD		Condom		Sterilization	
	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband
Cairo and Alexandria	98	98	92	80	56	62	66	17
Lower Egypt — urban	97	97	88	76	39	59	57	15
Upper Egypt — urban	97	90	80	50	36	31	41	19
Lower Egypt — rural	95	91	79	57	18	26	44	7
Upper Egypt — rural	71	75	28	22	6	11	15	5
All Egypt	90	89	70	56	28	35	43	11

	Proportion of those knowing method knowing location for				
	Pill		IUD		Condom
	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband	Husband
Cairo and Alexandria	94	93	72	75	82
Lower Egypt — urban	94	90	65	71	84
Upper Egypt — urban	89	88	60	72	94
Lower Egypt — rural	81	87	46	64	67
Upper Egypt — rural	66	73	48	59	77
All Egypt	84	86	58	69	79

	Perceived travel time (in minutes) to efficient contraceptives				
	Pill		IUD		Condom
	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband	Husband
Cairo and Alexandria	12	10	22	20	8
Lower Egypt — urban	16	12	24	20	10
Upper Egypt — urban	14	11	18	26	8
Lower Egypt — rural	23	20	34	26	20
Upper Egypt — rural	28	22	53	51	36
All Egypt	18	16	28	25	13

Source: Tables 6.2, 6.5, and 6.7

Table 7.8 Relationship between knowledge of an access to efficient contraceptives and development as measured by differences between highest and lowest levels of development

	Education		Per capita income		Per capita income adjusted	
	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband
Proportion knowing of						
Urban						
Pill	4 (4)	10 (11)	2* (2)	9 (10)	0* (0)	7* (8)
IUD	16* (20)	47 (98)	7 (8)	40 (69)	0* (0)	16 (23)
Sterilization	29 (59)	32 (640)	26 (60)	17*(155)	19*(43)	15* (2)
Condom	46 (144)	64 (278)	38*(141)	40 (118)	12*(35)	2* (9)
Rural						
Pill	20 (25)	21 (27)	1* (1)	1* (1)	−1* (1)	−1* (1)
IUD	47 (96)	57 (190)	8* (14)	9* (23)	2* (3)	0* (0)
Sterilization	31*(119)	28 (967)	5* (17)	6 (100)	1* (2)	1* (5)
Condom	49 (613)	53 (482)	11 (110)	11* (61)	3* (9)	−1* (2)
Proportion knowing location for						
Urban						
Pill	11 (12)	12* (15)	6* (7)	6 (7)	−1* (1)	1* (1)
IUD	15* (28)	20 (32)	5* (8)	13* (20)	−5* (7)	1* (1)
Condom	–	28* (43)	–	26 (40)	–	12*(16)
Rural						
Pill	25 (35)	23 (31)	11 (15)	1 (1)	7* (9)	−4 (4)
IUD	18 (41)	34 (64)	16* (42)	14 (25)	11*(22)	2* (3)
Condom	–	39* (75)	–	12 (28)	–	7 (
Travel time (minutes)						
Urban						
Pill	−4 (27)	−4 (31)	−7* (39)	−5 (38)	−4*(25)	−4 (33)
IUD	+2* (9)	−6 (23)	−3* (12)	−1 (5)	−5 (24)	−1* (5)
Condom	–	−2* (20)	–	−4 (33)	–	−4 (33)
Rural						
Pill	−17* (63)	+1* (5)	−3* (5)	+1* (5)	+2*(11)	+2*(11)
IUD	−20* (50)	−3* (10)	0 (0)	−1 (3)	+4*(13)	+5 (17)
Condom	–	−1* (4)	–	+1 (4)	–	+3 (12)

*Pattern is irregular.

( ) Relative differences.

of a source of supply, travel time to the source of supply, and costs of the method. Since little variation was observed in the costs of methods, this variable is not included in the tables presented in this chapter.

Urban and metropolitan areas have excellent access. The vast majority of those who know of a method know where it can be obtained, and are in most cases within 20 minutes of a source of supply for pills and condoms. For IUDs, a somewhat lower proportion (60–75 per cent) of those in urban and metropolitan areas know where it can be obtained, and the travel times are somewhat greater — between 18–26 minutes.

Rural areas have less access, and there are differences between Lower and Upper Egypt. Access is more difficult in rural Upper Egypt, especially with respect to travel times for all three program methods.

There are differences by education and, to a lesser degree, income, in knowledge of location and, to a lesser extent, travel time to source but these differences are much smaller than differentials in knowledge of methods across groups. These differences in access and in knowledge of contraception and in motivation to use contraception are factors explaining differentials in contraceptive use and will be summarized in the next section.

7.6 CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Contraceptive use is relatively high in Egypt, with over 40 per cent of the husbands and wives reporting that they have used efficient methods of contraception — mostly the pill — at some time, and approximately one-third reporting current use. There are four broad regions of usage. In Cairo/Alexandria and urban Lower Egypt, more than half of the men and women report current use of efficient contraceptives, and two-thirds of the husbands and 70 and 64 per cent of the wives report usage at some time. (See table 7.9.) In urban Upper Egypt, about

Table 7.9 Regional patterns in use of efficient contraceptives

	Ever use			Wife's report		Husband's report	
	Wife's report	Husband's report	Parity of first use	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Cairo and Alexandria	70	67	2.6	56	53	53	50
Lower Egypt — urban	64	67	2.8	53	52	57	57
Upper Egypt — urban	54	48	2.9	39	39	40	38
Lower Egypt — rural	35	36	3.6	25	26	30	31
Upper Egypt — rural	15	12	4.3	9	10	8	9
All Egypt	43	42	3.1	33		35	

Source: Tables 6.11, 6.13, and 6.16.

40 per cent of the men and women report current use of efficient contraceptives, and about a half report use at some time. Rural Lower Egypt, which showed motivation to limit fertility as high as urban Upper Egypt, has substantially lower usage than that region — probably due to the poorer access of that area to contraceptive supplies. Rural Upper Egypt, which showed the least motivation to limit family size and the poorest access, has the lowest usage rate, less than one-half that of rural Lower Egypt.

These regional patterns reflect in part regional differences in motivation, and in part regional differences in usage among the motivated. While between 57 to 75 per cent of the wives and husbands who don't want more children are currently using contraceptives in the most developed areas, only 20–24 per cent of those so motivated use contraceptives in rural Upper Egypt. There are also male–female differences in reported usage among the motivated: more males than females who don't want additional children report current usage of efficient contraceptives. This pattern exists even when both husband and wife agree that they don't want additional children. For those couples, only 57 per cent of the wives report contraceptive use compared with 64 per cent of the husbands. These discrepancies must therefore reflect confusion on the meaning of contraceptive use or lack of communication between husbands and wives on contraceptive practice. It should be mentioned, however, that these differences are not much greater than differences in use reported by women between original and follow-up surveys in other countries.

Contraceptive use has sharp socio-economic differentials, particularly in rural areas, as shown in table 7.10. Current use is of most interest. In urban areas, higher education and higher income substantially increase reported usage to about the same degree. When usage is adjusted for age, however, income shows a sharper effect on usage than does education. Differences across income groups persist even when wife's education is adjusted. In rural areas there are extremely large differences in current use across educational groups, and much smaller differences across income.

In urban and rural areas differences in usage across education groups exceed differences in the motivation to cease childbearing across these same groups. Differences in usage by education and income in general also exceed differences across the same variables in knowledge of the most commonly used contraceptives — pill and IUD. These stronger differentials in usage result from the cumulative effect of socio-economic variables on motivation, knowledge of and access to contraceptives.

7.7 POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS

The ultimate purpose of studying fertility and its determinants is to provide policy guidance. There are two basic types of policies that have received considerable attention in Egypt as elsewhere: those which focus on the delivery of family planning services, and those that focus on socio-economic development to stimulate fertility decline. There is undoubtedly need for both types of policies, but the effectiveness in terms of time and money of various policies differs, depending on many factors. The preliminary results of the Egyptian Fertility Survey may help target interventions in ways that increase effectiveness. In the framework outlined above, contraceptive use depends on both the motivation to use contraceptives and knowledge of and access to contraceptives. Finally planning programs can most directly affect knowledge and access, but through information, communication and education efforts they might also affect motivation. Socio-economic development will tend to affect the underlying characteristics that affect the motivation for large families and have indirect effects on contaceptive knowledge and access. Therefore the emphasis on each strategy should depend on what factors appear to be constraining usage most and may differ in different parts of Egypt.

Table 7.10 Relationship between use of efficient contraceptives and development as measured by differences between highest and lowest levels of development

	Education		Per capita income		Per capita income adjusted	
	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband
Proportion reporting ever use						
Urban						
Under 25	23* (85)	30*(158)	11* (4)	8* (24)	−6*(15)	−5* (11)
25–34	13* (19)	25* (47)	7*(11)	7* (12)	−2* (3)	7* (1)
35–44	21* (32)	29* (53)	12*(15)	14* (25)	5* (7)	5* (7)
45+	13 (21)	31* (72)	5* (8)	15* (39)	−5* (7)	0* (0)
Total	17* (29)	28 (61)	7*(12)	10* (19)	−5* (7)	−3* (5)
Rural						
Under 25	54(1000)	23 (329)	12*(92)	15*(107)	6*(21)	8* (31)
25–34	63*(263)	58 (305)	15*(48)	4* (10)	−1* (2)	−4* (6)
35–44	70 (233)	68 (283)	0* (0)	−1* (3)	−14*(21)	−12* (19)
45+		20 (154)	−13*(62)	−15 (100)	−9*(50)	−11*(100)
Total	57 (73)	41 (241)	6*(23)	5* (19)	−3* (5)	−4* (7)
Parity at first use						
Urban	−2.2 (63)	−1.8*(50)	−1.6 (47)		−.6*(21)	
Rural	−2.5*(63)	−1.6*(39)	−1.4*(36)		−.6*(18)	
Proportion reporting current use						
Urban						
Unadjusted	19* (43)	18* (46)	18*(45)	19* (53)	10*(21)	10* (23)
Adj. for Age	13* (30)	14* (33)	22*(58)	23* (70)	11*(24)	11 (26)
Rural						
Unadjusted	61 (469)	32 (229)	13 (81)	14* (74)	4*(10)	4* (10)
Adj. for Age	66 (508)	34 (262)	14 (93)	15* (83)	4* (9)	3* (7)

*Pattern is irregular.

( ) Relative differences.

7.7.1 Programs to increase contraceptive knowledge and access

While a study of this type cannot document the effectiveness of actual family planning delivery systems, or the constraints on use imposed by family planning personnel attitudes and competence, or the conditions under which contraceptives are available, it can suggest some directions of program development.

Family planning programs can increase knowledge of and access to contraception; and information, education, and communication programs can help husbands and wives who are motivated to cease childbearing make decisions about family planning more effectively and implement contraceptive use more efficiently. These programs may also encourage couples who want additional children to use contraception for spacing.

The evidence presented above suggests that several types of improvement may be needed in the family planning program. First, knowledge of contraception is restricted to the pill and, to a lesser extent, the IUD. Knowledge of the condom is clearly deficient and needs to be expanded. Increased knowledge of sterilization might bring about substantial reductions in fertility, given the large proportion of couples who are not using contraception and do not want additional children.

Secondly, males need to be included to a greater extent in the family planning program and in related information, education, and communication programs. There are several reasons for this: (1) Males are generally less likely to want additional children than females, particularly in rural Upper Egypt. Although the differences between men and women on this dimension are not generally large, there is untapped motivation on the part of husbands to limit fertility; (2) Males are much less knowledgeable than females about IUDs and sterilization and are also surprisingly ignorant about the condom; (3) Husbands and wives in rural areas do not frequently discuss family-size preferences; and (4) Husbands and wives disagree in a surprising number of cases on whether contraception is currently being used even when both say they do not want additional children. In this case, husbands are more likely than wives to report that contraception is currently being used. All these

factors affect contraceptive use, and the effectiveness of that use might increase if the husbands were made more aware of and responsible for contraception.

Thirdly, the data show that usage increases as distance to family planning services decreases, and contraceptive access is more limited in rural than urban areas. This suggests that more access is needed in rural areas. Given the program costs of increasing access, it is important to be sure that increased access would increase usage. There appear to be substantial differentials in the potential demand for contraception for family limitation which is not currently being met. In urban and metropolitan areas, 22–29 per cent of the fecund couples do not want additional children but are not practicing family planning. In rural Lower Egypt, 32–42 per cent of the husbands and wives fall in this category. In rural Upper Egypt, only 8 per cent of these women and 28 per cent of their husbands do not want additional children and are not using contraception. The strategies should differ in these areas. Increased access would have high benefits in rural Lower Egypt, but the cost of increasing access in rural areas is higher than in urban areas. Therefore, careful consideration must also be given to determine why those in urban and metropolitan areas who want no more children are not using contraception. In rural Upper Egypt motivation is clearly a limiting factor as long as programs and methods are directed to women, and there is little potential for increased usage from this source.

Fourthly, contraception for spacing is not practiced widely in Egypt. Only about 14 per cent of the couples who want additional children are contracepting. There are, however, large urban–rural differences in spacing and 36–38 per cent of the couples who want additional children in metropolitan areas are using contraception for spacing compared with only 2–3 per cent in rural Upper Egypt. The current program does not attempt to encourage contraception for spacing and a reorientation of the program may well substantially decrease the parity of first use of contraception.

These general suggestions for expanding the family planning program are consistent with the findings in this study. The exact magnitude of the impacts cannot be predicted with data of this kind, but increased knowledge of various methods and increased access can be expected to have some fairly immediate impacts on contraceptive usage and thus on fertility in certain areas of Egypt. In other areas, particularly rural Upper Egypt, there is little unmet demand for contraception for family limitation at least among women. The potential for child spacing cannot be assessed from these data.

7.7.2 Socio-economic development and fertility reduction

Improved levels of education and income are a major objective of government policy in Egypt and as such must continue to be pursued. Whether attention should be focused on development as 'the best contraceptive' is another matter. While development will probably eventually bring about reductions in fertility, it is a time-consuming and expensive process and its effects on fertility are not unambiguous in rural areas in the short run. The data in this survey show that higher levels of income and education are associated with uniformly lower fertility in urban areas, but in urban areas fertility is already fairly low and contraceptive use quite high. Likewise, female labor participation is not necessarily associated with lower fertility in rural areas.

In rural areas, the most educated have much lower fertility rates than the least educated, but fertility appears to be somewhat higher at intermediate levels of education than at the lowest levels. This implies that perhaps development will only reduce fertility after an initial rise or after a threshold level is reached. In addition, the analysis above shows that in rural areas income is not as closely related to fertility as the wife's education, and there is some indication that increases in income unaccompanied by increases in female education may not lead to reduced fertility. Therefore, the type of development will have a critical effect on fertility. Further analysis on these relationships is needed before definitive answers are possible.

What is clear, however, is that at the current time there is little motivation to limit fertility among women in rural Upper Egypt, and major changes will be needed before contraceptive use is likely to increase or fertility is likely to fall in this region. One clear factor keeping fertility high in rural Upper Egypt is the much higher levels of infant and child mortality prevailing there (infant and child mortality is twice that of metropolitan areas). This is clearly a high priority problem. The results of the survey on infant and child mortality show that in rural areas those households with piped water inside the house had about half as many of their children dying as those without piped water. Given the high incidence of diarrhoea disease in Egypt, prevention and cure of gastro-intestinal disease is critical.

In all of Egypt a case can also be made that educating daughters through primary school will eventually bring about reductions in desired family size and fertility. Increasing the education of daughters in rural Upper Egypt will not necessarily be easy, however, since 51 per cent of the fathers and 45 per cent of the mothers in rural Upper Egypt do not want their daughters to have any

education. This fact suggests that increasing access to schools will not be sufficient to limit fertility in this area.

Although the effect of female employment on fertility needs much more research, it appears that those women who work for others have lower fertility, want fewer children and are more likely to be using contraception than other women. Women who work for themselves and the family do not necessarily have lower fertility or higher contraceptive use than other women, however.

The analysis in this report suggests several other things about the relationship between development and fertility. The rather simple analysis of the perceived benefits of children combined with the data on child labor participation suggests that child labor does not appear to be a major factor motivating parents to have large families. While further analysis and other studies are needed on this topic, it does appear that parents are more concerned about old-age support than the short-term economic benefits of children. Designing programs to reduce this motive for large families needs attention.

7.7.3 Summary of policy implications and direction for further research

Thus long-term structural changes can be considered for reducing fertility. These include reductions in infant and child mortality, increased education and income, and the development of old-age security systems. These are unquestionably needed for fertility to decline to replacement. In all areas, except perhaps rural Upper Egypt, there appears to be considerable potential for reducing fertility more quickly, by some expansion of the family planning program.

While further analysis of these data is clearly needed to refine these recommendations, and other types of studies of fertility, and family planning delivery systems, are clearly needed, this analysis does provide insights that should be of use to policy makers, both with respect to the design of family planning programs and socio-economic development.

The most important topics on which further research is needed for this data set to address these policy questions are: (1) the role of female work opportunities and fertility; (2) the relationship between infant and child mortality and fertility; (3) the relative importance of access to contraception and the motivation of husbands and wives in the determination of contraceptive use; and (4) the consequences of large families for the household. Other research is needed as well that goes beyond the scope of this data set. More needs to be understood about the determinants of age at marriage, the details of the family planning delivery system and how it affects the adoption, effectiveness and continuation of contraceptive use.

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Statistical Tables

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Statistical Tables

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

The Egyptian Fertility Survey was conducted in 1980 by the Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics (CAPMAS). The survey was conducted as part of the World Fertility Survey programme (WFS), and in collaboration with the World Bank. The 1980 EFS was the second in a series of fertility surveys which began with the National Fertility Survey in 1974–5.

Coverage and sample design

The sample design used in the EFS was a multi-stage stratified one. Shiakhas (districts) in urban areas and villages (including hamlets) in rural areas were the primary sampling units (PSUs). PSUs were ranked according to level of literacy and number of households. With probability proportional to size, 92 shiakhas and 108 villages were selected, resulting in 10 596 households. The EFS was designed as a two-phase survey. The First Phase Survey consisted of three questionnaires (as described below) and covered all households. The Second Phase Survey covered roughly one-third of all households and consisted of a household economic questionnaire and an individual questionnaire for husbands.

The principal report on the EFS consists of four volumes: volume I which describes the design and methodology of the survey; the second and third volumes which present the main findings of the First and Second Phase Surveys respectively; and this fourth volume which contains the detailed statistical tabulations on the data collected in the First Phase Survey.

The questionnaires

The questionnaires for the First Phase Survey were of three types: a household schedule which was used for listing household members, together with basic demographic data about members, including sex and age; an individual questionnaire used for detailed interviews of ever-married females under 50 years of age who were Egyptian citizens, as identified in the household schedule; and a community-level questionnaire for rural areas. Topics covered in the individual interview were (1) respondent's demographic and social background, (2) marriage history, (3) pregnancy and motherhood history, (4) contraceptive knowledge and use, (5) family planning, (6) work history, (7) husband's background, and (8) costs and benefits of children.

Major sections of statistical tables

The majority of the tables presented in this volume are based on the individual questionnaire and the table numbers of these are prefixed by digits 1 to 5 according to subject group. The subject groups or sections and their digit prefixes are:

1 Nuptiality and exposure to childbearing
2 Fertility and child mortality
3 Preferences for number and sex of children
4 Knowledge and use of contraception
5 Use of contraception as related to fertility preference.

The tables were prepared in accordance with specifications contained in the WFS Guidelines for Country Report No 1 (*WFS Basic Documentation* no 8) and the WFS Data Processing Guidelines (*WFS Basic Documentation* no 11). This volume contains the entire range of WFS recommended tables. The background variables presented in most of the tables in sections 3–5 consist of a set of seven basic variables, namely, level of education, urban/rural type of place of residence, region of residence, type of locality, pattern of work; husband's level of education and husband's occupation.

The tables based on the household schedule are presented in part II, and consist of tables dealing with the distribution of the *de jure* population enumerated in the household schedule, by age, sex and marital status, according to type of place of residence, region of residence and type of locality.

List of background variables

The following are the list and categories of the background variables used in the tables. Some of these variables are complex, constructed variables, whose categories may not be self-explanatory. In these cases, a brief description of each category is included in parentheses after the category name as it appears in the tables. Where the entire range of the variables is used,

they are lettered as shown, and presented in the order given below:

(A) *Level of education:*

Illiterate, no school (has never attended school at all);
Illiterate, some school (cannot read or write, but has attended some school);
Can read and write (but has not completed primary school);
Primary (has completed primary school);
Secondary (has completed secondary or preparatory school);
University (has at least attended university or higher technical institute)

(B) *Type of place of residence:* Rural; Urban

(C) *Region of residence:* Cairo; Alexandria; Lower Egypt; Upper Egypt

(D) *Type of locality:* Metropolitan (Cairo and Alexandria); Cities, Lower; Cities, Upper; Towns, Lower; Towns, Upper; Villages, Lower; Villages, Upper

(E) *Pattern of work:*

Before and after (worked before first marriage, and has worked since, including currently working);
Worked before only (worked before marriage, but not since or currently);
Worked after only (did not work before first marriage, but has worked since, including currently working);
Never worked

(F) *Husband's level of education:* (same as respondent's level of education)

(G) *Husband's occupation:* Prof, tech, admin; clerical; sales; farmers (self-employed); agricultural workers (employed by someone else); services; and manual

(H) *Childhood type of place of residence:* Rural; Urban

(I) *Work status before first marriage:*

Paid in cash (employed by family member);
Paid in kind (employed by family member);
Unpaid (employed by family member);
For someone, cash (employed by someone outside the family, paid in cash);
For someone, kind (employed by someone outside the family, paid in kind);
For someone, unpaid (employed by someone outside the family, unpaid);
Self-employed;
Did not work

(J) *Occupation before first marriage:* Prof, tech, and clerical (professional and clerical); sales; agriculture (both self-employed and employed by others); services; manual; did not work

Other constructed variables

Other constructed variables used in the tables which may require explanation are described below. As above, a description of each category follows the category name as it appears in the tables.

(a) *Pattern of contraceptive use:*

Intend (never used, but intends to);
Do not intend (never used, and does not intend to);
Not fecund (never used, and no longer fecund);
Open int. (has used in the open interval);
Closed int. (has used in the last closed interval);
Ster. (currently sterilized — either husband or wife — for contraceptive reasons);
Other method (currently using a method other than sterilization)

(b) *Exposure status:*

Pregnant (currently pregnant, not exposed);
Widowed/separated (widowed, divorced or separated, not exposed);
Both steril. (either husband or wife sterilized for contraceptive reasons, not exposed);
Other impair. (other fecundity impairment, not exposed);
Reported fecund (fecund, exposed)

Definitions of commonly used base populations

Definitions of the base populations which are frequently used in the tables are given below:

Ever-married women: This includes only women who have been married at least once regardless of their present or current marital status. It therefore includes women who are divorced or widowed.

Currently married women: This excludes from the ever-married population women who are divorced or widowed.

Fecund women: These are women who have the potential for current and future use of contraception. This population therefore excludes women who report being unable to have another child with their husband for any physical reasons other than contraceptive sterilization. It also excludes women who are divorced or widowed.

Exposed women: These are women for whom the question on current use of contraception is relevant. Excluded therefore are the divorced, widowed, infecund for reasons other than contraceptive sterilization, and the currently pregnant.

Types and format of tables

The tables presented in this report are of five different types. Some are simple frequency tables whereas others are complicated ratio tables with panels. For details the reader is referred to the *WFS Basic Documentation* nos 8 and 11, but a brief description of each type is given below.

Frequency table: In this table, the cells are formed by the number of cases belonging to each category of the row and column variables. The totals are given for each row and column. Table 1.1.2 is an example of such a table. The title of this type of table usually begins with 'Distribution'.

Percentage table for categorical data: The column variable in this table is a nominal or ordinal variable. Percentages are calculated for each of the categories of this variable over the categories of the row variables. Table 1.1.1 is a model of this type. The title of this type of table usually begins with 'Percent distribution'.

Percentage table for metric variables: In this type of table, the column variable is a metric variable, ie has an interval scale of measurement. Examples are variables such as number of living children, length of the open birth interval, etc. The mean value is presented in one column in addition to the percentages calculated for each category of the column variable. A good specimen is table 2.3.3. It is also possible to add another column, in which a ratio is presented. Table 2.3.1A illustrates this type. The percentage for each category of the column variable is given, an additional column lists the mean value of the variable while yet another column shows the ratio between categories of the column variables, in this case, the percentage of children that were males. The title of this type of table usually begins with 'Percentage distribution'.

Cell by cell percentage table: In each cell the percentage of a categorical variable is given in terms of the subgroup formed by the number of cases in the cell. Table 3.1.1 is one example. In such tables, two values are presented per cell with % standing for the percentage, and N the number of cases on which the percentage is based. Occasionally such tables show the mean value for each cell also (2.4.4). The title of this type of table usually begins with 'Percentage'.

Cell by cell means table: The same format as the tables giving percentage by cell is followed except that the mean of a metric variable is presented. Table 2.1.2A exemplifies this kind. Again, two values are presented per cell: M, the value of the mean, and N, the number of cases on which the mean is based. Non-numeric values of the variable being averaged in a cell are excluded from the mean. Marginal frequency distributions of the excluded cases are shown as additional columns as well as additional rows to the table. These are generally indicated by 'V3=0TH' referring to non-numeric answers to the variable concerned, and 'V3=NS' referring to cases for which the variable is not stated. The title of this type of table usually begins with 'Mean'.

Occasionally the number of cases excluded from a table for other reasons is indicated by 'N.E.C.', ie not elsewhere classified.

The titles of tables generally have the following standard format:

(i) type of table and cell definition;
(ii) column classification variable;
(iii) row classification variable;
(iv) panel variable;
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PART I

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PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE								
	<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30+	MEAN	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE <20	28.0	60.8	11.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	16.0	678
20-24	16.6	44.6	21.3	12.5	5.0	.0	.0	17.4	1,598
25-29	17.4	33.3	16.1	12.9	14.1	6.3	.0	18.5	1,696
30-34	22.6	33.8	15.5	10.9	9.7	6.9	.7	18.2	1,523
35-39	27.1	35.4	15.0	9.0	7.0	5.0	1.4	17.6	1,329
40-44	27.5	36.0	14.5	9.7	5.4	4.8	2.1	17.6	1,061
45+	29.7	34.3	14.4	9.7	5.4	3.4	3.0	17.7	903
TOTAL	22.9	38.3	16.0	10.2	7.6	4.1	.9	17.7	8,788

** THE MEAN IS COMPUTED AS EXACT YEARS (COMPLETED YEARS + 0.5) **

TABLE 1.1.2

V009
V109
V103

DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO YEAR OF BIRTH AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	YEAR OF BIRTH										
AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	TOTAL
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	1	3	2	6	12	4	3	5	5	14	55
12	5	6	10	10	19	10	15	9	9	24	117
13	8	18	15	12	24	23	8	15	10	24	157
14	4	21	20	15	40	17	20	14	17	45	213
15	9	28	17	16	47	25	21	20	18	65	266
16	13	11	16	15	41	19	17	25	16	43	216
17	2	9	18	15	37	14	18	23	15	45	196
18	7	9	12	10	23	13	10	11	12	29	136
19	3	15	9	6	26	14	13	18	10	26	140
20	3	8	12	9	30	7	8	14	14	23	128
21	-	2	3	2	15	6	4	6	5	15	58
22	2	2	6	1	7	3	2	2	5	7	37
23	3	2	3	3	5	2	3	6	2	7	36
24	2	3	1	2	5	2	1	-	3	5	24
25	-	1	5	3	3	2	2	2	2	5	25
26	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	3	1	7	17
27	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	5	1	2	14
28	-	1	-	-	3	-	5	-	1	1	11
29	1	1	1	1	2	2	-	-	3	3	14
30	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	5	1	3	11
31	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	8
32	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	7
33	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
34	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
35	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
36	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
37	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
38	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3
41	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
42	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
43	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
44	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	66	146	156	132	352	166	154	183	151	402	1,908

TABLE 1.1.2

V009
V109
V103

DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO YEAR OF BIRTH AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE	YEAR OF BIRTH 1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	TOTAL
10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	9	10	3	7	15	3	3	11	2	3	66
12	20	12	9	5	30	11	10	19	8	24	148
13	11	14	16	19	36	11	13	13	13	39	185
14	22	26	20	32	45	25	21	29	25	59	304
15	29	26	28	19	61	39	23	39	25	51	340
16	26	30	27	24	57	31	36	44	35	50	360
17	19	17	23	25	46	26	28	25	26	43	278
18	12	19	18	21	50	30	25	25	17	36	253
19	20	8	7	12	29	16	16	19	15	38	180
20	18	9	10	7	23	15	10	19	14	37	162
21	9	9	9	7	16	13	6	6	20	25	120
22	7	5	5	5	13	12	5	9	15	18	94
23	2	7	3	9	14	7	7	5	11	16	81
24	5	6	4	1	9	5	8	5	11	9	63
25	5	2	6	6	10	3	1	5	9	12	59
26	–	4	–	–	2	4	5	1	4	6	26
27	2	1	2	2	4	3	3	4	5	8	34
28	2	1	3	4	3	5	2	2	4	5	31
29	1	1	–	–	1	4	–	1	3	2	13
30	2	1	–	–	1	1	–	1	2	2	10
31	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	2	–	6
32	–	1	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	5
33	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2
34	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
35	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	3
36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
37	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
38	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	222	212	195	207	471	265	222	283	266	483	2,826

TABLE 1.1.2

V009
V109
V103

DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO YEAR OF BIRTH AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE	YEAR OF BIRTH										
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	TOTAL
10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	5	5	8	2	6	5	–	5	8	2	46
12	11	9	7	9	18	10	2	12	9	18	105
13	17	28	18	13	20	19	12	14	10	20	171
14	21	18	22	20	36	28	20	21	21	36	243
15	33	39	34	30	64	30	42	41	34	63	410
16	27	29	35	31	52	45	55	49	42	66	431
17	18	31	43	32	57	35	38	53	45	83	435
18	24	31	24	27	42	34	35	26	33	49	325
19	22	14	30	23	33	26	30	31	28	52	289
20	15	24	20	17	47	24	25	20	29	31	252
21	9	15	16	22	33	23	21	21	13	1	174
22	21	12	12	14	33	16	23	20	1	–	152
23	11	13	15	10	23	18	5	–	–	–	95
24	12	13	19	13	17	8	1	–	–	–	83
25	9	9	8	15	9	1		–	–	–	51
26	10	7	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	33
27	7	7	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
28	6	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
29	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	281	308	324	286	490	322	309	313	273	421	3,327

TABLE 1.1.2

V009
V109
V103

DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO YEAR OF BIRTH AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE	YEAR OF BIRTH 1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL
10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	6	2	3	1	1		–		–	–	13
12	9	8	5	6	4	2	4	–	–	–	38
13	9	8	15	3	4	7	–	–	–	–	46
14	21	22	25	15	13	12	–	–	–	–	108
15	26	35	38	15	17	–	–	–		–	131
16	47	49	39	46	2	–	–	–	–	–	183
17	37	51	32	–	–	–		–	–	–	120
18	34	34	2	–	–		–	–	–	–	70
19	17	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	17
20	1	–	–		–	–		–	–		1
21	–	–	–	–		–	–			–	–
22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
23	–		–	–	–					–	
24	–	–	–		–		–	–		–	–
25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–
26	–	–		–		–	–	–	–	–	–
27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	–	–	–	–		–		–	–	–	
29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			–	–
31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
32	–	–	–	–	–				–	–	–
33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			–	–
34	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–
36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	–			–	–	–	–	–	–		–
39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
40		–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
42		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	207	209	159	86	41	21	4	–	–	–	727

TABLE 1.1.3A

V109
V010
V704
V113

MEAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION (WOMEN WHO MARRIED BEFORE AGE 25 AND WHO ARE CURRENTLY AGED 25 OR OVER)

LEVEL OF EDUCATION		CURRENT AGE 25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	TOTAL
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	17.1	16.9	16.5	16.7	16.6	16.8
	N	909	[illegible]	824	596	507	3,664
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	18.0	17.0	16.6	16.1	16.4	17.0
	N	306	236	192	208	183	1,125
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	19.1	17.6	17.8	17.6	17.2	17.9
	N	138	152	114	113	102	619
PRIMARY	M	19.0	19.1	18.8	17.0	17.6	18.6
	N	81	81	56	36	32	286
SECONDARY	M	21.8	20.2	20.0	20.1	19.5	20.8
	N	113	75	41	28	16	273
UNIVERSITY	M	22.5	22.7	22.3	20.6	19.7	22.3
	N	43	36	17	7	5	108
TOTAL	M	18.0	17.4	16.9	16.8	16.7	17.3
	N	1,590	1,408	1,244	988	845	6,075

**THE MEAN IS COMPUTED AS EXACT YEARS (COMPLETED YEARS + 0.5) **

TABLE 1.1.3B V109 V010 V702 V113

MEAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE OF WOMEN
ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE
AND TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE
(WOMEN WHO MARRIED BEFORE AGE 25
AND WHO ARE CURRENTLY AGED 25 OR OVER)

		CURRENT AGE					
		25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	TOTAL
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE							
URBAN	M	18.9	18.0	17.6	17.0	16.9	17.8
	N	707	599	514	432	372	2,624
RURAL	M	17.3	17.0	16.4	16.6	16.6	16.8
	N	883	809	730	556	473	3,451
TOTAL	M	18.0	17.4	16.9	16.8	16.7	17.3
	N	1,590	1,408	1,244	988	845	6,075

**THE MEAN IS COMPUTED AS EXACT YEARS (COMPLETED YEARS + 0.5) **

TABLE 1.1.3C V109 V010 V701 V113

MEAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE OF WOMEN
ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE
AND REGION OF RESIDENCE
(WOMEN WHO MARRIED BEFORE AGE 25
AND WHO ARE CURRENTLY AGED 25 OR OVER)

		CURRENT AGE					
		25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	TOTAL
REGION OF RESIDENCE							
CAIRO	M	19.1	18.2	17.7	17.2	17.1	18.0
	N	304	265	222	196	153	1,140
ALEXANDRIA	M	19.1	18.4	17.8	17.0	17.0	18.0
	N	84	86	81	51	53	355
LOWER EGYPT	M	18.1	17.5	17.0	16.9	16.7	17.4
	N	721	641	517	438	367	2,684
UPPER EGYPT	M	17.0	16.5	16.2	16.4	16.5	16.6
	N	481	416	424	303	272	1,896
TOTAL	M	18.0	17.4	16.9	16.8	16.7	17.3
	N	1,590	1,408	1,244	988	845	6,075

**THE MEAN IS COMPUTED AS EXACT YEARS (COMPLETED YEARS + 0.5) **

TABLE 1.1.3D V109 V010 R701 V113

MEAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE AND TYPE OF LOCALITY (WOMEN WHO MARRIED BEFORE AGE 25 AND WHO ARE CURRENTLY AGED 25 OR OVER)

		CURRENT AGE					
		25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	TOTAL
TYPE OF LOCALITY							
METROPOLITAN	M	19.1	18.2	17.7	17.2	17.1	18.0
	N	388	351	303	247	206	1,495
CITIES - LOWER	M	18.8	18.4	17.3	17.1	16.4	17.8
	N	93	91	68	71	49	372
CITIES - UPPER	M	18.2	16.7	17.1	16.8	16.4	17.1
	N	42	40	30	27	20	159
TOWNS - LOWER	M	18.9	18.5	18.0	17.1	17.7	18.2
	N	115	55	60	46	54	330
TOWNS - UPPER	M	17.8	16.7	16.9	16.1	15.8	16.8
	N	69	64	53	41	43	270
VILLAGES - LOWER	M	17.8	17.3	16.8	16.8	16.6	17.1
	N	513	495	389	321	264	1,982
VILLAGES - UPPER	M	16.8	16.5	16.1	16.4	16.6	16.5
	N	370	312	341	235	209	1,467
TOTAL	M	18.0	17.4	16.9	16.8	16.7	17.3
	N	1,590	1,408	1,244	988	845	6,075

**THE MEAN IS COMPUTED AS EXACT YEARS (COMPLETED YEARS + 0.5) **

TABLE 1.1.3E V109 V010 V713 V113

MEAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE AND PATTERN OF WORK (WOMEN WHO MARRIED BEFORE AGE 25 AND WHO ARE CURRENTLY AGED 25 OR OVER)

		CURRENT AGE					
		25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	TOTAL
PATTERN OF WORK							
BEFORE & AFTER	M	19.6	18.9	18.1	17.8	17.3	18.7
	N	188	180	109	80	66	623
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	M	18.5	18.1	17.2	16.7	16.6	17.7
	N	91	73	51	45	31	291
WORKED AFTER ONLY	M	18.1	16.6	16.2	16.1	16.7	16.8
	N	121	136	123	98	79	557
NEVER WORKED	M	17.7	17.2	16.9	16.8	16.7	17.1
	N	1,190	1,019	961	765	659	4,604
TOTAL	M	18.0	17.4	16.9	16.8	16.7	17.3
	N	1,590	1,408	1,244	988	845	6,075

**THE MEAN IS COMPUTED AS EXACT YEARS (COMPLETED YEARS + 0.5) **

TABLE 1.1.3F V109 V010 V802 V113

MEAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE OF WOMEN
ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE
AND HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION
(WOMEN WHO MARRIED BEFORE AGE 25
AND WHO ARE CURRENTLY AGED 25 OR OVER)

		CURRENT AGE					
		25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	TOTAL
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION							
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	17.1	16.7	16.4	16.5	16.4	16.7
	N	661	612	594	461	442	2,780
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	17.8	17.1	16.2	16.4	17.0	17.0
	N	97	71	54	55	34	311
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	17.6	17.1	16.6	16.6	16.8	17.0
	N	363	354	346	306	227	1,596
PRIMARY	M	17.9	17.8	17.5	17.3	17.2	17.6
	N	146	120	93	94	61	514
SECONDARY	M	19.8	18.9	19.1	19.4	17.1	19.2
	N	198	158	89	41	46	532
UNIVERSITY	M	21.4	20.7	20.0	19.4	19.1	20.6
	N	125	93	58	31	35	342
TOTAL	M	18.0	17.4	16.9	16.8	16.7	17.3
	N	1,590	1,408	1,244	988	645	6,075

**THE MEAN IS COMPUTED AS EXACT YEARS (COMPLETED YEARS + 0.5) **

TABLE 1.1.3G V109 V010 V804 V113

MEAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE OF WOMEN
ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE
AND HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION
(WOMEN WHO MARRIED BEFORE AGE 25
AND WHO ARE CURRENTLY AGED 25 OR OVER)

		CURRENT AGE					
		25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	TOTAL
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION							
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	20.7	20.3	19.5	18.5	18.2	19.8
	N	182	136	101	56	63	538
CLERICAL	M	19.3	19.1	18.5	18.3	17.4	18.8
	N	103	80	55	39	38	315
SALES	M	17.8	16.9	16.8	16.7	16.8	17.1
	N	99	90	90	72	71	422
FARMERS	M	16.9	16.6	16.3	16.3	16.4	16.5
	N	261	303	292	248	194	1,298
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	17.0	17.0	16.2	16.7	16.5	16.7
	N	272	228	219	142	128	989
SERVICES	M	17.3	16.7	16.4	16.5	16.3	16.7
	N	182	157	169	145	125	778
MANUAL	M	18.3	17.4	17.2	16.9	16.8	17.5
	N	487	414	318	285	225	1,729
S-TOTAL	M	18.0	17.4	16.9	16.8	16.7	17.3
	N	1,586	1,408	1,244	987	844	6,069
N.S.	M	15.0	.0	.0	15.5	21.5	16.2
	N	4	-	-	1	1	6
TOTAL	M	18.0	17.4	16.9	16.8	16.7	17.3
	N	1,590	1,408	1,244	988	845	6,075

**THE MEAN IS COMPUTED AS EXACT YEARS (COMPLETED YEARS + 0.5) **

TABLE 1.1.3H V109 V010 V703 V113

MEAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE AND CHILDHOOD TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE (WOMEN WHO MARRIED BEFORE AGE 25 AND WHO ARE CURRENTLY AGED 25 OR OVER)

		CURRENT AGE					
		25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	TOTAL
CHILDHOOD TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE							
URBAN	M	18.8	18.0	17.4	17.1	16.9	17.8
	N	710	619	526	410	376	2,641
RURAL	M	17.4	17.0	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.9
	N	880	789	718	578	469	3,434
TOTAL	M	18.0	17.4	16.9	16.8	16.7	17.3
	N	[illegible]	1,408	1,244	988	845	6,075

**THE MEAN IS COMPUTED AS EXACT YEARS (COMPLETED YEARS + 0.5) **

TABLE 1.1.3I V109 V010 V709 V113

MEAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE AND WORK STATUS BEFORE FIRST MARRIAGE (WOMEN WHO MARRIED BEFORE AGE 25 AND WHO ARE CURRENTLY AGED 25 OR OVER)

		CURRENT AGE					
		25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	TOTAL
WORK STATUS BEFORE FIRST MARRIAGE							
PAID IN CASH	M	17.3	18.2	17.8	15.8	15.2	17.1
	N	8	9	3	6	3	29
PAID IN KIND	M	18.0	16.0	17.8	17.5	.0	16.9
	N	4	11	3	4	-	22
UNPAID	M	16.9	17.1	16.6	16.5	16.2	16.7
	N	87	102	57	52	42	340
FOR SOMEONE, CASH	M	20.9	20.5	18.6	18.4	18.2	19.8
	N	145	115	87	53	45	445
FOR SOMEONE, KIND	M	18.2	15.0	14.5	15.5	16.5	16.2
	N	3	2	2	1	1	9
FOR SOMEONE, UNPAID	M	21.5	16.5	.0	.0	.0	19.0
	N	1	1	-	-	-	2
SELF EMPLOYED	M	19.2	18.3	18.0	18.2	16.3	18.5
	N	30	13	8	9	5	65
DID NOT WORK	M	17.8	17.2	16.8	16.7	16.7	17.1
	N	1,311	1,155	1,084	863	748	5,161
S-TOTAL	M	18.0	17.4	16.9	16.8	16.7	17.3
	N	1,589	1,408	1,244	988	844	6,073
N.S.	M	16.5	.0	.0	.0	16.5	16.5
	N	1	-	-	-	1	2
TOTAL	M	18.0	17.4	16.9	16.8	16.7	17.3
	N	1,590	1,408	1,244	988	845	6,075

**THE MEAN IS COMPUTED AS EXACT YEARS (COMPLETED YEARS + 0.5) **

TABLE 1.1.3J V109 V010 V708 V113

MEAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE AND OCCUPATION BEFORE FIRST MARRIAGE (WOMEN WHO MARRIED BEFORE AGE 25 AND WHO ARE CURRENTLY AGED 25 OR OVER)

		CURRENT AGE					
		25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	TOTAL
OCCUPATION BEFORE FIRST MARRIAGE							
PROF, TECH & CLERICAL	M	23.4	22.7	22.4	23.0	22.4	22.9
	N	66	54	25	11	7	163
SALES	M	21.3	22.0	.0	18.8	16.5	20.5
	N	9	6	-	4	2	21
AGRICULTURE	M	16.9	17.1	16.6	16.7	16.9	16.8
	N	137	149	101	84	70	541
SERVICES	M	18.2	18.9	18.7	15.3	16.1	17.9
	N	10	11	6	4	5	36
MANUAL	M	20.1	18.5	17.9	17.5	16.0	18.6
	N	57	33	28	22	12	152
DID NOT WORK	M	17.8	17.2	16.8	16.7	16.7	17.1
	N	1,311	1,155	1,084	863	748	5,161
S-TOTAL	M	18.0	17.4	16.9	16.8	16.7	17.3
	N	1,590	1,408	1,244	988	844	6,074
N.S.	M	.0	.0	.0	.0	16.5	16.5
	N	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL	M	18.0	17.4	16.9	16.8	16.7	17.3
	N	1,590	1,408	1,244	988	845	6,075

**THE MEAN IS COMPUTED AS EXACT YEARS (COMPLETED YEARS + 0.5) **

TABLE 1.2.1 V104 V116 V109 V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO STATUS OF FIRST MARRIAGE YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	STATUS OF FIRST MARRIAGE					
	CURRENTLY MARRIED	WIDOWED	DIVORCED	SEPARATED	% MARR. BROKEN	TOTAL
TOTAL						
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE						
<5	94.7	.5	3.3	1.5	5.3	1,916
5-9	88.5	2.9	7.5	1.1	11.5	1,664
10-14	84.2	5.6	9.6	.6	15.8	1,390
15-19	84.3	6.8	8.5	.4	15.7	1,308
20-24	76.1	11.9	11.3	.7	23.9	1,108
25-29	70.2	18.0	11.3	.5	29.8	883
30+	62.8	23.3	13.3	.6	37.2	519
TOTAL	83.6	7.2	8.3	.9	16.4	8,788
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE <20 YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE						
<5	94.2	.3	3.7	1.8	5.8	1,197
5-9	87.5	2.9	8.3	1.3	12.5	1,198
10-14	84.1	5.2	10.3	.5	15.9	1,041
15-19	83.9	6.4	9.4	.3	16.1	1,084
20-24	75.6	11.7	12.1	.5	24.4	948
25-29	70.5	17.4	11.6	.5	29.5	804
30+	62.8	23.3	13.3	.6	37.2	519
TOTAL	82.0	7.8	9.3	.8	18.0	6,791
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE 20+ YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE						
<5	95.5	.8	2.6	1.0	4.5	719
5-9	91.2	2.8	5.4	.6	8.8	466
10-14	84.5	6.9	7.7	.9	15.5	349
15-19	86.2	8.9	4.0	.9	13.8	224
20-24	78.8	13.1	6.3	1.9	21.3	160
25-29	67.1	24.1	8.9	.0	32.9	79
30+	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-
TOTAL	89.1	5.2	4.9	.9	10.9	1,997

TABLE 1.2.2A

V105
V116
V704
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
WHOSE FIRST MARRIAGE WAS DISSOLVED
ACCORDING TO YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE							
		< 5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
LEVEL OF EDUCATION									
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	5.6	13.3	16.4	15.3	25.9	33.3	41.6	18.4
	N	943	948	853	812	740	538	315	5,149
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	5.6	10.6	17.2	18.4	20.3	25.9	34.7	16.1
	N	373	320	221	217	192	197	121	1,641
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	7.7	11.0	16.5	14.2	20.2	20.8	23.6	14.7
	N	181	146	115	155	109	96	55	857
PRIMARY	%	3.1	6.0	14.4	19.3	23.5	32.3	28.6	13.6
	N	96	84	90	57	34	31	21	413
SECONDARY	%	3.0	8.1	10.1	7.4	10.7	13.3	16.7	6.4
	N	230	99	69	54	28	15	6	501
UNIVERSITY	%	3.2	3.0	7.1	30.8	20.0	16.7	.0	6.2
	N	93	67	42	13	5	6	1	227
TOTAL	%	5.3	11.5	15.8	15.7	23.9	29.8	37.2	16.4
	N	1,916	1,664	1,390	1,308	1,108	883	519	8,788

TABLE 1.2.2B

V105
V116
V702
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
WHOSE FIRST MARRIAGE WAS DISSOLVED
ACCORDING TO YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
AND TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE							
		< 5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
URBAN	%	4.1	8.9	14.8	16.3	22.1	25.3	39.4	14.9
	N	836	686	583	552	448	379	221	3,705
RURAL	%	6.2	13.3	16.6	15.2	25.2	33.1	35.6	17.4
	N	1,080	978	807	756	660	504	298	5,083
TOTAL	%	5.3	11.5	15.8	15.7	23.9	29.8	37.2	16.4
	N	1,916	1,664	1,390	1,308	1,108	883	519	8,788

TABLE 1.2.2C

V105
V116
V701
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
WHOSE FIRST MARRIAGE WAS DISSOLVED
ACCORDING TO YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
AND REGION OF RESIDENCE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE							
		< 5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
REGION OF RESIDENCE									
CAIRO	%	5.3	9.5	17.7	16.0	23.8	29.6	43.2	16.6
	N	359	275	266	250	189	159	95	1,593
ALEXANDRIA	%	3.3	7.2	11.7	11.0	25.4	19.2	34.4	13.3
	N	90	83	77	82	59	52	32	475
LOWER EGYPT	%	4.6	9.5	14.3	13.5	22.0	28.9	34.6	14.6
	N	876	749	624	569	459	380	228	3,885
UPPER EGYPT	%	6.6	15.8	17.7	19.4	25.9	32.9	37.8	19.2
	N	591	557	423	407	401	292	164	2,835
TOTAL	%	5.3	11.5	15.8	15.7	23.9	29.8	37.2	16.4
	N	1,916	1,664	1,390	1,303	1,108	883	519	8,788

TABLE 1.2.2D

V105
V116
R701
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
WHOSE FIRST MARRIAGE WAS DISSOLVED
ACCORDING TO YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
AND TYPE OF LOCALITY
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE							
	< 5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
TYPE OF LOCALITY								
METROPOLITAN %	4.9	8.9	16.3	14.8	24.2	27.0	40.9	15.9
N	449	358	343	332	248	211	127	2,068
CITIES - LOWER %	2.4	7.5	11.8	18.9	22.4	16.7	45.2	13.4
N	127	106	85	74	67	54	31	544
CITIES - UPPER %	.0	7.9	21.2	9.3	17.9	40.7	25.0	13.7
N	56	38	33	43	28	27	8	233
TOWNS - LOWER %	3.4	8.0	13.6	20.4	16.7	22.4	37.5	12.9
N	118	113	66	49	54	49	24	473
TOWNS - UPPER %	5.7	12.7	7.1	23.2	19.6	21.1	32.3	15.1
N	87	71	56	56	51	38	31	390
VILLAGES - LOWER %	5.2	10.2	14.8	11.9	22.8	32.5	32.4	15.1
N	631	530	473	446	338	277	173	2,868
VILLAGES - UPPER %	7.6	17.0	19.2	20.1	27.6	33.9	40.0	20.4
N	448	448	334	308	322	227	125	2,212
TOTAL %	5.3	11.5	15.8	15.7	23.9	29.8	37.2	16.4
N	1,916	1,664	1,390	1,308	1,108	883	519	8,788

TABLE 1.2.2E

V105
V116
V713
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
WHOSE FIRST MARRIAGE WAS DISSOLVED
ACCORDING TO YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
AND PATTERN OF WORK
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE							
	< 5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
PATTERN OF WORK								
BEFORE & AFTER %	5.3	10.5	12.5	21.8	30.2	33.3	47.1	15.1
N	301	237	176	119	96	60	34	1,023
WORKED BEFORE ONLY %	3.5	11.6	19.7	14.1	9.5	21.9	34.8	12.4
N	141	112	71	64	42	32	23	485
WORKED AFTER ONLY %	9.0	12.8	20.3	27.0	42.4	54.6	63.6	31.7
N	78	86	118	111	118	97	55	663
NEVER WORKED %	5.2	11.6	15.6	13.8	21.4	26.4	32.9	15.3
N	1,396	1,229	1,025	1,014	852	694	407	6,617
TOTAL %	5.3	11.5	15.8	15.7	23.9	29.8	37.2	16.4
N	1,916	1,664	1,390	1,308	1,108	883	519	8,788

TABLE 1.2.2F

V105
V116
V802
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
WHOSE FIRST MARRIAGE WAS DISSOLVED
ACCORDING TO YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
AND HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE							
	< 5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30 +	TOTAL
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION								
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL %	8.9	15.7	17.4	18.2	26.6	35.8	40.1	20.9
N	653	662	591	625	553	430	287	3,801
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL %	1.2	5.9	12.7	11.5	20.7	28.3	33.3	10.5
N	168	119	79	52	58	46	21	543
CAN READ AND WRITE %	4.6	11.7	15.5	13.5	22.4	21.9	31.9	15.4
N	411	409	335	334	330	274	141	2,234
PRIMARY %	3.0	7.8	15.3	14.8	18.3	22.9	40.0	13.2
N	167	141	131	115	82	70	35	741
SECONDARY %	2.6	6.5	14.9	15.3	23.9	38.2	39.1	10.8
N	309	199	161	118	46	34	23	890
UNIVERSITY %	4.3	6.0	11.8	7.8	15.4	24.1	25.0	8.5
N	208	134	93	64	39	29	12	579
TOTAL %	5.3	11.5	15.8	15.7	23.9	29.8	37.2	16.4
N	1,916	1,664	1,390	1,308	1,108	883	519	8,788

TABLE 1.2.2G

V105
V116
V804
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
WHOSE FIRST MARRIAGE WAS DISSOLVED
ACCORDING TO YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
AND HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE							
	< 5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30 +	TOTAL
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION								
PROF, TECH & ADMIN %	4.0	7.7	12.2	14.7	18.6	24.1	26.9	10.3
N	300	208	147	102	59	58	26	900
CLERICAL %	2.4	7.2	17.0	10.2	14.3	27.6	50.0	12.3
N	127	83	88	59	49	29	22	457
SALES %	4.8	11.8	19.3	22.2	29.5	31.1	31.4	20.5
N	83	93	83	81	95	61	51	547
FARMERS %	7.8	12.3	13.9	15.0	19.1	30.6	29.4	16.5
N	347	300	288	294	262	229	126	1,846
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS %	7.0	11.5	16.6	17.7	27.1	39.3	39.3	18.3
N	301	312	235	226	199	117	89	1,479
SERVICES %	4.1	14.8	16.4	12.0	27.1	26.0	45.5	18.7
N	147	189	159	167	144	146	77	1,029
MANUAL %	4.6	11.9	16.8	16.4	25.2	28.0	40.6	16.1
N	610	478	386	379	298	243	128	2,522
S-TOTAL %	5.3	11.5	15.8	15.7	23.9	29.8	37.2	16.4
N	1,915	1,663	1,386	1,308	1,106	883	519	8,780
N.S. %	.0	.0	25.0	.0	50.0	.0	.0	25.0
N	1	1	4	-	2	-	-	8
TOTAL %	5.3	11.5	15.8	15.7	23.9	29.8	37.2	16.4
N	1,916	1,664	1,390	1,308	1,108	883	519	8,788

TABLE 1.3.1

V101
V116
V109
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED					
	1	2	3	4+	MEAN	TOTAL
TOTAL						
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE						
<5	98.6	1.4	.0	.0	101	1,916
5-9	93.1	6.6	.3	.0	107	1,664
10-14	90.3	9.3	.4	.1	110	1,390
15-19	90.2	8.8	1.0	.0	111	1,308
20-24	86.4	12.5	1.1	.1	115	1,108
25-29	86.0	12.6	1.2	.2	116	883
30+	78.8	19.5	1.5	.2	123	519
TOTAL	91.0	8.3	.6	.1	110	8,788
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE <20 YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE						
<5	98.2	1.8	.0	.0	102	1,197
5-9	91.9	7.7	.4	.0	109	1,198
10-14	89.2	10.4	.4	.0	111	1,041
15-19	88.9	9.9	1.2	.0	112	1,084
20-24	85.3	13.3	1.3	.1	116	948
25-29	85.6	12.9	1.4	.1	116	804
30+	78.8	19.5	1.5	.2	123	519
TOTAL	89.5	9.7	.8	.0	111	6,791
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE 20+ YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE						
<5	99.4	.6	.0	.0	101	719
5-9	96.1	3.9	.0	.0	104	466
10-14	93.4	6.0	.3	.3	107	349
15-19	96.4	3.6	.0	.0	104	224
20-24	92.5	7.5	.0	.0	108	160
25-29	89.9	8.9	.0	1.3	113	79
30+	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-
TOTAL	96.3	3.5	.1	.1	104	1,997

**MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 1.3.2A

V106
V116
V704
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
WHO HAVE REMARRIED
ACCORDING TO YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE							
	<5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
LEVEL OF EDUCATION								
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL %	26.4	65.1	62.1	66.9	57.8	46.9	59.5	57.0
N	53	126	140	124	192	179	131	945
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL %	28.6	55.9	63.2	55.0	64.1	58.8	61.9	57.4
N	21	34	38	40	39	51	42	265
CAN READ AND WRITE %	35.7	37.5	63.2	59.1	45.5	40.0	30.8	46.0
N	14	16	19	22	22	20	13	126
PRIMARY %	.0	60.0	61.5	72.7	50.0	20.0	33.3	48.2
N	3	5	13	11	8	10	6	56
SECONDARY %	14.3	62.5	42.9	25.0	33.3	.0	.0	34.4
N	7	8	7	4	3	2	1	32
UNIVERSITY %	.0	.0	33.3	25.0	.0	.0	.0	14.3
N	3	2	3	4	1	1	-	14
TOTAL %	25.7	60.2	61.4	62.4	57.0	47.1	57.0	54.9
N	101	191	220	205	265	263	193	1,438

TABLE 1.3.2B

V106
V116
V702
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
WHO HAVE REMARRIED
ACCORDING TO YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
AND TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE							
		< 5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
URBAN	%	23.5	65.6	68.6	68.9	54.5	40.6	56.3	56.2
	N	34	61	86	90	99	96	87	553
RURAL	%	26.9	57.7	56.7	57.4	58.4	50.9	57.5	54.0
	N	67	130	134	115	166	167	106	885
TOTAL	%	25.7	60.2	61.4	62.4	57.0	47.1	57.0	54.9
	N	101	191	220	205	265	263	193	1,438

TABLE 1.3.2C

V106
V116
V701
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
WHO HAVE REMARRIED
ACCORDING TO YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
AND REGION OF RESIDENCE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE							
		< 5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
REGION OF RESIDENCE									
CAIRO	%	26.3	69.2	61.7	70.0	55.6	40.4	56.1	55.5
	N	19	26	47	40	45	47	41	265
ALEXANDRIA	%	.0	16.7	66.7	66.7	33.3	50.0	45.5	44.4
	N	3	6	9	9	15	10	11	63
LOWER EGYPT	%	20.0	57.7	57.3	59.7	56.4	46.4	58.2	52.9
	N	40	71	89	77	101	110	79	567
UPPER EGYPT	%	33.3	62.5	65.3	60.8	61.5	51.0	58.1	57.8
	N	39	88	75	79	104	96	62	543
TOTAL	%	25.7	60.2	61.4	62.4	57.0	47.1	57.0	54.9
	N	101	191	220	205	265	263	193	1,438

TABLE 1.3.2D

V106
V116
R701
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
WHO HAVE REMARRIED
ACCORDING TO YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
AND TYPE OF LOCALITY
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE							
		< 5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
TYPE OF LOCALITY									
METROPOLITAN	%	22.7	59.4	62.5	69.4	50.0	42.1	53.8	53.4
	N	22	32	56	49	60	57	52	328
CITIES - LOWER	%	.0	75.0	70.0	57.1	40.0	33.3	64.3	53.4
	N	3	8	10	14	15	9	14	73
CITIES - UPPER	%	.0	100.0	71.4	100.0	60.0	36.4	50.0	62.5
	N	-	3	7	4	5	11	2	32
TOWNS - LOWER	%	25.0	77.8	88.9	70.0	77.8	54.5	55.6	67.2
	N	4	9	9	10	9	11	9	61
TOWNS - UPPER	%	40.0	55.6	100.0	69.2	80.0	25.0	60.0	61.0
	N	5	9	4	13	10	8	10	59
VILLAGES - LOWER	%	21.2	51.9	51.4	58.5	57.1	46.7	57.1	50.8
	N	33	54	70	53	77	90	56	433
VILLAGES - UPPER	%	32.4	61.8	62.5	56.5	59.6	55.8	58.0	57.1
	N	34	76	64	62	89	77	50	452
TOTAL	%	25.7	60.2	61.4	62.4	57.0	47.1	57.0	54.9
	N	101	191	220	205	265	263	193	1,438

TABLE 1.3.2E

V106
V116
V713
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
WHO HAVE REMARRIED
ACCORDING TO YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
AND PATTERN OF WORK
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
PATTERN OF WORK									
BEFORE & AFTER	%	6.3	32.0	45.5	53.8	62.1	45.0	56.3	44.8
	N	16	25	22	26	29	20	16	154
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	%	20.0	69.2	57.1	66.7	50.0	71.4	62.5	60.0
	N	5	13	14	9	4	7	8	60
WORKED AFTER ONLY	%	42.9	54.5	54.2	43.3	42.0	41.5	71.4	49.0
	N	7	11	24	30	50	53	35	210
NEVER WORKED	%	28.8	64.8	65.0	67.9	60.4	48.1	53.0	57.3
	N	73	142	160	140	182	183	134	1,014
TOTAL	%	25.7	60.2	61.4	62.4	57.0	47.1	57.0	54.9
	N	101	191	220	205	265	263	193	1,438

TABLE 1.3.2F

V106
V116
V802
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
WHO HAVE REMARRIED
ACCORDING TO YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
AND HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION									
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	20.7	62.5	59.2	59.6	59.2	52.6	59.1	55.6
	N	58	104	103	114	147	154	115	795
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	50.0	28.6	70.0	100.0	66.7	84.6	85.7	71.9
	N	2	7	10	6	12	13	7	57
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	42.1	68.8	73.1	66.7	56.8	35.0	55.6	57.4
	N	19	48	52	45	74	60	45	343
PRIMARY	%	.0	54.5	75.0	70.6	53.3	43.8	42.9	55.1
	N	5	11	20	17	15	16	14	98
SECONDARY	%	25.0	46.2	37.5	66.7	36.4	23.1	44.4	41.7
	N	8	13	24	18	11	13	9	96
UNIVERSITY	%	33.3	37.5	45.5	.0	33.3	14.3	33.3	30.6
	N	9	8	11	5	6	7	3	49
TOTAL	%	25.7	60.2	61.4	62.4	57.0	47.1	57.0	54.9
	N	101	191	220	205	265	263	193	1,438

TABLE 1.3.2G

V106
V116
V804
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO HAVE REMARRIED ACCORDING TO YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE AND HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION									
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	%	25.0	37.5	38.9	26.7	18.2	28.6	42.9	31.2
	N	12	16	18	15	11	14	7	93
CLERICAL	%	.0	50.0	46.7	66.7	85.7	25.0	45.5	48.2
	N	3	6	15	6	7	8	11	56
SALES	%	.0	36.4	93.8	77.8	50.0	42.1	62.5	58.0
	N	4	11	16	18	28	19	16	112
FARMERS	%	25.9	64.9	57.5	61.4	64.0	51.4	67.6	57.0
	N	27	37	40	44	50	70	37	305
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	%	42.9	61.1	56.4	52.5	51.9	47.8	42.9	51.3
	N	21	36	39	40	54	46	35	271
SERVICES	%	33.3	60.7	80.8	80.0	61.5	50.0	48.6	60.4
	N	6	28	26	20	39	38	35	192
MANUAL	%	17.9	68.4	61.5	67.7	58.7	48.5	67.3	58.5
	N	28	57	65	62	75	68	52	407
S-TOTAL	%	25.7	60.2	61.6	62.4	56.8	47.1	57.0	54.9
	N	101	191	219	205	264	263	193	1,436
N.S.	%	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	50.0
	N	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
TOTAL	%	25.7	60.2	61.4	62.4	57.0	47.1	57.0	54.9
	N	101	191	220	205	265	263	193	1,438

TABLE 1.4.1

V103
V114
V109
V010
V103

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF TIME SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE SPENT IN MARRIED STATE ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE					
		<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE <20	R	93.3	97.3	.0	.0	.0	95.4
	M	43.2	18.7	.0	.0	.0	25.6
	N	190	488	-	-	-	678
20-24	R	94.5	96.6	98.1	.0	.0	96.0
	M	101.6	58.6	19.2	.0	.0	58.9
	N	266	1,053	279	-	-	1,598
25-29	R	93.7	96.3	96.7	95.4	.0	95.7
	M	163.1	118.3	58.5	20.3	.0	103.8
	N	295	837	458	106	-	1,696
30-34	R	96.0	96.5	96.1	97.8	91.8	96.3
	M	219.5	180.1	119.1	58.5	15.9	167.0
	N	344	751	313	105	10	1,523
35-39	R	93.1	95.2	95.8	94.3	94.0	94.5
	M	282.7	238.6	181.8	123.2	51.9	233.1
	N	360	671	213	67	18	1,329
40-44	R	92.5	93.5	94.3	97.1	89.0	93.4
	M	342.2	298.2	241.2	177.8	104.0	291.9
	N	292	536	160	51	22	1,061
45+	R	92.0	92.6	90.5	89.2	91.7	92.0
	M	400.5	357.0	302.1	239.9	126.0	350.6
	N	268	440	137	31	27	903
TOTAL	R	93.3	94.8	94.6	94.7	91.1	94.3
	M	232.2	163.8	120.6	91.8	88.1	168.2
	N	2,015	4,776	1,560	360	77	8,788

TABLE 1.4.2A V103 V114 V010 V704 V109 V103

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF TIME SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE SPENT IN MARRIED STATE ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		CURRENT AGE							
		<20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	TOTAL
TOTAL									
LEVEL OF EDUCATION									
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	R	95.0	96.2	95.9	96.1	94.5	92.6	91.5	94.0
	M	27.2	65.0	117.7	177.9	241.6	294.4	354.2	177.1
	N	442	912	928	855	854	626	532	5,149
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	R	97.2	95.7	94.5	96.7	93.3	94.6	91.4	94.0
	M	24.0	58.5	109.0	176.0	242.7	306.9	361.1	171.7
	N	143	343	312	244	198	213	188	1,641
CAN READ AND WRITE	R	90.4	96.2	94.3	96.0	96.0	93.5	93.3	94.6
	M	22.6	53.1	92.0	168.5	217.5	286.0	338.7	175.5
	N	39	146	147	163	127	122	113	857
PRIMARY	R	98.0	93.4	98.4	95.2	93.0	94.6	95.2	95.0
	M	22.5	54.2	94.1	150.3	210.4	288.0	343.8	153.0
	N	29	67	89	88	64	41	35	413
SECONDARY	R	100.0	97.5	95.4	99.1	98.2	97.5	97.6	97.7
	M	14.4	28.5	54.5	119.3	177.5	239.2	283.0	100.9
	N	25	104	146	105	55	39	27	501
UNIVERSITY	R	.0	100.0	98.0	97.4	98.0	93.6	99.1	97.1
	M	.0	15.0	41.0	89.1	146.2	198.7	294.4	89.6
	N	--	26	74	68	31	20	8	227
TOTAL	R	95.4	96.0	95.7	96.3	94.5	93.4	92.0	94.3
	M	25.6	58.9	103.8	167.0	233.1	291.9	350.6	168.2
	N	678	1,598	1,696	1,523	1,329	1,061	903	8,788
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE <20									
LEVEL OF EDUCATION									
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	R	95.0	96.1	95.9	96.4	94.4	92.5	91.9	94.2
	M	27.2	68.8	131.7	193.4	255.3	312.1	375.5	184.0
	N	442	837	750	700	722	513	424	4,388
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	R	97.2	95.6	94.3	96.6	92.9	94.5	92.0	94.1
	M	24.0	66.9	130.9	194.1	257.6	319.3	372.8	184.9
	N	143	285	219	191	165	182	161	1,346
CAN READ AND WRITE	R	90.4	96.5	92.5	95.3	96.2	92.9	94.0	94.4
	M	22.6	64.7	122.6	194.2	248.7	309.9	366.3	199.4
	N	39	109	83	115	82	89	88	605
PRIMARY	R	98.0	92.9	98.2	94.4	93.7	95.8	94.1	95.0
	M	22.5	61.8	124.4	180.5	239.2	321.3	372.0	168.8
	N	29	55	52	51	36	29	24	276
SECONDARY	R	100.0	97.3	96.3	99.7	99.3	94.5	97.9	98.0
	M	14.4	49.1	111.0	179.3	231.3	308.6	361.2	144.9
	N	25	32	24	36	23	12	9	161
UNIVERSITY	R	.0	100.0	100.0	78.7	90.3	100.0	100.0	95.6
	M	.0	64.0	108.5	178.5	234.0	315.0	379.5	217.4
	N	-	1	4	2	3	3	2	15
TOTAL	R	95.4	95.9	95.5	96.3	94.3	93.1	92.3	94.3
	M	25.6	67.3	130.0	192.5	254.0	313.7	373.4	184.1
	N	678	1,319	1,132	1,095	1,031	828	708	6,791

TABLE 1.4.2A V103 V114 V010 V704 V109 V103

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF TIME SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE SPENT IN MARRIED STATE ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		CURRENT AGE							
		< 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	TOTAL
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE 20+									
LEVEL OF EDUCATION									
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	R	.0	99.7	96.5	93.6	95.3	93.6	89.1	93.1
	M	.0	22.5	58.8	108.2	166.7	214.5	270.6	137.2
	N	-	75	178	155	132	113	108	761
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	R	.0	98.2	95.1	97.2	95.6	95.2	87.0	93.8
	M	.0	17.3	57.3	111.0	168.3	234.5	291.4	111.6
	N	-	58	93	53	33	31	27	295
CAN READ AND WRITE	R	.0	93.0	99.7	99.0	95.5	96.0	89.7	95.5
	M	.0	18.9	52.4	107.1	160.7	221.3	241.8	118.1
	N	-	37	64	48	45	33	25	252
PRIMARY	R	.0	100.0	99.2	97.1	91.7	90.1	98.1	94.9
	M	.0	19.4	51.6	108.6	173.4	207.6	282.3	121.3
	N	-	12	37	37	28	12	11	137
SECONDARY	R	.0	97.8	95.0	98.5	96.9	99.5	97.3	97.6
	M	.0	19.4	43.4	87.9	138.8	208.3	243.9	80.0
	N	-	72	122	69	32	27	18	340
UNIVERSITY	R	.0	100.0	97.7	98.6	99.4	91.6	98.7	97.4
	M	.0	13.0	37.2	86.4	136.8	178.1	266.0	80.6
	N	-	25	70	66	28	17	6	212
TOTAL	R	.0	98.1	96.6	96.4	95.5	94.6	90.4	94.5
	M	.0	19.2	51.3	101.8	160.8	214.4	267.9	114.2
	N	-	279	564	428	298	233	195	1,997

TABLE 1.4.2B V103 V114 V010 V702 V109 V103

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF TIME SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE SPENT IN MARRIED STATE ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		CURRENT AGE							
		< 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	TOTAL
TOTAL									
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
	URBAN R	95.9	95.8	95.9	95.9	95.6	93.9	92.2	94.6
	M	24.4	51.2	92.2	156.5	221.8	287.0	347.4	167.3
	N	192	574	796	688	571	479	405	3,705
	RURAL R	95.2	96.1	95.5	96.6	93.7	93.0	91.8	94.1
	M	26.0	63.2	114.1	175.7	241.6	296.0	353.2	168.8
	N	486	1,024	900	835	758	582	498	5,083
	TOTAL R	95.4	96.0	95.7	96.3	94.5	93.4	92.0	94.3
	M	25.6	58.9	103.8	167.0	233.1	291.9	350.6	168.2
	N	678	1,598	1,696	1,523	1,329	1,061	903	8,788
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE < 20									
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
	URBAN R	95.9	95.5	95.4	95.4	95.4	93.4	92.2	94.2
	M	24.4	63.4	128.9	192.6	250.9	314.2	373.8	195.7
	N	192	415	434	427	391	354	307	2,520
	RURAL R	95.2	96.1	95.5	96.8	93.7	93.0	92.5	94.3
	M	26.0	69.1	130.7	192.4	255.9	313.3	373.1	177.2
	N	486	904	698	668	640	474	401	4,271
	TOTAL R	95.4	95.9	95.5	96.3	94.3	93.1	92.3	94.3
	M	25.6	67.3	130.0	192.5	254.0	313.7	373.4	184.1
	N	678	1,319	1,132	1,095	1,031	828	708	6,791
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE 20+									
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
	URBAN R	.0	98.8	97.6	97.2	96.6	96.1	92.4	96.0
	M	.0	19.6	48.3	97.4	158.5	209.7	264.8	106.9
	N	-	159	362	261	180	125	98	1,185
	RURAL R	.0	97.1	95.2	95.1	93.8	92.9	88.4	92.6
	M	.0	18.5	56.9	108.8	164.2	219.8	270.9	124.7
	N	-	120	202	167	118	108	97	812
	TOTAL R	.0	98.1	96.6	96.4	95.5	94.6	90.4	94.5
	M	.0	19.2	51.3	101.8	160.8	214.4	267.9	114.2
	N	-	279	564	428	298	233	195	1,997

TABLE 4.2C V103 V114 V010 V701 V109 V103

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF TIME SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE SPENT IN MARRIED STATE ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE REGION OF RESIDENCE AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER MARRIED WOMEN)

	CURRENT AGE							
	< 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	TOTAL
TOTAL								
REGION OF RESIDENCE								
CAIRO R	94.1	95.8	94.6	96.0	95.4	94.1	90.6	94.1
M	26.0	49.1	89.6	157.8	217.2	285.2	342.9	167.1
N	77	236	342	298	253	220	167	1,593
ALEXANDRIA R	100.0	90.4	98.1	94.6	97.1	96.1	92.9	95.3
M	26.7	43.7	90.0	151.2	225.3	277.5	343.5	176.7
N	10	59	97	101	87	62	59	475
LOWER EGYPT R	97.8	96.5	96.3	97.1	94.5	93.2	92.7	94.7
M	21.7	56.9	103.8	166.0	232.1	294.4	355.0	165.7
N	295	737	762	689	555	457	390	3,885
UPPER EGYPT R	93.8	96.0	95.0	95.7	93.6	92.6	91.7	93.7
M	29.3	67.1	116.5	178.7	245.2	295.7	350.7	170.8
N	296	566	495	435	434	322	287	2,835
TOTAL R	95.4	96.0	95.7	96.3	94.5	93.4	92.0	94.3
M	25.6	58.9	103.8	167.0	233.1	291.9	350.6	168.2
N	678	1,598	1,696	1,523	1,329	1,061	903	8,788
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE < 20								
REGION OF RESIDENCE								
CAIRO R	94.1	95.5	94.1	95.8	95.0	93.3	91.2	93.8
M	26.0	60.8	128.2	192.2	250.6	316.6	371.3	197.3
N	77	166	177	183	162	156	125	1,046
ALEXANDRIA R	100.0	89.0	98.0	94.4	96.6	95.0	92.0	94.7
M	26.7	60.4	129.2	192.3	249.1	317.2	374.3	214.8
N	10	37	51	59	62	42	43	304
LOWER EGYPT R	97.8	96.4	96.3	97.2	94.6	93.3	93.0	94.8
M	21.7	66.1	129.1	190.2	254.5	313.2	374.3	181.6
N	295	598	510	498	423	364	311	2,999
UPPER EGYPT R	93.8	96.0	94.8	95.5	93.4	92.5	92.1	93.7
M	29.3	71.3	132.1	195.9	255.7	312.1	373.2	177.7
N	296	518	394	355	384	266	229	2,442
TOTAL R	95.4	95.9	95.5	96.3	94.3	93.1	92.3	94.3
M	25.6	67.3	130.0	192.5	254.0	313.7	373.4	184.1
N	678	1,319	1,132	1,095	1,031	828	708	6,791
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE 20+								
REGION OF RESIDENCE								
CAIRO R	.0	98.1	96.1	96.5	96.6	97.0	88.2	95.1
M	.0	21.4	48.3	103.0	157.7	208.8	258.1	109.5
N	-	70	165	115	91	64	42	547
ALEXANDRIA R	.0	100.0	98.5	95.3	99.0	99.9	96.0	97.7
M	.0	15.6	46.6	93.5	166.4	194.1	260.8	109.0
N	-	22	46	42	25	20	16	171
LOWER EGYPT R	.0	98.3	96.6	96.2	93.8	92.7	91.3	94.0
M	.0	17.5	52.5	102.7	160.2	220.5	278.7	111.7
N		139	252	191	132	93	79	886
UPPER EGYPT R	.0	96.8	96.8	97.2	96.1	93.2	89.1	93.6
M	.0	22.3	55.4	102.5	165.0	217.9	262.1	128.5
N	-	48	101	80	50	56	58	393
TOTAL R	.0	98.1	96.6	96.4	95.5	94.6	90.4	94.5
M	.0	19.2	51.3	101.8	160.8	214.4	267.9	114.2
N	-	279	564	428	298	233	195	1,997

TABLE 1.4.2D V103 V114 V010 R701 V109 V103

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF TIME SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE SPENT IN MARRIED STATE ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE TYPE OF LOCALITY AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER MARRIED WOMEN)

		CURRENT AGE							
		< 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	TOTAL
TOTAL									
TYPE OF LOCALITY									
METROPOLITAN	R	94.8	94.9	95.4	95.7	95.8	94.5	91.2	94.4
	M	26.1	48.0	89.7	156.1	219.3	283.5	343.0	169.3
	N	87	295	439	399	346	282	226	2,068
CITIES - LOWER	R	96.4	96.4	98.2	96.4	96.0	92.2	91.9	94.5
	M	22.8	43.6	89.0	145.5	218.7	291.0	355.1	164.6
	N	23	84	113	114	81	75	54	544
CITIES - UPPER	R	100.0	98.7	95.3	96.9	97.6	95.3	91.7	95.5
	M	23.3	59.5	90.1	162.0	224.4	287.6	325.1	167.1
	N	12	33	51	49	33	30	25	233
TOWNS - LOWER	R	94.9	98.0	95.8	97.6	93.9	93.4	95.9	95.4
	M	17.5	57.9	95.0	150.0	223.4	294.3	348.5	157.2
	N	35	86	123	62	63	47	57	473
TOWNS - UPPER	R	97.5	94.9	96.1	94.3	94.6	92.4	93.2	94.0
	M	28.8	60.8	109.7	180.4	238.7	293.8	372.4	172.8
	N	35	77	70	66	54	45	43	390
VILLAGES - LOWER	R	98.3	96.3	96.1	97.1	94.3	93.4	92.2	94.6
	M	22.2	58.8	109.0	172.4	236.0	295.1	356.3	167.2
	N	237	567	526	513	411	335	279	2,868
VILLAGES - UPPER	R	93.0	96.0	94.7	95.9	93.1	92.4	91.4	93.5
	M	29.6	68.7	121.3	180.9	248.2	297.1	349.4	170.9
	N	249	456	374	320	347	247	219	2,212
TOTAL	R	95.4	96.0	95.7	96.3	94.5	93.4	92.0	94.3
	M	25.6	58.9	103.8	167.0	233.1	291.9	350.6	168.2
	N	678	1,598	1,696	1,523	1,329	1,061	903	8,788
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE < 20									
TYPE OF LOCALITY									
METROPOLITAN	R	94.8	94.3	95.0	95.5	95.4	93.7	91.4	94.0
	M	26.1	60.7	128.4	192.2	250.2	316.7	372.1	201.2
	N	87	203	228	242	224	198	168	1,350
CITIES - LOWER	R	96.4	95.8	97.5	95.2	96.7	92.6	91.9	94.4
	M	22.8	64.2	131.6	189.7	252.3	313.8	383.2	203.9
	N	23	49	55	62	54	57	39	339
CITIES - UPPER	R	100.0	98.7	94.0	96.6	97.4	95.1	91.0	95.2
	M	23.3	69.1	133.3	201.2	246.5	312.3	367.3	196.7
	N	12	27	27	34	27	23	18	168
TOWNS - LOWER	R	94.9	97.8	95.4	96.7	93.8	93.5	95.4	95.1
	M	17.5	65.3	127.1	187.3	248.2	306.8	370.1	175.6
	N	35	70	71	36	45	37	42	336
TOWNS - UPPER	R	97.5	94.8	95.6	94.0	93.7	91.7	92.8	93.5
	M	28.8	66.5	128.6	195.5	259.0	310.7	378.5	184.9
	N	35	66	53	55	41	39	40	329
VILLAGES - LOWER	R	98.3	96.2	96.2	97.6	94.4	93.4	92.7	94.8
	M	22.2	66.4	129.1	190.6	255.8	314.0	373.6	179.2
	N	237	479	384	400	324	270	230	2,324
VILLAGES - UPPER	R	93.0	90.0	94.7	95.7	93.1	92.4	92.1	93.6
	M	29.6	72.1	132.6	195.2	256.1	312.4	372.5	174.8
	N	249	425	314	266	316	204	171	1,945
TOTAL	R	95.4	95.9	95.5	96.3	94.3	93.1	92.3	94.3
	M	25.6	67.3	130.0	192.5	254.0	313.7	373.4	184.1
	N	678	1,319	1,132	1,095	1,031	828	708	6,791

TABLE 1.4.2D V103 V114 V010 R701 V109 V103

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF TIME SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE SPENT IN MARRIED STATE ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE TYPE OF LOCALITY AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		CURRENT AGE							
		<20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	TOTAL
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE 20+									
TYPE OF LOCALITY									
METROPOLITAN	R	.0	98.5	96.6	96.2	97.1	97.6	90.4	95.7
	M	.0	20.0	48.0	100.4	159.6	205.3	258.8	109.3
	N		92	211	157	116	84	58	718
CITIES - LOWER	R	.0	100.0	100.0	99.3	93.9	90.3	91.9	95.1
	M	.0	14.8	48.6	92.9	151.5	218.8	282.0	99.6
	N	-	35	58	52	27	18	15	205
CITIES - UPPER	R	.0	100.0	100.0	98.4	100.0	96.2	94.7	97.4
	M	.0	16.0	41.5	73.1	124.7	206.3	216.6	90.7
	N	-	6	24	15	6	7	7	65
TOWNS - LOWER	R	.0	100.0	97.1	99.8	94.3	92.8	97.8	96.6
	M	.0	25.9	51.3	98.5	161.6	248.3	287.9	112.0
	N		16	52	26	18	10	15	137
TOWNS - UPPER	R	.0	96.3	99.7	96.8	99.1	100.0	100.0	98.9
	M	.0	27.0	50.9	105.0	174.8	184.2	292.3	107.7
	N	-	11	17	11	13	6	3	61
VILLAGES - LOWER	R	.0	97.3	95.1	94.2	93.6	93.4	89.0	93.0
	M	.0	17.1	54.6	108.2	162.6	216.7	274.9	116.1
	N	-	88	142	113	87	65	49	544
VILLAGES - UPPER	R	.0	96.6	95.3	97.1	94.3	92.0	87.7	92.1
	M	.0	21.8	62.3	110.1	168.6	224.5	266.8	142.5
	N	-	31	60	54	31	43	48	267
TOTAL	R	.0	98.1	96.6	96.4	95.5	94.6	90.4	94.5
	M	.0	19.2	51.3	101.8	160.8	214.4	267.9	114.2
	N	-	279	564	428	298	233	195	1,997

TABLE 1.4.2E V103 V114 V010 V713 V109 V103

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF TIME SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE SPENT IN MARRIED STATE ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE PATTERN OF WORK AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		CURRENT AGE							
		<20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	TOTAL
TOTAL									
PATTERN OF WORK									
BEFORE & AFTER	R	98.9	94.5	96.7	96.4	94.3	91.8	89.5	93.8
	M	22.9	51.5	72.7	132.1	197.4	258.7	327.1	136.4
	N	55	160	242	241	144	102	79	1,023
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	R	96.2	97.6	93.7	98.5	97.3	95.8	93.3	96.0
	M	24.8	52.7	92.4	151.6	226.3	287.8	331.1	140.6
	N	50	107	103	82	55	51	37	485
WORKED AFTER ONLY	R	88.0	91.9	93.8	93.6	88.1	86.1	84.8	88.7
	M	30.8	63.0	107.8	185.1	248.8	311.4	365.4	206.0
	N	13	78	127	139	125	100	81	663
NEVER WORKED	R	95.2	96.4	95.9	96.5	95.2	94.4	93.1	94.9
	M	25.8	60.1	110.6	173.8	236.6	293.9	352.6	171.3
	N	560	1,253	1,224	1,061	1,005	808	706	6,617
TOTAL	R	95.4	96.0	95.7	96.3	94.5	93.4	92.0	94.3
	M	25.6	58.9	103.8	167.0	233.1	291.9	350.6	168.2
	N	678	1,598	1,696	1,523	1,329	1,061	903	8,788
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE <20									
PATTERN OF WORK									
BEFORE & AFTER	R	98.9	94.2	96.6	96.8	93.7	89.9	90.3	93.5
	M	22.9	66.0	126.3	189.2	251.2	307.9	374.6	173.7
	N	55	114	92	107	76	56	49	549
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	R	96.2	97.7	92.2	98.3	98.3	98.8	92.9	96.5
	M	24.8	63.2	121.5	184.3	245.6	312.4	373.9	158.3
	N	50	80	62	51	41	38	27	349
WORKED AFTER ONLY	R	88.0	92.0	93.5	93.4	87.8	86.2	85.1	88.6
	M	30.8	75.0	136.8	199.9	261.7	319.8	381.4	226.6
	N	13	61	82	112	107	89	65	529
NEVER WORKED	R	95.2	96.2	95.8	96.5	95.1	94.1	93.3	94.9
	M	25.8	67.3	130.4	192.4	253.7	313.4	372.4	182.6
	N	560	1,064	896	825	807	645	567	5,364
TOTAL	R	95.4	95.9	95.5	96.3	94.3	93.1	92.3	94.3
	M	25.6	67.3	130.0	192.5	254.0	313.7	373.4	184.1
	N	678	1,319	1,132	1,095	1,031	828	708	6,791
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE 20+									
PATTERN OF WORK									
BEFORE & AFTER	R	.0	97.5	96.7	95.7	95.7	95.4	87.8	94.5
	M	.0	15.5	39.8	86.4	137.4	198.8	249.6	93.3
	N	-	46	150	134	68	46	30	474
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	R	.0	96.4	99.7	99.0	93.2	83.4	95.1	93.9
	M	.0	21.5	48.4	97.7	169.7	216.0	215.8	95.1
	N	-	27	41	31	14	13	10	136
WORKED AFTER ONLY	R	.0	90.8	95.1	95.1	90.2	84.8	83.4	89.1
	M	.0	19.9	55.1	123.4	171.5	243.0	300.6	124.8
	N	-	17	45	27	18	11	16	134
NEVER WORKED	R	.0	99.1	96.5	96.5	96.1	96.0	91.5	95.1
	M	.0	19.6	56.5	108.7	167.2	216.7	271.8	123.0
	N	-	189	328	236	198	163	139	1 253
TOTAL	R	.0	98.1	96.6	96.4	95.5	94.6	90.4	94.5
	M	.0	19.2	51.3	101.8	160.8	214.4	267.9	114.2
	N	-	279	564	428	298	233	195	1,997

TABLE 1.4.2F V103 V114 V010 V802 V109 V103

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF TIME SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE SPENT IN MARRIED STATE ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		CURRENT AGE							
		< 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	TOTAL
TOTAL									
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION									
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	R	93.7	95.1	94.9	95.9	93.5	92.2	91.0	93.3
	M	28.7	64.9	117.6	181.3	242.1	297.4	355.9	184.9
	N	294	632	677	626	626	481	465	3,801
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	R	99.2	99.0	97.9	97.8	97.8	95.1	96.7	97.2
	M	25.3	59.1	108.6	175.2	241.8	298.8	360.6	142.6
	N	78	144	98	74	58	57	34	543
CAN READ AND WRITE	R	96.4	95.5	95.8	97.0	95.4	94.7	92.6	95.0
	M	25.3	63.7	112.1	174.1	239.9	299.6	355.4	180.4
	N	166	406	375	371	358	322	236	2,234
PRIMARY	R	97.8	98.7	95.9	96.9	96.1	93.3	93.1	95.1
	M	22.6	53.3	105.7	162.9	224.5	288.8	336.9	162.4
	N	57	130	155	129	102	99	69	741
SECONDARY	R	95.5	98.1	97.1	95.9	92.3	91.4	91.6	94.3
	M	17.1	44.3	80.7	140.2	203.4	246.0	330.5	119.5
	N	68	201	218	193	105	52	53	890
UNIVERSITY	R	93.2	93.0	95.9	94.5	98.4	96.7	94.5	95.8
	M	17.7	34.0	57.0	117.4	176.0	234.7	309.3	118.0
	N	15	85	173	130	80	50	46	579
TOTAL	R	95.4	96.0	95.7	96.3	94.5	93.4	92.0	94.3
	M	25.6	58.9	103.8	167.0	233.1	291.9	350.6	168.2
	N	678	1,598	1,696	1,523	1,329	1,061	903	8,788
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE < 20									
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION									
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	R	93.7	95.1	94.7	96.1	93.4	91.9	91.6	93.4
	M	28.7	69.1	132.5	195.3	255.7	313.6	376.7	192.8
	N	294	578	539	525	533	403	374	3,246
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	R	99.2	99.0	98.3	98.5	97.6	95.1	96.4	97.3
	M	25.3	64.5	124.6	194.9	261.6	308.1	368.6	149.3
	N	78	127	77	56	47	50	30	465
CAN READ AND WRITE	R	96.4	95.3	95.7	97.3	95.1	94.6	93.0	95.0
	M	25.3	70.2	132.3	193.8	255.0	316.1	371.6	191.8
	N	166	352	274	284	298	264	192	1,830
PRIMARY	R	97.8	98.6	95.9	96.5	95.9	94.1	93.7	95.4
	M	22.6	62.4	130.4	184.3	249.8	312.5	369.4	177.1
	N	57	101	106	96	69	74	50	553
SECONDARY	R	95.5	98.0	96.8	95.3	92.5	87.6	90.7	93.7
	M	17.1	60.6	117.7	182.5	240.2	309.3	364.7	143.9
	N	68	123	103	101	56	21	40	512
UNIVERSITY	R	93.2	91.8	94.5	89.0	98.5	96.7	94.5	94.4
	M	17.7	56.6	120.5	187.2	237.0	305.8	365.9	173.8
	N	15	38	33	33	28	16	22	185
TOTAL	R	95.4	95.9	95.5	96.3	94.3	93.1	92.3	94.3
	M	25.6	67.3	130.0	192.5	254.0	313.7	373.4	184.1
	N	678	1,319	1,132	1,095	1,031	828	708	6,791

TABLE 1.4.2F V103 V114 V010 V802 V109 V103

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF TIME SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE SPENT IN MARRIED STATE ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		CURRENT AGE							
		< 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	TOTAL
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE 20+									
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION									
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	R	.0	96.3	96.3	94.5	93.9	94.3	88.0	92.5
	M	.0	19.3	59.4	108.5	164.2	213.8	270.7	138.3
	N	-	54	138	101	93	78	91	555
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	R	.0	100.0	94.6	94.6	98.8	94.6	100.0	96.5
	M	.0	18.6	49.7	113.8	156.9	232.6	301.3	102.2
	N	-	17	21	18	11	7	4	78
CAN READ AND WRITE	R	.0	98.4	96.6	95.4	97.5	95.4	90.6	94.8
	M	.0	21.2	57.3	109.8	165.1	224.9	284.4	128.6
	N	-	54	101	87	60	58	44	404
PRIMARY	R	.0	100.0	95.9	99.0	96.5	89.7	91.0	94.1
	M	.0	21.9	52.4	100.7	171.7	218.4	251.3	119.3
	N		29	49	33	33	25	19	188
SECONDARY	R	.0	98.6	97.7	97.2	92.0	95.3	96.4	95.7
	M	.0	18.8	47.6	93.7	161.3	203.2	225.3	86.5
	N	-	78	115	92	49	31	13	378
UNIVERSITY	R	.0	96.5	96.9	98.2	98.2	96.7	94.5	97.0
	M	.0	15.7	42.1	93.7	143.1	201.3	257.4	91.8
	N	-	47	140	97	52	34	24	394
TOTAL	R	.0	98.1	96.6	96.4	95.5	94.6	90.4	94.5
	M	.0	19.2	51.3	101.8	160.8	214.4	267.9	114.2
	N	-	279	564	428	298	233	195	1,997

TABLE 1.4.2G V103 V114 V010 V804 V109 V103

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF TIME SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE SPENT IN MARRIED STATE ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		CURRENT AGE							
		< 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	TOTAL
TOTAL									
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION									
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	R	95.9	95.2	96.3	94.7	94.9	95.6	93.4	94.9
	M	22.4	40.4	66.7	122.2	190.3	247.6	324.0	126.5
	N	44	154	234	187	126	79	76	900
CLERICAL	R	100.0	99.4	95.1	96.8	96.5	94.2	93.6	95.4
	M	11.2	45.5	86.3	142.1	215.6	270.0	327.8	147.2
	N	26	68	115	95	63	45	45	457
SALES	R	92.0	96.0	94.0	96.1	92.3	92.7	90.9	93.0
	M	30.1	62.5	109.8	174.9	238.1	303.0	352.8	192.9
	N	25	80	102	96	93	73	78	547
FARMERS	R	95.4	95.9	95.6	96.6	94.8	94.7	92.6	94.8
	M	26.7	67.6	119.4	182.0	242.4	300.2	355.5	183.1
	N	182	327	264	308	303	258	204	1,846
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	R	94.3	96.0	96.0	96.6	93.5	90.3	90.9	93.5
	M	27.4	64.6	118.5	178.0	243.1	293.3	351.5	166.2
	N	147	309	275	231	230	150	137	1,479
SERVICES	R	97.7	95.6	95.8	96.5	95.6	93.8	91.8	94.4
	M	27.5	66.7	114.3	176.8	242.9	297.0	364.7	192.3
	N	52	166	192	163	174	155	127	1,029
MANUAL	R	95.7	96.1	95.8	96.3	94.6	93.0	92.0	94.3
	M	24.7	53.9	103.3	169.9	230.8	293.6	350.8	162.0
	N	202	492	510	443	340	300	235	2,522
S-TOTAL	R	95.4	96.0	95.7	96.3	94.5	93.4	92.0	94.3
	M	25.6	58.9	103.7	167.0	233.1	291.9	350.7	168.2
	N	678	1,596	1,692	1,523	1,329	1,060	902	8,780
N.S.	R	.0	100.0	96.2	.0	.0	100.0	81.8	94.3
	M	.0	69.0	151.0	.0	.0	294.0	286.0	165.3
	N	-	2	4	-	-	1	1	8
TOTAL	R	95.4	96.0	95.7	96.3	94.5	93.4	92.0	94.3
	M	25.6	58.9	103.8	167.0	233.1	291.9	350.6	168.2
	N	678	1,598	1,696	1,523	1,329	1,061	903	8,788

TABLE 1.4.2G V103 V114 V010 V804 V109 V103

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF TIME SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE SPENT IN MARRIED STATE ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		CURRENT AGE							
		<20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	TOTAL
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE <20									
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION									
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	R	95.9	94.7	96.8	90.6	95.4	95.7	92.8	94.2
	M	22.4	57.8	119.5	183.6	240.2	312.1	367.2	166.5
	N	44	90	72	60	57	36	45	404
CLERICAL	R	100.0	99.3	94.6	96.9	95.8	91.1	93.3	94.7
	M	11.2	59.4	123.3	184.2	250.1	311.2	371.7	174.7
	N	26	45	61	49	37	25	30	273
SALES	R	92.0	95.7	93.4	95.8	91.2	94.0	91.9	93.2
	M	30.1	72.6	132.6	197.7	255.8	318.1	380.1	209.8
	N	25	65	71	73	76	59	58	427
FARMERS	R	95.4	95.8	95.4	96.6	94.8	94.3	93.4	94.8
	M	26.7	72.3	132.0	194.9	256.8	315.0	373.7	189.3
	N	182	298	220	260	259	217	167	1,603
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	R	94.3	96.0	95.7	96.8	93.6	90.5	90.5	93.6
	M	27.4	69.0	130.7	189.0	255.4	310.1	377.3	171.1
	N	147	283	226	197	199	124	105	1,281
SERVICES	R	97.7	95.5	95.9	96.9	95.4	93.5	92.7	94.6
	M	27.5	71.8	132.0	195.7	254.7	316.0	374.5	204.5
	N	52	150	149	129	149	129	113	871
MANUAL	R	95.7	96.0	95.6	96.5	94.3	92.9	92.1	94.2
	M	24.7	62.6	130.0	193.1	252.9	312.7	370.2	178.5
	N	202	387	329	327	254	237	190	1,926
S-TOTAL	R	95.4	95.9	95.5	96.3	94.3	93.1	92.3	94.3
	M	25.6	67.3	129.9	192.5	254.0	313.7	373.4	184.1
	N	678	1,318	1,128	1,095	1,031	827	708	6,785
N.S.	R	.0	100.0	96.2	.0	.0	100.0	.0	97.7
	M	.0	116.0	151.0	.0	.0	294.0	.0	169.0
	N	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	6
TOTAL	R	95.4	95.9	95.5	96.3	94.3	93.1	92.3	94.3
	M	25.6	67.3	130.0	192.5	254.0	313.7	373.4	184.1
	N	678	1,319	1,132	1,095	1,031	828	708	6,791
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE 20+									
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION									
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	R	.0	97.4	95.8	98.4	94.2	95.4	94.7	95.9
	M	.0	15.[illegible]	43.2	93.3	149.1	193.6	261.4	93.9
	N	-	64	162	127	69	43	31	496
CLERICAL	R	.0	100.0	96.6	96.6	97.9	99.7	94.4	97.3
	M	.0	18.3	44.6	97.2	166.4	218.5	240.0	106.5
	N	-	23	54	46	26	20	15	184
SALES	R	.0	100.0	97.4	98.3	100.0	85.0	86.8	91.8
	M	.0	18.5	57.4	102.6	159.2	239.5	273.8	132.9
	N	-	15	31	23	17	14	20	120
FARMERS	R	.0	99.5	97.7	97.0	94.8	98.0	87.4	94.1
	M	.0	19.6	56.5	111.8	157.6	222.3	273.4	142.3
	N	-	29	44	48	44	41	37	243
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	R	.0	94.6	98.6	94.9	91.8	89.4	92.8	92.9
	M	.0	16.5	62.3	113.9	164.5	213.2	266.8	134.0
	N	-	26	49	34	31	26	32	198
SERVICES	R	.0	100.0	94.8	94.0	97.5	96.1	82.7	93.2
	M	.0	19.0	53.3	104.7	172.6	202.8	286.3	125.0
	N	-	16	43	34	25	26	14	158
MANUAL	R	.0	97.8	96.6	94.8	95.9	93.9	91.4	94.6
	M	.0	22.0	54.9	104.4	165.5	221.8	269.1	108.5
	N	-	105	181	116	86	63	45	596
S-TOTAL	R	.0	98.1	96.6	96.4	95.5	94.6	90.4	94.5
	M	.0	19.1	51.3	101.8	160.8	214.4	267.8	114.1
	N	-	278	564	428	298	233	194	1,995
N.S.	R	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	81.8	83.1
	M	.0	22.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	286.0	154.0
	N	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
TOTAL	R	.0	98.1	96.6	96.4	95.5	94.6	90.4	94.5
	M	.0	19.2	51.3	101.8	160.8	214.4	267.9	114.2
	N	-	279	564	428	298	233	195	1,997

TABLE 1.5.1

V107
V116
V109
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN
ACCORDING TO CURRENT MARITAL STATUS
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	CURRENT MARITAL STATUS					
	CURRENTLY MARRIED	WIDOWED	DIVORCED	SEPARATED	% MARR. BROKEN	TOTAL
TOTAL						
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE						
< 5	95.8	.4	2.1	1.7	4.2	1,916
5-9	94.8	1.8	2.2	1.2	5.2	1,664
10-14	93.0	3.7	2.4	.9	7.0	1,390
15-19	93.0	5.3	1.1	.6	7.0	1,308
20-24	87.0	8.8	3.2	1.0	13.0	1,108
25-29	81.3	15.3	2.7	.7	18.7	883
30+	78.4	18.1	1.9	1.5	21.6	519
TOTAL	91.2	5.5	2.2	1.1	8.8	8,788
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE < 20						
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE						
< 5	95.7	.2	2.1	2.0	4.3	1,197
5-9	94.7	1.8	2.0	1.4	5.3	1,198
10-14	93.9	3.1	2.3	.8	6.1	1,041
15-19	93.7	4.7	1.0	.6	6.3	1,084
20-24	87.3	8.5	3.3	.8	12.7	948
25-29	82.5	14.6	2.2	.7	17.5	804
30+	78.4	18.1	1.9	1.5	21.6	519
TOTAL	90.9	5.9	2.1	1.1	9.1	6,791
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE 20+						
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE						
< 5	96.0	.8	2.1	1.1	4.0	719
5-9	95.1	1.7	2.6	.6	4.9	466
10-14	90.5	5.4	2.9	1.1	9.5	349
15-19	89.3	8.0	1.8	.9	10.7	224
20-24	85.0	10.0	3.1	1.9	15.0	160
25-29	69.6	22.8	7.6	.0	30.4	79
30+	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-
TOTAL	92.1	4.3	2.6	1.0	7.9	1,997

TABLE 1.5.2A V108 V116 V704 V109 V103

PERCENTAGE OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN WHO ARE CURRENTLY MARRIED ACCORDING TO YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE							
		< 5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
TOTAL									
LEVEL OF EDUCATION									
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	95.7	95.0	92.8	93.7	86.1	79.0	75.9	90.4
	N	943	948	853	812	740	538	315	5,149
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	95.4	93.8	92.8	90.3	90.6	85.8	82.6	91.4
	N	373	320	221	217	192	197	121	1,641
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	95.0	91.8	93.0	93.5	87.2	86.5	81.8	91.1
	N	181	146	115	155	109	96	55	857
PRIMARY	%	96.9	97.6	94.4	93.0	82.4	74.2	81.0	92.3
	N	96	84	90	57	34	31	21	413
SECONDARY	%	97.0	97.0	92.8	94.4	92.9	86.7	83.3	95.4
	N	230	99	69	54	28	15	6	501
UNIVERSITY	%	96.8	97.0	95.2	76.9	80.0	83.3	100.0	94.7
	N	93	67	42	13	5	6	1	227
TOTAL	%	95.8	94.8	93.0	93.0	87.0	81.3	78.4	91.2
	N	1,916	1,664	1,390	1,308	1,108	883	519	8,788
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE < 20									
LEVEL OF EDUCATION									
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	95.6	95.6	94.0	94.2	86.3	80.3	75.9	90.6
	N	743	777	702	704	655	492	315	4,388
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	96.1	94.0	94.4	91.6	91.5	87.0	82.6	91.8
	N	257	252	178	190	164	184	121	1,346
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	93.4	88.7	91.2	94.1	88.5	87.5	81.8	89.9
	N	91	97	68	119	87	88	55	605
PRIMARY	%	96.6	95.7	94.9	94.9	84.0	73.1	81.0	91.3
	N	59	47	59	39	25	26	21	276
SECONDARY	%	100.0	95.5	90.3	96.7	92.9	81.8	83.3	94.4
	N	47	22	31	30	14	11	6	161
UNIVERSITY	%	.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	86.7
	N	-	3	3	2	3	3	1	15
TOTAL	%	95.7	94.7	93.9	93.7	87.3	82.5	78.4	90.9
	N	1,197	1,198	1,041	1,084	948	804	519	6,791
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE 20+									
LEVEL OF EDUCATION									
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	96.0	92.4	87.4	90.7	84.7	65.2	.0	89.6
	N	200	171	151	108	85	46	-	761
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	94.0	92.6	86.0	81.5	85.7	69.2	.0	89.5
	N	116	68	43	27	28	13	-	295
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	96.7	98.0	95.7	91.7	81.8	75.0	.0	94.0
	N	90	49	47	36	22	8	-	252
PRIMARY	%	97.3	100.0	93.5	88.9	77.8	80.0	.0	94.2
	N	37	37	31	18	9	5	-	137
SECONDARY	%	96.2	97.4	94.7	91.7	92.9	100.0	.0	95.9
	N	183	77	38	24	14	4	-	340
UNIVERSITY	%	96.8	96.9	94.9	81.8	100.0	66.7	.0	95.3
	N	93	64	39	11	2	3	-	212
TOTAL	%	96.0	95.1	90.5	89.3	85.0	69.6	.0	92.1
	N	719	466	349	224	160	79	-	1,997

TABLE 1.5.2B V108 V116 V702 V109 V103

PERCENTAGE OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN WHO ARE CURRENTLY MARRIED ACCORDING TO YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
TOTAL									
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
	URBAN %	96.7	96.5	94.5	93.7	88.2	82.6	78.3	92.3
	N	836	686	583	552	448	379	221	3,705
	RURAL %	95.2	93.7	91.9	92.5	86.2	80.4	78.5	90.4
	N	1,080	978	807	756	660	504	298	5,083
	TOTAL %	95.8	94.8	93.0	93.0	87.0	81.3	78.4	91.2
	N	1,916	1,664	1,390	1,308	1,108	883	519	8,788
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE <20									
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
	URBAN %	96.6	96.5	94.5	94.6	88.8	82.8	78.3	91.3
	N	380	398	384	428	366	343	221	2,520
	RURAL %	95.3	93.9	93.5	93.1	86.4	82.2	78.5	90.6
	N	817	800	657	656	582	461	298	4,271
	TOTAL %	95.7	94.7	93.9	93.7	87.3	82.5	78.4	90.9
	N	1,197	1,198	1,041	1,084	948	804	519	6,791
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE 20+									
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
	URBAN %	96.7	96.5	94.5	90.3	85.4	80.6	.0	94.3
	N	456	288	199	124	82	36	-	1,185
	RURAL %	94.7	92.7	85.3	88.0	84.6	60.5	.0	8[illegible].9
	N	263	178	150	100	78	43	-	812
	TOTAL %	96.0	95.1	90.5	89.3	85.0	69.6	.0	92.1
	N	719	466	349	224	160	79	-	1,997

TABLE 1.5.2C V108 V116 V701 V109 V103

PERCENTAGE OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN WHO ARE CURRENTLY MARRIED ACCORDING TO YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE REGION OF RESIDENCE AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE							
	<5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
TOTAL								
REGION OF RESIDENCE								
CAIRO %	95.5	96.4	92.1	94.0	87.8	81.8	76.8	91.5
N	359	275	266	250	189	159	95	1,593
ALEXANDRIA %	96.7	94.0	96.1	96.3	81.4	84.6	78.1	91.6
N	90	83	77	82	59	52	32	475
LOWER EGYPT %	96.1	95.9	93.3	93.8	87.4	82.1	79.4	91.9
N	876	749	624	569	459	380	228	3,885
UPPER EGYPT %	95.4	92.8	92.7	90.4	87.0	79.5	78.0	89.9
N	591	557	423	407	401	292	164	2,835
TOTAL %	95.8	94.8	93.0	93.0	87.0	81.3	78.4	91.2
N	1,916	1,664	1,390	1,308	1,108	883	519	8,788
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE <20								
REGION OF RESIDENCE								
CAIRO %	95.5	97.4	92.5	94.6	88.3	82.5	76.8	90.6
N	157	153	160	184	154	143	95	1,046
ALEXANDRIA %	96.6	92.3	95.7	97.0	80.4	84.8	78.1	89.8
N	29	39	46	66	46	46	32	304
LOWER EGYPT %	96.2	95.9	95.2	95.3	87.8	83.1	79.4	92.0
N	546	537	481	472	385	350	228	2,999
UPPER EGYPT %	95.3	92.8	92.4	90.6	87.3	81.1	78.0	89.8
N	465	469	354	362	363	265	164	2,442
TOTAL %	95.7	94.7	93.9	93.7	87.3	82.5	78.4	90.9
N	1,197	1,198	1,041	1,084	948	804	519	6,791
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE 20+								
REGION OF RESIDENCE								
CAIRO %	95.5	95.1	91.5	92.4	85.7	75.0	.0	93.1
N	202	122	106	66	35	16	-	547
ALEXANDRIA %	96.7	95.5	96.8	93.8	84.6	83.3	.0	94.7
N	61	44	31	16	13	6	-	171
LOWER EGYPT %	96.1	95.8	86.7	86.6	85.1	70.0	.0	91.6
N	330	212	143	97	74	30	-	886
UPPER EGYPT %	96.0	93.2	94.2	88.9	84.2	63.0	.0	90.8
N	126	88	69	45	38	27	-	393
TOTAL %	96.0	95.1	90.5	89.3	85.0	69.6	.0	92.1
N	719	466	349	224	160	79	-	1,997

TABLE 1.5.2D V108 V116 R701 V109 V103

PERCENTAGE OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN WHO ARE CURRENTLY MARRIED ACCORDING TO YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE TYPE OF LOCALITY AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE							
	< 5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
TOTAL								
TYPE OF LOCALITY								
METROPOLITAN %	95.8	95.8	93.0	94.6	86.3	82.5	77.2	91.5
N	449	358	343	332	248	211	127	2,068
CITIES - LOWER %	97.6	98.1	96.5	89.2	85.1	87.0	74.2	92.5
N	127	106	85	74	67	54	31	544
CITIES - UPPER %	100.0	100.0	93.9	97.7	92.9	70.4	87.5	94.0
N	56	38	33	43	28	27	8	233
TOWNS - LOWER %	97.5	98.2	97.0	93.9	92.6	83.7	79.2	94.3
N	118	113	66	49	54	49	24	473
TOWNS - UPPER %	96.6	93.0	98.2	91.1	94.1	84.2	83.9	92.8
N	87	71	56	56	51	38	31	390
VILLAGES - LOWER %	95.6	94.9	92.2	94.6	87.0	80.9	80.3	91.4
N	631	530	473	446	338	277	173	2,868
VILLAGES - UPPER %	94.6	92.2	91.6	89.3	85.4	79.7	76.0	89.0
N	448	448	334	308	322	227	125	2,212
TOTAL %	95.8	94.8	93.0	93.0	87.0	81.3	78.4	91.2
N	1,916	1,664	1,390	1,308	1,108	883	519	8,788
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE < 20								
TYPE OF LOCALITY								
METROPOLITAN %	95.7	96.4	93.2	95.2	86.5	83.1	77.2	90.4
N	186	192	206	250	200	189	127	1,350
CITIES - LOWER %	93.0	100.0	96.7	92.6	88.5	86.0	74.2	91.2
N	43	49	60	54	52	50	31	339
CITIES - UPPER %	100.0	100.0	92.3	97.2	92.6	72.0	87.5	92.3
N	24	22	26	36	27	25	8	168
TOWNS - LOWER %	98.5	97.3	96.0	97.5	92.5	83.3	79.2	93.8
N	65	75	50	40	40	42	24	336
TOWNS - UPPER %	98.4	91.7	97.6	90.0	93.6	83.8	83.9	92.1
N	62	60	42	50	47	37	31	329
VILLAGES - LOWER %	96.1	95.2	94.9	95.5	87.0	82.6	80.3	91.8
N	438	413	371	378	293	258	173	2,324
VILLAGES - UPPER %	94.5	92.5	91.6	89.9	85.8	81.8	76.0	89.2
N	379	387	286	276	289	203	125	1,945
TOTAL %	95.7	94.7	93.9	93.7	87.3	82.5	78.4	90.9
N	1,197	1,198	1,041	1,084	948	804	519	6,791
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE 20+								
TYPE OF LOCALITY								
METROPOLITAN %	95.8	95.2	92.7	92.7	85.4	77.3	.0	93.5
N	263	166	137	82	48	22	-	718
CITIES - LOWER %	100.0	96.5	96.0	80.0	73.3	100.0	.0	94.6
N	84	57	25	20	15	4	-	205
CITIES - UPPER %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	.0	98.5
N	32	16	7	7	1	2	-	65
TOWNS - LOWER %	96.2	100.0	100.0	77.8	92.9	85.7	.0	95.6
N	53	38	16	9	14	7	-	137
TOWNS - UPPER %	92.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	96.7
N	25	11	14	6	4	1	-	61
VILLAGES - LOWER %	94.3	94.0	82.4	89.7	86.7	57.9	.0	89.5
N	193	117	102	68	45	19	-	544
VILLAGES - UPPER %	95.7	90.2	91.7	84.4	81.8	62.5	.0	87.6
N	69	61	48	32	33	24	-	267
TOTAL %	96.0	95.1	90.5	89.3	85.0	69.6	.0	92.1
N	719	466	349	224	160	79	-	1,997

TABLE 1.5.2E V108 V116 V713 V109 V103

PERCENTAGE OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN WHO ARE CURRENTLY MARRIED ACCORDING TO YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE PATTERN OF WORK AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE							
		< 5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30 +	TOTAL
TOTAL									
PATTERN OF WORK									
BEFORE & AFTER	%	94.7	92.8	92.0	89.1	84.4	78.3	73.5	90.5
	N	301	237	176	119	96	60	34	1,023
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	%	97.2	96.4	91.5	93.8	95.2	90.6	82.6	94.4
	N	141	112	71	64	42	32	23	485
WORKED AFTER ONLY	%	94.9	94.2	87.3	82.0	70.3	61.9	63.6	79.5
	N	78	86	118	111	118	97	55	663
NEVER WORKED	%	96.0	95.1	94.0	94.6	89.2	83.9	80.6	92.2
	N	1,396	1,229	1,025	1,014	852	694	407	6,617
TOTAL	%	95.8	94.8	93.0	93.0	87.0	81.3	78.4	91.2
	N	1,916	1,664	1,390	1,308	1,108	883	519	8,788
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE < 20									
PATTERN OF WORK									
BEFORE & AFTER	%	93.1	91.7	94.6	90.7	88.0	82.4	73.5	89.8
	N	101	109	93	86	75	51	34	549
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	%	96.3	96.2	94.6	97.9	96.9	90.6	82.6	94.8
	N	81	78	56	47	32	32	23	349
WORKED AFTER ONLY	%	100.0	93.4	87.5	83.0	71.2	65.2	63.6	78.6
	N	32	61	88	100	104	89	55	529
NEVER WORKED	%	95.8	95.1	94.4	95.1	89.1	84.5	80.6	91.9
	N	983	950	804	851	737	632	407	5,364
TOTAL	%	95.7	94.7	93.9	93.7	87.3	82.5	78.4	90.9
	N	1,197	1,198	1,041	1,084	948	804	519	6,791
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE 20 +									
PATTERN OF WORK									
BEFORE & AFTER	%	95.5	93.8	89.2	84.8	71.4	55.6	.0	91.4
	N	200	128	83	33	21	9	-	474
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	%	98.3	97.1	80.0	82.4	90.0	.0	.0	93.4
	N	60	34	15	17	10	-	-	136
WORKED AFTER ONLY	%	91.3	96.0	86.7	72.7	64.3	25.0	.0	82.8
	N	46	25	30	11	14	8	-	134
NEVER WORKED	%	96.4	95.3	92.3	92.0	89.6	77.4	.0	93.3
	N	413	279	221	163	115	62	-	1,253
TOTAL	%	96.0	95.1	90.5	89.3	85.0	69.6	.0	92.1
	N	719	466	349	224	160	79	-	1,997

TABLE 1.5.2F V108 V116 V802 V109 V103

PERCENTAGE OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN WHO ARE CURRENTLY MARRIED ACCORDING TO YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE							
		< 5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
TOTAL									
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION									
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	92.5	93.1	91.7	91.0	85.5	78.6	76.3	88.4
	N	653	662	591	625	553	430	287	3,801
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	99.4	95.8	96.2	100.0	93.1	91.3	95.2	96.7
	N	168	119	79	52	58	46	21	543
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	97.3	95.8	95.2	94.9	88.8	84.7	80.1	92.5
	N	411	409	335	334	330	274	141	2,234
PRIMARY	%	97.0	96.5	94.7	94.8	89.0	87.1	77.1	93.4
	N	167	141	131	115	82	70	35	741
SECONDARY	%	97.7	96.0	90.1	93.2	80.4	67.6	78.3	92.8
	N	309	199	161	118	46	34	23	890
UNIVERSITY	%	96.6	96.3	93.5	92.2	87.2	75.9	83.3	93.6
	N	208	134	93	64	39	29	12	579
TOTAL	%	95.8	94.8	93.0	93.0	87.0	81.3	78.4	91.2
	N	1,916	1,664	1,390	1,308	1,108	883	519	8,788
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE < 20									
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION									
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	92.5	93.1	92.8	92.0	85.3	81.0	76.3	88.[illegible]
	N	507	538	484	550	491	389	287	3,246
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	100.0	96.3	96.8	100.0	92.5	90.9	95.2	96.8
	N	131	108	62	46	53	44	21	465
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	97.9	95.9	95.3	94.8	91.1	84.3	80.1	92.4
	N	286	320	258	290	281	254	141	1,830
PRIMARY	%	98.0	98.0	96.3	98.7	88.2	87.7	77.1	94.0
	N	102	98	107	78	68	65	35	553
SECONDARY	%	96.3	96.2	91.6	93.3	75.8	64.5	78.3	90.8
	N	134	106	95	90	33	31	23	512
UNIVERSITY	%	100.0	89.3	91.4	93.3	[illegible]	81.0	83.3	90.8
	N	37	28	35	30	22	21	12	185
TOTAL	%	95.7	94.7	93.9	93.7	87.3	82.5	78.4	90.9
	N	1,197	1,198	1,041	1,084	948	804	519	6,791
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE 20+									
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION									
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	92.5	92.7	86.9	84.0	87.1	56.1	.0	87.0
	N	146	124	107	75	62	41	-	555
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	97.3	90.9	94.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	96.2
	N	37	11	17	6	5	2	-	78
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	96.0	95.5	94.8	95.5	75.5	90.0	.0	92.8
	N	125	89	77	44	49	20	-	404
PRIMARY	%	95.4	93.0	87.5	86.5	92.9	80.0	.0	91.5
	N	65	43	24	37	14	5	-	188
SECONDARY	%	98.9	95.7	87.9	92.9	92.3	100.0	.0	95.5
	N	175	93	66	28	13	3	-	378
UNIVERSITY	%	95.9	98.1	94.8	91.2	88.2	62.5	.0	94.9
	N	171	106	58	34	17	8	-	394
TOTAL	%	96.0	95.1	90.5	89.3	85.0	69.6	.0	92.1
	N	719	466	349	224	160	79	-	1,997

TABLE 1.5.2G V108 V116 V804 V109 V103

PERCENTAGE OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN WHO ARE CURRENTLY MARRIED ACCORDING TO YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE							
	< 5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
TOTAL								
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION								
PROF, TECH & ADMIN %	96.7	94.7	91.8	89.2	83.1	79.3	84.6	92.2
N	300	208	147	102	59	58	26	900
CLERICAL %	97.6	96.4	90.9	93.2	98.0	75.9	72.7	93.0
N	127	83	88	59	49	29	22	457
SALES %	95.2	91.4	97.6	91.4	85.3	80.3	78.4	89.4
N	83	93	83	81	95	61	51	547
FARMERS %	93.7	95.3	95.4	92.9	90.8	81.7	85.7	91.3
N	347	300	288	294	262	229	126	1,846
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS %	95.7	94.6	91.9	90.7	83.9	75.[illegible]	69.7	89.3
N	301	312	235	226	199	11[illegible]	89	1,479
SERVICES %	97.3	94.2	96.9	97.0	86.1	84.2	71.4	91.3
N	147	189	159	167	144	146	77	1,029
MANUAL %	96.1	95.4	92.0	93.9	85.6	83.5	81.3	91.8
N	610	478	386	379	298	243	128	2,522
S-TOTAL %	95.8	94.8	93.1	93.0	87.0	81.3	78.4	91.2
N	1,915	1,663	1,386	1,308	1,106	883	519	8,780
N.S. %	100.0	100.0	75.0	0	100.0	.0	.0	87.5
N	1	1	4	-	2	-		8
TOTAL %	95.8	94.8	93.0	93.0	87.0	81.3	78.4	91.2
N	1,916	1,664	1,390	1,308	1,108	883	519	8,788
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE < 20								
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION								
PROF, TECH & ADMIN %	97.8	91.8	90.9	90.0	84.6	80.9	84.6	90.3
N	93	73	66	60	39	47	26	404
CLERICAL %	98.1	97.7	92.5	93.0	97.0	76.0	72.7	91.9
N	54	43	53	43	33	25	22	273
SALES %	92.7	89.0	98.4	89.4	87.3	79.2	78.4	88.1
N	41	73	64	66	79	53	51	427
FARMERS %	93.6	95.3	93.7	93.4	91.0	83.4	85.7	91.5
N	282	254	239	257	234	211	126	1,603
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS %	96.0	94.8	92.8	91.7	83.7	75.5	69.7	89.4
N	247	267	194	206	172	106	89	1,281
SERVICES %	98.0	95.4	97.8	97.9	85.6	86.2	71.4	91.4
N	98	152	134	140	132	138	77	871
MANUAL %	96.1	95.5	93.0	95.2	86.4	84.4	81.3	91.7
N	382	335	287	312	258	224	128	1,926
S-TOTAL %	95.7	94.7	93.9	93.7	87.3	82.5	78.4	90.9
N	1,197	1,197	1,037	1,084	947	804	519	6,785
N.S. %	.0	100.0	75.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	83.3
N	-	1	4	-	1	-	-	6
TOTAL %	95.7	94.7	93.9	93.7	87.3	82.5	78.4	90.9
N	1,197	1,198	1,041	1,084	948	804	519	6,791

TABLE 15.2G V108 V116 V804 V109 V103

PERCENTAGE OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN WHO ARE CURRENTLY MARRIED ACCORDING TO YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER MARRIED WOMEN)

	YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE							
	< 5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE 20+								
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION								
PROF., TECH & ADMIN %	96.1	96.3	97.6	88.1	80.0	72.7	0	93.8
N	207	135	81	42	20	11		496
CLERICAL %	97.3	95.0	88.6	77.8	100.0	75.0	0	94.6
N	73	40	35	16	16	4		184
SALES %	97.6	100.0	94.7	100.0	75.0	87.5	0	94.2
N	42	20	19	15	16	8		120
FARMERS %	93.8	95.7	91.8	89.2	89.3	61.1	0	90.1
N	65	46	49	37	28	18		243
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS %	94.4	93.3	87.8	80.0	85.2	72.7	0	88.9
N	54	45	41	20	27	11		198
SERVICES %	88.9	89.2	92.0	92.6	91.7	50.0	0	90.5
N	49	37	25	27	12	8		158
MANUAL %	96.1	95.1	88.9	88.1	80.0	73.7	0	91.9
N	228	143	99	67	40	19		596
S. TOTAL %	96.0	95.1	90.5	89.3	84.9	69.6	0	92.1
N	718	466	339	224	159	79		1,995
N.S. %	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0
N	1				1			2
TOTAL %	96.0	95.1	90.5	89.3	85.0	69.6	0	92.1
N	719	466	339	224	160	79		1,997

TABLE 1.6.1

V402
V116
V109
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO EXPOSURE STATUS YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER MARRIED WOMEN)

	EXPOSURE STATUS					
	PREGNANT	WIDOWED SEPARATED	BOTH STERIL.	OTHER IMPAIR.	REPORTED FECUND	TOTAL
T O T A L						
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE						
< 5	24.2	3.9	.0	1.1	70.8	1,916
5-9	18.8	4.9	.1	2.3	73.5	1,664
10-14	16.6	7.0	.4	2.8	73.2	1,390
15-19	11.9	7.0	1.1	4.3	75.6	1,308
20-24	5.1	13.0	1.3	11.0	69.6	1,108
25-29	2.0	18.7	1.8	24.9	52.5	883
30 +	.2	21.6	1.9	43.7	32.6	519
TOTAL	14.1	8.7	.7	8.2	68.2	8,788
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE < 20						
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE						
< 5	24.8	3.8	.0	.8	70.7	1,197
5-9	19.9	4.9	.0	1.7	73.5	1,198
10-14	19.5	6.1	.2	1.7	72.4	1,041
15-19	13.2	6.3	.9	4.1	75.6	1,084
20-24	5.3	12.7	1.2	9.4	71.5	948
25-29	2.2	17.5	1.9	24.1	54.2	804
30 +	.2	21.6	1.9	43.7	32.6	519
TOTAL	14.0	9.0	.7	8.8	67.5	6,791
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE 20 +						
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE						
< 5	23.2	4.0	.0	1.7	71.1	719
5-9	16.1	4.9	.4	4.1	74.5	466
10-14	8.0	9.5	1.1	6.0	75.4	349
15-19	5.8	10.7	2.2	5.4	75.9	224
20-24	4.4	15.0	1.9	20.6	58.1	160
25-29	.0	30.4	1.3	32.9	35.4	79
30 +	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.
TOTAL	14.5	7.9	.8	6.2	70.7	1,997

TABLE 1.6.2

V402
V213
V010
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO EXPOSURE STATUS NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	EXPOSURE STATUS					
	PREGNANT	WIDOWED SEPARATED	BOTH STERIL.	OTHER IMPAIR.	REPORTED FECUND	TOTAL
T O T A L						
LIVING CHILDREN 0	26.2	9.7	.0	9.9	54.1	1,136
1	20.0	10.6	.0	3.2	66.2	1,333
2	14.6	9.1	.4	4.3	71.6	1,413
3	13.5	7.7	1.1	6.9	70.8	1,355
4	10.2	8.3	1.2	7.9	72.4	1,168
5 +	7.0	7.7	1.2	13.6	70.5	2,383
TOTAL	14.1	8.7	.7	8.2	68.2	8,788
CURRENT AGE < 25						
LIVING CHILDREN 0	33.4	5.8	.0	2.7	58.1	728
1	21.8	4.5	.0	.1	73.6	754
2	17.2	2.8	.0	.4	79.5	493
3	15.8	.4	.0	.9	82.9	234
4	19.6	.0	.0	.0	80.4	56
5 +	9.1	.0	.0	.0	90.9	11
TOTAL	23.8	4.0	.0	1.1	71.1	2,276

TABLE 1.6.2

V402
V213
V010
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO EXPOSURE STATUS NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	EXPOSURE STATUS					
	PREGNANT	WIDOWED SEPARATED	BOTH STERIL.	OTHER IMPAIR.	REPORTED FECUND	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 25-34						
LIVING CHILDREN 0	20.9	12.4	.0	14.1	52.6	249
1	22.1	12.7	.0	2.9	62.3	411
2	18.0	6.3	.5	1.0	74.3	618
3	16.7	4.0	.8	1.7	76.7	717
4	14.8	3.2	.2	1.0	80.8	595
5 +	12.9	2.9	.2	1.1	83.0	629
TOTAL	16.9	5.8	.3	2.4	74.5	3,219
CURRENT AGE 35-44						
LIVING CHILDREN 0	1.8	20.0	.0	35.5	42.7	110
1	9.4	30.8	.0	11.1	48.7	117
2	4.4	22.4	.4	10.5	62.3	228
3	7.7	16.9	2.9	13.7	58.8	313
4	5.2	12.2	2.8	8.3	71.5	386
5 +	6.5	7.2	1.1	9.5	75.7	1,236
TOTAL	6.2	12.5	1.5	11.2	68.7	2,390
CURRENT AGE 45 +						
LIVING CHILDREN 0	2.0	30.6	.0	38.8	28.6	49
1	2.0	37.3	.0	31.4	29.4	51
2	.0	33.8	1.4	39.2	25.7	74
3	2.2	24.2	.0	39.6	34.1	91
4	.0	23.7	1.5	41.2	33.6	131
5 +	1.0	15.2	2.8	39.3	41.8	507
TOTAL	1.0	20.9	1.9	39.1	37.1	903

TABLE 1.6.3A

V402
V704
V010
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO EXPOSURE STATUS LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	EXPOSURE STATUS					
	PREGNANT	WIDOWED SEPARATED	BOTH STERIL.	OTHER IMPAIR.	REPORTED FECUND	TOTAL
T O T A L						
LEVEL OF EDUCATION						
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	14.6	9.4	.6	8.5	66.9	5,149
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	14.4	8.4	.7	9.4	67.2	1,641
CAN READ AND WRITE	11.9	8.8	.8	9.0	69.5	857
PRIMARY	12.8	7.7	1.0	7.0	71.4	413
SECONDARY	14.2	4.6	.8	3.6	76.8	501
UNIVERSITY	11.9	5.3	1.8	4.4	76.7	227
TOTAL	14.1	8.7	.7	8.2	68.2	8,788
CURRENT AGE < 25						
LEVEL OF EDUCATION						
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	23.7	4.0	.0	1.0	71.3	1,354
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	23.0	3.7	.0	.8	72.4	486
CAN READ AND WRITE	22.2	6.5	.0	2.7	68.6	185
PRIMARY	22.9	4.2	.0	1.0	71.9	96
SECONDARY	25.6	2.3	.0	1.6	70.5	129
UNIVERSITY	46.2	.0	.0	.0	53.8	26
TOTAL	23.8	4.0	.0	1.1	71.1	2,276

TABLE 1.6.3A

V402
V704
V010
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO EXPOSURE STATUS LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	EXPOSURE STATUS					
	PREGNANT	WIDOWED SEPARATED	BOTH STERIL.	OTHER IMPAIR.	REPORTED FECUND	TOTAL
TOTAL						
CURRENT AGE 25-34						
LEVEL OF EDUCATION						
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	18.0	6.2	.2	2.7	72.9	1,783
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	17.8	7.0	.7	2.0	72.5	556
CAN READ AND WRITE	15.5	6.1	.0	1.9	76.5	310
PRIMARY	14.1	3.4	.0	3.4	79.1	177
SECONDARY	13.9	3.6	.4	.8	81.3	251
UNIVERSITY	10.6	3.5	1.4	2.8	81.7	142
TOTAL	16.9	5.8	.3	2.4	74.5	3,219
CURRENT AGE 35-44						
LEVEL OF EDUCATION						
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	7.0	13.4	1.3	11.7	66.6	1,480
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	5.6	12.2	1.2	13.4	67.6	411
CAN READ AND WRITE	4.4	8.8	2.0	10.8	73.9	249
PRIMARY	5.7	12.4	1.9	7.6	72.4	105
SECONDARY	3.2	8.5	2.1	3.2	83.0	94
UNIVERSITY	.0	11.8	3.9	3.9	80.4	51
TOTAL	6.2	12.5	1.5	11.2	68.7	2,390
CURRENT AGE 45+						
LEVEL OF EDUCATION						
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	.9	23.1	1.9	37.8	36.3	532
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	1.1	16.5	1.1	44.7	36.7	188
CAN READ AND WRITE	1.8	19.5	1.8	34.5	42.5	113
PRIMARY	.0	25.7	5.7	40.0	28.6	35
SECONDARY	.0	11.1	3.7	40.7	44.4	27
UNIVERSITY	.0	12.5	.0	50.0	37.5	8
TOTAL	1.0	20.9	1.9	39.1	37.1	903

TABLE 1.6.3B

V402
V702
V010
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO EXPOSURE STATUS TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	EXPOSURE STATUS					
	PREGNANT	WIDOWED SEPARATED	BOTH STERIL.	OTHER IMPAIR.	REPORTED FECUND	TOTAL
TOTAL						
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE						
URBAN	12.1	7.7	1.2	8.2	70.7	3,705
RURAL	15.5	9.5	.3	8.3	66.4	5,083
TOTAL	14.1	8.7	.7	8.2	68.2	8,788
CURRENT AGE < 25						
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE						
URBAN	23.5	2.7	.0	1.0	72.7	766
RURAL	23.9	4.6	.0	1.1	70.3	1,510
TOTAL	23.8	4.0	.0	1.1	71.1	2,276
CURRENT AGE 25-34						
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE						
URBAN	15.2	4.6	.5	2.5	77.2	1,484
RURAL	18.3	6.9	.2	2.4	72.3	1,735
TOTAL	16.9	5.8	.3	2.4	74.5	3,219

TABLE 1.6.3B

V402
V702
V010
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN
ACCORDING TO EXPOSURE STATUS
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE
AND CURRENT AGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	EXPOSURE STATUS					
	PREGNANT	WIDOWED SEPARATED	BOTH STERIL.	OTHER IMPAIR.	REPORTED FECUND	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 35-44 TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE						
URBAN	4.0	11.0	2.6	10.4	72.1	1,050
RURAL	7.8	13.7	.6	11.9	66.0	1,340
TOTAL	6.2	12.5	1.5	11.2	68.7	2,390
CURRENT AGE 45+ TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE						
URBAN	.7	19.8	2.7	36.8	40.0	405
RURAL	1.2	21.9	1.2	41.0	34.7	498
TOTAL	1.0	20.9	1.9	39.1	37.1	903

TABLE 1.6.3C

V402
V701
V010
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN
ACCORDING TO EXPOSURE STATUS
REGION OF RESIDENCE
AND CURRENT AGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	EXPOSURE STATUS					
	PREGNANT	WIDOWED SEPARATED	BOTH STERIL.	OTHER IMPAIR.	REPORTED FECUND	TOTAL
TOTAL						
REGION OF RESIDENCE						
CAIRO	11.2	8.5	1.8	8.0	70.6	1,593
ALEXANDRIA	8.2	8.4	1.3	10.3	71.8	475
LOWER EGYPT	14.4	8.0	.5	8.4	68.6	3,885
UPPER EGYPT	16.3	9.8	.3	7.8	65.8	2,835
TOTAL	14.1	8.7	.7	8.2	68.2	8,788
CURRENT AGE <25 REGION OF RESIDENCE						
CAIRO	21.1	2.9	.0	1.3	74.8	313
ALEXANDRIA	20.3	4.3	.0	1.4	73.9	69
LOWER EGYPT	24.0	3.5	.0	1.0	71.5	1,032
UPPER EGYPT	24.7	5.0	.0	1.2	69.1	862
TOTAL	23.8	4.0	.0	1.1	71.1	2,276
CURRENT AGE 25-34 REGION OF RESIDENCE						
CAIRO	14.7	5.5	.9	2.3	76.6	640
ALEXANDRIA	9.1	5.6	.0	4.5	80.8	198
LOWER EGYPT	17.4	5.0	.3	2.1	75.2	1,451
UPPER EGYPT	19.2	7.4	.1	2.5	70.8	930
TOTAL	16.9	5.8	.3	2.4	74.5	3,219
CURRENT AGE 35-44 REGION OF RESIDENCE						
CAIRO	3.6	11.2	3.6	9.9	71.7	473
ALEXANDRIA	4.7	9.4	2.0	14.1	69.8	149
LOWER EGYPT	5.7	12.3	1.2	12.1	68.8	1,012
UPPER EGYPT	8.6	14.2	.4	10.3	66.5	756
TOTAL	6.2	12.5	1.5	11.2	68.7	2,390
CURRENT AGE 45+ REGION OF RESIDENCE						
CAIRO	.6	23.4	3.0	36.5	36.5	167
ALEXANDRIA	.0	20.3	5.1	30.5	44.1	59
LOWER EGYPT	.8	20.0	1.3	42.1	35.9	390
UPPER EGYPT	1.7	20.9	1.4	38.3	37.6	287
TOTAL	1.0	20.9	1.9	39.1	37.1	903

TABLE 1.6.3D

V402
R701
V010
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO EXPOSURE STATUS TYPE OF LOCALITY AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	EXPOSURE STATUS					
	PREGNANT	WIDOWED SEPARATED	BOTH STERIL.	OTHER IMPAIR.	REPORTED FECUND	TOTAL
TOTAL						
TYPE OF LOCALITY						
METROPOLITAN	10.5	8.5	1.6	8.5	70.8	2,068
CITIES - LOWER	12.9	7.4	.0	8.1	71.7	544
CITIES - UPPER	11.6	6.0	.9	6.9	74.7	233
TOWNS - LOWER	13.5	5.7	1.9	8.0	70.8	473
TOWNS - UPPER	18.5	7.2	.3	7.4	66.7	390
VILLAGES - LOWER	14.9	8.5	.4	8.5	67.6	2,868
VILLAGES - UPPER	16.4	10.7	.2	8.0	64.7	2,212
TOTAL	14.1	8.7	.7	8.2	68.2	8,788
CURRENT AGE < 25						
TYPE OF LOCALITY						
METROPOLITAN	20.9	3.1	.0	1.3	74.6	382
CITIES - LOWER	29.0	1.9	.0	1.9	67.3	107
CITIES - UPPER	20.0	.0	.0	.0	80.0	45
TOWNS - LOWER	20.7	1.7	.0	.0	77.7	121
TOWNS - UPPER	31.3	4.5	.0	.9	63.4	112
VILLAGES - LOWER	23.9	4.0	.0	1.0	71.1	804
VILLAGES - UPPER	24.0	5.4	.0	1.3	69.4	705
TOTAL	23.8	4.0	.0	1.1	71.1	2,276
CURRENT AGE 25-34						
TYPE OF LOCALITY						
METROPOLITAN	13.4	5.5	.7	2.9	77.6	838
CITIES - LOWER	15.0	2.6	.0	3.1	79.3	227
CITIES - UPPER	16.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	79.0	100
TOWNS - LOWER	18.9	2.7	.5	1.1	76.8	185
TOWNS - UPPER	20.6	6.6	.0	2.2	70.6	136
VILLAGES - LOWER	17.6	6.0	.3	2.1	74.0	1,039
VILLAGES - UPPER	19.5	8.2	.0	2.7	69.6	694
TOTAL	16.9	5.8	.3	2.4	74.5	3,219
CURRENT AGE 35-44						
TYPE OF LOCALITY						
METROPOLITAN	3.9	10.8	3.2	10.9	71.2	622
CITIES - LOWER	3.2	13.5	.0	10.3	73.1	156
CITIES - UPPER	3.2	7.9	1.6	9.5	77.8	63
TOWNS - LOWER	2.7	11.8	5.5	11.8	68.2	110
TOWNS - UPPER	8.1	9.1	.0	6.1	76.8	99
VILLAGES - LOWER	6.7	12.1	.8	12.5	68.0	746
VILLAGES - UPPER	9.3	15.7	.3	11.1	63.6	594
TOTAL	6.2	12.5	1.5	11.2	68.7	2,390
CURRENT AGE 45+						
TYPE OF LOCALITY						
METROPOLITAN	.4	22.6	3.5	35.0	38.5	226
CITIES - LOWER	.0	20.4	.0	35.2	44.4	54
CITIES - UPPER	.0	24.0	.0	36.0	40.0	25
TOWNS - LOWER	1.8	12.3	3.5	40.4	42.1	57
TOWNS - UPPER	2.3	11.6	2.3	44.2	39.5	43
VILLAGES - LOWER	.7	21.5	1.1	43.7	33.0	279
VILLAGES - UPPER	1.8	22.4	1.4	37.4	37.0	219
TOTAL	1.0	20.9	1.9	39.1	37.1	903

TABLE 1.6.3E

V402
V713
V010
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO EXPOSURE STATUS PATTERN OF WORK AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	EXPOSURE STATUS					
	PREGNANT	WIDOWED SEPARATED	BOTH STERIL.	OTHER IMPAIR.	REPORTED FECUND	TOTAL
TOTAL						
PATTERN OF WORK						
BEFORE & AFTER	13.5	9.4	.6	5.8	70.8	1,023
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	19.6	5.4	.2	7.4	68.0	485
WORKED AFTER ONLY	12.7	20.5	1.1	10.3	55.5	663
NEVER WORKED	14.0	7.7	.7	8.5	69.1	6,617
TOTAL	14.1	8.7	.7	8.2	68.2	8,788
CURRENT AGE <25						
PATTERN OF WORK						
BEFORE & AFTER	20.0	6.5	0	1.4	72.1	215
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	26.8	2.5	0	.6	70.1	157
WORKED AFTER ONLY	25.3	6.6	0	2.2	65.9	91
NEVER WORKED	23.9	3.7	0	1.0	71.4	1,813
TOTAL	23.8	4.0	.0	1.1	71.1	2,276
CURRENT AGE 25-34						
PATTERN OF WORK						
BEFORE & AFTER	15.7	5.6	.4	.4	77.8	483
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	22.2	3.2	.0	1.1	73.5	185
WORKED AFTER ONLY	17.7	10.9	1.1	2.3	68.0	266
NEVER WORKED	16.6	5.5	.3	3.0	74.7	2,285
TOTAL	16.9	5.8	.3	2.4	74.5	3,219
CURRENT AGE 35-44						
PATTERN OF WORK						
BEFORE & AFTER	7.3	13.8	1.2	7.7	69.9	246
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	8.5	8.5	.0	15.1	67.9	106
WORKED AFTER ONLY	6.2	30.7	1.3	11.1	50.7	225
NEVER WORKED	5.8	10.3	1.6	11.5	70.8	1,813
TOTAL	6.2	12.5	1.5	11.2	68.7	2,390
CURRENT AGE 45+						
PATTERN OF WORK						
BEFORE & AFTER	1.3	26.6	1.3	44.3	26.6	79
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	.0	18.9	2.7	45.9	32.4	37
WORKED AFTER ONLY	.0	39.5	1.2	43.2	16.0	81
NEVER WORKED	1.1	18.3	2.0	37.7	40.9	706
TOTAL	1.0	20.9	1.9	39.1	37.1	903

TABLE 1.6.3F

V402
V802
V010
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO EXPOSURE STATUS HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	EXPOSURE STATUS					
	PREGNANT	WIDOWED SEPARATED	BOTH STERIL.	OTHER IMPAIR.	REPORTED FECUND	TOTAL
TOTAL						
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION						
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	13.9	11.4	.5	10.3	63.9	3,801
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	17.7	3.1	.2	4.8	74.2	543
CAN READ AND WRITE	13.2	7.5	1.0	8.3	70.1	2,234
PRIMARY	15.2	6.6	.8	6.9	70.4	741
SECONDARY	15.4	7.2	.6	4.5	72.4	890
UNIVERSITY	12.4	6.4	1.6	4.8	74.8	579
TOTAL	14.1	8.7	.7	8.2	68.2	8,788
CURRENT AGE < 25						
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION						
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	21.7	6.5	.0	1.2	70.6	926
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	25.7	1.4	.0	.0	73.0	222
CAN READ AND WRITE	23.4	2.4	.0	1.0	73.1	572
PRIMARY	27.3	1.6	.0	2.1	69.0	187
SECONDARY	25.7	3.0	.0	1.5	69.9	269
UNIVERSITY	29.0	3.0	.0	.0	68.0	100
TOTAL	23.8	4.0	.0	1.1	71.1	2,276
CURRENT AGE 25-34						
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION						
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	18.8	7.6	.2	2.6	70.8	1,303
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	16.9	2.9	.1	1.7	78.5	172
CAN READ AND WRITE	15.4	5.0	.4	2.4	76.8	746
PRIMARY	18.3	4.6	.4	2.8	73.9	284
SECONDARY	15.1	4.9	.2	2.2	77.6	411
UNIVERSITY	13.2	4.6	1.0	2.0	79.2	303
TOTAL	16.9	5.8	.3	2.4	74.5	3,219
CURRENT AGE 35-44						
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION						
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	7.0	15.0	1.0	13.8	63.1	1,107
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	7.8	4.3	.9	5.2	81.7	115
CAN READ AND WRITE	6.5	10.6	1.8	11.6	69.6	680
PRIMARY	4.0	10.9	1.0	7.5	76.6	201
SECONDARY	3.2	15.3	2.5	6.4	72.6	157
UNIVERSITY	2.3	6.9	3.8	3.8	83.1	130
TOTAL	6.2	12.5	1.5	11.2	68.7	2,390
CURRENT AGE 45+						
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION						
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	.9	23.0	1.3	41.9	32.9	465
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	2.9	11.8	.0	50.0	35.3	34
CAN READ AND WRITE	.4	18.6	3.0	35.2	42.8	236
PRIMARY	2.9	15.9	4.3	34.8	42.0	69
SECONDARY	1.9	22.6	.0	32.1	43.4	53
UNIVERSITY	.0	23.9	2.2	37.0	37.0	46
TOTAL	1.0	20.9	1.9	39.1	37.1	903

TABLE 1.6.3G

V402
V804
V010
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO EXPOSURE STATUS HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	EXPOSURE STATUS					
	PREGNANT	WIDOWED SEPARATED	BOTH STERIL.	OTHER IMPAIR.	REPORTED FECUND	TOTAL
TOTAL						
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION						
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	13.9	7.8	1.4	4.7	72.2	900
CLERICAL	11.6	7.0	.9	7.0	73.5	457
SALES	11.9	10.6	1.3	9.3	66.9	547
FARMERS	13.9	8.5	.3	9.9	67.3	1,846
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	16.9	10.6	.3	7.3	64.9	1,479
SERVICES	10.3	8.6	.9	9.8	70.4	1,029
MANUAL	15.1	8.0	.8	8.2	67.9	2,522
S-TOTAL	14.1	8.7	.7	8.2	68.2	8,780
N.S.	25.0	12.5	.0	12.5	50.0	8
TOTAL	14.1	8.7	.7	8.2	68.2	8,788
CURRENT AGE <25						
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION						
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	26.3	3.5	.0	.5	69.7	198
CLERICAL	24.5	1.1	.0	2.1	72.3	94
SALES	22.9	7.6	.0	1.0	68.6	105
FARMERS	23.8	4.9	.0	1.6	69.7	509
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	20.6	4.8	.0	.7	73.9	456
SERVICES	19.3	2.3	.0	.9	77.5	218
MANUAL	26.7	3.3	.0	1.2	68.9	694
S-TOTAL	23.8	4.0	.0	1.1	71.1	2,274
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	2
TOTAL	23.8	4.0	.0	1.1	71.1	2,276
CURRENT AGE 25-34						
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION						
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	15.7	5.5	1.2	1.2	76.5	421
CLERICAL	12.9	6.2	.0	2.4	78.6	210
SALES	15.7	5.6	.5	4.5	73.7	198
FARMERS	16.4	6.3	.0	2.1	75.2	572
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	22.1	6.7	.2	2.2	68.8	506
SERVICES	14.4	4.8	.6	2.3	78.0	355
MANUAL	16.9	5.6	.2	2.9	74.4	953
S-TOTAL	16.9	5.8	.3	2.4	74.6	3,215
N.S.	25.0	25.0	.0	.0	50.0	4
TOTAL	16.9	5.8	.3	2.4	74.5	3,219
CURRENT AGE 35-44						
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION						
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	2.9	11.7	3.4	5.4	76.6	205
CLERICAL	2.8	6.5	2.8	8.3	79.6	108
SALES	6.0	15.1	2.4	8.4	68.1	166
FARMERS	7.1	10.7	.4	13.5	68.3	561
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	11.3	15.8	.5	12.6	59.7	380
SERVICES	3.3	11.2	.9	11.2	73.3	329
MANUAL	5.3	13.3	2.2	11.3	68.0	640
S-TOTAL	6.2	12.5	1.5	11.2	68.7	2,389
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	1
TOTAL	6.2	12.5	1.5	11.2	68.7	2,390
CURRENT AGE 45+						
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION						
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	1.3	21.1	1.3	32.9	43.4	76
CLERICAL	.0	24.4	2.2	35.6	37.8	45
SALES	.0	17.9	2.6	34.6	44.9	78
FARMERS	1.0	17.6	2.0	42.6	36.8	204
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	.7	29.9	.7	33.6	35.0	137
SERVICES	1.6	23.6	3.1	42.5	29.1	127
MANUAL	.9	17.4	1.7	41.7	38.3	235
S-TOTAL	.9	21.0	1.9	39.1	37.1	902
N.S.	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1
TOTAL	1.0	20.9	1.9	39.1	37.1	903

TABLE 2.1.1

V228
V109
V116
V121

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO THE INTERVAL BETWEEN FIRST MARRIAGE AND FIRST BIRTH AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (WOMEN FIRST MARRIED AT LEAST 5 YEARS AGO)

	INTERVAL BETWEEN FIRST MARRIAGE AND FIRST BIRTH									
	NEG. INT.	0-7 MONTHS	8-11 MONTHS	1 YEAR	2 YEARS	3 YEARS	4 YEARS	%NO CHILD.	MEAN	TOTAL
TOTAL										
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE <15	.0	.8	11.1	40.5	16.9	9.4	5.7	15.6	23.2	1,863
15-17	.0	.5	15.7	48.7	15.3	6.3	3.4	10.1	20.4	2,675
18-19	.2	1.1	18.3	49.0	15.6	5.3	3.5	7.0	19.8	1,056
20-21	.0	.3	20.3	45.2	14.6	5.5	4.0	10.1	19.9	622
22-24	.2	1.0	25.4	44.0	13.1	5.9	1.7	8.6	18.2	405
25-29	.5	1.0	28.1	40.4	10.3	4.4	3.4	11.8	18.2	203
30+	.0	.0	18.8	29.2	14.6	4.2	2.1	31.3	19.7	48
TOTAL	.1	.7	16.2	45.5	15.4	6.8	4.0	11.2	20.8	6,872
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 5-9										
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE <15	.0	.8	9.9	41.1	18.6	9.5	4.7	15.4	23.0	253
15-17	.0	.0	14.7	48.7	15.8	7.3	3.6	9.9	20.9	659
18-19	.0	1.4	18.5	47.6	14.3	5.6	5.2	7.3	20.4	286
20-21	.0	.5	18.5	49.2	16.4	7.4	.5	7.4	19.3	189
22-24	.6	.6	25.3	39.4	15.9	5.9	1.8	10.6	18.8	170
25-29	.0	1.2	23.8	36.9	10.7	6.0	4.8	16.7	19.4	84
30+	.0	.0	26.1	26.1	8.7	4.3	.0	34.8	16.9	23
TOTAL	.1	.5	16.8	45.6	15.7	7.1	3.5	10.8	20.6	1,664
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 10-19										
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE <15	.0	1.0	12.3	45.8	15.0	9.0	4.2	12.7	21.9	620
15-17	.0	.6	17.4	48.7	15.3	5.7	3.6	8.7	20.1	1,051
18-19	.4	1.5	18.7	47.1	15.2	5.9	3.5	7.5	19.9	454
20-21	.0	.4	23.8	41.3	13.8	4.5	4.1	12.3	19.4	269
22-24	.0	1.1	27.7	50.8	8.5	4.5	1.1	6.2	16.7	177
25-29	.0	.0	34.3	42.2	10.8	3.9	1.0	7.8	16.8	102
30+	.0	.0	12.0	32.0	20.0	4.0	4.0	28.0	22.1	25
TOTAL	.1	.8	18.3	46.8	14.5	6.2	3.5	9.7	20.1	2,698
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 20+										
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE <15	.0	.7	10.7	37.1	17.6	9.6	7.0	17.4	24.1	990
15-17	.1	.8	14.4	48.7	14.8	6.3	2.9	11.9	20.2	965
18-19	.0	.3	17.4	52.8	17.4	4.1	1.9	6.0	19.0	316
20-21	.0	.0	16.5	47.0	14.0	4.9	7.9	9.8	21.5	164
22-24	.0	1.7	19.0	36.2	19.0	10.3	3.4	10.3	21.4	58
25-29	5.9	5.9	11.8	47.1	5.9	.0	11.8	11.8	21.2	17
30+	.0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-
TOTAL	.1	.7	13.5	44.2	16.2	7.3	4.8	13.1	21.6	2,510

TABLE 2.1.2A V223 V109 V704 V116 V121

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN WITHIN THE FIRST 5 YEARS OF MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (WOMEN FIRST MARRIED AT LEAST 5 YEARS AGO)

		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
TOTAL									
LEVEL OF EDUCATION									
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	167	184	193	167	187	195	100	179
	N	1,282	1,735	628	322	157	63	19	4,206
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	173	197	202	210	179	194	133	190
	N	408	503	178	103	57	16	3	1,268
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	181	200	214	221	213	180	133	201
	N	130	255	129	81	47	25	9	676
PRIMARY	M	169	182	200	204	191	183	50	187
	N	35	121	61	48	32	18	2	317
SECONDARY	M	138	183	192	188	182	173	200	183
	N	8	53	53	48	61	41	7	271
UNIVERSITY	M	-	188	186	165	198	165	113	177
	N	-	8	7	20	51	40	8	134
TOTAL	M	169	188	197	186	190	182	123	184
	N	1,863	2,675	1,056	622	405	203	48	6,872
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 5-9									
LEVEL OF EDUCATION									
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	160	175	185	164	181	156	113	174
	N	182	430	165	92	53	18	8	948
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	158	199	198	208	170	233	300	192
	N	55	137	60	38	23	6	1	320
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	177	198	215	188	211	133	120	194
	N	13	50	34	17	18	9	5	146
PRIMARY	M	150	183	200	200	173	157	-	182
	N	2	29	16	14	15	7	1	84
SECONDARY	M	100	173	160	175	167	138	167	162
	N	1	11	19	20	33	21	3	99
UNIVERSITY	M	-	200	300	138	200	170	140	179
	N	-	2	1	8	28	23	5	67
TOTAL	M	160	182	192	187	182	158	130	179
	N	253	659	286	189	170	84	23	1,664
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 10-19									
LEVEL OF EDUCATION									
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	178	191	191	165	201	203	91	186
	N	433	699	274	139	70	39	11	1,665
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	175	184	197	212	188	175	50	185
	N	118	188	62	34	26	8	2	438
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	177	201	204	224	200	223	150	201
	N	53	86	48	42	24	13	4	270
PRIMARY	M	157	163	194	204	213	178	100	182
	N	14	51	33	24	15	9	1	147
SECONDARY	M	50	192	206	170	200	206	225	194
	N	2	26	33	20	21	17	4	123
UNIVERSITY	M	-	100	150	170	195	156	67	167
	N	-	1	4	10	21	16	3	55
TOTAL	M	176	189	194	184	199	194	116	187
	N	620	1,051	454	269	177	102	25	2,698

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.1.2A V223 V109 V704 V116 V121

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN WITHIN THE FIRST 5 YEARS OF MARRIAGE
ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE
LEVEL OF EDUCATION
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
(WOMEN FIRST MARRIED AT LEAST 5 YEARS AGO)

		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 20+									
LEVEL OF EDUCATION									
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	162	183	202	154	165	267	-	175
	N	667	606	189	91	34	6	-	1,593
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	175	210	213	210	175	150	-	194
	N	235	178	56	31	8	2	-	510
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	184	199	223	241	280	133	-	204
	N	64	119	47	22	5	3	-	260
PRIMARY	M	179	205	217	210	150	300	-	202
	N	19	41	12	10	2	2	-	86
SECONDARY	M	180	175	180	263	200	233	-	198
	N	5	16	10	8	7	3	-	49
UNIVERSITY	M	-	200	200	250	200	200	-	208
	N	-	5	2	2	2	1	-	12
TOTAL	M	167	191	207	186	181	224	-	183
	N	990	965	316	164	58	17	-	2,510

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.1.2B V223 V109 V702 V116 V121

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN WITHIN THE FIRST 5 YEARS OF MARRIAGE
ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
(WOMEN FIRST MARRIED AT LEAST 5 YEARS AGO)

		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
TOTAL									
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
URBAN	M	171	195	200	198	191	182	134	189
	N	618	1,050	472	311	245	141	32	2,869
RURAL	M	169	183	196	174	188	181	100	180
	N	1,245	1,625	584	311	160	62	16	4,003
TOTAL	M	169	188	197	186	190	182	123	184
	N	1,863	2,675	1,056	622	405	203	48	6,872
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 5-9									
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
URBAN	M	144	185	197	196	184	161	128	181
	N	62	219	117	97	106	67	18	686
RURAL	M	166	180	189	178	180	147	140	178
	N	191	440	169	92	64	17	5	978
TOTAL	M	160	182	192	187	182	158	130	179
	N	253	659	286	189	170	84	23	1,664

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.1.2B V223 V109 V707 V116 V121

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN WITHIN THE FIRST 5 YEARS OF MARRIAGE
ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
(WOMEN FIRST MARRIED AT LEAST 5 YEARS AGO)

		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE							
		< 15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30 +	TOTAL
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 10-19									
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
URBAN	M	178	187	192	194	204	198	143	189
	N	188	409	215	139	105	65	14	1,135
RURAL	M	176	191	196	175	193	186	82	185
	N	432	642	239	130	72	37	11	1,563
TOTAL	M	176	189	194	184	199	194	116	187
	N	620	1,051	454	269	177	102	25	2,698
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 20 +									
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
URBAN	M	172	209	214	208	171	222	-	195
	N	368	422	140	75	34	9	-	1,048
RURAL	M	164	177	202	167	196	225	-	175
	N	622	543	176	89	24	8		1,462
TOTAL	M	167	191	207	186	181	224		183
	N	990	965	316	164	58	17	-	2,510

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.1.2C V223 V109 V701 V116 V121

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN WITHIN THE FIRST 5 YEARS OF MARRIAGE
ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE
REGION OF RESIDENCE
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
(WOMEN FIRST MARRIED AT LEAST 5 YEARS AGO)

		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE							
		< 15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30 +	TOTAL
TOTAL									
REGION OF RESIDENCE									
CAIRO	M	169	192	195	195	184	185	138	187
	N	245	433	211	153	114	62	16	1,234
ALEXANDRIA	M	167	208	186	202	186	146	167	190
	N	64	152	59	42	36	26	6	385
LOWER EGYPT	M	176	186	199	189	203	187	100	187
	N	795	1,136	522	279	182	82	13	3,009
UPPER EGYPT	M	162	185	198	165	166	191	108	177
	N	759	954	264	148	73	33	13	2,244
TOTAL	M	169	188	197	186	190	182	123	184
	N	1,863	2,675	1,056	622	405	203	48	6,872
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 5-9									
REGION OF RESIDENCE									
CAIRO	M	167	188	188	187	179	150	130	179
	N	24	77	52	45	43	24	10	275
ALEXANDRIA	M	83	170	169	208	141	150	167	166
	N	6	20	13	12	17	12	3	83
LOWER EGYPT	M	180	182	197	192	199	166	50	186
	N	97	296	144	85	83	38	6	749
UPPER EGYPT	M	148	181	188	174	163	160	225	173
	N	126	266	77	47	27	10	4	557
TOTAL	M	160	182	192	187	182	158	130	179
	N	253	659	286	189	170	84	23	1,664

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.1.2C V223 V109 V701 V116 V121

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN WITHIN THE FIRST 5 YEARS OF MARRIAGE
ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE
REGION OF RESIDENCE
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
(WOMEN FIRST MARRIED AT LEAST 5 YEARS AGO)

		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE							
		< 15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30 +	TOTAL
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 10-19									
REGION OF RESIDENCE									
CAIRO	M	172	178	196	194	196	203	150	186
	N	72	171	101	77	54	35	6	516
ALEXANDRIA	M	194	200	171	194	243	150	167	192
	N	17	64	31	18	14	12	3	159
LOWER EGYPT	M	185	190	198	185	211	188	143	191
	N	274	463	216	123	76	34	7	1,193
UPPER EGYPT	M	167	192	192	165	161	214	56	180
	N	257	353	106	51	33	21	9	830
TOTAL	M	176	189	194	181	199	194	116	187
	N	620	1,051	454	269	177	102	25	2,698
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 20 +									
REGION OF RESIDENCE									
CAIRO	M	168	205	260	210	159	267		191
	N	149	185	58	31	17	3		443
ALEXANDRIA	M	168	226	233	208	180	100		206
	N	41	68	15	12	5	2		143
LOWER EGYPT	M	170	185	203	193	196	260		183
	N	424	377	162	71	23	10		1,067
UPPER EGYPT	M	164	182	215	156	185	100		176
	N	376	335	81	50	13	2		857
TOTAL	M	167	191	207	186	181	224		183
	N	990	965	316	164	58	17		2,510

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.1.2D V223 V109 R701 V116 V121

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN WITHIN THE FIRST 5 YEARS OF MARRIAGE
ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE
TYPE OF LOCALITY
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
(WOMEN FIRST MARRIED AT LEAST 5 YEARS AGO)

		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE							
		< 15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30 +	TOTAL
T O T A L									
TYPE OF LOCALITY									
METROPOLITAN	M	169	196	193	196	185	174	145	187
	N	309	585	270	195	150	88	22	1,619
CITIES - LOWER	M	184	191	201	198	192	190		191
	N	94	129	73	51	36	31	3	417
CITIES - UPPER	M	183	226	233	156	173	213	120	203
	N	52	74	18	9	11	8	5	177
TOWNS - LOWER	M	156	193	214	205	223	178	300	195
	N	66	134	71	39	35	9	1	355
TOWNS - UPPER	M	168	183	198	218	185	240	200	183
	N	97	130	40	17	13	5	1	303
VILLAGES - LOWER	M	177	185	196	184	201	186	111	185
	N	635	873	378	189	111	42	9	2,237
VILLAGES - UPPER	M	160	182	195	158	159	170	86	173
	N	610	750	206	122	49	20	7	1,764
TOTAL	M	169	188	197	186	190	182	123	184
	N	1,863	2,675	1,056	622	405	203	48	6,872

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.1.2D V223 V109 R70! V116 V121

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN WITHIN THE FIRST 5 YEARS OF MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE TYPE OF LOCALITY AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (WOMEN FIRST MARRIED AT LEAST 5 YEARS AGO)

		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 5-9									
TYPE OF LOCALITY									
METROPOLITAN	M	150	185	185	191	168	150	138	175
	N	30	97	65	57	60	36	13	358
CITIES - LOWER	M	157	166	231	218	172	168	-	178
	N	7	29	13	17	18	19	3	106
CITIES - UPPER	M	175	207	200	140	183	175	300	189
	N	4	15	3	5	6	4	1	38
TOWNS - LOWER	M	133	185	217	185	247	167	-	198
	N	6	46	23	13	19	6	-	113
TOWNS - UPPER	M	120	194	185	260	167	250	200	182
	N	15	32	13	5	3	2	1	71
VILLAGES - LOWER	M	186	183	189	185	189	162	100	185
	N	84	221	108	55	46	13	3	530
VILLAGES - UPPER	M	150	177	189	168	156	100	200	170
	N	107	219	61	37	18	4	2	448
TOTAL	M	160	182	192	1[illegible]	182	158	130	179
	N	253	659	286	189	170	84	23	1,664
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 10-19									
TYPE OF LOCALITY									
METROPOLITAN	M	176	184	190	194	206	189	156	188
	N	89	235	132	95	68	47	9	675
CITIES - LOWER	M	181	194	188	180	213	210	-	191
	N	26	48	40	20	15	10	-	159
CITIES - UPPER	M	181	203	263	200	160	250	75	196
	N	21	33	8	1	5	4	4	76
TOWNS - LOWER	M	165	194	195	213	200	200	300	193
	N	20	49	21	15	8	1	1	115
TOWNS - UPPER	M	84	180	179	188	2[illegible]0	233	-	185
	N	32	46	14	8	9	3	-	112
VILLAGES - LOWER	M	187	189	201	182	211	178	117	191
	N	228	366	155	88	53	23	6	919
VILLAGES - UPPER	M	163	192	187	160	142	200	40	178
	N	204	274	84	42	19	14	5	642
TOTAL	M	176	189	194	184	199	194	116	187
	N	620	1,051	454	269	177	102	25	2,698
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 20+									
TYPE OF LOCALITY									
METROPOLITAN	M	168	211	207	209	164	200	-	195
	N	190	253	73	43	22	5	-	586
CITIES - LOWER	M	189	202	210	200	200	300	-	199
	N	61	52	20	14	3	2	-	152
CITIES - UPPER	M	185	265	214	167	-	-	-	221
	N	27	26	7	3	-	-	-	63
TOWNS - LOWER	M	155	203	226	218	188	200	-	193
	N	40	39	27	11	8	2	-	127
TOWNS - UPPER	M	172	179	231	225	100	-	-	183
	N	50	52	13	4	1	-	-	120
VILLAGES - LOWER	M	158	180	197	185	200	267	-	179
	N	323	286	115	46	12	6	-	788
VILLAGES - UPPER	M	161	175	211	149	192	100	-	170
	N	299	257	61	43	12	2	-	674
TOTAL	M	167	191	207	186	181	224	-	183
	N	990	965	316	164	58	17	-	2,510

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.1.2E V223 V109 V713 V116 V121

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN WITHIN THE FIRST 5 YEARS OF MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE PATTERN OF WORK AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (WOMEN FIRST MARRIED AT LEAST 5 YEARS AGO)

		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
TOTAL									
PATTERN OF WORK									
BEFORE & AFTER	M	150	184	199	171	196	173	129	178
	N	133	226	89	70	108	79	17	722
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	M	170	185	200	173	192	175	167	182
	N	73	136	59	45	13	12	6	344
WORKED AFTER ONLY	M	154	188	188	182	207	125	-	176
	N	202	222	73	50	30	8	-	585
NEVER WORKED	M	173	189	198	189	185	193	108	185
	N	1,455	2,091	835	457	254	104	25	5,221
TOTAL	M	169	188	197	186	190	182	123	184
	N	1,863	2,675	1,056	622	205	203	48	6,872
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 5-9									
PATTERN OF WORK									
BEFORE & AFTER	M	140	194	221	186	194	159	144	183
	N	20	65	24	22	53	44	9	237
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	M	142	159	192	186	188	160	-	171
	N	12	41	25	21	8	5	-	112
WORKED AFTER ONLY	M	138	182	193	190	208	100	-	180
	N	13	34	14	16	13	2	-	86
NEVER WORKED	M	165	182	189	188	172	161	121	179
	N	208	519	223	136	96	33	14	1,229
TOTAL	M	160	182	192	187	182	158	130	179
	N	253	659	286	189	170	84	23	1,664
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 10-19									
PATTERN OF WORK									
BEFORE & AFTER	M	160	195	191	181	198	190	113	185
	N	50	85	44	31	46	31	8	295
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	M	155	190	205	156	250	167	167	181
	N	22	59	22	18	2	6	6	135
WORKED AFTER ONLY	M	156	190	183	163	200	100	-	176
	N	57	96	35	27	9	5	-	229
NEVER WORKED	M	181	189	195	191	199	207	91	189
	N	491	811	353	193	120	60	11	2,039
TOTAL	M	176	189	194	184	199	194	116	187
	N	620	1,051	454	269	177	102	25	2,698
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 20+									
PATTERN OF WORK									
BEFORE & AFTER	M	146	162	190	135	200	200	-	160
	N	63	76	21	17	9	4	-	190
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	M	187	206	208	183	167	300	-	197
	N	39	36	12	6	3	1	-	97
WORKED AFTER ONLY	M	155	189	192	215	213	300	-	175
	N	132	92	24	13	8	1	-	270
NEVER WORKED	M	170	193	210	190	171	218	-	186
	N	756	761	259	128	38	11	-	1,953
TOTAL	M	167	191	207	186	181	224	-	183
	N	990	965	316	164	58	17	-	2,510

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.1.2F V223 V109 V802 V116 V121

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN WITHIN THE FIRST 5 YEARS OF MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (WOMEN FIRST MARRIED AT LEAST 5 YEARS AGO)

		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
TOTAL									
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION									
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	166	182	196	172	190	190	106	178
	N	1,015	1,290	434	232	119	42	16	3,148
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	159	187	196	181	178	183	-	180
	N	102	165	67	26	9	6	-	375
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	172	195	196	188	206	177	114	188
	N	536	728	280	163	78	51	7	1,823
PRIMARY	M	174	193	199	205	180	200	167	190
	N	126	221	104	62	35	23	3	574
SECONDARY	M	186	195	204	207	175	165	80	191
	N	65	195	118	73	80	40	10	581
UNIVERSITY	M	226	189	206	191	193	182	175	193
	N	19	76	53	66	84	61	12	371
TOTAL	M	169	188	197	185	190	182	123	184
	N	1,863	2,675	1,056	622	405	203	48	6,872
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 5-9									
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION									
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	163	178	180	190	205	190	117	178
	N	132	296	110	67	41	10	6	662
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	156	171	204	200	200	150	-	178
	N	18	63	27	5	4	2	-	119
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	153	186	200	202	174	150	140	183
	N	73	171	76	49	27	8	5	409
PRIMARY	M	150	181	196	164	165	167	-	174
	N	18	57	23	14	17	12	-	141
SECONDARY	M	167	196	198	187	159	143	100	179
	N	9	56	41	30	37	21	5	199
UNIVERSITY	M	300	206	200	163	191	158	157	181
	N	3	16	9	24	44	31	7	134
TOTAL	M	160	182	192	187	182	158	130	179
	N	253	659	286	189	170	84	23	1,664
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 10-19									
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION									
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	174	192	195	163	189	196	100	185
	N	329	508	197	93	53	26	10	1,216
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	181	167	206	181	167	200	-	179
	N	36	54	18	16	3	4	-	131
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	184	187	185	187	226	167	50	187
	N	173	264	111	62	39	18	2	669
PRIMARY	M	150	191	200	212	221	230	167	191
	N	44	97	44	34	14	10	3	246
SECONDARY	M	182	194	204	200	184	189	60	191
	N	34	97	54	33	38	18	5	279
UNIVERSITY	M	225	184	193	197	197	200	200	195
	N	4	31	30	31	30	26	5	157
TOTAL	M	176	189	194	184	199	194	116	187
	N	620	1,051	454	269	177	102	25	2,698

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.1.2F V223 V109 V802 V116 V121

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN WITHIN THE FIRST 5 YEARS OF MARRIAGE
ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
(WOMEN FIRST MARRIED AT LEAST 5 YEARS AGO)

YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 20+		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE <15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION									
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	162	174	210	165	168	167	-	172
	N	554	486	127	72	25	6	-	1,270
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	144	229	177	160	150	-	-	183
	N	48	48	22	5	2	-	-	125
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	170	208	205	175	217	260	-	191
	N	290	293	93	52	12	5	-	745
PRIMARY	M	197	206	200	229	100	300	-	202
	N	64	67	37	14	4	1	-	187
SECONDARY	M	200	198	217	290	220	200	-	213
	N	22	42	23	10	5	1	-	103
UNIVERSITY	M	208	186	236	236	190	250	-	209
	N	12	29	14	11	10	4	-	80
TOTAL	M	167	191	207	186	181	224	-	183
	N	990	965	316	164	58	17	-	2,510

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.1.2G V223 V109 V804 V116 V121

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN WITHIN THE FIRST 5 YEARS OF MARRIAGE
ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
(WOMEN FIRST MARRIED AT LEAST 5 YEARS AGO)

TOTAL		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE <15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION									
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	196	194	193	184	181	175	147	187
	N	49	157	105	81	118	75	15	600
CLERICAL	M	167	203	203	209	192	205	71	195
	N	49	103	67	46	38	20	7	330
SALES	M	180	190	206	200	247	278	-	196
	N	138	177	71	39	30	9	-	464
FARMERS	M	172	190	195	183	202	176	180	184
	N	508	615	198	109	43	21	5	1,499
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	162	175	194	180	174	178	78	173
	N	386	471	177	82	35	18	9	1,178
SERVICES	M	157	182	198	164	179	169	50	175
	N	265	388	120	64	28	13	4	882
MANUAL	M	174	195	198	190	186	172	175	189
	N	466	760	318	200	113	47	8	1,912
S-TOTAL	M	169	188	197	186	190	182	123	184
	N	1,861	2,671	1,056	621	405	203	48	6,865
N.S.	M	100	75	-	100	-	-	-	86
	N	2	4	-	1	-	-	-	7
TOTAL	M	169	188	197	186	190	182	123	184
	N	1,863	2,675	1,056	622	405	203	48	6,872

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.1.2G V223 V109 V804 V116 V121

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN WITHIN THE FIRST 5 YEARS OF MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (WOMEN FIRST MARRIED AT LEAST 5 YEARS AGO)

		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 5-9									
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION									
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	243	192	196	162	172	159	138	176
	N	7	38	28	29	57	41	8	208
CLERICAL	M	200	194	203	210	200	163	75	192
	N	3	18	22	10	18	8	4	83
SALES	M	164	195	195	183	250	200	–	194
	N	11	43	19	12	6	2	–	93
FARMERS	M	157	189	189	180	218	200	200	182
	N	67	142	45	30	11	3	2	300
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	162	168	180	200	213	133	100	172
	N	71	145	51	24	15	3	3	312
SERVICES	M	150	170	215	188	136	100	67	171
	N	28	90	34	17	14	3	3	189
MANUAL	M	155	187	186	194	176	158	233	181
	N	65	183	87	67	49	24	3	478
S-TOTAL	M	160	182	192	187	182	158	130	179
	N	252	659	286	189	170	84	23	1,663
N.S.	M	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	200
	N	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
TOTAL	M	160	182	192	187	182	158	130	179
	N	253	659	286	189	170	84	23	1,664
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 10-19									
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION									
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	183	197	192	187	192	186	157	190
	N	12	65	49	39	48	29	7	249
CLERICAL	M	140	202	183	195	193	227	67	187
	N	20	47	29	22	15	11	3	147
SALES	M	197	173	207	212	250	267	–	196
	N	36	66	28	17	14	3	–	164
FARMERS	M	180	195	204	186	184	187	167	190
	N	175	238	83	43	25	15	3	582
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	174	186	199	176	170	191	67	182
	N	130	189	81	34	10	11	6	461
SERVICES	M	166	183	173	140	236	190	–	174
	N	88	138	48	30	11	10	1	326
MANUAL	M	180	191	194	193	200	187	140	190
	N	158	305	136	84	54	23	5	765
S-TOTAL	M	177	190	194	184	199	194	116	187
	N	619	1,048	454	269	177	102	25	2,694
N.S.	M	–	67	–	–	–	–	–	50
	N	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	4
TOTAL	M	176	189	194	184	199	194	116	187
	N	620	1,051	454	269	177	102	25	2,698

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.1.2G V223 V109 V804 V116 V121

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN WITHIN THE FIRST 5 YEARS OF MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (WOMEN FIRST MARRIED AT LEAST 5 YEARS AGO)

		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 20+									
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION									
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	190	193	193	223	177	210	-	195
	N	30	54	28	13	13	5	-	143
CLERICAL	M	185	208	238	229	160	300	-	208
	N	26	38	16	14	5	1	-	100
SALES	M	176	204	213	200	240	325	-	197
	N	91	68	24	10	10	4	-	207
FARMERS	M	170	184	190	181	243	100	-	179
	N	266	235	70	36	7	3	-	617
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	153	169	202	167	120	175	-	164
	N	185	137	45	24	10	4	-	405
SERVICES	M	154	189	216	182	167	-	-	177
	N	149	160	38	17	3	-	-	367
MANUAL	M	175	204	216	178	160	-	-	193
	N	243	272	95	49	10	-	-	669
S-TOTAL	M	167	191	207	187	181	224	-	183
	N	990	964	316	163	58	17	-	2,508
N.S.	M	-	100		100	-	-	-	100
	N	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	M	167	191	207	186	181	224	-	183
	N	990	965	316	164	58	17	-	2,510

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.1.2H V223 V109 V703 V116 V121

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN WITHIN THE FIRST 5 YEARS OF MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE CHILDHOOD TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (WOMEN FIRST MARRIED AT LEAST 5 YEARS AGO)

		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
TOTAL									
CHILDHOOD TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
URBAN	M	172	195	202	191	189	174	128	188
	N	663	1,057	465	318	241	146	32	2,922
RURAL	M	168	183	194	180	190	202	113	180
	N	1,200	1,618	591	304	164	57	16	3,950
TOTAL	M	169	188	197	186	190	182	123	184
	N	1,863	2,675	1,056	622	405	203	48	6,872
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 5-9									
CHILDHOOD TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
URBAN	M	158	186	197	193	185	152	126	181
	N	74	229	107	104	109	65	19	707
RURAL	M	161	179	189	180	177	179	150	178
	N	179	430	179	85	61	19	4	957
TOTAL	M	160	182	192	187	182	158	130	179
	N	253	659	286	189	170	84	23	1,664

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.1.21H V223 V109 V703 V116 V121

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN WITHIN THE FIRST 5 YEARS OF MARRIAGE
ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE
CHILDHOOD TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
(WOMEN FIRST MARRIED AT LEAST 5 YEARS AGO)

		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 10-19									
CHILDHOOD TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
URBAN	M	175	189	197	188	194	190	131	188
	N	201	427	217	136	103	72	13	1,169
RURAL	M	177	189	192	180	207	203	100	186
	N	419	624	237	133	74	30	12	1,529
TOTAL	M	176	189	194	184	199	194	116	187
	N	620	1,051	454	269	177	102	25	2,698
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 20+									
CHILDHOOD TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
URBAN	M	173	207	214	194	186	200	-	194
	N	388	401	141	78	29	9	-	1,046
RURAL	M	163	180	201	179	176	250	-	176
	N	602	564	175	86	29	8	-	1,464
TOTAL	M	167	191	207	186	181	224	-	183
	N	990	965	316	164	58	17	-	2,510

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.1.21 V223 V109 V709 V116 V121

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN WITHIN THE FIRST 5 YEARS OF MARRIAGE
ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE
WORK STATUS BEFORE FIRST MARRIAGE
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
(WOMEN FIRST MARRIED AT LEAST 5 YEARS AGO)

		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
TOTAL									
WORK STATUS BEFORE FIRST MARRIAGE									
PAID IN CASH	M	155	157	200	-	233	-	-	170
	N	11	14	5	-	3	-	-	33
PAID IN KIND	M	229	217	200	250	300	-	-	223
	N	7	6	6	2	1	-	-	22
UNPAID	M	153	184	183	153	209	180	200	174
	N	108	200	52	36	11	5	3	415
FOR SOMEONE, CASH	M	164	186	205	170	191	169	124	180
	N	67	114	66	67	101	84	17	516
FOR SOMEONE, KIND	M	67	160	250	-	-	-	-	150
	N	3	5	2	-	-	-	-	10
FOR SOMEONE, UNPAID	M	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	200
	N	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
SELF-EMPLOYED	M	140	190	224	240	220	350	167	204
	N	10	20	17	10	5	2	3	67
DID NOT WORK	M	171	189	197	189	187	188	108	184
	N	1,657	2,313	908	507	284	112	25	5,806
S-TOTAL	M	169	188	197	186	190	182	123	184
	N	1,863	2,673	1,056	622	405	203	48	6,870
N.S.	M	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	150
	N	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	M	169	188	197	186	190	182	123	184
	N	1,863	2,675	1,056	622	405	203	48	6,872

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.1.21 V223 V109 V709 V116 V121

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN WITHIN THE FIRST 5 YEARS OF MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE WORK STATUS BEFORE FIRST MARRIAGE AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (WOMEN FIRST MARRIED AT LEAST 5 YEARS AGO)

		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 5-9									
WORK STATUS BEFORE FIRST MARRIAGE									
PAID IN CASH	M	100	200	200	–	200	–	–	189
	N	1	4	2	–	2	–	–	9
PAID IN KIND	M	–	225	–		–	–	–	225
	N	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	4
UNPAID	M	156	186	194	186	220	100	200	183
	N	18	65	17	14	5	2	1	122
FOR SOMEONE, CASH	M	133	157	183	185	190	159	138	170
	N	12	28	18	26	51	46	8	189
FOR SOMEONE, KIND	M	–	100	250	–		–	–	200
	N	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	3
FOR SOMEONE, UNPAID	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	N	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SELF-EMPLOYED	M	–	200	260	200	200	300	–	223
	N	1	4	10	3	3	1	–	22
DID NOT WORK	M	163	182	189	188	176	157	121	179
	N	221	553	237	146	109	35	14	1,315
S-TOTAL	M	160	182	192	187	182	158	130	179
	N	253	659	286	189	170	84	23	1,664
N.S.	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	N	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	M	160	182	192	187	182	158	130	179
	N	253	659	286	189	170	84	23	1,664
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 10-19									
WORK STATUS BEFORE FIRST MARRIAGE									
PAID IN CASH	M	150	150	250	–	300	–	–	177
	N	6	4	2	–	1	–	–	13
PAID IN KIND	M	200	200	200	250	300	–	–	215
	N	4	2	4	2	1	–	–	13
UNPAID	M	149	189	174	136	175	200	200	174
	N	37	82	27	11	4	2	2	165
FOR SOMEONE, CASH	M	175	205	213	171	195	179	111	188
	N	20	44	30	31	40	34	9	208
FOR SOMEONE, KIND	M	–	200	–	–	–	–	–	133
	N	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	3
FOR SOMEONE, UNPAID	M	–	200	–	–	–	–	–	200
	N	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
SELF-EMPLOYED	M	175	200	167	220	250	400	167	204
	N	4	8	3	5	2	1	3	26
DID NOT WORK	M	179	189	194	187	199	198	91	187
	N	548	907	388	220	129	65	11	2,268
S-TOTAL	M	176	189	194	184	199	194	116	187
	N	620	1,050	454	269	177	102	25	2,697
N.S.	M	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	100
	N	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
TOTAL	M	176	189	194	184	199	194	116	187
	N	620	1,051	454	269	177	102	25	2,698

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.1.21 V223 V109 V709 V116 V121

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN WITHIN THE FIRST 5 YEARS OF MARRIAGE
ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE
WORK STATUS BEFORE FIRST MARRIAGE
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
(WOMEN FIRST MARRIED AT LEAST 5 YEARS AGO)

		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 20+									
WORK STATUS BEFORE FIRST MARRIAGE									
PAID IN CASH	M	175	133	100	-	-	-	-	145
	N	4	6	1	-	-	-	-	11
PAID IN KIND	M	267	-	200	-	-	-	-	240
	N	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	5
UNPAID	M	155	174	188	127	250	300	-	165
	N	53	53	8	11	2	1	-	128
FOR SOMEONE, CASH	M	169	186	211	130	180	200	-	180
	N	35	42	18	10	10	4	-	119
FOR SOMEONE, KIND	M	100	150	-	-	-	-	-	125
	N	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	4
FOR SOMEONE, UNPAID	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SELF-EMPLOYED	M	140	175	175	350	-	-	-	184
	N	5	8	4	2	-	-	-	19
DID NOT WORK	M	168	193	208	192	178	225	-	185
	N	888	853	283	141	46	12	-	2,223
S-TO[illegible]	M	167	191	207	186	181	224	-	183
	N	990	964	316	164	58	17	-	2,509
N.S.	M	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	200
	N	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	M	167	191	207	186	181	224	-	183
	N	990	965	316	164	58	17	-	2,510

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.1.2J V223 V109 V708 V116 V121

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN WITHIN THE FIRST 5 YEARS OF MARRIAGE
ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE
OCCUPATION BEFORE FIRST MARRIAGE
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
(WOMEN FIRST MARRIED AT LEAST 5 YEARS AGO)

		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
TOTAL									
OCCUPATION BEFORE FIRST MARRIAGE									
PROF, TECH & CLERICAL	M	-	275	200	187	196	166	131	182
	N	-	4	6	23	80	68	13	194
SALES	M	200	164	100	175	160	200	-	165
	N	1	11	2	4	5	1	-	24
AGRICULTURE	M	153	182	199	144	194	160	160	174
	N	172	281	106	54	18	5	5	641
SERVICES	M	114	159	200	200	233	150	100	164
	N	7	17	4	5	3	2	1	39
MANUAL	M	192	202	207	207	200	213	150	202
	N	26	48	30	29	15	15	4	167
DID NOT WORK	M	171	189	197	189	187	188	108	184
	N	1,657	2,313	908	507	284	112	25	5,806
S-TOTAL	M	169	188	197	186	190	182	123	184
	N	1,863	2,674	1,056	622	405	203	48	6,871
N.S.	M	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	200
	N	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	M	169	188	197	186	190	182	123	184
	N	1,863	2,675	1,056	622	405	203	48	6,872
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 5-9									
OCCUPATION BEFORE FIRST MARRIAGE									
PROF, TECH & CLERICAL	M	-	-	-	188	192	159	143	175
	N	-	-	-	8	39	37	7	91
SALES	M	200	220	-	167	125	200	-	179
	N	1	5	-	3	4	1	-	14
AGRICULTURE	M	145	181	194	173	217	100	150	177
	N	29	88	34	15	6	2	2	176
SERVICES	M	-	133	200	200	200	100	-	170
	N	-	3	3	1	2	1	-	10
MANUAL	M	50	170	242	200	210	175	-	197
	N	2	10	12	16	10	8	-	58
DID NOT WORK	M	163	182	189	188	176	157	121	179
	N	221	553	237	146	109	35	14	1,315
S-TOTAL	M	160	182	192	187	182	158	130	179
	N	253	659	286	189	170	84	23	1,664
N.S.	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	M	160	182	192	187	182	158	130	179
	N	253	659	286	189	170	84	23	1,664

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.1.2J V223 V109 V708 V116 V121

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN WITHIN THE FIRST 5 YEARS OF MARRIAGE
ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE
OCCUPATION BEFORE FIRST MARRIAGE
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
(WOMEN FIRST MARRIED AT LEAST 5 YEARS AGO)

		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 10-19									
OCCUPATION BEFORE FIRST MARRIAGE									
PROF, TECH & CLERICAL	M	-	200	200	187	203	171	117	184
	N	-	1	5	15	34	28	6	89
SALES	M	-	100	100	-	300	-	-	150
	N	-	2	1		1	-	-	4
AGRICULTURE	M	162	190	200	148	171	100	167	181
	N	61	116	48	21	7	1	3	257
SERVICES	M	125	217	200	200	300	200	100	189
	N	4	6	1	4	1	1	1	18
MANUAL	M	143	216	182	189	180	257	150	195
	N	7	19	11	9	5	7	4	62
DID NOT WORK	M	179	189	194	187	199	198	91	187
	N	548	907	388	220	129	65	11	2,268
S-TOTAL	M	176	189	194	184	199	194	116	187
	N	620	1,051	454	269	177	102	25	2,698
N.S.	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	M	176	189	194	184	199	194	116	187
	N	620	1,051	454	269	177	102	25	2,698
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 20+									
OCCUPATION BEFORE FIRST MARRIAGE									
PROF, TECH & CLERICAL	M	-	300	200	-	186	200	-	214
	N	-	3	1	-	7	3	-	14
SALES	M	-	125	100	200	-	-	-	133
	N	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	6
AGRICULTURE	M	150	171	204	117	200	250	-	163
	N	82	77	24	18	5	2	-	208
SERVICES	M	100	125	-	-	-	-	-	118
	N	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	11
MANUAL	M	229	205	186	275	-	-	-	217
	N	17	19	7	4	-	-	-	47
DID NOT WORK	M	168	193	208	192	178	225	-	185
	N	888	853	283	141	46	12	-	2,223
S-TOTAL	M	167	191	207	186	181	224	-	183
	N	990	964	316	164	58	17	-	2,509
N.S.	M	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	200
	N	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	M	167	191	207	186	181	224	-	183
	N	990	965	316	164	58	17	-	2,510

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.1-1

V208
V010
V108

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN)

NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11+	MEAN	%MASC	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE <20	52.0	36.3	8.3	2.5	.8	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	64	51.6	650
20-24	17.6	25.6	26.3	19.3	8.9	1.6	.3	.3	.1	.0	.0	.0	184	52.7	1,526
25-29	.0	12.3	18.6	20.7	18.0	10.8	7.3	3.1	.8	.4	.0	.0	313	51.9	1,605
30-34	3.8	4.9	10.1	12.4	15.2	17.1	14.5	10.0	6.5	3.3	1.5	.6	470	52.1	1,425
35-39	3.0	3.2	5.4	8.3	9.6	11.8	14.7	14.6	13.7	7.3	4.4	4.0	593	50.9	1,184
40-44	3.5	2.2	4.1	5.3	6.8	11.0	12.8	13.5	12.1	10.9	9.1	8.6	669	52.2	908
45+	3.4	3.5	2.8	3.4	6.4	9.2	9.8	13.3	12.6	12.2	10.8	12.6	714	51.4	714
TOTAL	11.0	12.2	12.7	12.4	10.8	9.4	8.6	7.3	5.9	4.1	2.9	2.8	414	51.8	8,012

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21+	MEAN	%MASC	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE <20	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	64	51.6	650
20-24	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	184	52.7	1,526
25-29	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	313	51.9	1,605
30-34	99.4	.4	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	470	52.1	1,425
35-39	96.0	2.1	.8	.6	.2	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	593	50.9	1,184
40-44	91.4	3.7	2.8	1.1	.6	.3	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	669	52.2	908
45+	87.4	4.9	4.6	1.4	1.1	.3	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	714	51.4	714
TOTAL	97.2	1.2	.9	.3	.2	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	414	51.8	8,012

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.1-2

V208
V010
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11+	MEAN	%MASC	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE <20	52.5	36.1	8.1	2.4	.7	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	63	51.9	678
20-24	18.1	26.2	25.9	18.9	8.7	1.6	.3	.3	.1	.0	.0	.0	181	52.8	1,598
25-29	8.5	12.9	18.9	20.5	17.5	10.6	7.0	3.0	.8	.4	.0	.0	307	51.8	1,696
30-34	4.1	5.5	10.5	12.7	15.3	16.8	13.9	9.7	6.4	3.2	1.4	.6	461	52.0	1,523
35-39	3.2	3.8	5.9	8.7	10.0	12.1	14.4	14.1	12.6	6.9	4.3	3.8	579	50.8	1,329
40-44	4.1	2.5	4.9	5.8	7.3	11.4	13.4	13.3	11.8	9.6	8.4	7.6	646	52.0	1,061
45+	3.7	4.1	4.2	3.7	7.2	9.4	10.1	13.0	12.0	11.2	10.1	11.5	687	51.1	903
TOTAL	11.0	12.3	12.7	12.2	10.8	9.4	8.6	7.4	5.8	4.0	2.9	2.8	413	51.6	8,788

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21+	MEAN	%MASC	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE <20	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	63	51.9	678
20-24	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	181	52.8	1,598
25-29	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	307	51.8	1,696
30-34	99.4	.4	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	461	52.0	1,523
35-39	96.2	2.0	.8	.5	.2	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	579	50.8	1,329
40-44	92.4	3.3	2.4	.9	.6	.4	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	646	52.0	1,061
45+	88.5	4.5	4.1	1.3	1.0	.2	.2	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	687	51.1	903
TOTAL	97.2	1.2	.9	.3	.2	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	413	51.6	8,788

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.2-1

V208
V116
V108

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN)

NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN

YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11+	MEAN	%MASC	TOTAL
<5	36.4	38.6	21.2	3.5	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	93	53.5	1,836
5-9	6.1	9.2	26.2	34.3	17.8	4.9	1.3	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	269	51.5	1,578
10-14	3.4	4.3	3.2	16.8	24.3	19.8	13.9	6.6	1.8	.7	.2	.2	420	52.1	1,293
15-19	2.1	2.3	4.7	6.7	12.3	17.4	19.7	15.5	11.2	4.9	2.0	1.1	561	51.2	1,216
20-24	1.9	2.3	2.8	5.5	6.4	11.5	12.7	16.5	16.1	11.5	7.2	5.7	671	51.2	964
25-29	2.2	1.5	2.6	3.8	6.0	9.5	12.1	13.2	14.6	12.8	11.7	9.9	722	53.4	718
30+	2.7	2.0	1.5	1.2	3.7	6.4	9.6	14.0	12.3	13.0	13.3	20.4	808	50.6	407
TOTAL	11.0	12.2	12.7	12.4	10.8	9.4	8.6	7.3	5.9	4.1	2.9	2.8	414	51.8	8,012

YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21+	MEAN	%MASC	TOTAL
<5	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	93	53.5	1,836
5-9	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	269	51.5	1,578
10-14	99.8	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	420	52.1	1,293
15-19	98.9	.9	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	561	51.2	1,216
20-24	94.3	2.6	1.7	.8	.3	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	671	51.2	964
25-29	90.1	4.3	3.8	.8	.6	.3	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	722	53.4	718
30+	79.6	7.6	6.4	3.2	2.0	.7	.2	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	808	50.6	407
TOTAL	97.2	1.2	.9	.3	.2	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	414	51.8	8,012

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.2-2

V208
V116
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN

YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11+	MEAN	%MASC	TOTAL
<5	37.1	38.6	20.7	3.4	.2	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	91	53.6	1,916
5-9	6.7	10.3	26.4	33.4	17.2	4.6	1.3	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	264	51.6	1,664
10-14	3.8	4.9	9.1	17.3	23.8	19.1	13.2	6.2	1.7	.6	.1	.1	411	52.0	1,390
15-19	2.3	3.1	5.6	7.2	13.0	17.0	18.9	14.9	10.5	4.7	1.8	1.0	546	51.0	1,308
20-24	2.4	2.6	3.8	5.9	6.6	12.1	13.4	16.4	14.7	10.4	6.5	5.1	648	51.2	1,108
25-29	2.7	2.4	3.5	4.5	6.7	10.6	12.1	13.0	13.5	11.4	10.8	8.7	689	52.9	883
30+	2.9	1.9	2.1	1.9	4.8	6.7	9.8	13.3	13.3	12.3	12.5	18.3	783	50.3	519
TOTAL	11.0	12.3	12.7	12.2	10.8	9.4	8.6	7.4	5.8	4.0	2.9	2.8	413	51.6	8,788

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.2-2

V208
V116
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE	NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN														
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21+	MEAN	%MASC	TOTAL
<5	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	.0	.0	91	53.6	1,916
5-9	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	264	5[illegible].6	1,664
10-14	99.9	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	411	52.0	1,390
15-19	99.0	.8	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	546	51.0	1,308
20-24	94.9	2.3	1.5	.7	.3	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	648	51.2	1,108
25-29	91.3	4.0	3.1	.7	.7	.2	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	689	52.9	883
30+	81.7	6.7	5.8	2.9	1.5	.8	.4	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	783	50.3	519
TOTAL	97.2	1.2	.9	.3	.2	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	413	51.6	8,788

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.3-1

V208
V109
V116
V108

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN)

YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
<5	M	85	94	90	99	98	86	48	93
	N	142	661	343	261	249	153	27	1,836
5-9	M	265	280	282	271	259	194	170	269
	N	238	622	275	180	164	79	20	1,578
10-14	M	429	447	433	375	388	338	194	420
	N	262	495	220	140	102	58	16	1,293
15-19	M	589	580	527	549	493	382	367	561
	N	320	495	201	103	61	33	3	1,216
20-24	M	707	693	655	536	546	414	-	671
	N	306	376	146	85	37	14	-	964
25-29	M	778	715	680	611	464	-	-	722
	N	249	309	105	44	11	-	-	718
30+	M	818	793	738	-	-	-	-	808
	N	266	128	13	-	-	-	-	407
TOTAL	M	563	430	373	315	259	206	155	414
	N	1,783	3,086	1,303	813	624	337	66	8,012

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.3-2 V208 V109 V116 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE < 15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30 +	TOTAL
< 5	M	81	92	90	99	96	86	66	91
	N	152	691	354	273	260	157	29	1,916
5-9	M	258	275	278	262	254	194	157	264
	N	253	659	286	189	170	84	23	1,664
10-14	M	423	437	428	360	380	323	190	411
	N	278	527	236	155	110	64	20	1,390
15-19	M	578	570	510	520	485	363	240	546
	N	342	524	218	114	67	38	5	1,308
20-24	M	687	669	633	523	516	524	-	648
	N	352	431	165	100	43	17	-	1,108
25-29	M	750	686	652	552	467	-	-	689
	N	301	369	134	64	15	-	-	883
30 +	M	800	756	718	-	-	-	-	783
	N	337	165	17	-	-	-	-	519
TOTAL	M	561	428	374	312	258	203	136	413
	N	2,015	3,366	1,410	895	665	360	77	8,788

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.4-1 V208 V109 V010 V108

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN)

CURRENT AGE		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE < 15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30 +	TOTAL
< 20	M	108	54	15	-	-	-	-	64
	N	177	400	73	-	-	-	-	650
20-24	M	293	218	132	77	38	-	-	184
	N	253	66[illegible]	332	192	80	-	-	1,526
25-29	M	465	38[illegible]	311	223	157	61	-	313
	N	274	536	261	207	224	103	-	1,605
30-34	M	616	538	463	353	285	166	44	470
	N	317	487	216	153	142	101	9	1,425
35-39	M	721	645	542	496	421	274	113	593
	N	311	419	183	107	87	61	16	1,184
40-44	M	789	714	60[illegible]	574	496	352	142	669
	N	244	322	135	91	51	46	19	908
45 +	M	824	759	702	571	535	512	182	714
	N	207	25[illegible]	103	63	40	26	22	714
TOTAL	M	563	430	373	315	259	206	135	414
	N	1,783	3,086	1,303	813	624	337	66	8,012

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.4-2 V208 V109 V010 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE <20	M	103	54	14	-	-	-	-	63
	N	190	412	76	-	-	-	-	678
20-24	M	288	212	131	76	38	-	-	181
	N	266	712	341	199	80	-	-	1,598
25-29	M	456	379	306	216	150	61	-	307
	N	295	564	273	219	239	106	-	1,696
30-34	M	607	527	451	341	281	167	40	461
	N	344	515	236	166	147	105	10	1,523
35-39	M	707	626	526	471	414	263	111	579
	N	360	471	200	120	93	67	18	1,329
40-44	M	758	682	638	549	488	345	150	646
	N	292	382	154	103	57	51	22	1,061
45+	M	800	729	680	536	512	452	178	687
	N	268	310	130	88	49	31	27	903
TOTAL	M	561	428	374	312	258	203	136	413
	N	2,015	3,366	1,410	895	665	360	77	8,788

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.5A V208 V704 V116 V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	MEAN	TOTAL
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE												
TOTAL												
LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	10.5	10.6	10.9	11.0	11.3	9.9	9.5	8.4	6.9	11.0	443	5,149
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	10.5	12.0	12.2	11.6	9.9	9.3	8.5	7.5	6.3	12.2	436	1,641
CAN READ AND WRITE	9.6	12.4	12.1	12.7	11.7	11.6	9.9	7.6	4.9	7.6	407	857
PRIMARY	10.4	15.0	13.6	19.6	11.6	11.1	8.5	4.4	1.7	4.1	3-0	413
SECONDARY	16.4	25.0	25.9	16.0	9.2	3.8	1.6	1.6	.4	.2	206	501
UNIVERSITY	21.6	19.8	30.4	19.4	4.4	2.2	1.3	.4	.4	.0	182	227
TOTAL	11.0	12.3	12.7	12.2	10.8	9.4	8.6	7.4	5.8	9.7	413	8,788
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE <5												
LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	39.2	37.3	19.4	3.5	.1	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	89	943
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	36.7	38.3	22.0	2.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	91	373
CAN READ AND WRITE	31.5	40.3	26.0	2.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	99	181
PRIMARY	30.2	43.8	19.8	6.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	102	96
SECONDARY	33.0	41.7	21.3	3.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	96	230
UNIVERSITY	44.1	36.6	17.2	2.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	77	93
TOTAL	37.1	38.6	20.7	3.4	.2	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	91	1,916
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE 5-9												
LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	7.8	10.9	24.3	32.3	19.7	3.7	1.2	.2	.0	.0	262	948
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	3.8	8.1	25.0	34.7	18.4	7.8	2.2	.0	.0	.0	288	320
CAN READ AND WRITE	5.5	5.5	26.0	39.7	15.1	6.8	1.4	.0	.0	.0	279	146
PRIMARY	7.1	10.7	21.4	44.0	14.3	1.2	1.2	.0	.0	.0	256	84
SECONDARY	6.1	18.2	42.4	23.2	6.1	4.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	217	99
UNIVERSITY	9.0	10.4	47.8	29.9	.0	3.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	210	67
TOTAL	6.7	10.3	26.4	33.4	17.2	4.6	1.3	.1	.0	.0	264	1,664

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.5A

V208
V704
V116
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	MEAN	TOTAL
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE 10-14												
LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	4.8	4.0	6.6	14.4	22.2	21.1	16.3	7.5	2.0	1.2	432	853
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	2.3	3.2	9.0	16.7	30.3	21.3	8.1	6.8	1.8	.5	414	221
CAN READ AND WRITE	.9	10.4	5.2	20.9	27.8	17.4	12.2	3.5	.9	.9	394	115
PRIMARY	4.4	6.7	13.3	23.3	23.3	17.8	8.9	2.2	.0	.0	354	90
SECONDARY	.0	10.1	26.1	27.5	23.2	4.3	4.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	320	69
UNIVERSITY	4.8	4.8	33.3	38.1	14.3	.0	4.8	.0	.0	.0	271	42
TOTAL	3.8	4.9	9.1	17.3	23.8	19.1	13.2	6.2	1.7	.9	411	1,390
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE 15-19												
LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	2.1	2.2	4.6	5.3	12.4	16.4	19.6	15.9	12.3	9.2	574	812
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	2.3	5.1	3.2	6.5	7.8	17.1	22.1	17.5	11.5	6.9	562	217
CAN READ AND WRITE	3.2	3.9	3.2	9.0	18.7	22.6	17.4	10.3	7.1	4.5	502	155
PRIMARY	5.3	5.3	5.3	14.0	8.8	24.6	19.3	14.0	1.8	1.8	461	57
SECONDARY	.0	1.9	29.6	20.4	31.5	7.4	3.7	5.6	.0	.0	346	54
UNIVERSITY	.0	15.4	38.5	30.8	7.7	.0	.0	7.7	.0	.0	269	13
TOTAL	2.3	3.1	5.6	7.2	13.0	17.0	18.9	14.9	10.5	7.5	546	1,308
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE 20-24												
LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	2.4	2.4	3.6	4.1	6.1	11.5	12.4	17.7	16.5	23.2	668	740
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	2.1	2.1	2.1	5.7	5.2	9.9	17.2	15.1	16.1	24.5	668	192
CAN READ AND WRITE	4.6	3.7	3.7	5.5	8.3	17.4	16.5	14.7	6.4	19.3	595	109
PRIMARY	.0	2.9	8.8	14.7	11.8	17.6	14.7	11.8	5.9	11.8	529	34
SECONDARY	.0	7.1	14.3	39.3	14.3	14.3	.0	7.1	3.6	.0	361	28
UNIVERSITY	.0	.0	.0	40.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	.0	.0	.0	420	5
TOTAL	2.4	2.6	3.8	5.9	6.6	12.1	13.4	16.4	14.7	22.0	648	1,108
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE 25-29												
LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	3.0	2.4	3.3	4.5	6.3	10.4	11.0	12.8	13.8	32.5	697	538
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	2.0	2.0	3.6	3.0	4.6	10.2	12.2	13.2	13.2	36.0	726	197
CAN READ AND WRITE	3.1	2.1	3.1	3.1	7.3	10.4	16.7	16.7	16.7	20.8	651	96
PRIMARY	3.2	3.2	.0	6.5	16.1	12.9	16.1	9.7	9.7	22.6	629	31
SECONDARY	.0	6.7	6.7	33.3	13.3	13.3	20.0	6.7	.0	.0	407	15
UNIVERSITY	.0	.0	33.3	.0	33.3	33.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	367	6
TOTAL	2.7	2.4	3.5	4.5	6.7	10.6	12.1	13.0	13.5	30.9	689	883
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE 30+												
LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	2.2	2.2	2.9	1.6	6.7	6.0	9.2	12.4	13.7	43.2	778	315
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	4.1	1.7	.0	.8	.8	3.3	7.4	12.4	14.0	55.4	863	121
CAN READ AND WRITE	5.5	1.8	1.8	.0	1.8	9.1	14.5	23.6	12.7	29.1	724	55
PRIMARY	.0	.0	4.8	9.5	4.8	23.8	23.8	4.8	4.8	23.8	648	21
SECONDARY	.0	.0	.0	33.3	16.7	33.3	.0	16.7	.0	.0	450	6
UNIVERSITY	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	800	1
TOTAL	2.9	1.9	2.1	1.9	4.8	6.7	9.8	13.3	13.3	43.2	783	519

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.5B

V208
V702
V116
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	MEAN	TOTAL
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE												
TOTAL												
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE												
URBAN	9.8	13.3	15.2	13.7	11.5	9.2	8.3	6.7	4.9	7.4	389	3,705
RURAL	12.0	11.6	11.0	11.1	10.3	9.6	8.9	7.8	6.5	11.4	431	5,083
TOTAL	11.0	12.3	12.7	12.2	10.8	9.4	8.6	7.4	5.8	9.7	413	8,788
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE												
<5												
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE												
URBAN	31.1	41.1	23.7	3.6	.4	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	101	836
RURAL	41.7	36.7	18.3	3.2	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	83	1,080
TOTAL	37.1	38.6	20.7	3.4	.2	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	91	1,916
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE												
5-9												
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE												
URBAN	6.4	9.3	30.0	34.1	15.2	4.1	.9	.0	.0	.0	258	686
RURAL	7.0	10.9	23.9	32.8	18.6	5.0	1.5	.2	.0	.0	267	978
TOTAL	6.7	10.3	26.4	33.4	17.2	4.6	1.3	.1	.0	.0	264	1,664
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE												
10-14												
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE												
URBAN	3.4	6.3	13.6	20.2	25.9	13.4	11.0	4.6	1.0	.5	377	583
RURAL	4.1	3.8	5.8	15.1	22.3	23.3	14.9	7.3	2.1	1.2	435	807
TOTAL	3.8	4.9	9.1	17.3	23.8	19.1	13.2	6.2	1.7	.9	411	1,390
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE												
15-19												
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE												
URBAN	2.5	3.8	8.0	11.8	16.5	19.0	14.5	13.0	7.2	3.6	487	552
RURAL	2.1	2.6	3.8	3.8	10.4	15.6	22.1	16.3	12.8	10.3	589	756
TOTAL	2.3	3.1	5.6	7.2	13.0	17.0	18.9	14.9	10.5	7.5	546	1,308
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE												
20-24												
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE												
URBAN	2.2	2.7	4.0	8.7	8.7	15.6	15.2	15.4	11.6	15.8	597	448
RURAL	2.6	2.6	3.6	3.9	5.2	9.7	12.3	17.1	16.8	26.2	682	660
TOTAL	2.4	2.6	3.8	5.9	6.6	12.1	13.4	16.4	14.7	22.0	648	1,108

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.5B

V208
V702
V116
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN
ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	MEAN	TOTAL
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE 25-29												
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE												
URBAN	2.6	2.4	3.7	4.0	7.9	11.3	16.9	14.0	13.7	23.5	654	379
RURAL	2.8	2.4	3.4	5.0	5.8	10.1	8.5	12.3	13.3	36.5	715	504
TOTAL	2.7	2.4	3.5	4.5	6.7	10.6	12.1	13.0	13.5	30.9	689	883
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE 30+												
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE												
URBAN	1.8	2.3	1.4	2.7	3.6	7.7	11.8	13.1	14.5	41.2	789	221
RURAL	3.7	1.7	2.7	1.3	5.7	6.0	8.4	13.4	12.4	44.6	779	298
TOTAL	2.9	1.9	2.1	1.9	4.8	6.7	9.8	13.3	13.3	43.2	783	519

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.5C

V208
V701
V116
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN
ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN
REGION OF RESIDENCE
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	MEAN	TOTAL
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE TOTAL												
REGION OF RESIDENCE												
CAIRO	9.6	14.4	15.4	14.2	12.2	10.2	7.7	6.1	4.6	5.6	370	1,593
ALEXANDRIA	9.5	12.0	17.7	13.9	9.9	8.8	8.0	8.0	4.6	7.6	390	475
LOWER EGYPT	11.0	11.4	11.9	12.0	10.7	10.3	9.1	7.5	5.7	10.2	422	3,885
UPPER EGYPT	12.2	12.3	11.5	10.9	10.3	7.9	8.7	7.8	6.8	11.6	429	2,835
TOTAL	11.0	12.3	12.7	12.2	10.8	9.4	8.6	7.4	5.8	9.7	413	8,788
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE <5												
REGION OF RESIDENCE												
CAIRO	30.6	44.0	20.9	3.3	.8	.0	.3	.0	.0	.0	101	359
ALEXANDRIA	30.0	37.8	27.8	4.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	107	90
LOWER EGYPT	37.6	36.2	22.6	3.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	92	876
UPPER EGYPT	41.3	39.1	16.6	2.9	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	82	591
TOTAL	37.1	38.6	20.7	3.4	.2	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	91	1,916
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE 5-9												
REGION OF RESIDENCE												
CAIRO	5.8	13.5	29.5	34.5	13.5	2.9	.4	.0	.0	.0	247	275
ALEXANDRIA	9.6	10.8	37.3	30.1	7.2	1.2	3.6	.0	.0	.0	233	83
LOWER EGYPT	5.7	8.4	23.9	36.0	18.3	6.0	1.5	.1	.0	.0	277	749
UPPER EGYPT	8.1	11.1	26.8	29.6	19.0	4.1	1.1	.2	.0	.0	258	557
TOTAL	6.7	10.3	26.4	33.4	17.2	4.6	1.3	.1	.0	.0	264	1,664

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.5C

V208
V701
V116
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN REGION OF RESIDENCE AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	MEAN	TOTAL
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE 10-14												
REGION OF RESIDENCE												
CAIRO	3.4	6.0	16.9	22.2	26.3	13.2	7.9	3.4	.8	.0	355	266
ALEXANDRIA	5.2	5.2	16.9	23.4	20.8	13.0	10.4	3.9	1.3	.0	357	77
LOWER EGYPT	3.2	4.3	6.1	14.4	24.5	24.4	14.3	6.1	1.6	1.1	431	624
UPPER EGYPT	4.7	5.0	7.1	17.3	21.7	16.3	15.6	8.5	2.4	1.4	425	423
TOTAL	3.8	4.9	9.1	17.3	23.8	19.1	13.2	6.2	1.7	.9	411	1,390
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE 15-19												
REGION OF RESIDENCE												
CAIRO	3.2	3.6	9.6	9.6	16.4	22.4	15.6	10.0	7.2	2.4	474	250
ALEXANDRIA	1.2	6.1	9.8	17.1	15.9	18.3	9.8	15.9	3.7	2.4	452	82
LOWER EGYPT	2.1	3.0	4.0	5.4	12.5	17.2	21.3	15.1	11.4	7.9	563	569
UPPER EGYPT	2.2	2.5	4.4	6.1	11.1	13.3	19.4	17.4	12.5	11.1	585	407
TOTAL	2.3	3.1	5.6	7.2	13.0	17.0	18.9	14.9	10.5	7.5	546	1,308
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE 20-24												
REGION OF RESIDENCE												
CAIRO	3.2	2.1	5.8	10.6	10.1	16.9	13.8	12.7	11.1	13.8	567	189
ALEXANDRIA	1.7	6.8	3.4	5.1	10.2	15.3	15.3	22.0	8.5	11.9	573	59
LOWER EGYPT	1.7	2.2	2.8	5.2	6.1	11.5	12.4	18.3	15.5	24.2	670	459
UPPER EGYPT	3.0	2.7	4.0	4.5	5.0	10.0	14.2	15.2	16.5	24.9	672	401
TOTAL	2.4	2.6	3.8	5.9	6.6	12.1	13.4	16.4	14.7	22.0	648	1,108
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE 25-29												
REGION OF RESIDENCE												
CAIRO	2.5	1.9	4.4	6.9	11.9	13.8	14.5	15.7	11.3	17.0	606	159
ALEXANDRIA	5.8	1.9	9.6	3.8	7.7	9.6	13.5	11.5	13.5	23.1	602	52
LOWER EGYPT	2.6	1.6	2.6	4.7	4.7	10.0	13.4	13.9	13.4	32.9	708	380
UPPER EGYPT	2.4	3.8	3.1	3.1	6.2	9.9	8.9	10.6	14.7	37.3	725	292
TOTAL	2.	2.4	3.5	4.5	6.7	10.6	12.1	13.0	13.5	30.9	689	883
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE 30+												
REGION OF RESIDENCE												
CAIRO	.0	3.2	2.1	6.3	5.3	10.5	11.6	14.7	14.7	31.6	734	95
ALEXANDRIA	3.1	.0	.0	.0	6.3	6.3	9.4	9.4	18.8	46.9	831	32
LOWER EGYPT	2.6	1.8	1.3	.9	3.9	6.1	11.0	13.2	11.4	47.8	804	228
UPPER EGYPT	4.9	1.8	3.7	1.2	5.5	5.5	7.3	13.4	14.0	42.7	774	164
TOTAL	2.9	1.9	2.1	1.9	4.8	6.7	9.8	13.3	13.3	43.2	783	519

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.5D

V208
R701
V116
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN TYPE OF LOCALITY AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	MEAN	TOTAL
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE												
TOTAL												
TYPE OF LOCALITY												
METROPOLITAN	9.6	13.9	15.9	14.2	11.7	9.9	7.7	6.5	4.6	6.0	375	2,068
CITIES - LOWER	12.3	12.3	13.1	14.5	12.1	9.2	7.9	6.3	3.9	8.5	384	544
CITIES - UPPER	9.0	11.2	15.9	11.2	10.3	9.9	6.9	9.9	8.2	7.7	422	233
TOWNS - LOWER	8.0	13.3	17.3	13.5	11.4	8.7	10.6	5.3	4.9	7.0	386	473
TOWNS - UPPER	9.7	12.6	11.5	11.5	10.5	5.9	10.3	8.5	6.2	13.3	451	390
VILLAGES - LOWER	11.3	10.9	10.8	11.3	10.3	10.8	9.1	8.1	6.2	11.1	435	2,868
VILLAGES - UPPER	12.9	12.4	11.0	10.8	10.2	8.0	8.6	7.5	6.8	11.8	427	2,212
TOTAL	11.0	12.3	12.7	12.2	10.8	9.4	8.6	7.4	5.8	9.7	413	8,788
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE												
<5												
TYPE OF LOCALITY												
METROPOLITAN	30.5	42.8	22.3	3.6	.7	.0	.2	.0	.0	.0	102	449
CITIES - LOWER	37.8	35.4	23.6	3.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	92	127
CITIES - UPPER	30.4	35.7	30.4	3.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	107	56
TOWNS - LOWER	28.0	42.4	26.3	3.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	105	118
TOWNS - UPPER	28.7	42.5	24.1	4.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	105	87
VILLAGES - LOWER	39.3	35.2	21.7	3.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	90	631
VILLAGES - UPPER	45.1	38.8	13.4	2.5	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	74	448
TOTAL	37.1	38.6	20.7	3.4	.2	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	91	1,916
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE												
5-9												
TYPE OF LOCALITY												
METROPOLITAN	6.7	12.8	31.3	33.5	12.0	2.5	1.1	.0	.0	.0	243	358
CITIES - LOWER	10.4	6.6	26.4	36.8	13.2	5.7	.9	.0	.0	.0	257	106
CITIES - UPPER	2.6	2.6	36.8	26.3	23.7	7.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	289	38
TOWNS - LOWER	1.8	5.3	31.0	34.5	18.6	8.0	.9	.0	.0	.0	290	113
TOWNS - UPPER	8.5	5.6	23.9	36.6	23.9	1.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	266	71
VILLAGES - LOWER	5.7	9.4	21.9	36.2	19.2	5.7	1.7	.2	.0	.0	279	530
VILLAGES - UPPER	8.5	12.7	26.3	28.8	17.9	4.2	1.3	.2	.0	.0	254	448
TOTAL	6.7	10.3	26.4	33.4	17.2	4.6	1.3	.1	.0	.0	264	1,664
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE												
10-14												
TYPE OF LOCALITY												
METROPOLITAN	3.8	5.8	16.9	22.4	25.1	13.1	8.5	3.5	.9	.0	355	343
CITIES - LOWER	3.5	9.4	7.1	18.8	28.2	16.5	9.4	4.7	1.2	1.2	387	85
CITIES - UPPER	6.1	12.1	9.1	24.2	18.2	6.1	6.1	12.1	3.0	3.0	385	33
TOWNS - LOWER	1.5	4.5	13.6	13.6	27.3	15.2	16.7	4.5	1.5	1.5	415	66
TOWNS - UPPER	1.8	3.6	5.4	14.3	30.4	12.5	25.0	7.1	.0	.0	441	56
VILLAGES - LOWER	3.4	3.4	4.9	13.7	23.5	27.1	14.8	6.6	1.7	1.1	441	473
VILLAGES - UPPER	5.1	4.5	7.2	17.1	20.7	18.0	15.0	8.4	2.7	1.5	427	334
TOTAL	3.8	4.9	9.1	17.3	23.8	19.1	13.2	6.2	1.7	.9	411	1,390

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.5D

V208
R701
V116
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN TYPE OF LOCALITY AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	MEAN	TOTAL
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE 15-19												
TYPE OF LOCALITY												
METROPOLITAN	2.7	4.2	9.6	11.4	16.3	21.4	14.2	11.4	6.3	2.4	469	332
CITIES - LOWER	2.7	6.8	6 8	16.2	21.6	13.5	13.5	6.8	6.8	5.4	454	74
CITIES - UPPER	.0	.0	2.3	9.3	18.6	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	4.7	577	43
TOWNS - LOWER	.0	2.0	10.2	12.2	20.4	18.4	14.3	12.2	8.2	2.0	488	49
TOWNS - UPPER	5.4	1.8	3.6	8.9	5.4	16.1	16.1	28.6	5.4	8.9	563	56
VILLAGES - LOWER	2.2	2.5	2.9	2.9	10.1	17.7	23.3	16.8	12.6	9.0	590	446
VILLAGES - UPPER	1.9	2.9	4.9	5.2	11.0	12.3	20.5	15.6	13.3	12.3	590	308
TOTAL	2.3	3.1	5.6	7.2	13.0	17.0	18.9	14.9	10.5	7.5	546	1,308
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE 20-24												
TYPE OF LOCALITY												
METROPOLITAN	2.8	3.2	5.2	9.3	10.1	16.5	14.1	14.9	10.5	13.3	568	248
CITIES - LOWER	3.0	1.5	3.0	11.9	10.4	17.9	13.4	11.9	6.0	20.9	584	67
CITIES - UPPER	.0	.0	3.6	7.1	.0	21.4	10.7	32.1	17.9	7.1	636	28
TOWNS - LOWER	.0	1.9	1.9	9.3	9.3	16.7	22.2	16.7	13.0	9.3	598	54
TOWNS - UPPER	2.0	3.9	2.0	2.0	3.9	3.9	17.6	11.8	19.6	33.3	731	51
VILLAGES - LOWER	1.8	2.4	3.0	3.3	4.7	9.5	10.7	19.8	17.8	27.2	699	338
VILLAGES - UPPER	3.4	2.8	4.3	4.7	5.6	9.9	14.0	14.3	15.8	25.2	665	322
TOTAL	2.4	2.6	3.8	5.9	6.6	12.1	13.4	16.4	14.7	22.0	648	1,108
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE 25-29												
TYPE OF LOCALITY												
METROPOLITAN	3.3	1.9	5.7	6.2	10.9	12.8	14.2	14.7	11.8	18.5	605	211
CITIES - LOWER	1.9	1.9	0	.0	7.4	13.0	20.4	20.4	11.1	24.1	700	54
CITIES - UPPER	3.7	3.7	3.7	.0	3.7	14.8	11.1	7.4	18.5	33.3	711	27
TOWNS - LOWER	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	.0	6.1	30.6	8.2	18.4	28.6	710	49
TOWNS - UPPER	.0	5.3	.0	2.6	5.3	5.3	13.2	13.2	18.4	36.8	747	38
VILLAGES - LOWER	2.9	1.4	3.2	6.1	5.1	10.1	9.0	13.7	13.0	35.4	710	277
VILLAGES - UPPER	2.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	6.6	10.1	7.9	10.6	13.7	37.9	722	227
TOTAL	2.7	2.4	3.5	4.5	6.7	10.6	12.1	13.0	13.5	30.9	689	883
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE 30+												
TYPE OF LOCALITY												
METROPOLITAN	.8	2.4	1.6	4.7	5.5	9.4	11.0	13.4	15.7	35.4	758	127
CITIES - LOWER	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.2	3.2	12.9	19.4	16.1	45.2	858	31
CITIES - UPPER	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	50.0	850	8
TOWNS - LOWER	4.2	4.2	.0	.0	.0	4.2	16.7	12.5	8.3	50.0	783	24
TOWNS - UPPER	6.5	3.2	3.2	.0	.0	6.5	9.7	6.5	12.9	51.6	832	31
VILLAGES - LOWER	2.9	1.7	1.7	1.2	4.6	6.9	9.8	12.1	11.0	48.0	797	173
VILLAGES - UPPER	4.8	1.6	4.0	1.6	7.2	4.8	6.4	15.2	14.4	40.0	754	125
TOTAL	2.9	1.9	2.1	1.9	4.8	6.7	9.8	13.3	13.3	43.2	783	519

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.5E

V208
V713
V116
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN PATTERN OF WORK AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	MEAN	TOTAL
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE												
TOTAL												
PATTERN OF WORK												
BEFORE & AFTER	15.1	15.8	16.4	13.7	8.9	6.9	7.5	6.1	3.4	6.2	338	1,023
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	14.0	16.1	16.1	11.5	9.9	7.2	6.8	6.0	4.1	8.2	356	495
WORKED AFTER ONLY	6.6	9.0	11.9	11.9	9.8	11.6	9.4	9.4	7.8	12.5	477	663
NEVER WORKED	10.7	11.8	12.0	12.0	11.2	9.8	8.9	7.5	6.1	10.1	423	6,617
TOTAL	11.0	12.3	12.7	12.2	10.8	9.4	8.6	7.4	5.8	9.7	413	8,788
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE <5												
PATTERN OF WORK												
BEFORE & AFTER	41.9	38.2	17.9	1.7	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	80	301
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	36.2	40.4	20.6	2.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	90	141
WORKED AFTER ONLY	32.1	34.6	26.9	6.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	108	78
NEVER WORKED	36.4	38.8	20.9	3.7	.2	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	93	1,396
TOTAL	37.1	38.6	20.7	3.4	.2	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	91	1,916
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE 5-9												
PATTERN OF WORK												
BEFORE & AFTER	5.5	13.1	28.7	32.9	13.9	4.2	1.7	.0	.0	.0	256	237
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	8.9	9.8	32.1	32.1	14.3	1.8	.9	.0	.0	.0	242	112
WORKED AFTER ONLY	4.7	14.0	26.7	36.0	12.8	5.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	256	86
NEVER WORKED	6.9	9.5	25.5	33.4	18.4	4.9	1.3	.2	.0	.0	267	1,229
TOTAL	6.7	10.3	26.4	33.4	17.2	4.6	1.3	.1	.0	.0	264	1,664
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE 10-14												
PATTERN OF WORK												
BEFORE & AFTER	1.7	4.5	15.3	23.3	15.9	16.5	16.5	3.4	1.1	1.7	398	176
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	1.4	12.7	11.3	9.9	25.4	19.7	8.5	7.0	4.2	.0	399	71
WORKED AFTER ONLY	4.2	7.6	12.7	12.7	18.6	21.2	13.6	7.6	1.7	.0	400	118
NEVER WORKED	4.3	4.1	7.4	17.3	25.7	19.3	13.0	6.4	1.6	1.0	415	1,025
TOTAL	3.8	4.9	9.1	17.3	23.8	19.1	13.2	6.2	1.7	.9	411	1,390
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE 15-19												
PATTERN OF WORK												
BEFORE & AFTER	3.4	2.5	9.2	6.7	10.9	14.3	15.1	15.1	11.8	10.9	549	119
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	1.6	1.6	6.3	6.3	15.6	18.8	14.1	18.8	7.8	9.4	553	64
WORKED AFTER ONLY	.9	5.4	7.2	9.9	12.6	13.5	16.2	14.4	10.8	9.0	539	111
NEVER WORKED	2.4	3.1	4.9	7.0	13.1	17.7	19.9	14.7	10.5	6.8	546	1,014
TOTAL	2.3	3.1	5.6	7.2	13.0	17.0	18.9	14.9	10.5	7.5	546	1,308
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE 20-24												
PATTERN OF WORK												
BEFORE & AFTER	5.2	.0	4.2	6.3	8.3	10.4	11.5	24.0	11.5	18.8	620	96
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	4.8	.0	2.4	7.1	4.8	9.5	19.0	9.5	16.7	26.2	671	42
WORKED AFTER ONLY	.8	3.4	5.1	5.1	4.2	14.4	15.3	18.6	11.0	22.0	649	118
NEVER WORKED	2.2	2.9	3.6	5.9	6.8	12.1	13.1	15.6	15.5	22.2	650	852
TOTAL	2.4	2.6	3.8	5.9	6.6	12.1	13.4	16.4	14.7	22.0	648	1,108

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.5E

V208
V713
V116
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN
ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN
PATTERN OF WORK
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	MEAN	TOTAL
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE 25–29												
PATTERN OF WORK												
BEFORE & AFTER	5.0	8.3	5.0	3.3	6.7	5.0	13.3	16.7	8.3	28.3	653	60
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	3.1	.0	.0	3.1	3.1	9.4	21.9	6.3	6.3	46.9	759	32
WORKED AFTER ONLY	5.2	1.0	5.2	9.3	9.3	12.4	6.2	9.3	17.5	24.7	631	97
NEVER WORKED	2.2	2.2	3.3	4.0	6.5	11.0	12.4	13.5	13.7	31.3	697	694
TOTAL	2.7	2.4	3.5	4.5	6.7	10.6	12.1	13.0	13.5	30.9	689	883
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE 30+												
PATTERN OF WORK												
BEFORE & AFTER	.0	.0	2.9	.0	11.8	5.9	20.6	14.7	8.8	35.3	788	34
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	8.7	.0	.0	4.3	4.3	.0	8.7	26.1	13.0	34.8	726	23
WORKED AFTER ONLY	5.5	1.8	1.8	3.6	7.3	5.5	7.3	10.9	14.5	41.8	751	55
NEVER WORKED	2.5	2.2	2.2	1.7	3.9	7.4	9.3	12.8	13.5	44.5	790	407
TOTAL	2.9	1.9	2.1	1.9	4.8	6.7	9.8	13.3	13.3	43.2	783	519

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.5F

V208
V802
V116
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN
ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	MEAN	TOTAL
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE TOTAL												
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	10.3	9.8	11.0	10.6	10.4	9.9	10.0	8.7	7.3	12.0	456	3,801
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	14.5	14.4	13.6	12.2	9.0	9.0	7.6	7.0	5.3	7.4	373	543
CAN READ AND WRITE	8.8	11.5	10.0	11.7	11.3	10.5	8.9	8.0	6.8	12.5	454	2,234
PRIMARY	11.9	12.1	12.6	11.9	11.5	11.6	9.4	6.5	4.7	7.8	397	741
SECONDARY	14.3	19.0	18.3	16.3	12.1	6.3	6.2	4.6	1.3	1.6	281	890
UNIVERSITY	15.7	19.7	25.2	18.1	10.0	4.7	2.6	2.4	.9	.7	234	579
TOTAL	11.0	12.3	12.7	12.2	10.8	9.4	8.6	7.4	5.8	9.7	413	8,788
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE <5												
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	39.2	36.6	20.5	3.2	.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	89	653
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	40.5	35.7	20.8	3.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	86	168
CAN READ AND WRITE	33.6	41.8	21.7	2.7	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	94	411
PRIMARY	38.3	35.3	21.0	4.8	.0	.0	.6	.0	.0	.0	95	167
SECONDARY	34.0	40.8	20.7	4.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	96	309
UNIVERSITY	38.0	40.4	18.8	2.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	87	208
TOTAL	37.1	38.6	20.7	3.4	.2	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	91	1,916

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.5F

V208
V802
V116
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	MEAN	TOTAL
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE 5-9												
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	8.0	10.0	25.7	31.9	18.9	3.9	1.5	.2	.0	.0	262	662
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	3.4	8.4	26.1	39.5	16.0	3.4	3.4	.0	.0	.0	280	119
CAN READ AND WRITE	5.1	9.3	21.0	37.9	20.0	5.9	.5	.2	.0	.0	279	409
PRIMARY	9.2	12.1	23.4	28.4	19.1	5.0	2.8	.0	.0	.0	262	141
SECONDARY	6.0	11.6	34.2	32.7	11.1	4.0	.5	.0	.0	.0	245	199
UNIVERSITY	6.7	12.7	38.8	27.6	8.2	6.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	236	134
TOTAL	6.7	10.3	26.4	33.4	17.2	4.6	1.3	.1	.0	.0	264	1,664
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE 10-14												
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	4.1	4.7	6.1	15.7	21.8	21.3	15.9	7.3	1.9	1.2	431	591
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	3.8	5.1	7.6	11.4	26.6	25.3	12.7	5.1	2.5	.0	419	79
CAN READ AND WRITE	4.2	4.2	7.2	16.4	22.1	21.2	14.0	6.9	2.4	1.5	427	335
PRIMARY	3.8	3.1	11.5	13.0	27.5	23.7	11.5	5.3	.0	.8	406	131
SECONDARY	3.1	8.1	11.8	26.1	29.2	8.7	9.3	2.5	1.2	.0	353	161
UNIVERSITY	2.2	5.4	28.0	25.8	25.8	4.3	3.2	5.4	.0	.0	320	93
TOTAL	3.8	4.9	9.1	17.3	23.8	19.1	13.2	6.2	1.7	.9	411	1,390
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE 15-19												
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	2.6	2.6	5.3	4.5	9.1	16.8	20.8	16.8	13.4	8.2	576	625
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	3.8	1.9	1.9	5.8	9.6	7.7	23.1	19.2	21.2	5.8	594	52
CAN READ AND WRITE	2.1	3.9	3.0	6.3	16.8	17.7	18.0	13.8	9.0	9.6	551	334
PRIMARY	2.6	3.5	1.7	10.4	12.2	25.2	21.7	9.6	6.1	7.0	523	115
SECONDARY	.8	3.4	5.9	14.4	22.0	17.8	14.4	16.1	3.4	1.7	478	118
UNIVERSITY	1.6	4.7	31.3	20.3	18.8	7.8	4.7	6.3	1.6	3.1	355	64
TOTAL	2.3	3.1	5.6	7.2	13.0	17.0	18.9	14.9	10.5	7.5	546	1,308
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE 20-24												
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	2.9	1.6	4.0	4.2	5.8	11.6	13.9	16.3	15.9	23.9	669	553
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	.0	3.4	.0	1.7	3.4	17.2	15.5	22.4	10.3	25.9	707	58
CAN READ AND WRITE	2.4	3.6	3.3	3.0	6.7	11.8	12.7	16.1	16.4	23.9	658	330
PRIMARY	1.2	3.7	2.4	13.4	6.1	12.2	11.0	20.7	13.4	15.9	605	82
SECONDARY	4.3	.0	4.3	6.5	21.7	15.2	17.4	17.4	4.3	8.7	548	46
UNIVERSITY	.0	7.7	12.8	43.6	5.1	10.3	10.3	2.6	5.1	2.6	379	39
TOTAL	2.4	2.6	3.8	5.9	6.6	12.1	13.4	16.4	14.7	22.0	648	1,108
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE 25-29												
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	3.5	2.3	3.7	5.6	7.0	8.1	10.2	12.8	13.0	33.7	692	430
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	2.2	.0	2.2	.0	4.3	17.4	10.9	10.9	17.4	34.8	757	46
CAN READ AND WRITE	1.8	1.8	1.1	2.9	4.7	13.5	13.5	13.9	14.2	32.5	723	274
PRIMARY	2.9	2.9	7.1	.0	4.3	8.6	14.3	15.7	18.6	25.7	681	70
SECONDARY	2.9	5.9	5.9	8.8	8.8	11.8	20.6	14.7	8.8	11.8	547	34
UNIVERSITY	.0	6.9	13.8	17.2	27.6	13.8	13.8	3.4	.0	3.4	403	29
TOTAL	2.7	2.4	3.5	4.5	6.7	10.6	12.1	13.0	13.5	30.9	689	883

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.5F

V208
V802
V116
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN
ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	MEAN	TOTAL
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE												
30+												
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	3.5	1.4	2.8	1.4	6.6	7.0	9.1	12.2	13.9	42.2	769	287
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	4.8	4.8	.0	4.8	.0	14.3	4.8	28.6	9.5	28.6	714	21
CAN READ AND WRITE	2.1	2.1	.7	.7	3.5	3.5	7.1	12.8	14.2	53.2	848	141
PRIMARY	.0	2.9	2.9	.0	.0	8.6	17.1	5.7	11.4	51.4	871	35
SECONDARY	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	.0	8.7	30.4	21.7	4.3	17.4	617	23
UNIVERSITY	.0	.0	.0	25.0	8.3	16.7	8.3	25.0	16.7	.0	550	12
TOTAL	2.9	1.9	2.1	1.9	4.8	6.7	9.8	13.3	13.3	43.2	783	519

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.5G

V208
V804
V116
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN
ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	MEAN	TOTAL
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE												
TOTAL												
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION												
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	14.8	18.9	22.6	16.6	10.0	5.0	3.6	3.3	1.9	3.4	273	900
CLERICAL	13.1	15.3	16.2	14.7	11.4	9.2	6.8	6.3	2.6	4.4	333	457
SALES	7.3	9.7	11.3	14.3	9.5	8.4	8.6	7.1	9.1	14.6	480	547
FARMERS	11.9	9.9	7.4	10.1	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.4	8.0	14.2	476	1,846
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	11.2	11.8	13.3	11.6	10.4	8.7	9.1	8.2	6.5	9.3	416	1,479
SERVICES	8.3	8.5	11.1	10.9	13.9	12.1	9.3	7.5	6.6	11.9	461	1,029
MANUAL	10.6	13.6	13.2	12.1	10.9	10.4	9.5	7.1	4.8	7.9	397	2,522
S-TOTAL	11.0	12.3	12.7	12.2	10.8	9.4	8.6	7.4	5.8	9.7	413	8,780
N.S.	12.5	.0	12.5	12.5	37.5	.0	12.5	.0	12.5	.0	388	8
TOTAL	11.0	12.3	12.7	12.2	10.8	9.4	8.6	7.4	5.8	9.7	413	8,788
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE												
<5												
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION												
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	37.0	40.3	19.0	3.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	89	300
CLERICAL	38.6	37.0	18.1	6.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	92	127
SALES	34.9	38.6	24.1	2.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	94	83
FARMERS	45.8	35.4	15.9	2.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	76	347
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	40.9	37.2	19.6	2.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	83	301
SERVICES	32.7	35.4	25.9	4.1	2.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	107	147
MANUAL	31.1	41.5	23.6	3.4	.2	.0	.2	.0	.0	.0	101	610
S-TOTAL	37.0	38.6	20.7	3.4	.2	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	91	1,915
N.S.	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	1
TOTAL	37.1	38.6	20.7	3.4	.2	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	91	1,916

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.5G

V208
V804
V116
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	MEAN	TOTAL
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE 5-9												
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION												
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	6.3	13.5	37.0	27.4	10.1	5.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	239	208
CLERICAL	4.8	12.0	30.1	30.1	13.3	8.4	1.2	.0	.0	.0	265	83
SALES	4.3	6.5	22.6	43.0	18.3	3.2	2.2	.0	.0	.0	283	93
FARMERS	6.3	9.3	19.3	37.0	19.3	6.0	2.3	.3	.0	.0	283	300
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	6.4	11.9	28.5	32.7	15.7	3.8	.6	.3	.0	.0	255	312
SERVICES	9.0	10.1	25.9	27.5	23.3	3.7	.5	.0	.0	.0	259	189
MANUAL	7.3	9.0	25.3	35.1	17.8	3.8	1.7	.0	.0	.0	265	478
S-TOTAL	6.7	10.3	26.5	33.4	17.1	4.6	1.3	.1	.0	.0	263	1,663
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	400	1
TOTAL	6.7	10.3	26.4	33.4	17.2	4.6	1.3	.1	.0	.0	264	1,664
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE 10-14												
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION												
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	2.7	6.8	21.8	23.8	19.7	11.6	8.2	4.1	1.4	.0	347	147
CLERICAL	4.5	5.7	18.2	20.5	27.3	8.0	10.2	5.7	.0	.0	353	88
SALES	1.2	6.0	14.5	15.7	21.7	14.5	13.3	7.2	2.4	3.6	428	83
FARMERS	5.6	3.8	1.7	14.2	20.1	23.3	19.8	8.0	2.8	.7	450	288
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	2.6	3.8	8.1	16.2	24.3	22.1	14.5	6.0	1.3	1.3	427	235
SERVICES	4.4	2.5	4.4	17.0	30.8	22.6	10.1	6.3	1.3	.6	419	159
MANUAL	3.9	6.2	8.8	17.4	24.4	19.4	11.7	5.7	1.6	1.0	402	386
S-TOTAL	3.8	4.9	9.0	17.2	23.7	19.2	13.3	6.2	1.7	.9	411	1,386
N.S.	.0	.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	325	4
TOTAL	3.8	4.9	9.1	17.3	23.8	19.1	13.2	6.2	1.7	.9	411	1,390
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE 15-19												
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION												
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	2.0	4.9	23.5	17.6	20.6	5.9	4.9	11.8	3.9	4.9	405	102
CLERICAL	1.7	3.4	6.8	22.0	15.3	25.4	5.1	13.6	5.1	1.7	453	59
SALES	.0	4.9	3.7	12.3	9.9	21.0	14.8	13.6	12.3	7.4	547	81
FARMERS	1.4	3.4	2.7	2.4	11.2	13.9	22.8	17.0	13.6	11.6	606	294
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	3.1	2.7	4.4	4.0	8.0	16.8	20.4	18.6	12.8	9.3	583	226
SERVICES	4.2	1.8	7.2	7.8	12.6	16.2	22.2	15.6	6.0	6.6	523	167
MANUAL	2.4	2.9	3.2	6.3	15.8	20.8	20.3	12.1	10.8	5.3	539	379
S-TOTAL	2.3	3.1	5.6	7.2	13.0	17.0	18.9	14.9	10.5	7.5	546	1,308
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-
TOTAL	2.3	3.1	5.6	7.2	13.0	17.0	18.9	14.9	10.5	7.5	546	1,308

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.5G

V208
V804
V116
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	MEAN	TOTAL
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE 20-24												
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION												
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	1.7	5.1	11.9	33.9	15.3	6.8	5.1	1.7	10.2	8.5	434	59
CLERICAL	2.0	4.1	2.0	6.1	10.2	18.4	16.3	24.5	10.2	6.1	569	49
SALES	2.1	6.3	2.1	4.2	7.4	8.4	12.6	10.5	18.9	27.4	662	95
FARMERS	7.8	1.9	1.9	3.1	4.2	9.9	10.3	17.9	19.5	27.5	705	262
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	1.0	2.0	4.0	5.0	6.5	6.5	15.1	20.6	19.6	19.6	671	199
SERVICES	2.1	2.8	3.5	3.5	6.9	19.4	12.5	12.5	12.5	24.3	647	144
MANUAL	2.7	1.7	4.7	5.0	6.0	15.4	16.8	17.8	8.4	21.5	633	298
S-TOTAL	2.4	2.6	3.8	5.9	6.6	12.1	13.4	16.5	14.6	22.1	648	1,106
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	50.0	.0	50.0	.0	700	2
TOTAL	2.4	2.6	3.8	5.9	6.6	12.1	13.4	16.4	14.7	22.0	648	1,108
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE 25-29												
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION												
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	3.4	5.2	10.3	10.3	15.5	6.9	13.8	13.8	3.4	17.2	531	58
CLERICAL	3.4	6.9	13.8	.0	6.9	6.9	17.2	6.9	10.3	27.6	593	29
SALES	1.6	.0	1.6	11.5	1.6	8.2	11.5	9.8	19.7	34.4	723	61
FARMERS	2.6	2.2	2.2	3.5	5.7	7.9	6.6	14.4	14.0	41.0	755	229
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	3.4	2.6	5.1	4.3	10.3	8.5	10.3	13.7	12.0	29.9	656	117
SERVICES	1.4	2.1	2.1	5.5	6.8	13.7	12.3	8.2	17.8	30.1	701	146
MANUAL	3.3	2.1	2.5	2.5	4.9	14.4	17.3	15.6	12.3	25.1	677	243
S-TOTAL	2.7	2.4	3.5	4.5	6.7	10.6	12.1	13.0	13.5	30.9	689	883
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	
TOTAL	2.7	2.4	3.5	4.5	6.7	10.6	12.1	13.0	13.5	30.9	689	883
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE 30+												
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION												
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	.0	.0	.0	7.7	3.8	7.7	15.4	11.5	11.5	42.3	773	26
CLERICAL	.0	9.1	4.5	.0	4.5	9.1	22.7	9.1	4.5	36.4	705	22
SALES	5.9	.0	5.9	3.9	2.0	2.0	5.9	11.8	15.7	47.1	816	51
FARMERS	4.0	.8	.8	.8	4.0	7.9	4.8	15.9	12.7	48.4	804	126
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	4.5	3.4	5.6	1.1	5.6	4.5	11.2	7.9	12.4	43.8	764	89
SERVICES	1.3	2.6	.0	1.3	7.8	9.1	7.8	14.3	15.6	40.3	779	77
MANUAL	1.6	1.6	.8	2.3	4.7	7.0	13.3	15.6	14.1	39.1	781	128
S-TOTAL	2.9	1.9	2.1	1.9	4.8	6.7	9.8	13.3	13.3	43.2	783	519
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-
TOTAL	2.9	1.9	2.1	1.9	4.8	6.7	9.8	13.3	13.3	43.2	783	519

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.6A V208 V109 V704 V010 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
TOTAL									
LEVEL OF EDUCATION									
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	548	436	391	345	338	274	144	443
	N	1,398	2,167	823	414	216	97	34	5,149
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	609	417	368	317	235	284	100	436
	N	434	657	255	161	104	25	5	1,641
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	56[illegible]	452	388	336	259	203	123	407
	N	135	302	168	124	75	40	13	857
PRIMARY	M	493	378	327	300	263	196	67	340
	N	40	157	79	60	46	28	3	413
SECONDARY	M	363	279	238	186	192	152	173	206
	N	8	75	78	107	134	88	11	501
UNIVERSITY	M	-	363	300	193	187	152	127	182
	N	-	8	7	29	90	82	11	227
TOTAL	M	561	428	374	312	258	203	136	413
	N	2,015	3,366	1,410	895	665	360	77	8,798
CURRENT AGE <25									
LEVEL OF EDUCATION									
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	295	151	106	79	47	-	-	152
	N	334	712	233	58	17	-	-	1,354
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	222	159	116	64	23	-	-	150
	N	89	247	92	45	13	-	-	486
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	296	162	136	63	29	-	-	151
	N	23	81	44	30	7	-	-	185
PRIMARY	M	122	164	100	90	50	-	-	136
	N	9	55	20	10	2	-	-	96
SECONDARY	M	200	129	82	84	45	-	-	87
	N	1	28	28	50	22	-	-	129
UNIVERSITY	M	-	200	-	100	32	-	-	54
	N	-	1	-	6	19	-	-	26
TOTAL	M	211	154	110	76	38	-	-	146
	N	456	1,124	417	199	80	-	-	2,276
CURRENT AGE 25-34									
LEVEL OF EDUCATION									
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	536	461	380	271	208	114	100	423
	N	450	709	291	181	106	43	3	1,783
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	561	455	374	275	186	154	-	405
	N	123	201	86	68	64	13	1	556
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	522	418	386	279	236	111	100	361
	N	51	84	63	48	44	19	1	310
PRIMARY	M	467	393	354	329	219	113	-	[illegible]
	N	12	54	37	28	31	15	-	[illegible]
SECONDARY	M	367	352	300	239	176	105	-	204
	N	3	29	28	41	87	61	2	251
UNIVERSITY	M	-	150	325	200	198	115	-	162
	N	-	2	4	19	54	60	3	142
TOTAL	M	537	450	373	270	200	114	40	380
	N	639	1,039	599	385	386	211	10	3,219

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.6A V208 V109 V704 V010 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 35-44									
LEVEL OF EDUCATION									
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	721	664	601	504	520	351	121	636
	N	442	562	231	121	64	41	19	1,480
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	758	669	636	609	410	400	200	673
	N	153	147	47	33	20	9	2	411
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	729	605	534	575	370	300	100	561
	N	41	92	38	36	20	17	5	249
PRIMARY	M	769	600	425	325	427	227	50	485
	N	13	36	16	16	11	11	7	105
SECONDARY	M	333	400	353	367	400	230	180	335
	N	3	13	19	15	19	20	5	94
UNIVERSITY	M	-	400	267	250	319	250	157	269
	N	-	3	3	2	16	20	7	51
TOTAL	M	729	651	575	507	442	298	133	608
	N	652	853	354	223	150	118	40	2,390
CURRENT AGE 45+									
LEVEL OF EDUCATION									
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	803	749	700	526	586	562	192	711
	N	172	184	68	54	29	13	12	532
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	864	726	703	620	571	500	50	748
	N	69	62	30	15	7	3	2	188
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	655	727	635	570	350	225	143	614
	N	20	45	23	10	4	4	7	113
PRIMARY	M	500	625	650	450	250	650	100	543
	N	6	12	6	6	2	2	1	35
SECONDARY	M	700	380	400	400	300	343	250	348
	N	1	5	3	1	6	7	4	27
UNIVERSITY	M	-	600	-	350	400	300	300	400
	N	-	2	-	2	1	2	1	8
TOTAL	M	800	729	680	536	512	452	178	687
	N	268	310	130	88	49	31	27	903

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.6B V208 V109 V702 V010 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE							
	<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
TOTAL								
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE								
URBAN M	595	430	372	293	236	179	143	389
N	641	1,277	602	455	415	268	47	3,705
RURAL M	545	426	376	331	294	275	127	431
N	1,374	2,089	808	440	250	92	30	5,083
TOTAL M	561	428	374	312	258	203	136	413
N	2,015	3,366	1,410	895	665	360	77	8,788
CURRENT AGE <25								
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE								
URBAN M	225	161	126	90	36	-	-	143
N	95	360	152	109	50	-	-	766
RURAL M	207	150	101	59	40	-	-	148
N	361	764	265	90	30	-	-	1,510
TOTAL M	211	154	110	76	38	-	-	146
N	456	1,124	417	199	80	-	-	2,276
CURRENT AGE 25-34								
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE								
URBAN M	535	405	365	262	198	114	17	328
N	208	426	227	197	248	172	6	1,484
RURAL M	538	479	379	278	203	113	75	425
N	431	653	282	188	138	39	4	1,735
TOTAL M	537	450	373	270	200	114	40	380
N	639	1,079	509	385	386	211	10	3,219
CURRENT AGE 35-44								
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE								
URBAN M	695	616	494	473	376	272	136	542
N	227	356	162	113	88	79	25	1,050
RURAL M	748	676	642	541	535	351	127	661
N	425	497	192	110	62	39	15	1,340
TOTAL M	729	651	575	507	442	298	133	608
N	652	853	354	223	150	118	40	2,390
CURRENT AGE 45+								
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE								
URBAN M	817	731	684	517	483	400	200	676
N	111	135	61	36	29	17	16	405
RURAL M	789	728	677	550	555	514	145	696
N	157	175	69	52	20	14	11	498
TOTAL M	800	729	680	536	512	452	178	687
N	268	310	130	88	49	31	27	903

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.6C V208 V109 V701 V010 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE REGION OF RESIDENCE AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
TOTAL									
REGION OF RESIDENCE									
CAIRO	M	575	423	351	289	221	178	125	370
	N	256	520	270	215	192	112	28	1,593
ALEXANDRIA	M	609	475	366	307	224	172	150	390
	N	64	166	74	58	62	43	8	475
LOWER EGYPT	M	592	430	377	313	283	210	135	422
	N	847	1,433	719	417	300	149	20	3,885
UPPER EGYPT	M	522	420	388	336	274	261	148	429
	N	848	1,247	347	205	111	56	21	2,835
TOTAL	M	561	428	374	312	258	203	136	413
	N	2,015	3,366	1,410	895	665	360	77	8,788
CURRENT AGE <25									
REGION OF RESIDENCE									
CAIRO	M	224	164	112	88	43	-	-	140
	N	37	139	67	49	21	-	-	313
ALEXANDRIA	M	150	163	165	92	30	-	-	130
	N	6	24	17	12	10	-	-	69
LOWER EGYPT	M	240	156	112	59	46	-	-	146
	N	170	490	233	102	37	-	-	1,032
UPPER EGYPT	M	190	148	95	103	8	-	-	150
	N	243	471	100	36	12	-	-	862
TOTAL	M	211	154	110	76	38	-	-	146
	N	456	1,124	417	199	80	-	-	2,276
CURRENT AGE 25-34									
REGION OF RESIDENCE									
CAIRO	M	516	402	369	260	182	102	17	317
	N	81	173	106	95	114	65	6	640
ALEXANDRIA	M	495	382	334	256	200	121	-	302
	N	20	61	29	25	35	28	-	198
LOWER EGYPT	M	549	461	388	290	213	122	-	393
	N	280	475	253	175	179	88	1	1,451
UPPER EGYPT	M	535	468	355	244	191	110	100	420
	N	258	370	121	90	58	30	3	930
TOTAL	M	537	450	373	270	200	114	40	380
	N	639	1,079	509	385	386	211	10	3,219
CURRENT AGE 35-44									
REGION OF RESIDENCE									
CAIRO	M	673	593	458	460	349	271	136	509
	N	98	148	72	57	43	41	14	473
ALEXANDRIA	M	732	575	483	460	392	262	100	523
	N	28	53	23	15	13	13	4	149
LOWER EGYPT	M	746	668	610	526	506	277	93	630
	N	276	344	167	104	64	43	14	1,012
UPPER EGYPT	M	733	672	624	536	460	419	213	658
	N	250	308	92	47	30	21	8	756
TOTAL	M	729	651	575	507	442	298	133	608
	N	652	853	354	223	150	118	40	2,390

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.6C V208 V109 V701 V010 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN
ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE
REGION OF RESIDENCE
AND CURRENT AGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 45+									
REGION OF RESIDENCE									
CAIRO	M	775	667	608	493	407	367	188	614
	N	40	60	25	14	14	6	8	167
ALEXANDRIA	M	770	754	700	567	375	300	200	654
	N	10	28	5	6	4	2	4	59
LOWER EGYPT	M	834	736	682	525	625	483	280	715
	N	121	124	66	36	20	18	5	390
UPPER EGYPT	M	772	752	726	563	491	500	110	698
	N	97	98	34	32	11	5	10	287
TOTAL	M	800	729	680	536	512	452	178	687
	N	268	310	130	88	49	31	27	903

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.6D V208 V109 R701 V010 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN
ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE
TYPE OF LOCALITY
AND CURRENT AGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
TOTAL									
TYPE OF LOCALITY									
METROPOLITAN	M	582	436	354	293	222	176	131	375
	N	320	686	344	273	254	155	36	2,068
CITIES - LOWER	M	641	436	362	287	239	179	-	384
	N	96	151	92	78	62	62	3	544
CITIES - UPPER	M	564	487	452	279	205	161	200	422
	N	53	90	25	14	22	23	6	233
TOWNS - LOWER	M	604	371	418	293	295	162	400	386
	N	68	177	91	60	55	21	1	473
TOWNS - UPPER	M	601	429	386	319	282	343	400	451
	N	104	175	50	31	22	7	1	390
VILLAGES - LOWER	M	584	439	373	324	294	255	144	435
	N	683	1,105	536	279	183	66	16	2,868
VILLAGES - UPPER	M	506	412	382	344	294	327	107	427
	N	691	982	272	160	67	26	14	2,212
TOTAL	M	561	428	374	312	258	203	136	413
	N	2,015	3,366	1.410	895	665	360	77	8,788

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.6D V208 V109 R701 V010 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE TYPE OF LOCALITY AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE <25									
TYPE OF LOCALITY									
METROPOLITAN	M	214	164	123	89	39	-	-	138
	N	43	163	84	61	31	-	-	382
CITIES - LOWER	M	291	156	114	59	46	-	-	128
	N	11	39	22	22	13	-	-	107
CITIES - UPPER	M	300	192	114	150	-	-	-	178
	N	7	25	7	2	4	-	-	45
TOWNS - LOWER	M	280	153	152	106	-	-	-	157
	N	10	68	27	16	-	-	-	121
TOWNS - UPPER	M	171	151	117	144	-	-	-	148
	N	24	65	12	9	2	-	-	112
VILLAGES - LOWER	M	234	156	105	47	46	-	-	147
	N	149	383	184	64	24	-	-	804
VILLAGES - UPPER	M	189	144	90	84	17	-	-	148
	N	212	381	81	25	6	-	-	705
TOTAL	M	211	154	110	76	38	-	-	146
	N	456	1,124	417	199	80	-	-	2,276
CURRENT AGE 25-34									
TYPE OF LOCALITY									
METROPOLITAN	M	512	397	361	259	187	108	17	313
	N	101	234	135	120	149	93	6	838
CITIES - LOWER	M	541	382	379	281	214	130	-	314
	N	29	49	39	32	35	43	-	227
CITIES - UPPER	M	550	452	467	175	200	117	-	361
	N	24	31	6	8	13	18	-	100
TOWNS - LOWER	M	480	400	381	283	218	93	-	328
	N	20	61	26	24	39	15	-	185
TOWNS - UPPER	M	621	440	314	254	225	167	-	423
	N	34	53	21	13	12	3	-	136
VILLAGES - LOWER	M	555	482	391	294	211	123	-	422
	N	231	365	188	119	105	30	1	1,039
VILLAGES - UPPER	M	519	476	356	251	176	78	100	428
	N	200	286	94	69	33	9	3	694
TOTAL	M	537	450	373	270	200	114	40	380
	N	639	1,079	509	385	386	211	10	3,219

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.6D V208 V109 R701 V010 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE TYPE OF LOCALITY AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 35-44									
TYPE OF LOCALITY									
METROPOLITAN	M	687	588	464	460	359	269	128	513
	N	126	201	95	72	56	54	18	622
CITIES - LOWER	M	694	604	479	513	442	257	-	540
	N	34	53	24	16	12	14	3	156
CITIES - UPPER	M	573	700	638	650	380	267	233	592
	N	15	27	8	2	5	3	3	63
TOWNS - LOWER	M	667	638	529	425	363	175	-	553
	N	24	34	24	16	8	4	-	110
TOWNS - UPPER	M	821	698	609	586	414	475	400	683
	N	28	41	11	7	7	4	1	99
VILLAGES - LOWER	M	763	686	653	551	550	304	118	661
	N	218	257	119	72	44	25	11	746
VILLAGES - UPPER	M	732	665	625	521	500	436	150	660
	N	207	240	73	38	18	14	4	594
TOTAL	M	729	651	575	507	442	298	133	608
	N	652	853	354	223	150	118	40	2,390
CURRENT AGE 45+									
TYPE OF LOCALITY									
METROPOLITAN	M	774	694	623	515	400	350	192	624
	N	50	88	30	20	18	8	12	226
CITIES - LOWER	M	864	900	643	488	700	380	-	735
	N	22	10	7	8	2	5	-	54
CITIES - UPPER	M	857	871	650	450	-	400	167	676
	N	7	7	4	2	-	2	3	25
TOWNS - LOWER	M	907	657	807	575	600	650	400	737
	N	14	14	14	4	8	2	1	57
TOWNS - UPPER	M	794	831	767	600	600	-	-	791
	N	18	16	6	2	1	-	-	43
VILLAGES - LOWER	M	814	731	649	529	630	500	250	706
	N	85	100	45	24	10	11	4	279
VILLAGES - UPPER	M	758	724	729	568	480	567	86	682
	N	72	75	24	28	10	3	7	219
TOTAL	M	800	729	680	536	512	452	178	687
	N	268	310	130	88	49	31	27	903

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.6E V208 V109 V713 V010 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE PATTERN OF WORK AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
TOTAL									
PATTERN OF WORK BEFORE & AFTER	M	525	436	373	273	232	162	142	338
	N	149	281	119	106	183	159	26	1,023
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	M	546	372	326	297	203	163	186	356
	N	82	180	87	66	33	30	7	485
WORKED AFTER ONLY	M	595	503	432	322	269	133	–	477
	N	208	234	87	65	54	15	–	663
NEVER WORKED	M	560	424	373	319	273	260	125	423
	N	1,576	2,671	1,117	658	395	156	44	6,617
TOTAL	M	561	428	374	312	258	203	136	413
	N	2,015	3,366	1,410	895	665	360	77	8,788
CURRENT AGE <25									
PATTERN OF WORK BEFORE & AFTER	M	163	145	103	54	36	–	–	120
	N	38	94	37	24	22	–	–	215
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	M	165	140	106	95	63	–	–	127
	N	23	72	35	19	8	–	–	157
WORKED AFTER ONLY	M	200	195	127	109	33	–	–	164
	N	22	37	15	11	6	–	–	91
NEVER WORKED	M	219	154	110	74	34	–	–	150
	N	373	921	330	145	44	–	–	1,813
TOTAL	M	211	154	110	76	38	–	–	146
	N	456	1,124	417	199	80	–	–	2,276
CURRENT AGE 25-34									
PATTERN OF WORK BEFORE & AFTER	M	561	484	440	262	209	117	17	310
	N	56	96	47	52	117	109	6	483
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	M	527	430	339	287	190	95	–	338
	N	22	60	31	30	21	21	–	185
WORKED AFTER ONLY	M	528	458	391	280	185	67	–	400
	N	69	91	34	30	33	9	–	266
NEVER WORKED	M	536	446	366	268	198	121	75	396
	N	492	832	397	273	215	72	4	2,285
TOTAL	M	537	450	373	270	200	114	40	380
	N	639	1,079	509	385	386	211	10	3,219
CURRENT AGE 35-44									
PATTERN OF WORK BEFORE & AFTER	M	688	662	555	524	372	252	169	500
	N	40	63	29	21	36	44	13	246
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	M	815	650	644	538	400	238	150	631
	N	27	34	18	16	1	8	2	106
WORKED AFTER ONLY	M	691	640	548	387	550	250	–	622
	N	87	84	25	15	10	4	–	225
NEVER WORKED	M	735	651	574	512	456	342	112	620
	N	498	672	282	171	103	62	25	1,813
TOTAL	M	729	651	575	507	442	298	133	608
	N	652	853	354	223	150	1'8	40	2,390

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.6E V208 V109 V713 V010 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN
ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE
PATTERN OF WORK
AND CURRENT AGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 45+									
PATTERN OF WORK									
BEFORE & AFTER	M	873	736	633	333	475	317	200	603
	N	15	28	6	9	8	6	7	79
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	M	740	643	867	600	600	1,000	200	632
	N	10	14	3	1	3	1	5	37
WORKED AFTER ONLY	M	763	682	669	611	540	200	-	681
	N	30	22	13	9	5	2	-	81
NEVER WORKED	M	803	738	679	552	509	486	160	700
	N	213	246	108	69	33	22	15	706
TOTAL	M	800	729	680	536	512	452	178	687
	N	268	310	130	88	49	31	27	903

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.6F V208 V109 V802 V010 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN
ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION
AND CURRENT AGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
TOTAL									
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION									
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	572	440	408	345	336	281	150	456
	N	1,088	1,603	555	297	163	67	28	3,801
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	488	362	335	311	217	278	100	373
	N	123	237	105	45	23	9	1	543
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	575	465	396	349	300	243	85	454
	N	572	890	368	221	117	53	13	2,234
PRIMARY	M	551	418	371	305	248	229	217	397
	N	137	280	136	94	54	34	6	741
SECONDARY	M	456	329	293	237	211	158	108	281
	N	75	263	174	137	152	77	12	890
UNIVERSITY	M	440	325	264	243	200	158	147	234
	N	20	93	72	101	156	120	17	579
TOTAL	M	561	428	374	312	258	203	136	413
	N	2,015	3,366	1,410	895	665	360	77	8,788

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.6F V208 V109 V802 V010 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE <25									
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION									
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	208	147	109	64	30	-	-	151
	N	227	500	145	44	10	-	-	926
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	191	144	98	91	50	-	-	139
	N	44	117	44	11	6	-	-	222
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	228	165	125	77	40	-	-	162
	N	127	282	109	44	10	-	-	572
PRIMARY	M	177	163	87	64	57	-	-	134
	N	30	90	38	22	7	-	-	187
SECONDARY	M	204	149	116	83	42	-	-	123
	N	23	107	61	52	26	-	-	269
UNIVERSITY	M	340	186	85	85	24	-	-	113
	N	5	28	20	26	21	-	-	100
TOTAL	M	211	154	110	76	36	-	-	146
	N	456	1,124	417	199	80	-	-	2,276
CURRENT AGE 25-34									
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION									
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	541	471	379	263	214	104	150	431
	N	346	519	199	126	83	28	2	1,303
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	564	406	388	281	193	150	-	397
	N	36	63	34	21	14	4	-	172
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	556	461	382	304	220	123	33	416
	N	176	256	126	94	65	26	3	746
PRIMARY	M	467	430	424	247	187	139	-	369
	N	45	107	50	34	30	18		284
SECONDARY	M	490	397	331	263	195	119	-	289
	N	30	100	74	60	92	53	2	411
UNIVERSITY	M	383	347	285	242	184	104	-	201
	N	6	34	26	50	102	82	3	303
TOTAL	M	537	450	373	270	200	114	40	380
	N	639	1,079	509	385	386	211	10	3,219

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.6F V208 V109 V802 V010 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 35-44									
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION									
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	738	655	619	512	483	374	147	645
	N	353	424	159	81	48	27	15	1,107
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	724	709	659	491	500	380	100	663
	N	34	46	17	11	1	5	1	115
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	718	667	603	563	485	300	129	638
	N	200	266	96	57	33	21	7	680
PRIMARY	M	771	634	482	463	429	300	–	575
	N	48	61	34	30	14	12	2	201
SECONDARY	M	640	567	443	504	387	236	100	445
	N	10	39	28	23	30	22	5	157
UNIVERSITY	M	514	394	350	405	375	261	160	342
	N	7	17	20	21	24	31	10	130
TOTAL	M	729	651	575	507	442	298	133	608
	N	652	853	354	223	150	118	40	2,390
CURRENT AGE 45+									
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION									
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	785	689	700	543	609	483	155	688
	N	162	160	52	46	22	12	11	465
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	744	982	650	850	750	–	–	800
	N	9	11	10	2	2	–	–	34
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	852	840	705	500	489	67	33	754
	N	69	86	37	26	9	6	3	236
PRIMARY	M	871	795	686	625	467	425	325	706
	N	14	22	14	8	3	4	4	69
SECONDARY	M	700	518	627	400	375	350	160	526
	N	12	17	11	2	4	2	5	53
UNIVERSITY	M	600	464	483	425	322	343	225	402
	N	2	14	6	4	9	7	4	46
TOTAL	M	800	729	680	536	512	452	178	687
	N	268	310	130	88	49	31	27	903

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.6G V208 V109 V804 V010 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
TOTAL									
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION									
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	578	356	282	233	217	162	140	273
	N	54	203	147	133	199	144	20	900
CLERICAL	M	508	392	334	351	212	172	78	333
	N	52	130	91	59	77	39	9	457
SALES	M	638	469	457	307	398	325	50	480
	N	138	208	81	58	42	16	4	547
FARMERS	M	568	465	421	389	335	300	173	476
	N	561	781	261	141	63	28	11	1,846
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	521	393	376	314	318	341	142	416
	N	428	619	234	115	49	22	12	1,479
SERVICES	M	570	475	407	359	240	185	57	461
	N	276	443	152	80	45	26	7	1,029
MANUAL	M	564	409	358	290	253	204	200	397
	N	504	978	444	308	189	85	14	2,522
S-TOTAL	M	561	428	374	312	258	203	136	413
	N	2,013	3,362	1,410	894	664	360	77	8,780
N.S.	M	300	475	-	600	-	-	-	388
	N	2	4	-	1	1	-	-	8
TOTAL	M	561	428	374	312	258	203	136	413
	N	2,015	3,366	1,410	895	665	360	77	8,788
CURRENT AGE <25									
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION									
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	254	168	98	71	26	-	-	121
	N	13	75	46	41	23	-	-	198
CLERICAL	M	250	132	112	110	31	-	-	120
	N	8	38	25	10	13	-	-	94
SALES	M	329	193	135	77	100	-	-	186
	N	14	59	17	13	2	-	-	105
FARMERS	M	204	146	101	48	33	-	-	150
	N	140	265	75	23	6	-	-	509
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	189	143	94	55	50	-	-	143
	N	122	242	66	22	4	-	-	456
SERVICES	M	230	187	129	89	43	-	-	177
	N	46	115	41	9	7	-	-	218
MANUAL	M	212	148	116	86	46	-	-	141
	N	112	330	147	81	24	-	-	694
S-TOTAL	M	211	154	110	76	38	-	-	146
	N	455	1,124	417	199	79	-	-	2,274
N.S.	M	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
	N	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
TOTAL	M	211	154	110	76	38	-	-	146
	N	456	1,124	417	199	80	-	-	2,276

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.6G V208 V109 V804 V010 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 25-34									
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION									
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	557	394	304	254	187	117	-	238
	N	14	64	54	61	125	100	3	421
CLERICAL	M	353	427	338	300	202	96	-	292
	N	19	49	42	25	48	25	2	210
SALES	M	580	403	400	293	212	100	-	397
	N	46	70	28	28	17	8	1	198
FARMERS	M	545	513	407	291	179	100	-	463
	N	169	225	86	56	28	7	1	572
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	543	449	367	268	252	120	200	426
	N	130	198	95	50	27	5	1	506
SERVICES	M	516	430	392	291	200	93	100	401
	N	91	136	51	33	28	15	1	355
MANUAL	M	546	440	380	253	204	125	100	378
	N	169	334	153	132	113	51	1	953
S-TOTAL	M	538	450	373	270	200	114	40	380
	N	638	1,076	509	385	386	211	10	3,215
N.S.	M	200	367	-	-	-	-	-	325
	N	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	4
TOTAL	M	537	456	373	270	200	114	40	380
	N	639	1,079	509	385	386	211	10	3,219
CURRENT AGE 35-44									
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION									
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	689	539	371	396	380	244	150	402
	N	18	41	34	24	40	36	12	205
CLERICAL	M	650	591	475	474	385	255	67	487
	N	14	32	16	19	13	11	3	108
SALES	M	688	714	613	438	536	450	100	644
	N	52	59	24	13	14	2	2	166
FARMERS	M	763	689	668	621	505	327	167	683
	N	182	219	75	42	22	15	6	561
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	728	661	667	531	411	375	129	649
	N	125	140	58	29	9	12	7	380
SERVICES	M	707	629	527	463	522	340	60	606
	N	99	138	41	27	9	10	5	329
MANUAL	M	731	633	548	504	444	309	180	598
	N	162	223	106	69	43	32	5	640
S-TOTAL	M	729	651	575	507	442	298	133	608
	N	652	852	354	223	150	118	40	2,389
N.S.	M	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	800
	N	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	M	729	651	575	507	442	298	133	608
	N	652	853	354	223	150	118	40	2,390

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.6G V208 V109 V804 V010 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 45+									
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION									
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	856	539	615	443	364	350	200	513
	N	9	23	13	7	11	8	5	76
CLERICAL	M	782	555	725	620	400	500	125	596
	N	11	11	8	5	3	3	4	45
SALES	M	808	790	733	725	600	583	–	736
	N	26	20	12	4	9	6	1	78
FARMERS	M	850	804	684	570	686	467	225	
	N	70	72	25	20	7	6	4	[illegible]
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	749	695	547	436	544	480	150	639
	N	51	39	15	14	9	5	4	137
SERVICES	M	740	809	784	527	200	–	–	742
	N	40	54	19	11	1	1	1	127
MANUAL	M	818	693	674	546	511	500	225	682
	N	61	91	38	26	9	2	8	235
S-TOTAL	M	800	729	680	536	512	452	178	687
	N	268	310	130	87	49	31	27	902
N.S.	M	–	–	–	600	–	–	–	600
	N	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
TOTAL	M	800	729	680	536	512	452	178	687
	N	268	310	130	88	49	31	27	903

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.7AB V208 V704 V702 V116 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ACCORDING TO LEVEL OF EDUCATION TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		LEVEL OF EDUCATION						
		ILLIT NO SCHOOL	ILLIT SOME SCHOOL	CAN READ AND WRITE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	UNIVERSITY	TOTAL
TOTAL								
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE								
URBAN	M	459	415	399	328	213	179	389
	N	1,586	646	548	303	416	206	3,705
RURAL	M	436	450	421	374	175	214	431
	N	3,563	995	309	110	85	21	5,083
TOTAL	M	443	436	407	340	206	182	413
	N	5,149	1,641	857	413	501	227	8,788
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. <10								
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE								
URBAN	M	186	194	175	179	136	130	172
	N	522	270	207	125	256	142	1,522
RURAL	M	172	174	187	162	119	161	171
	N	1,369	423	120	55	73	18	2,058
TOTAL	M	176	182	180	174	133	133	171
	N	1,891	693	327	180	329	160	3,580
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 10-19								
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE								
URBAN	M	483	442	426	373	315	256	430
	N	513	178	167	113	112	52	1,135
RURAL	M	509	519	505	474	500	533	510
	N	1,152	260	103	34	11	3	1,563
TOTAL	M	501	487	456	396	332	271	476
	N	1,665	438	270	147	123	55	2,698
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 20+								
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE								
URBAN	M	695	691	641	538	379	425	658
	N	551	198	174	65	48	12	1,048
RURAL	M	702	766	648	767	700	-	714
	N	1,042	312	86	21	1	-	1,462
TOTAL	M	700	737	643	594	386	425	690
	N	1,593	510	260	86	49	12	2,510

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.7AC V208 V704 V701 V116 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ACCORDING TO LEVEL OF EDUCATION REGION OF RESIDENCE AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

LEVEL OF EDUCATION

		ILLIT NO SCHOOL	ILLIT SOME SCHOOL	CAN READ AND WRITE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	UNIVERSITY	TOTAL
T O T A L								
REGION OF RESIDENCE								
CAIRO	M	445	398	379	339	210	171	370
	N	617	292	254	127	214	89	1,593
ALEXANDRIA	M	484	391	384	306	229	165	390
	N	199	67	83	54	38	34	475
LOWER EGYPT	M	443	447	426	347	198	211	422
	N	2,330	778	346	170	186	75	3,885
UPPER EGYPT	M	439	447	422	356	205	162	429
	N	2,003	504	174	62	63	29	2,835
TOTAL	M	443	436	407	340	206	182	413
	N	5,149	1,641	857	413	501	227	8,788
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. <10								
REGION OF RESIDENCE								
CAIRO	M	190	182	158	179	127	113	164
	N	187	127	96	47	124	53	634
ALEXANDRIA	M	165	218	177	152	167	119	167
	N	52	22	35	25	18	21	173
LOWER EGYPT	M	183	179	185	183	135	166	178
	N	878	340	124	78	141	64	1,625
UPPER EGYPT	M	164	184	200	160	126	100	167
	N	774	204	72	30	46	22	1,148
TOTAL	M	176	182	180	174	133	133	171
	N	1,891	693	327	180	329	160	3,580
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 10-19								
REGION OF RESIDENCE								
CAIRO	M	462	433	426	364	312	230	412
	N	216	79	87	45	59	30	516
ALEXANDRIA	M	485	360	427	364	286	220	406
	N	66	25	22	22	14	10	159
LOWER EGYPT	M	510	501	464	415	362	413	494
	N	809	170	108	61	37	8	1,193
UPPER EGYPT	M	505	520	500	447	385	357	503
	N	574	164	53	19	13	7	830
TOTAL	M	501	487	456	396	332	271	476
	N	1,665	438	270	147	123	55	2,698
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 20+								
REGION OF RESIDENCE								
CAIRO	M	650	684	618	520	345	383	616
	N	214	86	71	35	31	6	443
ALEXANDRIA	M	688	620	627	671	283	300	641
	N	81	20	26	7	6	3	143
LOWER EGYPT	M	712	753	654	626	550	633	712
	N	643	268	114	31	8	3	1,067
UPPER EGYPT	M	705	756	663	677	525	–	709
	N	655	136	49	13	4	–	857
TOTAL	M	700	737	643	594	386	425	690
	N	1,593	510	260	86	49	12	2,510

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.7AD V208 V704 R701 V116 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ACCORDING TO LEVEL OF EDUCATION TYPE OF LOCALITY AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

LEVEL OF EDUCATION

		ILLIT NO SCHOOL	ILLIT SOME SCHOOL	CAN READ AND WRITE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	UNIVERSITY	TOTAL
TOTAL								
TYPE OF LOCALITY								
METROPOLITAN	M	454	396	380	329	213	169	375
	N	816	359	337	181	252	123	2,068
CITIES - LOWER	M	461	441	441	334	181	202	384
	N	215	86	78	44	78	43	544
CITIES - UPPER	M	518	476	434	406	250	141	422
	N	93	42	29	17	30	22	233
TOWNS - LOWER	M	417	425	402	288	244	242	386
	N	211	102	66	41	41	12	473
TOWNS - UPPER	M	486	428	456	330	212	217	451
	N	251	57	39	20	17	6	390
VILLAGES - LOWER	M	444	452	429	382	190	210	435
	N	1,904	590	202	85	67	20	2,868
VILLAGES - UPPER	M	427	447	406	344	113	300	427
	N	1,659	405	106	25	16	1	2,212
TOTAL	M	443	436	407	340	206	182	413
	N	5,149	1,641	857	413	501	227	8,788
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. <10								
TYPE OF LOCALITY								
METROPOLITAN	M	185	187	163	169	132	115	165
	N	239	149	131	72	142	74	807
CITIES - LOWER	M	181	216	174	207	121	147	167
	N	68	31	27	15	56	36	233
CITIES - UPPER	M	223	183	256	217	128	116	181
	N	30	12	9	6	18	19	94
TOWNS - LOWER	M	194	195	208	196	175	240	196
	N	90	55	25	23	28	10	231
TOWNS - UPPER	M	176	217	180	144	177	-	177
	N	95	23	15	9	13	3	158
VILLAGES - LOWER	M	182	171	181	168	128	161	176
	N	720	254	72	40	57	18	1,161
VILLAGES - UPPER	M	160	179	196	147	80	-	164
	N	649	169	48	15	15	-	896
TOTAL	M	176	182	180	174	133	133	171
	N	1,891	693	327	180	329	160	3,580

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.7AD V208 V704 R701 V116 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ACCORDING TO LEVEL OF EDUCATION TYPE OF LOCALITY AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

LEVEL OF EDUCATION

		ILLIT NO SCHOOL	ILLIT SOME SCHOOL	CAN READ AND WRITE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	UNIVERSITY	TOTAL
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 10-19								
TYPE OF LOCALITY								
METROPOLITAN	M	467	415	427	364	307	2[illegible]	411
	N	282	104	109	67	73	40	675
CITIES - LOWER	M	473	365	436	383	300	375	418
	N	71	26	22	18	18	4	159
CITIES - UPPER	M	562	575	367	457	389	300	493
	N	29	16	12	7	9	3	76
TOWNS - LOWER	M	482	545	419	350	330	250	446
	N	62	11	16	14	10	2	115
TOWNS - UPPER	M	525	510	489	386	300	433	502
	N	69	21	9	7	3	3	112
VILLAGES - LOWER	M	516	523	483	466	522	650	513
	N	676	133	70	29	9	2	919
VILLAGES - UPPER	M	499	514	553	520	600	300	505
	N	476	127	32	5	1	1	642
TOTAL	M	501	487	456	396	332	271	476
	N	1,665	438	270	147	123	55	2,698
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 20+								
TYPE OF LOCALITY								
METROPOLITAN	M	661	672	621	545	335	356	623
	N	295	106	97	42	37	9	586
CITIES - LOWER	M	700	748	693	427	475	633	681
	N	76	29	29	11	4	3	152
CITIES - UPPER	M	741	614	738	600	567	-	695
	N	34	14	8	4	3	-	63
TOWNS - LOWER	M	686	739	584	600	600	-	676
	N	59	36	25	4	3	-	127
TOWNS - UPPER	M	794	669	713	650	400	-	763
	N	87	13	15	4	1	-	120
VILLAGES - LOWER	M	717	756	663	769	700	-	724
	N	508	203	60	16	1	-	788
VILLAGES - UPPER	M	688	784	612	760	-	-	701
	N	534	109	26	5	-	-	674
TOTAL	M	700	737	643	594	386	425	690
	N	1,593	510	260	86	49	12	2,510

MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.7AE V208 V704 V713 V116 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ACCORDING TO LEVEL OF EDUCATION PATTERN OF WORK AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		LEVEL OF EDUCATION						
		ILLIT NO SCHOOL	ILLIT SOME SCHOOL	CAN READ AND WRITE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	UNIVERSITY	TOTAL
TOTAL								
PATTERN OF WORK								
BEFORE & AFTER	M	434	408	332	262	169	184	338
	N	506	116	34	34	182	151	1,023
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	M	380	388	248	284	234	375	356
	N	291	92	44	25	29	4	485
WORKED AFTER ONLY	M	530	541	502	518	213	170	477
	N	361	138	42	17	61	44	663
NEVER WORKED	M	441	431	415	344	230	161	423
	N	3,991	1,295	737	337	229	28	6,617
TOTAL	M	443	436	407	340	206	182	413
	N	5,149	1,641	857	413	501	227	8,788
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. <10								
PATTERN OF WORK								
BEFORE & AFTER	M	181	179	179	145	129	143	158
	N	193	56	19	20	140	110	538
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	M	159	173	118	188	141	100	157
	N	140	51	28	16	17	1	253
WORKED AFTER ONLY	M	211	219	200	150	167	121	185
	N	66	26	3	2	39	28	164
NEVER WORKED	M	175	182	186	177	126	100	175
	N	1,492	560	277	142	133	21	2,625
TOTAL	M	176	182	180	174	133	133	171
	N	1,891	693	327	180	329	160	3,580
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 10-19								
PATTERN OF WORK								
BEFORE & AFTER	M	535	430	489	325	305	281	459
	N	181	23	9	8	37	37	295
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	M	508	435	355	500	373	300	472
	N	88	17	11	6	11	2	135
WORKED AFTER ONLY	M	501	506	391	400	306	233	467
	N	138	48	11	4	16	12	229
NEVER WORKED	M	496	491	462	395	347	275	480
	N	1,258	350	239	129	59	4	2,039
TOTAL	M	501	487	456	396	332	271	476
	N	1,665	438	270	147	123	55	2,698
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 20+								
PATTERN OF WORK								
BEFORE & AFTER	M	667	741	583	567	300	425	661
	N	132	37	6	6	5	4	190
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	M	695	813	740	367	300	800	713
	N	63	24	5	3	1	1	97
WORKED AFTER ONLY	M	690	698	579	627	267	325	663
	N	157	64	28	11	6	4	270
NEVER WORKED	M	705	738	651	602	419	433	696
	N	1,241	385	221	66	37	3	1,953
TOTAL	M	700	737	643	594	386	425	690
	N	1,593	510	260	86	49	12	2,510

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.7AF V208 V704 V802 V116 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ACCORDING TO LEVEL OF EDUCATION HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		LEVEL OF EDUCATION						
		ILLIT NO SCHOOL	ILLIT SOME SCHOOL	CAN READ AND WRITE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	UNIVERSITY	TOTAL
TOTAL								
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION								
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	454	474	476	338	120	-	456
	N	2,956	614	178	48	5	-	3,801
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	386	372	313	267	100	-	373
	N	319	171	40	12	1	-	543
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	461	475	449	357	229	100	454
	N	1,326	488	293	91	35	1	2,234
PRIMARY	M	395	419	392	393	312	400	397
	N	327	172	116	99	26	1	741
SECONDARY	M	348	280	326	284	188	217	281
	N	188	166	183	113	204	36	890
UNIVERSITY	M	327	347	321	354	210	175	234
	N	33	30	47	50	230	189	579
TOTAL	M	443	436	407	340	206	182	413
	N	5,149	1,641	857	413	501	227	8,788
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. <10								
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION								
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	176	183	173	133	125	-	176
	N	1,000	230	60	21	4	-	1,315
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	173	149	187	157	100	-	167
	N	173	83	23	7	1	-	287
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	182	204	194	179	128	100	186
	N	466	185	100	43	25	1	820
PRIMARY	M	172	186	149	184	109	-	172
	N	144	79	37	37	11	-	308
SECONDARY	M	164	161	175	173	125	161	154
	N	91	99	84	59	152	23	508
UNIVERSITY	M	124	194	191	208	144	129	145
	N	17	17	23	13	136	136	342
TOTAL	M	176	182	180	174	133	133	171
	N	1,891	693	327	180	329	160	3,580

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.7AF V208 V704 V802 V116 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ACCORDING TO LEVEL OF EDUCATION HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		LEVEL OF EDUCATION						
		ILLIT NO SCHOOL	ILLIT SOME SCHOOL	CAN READ AND WRITE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	UNIVERSITY	TOTAL
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 10-19								
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION								
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	505	515	515	428	100	-	505
	N	986	163	48	18	1	-	1,216
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	532	449	400	367	-	-	489
	N	72	45	11	3	-	-	131
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	501	477	467	459	400	-	489
	N	417	128	91	29	4	-	669
PRIMARY	M	468	511	435	408	458	400	461
	N	109	47	40	37	12	1	246
SECONDARY	M	459	433	426	348	351	282	406
	N	68	49	66	40	45	11	279
UNIVERSITY	M	554	500	429	355	292	265	334
	N	13	6	14	20	61	43	157
TOTAL	M	501	487	456	396	332	271	476
	N	1,665	438	270	147	123	55	2,698
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 20+								
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION								
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	688	747	710	633	-	-	699
	N	970	221	70	9	-	-	1,270
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	743	721	633	500	-	-	726
	N	74	43	6	2	-	-	125
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	717	760	682	605	533	-	718
	N	443	175	102	19	6	-	745
PRIMARY	M	723	724	579	680	467	-	683
	N	74	46	39	25	3	-	187
SECONDARY	M	669	517	509	571	500	500	563
	N	29	18	33	14	7	2	103
UNIVERSITY	M	500	586	470	465	327	410	414
	N	3	7	10	17	33	10	80
TOTAL	M	700	737	643	594	386	425	690
	N	1,593	510	260	86	49	12	2,510

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.7AG V208 V704 V804 V116 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN
ACCORDING TO LEVEL OF EDUCATION
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		LEVEL OF EDUCATION						
		ILLIT NO SCHOOL	ILLIT SOME SCHOOL	CAN READ AND WRITE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	UNIVERSITY	TOTAL
TOTAL								
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION								
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	406	347	307	334	210	184	273
	N	131	106	108	85	282	188	900
CLERICAL	M	450	336	381	300	195	195	333
	N	119	86	80	54	97	21	457
SALES	M	505	483	500	403	205	125	480
	N	317	110	64	31	21	4	547
FARMERS	M	464	521	502	488	140	225	476
	N	1,357	346	110	24	5	4	1,846
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	416	422	393	318	600	–	416
	N	1,190	233	44	11	1	–	1,479
SERVICES	M	474	473	427	395	193	150	461
	N	661	207	100	43	14	4	1,029
MANUAL	M	419	398	393	313	209	117	397
	N	1,367	553	351	164	81	6	2,522
S-TOTAL	M	443	436	407	341	206	182	413
	N	5,142	1,641	857	412	501	227	8,780
N.S.	M	443	–	–	–	–	–	388
	N	7	–	–	1	–	–	8
TOTAL	M	443	436	407	340	206	182	413
	N	5,149	1,641	857	413	501	227	8,788
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. <10								
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION								
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	170	173	167	169	136	141	151
	N	57	59	57	29	171	135	508
CLERICAL	M	139	207	196	170	138	107	160
	N	31	43	25	23	74	14	210
SALES	M	188	195	215	262	146	100	194
	N	90	38	20	13	13	2	176
FARMERS	M	170	179	165	217	140	100	172
	N	487	117	31	6	5	1	647
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	173	162	184	60	–	–	171
	N	481	108	19	5	–	–	613
SERVICES	M	191	215	217	150	67	67	193
	N	194	78	36	16	9	3	336
MANUAL	M	177	178	170	174	123	60	173
	N	550	250	139	87	57	5	1,088
S-TOTAL	M	176	182	180	175	133	133	171
	N	1,890	693	327	179	329	160	3,578
N.S.	M	400	–	–	–	–	–	200
	N	1	–	–	1	–	–	2
TOTAL	M	176	182	180	174	133	133	171
	N	1,891	693	327	180	329	160	3,580

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.7AG V208 V704 V804 V116 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN
ACCORDING TO LEVEL OF EDUCATION
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		LEVEL OF EDUCATION						
		ILLIT NO SCHOOL	ILLIT SOME SCHOOL	CAN READ AND WRITE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	UNIVERSITY	TOTAL
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 10-19								
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION								
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	520	431	431	350	312	262	371
	N	44	26	26	36	75	42	249
CLERICAL	M	426	436	397	306	358	333	393
	N	47	22	35	18	19	6	147
SALES	M	520	466	467	436	283	150	487
	N	101	29	15	11	6	2	164
FARMERS	M	527	544	564	425	–	267	529
	N	444	91	36	8	–	3	582
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	498	530	553	420	600	–	503
	N	384	56	15	5	1	–	461
SERVICES	M	477	488	429	450	400	400	472
	N	218	59	28	16	4	1	326
MANUAL	M	492	459	438	426	372	400	470
	N	423	155	115	53	18	1	765
S-TOTAL	M	502	487	456	396	332	271	476
	N	1,661	438	270	147	123	55	2,694
N.S.	M	325	–	–	–	–	–	325
	N	4	–	–	–	–	–	4
TOTAL	M	501	487	456	396	332	271	476
	N	1,665	438	270	147	123	55	2,698
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 20+								
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION								
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	687	733	500	545	350	409	535
	N	30	21	25	20	36	11	143
CLERICAL	M	712	495	585	523	475	600	606
	N	41	21	20	13	4	1	100
SALES	M	720	749	714	614	350	–	718
	N	126	43	29	7	2	–	207
FARMERS	M	733	796	693	700	–	–	744
	N	426	138	43	10	–	–	617
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	679	741	550	1,100	–	–	687
	N	325	69	10	1	–	–	405
SERVICES	M	692	749	636	673	500	–	696
	N	249	70	36	11	1	–	367
MANUAL	M	679	706	661	567	533	–	677
	N	394	148	97	24	6	–	669
S-TOTAL	M	700	737	643	594	386	425	690
	N	1,591	510	260	86	49	12	2,508
N.S.	M	700	–	–	–	–	–	700
	N	2	–	–	–	–	–	2
TOTAL	M	700	737	643	594	386	425	690
	N	1,593	510	260	86	49	12	2,510

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.7BC V209
V702
V701
V116
V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ACCORDING TO TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE REGION OF RESIDENCE AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE		
		URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
TOTAL				
REGION OF RESIDENCE				
CAIRO	M	370	200	370
	N	1,592	1	1,593
ALEXANDRIA	M	390	–	390
	N	475	–	475
LOWER EGYPT	M	385	435	422
	N	1,017	2,868	3,885
UPPER EGYPT	M	440	426	429
	N	621	2,214	2,835
TOTAL	M	389	431	413
	N	3,705	5,083	8,788
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. <10				
REGION OF RESIDENCE				
CAIRO	M	164	–	164
	N	634	–	634
ALEXANDRIA	M	167	–	167
	N	173	–	173
LOWER EGYPT	M	181	176	178
	N	464	1,161	1,625
UPPER EGYPT	M	178	164	167
	N	251	897	1,148
TOTAL	M	172	171	171
	N	1,522	2,058	3,580
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 10–19				
REGION OF RESIDENCE				
CAIRO	M	413	200	412
	N	515	1	516
ALEXANDRIA	M	406	–	406
	N	159	–	159
LOWER EGYPT	M	430	513	494
	N	274	919	1,193
UPPER EGYPT	M	498	505	503
	N	187	643	830
TOTAL	M	430	510	476
	N	1,135	1,563	2,698
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 20+				
REGION OF RESIDENCE				
CAIRO	M	616	–	616
	N	443	–	443
ALEXANDRIA	M	641	–	641
	N	143	–	143
LOWER EGYPT	M	679	724	712
	N	279	788	1,067
UPPER EGYPT	M	739	701	709
	N	183	674	857
TOTAL	M	658	714	690
	N	1,048	1,462	2,510

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.7BD V208 V702 R701 V116 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ACCORDING TO TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE TYPE OF LOCALITY AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE		
		URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
TOTAL				
TYPE OF LOCALITY				
METROPOLITAN	M	375	200	375
	N	2,067	1	2,068
CITIES - LOWER	M	384	-	384
	N	544	-	544
CITIES - UPPER	M	422	-	422
	N	233	-	233
TOWNS - LOWER	M	386	-	386
	N	473	-	473
TOWNS - UPPER	M	451	350	451
	N	388	2	390
VILLAGES - LOWER	M	-	435	435
	N	-	2,868	2,868
VILLAGES - UPPER	M	-	427	427
	N	-	2,212	2,212
TOTAL	M	389	431	413
	N	3,705	5,083	8,788
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. <10				
TYPE OF LOCALITY				
METROPOLITAN	M	165	-	165
	N	807	-	807
CITIES - LOWER	M	167	-	167
	N	233	-	233
CITIES - UPPER	M	181	-	181
	N	94	-	94
TOWNS - LOWER	M	196	-	196
	N	231	-	231
TOWNS - UPPER	M	177	200	177
	N	157	1	158
VILLAGES - LOWER	M	-	176	176
	N	-	1,161	1,161
VILLAGES - UPPER	M	-	164	164
	N	-	896	896
TOTAL	M	172	171	171
	N	1,522	2,058	3,580

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.7BD V208 V702 R701 V116 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN
ACCORDING TO TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE
TYPE OF LOCALITY
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE		
		URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 10-19				
TYPE OF LOCALITY				
METROPOLITAN	M	411	200	411
	N	674	1	675
CITIES - LOWER	M	418	-	418
	N	159	-	159
CITIES - UPPER	M	493	-	493
	N	76		76
TOWNS - LOWER	M	446	-	446
	N	115	-	115
TOWNS - UPPER	M	502	500	502
	N	111	1	112
VILLAGES - LOWER	M	-	513	513
	N	-	919	919
VILLAGES - UPPER	M	-	505	505
	N	-	642	642
TOTAL	M	430	510	476
	N	1,135	1,563	2,698
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 20+				
TYPE OF LOCALITY				
METROPOLITAN	M	623	-	623
	N	586	-	586
CITIES - LOWER	M	681	-	681
	N	152	-	152
CITIES - UPPER	M	695	-	695
	N	63	-	63
TOWNS - LOWER	M	676	-	676
	N	127	-	127
TOWNS - UPPER	M	763	-	763
	N	120	-	120
VILLAGES - LOWER	M	-	724	724
	N	-	788	788
VILLAGES - UPPER	M	-	701	701
	N	-	674	674
TOTAL	M	658	714	690
	N	1,048	1,462	2,510

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.7BE V208 V702 V713 V116 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN
ACCORDING TO TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE
PATTERN OF WORK
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE		
		URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
TOTAL				
PATTERN OF WORK				
BEFORE & AFTER	M	219	413	338
	N	396	627	1,023
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	M	326	377	356
	N	198	287	485
WORKED AFTER ONLY	M	406	520	477
	N	248	415	663
NEVER WORKED	M	415	428	423
	N	2,863	3,754	6,617
TOTAL	M	389	431	413
	N	3,705	5,083	8,788
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. <10				
PATTERN OF WORK				
BEFORE & AFTER	M	140	175	158
	N	267	271	538
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	M	165	152	157
	N	104	149	253
WORKED AFTER ONLY	M	169	199	185
	N	75	89	164
NEVER WORKED	M	181	170	175
	N	1,076	1,549	2,625
TOTAL	M	172	171	171
	N	1,522	2,058	3,5[illegible]
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 10-19				
PATTERN OF WORK				
BEFORE & AFTER	M	312	531	459
	N	97	198	295
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	M	393	525	472
	N	54	81	135
WORKED AFTER ONLY	M	393	502	467
	N	73	156	229
NEVER WORKED	M	448	506	480
	N	911	1,128	2,039
TOTAL	M	430	510	476
	N	1,135	1,563	2,698
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 20+				
PATTERN OF WORK				
BEFORE & AFTER	M	591	675	661
	N	32	158	190
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	M	653	756	713
	N	40	57	97
WORKED AFTER ONLY	M	592	705	663
	N	100	170	270
NEVER WORKED	M	668	718	696
	N	876	1,077	1,953
TOTAL	M	658	714	690
	N	1,048	1,462	2,510

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.7BF V208 V702 V802 V116 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ACCORDING TO TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE		
		URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
TOTAL				
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION				
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	472	451	456
	N	1,007	2,794	3,801
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	371	374	373
	N	180	363	543
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	439	467	454
	N	1,021	1,213	2,234
PRIMARY	M	401	391	397
	N	416	325	741
SECONDARY	M	290	261	281
	N	597	293	890
UNIVERSITY	M	225	277	234
	N	484	95	579
TOTAL	M	389	431	413
	N	3,705	5,083	8,788
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. <10				
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION				
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	192	171	176
	N	321	994	1,315
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	184	158	167
	N	93	194	287
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	182	190	186
	N	372	448	820
PRIMARY	M	178	166	172
	N	149	159	308
SECONDARY	M	160	145	154
	N	311	197	508
UNIVERSITY	M	141	162	145
	N	276	66	342
TOTAL	M	172	171	171
	N	1,522	2,058	3,580

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.7BF V208 V702 V802 V116 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ACCORDING TO TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE		
		URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 10-19				
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION				
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	489	511	505
	N	309	907	1,216
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	449	511	489
	N	47	84	131
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	456	516	489
	N	295	374	669
PRIMARY	M	421	514	461
	N	140	106	246
SECONDARY	M	387	463	406
	N	209	70	279
UNIVERSITY	M	310	486	334
	N	135	22	157
TOTAL	M	430	510	476
	N	1,135	1,563	2,698
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 20+				
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION				
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	696	701	699
	N	377	893	1,270
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	713	733	726
	N	40	85	125
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	697	737	718
	N	354	391	745
PRIMARY	M	643	770	683
	N	127	60	187
SECONDARY	M	549	504	563
	N	77	26	103
UNIVERSITY	M	386	700	414
	N	73	7	80
TOTAL	M	658	714	690
	N	1,048	1,462	2,510

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.7BG V208 V702 V804 V116 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ACCORDING TO TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE		
		URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
TOTAL				
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION				
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	255	315	273
	N	638	262	900
CLERICAL	M	329	342	333
	N	314	143	457
SALES	M	473	494	480
	N	370	177	547
FARMERS	M	441	478	476
	N	121	1,725	1,846
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	435	414	416
	N	108	1,371	1,479
SERVICES	M	471	452	461
	N	486	543	1,029
MANUAL	M	402	387	397
	N	1,663	859	2,522
S-TOTAL	M	389	431	413
	N	3,700	5,080	8,780
N.S.	M	260	600	388
	N	5	3	8
TOTAL	M	389	431	413
	N	3,705	5,083	8,788
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. < 10				
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION				
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	148	157	151
	N	340	168	508
CLERICAL	M	155	171	160
	N	137	73	210
SALES	M	205	170	194
	N	119	57	176
FARMERS	M	159	173	172
	N	44	603	647
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	165	171	171
	N	46	567	613
SERVICES	M	178	204	193
	N	146	190	336
MANUAL	M	182	158	173
	N	638	400	1,088
S-TOTAL	M	172	171	171
	N	1,520	2,058	3,578
N.S.	M	200	–	200
	N	2	–	2
TOTAL	M	172	171	171
	N	1,522	2,058	3,580

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.7BG V208 V702 V804 V116 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ACCORDING TO TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE		
		URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 10-19				
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION				
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	333	493	371
	N	190	59	249
CLERICAL	M	391	400	393
	N	110	37	147
SALES	M	471	521	487
	N	112	52	164
FARMERS	M	439	535	529
	N	33	549	582
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	550	500	503
	N	26	435	461
SERVICES	M	462	481	472
	N	147	179	326
MANUAL	M	451	510	470
	N	514	251	765
S-TOTAL	M	430	510	476
	N	1,132	1,562	2,694
N.S.	M	300	400	325
	N	3	1	4
TOTAL	M	430	510	476
	N	1,135	1,563	2,698
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 20+				
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION				
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	456	777	535
	N	108	35	143
CLERICAL	M	582	655	606
	N	67	33	100
SALES	M	704	746	718
	N	139	68	207
FARMERS	M	725	745	744
	N	44	573	617
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	697	686	687
	N	36	369	405
SERVICES	M	698	693	696
	N	193	174	367
MANUAL	M	676	680	677
	N	461	208	669
S-TOTAL	M	658	714	690
	N	1,048	1,460	2,508
N.S.	M	-	700	700
	N	-	2	2
TOTAL	M	658	714	690
	N	1,048	1,462	2,510

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.7CD V208 V701 R701 V116 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ACCORDING TO REGION OF RESIDENCE TYPE OF LOCALITY AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		REGION OF RESIDENCE				
		CAIRO	ALEXANDRIA	LOWER EGYPT	UPPER EGYPT	TOTAL
TOTAL						
TYPE OF LOCALITY						
METROPOLITAN	M	370	390	–	–	375
	N	1,593	475	–	–	2,068
CITIES – LOWER	M	–	–	384	–	384
	N	–	–	544	–	544
CITIES – UPPER	M	–	–	–	422	422
	N	–	–	–	233	233
TOWNS – LOWER	M	–	–	386	–	386
	N	–	–	473	–	473
TOWNS – UPPER	M	–	–	–	451	451
	N	–	–	–	390	390
VILLAGES – LOWER	M	–	–	435	–	435
	N	–	–	2,868	–	2,868
VILLAGES – UPPER	M	–	–	–	427	427
	N	–	–	–	2,212	2,212
TOTAL	M	370	390	422	429	413
	N	1,593	475	3,885	2,835	8,788
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. <10						
TYPE OF LOCALITY						
METROPOLITAN	M	164	167	–	–	165
	N	634	173	–	–	807
CITIES – LOWER	M	–	–	167	–	167
	N	–	–	233	–	233
CITIES – UPPER	M	–	–	–	181	181
	N	–	–	–	94	94
TOWNS – LOWER	M	–	–	196	–	196
	N	–	–	231	–	231
TOWNS – UPPER	M	–	–	–	177	177
	N	–	–	–	158	158
VILLAGES – LOWER	M	–	–	176	–	176
	N	–	–	1,161	–	1,161
VILLAGES – UPPER	M	–	–	–	164	164
	N	–	–	–	896	896
TOTAL	M	164	167	178	167	171
	N	634	173	1,625	1,148	3,580

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.7CD V208 V701 R701 V116 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN
ACCORDING TO REGION OF RESIDENCE
TYPE OF LOCALITY
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		REGION OF RESIDENCE				
		CAIRO	ALEXANDRIA	LOWER EGYPT	UPPER EGYPT	TOTAL
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 10-19						
TYPE OF LOCALITY						
METROPOLITAN	M	412	406	-	-	411
	N	516	159	-	-	675
CITIES - LOWER	M	-	-	418	-	418
	N	-	-	159	-	159
CITIES - UPPER	M	-	-	-	493	493
	N	-	-	-	76	76
TOWNS - LOWER	M	-	-	446	-	446
	N	-	-	115	-	115
TOWNS - UPPER	M	-	-	-	502	502
	N	-	-	-	112	112
VILLAGES - LOWER	M	-	-	513	-	513
	N	-	-	919	-	919
VILLAGES - UPPER	M	-	-	-	505	505
	N	-	-	-	642	642
TOTAL	M	412	406	494	503	476
	N	516	159	1,193	830	2,698
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 20+						
TYPE OF LOCALITY						
METROPOLITAN	M	616	641	-	-	623
	N	443	143	-	-	586
CITIES - LOWER	M	-	-	681	-	681
	N	-	-	152	-	152
CITIES - UPPER	M	-	-	-	695	695
	N	-	-	-	63	63
TOWNS - LOWER	M	-	-	676	-	676
	N	-	-	127	-	127
TOWNS - UPPER	M	-	-	-	763	763
	N	-	-	-	120	120
VILLAGES - LOWER	M	-	-	724	-	724
	N	-	-	788	-	788
VILLAGES - UPPER	M	-	-	-	701	701
	N	-	-	-	674	674
TOTAL	M	616	641	712	709	690
	N	443	143	1,067	857	2,510

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.7CE V208 V701 V713 V116 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN
ACCORDING TO REGION OF RESIDENCE
PATTERN OF WORK
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		REGION OF RESIDENCE				
		CAIRO	ALEXANDRIA	LOWER EGYPT	UPPER EGYPT	TOTAL
TOTAL						
PATTERN OF WORK						
BEFORE & AFTER	M	211	212	372	379	338
	N	184	41	570	228	1,023
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	M	316	336	359	387	356
	N	94	36	234	121	485
WORKED AFTER ONLY	M	366	474	510	489	477
	N	119	31	345	168	663
NEVER WORKED	M	399	408	426	432	423
	N	1,196	367	2,736	2,318	6,617
TOTAL	M	370	390	422	429	413
	N	1,593	475	3,885	2,835	8,788
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. <10						
PATTERN OF WORK						
BEFORE & AFTER	M	126	120	176	147	158
	N	115	20	302	101	538
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	M	158	156	165	139	157
	N	52	16	129	56	253
WORKED AFTER ONLY	M	159	200	184	205	185
	N	32	8	81	43	164
NEVER WORKED	M	175	174	179	169	175
	N	435	129	1,113	948	2,625
TOTAL	M	164	167	178	167	171
	N	634	173	1,625	1,148	3,580
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 10-19						
PATTERN OF WORK						
BEFORE & AFTER	M	320	229	510	500	459
	N	55	14	164	62	295
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	M	373	421	498	518	472
	N	26	14	57	38	135
WORKED AFTER ONLY	M	359	450	492	484	467
	N	37	6	131	55	229
NEVER WORKED	M	433	422	491	504	480
	N	398	125	841	675	2,039
TOTAL	M	412	406	494	503	476
	N	516	159	1,193	830	2,698
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 20+						
PATTERN OF WORK						
BEFORE & AFTER	M	486	443	722	623	661
	N	14	7	104	65	190
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	M	738	617	717	715	713
	N	16	6	48	27	97
WORKED AFTER ONLY	M	502	612	728	669	663
	N	50	17	133	70	270
NEVER WORKED	M	632	659	708	721	696
	N	363	113	782	695	1,953
TOTAL	M	616	641	712	709	690
	N	443	143	1,067	857	2,510

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.7CF V208 V701 V802 V116 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN
ACCORDING TO REGION OF RESIDENCE
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		REGION OF RESIDENCE				
		CAIRO	ALEXANDRIA	LOWER EGYPT	UPPER EGYPT	TOTAL
TOTAL						
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION						
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	446	473	470	444	456
	N	360	98	1,657	1,686	3,801
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	375	317	375	375	373
	N	80	18	240	205	543
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	434	461	450	479	454
	N	480	148	1,068	538	2,234
PRIMARY	M	384	419	386	431	397
	N	177	68	356	140	741
SECONDARY	M	275	293	273	300	281
	N	261	76	375	178	890
UNIVERSITY	M	218	209	261	235	234
	N	235	67	189	88	579
TOTAL	M	370	390	422	429	413
	N	1,593	475	3,885	2,835	8,788
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. <10						
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION						
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	195	169	182	168	176
	N	110	29	550	626	1,315
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	168	233	176	150	167
	N	40	9	129	109	287
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	171	178	191	192	186
	N	164	40	419	197	820
PRIMARY	M	181	148	172	168	172
	N	69	23	163	53	308
SECONDARY	M	153	178	155	147	154
	N	132	36	240	100	508
UNIVERSITY	M	128	139	165	141	145
	N	119	36	124	63	342
TOTAL	M	164	167	178	167	171
	N	634	173	1,625	1,148	3,580

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.7CF V208 V701 V802 V116 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN
ACCORDING TO REGION OF RESIDENCE
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		REGION OF RESIDENCE				
		CAIRO	ALEXANDRIA	LOWER EGYPT	UPPER EGYPT	TOTAL
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 10-19						
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION						
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	458	541	518	499	505
	N	119	29	585	483	1,216
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	475	257	500	511	489
	N	16	7	53	55	131
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	458	409	491	542	489
	N	149	53	309	158	669
PRIMARY	M	419	455	472	490	461
	N	63	22	109	52	246
SECONDARY	M	373	339	431	452	406
	N	98	28	91	62	279
UNIVERSITY	M	275	295	387	465	334
	N	71	20	46	20	157
TOTAL	M	412	406	494	503	476
	N	516	159	1,193	830	2,698
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 20+						
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION						
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	647	645	719	697	699
	N	131	40	522	577	1,270
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	654	900	705	790	726
	N	24	2	58	41	125
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	672	718	733	732	718
	N	167	55	340	183	745
PRIMARY	M	644	657	688	740	683
	N	45	23	84	35	187
SECONDARY	M	484	533	589	669	563
	N	31	12	44	16	103
UNIVERSITY	M	367	282	579	500	414
	N	45	11	19	5	80
TOTAL	M	616	641	712	709	690
	N	443	143	1,067	857	2,510

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.7CG V208 V701 V804 V116 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN
ACCORDING TO REGION OF RESIDENCE
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		REGION OF RESIDENCE				
		CAIRO	ALEXANDRIA	LOWER EGYPT	UPPER EGYPT	TOTAL
TOTAL						
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION						
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	245	239	286	316	273
	N	314	85	338	163	900
CLERICAL	M	318	276	340	359	333
	N	131	34	202	90	457
SALES	M	453	461	484	499	480
	N	129	38	208	172	547
FARMERS	M	367	800	480	469	476
	N	6	1	1,143	696	1,846
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	508	540	430	402	416
	N	12	5	671	791	1,479
SERVICES	M	456	461	446	484	461
	N	247	67	413	302	1,029
MANUAL	M	387	425	385	415	397
	N	751	244	908	619	2,522
S-TOTAL	M	370	391	422	429	413
	N	1,590	474	3,883	2,833	8,780
N.S.	M	300	–	700	400	388
	N	3	1	2	2	8
TOTAL	M	370	390	422	429	413
	N	1,593	475	3,885	2,835	8,788
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. < 10						
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION						
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	138	163	155	155	151
	N	153	43	218	94	508
CLERICAL	M	145	138	179	141	160
	N	56	13	102	39	210
SALES	M	180	208	187	209	194
	N	41	12	68	55	176
FARMERS	M	–	–	182	156	172
	N	1	–	400	246	647
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	100	50	171	171	171
	N	1	2	263	347	613
SERVICES	M	183	127	192	211	193
	N	75	15	146	100	336
MANUAL	M	174	179	182	155	173
	N	306	87	428	267	1,088
S-TOTAL	M	164	168	178	167	171
	N	633	172	1,625	1,148	3,578
N.S.	M	400	–	–	–	200
	N	1	1	–	–	2
TOTAL	M	164	167	178	167	171
	N	634	173	1,625	1,148	3,580

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.7CG V208 V701 V804 V116 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN
ACCORDING TO REGION OF RESIDENCE
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		REGION OF RESIDENCE				
		CAIRO	ALEXANDRIA	LOWER EGYPT	UPPER EGYPT	TOTAL
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 10-19						
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION						
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	293	300	434	470	371
	N	100	26	73	50	249
CLERICAL	M	391	346	384	429	393
	N	45	13	55	34	147
SALES	M	517	436	467	494	487
	N	47	14	55	48	164
FARMERS	M	250	–	527	537	529
	N	2	–	373	207	582
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	300	–	511	496	503
	N	2	–	241	218	461
SERVICES	M	436	445	487	485	472
	N	72	22	139	93	326
MANUAL	M	441	433	482	510	470
	N	246	84	257	178	765
S-TOTAL	M	413	406	494	504	476
	N	514	159	1,193	828	2,694
N.S.	M	250	–	–	400	325
	N	2	–	–	2	4
TOTAL	M	412	406	494	503	476
	N	516	159	1,193	830	2,698
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 20+						
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION						
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	436	344	660	705	535
	N	61	16	47	19	143
CLERICAL	M	533	388	651	718	606
	N	30	8	45	17	100
SALES	M	654	742	732	735	718
	N	41	12	85	69	207
FARMERS	M	567	800	755	728	744
	N	3	1	370	243	617
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	600	867	721	664	687
	N	9	3	167	226	405
SERVICES	M	676	640	692	734	696
	N	100	30	128	109	367
MANUAL	M	648	707	662	716	677
	N	199	73	223	174	669
S-TOTAL	M	616	641	712	709	690
	N	443	143	1,065	857	2,508
N.S.	M	–	–	700	–	700
	N	–	–	2	–	2
TOTAL	M	616	641	712	709	690
	N	443	143	1,067	857	2,510

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.7DE V208 R701 V713 V116 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ACCORDING TO TYPE OF LOCALITY PATTERN OF WORK AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		TYPE OF LOCALITY							
		METRO POLITAN	CITIES LOWER	CITIES UPPER	TOWNS LOWER	TOWNS UPPER	VILLAGES LOWER	VILLAGES UPPER	TOTAL
TOTAL									
PATTERN OF WORK									
BEFORE & AFTER	M	212	193	185	257	348	411	420	338
	N	225	71	33	44	23	455	172	1,023
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	M	322	227	275	382	373	366	397	356
	N	130	15	8	34	11	185	102	485
WORKED AFTER ONLY	M	388	436	317	462	446	528	508	477
	N	150	45	12	29	13	271	143	663
NEVER WORKED	M	401	417	479	395	460	434	422	423
	N	1,563	413	180	366	343	1,957	1,795	6,617
TOTAL	M	375	384	422	386	451	435	427	413
	N	2,068	544	233	473	390	2,868	2,212	8,788
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. <10									
PATTERN OF WORK									
BEFORE & AFTER	M	125	143	127	216	131	180	158	158
	N	135	61	26	32	13	209	62	538
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	M	157	183	175	200	120	158	138	157
	N	68	12	4	15	5	102	47	253
WORKED AFTER ONLY	M	168	176	133	188	175	186	221	185
	N	40	17	6	8	4	56	33	.64
NEVER WORKED	M	175	175	210	192	184	177	164	175
	N	564	143	58	176	136	794	754	2,625
TOTAL	M	165	167	181	196	177	176	164	171
	N	807	233	94	231	158	1,161	896	3,580
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 10-19									
PATTERN OF WORK									
BEFORE & AFTER	M	301	329	317	330	400	531	531	459
	N	69	7	6	10	5	147	51	295
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	M	390	200	375	457	500	517	536	472
	N	40	2	4	7	1	48	33	135
WORKED AFTER ONLY	M	372	427	433	378	450	510	490	467
	N	43	15	3	9	4	107	48	229
NEVER WORKED	M	430	425	521	465	509	510	502	480
	N	523	135	63	89	102	617	510	2,039
TOTAL	M	411	418	493	446	502	513	505	476
	N	675	159	76	115	112	919	642	2,698
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 20+									
PATTERN OF WORK									
BEFORE & AFTER	M	471	900	900	550	860	720	598	661
	N	21	3	1	2	5	99	59	190
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	M	705	800	-	567	600	766	741	713
	N	22	1	-	12	5	35	22	97
WORKED AFTER ONLY	M	530	785	567	708	660	723	674	663
	N	67	13	3	12	5	108	62	270
NEVER WORKED	M	638	665	698	688	770	723	714	696
	N	476	135	59	101	105	546	531	1,953
TOTAL	M	623	681	695	676	763	724	701	690
	N	586	152	63	127	120	788	674	2,510

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.7DF V208 R701 V802 V116 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN
ACCORDING TO TYPE OF LOCALITY
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		TYPE OF LOCALITY							
		METRO POLITAN	CITIES LOWER	CITIES UPPER	TOWNS LOWER	TOWNS UPPER	VILLAGES LOWER	VILLAGES UPPER	TOTAL
TOTAL									
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION									
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	452	498	526	497	462	465	437	456
	N	458	124	77	145	203	1,388	1,406	3,801
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	364	509	318	291	367	370	380	373
	N	98	22	11	22	27	196	167	543
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	441	421	533	360	548	470	461	454
	N	628	154	42	124	73	790	423	2,234
PRIMARY	M	393	409	473	362	509	386	403	397
	N	245	64	22	63	22	229	96	741
SECONDARY	M	279	263	337	315	349	260	261	281
	N	337	97	46	79	39	199	93	890
UNIVERSITY	M	216	233	171	290	277	279	278	234
	N	302	83	35	40	26	66	27	579
TOTAL	M	375	384	422	386	451	435	427	413
	N	2,068	544	233	473	390	2,868	2,212	8,788
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. <10									
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION									
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	189	174	244	214	174	180	164	176
	N	139	31	25	49	77	470	524	1,315
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	180	222	180	187	173	170	144	167
	N	49	9	5	15	15	105	89	287
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	172	200	214	178	211	192	187	186
	N	204	58	14	69	27	292	156	820
PRIMARY	M	173	159	250	193	233	170	156	172
	N	92	22	2	27	6	114	45	308
SECONDARY	M	158	153	147	184	158	145	144	154
	N	168	60	19	45	19	135	62	508
UNIVERSITY	M	130	136	128	235	136	160	165	145
	N	155	53	29	26	14	45	20	342
TOTAL	M	165	167	181	196	177	176	164	171
	N	807	233	94	231	158	1,161	896	3,580

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.7DF V208 R701 V802 V116 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN
ACCORDING TO TYPE OF LOCALITY
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		TYPE OF LOCALITY							
		METRO POLITAN	CITIES LOWER	CITIES UPPER	TOWNS LOWER	TOWNS UPPER	VILLAGES LOWER	VILLAGES UPPER	TOTAL
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 10-19									
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION									
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	474	440	600	522	496	524	495	505
	N	148	42	21	45	53	498	409	1,216
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	409	550	433	500	467	493	528	489
	N	23	6	6	6	6	41	43	131
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	445	427	606	400	575	508	530	489
	N	202	45	16	16	16	248	126	669
PRIMARY	M	428	400	400	394	460	510	524	461
	N	85	19	9	17	10	73	33	246
SECONDARY	M	366	392	379	410	517	464	460	406
	N	126	26	19	21	18	44	25	279
UNIVERSITY	M	279	367	360	310	444	467	583	334
	N	91	21	5	10	9	15	6	157
TOTAL	M	411	418	493	446	502	513	505	476
	N	675	159	76	115	112	919	642	2,698
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 20+									
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION									
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	646	743	703	745	741	713	690	699
	N	171	51	31	51	73	420	473	1,270
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	673	843	-	600	750	688	797	726
	N	26	7	-	1	6	50	35	125
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	683	669	808	667	837	756	704	718
	N	222	51	12	39	30	250	141	745
PRIMARY	M	649	657	573	574	867	757	800	683
	N	68	23	11	19	6	42	18	187
SECONDARY	M	498	555	688	615	650	590	650	563
	N	43	11	8	13	2	20	6	103
UNIVERSITY	M	350	489	500	600	433	700	700	414
	N	56	9	1	4	3	6	1	80
TOTAL	M	623	681	695	676	763	724	701	690
	N	586	152	63	127	120	788	674	2,510

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.7DG V208 R701 V804 V116 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ACCORDING TO TYPE OF LOCALITY HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		TYPE OF LOCALITY							
		METRO POLITAN	CITIES LOWER	CITIES UPPER	TOWNS LOWER	TOWNS UPPER	VILLAGES LOWER	VILLAGES UPPER	TOTAL
T O T A L									
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION									
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	244	260	241	282	336	302	347	273
	N	399	104	44	57	36	177	83	900
CLERICAL	M	310	289	329	400	473	350	316	333
	N	165	61	31	36	22	105	37	457
SALES	M	455	485	511	483	485	483	502	480
	N	167	66	27	70	40	72	105	547
FARMERS	M	429	455	425	424	454	482	470	476
	N	7	11	4	42	57	1,090	635	1,846
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	518	700	382	365	430	431	400	416
	N	17	4	11	23	53	644	727	1,479
SERVICES	M	457	466	521	440	606	443	463	461
	N	314	65	24	48	35	300	243	1,029
MANUAL	M	396	404	492	359	435	386	388	397
	N	995	233	92	197	146	478	381	2,522
TOTAL	M	375	35[illegible]	422	386	451	435	427	413
	N	2,064	5[illegible]4	233	473	389	2,866	2,211	8,780
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. <10									
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION									
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	143	141	152	183	141	154	163	151
	N	196	61	31	36	17	121	46	508
CLERICAL	M	143	159	90	213	200	183	143	160
	N	69	34	10	16	8	52	21	210
SALES	M	187	200	214	212	269	145	186	194
	N	53	21	7	25	13	22	35	176
FARMERS	M	-	175	200	171	152	183	156	172
	N	1	4	1	17	21	379	224	647
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	67	-	275	146	150	172	170	171
	N	3	-	8	13	22	250	317	613
SERVICES	M	173	147	167	210	220	197	213	193
	N	90	19	6	21	10	106	84	336
MANUAL	M	175	183	210	201	176	173	137	173
	N	393	94	31	103	67	231	169	1,088
TOTAL	M	165	167	181	196	177	176	164	171
	N	805	233	94	231	158	1,161	896	3,578

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.7DG V208 R701 V804 V116 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ACCORDING TO TYPE OF LOCALITY HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER MARRIED WOMEN)

TYPE OF LOCALITY

	METRO POLITAN	CITIES LOWER	CITIES UPPER	TOWNS LOWER	TOWNS UPPER	VILLAGES LOWER	VILLAGES UPPER	TOTAL
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 10-19								
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION								
PROF, TECH & ADMIN M	294	381	370	393	486	497	500	371
N	126	27	10	14	14	32	76	249
CLERICAL M	381	356	350	400	555	396	400	393
N	58	18	14	10	11	27	9	147
SALES M	498	418	558	346	444	564	481	487
N	61	17	12	13	9	25	27	164
FARMERS M	250	433		457	450	530	543	529
N	2	3		14	14	356	193	582
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS M	300	500	400	600	580	509	491	503
N	2	2	1	6	15	233	202	461
SERVICES M	438	455	555	525	520	489	469	472
N	91	20	11	12	10	107	72	326
MANUAL M	439	435	561	457	492	514	504	470
N	330	72	28	46	38	139	112	765
TOTAL M	411	418	493	446	503	513	505	476
N	673	159	76	115	111	919	641	2,694
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 20+								
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION								
PROF, TECH & ADMIN M	417	506	733	571	550	788	755	535
N	77	16	3	7	5	24	11	143
CLERICAL M	503	644	629	700	900	635	729	606
N	38	9	7	10	3	26	7	100
SALES M	674	739	700	750	661	700	772	718
N	53	28	8	32	18	25	43	207
FARMERS M	625	750	500	773	745	755	729	744
N	4	4	3	11	22	355	218	617
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS M	667	900	800	725	675	719	662	687
N	12	2	2	4	16	161	208	405
SERVICES M	668	708	771	693	920	687	699	696
N	130	26	7	15	15	87	87	367
MANUAL M	664	682	700	606	805	675	685	677
N	272	67	33	48	41	108	100	669
TOTAL M	623	681	695	676	763	724	701	690
N	586	152	63	127	120	786	674	2,508
N.E.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.7EF V208
V713
V802
V116
V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF WORK HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		PATTERN OF WORK				
		BEFORE & AFTER	BEFORE ONLY	AFTER ONLY	NEVER WORKED	TOTAL
TOTAL						
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION						
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	433	384	530	457	456
	N	421	218	321	2,841	3,801
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	363	315	559	363	373
	N	49	47	39	408	543
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	442	383	529	454	454
	N	149	117	146	1,822	2,234
PRIMARY	M	337	369	529	393	397
	N	38	39	42	622	741
SECONDARY	M	199	217	259	307	281
	N	163	48	37	642	890
UNIVERSITY	M	171	288	199	285	234
	N	203	16	78	282	579
TOTAL	M	338	356	477	423	413
	N	1,023	485	663	6,617	8,788
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. <10						
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION						
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	179	150	202	177	176
	N	153	107	53	1,002	1,315
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	150	167	200	167	167
	N	28	27	9	223	287
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	194	162	241	186	186
	N	68	58	27	667	820
PRIMARY	M	175	182	200	170	172
	N	20	22	7	259	308
SECONDARY	M	134	155	152	161	154
	N	115	33	23	337	508
UNIVERSITY	M	138	133	144	154	145
	N	154	6	45	137	342
TOTAL	M	158	157	185	175	171
	N	538	253	164	2,625	3,580

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.7EF V208 V713 V802 V116 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF WORK HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		PATTERN OF WORK				
		BEFORE & AFTER	BEFORE ONLY	AFTER ONLY	NEVER WORKED	TOTAL
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 10-19						
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION						
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	508	525	530	500	505
	N	148	60	116	892	1,216
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	578	418	475	490	489
	N	9	11	12	99	131
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	578	480	448	487	489
	N	41	35	56	537	669
PRIMARY	M	471	478	413	463	461
	N	14	9	15	208	246
SECONDARY	M	317	317	410	428	406
	N	41	12	10	216	279
UNIVERSITY	M	279	338	220	387	334
	N	42	8	20	87	157
TOTAL	M	459	472	467	480	476
	N	295	135	229	2,039	2,698
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 20+						
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION						
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	663	710	645	712	699
	N	120	51	152	947	1,270
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	700	633	794	726	726
	N	12	9	18	86	125
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	725	775	724	715	718
	N	40	24	63	618	745
PRIMARY	M	675	763	730	674	683
	N	4	8	20	155	187
SECONDARY	M	586	500	500	566	563
	N	7	3	4	89	103
UNIVERSITY	M	257	550	354	441	414
	N	7	2	13	58	80
TOTAL	M	661	713	663	696	690
	N	190	97	270	1,953	2,510

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.7EG V208 V713 V804 V116 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN
ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF WORK
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		PATTERN OF WORK				
		BEFORE & AFTER	BEFORE ONLY	AFTER ONLY	NEVER WORKED	TOTAL
TOTAL						
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION						
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	178	278	214	322	273
	N	240	37	78	545	900
CLERICAL	M	181	285	337	379	333
	N	90	20	30	317	457
SALES	M	395	292	461	497	480
	N	22	26	51	448	547
FARMERS	M	439	493	561	472	476
	N	269	73	164	1,340	1,846
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	449	365	476	409	416
	N	187	96	100	1,096	1,479
SERVICES	M	401	415	493	465	461
	N	70	54	88	817	1,029
MANUAL	M	331	311	547	398	397
	N	145	179	152	2,046	2,522
S-TOTAL	M	338	356	477	423	413
	N	1,023	485	663	6,609	8,780
N.S.	M	–	–	–	388	388
	N	–	–	–	8	8
TOTAL	M	338	356	477	423	413
	N	1,023	485	663	6,617	8,788
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. <10						
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION						
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	142	130	140	159	151
	N	179	20	42	267	508
CLERICAL	M	126	154	217	172	160
	N	65	13	18	114	210
SALES	M	191	142	200	198	194
	N	11	12	7	145	176
FARMERS	M	174	159	159	173	172
	N	108	29	27	483	647
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	202	140	246	165	171
	N	66	47	26	474	613
SERVICES	M	171	191	186	196	193
	N	34	23	22	257	336
MANUAL	M	149	164	200	175	173
	N	75	109	22	882	1,088
S-TOTAL	M	158	157	185	175	171
	N	538	253	164	2,623	3,578
N.S.	M	–	–	–	200	200
	N	–	–	–	2	2
TOTAL	M	158	157	185	175	171
	N	538	253	164	2,625	3,580

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.7EG V208 V713 V804 V116 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF WORK HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		PATTERN OF WORK				
		BEFORE & AFTER	BEFORE ONLY	AFTER ONLY	NEVER WORKED	TOTAL
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 10-19						
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION						
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	281	331	274	418	371
	N	53	13	23	160	249
CLERICAL	M	300	440	360	410	393
	N	22	5	5	115	147
SALES	M	500	378	300	506	487
	N	6	9	10	139	164
FARMERS	M	531	585	536	525	529
	N	89	20	61	412	582
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	531	493	495	499	503
	N	72	29	39	321	461
SERVICES	M	573	441	485	468	472
	N	15	22	33	256	326
MANUAL	M	442	489	481	470	470
	N	38	37	58	632	765
S-TOTAL	M	459	472	467	480	476
	N	295	135	229	2,035	2,694
N.S.	M	–	–	–	325	325
	N	–	–	–	4	4
TOTAL	M	459	472	467	480	476
	N	295	135	229	2,039	2,698
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 20+						
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION						
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	275	850	346	563	535
	N	8	4	13	118	143
CLERICAL	M	500	750	629	605	606
	N	3	2	7	88	100
SALES	M	720	500	562	757	718
	N	5	5	34	163	207
FARMERS	M	722	821	724	747	744
	N	72	24	76	445	617
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	663	705	626	697	687
	N	49	20	35	301	405
SERVICES	M	652	922	706	691	696
	N	21	9	33	304	367
MANUAL	M	625	597	707	681	677
	N	32	33	72	532	669
S-TOTAL	M	661	713	663	696	690
	N	190	97	270	1,951	2,508
N.S.	M	–	–	–	700	700
	N	–	–	–	2	2
TOTAL	M	661	713	663	696	690
	N	190	97	270	1,953	2,510

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.7FG V208 V802 V804 V116 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN
ACCORDING TO HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION						
		ILLIT NO SCHOOL	ILLIT SOME SCHOOL	CAN READ AND WRITE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	UNIVERSITY	TOTAL
TOTAL								
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION								
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	365	200	520	397	267	234	273
	N	20	5	61	36	275	503	900
CLERICAL	M	507	100	480	466	279	232	333
	N	14	2	51	71	281	38	457
SALES	M	507	424	501	469	331	275	480
	N	226	25	185	61	42	8	547
FARMERS	M	485	416	503	371	349	350	476
	N	1,130	154	438	77	41	6	1,846
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	422	350	431	367	278	–	416
	N	1,092	105	231	42	9	–	1,479
SERVICES	M	491	427	466	418	352	240	461
	N	385	67	412	121	29	15	1,029
MANUAL	M	435	332	414	371	269	89	397
	N	930	185	854	333	211	9	2,522
TOTAL	M	456	373	454	397	281	234	413
	N	3,797	543	2,232	741	888	579	8,780
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. <10								
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION								
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	167	67	205	100	153	148	151
	N	9	3	20	15	167	294	508
CLERICAL	M	200	100	267	169	151	162	160
	N	3	2	12	13	154	26	210
SALES	M	175	227	193	222	215	100	194
	N	59	11	60	23	20	3	176
FARMERS	M	170	166	180	181	140	150	172
	N	363	74	152	36	20	2	647
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	174	147	174	177	80	–	171
	N	425	58	103	22	5	–	613
SERVICES	M	191	211	206	172	193	50	193
	N	102	35	126	50	15	8	336
MANUAL	M	181	161	181	168	150	89	173
	N	354	104	347	149	125	9	1,088
TOTAL	M	176	167	186	172	154	145	171
	N	1,315	287	820	308	506	342	3,578

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.2.7FG V208 V802 V804 V116 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN
ACCORDING TO HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION						
		ILLIT NO SCHOOL	ILLIT SOME SCHOOL	CAN READ AND WRITE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	UNIVERSITY	TOTAL
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 10-19								
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION								
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	533	–	459	422	413	327	371
	N	6	1	17	9	80	136	249
CLERICAL	M	440	–	464	387	385	356	393
	N	5	–	14	23	96	9	147
SALES	M	500	400	526	471	364	400	487
	N	73	5	47	21	14	4	164
FARMERS	M	527	527	549	525	425	367	529
	N	371	37	131	28	12	3	582
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	500	524	517	467	525	–	503
	N	357	25	63	12	4	–	461
SERVICES	M	503	400	447	505	464	420	472
	N	119	13	139	39	11	5	326
MANUAL	M	486	484	473	446	418	–	470
	N	283	50	256	114	62	–	765
TOTAL	M	505	489	490	461	406	334	476
	N	1,214	131	667	246	279	157	2,694
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 20+								
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION								
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	520	800	825	750	525	405	535
	N	5	1	24	12	28	73	143
CLERICAL	M	717	–	592	629	584	467	606
	N	6	–	25	35	31	3	100
SALES	M	720	678	723	800	563	300	718
	N	94	9	78	17	8	1	207
FARMERS	M	735	749	782	569	711	700	744
	N	396	43	155	13	9	1	617
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	672	691	755	738	–	–	687
	N	310	22	65	8	–	–	405
SERVICES	M	670	842	707	697	733	550	696
	N	164	19	147	32	3	2	367
MANUAL	M	693	661	676	680	504	–	677
	N	293	31	251	70	24	–	669
TOTAL	M	699	726	718	683	563	414	690
	N	1,268	125	745	187	103	80	2,508
N.E.C.		–	–	–	–	–	–	8

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.3.1-1

V213
V010
V108

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN
ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
AND CURRENT AGE
(CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	MEAN	%MASC	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE <20	57.1	35.2	6.3	1.2	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	52	52.2	650
20-24	20.2	32.0	28.7	14.7	3.6	.7	.1	.0	.0	.0	152	53.0	1,526
25-29	9.4	16.2	23.8	25.3	16.3	6.5	1.9	.5	.1	.0	253	52.8	1,605
30-34	4.7	6.9	13.8	19.8	22.0	17.5	10.1	3.6	1.3	.4	368	51.9	1,425
35-39	3.6	4.1	9.0	14.2	17.1	19.3	16.3	9.3	4.6	2.2	449	50.9	1,184
40-44	5.0	3.2	7.7	10.1	15.0	18.4	15.7	10.9	8.1	5.8	492	53.4	908
45+	4.8	4.5	6.9	9.7	14.0	16.2	16.0	13.9	7.4	6.7	500	51.4	714
TOTAL	12.7	14.8	16.0	15.6	13.4	10.9	7.8	4.6	2.5	1.6	316	52.1	8,012

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.3.1-2

V213
V010
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN
ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
AND CURRENT AGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	MEAN	%MASC	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE <20	57.7	35.0	6.0	1.2	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	51	52.2	678
20-24	21.1	32.4	28.3	14.1	3.4	.6	.1	.0	.0	.0	149	53.0	1,598
25-29	10.1	17.3	23.6	24.6	15.8	6.2	1.8	.5	.1	.0	248	52.8	1,696
30-34	5.1	7.7	14.3	19.6	21.5	17.1	9.6	3.4	1.2	.3	361	51.9	1,523
35-39	4.0	5.4	9.6	14.8	17.2	18.3	15.3	9.0	4.2	2.2	438	50.8	1,329
40-44	5.4	4.2	9.4	10.9	14.9	17.6	14.7	10.3	7.4	5.2	471	53.2	1,061
45+	5.4	5.6	8.2	10.1	14.5	15.9	14.5	13.2	6.9	5.6	477	51.1	903
TOTAL	12.9	15.2	16.1	15.4	13.3	10.8	7.6	4.6	2.5	1.6	314	52.0	8,788

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.3.2-1

V213
V116
V108

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN
ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
(CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	MEAN	%MASC	TOTAL
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE													
<5	40.4	40.7	17.6	1.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	80	53.5	1,836
5-9	7.4	15.7	34.9	32.1	8.6	1.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	223	51.7	1,578
10-14	4.3	6.9	14.2	27.0	27.8	14.3	4.6	.8	.2	.0	333	52.7	1,293
15-19	3.3	3.2	7.2	14.4	22.9	22.9	15.7	6.9	2.7	.7	438	51.3	1,216
20-24	2.8	4.0	6.8	10.1	15.8	19.6	19.1	11.4	6.3	4.0	491	51.9	964
25-29	3.5	2.2	6.7	9.2	13.2	19.4	17.5	13.8	8.4	6.1	519	53.7	718
30+	3.7	2.7	5.9	7.9	11.8	15.7	15.5	15.7	11.1	10.1	551	50.9	407
TOTAL	12.7	14.8	16.0	15.6	13.4	10.9	7.8	4.6	2.5	1.6	316	52.1	8,012

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.3.2-2

V213
V116
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN
ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	MEAN	%MASC	TOTAL
<5	41.1	40.6	17.0	1.3	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	79	53.5	1,916
5-9	8.4	16.9	34.6	30.6	8.3	1.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	217	51.8	1,664
10-14	4.7	8.0	14.9	27.0	26.6	13.6	4.3	.7	.1	.0	325	52.6	1,390
15-19	3.7	4.2	8.3	14.9	22.6	22.0	14.8	6.4	2.5	.6	425	51.1	1,308
20-24	3.3	5.1	8.0	10.6	16.0	19.1	17.6	10.6	5.9	3.8	474	51.9	1,108
25-29	4.3	4.1	7.7	10.0	13.9	18.6	16.2	13.0	7.2	5.0	491	53.1	883
30+	3.9	3.1	7.3	9.1	12.5	15.2	14.5	15.4	10.2	8.9	532	50.7	519
TOTAL	12.9	15.2	16.1	15.4	13.3	10.8	7.6	4.6	2.5	1.6	314	52.0	8,788

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.3.3

V213
V208
V010
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN
ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN
AND CURRENT AGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	MEAN	TOTAL
TOTAL												
CHILDREN EVER BORN 0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	971
1	10.0	90.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	90	1,080
2	2.9	19.9	77.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	174	1,119
3	1.4	6.9	26.1	65.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	256	1,069
4	.6	3.3	15.2	30.9	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	326	948
5	.2	1.9	6.0	19.2	36.7	35.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	398	829
6	.0	1.1	3.3	13.0	22.5	30.4	29.7	.0	.0	.0	467	760
7	.0	.5	3.4	7.2	15.1	27.3	25.0	21.6	.0	.0	527	649
8	.0	.4	2.9	4.9	10.8	22.9	24.7	17.6	15.9	.0	577	511
9+	.1	.5	1.8	3.6	7.7	14.9	18.2	20.8	16.0	16.4	656	852
TOTAL	12.9	15.2	16.1	15.4	13.3	10.8	7.6	4.6	2.5	1.6	314	8,788
CURRENT AGE <25												
CHILDREN EVER BORN 0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	645
1	9.8	90.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	90	664
2	3.0	25.6	71.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	168	469
3	.9	7.9	34.3	56.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	247	318
4	.7	6.3	30.6	29.9	32.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	288	144
5	.0	3.8	11.5	38.5	30.8	15.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	342	26
6	.0	.0	20.0	.0	20.0	60.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	420	5
7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	75.0	25.0	.0	.0	.0	525	4
8	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	200	1
9+	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–
TOTAL	32.0	33.1	21.7	10.3	2.5	.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	120	2,276

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.3.3

V213
V208
V010
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	MEAN	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 25-34												
CHILDREN EVER BORN 0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	207
1	7.0	93.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	93	302
2	1.9	15.2	83.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	181	481
3	1.3	6.5	22.4	69.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	261	540
4	.6	2.3	9.6	33.3	54.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	338	529
5	.5	1.6	4.8	19.3	38.5	35.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	400	436
6	.0	.3	3.0	16.1	23.3	31.8	25.5	.0	.0	.0	460	330
7	.0	1.0	6.5	7.0	19.1	30.2	20.6	15.6	.0	.0	495	199
8	.0	.0	2.7	5.5	16.4	22.7	28.2	11.8	12.7	.0	555	110
9+	.0	.0	.0	8.2	8.2	25.9	24.7	18.8	8.2	5.9	586	85
TOTAL	7.7	12.8	19.2	22.3	18.5	11.4	5.5	1.9	.7	.2	301	3,219
CURRENT AGE 35-44												
CHILDREN EVER BORN 0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	86
1	16.9	83.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	83	77
2	3.8	13.7	82.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	179	131
3	2.2	7.3	22.5	68.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	256	178
4	1.0	2.4	15.2	28.1	53.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	330	210
5	.0	1.4	6.0	16.7	36.2	39.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	407	282
6	.0	1.8	2.4	10.5	21.0	29.9	34.4	.0	.0	.0	478	334
7	.0	.3	2.1	6.4	13.7	26.7	27.1	23.7	.0	.0	540	329
8	.0	.7	2.7	5.5	7.9	22.6	23.3	19.2	18.2	.0	586	292
9+	.0	.8	1.7	3.0	7.2	13.6	18.7	20.0	17.2	17.8	666	471
TOTAL	4.6	4.9	9.5	13.1	16.2	18.0	15.1	9.5	5.6	3.5	453	2,390
CURRENT AGE 45+												
CHILDREN EVER BORN 0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	33
1	24.3	75.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	76	37
2	13.2	31.6	55.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	142	38
3	3.0	3.0	27.3	66.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	258	33
4	.0	7.7	26.2	23.1	43.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	302	65
5	.0	4.7	10.6	21.2	30.6	32.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	376	85
6	.0	1.1	6.6	12.1	25.3	25.3	29.7	.0	.0	.0	456	91
7	.0	.0	1.7	10.3	12.8	22.2	26.5	26.5	.0	.0	541	117
8	.0	.0	2.8	2.8	13.0	24.1	25.0	19.4	13.0	.0	576	108
9+	.3	.0	2.4	3.4	8.4	13.9	15.5	22.6	16.2	17.2	661	296
TOTAL	5.4	5.6	8.2	10.1	14.5	15.9	14.5	13.2	6.9	5.6	477	903

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.3.4 V208 V213 V208 V010 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN STILL ALIVE AND DECEASED ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		CHILDREN ALIVE	CHILDREN DEAD	TOTAL EVER BORN
CURRENT AGE 13	M	33	–	33
	N	3	3	3
14	M	–	–	–
	N	20	20	20
15	M	23	–	23
	N	35	35	35
16	M	23	4	27
	N	75	75	75
17	M	46	9	55
	N	146	146	146
18	M	49	10	59
	N	219	219	219
19	M	81	24	105
	N	180	180	180
20	M	108	21	130
	N	432	432	432
21	M	132	28	160
	N	269	269	269
22	M	157	41	199
	N	322	322	322
23	M	172	36	209
	N	298	298	298
24	M	191	43	234
	N	277	277	277
25	M	215	52	267
	N	539	539	539
26	M	227	51	278
	N	286	286	286
27	M	255	65	320
	N	315	315	315
28	M	282	66	348
	N	317	317	317
29	M	293	70	364
	N	239	239	239
30	M	333	95	428
	N	533	533	533
31	M	328	78	406
	N	243	243	243
32	M	377	115	492
	N	299	299	299
33	M	415	112	528
	N	243	243	243
34	M	387	103	490
	N	205	205	205
35	M	405	132	537
	N	516	516	516
36	M	431	136	567
	N	207	207	207
37	M	452	153	606
	N	204	204	204

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.3.4 V208 V213 V208 V010 V103

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN STILL ALIVE AND DECEASED ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		CHILDREN ALIVE	CHILDREN DEAD	TOTAL EVER BORN
CURRENT AGE 38	M	466	159	625
	N	213	213	213
39	M	488	135	623
	N	189	189	189
40	M	458	190	648
	N	432	432	432
41	M	474	140	614
	N	151	151	151
42	M	498	160	658
	N	188	188	188
43	M	479	173	652
	N	155	155	155
44	M	467	184	650
	N	135	135	135
45	M	456	204	660
	N	385	385	385
46	M	493	227	720
	N	128	128	128
47	M	492	204	696
	N	156	156	156
48	M	490	212	701
	N	153	153	153
49	M	502	211	714
	N	81	81	81
TOTAL	M	314	100	413
	N	8,788	8,788	8,788

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.4.1 V225 V227 V010 V123

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN 5 YEARS AGO AND AGE OF WOMAN (WOMEN CONTINUOUSLY MARRIED FOR THE LAST 5 YEARS)

AGE OF WOMAN CURRENT	AGE OF WOMAN 5 YEARS AGO		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN 5 YEARS AGO 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
<20	<15	M	184	211	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	193
		N	19	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
20–24	15–19	M	198	209	173	164	300	–	–	–	–	–	199
		N	366	228	71	11	2	–	–	–	–	–	678
25–29	20–24	M	186	184	183	166	170	150	200	–	–	–	181
		N	258	381	362	155	47	10	2	–	–	–	1,215
30–34	25–29	M	132	147	142	150	142	140	128	136	–	–	143
		N	121	183	312	316	239	122	29	11	–	–	1,333
35–39	30–34	M	43	97	90	.	108	107	100	107	111	25	100
		N	47	76	147	222	266	197	116	56	18	4	1,149
40–44	35–39	M	10	47	37	69	53	50	59	62	68	46	53
		N	40	34	82	128	143	168	143	87	47	26	898
45+	40+	M	11	–	15	19	18	20	21	22	26	22	19
		N	28	26	54	69	103	122	117	94	53	36	702
	TOTAL	M	162	166	136	120	101	81	65	60	56	32	121
		N	879	937	1,028	901	800	619	407	248	118	66	6,003

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.4.2 V225 V109 V010 V123

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE AND AGE OF WOMAN (WOMEN CONTINUOUSLY MARRIED FOR THE LAST 5 YEARS)

AGE OF WOMAN CURRENT 5	YEARS AGO		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE < 15	15–17	18–19	20–21	22–24	25–29	30+	TOTAL
< 20	< 15	M	193	–	–	–	–	–	–	193
		N	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
20–24	15–19	M	187	203	215	–	–	–	–	199
		N	233	385	60	–	–	–	–	678
25–29	20–24	M	169	182	188	179	204	–	–	181
		N	264	516	248	135	52	–	–	1,215
30–34	25–29	M	142	139	149	144	152	139	–	143
		N	312	477	213	148	132	51	–	1,333
35–39	30–34	M	99	96	103	111	101	102	133	100
		N	304	411	180	105	84	59	6	1,149
40–44	35–39	M	43	51	55	74	71	54	75	53
		N	240	321	135	89	51	46	16	898
45+	40+	M	14	22	22	14	25	24	29	19
		N	205	250	102	63	40	25	17	702
	TOTAL	M	114	127	127	120	122	90	64	121
		N	1,586	2,360	938	540	359	181	39	6,003

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.4.3A–1 V225 V010 V704 V123

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS ACCORDING TO AGE OF WOMAN AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION (WOMEN CONTINUOUSLY MARRIED FOR THE LAST 5 YEARS)

LEVEL OF EDUCATION		WOMAN'S AGE < 20 < 15	20–24 15–19	25–29 20–24	30–34 25–29	35–39 30–34	40–44 35–39	45+ 40+	TOTAL	(CURRENT AGE) (5 YEARS AGO)
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	186	192	180	156	109	63	29	129	
	N	21	445	759	758	733	521	402	3,639	
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	220	212	193	137	98	56	11	122	
	N	5	152	230	219	171	183	154	1,114	
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	300	226	189	125	91	26	–	101	
	N	1	50	93	141	115	105	90	595	
PRIMARY	M	100	210	171	129	67	36	8	110	
	N	1	21	65	79	54	36	26	282	
SECONDARY	M	–	122	159	105	50	14	–	83	
	N	–	9	49	83	48	36	23	248	
UNIVERSITY	M	–	200	147	119	68	29	–	94	
	N	–	1	19	53	28	17	7	125	
TOTAL	M	193	199	181	143	100	53	19	121	
	N	28	678	1,215	1,333	1,149	898	702	6,003	

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.4.3B-1 V225 V010 V702 V123

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS ACCORDING TO AGE OF WOMAN AND TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE (WOMEN CONTINUOUSLY MARRIED FOR THE LAST 5 YEARS)

WOMAN'S AGE

		< 20 / < 15	20-24 / 15-19	25-29 / 20-24	30-34 / 25-29	35-39 / 30-34	40-44 / 35-39	45+ / 40+	TOTAL	(CURRENT AGE) (5 YEARS AGO)
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE										
URBAN	M	200	201	174	119	84	34	12	102	
	N	10	195	505	588	502	411	321	2,532	
RURAL	M	189	198	186	163	112	70	25	135	
	N	18	483	710	745	647	487	381	3,471	
TOTAL	M	193	199	181	143	100	53	19	121	
	N	28	678	1,215	1,333	1,149	898	702	6,003	

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.4.3C-1 V225 V010 V701 V123

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS ACCORDING TO AGE OF WOMAN AND REGION OF RESIDENCE (WOMEN CONTINUOUSLY MARRIED FOR THE LAST 5 YEARS)

WOMAN'S AGE

		< 20 / < 15	20-24 / 15-19	25-29 / 20-24	30-34 / 25-29	35-39 / 30-34	40-44 / 35-39	45+ / 40+	TOTAL	(CURRENT AGE) (5 YEARS AGO)
REGION OF RESIDENCE										
CAIRO	M	200	193	172	111	84	26	11	97	
	N	5	72	212	254	222	187	127	1,079	
ALEXANDRIA	M	100	200	138	100	67	75	9	80	
	N	1	14	60	88	76	55	47	341	
LOWER EGYPT	M	233	201	191	149	97	59	19	127	
	N	9	309	559	609	479	387	305	2,657	
UPPER EGYPT	M	169	198	179	166	120	68	26	134	
	N	13	283	384	382	372	269	223	1,926	
TOTAL	M	193	199	181	143	100	53	19	121	
	N	28	678	1,215	1,333	1,149	898	702	6,003	

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.4.3D-1 V225 V010 R701 V123

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS ACCORDING TO AGE OF WOMAN AND TYPE OF LOCALITY (WOMEN CONTINUOUSLY MARRIED FOR THE LAST 5 YEARS)

WOMAN'S AGE

		< 20 < 15	20-24 15-19	25-29 20-24	30-34 25-29	35-39 30-34	40-44 35-39	45 + 40 +	TOTAL	(CURRENT AGE) (5 YEARS AGO)
TYPE OF LOCALITY										
METROPOLITAN	M	183	194	165	108	80	28	10	93	
	N	6	86	272	342	298	242	174	1,420	
CITIES - LOWER	M	250	177	182	109	73	39	15	99	
	N	2	26	68	96	70	62	41	365	
CITIES - UPPER	M	-	236	186	153	87	38	-	116	
	N		14	29	38	31	26	19	157	
TOWNS - LOWER	M	-	211	186	131	76	17	10	112	
	N	-	38	83	55	55	41	49	321	
TOWNS - UPPER	M	200	210	183	158	140	73	29	135	
	N	2	31	53	59	48	40	38	271	
VILLAGES - LOWER	M	229	202	193	159	105	70	22	134	
	N	7	245	408	458	354	284	215	1,971	
VILLAGES - UPPER	M	164	194	178	169	120	71	28	136	
	N	11	238	302	285	293	203	166	1,498	
TOTAL	M	193	199	181	143	100	53	19	121	
	N	28	678	1,215	1,333	1,149	898	702	6,003	

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.4.3E-1 V225 V010 V713 V123

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS ACCORDING TO AGE OF WOMAN AND PATTERN OF WORK (WOMEN CONTINUOUSLY MARRIED FOR THE LAST 5 YEARS)

WOMAN'S AGE

		< 20 < 15	20-24 15-19	25-29 20-24	30-34 25-29	35-39 30-34	40-44 35-39	45 + 40 +	TOTAL	(CURRENT AGE) (5 YEARS AGO)
PATTERN OF WORK										
BEFORE & AFTER	M	100	138	199	160	98	61	28	133	
	N	1	58	115	192	121	82	57	626	
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	M	-	186	172	140	110	59	17	123	
	N	2	42	67	73	50	46	30	310	
WORKED AFTER ONLY	M	200	183	183	136	114	48	17	118	
	N	1	35	88	114	86	69	47	440	
NEVER WORKED	M	213	202	179	141	98	53	18	120	
	N	24	543	945	954	892	701	568	4,627	
TOTAL	M	193	199	181	143	100	53	19	121	
	N	28	678	1,215	1,333	1,149	898	702	6,003	

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.4.3F-1 V225 V010 V802 V123

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS ACCORDING TO AGE OF WOMAN AND HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION (WOMEN CONTINUOUSLY MARRIED FOR THE LAST 5 YEARS)

		WOMAN'S AGE								
		< 20 < 15	20-24 15-19	25-29 20-24	30-34 25-29	35-39 30-34	40-44 35-39	45+ 40+	TOTAL	(CURRENT AGE) (5 YEARS AGO)
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION										
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	209	190	186	159	110	67	23	127	
	N	11	298	541	552	530	393	351	2,676	
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	167	196	184	147	93	53	33	132	
	N	3	67	77	68	54	53	30	352	
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	178	211	183	141	102	50	18	120	
	N	9	196	293	336	315	279	190	1,618	
PRIMARY	M	200	192	179	136	89	36	14	114	
	N	4	50	115	114	88	84	56	511	
SECONDARY	M	200	194	169	119	87	30	-	117	
	N	1	53	131	154	89	43	40	511	
UNIVERSITY	M	-	264	155	111	59	13	-	89	
	N	-	14	58	109	73	46	35	335	
TOTAL	M	193	199	181	143	100	53	19	121	
	N	28	678	1,215	1,333	1,149	898	702	6,003	

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.4.3G-1 V225 V010 V804 V123

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS ACCORDING TO AGE OF WOMAN AND HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION (WOMEN CONTINUOUSLY MARRIED FOR THE LAST 5 YEARS)

		WOMAN'S AGE								
		< 20 < 15	20-24 15-19	25-29 20-24	30-34 25-29	35-39 30-34	40-44 35-39	45+ 40+	TOTAL	(CURRENT AGE) (5 YEARS AGO)
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION										
PROF. TECH & ADMIN	M	200	218	166	128	67	28	3	102	
	N	2	34	103	153	110	69	59	530	
CLERICAL	M	-	194	176	112	78	17	9	99	
	N	-	17	66	75	58	42	33	291	
SALES	M	150	220	178	140	99	52	11	114	
	N	2	41	74	83	77	61	62	400	
FARMERS	M	213	198	193	165	108	67	29	129	
	N	8	168	216	277	266	229	166	1,330	
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	100	192	182	164	116	87	31	142	
	N	4	157	231	210	194	119	95	1,010	
SERVICES	M	200	191	174	135	97	48	25	114	
	N	5	88	151	146	156	127	96	769	
MANUAL	M	229	201	182	133	101	40	11	118	
	N	7	172	371	389	288	250	190	1,667	
S-TOTAL	M	193	199	181	143	100	53	19	121	
	N	28	677	1,212	1,333	1,149	897	701	5,997	
N.S.	M	-	200	167	-	-	200	100	167	
	N	-	1	3	-	-	1	1	6	
TOTAL	M	193	199	181	143	100	53	19	121	
	N	28	678	1,215	1,333	1,149	898	702	6,003	

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.4.3A-2 V225 V116 V704 V123

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS
ACCORDING TO YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION
(WOMEN CONTINUOUSLY MARRIED FOR THE LAST 5 YEARS)

		YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
LEVEL OF EDUCATION									
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	-	188	169	133	90	48	21	129
	N	-	834	769	748	628	424	236	3,639
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	-	203	163	132	76	32	18	122
	N	-	290	197	192	171	167	97	1,114
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	-	199	141	94	53	15	2	101
	N	-	130	104	141	93	82	45	595
PRIMARY	M	-	171	126	85	57	30	18	110
	N	-	79	82	53	28	23	17	282
SECONDARY	M	-	146	82	38	4	-	-	83
	N	-	92	62	50	26	13	5	248
UNIVERSITY	M	-	138	65	10	-	-	-	94
	N	-	65	40	10	4	5	1	125
TOTAL	M	-	186	155	121	80	38	18	121
	N	-	1,490	1,254	1,194	950	714	401	6,003

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.4.3B-2 V225 V116 V702 V123

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS
ACCORDING TO YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
AND TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE
(WOMEN CONTINUOUSLY MARRIED FOR THE LAST 5 YEARS)

		YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
URBAN	M	-	176	129	95	60	24	10	102
	N	-	628	529	503	390	312	170	2,532
RURAL	M	-	194	175	140	94	50	23	135
	N	-	862	725	691	560	402	231	3,471
TOTAL	M	-	186	155	121	80	38	18	121
	N	-	1,490	1,254	1,194	950	714	401	6,003

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.4.3C-2 V225 V116 V701 V123

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS
ACCORDING TO YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
AND REGION OF RESIDENCE
(WOMEN CONTINUOUSLY MARRIED FOR THE LAST 5 YEARS)

		YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
REGION OF RESIDENCE									
CAIRO	M	-	170	120	91	59	22	7	97
	N	-	249	239	226	164	129	72	1,079
ALEXANDRIA	M	-	157	93	72	42	18	20	80
	N	-	77	69	78	48	44	25	341
LOWER EGYPT	M	-	192	169	121	78	35	20	127
	N	-	686	567	526	392	309	177	2,657
UPPER EGYPT	M	-	191	169	150	98	56	20	134
	N	-	478	379	364	346	232	127	1,926
TOTAL	M	-	186	155	121	80	38	18	121
	N	-	1,490	1,254	1,194	950	714	401	6,003

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.4.3D-2 V225 V116 R701 V123

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS ACCORDING TO YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE AND TYPE OF LOCALITY (WOMEN CONTINUOUSLY MARRIED FOR THE LAST 5 YEARS)

		YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE							
		< 5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
TYPE OF LOCALITY									
METROPOLITAN	M	-	167	114	86	55	21	10	93
	N	-	326	308	304	212	173	97	1,420
CITIES - LOWER	M	-	168	137	68	65	17	5	99
	N	-	98	78	65	55	47	22	365
CITIES - UPPER	M	-	203	143	117	65	21	-	116
	N	-	36	28	41	26	19	7	157
TOWNS - LOWER	M	-	187	153	104	32	12	6	112
	N	-	105	62	45	50	41	18	321
TOWNS - UPPER	M	-	198	168	156	104	63	19	135
	N	-	63	53	50	47	32	26	271
VILLAGES - LOWER	M	-	198	177	132	88	43	25	134
	N	-	483	427	416	287	221	137	1,971
VILLAGES - UPPER	M	-	189	171	153	100	58	21	136
	N	-	379	298	273	273	181	94	1,498
TOTAL	M	-	186	155	121	80	38	18	121
	N	-	1,490	1,254	1,194	950	714	401	6,003

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.4.3E-2 V225 V116 V713 V123

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS ACCORDING TO YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE AND PATTERN OF WORK (WOMEN CONTINUOUSLY MARRIED FOR THE LAST 5 YEARS)

		YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE							
		< 5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
PATTERN OF WORK									
BEFORE & AFTER	M	-	171	142	129	95	47	38	133
	N	-	214	159	104	78	47	24	626
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	M	-	166	147	127	85	34	26	123
	N	-	102	60	60	40	29	19	310
WORKED AFTER ONLY	M	-	188	157	133	80	58	12	118
	N	-	76	100	88	83	59	34	440
NEVER WORKED	M	-	191	158	119	78	36	16	120
	N	-	1,098	935	942	749	579	324	4,627
TOTAL	M	-	186	155	121	80	38	18	121
	N	-	1,490	1,254	1,194	950	714	401	6,003

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.4.3F-2 V225 V116 V802 V123

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS ACCORDING TO YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE AND HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION (WOMEN CONTINUOUSLY MARRIED FOR THE LAST 5 YEARS)

		YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION									
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	-	190	170	140	95	45	19	127
	N	-	568	528	560	467	337	216	2,676
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	-	198	158	135	63	50	11	132
	N	-	112	74	52	54	42	18	352
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	-	199	164	118	78	35	22	120
	N	-	366	310	312	287	231	112	1,618
PRIMARY	M	-	182	152	98	56	32	11	114
	N	-	131	118	103	72	60	27	511
SECONDARY	M	-	166	121	94	44	5	-	117
	N	-	187	140	108	36	22	18	511
UNIVERSITY	M	-	156	89	37	6	5	-	89
	N	-	126	84	59	34	22	10	335
TOTAL	M	-	186	155	121	80	38	18	121
	N	-	1,490	1,254	1,194	950	714	401	6,003

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.4.3G-2 V225 V116 V804 V123

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS ACCORDING TO YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE AND HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION (WOMEN CONTINUOUSLY MARRIED FOR THE LAST 5 YEARS)

		YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE							
		<5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION									
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	-	161	113	70	20	16	9	102
	N	-	192	133	89	49	45	22	530
CLERICAL	M	-	172	115	81	44	19	-	99
	N	-	78	74	54	48	21	16	291
SALES	M	-	200	164	110	88	27	10	114
	N	-	83	75	73	80	49	40	400
FARMERS	M	-	201	176	140	87	56	24	129
	N	-	267	261	270	237	187	108	1,330
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	-	188	175	143	102	49	44	142
	N	-	281	213	203	164	88	61	1,010
SERVICES	M	-	183	158	111	85	44	9	114
	N	-	163	149	161	121	122	53	769
MANUAL	M	-	189	149	120	71	24	7	118
	N	-	425	346	344	249	202	101	1,667
S-TOTAL	M	-	186	155	121	80	38	18	121
	N	-	1,489	1,251	1,194	948	714	401	5,997
N.S.	M	-	200	167	-	150	-	-	167
	N	-	1	3	-	2	-	-	6
TOTAL	M	-	186	155	121	80	38	18	121
	N	-	1,490	1,254	1,194	950	714	401	6,003

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.4.4 V225 V109 V010 V123

PERCENTAGE OF MALE CHILDREN BORN IN THE LAST 5 YEARS ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE AND AGE OF WOMAN (WOMEN CONTINUOUSLY MARRIED FOR THE LAST 5 YEARS)

AGE OF WOMAN CURRENT	AGE OF WOMAN 5 YEARS AGO		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE < 15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
< 20	< 15	R	44.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	44.4
		M	193	-	-	-	-	-	-	193
		N	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
20-24	15-19	R	50.6	54.0	55.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	53.1
		M	187	203	215	-	-	-	-	199
		N	233	385	60	-	-	-	-	678
25-29	20-24	R	56.4	51.0	51.6	52.9	44.3	.0	.0	52.1
		M	169	182	188	179	204	-	-	181
		N	264	516	248	135	52	-	-	1,215
30-34	25-29	R	50.0	46.8	45.1	54.9	58.7	56.3	.0	49.8
		M	142	139	149	144	152	139	-	143
		N	312	477	213	148	132	51	-	1,333
35-39	30-34	R	52.3	52.5	44.1	51.3	48.2	51.7	87.5	50.9
		M	99	96	103	111	101	102	133	100
		N	304	411	180	105	84	59	6	1,149
40-44	35-39	R	55.8	46.6	56.8	51.5	50.0	36.0	66.7	51.0
		M	43	51	55	74	71	54	75	53
		N	240	321	135	89	51	46	16	898
45+	40+	R	53.6	64.8	36.4	55.6	40.0	33.3	40.0	53.0
		M	14	22	22	14	25	24	29	19
		N	205	250	102	63	40	25	17	702
	TOTAL	R	52.3	51.1	49.2	53.2	52.1	50.6	68.0	51.4
		M	114	127	127	120	122	90	64	121
		N	1,586	2,360	938	540	359	181	39	6,003

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 2.4.5 V206 V213 V010 V108

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN REPORTING A CURRENT PREGNANCY ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE < 20	%	33.2	21.8	4.9	12.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	27.1
	N	371	229	41	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	650
20-24	%	36.9	22.7	18.9	16.0	20.0	10.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	23.3
	N	309	488	438	225	55	10	1	-	-	-	1,526
25-29	%	30.5	25.8	23.8	16.5	16.0	19.2	6.7	.0	.0	.0	20.9
	N	151	260	382	406	262	104	30	8	2	-	1,605
30-34	%	9.0	24.2	10.2	18.8	14.4	13.7	11.8	11.8	5.6	20.0	14.5
	N	67	99	197	282	313	249	144	51	18	5	1,425
35-39	%	4.7	19.2	9.3	10.1	7.9	9.6	10.9	11.8	7.4	3.8	9.8
	N	43	52	107	168	203	228	193	110	54	26	1,184
40-44	%	.0	3.4	.0	7.6	2.9	2.4	5.6	2.0	2.7	5.7	3.4
	N	45	29	70	92	136	167	143	99	74	53	908
45+	%	2.9	3.1	.0	2.9	.0	.0	1.8	.0	3.8	2.1	1.3
	N	34	32	49	69	100	116	114	99	53	48	714
TOTAL	%	28.6	22.2	16.0	14.6	11.0	9.3	8.0	5.7	4.5	4.5	15.4
	N	1,020	1,189	1,284	1,250	1,070	874	625	367	201	132	8,012

TABLE 2.4.6

V206
V109
V010
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN REPORTING A CURRENT PREGNANCY ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE							
	< 15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30 +	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE < 20 %	31.6	24.5	30.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	27.1
N	177	400	73	-	-	-	-	650
20-24 %	19.8	22.4	23.8	25.5	35.0	.0	.0	23.3
N	253	669	332	192	80	-	-	1,526
25-29 %	21.2	19.4	20.7	18.8	20.5	33.0	.0	20.9
N	274	536	261	207	224	103	-	1,605
30-34 %	12.6	15.0	19.0	14.4	11.3	13.9	11.1	14.5
N	317	487	216	153	142	101	9	1,425
35-39 %	7.7	10.5	11.5	10.3	5.7	14.8	12.5	9.8
N	311	419	183	107	87	61	16	1,184
40-44 %	2.9	3.4	2.2	4.4	7.8	4.3	.0	3.4
N	244	322	135	91	51	46	19	908
45 + %	.5	1.2	1.0	1.6	7.5	.0	.0	1.3
N	207	253	103	63	40	26	22	714
TOTAL %	13.2	15.7	17.0	15.5	16.3	17.5	4.5	15.4
N	1,783	3,086	1,303	813	624	337	66	8,012

TABLE 3.1.1 V502 V219 V010 V403

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN NOT WANTING MORE CHILDREN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE	<20 %	.0	3.3	22.5	33.3	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.2
	N	246	302	89	9	2	–	–	–	–	–	648
	20-24 %	.6	5.1	31.3	55.2	65.0	65.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	25.7
	N	177	490	464	270	80	20	2	–	–	–	1,503
	25-29 %	.0	6.8	47.0	60.2	75.1	74.6	85.4	80.0	100.0	.0	50.8
	N	85	235	355	425	285	126	48	10	2	–	1,571
	30-34 %	.0	8.2	52.0	69.4	75.7	77.3	87.3	91.9	95.7	83.3	67.8
	N	46	73	198	242	317	256	158	62	23	6	1,381
	35-39 %	.0	24.3	54.0	67.1	78.1	84.7	88.9	88.5	85.5	89.7	75.6
	N	27	37	100	146	192	202	190	113	62	29	1,098
	40-44 %	10.0	40.9	64.8	80.7	78.2	85.4	90.2	89.2	88.3	93.3	80.9
	N	20	22	54	57	119	144	112	93	60	45	726
	45+ %	.0	43.8	76.2	90.3	72.9	88.1	96.7	93.3	90.9	93.1	83.1
	N	14	16	21	31	48	59	61	60	22	29	361
TOTAL	%	.5	7.0	42.2	63.4	75.3	80.7	89.3	89.9	88.8	91.7	53.1
	N	615	1,175	1,281	1,180	1,043	807	571	338	169	109	7,288

TABLE 3.1.2 V502 V219 V116 V403

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN NOT WANTING MORE CHILDREN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE	<5 %	.2	5.8	41.8	68.4	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	15.3
	N	458	852	447	57	1	–	–		–	–	1,815
	5-9 %	.0	5.3	37.8	59.6	70.6	71.9	66.7	.0	.0	.0	44.7
	N	73	190	500	537	204	32	3	–	–	–	1,539
	10-14 %	.0	9.2	50.0	61.6	74.2	75.6	84.1	90.9	100.0	.0	63.7
	N	31	65	166	323	345	221	88	11	4	–	1,254
	15-19 %	.0	10.7	48.8	69.4	80.1	81.5	86.8	90.2	92.7	77.8	76.5
	N	18	28	80	144	281	260	197	102	41	9	1,160
	20-24 %	5.6	25.0	42.1	73.0	74.0	84.2	91.5	88.5	84.5	90.5	77.8
	N	18	24	57	74	127	165	164	113	58	42	842
	25-29 %	7.1	44.4	57.1	82.9	81.8	85.3	95.5	90.4	89.4	93.9	84.1
	N	14	9	21	35	66	102	88	83	47	33	498
	30+ %	.0	57.1	60.0	70.0	57.9	85.2	93.5	93.1	89.5	96.0	82.2
	N	3	7	10	10	19	27	31	29	19	25	180
TOTAL	%	.5	7.0	42.2	63.4	75.3	80.7	89.3	89.9	88.8	91.7	53.1
	N	615	1,175	1,281	1,180	1,043	807	571	338	169	109	7,288

TABLE 3.1.3A V502 V219 V704 V010 V403

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN NOT WANTING MORE CHILDREN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
TOTAL												
LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	.3	4.2	29.2	51.5	68.8	75.7	86.8	87.7	88.5	90.5	49.3
	N	354	618	662	635	613	514	386	243	122	74	4,221
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	.9	4.3	35.8	68.2	80.1	87.2	91.6	95.0	87.1	95.5	55.1
	N	114	209	226	217	196	164	107	60	31	22	1,346
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	.0	10.5	56.9	75.0	85.7	92.4	98.1	95.8	91.7	90.0	64.5
	N	43	105	123	128	126	79	54	24	12	10	704
PRIMARY	%	.0	10.5	64.5	82.5	83.9	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	64.2
	N	26	57	62	80	62	30	20	8	4	3	352
SECONDARY	%	1.9	15.0	75.0	91.0	100.0	94.1	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	55.9
	N	53	127	140	78	39	17	3	3	–	–	460
UNIVERSITY	%	.0	18.6	75.0	95.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	55.1
	N	25	59	68	42	7	3	1	–	–	–	205
TOTAL	%	.5	7.0	42.2	63.4	75.3	80.7	89.3	89.9	88.8	91.7	53.1
	N	615	1,175	1,281	1,180	1,043	807	571	338	169	109	7,288
CURRENT AGE < 25												
LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	.0	3.0	21.5	48.0	62.3	61.5	100.0	.0	.0	.0	16.5
	N	260	437	344	173	53	13	1	–	–	–	1,281
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	.0	2.4	35.0	66.7	69.6	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	22.9
	N	89	166	120	60	23	3	1	–	–	–	462
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	.0	4.2	56.1	59.3	50.0	33.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	26.9
	N	21	71	41	27	4	3	–	–	–	–	167
PRIMARY	%	.0	11.1	44.4	76.5	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	29.7
	N	18	36	18	17	1	1	–	–	–	–	91
SECONDARY	%	3.3	12.3	61.5	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	21.0
	N	30	65	26	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	124
UNIVERSITY	%	.0	17.6	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	19.2
	N	5	17	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26
TOTAL	%	.2	4.4	29.8	54.5	64.6	65.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	19.6
	N	423	792	553	279	82	20	2	–	–	–	2,151
CURRENT AGE 25-34												
LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	.0	4.9	36.6	51.9	68.0	72.2	83.6	88.7	95.0	100.0	55.0
	N	58	143	243	351	344	255	152	53	20	5	1,624
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	.0	5.9	33.3	65.1	81.7	83.1	93.9	100.0	100.0	.0	64.0
	N	15	34	78	129	120	77	33	14	4	1	505
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	.0	8.7	51.6	78.3	87.5	86.7	100.0	66.7	100.0	.0	67.7
	N	12	23	62	69	72	30	13	3	1	–	285
PRIMARY	%	.0	.0	64.7	80.9	92.5	86.7	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	69.1
	N	5	16	34	47	40	15	6	2	–	–	165
SECONDARY	%	.0	11.1	73.9	91.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	59.6
	N	22	54	88	47	23	4	2	–	–	–	240
UNIVERSITY	%	.0	13.2	75.0	95.8	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	51.1
	N	19	38	48	24	3	1	–	–	–	–	133
TOTAL	%	.0	7.1	48.8	63.6	75.4	76.4	86.9	90.3	96.0	83.3	58.8
	N	131	308	553	667	602	382	206	72	25	6	2,952

TABLE 3.1.3A V502 V219 V704 V010 V403

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN NOT WANTING MORE CHILDREN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 35-44												
LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	3.7	16.1	35.9	51.6	73.2	80.6	87.4	85.4	86.0	89.8	73.3
	N	27	31	64	95	190	217	198	151	86	49	1,108
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	14.3	25.0	41.7	83.3	80.9	87.5	90.3	96.8	84.0	100.0	81.0
	N	7	8	24	24	47	64	62	31	25	14	306
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	.0	50.0	70.6	79.3	85.7	100.0	96.7	100.0	100.0	87.5	85.5
	N	8	4	17	29	42	39	30	16	7	8	200
PRIMARY	%	.0	40.0	100.0	93.3	88.2	91.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.1
	N	3	5	9	15	17	12	10	6	4	3	84
SECONDARY	%	.0	57.1	92.0	95.5	100.0	91.7	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	90.4
	N	1	7	25	22	13	12	1	2	-	-	83
UNIVERSITY	%	.0	75.0	80.0	94.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	86.0
	N	1	4	15	18	2	2	1	-	-	-	43
TOTAL	%	4.3	30.5	57.8	70.9	78.1	85.0	89.4	88.8	86.9	91.9	77.7
	N	47	59	154	203	311	346	302	206	122	74	1,824
CURRENT AGE 45+												
LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	.0	14.3	63.6	81.3	61.5	75.9	97.1	94.9	93.8	90.0	78.4
	N	9	7	11	16	26	29	35	39	16	20	208
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	.0	100.0	75.0	100.0	83.3	100.0	90.9	86.7	100.0	100.0	83.0
	N	3	1	4	4	6	20	11	15	2	7	73
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	.0	57.1	100.0	100.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	100.0	86.5
	N	2	7	3	3	8	7	11	5	4	2	52
PRIMARY	%	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	91.7
	N	-	-	1	1	4	2	4	-	-	-	12
SECONDARY	%	.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
	N	-	1	1	7	2	1	-	1	-	-	13
UNIVERSITY	%	.0	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	N	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
TOTAL	%	.0	43.8	76.2	90.3	72.9	88.1	96.7	93.3	90.9	93.1	83.1
	N	14	16	21	31	48	59	61	60	22	29	361

TABLE 3.1.3B V502 V219 V702 V010 V403

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN NOT WANTING MORE CHILDREN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
TOTAL											
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE											
URBAN %	1.4	11.5	58.7	78.6	90.0	90.1	96.3	95.1	94.2	97.1	63.6
N	212	513	618	570	462	314	218	123	52	34	3,116
RURAL %	.0	3.5	26.7	49.2	63.5	74.6	85.0	87.0	86.3	89.3	45.3
N	403	662	663	610	581	493	353	215	117	75	4,172
TOTAL %	.5	7.0	42.2	63.4	75.3	80.7	89.3	89.9	88.8	91.7	53.1
N	615	1,175	1,281	1,180	1,043	807	571	338	169	109	7,288
CURRENT AGE <25											
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE											
URBAN %	.9	7.9	43.5	68.9	75.0	80.0	100.0	.0	.0	0	26.4
N	115	305	200	90	20	5	1		-	-	736
RURAL %	.0	2.3	22.1	47.6	61.3	60.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	16.0
N	308	487	353	189	62	15	1	-	-	-	1,415
TOTAL %	.2	4.4	29.8	54.5	64.6	65.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	19.6
N	423	792	553	279	82	20	2	-	-	-	2,151
CURRENT AGE 25-34											
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE											
URBAN %	.0	11.5	63.5	77.9	89.4	85.6	96.7	94.7	100.0	100.0	66.3
N	72	174	315	339	265	125	61	19	7	1	1,378
RURAL %	.0	1.5	29.4	48.8	64.4	72.0	82.8	88.7	94.4	80.0	52.2
N	59	134	238	328	337	257	145	53	18	5	1,574
TOTAL %	.0	7.1	48.8	63.6	75.4	76.4	86.9	90.3	96.0	83.3	58.8
N	131	308	553	667	602	382	206	72	25	6	2,952
CURRENT AGE 35-44											
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE											
URBAN %	8.3	40.7	72.0	84.7	91.6	92.9	95.9	94.4	94.1	95.2	85.6
N	24	27	93	124	155	156	121	71	34	21	826
RURAL %	.0	21.9	36.1	49.4	64.7	78.4	85.1	85.9	84.1	90.6	71.1
N	23	32	61	79	156	190	181	135	88	53	998
TOTAL %	4.3	30.5	57.8	70.9	78.1	85.0	89.4	88.8	86.9	91.9	77.7
N	47	59	154	203	311	346	302	206	122	74	1,824
CURRENT AGE 45+											
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE											
URBAN %	.0	57.1	90.0	100.0	100.0	96.4	97.1	97.0	90.9	100.0	94.9
N	1	7	10	17	22	28	35	33	11	12	176
RURAL %	.0	33.3	63.6	78.6	50.0	80.6	96.2	88.9	90.9	88.2	71.9
N	13	9	11	14	26	31	26	27	11	17	185
TOTAL %	.0	43.8	76.2	90.3	72.9	88.1	96.7	93.3	90.9	93.1	83.1
N	14	16	21	31	48	59	61	60	22	29	361

TABLE 3.1.3C V502 V219 V701 V010 V403

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN NOT WANTING MORE CHILDREN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) REGION OF RESIDENCE AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
TOTAL											
REGION OF RESIDENCE											
CAIRO %	2.0	13.2	62.4	81.1	91.5	91.5	97.7	97.4	88.9	100.0	64.2
N	98	227	274	249	201	130	86	39	18	8	1,330
ALEXANDRIA %	4.0	7.0	72.5	86.8	95.9	92.5	93.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	70.2
N	25	57	80	68	49	40	30	21	9	7	386
LOWER EGYPT %	.0	6.8	45.9	70.4	80.5	87.9	94.2	93.9	93.1	96.5	59.4
N	265	474	518	521	477	387	293	164	87	57	3,243
UPPER EGYPT %	.0	3.8	17.8	35.1	53.8	62.0	75.3	79.8	80.0	81.1	35.3
N	227	417	409	342	316	250	162	114	55	37	2,329
TOTAL %	.5	7.0	42.2	63.4	75.3	80.7	89.3	89.9	88.8	91.7	53.1
N	615	1,175	1,281	1,180	1,043	807	571	338	169	109	7,288
CURRENT AGE <25											
REGION OF RESIDENCE											
CAIRO %	2.0	6.2	44.4	78.8	80.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	25.7
N	49	130	81	33	5	2	-	-	-	-	300
ALEXANDRIA %	.0	3.8	66.7	83.3	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	32.3
N	11	26	21	6	1	-	-			-	65
LOWER EGYPT %	.0	5.5	36.5	66.7	67.3	54.5	100.0	.0	.0	.0	24.5
N	195	344	241	138	52	11	1	-	-	-	982
UPPER EGYPT %	.0	2.4	12.9	28.4	54.2	71.4	100.0	.0	.0	.0	10.2
N	168	292	210	102	24	7	1	-	-	-	804
TOTAL %	.2	4.4	29.8	54.5	64.6	65.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	19.6
N	423	792	553	279	82	20	2	-	-	-	2,151
CURRENT AGE 25-34											
REGION OF RESIDENCE											
CAIRO %	.0	14.1	68.3	77.6	90.4	87.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	66.9
N	35	78	139	143	115	47	23	6	4	-	590
ALEXANDRIA %	.0	4.0	70.2	87.8	100.0	88.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	69.7
N	9	25	47	41	29	17	7	1	2	-	178
LOWER EGYPT %	.0	7.5	50.2	71.3	80.5	85.1	92.6	94.7	100.0	100.0	67.0
N	49	136	221	317	287	208	108	38	10	3	1,347
UPPER EGYPT %	.0	2.0	21.2	30.7	52.6	53.6	72.1	81.5	88.9	66.7	37.5
N	38	99	146	166	171	110	68	27	9	3	837
TOTAL %	.0	7.1	48.8	63.6	75.4	76.4	86.9	90.3	96.0	83.3	58.8
N	131	308	553	667	602	382	206	72	25	6	2,952

TABLE 3.1.3C V502 V219 V701 V010 V403

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN NOT WANTING MORE CHILDREN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) REGION OF RESIDENCE AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 35-44											
REGION OF RESIDENCE											
CAIRO %	7.7	60.0	72.5	87.7	93.1	94.0	96.0	95.7	90.9	100.0	85.8
N	13	15	51	65	72	67	50	23	11	6	373
ALEXANDRIA %	20.0	20.0	90.0	83.3	87.5	95.0	88.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.1
N	5	5	10	18	16	20	17	15	5	3	114
LOWER EGYPT %	.0	11.8	67.3	71.2	87.2	93.1	95.4	92.9	92.6	95.2	85.5
N	17	17	49	59	117	145	153	99	68	42	766
UPPER EGYPT %	.0	27.3	22.7	49.2	56.6	67.5	74.4	78.3	73.7	82.6	60.4
N	12	22	44	61	106	114	82	69	38	23	571
TOTAL %	4.3	30.5	57.8	70.9	78.1	85.0	89.4	88.8	86.9	91.9	77.7
N	47	59	154	203	311	346	302	206	122	74	1,824
CURRENT AGE 45+											
REGION OF RESIDENCE											
CAIRO %	.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.9	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	92.5
N	1	4	3	8	9	14	13	10	3	2	67
ALEXANDRIA %	.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	-	1	2	3	3	3	6	5	2	4	29
LOWER EGYPT %	.0	42.9	85.7	100.0	76.2	95.7	93.5	96.3	88.9	100.0	87.2
N	4	7	7	7	21	23	31	27	9	12	148
UPPER EGYPT %	.0	25.0	55.6	76.9	46.7	73.7	100.0	83.3	100.0	81.8	68.4
N	9	4	9	13	15	19	11	18	8	11	117
TOTAL %	.0	43.8	76.2	90.3	72.9	88.1	96.7	93.3	90.9	93.1	83.1
N	14	16	21	31	48	59	61	60	22	29	361

TABLE 3.1.3D V502 V219 R701 V010 V403

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN NOT WANTING MORE CHILDREN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) TYPE OF LOCALITY AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
TOTAL											
TYPE OF LOCALITY											
METROPOLITAN %	2.4	12.0	64.7	82.3	92.4	91.8	96.6	98.3	92.6	100.0	65.6
N	123	284	354	317	250	170	116	60	27	15	1,716
CITIES - LOWER %	.0	15.0	63.9	79.8	92.6	95.6	100.0	95.7	100.0	100.0	65.6
N	35	80	83	84	68	45	30	23	7	4	459
CITIES - UPPER %	.0	13.3	53.5	71.9	90.6	86.4	94.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	63.1
N	13	30	43	32	32	22	17	7	3	4	203
TOWNS - LOWER %	.0	9.5	50.6	89.7	89.6	94.3	96.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	64.2
N	23	63	79	88	67	35	28	16	4	5	408
TOWNS - UPPER %	.0	5.3	30.0	53.1	73.3	74.4	92.6	76.5	90.9	83.3	49.5
N	18	57	60	49	45	43	27	17	11	6	333
VILLAGES - LOWER %	.0	4.2	40.7	65.6	76.3	86.0	93.2	92.8	92.1	95.8	57.4
N	207	331	356	349	342	307	235	125	76	48	2,376
VILLAGES - UPPER %	.0	2.7	10.5	27.2	45.2	56.2	68.6	78.9	75.6	77.8	29.4
N	196	330	306	261	239	185	118	90	41	27	1,793
TOTAL %	.5	7.0	42.2	63.4	75.3	80.7	89.3	89.9	88.8	91.7	53.1
N	615	1,175	1,281	1,180	1,043	807	571	338	169	109	7,288
CURRENT AGE <25											
TYPE OF LOCALITY											
METROPOLITAN %	1.7	5.8	49.0	79.5	83.3	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	26.8
N	60	156	102	39	6	2	-	-	-	-	365
CITIES - LOWER %	.0	15.6	50.0	69.2	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	29.4
N	18	45	22	13	3	1	-	-	-	-	102
CITIES - UPPER %	.0	7.7	53.3	57.1	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	35.6
N	7	13	15	7	2	1	-	-	-	-	45
TOWNS - LOWER %	.0	11.4	36.4	72.2	66.7	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	30.3
N	16	44	33	18	6	1	1	-	-	-	119
TOWNS - UPPER %	.0	4.2	21.4	38.5	33.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	13.2
N	14	48	28	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	106
VILLAGES - LOWER %	.0	.7	34.9	65.4	65.1	55.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	23.0
N	161	255	186	107	43	9	-	-	-	-	761
VILLAGES - UPPER %	.0	1.7	7.8	24.4	52.6	66.7	100.0	.0	.0	.0	8.0
N	147	231	167	82	19	6	1	-	-	-	653
TOTAL %	.2	4.4	29.8	54.5	64.6	65.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	19.6
N	423	792	553	279	82	20	2	-	-	-	2,151
CURRENT AGE 25-34											
TYPE OF LOCALITY											
METROPOLITAN %	.0	11.7	68.8	79.9	92.4	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	67.6
N	44	103	186	184	144	64	30	7	6	-	768
CITIES - LOWER %	.0	15.6	63.8	82.1	89.2	94.1	100.0	100.0	.0	100.0	66.4
N	13	32	47	56	37	17	5	6	-	1	214
CITIES - UPPER %	.0	13.3	52.4	60.0	85.0	77.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	58.3
N	6	15	21	15	20	9	7	2	1	-	96
TOWNS - LOWER %	.0	5.9	62.2	81.4	87.5	85.7	100.0	.0	.0	.0	70.2
N	5	17	37	59	40	14	6	-	-	-	178
TOWNS - UPPER %	.0	.0	32.0	56.0	79.2	72.7	84.6	75.0	.0	.0	57.3
N	4	7	25	25	24	22	13	4	-	-	124
VILLAGES - LOWER %	.0	3.5	42.3	65.3	77.6	2	91.8	93.8	100.0	100.0	66.5
N	31	57	137	202	210	177	97	32	10	2	955
VILLAGES - UPPER %	.0	.0	12.0	22.2	42.5	45.6	64.6	81.0	87.5	66.7	30.3
N	28	77	100	126	127	79	48	2	8	3	617
TOTAL %	.0	7.1	48.8	63.6	75.4	76.4	86.9	90.3	96.0	83.3	58.8
N	131	308	553	667	602	382	206	72	25	6	2,952

TABLE 3.1.3D V502 V219 R701 V010 V403

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN NOT WANTING MORE CHILDREN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) TYPE OF LOCALITY AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 35-44												
TYPE OF LOCALITY												
METROPOLITAN	%	11.1	50.0	75.4	86.7	92.0	94.3	94.0	97.4	93.8	100.0	85.6
	N	18	20	61	83	88	87	67	38	16	9	487
CITIES - LOWER	%	.0	.0	91.7	76.9	95.8	100.0	100.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	89.1
	N	4	3	12	13	24	23	22	10	5	3	119
CITIES - UPPER	%	.0	50.0	40.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.5
	N		2	5	8	9	10	10	9	1	3	52
TOWNS - LOWER	%	.0	.0	50.0	90.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.5
	N	2	1	8	11	17	17	11	10	3	4	84
TOWNS - UPPER	%	.0	.0	57.1	55.6	70.6	73.7	100.0	77.8	88.9	50.0	73.8
	N	-	1	7	9	17	19	11	9	9	2	84
VILLAGES - LOWER	%	.0	15.4	62.1	62.9	81.6	90.5	94.2	92.4	91.7	94.3	84.0
	N	11	13	29	35	76	105	120	79	60	35	563
VILLAGES - UPPER	%	.0	26.3	12.5	38.6	48.8	63.5	67.2	76.8	67.9	83.3	54.5
	N	12	19	32	42	50	58	61	56	28	18	435
TOTAL	%	4.3	30.5	57.8	70.9	78.1	85.0	89.4	88.8	86.9	91.9	77.7
	N	47	59	154	203	311	346	302	206	122	74	1,824
CURRENT AGE 45+												
TYPE OF LOCALITY												
METROPOLITAN	%	.0	60.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.1	100.0	100.0	80.0	100.0	94.8
	N	1	5	5	11	12	17	19	15	5	6	96
CITIES - LOWER	%	.0	.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	95.8
	N	-	-	2	2	4	4	3	7	2	-	24
CITIES - UPPER	%	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	N	-	-	2	2	1	2	-	1	1	1	10
TOWNS - LOWER	%	.0	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.6
	N	-	1	1	-	4	3	10	6	1	1	27
TOWNS - UPPER	%	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	94.7
	N	-	1	-	2	1	2	3	4	2	4	19
VILLAGES - LOWER	%	.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	61.5	93.8	94.4	92.9	83.3	100.0	83.5
	N	4	6	4	5	13	16	18	14	6	11	97
VILLAGES - UPPER	%	.0	.0	42.9	66.7	38.5	66.7	100.0	84.6	100.0	66.7	59.1
	N	9	3	7	9	13	15	8	13	5	6	88
TOTAL	%	.0	43.8	76.2	90.3	72.9	88.1	96.7	93.3	90.9	93.1	83.1
	N	14	16	21	31	48	59	61	60	22	29	361

TABLE 3.1.3E V502 V219 V713 V010 V403

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN NOT WANTING MORE CHILDREN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) PATTERN OF WORK AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
TOTAL											
PATTERN OF WORK											
BEFORE & AFTER %	.0	11.0	56.0	72.1	71.1	74.4	83.3	77.3	83.3	71.4	49.6
N	103	163	191	154	83	78	54	22	12	7	867
WORKED BEFORE ONLY %	.0	5.6	47.7	67.8	80.4	73.8	88.5	92.3	80.0	100.0	48.6
N	41	89	88	59	56	42	26	13	5	3	422
WORKED AFTER ONLY %	.0	17.4	55.4	59.7	69.9	91.7	85.7	93.1	95.2	100.0	63.6
N	27	46	83	72	73	60	42	29	21	6	459
NEVER WORKED %	.7	5.8	37.5	61.9	75.8	80.9	90.4	90.5	88.5	92.5	53.2
N	444	877	919	895	831	627	449	274	131	93	5,540
TOTAL %	.5	7.0	42.2	63.4	75.3	80.7	89.3	89.9	88.8	91.7	53.1
N	615	1,175	1,281	1,180	1,043	807	571	338	169	109	7,288
CURRENT AGE < 25											
PATTERN OF WORK											
BEFORE & AFTER %	.0	7.2	20.0	63.6	60.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	15.7
N	60	69	40	22	5	1	–	–	–	–	197
WORKED BEFORE ONLY %	.0	4.7	39.5	50.0	50.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	18.5
N	29	64	43	10	4	1	–	–	–	–	151
WORKED AFTER ONLY %	.0	7.7	54.5	50.0	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	30.1
N	13	26	22	16	6	–	–	–	–	–	83
NEVER WORKED %	.3	3.9	28.6	54.1	67.2	61.1	100.0	.0	.0	.0	19.6
N	321	633	448	231	67	18	2	–	–	–	1,720
TOTAL %	.2	4.4	29.8	54.5	64.6	65.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	19.6
N	423	792	553	279	82	20	2	–	–	–	2,151
CURRENT AGE 25-34											
PATTERN OF WORK											
BEFORE & AFTER %	.0	7.3	61.8	71.0	70.0	67.4	73.9	83.3	100.0	100.0	51.8
N	36	82	110	100	50	43	23	6	3	1	454
WORKED BEFORE ONLY %	.0	9.5	50.0	70.3	84.2	66.7	90.9	100.0	.0	.0	58.8
N	10	21	40	37	38	18	11	2	–	–	177
WORKED AFTER ONLY %	.0	29.4	57.1	60.5	66.7	91.2	90.0	100.0	100.0	.0	65.8
N	7	17	49	43	51	34	20	7	3	–	231
NEVER WORKED %	.0	4.8	43.5	61.8	76.2	76.7	88.2	89.5	94.7	80.0	59.5
N	78	188	354	487	463	287	152	57	19	5	2,090
TOTAL %	.0	7.1	48.8	63.6	75.4	76.4	86.9	90.3	96.0	83.3	58.8
N	131	308	553	667	602	382	206	72	25	6	2,952

TABLE 3.1.3E V502 V219 V713 V010 V403

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN NOT WANTING MORE CHILDREN
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY)
PATTERN OF WORK
AND CURRENT AGE
(CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 35-44											
PATTERN OF WORK											
BEFORE & AFTER %	.0	54.5	74.4	82.8	79.2	81.3	89.3	76.9	77.8	66.7	76.7
N	5	11	39	29	24	32	28	13	9	3	193
WORKED BEFORE ONLY %	.0	.0	100.0	70.0	78.6	77.3	81.8	88.9	75.0	100.0	75.3
N	2	3	4	10	14	22	11	9	4	2	81
WORKED AFTER ONLY %	.0	33.3	45.5	63.6	86.7	91.7	85.0	90.0	94.4	100.0	78.6
N	6	3	11	11	15	24	20	20	18	3	131
NEVER WORKED %	5.9	26.2	51.0	69.3	77.5	85.4	90.1	89.6	86.8	92.4	77.9
N	34	42	100	153	258	268	243	164	91	66	1,419
TOTAL %	4.3	30.5	57.8	70.9	78.1	85.0	89.4	88.8	86.9	91.9	77.7
N	47	59	154	203	311	346	302	206	122	74	1,824
CURRENT AGE 45+											
PATTERN OF WORK											
BEFORE & AFTER %	.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	50.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	.0	66.7	69.6
N	2	1	2	3	4	2	3	3	–	3	23
WORKED BEFORE ONLY %	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.3
N	–	1	1	2	–	1	4	2	1	1	13
WORKED AFTER ONLY %	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0	.0	100.0	85.7
N	1	–	1	2	1	2	2	2	–	3	14
NEVER WORKED %	.0	42.9	70.6	91.7	74[illegible]	87.0	98.1	94.3	90.5	95.5	83.6
N	11	14	17	24	[illegible]	54	52	53	21	22	311
TOTAL %	.0	43.8	76.2	90.3	7[illegible]	88.1	96.7	93.3	90.9	93.1	83.1
N	14	16	21	31	48	59	61	60	22	29	361

TABLE 3.1.3F V502 V219 V802 V010 V403

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN NOT WANTING MORE CHILDREN
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY)
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION
AND CURRENT AGE
(CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
TOTAL											
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION											
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL %	.0	4.8	26.4	48.2	64.1	76.8	83.2	84.9	86.0	84.3	47.8
N	243	417	478	425	432	379	285	172	86	51	2,968
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL %	.0	3.2	32.6	63.6	67.7	74.5	92.0	93.3	83.3	100.0	43.9
N	58	93	92	88	62	55	25	15	6	5	499
CAN READ AND WRITE %	1.5	4.7	44.3	65.2	82.2	83.8	94.4	95.7	90.6	100.0	60.3
N	133	255	280	313	292	216	178	115	53	45	1,880
PRIMARY %	1.8	2.0	53.0	67.9	78.2	81.7	100.0	90.5	95.0	83.3	56.6
N	56	102	100	109	101	82	44	21	20	6	641
SECONDARY %	.0	12.2	55.2	79.7	92.5	94.6	96.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	55.0
N	76	180	174	148	107	56	31	10	2	2	786
UNIVERSITY %	.0	18.0	70.7	93.8	98.0	94.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	59.5
N	49	128	157	97	49	19	8	5	2	–	514
TOTAL %	.5	7.0	42.2	63.4	75.3	80.7	89.3	89.9	88.8	91.7	53.1
N	615	1,175	1,281	1,180	1,043	807	571	338	169	109	7,288

TABLE 3.1.3F V502 V219 V802 V010 V403

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN NOT WANTING MORE CHILDREN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE <25												
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	.0	2.8	18.7	51.0	69.0	60.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	15.7
	N	179	284	241	104	29	10	1	–	–	–	848
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	.0	2.6	33.3	56.7	50.0	33.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	18.8
	N	50	76	51	30	8	3	–	–	–	–	218
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	1.1	3.0	36.5	51.1	66.7	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	23.4
	N	89	197	137	90	36	2	–	–	–	–	551
PRIMARY	%	.0	.0	42.6	66.7	50.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	20.6
	N	39	69	47	18	4	2	1	–	–	–	180
SECONDARY	%	.0	11.2	41.4	60.0	50.0	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	22.6
	N	47	116	58	30	4	2	–	–	–	–	257
UNIVERSITY	%	.0	12.0	47.4	85.7	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	23.7
	N	19	50	19	7	1	1	–	–	–	–	97
TOTAL	%	.2	4.4	29.8	54.5	64.6	65.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	19.6
	N	423	792	553	279	82	20	2	–	–	–	2,151
CURRENT AGE 25-34												
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	.0	4.0	31.8	47.0	61.4	72.3	80.7	93.0	93.3	100.0	52.4
	N	39	100	170	249	249	188	114	43	15	2	1,169
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	.0	7.1	25.8	64.6	66.7	75.0	85.7	100.0	.0	.0	53.0
	N	6	14	31	48	33	24	7	1	–	–	164
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	.0	8.7	50.5	67.3	85.3	80.6	93.2	87.0	100.0	100.0	67.9
	N	25	46	107	159	163	98	59	23	8	3	691
PRIMARY	%	.0	3.6	61.9	66.7	79.7	73.7	100.0	66.7	100.0	.0	62.4
	N	9	28	42	69	59	38	13	3	1	1	263
SECONDARY	%	.0	5.7	58.3	83.5	93.0	92.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	63.9
	N	23	53	103	91	71	28	10	2	1	–	382
UNIVERSITY	%	.0	13.4	68.0	92.2	100.0	83.3	100.0	.0	.0	.0	56.2
	N	29	67	100	51	27	6	3	–	–	–	283
TOTAL	%	.0	7.1	48.8	63.6	75.4	76.4	86.9	90.3	96.0	83.3	58.8
	N	131	308	553	667	602	382	206	72	25	6	2,952

TABLE 3.1.3F V502 V219 V802 V010 V403

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN NOT WANTING MORE CHILDREN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 35-44												
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	.0	25.9	35.7	43.3	70.2	82.8	83.1	82.4	85.2	82.9	70.8
	N	17	27	56	60	131	151	142	108	61	35	788
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	.0	.0	50.0	77.8	76.2	80.0	94.1	87.5	83.3	100.0	76.0
	N	2	3	10	9	21	25	17	8	6	3	104
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	6.7	.0	51.6	77.6	82.7	84.2	93.9	97.0	87.5	100.0	82.2
	N	15	9	31	58	81	101	98	66	40	30	529
PRIMARY	%	16.7	25.0	55.6	70.0	76.5	86.5	100.0	92.3	92.3	100.0	79.9
	N	6	4	9	20	34	37	24	13	13	4	164
SECONDARY	%	.0	50.0	91.7	87.5	96.3	100.0	94.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.8
	N	6	6	12	24	27	22	17	6	1	2	123
UNIVERSITY	%	.0	70.0	88.9	96.9	94.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	91.4
	N	1	10	36	32	17	10	4	5	1	–	116
TOTAL	%	4.3	30.5	57.8	70.9	78.1	85.0	89.4	88.8	86.9	91.9	77.7
	N	47	59	154	203	311	346	302	206	122	74	1,824
CURRENT AGE 45+												
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	.0	16.7	63.6	75.0	52.2	80.0	92.9	81.0	80.0	85.7	71.2
	N	8	6	11	12	23	30	28	21	10	14	163
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	.0	100.0	92.3
	N	–	–	–	1	–	3	1	6	–	2	13
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	.0	66.7	80.0	100.0	83.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.7
	N	4	3	5	6	12	15	21	26	5	12	109
PRIMARY	%	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.2
	N	2	1	2	2	4	5	6	5	6	1	34
SECONDARY	%	.0	60.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	91.7
	N	–	5	1	3	5	4	4	2	–	–	24
UNIVERSITY	%	.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	100.0
	N	–	1	2	7	4	2	1	–	1	–	18
TOTAL	%	.0	43.8	76.2	90.3	72.9	88.1	96.7	93.3	90.9	93.1	83.1
	N	14	16	21	31	48	59	61	60	22	29	361

TABLE 3.1.3G V502 V219 V804 V010 V403

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN NOT WANTING MORE CHILDREN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
TOTAL												
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION												
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	%	1.4	15.1	65.2	85.6	93.9	96.9	100.0	93.8	100.0	100.0	57.7
	N	74	186	210	153	82	32	24	16	8	3	788
CLERICAL	%	.0	6.5	57.1	83.3	93.4	82.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	58.5
	N	37	77	77	66	61	34	23	10	7	1	393
SALES	%	.0	9.8	47.6	71.2	76.2	83.0	93.0	96.6	76.2	92.3	62.8
	N	29	51	63	73	63	53	43	29	21	13	438
FARMERS	%	.0	3.4	19.1	44.1	62.1	73.5	84.6	91.7	90.9	89.7	48.4
	N	143	205	178	204	211	204	156	108	55	39	1,503
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	%	.0	2.6	19.3	45.3	53.8	76.3	84.0	81.0	86.7	83.3	39.7
	N	119	193	228	190	158	131	94	58	30	12	1,213
SERVICES	%	1.6	5.0	47.0	56.5	85.0	84.6	92.6	87.5	90.0	94.4	59.4
	N	62	101	134	138	153	104	68	40	20	18	838
MANUAL	%	.7	7.5	48.1	72.1	81.8	84.3	91.4	90.9	89.3	95.7	57.0
	N	150	362	389	355	313	249	163	77	28	23	2,109
S-TOTAL	%	.5	7.0	42.1	63.4	75.3	80.7	89.3	89.9	88.8	91.7	53.2
	N	614	1,175	1,279	1,179	1,041	807	571	338	169	109	7,282
N.S.	%	.0	.0	50.0	.0	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	33.3
	N	1	–	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	6
TOTAL	%	.5	7.0	42.2	63.4	75.3	80.7	89.3	89.9	88.8	91.7	53.1
	N	615	1,175	1,281	1,180	1,043	807	571	338	169	109	7,288
CURRENT AGE <25												
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION												
PROF. TECH & ADMIN	%	2.6	10.9	38.9	63.2	33.3	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	20.5
	N	39	92	36	19	3	1	–	–	–	–	190
CLERICAL	%	.0	4.8	33.3	77.8	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	18.7
	N	17	42	21	9	1	1	–	–	–	–	91
SALES	%	.0	6.5	15.0	59.1	85.7	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	26.0
	N	15	31	20	22	7	–	1	–	–	–	96
FARMERS	%	.0	2.6	14.6	42.0	65.5	44.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	15.0
	N	112	151	103	69	29	9	–	–	–	–	473
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	%	.0	.7	14.2	40.0	55.6	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	10.5
	N	99	142	127	50	9	2	–	–	–	–	430
SERVICES	%	.0	.0	46.0	60.0	76.9	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	28.1
	N	35	67	63	30	13	2	–	–	–	–	210
MANUAL	%	.0	6.0	43.4	66.3	60.0	80.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	25.0
	N	105	266	182	80	20	5	1	–	–	–	659
S-TOTAL	%	.2	4.4	29.9	54.5	64.6	65.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	19.6
	N	422	792	552	279	82	20	2	–	–	–	2,149
N.S.	%	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	N	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
TOTAL	%	.2	4.4	29.8	54.5	64.6	65.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	19.6
	N	423	792	553	279	82	20	2	–	–	–	2,151

TABLE 3.1.3G V502 V219 V804 V010 V403

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN NOT WANTING MORE CHILDREN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 25-34												
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION												
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	%	.0	11.1	65.9	86.6	95.1	92.3	100.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	58.5
	N	31	81	132	82	41	13	7	4	1	1	393
CLERICAL	%	.0	.0	59.6	82.9	95.1	66.7	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	60.9
	N	16	26	47	41	41	15	5	-	1		192
SALES	%	.0	12.5	58.3	69.7	65.7	72.0	93.3	100.0	100.0	.0	61.2
	N	9	16	36	33	35	25	15	5	3	1	178
FARMERS	%	.0	2.4	18.0	42.4	59.3	76.5	82.3	96.2	100.0	100.0	54.4
	N	16	42	50	99	118	102	62	26	7	2	524
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	%	.0	.0	22.8	46.4	51.1	73.1	76.7	85.7	83.3	.0	46.9
	N	12	36	79	110	94	67	43	14	6	-	461
SERVICES	%	.0	12.5	46.9	51.3	85.6	86.4	100.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	63.3
	N	15	24	49	80	90	44	20	4	3	1	330
MANUAL	%	.0	8.4	52.2	73.3	86.3	75.0	90.7	89.5	100.0	100.0	65.1
	N	32	83	159	221	182	116	54	19	4	1	871
S-TOTAL	%	.0	7.1	48.7	63.7	75.4	76.4	86.9	90.3	96.0	83.3	58.8
	N	131	308	552	666	601	382	206	72	25	6	2,949
N.S.	%	.0	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	66.7
	N	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
TOTAL	%	.0	7.1	48.8	63.6	75.4	76.4	86.9	90.3	96.0	83.3	58.8
	N	131	308	553	667	602	382	206	72	25	6	2,952
CURRENT AGE 35-44												
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION												
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	%	.0	77.8	85.0	90.7	96.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.0
	N	4	9	40	43	30	15	12	10	5	2	170
CLERICAL	%	.0	25.0	100.0	86.7	93.3	94.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.0
	N	2	8	9	15	15	17	15	7	3	1	92
SALES	%	.0	25.0	83.3	86.7	88.9	95.0	90.9	94.1	73.3	100.0	84.3
	N	4	4	6	15	18	20	22	17	15	6	127
FARMERS	%	.0	18.2	36.4	42.9	69.8	73.4	85.4	90.9	90.9	93.3	74.1
	N	10	11	22	28	53	79	82	66	44	30	425
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	%	.0	30.0	25.0	48.0	57.4	79.2	89.1	80.0	86.4	75.0	68.4
	N	5	10	16	25	47	53	46	40	22	8	272
SERVICES	%	9.1	25.0	45.0	65.4	89.4	83.0	90.2	88.0	83.3	91.7	76.5
	N	11	8	20	26	47	53	41	25	12	12	255
MANUAL	%	9.1	11.1	48.8	74.5	77.2	91.7	89.3	87.8	85.7	93.3	78.9
	N	11	9	41	51	101	109	84	41	21	15	483
S-TOTAL	%	4.3	30.5	57.8	70.9	78.1	85.0	89.4	88.8	86.9	91.9	77.7
	N	47	59	154	203	311	346	302	206	122	74	1,824
N.S.	%	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	N		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	%	4.3	30.5	57.8	70.9	78.1	85.0	89.4	88.8	86.9	91.9	77.7
	N	47	59	154	203	311	346	302	206	122	74	1,824

TABLE 3.1.3G

V502
V219
V804
V010
V403

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN NOT WANTING MORE CHILDREN
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY)
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION
AND CURRENT AGE
(CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 45+											
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION											
PROF, TECH & ADMIN %	.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	94.3
N	–	4	2	9	8	3	5	2	2	–	35
CLERICAL %	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	88.9
N	2	1	–	1	4	1	3	3	3	–	18
SALES %	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	91.9
N	1	–	1	3	3	8	5	7	3	6	37
FARMERS %	.0	.0	66.7	87.5	45.5	71.4	91.7	87.5	75.0	71.4	70.4
N	5	1	3	8	11	14	12	16	4	7	81
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS %	.0	25.0	66.7	60.0	62.5	88.9	100.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	70.0
N	3	4	6	5	8	9	5	4	2	4	50
SERVICES %	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	33.3	80.0	85.7	90.9	100.0	100.0	81.4
N	1	2	2	2	3	5	7	11	5	5	43
MANUAL %	.0	75.0	71.4	100.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.8
N	2	4	7	3	10	19	24	17	3	7	96
S-TOTAL %	.0	43.8	76.2	90.3	74.5	88.1	96.7	93.3	90.9	93.1	83.3
N	14	16	21	31	47	59	61	60	22	29	360
N.S. %	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
N	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
TOTAL %	.0	43.8	76.2	90.3	72.9	88.1	96.7	93.3	90.9	93.1	83.1
N	14	16	21	31	48	59	61	60	22	29	361

TABLE 3.1.4

V219
V010
V234

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO DID NOT WANT THEIR LAST (OR CURRENT) PREGNANCY
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY)
AND CURRENT AGE
(CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN WITH AT LEAST ONE LIVE BIRTH, INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS
CURRENT AGE <20 %	.0	.6	10.1	22.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.0	–
N	21	316	89	9	2	–	–	–	–	–	437	–
20–24 %	.0	1.7	11.2	25.7	43.8	40.0	50.0	.0	.0	.0	12.7	–
N	26	516	483	272	80	20	2	–	–	–	1,399	2
25–29 %	.0	.4	14.1	28.8	46.7	55.9	61.2	50.0	100.0	.0	26.8	–
N	15	272	376	441	289	127	49	10	2	–	1,581	5
30–34 %	.0	1.0	16.3	36.2	48.4	52.0	59.9	66.7	75.0	66.7	40.9	–
N	14	100	221	265	335	271	162	63	24	6	1,461	4
35–39 %	.0	3.1	14.1	28.6	41.5	48.5	62.3	63.5	67.7	60.6	43.2	–
N	9	64	128	189	229	237	204	126	65	33	1,284	3
40–44 %	7.7	6.8	8.9	26.6	35.4	48.7	53.3	48.2	62.8	71.9	40.9	–
N	13	44	101	109	161	187	152	114	78	57	1,016	2
45+ %	.0	.0	9.3	12.5	22.6	35.4	35.7	46.3	31.7	51.9	28.4	–
N	16	51	75	88	133	144	129	121	60	52	869	2
TOTAL %	.9	1.3	12.6	28.3	41.8	48.4	54.7	54.8	57.6	62.2	30.2	–
N	114	1,363	1,473	1,373	1,229	986	698	434	229	148	8,047	–
V3=NS	1	1	1	5	3	2	2	2	–	1	18	–

TABLE 3.1.5

V219
V116
V234

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO DID NOT WANT THEIR LAST (OR CURRENT) PREGNANCY ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN WITH AT LEAST ONE LIVE BIRTH, INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE												
<5 %	.0	1.2	16.8	35.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	7.4	-
N	43	887	452	57	1	-	1	-	-	-	1,441	-
5-9 %	.0	.9	11.6	29.8	45.6	53.1	66.7	.0	.0	.0	21.8	-
N	16	226	528	543	206	32	3	-	-	-	1,554	5
10-14 %	.0	1.1	11.5	29.8	48.2	53.3	57.3	72.7	100.0	.0	36.1	-
N	11	94	192	356	355	225	89	11	4	-	1,337	4
15-19 %	.0	2.0	12.3	31.6	46.4	53.5	63.8	66.0	75.6	44.4	46.0	-
N	16	50	106	171	304	275	199	103	41	9	1,274	5
20-24 %	10.0	5.7	6.7	23.0	33.5	46.2	60.3	63.2	65.7	66.0	42.6	-
N	10	53	89	113	176	212	189	125	67	47	1,081	-
25-29 %	.0	.0	8.8	21.8	27.0	41.7	45.1	44.3	52.3	69.6	35.7	-
N	14	37	68	87	122	163	142	115	65	46	859	1
30+ %	.0	.0	5.3	4.3	24.6	34.2	32.0	40.0	36.5	54.3	29.3	-
N	4	16	38	46	65	79	75	80	52	46	.01	3
TOTAL %	.9	1.3	12.6	28.3	41.8	48.4	54.7	54.8	57.6	62.2	30.2	-
N	114	1,363	1,473	1,373	1,229	986	698	434	229	148	8,047	-
V3=NS	1	1	1	5	3	2	2	2	-	1	18	-

TABLE 3.2.1

V509
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL CHILDREN DESIRED AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

	ADDITIONAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED											
	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5+	OTH.	MEAN	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE <20	1.7	3.7	18.6	22.8	15.8	12.3	21.3	3.7	342	644	3	647
20-24	11.8	14.4	21.1	19.2	8.7	7.6	12.2	4.9	218	1,481	22	1,503
25-29	27.2	24.6	18.1	11.6	5.6	2.8	6.1	4.1	125	1,553	18	1,571
30-34	43.5	25.3	12.2	6.4	2.9	1.5	5.3	2.9	89	1,367	14	1,381
35-39	49.8	26.9	7.7	4.2	2.5	1.7	4.0	3.2	64	1,084	14	1,098
40-44	52.5	29.9	5.2	4.2	1.4	1.3	2.8	2.7	50	712	13	725
45+	48.5	36.1	3.7	3.4	2.8	.6	2.8	2.3	50	355	6	361
TOTAL	31.8	22.2	14.1	10.9	5.6	3.9	7.8	3.6	136	7,196	90	7,286
N.E.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.2.2

V509
V116
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL CHILDREN DESIRED AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

	ADDITIONAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED											
	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5+	OTH.	MEAN	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE												
<5	5.9	9.6	25.0	22.2	12.4	8.2	12.9	3.8	249	1,797	17	1,814
5-9	22.0	23.6	16.1	13.5	5.8	4.9	9.4	4.7	162	1,521	18	1,539
10-14	38.8	25.9	12.6	6.4	3.4	2.0	7.2	3.6	108	1,241	13	1,254
15-19	50.7	27.3	6.7	4.4	2.5	1.4	3.5	3.5	60	1,143	17	1,160
20-24	53.3	26.1	6.7	3.6	1.9	1.3	4.2	2.8	65	825	16	841
25-29	52.7	31.9	5.1	3.6	.8	1.6	3.0	1.2	50	495	3	498
30+	50.6	34.5	3.4	1.7	2.3	.6	2.3	4.6	36	174	6	180
TOTAL	31.8	22.2	14.1	10.9	5.6	3.9	7.8	3.6	136	7,196	90	7,286
N.E.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.2.3 V509 V219 V010 V403

MEAN NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL CHILDREN DESIRED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
CURRENT AGE	<20 M	462	279	236	233	150	–	–	–	–	–	342	–	–
	N	237	288	84	9	2	–	–	–	–	–	620	3	25
	20-24 M	340	258	211	129	86	44	–	–	–	–	218	–	–
	N	174	450	434	259	73	16	2	–	–	–	1,408	22	73
	25-29 M	301	221	130	99	59	79	63	11	–	–	125	–	–
	N	80	226	337	395	271	122	48	9	2	–	1,490	18	63
	30-34 M	348	269	91	74	73	83	25	55	43	–	89	–	–
	N	46	65	185	233	309	246	154	62	23	5	1,328	14	39
	35-39 M	317	231	120	71	68	32	18	29	48	83	64	–	–
	N	24	35	96	136	184	191	183	110	61	29	1,049	14	35
	40-44 M	341	168	78	80	61	35	19	16	17	22	50	–	–
	N	17	19	49	54	114	139	109	89	58	45	623	13	20
	45+ M	417	93	81	35	126	22	–	12	14	7	50	–	–
	N	12	14	21	31	46	54	59	60	22	28	347	6	8
	TOTAL M	385	252	157	96	71	56	22	27	31	34	136	–	–
	N	590	1,097	1,206	1,117	999	768	555	330	166	107	6,935	–	–
	V3=NS	9	20	21	16	11	7	4	2	–	–	90	–	–
	V3=OTH.	16	58	54	47	33	32	12	6	3	2	263	–	–

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.2.4 V509 V219 V116 V403

MEAN NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL CHILDREN DESIRED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE	<5 M	395	236	148	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	249	–	–
	N	443	804	427	54	1	–	–	–	–	–	1,729	17	69
	5-9 M	325	316	182	109	69	70	–	–	–	–	162	–	–
	N	72	174	469	513	190	30	2	–	–	–	1,450	18	71
	10-14 M	438	302	131	102	75	82	45	9	–	–	108	–	–
	N	29	61	156	302	334	212	87	11	4	–	1,196	13	45
	15-19 M	300	213	96	71	61	48	24	48	28	150	60	–	–
	N	16	24	74	136	270	244	190	101	40	8	1,103	17	40
	20-24 M	388	300	174	90	67	46	15	24	52	36	65	–	–
	N	16	20	50	69	122	157	159	109	58	42	802	16	24
	25-29 M	377	222	155	44	71	43	15	11	18	27	50	–	–
	N	13	9	20	34	66	101	88	80	45	33	489	3	6
	30+ M	300	20	120	56	181	8	–	14	16	–	36	–	–
	N	1	5	10	9	16	24	29	29	19	24	166	6	8
	TOTAL M	385	252	157	96	71	56	22	27	31	34	136	–	–
	N	590	1,097	1,206	1,117	999	768	555	330	166	107	6,935	–	–
	V3=NS	9	20	21	16	11	7	4	2	–	–	90	–	–
	V3=OTH.	16	58	54	47	33	32	12	6	3	2	263	–	–

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.2.5A V509 V219 V704 V010 V403

MEAN NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL CHILDREN DESIRED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
TOTAL														
LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	430	324	229	144	100	74	29	31	35	47	170	–	–
	N	338	566	613	589	580	484	374	235	121	73	3,973	63	185
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	374	234	151	66	45	35	13	7	28	–	115	–	–
	N	108	189	212	206	190	160	103	60	29	21	1,278	17	51
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	360	167	74	42	24	12	–	42	17	20	75	–	–
	N	42	102	119	124	122	75	54	24	12	10	684	6	14
PRIMARY	M	296	148	42	28	20	20	–	–	–	–	64	–	–
	N	25	56	59	80	61	30	20	8	4	3	346	2	4
SECONDARY	M	248	136	26	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	76	–	–
	N	52	125	138	76	39	16	3	3	–	–	452	1	7
UNIVERSITY	M	240	114	34	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	75	–	–
	N	25	59	65	42	7	3	1	–	–	–	202	1	2
TOTAL	M	385	252	157	96	71	56	22	27	31	34	136	–	–
	N	590	1,097	1,206	1,117	999	768	555	330	166	107	6,935	–	–
V3=NS		9	20	21	16	11	7	4	2	–	–	90	–	–
V3=OTH.		16	58	54	47	33	32	12	6	3	2	263	–	–
CURRENT AGE <25														
LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	442	322	272	166	77	64	–	–	–	–	301	–	–
	N	255	400	322	164	47	11	1	–	–	–	1,200	15	66
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	413	252	153	83	123	–	–	–	–	–	226	–	–
	N	84	154	111	58	22	3	1	–	–	–	433	8	21
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	360	184	108	74	75	–	–	–	–	–	164	–	–
	N	20	68	40	27	4	1	–	–	–	–	160	1	6
PRIMARY	M	324	163	67	71	–	–	–	–	–	–	156	–	–
	N	17	35	15	17	1	1	–	–	–	–	86	1	4
SECONDARY	M	250	139	38	150	–	–	–	–	–	–	144	–	–
	N	30	64	26	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	123	–	1
UNIVERSITY	M	220	118	125	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	138	–	–
	N	5	17	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	–
TOTAL	M	411	266	215	132	88	44	–	–	–	–	256	–	–
	N	411	738	518	268	75	16	2	–	–	–	2,028	–	–
V3=NS		3	12	8	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–
V3=OTH.		9	42	27	9	7	4	–	–	–	–	98	–	–
CURRENT AGE 25-34														
LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	371	332	187	136	98	98	44	48	50	–	141	–	–
	N	55	134	223	325	326	244	148	52	20	5	1,532	22	70
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	271	167	134	69	42	63	9	–	–	–	76	–	–
	N	14	27	74	120	118	76	33	14	4	–	480	6	19
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	383	170	66	38	14	32	–	333	–	–	64	–	–
	N	12	23	59	66	71	28	13	3	1	–	276	2	7
PRIMARY	M	280	144	44	19	21	33	–	–	–	–	45	–	–
	N	5	16	34	47	39	15	6	2	–	–	164	1	–
SECONDARY	M	248	147	28	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	67	–	–
	N	21	53	86	46	23	4	2	–	–	–	235	–	5
UNIVERSITY	M	247	116	28	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	80	–	–
	N	19	38	46	24	3	1	–	–	–	–	131	1	1
TOTAL	M	318	232	116	90	67	82	34	49	40	–	108	–	–
	N	126	291	522	628	580	368	202	71	25	5	2,818	–	–
V3=NS		3	3	9	9	5	1	1	1	–	–	32	–	–
V3=OTH.		2	14	22	30	17	13	3	–	–	1	102	–	–

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.2.5A V509 V219 V704 V010 V403

MEAN NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL CHILDREN DESIRED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
CURRENT AGE 35-44														
LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	405	341	160	150	92	50	23	31	36	65	78	–	–
	N	21	27	57	84	182	205	191	144	85	49	1,045	20	43
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	157	143	217	21	18	13	17	6	35	–	38	–	–
	N	7	7	23	24	44	61	59	31	23	14	293	3	10
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	363	50	35	25	40	–	–	–	–	25	31	–	–
	N	8	4	17	28	40	39	30	16	7	8	197	3	–
PRIMARY	M	167	60	–	7	18	8	–	–	–	–	15	–	–
	N	3	5	9	15	17	12	10	6	4	3	84	–	–
SECONDARY	M	200	43	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–
	N	1	7	25	21	13	11	1	–	–	–	81	1	1
UNIVERSITY	M	200	75	29	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–
	N	1	4	14	18	2	2	1	–	–	–	42	–	1
TOTAL	M	327	209	106	74	65	34	18	23	33	46	58	–	–
	N	41	54	145	190	298	330	292	199	119	74	1,742	–	–
V3=NS		2	3	4	5	6	3	3	1	–	–	27	–	–
V3=OTH.		4	2	5	8	7	13	7	6	3	–	55	–	–
CURRENT AGE 45+														
LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	543	180	145	69	220	50	–	13	6	11	76	–	–
	N	7	5	11	16	25	24	34	39	16	19	196	6	6
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	267	–	25	–	33	–	–	13	–	–	18	–	–
	N	3	1	4	4	6	20	10	15	2	7	72	–	1
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	200	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	–	20	–	–
	N	2	7	3	3	7	7	11	5	4	2	51	–	1
PRIMARY	M	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–
	N	–	–	1	1	4	2	4	–	–	–	12	–	–
SECONDARY	M	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
	N	–	1	1	7	2	1	–	1	–	–	13	–	–
UNIVERSITY	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	N	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
TOTAL	M	417	93	81	35	126	22	–	12	14	7	50	–	–
	N	12	14	21	31	46	54	59	60	22	28	347	–	–
V3=NS		1	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	6	–	–
V3=OTH.		1	–	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	1	8	–	–

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.2.5B V509 V219 V702 V010 V403

MEAN NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL CHILDREN DESIRED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
TOTAL													
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE													
URBAN M	295	158	63	29	18	13	3	12	6	9	69	–	–
N	207	491	592	546	449	304	215	121	52	34	3,011	29	76
RURAL M	434	328	247	159	113	84	34	35	43	45	188	–	–
N	383	606	614	571	550	464	340	209	114	73	3,924	61	187
TOTAL M	385	252	157	96	71	56	22	27	31	34	136	–	–
N	590	1,097	1,206	1,117	999	768	555	330	166	107	6,935	–	–
V3=NS	9	20	21	16	11	7	4	2	–	–	90	–	–
V3=OTH.	16	58	54	47	33	32	12	6	3	2	263	–	–
CURRENT AGE <25													
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE													
URBAN M	312	174	103	59	67	–	–	–	–	–	159	–	–
N	114	291	187	90	18	4	1	–	–	–	705	6	25
RURAL M	448	326	279	170	95	58	–	–	–	–	308	–	–
N	297	447	331	178	57	12	1	–	–	–	1,323	19	73
TOTAL M	411	266	215	132	88	44	–	–	–	–	256	–	–
N	411	738	518	268	75	16	2	–	–	–	2,028	–	–
V3=NS	3	12	8	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–
V3=OTH.	9	42	27	9	7	4	–	–	–	–	98	–	–
CURRENT AGE 25-34													
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE													
URBAN M	277	136	51	26	17	25	3	11	–	–	56	–	–
N	71	167	306	321	257	122	61	19	7	1	1,332	11	35
RURAL M	371	360	208	156	107	110	47	63	56	–	155	–	–
N	55	124	216	307	323	246	141	52	18	4	1,486	21	67
TOTAL M	318	232	116	90	67	82	34	49	40	–	108	–	–
N	126	291	522	628	580	368	202	71	25	5	2,818	–	–
V3=NS	3	3	9	9	5	1	1	1	–	–	32	–	–
V3=OTH.	2	14	22	30	17	13	3	–	–	1	102	–	–
CURRENT AGE 35-44													
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE													
URBAN M	262	146	28	19	18	7	3	14	6	14	25	–	–
N	21	26	89	118	152	151	119	69	34	21	800	11	15
RURAL M	395	268	229	164	115	56	29	28	44	58	87	–	–
N	20	28	56	72	146	179	173	130	85	53	942	16	40
TOTAL M	327	209	106	74	65	34	18	23	33	46	58	–	–
N	41	54	145	190	298	330	292	199	119	74	1,742	–	–
V3=NS	2	3	4	5	6	3	3	1	–	–	27	–	–
V3=OTH.	4	2	5	8	7	13	7	6	3	–	55	–	–

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.2.5B V509 V219 V702 V010 V403

MEAN NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL CHILDREN DESIRED
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY)
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE
AND CURRENT AGE
(CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
CURRENT AGE 45+													
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE													
URBAN M	300	57	10	–	–	–	–	9	9	–	7		
N	1	7	10	17	22	27	34	33	11	12	174	1	1
RURAL M	427	129	145	79	242	44	–	15	18	13	93	–	–
N	11	7	11	14	24	27	25	27	11	16	173	5	7
TOTAL M	417	93	81	35	126	22	–	12	14	7	50	–	–
N	12	14	21	31	46	54	59	66	22	28	347	–	–
V3=NS	1	2	–	–		3	–	–		–	6	–	–
V3=OTH.	1	–	–	–	2	2	2	–		1	8	–	–

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.2.5C V509 V219 V701 V010 V403

MEAN NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL CHILDREN DESIRED
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY)
REGION OF RESIDENCE
AND CURRENT AGE
(CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
TOTAL													
REGION OF RESIDENCE													
CAIRO M	317	140	49	22	18	10	1	–	11	–	65	–	–
N	96	217	259	239	196	124	86	38	18	8	1,281	18	31
ALEXANDRIA M	220	138	33	16	2	5	–	–	–	–	45	–	–
N	25	53	79	68	48	39	28	21	9	7	377	2	7
LOWER EGYPT M	308	174	102	46	35	16	6	6	6	23	82	–	–
N	254	439	489	488	458	372	286	160	85	57	3,088	21	134
UPPER EGYPT M	527	419	327	242	172	152	68	71	83	66	269	–	–
N	215	388	379	322	297	233	155	111	54	35	2,189	49	91
TOTAL M	385	252	157	96	71	56	22	[illegible]	31	34	136	–	–
N	590	1,097	1,206	1,117	999	768	555	330	166	107	6,935	–	–
V3=NS	9	20	21	16	11	7	4	2	–	–	90	–	–
V3=OTH.	16	58	54	47	33	32	12	6	3	2	263	–	–
CURRENT AGE <25													
REGION OF RESIDENCE													
CAIRO M	327	149	81	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	146	–	–
N	49	124	75	33	4	2	–	–	–	–	287	4	9
ALEXANDRIA M	209	143	45	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	110		–
N	11	23	20	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	61		4
LOWER EGYPT M	316	182	136	61	62	38	–	–	–	–	171	–	–
N	190	320	224	129	47	8	1	–	–	–	919	6	57
UPPER EGYPT M	562	430	372	262	161	67	–	–	–	–	409	–	–
N	161	271	199	100	23	6	1	–	–	–	761	15	28
TOTAL M	411	266	215	132	88	44	–	–	–	–	256	–	–
N	411	738	518	268	75	16	2	–	–	–	2,028	–	–
V3=NS	3	12	8	2	–	–		–	–	–	25	–	–
V3=OTH.	9	42	27	9	7	4	–	–	–	–	98	–	–

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.2.5C V509 V219 V701 V010 V403

MEAN NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL CHILDREN DESIRED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) REGION OF RESIDENCE AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
CURRENT AGE 25-34														
REGION OF RESIDENCE														
CAIRO	M	303	139	40	25	25	24	–	–	–	–	59	–	–
	N	35	75	133	137	112	45	23	6	4	–	570	5	15
ALEXANDRIA	M	256	142	34	12	–	12	–	–	–	–	45	–	–
	N	9	24	47	41	29	17	7	1	2	–	177	1	–
LOWER EGYPT	M	289	158	80	42	37	19	8	8	–	–	57	–	–
	N	46	99	209	298	276	202	106	38	10	3	1,287	9	51
UPPER EGYPT	M	386	409	278	263	158	239	91	123	111	–	242	–	–
	N	36	93	133	152	163	104	66	26	9	2	784	17	36
TOTAL	M	318	232	116	90	67	82	34	49	40	–	108	–	–
	N	126	291	522	628	580	368	202	71	25	5	2,818	–	–
V3=NS		3	3	9	9	5	1	1	1	–	–	32	–	–
V3=OTH.		2	14	22	30	17	13	3	–	–	1	102	–	–
CURRENT AGE 35-44														
REGION OF RESIDENCE														
CAIRO	M	318	86	25	10	10	2	2	–	9	–	21	–	–
	N	11	14	48	61	71	64	50	22	11	6	358	8	7
ALEXANDRIA	M	180	120	10	22	7	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–
	N	5	5	10	18	15	19	15	15	5	3	110	1	3
LOWER EGYPT	M	280	129	55	41	23	14	5	5	5	31	25	–	–
	N	15	14	49	54	116	140	150	95	66	42	741	4	21
UPPER EGYPT	M	480	367	297	189	167	84	58	61	95	91	138	–	–
	N	10	21	38	57	96	107	77	67	37	23	533	14	24
TOTAL	M	327	209	106	74	65	34	18	23	33	46	58	–	–
	N	41	54	145	190	298	330	292	199	119	74	1,742	–	–
V3=NS		2	3	4	5	6	3	3	1	–	–	27	–	–
V3=OTH.		1	2	5	8	7	13	7	6	3	–	55	–	–
CURRENT AGE 45+														
REGION OF RESIDENCE														
CAIRO	M	300	75	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	–	11	–	–
	N	1	4	3	8	9	13	13	10	3	2	66	1	–
ALEXANDRIA	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	N	–	1	2	3	3	3	6	5	2	4	29	–	–
LOWER EGYPT	M	233	100	14	–	16	–	–	4	22		14	–	–
	N	3	6	7	7	19	22	29	27	9	12	141	2	5
UPPER EGYPT	M	500	133	178	85	367	75	–	33	–	26	132	–	–
	N	8	3	9	13	15	16	11	18	8	10	111	3	3
TOTAL	M	417	93	71	35	126	22	–	12	14	7	50	–	–
	N	12	14	21	31	46	54	59	60	22	28	347	–	–
V3=NS		1	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	6	–	–
V3=OTH.		1	–	–	–	2	2	2	–		1	8	–	–

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.2.5D V509 V219 R701 V010 V403

MEAN NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL CHILDREN DESIRED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) TYPE OF LOCALITY AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
TOTAL														
TYPE OF LOCALITY														
METROPOLITAN	M	297	140	45	21	15	9	1	–	7	–	61	–	–
	N	121	270	338	307	244	163	114	59	27	15	1,658	20	38
CITIES – LOWER	M	235	137	49	16	4	2	–	–	–	–	54	–	–
	N	34	76	80	79	67	44	30	22	7	4	443	2	14
CITIES – UPPER	M	300	124	64	30	3	18	18	–	–	–	60	–	–
	N	13	29	42	30	30	22	17	7	3	4	197	3	3
TOWNS – LOWER	M	291	153	74	33	15	3	–	–	–	–	64	–	–
	N	22	60	77	84	66	34	27	16	4	5	395	1	12
TOWNS – UPPER	M	406	293	180	102	76	52	7	88	9	50	143	–	–
	N	17	57	56	46	42	42	27	17	11	6	321	3	9
VILLAGES – LOWER	M	322	187	122	57	45	20	7	7	7	27	91	–	–
	N	198	303	332	325	325	294	229	122	74	48	2,250	18	108
VILLAGES – UPPER	M	554	471	396	294	212	195	90	74	110	80	318	–	–
	N	185	302	281	246	225	169	111	87	40	25	1,671	43	79
TOTAL	M	385	252	157	96	71	56	22	27	31	34	136	–	–
	N	590	1,097	1,206	1,117	999	768	555	330	166	107	6,935	–	–
V3=NS		9	20	21	16	11	7	4	2	–	–	90	–	–
V3=OTH.		16	58	54	47	33	32	12	6	3	2	263	–	–
CURRENT AGE <25														
TYPE OF LOCALITY														
METROPOLITAN	M	305	148	74	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	139	–	–
	N	60	147	95	39	5	2	–	–	–	–	348	4	13
CITIES – LOWER	M	239	151	70	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	131	–	–
	N	18	43	20	13	3	–	–	–	–	–	97	–	5
CITIES – UPPER	M	300	131	73	71	–	–	–	–	–	–	120	–	–
	N	7	13	15	7	2	1	–	–	–	–	45	–	–
TOWNS – LOWER	M	319	161	106	83	117	–	–	–	–	–	151	–	–
	N	16	41	31	18	6	1	1	–	–	–	114	1	4
TOWNS – UPPER	M	446	294	246	108	250	–	–	–	–	–	276	–	–
	N	13	48	26	13	2	–	–	–	–	–	102	1	3
VILLAGES – LOWER	M	324	192	149	60	58	43	–	–	–	–	183	–	–
	N	156	236	173	98	38	7	–	–	–	–	708	5	48
VILLAGES – UPPER	M	586	479	422	304	168	80	–	–	–	–	452	–	–
	N	141	210	158	80	19	5	1	–	–	–	614	14	25
TOTAL	M	411	266	215	132	83	44	–	–	–	–	256	–	–
	N	411	738	518	268	75	16	2	–	–	–	2,028	–	–
V3=NS		3	12	8	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–
V3=OTH.		9	42	27	9	7	4	–	–	–	–	98	–	–

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.2.5D V509 V219 R701 V010 V403

MEAN NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL CHILDREN DESIRED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) TYPE OF LOCALITY AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
CURRENT AGE 25-34														
TYPE OF LOCALITY														
METROPOLITAN	M	293	139	38	22	20	21	-	-	-	-	56	-	-
	N	44	99	180	178	141	62	30	7	6	-	747	6	15
CITIES - LOWER	M	233	113	50	12	6	6	-	-	-		46	-	-
	N	12	30	46	52	36	17	5	6	-	1	205	1	8
CITIES - UPPER	M	300	107	62	31	6	33	-	-	-		59	-	-
	N	6	14	21	13	18	9	7	2	1		91	3	2
TOWNS - LOWER	M	220	141	51	23	8	8	-	-	-	-	41	-	-
	N	5	17	37	56	39	13	6	-	-	-	173	-	5
TOWNS - UPPER	M	275	229	148	105	39	59	15	50	-	-	93	-	-
	N	4	7	23	22	23	22	13	4	-	-	118	1	5
VILLAGES - LOWER	M	324	188	100	56	48	21	8	9	-	-	62	-	-
	N	29	52	126	190	201	172	95	32	10	2	909	8	38
VILLAGES - UPPER	M	423	485	363	318	203	319	126	150	125	-	301	-	-
	N	26	72	89	117	122	73	46	20	8	2	575	13	29
TOTAL	M	318	232	116	90	67	82	34	49	40	-	108	-	-
	N	126	291	522	628	580	368	202	71	25	5	2,818	-	-
V3=NS		3	3	9	9	5	1	1	1	-	-	32	-	-
V3=OTH.		2	14	22	30	17	13	3	-	-	1	102	-	-
CURRENT AGE 35-44														
TYPE OF LOCALITY														
METROPOLITAN	M	275	95	22	13	9	1	2	-	6	-	21	-	-
	N	16	19	58	79	86	83	65	37	16	9	468	9	10
CITIES - LOWER	M	225	167	8	17	4	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-
	N	4	3	12	12	24	27	22	9	5	3	117	1	1
CITIES - UPPER	M	-	200	75	-	-	10	30	-	-	-	22	-	-
	N	-	2	4	8	9	10	10	4	1	3	51	-	1
TOWNS - LOWER	M	200	100	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
	N	1	1	8	10	17	17	11	10	3	4	82	-	2
TOWNS - UPPER	M	-	1,000	43	111	113	50	-	111	11	150	78	-	-
	N	-	1	7	9	16	18	11	9	9	2	82	1	1
VILLAGES - LOWER	M	310	120	72	63	35	20	7	7	5	37	29	-	-
	N	10	10	29	32	75	100	117	76	58	35	542	3	18
VILLAGES - UPPER	M	480	350	396	245	200	101	75	57	126	100	166	-	-
	N	10	18	27	40	71	79	56	54	27	18	400	13	22
TOTAL	M	327	209	106	74	65	34	18	23	33	46	58	-	-
	N	41	54	145	190	298	330	292	199	119	74	1,742	-	-
V3=NS		2	3	4	5	6	3	3	1	-	-	27	-	-
V3=OTH.		4	2	5	8	7	13	7	6	3	-	55	-	-

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.2.5D V509 V219 R701 V010 V403

MEAN NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL CHILDREN DESIRED
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY)
TYPE OF LOCALITY
AND CURRENT AGE
(CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
CURRENT AGE 45+														
TYPE OF LOCALITY														
METROPOLITAN	M	300	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	7	-	-
	N	1	5	5	11	12	16	19	15	5	6	95	1	-
CITIES - LOWER	M	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
	N	-	-	2	2	4	4	3	7	2	-	24	-	-
CITIES - UPPER	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	N	-	-	2	2	1	2	-	1	1	1	10	-	-
TOWNS - LOWER	M	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
	N	-	1	1	-	4	3	9	6	1	1	26	-	1
TOWNS - UPPER	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	16	-	-
	N	-	1	-	2	1	2	3	4	2	4	19	-	-
VILLAGES - LOWER	M	233	100	-	-	27	-	-	7	33	-	20	-	-
	N	3	5	4	5	11	15	17	14	6	11	91	2	4
VILLAGES - UPPER	M	500	200	229	122	423	100	-	23	-	40	174	-	-
	N	8	2	7	9	13	12	8	13	5	5	82	3	3
TOTAL	M	417	93	81	35	126	22	-	12	14	7	50	-	-
	N	12	14	21	31	46	54	59	60	22	28	347	-	-
V3=NS		1	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
V3=OTH.		1	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	1	8	-	-

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.2.5E V509 V219 V713 V010 V403

MEAN NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL CHILDREN DESIRED
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY)
PATTERN OF WORK
AND CURRENT AGE
(CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
TOTAL														
PATTERN OF WORK														
BEFORE & AFTER	M	353	178	89	82	76	71	51	33	9	43	129	-	-
	N	101	157	183	146	79	72	53	21	11	7	830	7	30
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	M	385	218	126	55	40	49	12	23	80	-	129	-	-
	N	39	85	87	56	55	39	25	13	5	3	407	2	13
WORKED AFTER ONLY	M	372	184	77	101	46	15	23	11	10	-	82	-	-
	N	25	43	75	69	65	59	40	28	21	6	431	7	21
NEVER WORKED	M	394	274	181	100	74	59	19	28	35	36	142	-	-
	N	425	812	861	846	800	598	437	268	129	91	5,267	74	199
TOTAL	M	385	252	157	96	71	56	22	27	31	34	136	-	-
	N	590	1,097	1,206	1,117	999	768	555	330	166	107	6,935	-	-
V3=NS		9	20	21	16	11	7	4	2	-	-	90	-	-
V3=OTH.		16	58	54	47	33	32	12	6	3	2	263	-	-

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.2.5E V509 V219 V713 V010 V403

MEAN NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL CHILDREN DESIRED
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY)
PATTERN OF WORK
AND CURRENT AGE
(CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
CURRENT AGE <25														
PATTERN OF WORK														
BEFORE & AFTER	M	415	224	211	142	25	–	–	–	–	–	269	–	–
	N	59	66	36	19	4	1	–	–	–	–	185	1	11
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	M	381	207	133	38	175	–	–	–	–	–	206	–	–
	N	27	60	43	8	4	1	–	–	–	–	143	1	7
WORKED AFTER ONLY	M	323	167	130	120	80	–	–	–	–	–	169	–	–
	N	13	24	20	15	5	–	–	–	–	–	77	1	5
NEVER WORKED	M	416	281	228	136	87	50	–	–	–	–	263	–	–
	N	212	588	419	226	62	14	2	–	–	–	1,623	22	75
TOTAL	M	411	266	215	132	88	44	–	–	–	–	256	–	–
	N	411	738	518	268	75	16	2	–	–	–	2,028	–	–
V3=NS		3	12	8	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–
V3=OTH.		9	42	27	9	7	4	–	–	–	–	98	–	–
CURRENT AGE 25-34														
PATTERN OF WORK														
BEFORE & AFTER	M	251	158	67	79	73	103	96	33	–	–	105	–	–
	N	35	80	107	95	48	40	23	6	3	1	438	4	12
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	M	430	200	136	65	30	38	9	–	–	–	104	–	–
	N	10	21	39	37	37	16	11	2	–	–	173	1	3
WORKED AFTER ONLY	M	317	175	51	83	57	24	20	–	–	–	65	–	–
	N	6	16	43	41	46	34	20	7	3	–	216	3	12
NEVER WORKED	M	335	275	138	95	70	88	28	59	53	–	114	–	–
	N	75	174	333	455	449	278	148	56	19	4	1,991	24	75
TOTAL	M	318	232	116	90	67	82	34	49	40	–	108	–	–
	N	126	291	522	628	580	368	202	71	25	5	2,818	–	–
V3=NS		3	3	9	9	5	1	1	1	–	–	32	–	–
V3=OTH.		2	14	22	30	17	13	3	–	–	1	102	–	–
CURRENT AGE 35-44														
PATTERN OF WORK														
BEFORE & AFTER	M	360	60	39	48	83	34	19	17	13	33	50	–	–
	N	5	10	38	29	24	29	27	12	8	3	185	2	6
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	M	200	567	–	44	29	62	20	33	100	–	65	–	–
	N	2	3	4	9	14	21	10	9	4	2	78	–	3
WORKED AFTER ONLY	M	600	367	91	164	–	4	26	16	11	–	64	–	–
	N	5	3	11	11	13	23	19	19	18	3	125	3	3
NEVER WORKED	M	283	208	139	74	69	34	18	24	36	50	59	–	–
	N	29	38	92	141	247	257	236	159	89	66	1,354	22	43
TOTAL	M	327	209	106	74	65	34	18	23	33	46	58	–	–
	N	41	54	145	190	298	330	292	199	119	74	1,742	–	–
V3=NS		2	3	4	5	6	3	3	1	–	–	27	–	–
V3=OTH.		4	2	5	8	7	13	7	6	3	–	55	–	–

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.2.5E V509 V219 V713 V010 V403

MEAN NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL CHILDREN DESIRED
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY)
PATTERN OF WORK
AND CURRENT AGE
(CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
CURRENT AGE 45+														
PATTERN OF WORK														
BEFORE & AFTER	M	300	–	–	100	133	–	–	100	–	67	82	–	–
	N	2	1	2	3	3	2	3	3	–	3	22	–	1
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	M	–	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–
	N	–	1	1	2	–	1	4	2	1	1	13	–	–
WORKED AFTER ONLY	M	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–
	N	1	–	1	2	1	2	1	2	–	3	13	–	1
NEVER WORKED	M	467	92	100	33	129	24	–	8	14	–	51	–	–
	N	9	12	17	24	42	49	51	53	21	21	299	6	6
TOTAL	M	417	93	81	35	126	22	–	12	14	7	50	–	–
	N	12	14	21	31	46	54	59	60	22	28	347	–	–
V3=NS		1	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	6	–	–
V3=OTH.		1	–	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	1	8	–	–

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.2.5F V509 V219 V802 V010 V403

MEAN NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL CHILDREN DESIRED
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY)
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION
AND CURRENT AGE
(CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
TOTAL														
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	444	346	237	165	113	77	36	42	46	72	180	–	–
	N	230	375	438	398	407	354	273	165	84	50	2,774	43	151
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	383	324	199	87	53	58	4	13	17	–	168	–	–
	N	54	85	84	85	59	52	24	15	6	5	469	10	20
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	402	220	142	70	52	49	13	11	15	–	106	–	–
	N	127	241	267	291	283	208	175	114	52	45	1,803	21	56
PRIMARY	M	366	239	103	79	60	28	–	14	20	–	113	–	–
	N	56	95	96	103	96	80	44	21	20	5	616	8	17
SECONDARY	M	269	149	77	33	9	2	–	–	–	–	85	–	–
	N	75	174	169	143	105	55	31	10	2	2	766	7	13
UNIVERSITY	M	267	138	52	7	2	21	–	–	–	–	78	–	–
	N	48	127	152	97	49	19	8	5	2	–	507	1	6
TOTAL	M	385	252	157	96	71	56	22	27	31	34	136	–	–
	N	590	1,097	1,206	1,117	999	768	555	330	166	107	6,935	–	–
V3=NS		9	20	21	16	11	7	4	2	–	–	90	–	–
V3=OTH.		16	58	54	47	33	32	12	6	3	2	263	–	–

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.2.5F V509 V219 V802 V010 V403

MEAN NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL CHILDREN DESIRED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
CURRENT AGE <25														
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	462	353	273	181	57	75	–	–	–	–	318	–	–
	N	172	254	221	100	28	8	1	–	–	–	784	14	50
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	402	310	204	117	143	50	–	–	–	–	269	–	–
	N	47	68	48	30	7	2	–	–	–	–	202	2	14
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	408	230	180	95	112	–	–	–	–	–	218	–	–
	N	88	189	128	84	33	2	–	–	–	–	524	5	22
PRIMARY	M	408	255	151	159	33	–	–	–	–	–	244	–	–
	N	39	64	45	17	3	2	1	–	–	–	171	2	7
SECONDARY	M	283	158	137	103	67	–	–	–	–	–	168	–	–
	N	46	113	57	30	3	1	–	–	–	–	250	2	5
UNIVERSITY	M	300	162	195	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	181	–	–
	N	19	50	19	7	1	1	–	–	–	–	97	–	–
TOTAL	M	411	266	215	132	88	44	–	–	–	–	256	–	–
	N	411	738	518	268	75	16	2	–	–	–	2,028	–	–
V3=NS		3	12	8	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–
V3=OTH.		9	42	27	9	7	4	–	–	–	–	98	–	–
CURRENT AGE 25-34														
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	370	342	215	151	117	106	50	58	67	–	154	–	–
	N	37	92	157	231	234	176	111	43	15	2	1,098	12	59
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	233	357	162	80	45	70	14	–	–	–	113	–	–
	N	6	14	26	46	31	23	7	1	–	–	154	6	4
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	430	202	108	78	44	79	21	41	–	–	87	–	–
	N	23	43	103	148	160	97	58	22	8	3	665	5	21
PRIMARY	M	256	231	68	66	41	39	–	33	–	–	76	–	–
	N	9	26	41	65	58	38	13	3	1	–	254	3	6
SECONDARY	M	257	150	52	16	7	4	–	–	–	–	55	–	–
	N	23	50	99	87	70	28	10	2	1	–	370	5	7
UNIVERSITY	M	246	132	39	10	–	67	–	–	–	–	73	–	–
	N	28	66	96	51	27	6	3	–	–	–	277	1	5
TOTAL	M	318	232	116	90	67	82	34	49	40	–	108	–	–
	N	126	291	522	628	580	368	202	71	25	5	2,818	–	–
V3=NS		3	3	9	9	5	1	1	1	–	–	32	–	–
V3=OTH.		2	14	22	30	17	13	3	–	–	1	102	–	–

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.2.5F V509 V219 V802 V010 V403

MEAN NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL CHILDREN DESIRED
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY)
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION
AND CURRENT AGE
(CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
CURRENT AGE 35-44														
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	360	317	165	207	103	46	33	38	44	97	89	–	–
	N	15	24	49	55	124	144	135	101	59	35	741	13	34
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	400	467	270	25	33	52	–	25	17	–	69	–	–
	N	1	3	10	8	21	25	16	8	6	3	101	1	2
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	350	143	116	19	31	27	10	6	21	–	33	–	–
	N	12	7	31	53	78	94	96	66	39	30	506	10	13
PRIMARY	M	317	75	38	58	106	20	–	15	31	–	52	–	–
	N	6	4	8	19	31	35	24	13	13	4	157	3	4
SECONDARY	M	217	50	8	9	7	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–
	N	6	6	12	23	27	22	17	6	1	2	122	–	1
UNIVERSITY	M	200	70	14	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–
	N	1	10	35	32	17	10	4	5	1	–	115	–	1
TOTAL	M	327	209	106	74	65	34	18	23	33	46	58	–	–
	N	41	54	145	190	298	330	292	199	119	74	1,742	–	–
V3=NS		2	3	4	5	6	3	3	1	–	–	27	–	–
V3=OTH.		4	2	5	8	7	13	7	6	3	–	55	–	–
CURRENT AGE 45+														
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	600	180	145	92	210	46	–	33	30	15	93	–	–
	N	6	5	11	12	21	26	26	21	10	13	151	4	8
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	N	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	6	–	2	12	1	–
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	250	–	20	–	117	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	–
	N	4	2	5	6	12	15	21	26	5	12	108	1	–
PRIMARY	M	200	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–
	N	2	1	2	2	4	5	6	5	6	1	34	–	–
SECONDARY	M	–	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–
	N	–	5	1	3	5	4	4	2	–	–	24	–	–
UNIVERSITY	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	N	–	1	2	7	4	2	1	–	1	–	18	–	–
TOTAL	M	417	93	81	35	126	22	–	12	14	7	50	–	–
	N	12	14	21	31	46	54	59	60	22	28	347	–	–
V3=NS		1	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	6	–	–
V3=OTH.		1	–	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	1	8	–	–

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.2.5G V509 V219 V804 V010 V403

MEAN NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL CHILDREN DESIRED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
TOTAL														
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION														
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	265	148	72	33	10	13	–	–	–	–	86	–	–
	N	72	181	203	151	82	32	24	15	8	3	771	6	11
CLERICAL	M	265	170	57	15	22	21	–	–	–	–	78	–	–
	N	37	76	74	62	60	33	23	10	7	1	383	4	6
SALES	M	421	276	108	55	61	86	16	7	45	–	109	–	–
	N	29	49	60	69	61	51	43	29	20	12	423	3	12
FARMERS	M	442	316	254	189	100	93	30	10	13	39	171	–	–
	N	135	185	161	189	196	192	148	105	53	38	1,400	20	83
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	522	394	308	183	163	61	41	61	100	133	237	–	–
	N	116	176	212	183	148	124	93	56	20	12	1,150	16	47
SERVICES	M	334	236	120	101	65	22	5	26	10	11	104	–	–
	N	58	91	125	126	149	97	65	38	20	18	787	14	37
MANUAL	M	328	219	115	45	38	42	19	40	14	13	103	–	–
	N	144	339	369	336	301	239	159	77	28	23	2,015	27	67
S-TOTAL	M	386	252	157	96	71	56	22	27	31	34	136	–	–
	N	589	1,097	1,204	1,116	997	768	555	330	166	107	6,929	–	–
N.S.	M	200	–	100	200	50	–	–	–	–	–	117	–	–
	N	1	–	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–
TOTAL	M	385	252	157	96	71	56	22	27	31	34	136	–	–
	N	590	1,097	1,206	1,117	999	768	555	330	166	107	6,935	–	–
V3=NS		9	20	21	16	11	7	4	2	–	–	90	–	–
V3=OTH.		16	58	54	47	33	32	12	6	3	2	263	–	–
CURRENT AGE <25														
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION														
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	284	168	231	84	167	–	–	–	–	–	194	–	–
	N	38	90	36	19	3	1	–	–	–	–	187	2	1
CLERICAL	M	282	193	90	13	200	–	–	–	–	–	168	–	–
	N	17	41	20	8	1	1	–	–	–	–	88	1	2
SALES	M	373	240	184	105	71	–	–	–	–	–	203	–	–
	N	15	30	19	22	7	–	1	–	–	–	94	–	2
FARMERS	M	452	323	261	214	52	83	–	–	–	–	307	–	–
	N	107	137	93	63	25	6	–	–	–	–	431	7	35
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	501	392	344	202	38	100	–	–	–	–	373	–	–
	N	97	130	118	49	8	2	–	–	–	–	404	8	18
SERVICES	M	379	272	120	79	215	–	–	–	–	–	211	–	–
	N	34	61	59	28	13	2	–	–	–	–	197	1	12
MANUAL	M	368	219	149	75	56	–	–	–	–	–	199	–	–
	N	102	249	172	79	18	4	1	–	–	–	625	6	28
S-TOTAL	M	411	266	215	132	88	44	–	–	–	–	256	–	–
	N	410	738	517	268	75	16	2	–	–	–	2,026	–	–
N.S.	M	200	–	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	200	–	–
	N	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
TOTAL	M	411	266	215	132	88	44	–	–	–	–	256	–	–
	N	411	738	518	268	75	16	2	–	–	–	2,028	–	–
V3=NS		3	12	8	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–
V3=OTH.		9	42	27	9	7	4	–	–	–	–	98	–	–

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.2.5G V509 V219 V804 V010 V403

MEAN NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL CHILDREN DESIRED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
CURRENT AGE 25-34														
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION														
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	247	140	42	38	5	31	–	–	–	–	72	–	–
	N	30	78	126	80	41	13	7	3	1	1	380	4	9
CLERICAL	M	263	162	53	15	5	47	–	–	–	–	66	–	–
	N	16	26	45	39	40	15	5	–	1	–	187	2	3
SALES	M	444	320	85	48	91	143	7	–	–	–	117	–	–
	N	9	15	34	31	34	23	15	5	3	–	169	2	7
FARMERS	M	400	308	233	185	115	104	45	8	–	–	143	–	–
	N	15	37	43	93	112	100	60	26	7	2	495	5	24
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	600	409	278	166	148	81	55	86	167	–	185	–	–
	N	11	33	74	104	88	63	42	14	6	–	435	6	20
SERVICES	M	293	191	136	118	39	24	–	175	–	–	92	–	–
	N	15	23	47	73	87	42	20	4	3	1	315	3	12
MANUAL	M	250	230	86	38	33	81	32	74	–	–	78	–	–
	N	30	79	152	207	177	112	53	19	4	1	834	10	27
S-TOTAL	M	318	232	117	89	67	82	34	49	40	–	108	–	–
	N	126	291	521	627	579	368	202	71	25	5	2,815	–	–
N.S.	M	–	–	–	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	67	–	–
	N	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
TOTAL	M	318	232	116	90	67	82	34	49	40	–	108	–	–
	N	126	291	522	628	580	368	202	71	25	5	2,818	–	–
V3=NS		3	3	9	9	5	1	1	1	–	–	32	–	–
V3=OTH.		2	14	22	30	17	13	3	–	–	1	102	–	–
CURRENT AGE 35-44														
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION														
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	225	44	26	9	3	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–
	N	4	9	39	43	30	15	12	10	5	2	169	–	1
CLERICAL	M	200	100	–	14	60	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	–
	N	2	8	9	14	15	16	15	7	3	1	90	1	1
SALES	M	575	375	17	–	6	5	27	12	57	–	46	–	–
	N	4	4	6	13	17	20	22	17	14	6	123	1	3
FARMERS	M	500	260	286	192	92	89	22	8	12	43	81	–	–
	N	7	10	22	25	50	75	77	63	42	30	401	5	19
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	480	430	207	216	195	45	33	55	91	200	126	–	–
	N	5	10	14	25	44	51	46	38	22	8	263	1	8
SERVICES	M	233	67	88	83	30	22	8	4	17	17	39	–	–
	N	9	6	17	23	46	49	39	23	12	12	236	8	11
MANUAL	M	180	186	92	28	40	9	16	41	19	20	35	–	–
	N	10	7	38	47	96	104	81	41	21	15	460	11	12
S-TOTAL	M	327	209	106	74	65	34	18	23	33	46	58	–	–
	N	41	54	145	190	298	330	292	199	119	74	1,742	–	–
N.S.	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	N	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	M	327	209	106	74	65	34	18	23	33	46	58	–	–
	N	41	54	145	190	298	330	292	199	119	74	1,742	–	–
V3=NS		2	3	4	5	6	3	3	1	–	–	27	–	–
V3=OTH.		4	2	5	8	7	13	7	6	3	–	55	–	–

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.2.5G V509 V219 V804 V010 V403

MEAN NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL CHILDREN DESIRED
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY)
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION
AND CURRENT AGE
(CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
CURRENT AGE 45+														
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION														
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	–	75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–
	N	–	4	2	9	8	3	5	2	2	–	35	–	–
CLERICAL	M	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	–
	N	2	1	–	1	4	1	3	3	3	–	18	–	–
SALES	M	300	–	–	–	–	125	–	–	33	–	38	–	–
	N	1	–	1	3	3	8	5	7	3	6	37	–	–
FARMERS	M	225	300	100	38	89	18	–	25	50	33	49	–	–
	N	4	1	3	8	9	11	11	16	4	6	73	3	5
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	967	167	200	160	275	–	–	25	–	–	160	–	–
	N	3	3	6	5	8	8	5	4	2	4	48	1	1
SERVICES	M	–	100	–	–	700	–	–	18	–	–	62	–	–
	N	–	1	2	2	3	4	6	11	5	5	39	2	2
MANUAL	M	250	25	29	–	60	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–
	N	2	4	7	3	10	19	24	17	3	7	96	–	–
S-TOTAL	M	417	93	81	35	127	22	–	12	14	7	50	–	–
	N	12	14	21	31	45	54	59	60	22	28	346	–	–
N.S.	M	–	–	–	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	–
	N	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
TOTAL	M	417	93	81	35	126	22	–	12	14	7	50	–	–
	N	12	14	21	31	46	54	59	60	22	28	347	–	–
V3=NS		1	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	6	–	–
V3=OTH.		1	–	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	1	8	–	–

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.3.1-1 V511 V010 V108

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN
ACCORDING TO TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED
AND CURRENT AGE
(CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN)

	TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED														
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	MEAN	S-TOT	NS	OTHER	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE <20	.0	1.7	27.6	25.6	16.5	8.9	6.8	1.9	.8	10.2	419	637	1	12	650
20-24	.2	1.3	32.2	25.0	16.6	9.2	5.5	2.3	1.5	6.1	384	1,502	5	19	1,526
25-29	.1	1.8	31.7	25.7	22.3	5.5	4.2	2.3	1.6	4.8	368	1,582	7	16	1,605
30-34	.0	1.4	30.4	23.5	19.1	7.7	5.9	3.1	1.9	7.0	401	1,406	3	16	1,425
35-39	.0	2.0	22.2	20.5	20.9	9.0	8.9	3.8	3.7	9.1	444	1,160	5	19	1,184
40-44	.2	2.0	24.2	19.3	18.9	9.4	8.3	4.4	4.3	9.0	448	892	2	14	908
45+	.1	1.7	20.8	21.4	20.8	7.6	7.1	6.6	3.7	10.1	462	701	–	13	714
TOTAL	.1	1.7	28.0	23.3	19.5	8.0	6.4	3.2	2.4	7.5	410	7,880	23	109	8,012

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.3.1-2

V511
V010
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED														
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	MEAN	S-TOT	NS	OTHER	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE <20	.0	2.1	28.1	25.2	16.4	8.9	6.6	2.0	.8	10.0	415	663	2	13	678
20-24	.3	1.8	32.4	24.9	16.4	9.0	5.5	2.3	1.5	6.0	380	1,573	5	20	1,598
25-29	.1	2.2	32.0	25.5	22.0	5.6	4.0	2.3	1.5	4.7	365	1,669	8	19	1,696
30-34	.1	1.7	30.5	23.4	19.0	7.6	5.9	2.9	2.0	7.0	399	1,502	4	17	1,523
35-39	.1	1.9	22.5	20.7	20.7	9.3	8.6	3.6	3.5	9.0	442	1,302	6	21	1,329
40-44	.4	2.3	24.0	20.6	18.4	9.9	8.0	4.1	3.9	8.4	439	1,040	3	18	1,061
45+	.1	1.7	22.7	20.5	20.6	8.0	6.7	5.4	3.7	10.5	459	883	3	17	903
TOTAL	.2	2.0	28.2	23.2	19.3	8.1	6.3	3.1	2.4	7.4	408	8,632	31	125	8,788

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.3.2-1

V511
V116
V108

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN)

	TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED														
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	MEAN	S-TOT	NS	OTHER	TOTAL
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE															
<5	.2	2.1	40.0	25.4	14.2	6.1	4.1	1.3	.9	5.7	353	1,809	4	23	1,836
5-9	.1	1.3	28.8	26.5	19.6	8.7	5.1	2.4	1.5	6.0	387	1,553	5	20	1,578
10-14	.1	1.4	26.1	25.0	21.6	8.1	5.8	3.2	1.9	6.8	407	1,277	3	13	1,293
15-19	.0	1.8	25.1	21.0	23.4	7.9	7.4	3.6	3.0	6.9	417	1,195	8	13	1,216
20-24	.1	1.6	20.1	18.8	20.3	9.9	10.3	5.0	4.1	9.9	467	943	2	19	964
25-29	.1	2.1	20.3	18.5	19.6	8.8	8.8	5.3	4.5	11.9	480	704	1	13	718
30+	.0	1.3	17.8	22.1	22.1	8.0	6.5	7.0	4.0	11.3	482	399	-	8	407
TOTAL	.1	1.7	28.0	23.3	19.5	8.0	6.4	3.2	2.4	7.5	410	7,880	23	109	8,012

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.3.2-2

V511
V116
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED														
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	MEAN	S-TOT	NS	OTHER	TOTAL
YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE															
<5	.2	2.5	40.2	25.0	14.1	6.0	4.1	1.3	.8	5.6	350	1,886	5	25	1,916
5-9	.2	1.8	29.2	26.4	19.3	8.4	5.0	2.4	1.5	5.9	383	1,636	5	23	1,664
10-14	.1	1.7	26.9	24.7	21.3	8.2	5.6	3.0	1.8	6.7	403	1,370	5	15	1,390
15-19	.1	1.8	25.3	21.6	22.8	8.1	7.2	3.5	2.9	6.8	415	1,287	8	13	1,308
20-24	.2	1.9	21.0	19.3	20.2	9.8	9.5	4.7	4.0	9.3	457	1,082	4	22	1,108
25-29	.2	2.1	20.8	18.9	19.2	10.1	8.8	4.7	3.9	11.2	472	864	2	17	883
30+	.0	1.6	18.7	21.1	21.5	8.3	6.1	5.7	4.7	12.2	486	507	2	10	519
TOTAL	.2	2.0	28.2	23.2	19.3	8.1	6.3	3.1	2.4	7.4	408	8,632	31	125	8,788

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.3.3-1

V511
V213
V108

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED AND NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN)

	TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED																
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11+	MEAN	S-TOT	NS	OTHER	TOTAL
LIVING CHILDREN 0	.2	3.5	39.7	21.7	13.0	6.7	5.7	1.2	.9	.6	5.0	1.9	368	1,005	2	12	1,019
1	.1	3.2	41.5	23.1	12.0	6.7	3.7	1.8	.7	.5	3.8	2.9	360	1,173	5	11	1,189
2	.1	1.7	34.3	27.9	17.1	5.2	4.3	2.4	1.2	.3	3.5	2.0	369	1,269	1	13	1,283
3	.1	1.5	22.5	33.3	21.2	7.1	4.7	2.4	2.3	.3	3.1	1.4	386	1,227	4	18	1,249
4	.0	.8	23.0	15.1	34.6	8.0	6.4	2.5	3.0	.9	3.9	1.8	425	1,057	4	9	1,070
5	.1	.7	20.1	19.7	16.9	19.7	6.3	4.8	2.8	1.5	4.9	2.3	457	856	3	15	874
6	.0	.5	15.8	21.6	19.1	6.0	22.7	4.1	2.1	.8	4.7	2.5	476	612	-	13	625
7	.3	.3	16.0	16.8	20.7	7.3	4.5	16.5	5.3	3.9	5.6	2.8	520	357	3	7	367
8	.0	.5	14.8	18.9	23.5	4.1	3.6	4.1	17.9	2.0	7.7	3.1	528	196	-	5	201
9	1.1	1.1	7.7	22.0	35.2	3.3	2.2	1.1	4.4	5.5	8.8	7.7	538	91	1	3	95
10	.0	.0	13.3	16.7	16.7	13.3	6.7	6.7	.0	.0	13.3	13.3	590	30	-	-	30
11	.0	.0	20.0	20.0	.0	.0	20.0	.0	.0	.0	20.0	20.0	720	5	-	-	5
12	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	1,400	1	-	-	1
13	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-	-	-
14	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	1,300	1	-	-	1
15	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-	-	-
16	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-	-	-
17	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-	-	-
18	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-	-	-
19	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-	-	-
20	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-	-	-
21+	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	.1	1.7	28.0	23.3	19.5	8.0	6.4	3.2	2.4	.9	4.3	2.3	410	7,880	23	106	8,009
N.E.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.3.3-2

V511
V213
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED AND NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED																
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11+	MEAN	S-TOT	NS	OTHER	TOTAL
LIVING CHILDREN 0	.4	3.9	40.2	21.0	12.8	6.6	5.7	1.3	.8	.5	4.8	2.0	364	1,114	5	16	1,135
1	.2	4.3	40.4	23.7	12.2	6.2	3.7	1.7	.6	.5	3.9	2.7	356	1,315	7	11	1,333
2	.1	1.6	35.3	26.8	17.3	5.6	4.2	2.2	1.1	.3	3.4	1.9	365	1,395	1	16	1,412
3	.2	1.7	21.9	33.8	20.3	7.7	4.7	2.3	2.4	.4	3.2	1.5	389	1,331	5	18	1,354
4	.0	.9	22.4	14.9	35.2	7.9	6.4	2.4	3.0	1.0	3.9	1.8	426	1,152	4	12	1,168
5	.1	.6	20.1	20.0	16.1	20.3	6.1	4.8	2.8	1.7	4.8	2.4	458	930	3	17	950
6	.0	.6	16.7	21.3	19.3	5.8	22.0	4.0	2.4	.8	4.6	2.6	473	654	1	14	669
7	.3	.5	17.2	16.7	20.2	8.1	4.3	15.7	4.8	3.5	5.8	3.0	516	396	4	7	407
8	.0	.5	15.2	19.0	22.9	3.8	3.3	3.8	18.1	1.9	7.1	4.3	535	210	-	7	217
9	1.0	1.0	8.2	22.7	33.0	3.1	4.1	1.0	4.1	5.2	8.2	8.2	546	97	1	4	102
10	.0	.0	13.3	16.7	16.7	13.3	6.7	6.7	.0	.0	13.3	13.3	590	30	-	-	30
11	.0	.0	33.3	16.7	.0	.0	16.7	.0	.0	.0	16.7	16.7	633	6	-	-	6
12	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	1,400	1	-	-	1
13	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-	-	-
14	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	1,300	1	-	-	1
15	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-	-	-
16	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-	-	-
17	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-	-	-
18	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-	-	-
19	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-	-	-
20	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-	-	-
21+	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	.2	2.0	28.2	23.2	19.3	8.1	6.3	3.1	2.4	.9	4.2	2.3	408	8,632	31	122	8,785
N.E.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.3.4-1 V511 V219 V010 V108

MEAN TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
CURRENT AGE <20	M	507	369	440	411	550	-	-	-	-	-	432	-	-
	N	243	299	85	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	638	1	11
20-24	M	339	354	430	400	427	516	400	-	-	-	390	-	-
	N	194	481	461	268	78	19	2	-	-	-	1,503	5	18
25-29	M	299	321	340	378	391	447	506	525	400	-	368	-	-
	N	100	238	357	422	282	125	48	8	2	-	1,582	7	16
30-34	M	334	344	306	391	412	455	459	524	526	480	407	-	-
	N	61	81	200	255	317	257	155	62	23	5	1,407	3	15
35-39	M	297	381	346	373	431	476	484	508	541	600	444	-	-
	N	39	43	106	157	202	214	190	117	63	29	1,160	5	19
40-44	M	296	364	411	423	417	424	443	532	572	547	448	-	
	N	45	28	70	84	138	164	138	101	71	53	892	2	14
45+	M	285	275	388	415	474	469	500	513	488	582	462	-	-
	N	33	32	50	66	101	113	110	97	49	50	701	-	13
TOTAL	M	383	350	379	390	418	456	473	518	536	569	413	-	-
	N	71[illegible]	1,202	1,329	1,252	1,120	892	643	385	208	137	7,883	-	-
V3=NS		2	5	1	3	5	3	-	3	-	1	23	-	-
V3=OTH.		11	10	12	18	10	16	13	8	5	3	106	-	-

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.3.4-2 V511 V219 V010 V103

MEAN TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
CURRENT AGE <20	M	500	365	440	411	550	-	-	-	-	-	428	-	-
	N	257	311	85	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	664	2	12
20-24	M	343	347	427	400	427	516	400	-	-	-	386	-	-
	N	222	507	477	269	78	19	2	-	-	-	1,574	5	19
25-29	M	297	317	338	378	392	446	498	525	400	-	365	-	-
	N	118	271	373	434	287	127	49	8	2	-	1,669	8	19
30-34	M	347	345	303	397	409	455	462	522	513	480	405	-	-
	N	70	100	221	263	331	269	157	63	24	5	1,503	4	16
35-39	M	310	376	345	369	431	476	482	522	560	631	442	-	-
	N	48	63	127	186	226	229	201	125	65	32	1,302	6	21
40-44	M	288	386	389	413	418	428	437	516	569	543	439	-	-
	N	56	44	100	108	159	183	151	111	74	54	1,040	3	18
45+	M	292	298	367	454	488	474	494	502	507	570	459	-	-
	N	48	50	75	87	131	140	125	117	57	53	883	3	17
TOTAL	M	377	346	373	393	420	458	471	515	543	570	411	-	-
	N	819	1,346	1,458	1,356	1,214	967	685	424	222	144	8,635	-	-
V3=NS		5	7	1	4	5	3	1	4	-	1	31	-	-
V3=OTH.		14	11	15	18	13	18	14	8	7	4	122	-	-

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.3.5-1 V511 V219 V116 V108

MEAN TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN)

YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
<5	M	415	335	345	318	200	-	-	-	-	-	358	-	-
	N	468	844	441	56	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,810	4	22
5-9	M	315	394	408	399	410	416	350	-	-	-	398	-	-
	N	99	189	499	536	199	31	2	-	-	-	1,555	5	18
10-14	M	389	382	354	380	402	478	484	409	500	-	407	-	-
	N	47	72	169	323	344	219	88	11	4	-	1,277	3	13
15-19	M	270	306	302	381	398	431	471	507	512	713	417	-	-
	N	37	34	84	151	235	260	194	101	41	8	1,195	8	15
20-24	M	304	457	466	401	445	468	463	522	537	548	467	-	-
	N	25	35	65	91	50	184	174	115	62	42	943	2	19
25-29	M	367	341	504	389	455	446	472	571	578	547	480	-	-
	N	24	17	47	65	94	135	122	96	59	45	704	1	13
30+	M	253	209	338	493	523	495	500	469	502	586	482	-	-
	N	15	11	24	30	47	63	63	62	42	42	399	-	8
TOTAL	M	383	350	379	390	418	456	473	518	536	569	413	-	-
	N	715	1,202	1,329	1,252	1,120	892	643	385	208	137	7,883	-	-
V3=NS		2	5	1	3	5	3	-	3	-	1	23	-	-
V3=OTH		11	10	12	18	10	16	13	8	5	3	106	-	-

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.3.5-2 V511 V219 V116 V103

MEAN TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
<5	M	407	331	346	318	200	-	400	-	-	-	355	-	-
	N	509	876	444	56	1	-	1	-	-	-	1,887	5	24
5-9	M	324	377	403	399	419	413	350	-	-	-	393	-	-
	N	120	222	524	538	200	32	2	-	-	-	1,638	5	21
10-14	M	389	378	344	377	402	477	480	409	500	-	403	-	-
	N	54	94	192	349	354	223	89	11	4	-	1,370	5	15
15-19	M	322	306	300	390	399	430	470	507	512	713	415	-	-
	N	45	50	105	171	301	269	196	101	41	8	1,287	8	13
20-24	M	291	412	428	395	434	467	465	516	538	573	[illegible]	-	-
	N	34	52	88	111	174	206	185	122	65	45	1,082	4	22
25-29	M	324	419	455	405	458	448	458	571	587	547	472	-	-
	N	37	36	67	87	120	159	139	112	62	45	864	2	17
30+	M	260	275	366	525	552	512	504	460	522	565	486	-	-
	N	20	16	38	44	64	78	73	78	50	46	507	2	10
TOTAL	M	377	346	373	393	420	458	471	515	543	570	411	-	-
	N	819	1,346	1,458	1,356	1,214	967	685	424	222	144	8,635	-	-
V3=NS		5	7	1	4	5	3	1	4	-	1	31	-	-
V3=OTH		14	11	15	18	13	18	14	8	7	4	122	-	-

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.3.6 V511 V219 V116 V109 V108

MEAN TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
TOTAL														
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. <10	M	398	346	379	391	409	416	350	-	-	-	376	-	-
	N	567	1,033	940	592	200	31	2	-	-	-	3,365	9	40
10-19	M	337	358	337	380	400	452	475	497	511	713	412	-	-
	N	84	106	253	474	629	479	282	112	45	8	2,472	11	26
20-29	M	335	419	482	396	449	459	467	544	557	547	472	-	-
	N	49	52	112	156	244	319	296	211	121	87	1,647	3	32
30+	M	253	309	338	493	523	495	500	469	502	586	482	-	-
	N	15	11	24	30	47	63	63	62	42	42	399	-	8
TOTAL	M	383	350	379	390	418	456	473	518	536	569	413	-	-
	N	715	1,202	1,329	1,252	1,120	892	643	385	208	137	7,883	-	-
V3=NS		2	5	1	3	5	3	-	3	-	1	23	-	-
V3=OTH.		11	10	12	18	10	16	13	8	5	3	106	-	-
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE <15														
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. <10	M	523	448	535	429	390	467	500	-	-	-	478	-	-
	N	61	102	109	66	29	3	1	-	-	-	371	3	6
10-19	M	306	412	460	416	415	448	467	518	471	400	437	-	-
	N	18	25	53	91	143	128	73	33	7	1	572	5	5
20-29	M	485	506	497	431	459	481	460	581	583	597	504	-	-
	N	13	17	35	39	68	102	101	78	53	33	539	2	14
30+	M	255	338	335	594	536	533	519	465	469	532	486	-	-
	N	11	8	17	16	28	39	43	46	26	28	262	-	4
TOTAL	M	451	443	493	436	436	473	474	534	540	565	474	-	-
	N	103	152	214	212	268	272	218	157	86	62	1,744	-	-
V3=NS		-	2	1	2	2	1	-	2	-	-	10	-	-
V3=OTH.		1	1	4	4	4	8	4	-	2	1	29	-	-
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE 15-19														
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. <10	M	455	369	400	388	428	437	200	-	-	-	399	-	-
	N	298	568	498	368	116	19	1	-	-	-	1,868	4	29
10-19	M	392	376	328	393	401	459	491	500	515	717	423	-	-
	N	39	51	123	261	363	280	170	62	34	6	1,389	5	17
20-29	M	241	413	508	381	461	450	475	519	543	515	465	-	-
	N	27	24	60	90	135	184	163	125	63	48	919	1	16
30+	M	250	233	343	379	505	433	460	481	556	693	474	-	-
	N	4	3	7	14	19	24	20	16	16	14	137	-	4
TOTAL	M	430	371	396	389	422	453	481	510	536	569	423	-	-
	N	368	646	688	733	633	507	354	203	113	68	4,313	-	-
V3=NS		-	3	-	1	2	2	-	1	-	1	10	-	-
V3=OTH.		9	9	8	12	4	4	8	7	3	2	66	-	-

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.3.6 V511 V219 V116 V109 V108

MEAN TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE 20-24														
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. <10	M	280	291	309	388	373	343	-	-	-	-	315	-	-
	N	137	266	252	138	49	7	-	-	-	-	849	1	4
10-19	M	333	295	273	333	398	420	391	463	550	1,000	367	-	-
	N	15	21	51	96	104	59	34	16	4	1	401	1	4
20-29	M	400	300	373	400	395	443	417	557	460	560	413	-	-
	N	9	11	15	24	40	30	29	7	5	5	175	-	2
30+	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	M	292	291	306	369	391	422	403	491	500	633	342	-	-
	N	161	298	318	258	193	96	63	23	9	6	1,425	-	-
V3=NS		1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
V3=OTH.		-	-	-	2	2	4	1	1	-	-	10	-	-
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE 25-29														
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. <10	M	274	251	260	283	420	400	-	-	-		267	-	-
	N	50	82	73	18	5	2	-	-	-	-	230	1	1
10-19	M	188	275	257	304	289	433	620	200	-	-	307	-	-
	N	8	4	23	23	18	9	5	1	-	-	91	-	-
20-29	M	-	-	250	367	200	367	733	700	-	400	443	-	-
	N	-	-	2	3	1	3	3	1	-	1	14	-	-
30+	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	M	262	252	259	300	313	414	663	450	-	400	285	-	-
	N	58	86	98	44	24	14	8	2	-	1	335	-	-
V3=NS		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
V3=OTH.		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE 30+														
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. <10	M	286	273	225	900	500	-	-	-	-	-	302	-	-
	N	21	15	8	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	-
10-19	M	250	220	233	233	400	700	-	-	-	-	316	-	-
	N	4	5	3	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	19	-	-
20-29	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30+	M	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	N		-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	M	280	260	227	500	450	700	-	-	-	-	306	-	-
	N	25	20	11	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	66	-	-
V3=NS		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V3=OTH.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.3.7A V511 V219 V704 V010 V108

MEAN TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
TOTAL														
LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	411	420	442	441	450	484	499	548	544	590	460	–	–
	N	412	630	694	679	649	565	427	261	145	88	4,551	17	89
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	367	321	360	383	411	433	455	463	562	442	396	–	–
	N	126	215	235	227	217	182	127	80	42	31	1,482	5	13
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	473	261	357	318	365	405	390	490	435	747	370	–	–
	N	59	109	125	134	136	92	63	30	17	15	780	–	1
PRIMARY	M	291	250	252	300	318	353	333	345	400	367	296	–	–
	N	34	58	63	86	67	32	21	11	4	3	379	–	2
SECONDARY	M	248	234	235	262	310	272	400	400	–	–	251	–	–
	N	56	129	144	82	41	18	3	3	–	–	476	1	1
UNIVERSITY	M	237	230	260	266	300	333	300	–	–	–	253	–	–
	N	27	61	68	44	10	3	2	–	–	–	215	–	–
TOTAL	M	383	350	379	390	418	456	473	518	536	569	413	–	–
	N	715	1,202	1,329	1,252	1,120	892	643	385	208	137	7,883	–	–
V3=NS		2	5	1	3	5	3	–	3	–	1	23	–	–
V3=OTH.		11	10	12	18	10	16	13	8	5	3	106	–	–
CURRENT AGE <25														
LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	446	415	475	434	424	517	300	–	–	–	441	–	–
	N	265	426	337	172	51	12	1	–	–	–	1,264	4	26
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	415	339	350	342	461	467	500	–	–	–	365	–	–
	N	91	165	120	59	23	3	1	–	–	–	462	2	2
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	704	273	512	344	450	567	–	–	–	–	415	–	–
	N	25	71	42	27	4	3	–	–	–	–	172	–	–
PRIMARY	M	316	258	265	341	200	500	–	–	–	–	289	–	–
	N	19	36	17	17	1	1	–	–	–	–	91	–	1
SECONDARY	M	253	240	254	400	200	–	–	–	–	–	248	–	–
	N	32	65	26	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	126	–	–
UNIVERSITY	M	220	235	300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	242	–	–
	N	5	17	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	–
TOTAL	M	432	360	432	400	430	516	400	–	–	–	402	–	–
	N	437	780	546	277	80	19	2	–	–	–	2,141	–	–
V3=NS		–	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–
V3=OTH.		6	9	9	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	29	–	–
CURRENT AGE 25–34														
LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	364	424	398	431	439	479	498	541	525	480	442	–	–
	N	78	147	246	350	339	256	148	51	20	5	1,640	8	25
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	247	261	329	402	396	412	415	400	550	–	377	–	–
	N	19	36	79	129	120	76	33	14	4	–	510	2	4
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	347	248	285	290	333	390	407	967	200	–	322	–	–
	N	15	25	61	69	72	30	14	3	1	–	290	–	1
PRIMARY	M	313	238	226	296	315	400	300	300	–	–	291	–	–
	N	8	16	34	49	41	15	6	2	–	–	171	–	–
SECONDARY	M	248	240	238	274	291	250	300	–	–	–	252	–	–
	N	21	55	89	47	23	4	2	–	–	–	241	–	1
UNIVERSITY	M	245	230	256	250	300	400	–	–	–	–	248	–	–
	N	20	40	48	24	4	1	–	–	–	–	137	–	–
TOTAL	M	316	327	328	383	402	453	470	524	516	480	386	–	–
	N	161	319	557	668	599	382	203	70	25	5	2,989	–	–
V3=NS		2	–	–	1	3	1	–	2	–	1	10	–	–
V3=OTH.		3	1	2	10	6	3	6	–	–	–	31	–	–

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED BY 3-100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.3.7A V511 V219 V704 V010 V108

MEAN TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
CURRENT AGE 35-44														
LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	332	495	452	474	459	483	486	547	573	583	490	–	–
	N	50	41	83	121	206	236	212	153	94	52	1,248	5	28
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	233	260	476	340	402	459	463	490	539	506	443	–	–
	N	9	10	25	30	54	73	71	39	28	16	355	1	5
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	286	175	261	353	372	381	373	429	513	627	375	–	–
	N	14	4	18	34	46	42	33	17	8	11	227	–	–
PRIMARY	M	200	220	240	273	328	285	370	357	400	367	299	–	–
	N	7	5	10	15	18	13	10	7	4	3	92	–	–
SECONDARY	M	200	157	208	227	329	283	600	250	–	–	245	–	–
	N	2	7	25	22	14	12	1	2	–	–	85	1	–
UNIVERSITY	M	200	200	253	284	300	300	400	–	–	–	267	–	–
	N	2	4	15	19	2	2	1	–	–	–	45	–	–
TOTAL	M	296	375	372	390	425	453	466	519	557	566	445	–	–
	N	84	71	176	241	340	378	328	218	134	82	2,052	–	–
V3=NS		–	1	1	1	1	2	–	1	–	–	7	–	–
V3=OTH.		2	–	1	4	2	9	5	4	3	3	33	–	–
CURRENT AGE 45+														
LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	320	313	400	467	511	507	545	554	468	619	498	–	–
	N	20	16	28	36	53	61	66	57	31	31	399	–	10
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	243	275	418	533	465	420	486	456	630	373	445	–	–
	N	7	4	11	9	20	30	22	27	10	15	155	–	2
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	220	233	250	325	486	465	413	450	388	1,075	425	–	–
	N	5	9	4	4	14	17	16	10	8	4	91	–	–
PRIMARY	M	–	300	650	280	329	367	300	350	–	–	344	–	–
	N	–	1	2	5	7	3	5	2	–	–	25	–	1
SECONDARY	M	200	150	225	255	400	250	–	700	–	–	275	–	–
	N	1	2	4	11	3	2	–	1	–	–	24	–	–
UNIVERSITY	M	–	–	400	200	300	–	200	–	–	–	300	–	–
	N	–	–	1	1	4	–	1	–	–	–	7	–	–
TOTAL	M	285	275	388	415	474	469	500	513	488	582	462	–	–
	N	33	32	50	66	101	113	110	97	49	50	701	–	–
V3=NS		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
V3=OTH.		–	–	–	1	1	3	2	4	2	–	13	–	–

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.3.7B V511 V219 V702 V010 V108

MEAN TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
TOTAL														
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE														
	URBAN M	288	262	280	311	332	361	388	425	497	498	321	–	–
	N	259	532	637	600	499	347	250	144	66	46	3,380	6	33
	RURAL M	438	420	470	463	487	517	528	574	554	604	482	–	–
	N	456	670	692	652	621	545	393	241	142	91	4,503	17	73
	TOTAL M	383	350	379	390	418	456	473	518	536	569	413	–	–
	N	715	1,202	1,329	1,252	1,120	892	643	385	208	137	7,883	–	–
	V3=NS	2	5	1	3	5	3	–	3	–	1	23	–	–
	V3=OTH.	11	10	12	18	10	16	13	8	5	3	106	–	–
CURRENT AGE <25														
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE														
	URBAN M	312	272	309	329	379	460	300	–	–	–	300	–	–
	N	121	302	195	90	19	5	1	–	–	–	733	2	9
	RURAL M	478	416	500	434	446	536	500	–	–	–	456	–	–
	N	316	478	351	187	61	14	1	–	–	–	1,408	4	20
	TOTAL M	432	360	432	400	430	516	400	–	–	–	402	–	–
	N	437	780	546	277	80	19	2	–	–	–	2,141	–	–
	V3=NS	–	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–
	V3=OTH.	6	9	9	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	29	–	–
CURRENT AGE 25-34														
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE														
	URBAN M	269	244	265	304	328	354	385	368	471	400	299	–	–
	N	89	184	317	336	264	126	61	19	7	1	1,404	2	9
	RURAL M	375	439	410	463	461	501	507	582	533	500	463	–	–
	N	72	135	240	332	335	256	142	51	18	4	1,585	8	22
	TOTAL M	316	327	328	383	402	453	470	524	516	480	386	–	–
	N	161	319	557	668	599	382	203	70	25	5	2,989	–	–
	V3=NS	2	–	–	1	3	1	–	2	–	1	10	–	–
	V3=OTH.	3	1	2	10	6	3	6	–	–	–	31	–	–
CURRENT AGE 35-44														
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE														
	URBAN M	264	282	267	314	328	362	379	423	546	435	347	–	–
	N	42	33	105	140	167	166	134	77	37	23	924	2	9
	RURAL M	329	455	528	497	518	525	527	571	562	617	526	–	–
	N	42	38	71	101	173	212	194	141	97	59	1,128	5	24
	TOTAL M	296	375	372	390	425	453	466	519	557	566	445	–	–
	N	84	71	176	241	340	378	328	218	134	82	2,052	–	–
	V3=NS	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	1	–	–	7	–	–
	V3=OTH.	2	–	1	4	2	9	5	4	3	3	33	–	–
CURRENT AGE 45+														
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE														
	URBAN M	271	231	295	321	349	366	413	450	423	568	385	–	–
	N	7	13	20	34	49	50	54	48	22	22	319	–	6
	RURAL M	288	305	450	516	592	551	584	576	541	593	526	–	–
	N	26	19	30	32	52	63	56	49	27	28	382	–	7
	TOTAL M	285	275	388	415	474	469	500	513	488	582	462	–	–
	N	33	32	50	66	101	113	110	97	49	50	701	–	–
	V3=NS	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	V3=OTH.	–	–	–	1	1	3	2	4	2	–	13	–	–

TABLE 3.3.7C V511 V219 V701 V010 V108

MEAN TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) REGION OF RESIDENCE AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
TOTAL														
REGION OF RESIDENCE														
CAIRO	M	297	245	264	301	310	344	367	388	377	462	300	–	–
	N	120	232	284	267	215	140	97	48	22	13	1,438	6	13
ALEXANDRIA	M	229	252	255	315	296	323	348	386	485	530	302	–	–
	N	35	61	84	74	52	48	33	21	13	10	431	–	4
LOWER EGYPT	M	300	279	334	352	391	407	431	458	492	497	368	–	–
	N	301	489	535	555	509	429	330	191	110	72	3,521	7	42
UPPER EGYPT	M	541	505	536	531	543	613	628	683	679	733	561	–	–
	N	259	420	426	356	344	275	183	125	63	42	2,493	10	47
TOTAL	M	383	350	379	390	418	456	473	518	536	569	413	–	–
	N	715	1,202	1,329	1,252	1,120	892	643	385	208	137	7,883	–	–
V3=NS		2	5	1	3	5	3	–	3	–	1	23	–	–
V3=OTH.		11	10	12	18	10	16	13	8	5	3	106	–	–
CURRENT AGE <25														
REGION OF RESIDENCE														
CAIRO	M	323	247	284	291	250	300	–	–	–	–	275	–	–
	N	52	127	79	33	4	2	–	–	–	–	297	2	5
ALEXANDRIA	M	225	258	260	317	400	–	–	–	–	–	260	–	–
	N	12	26	20	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	65	–	1
LOWER EGYPT	M	316	282	387	342	402	540	300	–	–	–	332	–	–
	N	197	343	240	137	51	10	1	–	–	–	979	1	12
UPPER EGYPT	M	609	514	557	520	521	543	500	–	–	–	548	–	–
	N	176	284	207	101	24	7	1	–	–	–	800	3	11
TOTAL	M	432	360	432	400	430	516	400	–	–	–	402	–	–
	N	437	780	546	277	80	19	2	–	–	–	2,141	–	.
V3=NS		–	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–
V3=OTH.		6	9	9	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	29	–	–
CURRENT AGE 25–34														
REGION OF RESIDENCE														
CAIRO	M	281	247	251	301	324	337	343	350	425	–	291	–	–
	N	43	81	141	143	113	46	23	6	4	–	600	2	3
ALEXANDRIA	M	246	257	255	274	279	288	313	200	600	–	272	–	–
	N	13	28	47	42	29	17	8	1	2	–	187	–	–
LOWER EGYPT	M	282	259	288	357	376	396	414	443	430	333	352	–	–
	N	56	111	222	322	286	209	107	37	10	3	1,363	4	11
UPPER EGYPT	M	404	487	484	536	519	634	628	692	633	700	536	–	–
	N	49	99	147	161	171	110	65	26	9	2	839	4	17
TOTAL	M	316	327	328	383	402	453	470	524	516	480	306	–	–
	N	161	319	557	668	599	382	203	70	25	5	2,989	–	–
V3=NS		2	–	–	1	3	1	–	2	–	1	10	–	–
V3=OTH.		3	1	2	10	6	3	6	–	–	–	31	–	–

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.3.7C V511 V219 V701 V010 V108

MEAN TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) REGION OF RESIDENCE AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
CURRENT AGE 35–44														
REGION OF RESIDENCE														
CAIRO	M	270	241	258	310	295	337	370	407	345	457	318	–	–
	N	23	17	55	73	77	68	57	27	11	7	415	2	3
ALEXANDRIA	M	211	217	262	385	329	356	378	427	567	275	350	–	–
	N	9	6	13	20	17	25	18	15	6	4	133	–	2
LOWER EGYPT	M	273	314	298	330	397	420	425	451	506	506	410	–	–
	N	33	22	57	77	127	161	163	107	77	48	872	2	14
UPPER EGYPT	M	411	550	606	541	553	580	620	687	713	774	599	–	–
	N	19	26	51	71	119	124	90	69	40	23	632	3	14
TOTAL	M	296	375	372	390	425	453	466	519	557	566	445	–	–
	N	84	71	176	241	340	378	328	218	134	82	2,052	–	–
V3=NS		–	1	1	1	1	2	–	1	–	–	7	–	–
V3=OTH.		2	–	1	4	2	9	5	4	3	3	33	–	–
CURRENT AGE 45+														
REGION OF RESIDENCE														
CAIRO	M	250	200	344	289	305	379	388	367	400	467	344	–	–
	N	2	7	9	18	21	24	17	15	7	6	126	–	2
ALEXANDRIA	M	200	200	200	367	260	283	314	300	340	700	348	–	–
	N	1	1	4	6	5	6	7	5	5	6	46	–	1
LOWER EGYPT	M	227	292	300	437	458	386	481	485	470	500	431	–	–
	N	15	13	16	19	45	49	59	47	23	21	307	–	5
UPPER EGYPT	M	353	309	510	509	653	685	659	667	614	682	595	–	–
	N	15	11	21	23	30	34	27	30	14	17	222	–	5
TOTAL	M	285	275	388	415	474	469	500	513	488	582	462	–	–
	N	33	32	50	66	101	113	110	97	49	50	701	–	–
V3=NS		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
V3=OTH.		–	–	–	1	1	3	2	4	2	–	13	–	–

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.3.7D V511 V219 R701 V010 V108

MEAN TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) TYPE OF LOCALITY AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
TOTAL														
TYPE OF LOCALITY														
METROPOLITAN	M	281	247	262	304	307	338	362	387	417	491	300	–	–
	N	155	293	368	341	267	188	130	69	35	23	1,869	6	17
CITIES – LOWER	M	228	253	251	272	327	363	354	423	429	425	296	–	–
	N	43	86	84	87	74	51	37	26	7	4	499	–	4
CITIES – UPPER	M	293	241	279	300	354	408	383	357	600	360	323	–	–
	N	14	32	43	34	37	26	18	7	3	5	219	–	–
TOWNS – LOWER	M	320	254	305	332	353	324	354	389	463	425	326	–	–
	N	25	65	81	90	73	37	35	19	8	8	441	–	5
TOWNS – UPPER	M	414	374	390	398	425	461	530	591	746	783	453	–	–
	N	22	57	62	48	48	46	30	23	13	6	355	–	7
VILLAGES – LOWER	M	312	290	359	376	412	423	453	473	499	512	388	–	–
	N	233	338	370	378	362	341	258	146	95	60	2,581	7	33
VILLAGES – UPPER	M	569	553	598	582	592	674	671	729	666	784	608	–	–
	N	223	331	321	274	259	203	135	95	47	31	1,919	10	40
TOTAL	M	383	350	379	390	418	456	473	518	536	569	413	–	–
	N	715	1,202	1,329	1,252	1,120	892	643	385	208	137	7,883	–	–
V3=NS		2	5	1	3	5	3	–	3	–	1	23	–	–
V3=OTH.		11	10	12	18	10	16	13	8	5	3	106	–	–
CURRENT AGE <25														
TYPE OF LOCALITY														
METROPOLITAN	M	305	249	279	295	280	300	–	–	–	–	273	–	–
	N	64	153	99	39	5	2	–	–	–	–	362	2	6
CITIES – LOWER	M	240	260	248	285	333	900	–	–	–	–	265	–	–
	N	20	45	21	13	3	1	–	–	–	–	103	–	1
CITIES – UPPER	M	300	246	267	371	300	400	–	–	–	–	287	–	–
	N	7	13	15	7	2	1	–	–	–	–	45	–	–
TOWNS – LOWER	M	319	259	373	372	467	400	300	–	–	–	328	–	–
	N	16	44	33	18	6	1	1	–	–	–	119	–	–
TOWNS – UPPER	M	443	375	415	392	467	–	–	–	–	–	399	–	–
	N	14	48	27	13	3	–	–	–	–	–	105	–	2
VILLAGES – LOWER	M	325	290	405	343	398	513	–	–	–	–	341	–	–
	N	161	254	186	106	42	8	–	–	–	–	757	1	11
VILLAGES – UPPER	M	638	560	607	553	553	567	500	–	–	–	590	–	–
	N	155	223	165	81	19	6	1	–	–	–	650	3	9
TOTAL	M	432	360	432	400	430	516	400	–	–	–	402	–	–
	N	437	780	546	277	80	19	2	–	–	–	2,141	–	–
V3=NS		–	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–
V3=OTH.		6	9	9	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	29	–	–

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.3.7D V511 V219 R701 V010 V108

MEAN TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY)
TYPE OF LOCALITY
AND CURRENT AGE
(CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
CURRENT AGE 25–34														
TYPE OF LOCALITY														
METROPOLITAN	M	273	250	252	295	315	324	335	329	483	–	286	–	–
	N	56	109	188	185	142	63	31	7	6	–	787	2	3
CITIES – LOWER	M	213	226	260	266	308	312	300	333	–	400	269	–	–
	N	15	35	47	56	38	17	5	6	–	1	220	–	1
CITIES – UPPER	M	286	220	267	300	335	367	357	250	400	–	297	–	–
	N	7	15	21	15	20	9	7	2	1	–	97	–	–
TOWNS – LOWER	M	217	239	246	326	340	357	367	–	–	–	304	–	–
	N	6	18	37	57	40	14	6	–	–	–	178	–	2
TOWNS – UPPER	M	420	314	400	422	408	467	575	550	–	–	436	–	–
	N	5	7	25	23	24	24	12	4	–	–	124	–	3
VILLAGES – LOWER	M	323	286	309	390	395	407	423	465	430	300	380	–	–
	N	35	58	138	209	208	178	96	31	10	2	965	4	8
VILLAGES – UPPER	M	424	555	550	586	569	717	683	765	663	700	594	–	–
	N	37	77	101	123	127	77	46	20	8	2	618	4	14
TOTAL	M	316	327	328	383	402	453	470	524	516	480	386	–	–
	N	161	319	557	668	599	382	203	70	25	5	2,989	–	–
V3=NS		2	–	–	1	3	1	–	2	–	1	10	–	–
V3=OTH.		3	1	2	10	6	3	6	–	–	–	31	–	–
CURRENT AGE 35–44														
TYPE OF LOCALITY														
METROPOLITAN	M	253	235	259	326	301	342	372	414	424	391	325	–	–
	N	32	23	68	93	94	93	75	42	17	11	548	2	5
CITIES – LOWER	M	229	360	238	257	316	389	348	418	320	433	331	–	–
	N	7	5	13	14	25	27	23	11	5	3	133	–	2
CITIES – UPPER	M	–	350	320	244	392	382	400	325	800	367	362	–	–
	N	–	2	5	9	12	11	11	4	1	3	58	–	–
TOWNS – LOWER	M	600	200	310	307	358	312	331	391	625	350	349	–	–
	N	2	2	10	15	19	17	13	11	4	4	97	–	–
TOWNS – UPPER	M	200	1,000	289	356	418	461	517	556	810	950	495	–	–
	N	1	1	9	9	17	18	12	9	10	2	88	–	2
VILLAGES – LOWER	M	258	313	318	358	430	443	449	464	513	527	435	–	–
	N	24	15	34	48	83	117	127	85	68	11	642	2	12
VILLAGES – UPPER	M	422	548	722	623	600	625	675	734	676	822	646	–	–
	N	18	23	37	53	90	95	67	56	29	18	486	3	12
TOTAL	M	296	375	372	390	425	453	466	519	557	566	445	–	–
	N	84	71	176	241	340	378	328	218	134	82	2,052	–	–
V3=NS		–	1	1	1	1	2	–	1	–	–	7	–	–
V3=OTH.		2	–	1	4	2	9	5	4	3	3	33	–	–

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.3.7D V511 V219 R701 V010 V108

MEAN TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY)
TYPE OF LOCALITY
AND CURRENT AGE
(CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
CURRENT AGE 45+														
TYPE OF LOCALITY														
METROPOLITAN	M	233	200	300	308	296	360	367	350	375	583	345	–	–
	N	3	8	13	24	26	30	24	20	12	12	172	–	3
CITIES – LOWER	M	200	400	200	375	450	300	400	489	700	–	407	–	–
	N	1	1	3	4	8	6	9	9	2	–	43	–	–
CITIES – UPPER	M	–	250	400	300	367	540	–	700	600	350	421	–	–
	N	–	2	2	3	3	5	–	1	1	2	19	–	–
TOWNS – LOWER	M	400	400	200	–	325	260	373	388	300	500	357	–	–
	N	1	1	1	–	8	5	15	8	4	4	47	–	3
TOWNS – UPPER	M	300	100	400	367	525	425	717	640	533	700	555	–	–
	N	2	1	1	3	4	4	6	10	3	4	38	–	–
VILLAGES – LOWER	M	215	273	333	453	497	416	549	510	482	500	452	–	–
	N	13	11	12	15	29	38	35	30	17	17	217	–	2
VILLAGES – UPPER	M	362	350	528	571	713	756	643	679	640	736	624	–	–
	N	13	8	18	17	23	25	21	19	10	11	165	–	5
TOTAL	M	285	275	388	415	474	469	500	513	488	582	462	–	–
	N	33	32	50	66	101	113	110	97	49	50	701	–	–
V3=NS		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
V3=OTH.		–	–	–	1	1	3	2	4	2	–	13	–	–

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.3.7E V511 V219 V713 V010 V108

MEAN TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY)
PATTERN OF WORK
AND CURRENT AGE
(CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
TOTAL														
PATTERN OF WORK														
BEFORE & AFTER	M	342	284	354	343	453	461	503	563	538	563	378	–	–
	N	111	166	194	161	93	85	59	24	13	8	914	2	10
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	M	449	311	327	348	378	436	433	375	429	325	368	–	–
	N	43	89	91	63	59	50	33	16	7	4	455	1	2
WORKED AFTER ONLY	M	340	304	282	394	405	387	453	453	476	540	379	–	–
	N	35	49	91	79	77	71	47	36	25	10	520	2	5
NEVER WORKED	M	390	368	398	400	418	464	474	530	550	580	424	–	–
	N	526	898	953	949	891	686	504	309	163	115	5,994	18	89
TOTAL	M	383	350	379	390	418	456	473	518	536	569	413	–	–
	N	715	1,202	1,329	1,252	1,120	892	643	385	208	137	7,883	–	–
V3=NS		2	5	1	3	5	3	–	3	–	1	23	–	–
V3=OTH.		11	10	12	18	10	16	13	8	5	3	106	–	–

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.3.7E V511 V219 V713 V010 V108

MEAN TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) PATTERN OF WORK AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
CURRENT AGE <25														
PATTERN OF WORK														
BEFORE & AFTER	M	410	326	628	410	380	500	–	–	–	–	424	–	–
	N	61	69	40	21	5	1	–	–	–	–	197	–	3
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	M	472	300	323	330	500	200	–	–	–	–	346	–	–
	N	29	63	44	10	4	1	–	–	–	–	151	–	1
WORKED AFTER ONLY	M	323	273	327	433	433	–	–	–	–	–	337	–	–
	N	13	26	22	15	6	–	–	–	–	–	82	–	3
NEVER WORKED	M	437	374	430	400	429	535	400	–	–	–	408	–	–
	N	334	622	440	231	65	17	2	–	–	–	1,711	6	22
TOTAL	M	432	360	432	400	430	516	400	–	–	–	402	–	–
	N	437	780	546	277	80	19	2	–	–	–	2,141	–	–
V3=NS		–	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–
V3=OTH.		6	9	9	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	29	–	–
CURRENT AGE 25–34														
PATTERN OF WORK														
BEFORE & AFTER	M	256	261	283	338	457	521	500	583	467	1,000	348	–	–
	N	36	82	110	98	49	43	23	6	3	1	451	1	4
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	M	445	305	340	342	343	461	391	300	–	–	358	–	–
	N	11	21	40	38	37	18	11	2	–	–	178	1	–
WORKED AFTER ONLY	M	278	295	253	359	402	352	355	329	500	–	337	–	–
	N	9	19	49	44	49	33	20	7	3	–	233	2	2
NEVER WORKED	M	327	359	350	398	401	453	487	551	526	350	402	–	–
	N	105	197	358	488	464	288	149	55	19	4	2,127	6	25
TOTAL	M	316	327	328	383	402	453	470	524	516	480	386	–	–
	N	161	319	557	668	599	382	203	70	25	5	2,989	–	–
V3=NS		2	–	–	1	3	1	–	2	–	1	10	–	–
V3=OTH.		3	1	2	10	6	3	6	–	–	–	31	–	–
CURRENT AGE 35–44														
PATTERN OF WORK														
BEFORE & AFTER	M	273	245	262	297	423	414	523	523	567	533	383	–	–
	N	11	11	39	32	26	35	30	13	9	3	209	1	2
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	M	200	633	250	385	424	440	488	400	525	300	427	–	–
	N	2	3	4	13	17	25	16	10	4	2	96	–	1
WORKED AFTER ONLY	M	489	567	279	486	411	447	477	482	445	475	446	–	–
	N	9	3	14	14	18	30	22	22	20	4	156	–	–
NEVER WORKED	M	276	376	424	400	426	460	458	530	580	579	455	–	–
	N	62	54	119	182	279	288	260	173	101	73	1,591	6	30
TOTAL	M	296	375	372	390	425	453	466	519	557	566	445	–	–
	N	84	71	176	241	340	378	328	218	134	82	2,052	–	–
V3=NS		–	1	1	1	1	2	–	1	–	–	7	–	–
V3=OTH.		2	–	1	4	2	9	5	4	3	3	33	–	–

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.3.7E V511 V219 V713 V010 V108

MEAN TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY)
PATTERN OF WORK
AND CURRENT AGE
(CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
CURRENT AGE 45+														
PATTERN OF WORK														
BEFORE & AFTER	M	267	150	440	410	523	300	417	640	500	475	428	–	–
	N	3	4	5	10	13	6	6	5	1	4	57	–	1
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	M	300	250	333	300	400	383	367	350	300	350	343	–	–
	N	1	2	3	2	1	6	6	4	3	2	30	–	–
WORKED AFTER ONLY	M	200	500	367	333	375	313	740	486	750	583	441	–	–
	N	4	1	6	6	4	8	5	7	2	6	49	–	–
NEVER WORKED	M	300	268	389	431	472	499	501	516	488	605	473	–	–
	N	25	25	36	48	83	93	93	81	43	38	565	–	12
TOTAL	M	285	275	388	415	474	469	500	513	488	582	462	–	–
	N	33	32	50	66	101	113	110	97	49	50	701	–	–
V3=NS		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
V3=OTH.		–	–	–	1	1	3	2	4	2	–	13	–	–

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.3.7F V511 V219 V802 V010 V108

MEAN TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY)
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION
AND CURRENT AGE
(CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
TOTAL														
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	419	442	452	480	479	503	524	551	590	645	484	–	–
	N	290	427	503	466	471	424	321	202	110	64	3,278	8	75
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	416	401	397	372	383	488	500	667	433	563	420	–	–
	N	58	90	93	92	66	57	27	15	6	8	512	4	9
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	373	307	383	355	396	422	443	479	475	518	393	–	–
	N	157	266	293	323	316	243	201	128	63	56	2,046	7	13
PRIMARY	M	350	342	326	346	376	386	353	450	479	333	361	–	–
	N	70	105	105	113	102	87	47	24	24	6	683	3	6
SECONDARY	M	364	254	285	307	332	342	353	391	700	367	308	–	
	N	87	183	175	151	114	60	36	11	3	3	823	1	2
UNIVERSITY	M	260	242	267	280	308	438	391	360	250	–	277	–	–
	N	53	131	160	107	51	21	11	5	2	–	541	–	1
TOTAL	M	383	350	379	390	418	456	473	518	536	569	413	–	–
	N	715	1,202	1,329	1,252	1,120	892	643	385	208	137	7,883	–	–
V3=NS		2	5	1	3	5	3	–	3	–	1	23	–	–
V3=OTH.		11	10	12	18	10	16	13	8	5	3	106	–	–

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.3.7F V511 V219 V802 V010 V108

MEAN TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
CURRENT AGE <25														
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	457	443	467	441	424	522	300	-	-	-	453	-	-
	N	183	276	235	104	29	9	1	-	-	-	837	1	21
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	447	389	406	363	443	667	-	-	-	-	408	-	-
	N	49	73	50	30	7	3	-	-	-	-	212	3	3
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	408	320	448	378	442	400	-	-	-	-	384	-	-
	N	92	197	137	88	36	2	-	-	-	-	552	2	3
PRIMARY	M	395	347	360	389	400	450	500	-	-	-	369	-	-
	N	43	68	47	18	3	2	1	-	-	-	182	-	2
SECONDARY	M	453	260	353	387	425	500	-	-	-	-	338	-	-
	N	51	116	58	30	4	2	-	-	-	-	261	-	-
UNIVERSITY	M	300	266	368	300	200	400	-	-	-	-	296	-	-
	N	19	50	19	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	97	-	-
TOTAL	M	432	360	432	400	430	516	400	-	-	-	402	-	-
	N	437	780	546	277	80	19	2	-	-	-	2,141	-	-
V3=NS		-	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
V3=OTH.		6	9	9	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	29	-	-
CURRENT AGE 25–34														
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	M	379	437	425	478	465	492	514	536	580	700	469	-	-
	N	53	102	174	247	244	187	110	42	15	2	1,176	5	22
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	M	233	429	373	374	382	590	350	700	-	-	393	-	-
	N	6	14	30	50	33	23	8	1	-	-	165	-	2
CAN READ AND WRITE	M	379	271	302	344	375	425	447	523	375	333	367	-	-
	N	29	51	107	158	164	100	59	22	8	3	701	3	5
PRIMARY	M	273	354	298	342	361	405	369	400	400	-	348	-	-
	N	15	28	42	71	59	37	13	3	1	-	269	2	-
SECONDARY	M	254	255	254	289	340	321	380	400	800	-	288	-	-
	N	26	55	104	91	72	29	10	2	1	-	390	-	1
UNIVERSITY	M	241	230	261	276	285	433	400	-	-	-	261	-	-
	N	32	69	100	51	27	6	3	-	-	-	288	-	1
TOTAL	M	316	327	328	383	402	453	470	524	516	480	386	-	-
	N	161	319	557	668	599	382	203	70	25	5	2,989	-	-
V3=NS		2	-	-	1	3	1	-	2	-	1	10	-	-
V3=OTH.		3	1	2	10	6	3	6	-	-	-	31	-	-

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.3.7G V511 V219 V804 V010 V108

MEAN TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
TOTAL														
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION														
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	265	248	284	301	329	408	415	381	370	650	297	–	–
	N	81	190	213	161	86	37	26	16	10	6	826	2	2
CLERICAL	M	258	273	263	292	332	379	385	409	590	267	309	–	–
	N	43	80	80	66	66	38	26	11	10	3	423	1	1
SALES	M	400	379	336	340	394	422	404	503	513	469	395	–	–
	N	37	57	64	80	67	63	50	30	24	13	485	2	2
FARMERS	M	420	406	404	412	488	528	559	548	573	614	501	–	–
	N	163	204	167	215	229	217	176	124	70	50	1,635	4	47
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	519	476	518	483	526	503	528	620	571	[illegible]	515	–	–
	N	131	199	241	207	164	148	104	64	35	[illegible]	1,307	3	11
SERVICES	M	314	339	337	380	383	434	459	465	533	576	390	–	–
	N	76	100	138	148	168	119	79	48	21	21	918	2	19
MANUAL	M	361	318	332	338	379	409	405	478	482	487	365	–	–
	N	183	372	404	374	338	269	182	92	38	30	2,282	9	24
S-TOTAL	M	384	350	379	390	418	456	473	518	536	569	413	–	–
	N	714	1,202	1,327	1,251	1,118	891	643	385	208	137	7,876	–	–
N.S.	M	200	–	300	500	400	400	–	–	–	–	357	–	–
	N	1	–	2	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	7	–	–
TOTAL	M	383	350	379	390	418	456	473	518	536	569	413	–	–
	N	715	1,202	1,329	1,252	1,120	892	643	385	208	137	7,883	–	–
V3=NS		2	5	1	3	5	3	–	3	–	1	23	–	–
V3=OTH.		11	10	12	18	10	16	13	8	5	3	106	–	–
CURRENT AGE <25														
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION														
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	295	263	436	342	500	500	–	–	–	–	315	–	–
	N	40	92	36	19	3	1	–	–	–	–	191	–	–
CLERICAL	M	279	293	286	338	600	400	–	–	–	–	297	–	–
	N	19	42	21	8	1	1	–	–	–	–	92	1	–
SALES	M	381	368	421	377	357	–	500	–	–	–	383	–	–
	N	16	31	19	22	7	–	1	–	–	–	96	–	1
FARMERS	M	442	410	490	460	421	575	–	–	–	–	446	–	–
	N	114	147	102	68	29	8	–	–	–	–	468	2	11
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	527	471	582	482	425	500	–	–	–	–	517	–	–
	N	100	141	127	51	8	2	–	–	–	–	429	1	3
SERVICES	M	369	359	320	334	469	350	–	–	–	–	353	–	–
	N	36	64	61	29	13	2	–	–	–	–	205	1	6
MANUAL	M	442	317	348	346	426	520	300	–	–	–	355	–	–
	N	111	263	179	80	19	5	1	–	–	–	658	1	8
S-TOTAL	M	433	360	432	400	430	516	400	–	–	–	402	–	–
	N	436	780	545	277	80	19	2	–	–	–	2,139	–	–
N.S.	M	200	–	400	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	300	–	–
	N	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
TOTAL	M	432	360	432	400	430	516	400	–	–	–	402	–	–
	N	437	780	546	277	80	19	2	–	–	–	2,141	–	–
V3=NS		–	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–
V3=OTH.		6	9	9	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	29	–	–

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.3.7G V511 V219 V804 V010 V108

MEAN TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
CURRENT AGE 25-34														
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION														
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	242	240	257	295	315	385	471	367	400	400	275	-	-
	N	33	83	132	81	41	13	7	3	1	1	395	1	2
CLERICAL	M	256	258	256	273	324	406	540	-	400	-	294	-	-
	N	18	26	48	40	42	16	5	-	1	-	196	-	1
SALES	M	436	375	319	300	391	427	373	250	267	-	359	-	-
	N	11	20	36	35	35	26	15	4	3	-	185	2	-
FARMERS	M	414	405	478	548	497	507	542	515	500	700	503	-	-
	N	21	41	50	100	116	99	59	26	7	2	521	2	13
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	535	495	453	474	506	503	533	643	633	-	498	-	-
	N	17	38	79	109	93	67	42	14	6	-	465	2	5
SERVICES	M	317	279	328	413	352	391	410	775	600	200	371	-	-
	N	18	24	50	79	89	45	20	4	3	1	333	1	4
MANUAL	M	233	322	301	318	353	421	387	479	550	400	341	-	-
	N	43	87	161	223	182	116	55	19	4	1	891	2	6
S-TOTAL	M	316	327	328	383	402	453	470	524	516	480	386	-	-
	N	161	319	556	667	598	382	203	70	25	5	2,986	-	-
N.S.	M	-	-	200	500	400	-	-	-	-	-	367	-	-
	N	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
TOTAL	M	316	327	328	383	402	453	470	524	516	480	386	-	
	N	161	319	557	668	599	382	203	70	25	5	2,989	-	-
V3=NS		2	-		1	3	1	-	2	-	1	10	-	-
V3=OTH.		3	1	2	10	6	3	6	-	-	-	31	-	-
CURRENT AGE 35-44														
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION														
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	214	200	238	296	319	393	425	344	260	667	303	-	-
	N	7	10	40	48	31	15	12	9	5	3	180	1	-
CLERICAL	M	200	225	230	319	359	347	369	343	640	300	335	-	-
	N	4	8	10	16	17	17	16	7	5	1	101	-	-
SALES	M	467	450	214	353	437	400	400	511	550	367	423	-	-
	N	6	6	7	17	19	23	24	18	14	6	140	-	1
FARMERS	M	389	386	571	491	453	542	536	561	598	647	534	-	-
	N	18	14	28	34	60	86	90	70	50	34	484	-	17
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	413	617	485	506	559	514	547	607	546	67[illegible]	544	-	-
	N	8	12	20	35	54	64	51	42	24	8	318	-	2
SERVICES	M	222	333	395	343	369	446	414	411	567	608	402	-	-
	N	18	9	22	35	51	56	43	28	12	12	286	-	6
MANUAL	M	239	358	363	400	407	391	418	502	529	400	406	-	-
	N	23	12	49	56	108	116	92	44	24	18	542	6	7
S-TOTAL	M	296	375	372	390	425	453	466	519	557	566	445	-	-
	N	84	71	176	241	340	377	328	218	134	82	2,051	-	-
N.S.	M	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	400	-	-
	N	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
TOTAL	M	296	375	372	390	425	453	466	519	557	566	445	-	-
	N	84	71	176	241	340	378	328	218	134	82	2,052	-	-
V3=NS		-	1	1	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	7	-	-
V3=OTH.		2	-	1	4	2	9	5	4	3	3	33	-	-

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.3.7G V511 V219 V804 V010 V108

MEAN TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY)
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION
AND CURRENT AGE
(CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
CURRENT AGE 45+														
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION														
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	M	200	200	260	292	364	463	543	475	500	750	363	-	-
	N	1	5	5	13	11	8	7	4	4	2	60	-	-
CLERICAL	M	200	250	400	300	267	400	280	525	575	250	350	-	-
	N	2	4	1	2	6	4	5	4	4	2	34	-	-
SALES	M	275	-	250	400	317	450	450	613	543	557	458	-	-
	N	4	-	2	6	6	14	10	8	7	7	64	-	-
FARMERS	M	240	300	614	562	613	546	670	543	515	521	554	-	-
	N	10	2	7	13	24	24	27	28	13	14	162	-	6
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	M	483	275	367	492	622	460	418	650	620	717	486	-	-
	N	6	8	15	12	9	15	11	8	5	6	95	-	1
SERVICES	M	225	400	380	400	540	519	644	481	433	575	506	-	-
	N	4	3	5	5	15	16	16	16	6	8	94	-	3
MANUAL	M	250	280	367	360	400	409	403	441	340	636	402	-	-
	N	6	10	15	15	29	32	34	29	10	11	191	-	3
S-TOTAL	M	285	275	388	415	475	469	500	513	488	582	462	-	-
	N	33	32	50	66	100	113	110	97	49	50	700	-	-
N.S.	M	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-
	N	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
TOTAL	M	285	275	388	415	474	469	500	513	488	582	462	-	-
	N	33	32	50	66	101	113	110	97	49	50	701	-	-
V3=NS		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V3=OTH.		-	-	-	1	1	3	2	4	2	-	13	-	-

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.4.1 V503 V220 V222 V010 V404

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
NOT WANTING MORE CHILDREN
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING SONS
NUMBER OF LIVING DAUGHTERS
AND CURRENT AGE
(CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN WHO ARE FECUND AND NON-PREGNANT)

		NUMBER OF LIVING SONS						
		0	1	2	3	4	5+	TOTAL
TOTAL								
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0	%	.5	8.1	41.9	62.5	78.9	86.1	19.9
	N	615	482	291	128	57	36	1,609
1	%	7.5	45.1	70.2	82.9	87.5	91.9	52.8
	N	401	537	413	245	128	86	1,810
2	%	34.4	63.1	82.3	87.4	94.6	89.5	72.4
	N	189	339	334	215	111	76	1,264
3	%	38.3	62.4	79.9	90.1	95.1	92.2	75.0
	N	94	186	209	152	81	51	773
4	%	47.4	70.7	91.7	92.2	94.6	92.9	82.7
	N	38	92	109	77	37	28	381
5+	%	46.4	83.1	86.0	94.6	89.5	100.0	82.4
	N	28	71	57	37	19	9	221
TOTAL	%	12.1	43.1	71.0	83.6	90.3	90.9	53.9
	N	1,365	1,707	1,413	854	433	286	6,058

TABLE 3.4.1

V503
V220
V222
V010
V404

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN NOT WANTING MORE CHILDREN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING SONS NUMBER OF LIVING DAUGHTERS AND CURRENT AGE

(CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN WHO ARE FECUND AND NON-PREGNANT)

	NUMBER OF LIVING SONS						
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE <25							
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0 %	.2	4.6	24.3	42.1	66.7	100.0	6.2
N	423	306	115	19	3	1	867
1 %	4.0	30.8	59.5	66.7	.0	.0	23.6
N	249	211	79	12	–	–	551
2 %	21.2	50.7	61.5	50.0	.0	.0	38.8
N	66	71	13	2	–	–	152
3 %	28.0	53.8	50.0	.0	.0	.0	38.1
N	25	13	4	–	–	–	42
4 %	25.0	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	33.3
N	4	2	–	–	–	–	6
5+ %	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
N	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
TOTAL %	4.3	20.5	40.3	51.5	66.7	100.0	16.2
N	767	604	211	33	3	1	1,619
CURRENT AGE 25-34							
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0 %	.0	9.5	49.2	62.9	79.4	76.9	31.8
N	131	137	128	89	34	13	532
1 %	5.9	50.0	71.2	82.0	81.3	95.0	58.0
N	119	242	236	133	48	20	798
2 %	42.4	62.4	83.6	84.4	87.1	85.7	70.8
N	92	186	183	90	31	7	589
3 %	35.6	61.1	76.8	92.2	95.0	83.3	69.6
N	45	108	99	51	20	6	329
4 %	45.8	63.2	93.5	83.3	100.0	100.0	72.1
N	24	38	31	12	5	1	111
5+ %	33.3	76.9	90.0	100.0	100.0	.0	74.5
N	9	26	10	5	1	–	51
TOTAL %	18.1	48.8	72.5	79.7	84.9	87.2	57.9
N	420	737	687	380	139	47	2,410
CURRENT AGE 35-44							
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0 %	4.3	28.6	61.0	76.5	75.0	94.7	45.7
N	47	35	41	17	16	19	175
1 %	36.4	66.7	73.3	87.1	91.3	90.0	78.3
N	22	75	86	85	69	50	387
2 %	33.3	74.3	82.1	89.9	96.9	88.9	82.6
N	27	70	123	99	65	54	438
3 %	50.0	68.4	85.6	86.9	93.8	92.1	82.8
N	20	57	90	84	48	38	337
4 %	66.7	73.3	90.5	93.6	90.9	90.0	86.7
N	6	45	63	47	22	20	203
5+ %	46.7	89.2	82.1	96.3	85.7	100.0	83.9
N	15	37	39	27	14	5	137
TOTAL %	29.2	68.0	80.3	88.9	91.9	90.9	78.4
N	137	319	442	359	234	186	1,677

TABLE 3.4.1

V503
V220
V222
V010
V404

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
NOT WANTING MORE CHILDREN
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING SONS
NUMBER OF LIVING DAUGHTERS
AND CURRENT AGE
(CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN WHO ARE FECUND AND NON-PREGNANT)

	NUMBER OF LIVING SONS						
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 45+							
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0 %	.0	50.0	85.7	100.0	100.0	66.7	48.6
N	14	4	7	3	4	3	35
1 %	45.5	66.7	100.0	80.0	90.9	93.8	81.1
N	11	9	12	15	11	16	74
2 %	75.0	83.3	86.7	91.7	100.0	93.3	90.6
N	4	12	15	24	15	15	85
3 %	75.0	50.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	86.2
N	4	8	16	17	13	7	65
4 %	50.0	100.0	93.3	94.4	100.0	100.0	93.4
N	4	7	15	18	10	7	61
5+ %	75.0	71.4	100.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	87.5
N	4	7	8	5	4	4	32
TOTAL %	39.0	72.3	89.0	91.5	98.2	94.2	83.8
N	41	47	73	82	57	52	352

TABLE 3.4.2

V503
V220
V222
V116
V404

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
NOT WANTING MORE CHILDREN
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING SONS
NUMBER OF LIVING DAUGHTERS
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
(CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN WHO ARE FECUND AND NON-PREGNANT)

	NUMBER OF LIVING SONS						
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	TOTAL
TOTAL							
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0 %	.5	8.1	41.9	62.5	78.9	86.1	19.9
N	615	482	291	128	57	36	1,609
1 %	7.5	45.1	70.2	82.9	87.5	91.9	52.8
N	401	537	413	245	128	86	1,810
2 %	34.4	63.1	82.3	87.4	94.6	89.5	72.4
N	189	339	334	215	111	76	1,264
3 %	38.3	62.4	79.9	90.1	95.1	92.2	75.0
N	94	186	209	152	81	51	773
4 %	47.4	70.7	91.7	92.2	94.6	92.9	82.7
N	38	92	109	77	37	28	381
5+ %	46.4	83.1	86.0	94.6	89.5	100.0	82.4
N	28	71	57	37	19	9	221
TOTAL %	12.1	43.1	71.0	83.6	90.3	90.9	53.9
N	1,365	1,707	1,413	854	433	286	6,058

TABLE 3.4.2

V503
V220
V222
V116
V404

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
NOT WANTING MORE CHILDREN
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING SONS
NUMBER OF LIVING DAUGHTERS
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
(CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN WHO ARE FECUND AND NON-PREGNANT)

	NUMBER OF LIVING SONS						
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	TOTAL
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. <5							
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0 %	.2	7.0	38.2	100.0	.0	.0	6.4
N	458	328	76	2	-	-	864
1 %	5.4	47.7	87.5	.0	.0	.0	22.1
N	260	149	8	-	-	-	417
2 %	25.4	55.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	29.2
N	63	9	-	-	-	-	72
3 %	25.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	25.0
N	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
4 %	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5+ %	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL %	4.1	20.4	42.9	100.0	.0	.0	12.5
N	785	486	84	2	-	-	1,357
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 5-9							
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0 %	.0	4.6	36.8	52.8	66.7	100.0	24.9
N	73	87	133	53	9	2	357
1 %	5.9	36.7	66.1	81.8	100.0	.0	44.4
N	85	218	168	33	1	-	505
2 %	41.0	59.3	73.2	50.0	.0	.0	56.0
N	78	145	41	2	-	-	266
3 %	35.3	51.7	83.3	50.0	.0	.0	44.3
N	51	29	6	2	-	-	88
4 %	25.0	75.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	41.7
N	8	4	-	-	-	-	12
5+ %	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
N	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL %	19.2	38.9	56.0	63.3	70.0	100.0	41.1
N	297	483	348	90	10	2	1,230
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 10-19							
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0 %	.0	8.7	56.0	65.1	81.6	81.3	44.7
N	49	46	50	63	38	16	262
1 %	13.2	54.5	71.5	82.6	85.1	96.8	69.8
N	38	134	186	149	74	31	612
2 %	35.5	63.9	85.2	87.1	88.6	92.9	77.7
N	31	144	203	116	44	14	552
3 %	36.0	67.2	78.0	87.1	95.8	87.5	74.5
N	25	122	123	62	24	8	364
4 %	54.2	65.4	88.0	94.7	100.0	50.0	76.3
N	24	52	50	19	9	2	156
5+ %	50.0	81.1	85.7	100.0	100.0	.0	80.2
N	12	37	21	9	2	-	81
TOTAL %	24.6	58.9	77.7	82.8	87.4	90.1	70.4
N	179	535	633	418	191	71	2,027

TABLE 3.4.2

V503
V220
V222
V116
V404

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
NOT WANTING MORE CHILDREN
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING SONS
NUMBER OF LIVING DAUGHTERS
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
(CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN WHO ARE FECUND AND NON-PREGNANT)

	NUMBER OF LIVING SONS						
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	TOTAL
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 20+							
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0 %	5.7	38.1	50.0	90.0	80.0	88.9	46.8
N	35	21	32	10	10	18	126
1 %	33.3	50.0	76.5	84.1	90.6	89.1	77.2
N	18	36	51	63	53	55	276
2 %	35.3	75.6	80.0	88.7	98.5	88.7	84.5
N	17	41	90	97	67	6[illegible]	374
3 %	57.1	54.3	82.5	93.2	94.7	93.0	84.9
N	14	35	80	88	57	43	317
4 %	50.0	77.8	94.9	91.4	92.9	96.2	89.7
N	6	36	59	58	28	26	213
5+ %	50.0	85.3	86.1	92.9	88.2	100.0	84.8
N	14	34	36	28	17	9	138
TOTAL %	30.8	65.5	80.5	89.8	93.5	91.1	80.7
N	104	203	348	344	232	213	1,444

TABLE 3.4.3-1

V507
V220
V222
V010
V504

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN PREFERRING A SON
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING SONS
NUMBER OF LIVING DAUGHTERS
AND CURRENT AGE
(CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN WHO ARE FECUND, NON-PREGNANT AND WANT ANOTHER CHILD)

	NUMBER OF LIVING SONS						
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	TOTAL
TOTAL							
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0 %	37.3	14.1	14.6	8.5	10.0	20.0	25.1
N	606	433	157	47	10	5	1,258
1 %	70.1	38.6	28.7	30.6	38.5	.0	50.9
N	365	280	108	36	13	6	808
2 %	86.0	63.7	39.2	32.0	40.0	33.3	64.8
N	121	113	51	25	5	6	321
3 %	77.2	60.9	48.5	53.8	50.0	75.0	63.3
N	57	69	33	13	4	4	180
4 %	84.2	76.2	50.0	66.7	50.0	50.0	73.2
N	19	21	6	6	2	2	56
5+ %	86.7	66.7	71.4	100.0	50.0	.0	76.5
N	15	9	7	1	2	–	34
TOTAL %	55.7	33.0	27.1	27.3	33.3	30.4	42.0
N	1,183	925	362	128	36	23	2,657
CURRENT AGE <25							
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0 %	41.3	14.6	15.7	.0	.0	.0	28.5
N	419	287	83	11	1	–	801
1 %	72.2	40.7	30.0	.0	.0	.0	57.8
N	237	140	30	3	–	–	410
2 %	86.0	53.1	75.0	.0	.0	.0	72.4
N	50	32	4	1	–	–	87
3 %	77.8	83.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	76.0
N	18	6	1	–	–	–	25
4 %	66.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	50.0
N	3	1	–	–	–	–	4
5+ %	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
N	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL %	55.4	26.0	21.2	.0	.0	.0	41.4
N	727	466	118	15	1	–	1,327

TABLE 3.4.3-1 V507 V220 V222 V010 V504

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN PREFERRING A SON ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING SONS NUMBER OF LIVING DAUGHTERS AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN WHO ARE FECUND, NON-PREGNANT AND WANT ANOTHER CHILD)

		NUMBER OF LIVING SONS						
		0	1	2	3	4	5+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 25-34								
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0	%	29.8	10.8	14.5	12.5	.0	33.3	18.7
	N	131	120	62	32	5	3	353
1	%	66.7	35.4	31.0	25.0	57.1	.0	45.5
	N	111	113	58	20	7	1	310
2	%	82.7	66.7	32.1	42.9	33.3	.0	62.7
	N	52	63	28	14	3	1	161
3	%	82.1	56.1	52.9	33.3	100.0	100.0	63.7
	N	28	41	17	3	1	1	91
4	%	92.3	76.9	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	86.7
	N	13	13	2	2	–	–	30
5+	%	83.3	60.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	75.0
	N	6	5	1	–	–	–	12
TOTAL	%	57.5	36.9	28.6	25.4	37.5	33.3	41.9
	N	341	355	168	71	16	6	957
CURRENT AGE 35-44								
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0	%	23.3	25.0	9.1	.0	25.0	.0	20.7
	N	43	24	11	4	4	1	87
1	%	50.0	41.7	20.0	50.0	16.7	.0	34.2
	N	12	24	20	10	6	4	76
2	%	100.0	68.8	35.3	22.2	50.0	50.0	60.6
	N	18	16	17	9	2	4	66
3	%	70.0	72.2	50.0	60.0	33.3	66.7	62.5
	N	10	18	12	10	3	3	56
4	%	.0	85.7	.0	33.3	50.0	50.0	50.0
	N	1	7	3	3	2	2	18
5+	%	87.5	50.0	66.7	100.0	50.0	.0	73.7
	N	8	2	6	1	2	–	19
TOTAL	%	52.2	51.6	30.4	40.5	31.6	35.7	44.1
	N	92	91	69	37	19	14	322
CURRENT AGE 45+								
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0	%	30.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	23.5
	N	13	2	1	–	–	1	17
1	%	100.0	33.3	.0	33.3	.0	.0	58.3
	N	5	3	–	3	–	1	12
2	%	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	57.1
	N	1	2	2	1	–	1	7
3	%	.0	25.0	33.3	.0	.0	.0	25.0
	N	1	4	3	–	–	–	8
4	%	100.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
	N	2	–	1	1	–	–	4
5+	%	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	N	1	2	–	–	–	–	3
TOTAL	%	52.2	46.2	57.1	40.0	.0	.0	47.1
	N	23	13	7	5	–	3	51

TABLE 3.4.3-2 V508 V220 V222 V010 V504

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN PREFERRING A DAUGHTER ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING SONS NUMBER OF LIVING DAUGHTERS AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN WHO ARE FECUND, NON-PREGNANT AND WANT ANOTHER CHILD)

	NUMBER OF LIVING SONS						
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	TOTAL
TOTAL							
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0 %	14.2	55.7	68.2	74.5	60.0	60.0	38.0
N	606	433	157	47	10	5	1,258
1 %	3.3	8.2	17.6	30.6	15.4	50.0	8.7
N	365	280	108	36	13	6	808
2 %	1.7	2.7	3.9	20.0	.0	16.7	4.0
N	121	113	51	25	5	6	321
3 %	.0	2.9	.0	7.7	25.0	.0	2.2
N	57	69	33	13	4	4	180
4 %	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
N	19	21	6	6	2	2	56
5+ %	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
N	15	9	7	1	2	–	34
TOTAL %	8.5	29.1	35.4	40.6	25.0	30.4	21.3
N	1,183	925	362	128	36	23	2,657
CURRENT AGE <25							
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0 %	12.6	55.7	61.4	90.9	100.0	.0	34.3
N	419	287	83	11	1	–	801
1 %	1.7	10.7	13.3	66.7	.0	.0	6.1
N	237	140	30	3	–	–	410
2 %	2.0	3.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.3
N	50	32	4	1	–	–	87
3 %	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
N	18	6	1	–	–	–	25
4 %	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
N	3	1	–	–	–	–	4
5+ %	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
N	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL %	8.0	37.8	46.6	80.0	100.0	.0	22.8
N	727	466	118	15	1	–	1,327
CURRENT AGE 25–34							
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0 %	19.1	59.2	79.0	71.9	60.0	33.3	48.7
N	131	120	62	32	5	3	353
1 %	6.3	6.2	19.0	35.0	.0	.0	10.3
N	111	113	58	20	7	1	310
2 %	1.9	3.2	3.6	7.1	.0	.0	3.1
N	52	63	28	14	3	1	161
3 %	.0	4.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.2
N	28	41	17	3	1	1	91
4 %	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
N	13	13	2	2	–	–	30
5+ %	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
N	6	5	1	–	–	–	12
TOTAL %	9.7	23.1	36.3	43.7	18.8	16.7	22.0
N	341	355	168	71	16	6	957

TABLE 3.4.3-2 V508 V220 V222 V010 V504

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN PREFERRING A DAUGHTER ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING SONS NUMBER OF LIVING DAUGHTERS AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN WHO ARE FECUND, NON-PREGNANT AND WANT ANOTHER CHILD)

		NUMBER OF LIVING SONS						
		0	1	2	3	4	5+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 35-44								
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0	%	16.3	41.7	63.6	50.0	50.0	100.0	33.5
	N	43	24	11	4	4	1	87
1	%	8.3	.0	20.0	20.0	33.3	75.0	15.8
	N	12	24	20	10	6	4	76
2	%	.0	.0	5.9	33.3	.0	25.0	7.6
	N	18	16	17	9	2	4	66
3	%	.0	.0	.0	10.0	33.3	.0	3.6
	N	10	18	12	10	3	3	56
4	%	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	N	1	7	3	3	2	2	18
5+	%	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	N	8	2	6	1	2	–	19
TOTAL	%	8.7	11.0	17.4	21.6	26.3	35.7	14.9
	N	92	91	69	37	19	14	322
CURRENT AGE 45+								
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0	%	7.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	11.8
	N	13	2	1	–	–	1	17
1	%	.0	33.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	8.3
	N	5	3	–	3	–	1	12
2	%	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	14.3
	N	1	2	2	1	–	1	7
3	%	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	N	1	4	3	–	–	–	8
4	%	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	N	2	–	1	1	–	–	4
5+	%	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	N	1	2	–	–	–	–	3
TOTAL	%	4.3	7.7	.0	20.0	.0	33.3	7.8
	N	23	13	7	5	–	3	51

TABLE 3.4.4-1 V507 V220 V222 V116 V504

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN PREFERRING A SON ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING SONS NUMBER OF LIVING DAUGHTERS AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN WHO ARE FECUND, NON-PREGNANT AND WANT ANOTHER CHILD)

		NUMBER OF LIVING SONS						
		0	1	2	3	4	5+	TOTAL
TOTAL								
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0	%	37.3	14.1	14.6	8.5	10.0	20.0	25.1
	N	606	433	157	47	10	5	1,258
1	%	70.1	38.6	28.7	30.6	38.5	.0	50.9
	N	365	280	108	36	13	6	808
2	%	86.0	63.7	39.2	32.0	40.0	33.3	64.8
	N	121	113	51	25	5	6	321
3	%	77.2	60.9	48.5	53.8	50.0	75.0	63.3
	N	57	69	33	13	4	4	180
4	%	84.2	76.2	50.0	66.7	50.0	50.0	73.2
	N	19	21	6	6	2	2	56
5+	%	86.7	66.7	71.4	100.0	50.0	.0	76.5
	N	15	9	7	1	2	–	34
TOTAL	%	55.7	33.0	27.1	27.3	33.3	30.4	42.0
	N	1,183	925	362	128	36	23	2,657
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. <5								
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0	%	41.0	11.9	8.9	.0	.0	.0	28.2
	N	454	302	45	–	–	–	801
1	%	73.4	31.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	63.2
	N	244	76	1	–	–	–	321
2	%	89.1	75.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	88.0
	N	46	4	–	–	–	–	50
3	%	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	N	3	–	–	–	–	–	3
4	%	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	N	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5+	%	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	N	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	%	54.8	16.5	8.7	.0	.0	.0	40.5
	N	747	382	46	–	–	–	1,175
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 5-9								
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0	%	30.1	15.2	20.7	.0	.0	.0	19.5
	N	73	79	82	25	2	–	261
1	%	63.3	41.9	27.5	25.0	.0	.0	45.2
	N	79	129	51	4	–	–	263
2	%	84.4	62.3	62.5	.0	.0	.0	71.0
	N	45	53	8	1	–	–	107
3	%	78.8	78.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	77.1
	N	33	14	1	–	–	–	48
4	%	83.3	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	85.7
	N	6	1	–	–	–	–	7
5+	%	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	N	2	–	–	–	–	–	2
TOTAL	%	60.1	40.2	25.4	3.3	.0	.0	42.3
	N	238	276	142	30	2	–	688

TABLE 3.4.4-1 V507 V220 V222 V116 V504

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN PREFERRING A SON
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING SONS
NUMBER OF LIVING DAUGHTERS
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
(CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN WHO ARE FECUND, NON-PREGNANT AND WANT ANOTHER CHILD)

	NUMBER OF LIVING SONS						
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	TOTAL
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 10-19							
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0 %	22.9	25.0	5.3	19.0	16.7	33.3	20.4
N	48	40	19	21	6	3	137
1 %	62.5	40.4	32.6	31.8	44.4	.0	41.3
N	32	57	46	22	9	1	167
2 %	84.2	61.7	32.1	40.0	25.0	.0	53.5
N	19	47	28	15	4	1	114
3 %	73.3	51.3	47.4	42.9	100.0	100.0	54.9
N	15	39	19	7	1	1	82
4 %	90.0	73.3	50.0	100.0	.0	100.0	77.4
N	10	15	4	1	-	1	31
5+ %	83.3	60.0	66.7	.0	.0	.0	71.4
N	6	5	3	-	-	-	14
TOTAL %	55.4	47.3	31.9	31.8	35.0	42.9	43.5
N	130	203	119	66	20	7	545
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 20+							
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0 %	22.6	25.0	9.1	.0	.0	.0	18.6
N	31	12	11	1	2	2	59
1 %	70.0	38.9	20.0	30.0	25.0	.0	35.1
N	10	18	10	10	4	5	57
2 %	81.8	77.8	40.0	22.2	100.0	40.0	54.0
N	11	9	15	9	1	5	50
3 %	66.7	68.8	53.8	66.7	33.3	66.7	61.7
N	6	16	13	6	3	3	47
4 %	66.7	80.0	50.0	60.0	50.0	.0	61.1
N	3	5	2	5	2	1	18
5+ %	85.7	75.0	75.0	100.0	50.0	.0	77.8
N	7	4	4	1	2	-	18
TOTAL %	51.5	54.7	36.4	40.6	35.7	25.0	45.0
N	68	64	55	32	14	16	249

TABLE 3.4.4-2 V508 V220 V222 V116 V504

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN PREFERRING A DAUGHTER ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING SONS NUMBER OF LIVING DAUGHTERS AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN WHO ARE FECUND, NON-PREGNANT AND WANT ANOTHER CHILD)

	NUMBER OF LIVING SONS						
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	TOTAL
TOTAL							
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0 %	14.2	55.7	68.2	74.5	60.0	60.0	38.0
N	606	433	157	47	10	5	1,258
1 %	3.3	8.2	17.6	30.6	15.4	50.0	8.7
N	365	280	108	36	13	6	808
2 %	1.7	2.7	3.9	20.0	.0	16.7	4.0
N	121	113	51	25	5	6	321
3 %	.0	2.9	.0	7.7	25.0	.0	2.2
N	57	69	33	13	4	4	180
4 %	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
N	19	21	6	6	2	2	56
5+ %	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
N	15	9	7	1	2	-	34
TOTAL %	8.5	29.1	35.4	40.6	25.0	30.4	21.3
N	1,183	925	362	128	36	23	2,657
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. <5							
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0 %	15.0	59.6	77.8	.0	.0	.0	35.3
N	454	302	45	-	-	-	801
1 %	3.3	11.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.3
N	244	76	1	-	-	-	321
2 %	.0	25.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.0
N	46	4	-	-	-	-	50
3 %	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
N	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
4 %	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5+ %	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL %	10.2	49.7	76.1	.0	.0	.0	25.6
N	747	382	46	-	-	-	1,175
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 5-9							
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0 %	11.0	49.4	59.8	88.0	100.0	.0	46.0
N	73	79	82	25	2	-	261
1 %	3.8	8.5	17.6	.0	.0	.0	8.7
N	79	129	51	4	-	-	263
2 %	4.4	1.9	.0	.0	.0	0	2.8
N	45	53	8	1	-	-	107
3 %	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
N	33	14	1	-	-	-	48
4 %	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
N	6	1	-	-	-	-	7
5+ %	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
N	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL %	5.5	18.5	40.8	73.3	100.0	.0	21.2
N	238	276	142	30	2	-	688

TABLE 3.4.4-2 V508 V220 V222 V116 V504

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN PREFERRING A DAUGHTER ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING SONS NUMBER OF LIVING DAUGHTERS AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN WHO ARE FECUND NON-PREGNANT AND WANT ANOTHER CHILD)

	NUMBER OF LIVING SONS						
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	TOTAL
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 10-19							
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0 %	8.3	42.5	89.5	61.9	33.3	33.3	39.4
N	48	40	19	21	6	3	137
1 %	3.1	3.5	15.2	36.4	22.2	.0	12.0
N	32	57	46	22	9	1	167
2 %	.0	2.1	3.6	6.7	.0	.0	2.6
N	19	47	28	15	4	1	114
3 %	.0	5.1	.0	14.3	.0	.0	3.7
N	15	39	19	7	1	1	82
4 %	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
N	10	15	4	1	-	1	31
5+ %	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
N	6	5	3	-	-	-	14
TOTAL %	3.8	10.8	21.0	34.8	20.0	14.3	14.7
N	130	203	119	66	20	7	545
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 20+							
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0 %	19.4	41.7	54.5	.0	100.0	100.0	35.6
N	31	12	11	1	2	2	59
1 %	.0	5.6	30.0	30.0	.0	60.0	17.5
N	10	18	10	10	4	5	57
2 %	.0	.0	6.7	44.4	.0	20.0	12.0
N	11	9	15	9	1	5	50
3 %	0	0	.0	.0	33.3	.0	2.1
N	6	16	13	6	3	3	47
4 %	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
N	3	5	2	5	2	1	18
5+ %	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
N	7	4	4	1	2	-	18
TOTAL %	8.8	9.4	18.2	21.9	21.4	37.5	15.3
N	68	64	55	32	14	16	249

TABLE 3.4.5 V509 V220 V222 V010 V404

MEAN NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL CHILDREN DESIRED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING SONS NUMBER OF LIVING DAUGHTERS AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN WHO ARE FECUND AND NON-PREGNANT)

		NUMBER OF LIVING SONS								
		0	1	2	3	4	5+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
TOTAL										
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0	M	385	252	134	64	58	56	256	–	–
	N	590	449	268	123	55	36	1,521	34	54
1	M	234	148	80	50	30	18	123	–	–
	N	368	504	382	236	123	83	1,696	31	83
2	M	140	84	50	57	15	12	68	–	–
	N	183	321	324	209	110	73	1,220	13	31
3	M	153	102	46	21	15	33	63	–	–
	N	92	176	198	149	81	51	747	3	23
4	M	140	43	11	26	11	79	39	–	–
	N	35	83	105	76	36	28	363	3	15
5+	M	126	13	31	3	26	–	31	–	–
	N	27	68	54	36	19	9	213	1	7
TOTAL	M	279	148	71	44	25	30	130	–	–
	N	1,295	1,601	1,331	829	424	280	5,760	–	–
V3=NS		18	25	28	7	5	2	85	–	–
V3=OTH.		52	81	54	18	4	4	213	–	–
CURRENT AGE <25										
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0	M	411	252	209	78	67	–	321	–	–
	N	411	284	104	18	3	1	821	13	33
1	M	272	210	136	45	–	–	223	–	–
	N	229	197	75	11	–	–	512	8	31
2	M	165	112	58	–	–	–	130	–	–
	N	63	67	12	1	–	–	143	2	7
3	M	208	50	67	–	–	–	150	–	–
	N	25	12	3	–	–	–	40	–	2
4	M	167	–	–	–	–	–	125	–	–
	N	3	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	2
5+	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	N	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
TOTAL	M	338	215	169	63	67	–	265	–	–
	N	731	562	194	30	3	1	1,521	–	–
V3=NS		9	9	5	–	–	–	23	–	–
V3=OTH.		27	33	12	3	–	–	75	–	–
CURRENT AGE 25-34										
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0	M	318	266	102	70	53	131	189	–	–
	N	126	129	122	86	32	13	508	11	13
1	M	179	108	63	47	61	15	90	–	–
	N	110	226	216	128	46	20	746	14	38
2	M	131	90	41	85	40	–	77	–	–
	N	89	176	180	89	30	6	570	4	15
3	M	134	123	47	20	35	167	81	–	–
	N	44	103	93	50	20	6	316	1	12
4	M	178	59	6	125	–	–	73	–	–
	N	23	37	31	12	5	1	109	–	2
5+	M	256	20	20	–	–	–	60	–	–
	N	9	25	10	5	1	–	50	–	1
TOTAL	M	209	129	59	60	48	65	106	–	–
	N	401	696	652	370	134	46	2,299	–	–
V3=NS		4	9	8	5	3	1	30	–	–
V3=OTH.		15	32	27	5	2	–	81	–	–

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.4.5 V509 V220 V222 V010 V404

MEAN NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL CHILDREN DESIRED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING SONS NUMBER OF LIVING DAUGHTERS AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN WHO ARE FECUND AND NON-PREGNANT)

		NUMBER OF LIVING SONS								
		0	1	2	3	4	5+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
CURRENT AGE 35-44										
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0	M	327	218	40	31	81	5	149	–	–
	N	41	33	35	16	16	19	160	8	7
1	M	163	106	84	46	13	25	63	–	–
	N	19	72	79	82	67	48	367	7	13
2	M	130	42	57	44	8	12	43	–	–
	N	27	66	117	97	65	52	424	6	8
3	M	142	73	38	27	10	18	41	–	–
	N	19	55	88	82	48	38	330	1	6
4	M	20	37	17	7	19	110	28	–	–
	N	5	38	60	46	21	20	190	3	10
5+	M	71	6	42	4	36	–	25	–	–
	N	14	35	36	27	14	5	131	1	5
TOTAL	M	190	78	49	32	18	26	55	–	–
	N	125	299	415	350	231	182	1,602	–	–
V3=NS		3	6	14	1	1	1	26	–	–
V3=OTH.		9	14	13	8	2	3	49	–	–
CURRENT AGE 45+										
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0	M	417	33	71	–	–	67	181	–	–
	N	12	3	7	3	4	3	32	2	1
1	M	110	122	–	93	–	–	51	–	–
	N	10	9	12	15	10	15	71	2	1
2	M	25	67	93	–	–	20	31	–	–
	N	4	12	15	22	15	15	83	1	1
3	M	75	117	86	–	–	–	36	–	–
	N	4	6	14	17	13	7	61	1	3
4	M	50	–	–	11	–	–	7	–	–
	N	4	7	14	18	10	7	60	–	1
5+	M	25	29	–	–	–	–	10	–	–
	N	4	7	8	4	4	4	31	–	1
TOTAL	M	179	66	44	20	–	10	44	–	–
	N	38	44	70	79	56	51	338	–	–
V3=NS		2	1	1	1	1	–	6	–	–
V3=OTH.		1	2	2	2	–	1	8	–	–

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.4.6-1 V511 V220 V222 V010 V406

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING SONS NUMBER OF LIVING DAUGHTERS AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, NON-PREGNANT WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING SONS								
		0	1	2	3	4	5+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
TOTAL										
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0	M	383	350	371	332	397	495	371	–	–
	N	715	504	305	135	63	39	1,761	3	20
1	M	342	381	403	396	462	473	391	–	–
	N	407	561	439	266	141	98	1,912	8	23
2	M	344	375	404	445	473	571	412	–	–
	N	201	376	365	240	133	93	1,408	4	19
3	M	446	469	459	493	524	522	478	–	–
	N	99	206	247	177	95	67	891	3	12
4	M	437	426	427	522	496	590	466	–	–
	N	41	99	122	85	46	31	424	3	13
5+	M	485	465	509	456	564	830	500	–	–
	N	33	75	78	54	22	10	272	–	6
TOTAL	M	375	387	413	432	476	534	411	–	–
	N	1,496	1,821	1,556	957	500	338	6,668	–	–
V3=NS		7	5	3	5	–	1	21	–	–
V3=OTH.		20	22	17	18	11	5	93	–	–
CURRENT AGE <25										
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0	M	432	350	423	339	433	500	401	–	–
	N	437	302	113	18	3	1	874	1	13
1	M	369	450	405	391	–	–	406	–	–
	N	242	210	78	11	–	–	541	4	8
2	M	364	386	446	450	–	–	383	–	–
	N	64	72	13	2	–	–	151	1	2
3	M	448	392	525	–	–	–	438	–	–
	N	25	13	4	–	–	–	42	–	–
4	M	500	650	–	–	–	–	550	–	–
	N	4	2	–	–	–	–	6	–	–
5+	M	–	300	–	–	–	–	300	–	–
	N	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
TOTAL	M	408	391	420	365	433	500	402	–	–
	N	772	600	208	31	3	1	1,615	–	–
V3=NS		3	2	–	1	–	–	6	–	–
V3=OTH.		12	7	3	1	–	–	23	–	–
CURRENT AGE 25–34										
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0	M	316	349	318	335	383	485	336	–	–
	N	161	143	129	89	35	13	570	2	5
1	M	297	326	399	378	444	525	364	–	–
	N	124	243	237	134	50	20	808	1	5
2	M	322	366	387	419	448	700	382	–	–
	N	94	187	183	89	31	6	590	2	8
3	M	443	470	483	494	505	567	478	–	–
	N	46	108	98	50	20	6	328	2	4
4	M	427	397	400	645	460	400	433	–	–
	N	22	38	30	11	5	1	107	1	4
5+	M	467	444	440	440	200	–	442	–	–
	N	9	25	10	5	1	–	50	–	1
TOTAL	M	333	369	393	402	437	539	381	–	–
	N	456	744	687	378	142	46	2,453	–	–
V3=NS		2	2	1	2	–	1	8	–	–
V3=OTH.		5	10	5	6	1	–	27	–	–

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.4.6-1 V511 V220 V222 V010 V406

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING SONS NUMBER OF LIVING DAUGHTERS AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, NON-PREGNANT WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING SONS								
		0	1	2	3	4	5+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
CURRENT AGE 35-44										
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0	M	296	379	363	300	432	480	352	–	–
	N	84	43	48	21	19	20	235	–	2
1	M	354	377	397	403	477	446	412	–	–
	N	26	86	96	89	73	56	426	3	8
2	M	355	387	420	462	461	566	443	–	–
	N	31	91	138	107	72	64	503	1	4
3	M	426	460	424	491	527	500	469	–	–
	N	23	62	109	96	51	40	381	1	5
4	M	338	457	414	491	552	615	473	–	–
	N	8	47	65	46	25	20	211	2	8
5+	M	473	450	568	444	593	700	509	–	–
	N	15	38	47	32	14	5	151	–	4
TOTAL	M	346	411	424	449	493	520	439	–	–
	N	187	367	503	391	254	205	1,907	–	–
V3=NS		2	1	2	2	–	–	7	–	–
V3=OTH.		3	3	7	9	7	2	31	–	–
CURRENT AGE 45+										
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0	M	285	281	460	371	350	580	346	–	–
	N	33	16	15	7	6	5	82	–	–
1	M	273	350	446	453	450	495	422	–	–
	N	15	22	28	32	18	22	137	–	2
2	M	383	365	416	460	527	552	456	–	–
	N	12	26	31	42	30	23	164	–	5
3	M	560	530	494	497	533	552	519	–	–
	N	5	23	36	31	24	21	140	–	3
4	M	543	358	489	525	419	560	483	–	–
	N	7	12	27	28	16	10	100	–	1
5+	M	522	582	410	482	557	960	523	–	–
	N	9	11	21	17	7	5	70	–	1
TOTAL	M	363	405	455	476	489	564	460	–	–
	N	81	110	158	157	101	86	693	–	–
V3=NS		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
V3=OTH.		–	2	2	2	3	3	12	–	–

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.4.6-2 V511 V220 V222 V010 V407

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING SONS NUMBER OF LIVING DAUGHTERS AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED, NON-PREGNANT WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING SONS								
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
TOTAL									
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0 M	377	346	364	340	399	483	366	–	–
N	819	568	336	145	71	41	1,980	8	25
1 M	339	375	406	400	465	474	388	–	–
N	482	626	488	292	158	106	2,152	8	26
2 M	345	378	404	453	466	564	413	–	–
N	231	409	402	258	141	101	1,542	6	21
3 M	447	471	457	489	524	518	477	–	–
N	111	224	275	188	105	72	975	3	13
4 M	470	428	431	540	525	582	477	–	–
N	46	108	132	93	51	33	463	4	15
5+ M	497	449	493	45[illegible]	612	830	495	–	–
N	38	87	84	5[illegible]	25	10	299	–	8
TOTAL M	372	384	412	436	480	5[illegible]	409	–	–
N	1,727	2,022	1,717	1,031	551	363	7,411	–	–
V3=NS	10	8	4	5	–	2	29	–	–
V3=OTH.	24	23	20	22	14	5	108	–	–
CURRENT AGE <25									
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0 M	427	343	425	339	433	500	397	–	–
N	479	318	116	18	3	1	935	2	14
1 M	359	444	406	391	–	–	399	–	–
N	259	218	79	11	–	–	567	4	8
2 M	362	386	446	450	–	–	382	–	–
N	66	72	13	2	–	–	153	1	2
3 M	448	392	525	–	–	–	438	–	–
N	25	13	4	–	–	–	42	–	–
4 M	500	650	–	–	–	–	550	–	–
N	4	2	–	–	–	–	6	–	–
5+ M	–	300	–	–	–	–	300	–	–
N	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
TOTAL M	402	386	421	365	433	500	398	–	–
N	833	624	212	31	3	1	1,704	–	–
V3=NS	3	3	–	1	–	–	7	–	–
V3=OTH.	12	7	4	1	–	–	24	–	–
CURRENT AGE 25-34									
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0 M	315	335	311	342	383	471	331	–	–
N	188	168	142	91	36	14	639	4	8
1 M	309	322	399	375	448	525	363	–	–
N	151	259	250	137	52	20	869	1	5
2 M	327	373	388	422	448	700	384	–	–
N	102	198	194	93	31	6	624	2	9
3 M	431	465	480	500	505	514	473	–	–
N	49	111	103	51	20	7	341	2	4
4 M	443	400	397	645	460	400	435	–	–
N	23	39	32	11	5	1	111	1	4
5+ M	467	442	440	440	200	–	441	–	–
N	9	26	10	5	1	–	51	–	1
TOTAL M	335	365	391	403	439	527	379	–	–
N	522	801	731	388	145	48	2,635	–	–
V3=NS	4	2	1	2	–	1	10	–	–
V3=OTH.	8	10	6	6	1	–	31	–	–

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 3.4.6-2 V511 V220 V222 V010 V407

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING SONS NUMBER OF LIVING DAUGHTERS AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED, NON-PREGNANT WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING SONS								
		0	1	2	3	4	5+	TOTAL	V3=NS	V3=OT
CURRENT AGE 35-44										
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0	M	298	405	354	312	430	480	355	–	–
	N	104	59	57	26	23	20	289	1	3
1	M	341	368	393	414	469	448	406	–	–
	N	46	114	120	104	81	62	527	3	9
2	M	351	378	417	471	448	560	436	–	–
	N	45	110	155	111	79	68	568	2	5
3	M	421	457	430	488	542	495	469	–	–
	N	28	69	127	100	57	43	424	1	5
4	M	350	452	424	502	573	615	478	–	–
	N	10	50	68	49	26	20	223	2	10
5+	M	463	444	556	444	659	700	510	–	–
	N	19	43	50	32	17	5	166	–	5
TOTAL	M	344	406	421	453	496	517	434	–	–
	N	252	445	577	422	283	218	2,197	–	–
V3=NS		3	1	2	2	–	1	9	–	–
V3=OTH.		4	4	8	10	9	2	37	–	–
CURRENT AGE 45+										
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0	M	292	304	410	400	367	517	342	–	–
	N	48	23	21	10	9	6	117	1	–
1	M	296	349	485	450	484	496	428	–	–
	N	26	35	39	40	25	24	189	–	4
2	M	361	323	425	471	529	544	458	–	–
	N	18	29	40	52	31	27	197	1	5
3	M	611	558	478	476	500	564	514	–	–
	N	9	31	41	37	28	22	168	–	4
4	M	656	394	481	561	480	542	509	–	–
	N	9	17	32	33	20	12	123	1	1
5+	M	590	482	383	472	557	960	500	–	–
	N	10	17	24	18	7	5	81	–	2
TOTAL	M	379	411	450	479	494	556	458	–	–
	N	120	152	197	190	120	96	875	–	–
V3=NS		–	2	1	–	–	–	3	–	–
V3=OTH.		–	2	2	5	4	3	16	–	–

** MEAN WITH NO DECIMAL DEFINED PER 100 WOMEN **

TABLE 4.1.1

V303
V010
V235

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN
ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF BREASTFEEDING DURING THE LAST CLOSED INTERVAL
AND CURRENT AGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN WITH AT LEAST 2 LIVE BIRTHS INCLUDING
CURRENT PREGNANCY)

LENGTH OF BREASTFEEDING IN MONTHS

	NOT	<3	3 -5	6	7 -8	9 -11	12	13 -17	18	19 -23	24	25 -29	30	31 -35	36	37 -47	48	49+	MEAN	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE																						
<25	7.7	3.5	6.2	2.8	5.2	6.4	13.3	13.6	15.0	4.9	10.6	3.1	.7	1.4	.9	3.5	.0	1.3	15.4	1,101	4	1,105
25-34	8.2	3.7	4.8	2.4	3.8	5.2	14.2	9.2	18.4	3.7	16.5	2.0	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.3	.2	1.9	16.1	2,746	27	2,773
35-44	5.4	2.6	3.3	2.1	3.1	3.9	13.5	7.6	18.9	3.0	24.7	1.9	1.1	.9	3.3	1.8	.3	2.7	18.5	2,164	70	2,234
45+	6.4	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.3	3.6	13.8	10.5	18.1	2.2	25.8	.8	1.3	.4	2.8	1.4	.3	3.5	18.6	780	51	831
TOTAL	7.0	3.1	4.3	2.4	3.6	4.8	13.8	9.6	18.0	3.5	19.2	2.0	1.0	1.1	2.3	1.8	.2	2.2	17.0	6,791	152	6,943
N.E.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

TABLE 4.1.2

V303
V208
V235

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN
ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF BREASTFEEDING DURING THE LAST CLOSED INTERVAL
AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY)
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN WITH AT LEAST 2 LIVE BIRTHS INCLUDING
CURRENT PREGNANCY)

LENGTH OF BREASTFEEDING IN MONTHS

	NOT	<3	3 -5	6	7 -8	9 -11	12	13 -17	18	19 -23	24	25 -29	30	31 -35	36	37 -47	48	49+	MEAN	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
BIRTH ORDER																						
2 1	12.5	6.0	7.8	4.3	5.2	7.4	12.4	9.9	13.5	3.5	10.4	1.6	.7	1.0	1.3	1.5	.0	1.0	13.0	1,129	25	1,154
3 2	6.9	3.8	5.9	2.7	4.1	5.7	15.4	11.2	17.1	3.1	14.5	2.1	1.2	.7	1.9	2.3	.3	1.0	15.5	1,062	19	1,081
4 3	6.7	3.8	4.0	1.6	4.5	4.9	14.2	9.7	17.4	4.5	19.0	2.4	.6	1.0	1.9	1.6	.1	1.9	16.7	976	16	992
5+ 4+	5.5	1.8	2.8	1.9	2.7	3.7	13.6	8.9	19.7	3.4	23.5	2.0	1.2	1.2	2.8	1.9	.3	3.0	18.8	3,624	92	3,716
TOTAL	7.0	3.1	4.3	2.4	3.6	4.8	13.8	9.6	18.0	3.5	19.2	2.0	1.0	1.1	2.3	1.8	.2	2.2	17.0	6,791	152	6,943
N.E.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

TABLE 4.1.3

V303
V010

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN
ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF BREASTFEEDING DURING THE LAST CLOSED INTERVAL
AND CURRENT AGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN WITH AT LEAST 2 LIVE BIRTHS INCLUDING
CURRENT PREGNANCY

V306

WHOSE LAST CLOSED INTERVAL WAS LONGER THAN 32 MONTHS AND WHOSE CHILD LIVED
LONGER THAN 24 MONTHS)

LENGTH OF BREASTFEEDING IN MONTHS

	NONE	<3	3-5	6	7-8	9-11	12	13-17	18	19-23	24*	MEAN	S.TOT	NS	24** 25+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE																
<25	2.9	2.3	2.9	1.7	1.7	2.9	17.9	6.9	26.6	4.6	29.5	16.6	173	-	54	227
25-34	6.8	4.4	3.8	2.5	2.5	4.3	17.5	5.9	28.8	2.8	20.8	14.6	813	1	275	1,089
35-44	4.3	2.7	2.3	1.1	2.2	3.3	17.2	7.7	31.0	1.8	26.5	16.2	790	2	339	1,131
45+	3.1	2.1	2.1	2.4	1.7	2.4	15.9	11.4	29.7	1.7	27.6	16.5	290	3	103	396
TOTAL	5.0	3.2	2.9	1.9	2.2	3.5	17.2	7.5	29.6	2.4	24.6	15.7	2,066	6	771	2,843

TABLE 4.1.4

V303
V208
V306

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN
ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF BREASTFEEDING DURING THE LAST CLOSED INTERVAL
AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY)
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN WITH AT LEAST 2 LIVE BIRTHS INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY
WHOSE LAST CLOSED INTERVAL WAS LONGER THAN 32 MONTHS AND WHOSE CHILD LIVED LONGER THAN 24 MONTHS)

LENGTH OF BREASTFEEDING IN MONTHS

BIRTH ORDER	NONE	<3	3-5	6	7-8	9-11	12	13-17	18	19-23	24*	MEAN	S.TOT	NS	24** 25+	TOTAL
2 1	12.1	9.3	7.5	1.8	2.8	3.9	14.9	5.7	22.4	2.8	16.7	12.4	281	-	72	353
3 2	7.7	4.6	4.0	2.9	2.3	5.7	17.1	8.0	23.7	2.0	22.0	14.3	350	2	92	444
4 3	3.0	3.6	3.6	2.6	3.6	4.3	20.4	4.6	29.9	3.0	21.4	15.3	304	-	104	408
5+ 4+	2.9	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.6	2.6	16.9	8.5	33.1	2.3	28.3	17.0	1,131	4	503	1,638
TOTAL	5.0	3.2	2.9	1.9	2.2	3.5	17.2	7.5	29.6	2.4	24.6	15.7	2,066	6	771	2,843

TABLE 4.1.5A

V303
V704
V208
V306

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN
ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF BREASTFEEDING DURING THE LAST CLOSED INTERVAL
LEVEL OF EDUCATION
AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY)
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN WITH AT LEAST 2 LIVE BIRTHS INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY
WHOSE LAST CLOSED INTERVAL WAS LONGER THAN 32 MONTHS AND WHOSE CHILD LIVED LONGER THAN 24 MONTHS)

LENGTH OF BREASTFEEDING IN MONTHS

	NONE	<3	3-5	6	7-8	9-11	12	13-17	18	19-23	24*	MEAN	S.TOT	NS	24** 25+	TOTAL
TOTAL																
LEVEL OF EDUCATION																
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	3.1	.6	1.2	.9	1.3	3.2	17.0	6.9	33.2	2.2	30.3	17.3	1,132	3	541	1,676
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	3.2	2.9	1.6	.8	1.6	3.2	14.1	9.0	31.6	2.4	29.5	16.9	376	2	150	528
CAN READ AND WRITE	3.5	4.8	2.6	3.9	4.8	2.6	22.8	7.5	28.1	3.1	16.2	14.4	228	-	61	289
PRIMARY	10.9	4.7	3.9	1.6	3.9	4.7	20.2	7.0	27.9	4.7	10.9	13.1	129	1	13	143
SECONDARY	16.9	13.2	12.5	8.1	4.4	7.4	14.0	9.6	9.6	2.2	2.2	8.0	136	-	5	141
UNIVERSITY	16.9	21.5	18.5	6.2	3.1	4.6	18.5	4.6	4.6	.0	1.5	6.0	65	-	1	66
TOTAL	5.0	3.2	2.9	1.9	2.2	3.5	17.2	7.5	29.6	2.4	24.6	15.7	2,066	6	771	2,843
<4 CHILDREN EVER-BORN																
LEVEL OF EDUCATION																
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	3.1	.4	1.5	.8	1.5	3.4	16.9	4.6	31.8	3.1	33.0	17.5	261	-	116	377
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	8.7	3.9	1.9	1.0	2.9	3.9	11.7	12.6	29.1	1.0	23.3	15.1	103	1	33	137
CAN READ AND WRITE	2.8	6.9	5.6	4.2	4.2	4.2	26.4	6.9	25.0	2.8	11.1	13.1	72	-	9	81
PRIMARY	18.4	8.2	4.1	.0	4.1	6.1	22.4	8.2	16.3	2.0	10.2	10.8	49	1	3	53
SECONDARY	24.4	17.8	14.4	5.6	2.2	10.0	8.9	7.8	5.6	3.3	.0	6.2	90	-	2	92
UNIVERSITY	19.6	21.4	17.9	7.1	3.6	5.4	14.3	5.4	3.6	.0	1.8	5.7	56	-	1	57
TOTAL	9.7	6.7	5.5	2.4	2.5	4.9	16.2	7.0	23.1	2.4	19.7	13.4	631	2	164	797
4+ CHILDREN EVER-BORN																
LEVEL OF EDUCATION																
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	3.1	.7	1.1	.9	1.3	3.1	17.1	7.6	33.6	2.0	29.5	17.2	871	3	425	1,299
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	1.1	2.6	1.5	.7	1.1	2.9	15.0	7.7	32.6	2.9	31.9	17.5	273	1	117	391
CAN READ AND WRITE	3.8	3.8	1.3	3.8	5.1	1.9	21.2	7.7	29.5	3.2	18.6	15.1	156	-	52	208
PRIMARY	6.3	2.5	3.8	2.5	3.8	3.8	18.8	6.3	35.0	6.3	11.3	14.4	80	-	10	90
SECONDARY	2.2	4.3	8.7	13.0	8.7	2.2	23.9	13.0	17.4	.0	6.5	11.5	46	-	3	49
UNIVERSITY	.0	22.2	22.2	.0	.0	.0	44.4	.0	11.1	.0	.0	8.2	9	-	-	9
TOTAL	2.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.9	17.6	7.7	32.4	2.4	26.8	16.6	1,435	4	607	2,046

TABLE 4.1.5B

V303
V702
V208
V306

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN
ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF BREASTFEEDING DURING THE LAST CLOSED INTERVAL
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE
AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY)
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN WITH AT LEAST 2 LIVE BIRTHS INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY
WHOSE LAST CLOSED INTERVAL WAS LONGER THAN 32 MONTHS AND WHOSE CHILD LIVED LONGER THAN 24 MONTHS)

	LENGTH OF BREASTFEEDING IN MONTHS															
	NONE	<3	3-5	6	7-8	9-11	12	13-17	18	19-23	24*	MEAN	S.TOT	NS	24** 25+	TOTAL
TOTAL																
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE																
URBAN	6.7	6.2	4.4	3.1	3.1	5.1	18.8	8.3	28.0	1.7	14.6	13.5	1,051	3	205	1,259
RURAL	3.3	.2	1.4	.6	1.2	1.9	15.5	6.6	31.2	3.2	35.1	17.9	1,015	3	566	1,584
TOTAL	5.0	3.2	2.9	1.9	2.2	3.5	17.2	7.5	29.6	2.4	24.6	15.7	2,066	6	771	2,843
<4 CHILDREN EVER-BORN																
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE																
URBAN	12.2	10.8	7.9	4.0	3.2	6.9	14.8	8.2	20.6	1.6	9.8	10.9	378	1	31	410
RURAL	5.9	.4	2.0	.0	1.6	2.0	18.2	5.1	26.9	3.6	34.4	17.2	253	1	133	387
TOTAL	9.7	6.7	5.5	2.4	2.5	4.9	16.2	7.0	23.1	2.4	19.7	13.4	631	2	164	797
4+ CHILDREN EVER-BORN																
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE																
URBAN	3.6	3.6	2.4	2.7	3.1	4.2	21.1	8.3	32.1	1.8	17.2	15.0	673	2	174	849
RURAL	2.4	.1	1.2	.8	1.0	1.8	14.6	7.1	32.7	3.0	35.3	18.1	762	2	433	1,197
TOTAL	2.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.9	17.6	7.7	32.4	2.4	26.8	16.6	1,435	4	607	2,046

TABLE 4.1.5C

V303
V701
V208
V306

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN
ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF BREASTFEEDING DURING THE LAST CLOSED INTERVAL
REGION OF RESIDENCE
AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY)
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN WITH AT LEAST 2 LIVE BIRTHS INCLUDING
CURRENT PREGNANCY
WHOSE LAST CLOSED INTERVAL WAS LONGER THAN 32 MONTHS AND WHOSE CHILD LIVED
LONGER THAN 24 MONTHS)

	LENGTH OF BREASTFEEDING IN MONTHS															
	NONE	<3	3-5	6	7-8	9-11	12	13-17	18	19-23	24*	MEAN	S.TOT	NS	24** 25+	TOTAL
TOTAL																
REGION OF RESIDENCE																
CAIRO	5.4	6.7	5.6	3.0	3.7	6.3	19.6	9.3	25.0	1.9	13.6	13.2	464	3	82	549
ALEXANDRIA	9.9	11.3	6.0	5.3	2.0	4.6	18.5	7.3	25.8	3.3	6.0	11.4	151	-	22	173
LOWER EGYPT	4.2	1.7	2.1	1.2	1.8	2.9	14.6	7.3	33.5	2.6	28.0	16.7	920	2	339	1,261
UPPER EGYPT	4.5	.6	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.9	19.2	6.2	27.9	2.3	33.7	17.2	531	1	328	860
TOTAL	5.0	3.2	2.9	1.9	2.2	3.5	17.2	7.5	29.6	2.4	24.6	15.7	2,066	6	771	2,843
<4 CHILDREN EVER-BORN																
REGION OF RESIDENCE																
CAIRO	10.3	11.4	9.2	4.9	3.8	10.3	14.1	11.4	14.6	1.6	8.6	10.4	185	1	15	201
ALEXANDRIA	22.4	20.7	6.9	6.9	1.7	.0	20.7	1.7	12.1	5.2	1.7	7.5	58	-	2	60
LOWER EGYPT	8.3	2.6	4.8	.4	3.0	3.5	14.3	7.0	30.9	2.2	23.0	15.1	230	1	71	302
UPPER EGYPT	6.3	1.9	1.9	.6	.6	2.5	19.6	3.8	25.9	2.5	34.2	16.8	158	-	76	234
TOTAL	9.7	6.7	5.5	2.4	2.5	4.9	16.2	7.0	23.1	2.4	19.7	13.4	631	2	164	797
4+ CHILDREN EVER-BORN																
REGION OF RESIDENCE																
CAIRO	2.2	3.6	3.2	1.8	3.6	3.6	23.3	7.9	31.9	2.2	16.8	15.1	279	2	67	348
ALEXANDRIA	2.2	5.4	5.4	4.3	2.2	7.5	17.2	10.8	34.4	2.2	8.6	13.8	93	-	20	113
LOWER EGYPT	2.9	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	2.8	14.6	7.4	34.3	2.8	29.7	17.2	690	1	268	959
UPPER EGYPT	3.8	.0	.8	1.3	1.9	1.6	19.0	7.2	28.7	2.1	33.5	17.4	373	1	252	626
TOTAL	2.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.9	17.6	7.7	32.4	2.4	26.8	16.6	1,435	4	607	2,046

TABLE 4.1.5D

V303
R701
V208
V306

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN
ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF BREASTFEEDING DURING THE LAST CLOSED INTERVAL
TYPE OF LOCALITY
AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY)
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN WITH AT LEAST 2 LIVE BIRTHS INCLUDING
CURRENT PREGNANCY
WHOSE LAST CLOSED INTERVAL WAS LONGER THAN 32 MONTHS AND WHOSE CHILD LIVED
LONGER THAN 24 MONTHS)

LENGTH OF BREASTFEEDING IN MONTHS

	NONE	<3	3-5	6	7-8	9-11	12	13-17	18	19-23	24*	MEAN	S.TOT	NS	24** 25+	TOTAL
TOTAL																
TYPE OF LOCALITY																
METROPOLITAN	6.5	7.8	5.7	3.6	3.3	5.9	19.3	8.8	25.2	2.3	11.7	12.8	615	3	104	722
CITIES - LOWER	7.4	7.4	4.7	2.7	2.0	4.1	19.6	10.8	27.7	1.4	12.2	13.1	148	-	24	172
CITIES - UPPER	7.4	2.9	1.5	5.9	.0	4.4	23.5	7.4	30.9	.0	16.2	14.2	68	-	19	87
TOWNS - LOWER	6.9	3.1	1.5	2.3	5.3	5.3	13.0	7.6	35.1	1.5	18.3	14.8	131	-	25	156
TOWNS - UPPER	5.6	.0	1.1	.0	3.3	2.2	18.9	2.2	35.6	.0	31.1	17.0	90	-	33	123
VILLAGES - LOWER	3.0	.2	1.6	.6	1.1	2.2	13.7	6.4	34.5	3.1	33.7	17.9	641	2	290	933
VILLAGES - UPPER	3.8	.3	1.1	.5	1.3	1.3	18.5	7.0	25.5	3.2	37.5	17.8	373	1	276	650
TOTAL	5.0	3.2	2.9	1.9	2.2	3.5	17.2	7.5	29.6	2.4	24.6	15.7	2,066	6	771	2,843
<4 CHILDREN EVER-BORN																
TYPE OF LOCALITY																
METROPOLITAN	13.2	13.6	8.6	5.3	3.3	7.8	15.6	9.1	14.0	2.5	7.0	9.7	243	1	17	261
CITIES - LOWER	13.0	10.9	13.0	.0	4.3	4.3	10.9	8.7	28.3	.0	6.5	10.6	46	-	4	50
CITIES - UPPER	12.5	8.3	4.2	4.2	.0	8.3	12.5	.0	37.5	.0	12.5	12.6	24	-	2	26
TOWNS - LOWER	9.3	2.3	4.7	2.3	4.7	2.3	14.0	7.0	34.9	.0	18.6	14.3	43	-	4	47
TOWNS - UPPER	4.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	9.1	18.2	9.1	31.8	.0	27.3	16.7	22	-	4	26
VILLAGES - LOWER	6.4	.0	2.1	.0	2.1	3.5	15.6	6.4	30.5	3.5	29.8	16.7	141	1	63	205
VILLAGES - UPPER	5.4	.9	1.8	.0	.9	.0	21.4	3.6	22.3	3.6	40.2	17.7	112	-	70	182
TOTAL	9.7	6.7	5.5	2.4	2.5	4.9	16.2	7.0	23.1	2.4	19.7	13.4	631	2	164	797
4+ CHILDREN EVER-BORN																
TYPE OF LOCALITY																
METROPOLITAN	2.2	4.0	3.8	2.4	3.2	4.6	21.8	8.6	32.5	2.2	14.8	14.7	372	2	87	461
CITIES - LOWER	4.9	5.9	1.0	3.9	1.0	3.9	23.5	11.8	27.5	2.0	14.7	14.3	102	-	20	122
CITIES - UPPER	4.5	.0	.0	6.8	.0	2.3	29.5	11.4	27.3	.0	18.2	15.0	44	-	17	61
TOWNS - LOWER	5.7	3.4	.0	2.3	5.7	6.8	12.5	8.0	35.2	2.3	18.2	15.0	88	-	21	109
TOWNS - UPPER	5.9	.0	1.5	.0	4.4	.0	19.1	.0	36.8	.0	32.4	17.1	68	-	29	97
VILLAGES - LOWER	2.0	.2	1.4	.8	.8	1.8	13.2	6.4	35.6	3.0	34.8	18.2	500	1	227	728
VILLAGES - UPPER	3.1	.0	.8	.8	1.5	1.9	17.2	8.4	26.8	3.1	36.4	17.9	261	1	206	468
TOTAL	2.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.9	17.6	7.7	32.4	2.4	26.8	16.6	1,435	4	607	2,046

TABLE 4.1.5E

V303
V713
V208
V306

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN
ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF BREASTFEEDING DURING THE LAST CLOSED INTERVAL
PATTERN OF WORK
AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY)
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN WITH AT LEAST 2 LIVE BIRTHS INCLUDING
CURRENT PREGNANCY
WHOSE LAST CLOSED INTERVAL WAS LONGER THAN 32 MONTHS AND WHOSE CHILD LIVED
LONGER THAN 24 MONTHS)

LENGTH OF BREASTFEEDING IN MONTHS

	NONE	<3	3-5	6	7-8	9-11	12	13-17	18	19-23	24*	MEAN	S.TOT	NS	24** 25+	TOTAL
TOTAL																
PATTERN OF WORK																
BEFORE & AFTER	11.3	6.8	5.0	2.3	3.2	2.3	12.7	4.1	25.3	4.1	23.1	13.9	221	-	81	302
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	2.9	4.9	3.9	2.9	3.9	2.0	21.6	8.8	26.5	.0	22.5	15.0	102	-	31	133
WORKED AFTER ONLY	3.4	1.7	4.0	1.1	2.8	4.0	11.3	9.0	40.1	2.3	20.3	16.0	177	3	68	248
NEVER WORKED	4.4	2.8	2.4	1.9	1.9	3.8	18.2	7.7	29.2	2.4	25.5	15.9	1,566	3	591	2,160
TOTAL	5.0	3.2	2.9	1.9	2.2	3.5	17.2	7.5	29.6	2.4	24.6	15.7	2,066	6	771	2,843
<4 CHILDREN EVER-BORN																
PATTERN OF WORK																
BEFORE & AFTER	22.0	12.8	10.1	2.8	4.6	3.7	12.8	4.6	8.3	3.7	14.7	9.4	109	-	27	136
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	5.9	8.8	5.9	2.9	5.9	.0	17.6	5.9	26.5	.0	20.6	13.7	34	-	6	40
WORKED AFTER ONLY	5.9	5.9	9.8	3.9	3.9	7.8	13.7	5.9	27.5	2.0	13.7	12.8	51	2	14	67
NEVER WORKED	7.3	5.0	3.9	2.1	1.6	5.3	17.2	7.8	26.1	2.3	21.5	14.5	437	-	117	554
TOTAL	9.7	6.7	5.5	2.4	2.5	4.9	16.2	7.0	23.1	2.4	19.7	13.4	631	2	164	797
4+ CHILDREN EVER-BORN																
PATTERN OF WORK																
BEFORE & AFTER	.9	.9	.0	1.8	1.8	.9	12.5	3.6	42.0	4.5	31.3	18.3	112	-	54	166
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	1.5	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	23.5	10.3	26.5	.0	23.5	15.6	68	-	25	93
WORKED AFTER ONLY	2.4	.0	1.6	.0	2.4	2.4	10.3	10.3	45.2	2.4	23.0	17.4	126	1	54	181
NEVER WORKED	3.3	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	3.2	18.6	7.6	30.4	2.4	27.0	16.4	1,129	3	474	1,606
TOTAL	2.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.9	17.6	7.7	32.4	2.4	26.8	16.6	1,435	4	607	2,046

TABLE 4.1.5F

V303
V802
V208
V306

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN
ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF BREASTFEEDING DURING THE LAST CLOSED INTERVAL
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION
AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY)
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN WITH AT LEAST 2 LIVE BIRTHS INCLUDING
CURRENT PREGNANCY
WHOSE LAST CLOSED INTERVAL WAS LONGER THAN 32 MONTHS AND WHOSE CHILD LIVED
LONGER THAN 24 MONTHS)

	LENGTH OF BREASTFEEDING IN MONTHS															
	NONE	<3	3-5	6	7-8	9-11	12	13-17	18	19-23	24*	MEAN	S.TOT	NS	24** 25+	TOTAL
TOTAL																
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION																
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	2.8	.6	.7	1.0	1.1	2.6	16.5	6.3	32.7	2.7	32.9	17.7	811	4	435	1,250
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	4.0	1.0	4.0	.0	3.0	3.0	15.2	11.1	29.3	2.0	27.3	16.3	99	-	54	153
CAN READ AND WRITE	3.2	2.7	1.8	.9	2.1	3.0	16.3	7.9	33.3	2.3	26.5	16.5	559	1	204	764
PRIMARY	3.3	3.3	2.8	4.4	2.8	4.4	18.2	7.7	33.7	1.1	18.2	15.0	181	1	47	229
SECONDARY	8.4	6.3	5.5	2.5	3.8	5.1	21.5	10.1	21.9	3.0	11.8	12.7	237	-	25	262
UNIVERSITY	17.9	14.0	12.3	6.7	3.9	6.7	17.3	5.6	10.1	2.2	3.4	8.0	179	-	6	185
TOTAL	5.0	3.2	2.9	1.9	2.2	3.5	17.2	7.5	29.6	2.4	24.6	15.7	2,066	6	771	2,843
<4 CHILDREN EVER-BORN																
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION																
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	2.6	1.0	1.6	.5	1.0	2.6	14.6	5.7	30.7	3.1	36.5	18.0	192	1	93	286
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	6.7	.0	10.0	.0	6.7	.0	10.0	13.3	26.7	.0	26.7	15.3	30	-	15	45
CAN READ AND WRITE	5.6	4.8	.8	.8	4.8	5.6	20.0	4.0	28.8	3.2	21.6	15.0	125	1	37	163
PRIMARY	9.8	5.9	2.0	3.9	3.9	7.8	15.7	5.9	23.5	3.9	17.6	13.4	51	-	7	58
SECONDARY	13.2	7.9	7.9	4.4	.9	4.4	19.3	12.3	20.2	2.6	7.0	11.2	114	-	10	124
UNIVERSITY	22.7	18.5	15.1	5.0	2.5	8.4	13.4	5.9	6.7	.0	1.7	6.2	119	-	2	121
TOTAL	9.7	6.7	5.5	2.4	2.5	4.9	16.2	7.0	23.1	2.4	19.7	13.4	631	2	164	797
4+ CHILDREN EVER-BORN																
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION																
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	2.9	.5	.5	1.1	1.1	2.6	17.1	6.5	33.3	2.6	31.8	17.6	619	3	342	964
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	2.9	1.4	1.4	.0	1.4	4.3	17.4	10.1	30.4	2.9	27.5	16.8	69	-	39	108
CAN READ AND WRITE	2.5	2.1	2.1	.9	1.4	2.3	15.2	9.0	34.6	2.1	27.9	16.9	434	-	167	601
PRIMARY	.8	2.3	3.1	4.6	2.3	3.1	19.2	8.5	37.7	.0	18.5	15.6	130	1	40	171
SECONDARY	4.1	4.9	3.3	.8	6.5	5.7	23.6	8.1	23.6	3.3	16.3	14.2	123	-	15	138
UNIVERSITY	8.3	5.0	6.7	10.0	6.7	3.3	25.0	5.0	16.7	6.7	6.7	11.5	60	-	4	64
TOTAL	2.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.9	17.6	7.7	32.4	2.4	26.8	16.6	1,435	4	607	2,046

TABLE 4.1.5G

V303
V804
V208
V306

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF BREASTFEEDING DURING THE LAST CLOSED INTERVAL HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY) (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN WITH AT LEAST 2 LIVE BIRTHS INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY WHOSE LAST CLOSED INTERVAL WAS LONGER THAN 32 MONTHS AND WHOSE CHILD LIVED LONGER THAN 24 MONTHS)

LENGTH OF BREASTFEEDING IN MONTHS

	NONE	<3	3-5	6	7-8	9-11	12	13-17	18	19-23	24*	MEAN	S.TOT	NS	24** 25+	TOTAL
TOTAL																
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION																
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	13.4	13.1	9.7	5.2	3.0	5.6	16.8	7.8	14.6	1.5	9.3	9.9	268	-	21	289
CLERICAL	7.4	3.7	4.4	2.2	3.7	2.2	22.2	8.9	28.1	5.2	11.9	13.9	135	-	18	153
SALES	5.1	1.5	.7	4.4	4.4	3.6	15.3	8.0	38.0	.7	18.2	15.3	137	1	51	189
FARMERS	3.5	.0	1.1	.5	1.1	2.4	15.7	6.2	31.7	3.3	34.4	17.8	369	1	215	585
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	1.4	.3	.7	.7	1.0	1.4	16.8	7.7	23.8	1.7	44.4	18.7	286	-	194	480
SERVICES	2.6	2.2	3.4	1.9	1.9	3.7	16.5	6.4	33.0	2.6	25.8	16.3	267	2	87	356
MANUAL	4.3	3.0	2.0	1.2	2.3	4.5	18.1	7.8	34.6	2.3	19.8	15.6	601	2	184	787
S-TOTAL	5.0	3.2	2.9	1.9	2.2	3.5	17.2	7.4	29.6	2.4	24.6	15.6	2,063	6	770	2,839
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	33.3	33.3	.0	33.3	19.0	3	-	1	4
TOTAL	5.0	3.2	2.9	1.9	2.2	3.5	17.2	7.5	29.6	2.4	24.6	15.7	2,066	6	771	2,843
<4 CHILDREN EVER-BORN																
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION																
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	18.6	16.8	13.7	5.0	1.9	8.1	14.3	8.1	7.5	.6	5.6	7.7	161	-	6	167
CLERICAL	15.8	5.3	7.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	17.5	10.5	24.6	7.0	7.0	12.0	57	-	4	61
SALES	7.5	2.5	.0	7.5	10.0	2.5	10.0	2.5	37.5	2.5	17.5	14.5	40	-	10	50
FARMERS	1.5	.0	1.5	.0	.0	1.5	31.8	6.1	28.8	.0	28.8	17.0	66	1	36	103
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	1.2	1.2	1.2	.0	1.2	1.2	13.4	6.1	25.6	1.2	47.6	19.1	82	-	66	148
SERVICES	.0	1.9	5.8	1.9	3.8	5.8	19.2	5.8	32.7	.0	23.1	15.8	52	-	11	63
MANUAL	9.9	5.2	2.3	1.2	7.9	6.4	13.4	7.0	27.9	4.7	19.2	14.3	172	1	30	203
S-TOTAL	9.7	6.7	5.6	2.4	2.5	4.9	16.2	7.0	23.2	2.4	19.5	13.4	630	2	163	795
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	24.0	1	-	1	2
TOTAL	9.7	6.7	5.5	2.4	2.5	4.9	16.2	7.0	23.1	2.4	19.7	13.4	631	2	164	797
4+ CHILDREN EVER-BORN																
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION																
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	5.6	7.5	3.7	5.6	4.7	1.9	20.6	7.5	25.2	2.8	15.0	15.3	107	-	15	122
CLERICAL	1.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	5.1	2.6	25.6	7.7	30.8	3.8	15.4	15.2	78	-	14	92
SALES	4.1	1.0	1.0	3.1	2.1	4.1	17.5	10.3	38.1	.0	18.6	15.7	97	1	41	139
FARMERS	4.0	.0	1.0	.7	1.3	2.6	12.2	6.3	32.3	4.0	35.6	18.0	303	-	179	482
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	1.5	.0	.5	1.0	1.0	1.5	18.1	8.3	23.0	2.0	43.1	18.6	204	-	128	332
SERVICES	3.3	2.3	2.8	1.9	1.4	3.3	15.8	6.5	33.0	3.3	26.5	16.5	215	2	76	293
MANUAL	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.2	2.1	3.7	20.0	8.2	37.3	1.4	20.0	16.1	429	1	154	584
S-TOTAL	2.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.9	17.7	7.6	32.4	2.4	26.9	16.6	1,433	4	607	2,044
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	50.0	50.0	.0	.0	16.5	2	-	-	2
TOTAL	2.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.9	17.6	7.7	32.4	2.4	26.8	16.6	1,435	4	607	2,046

TABLE 4.1.6 V230 V305 V010 V642 V236

MEAN LENGTH OF LAST CLOSED INTERVAL IN MONTHS ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF BREASTFEEDING DURING THIS INTERVAL CURRENT AGE AND WHETHER USED CONTRACEPTION (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN WITH AT LEAST 2 LIVE BIRTHS INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY WHOSE LAST CLOSED INTERVAL DID NOT EXCEED 5 YEARS)

		LENGTH OF BREASTFEEDING IN MONTHS															
		NONE	< 3	3-5	6	7-8	9-11	12	13-17	18	19-23	24	25+	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL	V3N
CONTRACEPTIVE USE																	
T O T A L																	
CURRENT AGE																	
< 25	M	21.1	20.3	17.3	17.9	19.6	20.3	26.2	22.4	29.0	26.7	35.4	30.3	25.4	26.3	25.4	–
	N	84	38	66	31	57	70	145	150	161	54	115	112	1,083	3	1,086	–
25-34	M	26.3	25.8	23.5	23.7	19.8	23.3	29.1	26.0	32.4	28.3	38.2	34.8	29.9	28.9	29.9	–
	N	207	92	124	61	95	131	346	249	464	98	385	244	2,496	20	2,516	–
35-44	M	27.7	22.6	24.0	18.0	24.3	24.6	30.8	27.5	34.5	30.6	38.4	36.2	32.2	30.2	32.2	–
	N	100	39	61	38	59	74	235	141	331	63	402	198	1,741	61	1,802	–
45+	M	24.0	27.9	21.3	23.7	26.1	23.4	30.2	27.7	34.2	29.0	36.9	32.0	31.2	25.4	30.8	–
	N	40	15	15	19	15	24	88	70	111	15	152	63	627	43	670	–
TOTAL	M	25.4	24.1	21.9	21.0	21.3	22.9	29.2	25.7	32.7	28.6	37.8	34.1	29.9	28.3	29.9	–
	N	431	184	266	149	226	299	814	610	1,067	230	1,054	617	5,947	127	6,074	–
V3 = NS		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CONTRACEPTIVE USE USED A METHOD																	
CURRENT AGE																	
< 25	M	22.9	24.8	22.2	19.8	24.1	23.5	29.8	23.5	31.2	27.6	38.3	24.0	26.6	57.0	26.8	–
	N	18	15	18	9	9	13	28	18	38	5	8	3	182	1	183	–
25-34	M	31.0	32.0	30.8	28.2	27.1	29.0	31.8	29.7	35.9	31.9	42.4	41.3	33.3	27.0	33.3	–
	N	84	48	43	29	32	45	94	72	147	24	80	32	730	6	736	–
35-44	M	35.8	27.5	29.7	21.3	28.8	30.6	36.8	29.9	38.2	36.4	41.5	39.6	35.8	44.8	35.9	–
	N	32	12	21	12	16	17	53	30	99	13	68	30	403	4	407	–
45+	M	25.2	35.5	24.3	34.0	27.6	32.8	35.2	35.3	42.2	36.0	40.0	33.4	35.9	55.0	36.0	–
	N	6	6	4	6	5	4	19	4	17	1	23	5	100	1	101	–
TOTAL	M	30.8	30.3	28.4	26.0	27.1	28.6	33.2	29.0	36.4	32.8	41.6	39.3	33.4	37.8	33.4	–
	N	140	81	86	56	62	79	194	124	301	43	179	70	1,415	12	1,427	–
V3 = NS		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CONTRACEPTIVE USE USED NO METHOD																	
CURRENT AGE																	
< 25	M	20.6	17.3	15.4	17.1	18.8	19.6	25.4	22.3	28.4	26.6	35.2	30.5	25.2	11.0	25.1	–
	N	66	23	48	22	48	57	117	132	123	49	107	109	901	2	903	–
25-34	M	23.1	19.0	19.6	19.6	16.1	20.3	28.0	24.4	30.8	27.1	37.0	33.8	28.5	29.7	28.5	–
	N	123	44	81	32	63	86	252	177	317	74	305	212	1,766	14	1,780	–
35-44	M	23.9	20.4	21.0	16.5	22.6	22.8	29.0	26.9	32.9	29.1	37.7	35.6	31.1	29.2	31.1	–
	N	68	27	40	26	43	57	182	111	232	50	334	168	1,338	57	1,395	–
45+	M	23.8	22.8	20.3	18.9	25.3	21.6	28.8	27.3	32.7	28.5	36.4	31.9	30.3	24.7	29.9	–
	N	34	9	11	13	10	20	69	66	94	14	129	58	527	42	569	–
TOTAL	M	22.8	19.3	18.8	18.0	19.1	20.9	27.9	24.8	31.3	27.6	37.0	33.5	28.8	27.3	28.8	–
	N	291	103	180	93	164	220	620	486	766	187	875	547	4,532	115	4,647	–
V3 = NS		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
N.E.C.		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	.0

TABLE 4.2.1-1

V616
V010
V213
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN WHO HAVE HEARD OF SPECIFIC CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS (INCLUDING STERILISATION) ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE AND NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

METHODS

	NONE	INEF	EFFI	V601	V602	V603	V604	V605	V606	V607	V608	V611	V612	V613	V614	V610	V609	V615	TOTAL
LIVING CHILDREN TOTAL																			
CURRENT AGE <20	20.4	.0	79.6	79.2	50.4	4.9	2.9	6.6	4.9	2.5	4.3	9.1	.4	.6	.1	4.4	28.	.6	678
20-24	12.3	.1	87.7	87.3	64.5	9.7	5.4	16.6	9.3	6.1	7.1	14.8	.9	.4	.2	4.5	36.4	2.4	1,598
25-29	8.1	.0	91.9	91.6	75.1	14.5	8.2	29.9	16.0	11.7	9.9	16.9	2.9	.8	.3	7.2	46.8	2.5	1,696
30-34	7.0	.1	92.9	92.8	76.6	16.7	10.4	33.6	19.5	12.3	11.2	19.2	4.5	.8	.5	6.8	47.8	5.1	1,523
35-39	9.2	.1	90.7	90.5	71.7	16.1	8.4	29.3	14.1	11.4	10.8	16.0	5.6	.9	.8	5.6	43.3	5.0	1,329
40-44	9.9	.0	90.1	90.0	69.3	16.5	8.6	29.2	15.3	11.3	11.4	14.7	5.5	1.0	.7	5.4	45.7	6.2	1,061
45+	11.1	.0	88.9	88.6	67.8	15.1	9.5	27.7	14.4	9.4	10.3	13.5	4.9	.7	1.7	7.5	42.1	5.0	903
TOTAL	10.3	0	89.7	89.4	69.6	13.8	7.9	25.9	14.0	9.8	9.5	15.6	3.6	.7	.6	6.0	42.5	3.9	8,788
LIVING CHILDREN <4																			
CURRENT AGE <20	20.4	.0	79.6	79.2	50.4	4.9	3.0	6.6	4.9	2.5	4.3	9.2	.4	.6	.1	4.4	28.1	.6	677
20-24	12.6	.1	87.3	86.9	64.1	9.8	5.5	16.6	9.6	6.3	7.3	14.5	1.0	.4	.2	4.7	36.8	2.5	1,532
25-29	8.7	.0	91.3	91.0	75.2	15.6	9.8	31.6	18.3	13.4	11.4	17.2	3.0	.6	.3	7.8	47.7	2.5	1,282
30-34	8.6	.0	91.4	91.3	76.6	20.1	14.7	37.2	26.6	16.7	13.2	17.0	4.3	.6	.3	8.7	48.9	4.6	713
35-39	11.3	.0	88.7	88.0	70.0	20.0	13.6	34.9	22.9	15.6	13.8	12.7	5.6	.4	.7	9.1	44.4	5.3	450
40-44	13.5	.0	86.5	86.2	59.4	19.2	14.2	29.6	21.4	17.0	11.9	10.7	2.5	.9	.0	6.9	38.4	4.4	318
45+	16.6	.0	83.4	83.4	58.5	9.1	8.7	22.6	17.0	10.6	8.3	10.2	1.5	.0	.8	6.4	36.6	2.6	265
TOTAL	12.3	.0	87.7	87.4	66.7	13.4	8.9	24.5	15.7	10.6	9.6	14.2	2.4	.5	.3	6.6	40.7	2.9	5,237
LIVING CHILDREN 4+																			
CURRENT AGE <20	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1
20-24	4.5	.0	95.5	95.5	72.7	7.6	1.5	16.7	1.5	3.0	1.5	21.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	27.3	1.5	66
25-29	6.3	.0	93.7	93.5	74.9	11.1	3.1	24.6	8.9	6.5	5.3	15.9	2.7	1.4	.2	5.3	43.7	2.7	414
30-34	5.7	.1	94.2	94.2	76.7	13.7	6.5	30.4	13.2	8.4	9.4	21.1	4.7	1.0	.7	5.2	46.8	5.4	810
35-39	8.1	.1	91.8	91.8	72.6	14.1	5.7	26.4	9.6	9.3	9.2	17.6	5.7	1.1	.9	3.8	42.8	4.9	879
40-44	8.3	.0	91.7	91.7	73.5	15.3	6.2	29.1	12.7	8.9	11.2	16.4	6.7	1.1	.9	4.7	48.9	7.0	743
45+	8.8	.0	91.2	90.8	71.6	17.6	9.9	29.8	13.3	8.9	11.1	14.9	6.3	.9	2.0	8.0	44.4	6.0	638
TOTAL	7.4	.1	92.5	92.4	73.8	14.4	6.4	28.1	11.5	8.5	9.4	17.5	5.3	1.1	1.0	5.2	45.1	5.3	3,551

*** INEF=INEFFICIENT; EFFI=EFFICIENT; V601=PILL; V602=IUD; V603=OTHER FEMALE SCIENTIFIC METHODS; V604=DOUCHE; V605=CONDOM; V606=RHYTHM; V607=WITHDRAWAL; V608=ABSTINENCE; V611=INJECTION; V612=ASPIRIN; V613=HERBAL (SABBAR); V614=HERBAL (KHARWA'A); V610=MALE STERILIZATION; V609=FEMALE STERILIZATION; V615=OTHER TRADITIONAL METHODS.

TABLE 4.2.1-2

V616
V010
V213
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN WHO HAVE HEARD OF SPECIFIC CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS (INCLUDING STERILISATION) ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE AND NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

METHODS

	NONE	INEF	EFFI	V601	V602	V603	V604	V605	V606	V607	V608	V611	V612	V613	V614	V610	V609	V615	TOTAL
LIVING CHILDREN TOTAL																			
CURRENT AGE <20	20.4	.0	79.6	79.2	51.2	4.9	3.1	6.9	5.1	2.6	4.3	9.4	.5	.5	.2	4.6	29.0	.6	648
20-24	11.7	.1	88.2	87.8	65.4	9.9	5.5	17.2	9.2	6.3	7.1	14.8	1.0	.4	.2	4.5	36.5	2.6	1,503
25-29	7.7	.0	92.3	92.1	76.0	15.1	8.4	30.7	16.1	11.9	10.1	17.6	3.2	.8	.3	7.4	47.8	2.5	1,571
30-34	5.8	.1	94.1	94.1	77.8	17.0	10.8	34.4	20.8	12.6	11.0	19.7	4.9	.8	.5	7.3	48.7	5.3	1,381
35-39	7.7	.1	92.2	92.0	73.2	16.8	8.7	31.4	15.7	11.8	11.4	16.7	6.2	1.1	1.0	6.2	44.4	5.5	1,098
40-44	7.6	.0	92.4	92.4	74.9	20.0	9.5	33.7	18.6	12.8	12.5	16.0	6.2	1.1	.8	6.3	49.9	6.9	726
45+	9.4	.0	90.6	90.3	68.7	15.0	9.7	29.1	14.1	10.5	9.1	15.0	5.8	.3	1.7	7.5	37.1	5.0	361
TOTAL	9.4	.0	90.6	90.4	71.1	14.2	8.0	26.9	14.7	10.1	9.5	16.3	3.7	.7	.5	6.3	43.1	3.9	7,288
LIVING CHILDREN <4																			
CURRENT AGE <20	20.4	.0	79.6	79.1	51.2	4.9	3.1	7.0	5.1	2.6	4.3	9.4	.5	.5	.2	4.6	29.1	.6	647
20-24	12.0	.1	87.9	87.5	65.1	10.0	5.6	17.3	9.6	6.4	7.3	14.5	1.0	.4	.2	4.7	37.0	2.6	1,437
25-29	8.2	.0	91.8	91.6	76.1	16.4	10.2	32.7	18.6	13.7	11.7	18.1	3.3	.6	.3	8.2	49.0	2.4	1,167
30-34	6.5	.0	93.5	93.3	79.1	21.1	16.0	38.7	29.7	17.5	12.9	17.5	4.9	.5	.3	9.6	50.7	4.7	612
35-39	8.6	.0	91.4	90.8	72.5	22.3	15.3	40.1	28.1	16.5	15.3	13.1	6.4	.6	.9	11.9	47.7	6.1	327
40-44	8.1	.0	91.9	91.9	71.9	30.0	21.3	42.5	33.1	25.0	15.0	13.1	3.1	.6	.0	10.6	45.6	6.3	160
45+	16.7	.0	83.3	83.3	56.0	13.1	11.9	27.4	19.0	15.5	9.5	13.1	1.2	.0	1.2	7.1	32.1	2.4	84
TOTAL	11.2	.0	88.8	88.5	68.5	14.2	9.3	25.6	16.5	10.9	9.7	14.9	2.6	.5	.3	7.1	41.9	3.0	4,434
LIVING CHILDREN 4+																			
CURRENT AGE <20	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1
20-24	4.5	.0	95.5	95.5	72.7	7.6	1.5	16.7	1.5	3.0	1.5	21.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	27.3	1.5	66
25-29	6.2	.0	93.8	93.6	75.7	11.4	3.2	25.0	8.9	6.7	5.4	16.3	2.7	1.5	.2	5.2	44.3	2.7	404
30-34	5.2	.1	94.7	94.7	76.9	13.8	6.6	30.9	13.7	8.7	9.5	21.5	4.9	1.0	.7	5.5	47.1	5.7	769
35-39	7.4	.1	92.5	92.5	73.5	14.5	6.0	27.8	10.4	9.9	9.7	18.2	6.1	1.3	1.0	3.8	42.9	5.2	771
40-44	7.4	.0	92.6	92.6	75.8	17.1	6.2	31.3	14.5	9.4	11.8	16.8	7.1	1.2	1.1	5.1	51.1	7.1	566
45+	7.2	.0	92.8	92.4	72.6	15.5	9.0	29.6	12.6	9.0	9.0	15.5	7.2	.4	1.8	7.6	38.6	5.8	277
TOTAL	6.6	.1	93.4	93.3	75.1	14.3	6.0	28.8	11.9	8.8	9.2	18.3	5.5	1.1	.9	5.0	45.1	5.3	2,854

*** INEF=INEFFICIENT; EFFI=EFFICIENT; V601=PILL; V602=IUD; V603=OTHER FEMALE SCIENTIFIC METHODS; V604=DOUCHE; V605=CONDOM; V606=RHYTHM; V607=WITHDRAWAL; V608=ABSTINENCE; V611=INJECTION; V612=ASPIRIN; V613=HERBAL (SABBAR); V614=HERBAL (KHARWA'A); V610=MALE STERILIZATION; V609=FEMALE STERILIZATION; V615=OTHER TRADITIONAL METHODS.

TABLE 4.2.2A

V617
V213
V704
V010
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
WHO HAVE HEARD OF ANY METHODS (INCLUDING STERILISATION)
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
LEVEL OF EDUCATION
AND CURRENT AGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
TOTAL												
LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	73.9	77.2	83.8	87.0	88.3	88.4	90.5	90.7	93.2	94.4	84.7
	N	648	724	758	747	701	613	443	279	146	90	5,149
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	84.8	94.6	94.5	95.9	96.8	95.7	98.5	98.8	93.8	96.7	94.5
	N	204	242	254	245	218	185	132	83	48	30	1,641
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	93.6	100.0	96.9	99.3	100.0	96.0	98.4	96.7	100.0	100.0	98.0
	N	94	124	129	145	135	101	64	30	19	16	857
PRIMARY	%	91.5	98.5	100.0	97.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.3
	N	47	68	67	92	64	31	24	12	4	4	413
SECONDARY	%	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	99.8
	N	93	127	136	80	41	17	4	3	–	–	501
UNIVERSITY	%	100.0	100.0	98.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	99.6
	N	50	48	69	46	9	3	2	–	–	–	227
TOTAL	%	81.4	86.6	90.0	91.9	92.4	91.3	93.3	93.1	94.0	95.7	89.7
	N	1,136	1,333	1,413	1,355	1,168	950	669	407	217	140	8,788
CURRENT AGE <25												
LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	71.9	77.9	84.9	88.4	94.4	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	79.2
	N	431	429	304	147	36	6	1	–	–		1,354
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	80.8	94.3	96.5	95.9	100.0	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	90.9
	N	146	159	115	49	15	2	–	–	–	–	486
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	92.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	97.8
	N	51	69	36	23	4	2	–	–	–	–	185
PRIMARY	%	89.7	97.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	95.8
	N	29	36	17	13	1	–	–	–	–	–	96
SECONDARY	%	98.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	99.2
	N	56	52	19	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	129
UNIVERSITY	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	N	15	9	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26
TOTAL	%	78.4	86.1	89.9	91.9	96.4	90.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	85.3
	N	728	754	493	234	56	10	1	–	–	–	2,276
CURRENT AGE 25-34												
LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	77.5	74.6	84.6	91.6	92.1	89.7	95.2	93.3	100.0	100.0	87.9
	N	120	193	293	381	354	252	124	45	17	4	1,783
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	94.1	94.8	94.6	97.2	97.4	96.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	96.4
	N	34	58	93	142	115	65	34	11	3	1	556
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	94.4	100.0	95.4	100.0	100.0	93.3	92.3	100.0	100.0	.0	97.7
	N	18	38	65	78	65	30	13	2	1	–	310
PRIMARY	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	99.4
	N	11	22	35	53	35	15	4	2	–	–	177
SECONDARY	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	N	34	65	85	39	23	3	2	–	–	–	251
UNIVERSITY	%	100.0	100.0	97.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	99.3
	N	32	35	47	24	3	1	–	–	–	–	142
TOTAL	%	88.0	87.3	91.3	94.8	94.8	91.8	96.0	95.0	100.0	80.0	92.4
	N	249	411	618	717	595	366	177	60	21	5	3,219

TABLE 4.2.2A

V617
V213
V704
V010
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
WHO HAVE HEARD OF ANY METHODS (INCLUDING STERILISATION)
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
LEVEL OF EDUCATION
AND CURRENT AGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 35-44												
LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	79.7	84.5	76.9	80.6	82.8	88.8	91.2	89.2	91.3	96.3	86.2
	N	69	71	117	165	238	277	239	158	92	54	1,480
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	92.9	94.1	87.1	95.3	95.2	95.2	97.2	100.0	93.3	100.0	95.4
	N	14	17	31	43	63	83	72	43	30	15	411
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.8	100.0	94.1	100.0	100.0	99.2
	N	15	8	24	38	50	45	33	17	8	11	249
PRIMARY	%	85.7	100.0	100.0	94.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.1
	N	7	9	11	19	18	12	13	8	4	4	105
SECONDARY	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
	N	2	8	27	27	15	11	2	2	–	–	94
UNIVERSITY	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	N	3	4	18	21	2	2	1	–	–	–	51
TOTAL	%	85.5	89.7	86.4	88.8	88.6	91.6	93.6	92.1	92.5	97.6	90.5
	N	110	117	228	313	386	430	360	228	134	84	2,390
CURRENT AGE 45+												
LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	75.0	67.7	88.6	70.4	84.9	82.1	81.0	92.1	94.6	90.6	83.3
	N	28	31	44	54	73	78	79	76	37	32	532
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	100.0	100.0	93.3	81.8	96.0	97.1	100.0	96.6	93.3	100.0	96.3
	N	10	8	15	11	25	35	26	29	15	14	188
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	90.0	100.0	75.0	83.3	100.0	95.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.5
	N	10	9	4	6	16	24	18	11	10	5	113
PRIMARY	%	.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
	N	–	1	4	7	10	4	7	2	–	–	35
SECONDARY	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
	N	1	2	5	12	3	3	–	1	–	–	27
UNIVERSITY	%	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	N	–	–	2	1	4	–	1	–	–	–	8
TOTAL	%	83.7	80.4	90.5	79.1	90.8	88.9	88.5	94.1	95.2	94.1	88.9
	N	49	51	74	91	131	144	131	119	62	51	903

TABLE 4.2.2B

V617
V213
V702
V010
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
WHO HAVE HEARD OF ANY METHODS (INCLUDING STERILISATION)
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE
AND CURRENT AGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
TOTAL											
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE											
URBAN %	92.3	97.5	97.9	98.4	97.6	97.6	98.9	98.1	97.4	100.0	97.3
N	418	567	664	635	505	373	263	156	77	47	3,705
RURAL %	75.1	78.5	82.9	86.1	88.4	87.2	89.7	90.0	92.1	93.5	84.1
N	718	766	749	720	663	577	406	251	140	93	5,083
TOTAL %	81.4	86.6	90.0	91.9	92.4	91.3	93.3	93.1	94.0	95.7	89.7
N	1,136	1,333	1,413	1,355	1,168	950	669	407	217	140	8,788
CURRENT AGE <25											
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE											
URBAN %	91.4	96.4	97.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	95.7
N	220	275	181	75	11	3	1	–	–	–	766
RURAL %	72.8	80.2	85.3	88.1	95.6	85.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	80.1
N	508	479	312	159	45	7	–	–	–	–	1,510
TOTAL %	78.4	86.1	89.9	91.9	96.4	90.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	85.3
N	728	754	493	234	56	10	1	–	–	–	2,276
CURRENT AGE 25–34											
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE											
URBAN %	95.5	98.2	98.5	99.1	98.0	97.5	98.0	94.4	100.0	100.0	98.1
N	133	223	336	345	249	121	51	18	7	1	1,484
RURAL %	79.3	74.5	82.6	90.9	92.5	89.0	95.2	95.2	100.0	75.0	87.5
N	116	188	282	372	346	245	126	42	14	4	1,735
TOTAL %	88.0	87.3	91.3	94.8	94.8	91.8	96.0	95.0	100.0	80.0	92.4
N	249	411	618	717	595	366	177	60	21	5	3,219
CURRENT AGE 35–44											
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE											
URBAN %	90.2	100.0	96.6	96.5	97.3	98.4	100.0	97.5	97.6	100.0	97.5
N	51	49	119	172	182	184	149	79	41	24	1,050
RURAL %	81.4	82.4	75.2	79.4	80.9	86.6	89.1	89.3	90.3	96.7	85.0
N	59	68	109	141	204	246	211	149	93	60	1,340
TOTAL %	85.5	89.7	86.4	88.8	88.6	91.6	93.6	92.1	92.5	97.6	90.5
N	110	117	228	313	386	430	360	228	134	84	2,390
CURRENT AGE 45+											
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE											
URBAN %	85.7	100.0	96.4	97.7	96.8	95.4	96.8	100.0	96.6	100.0	97.0
N	14	20	28	43	63	65	62	59	29	22	405
RURAL %	82.9	67.7	87.0	62.5	85.3	83.5	81.2	88.3	93.9	89.7	82.3
N	35	31	46	48	68	79	69	60	33	29	498
TOTAL %	83.7	80.4	90.5	79.1	90.8	88.9	88.5	94.1	95.2	94.1	88.9
N	49	51	74	91	131	144	131	119	62	51	903

TABLE 4.2.2C

V617
V213
V701
V010
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO HAVE HEARD OF ANY METHODS (INCLUDING STERILISATION) ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN REGION OF RESIDENCE AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
TOTAL											
REGION OF RESIDENCE											
CAIRO %	96.1	98.1	99.0	99.0	98.1	98.1	99.0	100.0	96.2	100.0	98.3
N	179	264	290	294	215	156	101	55	26	13	1,593
ALEXANDRIA %	96.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6
N	54	56	92	84	55	49	39	23	14	9	475
LOWER EGYPT %	93.1	95.5	97.9	97.5	97.7	96.2	96.5	97.1	98.0	97.5	96.5
N	476	533	561	605	529	451	341	207	102	80	3,885
UPPER EGYPT %	60.4	68.8	73.0	75.3	80.2	78.6	83.0	82.0	86.7	89.5	73.8
N	427	480	470	372	369	294	188	122	75	38	2,835
TOTAL %	81.4	86.6	90.0	91.9	92.4	91.3	93.3	93.1	94.0	95.7	89.7
N	1,136	1,333	1,413	1,355	1,168	950	669	407	217	140	8,788
CURRENT AGE <25											
REGION OF RESIDENCE											
CAIRO %	96.6	95.9	98.6	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	97.1
N	88	122	71	28	4	–	–	–	–	–	313
ALEXANDRIA %	95.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	98.6
N	23	20	19	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	69
LOWER EGYPT %	92.5	95.7	99.1	98.4	96.8	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	95.8
N	321	327	220	125	31	7	1	–	–	–	1,032
UPPER EGYPT %	56.4	69.8	74.3	77.0	95.2	66.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	67.4
N	296	285	183	74	21	3	–	–	–	–	862
TOTAL %	78.4	86.1	89.9	91.9	96.4	90.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	85.3
N	728	754	493	234	56	10	1	–	–	–	2,276
CURRENT AGE 25–34											
REGION OF RESIDENCE											
CAIRO %	95.0	100.0	99.3	100.0	97.1	97.9	95.0	100.0	100.0	.0	98.6
N	60	106	142	152	102	48	20	6	4	–	640
ALEXANDRIA %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	100.0
N	18	29	52	46	25	18	6	2	2	–	198
LOWER EGYPT %	95.7	95.3	96.7	98.8	98.3	96.0	98.9	97.1	100.0	100.0	97.4
N	94	149	245	339	294	198	89	34	6	3	1,451
UPPER EGYPT %	70.1	64.6	74.9	81.7	86.8	79.4	91.9	88.9	100.0	50.0	78.7
N	77	127	179	180	174	102	62	18	9	2	930
TOTAL %	88.0	87.3	91.3	94.8	94.8	91.8	96.0	95.0	100.0	80.0	92.4
N	249	411	618	717	595	366	177	60	21	5	3,219

TABLE 4.2.2C

V617
V213
V701
V010
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
WHO HAVE HEARD OF ANY METHODS (INCLUDING STERILISATION)
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
REGION OF RESIDENCE
AND CURRENT AGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 35-44											
REGION OF RESIDENCE											
CAIRO %	96.2	100.0	98.4	97.8	98.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9
N	26	24	64	90	82	76	60	33	11	7	473
ALEXANDRIA %	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.3
N	10	6	15	24	22	24	25	13	7	3	149
LOWER EGYPT %	90.5	97.4	97.1	95.6	98.0	96.3	96.7	97.3	97.1	100.0	96.7
N	42	39	69	113	147	188	180	110	70	54	1,012
UPPER EGYPT %	68.8	77.1	65.0	67.4	70.4	79.6	82.1	79.2	82.6	90.0	75.1
N	32	48	80	86	135	142	95	72	46	20	756
TOTAL %	85.5	89.7	86.4	88.8	88.6	91.6	93.6	92.1	92.5	97.6	90.5
N	110	117	228	313	386	430	360	228	134	84	2,390
CURRENT AGE 45+											
REGION OF RESIDENCE											
CAIRO %	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.8	100.0	93.8	100.0	100.0	90.9	100.0	97.6
N	5	12	13	24	27	32	21	16	11	6	167
ALEXANDRIA %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	3	1	6	7	8	7	8	8	5	6	59
LOWER EGYPT %	94.7	88.9	100.0	85.7	94.7	96.6	93.0	96.8	100.0	91.3	94.6
N	19	18	27	28	57	58	71	63	26	23	390
UPPER EGYPT %	68.2	60.0	75.0	56.3	76.9	74.5	67.7	84.4	90.0	93.8	73.9
N	22	20	28	32	39	47	31	32	20	16	287
TOTAL %	83.7	80.4	90.5	79.1	90.8	88.9	88.5	94.1	95.2	94.1	88.9
N	49	51	74	91	131	144	131	119	62	51	903

TABLE 4.2.2D

V617
V213
R701
V010
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
WHO HAVE HEARD OF ANY METHODS (INCLUDING STERILISATION)
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
TYPE OF LOCALITY
AND CURRENT AGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
TOTAL											
TYPE OF LOCALITY											
METROPOLITAN %	96.1	98.4	99.2	99.2	98.5	98.5	99.3	100.0	97.5	100.0	98.6
N	233	320	382	378	270	205	140	78	40	22	2,068
CITIES - LOWER %	90.8	97.5	98.8	97.8	97.2	96.5	95.1	96.6	100.0	100.0	96.5
N	76	80	84	91	72	57	41	29	7	7	544
CITIES - UPPER %	100.0	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1
N	22	32	44	31	38	32	18	7	5	4	233
TOWNS - LOWER %	90.5	98.6	98.9	97.6	98.6	97.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.9
N	42	69	95	83	69	42	35	19	10	9	473
TOWNS - UPPER %	73.3	91.0	86.7	94.2	92.9	92.1	100.0	91.3	93.3	100.0	90.0
N	45	67	60	52	56	38	29	23	15	5	390
VILLAGES - LOWER %	93.9	94.5	97.4	97.4	97.7	96.0	96.2	96.9	97.6	96.9	96.3
N	358	384	382	431	388	352	265	159	85	64	2,868
VILLAGES - UPPER %	56.4	62.2	67.8	69.2	75.3	73.2	77.3	78.3	83.6	86.2	68.3
N	360	381	366	289	275	224	141	92	55	29	2,212
TOTAL %	81.4	86.6	90.0	91.9	92.4	91.3	93.3	93.1	94.0	95.7	89.7
N	1,136	1,333	1,413	1,355	1,168	950	669	407	217	140	8,788

TABLE 4.2.2D

V617
V213
R701
V010
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
WHO HAVE HEARD OF ANY METHODS (INCLUDING STERILISATION)
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
TYPE OF LOCALITY
AND CURRENT AGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE <25												
TYPE OF LOCALITY												
METROPOLITAN	%	96.4	96.5	98.9	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	97.4
	N	111	142	90	35	4	–	–	–	–	–	382
CITIES – LOWER	%	90.0	97.0	100.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	95.3
	N	40	33	22	11	–	1	–	–	–	–	107
CITIES – UPPER	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	N	10	14	13	5	2	1	–	–	–	–	45
TOWNS – LOWER	%	84.0	97.7	97.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	95.0
	N	25	44	33	13	4	1	1	–	–	–	121
TOWNS – UPPER	%	79.4	93.0	91.3	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	89.3
	N	34	43	23	11	1	–	–	–	–	–	112
VILLAGES – LOWER	%	93.8	95.2	99.4	98.0	96.3	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	96.0
	N	256	250	165	101	27	5	–	–	–	–	804
VILLAGES – UPPER	%	51.6	63.6	69.4	70.7	94.4	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	61.8
	N	252	228	147	58	18	2	–	–	–	–	705
TOTAL	%	78.4	86.1	89.9	91.9	96.4	90.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	85.3
	N	728	754	493	234	56	10	1	–	–	–	2,276
CURRENT AGE 25–34												
TYPE OF LOCALITY												
METROPOLITAN	%	96.2	100.0	99.5	100.0	97.6	98.5	96.2	100.0	100.0	.0	98.9
	N	78	135	194	198	127	66	26	8	6	–	838
CITIES – LOWER	%	96.2	97.2	97.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	100.0	98.7
	N	26	36	46	55	38	17	4	4	–	1	227
CITIES – UPPER	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	99.0
	N	10	15	24	14	19	9	6	2	1	–	100
TOWNS – LOWER	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.1	100.0	93.3	100.0	.0	.0	.0	98.9
	N	12	20	47	52	36	15	3	–	–	–	185
TOWNS – UPPER	%	71.4	82.4	88.5	92.3	96.6	93.3	100.0	75.0	.0	.0	90.4
	N	7	17	26	26	29	15	12	4	–	–	136
VILLAGES – LOWER	%	94.6	93.5	95.4	98.7	97.7	95.8	98.8	96.7	100.0	100.0	96.8
	N	56	93	152	232	220	166	82	30	6	2	1,039
VILLAGES – UPPER	%	65.0	55.8	67.4	77.9	83.3	74.4	88.6	91.7	100.0	50.0	73.5
	N	60	95	129	140	126	78	44	12	8	2	694
TOTAL	%	88.0	87.3	91.3	94.8	94.8	91.8	96.0	95.0	100.0	80.0	92.4
	N	249	411	618	717	595	366	177	60	21	5	3,219

TABLE 4.2.2D

V617
V213
R701
V010
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
WHO HAVE HEARD OF ANY METHODS (INCLUDING STERILISATION)
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
TYPE OF LOCALITY
AND CURRENT AGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 35-44												
TYPE OF LOCALITY												
METROPOLITAN	%	94.4	100.0	98.7	98.2	99.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0
	N	36	30	79	114	104	100	85	46	18	10	622
CITIES - LOWER	%	77.8	100.0	100.0	90.5	100.0	93.5	100.0	90.9	100.0	100.0	95.5
	N	9	10	12	21	24	31	27	11	5	6	156
CITIES - UPPER	%	100.0	100.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.4
	N	2	1	5	9	13	13	11	4	3	2	63
TOWNS - LOWER	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.1	95.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.2
	N	3	3	13	17	21	21	15	9	4	4	110
TOWNS - UPPER	%	.0	100.0	80.0	90.9	85.0	94.7	100.0	88.9	90.9	100.0	89.9
	N	1	5	10	11	20	19	11	9	11	2	99
VILLAGES - LOWER	%	93.3	96.2	95.5	97.3	98.0	96.3	95.7	97.8	96.7	100.0	96.8
	N	30	26	44	75	102	136	138	90	61	44	746
VILLAGES - UPPER	%	69.0	73.8	61.5	59.1	63.7	74.5	76.7	76.3	78.1	87.5	70.2
	N	29	42	65	66	102	110	73	59	32	16	594
TOTAL	%	85.5	89.7	86.4	88.8	88.6	91.6	93.6	92.1	92.5	97.6	90.5
	N	110	117	228	313	386	430	360	228	134	84	2,390
CURRENT AGE 45+												
TYPE OF LOCALITY												
METROPOLITAN	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.8	100.0	94.9	100.0	100.0	93.8	100.0	98.2
	N	8	13	19	31	35	39	29	24	16	12	226
CITIES - LOWER	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	100.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	.0	92.6
	N	1	1	4	4	10	8	10	14	2	-	54
CITIES - UPPER	%	.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	N	-	2	2	3	4	9	1	1	1	2	25
TOWNS - LOWER	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	N	2	2	2	1	8	5	16	10	6	5	57
TOWNS - UPPER	%	33.3	100.0	.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.7
	N	3	2	1	4	6	4	6	10	4	3	43
VILLAGES - LOWER	%	93.8	86.7	100.0	82.6	97.4	95.6	93.3	94.9	100.0	88.9	93.9
	N	16	15	21	23	39	45	45	39	18	18	279
VILLAGES - UPPER	%	73.7	50.0	76.0	44.0	69.0	67.6	58.3	76.2	86.7	90.9	67.6
	N	19	16	25	25	29	34	24	21	15	11	219
TOTAL	%	83.7	80.4	90.5	79.1	90.8	88.9	88.5	94.1	95.2	94.1	88.9
	N	49	51	74	91	131	144	131	119	62	51	903

TABLE 4.2.2E

V617
V213
V713
V010
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
WHO HAVE HEARD OF ANY METHODS (INCLUDING STERILISATION)
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
PATTERN OF WORK
AND CURRENT AGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
TOTAL											
PATTERN OF WORK											
BEFORE & AFTER %	88.2	91.0	94.3	97.1	91.8	91.6	94.9	100.0	100.0	77.8	92.8
N	169	189	194	173	110	83	59	26	11	9	1,023
WORKED BEFORE ONLY %	85.7	91.5	97.7	90.3	96.6	94.0	93.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.0
N	77	94	87	62	59	50	32	13	6	5	485
WORKED AFTER ONLY %	87.5	90.4	93.9	87.7	89.1	92.8	92.9	90.2	100.0	100.0	91.1
N	56	73	114	106	101	83	56	41	22	11	663
NEVER WORKED %	79.3	85.0	88.0	91.5	92.5	90.9	93.1	92.7	92.7	96.5	88.8
N	834	977	1,018	1,014	898	734	522	327	178	115	6,617
TOTAL %	81.4	86.6	90.0	91.9	92.4	91.3	93.3	93.1	94.0	95.7	89.7
N	1,136	1,333	1,413	1,355	1,168	950	669	407	217	140	8,788
CURRENT AGE <25											
PATTERN OF WORK											
BEFORE & AFTER %	84.1	88.6	85.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	87.4
N	88	70	35	17	4	1	–	–	–	–	215
WORKED BEFORE ONLY %	87.3	90.9	97.1	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	91.7
N	55	55	35	8	4	–	–	–	–	–	157
WORKED AFTER ONLY %	88.5	91.7	95.8	86.7	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	91.2
N	26	24	24	15	2	–	–	–	–	–	91
NEVER WORKED %	76.2	85.1	89.2	91.2	95.7	88.9	100.0	.0	.0	.0	84.2
N	559	605	399	194	46	9	1	–	–	–	1,813
TOTAL %	78.4	86.1	89.9	91.9	96.4	90.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	85.3
N	728	754	493	234	56	10	1	–	–	–	2,276
CURRENT AGE 25-34											
PATTERN OF WORK											
BEFORE & AFTER %	98.4	97.8	95.2	99.0	89.7	89.5	95.0	100.0	100.0	.0	95.9
N	62	90	105	103	58	38	20	4	3	–	483
WORKED BEFORE ONLY %	71.4	90.9	97.5	87.2	96.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	92.4
N	14	33	40	39	32	17	9	1	–	–	185
WORKED AFTER ONLY %	83.3	93.8	95.1	93.6	92.6	91.7	100.0	85.7	100.0	.0	93.2
N	12	32	61	47	54	36	15	7	2	–	266
NEVER WORKED %	85.7	82.4	89.1	94.7	95.6	91.6	95.5	95.8	100.0	80.0	91.6
N	161	256	412	528	451	275	133	48	16	5	2,285
TOTAL %	88.0	87.3	91.3	94.8	94.8	91.8	96.0	95.0	100.0	80.0	92.4
N	249	411	618	717	595	366	177	60	21	5	3,219
CURRENT AGE 35-44											
PATTERN OF WORK											
BEFORE & AFTER %	76.9	80.0	100.0	92.9	93.9	91.7	96.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.5
N	13	20	45	42	33	36	32	14	7	4	246
WORKED BEFORE ONLY %	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.3	94.7	88.9	88.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.4
N	5	4	8	13	19	27	17	8	3	2	106
WORKED AFTER ONLY %	90.9	78.6	85.7	81.3	81.3	94.4	90.6	95.8	100.0	100.0	88.9
N	11	14	21	32	32	36	32	24	18	5	225
NEVER WORKED %	85.2	93.7	81.8	88.9	88.4	91.5	93.9	90.7	90.6	97.3	99.1
N	81	79	154	226	302	331	279	182	106	73	1,813
TOTAL %	85.5	89.7	86.4	88.8	88.6	91.6	93.6	92.1	92.5	97.6	90.5
N	110	117	228	313	386	430	360	228	134	84	2,390

TABLE 4.2.2E

V617
V213
V713
V010
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
WHO HAVE HEARD OF ANY METHODS (INCLUDING STERILISATION)
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
PATTERN OF WORK
AND CURRENT AGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 45+											
PATTERN OF WORK											
BEFORE & AFTER %	66.7	66.7	88.9	90.9	93.3	100.0	85.7	100.0	100.0	60.0	86.1
N	6	9	9	11	15	8	7	8	1	5	79
WORKED BEFORE ONLY %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	3	2	4	2	4	6	6	4	3	3	37
WORKED AFTER ONLY %	85.7	100.0	100.0	83.3	92.3	90.9	88.9	80.0	100.0	100.0	90.1
N	7	3	8	12	13	11	9	10	2	6	81
NEVER WORKED %	84.8	81.1	88.7	75.8	89.9	87.4	88.1	94.8	94.6	97.3	88.5
N	33	37	53	66	99	119	109	97	56	37	706
TOTAL %	83.7	80.4	90.5	79.1	90.8	88.9	88.5	94.1	95.2	94.1	88.9
N	49	51	74	91	131	144	131	119	62	51	903

TABLE 4.2.2F

V617
V213
V802
V010
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
WHO HAVE HEARD OF ANY METHODS (INCLUDING STERILISATION)
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION
AND CURRENT AGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
TOTAL											
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION											
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL %	72.1	74.3	80.6	84.6	86.6	85.6	90.4	89.2	90.9	95.4	82.5
N	476	513	582	525	522	464	332	212	110	65	3,801
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL %	78.2	87.9	94.0	95.4	95.7	94.0	93.1	93.3	100.0	85.7	90.8
N	87	91	100	87	69	50	29	15	8	7	543
CAN READ AND WRITE %	84.2	92.0	94.5	94.2	95.8	96.3	96.1	97.1	95.7	98.2	93.9
N	234	299	293	364	306	270	204	138	69	57	2,234
PRIMARY %	91.2	93.0	98.1	98.3	97.2	96.4	96.3	100.0	100.0	85.7	96.0
N	102	115	108	115	106	84	54	24	26	7	741
SECONDARY %	92.2	98.4	98.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.1
N	141	188	174	156	112	62	37	14	2	4	890
UNIVERSITY %	97.9	99.2	98.7	98.1	100.0	100.0	92.3	100.0	100.0	.0	98.6
N	96	127	156	108	53	20	13	4	2	–	579
TOTAL %	81.4	86.6	90.0	91.9	92.4	91.3	93.3	93.1	94.0	95.7	89.7
N	1,136	1,333	1,413	1,355	1,168	950	669	407	217	140	8,788
CURRENT AGE <25											
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION											
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL %	70.1	74.7	83.3	88.8	91.7	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	77.1
N	301	289	227	80	24	4	1	–	–	–	926
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL %	76.0	86.8	94.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	86.5
N	75	68	51	21	6	1	–	–	–	–	222
CAN READ AND WRITE %	80.8	93.2	94.2	88.4	100.0	100.0	.0	0	.0	.0	89.7
N	151	192	121	86	21	1	–	–	–	–	572
PRIMARY %	87.9	89.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	0	.0	.0	.0	91.4
N	66	67	35	15	2	2	–	–	–	–	187
SECONDARY %	89.5	97.0	95.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	94.4
N	95	99	45	26	3	1	–	–	–	–	269
UNIVERSITY %	95.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	98.0
N	40	39	14	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	100
TOTAL %	78.4	86.1	89.9	91.9	96.4	90.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	85.3
N	728	754	493	234	56	10	1	–	–	–	2,276

TABLE 4.2.2F

V617
V213
V802
V010
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO HAVE HEARD OF ANY METHODS (INCLUDING STERILISATION) ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 25-34												
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	74.7	70.4	79.9	89.6	90.0	87.0	95.6	94.3	100.0	100.0	85.3
	N	91	142	209	280	249	192	91	35	13	1	1,303
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	88.9	94.1	91.7	96.0	97.2	100.0	87.5	.0	.0	.0	94.8
	N	9	17	36	50	36	16	8			-	172
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	87.8	90.4	95.7	97.2	98.1	97.0	98.1	94.7	100.0	100.0	96.0
	N	41	73	116	178	155	100	54	19	7	3	746
PRIMARY	%	95.7	97.0	96.2	100.0	96.7	93.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	96.8
	N	23	33	53	68	60	29	12	4	1	1	284
SECONDARY	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
	N	32	72	109	93	69	25	9	2	-	-	411
UNIVERSITY	%	100.0	[illegible]	97.2	97.9	100.0	100.0	66.7	.0	.0	.0	98.3
	N	[illegible]	[illegible]	95	48	26	4	3	-	-	-	303
TOTAL	%	87.0	[illegible]	91.3	94.8	94.8	91.8	96.0	95.0	100.0	80.0	92.4
	N	249	[illegible]	618	717	595	366	177	60	21	5	3,219
CURRENT AGE 35-44												
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	76.9	84.2	74.5	77.2	80.9	86.3	91.1	86.9	88.1	94.7	84.1
	N	52	57	102	114	178	197	180	122	67	38	1,107
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	100.0	83.3	100.0	84.6	91.3	88.9	93.8	87.5	100.0	100.0	91.3
	N	2	6	9	13	23	27	16	8	8	3	115
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	90.9	91.3	90.9	95.3	92.9	95.4	96.4	98.6	95.2	100.0	95.1
	N	33	23	44	86	99	131	112	74	42	36	680
PRIMARY	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.1	97.3	100.0	93.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.5
	N	10	9	17	29	37	40	29	12	14	4	201
SECONDARY	%	90.9	100.0	94.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7
	N	11	11	17	31	31	25	18	8	2	3	157
UNIVERSITY	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	99.2
	N	2	11	39	40	18	10	5	4	1	-	130
TOTAL	%	85.5	89.7	86.4	88.8	88.6	91.6	93.6	92.1	92.5	97.6	90.5
	N	110	117	228	313	386	430	360	228	134	84	2,390
CURRENT AGE 45+												
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	75.0	68.0	84.1	66.7	87.3	78.9	80.0	90.9	93.3	96.2	81.9
	N	32	25	44	51	71	71	60	55	30	26	465
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	100.0	.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	75.0	97.1
	N	1	-	4	3	4	6	5	7	-	4	34
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	100.0	81.8	100.0	85.7	90.3	97.4	92.1	95.6	95.0	94.4	93.6
	N	9	11	12	14	31	38	38	45	20	18	236
PRIMARY	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	N	3	6	3	3	7	13	13	8	11	2	69
SECONDARY	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	100.0	100.0
	N	3	6	3	6	9	11	10	4	-	1	53
UNIVERSITY	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	100.0
	N	1	3	8	14	9	5	5	-	1	-	46
TOTAL	%	83.7	80.4	90.5	79.1	90.8	88.9	88.5	94.1	95.2	94.1	88.9
	N	49	51	74	91	131	144	131	119	62	51	903

TABLE 4.2.2G

V617
V213
V804
V010
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO HAVE HEARD OF ANY METHODS (INCLUDING STERILISATION) ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
TOTAL											
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION											
PROF, TECH & ADMIN %	96.5	98.5	98.6	98.2	98.8	100.0	96.3	94.1	90.0	100.0	98.0
N	144	196	214	163	85	37	27	17	10	7	900
CLERICAL %	90.9	100.0	95.0	98.7	96.5	97.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.2
N	66	78	80	75	65	38	29	12	11	3	457
SALES %	83.9	92.8	86.1	91.8	90.1	90.8	96.2	94.7	96.0	85.7	90.7
N	56	69	72	85	71	65	52	38	25	14	547
FARMERS %	79.2	78.7	84.2	87.2	88.1	88.0	90.3	93.0	92.6	93.9	86.0
N	255	230	202	243	252	233	185	129	68	49	1,846
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS %	62.1	70.2	76.5	76.5	84.3	83.2	89.5	86.7	88.2	92.9	77.0
N	198	242	264	217	178	167	105	60	34	14	1,479
SERVICES %	86.4	91.2	93.6	94.4	95.8	99.2	95.1	94.7	100.0	100.0	94.3
N	103	113	156	179	166	123	82	57	26	24	1,029
MANUAL %	84.3	90.1	95.0	98.2	95.7	93.4	95.2	94.7	95.3	100.0	93.4
N	313	401	424	391	349	286	189	94	43	29	2,522
S-TOTAL %	81.4	86.6	89.9	91.9	92.4	91.3	93.3	93.1	94.0	95.7	89.7
N	1,135	1,332	1,412	1,353	1,166	949	669	407	217	140	8,780
N.S. %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
N	1	1	1	2	2	1	-	-		-	8
TOTAL %	81.4	86.6	90.0	91.9	92.4	91.3	93.3	93.1	94.0	95.7	89.7
N	1,136	1,333	1,413	1,355	1,168	950	669	407	217	140	8,788
CURRENT AGE <25											
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION											
PROF, TECH & ADMIN %	93.2	97.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	96.5
N	74	76	31	15	2	-	-	-	-	-	198
CLERICAL %	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	95.7
N	32	38	15	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	94
SALES %	79.3	93.1	71.4	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	85.7
N	29	29	21	23	2	1	-	-	-	-	105
FARMERS %	78.7	84.0	87.2	90.3	90.9	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	83.9
N	183	144	94	62	22	4	-	-	-	-	509
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS %	60.0	71.6	81.6	75.7	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	71.1
N	150	148	114	37	6	1	-	-	-	-	456
SERVICES %	83.9	88.9	96.7	93.1	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	90.8
N	56	63	60	29	9	1		-	-	-	218
MANUAL %	83.3	88.7	94.3	96.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	89.3
N	203	256	157	61	14	2	1	-	-	-	694
S-TOTAL %	78.4	86.1	89.8	91.9	96.4	90.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	85.3
N	727	754	492	234	56	10	1	-	-	-	2,274
N.S. %	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
N	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL %	78.4	86.1	89.9	91.9	96.4	90.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	85.3
N	728	754	493	234	56	10	1	-	-	-	2,276

TABLE 4.2.2G

V617
V213
V804
V010
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO HAVE HEARD OF ANY METHODS (INCLUDING STERILISATION) ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 25-34											
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION											
PROF, TECH & ADMIN %	100.0	99.0	98.4	98.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	.0	100.0	98.8
N	57	97	128	79	37	13	5	4		1	421
CLERICAL %	96.2	100.0	92.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	97.6
N	26	26	52	48	39	12	6	–	1	–	210
SALES %	92.3	93.1	92.3	90.9	92.3	85.7	92.9	100.0	100.0	.0	91.4
N	13	29	39	33	39	21	14	5	4	1	198
FARMERS %	82.9	64.2	81.4	91.4	92.1	88.1	96.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.8
N	35	53	59	116	127	101	53	22	5	1	572
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS %	60.0	65.6	76.6	84.3	89.4	89.7	88.9	77.8	100.0	.0	81.4
N	25	61	94	115	94	68	36	9	4	–	506
SERVICES %	86.4	97.1	88.1	96.7	96.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.2
N	22	35	59	92	79	42	19	3	3	1	355
MANUAL %	87.3	92.7	97.3	99.1	97.2	92.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.1
N	71	109	187	233	178	109	44	17	4	1	953
S-TOTAL %	88.0	87.3	91.3	94.8	94.8	91.8	96.0	95.0	100.0	80.0	92.4
N	249	410	618	716	593	366	177	60	21	5	3,215
N.S. %	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
N	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	4
TOTAL %	88.0	87.3	91.3	94.8	94.8	91.8	96.0	95.0	100.0	80.0	92.4
N	249	411	618	717	595	366	177	60	21	5	3,219
CURRENT AGE 35-44											
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION											
PROF, TECH & ADMIN %	100.0	100.0	97.8	98.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0
N	10	17	46	54	30	16	14	9	5	4	205
CLERICAL %	80.0	100.0	100.0	94.1	94.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.2
N	5	10	11	17	19	16	16	8	5	1	108
SALES %	100.0	100.0	87.5	87.0	86.4	100.0	96.4	95.5	91.7	100.0	94.0
N	9	9	8	23	22	27	28	22	12	6	166
FARMERS %	70.8	82.1	83.3	78.3	83.1	87.9	89.9	92.1	93.9	97.0	87.2
N	24	28	36	46	71	99	99	76	49	33	561
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS %	84.6	80.0	54.3	67.3	75.0	79.7	91.1	84.2	82.6	87.5	77.6
N	13	20	35	49	64	74	56	38	23	8	380
SERVICES %	90.5	90.0	96.4	93.8	95.1	98.3	95.6	93.3	100.0	100.0	95.4
N	21	10	28	48	61	59	45	30	12	15	329
MANUAL %	85.7	91.3	90.6	98.7	92.4	94.2	95.1	93.3	92.9	100.0	93.8
N	28	23	64	76	119	138	102	45	28	17	640
S-TOTAL %	85.5	89.7	86.4	88.8	88.6	91.6	93.6	92.1	92.5	97.6	90.5
N	110	117	228	313	386	429	360	228	134	84	2,389
N.S. %	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
N	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
TOTAL %	85.5	89.7	86.4	88.8	88.6	91.6	93.6	92.1	92.5	97.6	90.5
N	110	117	228	313	386	430	360	228	134	84	2,390

TABLE 4.2.2G

V617
V213
V804
V010
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
WHO HAVE HEARD OF ANY METHODS (INCLUDING STERILISATION)
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION
AND CURRENT AGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 45+												
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION												
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.3	93.8	100.0	87.5	100.0	80.0	100.0	94.7
	N	3	6	9	15	16	8	8	4	5	2	76
CLERICAL	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.8
	N	3	4	2	3	6	9	7	4	5	2	45
SALES	%	60.0	50.0	100.0	83.3	87.5	87.5	100.0	90.9	100.0	85.7	88.5
	N	5	2	4	6	8	16	10	11	9	7	78
FARMERS	%	92.3	60.0	76.9	73.7	81.3	86.2	81.8	90.3	85.7	86.7	83.3
	N	13	5	13	19	32	29	33	31	14	15	204
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	%	70.0	61.5	85.7	50.0	85.7	75.0	84.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	78.8
	N	10	13	21	16	14	24	13	13	7	6	137
SERVICES	%	100.0	80.0	100.0	80.0	94.1	100.0	88.9	95.8	100.0	100.0	94.5
	N	4	5	9	10	17	21	18	24	11	8	127
MANUAL	%	81.8	93.8	93.8	90.5	97.4	91.9	90.5	93.8	100.0	100.0	93.2
	N	11	16	16	21	38	37	42	32	11	11	235
S-TOTAL	%	83.7	80.4	90.5	78.9	90.8	88.9	88.5	94.1	95.2	94.1	88.9
	N	49	51	74	90	131	144	131	119	62	51	902
N.S.	%	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	N	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	%	83.7	80.4	90.5	79.1	90.8	88.9	88.5	94.1	95.2	94.1	88.9
	N	49	51	74	91	131	144	131	119	62	51	903

TABLE 4.3.1-1

V633
V010
V213
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN WHO HAVE EVER USED SPECIFIC CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS (INCLUDING STERILISATION)) ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE AND NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

METHODS

	NONE	INEF	EFFI	V618	V619	V620	V621	V622	V623	V624	V625	V628	V629	V630	V631	V627	V626	V632	TOTAL
LIVING CHILDREN TOTAL																			
CURRENT AGE <20	94.1	.1	5.8	5.6	.1	.0	.1	.4	.6	.0	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	678
20-24	75.9	.6	23.5	21.3	3.3	.4	.3	1.8	1.3	.9	.4	.2	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	1,598
25-29	56.6	.6	42.8	39.2	9.8	.8	.7	4.1	3.1	2.3	1.1	.5	.4	.1	.0	.0	.1	.1	1,696
30-34	48.5	.9	50.7	47.5	12.9	1.4	1.2	6.8	3.8	3.0	1.4	.5	.7	.1	.1	.1	.6	1.1	1,523
35-39	50.3	1.1	48.7	45.3	12.9	1.4	1.1	7.3	3.6	3.2	1.4	.7	1.1	.3	.2	.0	1.1	1.4	1,329
40-44	51.9	1.8	46.3	42.7	10.7	2.4	.8	7.0	3.1	3.6	1.4	.6	1.3	.3	.4	.3	1.9	2.3	1,061
45+	57.4	1.9	40.8	36.0	7.1	2.3	1.6	7.1	2.8	2.9	1.8	.9	1.3	.2	.3	.3	2.0	2.1	903
TOTAL	60.2	1.0	38.9	35.8	8.7	1.2	.8	5.0	2.7	2.3	1.1	.5	.7	.1	.1	.1	.7	.9	8,788
LIVING CHILDREN <4																			
CURRENT AGE <20	94.1	.1	5.8	5.6	.1	.0	.1	.4	.6	.0	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	677
20-24	76.6	.7	22.7	20.7	3.2	.4	.3	1.8	1.3	.9	.4	.2	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	1,532
25-29	59.3	.6	40.1	36.2	9.5	.7	.8	4.0	3.5	2.5	1.1	.5	.2	.1	.0	.0	.2	.0	1,282
30-34	51.5	1.0	47.5	43.5	12.5	2.0	1.3	8.3	6.2	4.1	.4	.6	.3	.0	.1	.0	1.1	.6	713
35-39	61.8	1.1	37.1	34.0	11.1	1.6	1.6	10.4	5.3	4.0	1.3	.4	.9	.0	.0	.0	.7	.7	450
40-44	72.0	2.5	25.5	23.6	5.3	2.8	1.9	9.1	5.0	3.5	1.6	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.2	.9	318
45+	79.6	1.5	18.9	14.7	1.1	1.9	1.9	6.4	2.6	4.5	1.1	.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.8	.4	265
TOTAL	69.8	.8	29.4	26.7	6.3	1.0	.8	4.5	3.1	2.2	.9	.4	.2	.0	.0	.0	.4	.2	5,237
LIVING CHILDREN 4+																			
CURRENT AGE <20	00.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1
20-24	59.1	.0	40.9	36.4	4.5	.0	.0	1.5	.0	1.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	66
25-29	48.3	.5	51.2	48.6	10.9	1.0	.5	4.6	1.7	1.7	1.0	.2	.7	.2	.0	.0	.0	.5	414
30-34	45.8	.7	53.5	51.0	13.2	1.0	1.1	5.4	1.7	2.1	1.5	.5	1.1	.2	.0	.1	.1	1.5	810
35-39	44.4	1.0	54.6	51.1	13.9	1.3	.9	5.7	2.7	2.7	1.5	.8	1.3	.5	.3	.0	1.3	1.7	879
40-44	43.3	1.5	55.2	50.9	13.1	2.2	.4	6.1	2.3	3.6	1.3	.7	1.9	.4	.5	.4	1.7	2.8	743
45+	48.1	2.0	49.8	44.8	9.6	2.5	1.4	7.4	2.8	2.2	2.0	1.1	1.9	.3	.5	.5	2.5	2.8	638
TOTAL	45.9	1.2	52.9	49.3	12.3	1.5	.9	5.8	2.3	2.5	1.5	.7	1.4	.3	.3	.2	1.2	1.9	3,551

*** INEF = INEFFICIENT; EFFI = EFFICIENT; V618 = PILL; V619 = IUD; V620 = OTHER FEMALE SCIENTIFIC METHODS; V621 = DOUCHE; V622 = CONDOM; V623 = RHYTHM; V624 = WITHDRAWAL; V625 = ABSTINENCE; V628 = INJECTION; V629 = ASPIRIN; V630 = HERBAL (SABBAR); V631 = HERBAL (KHARWA'A); V627 = MALE STERILIZATION; V626 = FEMALE STERILIZATION; V632 = OTHER TRADITIONAL METHODS.

TABLE 4.3.1-2

V633
V010
V213
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN WHO HAVE EVER USED SPECIFIC CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS (INCLUDING STERILISATION) ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE AND NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

METHODS

	NONE	INEF	EFFI	V618	V619	V620	V621	V622	V623	V624	V625	V628	V629	V630	V631	V627	V626	V632	TOTAL
LIVING CHILDREN T O T A L																			
CURRENT AGE < 20	93.8	.2	6.0	5.9	.2	0	.2	.5	.6	.0	.2	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	648
20-24	74.8	.7	24.6	22.3	3.3	.4	.3	1.9	1.3	1.0	.4	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	1,503
25-29	54.3	.6	45.1	41.3	10.2	.8	.8	4.5	3.2	2.4	1.1	.5	.4	.1	.0	.0	.1	.1	1,571
30-34	46.0	.9	53.1	49.7	13.7	1.4	1.3	7.2	4.0	3.0	1.5	.5	.8	.1	.1	.1	.6	1.1	1,381
35-39	44.8	1.3	53.9	50.2	14.7	1.4	1.2	8.4	4.0	3.7	1.5	.8	1.3	.4	.3	.0	1.3	1.6	1,098
40-44	42.6	1.8	55.6	51.2	13.5	3.2	1.1	8.4	3.9	3.9	1.8	.6	1.9	.3	.4	.4	2.5	2.3	726
45+	43.5	1.4	55.1	47.9	10.2	2.5	1.4	8.3	3.9	3.6	1.9	.3	1.9	.0	.6	.8	3.9	1.9	361
TOTAL	57.3	.9	41.8	38.5	9.6	1.2	.9	5.3	3.0	2.4	1.1	.4	.7	.1	.1	.1	.8	.8	7,288
LIVING CHILDREN < 4																			
CURRENT AGE < 20	93.8	.2	6.0	5.9	.2	.0	.2	.5	.6	.0	.2	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	647
20-24	75.5	.7	23.8	21.6	3.3	.4	.3	1.9	1.4	1.0	.4	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	1,437
25-29	56.8	.7	42.5	38.4	9.9	.7	.9	4.4	3.8	2.7	1.2	.6	.3	.1	.0	.0	.2	.0	1,167
30-34	47.5	1.1	51.3	47.1	13.6	2.0	1.5	9.0	6.7	4.1	1.5	.5	.3	.0	.2	.0	1.1	.5	612
35-39	53.2	1.5	45.3	41.6	15.0	1.8	1.8	13.1	6.4	5.5	1.8	.6	1.2	.0	.0	.0	.9	.9	327
40-44	55.6	3.8	40.6	37.5	9.4	5.6	3.8	16.3	8.8	5.6	2.5	.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	4.4	1.3	160
45+	71.4	.0	28.6	22.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	13.1	4.8	8.3	2.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.2	1.2	84
TOTAL	67.0	.8	32.2	29.3	7.1	1.0	.9	4.9	3.3	2.3	.9	.4	.2	.0	.0	.0	.5	.2	4,434
LIVING CHILDREN 4+																			
CURRENT AGE < 20	00.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1
20-24	59.1	.0	40.9	36.4	4.5	.0	.0	1.5	.0	1.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	66
25-29	47.0	.5	52.5	49.8	11.1	1.0	.5	4.7	1.7	1.7	1.0	.2	.7	.2	.0	.0	.0	.5	404
30-34	44.7	.8	54.5	51.9	13.8	1.0	1.2	5.7	1.8	2.2	1.6	.5	1.2	.3	.0	.1	.1	1.6	769
35-39	41.2	1.2	57.6	53.8	14.5	1.2	.9	6.4	3.0	3.0	1.3	.9	1.3	.5	.4	.0	1.4	1.9	771
40-44	38.9	1.2	59.9	55.1	14.7	2.5	.4	6.2	2.5	3.4	1.6	.5	2.5	.4	.5	.5	1.9	2.7	566
45+	35.0	1.8	63.2	55.6	12.6	2.5	1.1	6.9	3.6	2.2	1.8	.4	2.5	.0	.7	1.1	4.7	2.2	277
TOTAL	42.4	1.0	56.6	52.7	13.5	1.5	.8	5.9	2.4	2.6	1.4	.6	1.5	.3	.3	.2	1.3	1.8	2,854

*** INEF = INEFFICIENT; EFFI = EFFICIENT; V618 = PILL; V619 = IUD; V620 = OTHER FEMALE SCIENTIFIC METHODS; V621 = DOUCHE; V622 = CONDOM; V623 = RHYTHM; V624 = WITHDRAWAL; V625 = ABSTINENCE; V628 = INJECTION; V629 = ASPIRIN; V630 = HERBAL (SABBAR); V631 = HERBAL (KHARWA'A); V627 = MALE STERILIZATION; V626 = FEMALE STERILIZATION; V632 = OTHER TRADITIONAL METHODS.

TABLE 4.3.2A

V634
V213
V704
V010
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO HAVE EVER USED ANY METHOD (INCLUDING STERILISATION) ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
T O T A L											
LEVEL OF EDUCATION											
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL %	.6	9.0	21.5	30.4	37.1	44.2	51.0	47.0	50.7	56.7	28.6
N	648	724	758	747	701	613	443	279	146	90	5,149
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL %	2.0	22.7	39.0	49.8	55.0	62.2	62.1	65.1	60.4	60.0	42.5
N	204	242	254	245	218	185	132	83	48	30	1,641
CAN READ AND WRITE %	2.1	41.1	58.9	67.6	79.3	81.2	79.7	80.0	89.5	87.5	60.9
N	94	124	129	145	135	101	64	30	19	16	857
PRIMARY %	8.5	45.6	76.1	73.9	84.4	90.3	83.3	83.3	100.0	75.0	66.1
N	47	68	67	92	64	31	24	12	4	4	413
SECONDARY %	16.1	66.1	93.4	95.0	97.6	94.1	75.0	100.0	.0	.0	72.7
N	93	127	136	80	41	17	4	3	-	-	501
UNIVERSITY %	22.0	85.4	91.3	95.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	76.2
N	50	48	69	46	9	3	2	-	-	-	227
TOTAL %	3.5	24.5	41.0	46.9	50.5	54.2	57.4	54.5	57.1	61.4	39.8
N	1,136	1,333	1,413	1,355	1,168	950	669	407	217	140	8,788

TABLE 4.3.2A

V634
V213
V704
V010
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO HAVE EVER USED ANY METHOD (INCLUDING STERILISATION) ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE <25												
LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	.5	8.9	19.7	26.5	27.8	66.7	100.0	.0	.0	.0	11.4
	N	431	429	304	147	36	6	1	-	-	-	1,354
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	.7	23.3	33.9	36.7	60.0	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	21.6
	N	146	159	115	49	15	2	-	-	-	-	486
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	2.0	36.2	47.2	65.2	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	32.4
	N	51	69	36	23	4	2	-	-	-	-	185
PRIMARY	%	6.9	38.9	58.8	76.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	37.5
	N	29	36	17	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	96
SECONDARY	%	16.1	63.5	89.5	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	46.5
	N	56	52	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	129
UNIVERSITY	%	20.0	66.7	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	38.5
	N	15	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
TOTAL	%	2.5	20.3	29.2	35.5	37.5	50.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	18.7
	N	728	754	493	234	56	10	1	-	-	-	2,276
CURRENT AGE 25-34												
LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	.8	11.9	26.3	36.0	40.4	45.6	50.0	42.2	47.1	25.0	32.9
	N	120	193	293	381	354	252	124	45	17	4	1,783
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	5.9	27.6	52.7	57.0	61.7	58.5	64.7	45.5	66.7	.0	51.4
	N	34	58	93	142	115	65	34	11	3	1	556
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	5.6	50.0	69.2	74.4	86.2	76.7	61.5	50.0	100.0	.0	68.4
	N	18	38	65	78	65	30	13	2	1	-	310
PRIMARY	%	18.2	59.1	85.7	77.4	85.7	80.0	75.0	50.0	.0	.0	74.6
	N	11	22	35	53	35	15	4	2	-	-	177
SECONDARY	%	17.6	69.2	91.8	97.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	77.7
	N	34	65	85	39	23	3	2	-	-	-	251
UNIVERSITY	%	25.0	88.6	93.6	95.8	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	77.5
	N	32	35	47	24	3	1	-	-	-	-	142
TOTAL	%	8.0	35.8	52.3	52.7	54.8	52.5	54.8	43.3	52.4	20.0	47.3
	N	249	411	618	717	595	366	177	60	21	5	3,219
CURRENT AGE 35-44												
LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	1.4	4.2	17.9	25.5	36.1	45.1	54.4	48.7	51.1	63.0	38.2
	N	69	71	117	165	238	277	239	158	92	54	1,480
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	.0	5.9	32.3	48.8	50.8	63.9	59.7	74.4	60.0	60.0	53.3
	N	14	17	31	43	63	83	72	43	30	15	411
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	.0	50.0	50.0	57.9	78.0	86.7	81.8	76.5	87.5	90.9	69.5
	N	15	8	24	38	50	45	33	17	8	11	249
PRIMARY	%	.0	33.3	72.7	68.4	100.0	100.0	92.3	87.5	100.0	75.0	76.2
	N	7	9	11	19	18	12	13	8	4	4	105
SECONDARY	%	.0	62.5	100.0	100.0	93.3	100.0	50.0	100.0	.0	.0	92.6
	N	2	8	27	27	15	11	2	2	-	-	94
UNIVERSITY	%	.0	100.0	88.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	90.2
	N	3	4	18	21	2	2	1	-	-	-	51
TOTAL	%	.9	17.1	41.2	46.6	49.5	56.3	59.4	57.5	56.7	66.7	49.0
	N	110	117	228	313	386	430	360	228	134	84	2,390

TABLE 4.3.2A

V634
V213
V704
V010
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
WHO HAVE EVER USED ANY METHOD (INCLUDING STERILISATION)
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
LEVEL OF EDUCATION
AND CURRENT AGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 45+												
LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	.0	3.2	11.4	16.7	28.8	34.6	41.8	46.1	51.4	50.0	31.2
	N	28	31	44	54	73	78	79	76	37	32	532
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	10.0	12.5	6.7	18.2	32.0	65.7	65.4	58.6	60.0	64.3	46.8
	N	10	8	15	11	25	35	26	29	15	14	188
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	.0	33.3	50.0	50.0	62.5	83.3	88.9	90.9	90.0	80.0	68.1
	N	10	9	4	6	16	24	18	11	10	5	113
PRIMARY	%	.0	100.0	75.0	57.1	60.0	100.0	71.4	100.0	.0	.0	71.4
	N	–	1	4	7	10	4	7	2	–	–	35
SECONDARY	%	.0	50.0	100.0	83.3	100.0	66.7	.0	100.0	.0	.0	81.5
	N	1	2	5	12	3	3	–	1	–	–	27
UNIVERSITY	%	.0	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	87.5
	N	–	–	2	1	4	–	1	–	–	–	8
TOTAL	%	2.0	13.7	24.3	30.8	39.7	52.8	55.0	54.6	59.7	56.9	42.6
	N	49	51	74	91	131	144	131	119	62	51	903

TABLE 4.3.2B

V634
V213
V702
V010
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
WHO HAVE EVER USED ANY METHOD (INCLUDING STERILISATION)
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE
AND CURRENT AGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
TOTAL												
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE												
URBAN	%	8.4	46.2	66.9	74.5	78.2	78.3	81.7	76.3	77.9	66.0	62.8
	N	418	567	664	635	505	373	263	156	77	47	3,705
RURAL	%	.7	8.5	18.0	22.5	29.4	38.6	41.6	41.0	45.7	59.1	23.1
	N	718	766	749	720	663	577	406	251	140	93	5,083
TOTAL	%	3.5	24.5	41.0	46.9	50.5	54.2	57.4	54.5	57.1	61.4	39.8
	N	1,136	1,333	1,413	1,355	1,168	950	669	407	217	140	8,788
CURRENT AGE <25												
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE												
URBAN	%	5.9	40.7	50.8	60.0	36.4	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	35.2
	N	220	275	181	75	11	3	1	–	–	–	766
RURAL	%	1.0	8.6	16.7	23.9	37.8	28.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	10.3
	N	508	479	312	159	45	7	–	–	–	–	1,510
TOTAL	%	2.5	20.3	29.2	35.5	37.5	50.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	18.7
	N	728	754	493	234	56	10	1	–	–	–	2,276

TABLE 4.3.2B

V634
V213
V702
V010
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
WHO HAVE EVER USED ANY METHOD (INCLUDING STERILISATION)
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE
AND CURRENT AGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 25-34											
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE											
URBAN %	15.0	56.1	75.9	79.7	81.9	78.5	80.4	72.2	71.4	.0	69.6
N	133	223	336	345	249	121	51	18	7	1	1,484
RURAL %	.0	11.7	24.1	27.7	35.3	39.6	44.4	31.0	42.9	25.0	28.1
N	116	188	282	372	346	245	126	42	14	4	1,735
TOTAL %	8.0	35.8	52.3	52.7	54.8	52.5	54.8	43.3	52.4	20.0	47.3
N	249	411	618	717	595	366	177	60	21	5	3,219
CURRENT AGE 35-44											
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE											
URBAN %	2.0	36.7	69.7	73.3	79.7	80.4	84.6	78.5	78.0	66.7	72.1
N	51	49	119	172	182	184	149	79	41	24	1,050
RURAL %	.0	2.9	10.1	14.2	22.5	38.2	41.7	46.3	47.3	66.7	30.9
N	59	68	109	141	204	246	211	149	93	60	1,340
TOTAL %	.9	17.1	41.2	46.6	49.5	56.3	59.4	57.5	56.7	66.7	49.0
N	110	117	228	313	386	430	360	228	134	84	2,390
CURRENT AGE 45+											
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE											
URBAN %	7.1	35.0	50.0	62.8	66.7	70.8	75.8	74.6	79.3	68.2	65.7
N	14	20	28	43	63	65	62	59	29	22	405
RURAL %	.0	.0	8.7	2.1	14.7	38.0	36.2	35.0	42.4	48.3	23.9
N	35	31	46	48	68	79	69	60	33	29	498
TOTAL %	2.0	13.7	24.3	30.8	39.7	52.8	55.0	54.6	59.7	56.9	42.6
N	49	51	74	91	131	144	131	119	62	51	903

TABLE 4.3.2C

V634
V213
V701
V010
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
WHO HAVE EVER USED ANY METHOD (INCLUDING STERILISATION)
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
REGION OF RESIDENCE
AND CURRENT AGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
TOTAL											
REGION OF RESIDENCE											
CAIRO %	9.5	51.9	70.0	77.9	83.7	80.8	88.1	85.5	84.6	69.2	66.5
N	179	264	290	294	215	156	101	55	26	13	1,593
ALEXANDRIA %	16.7	55.4	81.5	88.1	81.8	85.7	84.6	91.3	92.9	55.6	73.3
N	54	56	92	84	55	49	39	23	14	9	475
LOWER EGYPT %	2.3	22.7	42.6	44.3	51.0	56.5	58.4	56.5	63.7	68.8	41.2
N	476	533	561	605	529	451	341	207	102	80	3,885
UPPER EGYPT %	.7	7.9	13.2	17.2	25.7	31.3	33.5	30.3	32.0	44.7	17.5
N	427	480	470	372	369	294	188	122	75	38	2,835
TOTAL %	3.5	24.5	41.0	46.9	50.5	54.2	57.4	54.5	57.1	61.4	39.8
N	1,136	1,333	1,413	1,355	1,168	950	669	407	217	140	8,788

TABLE 4.3.2C

V634
V213
V701
V010
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
WHO HAVE EVER USED ANY METHOD (INCLUDING STERILISATION)
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
REGION OF RESIDENCE
AND CURRENT AGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE <25											
REGION OF RESIDENCE											
CAIRO %	6.8	46.7	53.5	64.3	25.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	38.3
N	88	122	71	28	4	–	–	–	–	–	313
ALEXANDRIA %	17.4	50.0	73.7	71.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	47.8
N	23	20	19	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	69
LOWER EGYPT %	1.9	20.5	34.5	38.4	41.9	57.1	100.0	.0	.0	.0	20.8
N	321	327	220	125	31	7	1	–	–	–	1,032
UPPER EGYPT %	.7	6.7	8.7	16.2	33.3	33.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	6.6
N	296	285	183	74	21	3	–	–	–	–	862
TOTAL %	2.5	20.3	29.2	35.5	37.5	50.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	18.7
N	728	754	493	234	56	10	1	–	–	–	2,276
CURRENT AGE 25-34											
REGION OF RESIDENCE											
CAIRO %	15.0	59.4	77.5	82.9	82.4	79.2	85.0	83.3	50.0	.0	70.9
N	60	106	142	152	102	48	20	6	4	–	640
ALEXANDRIA %	27.8	69.0	84.6	93.5	96.0	83.3	83.3	50.0	100.0	.0	80.3
N	18	29	52	46	25	18	6	2	2	–	198
LOWER EGYPT %	5.3	31.5	53.9	51.6	55.8	54.5	57.3	44.1	66.7	33.3	48.4
N	94	149	245	339	294	198	89	34	6	3	1,451
UPPER EGYPT %	1.3	13.4	20.7	18.9	31.0	30.4	38.7	27.8	33.3	.0	22.2
N	77	127	179	180	174	102	62	18	9	2	930
TOTAL %	8.0	35.8	52.3	52.7	54.8	52.5	54.8	43.3	52.4	20.0	47.3
N	249	411	618	717	595	366	177	60	21	5	3,219
CURRENT AGE 35-44											
REGION OF RESIDENCE											
CAIRO %	3.8	45.8	76.6	76.7	89.0	88.2	86.7	78.8	100.0	57.1	76.7
N	26	24	64	90	82	76	60	33	11	7	473
ALEXANDRIA %	.0	16.7	73.3	87.5	81.8	87.5	92.0	100.0	85.7	33.3	77.2
N	10	6	15	24	22	24	25	13	7	3	149
LOWER EGYPT %	.0	17.9	39.1	37.2	49.0	59.0	60.6	63.6	62.9	72.2	51.5
N	42	39	69	113	147	188	180	110	70	54	1,012
UPPER EGYPT %	.0	2.1	8.8	16.3	20.7	30.3	31.6	30.6	32.6	60.0	22.8
N	32	48	80	86	135	142	95	72	46	20	756
TOTAL %	.9	17.1	41.2	46.6	49.5	56.3	59.4	57.5	56.7	66.7	49.0
N	110	117	228	313	386	430	360	228	134	84	2,390
CURRENT AGE 45+											
REGION OF RESIDENCE											
CAIRO %	20.0	50.0	46.2	66.7	81.5	65.6	95.2	100.0	81.8	83.3	73.1
N	5	12	13	24	27	32	21	16	11	6	167
ALEXANDRIA %	.0	.0	100.0	71.4	37.5	85.7	62.5	87.5	100.0	66.7	69.5
N	3	1	6	7	8	7	8	8	5	6	59
LOWER EGYPT %	.0	.0	14.8	10.7	36.8	55.2	53.5	50.8	65.4	65.2	41.5
N	19	18	27	28	57	58	71	63	26	23	390
UPPER EGYPT %	.0	5.0	7.1	12.5	15.4	36.2	29.0	31.3	30.0	31.3	20.9
N	22	20	28	32	39	47	31	32	20	16	287
TOTAL %	2.0	13.7	24.3	30.8	39.7	52.8	55.0	54.6	59.7	56.9	42.6
N	49	51	74	91	131	144	131	119	62	51	903

TABLE 4.3.2D

V634
V213
R701
V010
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO HAVE EVER USED ANY METHOD (INCLUDING STERILISATION) ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN TYPE OF LOCALITY AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
TOTAL											
TYPE OF LOCALITY											
METROPOLITAN %	11.2	52.5	72.8	80.2	83.3	82.0	87.1	87.2	87.5	63.6	68.0
N	233	320	382	378	270	205	140	78	40	22	2,068
CITIES - LOWER %	7.9	46.3	77.4	73.6	88.9	82.5	85.4	72.4	85.7	71.4	64.9
N	76	80	84	91	72	57	41	29	7	7	544
CITIES - UPPER %	9.1	46.9	56.8	54.8	65.8	68.8	77.8	85.7	60.0	75.0	56.7
N	22	32	44	31	38	32	18	7	5	4	233
TOWNS - LOWER %	2.4	47.8	64.2	73.5	81.2	81.0	68.6	73.7	100.0	100.0	64.1
N	42	69	95	83	69	42	35	19	10	9	473
TOWNS - UPPER %	.0	14.9	26.7	48.1	44.6	57.9	69.0	43.5	40.0	.0	34.4
N	45	67	60	52	56	38	29	23	15	5	390
VILLAGES - LOWER %	1.1	13.3	29.6	32.5	38.7	49.4	52.8	51.6	57.6	64.1	32.9
N	358	384	382	431	388	352	265	159	85	64	2,868
VILLAGES - UPPER %	.3	3.4	5.7	7.6	16.4	21.4	20.6	22.8	27.3	48.3	10.4
N	360	381	366	289	275	224	141	92	55	29	2,212
TOTAL %	3.5	24.5	41.0	46.9	50.5	54.2	57.4	54.5	57.1	61.4	39.8
N	1,136	1,333	1,413	1,355	1,168	950	669	407	217	140	8,788
CURRENT AGE <25											
TYPE OF LOCALITY											
METROPOLITAN %	9.0	47.2	57.8	65.7	25.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	40.1
N	111	142	90	35	4	-	-	-	-	-	382
CITIES - LOWER %	5.0	42.4	68.2	72.7	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	37.4
N	40	33	22	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	107
CITIES - UPPER %	10.0	35.7	46.2	40.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	33.3
N	10	14	13	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	45
TOWNS - LOWER %	.0	47.7	48.5	69.2	75.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	42.1
N	25	44	33	13	4	1	1	-	-	-	121
TOWNS - UPPER %	.0	14.0	13.0	27.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	10.7
N	34	43	23	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	112
VILLAGES - LOWER %	1.6	12.8	27.3	30.7	37.0	40.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	15.4
N	256	250	165	101	27	5	-	-	-	-	804
VILLAGES - UPPER %	.4	3.5	4.8	12.1	38.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	4.3
N	252	228	147	58	18	2	-	-	-	-	705
TOTAL %	2.5	20.3	29.2	35.5	37.5	50.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	18.7
N	728	754	493	234	56	10	1	-	-	-	2,276
CURRENT AGE 25-34											
TYPE OF LOCALITY											
METROPOLITAN %	17.9	61.5	79.4	85.4	85.0	80.3	84.6	75.0	66.7	.0	73.2
N	78	135	194	198	127	66	26	8	6	-	838
CITIES - LOWER %	15.4	52.8	82.6	81.8	97.4	94.1	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	73.6
N	26	36	46	55	38	17	4	4	-	1	227
CITIES - UPPER %	10.0	53.3	70.8	42.9	68.4	66.7	83.3	50.0	100.0	.0	58.0
N	10	15	24	14	19	9	6	2	1	-	100
TOWNS - LOWER %	8.3	55.0	78.7	78.8	77.8	80.0	66.7	.0	.0	.0	71.4
N	12	20	47	52	36	15	3	-	-	-	185
TOWNS - UPPER %	.0	23.5	38.5	53.8	62.1	60.0	66.7	50.0	.0	.0	47.8
N	7	17	26	26	29	15	12	4	-	-	136
VILLAGES - LOWER %	.0	18.3	37.5	38.4	45.0	48.2	54.9	36.7	66.7	50.0	38.8
N	56	93	152	232	220	166	82	30	6	2	1,039
VILLAGES - UPPER %	.0	5.3	7.8	10.0	18.3	20.5	25.0	16.7	25.0	.0	12.0
N	60	95	129	140	126	78	44	12	8	2	694
TOTAL %	8.0	35.8	52.3	52.7	54.8	52.5	54.8	43.3	52.4	20.0	47.3
N	249	411	618	717	595	366	177	60	21	5	3,219

TABLE 4.3.2D

V634
V213
R701
V010
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO HAVE EVER USED ANY METHOD (INCLUDING STERILISATION) ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN TYPE OF LOCALITY AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 35-44											
TYPE OF LOCALITY											
METROPOLITAN %	2.8	40.0	75.9	78.9	87.5	88.0	88.2	84.8	94.4	50.0	76.8
N	36	30	79	114	104	100	85	46	18	10	622
CITIES - LOWER %	.0	40.0	91.7	57.1	87.5	74.2	88.9	72.7	100.0	83.3	72.4
N	9	10	12	21	24	31	27	11	5	6	156
CITIES - UPPER %	.0	100.0	40.0	77.8	69.2	76.9	81.8	100.0	66.7	100.0	73.0
N	2	1	5	9	13	13	11	4	3	2	63
TOWNS - LOWER %	.0	33.3	52.8	64.7	85.7	76.2	66.7	77.8	100.0	100.0	70.9
N	3	3	13	17	21	21	15	9	4	4	110
TOWNS - UPPER %	.0	.0	30.0	54.5	30.0	57.9	72.7	44.4	36.4	.0	42.4
N	1	5	10	11	20	19	11	9	11	2	99
VILLAGES - LOWER %	.0	7.7	20.5	25.3	32.4	52.9	54.3	61.1	57.4	68.2	44.2
N	30	26	44	75	102	136	138	90	61	44	746
VILLAGES - UPPER %	.0	.0	3.1	1.5	12.7	20.0	17.8	23.7	28.1	62.5	14.1
N	29	42	65	66	102	110	73	59	32	16	594
TOTAL %	.9	17.1	41.2	46.6	49.5	56.3	59.4	57.5	56.7	66.7	49.0
N	110	117	228	313	386	430	360	228	134	84	2,390
CURRENT AGE 45+											
TYPE OF LOCALITY											
METROPOLITAN %	12.5	46.2	63.2	67.7	71.4	69.2	86.2	95.8	87.5	75.0	72.1
N	8	13	19	31	35	39	29	24	16	12	226
CITIES - LOWER %	.0	.0	25.0	50.0	60.0	87.5	70.0	64.3	50.0	.0	61.1
N	1	1	4	4	10	8	10	14	2	-	54
CITIES - UPPER %	.0	50.0	.0	66.7	75.0	55.6	.0	100.0	.0	50.0	52.0
N	-	2	2	3	4	9	1	1	1	2	25
TOWNS - LOWER %	.0	.0	50.0	.0	87.5	100.0	68.8	70.0	100.0	100.0	73.7
N	2	2	2	1	8	5	16	10	6	5	57
TOWNS - UPPER %	.0	.0	.0	50.0	16.7	50.0	66.7	40.0	50.0	.0	34.9
N	3	2	1	4	6	4	6	10	4	3	43
VILLAGES - LOWER %	0	.0	9.5	4.3	20.5	44.4	44.4	41.0	55.6	55.6	31.2
N	16	15	21	23	39	45	45	39	18	18	279
VILLAGES - UPPER %	.0	.0	8.0	.0	6.9	29.4	20.8	23.8	26.7	36.4	14.6
N	19	16	25	25	29	34	24	21	15	11	219
TOTAL %	2.0	13.7	24.3	30.8	39.7	52.8	55.0	54.6	59.7	56.9	42.6
N	49	51	74	91	131	144	131	119	62	51	903

TABLE 4.3.2E

V634
V213
V713
V010
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO HAVE EVER USED ANY METHOD (INCLUDING STERILISATION) ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN PATTERN OF WORK AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 +	TOTAL
TOTAL											
PATTERN OF WORK											
BEFORE & AFTER %	8.3	47.1	58.8	53.2	33.6	47.0	44.1	42.3	36.4	66.7	42.2
N	169	189	194	173	110	83	59	26	11	9	1,023
WORKED BEFORE ONLY %	.0	23.4	47.1	56.5	50.8	46.0	53.1	76.9	50.0	80.0	38.1
N	77	94	87	62	59	50	32	13	6	5	485
WORKED AFTER ONLY %	7.1	27.4	53.5	34.9	41.6	51.8	55.4	53.7	72.7	54.5	42.5
N	56	73	114	106	101	83	56	41	22	11	663
NEVER WORKED %	2.6	20.1	35.7	46.4	53.6	55.9	59.4	54.7	56.7	60.9	39.3
N	834	977	1,018	1,014	898	734	522	327	178	115	6,617
TOTAL %	3.5	24.5	41.0	46.9	50.5	54.2	57.4	54.5	57.1	61.4	39.8
N	1,136	1,333	1,413	1,255	1,168	950	669	407	217	140	8,788
CURRENT AGE <25											
PATTERN OF WORK											
BEFORE & AFTER %	3.4	22.9	17.1	29.4	25.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	14.9
N	88	70	35	17	4	1	-	-	-	-	215
WORKED BEFORE ONLY %	.0	12.7	37.1	37.5	25.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	15.3
N	55	55	35	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	157
WORKED AFTER ONLY %	3.8	20.8	45.8	13.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	20.9
N	26	24	24	15	2	-	-	-	-	-	91
NEVER WORKED %	2.5	20.7	28.6	37.6	41.3	44.4	100.0	.0	.0	.0	19.3
N	559	605	399	194	46	9	1	-	-	-	1,813
TOTAL %	2.5	20.3	29.2	35.5	37.5	50.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	18.7
N	728	754	493	234	56	10	1	-	-	-	2,276
CURRENT AGE 25-34											
PATTERN OF WORK											
BEFORE & AFTER %	17.7	68.9	68.6	53.4	25.9	44.7	40.0	25.0	33.3	.0	50.1
N	62	90	105	103	58	38	20	4	3	-	483
WORKED BEFORE ONLY %	.0	39.4	57.5	64.1	65.6	29.4	44.4	100.0	.0	.0	49.7
N	14	33	40	39	32	17	9	1	-	-	185
WORKED AFTER ONLY %	25.0	40.6	59.0	51.1	48.1	44.4	80.0	57.1	50.0	.0	50.8
N	12	32	61	47	54	36	15	7	2	-	266
NEVER WORKED %	3.7	23.0	46.6	51.9	58.5	56.0	54.9	41.7	56.3	20.0	46.0
N	161	256	412	528	451	275	133	48	16	5	2,285
TOTAL %	8.0	35.8	52.3	52.7	54.8	52.5	54.8	43.3	52.4	20.0	47.3
N	249	411	618	717	595	366	177	60	21	5	3,219

TABLE 4.3.2E

V634
V213
V713
V010
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
WHO HAVE EVER USED ANY METHOD (INCLUDING STERILISATION)
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
PATTERN OF WORK
AND CURRENT AGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 35-44												
PATTERN OF WORK												
BEFORE & AFTER	%	.0	45.0	73.3	69.0	48.5	47.2	40.6	50.0	42.9	75.0	52.8
	N	13	20	45	42	33	36	32	14	7	4	246
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	%	.0	25.0	37.5	38.5	36.8	51.9	47.1	75.0	66.7	50.0	44.3
	N	5	4	8	13	19	27	17	8	3	2	106
WORKED AFTER ONLY	%	.0	14.3	38.1	25.0	37.5	55.6	56.3	58.3	72.2	60.0	43.6
	N	11	14	21	32	32	36	32	24	18	5	225
NEVER WORKED	%	1.2	10.1	32.5	46.0	51.7	57.7	62.7	57.1	54.7	67.1	49.4
	N	81	79	154	226	302	331	279	182	106	73	1,813
TOTAL	%	.9	17.1	41.2	46.6	49.5	56.3	59.4	57.5	56.7	66.7	49.0
	N	110	117	228	313	386	430	360	228	134	84	2,390
CURRENT AGE 45+												
PATTERN OF WORK												
BEFORE & AFTER	%	.0	22.2	33.3	27.3	33.3	50.0	71.4	37.5	.0	60.0	35.4
	N	6	9	9	11	15	8	7	8	1	5	79
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	%	.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	25.0	66.7	83.3	75.0	33.3	100.0	59.5
	N	3	2	4	2	4	6	6	4	3	3	37
WORKED AFTER ONLY	%	.0	.0	75.0	25.0	30.8	63.6	11.1	40.0	100.0	50.0	37.0
	N	7	3	8	12	13	11	9	10	2	6	81
NEVER WORKED	%	3.0	10.8	13.2	30.3	42.4	51.3	56.0	56.7	60.7	54.1	43.2
	N	33	37	53	66	99	119	109	97	56	37	706
TOTAL	%	2.0	13.7	24.3	30.8	39.7	52.8	55.0	54.6	59.7	56.9	42.6
	N	49	51	74	91	131	144	131	119	62	51	903

TABLE 4.3.2F

V634
V213
V802
V010
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
WHO HAVE EVER USED ANY METHOD (INCLUDING STERILISATION)
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION
AND CURRENT AGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
TOTAL												
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	.6	6.0	17.5	25.3	30.5	40.7	43.4	42.5	41.8	58.5	24.6
	N	476	513	582	525	522	464	332	212	110	65	3,801
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	.0	13.2	26.0	40.2	33.3	40.0	55.2	66.7	75.0	28.6	27.6
	N	87	91	100	87	69	50	29	15	8	7	543
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	1.7	22.1	40.6	48.1	58.5	62.6	68.1	65.9	72.5	66.7	46.1
	N	234	299	293	364	306	270	204	138	69	57	2,234
PRIMARY	%	4.9	41.7	57.4	59.1	72.6	77.4	77.8	66.7	69.2	71.4	54.8
	N	102	115	108	115	106	84	54	24	26	7	741
SECONDARY	%	5.0	45.2	78.2	81.4	88.4	87.1	89.2	85.7	100.0	75.0	62.7
	N	141	188	174	156	112	62	37	14	2	4	890
UNIVERSITY	%	21.9	66.9	85.9	89.8	100.0	90.0	76.9	75.0	100.0	.0	73.1
	N	96	127	156	108	53	20	13	4	2	-	579
TOTAL	%	3.5	24.5	41.0	46.9	50.5	54.2	57.4	54.5	57.1	61.4	39.8
	N	1,136	1,333	1,413	1,355	1,168	950	669	407	217	140	8,788

TABLE 4.3.2F

V634
V213
V802
V010
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO HAVE EVER USED ANY METHOD (INCLUDING STERILISATION) ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE <25												
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	.7	5.5	17.2	23.8	33.3	25.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	9.3
	N	301	289	227	80	24	4	1	–	–	–	926
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	.0	14.7	17.6	42.9	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	13.1
	N	75	68	51	21	6	1	–	–	–	–	222
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	2.0	23.4	33.1	33.7	57.1	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	22.7
	N	151	192	121	86	21	1	–	–	–	–	572
PRIMARY	%	1.5	35.8	45.7	53.3	.0	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	26.7
	N	66	67	35	15	2	2	–	–	–	–	187
SECONDARY	%	3.2	37.4	71.1	53.8	33.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	32.3
	N	95	99	45	26	3	1	–	–	–	–	269
UNIVERSITY	%	22.5	53.8	57.1	66.7	0	100.0	.0	0	.0	.0	43.0
	N	40	39	14	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	100
TOTAL	%	2.5	20.3	29.2	35.5	37.5	50.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	18.7
	N	728	754	493	234	56	10	1	–	–	–	2,276
CURRENT AGE 25-34												
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	1.1	9.2	19.6	30.4	32.9	39.1	39.6	40.0	46.2	.0	27.1
	N	91	142	209	280	249	192	91	35	13	1	1,303
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	.0	11.8	44.4	46.0	38.9	37.5	62.5	.0	.0	.0	38.4
	N	9	17	36	50	36	16	8	–	–	–	172
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	.0	23.3	51.7	57.3	61.9	66.0	72.2	52.6	71.4	33.3	53.1
	N	41	73	116	178	155	100	54	19	7	3	746
PRIMARY	%	13.0	54.5	67.9	63.2	73.3	69.0	75.0	25.0	.0	.0	61.3
	N	23	33	53	68	60	29	12	4	1	1	284
SECONDARY	%	2.5	56.9	81.7	87.1	92.8	88.0	77.8	50.0	.0	.0	75.2
	N	32	72	109	93	69	25	9	2	–	–	411
UNIVERSITY	%	22.6	75.7	85.3	91.7	100.0	75.0	33.3	.0	.0	.0	73.6
	N	53	74	95	48	26	4	3	–	–	–	303
TOTAL	%	8.0	35.8	52.3	52.7	54.8	52.5	54.8	43.3	52.4	20.0	47.3
	N	249	411	618	717	595	366	177	60	21	5	3,219

TABLE 4.3 PF

V634
V213
V802
V010
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO HAVE EVER USED ANY METHOD (INCLUDING STERILISATION) ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 35-44											
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION											
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL %	.0	3.5	18.6	18.4	30.3	45.2	44.4	44.3	35.8	57.9	3[illegible].0
N	52	57	102	114	178	197	180	122	67	38	1,107
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL %	.0	.0	11.1	23.1	34.8	40.7	62.5	37.5	75.0	66.7	38.3
N	2	6	9	13	23	27	16	8	8	3	115
CAN READ AND WRITE %	.0	17.4	34.1	47.7	56.6	61.1	70.5	73.0	73.8	75.0	56.9
N	33	23	44	86	99	131	112	74	42	36	680
PRIMARY %	10.0	33.3	52.9	51.7	75.7	77.5	79.3	75.0	85.7	75.0	66.7
N	10	9	17	29	37	40	29	12	14	4	201
SECONDARY %	.0	36.4	76.5	93.5	87.1	88.0	94.4	100.0	100.0	66.7	79.0
N	11	11	17	31	31	25	18	8	2	3	157
UNIVERSITY %	.0	63.6	94.9	92.5	100.0	90.0	100.0	75.0	100.0	.0	90.0
N	2	11	39	40	18	10	5	4	1	–	130
TOTAL %	.9	17.1	41.2	46.6	49.5	56.3	59.4	57.5	56.[illegible]	66.7	49.0
N	110	117	228	313	386	430	360	228	134	84	2,390
CURRENT AGE 45+											
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION											
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL %	.0	.0	6.8	15.7	21.1	33.8	[illegible].0	40.0	53.3	61.5	28.2
N	32	25	44	51	71	71	[illegible]	55	30	26	[illegible]65
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL %	.0	.0	.0	.0	25.0	33.3	20.0	100.0	.0	0	32.4
N	1	–	4	3	4	6	5	7	–	4	34
CAN READ AND WRITE %	11.1	.0	33.3	21.4	48.4	57.9	55.3	60.0	70.0	55.6	49.6
N	9	11	12	14	31	38	38	45	20	18	236
PRIMARY %	.0	50.0	33.3	66.7	71.4	100.0	76.9	75.0	54.5	100.0	69.6
N	3	6	3	3	7	13	13	8	11	2	69
SECONDARY %	.0	50.0	66.7	50.0	77.8	90.9	90.0	75.0	.0	100.0	71.7
N	2	6	3	6	9	11	10	4	–	1	53
UNIVERSITY %	.0	33.3	100.0	85.7	100.0	100.0	80.0	0	100.0	.0	87.0
N	1	3	8	14	9	5	5	–	1	–	46
TOTAL %	2.0	13.7	24.3	30.8	39.7	52.8	55.0	54.6	59.7	56.9	42.5
N	49	51	74	91	131	144	131	119	62	51	903

TABLE 4.3.2G

V634
V213
V804
V010
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO HAVE EVER USED ANY METHOD (INCLUDING STERILISATION) ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED MEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
TOTAL											
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION											
PROF, TECH & ADMIN %	15.3	51.0	79.0	85.3	89.4	89.2	85.2	82.4	70.0	57.1	65.2
N	144	196	214	163	85	37	27	17	10	7	900
CLERICAL %	4.5	51.3	76.3	81.3	76.9	84.2	89.7	83.3	81.8	100.0	64.6
N	66	78	80	75	65	38	29	12	11	3	457
SALES %	.0	24.6	43.1	55.3	63.4	60.0	69.2	65.8	80.0	85.7	49.7
N	56	69	72	85	71	65	52	38	25	14	547
FARMERS %	.8	6.1	12.9	16.5	25.8	38.6	38.9	44.2	41.2	61.2	23.0
N	255	230	202	243	252	233	135	129	68	49	1,846
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS %	.0	1.2	9.5	14.3	18.0	28.1	35.2	31.7	32.4	35.7	14.2
N	198	242	264	217	178	167	105	60	34	14	1,479
SERVICES %	1.0	31.0	36.5	43.6	59.6	61.0	58.5	64.9	69.2	58.3	44.9
N	103	113	156	179	166	123	82	57	26	24	1,029
MANUAL %	3.5	29.2	49.3	61.1	63.9	69.6	75.1	63.8	72.1	62.1	49.6
N	313	404	424	391	349	286	189	94	43	29	2,522
S-TOTAL %	3.4	24.5	40.9	46.9	50.6	54.3	57.4	54.5	57.1	61.4	39.9
N	1,135	1,332	1,412	1,353	1,166	949	669	407	217	140	8,780
N.S. %	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	25.0
N	1	1	1	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	8
TOTAL %	3.5	24.5	41.0	46.9	50.5	54.2	57.4	54.5	57.1	61.4	39.8
N	1,136	1,333	1,413	1,355	1,168	950	669	407	217	140	8,788
CURRENT AGE <25											
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION											
PROF, TECH & ADMIN %	14.9	35.5	54.8	60.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	32.3
N	74	76	31	15	2	–	–	–	–	–	198
CLERICAL %	3.1	42.1	80.0	71.4	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	37.2
N	32	38	15	7	1	1	–	–	–	–	94
SALES %	.0	31.0	33.3	52.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	26.7
N	29	29	21	23	2	1	–	–	–	–	105
FARMERS %	1.1	5.6	10.6	25.8	36.4	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	9.0
N	183	144	94	62	22	4	–	–	–	–	509
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS %	.0	1.4	11.4	5.4	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	4.4
N	150	148	114	37	6	1	–	–	–	–	456
SERVICES %	.0	28.6	31.7	31.0	55.6	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	23.9
N	56	63	60	29	9	1	–	–	–	–	218
MANUAL %	1.5	28.5	41.4	49.2	35.7	50.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	25.6
N	203	256	157	61	14	2	1	–	–	–	694
S-TOTAL %	2.3	20.3	29.1	35.5	37.5	50.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	18.6
N	727	754	492	234	56	10	1	–	–	–	2,274
N.S. %	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
N	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
TOTAL %	2.5	20.3	29.2	35.5	37.5	50.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	18.7
N	728	754	493	234	56	10	1	–	–	–	2,276

TABLE 4.3.2G

V634
V213
V804
V010
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO HAVE EVER USED ANY METHOD (INCLUDING STERILISATION) ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 25-34												
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION												
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	%	19.3	67.0	80.5	87.3	97.3	84.6	60.0	75.0	.0	.0	71.5
	N	57	97	128	79	37	13	5	4	–	1	421
CLERICAL	%	7.7	65.4	78.8	87.5	82.1	75.0	83.3	.0	100.0	.0	71.0
	N	26	26	52	48	39	12	6	–	1	–	210
SALES	%	.0	24.1	46.2	60.6	61.5	57.1	57.1	60.0	50.0	.0	47.5
	N	13	29	39	33	39	21	14	5	4	1	198
FARMERS	%	.0	9.4	18.6	13.8	31.5	40.6	43.4	27.3	60.0	.0	25.3
	N	35	53	59	116	127	101	53	22	5	1	572
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	%	.0	1.6	10.6	21.7	17.0	26.5	30.6	11.1	.0	.0	16.2
	N	25	61	94	115	94	68	36	9	4	–	506
SERVICES	%	4.5	42.9	45.8	48.9	65.8	69.0	63.2	66.7	66.7	100.0	52.4
	N	22	35	59	92	79	42	19	3	3	1	355
MANUAL	%	8.5	33.9	60.4	69.1	70.8	66.1	79.5	64.7	75.0	.0	59.2
	N	71	109	187	233	178	109	44	17	4	1	953
S-TOTAL	%	8.0	35.9	52.3	52.8	55.0	52.5	54.8	43.3	52.4	20.0	47.3
	N	249	410	618	716	593	366	177	60	21	5	3,215
N.S	%	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	N	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	4
TOTAL	%	8.0	35.8	52.3	52.7	54.8	52	54.8	43.3	52.4	20.0	47.3
	N	249	411	618	717	595	36[illegible]	77	60	21	5	3,219
CURRENT AGE 35-44												
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION												
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	%	.0	35.3	89.1	90.7	86.7	93.8	92.9	88.9	100.0	75.0	81.0
	N	10	17	46	54	30	16	14	9	5	4	205
CLERICAL	%	.0	50.0	72.7	76.5	73.7	87.5	93.8	75.0	100.0	100.0	75.0
	N	5	10	11	17	19	16	16	8	5	1	108
SALES	%	.0	11.1	50.0	52.2	72.7	63.0	71.4	72.7	83.3	100.0	61.4
	N	9	9	8	23	22	27	28	22	12	6	166
FARMERS	%	.0	3.6	13.9	15.2	19.7	36.4	39.4	52.6	38.8	66.7	32.6
	N	24	28	36	46	71	99	99	76	49	33	561
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	%	.0	.0	5.7	6.1	15.6	33.8	39.3	36.8	39.1	37.5	23.2
	N	13	20	35	49	64	74	56	38	23	8	380
SERVICES	%	.0	20.0	28.6	47.9	62.3	61.0	62.2	60.0	66.7	60.0	51.7
	N	21	10	28	48	61	59	45	30	12	15	329
MANUAL	%	3.6	21.7	40.6	51.3	61.3	71.7	75.5	64.4	71.4	70.6	59.5
	N	28	23	64	76	119	138	102	45	28	17	640
S-TOTAL	%	.9	17.1	41.2	46.6	49.5	56.4	59.4	57.5	56.7	66.7	49.0
	N	110	117	228	313	386	429	360	228	134	84	2,389
N.S.	%	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	N	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
TOTAL	%	.9	17.1	41.2	46.6	49.5	56.3	59.4	57.5	56.7	66.7	49.0
	N	110	117	228	313	386	430	360	228	134	84	2,390

TABLE 4.3.2G

V634
V213
V804
V010
V103

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
WHO HAVE EVER USED ANY METHOD (INCLUDING STERILISATION)
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION
AND CURRENT AGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 45+												
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION												
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	%	.0	33.3	88.9	80.0	87.5	87.5	87.5	75.0	40.0	50.0	73.7
	N	3	6	9	15	16	8	8	4	5	2	76
CLERICAL	%	.0	50.0	.0	33.3	66.7	88.9	85.7	100.0	60.0	100.0	66.7
	N	3	4	2	3	6	9	7	4	5	2	45
SALES	%	.0	.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	62.5	80.0	54.5	88.9	85.7	61.5
	N	5	2	4	6	8	16	10	11	9	7	78
FARMERS	%	.0	.0	.0	5.3	9.4	37.9	30.3	35.5	42.9	53.3	24.5
	N	13	5	13	19	32	29	33	31	14	15	204
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	%	.0	.0	.0	6.3	21.4	16.7	30.8	30.8	28.6	33.3	14.6
	N	10	13	21	16	14	24	13	13	7	6	137
SERVICES	%	.0	.0	33.3	10.0	23.5	42.9	44.4	70.8	72.7	50.0	42.5
	N	4	5	9	10	17	21	18	24	11	8	127
MANUAL	%	9.1	18.8	31.3	42.9	50.0	73.0	69.0	62.5	72.7	54.5	54.0
	N	11	16	16	21	38	37	42	32	11	11	235
S-TOTAL	%	2.0	13.7	24.3	31.1	39.7	52.8	55.0	54.6	59.7	56.9	42.7
	N	49	51	74	90	131	144	131	119	62	51	902
N.S.	%	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	N	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
TOTAL	%	2.0	13.7	24.3	30.8	39.7	52.8	55.0	54.6	59.7	56.9	42.6
	N	49	51	74	91	131	144	131	119	62	51	903

TABLE 4.4.1

V635
V213
V010
V404

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN WHO ARE CURRENTLY USING SPECIFIC CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS (INCLUDING STERILISATION) ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN AND CURRENT AGE ('EXPOSED' WOMEN)

METHODS

	NONE	INEF	EFFI	V618	V619	V620	V621	V622	V623	V624	V625	V628	V629	V630	V631	V627	V626	OTH	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
TOTAL																					
LIVING CHILDREN <3	78.1	1.6	20.3	14.8	3.6	.3	.1	1.3	.9	.4	.1	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	.2	.0	2,515	-	2,515
3	63.4	2.1	34.5	24.1	6.3	.1	.4	2.4	.6	.8	.2	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.5	.0	974	-	974
4	59.9	1.9	38.3	27.6	7.0	.5	.3	1.5	.5	.5	.1	.1	.1	.0	.0	.3	1.3	.3	860	-	860
5+	60.3	2.2	37.6	27.8	6.3	.3	.1	1.3	.5	.5	.3	.2	.3	.1	.1	.2	1.5	.5	1,709	-	1,709
TOTAL	68.1	1.9	30.0	21.8	5.3	.3	.2	1.5	.7	.5	.2	.1	.1	.0	.0	.1	.9	.2	6,058	-	6,058
CURRENT AGE <25																					
LIVING CHILDREN <3	87.2	.7	12.2	10.2	1.4	.1	.1	.4	.4	.1	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1,370	-	1,370
3	79.4	.0	20.6	18.6	2.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	194	-	194
4	84.4	.0	15.6	15.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	45	-	45
5+	70.0	.0	30.0	30.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	10	-	10
TOTAL	86.0	.6	13.4	11.5	1.4	.1	.1	.3	.3	.1	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1,619	-	1,619
CURRENT AGE 25-34																					
LIVING CHILDREN <3	65.3	2.5	32.3	23.2	6.5	.6	.2	1.5	1.5	.6	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.4	.0	849	-	849
3	61.5	.7	37.8	27.2	7.6	.0	.2	2.0	.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.1	.0	556	-	556
4	60.4	1.0	38.6	28.2	7.9	.6	.4	1.5	.2	.2	.2	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.0	482	-	482
5+	69.4	.6	30.0	23.3	5.4	.0	.0	1.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.0	.0	.2	.0	.4	523	-	523
TOTAL	64.3	1.4	34.3	25.1	6.8	.3	.2	1.5	.7	.2	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.4	.1	2,410	-	2,410
CURRENT AGE 35-44																					
LIVING CHILDREN <3	69.6	4.5	25.9	13.4	6.9	.4	.0	4.9	2.0	1.2	.0	.0	.8	.0	.0	.0	.4	.4	247	-	247
3	52.8	6.7	40.4	22.3	7.3	.5	1.0	5.2	1.0	3.6	1.0	.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	4.7	.0	193	-	193
4	53.7	2.4	43.9	31.0	7.0	.3	.0	1.7	.7	.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	3.5	1.0	287	-	287
5+	57.2	2.7	40.1	30.0	7.1	.4	.1	.9	.6	.7	.3	.2	.3	.1	.0	.2	1.3	.5	950	-	950
TOTAL	57.9	3.4	38.7	26.5	7.0	.4	.2	2.1	.9	1.1	.3	.2	.3	.1	.0	.2	1.9	.5	1,677	-	1,677
CURRENT AGE 45+																					
LIVING CHILDREN <3	87.8	.0	12.2	4.1	.0	.0	.0	6.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.0	.0	49	-	49
3	64.5	9.7	25.8	16.1	3.2	.0	3.2	6.5	3.2	3.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	31	-	31
4	69.6	8.7	21.7	10.9	4.3	.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	.0	.0	2.2	.0	.0	4.3	.0	.0	46	-	46
5+	51.8	3.5	44.7	28.8	5.8	.4	.0	3.1	.9	.4	.9	.4	.4	.0	.4	.4	5.8	.4	226	-	226
TOTAL	60.2	4.3	35.5	21.9	4.5	.3	.6	3.7	1.1	.9	.6	.3	.6	.0	.3	.9	4.0	.3	352	-	352

*** INEF = INEFFICIENT; EFFI = EFFICIENT; V618 = PILL; V619 = IUD; V620 = OTHER FEMALE SCIENTIFIC METHODS; V621 = DOUCHE; V622 = CONDOM; V623 = RHYTHM; V624 = WITHDRAWAL; V625 = ABSTINENCE; V628 = INJECTION; V629 = ASPIRIN; V630 = HERBAL (SABBAR); V631 = HERBAL (KHARWA'A); V627 = MALE STERILIZATION; V626 = FEMALE STERILIZATION.

TABLE 4.4.2

V637
V213
V010
V404

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN CURRENTLY USING CONTRACEPTION (INCLUDING STERILIZATION) ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN AND CURRENT AGE ('EXPOSED' WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE <20 %	.0	11.7	7.7	14.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.3
N	246	179	39	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	472
20-24 %	4.5	19.7	19.8	20.9	15.9	22.2	100.0	.0	.0	.0	17.5
N	177	376	353	187	44	9	1	–	–	–	1,147
25-29 %	4.7	32.8	41.3	29.3	33.5	29.8	14.3	50.0	100.0	.0	31.6
N	85	189	288	334	218	84	28	8	2	–	1,236
30-34 %	.0	31.3	51.1	52.3	44.7	34.1	33.1	15.6	29.4	.0	39.9
N	46	67	174	222	264	211	124	45	17	4	1,174
35-39 %	.0	17.1	43.3	45.6	49.1	41.9	41.1	38.0	36.7	45.8	41.1
N	27	35	90	136	175	186	168	92	49	24	982
40-44 %	5.0	18.2	47.2	50.9	42.0	52.1	48.1	38.8	39.7	37.5	43.5
N	20	22	53	57	112	140	108	85	58	40	695
45+ %	.0	6.7	25.0	35.5	30.4	44.1	54.1	46.6	45.5	50.0	39.8
N	14	15	20	31	46	59	61	58	22	26	352
TOTAL %	2.1	21.4	34.4	36.6	40.1	40.1	40.8	36.8	39.2	41.5	31.9
N	615	883	1,017	974	860	689	490	288	148	94	6,058

TABLE 4.4.3

V637
V220
V222
V010
V404

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN CURRENTLY USING CONTRACEPTION (INCLUDING STERILIZATION) ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING SONS NUMBER OF LIVING DAUGHTERS AND CURRENT AGE ('EXPOSED' WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING SONS						
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	TOTAL
TOTAL							
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0 %	2.1	21.6	36.4	43.8	52.6	41.7	20.1
N	615	482	291	128	57	36	1,609
1 %	21.2	33.9	38.5	42.9	50.8	37.2	34.7
N	401	537	413	245	128	86	1,810
2 %	32.8	34.5	44.6	46.5	53.2	34.2	40.6
N	189	339	334	215	111	76	1,264
3 %	25.5	27.4	31.6	35.5	38.3	45.1	32.2
N	94	186	209	152	81	51	773
4 %	26.3	29.3	45.9	39.0	32.4	35.7	36.5
N	38	92	109	77	37	28	381
5+ %	35.7	28.2	36.8	43.2	47.4	33.3	35.7
N	28	71	57	37	19	9	221
TOTAL %	14.9	29.3	39.0	42.3	47.6	38.1	31.9
N	1,365	1,707	1,413	854	433	286	6,058

TABLE 4.4.3

V637
V220
V222
V010
V404

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN CURRENTLY USING CONTRACEPTION (INCLUDING STERILIZATION) ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING SONS NUMBER OF LIVING DAUGHTERS AND CURRENT AGE ('EXPOSED' WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING SONS						
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE <25							
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0 %	1.9	17.6	17.4	31.6	.0	.0	10.1
N	423	306	115	19	3	1	867
1 %	16.5	17.5	20.3	41.7	.0	.0	18.0
N	249	211	79	12	–	–	551
2 %	24.2	18.3	7.7	50.0	.0	.0	20.4
N	66	71	13	2	–	–	152
3 %	20.0	7.7	25.0	.0	.0	.0	16.7
N	25	13	4	–	–	–	42
4 %	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
N	4	2	–	–	–	–	6
5+ %	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
N	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
TOTAL %	9.1	17.5	18.0	36.4	.0	.0	14.0
N	767	604	211	33	3	1	1,619
CURRENT AGE 25-34							
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0 %	3.1	32.1	50.0	44.9	55.9	23.1	32.7
N	131	137	128	89	34	13	532
1 %	32.8	44.2	40.3	40.6	41.7	15.0	39.8
N	119	242	236	133	48	20	798
2 %	40.2	37.1	45.9	40.0	41.9	14.3	40.7
N	92	186	183	90	31	7	589
3 %	22.2	25.9	24.2	31.4	15.0	33.3	25.2
N	45	108	99	51	20	6	329
4 %	25.0	26.3	29.0	16.7	40.0	.0	26.1
N	24	38	31	12	5	1	111
5+ %	44.4	19.2	40.0	60.0	.0	.0	31.4
N	9	26	10	5	1	–	51
TOTAL %	23.8	35.7	40.8	39.7	41.0	19.1	35.7
N	420	737	687	380	139	47	2,410
CURRENT AGE 35-44							
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0 %	2.1	17.1	51.2	58.8	56.3	52.6	32.6
N	47	35	41	17	16	19	175
1 %	18.2	45.3	50.0	48.2	59.4	46.0	48.1
N	22	75	86	85	69	50	387
2 %	33.3	41.4	48.8	50.5	55.4	40.7	47.0
N	27	70	123	99	65	54	438
3 %	45.0	35.1	38.9	36.9	41.7	44.7	39.2
N	20	57	90	84	48	38	337
4 %	50.0	33.3	47.6	46.8	18.2	30.0	39.4
N	6	45	63	47	22	20	203
5+ %	20.0	29.7	28.2	44.4	42.9	40.0	32.8
N	15	37	39	27	14	5	137
TOTAL %	21.2	36.1	45.2	46.2	49.6	43.0	42.1
N	137	319	442	359	234	186	1,677

TABLE 4.4.3

V637
V220
V222
V010
V404

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
CURRENTLY USING CONTRACEPTION (INCLUDING STERILIZATION)
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING SONS
NUMBER OF LIVING DAUGHTERS
AND CURRENT AGE
('EXPOSED' WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING SONS						
		0	1	2	3	4	5+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 45+								
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0	%	.0	.0	14.3	.0	50.0	66.7	14.3
	N	14	4	7	3	4	3	35
1	%	9.1	44.4	41.7	33.3	36.4	37.5	33.8
	N	11	9	12	15	11	16	74
2	%	.0	50.0	26.7	54.2	66.7	20.0	42.4
	N	4	12	15	24	15	15	85
3	%	.0	25.0	37.5	41.2	61.5	57.1	41.5
	N	4	8	16	17	13	7	65
4	%	25.0	28.6	73.3	33.3	60.0	57.1	49.2
	N	4	7	15	18	10	7	61
5+	%	75.0	42.9	75.0	20.0	75.0	25.0	53.1
	N	4	7	8	5	4	4	32
TOTAL	%	12.2	36.2	45.2	39.0	57.9	38.5	39.8
	N	41	47	73	82	57	52	352

TABLE 4.4.4

V637
V220
V222
V116
V404

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
CURRENTLY USING CONTRACEPTION (INCLUDING STERILIZATION)
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING SONS
NUMBER OF LIVING DAUGHTERS
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
('EXPOSED' WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING SONS						
		0	1	2	3	4	5+	TOTAL
TOTAL								
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0	%	2.1	21.6	36.4	43.8	52.6	41.7	20.1
	N	615	482	291	128	57	36	1,609
1	%	21.2	33.9	38.5	42.9	50.8	37.2	34.7
	N	401	537	413	245	128	86	1,810
2	%	32.8	34.5	44.6	46.5	53.2	34.2	40.6
	N	189	339	334	215	111	76	1,264
3	%	25.5	27.4	31.6	35.5	38.3	45.1	32.2
	N	94	186	209	152	81	51	773
4	%	26.3	29.3	45.9	39.0	32.4	35.7	36.5
	N	38	92	109	77	37	28	381
5+	%	35.7	28.2	36.8	43.2	47.4	33.3	35.7
	N	28	71	57	37	19	9	221
TOTAL	%	14.9	29.3	39.0	42.3	47.6	38.1	31.9
	N	1,365	1,707	1,413	854	433	286	6,058

TABLE 4.4.4

V637
V220
V222
V116
V404

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN CURRENTLY USING CONTRACEPTION (INCLUDING STERILIZATION) ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING SONS NUMBER OF LIVING DAUGHTERS AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE ('EXPOSED' WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING SONS						
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	TOTAL
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. <10							
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0 %	2.3	24.1	34.4	45.5	33.3	50.0	17.[illegible]
N	531	415	209	55	9	2	1,221
1 %	23.2	31.9	30.7	30.3	100.0	.0	28.4
N	345	367	176	33	1	–	922
2 %	36.2	26.0	29.3	.0	.0	.0	30.5
N	141	154	41	2	–	–	338
3 %	20.0	10.3	50.0	.0	.0	.0	18.5
N	55	29	6	2	–	–	92
4 %	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
N	8	4	–	–	–	–	12
5+ %	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
N	2	–	–	–	–	–	2
TOTAL %	14.2	26.8	32.6	38.0	40.0	50.0	23.0
N	1,082	969	432	92	10	2	2,587
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 10-19							
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0 %	.0	6.5	52.0	42.9	60.5	31.3	32.1
N	49	46	50	63	38	16	262
1 %	10.5	44.0	46.2	47.7	44.6	25.8	42.6
N	38	134	186	149	74	31	612
2 %	25.8	45.1	50.2	44.0	40.9	14.3	44.6
N	31	144	203	116	44	14	552
3 %	36.0	31.1	26.0	24.2	29.2	37.5	28.6
N	25	122	123	62	24	8	364
4 %	37.5	26.9	32.0	26.3	33.3	.0	30.1
N	24	52	50	19	9	2	156
5+ %	50.0	29.7	28.6	44.4	.0	.0	33.3
N	12	37	21	9	2	–	81
TOTAL %	20.1	35.5	42.3	41.4	44.0	25.4	37.9
N	179	535	633	418	191	71	2,027
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. 20+							
LIVING DAUGHTERS 0 %	2.9	4.8	25.0	40.0	40.0	50.0	21.4
N	35	21	32	10	10	18	126
1 %	5.6	16.7	37.3	38.1	58.5	43.6	38.0
N	18	36	51	63	53	55	276
2 %	17.6	29.3	38.9	50.5	61.2	38.7	43.9
N	17	41	90	97	67	62	374
3 %	28.6	28.6	38.8	44.3	42.1	46.5	40.4
N	14	35	80	88	57	43	317
4 %	16.7	36.1	57.6	43.1	32.1	38.5	43.2
N	6	36	59	58	28	26	213
5+ %	28.6	26.5	41.7	42.9	52.9	33.3	37.7
N	14	34	36	28	17	9	138
TOTAL %	13.5	25.1	40.8	44.5	50.9	42.3	39.3
N	104	203	348	344	232	213	1,444

TABLE 4.4.5A

V637
V213
V704
V010
V404

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
CURRENTLY USING CONTRACEPTION (INCLUDING STERILIZATION)
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
LEVEL OF EDUCATION
AND CURRENT AGE
('EXPOSED' WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
TOTAL												
LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	.3	6.9	16.4	20.9	26.6	31.6	36.4	32.2	36.4	36.9	21.3
	N	354	462	517	511	500	431	324	205	107	65	3,476
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	.0	17.7	25.4	35.5	41.1	40.3	41.7	42.3	28.0	70.6	30.4
	N	114	158	177	172	158	144	96	52	25	17	1,113
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	.0	31.7	50.5	49.6	67.0	70.4	56.3	66.7	83.3	33.3	50.9
	N	43	82	95	113	109	71	48	21	12	9	603
PRIMARY	%	3.8	39.1	59.2	62.9	76.5	68.0	72.2	42.9	50.0	.0	55.5
	N	26	46	49	70	51	25	18	7	4	3	299
SECONDARY	%	18.9	59.4	78.4	82.1	83.3	80.0	33.3	33.3	.0	.0	66.1
	N	53	96	116	67	36	15	3	3	–	–	389
UNIVERSITY	%	4.0	71.8	82.5	80.5	83.3	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	69.1
	N	25	39	63	41	6	3	1	–	–	–	178
TOTAL	%	2.1	21.4	34.4	36.6	40.1	40.1	40.8	36.8	39.2	41.5	31.9
	N	615	883	1,017	974	860	689	490	288	148	94	6,058
CURRENT AGE <25												
LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	.0	6.5	11.5	17.4	6.9	33.3	100.0	.0	.0	.0	7.7
	N	260	306	243	121	29	6	1	–	–	–	966
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	.0	18.2	21.1	10.5	30.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	13.9
	N	89	121	90	38	13	1	–	–	–		352
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	.0	31.4	35.7	40.9	33.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	28.3
	N	21	51	28	22	3	2	–	–	–	–	127
PRIMARY	%	5.6	37.0	25.0	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	29.0
	N	18	27	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	69
SECONDARY	%	23.3	51.2	70.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	45.1
	N	30	43	17	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	91
UNIVERSITY	%	.0	71.4	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	42.9
	N	5	7	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
TOTAL	%	1.9	17.1	18.6	20.6	15.6	22.2	100.0	.0	.0	.0	14.0
	N	423	555	392	194	45	9	1	–	–	–	1,619
CURRENT AGE 25-34												
LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	.0	10.1	22.4	23.6	26.3	25.9	25.2	25.0	33.3	.0	22.3
	N	58	119	205	288	274	193	107	40	15	4	1,303
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	.0	20.7	32.8	40.6	41.5	36.7	34.5	10.0	33.3	.0	34.9
	N	15	29	61	106	94	60	29	10	3	–	407
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	.0	42.9	55.1	51.7	65.5	64.0	60.0	.0	100.0	.0	54.0
	N	12	21	49	60	58	25	10	1	1	–	237
PRIMARY	%	.0	50.0	64.3	61.9	75.0	46.2	25.0	.0	.0	.0	58.6
	N	5	14	28	42	32	13	4	2	–	–	140
SECONDARY	%	13.6	66.7	81.1	78.4	77.3	66.7	50.0	.0	.0	.0	69.3
	N	22	45	74	37	22	3	2	–	–	–	205
UNIVERSITY	%	5.3	67.9	82.2	73.9	50.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	64.4
	N	19	28	45	23	2	1	–	–	–	–	118
TOTAL	%	3.1	32.4	45.0	38.5	39.6	32.9	29.6	20.8	36.8	.0	35.7
	N	131	256	462	556	482	295	152	53	19	4	2,410

TABLE 4.4.5A

V637
V213
V704
V010
V404

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN CURRENTLY USING CONTRACEPTION (INCLUDING STERILIZATION) ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE ('EXPOSED' WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 35-44												
LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	3.7	.0	15.5	19.8	31.8	37.4	39.8	30.7	36.8	39.5	31.3
	N	27	30	58	86	173	203	181	127	76	43	1,004
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	.0	.0	27.3	58.3	46.7	39.7	46.4	46.4	25.0	63.6	41.3
	N	7	7	22	24	45	63	56	28	20	11	283
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	.0	25.0	62.5	46.4	75.0	81.1	48.1	80.0	85.7	28.6	61.9
	N	8	4	16	28	40	37	27	15	7	7	189
PRIMARY	%	.0	20.0	100.0	73.3	93.3	90.0	90.0	60.0	50.0	.0	73.1
	N	3	5	8	15	15	10	10	5	4	3	78
SECONDARY	%	.0	57.1	75.0	90.9	91.7	81.8	.0	50.0	.0	.0	78.8
	N	1	7	24	22	12	11	1	2	–	–	80
UNIVERSITY	%	.0	100.0	86.7	88.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	88.4
	N	1	4	15	18	2	2	1	–	–	–	43
TOTAL	%	2.1	17.5	44.8	47.2	46.3	46.3	43.8	38.4	38.3	40.6	42.1
	N	47	57	143	193	287	326	276	177	107	64	1,677
CURRENT AGE 45+												
LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	.0	.0	18.2	6.3	16.7	27.6	51.4	44.7	37.5	38.9	31.0
	N	9	7	11	16	24	29	35	8	16	18	203
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	.0	.0	.0	.0	16.7	55.0	36.4	57.1	50.0	83.3	42.3
	N	3	1	4	4	6	20	11	14	2	6	71
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	.0	.0	50.0	100.0	50.0	57.1	72.7	40.0	75.0	50.0	52.0
	N	2	6	2	3	8	7	11	5	4	2	50
PRIMARY	%	.0	.0	.0	100.0	25.0	100.0	75.0	.0	.0	.0	58.3
	N	–	–	1	1	4	2	4	–	–	–	12
SECONDARY	%	.0	100.0	100.0	85.7	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	84.6
	N	–	1	1	7	2	1	–	1	–	–	13
UNIVERSITY	%	.0	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	N	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3
TOTAL	%	.0	6.7	25.0	35.5	30.4	44.1	54.1	46.6	45.5	50.0	39.8
	N	14	15	20	31	45	59	61	58	22	26	352

TABLE 4.4.5B

V637
V213
V702
V010
V404

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN CURRENTLY USING CONTRACEPTION (INCLUDING STERILIZATION) ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND CURRENT AGE ('EXPOSED' WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
TOTAL											
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE											
URBAN %	5.7	40.4	54.9	58.1	63.4	60.8	61.7	54.1	56.0	41.9	51.7
N	212	389	512	492	396	278	196	111	50	31	2,667
RURAL %	.2	6.5	13.7	14.5	20.3	26.0	26.9	26.0	30.6	41.3	16.3
N	403	494	505	482	464	411	294	177	98	63	3,391
TOTAL %	2.1	21.4	34.4	36.6	40.1	40.1	40.8	36.8	39.2	41.5	31.9
N	615	883	1,017	974	860	689	490	288	148	94	6,058
CURRENT AGE <25											
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE											
URBAN %	6.1	34.0	34.0	37.5	11.1	33.3	100.0	.0	.0	.0	28.4
N	115	215	150	64	9	3	1	-	-	-	557
RURAL %	.3	6.5	9.1	12.3	16.7	16.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	6.4
N	308	340	242	130	36	6	-	-	-	-	1,062
TOTAL %	1.9	17.1	18.6	20.6	15.6	22.2	100.0	.0	.0	.0	14.0
N	423	555	392	194	45	9	1	-	-	-	1,619
CURRENT AGE 25–34											
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE											
URBAN %	5.6	51.4	63.6	59.2	60.2	52.0	45.5	31.3	66.7	.0	54.6
N	72	142	264	287	221	100	44	16	6	1	1,153
RURAL %	.0	8.8	20.2	16.4	22.2	23.1	23.1	16.2	23.1	.0	18.4
N	59	114	198	269	261	195	108	37	13	3	1,257
TOTAL %	3.1	32.4	45.0	38.5	39.6	32.9	29.6	20.8	36.8	.0	35.7
N	131	256	462	556	482	295	152	53	19	4	2,410
CURRENT AGE 35–44											
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE											
URBAN %	4.2	38.5	65.2	65.3	73.6	66.7	64.7	56.5	48.5	47.4	62.4
N	24	26	89	124	144	147	116	62	33	19	784
RURAL %	.0	.0	11.1	14.5	18.9	29.6	28.8	28.7	33.8	37.8	24.3
N	23	31	54	69	143	179	160	115	74	45	893
TOTAL %	2.1	17.5	44.8	47.2	46.3	46.3	43.8	38.4	38.3	40.6	42.1
N	47	57	143	193	287	326	276	177	107	64	1,677
CURRENT AGE 45+											
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE											
URBAN %	.0	16.7	44.4	64.7	50.0	64.3	71.4	60.6	72.7	36.4	59.0
N	1	6	9	17	22	28	35	33	11	11	173
RURAL %	.0	.0	9.1	.0	12.5	25.8	30.8	28.0	18.2	60.0	21.2
N	13	9	11	14	24	31	26	25	11	15	179
TOTAL %	.0	6.7	25.0	35.5	30.4	44.1	54.1	46.6	45.5	50.0	39.8
N	14	15	20	31	46	59	61	58	22	26	352

TABLE 4.4.5C

V637
V213
V701
V010
V404

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN CURRENTLY USING CONTRACEPTION (INCLUDING STERILIZATION) ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN REGION OF RESIDENCE AND CURRENT AGE ('EXPOSED' WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
TOTAL											
REGION OF RESIDENCE											
CAIRO %	8.2	44.0	55.9	61.3	64.1	59.0	65.8	52.8	68.8	50.0	53.2
N	98	182	227	222	170	117	76	36	16	8	1,152
ALEXANDRIA %	8.0	52.4	68.0	70.8	76.2	62.2	60.7	83.3	55.6	33.3	62.0
N	25	42	75	65	42	37	28	18	9	6	347
LOWER EGYPT %	.8	18.8	35.0	32.9	40.4	42.7	42.9	42.1	48.6	49.1	32.7
N	265	346	403	432	391	328	254	140	74	53	2,686
UPPER EGYPT %	.4	7.0	9.9	12.5	17.9	21.3	18.2	13.8	12.2	25.9	12.1
N	227	313	312	255	257	207	132	94	49	27	1,873
TOTAL %	2.1	21.4	34.4	36.6	40.1	40.1	40.8	36.8	39.2	41.5	31.9
N	615	883	1,017	974	860	689	490	288	148	94	6,058
CURRENT AGE <25											
REGION OF RESIDENCE											
CAIRO %	8.2	38.5	29.0	36.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	29.1
N	49	96	62	25	2	–	–	–	–	–	234
ALEXANDRIA %	18.2	50.0	50.0	16.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	39.2
N	11	16	18	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	51
LOWER EGYPT %	.5	15.6	22.5	23.5	18.5	28.6	100.0	.0	.0	.0	14.6
N	195	237	173	98	27	7	1	–	–	–	738
UPPER EGYPT %	.6	6.3	5.0	10.8	12.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.0
N	168	206	139	65	16	2	–	–	–	–	596
TOTAL %	1.9	17.1	18.6	20.6	15.6	22.2	100.0	.0	.0	.0	14.0
N	423	555	392	194	45	9	1	–	–	–	1,619
CURRENT AGE 25–34											
REGION OF RESIDENCE											
CAIRO %	8.6	50.0	66.1	63.7	55.3	43.6	62.5	40.0	66.7	.0	55.0
N	35	68	112	124	94	39	16	5	3	–	496
ALEXANDRIA %	.0	65.0	71.1	78.9	79.2	62.5	20.0	100.0	50.0	.0	66.9
N	9	20	45	38	24	16	5	1	2	–	160
LOWER EGYPT %	2.0	31.8	45.3	33.5	39.5	35.2	31.3	23.3	50.0	.0	35.0
N	49	85	181	269	233	159	80	30	6	3	1,095
UPPER EGYPT %	.0	10.8	16.1	12.0	21.4	17.3	17.6	5.9	12.5	.0	14.7
N	38	83	124	125	131	81	51	17	8	1	659
TOTAL %	3.1	32.4	45.0	38.5	39.6	32.9	29.6	20.8	36.8	.0	35.7
N	131	256	462	556	482	295	152	53	19	4	2,410
CURRENT AGE 35–44											
REGION OF RESIDENCE											
CAIRO %	7.7	53.3	66.0	66.2	80.0	68.8	63.8	42.9	60.0	50.0	64.3
N	13	15	50	65	65	64	47	21	10	6	356
ALEXANDRIA %	.0	20.0	80.0	72.2	86.7	61.1	64.7	83.3	40.0	.0	64.5
N	5	5	10	18	15	18	17	12	5	2	107
LOWER EGYPT %	.0	5.9	44.2	46.6	46.8	51.8	47.9	46.4	50.8	44.7	45.9
N	17	17	43	58	111	139	142	84	59	38	708
UPPER EGYPT %	.0	.0	10.0	15.4	16.7	22.9	17.1	16.7	9.1	33.3	16.4
N	12	20	40	52	96	105	70	60	33	18	506
TOTAL %	2.1	17.5	44.8	47.2	46.3	46.3	43.8	38.4	38.3	40.6	42.1
N	47	57	143	193	287	326	276	177	107	64	1,677

TABLE 4.4.5C

V637
V213
V701
V010
V404

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
CURRENTLY USING CONTRACEPTION (INCLUDING STERILIZATION)
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
REGION OF RESIDENCE
AND CURRENT AGE
('EXPOSED' WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 45+											
REGION OF RESIDENCE											
CAIRO %	.0	33.3	66.7	62.5	55.6	57.1	76.9	80.0	100.0	50.0	65.2
N	1	3	3	8	9	14	13	10	3	2	66
ALEXANDRIA %	.0	.0	100.0	66.7	.0	66.7	83.3	80.0	100.0	50.0	65.5
N	-	1	2	3	3	3	6	5	2	4	29
LOWER EGYPT %	.0	.0	16.7	28.6	45.0	43.5	48.4	50.0	33.3	75.0	42.8
N	4	7	6	7	20	23	31	25	9	12	145
UPPER EGYPT %	0	.0	.0	15.4	.0	31.6	27.3	11.8	25.0	12.5	14.3
N	9	4	9	13	14	19	11	17	8	8	112
TOTAL %	.0	6.7	25.0	35.5	30.4	44.1	54.1	46.6	45.5	50.0	39.8
N	14	15	20	31	46	59	61	58	22	26	352

TABLE 4.4.5D

V637
V213
R701
V010
V404

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
CURRENTLY USING CONTRACEPTION (INCLUDING STERILIZATION)
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
TYPE OF LOCALITY
AND CURRENT AGE
('EXPOSED' WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
TOTAL											
TYPE OF LOCALITY											
METROPOLITAN %	8.1	45.5	58.9	63.4	66.5	59.7	64.4	67.9	64.0	42.9	55.2
N	123	224	302	287	212	154	104	54	25	14	1,499
CITIES - LOWER %	2.9	37.0	64.2	62.2	73.3	78.6	81.5	55.0	85.7	50.0	58.5
N	35	54	67	74	60	42	27	20	7	4	390
CITIES - UPPER %	7.7	47.8	45.9	52.0	57.1	47.6	56.3	57.1	33.3	33.3	47.2
N	13	23	37	25	28	21	16	7	3	3	176
TOWNS - LOWER %	.0	38.8	[illegible]	50.7	61.6	68.8	60.0	64.3	75.0	80.0	52.0
N	23	49	66	67	59	32	25	14	4	5	344
TOWNS - UPPER %	.6	15.0	17.1	28.2	37.8	43.3	33.3	12.5	18.2	.0	24.1
N	18	40	41	39	37	30	24	16	11	5	261
VILLAGES - LOWER %	.5	10.7	22.6	21.3	28.7	33.5	35.6	36.8	42.9	45.5	24.1
N	207	243	270	291	272	254	202	106	63	44	1,952
VILLAGES - UPPER %	.0	2.0	3.0	4.2	8.3	13.5	7.6	9.9	8.6	31.6	5.6
N	196	250	234	191	192	156	92	71	35	19	1,436
TOTAL %	2.1	21.4	34.4	36.6	46.1	4[illegible]	[illegible]	36.8	39.2	41.5	31.9
N	615	883	1,017	974	860	689	[illegible]	288	148	94	6,058

TABLE 4.4.5D

V637
V213
R701
V010
V404

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN CURRENTLY USING CONTRACEPTION (INCLUDING STERILIZATION) ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN TYPE OF LOCALITY AND CURRENT AGE ('EXPOSED' WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 +	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE < 25												
TYPE OF LOCALITY												
METROPOLITAN	%	10.0	40.2	33.8	32.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	30.9
	N	60	112	80	31	2	-	-	-	-	-	285
CITIES - LOWER	%	.0	28.6	52.9	62.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	30.6
	N	18	28	17	8		1					72
CITIES - UPPER	%	14.3	50.0	36.4	40.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	33.3
	N	7	10	11	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	36
TOWNS - LOWER	%	.0	31.4	38.5	45.5	25.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	30.9
	N	16	35	26	11	4	1	1	-	-	-	94
TOWNS - UPPER	%	.0	16.1	6.3	22.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	11.3
	N	14	31	16	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	71
VILLAGES - LOWER	%	.6	10.3	15.4	16.5	17.4	20.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	10.0
	N	161	174	130	79	23	5		-	-	-	572
VILLAGES - UPPER	%	.0	1.8	1.8	5.9	15.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.0
	N	147	165	112	51	13	1	-	-	-	-	489
TOTAL	%	1.9	17.1	18.6	20.6	15.6	22.2	100.0	.0	.0	.0	14.0
	N	423	555	392	194	45	9	1	-	-	-	1,619
CURRENT AGE 25-34												
TYPE OF LOCALITY												
METROPOLITAN	%	6.8	53.4	67.5	67.3	60.2	49.1	52.4	50.0	60.0	.0	57.9
	N	44	88	157	162	118	55	21	6	5	-	656
CITIES - LOWER	%	7.7	52.2	68.4	58.8	73.5	85.7	100.0	25.0	.0	.0	60.6
	N	13	23	38	51	34	14	2	4	-	1	180
CITIES - UPPER	%	.0	50.[illegible]	57.9	30.0	56.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	.0	47.5
	N	6	12	19	10	16	8	6	2	1	-	80
TOWNS - LOWER	%	.0	58.3	68.8	46.7	52.9	50.0	33.3	.0	.0	.0	52.4
	N	5	12	32	45	34	12	3	-	-	-	143
TOWNS - UPPER	%	.0	14.3	21.1	36.8	52.6	33.3	25.0	.0	.0	.0	30.2
	N	4	7	19	19	19	12	12	4	-	-	96
VILLAGES - LOWER	%	.0	16.0	30.6	22.5	29.7	28.6	29.3	23.1	50.0	.0	25.8
	N	31	50	111	173	165	133	75	26	6	2	772
VILLAGES - UPPER	%	.0	3.1	5.8	5.2	9.4	9.8	9.1	.0	.0	.0	6.2
	N	28	64	86	96	96	61	33	11	7	1	483
TOTAL	%	3.1	32.4	45.0	38.5	39.6	32.9	29.6	20.8	36.8	.0	35.7
	N	131	256	462	556	482	295	152	53	19	4	2,410

TABLE 4.4.5D

V637
V213
R701
V010
V404

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN CURRENTLY USING CONTRACEPTION (INCLUDING STERILIZATION) ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN TYPE OF LOCALITY AND CURRENT AGE ('EXPOSED' WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 35-44											
TYPE OF LOCALITY											
METROPOLITAN %	5.6	45.0	68.3	67.5	81.3	67.1	64.1	57.6	53.3	37.5	64.4
N	18	20	60	83	80	82	64	33	15	8	463
CITIES - LOWER %	.0	.0	80.0	69.2	77.3	78.3	81.8	66.7	100.0	66.7	72.8
N	4	3	10	13	22	23	22	9	5	3	114
CITIES - UPPER %	.0	.0	40.0	75.0	77.8	40.0	60.0	75.0	.0	50.0	58.0
N	-	1	5	8	9	10	10	4	1	2	50
TOWNS - LOWER %	.0	100.0	62.5	72.7	76.5	75.0	63.6	62.5	66.7	75.0	69.1
N	2	1	8	11	17	16	11	8	3	4	81
TOWNS - UPPER %	.0	.0	33.3	22.2	25.0	56.3	33.3	25.0	11.1	.0	30.3
N	-	1	6	9	16	16	9	8	9	2	76
VILLAGES - LOWER %	.0	.0	24.0	29.4	30.6	42.0	39.4	41.8	45.1	38.7	36.3
N	11	13	25	34	72	100	109	67	51	31	513
VILLAGES - UPPER %	.0	.0	.0	.0	7.0	13.9	5.9	10.4	8.7	35.7	8.2
N	12	18	29	35	71	79	51	48	23	14	380
TOTAL %	2.1	17.5	44.8	47.2	46.3	46.3	43.8	38.4	38.3	40.6	42.1
N	47	57	143	193	287	326	276	177	107	64	1,677
CURRENT AGE 45+											
TYPE OF LOCALITY											
METROPOLITAN %	.0	25.0	80.0	63.6	41.7	58.8	78.9	80.0	100.0	50.0	65.3
N	1	4	5	11	12	17	19	15	5	6	95
CITIES - LOWER %	.0	.0	.0	100.0	50.0	75.0	66.7	57.1	50.0	.0	58.3
N	-	-	2	2	4	4	3	7	2	-	24
CITIES - UPPER %	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	40.0
N	-	-	2	2	1	2	-	1	1	1	10
TOWNS - LOWER %	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	60.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	73.1
N	-	1	-	-	4	3	10	6	1	1	26
TOWNS - UPPER %	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	66.7	.0	50.0	.0	16.7
N	-	1	-	2	1	2	3	4	2	3	18
VILLAGES - LOWER %	.0	.0	25.0	.0	25.0	25.0	38.9	38.5	16.7	72.7	30.5
N	4	6	4	5	12	16	18	13	6	11	95
VILLAGES - UPPER %	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	26.7	12.5	16.7	20.0	25.0	10.7
N	9	3	7	9	12	15	8	12	5	4	84
TOTAL %	.0	6.7	25.0	35.5	30.4	44.1	54.1	46.6	45.5	50.0	39.8
N	14	15	20	31	46	59	61	58	22	26	352

TABLE 4.4.5E

V637
V213
V713
V010
V404

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
CURRENTLY USING CONTRACEPTION (INCLUDING STERILIZATION)
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
PATTERN OF WORK
AND CURRENT AGE
('EXPOSED' WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
TOTAL											
PATTERN OF WORK											
BEFORE & AFTER %	5.8	45.6	54.1	44.6	26.4	31.1	22.7	18.8	33.3	50.0	36.4
N	103	125	157	139	72	61	44	16	9	4	730
WORKED BEFORE ONLY %	.0	22.2	31.3	41.3	36.4	25.0	38.1	55.6	75.0	66.7	29.0
N	41	63	64	46	44	36	21	9	4	3	331
WORKED AFTER ONLY %	.0	30.6	49.3	34.5	28.8	40.0	42.4	36.4	41.2	60.0	35.7
N	27	36	71	55	59	50	33	22	17	5	375
NEVER WORKED %	1.6	16.2	29.0	34.9	42.8	42.1	42.9	37.3	38.1	39.0	31.1
N	444	659	725	734	685	542	392	241	118	82	4,622
TOTAL %	2.1	21.4	34.4	36.6	40.1	40.1	40.8	36.8	39.2	41.5	31.9
N	615	883	1,017	974	860	689	490	288	148	94	6,058
CURRENT AGE <25											
PATTERN OF WORK											
BEFORE & AFTER %	3.3	12.2	12.0	12.5	25.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	9.0
N	60	49	25	16	4	1	–	–	–	–	155
WORKED BEFORE ONLY %	.0	12.2	16.7	14.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	10.0
N	29	41	30	7	3	–	–	–	–	–	110
WORKED AFTER ONLY %	.0	17.6	23.5	9.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	13.3
N	13	17	17	11	2	–	–	–	–	–	60
NEVER WORKED %	1.9	18.1	19.1	22.5	16.7	25.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	14.9
N	321	448	320	160	36	8	1	–	–	–	1,294
TOTAL %	1.9	17.1	18.6	20.6	15.6	22.2	100.0	.0	.0	.0	14.0
N	423	555	392	194	45	9	1	–	–	–	1,619
CURRENT AGE 25-34											
PATTERN OF WORK											
BEFORE & AFTER %	11.1	67.2	60.2	41.3	19.0	26.7	18.8	.0	50.0	.0	42.6
N	36	64	93	92	42	30	16	3	2	–	378
WORKED BEFORE ONLY %	.0	50.0	44.8	46.4	42.9	.0	25.0	100.0	.0	.0	36.8
N	10	18	29	28	28	14	8	1	–	–	136
WORKED AFTER ONLY %	.0	43.8	61.9	41.9	21.4	26.9	46.2	20.0	.0	.0	37.5
N	7	16	42	31	42	26	13	5	2	–	184
NEVER WORKED %	.0	15.2	37.9	37.0	43.8	36.4	29.6	20.5	40.0	.0	33.9
N	78	158	298	405	370	225	115	44	15	4	1,712
TOTAL %	3.1	32.4	45.0	38.5	39.6	32.9	29.6	20.8	36.8	.0	35.7
N	131	256	462	556	482	295	152	53	19	4	2,410

TABLE 4.4.5E

V637
V213
V713
V010
V404

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
CURRENTLY USING CONTRACEPTION (INCLUDING STERILIZATION)
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
PATTERN OF WORK
AND CURRENT AGE
('EXPOSED' WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 35-44												
PATTERN OF WORK												
BEFORE & AFTER	%	.0	63.6	67.6	71.4	40.9	39.3	20.0	20.0	28.6	.0	46.3
	N	5	11	37	28	22	28	25	10	7	2	175
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	%	.0	.0	50.0	44.4	30.8	38.1	33.3	33.3	66.7	50.0	36.1
	N	2	3	4	9	13	21	9	6	3	2	72
WORKED AFTER ONLY	%	.0	33.3	45.5	45.5	57.1	50.0	38.9	33.3	46.7	50.0	42.7
	N	6	3	11	11	14	22	18	15	15	2	117
NEVER WORKED	%	2.9	5.0	35.2	42.8	47.1	47.5	47.3	40.4	36.6	41.4	41.8
	N	34	40	91	145	238	255	224	146	82	58	1,313
TOTAL	%	2.1	17.5	44.8	47.2	46.3	46.3	43.8	38.4	38.3	40.6	42.1
	N	47	57	143	193	287	326	276	177	107	64	1,677
CURRENT AGE 45+												
PATTERN OF WORK												
BEFORE & AFTER	%	.0	100.0	50.0	66.7	25.0	.0	66.7	33.3	.0	100.0	45.5
	N	2	1	2	3	4	2	3	3	–	2	22
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	%	.0	.0	.0	50.0	.0	100.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.2
	N	–	1	1	2	–	1	4	2	1	1	13
WORKED AFTER ONLY	%	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	50.0	100.0	.0	66.7	50.0
	N	1	–	1	2	1	2	2	2	–	3	14
NEVER WORKED	%	.0	.0	25.0	33.3	31.7	42.6	51.9	43.1	42.9	40.0	37.6
	N	11	13	16	24	41	54	52	51	21	20	303
TOTAL	%	.0	6.7	25.0	35.5	30.4	44.1	54.1	46.6	45.5	50.0	39.8
	N	14	15	20	31	46	59	61	58	22	26	352

TABLE 4.4.5F

V637
V213
V802
V010
V404

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
CURRENTLY USING CONTRACEPTION (INCLUDING STERILIZATION)
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION
AND CURRENT AGE
('EXPOSED' WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
TOTAL												
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	.0	5.9	12.8	17.1	22.9	30.2	28.5	22.5	28.8	36.4	17.9
	N	243	321	384	334	353	315	239	142	73	44	2,448
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	.0	11.8	19.2	25.0	24.0	23.3	47.6	46.2	33.3	50.0	20.0
	N	58	68	73	68	50	43	21	13	6	4	404
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	.8	15.6	29.3	35.9	44.7	43.1	48.1	50.0	46.8	47.5	34.5
	N	133	192	215	270	237	197	154	102	47	40	1,587
PRIMARY	%	1.8	33.8	45.8	43.7	53.5	60.0	61.0	55.6	57.9	40.0	44.1
	N	56	74	72	87	86	70	41	18	19	5	528
SECONDARY	%	5.3	37.8	66.4	65.1	71.1	63.8	70.4	55.6	100.0	.0	53.5
	N	76	135	137	126	90	47	27	9	1	1	649
UNIVERSITY	%	14.3	60.2	73.5	73.0	81.8	82.4	50.0	50.0	50.0	.0	64.5
	N	49	93	136	89	44	17	8	4	2	–	442
TOTAL	%	2.1	21.4	34.4	36.6	40.1	40.1	40.8	36.8	39.2	41.5	31.9
	N	615	883	1,017	974	860	689	490	288	148	94	6,058

TABLE 4.4.5F

V637
V213
V802
V010
V404

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN CURRENTLY USING CONTRACEPTION (INCLUDING STERILIZATION) ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE ('EXPOSED' WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE <25											
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION											
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL %	.0	5.8	9.6	18.2	16.7	25.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	7.0
N	179	208	178	66	18	4	1	–	–	–	654
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL %	.0	15.4	10.5	17.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	9.3
N	50	52	38	17	4	1	–	–	–	–	162
CAN READ AND WRITE %	1.1	14.2	19.6	15.7	20.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	13.2
N	89	141	97	70	20	1	–	–	–	–	418
PRIMARY %	.0	29.8	27.6	25.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	20.2
N	39	47	29	12	1	1	–	–	–	–	129
SECONDARY %	2.1	31.6	55.3	41.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	29.8
N	47	76	38	24	2	1	–	–	–	–	188
UNIVERSITY %	31.6	54.8	33.3	20.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	41.2
N	19	31	12	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	68
TOTAL %	1.9	17.1	18.6	20.6	15.6	22.2	100.0	.0	.0	.0	14.0
N	423	555	392	194	45	9	1	–	–	–	1,619
CURRENT AGE 25-34											
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION											
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL %	.0	7.3	15.6	17.7	22.9	22.8	20.5	15.6	33.3	.0	17.9
N	39	82	141	203	192	145	78	32	12	1	925
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL %	.0	.0	33.3	31.7	22.2	20.0	66.7	.0	.0	.0	25.9
N	6	13	27	41	27	15	6	–	–	–	135
CAN READ AND WRITE %	.0	23.1	36.8	43.2	43.9	36.6	32.6	35.3	50.0	.0	37.0
N	25	39	87	139	132	82	46	17	6	3	576
PRIMARY %	.0	45.5	61.8	41.5	55.1	50.0	50.0	.0	.0	.0	47.4
N	9	22	34	53	49	28	12	3	1	–	211
SECONDARY %	13.0	51.0	69.8	73.3	67.2	66.7	57.1	.0	.0	.0	62.5
N	23	49	86	75	58	21	7	1	–	–	320
UNIVERSITY %	3.4	64.7	73.6	62.2	70.8	75.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	60.1
N	29	51	87	45	24	4	3	–	–	–	243
TOTAL %	3.1	32.4	45.0	38.5	39.6	32.9	29.6	20.8	36.8	.0	35.7
N	131	256	462	556	482	295	152	53	19	4	2,410
CURRENT AGE 35-44											
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION											
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL %	.0	4.0	16.7	17.0	26.2	36.8	30.3	23.6	27.5	32.3	26.2
N	17	25	54	53	122	136	132	89	51	31	710
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL %	.0	.0	12.5	11.1	31.6	29.2	42.9	12.5	33.3	100.0	27.4
N	2	3	8	9	19	24	14	8	6	2	95
CAN READ AND WRITE %	.0	11.1	42.3	43.6	53.4	49.5	54.0	55.9	41.7	50.0	47.8
N	15	9	26	55	73	99	87	59	36	26	485
PRIMARY %	16.7	25.0	50.0	60.0	59.4	63.9	56.5	63.6	75.0	25.0	57.7
N	6	4	8	20	32	36	23	11	12	4	156
SECONDARY %	.0	16.7	75.0	62.5	88.0	61.9	75.0	66.7	100.0	.0	65.3
N	6	6	12	24	25	21	16	6	1	1	118
UNIVERSITY %	.0	60.0	85.7	93.8	93.8	90.0	75.0	50.0	.0	.0	84.1
N	1	10	35	32	16	10	4	4	1	–	113
TOTAL %	2.1	17.5	44.8	47.2	46.3	46.3	43.8	38.4	38.3	40.6	42.1
N	47	57	143	193	287	326	276	177	107	64	1,677

TABLE 4.4.5F

V637
V213
V802
V010
V404

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
CURRENTLY USING CONTRACEPTION (INCLUDING STERILIZATION)
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION
AND CURRENT AGE
('EXPOSED' WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 45+												
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION												
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	.0	.0	9.1	.0	9.5	36.7	39.3	28.6	30.0	50.0	25.2
	N	8	6	11	12	21	30	28	21	10	12	159
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	41.7
	N	–	–	–	1	–	3	1	5	–	2	12
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	.0	.0	20.0	33.3	41.7	40.0	57.1	46.2	80.0	54.5	44.4
	N	4	3	5	6	12	15	21	26	5	11	108
PRIMARY	%	.0	.0	.0	50.0	.0	80.0	100.0	75.0	33.3	100.0	53.1
	N	2	1	1	2	4	5	6	4	6	1	32
SECONDARY	%	.0	25.0	100.0	66.7	60.0	75.0	75.0	50.0	.0	.0	60.9
	N	–	4	1	3	5	4	4	2	–	–	23
UNIVERSITY	%	.0	.0	100.0	85.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	88.9
	N	–	1	2	7	4	2	1	–	1	–	18
TOTAL	%	.0	6.7	25.0	35.5	30.4	44.1	54.1	46.6	45.5	50.0	39.8
	N	14	15	20	31	46	59	61	58	22	26	352

TABLE 4.4.5G

V637
V213
V804
V010
V404

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
CURRENTLY USING CONTRACEPTION (INCLUDING STERILIZATION)
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION
AND CURRENT AGE
('EXPOSED' WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
TOTAL												
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION												
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	%	9.5	44.2	68.2	66.9	72.9	67.9	57.1	53.8	57.1	33.3	56.0
	N	74	138	176	133	70	28	21	13	7	3	663
CLERICAL	%	8.1	40.7	68.3	66.1	61.5	69.0	78.3	50.0	57.1	.0	55.3
	N	37	59	63	59	52	29	23	10	7	1	340
SALES	%	.0	20.5	37.3	41.9	47.1	55.6	51.3	53.6	70.6	50.0	41.6
	N	29	39	51	62	51	45	39	28	17	12	373
FARMERS	%	.0	7.2	9.0	11.8	17.5	28.1	24.2	30.4	23.9	56.3	16.9
	N	143	153	134	169	177	171	132	92	46	32	1,249
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	%	.0	.7	5.2	8.3	14.5	15.7	27.1	19.5	25.0	12.5	9.4
	N	119	152	173	145	124	108	70	41	24	8	964
SERVICES	%	1.6	23.8	25.6	30.6	49.6	44.6	46.0	32.4	57.9	29.4	33.7
	N	62	80	117	121	125	92	63	37	19	17	733
MANUAL	%	.7	24.8	38.7	46.8	48.8	49.1	49.3	46.3	35.7	38.1	38.6
	N	150	262	302	284	260	216	142	67	28	21	1,732
S-TOTAL	%	2.0	21.4	34.4	36.6	40.2	40.1	40.8	36.8	39.2	41.5	31.9
	N	614	883	1,016	973	859	689	490	288	148	94	6,054
N.S.	%	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	25.0
	N	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	4
TOTAL	%	2.1	21.4	34.4	36.6	40.1	40.1	40.8	36.8	39.2	41.5	31.9
	N	615	883	1,017	974	860	689	490	288	148	94	6,058

TABLE 4.4.5G

V637
V213
V804
V010
V404

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
CURRENTLY USING CONTRACEPTION (INCLUDING STERILIZATION)
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION
AND CURRENT AGE
('EXPOSED' WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE <25												
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION												
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	%	15.4	29.5	37.5	30.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	26.8
	N	39	61	24	13	1	–	–	–	–	–	138
CLERICAL	%	5.9	31.0	53.8	14.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	26.5
	N	17	29	13	7	1	1	–	–	–	–	68
SALES	%	.0	27.3	20.0	38.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	22.2
	N	15	22	15	18	2	–	–	–	–	–	72
FARMERS	%	.0	6.9	4.2	18.4	23.5	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	7.0
	N	112	102	71	49	17	4	–	–	–	–	355
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	%	.0	.9	7.6	3.1	20.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.0
	N	99	108	92	32	5	1	–	–	–	–	337
SERVICES	%	.0	18.4	15.4	16.7	12.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	13.0
	N	35	49	52	24	8	1	–	–	–	–	169
MANUAL	%	.0	24.5	29.0	27.5	9.1	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	20.3
	N	105	184	124	51	11	2	1	–	–	–	478
S-TOTAL	%	1.7	17.1	18.7	20.6	15.6	22.2	100.0	.0	.0	.0	13.9
	N	422	555	391	194	45	9	1	–	–	–	1,617
N.S.	%	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	50.0
	N	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
TOTAL	%	1.9	17.1	18.6	20.6	15.6	22.2	100.0	.0	.0	.0	14.0
	N	423	555	392	194	45	9	1	–	–	–	1,619
CURRENT AGE 25–34												
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION												
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	%	3.2	58.5	59.4	63.8	66.7	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	57.2
	N	31	65	111	69	33	10	4	3	–	1	327
CLERICAL	%	12.5	61.9	66.7	73.0	59.4	63.6	80.0	.0	100.0	.0	61.2
	N	16	21	42	37	32	11	5	–	1	–	165
SALES	%	.0	7.1	37.9	38.5	46.7	38.9	46.2	20.0	66.7	.0	35.4
	N	9	14	29	26	30	18	13	5	3	–	147
FARMERS	%	.0	10.3	16.7	10.5	20.4	24.1	19.6	10.5	50.0	.0	16.7
	N	16	39	42	86	98	79	46	19	4	1	430
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	%	.0	.0	1.6	10.5	12.9	14.0	17.9	.0	.0	.0	8.9
	N	12	31	61	86	70	50	28	7	4	–	349
SERVICES	%	6.7	42.9	37.2	31.4	50.0	44.4	52.9	.0	33.3	.0	39.1
	N	15	21	43	70	70	36	17	3	3	1	279
MANUAL	%	.0	27.7	50.7	51.4	48.6	39.6	30.8	50.0	25.0	.0	43.3
	N	32	65	134	181	148	91	39	16	4	1	711
S-TOTAL	%	3.1	32.4	45.0	38.6	39.7	32.9	29.6	20.8	36.8	.0	35.7
	N	131	256	462	555	481	295	152	53	19	4	2,408
N.S.	%	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	N	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
TOTAL	%	3.1	32.4	45.0	38.5	39.6	32.9	29.6	20.8	36.8	.0	35.7
	N	131	256	462	556	482	295	152	53	19	4	2,410

TABLE 4.4.5G

V637
V213
V804
V010
V404

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
CURRENTLY USING CONTRACEPTION (INCLUDING STERILIZATION)
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION
AND CURRENT AGE
('EXPOSED' WOMEN)

		NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 35–44												
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION												
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	%	.0	55.6	82.1	81.0	82.1	73.3	66.7	62.5	60.0	50.0	74.4
	N	4	9	39	42	28	15	12	8	5	2	164
CLERICAL	%	.0	12.5	100.0	71.4	73.3	75.0	80.0	57.1	66.7	.0	67.4
	N	2	8	8	14	15	16	15	7	3	1	89
SALES	%	.0	33.3	66.7	60.0	56.3	63.2	47.6	62.5	72.7	50.0	56.4
	N	4	3	6	15	16	19	21	16	11	6	117
FARMERS	%	.0	.0	11.1	7.7	13.7	31.1	27.0	34.5	21.1	52.0	24.7
	N	10	11	18	26	51	74	74	58	38	25	385
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	%	.0	.0	7.1	9.1	17.1	20.8	32.4	26.7	33.3	.0	20.1
	N	5	9	14	22	41	48	37	30	18	5	229
SERVICES	%	.0	12.5	25.0	44.0	55.6	46.0	46.2	34.8	54.5	41.7	41.8
	N	11	8	20	25	45	50	39	23	11	12	244
MANUAL	%	9.1	22.2	31.6	46.9	56.0	57.7	52.6	37.1	38.1	30.8	47.9
	N	11	9	38	49	91	104	78	35	21	13	449
S-TOTAL	%	2.1	17.5	44.8	47.2	46.3	46.3	43.8	38.4	38.3	40.6	42.1
	N	47	57	143	193	287	326	276	177	107	64	1,677
N.S.	%	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	N	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	%	2.1	17.5	44.8	47.2	46.3	46.3	43.8	38.4	38.3	40.6	42.1
	N	47	57	143	193	287	326	276	177	107	64	1,677
CURRENT AGE 45+												
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION												
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	%	.0	.0	100.0	77.8	75.0	100.0	80.0	100.0	50.0	.0	73.5
	N	–	3	2	9	8	3	5	2	2	–	34
CLERICAL	%	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	50.0	100.0	66.7	33.3	33.3	.0	50.0
	N	2	1	–	1	4	1	3	3	3	–	18
SALES	%	.0	.0	100.0	.0	33.3	75.0	80.0	57.1	66.7	50.0	56.8
	N	1	–	1	3	3	8	5	7	3	6	37
FARMERS	%	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	28.6	25.0	40.0	25.0	83.3	24.1
	N	5	1	3	8	11	14	12	15	4	6	79
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	%	.0	.0	.0	.0	12.5	.0	40.0	.0	.0	33.3	8.2
	N	3	4	6	5	8	9	5	4	2	3	49
SERVICES	%	.0	.0	50.0	.0	50.0	40.0	28.6	36.4	80.0	.0	34.1
	N	1	2	2	2	2	5	7	11	5	4	41
MANUAL	%	.0	.0	16.7	100.0	30.0	52.6	66.7	62.5	33.3	57.1	51.1
	N	2	4	6	3	10	19	24	16	3	7	94
S-TOTAL	%	.0	6.7	25.0	35.5	30.4	44.1	54.1	46.6	45.5	50.0	39.8
	N	14	15	20	31	46	59	61	58	22	26	352
N.S.	%	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	N	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	%	.0	6.7	25.0	35.5	30.4	44.1	54.1	46.6	45.5	50.0	39.8
	N	14	15	20	31	46	59	61	58	22	26	352

TABLE 4.5.1

V645
V010
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NEVER USED				HAS USED				CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE <20	40.5	49.1	4.4	94.1	.7	1.3	.1	2.2	.0	3.7	3.7	676	2	678
20-24	34.4	35.8	5.6	75.8	3.2	7.2	1.2	11.6	.0	12.7	12.7	1,588	10	1,598
25-29	24.4	25.8	6.3	56.5	3.5	11.2	5.7	20.4	.1	23.0	23.1	1,692	4	1,696
30-34	18.3	23.2	6.8	48.3	3.8	11.0	5.9	20.7	.7	30.3	30.9	1,519	4	1,523
35-39	11.9	24.8	13.3	50.0	4.6	8.2	6.7	19.4	1.1	29.5	30.6	1,322	7	1,329
40 44	8.3	20.4	23.0	51.6	8.3	5.0	6.3	19.5	2.2	26.7	28.8	1,054	7	1,061
45+	3.2	13.8	40.2	57.2	16.5	4.1	6.2	26.8	2.3	13.7	16.0	899	4	903
TOTAL	20.4	26.9	12.7	60.0	5.4	7.7	4.8	17.9	.8	21.4	22.2	8,750	38	8,788

TABLE 4.5.2

V645
V116
V109
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NEVER USED				HAS USED				CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
TOTAL														
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. <10	32.3	32.4	5.7	70.5	3.0	7.8	2.1	12.9	.1	16.6	16.7	3,567	13	3,580
10-19	16.9	25.7	8.0	50.7	3.8	9.9	7.0	20.7	.8	27.8	28.6	2,688	10	2,698
20-29	8.4	22.3	23.3	54.0	8.5	5.7	6.0	20.2	1.7	24.1	25.8	1,980	11	1,991
30+	1.9	13.2	43.7	58.8	17.5	4.1	7.4	28.9	2.3	9.9	12.2	515	4	519
TOTAL	20.4	26.9	12.7	60.0	5.4	7.7	4.8	17.9	.8	21.4	22.2	8,750	38	8,788
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE <15														
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. <10	28.9	51.9	7.2	88.0	1.5	4.2	1.7	7.5	.0	4.5	4.5	401	4	405
10-19	19.0	32.4	7.0	58.3	3.6	8.6	6.0	18.2	.6	22.9	23.5	617	3	620
20-29	10.0	27.4	19.9	57.3	7.6	5.9	6.0	19.4	.9	22.3	23.3	649	4	653
30+	2.7	14.0	43.3	60.0	16.4	5.1	6.9	28.4	1.8	9.9	11.6	335	2	337
TOTAL	15.3	31.6	17.3	64.2	6.6	6.2	5.3	18.1	.8	16.8	17.6	2,002	13	2,015
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE 15-19														
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. <10	33.5	38.2	5.2	77.0	2.6	6.8	1.8	11.2	.0	11.8	11.8	1,981	9	1,990
10-19	18.0	26.4	6.9	51.3	3.4	11.2	7.7	22.3	.6	25.8	26.4	1,500	5	1,505
20-29	7.8	20.3	23.9	52.0	8.9	5.6	5.9	20.3	2.0	25.7	27.7	1,094	5	1,099
30+	.6	11.7	44.4	56.7	19.4	2.2	8.3	30.0	3.3	10.0	13.3	180	2	182
TOTAL	21.5	29.4	11.5	62.4	4.9	7.7	4.9	17.5	.8	19.3	20.1	4,755	21	4,776
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE 20-24														
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. <10	31.7	17.6	5.5	54.8	4.4	10.7	2.9	17.9	.1	27.1	27.2	892	–	892
10-19	14.0	17.1	10.1	41.2	4.1	8.8	5.9	18.7	1.1	39.0	40.1	444	2	446
20-29	7.3	17.3	30.9	55.5	9.1	5.5	6.4	20.9	2.7	20.9	23.6	220	2	222
30+	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
TOTAL	23.2	17.4	10.4	51.0	4.9	9.4	4.2	18.6	.8	29.6	30.4	1,556	4	1,560
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE 25-29														
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. <10	32.0	7.1	5.8	44.8	4.1	12.4	2.1	18.7	.4	36.1	36.5	241	–	241
10-19	5.9	15.7	13.7	35.3	8.8	3.9	6.9	19.6	2.9	42.2	45.1	102	–	102
20-29	.0	23.5	17.6	41.2	11.8	11.8	5.9	29.4	.0	29.4	29.4	17	–	17
30+	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
TOTAL	23.1	10.3	8.6	41.9	5.8	10.0	3.6	19.4	1.1	37.5	38.6	360	–	360
AGE AT 1ST MARRIAGE 30+														
YRS SINCE 1ST MARR. <10	25.0	30.8	17.3	73.1	1.9	1.9	.0	3.8	.0	23.1	23.1	52	–	52
10-19	.0	12.0	44.0	56.0	12.0	8.0	4.0	24.0	4.0	16.0	20.0	25	–	25
20-29	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
30+	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
TOTAL	16.9	24.7	26.0	67.5	5.2	3.9	1.3	10.4	1.3	20.8	22.1	77	–	77

TABLE 4.5.3

V645
V213
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE AND NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NEVER USED					HAS USED			CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
LIVING CHILDREN 0	39.3	37.2	20.0	96.5	1.1	1.1	.1	2.4	.0	1.1	1.1	1,131	5	1,136
1	29.1	33.6	12.6	75.3	3.3	5.2	1.9	10.4	.0	14.3	14.3	1,325	8	1,333
2	19.7	28.2	10.9	58.8	4.8	8.3	3.1	16.2	.5	24.6	25.1	1,405	8	1,413
3	18.5	23.9	10.5	52.9	4.8	9.9	6.0	20.7	1.1	25.3	26.4	1,349	6	1,355
4	13.6	23.9	11.8	49.3	5.8	8.9	6.1	20.8	1.5	28.5	29.9	1,163	5	1,168
5	11.6	22.5	11.5	45.6	8.2	10.2	[illegible]	25.1	1.1	28.2	29.3	947	3	950
6	11.5	19.6	11.2	42.4	8.4	10.3	8.8	27.6	1.8	28.2	30.0	667	2	669
7	11.6	21.2	12.6	45.3	8.6	10.3	9.4	28.3	1.5	24.9	26.4	406	1	407
8	11.5	18.0	13.4	42.9	12.4	8.8	9.2	30.4	1.4	25.3	26.7	217	–	217
9+	7.1	17.1	14.3	38.6	12.1	10.0	11.4	33.6	.0	27.9	27.9	140	–	140
TOTAL	20.4	26.9	12.7	60.0	5.4	7.7	4.8	17.9	.8	21.4	22.2	8,750	38	8,788

TABLE 4.5.4

V645
V402
V010
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE EXPOSURE STATUS AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NEVER USED					HAS USED			CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
TOTAL														
EXPOSURE STATUS														
PREGNANT	34.7	38.1	.7	73.5	.0	21.0	5.5	26.5	.0	.0	.0	1,239	1	1,240
WIDOWED, SEPARATED	.0	.0	77.9	77.9	.7	.0	20.5	21.1	.9	.0	.9	766	–	766
STERILIZED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	63	–	63
OTHER IMPAIRMENT	.0	.0	69.3	69.3	23.1	5.1	2.5	30.7	.0	.0	.0	724	–	724
FECUND	22.7	31.6	.0	54.3	5.0	6.4	2.9	14.3	.0	31.4	31.4	5,958	37	5,995
TOTAL	20.4	26.9	12.7	60.0	5.4	7.7	4.8	17.9	.8	21.4	22.2	8,750	38	8,788
CURRENT AGE <25														
EXPOSURE STATUS														
PREGNANT	43.6	42.7	1.5	87.8	.0	10.7	1.5	12.2	.0	.0	.0	541	–	541
WIDOWED, SEPARATED	.0	.0	95.6	95.6	.0	.0	4.4	4.4	.0	.0	.0	91	–	91
STERILIZED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
OTHER IMPAIRMENT	.0	.0	96.0	96.0	4.0	.0	.0	4.0	.0	.0	.0	25	–	25
FECUND	36.3	41.6	.0	78.0	3.4	4.0	.5	8.0	.0	14.1	14.1	1,607	12	1,619
TOTAL	36.2	39.8	5.3	81.2	2.5	5.4	.9	8.8	.0	10.0	10.0	2,264	12	2,276
CURRENT AGE 25-34														
EXPOSURE STATUS														
PREGNANT	29.9	31.7	.2	61.8	.0	29.3	8.9	38.2	.0	.0	.0	542	1	543
WIDOWED, SEPARATED	.0	.0	78.7	78.7	.5	.0	20.2	20.7	.5	.0	.5	188	–	188
STERILIZED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	11	–	11
OTHER IMPAIRMENT	.0	.0	78.2	78.2	14.1	5.1	2.6	21.8	.0	.0	.0	78	–	78
FECUND	22.1	25.8	.0	47.9	4.4	8.1	4.1	16.6	.0	35.5	35.5	2,392	7	2,399

TABLE 4.5.4

V645
V402
V010
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN
ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE
EXPOSURE STATUS
AND CURRENT AGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NEVER USED				HAS USED				CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
TOTAL	21.5	24.6	6.5	52.6	3.6	11.1	5.8	20.6	.4	26.4	26.8	3,211	8	3,219
CURRENT AGE 35-44														
EXPOSURE STATUS														
PREGNANT	21.1	42.9	.0	63.9	.0	28.6	7.5	36.1	.0	.0	.0	147	–	147
WIDOWED, SEPARATED	.0	.0	75.2	75.2	.0	.0	24.2	24.2	.7	.0	.7	298	–	298
STERILIZED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	100.0	.0	100.0	35	–	35
OTHER IMPAIRMENT	.0	.0	72.4	72.4	20.1	4.5	3.0	27.6	.0	.0	.0	268	–	268
FECUND	13.1	29.5	.0	42.6	5.8	6.6	3.9	16.2	.0	41.2	41.2	1,628	14	1,642
TOTAL	10.3	22.9	17.6	50.7	6.2	6.8	6.5	19.5	1.6	28.2	29.8	2,376	14	2,390
CURRENT AGE 45+														
EXPOSURE STATUS														
PREGNANT	11.1	66.7	.0	77.8	.0	11.1	11.1	22.2	.0	.0	0	9	–	9
WIDOWED, SEPARATED	.0	.0	73.0	73.0	2.1	.0	22.8	24.9	2.1	.0	2.1	189	–	189
STERILIZED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	17	–	17
OTHER IMPAIRMENT	.0	.0	63.2	63.2	28.6	5.9	2.3	36.8	.0	.0	.0	353	–	353
FECUND	8.5	35.6	.0	44.1	13.0	4.5	1.2	18.7	.0	37.2	37.2	331	4	335
TOTAL	3.2	13.8	40.2	57.2	16.5	4.1	6.2	26.8	2.3	13.7	16.0	899	4	903

TABLE 4.5.5A

V645
V704
V010
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN
ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE
LEVEL OF EDUCATION
AND CURRENT AGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NEVER USED				HAS USED				CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
TOTAL														
LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	21.2	35.0	15.0	71.3	4.0	6.2	4.0	14.2	.7	13.8	14.6	5,120	29	5,149
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	21.0	24.3	12.0	57.3	6.5	9.6	5.8	21.9	.7	20.0	20.7	1,636	5	1,641
CAN READ AND WRITE	17.6	11.0	10.3	38.9	9.1	9.4	6.7	25.2	.8	35.1	35.9	854	3	857
PRIMARY	17.7	9.0	7.0	33.7	6.1	12.1	7.5	25.7	1.2	39.3	40.5	412	1	413
SECONDARY	19.0	4.6	3.8	27.3	7.6	10.2	3.6	21.4	.8	50.5	51.3	501	–	501
UNIVERSITY	15.9	4.4	3.5	23.8	6.6	10.1	5.3	22.0	1.8	52.4	54.2	227	–	227
TOTAL	20.4	26.9	12.7	60.0	5.4	7.7	4.8	17.9	.8	21.4	22.2	8,750	38	8,788
CURRENT AGE <25														
LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	33.7	49.6	5.3	88.6	1.6	3.8	.5	5.9	.0	5.5	5.5	1,347	7	1,354
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	41.5	32.2	4.6	78.2	2.5	7.3	1.9	11.6	.0	10.2	10.2	482	4	486
CAN READ AND WRITE	36.8	21.6	9.2	67.6	5.4	6.5	1.1	13.0	.0	19.5	19.5	185	–	185
PRIMARY	37.9	18.9	5.3	62.1	4.2	12.6	.0	16.8	.0	21.1	21.1	95	1	96
SECONDARY	39.5	10.9	3.1	53.5	6.2	7.0	1.6	14.7	.0	31.8	31.8	129	–	129
UNIVERSITY	42.3	19.2	.0	61.5	.0	15.4	.0	15.4	.0	23.1	23.1	26	–	26
TOTAL	36.2	39.8	5.3	81.2	2.5	5.4	.9	8.8	.0	10.0	10.0	2,264	12	2,276
CURRENT AGE 25-34														
LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	24.6	34.5	7.9	67.0	2.8	8.7	5.1	16.6	.3	16.1	16.4	1,775	8	1,783
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	18.5	23.6	6.5	48.6	3.4	14.4	8.1	25.9	.7	24.8	25.5	556	–	556
CAN READ AND WRITE	18.1	8.1	5.5	31.6	5.8	14.5	6.8	27.1	.0	41.3	41.3	310	–	310
PRIMARY	16.9	5.6	2.8	25.4	3.4	15.3	9.6	28.2	.0	46.3	46.3	177	–	177
SECONDARY	16.3	2.8	3.2	22.3	5.2	13.5	2.4	21.1	.4	56.2	56.6	251	–	251
UNIVERSITY	17.6	2.1	2.8	22.5	7.7	11.3	4.9	23.9	1.4	52.1	53.5	142	–	142
TOTAL	21.5	24.6	6.5	52.6	3.6	11.1	5.8	20.6	.4	26.4	26.8	3,211	8	3,219

TABLE 4.5.5A

V645
V704
V010
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NEVER USED				HAS USED				CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE 35-44														
LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	12.1	28.8	20.6	61.5	4.9	6.3	5.8	17.0	1.4	20.1	21.5	1,470	10	1,480
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	8.0	22.2	16.3	46.6	10.2	7.6	7.1	24.9	1.2	27.3	28.5	410	1	411
CAN READ AND WRITE	9.8	7.7	12.2	29.7	7.3	7.3	8.1	22.8	2.0	45.5	47.6	246	3	249
PRIMARY	5.7	5.7	12.4	23.8	5.7	9.5	6.7	21.9	1.9	52.4	54.3	105	–	105
SECONDARY	3.2	2.1	2.1	7.4	8.5	7.4	9.6	25.5	2.1	64.9	67.0	94	–	94
UNIVERSITY	.0	3.9	5.9	9.8	3.9	3.9	7.8	15.7	3.9	70.6	74.5	51	–	51
TOTAL	10.3	22.9	17.6	50.7	6.2	6.8	6.5	19.5	1.6	28.2	29.8	2,376	14	2,390
CURRENT AGE 45+														
LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	3.4	17.0	48.1	68.6	11.7	3.4	4.0	19.1	2.3	10.0	12.3	528	4	532
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	4.3	11.2	37.8	53.2	18.1	5.9	6.4	30.3	1.6	14.9	16.5	188	–	188
CAN READ AND WRITE	1.8	8.8	21.2	31.9	28.3	4.4	12.4	45.1	1.8	21.2	23.0	113	–	113
PRIMARY	2.9	8.6	17.1	28.6	25.7	2.9	20.0	48.6	8.6	14.3	22.9	35	–	35
SECONDARY	.0	.0	18.5	18.5	33.3	3.7	3.7	40.7	3.7	37.0	40.7	27	-	27
UNIVERSITY	.0	.0	12.5	12.5	25.0	12.5	12.5	50.0	.0	37.5	37.5	8	–	8
TOTAL	3.2	13.8	40.2	57.2	16.5	4.1	6.2	26.8	2.3	13.7	16.0	899	4	903

TABLE 4.5.5B

V645
V702
V010
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NEVER USED				HAS USED				CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
TOTAL														
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE														
URBAN	15.5	12.9	8.7	37.1	7.9	11.0	6.7	25.5	1.4	36.0	37.4	3,698	7	3,705
RURAL	23.9	37.2	15.6	76.7	3.5	5.4	3.4	12.3	.4	10.6	11.0	5,052	31	5,083
TOTAL	20.4	26.9	12.7	60.0	5.4	7.7	4.8	17.9	.8	21.4	22.2	8,750	38	8,788
CURRENT AGE <25														
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE														
URBAN	36.7	24.5	3.4	64.6	4.6	8.9	1.2	14.7	.0	20.7	20.7	763	3	766
RURAL	36.0	47.5	6.2	89.7	1.4	3.7	.7	5.8	.0	4.5	4.5	1,501	9	1,510
TOTAL	36.2	39.8	5.3	81.2	2.5	5.4	.9	8.8	.0	10.0	10.0	2,264	12	2,276
CURRENT AGE 25-34														
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE														
URBAN	15.1	10.6	4.7	30.3	4.7	15.6	6.9	27.2	.5	41.9	42.4	1,483	1	1,484
RURAL	27.0	36.6	8.2	71.8	2.7	7.2	4.9	14.8	.2	13.2	13.4	1,728	7	1,735
TOTAL	21.5	24.6	6.5	52.6	3.6	11.1	5.8	20.6	.4	26.4	26.8	3,211	8	3,219
CURRENT AGE 35-44														
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE														
URBAN	6.1	9.9	11.7	27.7	7.9	8.4	9.1	25.4	2.8	44.1	46.9	1,047	3	1,050
RURAL	13.5	33.0	22.3	68.8	4.9	5.5	4.4	14.8	.6	15.7	16.3	1,329	11	1,340
TOTAL	10.3	22.9	17.6	50.7	6.2	6.8	6.5	19.5	1.6	28.2	29.8	2,376	14	2,390
CURRENT AGE 45+														
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE														
URBAN	1.7	7.2	25.4	34.3	25.9	4.2	9.9	40.0	3.2	22.5	25.7	405	–	405
RURAL	4.5	19.2	52.2	75.9	8.7	4.0	3.2	16.0	1.6	6.5	8.1	494	4	498
TOTAL	3.2	13.8	40.2	57.2	16.5	4.1	6.2	26.8	2.3	13.7	16.0	899	4	903

TABLE 4.5.5C

V645
V701
V010
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE REGION OF RESIDENCE AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NEVER USED				HAS USED				CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S.TOT	NS	TOTAL
TOTAL														
REGION OF RESIDENCE														
CAIRO	15.6	9.6	8.1	33.3	8.3	12.2	7.4	27.9	2.0	36.9	38.9	1,587	6	1,593
ALEXANDRIA	9.3	8.6	8.8	26.7	10.7	9.1	8.2	28.0	1.3	44.0	45.3	475	–	475
LOWER EGYPT	27.4	18.8	12.6	58.8	5.6	8.6	4.4	18.6	.6	22.1	22.6	3,881	4	3,885
UPPER EGYPT	15.4	51.1	16.0	82.4	2.5	3.8	3.2	9.5	.4	7.8	8.1	2,807	28	2,835
TOTAL	20.4	26.9	12.7	60.0	5.4	7.7	4.8	17.9	.8	21.4	22.2	8,750	38	8,788
CURRENT AGE <25														
REGION OF RESIDENCE														
CAIRO	37.9	19.9	3.5	61.4	5.1	10.3	1.3	16.7	.0	21.9	21.9	311	2	313
ALEXANDRIA	30.4	17.4	4.3	52.2	4.3	11.6	2.9	18.8	.0	29.0	29.0	69	–	69
LOWER EGYPT	47.2	27.4	4.6	79.2	2.7	6.5	1.2	10.4	.0	10.5	10.5	1,032	–	1,032
UPPER EGYPT	22.8	63.7	6.8	93.3	1.1	1.9	.2	3.2	.0	3.5	3.5	852	10	862
TOTAL	36.2	39.8	5.3	81.2	2.5	5.4	.9	8.8	.0	10.0	10.0	2,264	12	2,276
CURRENT AGE 25-34														
REGION OF RESIDENCE														
CAIRO	15.5	8.1	5.3	29.0	5.0	16.4	6.9	28.3	.9	41.8	42.7	639	1	640
ALEXANDRIA	8.1	6.6	5.1	19.7	7.1	11.6	7.6	26.3	.0	54.0	54.0	198	–	198
LOWER EGYPT	29.5	16.4	5.7	51.6	3.9	12.2	5.9	22.0	.3	26.2	26.4	1,449	2	1,451
UPPER EGYPT	16.1	52.6	9.0	77.7	1.6	5.5	4.5	11.7	.2	10.4	10.6	925	5	930
TOTAL	21.5	24.6	6.5	52.6	3.6	11.1	5.8	20.6	.4	26.4	26.8	3,211	8	3,219
CURRENT AGE 35-44														
REGION OF RESIDENCE														
CAIRO	6.0	7.0	9.8	22.8	7.4	10.2	10.4	28.1	4.0	45.1	49.1	470	3	473
ALEXANDRIA	3.4	8.1	11.4	22.8	12.8	8.1	10.1	30.9	2.0	44.3	46.3	149	–	149
LOWER EGYPT	12.9	16.7	18.9	48.5	7.2	6.9	5.2	19.4	1.2	31.0	32.1	1,011	1	1,012
UPPER EGYPT	10.9	44.1	22.0	76.9	2.8	4.2	5.0	11.9	.4	10.7	11.1	746	10	756
TOTAL	10.3	22.9	17.6	50.7	6.2	6.8	6.5	19.5	1.6	28.2	29.8	2,376	14	2,390
CURRENT AGE 45+														
REGION OF RESIDENCE														
CAIRO	1.2	3.0	22.8	26.9	28.7	5.4	12.0	46.1	4.2	22.8	26.9	167	–	167
ALEXANDRIA	3.4	6.8	20.3	30.5	25.4	.0	11.9	37.3	5.1	27.1	32.2	59	–	59
LOWER EGYPT	4.6	10.5	43.2	58.4	15.2	4.9	5.4	25.4	1.5	14.7	16.2	389	1	390
UPPER EGYPT	2.5	26.1	50.4	78.9	9.2	3.2	2.8	15.1	1.8	4.2	6.0	284	3	287
TOTAL	3.2	13.8	40.2	57.2	16.5	4.1	6.2	26.8	2.3	13.7	16.0	899	4	903

TABLE 4.5.5D

V645
R701
V010
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE TYPE OF LOCALITY AND CURRENT AGE (EVER MARRIED WOMEN)

	NEVER USED				HAS USED				CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S TOT	OPEN INT	CLOSED INT	USED EARL	S TOT	STER	OTHER METHOD	S TOT	S TOT	SS	TOTAL
TOTAL														
TYPE OF LOCALITY														
METROPOLITAN	14.1	9.4	8.3	31.8	8.8	11.5	7.6	27.9	1.8	38.5	40.3	2,062	6	2,068
CITIES - LOWER	18.4	7.2	9.6	35.1	6.1	10.7	6.3	23.6	.0	41.9	41.9	544	-	544
CITIES - UPPER	20.2	15.5	7.7	43.3	6.0	7.7	7.3	21.0	.9	34.8	35.6	233	-	233
TOWNS - LOWER	15.4	13.1	7.4	35.9	8.9	12.3	5.1	26.2	1.9	35.9	37.8	473	-	473
TOWNS - UPPER	16.5	37.8	11.3	65.6	5.7	8.7	3.9	18.3	.3	15.9	16.2	389	1	390
VILLAGES - LOWER	31.0	22.0	14.0	67.0	4.9	7.6	4.0	16.5	.5	16.0	16.5	2,864	4	2,868
VILLAGES - UPPER	14.6	57.2	17.7	89.5	1.6	2.5	2.6	6.7	.3	3.4	3.8	2,185	27	2,212
TOTAL	20.4	26.9	12.7	60.0	5.4	7.7	4.8	17.9	.8	21.4	22.2	8,750	38	8,788
CURRENT AGE <25														
TYPE OF LOCALITY														
METROPOLITAN	36.6	19.5	3.7	59.7	5.0	10.5	1.6	17.1	.0	23.2	23.2	380	2	382
CITIES - LOWER	43.9	14.0	4.7	62.6	4.7	12.1	.0	16.8	.0	20.6	20.6	107	-	107
CITIES - UPPER	40.0	26.7	.0	66.7	2.2	4.4	.0	6.7	.0	26.7	26.7	45	-	45
TOWNS - LOWER	33.9	23.1	.8	57.9	6.6	9.1	2.5	18.2	.0	24.0	24.0	121	-	121
TOWNS - UPPER	31.5	52.3	5.4	89.2	1.8	1.8	.0	3.6	.0	7.2	7.2	111	1	112
VILLAGES - LOWER	49.6	29.9	5.1	84.6	1.9	5.3	1.1	8.3	.0	7.1	7.1	804	-	804
VILLAGES - UPPER	20.3	68.0	7.5	95.7	.9	1.7	.3	2.9	.0	1.4	1.4	690	9	705
TOTAL	36.2	39.8	5.3	81.2	2.5	5.4	.9	8.8	.0	10.0	10.0	2,264	12	2,276
CURRENT AGE 25-34														
TYPE OF LOCALITY														
METROPOLITAN	13.7	7.8	5.3	26.8	5.5	15.3	7.0	27.8	.7	44.7	45.4	837	1	838
CITIES - LOWER	18.1	5.3	3.1	26.4	4.4	15.0	6.2	25.6	.0	48.0	48.0	227	-	227
CITIES - UPPER	27.0	12.0	3.0	42.0	2.0	9.0	9.0	20.0	1.0	37.0	38.0	100	-	100
TOWNS - LOWER	13.0	11.9	3.8	28.6	3.8	21.1	5.9	30.8	.5	40.0	40.5	185	-	185
TOWNS - UPPER	12.5	33.8	5.9	52.2	3.7	16.2	6.6	26.5	.0	21.3	21.3	136	-	136
VILLAGES - LOWER	34.9	19.6	6.7	61.1	3.8	10.0	5.9	19.7	.3	18.9	19.2	1,037	2	1,039
VILLAGES - UPPER	15.2	62.3	10.4	88.0	1.2	2.9	3.5	7.5	.1	4.4	4.5	689	5	694
TOTAL	21.5	24.6	6.5	52.6	3.6	11.1	5.8	20.6	.4	26.4	26.8	3,211	8	3,219
CURRENT AGE 35-44														
TYPE OF LOCALITY														
METROPOLITAN	5.3	7.3	10.2	22.8	8.7	9.7	10.3	28.8	3.6	44.9	48.5	619	3	622
CITIES - LOWER	7.1	5.1	15.4	27.6	4.5	5.1	9.6	19.2	.0	53.2	53.2	156	-	156
CITIES - UPPER	3.2	14.3	9.5	27.0	9.5	7.9	9.5	27.0	1.6	44.4	46.0	63	-	63
TOWNS - LOWER	6.4	7.3	15.5	29.1	10.0	5.5	4.5	20.0	5.5	45.5	50.9	110	-	110
TOWNS - UPPER	11.1	34.3	12.1	57.6	5.1	9.1	5.1	19.2	.0	23.2	23.2	99	-	99
VILLAGES - LOWER	15.0	20.5	20.1	55.7	7.4	7.5	4.4	19.3	.8	24.2	25.0	745	1	746
VILLAGES - UPPER	11.6	49.0	25.0	85.6	1.7	2.9	4.5	9.1	.3	5.0	5.3	584	10	594
TOTAL	10.3	22.9	17.6	50.7	6.2	6.8	6.5	19.5	1.6	28.2	29.8	2,376	14	2,390
CURRENT AGE 45+														
TYPE OF LOCALITY														
METROPOLITAN	1.8	4.0	22.1	27.9	27.9	4.0	11.9	43.8	4.4	23.9	28.3	226	-	226
CITIES - LOWER	1.9	7.4	29.6	38.9	20.4	5.6	9.3	35.2	.0	25.9	25.9	54	-	54
CITIES - UPPER	.0	12.0	36.0	48.0	20.0	8.0	8.0	36.0	.0	16.0	16.0	25	-	25
TOWNS - LOWER	1.8	7.0	17.5	26.3	28.1	3.5	8.8	40.4	3.5	29.8	33.3	57	-	57
TOWNS - UPPER	2.3	20.9	41.9	65.1	23.3	2.3	2.3	27.9	2.3	4.7	7.0	43	-	43
VILLAGES - LOWER	5.8	11.9	51.1	68.7	11.5	5.0	4.0	20.5	1.4	9.4	10.8	278	1	279
VILLAGES - UPPER	2.8	28.7	53.7	85.2	5.1	2.8	2.3	10.2	1.9	2.8	4.6	216	3	219
TOTAL	3.2	13.8	40.2	57.2	16.5	4.1	6.2	26.8	2.3	13.7	16.0	899	4	903

TABLE 4.5.5E

V645
V713
V010
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE PATTERN OF WORK AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NEVER USED					HAS USED			CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT	USED EARL	S TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S TOT	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
TOTAL														
PATTERN OF WORK														
BEFORE & AFTER	22.3	23.6	11.8	57.7	4.5	7.6	4.1	16.2	.6	25.4	26.0	1,022	1	1,023
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	26.2	27.5	6.1	61.8	5.4	7.6	5.4	18.4	.2	19.6	19.8	484	1	485
WORKED AFTER ONLY	13.3	20.7	23.3	57.3	5.7	7.9	8.5	22.1	1.4	19.2	20.6	661	2	663
NEVER WORKED	20.4	28.0	12.1	60.5	5.5	7.7	4.5	17.7	.8	21.1	21.9	6,583	34	6,617
TOTAL	20.4	26.9	12.7	60.0	5.4	7.7	4.8	17.9	.8	21.4	22.2	8,750	38	8,788
CURRENT AGE <25														
PATTERN OF WORK														
BEFORE & AFTER	34.9	41.9	8.4	85.1	2.8	5.1	.5	8.4	.0	6.5	6.5	215	–	215
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	45.5	35.9	3.2	84.6	3.8	3.8	.6	8.3	.0	7.1	7.1	156	1	157
WORKED AFTER ONLY	37.8	32.2	8.9	78.9	3.3	8.9	.0	12.2	.0	8.9	8.9	90	1	91
NEVER WORKED	35.5	40.2	4.9	80.6	2.3	5.4	1.0	8.7	.0	10.7	10.7	1,803	10	1,813
TOTAL	36.2	39.8	5.3	81.2	2.5	5.4	.9	8.8	.0	10.0	10.0	2,264	12	2,276
CURRENT AGE 25-34														
PATTERN OF WORK														
BEFORE & AFTER	25.3	19.5	5.2	49.9	3.7	9.5	3.5	16.8	.4	32.9	33.3	483	–	483
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	22.7	24.9	2.7	50.3	3.2	11.9	7.6	22.7	.0	27.0	27.0	185	–	185
WORKED AFTER ONLY	15.4	23.7	10.2	49.2	3.8	10.5	10.2	24.4	1.5	24.8	26.3	266	–	266
NEVER WORKED	21.3	25.7	6.7	53.8	3.6	11.4	5.7	20.7	.3	25.2	25.5	2,277	8	2,285
TOTAL	21.5	24.6	6.5	52.6	3.6	11.1	5.8	20.6	.4	26.4	26.8	3,211	8	3,219
CURRENT AGE 35-44														
PATTERN OF WORK														
BEFORE & AFTER	11.0	20.4	15.5	46.9	6.1	6.9	6.9	20.0	1.2	31.8	33.1	245	1	246
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	12.3	28.3	15.1	55.7	6.6	5.7	7.5	19.8	.0	24.5	24.5	106	–	106
WORKED AFTER ONLY	5.4	17.4	33.5	56.3	6.7	6.7	8.0	21.4	1.3	21.0	22.3	224	1	225
NEVER WORKED	10.7	23.5	16.0	50.2	6.2	6.8	6.2	19.2	1.7	28.9	30.6	1,801	12	1,813
TOTAL	10.3	22.9	17.6	50.7	6.2	6.8	6.5	19.5	1.6	28.2	29.8	2,376	14	2,390
CURRENT AGE 45+														
PATTERN OF WORK														
BEFORE & AFTER	5.1	8.9	50.6	64.6	8.9	5.1	8.9	22.8	1.3	11.4	12.7	79	–	79
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	2.7	2.7	35.1	40.5	18.9	8.1	8.1	35.1	2.7	21.6	24.3	37	–	37
WORKED AFTER ONLY	1.2	7.4	54.3	63.0	12.3	1.2	13.6	27.2	2.5	7.4	9.9	81	–	81
NEVER WORKED	3.3	15.7	37.6	56.6	17.7	4.1	5.0	26.8	2.4	14.2	16.7	702	4	706
TOTAL	3.2	13.8	40.2	57.2	16.5	4.1	6.2	26.8	2.3	13.7	16.0	899	4	903

TABLE 4.5.5F

V645
V802
V010
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NEVER USED				HAS USED				CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S.TOT	NS	TOTAL
TOTAL														
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	19.8	36.8	18.6	75.2	4.2	5.3	3.6	13.1	.6	11.1	11.7	3,775	26	3,801
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	23.8	42.5	6.1	72.4	2.8	7.0	2.9	12.7	.2	14.7	14.9	543	–	543
CAN READ AND WRITE	21.4	21.5	10.8	53.7	6.0	9.6	6.0	21.6	1.1	23.6	24.7	2,226	8	2,234
PRIMARY	19.1	19.4	6.5	45.0	6.8	10.3	6.2	23.3	.9	30.8	31.7	738	3	741
SECONDARY	21.6	9.3	6.3	37.2	7.2	10.8	5.7	23.7	.6	38.5	39.0	889	1	890
UNIVERSITY	16.6	5.5	4.7	26.9	7.9	9.5	6.2	23.7	1.7	47.7	49.4	579	–	579
TOTAL	20.4	26.9	12.7	60.0	5.4	7.7	4.8	17.9	.8	21.4	22.2	8,750	38	8,788
CURRENT AGE <25														
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	30.7	51.4	8.5	90.6	1.4	2.7	.2	4.4	.0	5.0	5.0	916	10	926
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	34.2	51.4	1.4	86.9	.9	4.5	.9	6.3	.0	6.8	6.8	222	–	222
CAN READ AND WRITE	41.2	33.1	3.0	77.2	3.7	7.7	1.8	13.1	.0	9.6	9.6	571	1	572
PRIMARY	37.4	32.1	3.7	73.3	3.2	8.0	1.6	12.8	.0	13.9	13.9	187	–	187
SECONDARY	45.1	18.3	4.1	67.5	4.1	6.7	.7	11.6	.0	20.9	20.9	268	1	269
UNIVERSITY	37.0	17.0	3.0	57.0	3.0	11.0	1.0	15.0	.0	28.0	28.0	100	–	100
TOTAL	36.2	39.8	5.3	81.2	2.5	5.4	.9	8.8	.0	10.0	10.0	2,264	12	2,276
CURRENT AGE 25-34														
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	24.6	38.8	9.5	72.8	2.9	6.9	4.5	14.3	.3	12.6	12.9	1,298	5	1,303
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	22.1	36.0	3.5	61.6	2.9	11.0	4.1	18.0	.0	20.3	20.3	172	–	172
CAN READ AND WRITE	22.2	19.4	5.2	46.8	3.4	13.7	7.5	24.6	.4	28.2	28.6	744	2	746
PRIMARY	19.1	15.2	4.2	38.5	2.1	16.6	7.4	26.1	.4	35.0	35.3	283	1	284
SECONDARY	15.1	6.1	3.6	24.8	5.1	14.8	6.6	26.5	.2	48.4	48.7	411	–	411
UNIVERSITY	17.5	4.0	5.0	26.4	7.3	12.5	5.6	25.4	1.0	47.2	48.2	303	–	303
TOTAL	21.5	24.6	6.5	52.6	3.6	11.1	5.8	20.6	.4	26.4	26.8	3,211	8	3,219
CURRENT AGE 35-44														
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	12.0	30.7	24.1	66.8	4.9	6.0	5.4	16.3	1.0	15.9	16.9	1,100	7	1,107
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	13.0	42.6	6.1	61.7	4.3	7.0	4.3	15.7	.9	21.7	22.6	115	–	115
CAN READ AND WRITE	10.2	17.5	15.0	42.7	7.3	8.1	7.4	22.8	1.9	32.6	34.5	675	5	680
PRIMARY	7.0	15.1	10.6	32.7	7.5	6.5	7.5	21.6	1.5	44.2	45.7	199	2	201
SECONDARY	4.5	3.8	12.7	21.0	10.8	8.9	10.2	29.9	2.5	46.5	49.0	157	–	157
UNIVERSITY	5.4	1.5	3.1	10.0	6.2	3.8	6.9	16.9	3.8	69.2	73.1	130	–	130
TOTAL	10.3	22.9	17.6	50.7	6.2	6.8	6.5	19.5	1.6	28.2	29.8	2,376	14	2,390
CURRENT AGE 45+														
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	3.5	16.5	51.6	71.6	11.9	4.1	3.3	19.3	1.7	7.4	9.1	461	4	465
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	.0	17.6	50.0	67.6	8.8	2.9	5.9	17.6	.0	14.7	14.7	34	–	34
CAN READ AND WRITE	3.4	11.9	35.2	50.4	16.5	5.1	7.2	28.8	3.4	17.4	20.8	236	–	236
PRIMARY	4.3	14.5	11.6	30.4	33.3	1.4	10.1	44.9	4.3	20.3	24.6	69	–	69
SECONDARY	3.8	5.7	18.9	28.3	28.3	5.7	11.3	45.3	.0	26.4	26.4	53	–	53
UNIVERSITY	.0	2.2	10.9	13.0	28.3	2.2	19.6	50.0	4.3	32.6	37.0	46	–	46
TOTAL	3.2	13.8	40.2	57.2	16.5	4.1	6.2	26.8	2.3	13.7	16.0	899	4	903

TABLE 4.5.5G

V645
V804
V010
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND CURRENT AGE (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NEVER USED				HAS USED				CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S.TOT	NS	TOTAL
TOTAL														
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION														
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	19.6	8.7	6.5	34.7	7.7	10.2	6.0	23.9	1.6	39.8	41.4	899	1	900
CLERICAL	16.9	10.7	7.7	35.3	7.2	10.5	5.7	23.5	.9	40.4	41.2	456	1	457
SALES	16.3	20.5	13.4	50.2	8.1	8.1	5.3	21.4	1.3	27.1	28.4	546	1	547
FARMERS	25.3	35.4	16.3	76.9	3.0	5.3	3.2	11.5	.4	11.2	11.5	1,[illegible]57	9	1,846
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	21.9	47.5	16.3	85.7	2.0	3.1	3.0	8.1	.3	5.9	6.2	1,471	8	1,479
SERVICES	18.4	23.7	12.8	54.8	6.3	8.7	5.9	20.8	1.1	23.3	24.3	1,023	6	1,029
MANUAL	18.6	20.8	10.8	50.2	6.9	10.4	5.8	23.1	.9	25.8	26.7	2,510	12	2,522
S-TOTAL	20.4	26.9	12.7	60.0	5.4	7.7	4.8	17.9	.8	21.4	22.2	8,742	38	8,780
N.S.	12.5	37.5	25.0	75.0	.0	12.5	.0	12.5	.0	12.5	12.5	8	–	8
TOTAL	20.4	26.9	12.7	60.0	5.4	7.7	4.8	17.9	.8	21.4	22.2	8,750	38	8,788
CURRENT AGE <25														
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION														
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	45.7	18.3	3.6	67.5	5.1	7.6	1.0	13.7	.0	18.8	18.8	197	1	198
CLERICAL	40.4	19.1	3.2	62.8	6.4	10.6	1.1	18.1	.0	19.1	19.1	94	–	94
SALES	33.3	31.4	8.6	73.3	3.8	6.7	1.0	11.4	.0	15.2	15.2	105	–	105
FARMERS	38.4	45.5	7.1	90.9	.4	3.1	.6	4.1	.0	4.9	4.9	508	1	509
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	27.3	62.4	5.8	95.6	.2	1.8	.2	2.2	.0	2.2	2.2	450	6	456
SERVICES	36.2	37.2	2.8	76.1	4.6	6.9	2.3	13.8	.0	10.1	10.1	218	–	218
MANUAL	37.7	31.9	4.6	74.2	3.3	7.4	1.0	11.7	.0	14.1	14.1	690	4	694
S-TOTAL	36.3	39.8	5.3	81.3	2.5	5.4	.9	8.8	.0	9.9	9.9	2,262	12	2,274
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	50.0	.0	50.0	.0	50.0	50.0	2	–	2
TOTAL	36.2	39.8	5.3	81.2	2.5	5.4	.9	8.8	.0	10.0	10.0	2,264	12	2,276
CURRENT AGE 25-34														
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION														
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	16.9	6.9	4.8	28.5	6.4	14.7	5.9	27.1	1.2	43.2	44.4	421	–	421
CLERICAL	14.8	8.1	5.7	28.7	2.9	14.4	5.7	23.0	.0	48.3	48.3	209	1	210
SALES	20.7	24.2	7.6	52.5	4.5	12.1	4.5	21.2	.5	25.8	26.3	198	–	198
FARMERS	31.1	35.4	8.1	74.6	1.8	6.7	4.4	12.8	.0	12.6	12.6	570	2	572
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	27.7	47.5	8.5	83.8	2.0	3.8	4.4	10.1	.2	5.9	6.1	505	1	506
SERVICES	19.5	23.4	4.5	47.5	2.8	11.9	7.1	21.8	.6	30.2	30.8	354	1	355
MANUAL	16.9	17.7	6.0	40.6	4.7	14.8	7.3	26.8	.3	32.2	32.5	950	3	953
S-TOTAL	21.5	24.5	6.5	52.6	3.6	11.1	5.8	20.6	.4	26.5	26.8	3,207	8	3,215
N.S.	25.0	50.0	25.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	4	–	4
TOTAL	21.5	24.6	6.5	52.6	3.6	11.1	5.8	20.6	.4	26.4	26.8	3,211	8	3,219
CURRENT AGE 35-44														
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION														
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	6.3	4.4	8.3	19.0	7.3	5.4	8.8	21.5	3.4	56.1	59.5	205	–	205
CLERICAL	4.6	11.1	9.3	25.0	9.3	3.7	6.5	19.4	2.8	52.8	55.6	108	–	108
SALES	7.3	13.3	17.6	38.2	9.1	5.5	7.3	21.8	2.4	37.6	40.0	165	1	166
FARMERS	14.9	31.7	20.6	67.2	5.2	6.3	4.3	15.8	.4	16.7	17.0	558	3	561
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	13.2	38.4	25.3	76.8	2.9	3.9	4.2	11.1	.5	11.6	12.1	380	–	380
SERVICES	11.4	20.4	15.7	47.5	6.2	8.3	6.5	21.0	.9	30.6	31.5	324	5	329
MANUAL	6.9	17.5	15.6	40.0	7.6	9.4	8.8	25.8	2.5	31.7	34.2	635	5	640
S-TOTAL	10.3	22.9	17.6	50.7	6.2	6.8	6.5	19.5	1.6	28.3	29.8	2,375	14	2,389
N.S.	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1	–	1
TOTAL	10.3	22.9	17.6	50.7	6.2	6.8	6.5	19.5	1.6	28.2	29.8	2,376	14	2,390
CURRENT AGE 45+														
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION														
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	2.6	5.3	18.4	26.3	22.4	5.3	11.8	39.5	2.6	31.6	34.2	76	–	76
CLERICAL	6.7	4.4	22.2	33.3	24.4	8.9	13.3	46.7	2.2	17.8	20.0	45	–	45
SALES	1.3	11.5	25.6	38.5	20.5	5.1	9.0	34.6	2.6	24.4	26.9	78	–	78
FARMERS	4.5	19.9	50.7	75.1	7.5	4.5	3.0	14.9	2.5	7.5	10.0	201	3	204
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	6.6	23.5	55.1	85.3	5.9	2.2	3.7	11.8	.7	2.2	2.9	136	1	137
SERVICES	2.4	9.4	45.7	57.5	18.9	3.9	7.1	29.9	4.7	7.9	12.6	127	–	127
MANUAL	.9	10.2	34.9	46.0	24.3	3.4	6.0	33.6	1.7	18.7	20.4	235	–	235
S-TOTAL	3.2	13.7	40.2	57.1	16.5	4.1	6.2	26.8	2.3	13.7	16.0	898	4	902
N.S.	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1	–	1
TOTAL	3.2	13.8	40.2	57.2	16.5	4.1	6.2	26.8	2.3	13.7	16.0	899	4	903

TABLE 4.5.6A

V645
V704
V213
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NEVER USED				HAS USED				CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
TOTAL														
LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	21.2	35.0	15.0	71.3	4.0	6.2	4.0	14.2	.7	13.8	14.6	5,120	29	5,149
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	21.0	24.3	12.0	57.3	6.5	9.6	5.8	21.9	.7	20.0	20.7	1,636	5	1,641
CAN READ AND WRITE	17.6	11.0	10.3	38.9	9.1	9.4	6.7	25.2	.8	35.1	35.9	854	3	857
PRIMARY	17.7	9.0	7.0	33.7	6.1	12.1	7.5	25.7	1.2	39.3	40.5	412	1	413
SECONDARY	19.0	4.6	3.8	27.3	7.6	10.2	3.6	21.4	.8	50.5	51.3	501	–	501
UNIVERSITY	15.9	4.4	3.5	23.8	6.6	10.1	5.3	22.0	1.8	52.4	54.2	227	–	227
TOTAL	20.4	26.9	12.7	60.0	5.4	7.7	4.8	17.9	.8	21.4	22.2	8,750	38	8,788
<4 LIVING CHILDREN														
LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	26.7	41.2	16.0	83.9	2.5	3.9	1.8	8.1	.4	7.6	7.9	2,856	21	2,877
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	28.8	28.8	12.6	70.2	3.2	8.5	3.8	15.5	.5	13.7	14.2	941	4	945
CAN READ AND WRITE	25.9	15.3	12.6	53.8	5.5	9.6	4.7	19.8	.0	26.5	26.5	491	1	492
PRIMARY	23.8	11.0	8.8	43.6	5.1	12.1	5.5	22.7	.0	33.7	33.7	273	1	274
SECONDARY	21.8	5.0	3.9	30.7	7.8	9.6	3.0	20.4	.7	48.2	48.9	436	–	436
UNIVERSITY	16.9	4.7	3.8	25.4	6.1	9.4	5.6	21.1	1.9	51.6	53.5	213	–	213
TOTAL	26.0	30.4	13.2	69.7	3.6	6.4	2.9	12.9	.4	17.0	17.5	5,210	27	5,237
4-6 LIVING CHILDREN														
LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	14.8	28.2	13.7	56.7	5.7	8.9	6.3	21.0	1.3	21.0	22.3	1,750	7	1,757
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	11.0	19.3	10.3	40.6	9.6	11.4	7.9	28.8	1.1	29.4	30.5	534	1	535
CAN READ AND WRITE	6.7	6.0	6.7	19.5	12.1	9.7	8.4	30.2	1.7	48.7	50.3	298	2	300
PRIMARY	5.9	5.0	3.4	14.3	6.7	10.9	9.2	26.9	4.2	54.6	58.8	119	–	119
SECONDARY	.0	1.6	3.2	4.8	6.5	12.9	6.5	25.8	1.6	67.7	69.4	62	–	62
UNIVERSITY	.0	.0	.0	.0	14.3	21.4	.0	35.7	.0	64.3	64.3	14	–	14
TOTAL	12.4	22.4	11.6	46.4	7.2	9.7	6.9	23.9	1.4	28.3	29.7	2,777	10	2,787
7+ LIVING CHILDREN														
LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	12.5	23.9	13.8	50.2	6.8	9.7	8.2	24.7	1.2	23.9	25.1	514	1	515
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	8.7	14.9	13.7	37.3	16.1	9.9	10.6	36.6	.6	25.5	26.1	161	–	161
CAN READ AND WRITE	4.6	1.5	9.2	15.4	23.1	6.2	13.8	43.1	3.1	38.5	41.5	65	–	65
PRIMARY	5.0	5.0	5.0	15.0	15.0	20.0	25.0	60.0	.0	25.0	25.0	20	–	20
SECONDARY	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	33.3	33.3	66.7	.0	33.3	33.3	3	–	3
UNIVERSITY	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
TOTAL	10.7	19.5	13.1	43.4	10.4	9.8	9.7	29.9	1.2	25.6	26.7	763	1	764

TABLE 4.5.6B

V645
V702
V213
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NEVER USED				HAS USED				CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
TOTAL														
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE														
URBAN	15.5	12.9	8.7	37.1	7.9	11.0	6.7	25.5	1.4	36.0	37.4	3,698	7	3,705
RURAL	23.9	37.2	15.6	76.7	3.5	5.4	3.4	12.3	.4	10.6	11.0	5,052	31	5,083
TOTAL	20.4	26.9	12.7	60.0	5.4	7.7	4.8	17.9	.8	21.4	22.2	8,750	38	8,788
<4 LIVING CHILDREN														
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE														
URBAN	22.1	15.3	9.3	46.7	5.9	10.3	4.7	21.0	.7	31.6	32.3	2,278	6	2,284
RURAL	29.1	42.2	16.2	87.5	1.8	3.3	1.4	6.6	.2	5.8	5.9	2,932	21	2,953
TOTAL	26.0	30.4	13.2	69.7	3.6	6.4	2.9	12.9	.4	17.0	17.5	5,210	27	5,237
4-6 LIVING CHILDREN														
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE														
URBAN	5.4	8.2	7.3	20.9	10.5	12.0	8.8	31.3	2.5	45.4	47.8	1,140	1	1,141
RURAL	17.3	32.3	14.5	64.1	4.9	8.1	5.7	18.8	.7	16.4	17.1	1,637	9	1,646
TOTAL	12.4	22.4	11.6	46.4	7.2	9.7	6.9	23.9	1.4	28.3	29.7	2,777	10	2,787
7+ LIVING CHILDREN														
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE														
URBAN	3.9	12.1	8.9	25.0	13.6	11.8	13.6	38.9	1.8	34.3	36.1	280	–	280
RURAL	14.7	23.8	15.5	54.0	8.5	8.7	7.5	24.6	.8	20.5	21.3	483	1	484
TOTAL	10.7	19.5	13.1	43.4	10.4	9.8	9.7	29.9	1.2	25.6	26.7	763	1	764

TABLE 4.5.6C

V645
V701
V213
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE REGION OF RESIDENCE AND NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NEVER USED				HAS USED				CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
TOTAL														
REGION OF RESIDENCE														
CAIRO	15.6	9.6	8.1	33.3	8.3	12.2	7.4	27.9	2.0	36.9	38.9	1,587	6	1,593
ALEXANDRIA	9.3	8.6	8.8	26.7	10.7	9.1	8.2	28.0	1.3	44.0	45.3	475	–	475
LOWER EGYPT	27.4	18.8	12.6	58.8	5.6	8.6	4.4	18.6	.6	22.1	22.6	3,881	4	3,885
UPPER EGYPT	15.4	51.1	16.0	82.4	2.5	3.8	3.2	9.5	.4	7.8	8.1	2,807	28	2,835
TOTAL	20.4	26.9	12.7	60.0	5.4	7.7	4.8	17.9	.8	21.4	22.2	8,750	38	8,788
<4 LIVING CHILDREN														
REGION OF RESIDENCE														
CAIRO	21.5	11.7	9.4	42.7	6.3	11.4	5.4	23.0	1.2	33.2	34.3	1,022	5	1,027
ALEXANDRIA	13.6	10.5	9.8	33.9	8.0	8.7	7.0	23.8	.7	41.6	42.3	286	–	286
LOWER EGYPT	36.6	21.2	12.8	70.6	3.6	7.1	2.6	13.3	.2	15.9	16.1	2,173	2	2,175
UPPER EGYPT	17.5	56.4	16.5	90.3	1.3	2.1	1.1	4.6	.2	4.9	5.1	1,729	20	1,749
TOTAL	26.0	30.4	13.2	69.7	3.6	6.4	2.9	12.9	.4	17.0	17.5	5,210	27	5,237

TABLE 4.5.6C

V645
V701
V213
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE REGION OF RESIDENCE AND NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NEVER USED					HAS USED			CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
4-6 LIVING CHILDREN														
REGION OF RESIDENCE														
CAIRO	4.9	5.5	5.7	16.1	11.3	13.0	10.4	34.6	3.6	45.6	49.3	471	1	472
ALEXANDRIA	2.8	5.6	7.7	16.1	15.4	9.1	9.1	33.6	1.4	49.0	50.3	143	–	143
LOWER EGYPT	16.4	17.0	11.8	45.2	7.1	10.8	6.1	24.0	1.1	29.7	30.8	1,320	1	1,321
UPPER EGYPT	12.1	43.2	15.1	70.3	3.8	6.4	5.9	16.1	.6	12.9	13.5	843	8	851
TOTAL	12.4	22.4	11.6	46.4	7.2	9.7	6.9	23.9	1.4	28.3	29.7	2,777	10	2,787
7+ LIVING CHILDREN														
REGION OF RESIDENCE														
CAIRO	4.3	6.4	6.4	17.0	14.9	18.1	13.8	46.8	3.2	33.0	36.2	94	–	94
ALEXANDRIA	2.2	6.5	6.5	15.2	13.0	10.9	13.0	37.0	4.3	43.5	47.8	46	–	46
LOWER EGYPT	12.9	11.9	14.2	38.9	11.[illegible]	9.5	9.0	29.6	.8	30.7	31.4	388	1	389
UPPER EGYPT	11.5	40.0	15.3	66.8	6.8	6.8	8.5	22.1	.4	10.6	11.1	235	–	235
TOTAL	10.7	19.5	13.1	43.4	10.4	9.8	9.7	29.9	1.2	25.6	26.7	763	1	764

TABLE 4.5.6D

V645
R701
V213
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE TYPE OF LOCALITY AND NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NEVER USED					HAS USED			CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
TOTAL														
TYPE OF LOCALITY														
METROPOLITAN	14.1	9.4	8.3	31.8	8.8	11.5	7.6	27.9	1.8	38.5	40.3	2,062	6	2,068
CITIES – LOWER	18.4	7.2	9.6	35.1	6.1	10.7	6.3	23.0	.0	41.9	41.9	544	–	544
CITIES – UPPER	20.2	15.5	7.7	43.3	6.0	7.7	7.3	21.0	.9	34.8	35.6	233	–	233
TOWNS – LOWER	15.4	13.1	7.4	35.9	8.9	12.3	5.1	26.2	1.9	35.9	37.8	473	–	473
TOWNS – UPPER	16.5	37.8	11.3	65.6	5.7	8.7	3.9	18.3	.3	15.9	16.2	389	1	390
VILLAGES – LOWER	31.0	22.0	14.0	67.0	4.9	7.6	4.0	16.5	.5	16.0	16.5	2,864	4	2,868
VILLAGES – UPPER	14.6	57.2	17.7	89.5	1.6	2.5	2.6	6.7	.3	3.4	3.8	2,185	27	2,212
TOTAL	20.4	26.9	12.7	60.0	5.4	7.7	4.8	17.9	.8	21.4	22.2	8,750	38	8,788
<4 LIVING CHILDREN														
TYPE OF LOCALITY														
METROPOLITAN	19.8	11.5	9.5	40.7	6.7	10.8	5.7	23.2	1.1	35.0	36.1	1,308	5	1,313
CITIES – LOWER	28.7	9.1	9.4	47.1	5.4	10.0	4.2	19.6	.0	33.2	33.2	331	–	331
CITIES – UPPER	27.9	21.7	4.7	54.3	3.1	7.0	3.1	13.2	1.6	31.0	32.6	129	–	129
TOWNS – LOWER	22.8	14.9	8.3	46.0	5.9	13.8	3.1	22.8	.3	30.8	31.1	289	–	289
TOWNS – UPPER	21.1	43.9	12.1	77.1	4.0	5.4	2.7	12.1	.0	10.8	10.8	223	1	224
VILLAGES – LOWER	40.9	24.9	14.4	80.2	2.8	5.2	2.1	10.2	.2	9.5	9.7	1,553	2	1,555
VILLAGES – UPPER	15.9	61.7	18.3	95.9	.7	1.2	.7	2.5	.1	1.5	1.6	1,377	19	1,396
TOTAL	26.0	30.4	13.2	69.7	3.6	6.4	2.9	12.9	.4	17.0	17.5	5,210	27	5,237
4-6 LIVING CHILDREN														
TYPE OF LOCALITY														
METROPOLITAN	4.4	5.5	6.2	16.1	12.2	12.1	10.1	34.4	3.1	46.4	49.5	614	1	615
CITIES – LOWER	1.8	3.5	8.8	14.1	8.2	12.4	7.1	27.6	.0	58.2	58.2	170	–	170
CITIES – UPPER	11.4	6.8	12.5	30.7	11.4	6.8	11.4	29.5	.0	39.8	39.8	88	–	88
TOWNS – LOWER	4.8	11.0	6.2	21.9	9.6	11.0	7.5	28.1	5.5	44.5	50.0	146	–	146
TOWNS – UPPER	11.4	26.0	8.1	45.5	5.7	16.3	4.1	26.0	.8	27.6	28.5	123	–	123
VILLAGES – LOWER	20.5	20.1	13.1	53.8	6.6	10.5	5.8	22.8	.7	22.7	23.4	1,004	1	1,005
VILLAGES – UPPER	12.3	51.6	16.8	80.7	2.4	4.4	5.5	12.3	.6	6.3	7.0	632	8	640
TOTAL	12.4	22.4	11.6	46.4	7.2	9.7	6.9	23.9	1.4	28.3	29.7	2,777	10	2,787

TABLE 4.5.6D

V645
R701
V213
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE TYPE OF LOCALITY AND NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NEVER USED					HAS USED			CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
7+ LIVING CHILDREN														
TYPE OF LOCALITY														
METROPOLITAN	3.6	6.4	6.4	16.4	14.3	15.7	13.6	43.6	3.6	36.4	40.0	140	–	140
CITIES – LOWER	4.7	7.0	14.0	25.6	2.3	9.3	18.6	30.2	.0	44.2	44.2	43	–	43
CITIES – UPPER	6.3	12.5	6.3	25.0	.0	18.8	18.8	37.5	.0	37.5	37.5	16	–	16
TOWNS – LOWER	.0	7.9	5.3	13.2	28.9	5.3	10.5	44.7	.0	42.1	42.1	38	–	38
TOWNS – UPPER	7.0	39.5	16.3	62.8	14.0	4.7	9.3	27.9	.0	9.3	9.3	43	–	43
VILLAGES – LOWER	15.6	13.0	15.3	44.0	10.1	10.1	7.5	27.7	1.0	27.4	28.3	307	1	308
VILLAGES – UPPER	13.1	42.6	15.9	71.6	5.7	6.3	7.4	19.3	.6	8.5	9.1	176	–	176
TOTAL	10.7	19.5	13.1	43.4	10.4	9.8	9.7	29.9	1.2	25.6	26.7	763	1	764

TABLE 4.5.6E

V645
V713
V213
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE PATTERN OF WORK AND NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NEVER USED					HAS USED			CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
TOTAL														
PATTERN OF WORK														
BEFORE & AFTER	22.3	23.6	11.8	57.[illegible]	4.5	7.6	4.1	16.2	.6	25.4	26.0	1,022	1	1,023
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	26.2	27.5	8.1	61.8	5.4	7.6	5.4	18.4	.2	19.6	19.8	484	1	485
WORKED AFTER ONLY	13.3	20.7	23.3	57.3	5.7	7.9	8.5	22.1	1.4	19.2	20.6	661	2	663
NEVER WORKED	20.4	28.0	12.1	60.5	5.5	7.7	4.5	17.7	.8	21.1	21.9	6,583	34	6,617
TOTAL	20.4	26.9	12.7	60.0	5.4	7.7	4.8	17.9	.8	21.4	22.2	8,750	38	8,788
<4 LIVING CHILDREN														
PATTERN OF WORK														
BEFORE & AFTER	24.0	21.0	12.3	57.3	3.9	7.2	2.6	13.7	.6	28.5	29.0	724	1	725
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	32.6	29.5	7.2	69.3	4.1	7.2	2.8	14.1	.0	16.6	16.6	319	1	320
WORKED AFTER ONLY	18.1	22.1	24.7	64.9	4.0	6.0	6.0	16.1	1.1	17.8	19.0	348	1	349
NEVER WORKED	26.6	33.0	12.8	72.5	3.5	6.2	2.6	12.3	.4	14.8	15.2	3,819	24	3,843
TOTAL	26.0	30.4	13.2	69.7	3.6	6.4	2.9	12.9	.4	17.0	17.5	5,210	27	5,237
4-6 LIVING CHILDREN														
PATTERN OF WORK														
BEFORE & AFTER	18.3	31.0	10.3	59.5	6.[illegible]	8.3	7.1	21.4	.8	18.3	19.0	252	–	252
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	14.9	26.2	9.2	50.4	7.1	9.2	9.9	26.2	.7	22.7	23.4	141	–	141
WORKED AFTER ONLY	8.4	20.9	22.2	51.5	6.3	10.0	10.5	26.8	1.7	20.1	21.8	239	1	240
NEVER WORKED	12.0	21.3	10.7	44.0	7.5	9.9	6.3	23.7	1.5	30.8	32.3	2,145	9	2,154
TOTAL	12.4	22.4	11.6	46.[illegible]	7.2	9.7	6.9	23.9	1.4	28.3	29.7	2,777	10	2,787
7+ LIVING CHILDREN														
PATTERN OF WORK														
BEFORE & AFTER	17.4	23.9	13.0	54.3	6.5	10.9	10.9	28.3	.0	17.4	17.4	46	–	46
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	8.3	8.3	12.5	29.2	12.5	4.2	12.5	29.2	.0	41.7	41.7	24	–	24
WORKED AFTER ONLY	6.8	13.5	20.3	40.5	12.2	9.5	13.5	35.1	1.4	23.0	24.3	74	–	74
NEVER WORKED	10.8	20.4	12.3	43.5	10.3	10.0	9.0	29.4	1.3	25.8	27.1	619	1	620
TOTAL	10.7	19.5	13.1	43.4	10.4	9.8	9.7	29.9	1.2	25.6	26.7	763	1	764

TABLE 4.5.6F

V645
V802
V213
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NEVER USED					HAS USED				CURRENTLY USING				
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
TOTAL														
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	19.8	36.8	18.6	75.2	4.2	5.3	3.6	13.1	.6	11.1	11.7	3,775	26	3,801
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	23.8	42.5	6.1	72.4	2.8	7.0	2.9	12.7	.2	14.7	14.9	543	–	543
CAN READ AND WRITE	21.4	21.5	10.8	53.7	6.0	9.6	6.0	21.6	1.1	23.6	24.7	2,226	8	2,234
PRIMARY	19.1	19.4	6.5	45.0	6.8	10.3	6.2	23.3	.9	30.8	31.7	738	3	741
SECONDARY	21.6	9.3	6.3	37.2	7.2	10.8	5.7	23.7	.6	38.5	39.0	889	1	890
UNIVERSITY	16.8	5.5	4.7	26.9	7.9	9.5	6.2	23.7	1.7	47.7	49.4	579	–	579
TOTAL	20.4	26.9	12.7	60.0	5.4	7.7	4.8	17.9	.8	21.4	22.2	8,750	38	8,788
<4 LIVING CHILDREN														
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	23.7	42.7	20.6	87.0	2.0	3.2	1.6	6.9	.3	5.8	6.1	2,075	21	2,096
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	27.4	47.1	5.5	80.0	1.6	6.3	1.4	9.3	.3	10.4	10.7	365	–	365
CAN READ AND WRITE	31.5	27.0	10.9	69.3	4.1	7.1	3.3	14.5	.4	15.8	16.2	1,186	4	1,190
PRIMARY	26.4	23.0	8.9	58.3	4.1	10.5	5.0	19.6	.2	21.9	22.1	439	1	440
SECONDARY	27.8	11.2	7.0	46.0	5.9	9.7	3.6	19.3	.5	34.2	34.7	658	1	659
UNIVERSITY	19.1	6.4	5.3	30.8	7.2	9.9	5.3	22.4	1.2	45.6	46.8	487	–	487
TOTAL	26.0	30.4	13.2	69.7	3.6	6.4	2.9	12.9	.4	17.0	17.5	5,210	27	5,237
4-6 LIVING CHILDREN														
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	15.6	30.7	16.2	62.5	5.9	7.6	5.3	18.8	1.1	17.6	18.7	1,313	5	1,318
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	17.6	35.8	6.8	60.1	4.1	8.8	5.4	18.2	.0	21.6	21.6	148	–	148
CAN READ AND WRITE	10.7	16.1	10.6	37.3	8.0	12.2	8.2	28.4	1.9	32.3	34.2	777	3	780
PRIMARY	7.9	13.6	2.5	24.0	10.7	10.3	7.9	28.9	1.7	45.5	47.1	242	2	244
SECONDARY	4.3	3.3	4.3	11.8	10.0	14.2	10.4	34.6	.9	52.6	53.6	211	–	211
UNIVERSITY	3.5	1.2	1.2	5.8	10.5	8.1	11.6	30.2	4.7	59.3	64.0	86	–	86
TOTAL	12.4	22.4	11.6	46.4	7.2	9.7	6.9	23.9	1.4	28.3	29.7	2,777	10	2,787
7+ LIVING CHILDREN														
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	13.2	25.3	16.5	55.0	10.6	8.3	8.0	26.9	.8	17.3	18.1	387	–	387
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	10.0	20.0	10.0	40.0	10.0	6.7	10.0	26.7	.0	33.3	33.3	30	–	30
CAN READ AND WRITE	8.0	12.9	11.0	31.9	8.7	12.9	11.4	33.1	1.5	33.5	35.0	263	1	264
PRIMARY	10.5	15.8	5.3	31.6	10.5	8.8	8.8	28.1	3.5	36.8	40.4	57	–	57
SECONDARY	.0	10.0	5.0	15.0	20.0	10.0	25.0	55.0	.0	30.0	30.0	20	–	20
UNIVERSITY	16.7	.0	.0	16.7	33.3	.0	.0	33.3	.0	50.0	50.0	6	–	6
TOTAL	10.7	19.5	13.1	43.4	10.4	9.8	9.7	29.9	1.2	25.6	26.7	763	1	764

TABLE 4.5.6G

V645
V804
V213
V103

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN)

	NEVER USED					HAS USED				CURRENTLY USING				
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
TOTAL														
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION														
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	19.6	8.7	6.5	34.7	7.7	10.2	6.0	23.9	1.6	39.8	41.4	899	1	900
CLERICAL	16.9	10.7	7.7	35.3	7.2	10.5	5.7	23.5	.9	40.4	41.2	456	1	457
SALES	16.3	20.5	13.4	50.2	8.1	8.1	5.3	21.4	1.3	27.1	28.4	546	1	547
FARMERS	25.3	35.4	16.3	76.9	3.0	5.3	3.2	11.5	.4	11.2	11.5	1,837	9	1,846
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	21.9	47.5	16.3	85.7	2.0	3.1	3.0	8.1	.3	5.9	6.2	1,471	8	1,479
SERVICES	18.4	23.7	12.8	54.8	6.3	8.7	5.9	20.8	1.1	23.3	24.3	1,023	6	1,029
MANUAL	18.6	20.8	10.8	50.2	6.9	10.4	5.8	23.1	.9	25.8	26.7	2,510	12	2,522
S-TOTAL	20.4	26.9	12.7	60.0	5.4	7.7	4.8	17.9	.8	21.4	22.2	8,742	38	8,780
N.S.	12.5	37.5	25.0	75.0	.0	12.5	.0	12.5	.0	12.5	12.5	8	–	8
TOTAL	20.4	26.9	12.7	60.0	5.4	7.7	4.8	17.9	.8	21.4	22.2	8,750	38	8,788
<4 LIVING CHILDREN														
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION														
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	23.3	9.5	7.1	39.9	7.1	9.4	4.9	21.4	1.3	37.4	38.7	716	1	717
CLERICAL	23.7	12.4	8.7	44.8	5.7	9.7	3.3	18.7	.7	35.8	36.5	299	–	299
SALES	22.1	27.4	16.7	66.2	5.0	7.5	2.5	14.9	.0	18.9	18.9	281	1	282
FARMERS	32.2	41.4	17.6	91.1	1.1	2.4	.8	4.2	.0	4.6	4.6	926	4	930
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	23.9	52.7	17.0	93.5	.7	2.1	1.3	4.0	.1	2.3	2.4	914	7	921
SERVICES	25.4	30.5	12.8	68.7	4.6	6.9	3.7	15.2	.5	15.5	16.1	547	4	551
MANUAL	26.3	24.2	11.5	62.1	4.3	8.9	3.9	17.1	.5	20.4	20.8	1,522	10	1,532
S-TOTAL	26.1	30.4	13.2	69.7	3.6	6.4	2.9	12.9	.4	17.0	17.5	5,205	27	5,232
N.S.	20.0	40.0	.0	60.0	.0	20.0	.0	20.0	.0	20.0	20.0	5	–	5
TOTAL	26.0	30.4	13.2	69.7	3.6	6.4	2.9	12.9	.4	17.0	17.5	5,210	27	5,237
4-6 LIVING CHILDREN														
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION														
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	4.7	5.4	1.3	11.4	9.4	14.1	9.4	32.9	3.4	52.3	55.7	149	–	149
CLERICAL	2.3	8.4	6.9	17.6	8.4	11.5	9.2	29.0	.8	52.7	53.4	131	1	132
SALES	11.7	12.8	11.7	36.2	10.6	9.0	7.4	27.1	2.7	34.0	36.7	188	–	188
FARMERS	19.5	32.1	14.3	65.9	3.8	8.1	5.6	17.4	.6	16.1	16.7	666	4	670
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	18.7	40.3	15.1	74.2	4.9	4.5	4.5	13.8	.7	11.4	12.0	449	1	450
SERVICES	11.1	15.7	13.0	39.8	6.5	10.3	7.3	24.1	1.6	34.4	36.0	369	2	371
MANUAL	7.1	15.2	9.1	31.4	10.3	12.8	8.4	31.5	1.8	35.3	37.1	822	2	824
S-TOTAL	12.4	22.4	11.5	46.3	7.2	9.7	7.0	23.9	1.4	28.3	29.7	2,774	10	2,784
N.S.	.0	33.3	66.7	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3	–	3
TOTAL	12.4	22.4	11.6	46.4	7.2	9.7	6.9	23.9	1.4	28.3	29.7	2,777	10	2,787
7+ LIVING CHILDREN														
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION														
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	5.9	5.9	14.7	26.5	11.8	11.8	14.7	38.2	.0	35.3	35.3	34	–	34
CLERICAL	11.5	3.8	.0	15.4	19.2	15.4	15.4	50.0	3.8	30.8	34.6	26	–	26
SALES	6.5	14.3	5.2	26.0	13.0	7.8	10.4	31.2	2.6	40.3	42.9	77	–	77
FARMERS	14.7	21.6	16.7	53.1	8.6	9.0	5.7	23.3	1.2	22.4	23.7	245	1	246
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	18.5	33.3	15.7	67.6	1.9	5.6	11.1	18.5	.0	13.9	13.9	108	–	108
SERVICES	7.5	15.9	12.1	35.5	14.0	12.1	12.1	38.3	1.9	24.3	26.2	107	–	107
MANUAL	4.8	17.5	12.0	34.3	13.3	12.0	10.8	36.1	.6	28.9	29.5	166	–	166
S-TOTAL	10.7	19.5	13.1	43.4	10.4	9.8	9.7	29.9	1.2	25.6	26.7	763	1	764
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
TOTAL	10.7	19.5	13.1	43.4	10.4	9.8	9.7	29.9	1.2	25.6	26.7	763	1	764

TABLE 4.6.1

V232
V644
V010
V405

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN
ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF OPEN INTERVAL
CONTRACEPTIVE USE DURING THIS INTERVAL (EXCLUDING STERILIZATION)
AND CURRENT AGE
('EXPOSED' WOMEN WITH AT LEAST ONE LIVE BIRTH)

	LENGTH OF OPEN INTERVAL IN MONTHS						
	<12	12–23	24–35	36–47	48+	MEAN	TOTAL
TOTAL							
CONTRACEPTIVE USE							
CURRENTLY USING	15.8	18.9	15.2	9.9	40.2	54.3	1,860
USED EARLIER	8.0	14.6	19.2	12.5	45.6	64.4	287
DID NOT USE	46.2	21.5	10.1	5.4	16.8	28.7	3,310
TOTAL	33.8	20.2	12.3	7.3	26.3	39.3	5,457
CURRENT AGE <25							
CONTRACEPTIVE USE							
CURRENTLY USING	46.6	36.1	12.8	1.8	2.7	14.6	219
USED EARLIER	25.0	30.8	25.0	13.5	5.8	22.7	52
DID NOT USE	63.2	25.4	7.0	2.6	1.8	11.2	963
TOTAL	58.7	27.6	8.8	2.9	2.1	12.3	1,234
CURRENT AGE 25–34							
CONTRACEPTIVE USE							
CURRENTLY USING	19.4	24.3	20.9	11.7	23.7	34.3	847
USED EARLIER	9.1	20.2	25.3	20.2	25.3	42.2	99
DID NOT USE	50.3	24.3	12.0	5.4	8.0	18.7	1,342
TOTAL	37.1	24.1	15.9	8.4	14.6	25.5	2,288
CURRENT AGE 35–44							
CONTRACEPTIVE USE							
CURRENTLY USING	4.0	9.2	10.4	11.6	64.7	79.7	671
USED EARLIER	1.1	4.3	18.1	8.5	68.1	86.0	94
DID NOT USE	27.5	15.3	12.2	8.2	36.8	50.0	844
TOTAL	16.2	12.1	11.8	9.6	50.3	64.5	1,609
CURRENT AGE 45+							
CONTRACEPTIVE USE							
CURRENTLY USING	.8	3.3	5.7	3.3	87.0	123.6	123
USED EARLIER	.0	4.8	.0	2.4	92.9	119.7	42
DID NOT USE	7.5	6.8	2.5	8.1	75.2	105.2	161
TOTAL	4.0	5.2	3.4	5.5	81.9	114.0	326

TABLE 4.6.2

V230
V642
V010
F235

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN
ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF CLOSED INTERVAL
USE OF CONTRACEPTION DURING THIS INTERVAL
AND CURRENT AGE
(EVER-MARRIED WOMEN WITH AT LEAST 2 LIVE BIRTHS INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY)

	LENGTH OF CLOSED INTERVAL IN MONTHS						
	<12	12–23	24–35	36–47	48+	MEAN	TOTAL
TOTAL							
CONTRACEPTIVE USE							
USED A METHOD	.7	18.2	27.5	20.9	32.6	44.1	1,805
USED NO METHOD	2.8	30.6	32.8	16.5	17.3	34.3	5,141
TOTAL	2.2	27.4	31.5	17.7	21.3	36.9	6,946
CURRENT AGE <25							
CONTRACEPTIVE USE							
USED A METHOD	2.2	39.7	37.5	17.9	2.7	27.0	184
USED NO METHOD	3.6	43.9	34.6	13.4	4.4	26.0	922
TOTAL	3.3	43.2	35.1	14.2	4.2	26.2	1,106
CURRENT AGE 25–34							
CONTRACEPTIVE USE							
USED A METHOD	.3	19.5	31.2	21.9	27.1	40.4	868
USED NO METHOD	3.2	31.4	35.0	16.4	14.0	32.0	1,907
TOTAL	2.3	27.7	33.8	18.1	18.1	34.7	2,775
CURRENT AGE 35–44							
CONTRACEPTIVE USE							
USED A METHOD	.7	11.4	20.7	20.8	46.4	52.4	605
USED NO METHOD	1.7	23.9	31.2	18.0	25.2	39.0	1,629
TOTAL	1.4	20.5	28.4	18.8	30.9	42.7	2,234
CURRENT AGE 45+							
CONTRACEPTIVE USE							
USED A METHOD	1.4	11.5	21.6	19.6	45.9	52.5	148
USED NO METHOD	3.1	26.2	28.3	17.1	25.3	[illegible]	683
TOTAL	2.8	23.6	27.1	17.6	29.0	45.0	831

TABLE 5.1.1

V616
V010
V501
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTION CURRENT AGE AND DESIRE FOR MORE CHILDREN (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

	KNOWLEDGE OF METHODS			
	NO METHOD	INEFFICIENT ONLY	AT LEAST ONE EFFICIENT	TOTAL
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN				
TOTAL				
CURRENT AGE <20	20.3	.0	79.7	646
20–24	11.6	.1	88.3	1,491
25–29	7.7	.0	92.3	1,561
30–34	5.8	.1	94.2	1,372
35–39	7.4	.1	92.5	1,088
40–44	7.7	.0	92.3	715
45+	9.0	.0	91.0	357
TOTAL	9.3	.0	90.7	7,230
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN WANTS FUTURE BIRTH				
CURRENT AGE <20	21.5	.0	78.5	606
20–24	15.5	.1	84.4	1,077
25–29	13.4	.0	86.6	731
30–34	13.4	.0	86.6	409
35–39	18.7	.0	81.3	241
40–44	24.0	.0	76.0	121
45+	23.6	.0	76.4	55
TOTAL	16.6	.0	83.4	3,240
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN WANTS NO MORE				
CURRENT AGE <20	2.9	.0	97.1	34
20–24	1.0	.0	99.0	387
25–29	2.4	.0	97.6	798
30–34	2.2	.1	97.7	937
35–39	4.0	.1	95.9	830
40–44	3.9	.0	96.1	587
45+	6.0	.0	94.0	300
TOTAL	3.1	.1	96.9	3,873
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN UNDECIDED				
CURRENT AGE <20	.0	.0	100.0	6
20–24	7.4	.0	92.6	27
25–29	9.4	.0	90.6	32
30–34	11.5	.0	88.5	26
35–39	17.6	.0	82.4	17
40–44	42.9	.0	57.1	7
45+	50.0	.0	50.0	2
TOTAL	12.8	.0	87.2	117
N.S. PANEL	–	–	–	58

TABLE 5.1.2

V616
V010
V513
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTION CURRENT AGE AND WHETHER THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED EXCEEDS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN) (INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY)

	KNOWLEDGE OF METHODS			
	NO METHOD	INEFFICIENT ONLY	AT LEAST ONE EFFICIENT	TOTAL
NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED				
TOTAL				
CURRENT AGE <20	20.4	.0	79.6	647
20-24	11.5	.1	88.4	1,498
25-29	7.6	.0	92.4	1,564
30-34	5.7	.1	94.3	1,378
35-39	7.6	.1	92.3	1,093
40-44	7.5	.0	92.5	724
45+	9.4	.0	90.6	361
TOTAL	9.3	.0	90.7	7,265
NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED DESIRE < LIVING				
CURRENT AGE <20	.0	.0	100.0	4
20-24	2.2	.0	97.8	91
25-29	.9	.0	99.1	334
30-34	.9	.0	99.1	534
35-39	2.3	.2	97.5	477
40-44	1.9	.0	98.1	361
45+	.6	.0	99.4	167
TOTAL	1.5	.1	98.5	1,968
NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED DESIRE = LIVING				
CURRENT AGE <20	4.0	.0	96.0	25
20-24	.4	.0	99.6	268
25-29	3.1	.0	96.9	454
30-34	4.1	.0	95.9	388
35-39	5.5	.0	94.5	274
40-44	7.4	.0	92.6	175
45+	10.5	.0	89.5	86
TOTAL	4.1	.0	95.9	1,670
NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED DESIRE > LIVING				
CURRENT AGE <20	21.1	.0	78.9	607
20-24	14.6	.1	85.3	1,121
25-29	13.1	.0	86.9	761
30-34	12.0	.0	88.0	442
35-39	16.2	.0	83.8	327
40-44	17.0	.0	83.0	176
45+	21.0	.0	79.0	105
TOTAL	15.5	.0	84.4	3,539
NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED OTHER				
CURRENT AGE <20	27.3	.0	72.7	11
20-24	33.3	.0	66.7	18
25-29	13.3	.0	86.7	15
30-34	28.6	7.1	64.3	14
35-39	26.7	.0	73.3	15
40-44	33.3	.0	66.7	12
45+	66.7	.0	33.3	3
TOTAL	28.4	1.1	70.5	88
N.S. PANEL	-	-	-	23

TABLE 5.2.1

V635
V213
V501
V404

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN WHO ARE CURRENTLY USING SPECIFIC CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS (INCLUDING STERILISATION) ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN AND DESIRE FOR MORE CHILDREN ('EXPOSED' WOMEN)

METHODS

	NONE	INEF	EFFI	V618	V619	V620	V621	V622	V623	V624	V625	V628	V629	V630	V631	V627	V626	OTH	S TOT	NS	TOTAL
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN																					
TOTAL																					
LIVING CHILDREN <3	77.8	1.6	20.5	14.9	3.7	.3	.1	1.3	.9	.4	.1	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	.2	.0	2,489	-	2,489
3	63.0	2.1	34.9	24.4	6.3	.1	.4	2.4	.6	.8	.2	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.6	.0	962	-	962
4	59.4	1.9	38.7	27.9	7.1	.5	.4	1.5	.5	.5	.1	.1	.1	.0	.0	.4	1.3	.4	850	-	850
5+	60.1	2.2	37.8	27.9	6.4	.3	.1	1.3	.5	.5	.3	.2	.3	.1	.1	.2	1.5	.5	1,700	-	1,700
TOTAL	67.8	1.9	30.3	22.0	5.3	.3	.2	1.5	.7	.5	.2		.1	.0	.0	.1	.9	.2	6,001	-	6,001
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN WANTS FUTURE BIRTH																					
LIVING CHILDREN <3	86.5	1.0	12.5	10.1	1.8	.2	.1	.4	.6	.2	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1,962		1,962
3	87.4	.3	12.3	9.2	2.8	.0	.0	.3	.0	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	325	-	325
4	91.4	.5	8.1	6.5	1.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	185	-	185
5+	94.6	.5	4.9	3.8	1.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.5	185	-	185
TOTAL	87.5	.8	11.6	9.3	1.8	.1	.0	.3	.5	.2	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2,657	-	2,657
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN WANTS NO MORE																					
LIVING CHILDREN <3	43.5	4.4	52.1	34.1	10.8	1.0	.4	4.8	2.2	1.2	.0	.4	.4	.0	.0	.0	1.0	.2	501	-	501
3	49.7	3.1	47.3	32.6	8.4	.2	.6	3.5	1.0	1.1	.3	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.4	.0	620	-	620
4	50.1	2.3	47.6	34.1	8.7	.6	.5	2.0	.6	.5	.2	.2	.2	.0	.0	.5	1.7	.5	657	-	657
5+	55.3	2.4	42.3	31.2	7.1	.3	.1	1.5	.5	.5	.3	.2	.3	.1	.1	.3	1.7	.5	1,490	-	1,490
TOTAL	51.4	2.8	45.8	32.5	8.2	.5	.3	2.5	.9	.7	.2	.2	.2	.0	.0	.2	1.7	.3	3,268	-	3,268
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN UNDECIDED																					
LIVING CHILDREN <3	80.8	.0	19.2	7.7	7.7	.0	.0	3.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	26	-	26
3	82.4	.0	17.6	17.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	17	-	17
4	87.5	.0	12.5	12.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	8	-	8
5+	88.0	.0	12.0	12.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	25	-	25
TOTAL	84.2	.0	15.8	11.8	2.6	.0	.0	1.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	76	-	76
N.S. PANEL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57

*** INEF = INEFFICIENT; EFFI = EFFICIENT; V618 = PILL; V619 = IUD; V620 = OTHER FEMALE SCIENTIFIC METHODS; V621 = DOUCHE; V622 = CONDOM; V623 = RHYTHM; V624 = WITHDRAWAL; V625 = ABSTINENCE; V628 = INJECTION; V629 = ASPIRIN; V630 = HERBAL (SABBAR); V631 = HERBAL (KHARWA'A); V627 = MALE STERILIZATION; V626 - FEMALE STERILIZATION.

TABLE 5.2.2-1

V638
V109
V116
V503

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
CURRENTLY USING AN EFFICIENT CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD (INCLUDING STERILIZATION)
ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
('EXPOSED' WOMEN WANTING NO MORE CHILDREN)

YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE < 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
< 5	%	25.0	30.3	52.3	59.1	100.0	43.2
	N	4	76	65	22	2	169
5-9	%	16.7	37.3	60.1	64.7	66.7	45.1
	N	42	263	158	34	9	506
10-14	%	46.9	40.2	61.3	55.0	50.0	47.1
	N	98	351	150	40	6	645
15-19	%	43.4	48.6	52.1	69.2	100.0	48.7
	N	196	438	121	26	2	783
20-24	%	34.9	46.6	53.0	33.3	.0	43.4
	N	195	343	66	9	–	613
25-29	%	49.3	47.4	24.1	.0	.0	46.4
	N	146	230	29	–	–	405
30+	%	34.7	46.9	.0	.0	.0	38.8
	N	98	49	–	–	–	147
TOTAL	%	40.2	43.8	55.3	59.5	68.4	45.8
	N	779	1,750	589	131	19	3,268

TABLE 5.2.2-2

V639
V109
V116
V404

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN
CURRENTLY USING AN EFFICIENT CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD (INCLUDING STERILIZATION)
AND NOT WANTING MORE CHILDREN
ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE
AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE
('EXPOSED' WOMEN)

YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE < 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	TOTAL
< 5	%	1.1	3.1	8.9	12.1	8.7	5.4
	N	95	751	381	107	23	1,357
5-9	%	3.8	14.1	35.6	33.3	37.5	18.5
	N	186	695	267	66	16	1,230
10-14	%	23.4	25.2	43.6	46.8	33.3	29.7
	N	197	559	211	47	9	1,02[illegible]
15-19	%	31.7	38.0	44.1	60.0	100.0	37.9
	N	268	561	143	30	2	1,004
20-24	%	25.7	37.7	40.7	30.0	.0	33.9
	N	265	424	86	10	–	785
25-29	%	39.8	40.4	24.1	.0	.0	39.2
	N	181	270	29	–	–	480
30+	%	28.1	39.7	.0	.0	.0	31.8
	N	121	58	–	–	–	179
TOTAL	%	23.8	23.1	29.2	30.0	26.0	24.7
	N	1,313	3,318	1,117	260	50	6,058

TABLE 5.2.3-1

V638
V213
V010
V503

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
CURRENTLY USING AN EFFICIENT CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD (INCLUDING STERILIZATION)
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
AND CURRENT AGE
('EXPOSED' WOMEN WANTING NO MORE CHILDREN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE < 20 %	.0	16.7	16.7	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	20.0
N	–	6	6	2	1	–	–			–	15
20-24 %	100.0	44.4	34.7	29.2	20.0	40.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	32.4
N	1	18	101	96	25	5	1	–			247
25-29 %	.0	50.0	59.8	40.7	40.9	37.1	16.7	66.7	100.0	.0	44.1
N	–	14	127	199	164	62	24	6	2	–	598
30-34 %	.0	50.0	68.8	64.3	54.0	38.6	36.4	17.1	31.3	.0	49.5
N	–	6	96	157	202	166	110	41	16	4	798
35-39 %	.0	33.3	57.1	54.3	57.1	44.4	44.0	39.8	40.0	42.9	47.8
N	–	9	49	92	140	160	150	83	45	21	749
40-44 %	.0	44.4	62.9	52.2	46.7	53.8	49.0	41.6	42.3	39.5	48.2
N	2	9	35	46	90	119	98	77	52	38	566
45+ %	.0	14.3	33.3	28.6	28.6	46.2	54.2	46.3	45.0	40.0	42.0
N	–	7	15	28	35	52	59	54	20	25	295
TOTAL %	33.3	39.1	54.3	47.3	47.6	44.0	43.2	38.7	41.5	38.6	45.8
N	3	69	429	620	657	564	442	261	135	88	3,268

TABLE 5.2.3-2

V639
V213
V010
V404

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN
CURRENTLY USING AN EFFICIENT CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD (INCLUDING STERILIZATION)
AND NOT WANTING MORE CHILDREN
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
AND CURRENT AGE
('EXPOSED' WOMEN)

	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	TOTAL
CURRENT AGE < 20 %	.0	.6	2.6	14.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.6
N	246	179	39	7	1	–	–			–	472
20-24 %	.6	2.1	9.9	15.0	11.4	22.2	100.0	.0	.0	.0	7.0
N	177	376	353	187	44	9	1	–	–	–	1,147
25-29 %	.0	3.7	26.4	24.3	30.7	27.4	14.3	50.0	100.0	.0	21.4
N	85	189	288	334	218	84	28	8	2	–	1,236
30-34 %	.0	4.5	37.9	45.5	41.3	30.3	32.3	15.6	29.4	.0	33.6
N	46	67	174	222	264	211	124	45	17	4	1,174
35-39 %	.0	8.6	31.1	36.8	45.7	38.2	39.3	35.9	36.7	37.5	36.5
N	27	35	90	136	175	186	168	92	49	24	982
40-44 %	.0	18.2	41.5	42.1	37.5	45.7	44.4	37.6	37.9	37.5	39.3
N	20	22	53	57	112	140	108	85	58	40	695
45+ %	.0	6.7	25.0	25.8	21.7	40.7	52.5	43.1	40.9	38.5	35.2
N	14	15	20	31	46	59	61	58	22	26	352
TOTAL %	.2	3.1	22.9	30.1	36.4	36.0	39.0	35.1	37.8	36.2	24.7
N	615	883	1,017	974	860	689	490	288	148	94	6,058

TABLE 5.2.4A-1

V638
V010
V704
V503

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
CURRENTLY USING AN EFFICIENT CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD (INCLUDING STERILIZATION)
ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE
AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION
('EXPOSED' WOMEN WANTING NO MORE CHILDREN)

		CURRENT AGE				
		<25	25-34	35-44	45+	TOTAL
LEVEL OF EDUCATION						
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	24.8	34.2	39.2	36.6	35.9
	N	129	699	747	161	1,736
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	26.6	47.3	45.4	39.7	43.6
	N	64	258	229	63	614
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	46.7	63.7	65.2	56.8	62.2
	N	30	157	161	44	392
PRIMARY	%	52.6	64.3	69.6	45.5	64.0
	N	19	98	69	11	197
SECONDARY	%	50.0	72.5	72.2	61.5	70.1
	N	16	120	72	13	221
UNIVERSITY	%	50.0	75.0	78.4	66.7	75.0
	N	4	64	37	3	108
TOTAL	%	31.7	47.2	48.0	42.0	45.8
	N	262	1,396	1,315	295	3,268

TABLE 5.2.4B-1

V638
V010
V702
V503

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
CURRENTLY USING AN EFFICIENT CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD (INCLUDING STERILIZATION)
ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE
AND TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE
('EXPOSED' WOMEN WANTING NO MORE CHILDREN)

		CURRENT AGE				
		<25	25-34	35-44	45+	TOTAL
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE						
URBAN	%	45.0	63.1	64.2	54.5	61.4
	N	129	759	671	165	1,724
RURAL	%	18.8	28.3	31.1	26.2	28.4
	N	133	637	644	130	1,544
TOTAL	%	31.7	47.2	48.0	42.0	45.8
	N	262	1,396	1,315	295	3,268

TABLE 5.2.4C-1

V638
V010
V701
V503

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
CURRENTLY USING AN EFFICIENT CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD (INCLUDING STERILIZATION)
ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE
AND REGION OF RESIDENCE
('EXPOSED' WOMEN WANTING NO MORE CHILDREN)

		CURRENT AGE				
		<25	25-34	35-44	45+	TOTAL
REGION OF RESIDENCE						
CAIRO	%	36.5	62.2	65.0	59.7	61.3
	N	52	325	306	62	745
ALEXANDRIA	%	47.1	73.9	67.0	58.6	67.7
	N	17	111	91	29	248
LOWER EGYPT	%	32.2	41.5	48.8	44.1	43.6
	N	149	715	607	127	1,598
UPPER EGYPT	%	18.2	31.8	24.1	18.2	25.8
	N	44	245	311	77	677
TOTAL	%	31.7	47.2	48.0	42.0	45.8
	N	262	1,396	1,315	295	3,268

TABLE 5.2.4D-1

V638
V010
R701
V503

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
CURRENTLY USING AN EFFICIENT CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD (INCLUDING STERILIZATION)
ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE
AND TYPE OF LOCALITY
('EXPOSED' WOMEN WANTING NO MORE CHILDREN)

	CURRENT AGE				
	<25	25-34	35-44	45+	TOTAL
TYPE OF LOCALITY					
METROPOLITAN %	39.1	65.1	65.5	59.3	62.9
N	69	436	397	91	993
CITIES - LOWER %	55.6	67.5	74.3	52.2	67.9
N	18	120	101	23	262
CITIES - UPPER %	40.0	61.2	55.6	30.0	54.4
N	10	49	45	10	114
TOWNS - LOWER %	65.2	60.2	68.5	79.2	65.6
N	23	98	73	24	218
TOWNS - UPPER %	22.2	44.6	38.2	11.8	36.5
N	9	56	55	17	137
VILLAGES - LOWER %	21.3	31.6	39.5	31.3	33.6
N	108	497	433	80	1,118
VILLAGES - UPPER %	8.0	16.4	13.7	18.0	14.8
N	25	140	211	50	426
TOTAL %	31.7	47.2	48.0	42.0	45.8
N	262	1,396	1,315	295	3,268

TABLE 5.2.4E-1

V638
V010
V713
V503

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
CURRENTLY USING AN EFFICIENT CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD (INCLUDING STERILIZATION)
ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE
AND PATTERN OF WORK
('EXPOSED' WOMEN WANTING NO MORE CHILDREN)

	CURRENT AGE				
	<25	25-34	35-44	45+	TOTAL
PATTERN OF WORK					
BEFORE & AFTER %	4.8	49.2	49.3	43.8	46.4
N	21	195	134	16	366
WORKED BEFORE ONLY %	35.0	47.4	40.0	75.0	45.4
N	20	76	55	12	163
WORKED AFTER ONLY %	25.0	47.0	50.5	58.3	47.5
N	16	117	91	12	236
NEVER WORKED %	34.6	46.8	48.0	39.6	45.6
N	205	1,008	1,035	255	2,503
TOTAL %	31.7	47.2	48.0	42.0	45.8
N	262	1,396	1,315	295	3,268

TABLE 5.2.4F-1

V638
V010
V802
V503

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
CURRENTLY USING AN EFFICIENT CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD (INCLUDING STERILIZATION)
ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE
AND HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION
('EXPOSED' WOMEN WANTING NO MORE CHILDREN)

		CURRENT AGE				
		<25	25-34	35-44	45+	TOTAL
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION						
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	28.4	30.3	33.2	29.6	31.3
	N	81	476	509	115	1,181
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	16.0	38.6	35.1	45.5	34.4
	N	25	70	74	11	180
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	27.6	47.3	53.3	45.0	47.7
	N	87	383	400	100	970
PRIMARY	%	35.3	54.2	59.5	58.6	55.8
	N	17	131	126	29	303
SECONDARY	%	57.9	71.9	68.9	54.5	68.5
	N	38	196	103	22	359
UNIVERSITY	%	28.6	67.9	74.8	61.1	68.0
	N	14	140	103	18	275
TOTAL	%	31.7	47.2	48.0	42.0	45.8
	N	262	1,396	1,315	295	3,268

TABLE 5.2.4G-1

V638
V010
V804
V503

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
CURRENTLY USING AN EFFICIENT CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD (INCLUDING STERILIZATION)
ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE
AND HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION
('EXPOSED' WOMEN WANTING NO MORE CHILDREN)

		CURRENT AGE				
		<25	25-34	35-44	45+	TOTAL
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION						
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	%	44.4	66.1	68.9	57.6	65.0
	N	27	189	148	33	397
CLERICAL	%	27.3	68.3	71.4	50.0	65.9
	N	11	101	77	16	205
SALES	%	43.8	50.0	54.9	52.9	52.1
	N	16	90	102	34	242
FARMERS	%	24.4	24.7	30.9	32.1	28.2
	N	41	227	285	56	609
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	%	16.7	15.5	26.9	11.8	20.1
	N	30	155	160	34	379
SERVICES	%	23.3	54.7	48.4	38.2	47.6
	N	43	172	188	34	437
MANUAL	%	38.3	53.4	55.2	50.0	52.3
	N	94	461	355	88	998
S-TOTAL	%	31.7	47.2	48.0	42.0	45.8
	N	262	1,395	1,315	295	3,267
N.S.	%	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	N	–	1	–	–	1
TOTAL	%	31.7	47.2	48.0	42.0	45.8
	N	262	1,396	1,315	295	3,268

TABLE 5.2.4A–2

V639
V010
V704
V404

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN
CURRENTLY USING AN EFFICIENT CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD (INCLUDING STERILIZATION)
AND NOT WANTING MORE CHILDREN
ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE
AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION
('EXPOSED' WOMEN)

	CURRENT AGE				
	<25	25–34	35–44	45+	TOTAL
LEVEL OF EDUCATION					
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL %	3.3	18.3	29.2	29.1	17.9
N	966	1,303	1,004	203	3,476
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL %	4.8	30.0	36.7	35.2	24.1
N	352	407	283	71	1,113
CAN READ AND WRITE %	11.0	42.2	55.6	50.0	40.5
N	127	237	189	50	603
PRIMARY %	14.5	45.0	61.5	41.7	42.1
N	69	140	78	12	299
SECONDARY %	8.8	42.4	65.0	61.5	39.8
N	91	205	80	13	389
UNIVERSITY %	14.3	40.7	67.4	66.7	45.5
N	14	118	43	3	178
TOTAL %	5.1	27.3	37.6	35.2	24.7
N	1,619	2,410	1,677	352	6,058

TABLE 5.2.4B–2

V639
V010
V702
V404

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN
CURRENTLY USING AN EFFICIENT CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD (INCLUDING STERILIZATION)
AND NOT WANTING MORE CHILDREN
ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE
AND TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE
('EXPOSED' WOMEN)

	CURRENT AGE				
	<25	25–34	35–44	45+	TOTAL
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE					
URBAN %	10.4	41.5	55.0	52.0	39.7
N	557	1,153	784	173	2,667
RURAL %	2.4	14.3	22.4	19.0	12.9
N	1,062	1,257	893	179	3,391
TOTAL %	5.1	27.3	37.6	35.2	24.7
N	1,619	2,410	1,677	352	6,058

TABLE 5.2.4C–2

V639
V010
V701
V404

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN
CURRENTLY USING AN EFFICIENT CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD (INCLUDING STERILIZATION)
AND NOT WANTING MORE CHILDREN
ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE
AND REGION OF RESIDENCE
('EXPOSED' WOMEN)

	CURRENT AGE				
	<25	25–34	35–44	45+	TOTAL
REGION OF RESIDENCE					
CAIRO %	8.1	40.7	55.9	56.1	39.7
N	234	496	356	66	1,152
ALEXANDRIA %	15.7	51.3	57.0	58.6	48.4
N	51	160	107	29	347
LOWER EGYPT %	6.5	27.1	41.8	38.6	25.9
N	738	1,095	708	145	2,686
UPPER EGYPT %	1.3	11.8	14.8	12.5	9.3
N	596	659	506	112	1,873
TOTAL %	5.1	27.3	37.6	35.2	24.7
N	1,619	2,410	1,677	352	6,058

TABLE 5.2.4D-2

V639
V010
R701
V404

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN
CURRENTLY USING AN EFFICIENT CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD (INCLUDING STERILIZATION)
AND NOT WANTING MORE CHILDREN
ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE
AND TYPE OF LOCALITY
('EXPOSED' WOMEN)

		CURRENT AGE				
		<25	25-34	35-44	45+	TOTAL
TYPE OF LOCALITY						
METROPOLITAN	%	9.5	43.3	56.2	56.8	41.7
	N	285	656	463	95	1,499
CITIES - LOWER	%	13.9	45.0	65.8	50.0	45.6
	N	72	180	114	24	390
CITIES - UPPER	%	11.1	37.5	50.0	30.0	35.2
	N	36	80	50	10	176
TOWNS - LOWER	%	16.0	41.3	61.7	73.1	41.6
	N	94	143	81	26	344
TOWNS - UPPER	%	2.8	26.0	27.6	11.1	19.2
	N	71	96	76	18	261
VILLAGES - LOWER	%	4.0	20.3	33.3	26.3	19.3
	N	572	772	513	95	1,952
VILLAGES - UPPER	%	.4	4.8	7.6	10.7	4.4
	N	489	483	380	84	1,436
TOTAL	%	5.1	27.3	37.6	35.2	24.7
	N	1,619	2,410	1,677	352	6.058

TABLE 5.2.4E-2

V639
V010
V713
V404

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN
CURRENTLY USING AN EFFICIENT CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD (INCLUDING STERILIZATION)
AND NOT WANTING MORE CHILDREN
ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE
AND PATTERN OF WORK
('EXPOSED' WOMEN)

		CURRENT AGE				
		<25	25-34	35-44	45+	TOTAL
PATTERN OF WORK						
BEFORE & AFTER	%	.6	25.4	37.7	31.8	23.3
	N	155	378	175	22	730
WORKED BEFORE ONLY	%	6.4	26.5	30.6	69.2	22.4
	N	110	136	72	13	331
WORKED AFTER ONLY	%	6.7	29.9	39.3	50.0	29.9
	N	60	184	117	14	375
NEVER WORKED	%	5.5	27.6	37.9	33.3	24.7
	N	1,294	1,712	1,313	303	4,622
TOTAL	%	5.1	27.3	37.6	35.2	24.7
	N	1,619	2,410	1,677	352	6,058

TABLE 5.2.4F-2

V639
V010
V802
V404

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN
CURRENTLY USING AN EFFICIENT CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD (INCLUDING STERILIZATION)
AND NOT WANTING MORE CHILDREN
ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE
AND HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION
('EXPOSED' WOMEN)

		CURRENT AGE				
		<25	25-34	35-44	45+	TOTAL
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION						
ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL	%	3.5	15.6	23.8	21.4	15.1
	N	654	925	710	159	2,448
ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL	%	2.5	20.0	27.4	41.7	15.3
	N	162	135	95	12	404
CAN READ AND WRITE	%	5.7	31.4	43.9	41.7	29.2
	N	418	576	485	108	1,587
PRIMARY	%	4.7	33.6	48.1	53.1	32.0
	N	129	211	156	32	528
SECONDARY	%	11.7	44.1	60.2	52.2	37.9
	N	188	320	118	23	649
UNIVERSITY	%	5.9	39.1	68.1	61.1	42.3
	N	68	243	113	18	442
TOTAL	%	5.1	27.3	37.6	35.2	24.7
	N	1,619	2,410	1,677	352	6,058

TABLE 5.2.4G-2

V639
V010
V804
V404

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN
CURRENTLY USING AN EFFICIENT CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD (INCLUDING STERILIZATION)
AND NOT WANTING MORE CHILDREN
ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE
AND HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION
('EXPOSED' WOMEN)

		CURRENT AGE				
		<25	25-34	35-44	45+	TOTAL
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION						
PROF, TECH & ADMIN	%	8.7	38.2	62.2	55.9	38.9
	N	138	327	164	34	663
CLERICAL	%	4.4	41.8	61.8	44.4	39.7
	N	68	165	89	18	340
SALES	%	9.7	30.6	47.9	48.6	33.8
	N	72	147	117	37	373
FARMERS	%	2.8	13.0	22.9	22.8	13.8
	N	355	430	385	79	1,249
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	%	1.5	6.9	18.8	8.2	7.9
	N	337	349	229	49	964
SERVICES	%	5.9	33.7	37.3	31.7	28.4
	N	169	279	244	41	733
MANUAL	%	7.5	34.6	43.7	46.8	30.1
	N	478	711	449	94	1,732
S-TOTAL	%	5.1	27.4	37.6	35.2	24.7
	N	1,617	2,408	1,677	352	6,054
N.S.	%	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	N	2	2	-	-	4
TOTAL	%	5.1	27.3	37.6	35.2	24.7
	N	1,619	2,410	1,677	352	6,058

TABLE 5.2.5

V640 PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE DURING THE LAST CLOSED INTERVAL

V219 NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN AT BEGINNING OF THE INTERVAL

V505 AND WHETHER THE LAST (OR CURRENT) PREGNANCY WAS WANTED

V234 (EVER-MARRIED WOMEN WITH AT LEAST ONE BIRTH INCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY)

METHODS

	NONE	INEF	EFFI	V618	V619	V620	V621	V622	V623	V624	V625	V628	V629	V630	V631	OTH.	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
DESIRE LAST PREGNANCY																			
TOTAL																			
LIVING CHILDREN																			
<3	74.1	1.4	11.6	9.8	1.0	.2	.1	.6	.9	.3	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.1	3,008	–	3,008
3	53.8	1.5	21.6	18.6	1.7	.4	.3	.8	.8	.3	.0	.1	.1	.1	.0	.1	1,583	1	1,584
4	53.7	1.2	22.0	19.6	1.5	.1	.1	.8	.3	.4	.0	.0	.1	.0	.1	.4	1,412	–	1,412
5+	54.3	1.2	21.7	19.1	1.8	.2	.1	.5	.2	.2	.0	.1	.1	.0	.1	.4	2,762	–	2,762
TOTAL	60.9	1.3	18.2	15.9	1.5	.2	.1	.6	.6	.3	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.2	8,765	1	8,766
DESIRE LAST PREGNANCY WANTED																			
LIVING CHILDREN																			
<3	78.2	.9	10.0	8.4	.9	.1	.0	.5	.6	.1	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	2,699	–	2,699
3	65.7	.4	16.8	14.9	1.3	.0	.1	.6	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	982	1	983
4	73.6	.6	12.6	11.0	1.3	.0	.0	.3	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.3	637	–	637
5+	75.2	.5	12.0	10.9	.9	.0	.1	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	870	–	870
TOTAL	74.8	.7	11.9	10.4	1.0	.1	.1	.4	.4	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	5,188	1	5,189
DESIRE LAST PREGNANCY NOT WANTED																			
LIVING CHILDREN																			
<3	36.2	6.0	25.9	21.9	2.0	.3	.3	1.7	3.7	1.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.7	301	–	301
3	33.4	3.4	29.8	25.2	2.4	1.0	.5	1.0	1.7	.7	.0	.2	.2	.2	.0	.2	583	–	583
4	35.8	1.7	30.4	27.3	1.7	.1	.1	1.2	.4	.7	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.4	757	–	757
5+	43.5	1.5	26.7	23.4	2.3	.3	.1	.7	.2	.3	.1	.1	.2	.1	.2	.5	1,841	–	1,841
TOTAL	39.5	2.3	28.0	24.4	2.2	.4	.2	.9	.8	.5	.0	.1	.2	.1	.1	.4	3,482	–	3,482
DESIRE LAST PREGNANCY UNDECIDED																			
LIVING CHILDREN																			
<3	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	8	–	8
3	66.7	.0	16.7	11.1	.0	.0	.0	5.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	18	–	18
4	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	18	–	18
5+	88.2	2.0	3.9	2.0	2.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.0	51	–	51
TOTAL	87.4	1.1	5.3	3.2	1.1	.0	.0	1.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.1	95	–	95
N.S. PANEL	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
N.E.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	995

*** INEF=INEFFICIENT; EFFI=EFFICIENT; V618=PILL; V619=IUD; V620=OTHER FEMALE SCIENTIFIC METHODS; V621=DOUCHE; V622=CONDOM; V623=RHYTHM; V624=WITHDRAWAL; V625=ABSTINENCE; V628=INJECTION; V629=ASPIRIN; V630=HERBAL (SABBAR); V631=HERBAL (KHARWA'A).

TABLE 5.3.1

V645
V501
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

	NEVER USED				HAS USED				CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
TOTAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	32.4	50.2	.0	82.7	3.2	2.8	1.0	7.1	.0	10.2	10.2	3,240	–	3,240
WANTS NO MORE	18.3	16.9	.0	35.2	4.8	14.0	4.9	23.7	1.6	39.4	41.0	3,872	1	3,873
UNDECIDED	21.4	60.7	.0	82.1	2.6	4.3	.9	7.7	.0	10.3	10.3	117	–	117
S-TOTAL	24.7	32.6	.0	57.2	4.1	8.9	3.1	16.0	.9	25.9	26.7	7,229	1	7,230
N.S.	.0	9.5	.0	9.5	19.0	.0	71.4	90.5	.0	.0	.0	21	37	58
TOTAL	24.6	32.5	.0	57.1	4.1	8.8	3.3	16.2	.9	25.8	26.6	7,250	38	7,288
CURRENT AGE <25														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	38.2	48.3	.0	86.5	2.4	2.4	.3	5.2	.0	8.3	8.3	1,683	–	1,683
WANTS NO MORE	39.2	16.9	.0	56.1	2.6	19.2	2.1	24.0	.0	20.0	20.0	421	–	421
UNDECIDED	36.4	48.5	.0	84.8	6.1	3.0	.0	9.1	.0	6.1	6.1	33	–	33
S-TOTAL	38.4	42.1	.0	80.5	2.5	5.8	.7	8.9	.0	10.6	10.6	2,137	–	2,137
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	50.0	.0	50.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	2	12	14
TOTAL	38.3	42.1	.0	80.4	2.6	5.8	.7	9.0	.0	10.6	10.6	2,139	12	2,151
CURRENT AGE 25-34														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	28.9	46.4	.0	75.4	4.1	3.6	1.8	9.6	.0	15.1	15.1	1,140	–	1,140
WANTS NO MORE	20.2	13.0	.0	33.2	3.2	17.7	6.7	27.6	.6	38.5	39.2	1,734	1	1,735
UNDECIDED	17.2	58.6	.0	75.9	.0	6.9	1.7	8.6	.0	15.5	15.5	58	–	58
S-TOTAL	23.6	26.9	.0	50.4	3.5	12.0	4.7	20.2	.4	29.0	29.3	2,932	1	2,933
N.S.	.0	8.3	.0	8.3	16.7	.0	75.0	91.7	.0	.0	.0	12	7	19
TOTAL	23.5	26.8	.0	50.3	3.6	12.0	5.0	20.5	.4	28.8	29.2	2,944	8	2,952
CURRENT AGE 35-44														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	18.8	67.4	.0	86.2	4.1	2.5	2.2	8.8	.0	5.0	5.0	362	–	362
WANTS NO MORE	12.2	19.7	.0	31.9	5.4	9.9	4.3	19.6	2.5	46.0	48.5	1,417	–	1,417
UNDECIDED	12.5	79.2	.0	91.7	4.2	.0	.0	4.2	.0	4.2	4.2	24	–	24
S-TOTAL	13.5	30.1	.0	43.6	5.2	8.3	3.8	17.2	1.9	37.2	39.2	1,803	–	1,803
N.S.	.0	14.3	.0	14.3	14.3	.0	71.4	85.7	.0	.0	.0	7	14	21
TOTAL	13.5	30.0	.0	43.5	5.2	8.2	4.1	17.5	1.9	37.1	39.0	1,810	14	1,824
CURRENT AGE 45+														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	18.2	74.5	.0	92.7	3.6	1.8	.0	5.5	.0	1.8	1.8	55	–	55
WANTS NO MORE	6.3	27.0	.0	33.3	13.7	5.0	1.7	20.3	5.7	40.7	46.3	300	–	300
UNDECIDED	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2	–	2
S-TOTAL	8.1	34.7	.0	42.9	12.0	4.5	1.4	17.9	4.8	34.5	39.2	357	–	357
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	4	4
TOTAL	8.1	34.7	.0	42.9	12.0	4.5	1.4	17.9	4.8	34.5	39.2	357	4	361

TABLE 5.3.2

V645
V513
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE WHETHER OR NOT THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED EXCEEDS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN AND ACCORDING TO CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

	NEVER USED					HAS USED			CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S.TOT	NS	TOTAL
TOTAL														
NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED														
DESIRE < LIVING	15.0	11.0	.0	26.1	5.3	16.6	7.2	29.1	1.8	43.0	44.8	1,965	3	1,968
DESIRE = LIVING	23.0	22.2	.0	45.1	4.1	11.4	3.1	18.7	1.0	35.2	36.2	1,664	6	1,670
DESIRE > LIVING	31.4	48.1	.0	79.5	3.4	3.4	1.3	8.1	.3	12.2	12.4	3,514	25	3,539
OTHER	3.5	76.7	.0	80.2	1.2	5.8	1.2	8.1	1.2	10.5	11.6	86	2	88
S-TOTAL	24.7	32.4	.0	57.1	4.1	8.9	3.3	16.3	.9	25.8	26.7	7.229	36	7,265
N.S.	4.8	66.7	.0	71.4	14.3	.0	.0	14.3	.0	14.3	14.3	21	2	23
TOTAL	24.6	32.5	.0	57.1	4.1	8.8	3.3	16.2	.9	25.8	26.6	7,250	38	7,288
CURRENT AGE <25														
NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED														
DESIRE < LIVING	29.8	7.4	.0	37.2	1.1	31.9	7.4	40.4	.0	22.3	22.3	94	1	95
DESIRE = LIVING	38.7	21.6	.0	60.3	3.8	16.8	1.4	21.9	.0	17.8	17.8	292	1	293
DESIRE > LIVING	39.3	46.7	.0	86.0	2.4	2.5	.2	5.2	.0	8.8	8.8	1,719	9	1,728
OTHER	10.3	79.3	.0	89.7	.0	3.4	.0	3.4	.0	6.9	6.9	29	–	29
S-TOTAL	38.4	42.0	.0	80.4	2.5	5.8	.7	9.0	.0	10.6	10.6	2,134	11	2,145
N.S.	.0	80.0	.0	80.0	20.0	.0	.0	20.0	.0	.0	.0	5	1	6
TOTAL	38.3	42.1	.0	80.4	2.6	5.8	.7	9.0	.0	10.6	10.6	2,139	12	2,151
CURRENT AGE 25-34														
NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED														
DESIRE < LIVING	18.1	9.9	.0	28.1	3.1	21.7	9.8	34.6	.5	36.8	37.3	866	2	868
DESIRE = LIVING	22.6	18.2	.0	40.8	3.3	12.9	3.8	20.0	.7	38.5	39.2	840	2	842
DESIRE > LIVING	28.7	43.3	.0	72.0	4.0	4.5	2.5	11.0	.1	16.9	17.0	1,200	3	1,203
OTHER	.0	82.1	.0	82.1	3.6	7.1	.0	10.7	.0	7.1	7.1	28	1	29
S-TOTAL	23.6	26.7	.0	50.2	3.5	12.0	5.0	20.6	.4	28.9	29.2	2,934	8	2,942
N.S.	.0	70.0	.0	70.0	10.0	.0	.0	10.0	.0	20.0	20.0	10	–	10
TOTAL	23.5	26.8	.0	50.3	3.6	12.0	5.0	20.5	.4	28.8	29.2	2,944	8	2,952
CURRENT AGE 35-44														
NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED														
DESIRE < LIVING	11.7	12.5	.0	24.2	5.8	12.1	5.5	23.4	2.4	50.0	52.4	838	–	838
DESIRE = LIVING	15.4	27.3	.0	42.7	4.7	6.5	3.6	14.8	1.8	40.7	42.5	447	2	449
DESIRE > LIVING	15.4	60.0	.0	75.5	4.7	3.4	2.2	10.3	1.2	13.0	14.2	493	10	503
OTHER	.0	65.4	.0	65.4	.0	7.7	3.8	11.5	3.8	19.2	23.1	26	1	27
S-TOTAL	13.5	29.9	.0	43.4	5.2	8.3	4.1	17.5	1.9	37.1	39.1	1,804	13	1,817
N.S.	16.7	50.0	.0	66.7	16.7	.0	.0	16.7	.0	16.7	16.7	6	1	7
TOTAL	13.5	30.0	.0	43.5	5.2	8.2	4.1	17.5	1.9	37.1	39.0	1,810	14	1,824
CURRENT AGE 45+														
NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED														
DESIRE < LIVING	7.2	11.4	.0	18.6	16.2	4.2	2.4	22.8	7.2	51.5	58.7	167	–	167
DESIRE = LIVING	11.8	36.5	.0	48.2	10.6	4.7	.0	15.3	3.5	32.9	36.5	85	1	86
DESIRE > LIVING	6.9	69.6	.0	76.5	6.9	4.9	1.0	12.7	2.0	8.8	10.8	102	3	105
OTHER	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3	–	3
S-TOTAL	8.1	34.7	.0	42.9	12.0	4.5	1.4	17.9	4.8	34.5	39.2	357	4	361
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
TOTAL	8.1	34.7	.0	42.9	12.0	4.5	1.4	17.9	4.8	34.5	39.2	357	4	361

TABLE 5.3.3A

V645
V501
V704
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

ALL AGES

	NEVER USED					HAS USED			CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
TOTAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	32.4	50.2	.0	82.7	3.2	2.8	1.0	7.1	.0	10.2	10.2	3,240	–	3,240
WANTS NO MORE	18.3	16.9	.0	35.2	4.8	14.0	4.9	23.7	1.6	39.4	41.0	3,872	1	3,873
UNDECIDED	21.4	60.7	.0	82.1	2.6	4.3	.9	7.7	.0	10.3	10.3	117	–	117
S-TOTAL	24.7	32.6	.0	57.2	4.1	8.9	3.1	16.0	.9	25.9	26.7	7,229	1	7,230
N.S.	.0	9.5	.0	9.5	19.0	.0	71.4	90.5	.0	.0	.0	21	37	58
TOTAL	24.6	32.5	.0	57.1	4.1	8.8	3.3	16.2	.9	25.8	26.6	7,250	38	7,288
LEVEL OF EDUCATION ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	28.8	62.1	.0	90.9	2.0	1.8	.8	4.6	.0	4.5	4.5	2,025	–	2,025
WANTS NO MORE	23.7	22.8	.0	46.5	4.5	12.6	5.4	22.5	1.6	29.5	31.1	2,080	1	2,081
UNDECIDED	14.1	75.6	.0	89.7	1.3	3.8	.0	5.1	.0	5.1	5.1	78	–	78
S-TOTAL	26.0	42.8	.0	68.8	3.2	7.2	3.1	13.5	.8	16.9	17.7	4,183	1	4,184
N.S.	.0	22.2	.0	22.2	11.1	.0	66.7	77.8	.0	.0	.0	9	28	37
TOTAL	25.9	42.8	.0	68.7	3.2	7.2	3.2	13.6	.8	16.9	17.7	4,192	29	4,221
LEVEL OF EDUCATION ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	37.0	45.3	.0	82.3	3.0	3.9	1.4	8.2	.0	9.5	9.5	570	–	570
WANTS NO MORE	17.0	17.4	.0	34.4	5.9	16.2	5.4	27.5	1.5	36.7	38.1	742	–	742
UNDECIDED	33.3	52.4	.0	85.7	.0	4.8	4.8	9.5	.0	4.8	4.8	21	–	21
S-TOTAL	25.8	29.9	.0	55.7	4.6	10.7	3.7	19.0	.8	24.5	25.4	1,333	–	1,333
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	12.5	.0	87.5	100.0	.0	.0	.0	8	5	13
TOTAL	25.7	29.7	.0	55.3	4.6	10.7	4.2	19.5	.8	24.4	25.2	1,341	5	1,346
LEVEL OF EDUCATION CAN READ AND WRITE														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	38.7	26.1	.0	64.7	8.0	5.5	1.3	14.7	.0	20.6	20.6	238	–	238
WANTS NO MORE	12.1	6.8	.0	18.9	5.9	13.4	5.3	24.7	1.5	54.8	56.4	454	–	454
UNDECIDED	37.5	12.5	.0	50.0	12.5	12.5	.0	25.0	.0	25.0	25.0	8	–	8
S-TOTAL	21.4	13.4	.0	34.9	6.7	10.7	3.9	21.3	1.0	42.9	43.9	700	–	700
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	1	3	4
TOTAL	21.4	13.4	.0	34.8	6.8	10.7	3.9	21.4	1.0	42.8	43.8	701	3	704
LEVEL OF EDUCATION PRIMARY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	44.6	18.2	.0	62.8	5.0	4.1	3.3	12.4	.0	24.8	24.8	121	–	121
WANTS NO MORE	8.0	6.6	.0	14.6	3.1	19.0	3.5	25.7	1.8	58.0	59.7	226	–	226
UNDECIDED	33.3	.0	.0	33.3	33.3	.0	.0	33.3	.0	33.3	33.3	3	–	3
S-TOTAL	20.9	10.6	.0	31.4	4.0	13.7	3.4	21.1	1.1	46.3	47.4	350	–	350
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	1	1	2
TOTAL	20.8	10.5	.0	31.3	4.0	13.7	3.7	21.4	1.1	46.2	47.3	351	1	352

TABLE 5.3.3A

V645
V501
V704
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

ALL AGES

	NEVER USED					HAS USED			CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
LEVEL OF EDUCATION SECONDARY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	40.1	9.1	.0	49.2	8.1	3.6	.5	12.2	.0	38.6	38.6	197	-	197
WANTS NO MORE	5.1	1.9	.0	7.0	3.9	17.1	2.3	23.3	1.6	68.1	69.6	257	-	257
UNDECIDED	60.0	.0	.0	60.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	40.0	40.0	5	-	5
S-TOTAL	20.7	5.0	.0	25.7	5.7	11.1	1.5	18.3	.9	55.1	56.0	459	-	459
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	1	-	1
TOTAL	20.7	5.0	.0	25.7	5.9	11.1	1.5	18.5	.9	55.0	55.9	460	-	460
LEVEL OF EDUCATION UNIVERSITY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	36.0	10.1	.0	46.1	7.9	9.0	2.2	19.1	.0	34.8	34.8	89	-	89
WANTS NO MORE	3.5	.9	.0	4.4	3.5	11.5	.9	15.9	3.5	76.1	79.6	113	-	113
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	2	-	2
S-TOTAL	17.6	4.9	.0	22.5	5.4	10.3	1.5	17.2	2.0	58.3	60.3	204	-	204
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	1	-	1
TOTAL	17.6	4.9	.0	22.4	5.4	10.2	2.0	17.6	2.0	58.0	60.0	205	-	205
AGE <25 YEARS														
LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
TOTAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	38.2	48.3	.0	86.5	2.4	2.4	.3	5.2	.0	8.3	8.3	1,683	-	1,683
WANTS NO MORE	39.2	16.9	.0	56.1	2.6	19.2	2.1	24.0	.0	20.0	20.0	421	-	421
UNDECIDED	36.4	48.5	.0	84.8	6.1	3.0	.0	9.1	.0	6.1	6.1	33	-	33
S-TOTAL	38.4	42.1	.0	80.5	2.5	5.8	.7	8.9	.0	10.6	10.6	2,137	-	2,137
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	50.0	.0	50.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	2	12	14
TOTAL	38.3	42.1	.0	80.4	2.6	5.8	.7	9.0	.0	10.6	10.6	2,139	12	2,151
LEVEL OF EDUCATION ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	34.2	58.3	.0	92.5	1.7	1.7	.1	3.5	.0	3.9	3.9	1,043	-	1,043
WANTS NO MORE	44.3	22.2	.0	66.5	1.4	15.1	1.9	18.4	.0	15.1	15.1	212	-	212
UNDECIDED	15.8	68.4	.0	84.2	5.3	5.3	.0	10.5	.0	5.3	5.3	19	-	19
S-TOTAL	35.6	52.4	.0	88.1	1.7	4.0	.4	6.1	.0	5.8	5.8	1,274	-	1,274
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	7	7
TOTAL	35.6	52.4	.0	88.1	1.7	4.0	.4	6.1	.0	5.8	5.8	1,274	7	1,281

TABLE 5.3.3A

V645
V501
V704
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

AGE <25 YEARS

	NEVER USED					HAS USED			CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S TOT	OPEN INT	CLOSED INT	USED EARL.	S TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S TOT	S TOT	NS	TOTAL
LEVEL OF EDUCATION ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	44.2	40.9	.0	85.1	2.0	2.6	.9	5.6	.0	9.4	9.4	342	-	342
WANTS NO MORE	41.5	11.3	.0	52.8	2.8	24.5	3.8	31.1	.0	16.0	16.0	106	-	106
UNDECIDED	62.5	37.5	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	8	-	8
S-TOTAL	43.9	34.0	.0	77.9	2.2	7.7	1.5	11.4	.0	10.7	10.7	456	-	456
N.S.	0	.0	.0	0	50.0	.0	50.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	2	4	6
TOTAL	43.7	33.8	.0	77.5	2.4	7.6	1.7	11.8	.0	10.7	10.7	458	4	462
LEVEL OF EDUCATION CAN READ AND WRITE														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	42.5	26.7	.0	69.2	7.5	5.0	.0	12.5	.0	18.3	18.3	120	-	120
WANTS NO MORE	33.3	17.8	.0	51.1	2.2	13.3	2.2	17.8	.0	31.1	31.1	45	-	45
UNDECIDED	100.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2	-	2
S-TOTAL	40.7	24.0	.0	64.7	6.0	7.2	.6	13.8	.0	21.6	21.6	167	-	167
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-
TOTAL	40.7	24.0	.0	64.7	6.0	7.2	.6	13.8	.0	21.6	21.6	167	-	167
LEVEL OF EDUCATION PRIMARY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	49.2	26.2	.0	75.4	3.3	4.9	.0	8.2	.0	16.4	16.4	61	-	61
WANTS NO MORE	18.5	[illegible]	.0	25.9	3.7	33.3	.0	37.0	.0	37.0	37.0	27	-	27
UNDECIDED	50.0	[illegible]	.0	50.0	50.0	.0	.0	50.0	.0	.0	.0	2	-	2
S-TOTAL	40.0	20.0	.0	60.0	4.4	13.3	.0	17.8	.0	22.2	22.2	90	-	90
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	1	1
TOTAL	40.0	20.0	.0	60.0	4.4	13.3	.0	17.8	.0	22.2	22.2	90	1	91
LEVEL OF EDUCATION SECONDARY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	47.9	12.5	.0	60.4	5.2	1.0	1.0	7.3	.0	32.3	32.3	96	-	96
WANTS NO MORE	15.4	7.7	.0	23.1	11.5	30.8	.0	42.3	.0	34.6	34.6	26	-	26
UNDECIDED	50.0	.0	.0	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	50.0	50.0	2	-	2
S-TOTAL	41.1	11.3	.0	52.4	6.5	7.3	.8	14.5	.0	33.1	33.1	124	-	124
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-
TOTAL	41.1	11.3	.0	52.4	6.5	7.3	.8	14.5	.0	33.1	33.1	124	-	124
LEVEL OF EDUCATION UNIVERSITY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	38.1	23.8	.0	61.9	.0	19.0	.0	19.0	.0	19.0	19.0	21	-	21
WANTS NO MORE	60.0	.0	.0	60.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	40.0	40.0	5	-	5
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-
S-TOTAL	42.3	19.2	.0	61.5	.0	15.4	.0	15.4	.0	23.1	23.1	26	-	26
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-
TOTAL	42.3	19.2	.0	61.5	.0	15.4	.0	15.4	.0	23.1	23.1	26	-	26

TABLE 5.3.3A

V645
V501
V704
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

AGE 25-34 YEARS

	NEVER USED					HAS USED			CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DO NOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S TOT	OPEN INT	CLOSED INT	USED EARL	S TOT	STER	OTHER METHOD	S TOT	S TOT	NS	TOTAL
LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
TOTAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	28.9	46.4	.0	75.4	4.1	3.6	1.8	9.6	.0	5.1	15.1	1,140	-	1,140
WANTS NO MORE	20.2	13.0	.0	33.2	3.2	17.7	6.7	27.6	.6	8.5	39.2	1,734	1	1,735
UNDECIDED	17.2	58.6	.0	75.9	.0	6.9	1.7	8.6	.0	15.5	15.5	58	-	58
S-TOTAL	23.6	26.9	.0	50.4	3.5	12.0	4.7	20.2	.4	29.0	29.3	2,932	1	2,933
N.S.	.0	8.3	.0	8.3	16.7	.0	75.0	91.7	.0	.0	.0	12	7	19
TOTAL	23.5	26.8	0	50.3	3.6	12.0	5.0	20.5	.4	28.8	29.2	2,944	8	2,952
LEVEL OF EDUCATION ILLITERATE-NO SCHOOL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	26.3	61.9	.0	88.2	2.2	1.6	1.3	5.1	.0	6.6	6.6	680	-	680
WANTS NO MORE	28.2	18.1	.0	46.4	3.5	15.6	7.4	26.4	.4	26.8	27.2	893	1	894
UNDECIDED	13.2	76.3	.0	89.5	.0	5.3	.0	5.3	.0	5.3	5.3	38	-	38
S-TOTAL	27.1	38.0	.0	65.1	2.9	9.4	4.7	16.9	.2	17.8	18.0	1,611	1	1,612
N.S.	.0	20.0	.0	20.0	20.0	.0	60.0	80.0	.0	.0	.0	5	7	12
TOTAL	27.0	37.9	.0	64.9	2.9	9.4	4.8	17.1	.2	17.7	17.9	1,616	8	1,624
LEVEL OF EDUCATION ILLITERATE-SOME SCHOOL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	27.2	47.9	.0	75.1	4.1	7.7	1.8	13.6	.0	11.2	11.2	169	-	169
WANTS NO MORE	17.0	14.2	.0	31.3	2.8	20.1	8.0	31.0	1.2	36.5	37.8	323	-	323
UNDECIDED	22.2	44.4	.0	66.7	0	11.1	11.1	22.2	.0	11.1	11.1	9	-	9
S-TOTAL	20.6	26.1	.0	46.7	3.2	15.8	6.0	25.0	.8	27.5	28.3	501	-	501
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	4	-	4
TOTAL	20.4	25.9	.0	46.3	3.2	15.6	6.7	25.5	.8	27.3	28.1	505	-	505
LEVEL OF EDUCATION CAN READ AND WRITE														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	34.9	18.6	.0	53.5	8.1	7.0	3.5	18.6	.0	27.9	27.9	86	-	86
WANTS NO MORE	13.0	4.1	.0	17.1	4.1	19.7	6.2	30.1	.0	52.8	52.8	193	-	193
UNDECIDED	20.0	20.0	.0	40.0	.0	20.0	.0	20.0	.0	40.0	40.0	5	-	5
S-TOTAL	19.7	8.8	.0	28.5	5.3	15.8	5.3	26.4	.0	45.1	45.1	284	-	284
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	1	-	1
TOTAL	19.6	8.8	.0	28.4	5.6	15.8	5.3	26.7	.0	44.9	44.9	285	-	285
LEVEL OF EDUCATION PRIMARY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	42.9	6.1	.0	49.0	6.1	4.1	8.2	18.4	.0	32.7	32.7	49	-	49
WANTS NO MORE	7.9	6.1	.0	14.0	.9	21.9	6.1	28.9	.0	57.0	57.0	114	-	114
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	1	-	1
S-TOTAL	18.3	6.1	.0	24.4	2.4	16.5	6.7	25.6	.0	50.0	50.0	164	-	164
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	0	1	-	1
TOTAL	18.2	6.1	.0	24.2	2.4	16.4	7.3	26.1	.0	49.7	49.7	165	-	165

V645
V501
V704
V010
V403

ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE
THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN
LEVEL OF EDUCATION
AND CURRENT AGE
(CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

AGE 25-34 YEARS

	NEVER USED					HAS USED			CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S.TOT	NS	TOTAL
LEVEL OF EDUCATION SECONDARY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	31.9	6.4	.0	38.3	9.6	5.3	.0	14.9	.0	46.8	46.8	94	-	94
WANTS NO MORE	6.3	.7	.0	7.0	2.1	20.3	2.8	25.2	.7	67.1	67.8	143	-	143
UNDECIDED	66.7	.0	.0	66.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	33.3	33.3	3	-	3
S-TOTAL	17.1	2.9	.0	20.0	5.0	14.2	1.7	20.8	.4	58.8	59.2	240	-	240
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-
TOTAL	17.1	2.9	.0	20.0	5.0	14.2	1.7	20.8	.4	58.8	59.2	240	-	240
LEVEL OF EDUCATION UNIVERSITY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	38.7	3.2	.0	41.9	9.7	6.5	3.2	19.4	.0	38.7	38.7	62	-	62
WANTS NO MORE	1.5	1.5	.0	2.9	5.9	16.2	1.5	23.5	2.9	70.6	73.5	68	-	68
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	2	-	2
S-TOTAL	18.9	2.3	.0	21.2	7.6	11.4	2.3	21.2	1.5	56.1	57.6	132	-	132
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	1	-	1
TOTAL	18.8	2.3	.0	21.1	7.5	11.3	3.0	21.8	1.5	55.6	57.1	133	-	133

AGE 35-44 YEARS

LEVEL OF EDUCATION

T O T A L

DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	18.8	67.4	.0	86.2	4.1	2.5	2.2	8.8	.0	5.0	5.0	362	-	362
WANTS NO MORE	12.2	19.7	.0	31.9	5.4	9.9	4.3	19.6	2.5	46.0	48.5	1,417	-	1,417
UNDECIDED	12.5	79.2	.0	91.7	4.2	.0	.0	4.2	.0	4.2	4.2	24	-	24
S-TOTAL	13.5	30.1	.0	43.6	5.2	8.3	3.8	17.2	1.9	37.2	39.2	1,803	-	1,803
N.S.	.0	14.3	.0	14.3	14.3	.0	71.4	85.7	.0	.0	.0	7	14	21
TOTAL	13.5	30.0	.0	43.5	5.2	8.2	4.1	17.5	1.9	37.1	39.0	1,810	14	1,824
LEVEL OF EDUCATION ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	16.3	74.1	.0	90.5	2.7	3.0	2.3	8.0	.0	1.5	1.5	263	-	263
WANTS NO MORE	16.3	26.1	.0	42.4	4.7	10.2	4.7	19.6	2.3	35.7	38.1	812	-	812
UNDECIDED	15.8	78.9	.0	94.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.3	5.3	19	-	19
S-TOTAL	16.3	38.6	.0	54.8	4.1	8.3	4.0	16.5	1.7	27.0	28.7	1,094	-	1,094
N.S.	.0	25.0	.0	25.0	.0	.0	75.0	75.0	.0	.0	.0	4	10	14
TOTAL	16.2	38.5	.0	54.7	4.1	8.3	4.3	16.7	1.7	26.9	28.6	1,098	10	1,108
LEVEL OF EDUCATION ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	19.6	66.7	.0	86.3	3.9	.0	3.9	7.8	.0	5.9	5.9	51	-	51
WANTS NO MORE	9.3	21.4	.0	30.6	9.3	10.1	4.0	23.4	2.0	44.0	46.0	248	-	248
UNDECIDED	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	4	-	4
S-TOTAL	10.9	30.0	.0	40.9	8.3	8.3	4.0	20.5	1.7	37.0	38.6	303	-	303
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	2	1	3
TOTAL	10.8	29.8	.0	40.7	8.2	8.2	4.6	21.0	1.6	36.7	38.4	305	1	306

TABLE 5.3.3A

V645
V501
V704
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

AGE 35-44 YEARS

	NEVER USED					HAS USED			CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S.TOT	NS	TOTAL
LEVEL OF EDUCATION CAN READ AND WRITE														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	40.0	40.0	.0	80.0	8.0	.0	.0	8.0	.0	12.0	12.0	25	–	25
WANTS NO MORE	8.2	5.3	.0	13.5	5.3	8.8	5.8	19.9	2.9	63.7	66.7	171	–	171
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	1	–	1
S-TOTAL	12.2	9.6	.0	21.8	6.1	7.6	5.1	18.8	2.5	56.9	59.4	197	–	197
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	3	3
TOTAL	12.2	9.6	.0	21.8	6.1	7.6	5.1	18.8	2.5	56.9	59.4	197	3	200
LEVEL OF EDUCATION PRIMARY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	20.0	30.0	.0	50.0	10.0	.0	.0	10.0	.0	40.0	40.0	10	–	10
WANTS NO MORE	5.4	4.1	.0	9.5	5.4	12.2	1.4	18.9	2.7	68.9	71.6	74	–	74
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
S-TOTAL	7.1	7.1	.0	14.3	6.0	10.7	1.2	17.9	2.4	65.5	67.9	84	–	84
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
TOTAL	7.1	7.1	.0	14.3	6.0	10.7	1.2	17.9	2.4	65.5	67.9	84	–	84
LEVEL OF EDUCATION SECONDARY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	42.9	.0	.0	42.9	28.6	14.3	.0	42.9	.0	14.3	14.3	7	–	7
WANTS NO MORE	.0	2.7	.0	2.7	4.0	8.0	2.7	14.7	2.7	80.0	82.7	75	–	75
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
S-TOTAL	3.7	2.4	.0	6.1	6.1	8.5	2.4	17.1	2.4	74.4	76.8	82	–	82
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	1	–	1
TOTAL	3.6	2.4	.0	6.0	7.2	8.4	2.4	18.1	2.4	73.5	75.9	83	–	83
LEVEL OF EDUCATION UNIVERSITY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	.0	33.3	.0	33.3	16.7	.0	.0	16.7	.0	50.0	50.0	6	–	6
WANTS NO MORE	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.4	.0	5.4	5.4	89.2	94.6	37	–	37
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
S-TOTAL	.0	4.7	.0	4.7	2.3	4.7	.0	7.0	4.7	83.7	88.4	43	–	43
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
TOTAL	.0	4.7	.0	4.7	2.3	4.7	.0	7.0	4.7	83.7	88.4	43	–	43
AGE 45+ YEARS														
LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
TOTAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	18.2	74.5	.0	92.7	3.6	1.8	.0	5.5	.0	1.8	1.8	55	–	55
WANTS NO MORE	6.3	27.0	.0	33.3	13.7	5.0	1.7	20.3	5.7	40.7	46.3	300	–	300
UNDECIDED	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2	–	2
S-TOTAL	8.1	34.7	.0	42.9	12.0	4.5	1.4	17.9	4.8	34.5	39.2	357	–	357
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	4	4
TOTAL	8.1	34.7	.0	42.9	12.0	4.5	1.4	17.9	4.8	34.5	39.2	357	4	361

TABLE 5.3.3A

V645
V501
V704
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

AGE 45+ YEARS

	NEVER USED					HAS USED			CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
LEVEL OF EDUCATION ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	10.3	87.2	.0	97.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.6	2.6	39	–	39
WANTS NO MORE	8.6	33.1	.0	41.7	12.9	4.9	2.5	20.2	6.1	31.9	38.0	163	–	163
UNDECIDED	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2	–	2
S-TOTAL	8.8	44.1	.0	52.9	10.3	3.9	2.0	16.2	4.9	26.0	30.9	204	–	204
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	4	4
TOTAL	8.8	44.1	.0	52.9	10.3	3.9	2.0	16.2	4.9	26.0	30.9	204	4	208
LEVEL OF EDUCATION ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	50.0	37.5	.0	87.5	12.5	.0	.0	12.5	.0	.0	.0	8	–	8
WANTS NO MORE	6.2	27.7	.0	33.8	13.8	6.2	.0	20.0	3.1	43.1	46.2	65	–	65
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
S-TOTAL	11.0	28.8	.0	39.7	13.7	5.5	.0	19.2	2.7	38.4	41.1	73	–	73
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
TOTAL	11.0	28.8	.0	39.7	13.7	5.5	.0	19.2	2.7	38.4	41.1	73	–	73
LEVEL OF EDUCATION CAN READ AND WRITE														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	14.3	57.1	.0	71.4	14.3	14.3	.0	28.6	.0	.0	.0	7	–	7
WANTS NO MORE	2.2	13.3	.0	15.6	20.0	4.4	2.2	26.7	4.4	53.3	57.8	45	–	45
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
S-TOTAL	3.8	19.2	.0	23.1	19.2	5.8	1.9	26.9	3.8	46.2	50.0	52	–	52
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
TOTAL	3.8	19.2	.0	23.1	19.2	5.8	1.9	26.9	3.8	46.2	50.0	52	–	52
LEVEL OF EDUCATION PRIMARY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	100.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1	–	1
WANTS NO MORE	.0	27.3	.0	27.3	9.1	.0	.0	9.1	18.2	45.5	63.6	11	–	11
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
S-TOTAL	8.3	25.0	.0	33.3	8.3	.0	.0	8.3	16.7	41.7	58.3	12	–	12
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
TOTAL	8.3	25.0	.0	33.3	8.3	.0	.0	8.3	16.7	41.7	58.3	12	–	12
LEVEL OF EDUCATION SECONDARY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
WANTS NO MORE	.0	.0	.0	.0	7.7	7.7	.0	15.4	7.7	76.9	84.6	13	–	13
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
S-TOTAL	.0	.0	.0	.0	7.7	7.7	.0	15.4	7.7	76.9	84.6	13	–	3
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
TOTAL	.0	.0	.0	.0	7.7	7.7	.0	15.4	7.7	76.9	84.6	13	–	13
LEVEL OF EDUCATION UNIVERSITY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
WANTS NO MORE	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	3	–	3
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
S-TOTAL	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	3	–	3
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
TOTAL	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	3	–	3

TABLE 5.3.3B

V645
V501
V702
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

ALL AGES

	NEVER USED					HAS USED			CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S.TOT	NS	TOTAL
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE														
TOTAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	32.4	50.2	.0	82.7	3.2	2.8	1.0	7.1	.0	10.2	10.2	3,240	–	3,240
WANTS NO MORE	18.3	16.9	.0	35.2	4.8	14.0	4.9	23.7	1.6	39.4	41.0	3,872	1	3,873
UNDECIDED	21.4	60.7	.0	82.1	2.6	4.3	.9	7.7	.0	10.3	10.3	117	–	117
S-TOTAL	24.7	32.6	.0	57.2	4.1	8.9	3.1	16.0	.9	25.9	26.7	7,229	1	7,230
N.S.	.0	9.5	.0	9.5	19.0	.0	71.4	90.5	.0	.0	.0	21	37	58
TOTAL	24.6	32.5	.0	57.1	4.1	8.8	3.3	16.2	.9	25.8	26.6	7,250	38	7,288
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE URBAN														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	35.4	28.2	.0	63.6	6.7	5.7	1.6	14.0	.0	22.4	22.4	1,079	–	1,079
WANTS NO MORE	9.3	7.7	.0	17.0	5.0	16.4	4.4	25.8	2.3	54.8	57.1	1,981	–	1,981
UNDECIDED	25.0	52.8	.0	77.8	5.6	2.8	2.8	11.1	.0	11.1	11.1	36	–	36
S-TOTAL	18.6	15.4	.0	33.9	5.6	12.5	3.4	21.5	1.5	43.0	44.5	3,096	–	3,096
N.S.	.0	7.7	.0	7.7	15.4	.0	76.9	92.3	.0	.0	.0	13	7	20
TOTAL	18.5	15.3	.0	33.8	5.7	12.4	3.7	21.8	1.5	42.8	44.3	3,109	7	3,116
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE RURAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	31.0	61.2	.0	92.2	1.5	1.4	.8	3.7	.0	4.1	4.1	2,161	–	2,161
WANTS NO MORE	27.7	26.6	.0	54.3	4.5	11.6	5.4	21.5	.9	23.3	24.2	1,891	1	1,892
UNDECIDED	19.8	64.2	.0	84.0	1.2	4.9	.0	6.2	.0	9.9	9.9	81	–	81
S-TOTAL	29.3	45.4	.0	74.7	2.9	6.1	2.9	11.9	.4	13.0	13.4	4,133	1	4,134
N.S.	.0	12.5	.0	12.5	25.0	.0	62.5	87.5	.0	.0	.0	8	30	38
TOTAL	29.2	45.4	.0	74.6	2.9	6.1	3.0	12.1	.4	13.0	13.4	4,141	31	4,172

TABLE 5.3.3B V403 V645 V501 V702 V010 V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN WHO ARE CURRENTLY MARRIED AND FECUND ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

AGE <25 YEARS

	NEVER USED					HAS USED			CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE														
TOTAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	38.2	48.3	.0	86.5	2.4	2.4	.3	5.2	.0	8.3	8.3	1,683	–	1,683
WANTS NO MORE	39.2	16.9	.0	56.1	2.6	19.2	2.1	24.0	.0	20.0	20.0	421	–	421
UNDECIDED	36.4	48.5	.0	84.8	6.1	3.0	.0	9.1	.0	6.1	6.1	33	–	33
S-TOTAL	38.4	42.1	.0	80.5	2.5	5.8	.7	8.9	.0	10.6	10.6	2,137	–	2,137
N.S.	0	.0	.0	.0	50.0	.0	50.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	2	12	14
TOTAL	38.3	42.1	.0	80.4	2.6	5.8	.7	9.0	.0	10.6	10.6	2,139	12	2,151
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE URBAN														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	40.9	30.1	.0	71.0	4.9	4.9	.6	10.4	.0	18.6	18.6	528	–	528
WANTS NO MORE	30.9	12.4	.0	43.3	3.6	21.1	1.5	26.3	.0	30.4	30.4	194	–	194
UNDECIDED	36.4	36.4	.0	72.7	9.1	9.1	.0	18.2	.0	9.1	9.1	11	–	11
S-TOTAL	38.2	25.5	.0	63.7	4.6	9.3	.8	14.7	.0	21.6	21.6	733	–	733
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	3	3
TOTAL	38.2	25.5	.0	63.7	4.6	9.3	.8	14.7	.0	21.6	21.6	733	3	736
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE RURAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	37.0	56.6	.0	93.6	1.3	1.3	.2	2.8	.0	3.6	3.6	1,155	–	1,155
WANTS NO MORE	46.3	20.7	.0	67.0	1.8	17.6	2.6	22.0	.0	11.0	11.0	227	–	227
UNDECIDED	36.4	54.5	.0	90.9	4.5	.0	.0	4.5	.0	4.5	4.5	22	–	22
S-TOTAL	38.5	50.8	.0	89.2	1.4	3.9	.6	5.9	.0	4.8	4.8	1,404	–	1,404
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	50.0	.0	50.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	2	9	11
TOTAL	38.4	50.7	.0	89.1	1.5	3.9	.6	6.0	.0	4.8	4.8	1,406	9	1,415

AGE 25-34 YEARS

TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE														
TOTAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	28.9	46.4	.0	75.4	4.1	3.6	1.8	9.6	.0	15.1	15.1	1,140	–	1,140
WANTS NO MORE	20.2	13.0	.0	33.2	3.2	17.7	6.7	27.6	.6	38.5	39.2	1,734	1	1,735
UNDECIDED	17.2	58.6	.0	75.9	.0	6.9	1.7	8.6	.0	15.5	15.5	58	–	58
S-TOTAL	23.6	26.9	.0	50.4	3.5	12.0	4.7	20.2	.4	29.0	29.3	2,932	1	2,933
N.S.	.0	8.3	.0	8.3	16.7	.0	75.0	91.7	.0	.0	.0	12	7	19
TOTAL	23.5	26.8	.0	50.3	3.6	12.0	5.0	20.5	.4	28.8	29.2	2,944	8	2,952

TABLE 5.3.3B V403 V645 V501 V702 V010 V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN WHO ARE CURRENTLY MARRIED AND FECUND ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

AGE 25-34 YEARS

	NEVER USED					HAS USED			CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE URBAN														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	31.0	21.6	.0	52.5	7.6	6.9	3.0	17.4	.0	30.0	30.0	436	-	436
WANTS NO MORE	9.2	5.7	.0	14.9	3.3	21.9	5.7	30.9	.9	53.3	54.2	913	-	913
UNDECIDED	25.0	55.0	.0	80.0	.0	.0	5.0	5.0	.0	15.0	15.0	20	-	20
S-TOTAL	16.4	11.5	.0	27.8	4.6	16.8	4.8	26.2	.6	45.4	45.9	1,369	-	1,369
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	12.5	.0	87.5	100.0	.0	.0	.0	8	1	9
TOTAL	16.3	11.4	.0	27.7	4.6	16.7	5.3	26.7	.6	45.1	45.7	1,377	1	1,378
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE RURAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	27.7	61.8	.0	89.5	2.0	1.6	1.1	4.7	.0	5.8	5.8	704	-	704
WANTS NO MORE	32.5	21.1	.0	53.6	3.2	13.0	7.8	24.0	.4	22.0	22.4	821	1	822
UNDECIDED	13.2	60.5	.0	73.7	.0	10.5	.0	10.5	.0	15.8	15.8	38	-	38
S-TOTAL	29.9	40.4	.0	70.2	2.6	7.8	4.6	15.0	.2	14.6	14.8	1,563	1	1,564
N.S.	.0	25.0	.0	25.0	25.0	.0	50.0	75.0	.0	.0	.0	4	6	10
TOTAL	29.8	40.3	.0	70.1	2.6	7.8	4.7	15.1	.2	14.6	14.7	1,567	7	1,574

AGE 35-44 YEARS

TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE														
TOTAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	18.8	67.4	.0	86.2	4.1	2.5	2.2	8.8	.0	5.0	5.0	362	-	362
WANTS NO MORE	12.2	19.7	.0	31.9	5.4	9.9	4.3	19.6	2.5	46.0	48.5	1,417	-	1,417
UNDECIDED	12.5	79.2	.0	91.7	4.2	.0	.0	4.2	.0	4.2	4.2	24	-	24
S-TOTAL	13.5	30.1	.0	43.6	5.2	8.3	3.8	17.2	1.9	37.2	39.2	1,803	-	1,803
N.S.	.0	14.3	.0	14.3	14.3	.0	71.4	85.7	.0	.0	.0	7	14	21
TOTAL	13.5	30.0	.0	43.5	5.2	8.2	4.1	17.5	1.9	37.1	39.0	1,810	14	1,824
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE URBAN														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	27.4	44.3	.0	71.7	11.3	4.7	.9	17.0	.0	11.3	11.3	106	-	106
WANTS NO MORE	5.0	7.4	.0	12.3	5.1	10.7	4.4	20.2	3.8	63.6	67.5	707	-	707
UNDECIDED	.0	80.0	.0	80.0	20.0	.0	.0	20.0	.0	.0	.0	5	-	5
S-TOTAL	7.8	12.6	.0	20.4	6.0	9.9	3.9	19.8	3.3	56.5	59.8	818	-	818
N.S.	.0	20.0	.0	20.0	20.0	.0	60.0	80.0	.0	.0	.0	5	3	8
TOTAL	7.8	12.6	.0	20.4	6.1	9.8	4.3	20.2	3.3	56.1	59.4	823	3	826

TABLE 5.3.3B V403 V645 V501 V702 V010 V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN WHO ARE CURRENTLY MARRIED AND FECUND ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

	NEVER USED					HAS USED			CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
AGE 35-44 YEARS														
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE RURAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	15.2	77.0	.0	92.2	1.2	1.6	2.7	5.5	.0	2.3	2.3	256	–	256
WANTS NO MORE	19.4	32.0	.0	51.4	5.8	9.0	4.2	19.0	1.1	28.5	29.6	710	–	710
UNDECIDED	15.8	78.9	.0	94.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.3	5.3	19	–	19
S-TOTAL	18.3	44.6	.0	62.8	4.5	6.9	3.8	15.1	.8	21.2	22.0	985	–	985
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	2	11	13
TOTAL	18.2	44.5	.0	62.7	4.5	6.9	4.0	15.3	.8	21.2	22.0	987	11	998
AGE 45+ YEARS														
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE														
TOTAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	18.2	74.5	.0	92.7	3.6	1.8	.0	5.5	.0	1.8	1.8	55	–	55
WANTS NO MORE	6.3	27.0	.0	33.3	13.7	5.0	1.7	20.3	5.7	40.7	46.3	300	–	300
UNDECIDED	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	'	–	2
S-TOTAL	8.1	34.7	.0	42.9	12.0	4.5	1.4	17.9	4.8	34.5	39.2	357	–	357
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	4	4
TOTAL	8.1	34.7	.0	42.9	12.0	4.5	1.4	17.9	4.8	34.5	39.2	357	4	361
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE URBAN														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	22.2	44.4	.0	66.7	11.1	11.1	.0	22.2	.0	11.1	11.1	9	–	9
WANTS NO MORE	3.0	15.0	.0	18.0	16.2	4.2	1.2	21.6	6.6	53.9	60.5	167	–	167
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
S-TOTAL	4.0	16.5	.0	20.5	15.9	4.5	1.1	21.6	6.3	51.7	58.0	176	–	176
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
TOTAL	4.0	16.5	.0	20.5	15.9	4.5	1.1	21.6	6.3	51.7	58.0	176	–	176
TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE RURAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	17.4	80.4	.0	97.8	2.2	.0	.0	2.2	.0	.0	.0	46	–	46
WANTS NO MORE	10.5	42.1	.0	52.6	10.5	6.0	2.3	18.8	4.5	24.1	28.6	133	–	133
UNDECIDED	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2	–	2
S-TOTAL	12.2	52.5	.0	64.6	8.3	4.4	1.7	14.4	3.3	17.7	21.0	181	–	181
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	4	4
TOTAL	12.2	52.5	.0	64.6	8.3	4.4	1.7	14.4	3.3	17.7	21.0	181	4	185

TABLE 5.3.3C

V645
V501
V701
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN REGION OF RESIDENCE AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

ALL AGES

	NEVER USED					HAS USED				CURRENTLY USING				
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S.TOT	NS	TOTAL
REGION OF RESIDENCE														
TOTAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	32.4	50.2	.0	82.7	3.2	2.8	1.0	7.1	.0	10.2	10.2	3,240	–	3,240
WANTS NO MORE	18.3	16.9	.0	35.2	4.8	14.0	4.9	23.7	1.6	39.4	41.0	3,872	1	3,873
UNDECIDED	21.4	60.7	.0	82.1	2.6	4.3	.9	7.7	.0	10.3	10.3	117	–	117
S-TOTAL	24.7	32.6	.0	57.2	4.1	8.9	3.1	16.0	.9	25.9	26.7	7,229	1	7,230
N.S.	.0	9.5	.0	9.5	19.0	.0	71.4	90.5	.0	.0	.0	21	37	58
TOTAL	24.6	32.5	.0	57.1	4.1	8.8	3.3	16.2	.9	25.8	26.6	7,250	38	7,288
REGION OF RESIDENCE CAIRO														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	37.2	21.8	.0	59.0	7.1	6.9	1.3	15.4	.0	25.6	25.6	449	–	449
WANTS NO MORE	9.3	5.3	.0	14.5	4.9	17.8	4.7	27.4	3.3	54.8	58.1	854	–	854
UNDECIDED	6.7	53.3	.0	60.0	13.3	6.7	6.7	26.7	.0	13.3	13.3	15	–	15
S-TOTAL	18.7	11.5	.0	30.2	5.8	14.0	3.6	23.3	2.1	44.4	46.5	1,318	–	1,318
N.S.	.0	16.7	.0	16.7	16.7	.0	66.7	83.3	.0	.0	.0	6	6	12
TOTAL	18.7	11.5	.0	30.1	5.8	13.9	3.9	23.6	2.1	44.2	46.3	1,324	6	1,330
REGION OF RESIDENCE ALEXANDRIA														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	29.1	20.0	.0	49.1	10.0	7.3	1.8	19.1	.0	31.8	31.8	110	–	110
WANTS NO MORE	4.1	6.3	.0	10.3	5.5	12.9	5.2	23.6	2.2	63.8	66.1	271	–	271
UNDECIDED	25.0	50.0	.0	75.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	25.0	25.0	4	–	4
S-TOTAL	11.4	10.6	.0	22.1	6.8	11.2	4.2	22.1	1.6	54.3	55.8	385	–	385
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	1	–	1
TOTAL	11.4	10.6	.0	22.0	6.7	11.1	4.4	22.3	1.6	54.1	55.7	386	–	386
REGION OF RESIDENCE LOWER EGYPT														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	48.3	33.1	.0	81.4	3.5	2.7	1.2	7.4	.0	11.2	11.2	1,243	–	1,243
WANTS NO MORE	23.1	14.8	.0	38.0	5.2	14.2	4.6	24.1	1.1	36.9	38.0	1,926	1	1,927
UNDECIDED	27.4	51.6	.0	79.0	1.6	6.5	[illegible]	8.1	.0	12.9	12.9	62		62
S-TOTAL	32.9	22.6	.0	55.5	4.5	9.7	3.2	17.4	.6	26.5	27.2	3,231	1	3,232
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	25.0	.0	75.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	8	3	11
TOTAL	32.8	22.5	.0	55.3	4.5	9.6	3.4	17.6	.6	26.5	27.1	3,239	4	3,243

TABLE 5.3.3C

V645
V501
V701
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN REGION OF RESIDENCE AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

ALL AGES

	NEVER USED					HAS USED			CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
REGION OF RESIDENCE UPPER EGYPT														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	17.5	76.1	.0	93.7	1.3	1.3	.8	3.4	.0	2.9	2.9	1,438	–	1,438
WANTS NO MORE	21.1	37.5	.0	58.6	3.3	10.0	5.8	19.1	1.0	21.3	22.3	821	–	821
UNDECIDED	16.7	80.6	.0	97.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.8	2.8	36	–	36
S-TOTAL	18.8	62.4	.0	81.2	2.0	4.4	2.6	9.0	.3	9.5	9.8	2,295	–	2,295
N.S.	.0	16.7	.0	16.7	16.7	.0	66.7	83.3	.0	.0	.0	6	28	34
TOTAL	18.7	62.3	.0	81.0	2.0	4.4	2.7	9.2	.3	9.5	9.8	2,301	28	2,329
AGE <25 YEARS														
REGION OF RESIDENCE														
TOTAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	38.2	48.3	.0	86.5	2.4	2.4	.3	5.2	.0	8.3	8.3	1,683	–	1,683
WANTS NO MORE	39.2	16.9	.0	56.1	2.6	19.2	2.1	24.0	.0	20.0	20.0	421	–	421
UNDECIDED	36.4	48.5	.0	84.8	6.1	3.0	.0	9.1	.0	6.1	6.1	33	–	33
S-TOTAL	38.4	42.1	.0	80.5	2.5	5.8	.7	8.9	.0	10.6	10.6	2,137	–	2,137
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	50.0	.0	50.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	2	12	14
TOTAL	38.3	42.1	.0	80.4	2.6	5.8	.7	9.0	0	10.6	10.6	2,139	12	2,151
REGION OF RESIDENCE CAIRO														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	42.6	24.1	.0	66.7	5.1	6.0	.5	11.6	.0	21.8	21.8	216	–	216
WANTS NO MORE	33.8	10.4	.0	44.2	3.9	23.4	2.6	29.9	.0	26.0	26.0	77	–	77
UNDECIDED	.0	40.0	.0	40.0	20.0	20.0	.0	40.0	.0	20.0	20.0	5	–	5
S-TOTAL	39.6	20.8	.0	60.4	5.0	10.7	1.0	16.8	.0	22.8	22.8	298	–	298
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	2	2
TOTAL	39.6	20.8	.0	60.4	5.0	10.7	1.0	16.8	.0	22.8	22.8	298	2	300

TABLE 5.3.3C

V645
V501
V701
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN REGION OF RESIDENCE AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

AGE <25 YEARS

	NEVER USED					HAS USED			CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S.TOT	NS	TOTAL
REGION OF RESIDENCE ALEXANDRIA														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	38.1	19.0	.0	57.1	4.8	7.1	2.4	14.3	.0	28.6	28.6	42	-	42
WANTS NO MORE	19.0	14.3	.0	33.3	4.8	23.8	.0	28.6	.0	38.1	38.1	21	-	21
UNDECIDED	50.0	50.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2	-	2
S-TOTAL	32.3	18.5	.0	50.8	4.6	12.3	1.5	18.5	.0	30.8	30.8	65	-	65
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-
TOTAL	32.3	18.5	.0	50.8	4.6	12.3	1.5	18.5	.0	30.8	30.8	65	-	65
REGION OF RESIDENCE LOWER EGYPT														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	52.7	33.3	.0	86.0	2.9	2.6	.3	5.8	.0	8.2	8.2	721	-	721
WANTS NO MORE	40.7	14.9	.0	55.6	2.1	19.9	2.5	24.5	.0	19.9	19.9	241	-	241
UNDECIDED	50.0	38.9	.0	88.9	5.6	.0	.0	5.6	.0	5.6	5.6	18	-	18
S-TOTAL	49.7	28.9	.0	78.6	2.8	6.8	.8	10.4	.0	11.0	11.0	980	-	980
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	50.0	.0	50.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	2	-	2
TOTAL	49.6	28.8	.0	78.4	2.9	6.8	.9	10.6	.0	11.0	11.0	982	-	982
REGION OF RESIDENCE UPPER EGYPT														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	22.0	72.9	.0	94.9	1.0	.9	.1	2.0	.0	3.1	3.1	704	-	704
WANTS NO MORE	45.1	29.3	.0	74.4	2.4	12.2	1.2	15.9	.0	9.8	9.8	82	-	82
UNDECIDED	25.0	75.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	8	-	8
S-TOTAL	24.4	68.4	.0	92.8	1.1	2.0	.3	3.4	.0	3.8	3.8	794	-	794
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	10	10
TOTAL	24.4	68.4	.0	92.8	1.1	2.0	.3	3.4	.0	3.8	3.8	794	10	804

AGE 25-34 YEARS

REGION OF RESIDENCE														
TOTAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	28.9	46.4	.0	75.4	4.1	3.6	1.8	9.6	.0	15.1	15.1	1,140	-	1,140
WANTS NO MORE	20.2	13.0	.0	33.2	3.2	17.7	6.7	27.6	.6	38.5	39.2	1,734	1	1,735
UNDECIDED	17.2	58.6	.0	75.9	.0	6.9	1.7	8.6	.0	15.5	15.5	58	-	58
S-TOTAL	23.6	26.9	.0	50.4	3.5	12.0	4.7	20.2	.4	29.0	29.3	2,932	1	2,933
N.S.	.0	8.3	.0	8.3	16.7	.0	75.0	91.7	.0	.0	.0	12	7	19
TOTAL	23.5	26.8	.0	50.3	3.6	12.0	5.0	20.5	.4	28.8	29.2	2,944	8	2,952
REGION OF RESIDENCE CAIRO														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	31.0	17.4	.0	48.4	8.2	7.6	2.7	18.5	.0	33.2	33.2	184	-	184
WANTS NO MORE	10.4	4.1	.0	14.4	3.8	22.8	5.6	32.2	1.5	51.9	53.4	395	-	395
UNDECIDED	14.3	57.1	.0	71.4	.0	.0	14.3	14.3	.0	14.3	14.3	7	-	7
S-TOTAL	16.9	8.9	.0	25.8	5.1	17.7	4.8	27.6	1.0	45.6	46.6	586	-	586
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	3	1	4
TOTAL	16.8	8.8	.0	25.6	5.1	17.7	5.3	28.0	1.0	45.3	46.3	589	1	590

TABLE 5.3.3C

V645
V501
V701
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN REGION OF RESIDENCE AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

AGE 25-34 YEARS

	NEVER USED					HAS USED			CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S/TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL	S/TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S/TOT	S/TOT	NS	TOTAL
REGION OF RESIDENCE ALEXANDRIA														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	22.6	13.2	.0	35.8	13.2	9.4	.0	22.6	.0	41.5	41.5	53	-	53
WANTS NO MORE	3.2	4.8	.0	8.1	2.4	14.5	7.3	24.2	.0	67.7	67.7	124	-	124
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	1	-	1
S-TOTAL	9.0	7.3	.0	16.3	5.6	12.9	5.1	23.6	.0	60.1	60.1	178	-	178
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-
TOTAL	9.0	7.3	.0	16.3	5.6	12.9	5.1	23.6	.0	60.1	60.1	178	-	178
REGION OF RESIDENCE LOWER EGYPT														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	44.6	28.1	.0	72.7	3.7	3.4	2.7	9.9	.0	17.5	17.5	406	-	406
WANTS NO MORE	26.4	11.9	.0	38.3	3.9	17.3	6.5	27.7	.4	33.5	34.0	901	1	902
UNDECIDED	23.5	47.1	.0	70.6	.0	11.8	.0	11.8	.0	17.6	17.6	34	-	34
S-TOTAL	31.8	17.7	.0	49.5	3.7	13.0	5.2	21.9	.3	28.3	28.6	1,341	1	1,342
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	25.0	.0	75.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	4	1	5
TOTAL	31.7	17.6	.0	49.4	3.8	12.9	5.4	22.2	.3	28.2	28.5	1,345	2	1,347
REGION OF RESIDENCE UPPER EGYPT														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	16.1	75.7	.0	91.8	2.0	1.6	1.0	4.6	.0	3.6	3.6	497	-	497
WANTS NO MORE	21.7	30.6	.0	52.2	1.0	13.7	8.3	22.9	.3	24.5	24.8	314	-	314
UNDECIDED	6.3	87.5	.0	93.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	6.3	6.3	16	-	16
S-TOTAL	18.0	58.8	.0	76.8	1.6	6.2	3.7	11.5	.1	11.6	11.7	827	-	827
N.S.	.0	20.0	.0	20.0	20.0	.0	60.0	80.0	.0	.0	.0	5	5	10
TOTAL	17.9	58.5	.0	76.4	1.7	6.1	4.1	11.9	.1	11.5	11.7	832	5	837

AGE 35-44 YEARS

REGION OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL

DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	18.8	67.4	.0	86.2	4.1	2.5	2.2	8.8	.0	5.0	5.0	362	-	362
WANTS NO MORE	12.2	19.7	.0	31.9	5.4	9.9	4.3	19.6	2.5	46.0	48.5	1,417	-	1,417
UNDECIDED	12.5	79.2	.0	91.7	4.2	.0	.0	4.2	.0	4.2	4.2	24	-	24
S-TOTAL	13.5	30.1	.0	43.6	5.2	8.3	3.8	17.2	1.9	37.2	39.2	1,803	-	1,803
N.S.	.0	14.3	.0	14.3	14.3	.0	71.4	85.7	.0	.0	.0	7	14	21
TOTAL	13.5	30.0	.0	43.5	5.2	8.2	4.1	17.5	1.9	37.1	39.0	1,810	14	1,824
REGION OF RESIDENCE CAIRO														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	38.6	29.5	.0	68.2	11.4	6.8	.0	18.2	.0	13.6	13.6	44	-	44
WANTS NO MORE	3.4	5.3	.0	8.8	4.1	12.8	4.7	21.6	5.3	64.4	69.7	320	-	320
UNDECIDED	.0	66.7	.0	66.7	33.3	.0	.0	33.3	.0	.0	.0	3	-	3
S-TOTAL	7.6	8.7	.0	16.3	5.2	12.0	4.1	21.3	4.6	57.8	62.4	367	-	367
N.S.	.0	33.3	.0	33.3	33.3	.0	33.3	66.7	.0	.0	.0	3	3	6
TOTAL	7.6	8.9	.0	16.5	5.4	11.9	4.3	21.6	4.6	57.3	61.9	370	3	373

TABLE 5.3.3C

V645
V501
V701
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN REGION OF RESIDENCE AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

AGE 35-44 YEARS

	NEVER USED				HAS USED				CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S TOT	S TOT	NS	TOTAL
REGION OF RESIDENCE ALEXANDRIA														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	26.7	46.7	.0	73.3	13.3	.0	6.7	20.0	.0	6.7	6.7	15	-	15
WANTS NO MORE	1.0	4.1	.0	5.2	7.2	12.4	5.2	24.7	3.1	67.0	70.1	97	-	97
UNDECIDED	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1	-	1
S-TOTAL	4.4	10.6	.0	15.0	8.0	10.6	5.3	23.9	2.7	58.4	61.1	113	-	113
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	1	-	1
TOTAL	4.4	10.5	.0	14.9	7.9	10.5	6.1	24.6	2.6	57.9	60.5	114	-	114
REGION OF RESIDENCE LOWER EGYPT														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	32.7	49.0	.0	81.6	6.1	1.0	2.0	9.2	.0	9.2	9.2	98	-	98
WANTS NO MORE	15.0	17.1	.0	32.1	6.9	9.8	3.2	19.8	1.8	46.3	48.1	655	-	655
UNDECIDED	.0	90.0	.0	90.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	10.0	10.0	10	-	10
S-TOTAL	17.0	22.1	.0	39.2	6.7	8.5	3.0	18.2	1.6	41.0	42.6	763	-	763
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	2	1	3
TOTAL	17.0	22.1	.0	39.1	6.7	8.5	3.3	18.4	1.6	40.9	42.5	765	1	766
REGION OF RESIDENCE UPPER EGYPT														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	7.3	85.9	.0	93.2	1.0	2.4	2.4	5.9	.0	1.0	1.0	205	-	205
WANTS NO MORE	18.3	42.3	.0	60.6	3.5	6.7	5.8	15.9	.9	22.6	23.5	345	-	345
UNDECIDED	30.0	70.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	10	-	10
S-TOTAL	14.5	58.8	.0	73.2	2.5	5.0	4.5	12.0	.5	14.3	14.8	560	-	560
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	1	10	11
TOTAL	14.4	58.6	.0	73.1	2.5	5.0	4.6	12.1	.5	14.3	14.8	561	10	571

AGE 45+ YEARS

REGION OF RESIDENCE														
T O T A L														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	18.2	74.5	.0	92.7	3.6	1.8	.0	5.5	.0	1.8	1.8	55	-	55
WANTS NO MORE	6.3	27.0	.0	33.3	13.7	5.0	1.7	20.3	5.7	40.7	46.3	300	-	300
UNDECIDED	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2	-	2
S-TOTAL	8.1	34.7	.0	42.9	12.0	4.5	1.4	17.9	4.8	34.5	39.2	357	-	357
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	4	4
TOTAL	8.1	34.7	.0	42.9	12.0	4.5	1.4	17.9	4.8	34.5	39.2	357	4	361
REGION OF RESIDENCE CAIRO														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	20.0	20.0	.0	40.0	20.0	20.0	.0	40.0	.0	20.0	20.0	5	-	5
WANTS NO MORE	1.6	6.5	.0	8.1	17.7	4.8	1.6	24.2	8.1	59.7	67.7	62	-	62
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-
S-TOTAL	3.0	7.5	.0	10.4	17.9	6.0	1.5	25.4	7.5	56.7	64.2	67	-	67
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-
TOTAL	3.0	7.5	.0	10.4	17.9	6.0	1.5	25.4	7.5	56.7	64.2	67	-	67

TABLE 5.3.3C

V645
V501
V701
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN REGION OF RESIDENCE AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

AGE 45+ YEARS

	NEVER USED				HAS USED				CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL	S TOT	STER	OTHER METHOD	S TOT	S TOT	NS	TOTAL
REGION OF RESIDENCE ALEXANDRIA														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-
WANTS NO MORE	6.9	13.8	.0	20.7	13.8	.0	.0	13.8	10.3	55.2	65.5	29	-	29
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0		-	-
S-TOTAL	6.9	13.8	.0	20.7	13.8	.0	.0	13.8	10.3	55.2	65.5	29	-	29
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-
TOTAL	6.9	13.8	.0	20.7	13.8	.0	.0	13.8	10.3	55.2	65.5	29	-	29
REGION OF RESIDENCE LOWER EGYPT														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	38.9	55.6	.0	94.4	5.6	.0	.0	5.6	.0	.0	.0	18	-	18
WANTS NO MORE	8.5	24.0	.0	32.6	12.4	4.7	2.3	19.4	3.9	44.2	48.1	129	-	129
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0		-	-
S-TOTAL	12.2	27.9	.0	40.1	11.6	4.1	2.0	17.7	3.4	38.8	42.2	147	-	147
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0		1	1
TOTAL	12.2	27.9	.0	40.1	11.6	4.1	2.0	17.7	3.4	38.8	42.2	147	1	148
REGION OF RESIDENCE UPPER EGYPT														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	6.3	93.8	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	32	-	32
WANTS NO MORE	6.3	52.5	.0	58.8	12.5	7.5	1.3	21.3	5.0	15.0	20.0	80	-	80
UNDECIDED	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2	-	2
S-TOTAL	6.1	64.9	.0	71.1	8.8	5.3	.9	14.9	3.5	10.5	14.0	114	-	114
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0		3	3
TOTAL	6.1	64.9	.0	71.1	8.8	5.3	.9	14.9	3.5	10.5	14.0	114	3	117

TABLE 5.3.3D

V615
V501
R701
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN TYPE OF LOCALITY AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

ALL AGES

	NEVER USED				HAS USED				CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S TOT	OPEN INT	CLOSED INT	USED FAIL	S TOT	STER	OTHER METHOD	S TOT	S TOT	NS	TOTAL
TYPE OF LOCALITY														
T O T A L														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	32.4	50.2	.0	82.7	3.2	2.8	1.0	7.1	.0	10.2	10.2	3,240	-	3,240
WANTS NO MORE	18.3	16.9	.0	35.2	4.8	14.0	4.9	23.7	1.6	39.4	41.0	3,872	1	3,873
UNDECIDED	21.4	60.7	.0	82.1	2.6	4.3	.9	7.7	.0	10.3	10.3	117	-	117
S-TOTAL	24.7	32.6	.0	57.2	4.1	8.9	3.1	16.0	.9	25.9	26.7	7,229	1	7,230
N.S.	.0	9.5	.0	9.5	19.0	.0	71.4	90.5	.0	.0	0	21	37	58
TOTAL	24.6	32.5	.0	57.1	4.1	8.8	3.3	16.2	.9	25.8	26.6	7,250	38	7,288
TYPE OF LOCALITY METROPOLITAN														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	35.6	21.5	.0	57.1	7.7	7.0	1.4	16.1	.0	26.8	26.8	559	-	559
WANTS NO MORE	8.0	5.5	.0	13.5	5.1	16.6	4.8	26.5	3.0	57.0	60.0	1,125	-	1,125
UNDECIDED	10.5	52.6	.0	63.2	10.5	5.3	5.3	21.1	.0	15.8	15.8	19	-	19
S-TOTAL	17.1	11.3	.0	28.4	6.0	13.3	3.7	23.0	2.0	46.6	48.6	1,703		1,703
N.S.	.0	14.3	.0	14.3	14.3	.0	71.4	85.7	.0	.0	.0	7	6	13
TOTAL	17.0	11.3	.0	28.3	6.0	13.3	4.0	23.3	2.0	46.4	48.4	1,710	6	1,716
TYPE OF LOCALITY CITIES - LOWER														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	44.6	16.2	.0	60.8	6.8	6.8	7	14.2	.0	25.0	25.0	148	-	148
WANTS NO MORE	9.6	4.3	.0	14.0	5.3	14.3	3.3	22.9	.0	63.1	63.1	301		301
UNDECIDED	62.5	25.0	.0	87.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	12.5	12.5	8	-	8
S-TOTAL	21.9	8.5	.0	30.4	5.7	11.6	2.4	19.7	.9	49.9	50.9	457	-	457
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	0	2	-	2
TOTAL	21.8	8.5	.0	30.3	5.7	11.5	2.8	20.0	.0	49.7	49.7	459	-	459
TYPE OF LOCALITY CITIES - UPPER														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	38.6	28.6	.0	67.1	1.4	4.3	2.9	8.6	.0	24.3	24.3	70	-	70
WANTS NO MORE	15.6	10.9	.0	26.6	4.7	10.9	6.3	21.9	1.6	50.0	51.6	128	-	128
UNDECIDED	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2	-	2
S-TOTAL	23.5	18.0	.0	41.5	3.5	8.5	5.0	17.0	1.0	40.5	41.5	200	-	200
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	33.3	.0	66.7	100.0	.0	.0	.0	3	-	3
TOTAL	23.2	17.7	.0	40.9	3.9	8.4	5.9	18.2	1.0	39.9	40.9	203	-	203
TYPE OF LOCALITY TOWNS - LOWER														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	36.9	24.1	.0	61.0	9.2	5.0	2.8	17.0	.0	22.0	22.0	141	-	141
WANTS NO MORE	7.3	9.5	.0	16.8	3.8	19.1	3.8	26.7	3.4	53.1	56.5	262	-	262
UNDECIDED	40.0	60.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5	-	5
S-TOTAL	17.9	15.2	.0	33.1	5.6	14.0	3.4	23.0	2.2	41.7	43.9	408		408
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-
TOTAL	17.9	15.2	.0	33.1	5.6	14.0	3.4	23.0	2.2	41.7	43.9	408	-	408

TABLE 5.3.3D

V645
V501
R701
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN TYPE OF LOCALITY AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

ALL AGES

	NEVER USED				HAS USED				CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S TOT	OPEN INT	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL	S TOT	STER	OTHER METHOD	S TOT	S TOT	NS	TOTAL
TYPE OF LOCALITY TOWNS - UPPER														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	23.2	64.6	.0	87.8	3.0	1.8	1.2	6.1	.0	6.1	6.1	164	-	164
WANTS NO MORE	15.8	23.6	.0	39.4	6.7	18.2	3.6	28.5	.6	31.5	32.1	165	-	165
UNDECIDED	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2	-	2
S-TOTAL	19.3	44.4	.0	63.7	4.8	10.0	2.4	17.2	.3	18.7	19.0	331	-	331
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	1	1	2
TOTAL	19.3	44.3	.0	63.6	4.8	9.9	2.7	17.5	.3	18.7	19.0	332	1	333
TYPE OF LOCALITY VILLAGES - LOWER														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	50.5	37.1	.0	87.6	2.1	1.8	1.0	4.9	.0	7.4	7.4	954	-	954
WANTS NO MORE	29.1	18.2	.0	47.3	5.5	13.3	5.1	23.8	.9	28.0	28.8	1,363	1	1,364
UNDECIDED	20.4	55.1	.0	75.5	2.0	8.2	.0	10.2	.0	14.3	14.3	49	-	49
S-TOTAL	37.6	26.6	.0	64.2	4.1	8.5	3.3	15.9	.5	19.4	19.9	2,366	1	2,367
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	33.3	.0	66.7	100.0	.0	.0	.0	6	3	9
TOTAL	37.5	26.5	.0	64.0	4.1	8.5	3.5	16.1	.5	19.4	19.9	2,372	4	2,376
TYPE OF LOCALITY VILLAGES - UPPER														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	15.5	80.5	.0	96.0	1.1	1.1	.6	2.7	.0	1.2	1.2	1,204	-	1,204
WANTS NO MORE	24.1	48.3	.0	72.3	1.9	7.2	6.4	15.5	.9	11.2	12.1	528	-	528
UNDECIDED	18.8	78.1	.0	96.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.1	3.1	32	-	32
S-TOTAL	18.1	70.8	.0	88.9	1.3	2.9	2.3	6.5	.3	4.3	4.5	1,764	-	1,764
N.S.	.0	50.0	.0	50.0	.0	.0	50.0	50.0	.0	.0	.0	2	27	29
TOTAL	18.1	70.8	.0	88.9	1.3	2.9	2.4	6.6	.3	4.2	4.5	1,766	27	1,793

TABLE 5.3.3D

V645
V501
R701
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN TYPE OF LOCALITY AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

AGE <25 YEARS

	NEVER USED					HAS USED				CURRENTLY USING				
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
TYPE OF LOCALITY														
TOTAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	38.2	48.3	.0	86.5	2.4	2.4	.3	5.2	.0	8.3	8.3	1,683	–	1,683
WANTS NO MORE	39.2	16.9	.0	56.1	2.6	19.2	2.1	24.0	.0	20.0	20.0	421	–	421
UNDECIDED	36.4	48.5	.0	84.8	6.1	3.0	.0	9.1	.0	6.1	6.1	33	–	33
S-TOTAL	38.4	42.1	.0	80.5	2.5	5.8	.7	8.9	.0	10.6	10.6	2,137	–	2,137
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	0	50.0	.0	50.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	2	12	14
TOTAL	38.3	42.1	.0	80.4	2.6	5.8	.7	9.0	.0	10.6	10.6	2,139	12	2,151
TYPE OF LOCALITY METROPOLITAN														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	41.9	23.3	.0	65.1	5.0	6.2	.8	12.0	.0	22.9	22.9	258	–	258
WANTS NO MORE	30.6	11.2	.0	41.8	4.1	23.5	2.0	29.6	.0	28.6	28.6	98	–	98
UNDECIDED	14.3	42.9	.0	57.1	14.3	14.3	.0	28.6	.0	14.3	14.3	7	–	7
S-TOTAL	38.3	20.4	.0	58.7	5.0	11.0	1.1	17.1	.0	24.2	24.2	363	–	363
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	2	2
TOTAL	38.3	20.4	.0	58.7	5.0	11.0	1.1	17.1	.0	24.2	24.2	363	2	365
TYPE OF LOCALITY CITIES – LOWER														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	49.3	18.3	.0	67.6	5.6	9.9	.0	15.5	.0	16.9	16.9	71	–	71
WANTS NO MORE	36.7	6.7	.0	43.3	3.3	20.0	.0	23.3	.0	33.3	33.3	30	–	30
UNDECIDED	100.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1	–	1
S-TOTAL	46.1	14.7	.0	60.8	4.9	12.7	.0	17.6	.0	21.6	21.6	102	–	102
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
TOTAL	46.1	14.7	.0	60.8	4.9	12.7	.0	17.6	.0	21.6	21.6	102	–	102
TYPE OF LOCALITY CITIES – UPPER														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	41.4	31.0	.0	72.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	27.6	27.6	29	–	29
WANTS NO MORE	37.5	18.8	.0	56.3	6.3	12.5	.0	18.8	.0	25.0	25.0	16	–	16
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
S-TOTAL	40.0	26.7	.0	66.7	2.2	4.4	.0	6.7	.0	26.7	26.7	45	–	45
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
TOTAL	40.0	26.7	.0	66.7	2.2	4.4	.0	6.7	.0	26.7	26.7	45	–	45
TYPE OF LOCALITY TOWNS – LOWER														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	39.5	28.4	.0	67.9	9.9	3.7	1.2	14.8	.0	17.3	17.3	81	–	81
WANTS NO MORE	19.4	13.9	.0	33.3	.0	22.2	2.8	25.0	.0	41.7	41.7	36	–	36
UNDECIDED	100.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2	–	2
S-TOTAL	34.5	23.5	.0	58.0	6.7	9.2	1.7	17.6	.0	24.4	24.4	119	–	119
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
TOTAL	34.5	23.5	.0	58.0	6.7	9.2	1.7	17.6	.0	24.4	24.4	119	–	119

TABLE 5.3.3D

V645
V501
R701
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN TYPE OF LOCALITY AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

AGE <25 YEARS

	NEVER USED				HAS USED				CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
TYPE OF LOCALITY TOWNS - UPPER														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	32.2	60.0	.0	92.2	1.1	.0	.0	1.1	.0	6.7	6.7	90	-	90
WANTS NO MORE	42.9	21.4	.0	64.3	7.1	14.3	.0	21.4	.0	14.3	14.3	14	-	14
UNDECIDED	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1	-	1
S-TOTAL	33.3	55.2	.0	88.6	1.9	1.9	.0	3.8	.0	7.6	7.6	105	-	105
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	1	1
TOTAL	33.3	55.2	.0	88.6	1.9	1.9	.0	3.8	.0	7.6	7.6	105	1	106
TYPE OF LOCALITY VILLAGES - LOWER														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	55.0	35.9	.0	90.9	1.6	1.6	.2	3.3	.0	5.8	5.8	569	-	569
WANTS NO MORE	45.7	16.6	.0	62.3	2.3	19.4	2.9	24.6	.0	13.1	13.1	175	-	175
UNDECIDED	40.0	46.7	.0	86.7	6.7	.0	.0	6.7	.0	6.7	6.7	15	-	15
S-TOTAL	52.6	31.6	.0	84.2	1.8	5.7	.8	8.3	.0	7.5	7.5	759	-	759
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	50.0	.0	50.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	2	-	2
TOTAL	52.4	31.5	.0	84.0	2.0	5.7	.9	8.5	.0	7.5	7.5	761	-	761
TYPE OF LOCALITY VILLAGES - UPPER														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	19.5	76.9	.0	96.4	1.0	1.0	.2	2.2	.0	1.4	1.4	585	-	585
WANTS NO MORE	48.1	34.6	.0	82.7	.0	11.5	1.9	13.5	.0	3.8	3.8	52	-	52
UNDECIDED	28.6	71.4	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	7	-	7
S-TOTAL	21.9	73.4	.0	95.3	.9	1.9	.3	3.1	.0	1.6	1.6	644	-	644
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	9	9
TOTAL	21.9	73.4	.0	95.3	.9	1.9	.3	3.1	.0	1.6	1.6	644	9	653

AGE 25-34 YEARS

TYPE OF LOCALITY

TOTAL

DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	28.9	46.4	.0	75.4	4.1	3.6	1.8	9.6	.0	15.1	15.1	1,140	-	1,140
WANTS NO MORE	20.2	13.0	.0	33.2	3.2	17.7	6.7	27.6	.6	38.5	39.2	1,734	1	1,735
UNDECIDED	17.2	58.6	.0	75.9	.0	6.9	1.7	8.6	.0	15.5	15.5	58	-	58
S-TOTAL	23.6	26.9	.0	50.4	3.5	12.0	4.7	20.2	.4	29.0	29.2	2,932	1	2,933
N.S.	.0	8.3	.0	8.3	16.7	.0	75.0	91.7	.0	.0	.0	12	7	19
TOTAL	23.5	26.8	.0	50.3	3.6	12.0	5.0	20.5	.4	28.8	29.2	2,944	8	2,952
TYPE OF LOCALITY METROPOLITAN														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	29.1	16.5	.0	45.6	9.3	8.0	2.1	19.4	.0	35.0	35.0	237	-	237
WANTS NO MORE	8.7	4.2	.0	12.9	3.5	20.8	6.0	30.3	1.2	55.7	56.8	519	-	519
UNDECIDED	12.5	50.0	.0	62.5	.0	.0	12.5	12.5	.0	25.0	25.0	8	-	8
S-TOTAL	15.1	8.5	.0	23.6	5.2	16.6	4.8	26.7	.8	49.0	49.7	764	-	764
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	3	1	4
TOTAL	15.0	8.5	.0	23.5	5.2	16.6	5.2	27.0	.8	48.8	49.5	767	1	768

TABLE 5.3.3D

V645
V501
R701
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN TYPE OF LOCALITY AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

AGE 25-34 YEARS

	NEVER USED				HAS USED				CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
TYPE OF LOCALITY CITIES - LOWER														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	40.0	12.3	.0	52.3	6.2	4.6	1.5	12.3	.0	35.4	35.4	65	-	65
WANTS NO MORE	7.7	2.1	.0	9.9	4.2	21.1	4.9	30.3	.0	59.9	59.9	142	-	142
UNDECIDED	66.7	16.7	.0	83.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	16.7	16.7	6	-	6
S-TOTAL	19.2	5.6	.0	24.9	4.7	15.5	3.8	23.9	.0	51.2	51.2	213	-	213
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	1	-	1
TOTAL	19.2	5.6	.0	24.8	4.7	15.4	4.2	24.3	.0	50.9	50.9	214	-	214
TYPE OF LOCALITY CITIES - UPPER														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	42.9	17.1	.0	60.0	2.9	8.6	5.7	17.1	.0	22.9	22.9	35	-	35
WANTS NO MORE	21.4	7.1	.0	28.6	.0	10.7	7.1	17.9	1.8	51.8	53.6	56	-	56
UNDECIDED	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2	-	2
S-TOTAL	29.0	12.9	.0	41.9	1.1	9.7	6.5	17.2	1.1	39.8	40.9	93	-	93
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	33.3	.0	66.7	100.0	.0	.0	.0	3	-	3
TOTAL	28.1	12.5	.0	40.6	2.1	9.4	8.3	19.8	1.0	38.5	39.6	96	-	96
TYPE OF LOCALITY TOWNS - LOWER														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	32.0	18.0	.0	50.0	6.0	8.0	6.0	20.0	.0	30.0	30.0	50	-	50
WANTS NO MORE	6.4	8.0	.0	14.4	3.2	28.0	6.4	37.6	.8	47.2	48.0	125	-	125
UNDECIDED	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3	-	3
S-TOTAL	13.5	12.4	.0	25.8	3.9	21.9	6.2	32.0	.6	41.6	42.1	178	-	178
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-
TOTAL	13.5	12.4	.0	25.8	3.9	21.9	6.2	32.0	.6	41.6	42.1	178	-	178
TYPE OF LOCALITY TOWNS - UPPER														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	17.6	62.7	.0	80.4	5.9	2.0	3.9	11.8	.0	7.8	7.8	51	-	51
WANTS NO MORE	11.3	18.3	.0	29.6	2.8	29.6	2.8	35.2	.0	35.2	35.2	71	-	71
UNDECIDED	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1	-	1
S-TOTAL	13.8	37.4	.0	51.2	4.1	17.9	3.3	25.2	.0	23.6	23.6	123	-	123
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	1	-	1
TOTAL	13.7	37.1	.0	50.8	4.0	17.7	4.0	25.8	.0	23.4	23.4	124	-	124
TYPE OF LOCALITY VILLAGES - LOWER														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	47.8	33.3	.0	81.1	2.7	2.4	2.4	7.6	.0	11.3	11.3	291	-	291
WANTS NO MORE	34.5	14.8	.0	49.4	3.9	14.4	6.9	25.2	.5	24.9	25.4	634	1	635
UNDECIDED	16.0	48.0	.0	64.0	.0	16.0	.0	16.0	.0	20.0	20.0	25	-	25
S-TOTAL	38.1	21.4	.0	59.5	3.5	10.7	5.4	19.6	.3	20.6	20.9	950	1	951
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	33.3	.0	66.7	100.0	.0	.0	.0	3	1	4
TOTAL	38.0	21.3	.0	59.3	3.6	10.7	5.6	19.8	.3	20.6	20.9	953	2	955

TABLE 5.3.3D

V645
V501
R701
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN TYPE OF LOCALITY AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

AGE 25-34 YEARS

	NEVER USED					HAS USED			CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S.TOT	NS	TOTAL
TYPE OF LOCALITY VILLAGES - UPPER														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	13.6	82.2	.0	95.9	1.5	1.0	.2	2.7	.0	1.5	1.5	411	-	411
WANTS NO MORE	25.7	42.2	.0	67.9	.5	8.6	10.7	19.8	.0	12.3	12.3	187	-	187
UNDECIDED	7.7	84.6	.0	92.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	7.7	7.7	13	-	13
S-TOTAL	17.2	70.0	.0	87.2	1.1	3.3	3.4	7.9	.0	4.9	4.9	611	-	611
N.S.	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1	5	6
TOTAL	17.2	70.1	.0	87.3	1.1	3.3	3.4	7.8	.0	4.9	4.9	612	5	617

AGE 35-44 YEARS

TYPE OF LOCALITY														
TOTAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	18.8	67.4	.0	86.2	4.1	2.5	2.2	8.8	.0	5.0	5.0	362	-	362
WANTS NO MORE	12.2	19.7	.0	31.9	5.4	9.9	4.3	19.6	2.5	46.0	48.5	1,417	-	1,417
UNDECIDED	12.5	79.2	.0	91.7	4.2	.0	.0	4.2	.0	4.2	4.2	24	-	24
S-TOTAL	13.5	30.1	.0	43.6	5.2	8.3	3.8	17.2	1.9	37.2	39.2	1,803	-	1,803
N.S.	.0	14.3	.0	14.3	14.3	.0	71.4	85.7	.0	.0	.0	7	14	21
TOTAL	13.5	30.0	.0	43.5	5.2	8.2	4.1	17.5	1.9	37.1	39.0	1,810	14	1,824
TYPE OF LOCALITY METROPOLITAN														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	35.6	33.9	.0	69.5	11.9	5.1	1.7	18.6	.0	11.9	11.9	59	-	59
WANTS NO MORE	2.9	5.0	.0	7.9	4.8	12.7	4.8	22.3	4.8	65.0	69.8	417	-	417
UNDECIDED	.0	75.0	.0	75.0	25.0	.0	.0	25.0	.0	.0	.0	4	-	4
S-TOTAL	6.9	9.2	.0	16.0	5.8	11.7	4.4	21.9	4.2	57.9	62.1	480	-	480
N.S.	.0	25.0	.0	25.0	25.0	.0	50.0	75.0	.0	.0	.0	4	3	7
TOTAL	6.8	9.3	.0	16.1	6.0	11.6	4.8	22.3	4.1	57.4	61.6	484	3	487
TYPE OF LOCALITY CITIES - LOWER														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	45.5	18.2	.0	63.6	18.2	.0	.0	18.2	.0	18.2	18.2	11	-	11
WANTS NO MORE	5.7	4.7	.0	10.4	4.7	5.7	2.8	13.2	.0	76.4	76.4	106	-	106
UNDECIDED	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1	-	1
S-TOTAL	9.3	6.8	.0	16.1	5.9	5.1	2.5	13.6	.0	70.3	70.3	118	-	118
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	1	-	1
TOTAL	9.2	6.7	.0	16.0	5.9	5.0	3.4	14.3	.0	69.7	69.7	119	-	119
TYPE OF LOCALITY CITIES - UPPER														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	.0	83.3	.0	83.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	16.7	16.7	6	-	6
WANTS NO MORE	4.3	8.7	.0	13.0	8.7	8.7	8.7	26.1	2.2	58.7	60.9	46	-	46
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-
S-TOTAL	3.8	17.3	.0	21.2	7.7	7.7	7.7	23.1	1.9	53.8	55.8	52	-	52
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-
TOTAL	3.8	17.3	.0	21.2	7.7	7.7	7.7	23.1	1.9	53.8	55.8	52	-	52

TABLE 5.3.3D

V645
V501
R701
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN TYPE OF LOCALITY AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

AGE 35-44 YEARS

	NEVER USED					HAS USED			CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S.TOT	NS	TOTAL
TYPE OF LOCALITY TOWNS - LOWER														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	37.5	12.5	.0	50.0	25.0	.0	.0	25.0	.0	25.0	25.0	8	-	8
WANTS NO MORE	5.3	9.2	.0	14.5	5.3	7.9	1.3	14.5	7.9	63.2	71.1	76	-	76
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-
S-TOTAL	8.3	9.5	.0	17.9	7.1	7.1	1.2	15.5	7.1	59.5	66.7	84	-	84
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-
TOTAL	8.3	9.5	.0	17.9	7.1	7.1	1.2	15.5	7.1	59.5	66.7	84	-	84
TYPE OF LOCALITY TOWNS - UPPER														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	.0	86.4	.0	86.4	4.5	9.1	.0	13.6	.0	.0	.0	22	-	22
WANTS NO MORE	17.7	24.2	.0	41.9	4.8	11.3	4.8	21.0	.0	37.1	37.1	62	-	62
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-
S-TOTAL	13.1	40.5	.0	53.6	4.8	10.7	3.6	19.0	.0	27.4	27.4	84	-	84
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-
TOTAL	13.1	40.5	.0	53.6	4.8	10.7	3.6	19.0	.0	27.4	27.4	84	-	84
TYPE OF LOCALITY VILLAGES - LOWER														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	30.4	57.0	.0	87.3	2.5	1.3	2.5	6.3	.0	6.3	6.3	79	-	79
WANTS NO MORE	18.6	21.1	.0	39.7	7.6	11.0	3.6	22.2	1.3	36.8	38.1	473	-	473
UNDECIDED	.0	88.9	.0	88.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	11.1	11.1	9	-	9
S-TOTAL	20.0	27.3	.0	47.2	6.8	9.4	3.4	19.6	1.1	32.1	33.2	561	-	561
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	1	1	2
TOTAL	19.9	27.2	.0	47.2	6.8	9.4	3.6	19.8	1.1	32.0	33.1	562	1	563
TYPE OF LOCALITY VILLAGES - UPPER														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	8.5	85.9	.0	94.4	.6	1.7	2.8	5.1	.0	.6	.6	177	-	177
WANTS NO MORE	21.1	53.6	.0	74.7	2.1	5.1	5.5	12.7	.8	11.8	12.7	237	-	237
UNDECIDED	30.0	70.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	10	-	10
S-TOTAL	16.0	67.5	.0	83.5	1.4	3.5	4.2	9.2	.5	6.8	7.3	424	-	424
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	1	10	11
TOTAL	16.0	67.3	.0	83.3	1.4	3.5	4.5	9.4	.5	6.8	7.3	425	10	435

TABLE 5.3.3D

V645
V501
R701
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN TYPE OF LOCALITY AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

AGE 45+ YEARS

	NEVER USED				HAS USED				CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S.TOT	NS	TOTAL
TYPE OF LOCALITY														
TOTAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	18.2	74.5	.0	92.7	3.6	1.8	.0	5.5	.0	1.8	1.8	55	–	55
WANTS NO MORE	6.3	27.0	.0	33.3	13.7	5.0	1.7	20.3	5.7	40.7	46.3	300	–	300
UNDECIDED	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2	–	2
S-TOTAL	8.1	34.7	.0	42.9	12.0	4.5	1.4	17.9	4.8	34.5	39.2	357	–	357
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	4	4
TOTAL	8.1	34.7	.0	42.9	12.0	4.5	1.4	17.9	4.8	34.5	39.2	357	4	361
TYPE OF LOCALITY METROPOLITAN														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	20.0	20.0	.0	40.0	20.0	20.0	.0	40.0	.0	20.0	20.0	5	–	5
WANTS NO MORE	3.3	8.8	.0	12.1	16.5	3.3	1.1	20.9	8.8	58.2	67.0	91	–	91
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
S-TOTAL	4.2	9.4	.0	13.5	16.7	4.2	1.0	21.9	8.3	56.3	64.6	96	–	96
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
TOTAL	4.2	9.4	.0	13.5	16.7	4.2	1.0	21.9	8.3	56.3	64.6	96	–	96
TYPE OF LOCALITY CITIES – LOWER														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1	–	1
WANTS NO MORE	4.3	13.0	.0	17.4	17.4	4.3	.0	21.7	.0	60.9	60.9	23	–	23
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
S-TOTAL	4.2	16.7	.0	20.8	16.7	4.2	.0	20.8	.0	58.3	58.3	24	–	24
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
TOTAL	4.2	16.7	.0	20.8	16.7	4.2	.0	20.8	.0	58.3	58.3	24	–	24
TYPE OF LOCALITY CITIES – UPPER														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
WANTS NO MORE	.0	30.0	.0	30.0	10.0	20.0	.0	30.0	.0	40.0	40.0	10	–	10
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
S-TOTAL	.0	30.0	.0	30.0	10.0	20.0	.0	30.0	.0	40.0	40.0	10	–	10
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
TOTAL	.0	30.0	.0	30.0	10.0	20.0	.0	30.0	.0	40.0	40.0	10	–	10
TYPE OF LOCALITY TOWNS – LOWER														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	50.0	50.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2	–	2
WANTS NO MORE	.0	12.0	.0	12.0	8.0	4.0	.0	12.0	8.0	68.0	76.0	25	–	25
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
S-TOTAL	3.7	14.8	.0	18.5	7.4	3.7	.0	11.1	7.4	63.0	70.4	27	–	27
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
TOTAL	3.7	14.8	.0	18.5	7.4	3.7	.0	11.1	7.4	63.0	70.4	27	–	27

TABLE 5.3.3D

V645
V501
R701
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN TYPE OF LOCALITY AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

AGE 45+ YEARS

	NEVER USED					HAS USED			CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S.TOT	NS	TOTAL
TYPE OF LOCALITY TOWNS - UPPER														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1	–	1
WANTS NO MORE	5.6	44.4	.0	50.0	27.8	.0	5.6	33.3	5.6	11.1	16.7	18	–	18
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
S-TOTAL	5.3	47.4	.0	52.6	26.3	.0	5.3	31.6	5.3	10.5	15.8	19	–	19
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
TOTAL	5.3	47.4	.0	52.6	26.3	.0	5.3	31.6	5.3	10.5	15.8	19	–	19
TYPE OF LOCALITY VILLAGES - LOWER														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	40.0	53.3	.0	93.3	6.7	.0	.0	6.7	.0	.0	.0	15	–	15
WANTS NO MORE	12.3	30.9	.0	43.2	12.3	4.9	3.7	21.0	3.7	32.1	35.8	81	–	81
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
S-TOTAL	16.7	34.4	.0	51.0	11.5	4.2	3.1	18.8	3.1	27.1	30.2	96	–	96
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	1	1
TOTAL	16.7	34.4	.0	51.0	11.5	4.2	3.1	18.8	3.1	27.1	30.2	96	1	97
TYPE OF LOCALITY VILLAGES - UPPER														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	6.5	93.5	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	31	–	31
WANTS NO MORE	7.7	59.6	.0	67.3	7.7	7.7	.0	15.4	5.8	11.5	17.3	52	–	52
UNDECIDED	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2	–	2
S-TOTAL	7.1	72.9	.0	80.0	4.7	4.7	.0	9.4	3.5	7.1	10.6	85	–	85
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	3	3
TOTAL	7.1	72.9	.0	80.0	4.7	4.7	.0	9.4	3.5	7.1	10.6	85	3	88

TABLE 5.3.3E

V645
V501
V713
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN PATTERN OF WORK AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

ALL AGES

	NEVER USED					HAS USED			CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S TOT	NS	TOTAL
PATTERN OF WORK														
TOTAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	32.4	50.2	.0	82.7	3.2	2.8	1.0	7.1	.0	10.2	10.2	3,240	-	3,240
WANTS NO MORE	18.3	16.9	.0	35.2	4.8	14.0	4.9	23.7	1.6	39.4	41.0	3,872	1	3,873
UNDECIDED	21.4	60.7	.0	82.1	2.6	4.3	.9	7.7	.0	10.3	10.3	117	-	117
S-TOTAL	24.7	32.6	.0	57.2	4.1	8.9	3.1	16.0	.9	25.9	26.7	7,229	1	7,230
N.S.	.0	9.5	.0	9.5	19.0	.0	71.4	90.5	.0	.0	.0	21	37	58
TOTAL	24.6	32.5	.0	57.1	4.1	8.8	3.3	16.2	.9	25.8	26.6	7,250	38	7,288
PATTERN OF WORK BEFORE & AFTER														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	33.7	40.4	.0	74.1	4.0	2.9	1.2	8.1	.0	17.8	17.8	421	-	421
WANTS NO MORE	19.5	14.7	.0	34.2	4.0	14.4	3.7	22.1	1.4	42.3	43.7	430	-	430
UNDECIDED	15.4	61.5	.0	76.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	23.1	23.1	13	-	13
S-TOTAL	26.4	27.9	.0	54.3	3.9	8.6	2.4	14.9	.7	30.1	30.8	864	-	864
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	50.0	.0	50.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	2	1	3
TOTAL	26.3	27.8	.0	54.2	4.0	8.5	2.5	15.1	.7	30.0	30.7	866	1	867
PATTERN OF WORK WORKED BEFORE ONLY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	41.4	44.3	.0	85.7	2.9	2.9	.5	6.2	.0	8.1	8.1	210		210
WANTS NO MORE	18.5	17.6	.0	36.1	4.4	13.7	7.3	25.4	.5	38.0	38.5	205	-	205
UNDECIDED	33.3	66.7	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	6	-	6
S-TOTAL	30.2	31.6	.0	61.8	3.6	8.1	3.8	15.4	.2	22.6	22.8	421	-	421
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	1	1
TOTAL	30.2	31.6	.0	61.8	3.6	8.1	3.8	15.4	.2	22.6	22.8	421	1	422
PATTERN OF WORK WORKED AFTER ONLY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	28.4	52.7	.0	81.1	4.7	3.4	.7	8.8	.0	10.1	10.1	148	-	148
WANTS NO MORE	14.7	17.1	.0	31.8	4.8	15.8	7.5	28.1	2.4	37.7	40.1	292	-	292
UNDECIDED	23.1	61.5	.0	84.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	15.4	15.4	13	-	13
S-TOTAL	19.4	30.0	.0	49.4	4.6	11.3	5.1	21.0	1.5	28.0	29.6	453	-	453
N.S.	.0	25.0	.0	25.0	.0	.0	75.0	75.0	.0	.0	.0	4	2	6
TOTAL	19.3	30.0	.0	49.2	4.6	11.2	5.7	21.4	1.5	27.8	29.3	457	2	459
PATTERN OF WORK NEVER WORKED														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	31.7	52.3	.0	83.9	3.0	2.8	1.1	6.9	.0	9.1	9.1	2,461	-	2,461
WANTS NO MORE	18.4	17.2	.0	35.7	4.9	13.8	4.7	23.4	1.7	39.3	40.9	2,945	1	2,946
UNDECIDED	21.2	60.0	.0	81.2	3.5	5.9	1.2	10.6	.0	8.2	8.2	85	-	85
S-TOTAL	24.4	33.6	.0	58.0	4.1	8.8	3.0	15.8	.9	25.3	26.2	5,491	1	5,492
N.S.	.0	6.7	.0	6.7	20.0	.0	73.3	93.3	.0	.0	.0	15	33	48
TOTAL	24.4	33.5	.0	57.9	4.1	8.7	3.2	16.1	.9	25.2	26.1	5,506	34	5,540

TABLE 5.3.3E

V645
V501
V713
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN PATTERN OF WORK AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

AGE <25 YEARS

	NEVER USED					HAS USED			CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S.TOT	NS	TOTAL
PATTERN OF WORK														
TOTAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	38.2	48.3	.0	86.5	2.4	2.4	.3	5.2	.0	8.3	8.3	1,683	–	1,683
WANTS NO MORE	39.2	16.9	.0	56.1	2.6	19.2	2.1	24.0	.0	20.0	20.0	421	–	421
UNDECIDED	36.4	48.5	.0	84.8	6.1	3.0	.0	9.1	.0	6.1	6.1	33	–	33
S-TOTAL	38.4	42.1	.0	80.5	2.5	5.8	.7	8.9	.0	10.6	10.6	2,137	–	2,137
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	50.0	.0	50.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	2	12	14
TOTAL	38.3	42.1	.0	80.4	2.6	5.8	.7	9.0	.0	10.6	10.6	2,139	12	2,151
PATTERN OF WORK BEFORE & AFTER														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	36.2	50.9	.0	87.1	3.1	2.5	.0	5.5	.0	7.4	7.4	163	–	163
WANTS NO MORE	48.4	19.4	.0	67.7	3.2	22.6	3.2	29.0	.0	3.2	3.2	31	–	31
UNDECIDED	33.3	33.3	.0	66.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	33.3	33.3	3	–	3
S-TOTAL	38.1	45.7	.0	83.8	3.0	5.6	.5	9.1	.0	7.1	7.1	197	–	197
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
TOTAL	38.1	45.7	.0	83.8	3.0	5.6	.5	9.1	.0	7.1	7.1	197	–	197
PATTERN OF WORK WORKED BEFORE ONLY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	51.7	42.5	.0	94.2	2.5	.8	.0	3.3	.0	2.5	2.5	120	–	120
WANTS NO MORE	28.6	14.3	.0	42.9	7.1	17.9	3.6	28.6	.0	28.6	28.6	28	–	28
UNDECIDED	50.0	50.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2	–	2
S-TOTAL	47.3	37.3	.0	84.7	3.3	4.0	.7	8.0	.0	7.3	7.3	150	–	150
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	1	1
TOTAL	47.3	37.3	.0	84.7	3.3	4.0	.7	8.0	.0	7.3	7.3	150	1	151
PATTERN OF WORK WORKED AFTER ONLY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	40.7	44.4	.0	85.2	3.7	3.7	.0	7.4	.0	7.4	7.4	54	–	54
WANTS NO MORE	44.0	12.0	.0	56.0	4.0	24.0	.0	28.0	.0	16.0	16.0	25	–	25
UNDECIDED	33.3	66.7	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3	–	3
S-TOTAL	41.5	35.4	.0	76.8	3.7	9.8	.0	13.4	.0	9.8	9.8	82	–	82
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	1	1
TOTAL	41.5	35.4	.0	76.8	3.7	9.8	.0	13.4	.0	9.8	9.8	82	1	83
PATTERN OF WORK NEVER WORKED														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	37.1	48.7	.0	85.8	2.3	2.5	.4	5.2	.0	9.0	9.0	1,346	–	1,346
WANTS NO MORE	38.9	17.2	.0	56.1	2.1	18.7	2.1	22.8	.0	21.1	21.1	337	–	337
UNDECIDED	36.0	48.0	.0	84.0	8.0	4.0	.0	12.0	.0	4.0	4.0	25	–	25
S-TOTAL	37.5	42.4	.0	79.9	2.3	5.7	.7	8.8	.0	11.3	11.3	1,708	–	1,708
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	50.0	.0	50.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	2	10	12
TOTAL	37.4	42.4	.0	79.8	2.4	5.7	.8	8.9	.0	11.3	11.3	1,710	10	1,720

TABLE 5.3.3E

V645
V501
V713
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN PATTERN OF WORK AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

AGE 25-34 YEARS

	NEVER USED					HAS USED			CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S.TOT	NS	TOTAL
PATTERN OF WORK														
TOTAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	28.9	46.4	.0	75.4	4.1	3.6	1.8	9.6	.0	15.1	15.1	1,140	–	1,140
WANTS NO MORE	20.2	13.0	.0	33.2	3.2	17.7	6.7	27.6	.6	38.5	39.2	1,734	1	1,735
UNDECIDED	17.2	58.6	.0	75.9	.0	6.9	1.7	8.6	.0	15.5	15.5	58	–	58
S-TOTAL	23.6	26.9	.0	50.4	3.5	12.0	4.7	20.2	.4	29.0	29.3	2,932	1	2,933
N.S.	.0	8.3	.0	8.3	16.7	.0	75.0	91.7	.0	.0	.0	12	7	19
TOTAL	23.5	26.8	.0	50.3	3.6	12.0	5.0	20.5	.4	28.8	29.2	2,944	8	2,952
PATTERN OF WORK BEFORE & AFTER														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	34.1	28.8	.0	63.0	4.3	3.4	1.9	9.6	.0	27.4	27.4	208	–	208
WANTS NO MORE	21.3	11.9	.0	33.2	3.0	16.6	3.8	23.4	.9	42.6	43.4	235	–	235
UNDECIDED	11.1	66.7	.0	77.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	22.2	22.2	9	–	9
S-TOTAL	27.0	20.8	.0	47.8	3.5	10.2	2.9	16.6	.4	35.2	35.6	452	–	452
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	50.0	.0	50.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	2	–	2
TOTAL	26.9	20.7	.0	47.6	3.7	10.1	3.1	17.0	.4	35.0	35.5	454	–	454
PATTERN OF WORK WORKED BEFORE ONLY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	31.4	42.9	.0	74.3	2.9	2.9	1.4	7.1	.0	18.6	18.6	70	–	70
WANTS NO MORE	18.3	13.5	.0	31.7	3.8	18.3	10.6	32.7	.0	35.6	35.6	104	–	104
UNDECIDED	33.3	66.7	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3	–	3
S-TOTAL	23.7	26.0	.0	49.7	3.4	11.9	6.8	22.0	.0	28.2	28.2	177	–	177
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
TOTAL	23.7	26.0	.0	49.7	3.4	11.9	6.8	22.0	.0	28.2	28.2	177	–	177
PATTERN OF WORK WORKED AFTER ONLY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	22.9	52.9	.0	75.7	4.3	4.3	1.4	10.0	.0	14.3	14.3	70	–	70
WANTS NO MORE	15.1	14.5	.0	29.6	4.6	16.4	11.2	32.2	2.0	36.2	38.2	152	–	152
UNDECIDED	28.6	57.1	.0	85.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	14.3	14.3	7	–	7
S-TOTAL	17.9	27.5	.0	45.4	4.4	12.2	7.9	24.5	1.3	28.8	30.1	229	–	229
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	2	–	2
TOTAL	17.7	27.3	.0	45.0	4.3	12.1	8.7	25.1	1.3	28.6	29.9	231	–	231
PATTERN OF WORK NEVER WORKED														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	27.9	50.8	.0	78.7	4.2	3.7	1.9	9.7	.0	11.6	11.6	792	–	792
WANTS NO MORE	20.8	13.0	.0	33.8	3.1	18.0	6.4	27.4	.5	38.3	38.8	1,243	1	1,244
UNDECIDED	15.4	56.4	.0	71.8	.0	10.3	2.6	12.8	.0	15.4	15.4	39	–	39
S-TOTAL	23.4	28.2	.0	51.6	3.4	12.4	4.6	20.4	.3	27.7	28.0	2,074	1	2,075
N.S.	.0	12.5	.0	12.5	12.5	.0	75.0	87.5	.0	.0	.0	8	7	15
TOTAL	23.3	28.1	.0	51.5	3.5	12.3	4.9	20.7	.3	27.6	27.9	2,082	8	2,090

TABLE 5.3.3E

V645
V501
V713
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN PATTERN OF WORK AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

AGE 35-44 YEARS

	NEVER USED					HAS USED			CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S TOT	S TOT	NS	TOTAL
PATTERN OF WORK														
TOTAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	18.8	67.4	.0	86.2	4.1	2.5	2.2	8.8	.0	5.0	5.0	362	–	362
WANTS NO MORE	12.2	19.7	.0	31.9	5.4	9.9	4.3	19.6	2.5	46.0	48.5	1,417	–	1,417
UNDECIDED	12.5	79.2	.0	91.7	4.2	.0	.0	4.2	.0	4.2	4.2	24	–	24
S-TOTAL	13.5	30.1	.0	43.6	5.2	8.3	3.8	17.2	1.9	37.2	39.2	1,803	–	1,803
N.S.	.0	14.3	.0	14.3	14.3	.0	71.4	85.7	.0	.0	.0	7	14	21
TOTAL	13.5	30.0	.0	43.5	5.2	8.2	4.1	17.5	1.9	37.1	39.0	1,810	14	1,824
PATTERN OF WORK BEFORE & AFTER														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	23.3	51.2	.0	74.4	7.0	2.3	2.3	11.6	.0	14.0	14.0	43	–	43
WANTS NO MORE	11.5	18.2	.0	29.7	5.4	10.1	4.1	19.6	2.0	48.6	50.7	148	–	148
UNDECIDED	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1	–	1
S-TOTAL	14.1	26.0	.0	40.1	5.7	8.3	3.6	17.7	1.6	40.6	42.2	192	–	192
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	1	1
TOTAL	14.1	26.0	.0	40.1	5.7	8.3	3.6	17.7	1.6	40.6	42.2	192	1	193
PATTERN OF WORK WORKED BEFORE ONLY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	15.8	63.2	.0	78.9	5.3	10.5	.0	15.8	.0	5.3	5.3	19	–	19
WANTS NO MORE	16.4	27.9	.0	44.3	3.3	6.6	4.9	14.8	.0	41.0	41.0	61	–	61
UNDECIDED	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1	–	1
S-TOTAL	16.0	37.0	.0	53.1	3.7	7.4	3.7	14.8	.0	32.1	32.1	81	–	81
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
TOTAL	16.0	37.0	.0	53.1	3.7	7.4	3.7	14.8	.0	32.1	32.1	81	–	81
PATTERN OF WORK WORKED AFTER ONLY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	13.6	72.7	.0	86.4	9.1	.0	.0	9.1	.0	4.5	4.5	22	–	22
WANTS NO MORE	8.7	19.4	.0	28.2	5.8	14.6	4.9	25.2	2.9	43.7	46.6	103	–	103
UNDECIDED	.0	66.7	.0	66.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	33.3	33.3	3	–	3
S-TOTAL	9.4	29.7	.0	39.1	6.3	11.7	3.9	21.9	2.3	36.7	39.1	128	–	128
N.S.	.0	50.0	.0	50.0	.0	.0	50.0	50.0	.0	.0	.0	2	1	3
TOTAL	9.2	30.0	.0	39.2	6.2	11.5	4.6	22.3	2.3	36.2	38.5	130	1	131
PATTERN OF WORK NEVER WORKED														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	18.7	69.8	.0	88.5	3.2	2.2	2.5	7.9	.0	3.6	3.6	278	–	278
WANTS NO MORE	12.4	19.5	.0	31.9	5.5	9.6	4.3	19.4	2.6	46.2	48.8	1,105	–	1,105
UNDECIDED	15.8	78.9	.0	94.7	5.3	.0	.0	5.3	.0	.0	.0	19	–	19
S-TOTAL	13.7	30.2	.0	43.9	5.1	8.0	3.9	16.9	2.1	37.1	39.2	1,402	–	1,402
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	20.0	.0	80.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	5	12	17
TOTAL	13.6	30.1	.0	43.8	5.1	8.0	4.1	17.2	2.1	37.0	39.0	1,407	12	1,419

TABLE 5.3.3E

V645
V501
V713
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN PATTERN OF WORK AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

AGE 45+ YEARS

	NEVER USED				HAS USED				CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DO NOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S TOT	STER	OTHER METHOD	S TOT	S TOT	NS	TOTAL
PATTERN OF WORK														
TOTAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	18.2	74.5	.0	92.7	3.6	1.8	.0	5.5	.0	1.8	1.8	55	-	55
WANTS NO MORE	6.3	27.0	.0	33.3	1[illegible].7	5.0	1.7	20.3	5.7	40.7	46.3	300	-	300
UNDECIDED	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2	-	2
S-TOTAL	8.1	34.7	.0	42.9	12.0	4.5	1.4	17.9	4.8	34.5	39.2	357	-	357
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	4	4
TOTAL	8.1	34.7	.0	42.9	12.0	4.5	1.4	17.9	4.8	34.5	39.2	357	4	361
PATTERN OF WORK WORKED BEFORE ONLY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	28.6	71.4	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	7	-	7
WANTS NO MORE	12.5	12.5	.0	25.0	6.3	6.3	.0	12.5	6.3	56.3	62.5	16	-	16
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-
S-TOTAL	17.4	30.4	.0	47.8	4.3	4.3	.0	8.7	4.3	39.1	43.5	23	-	23
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0		-	-
TOTAL	17.4	30.4	.0	47.8	4.3	4.3	.0	8.7	4.3	39.1	43.5	23	-	23
PATTERN OF WORK WORKED BEFORE ONLY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	1	-	1
WANTS NO MORE	8.3	8.3	.0	16.7	8.3	.0	.0	8.3	8.3	66.7	75.0	12	-	12
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-
S-TOTAL	7.7	7.7	.0	15.4	7.7	7.7	.0	15.4	7.7	61.5	69.2	13	-	13
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-
TOTAL	7.7	7.7	.0	15.4	7.7	7.7	.0	15.4	7.7	61.5	69.2	13	-	13
PATTERN OF WORK WORKED AFTER ONLY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	50.0	50.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2	-	2
WANTS NO MORE	.0	41.7	.0	41.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	8.3	50.0	58.3	12	-	12
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-
S-TOTAL	7.1	42.9	.0	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	7.1	42.9	50.0	14	-	14
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-
TOTAL	7.1	42.9	.0	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	7.1	42.9	50.0	14	-	14
PATTERN OF WORK NEVER WORKED														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	15.6	77.8	.0	93.3	4.4	.0	.0	4.4	.0	2.2	2.2	45	-	45
WANTS NO MORE	6.2	28.1	.0	34.2	15.0	5.4	1.9	22.3	5.4	38.1	43.5	260	-	260
UNDECIDED	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2	-	2
S-TOTAL	7.5	35.8	.0	43.3	13.4	4.6	1.6	19.5	4.6	32.6	37.1	307	-	307
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	4	4
TOTAL	7.5	35.8	.0	43.3	13.4	4.6	1.6	19.5	4.6	32.6	37.1	307	4	311

TABLE 5.3.3F

V645
V501
V502
V010
V403

ALL AGES

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

	NEVER USED					HAS USED				CURRENTLY USING				
	INTEND	DO NOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S TOT	OPEN INT	CLOSED INT	USED FAIR	S TOT	STER	OTHER METHOD	S TOT	S TOT	NS	TOTAL
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
TOTAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	32.4	50.2	.0	82.7	3.2	2.8	1.0	7.1	.0	10.2	10.2	3,240	-	3,240
WANTS NO MORE	18.3	16.9	.0	35.2	4.8	14.0	4.9	23.7	1.6	39.4	41.0	3,872	1	3,873
UNDECIDED	21.4	60.7	.0	82.1	2.6	4.3	.9	7.7	.0	10.3	10.3	117	-	117
S TOTAL	24.7	32.6	.0	57.2	4.1	8.9	3.1	16.0	.9	25.9	26.7	7,229	1	7,230
N.S.	.0	9.5	.0	9.5	19.0	.0	71.4	90.5	.0	.0	.0	21	37	58
TOTAL	24.6	32.5	.0	57.1	4.1	8.8	3.3	16.2	.9	25.8	26.6	7,250	38	7,288
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION ILLITERATE NO SCHOOL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	26.3	66.0	.0	92.3	1.5	1.6	1.2	4.3	.0	3.4	3.4	1,452	-	1,452
WANTS NO MORE	25.1	26.6	.0	51.7	5.1	10.9	5.0	21.0	1.4	25.9	27.3	1,419	-	1,419
UNDECIDED	15.9	81.0	.0	96.8	.0	1.6	.0	1.6	.0	1.6	1.6	63	-	63
S TOTAL	25.5	47.3	.0	72.8	3.2	6.1	3.0	12.3	.7	14.2	14.9	2,934	-	2,934
N.S.	.0	12.5	.0	12.5	12.5	.0	75.0	87.5	.0	.0	.0	8	26	34
TOTAL	25.4	47.2	.0	72.6	3.2	6.1	3.2	12.5	.7	14.2	14.9	2,942	26	2,968
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION ILLITERATE SOME SCHOOL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	29.2	61.3	.0	90.4	1.5	1.5	.4	3.3	.0	6.3	6.3	271		271
WANTS NO MORE	22.4	27.9	.0	50.2	3.7	13.2	4.1	21.0	.5	28.3	28.8	219	-	219
UNDECIDED	14.3	42.9	.0	57.1	.0	14.3	14.3	28.6	.0	14.3	14.3	7	-	7
S TOTAL	26.0	46.3	.0	72.2	2.4	6.8	2.2	11.5	.2	16.1	16.3	497	-	497
N.S.	.0	50.0	.0	50.0	50.0	.0	.0	50.0	.0	.0	.0	2	-	2
TOTAL	25.9	46.3	.0	72.1	2.6	6.8	2.2	11.6	.2	16.0	16.2	499	-	499
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION CAN READ AND WRITE														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	39.1	44.4	.0	83.5	4.8	2.4	.8	8.0	.0	8.5	8.5	709	-	709
WANTS NO MORE	16.9	13.4	.0	30.3	4.9	16.6	5.5	26.9	1.9	40.9	42.8	1,133	1	1,134
UNDECIDED	34.6	46.2	.0	80.8	3.8	3.8	.0	7.7	.0	11.5	11.5	26	-	26
S TOTAL	25.5	25.6	.0	51.2	4.8	11.0	3.6	19.5	1.2	28.2	29.3	1,868	1	1,869
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	25.0	.0	75.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	4	7	11
TOTAL	25.5	25.6	.0	51.1	4.9	11.0	3.8	19.7	1.2	28.1	29.3	1,872	8	1,880

TABLE 5.3.3F

V645
V501
V802
V010
V403

ALL AGES

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

	NEVER USED					HAS USED				CURRENTLY USING				
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S TOT	OPEN INT	CLOSED INT	USED EARL	S TOT	STER	OTHER METHOD	S TOT	S TOT	NS	TOTAL
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION PRIMARY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	34.2	37.6	.0	71.9	2.3	5.7	1.5	9.5	.0	18.6	18.6	263	-	263
WANTS NO MORE	13.2	11.3	.0	24.5	3.9	16.0	5.5	25.3	1.7	48.5	50.1	363	-	363
UNDECIDED	30.0	30.0	.0	60.0	10.0	10.0	.0	20.0	.0	20.0	20.0	10	-	10
S-TOTAL	22.2	22.5	.0	44.7	3.3	11.6	3.8	18.7	.9	35.7	36.6	636	-	636
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	50.0	.0	50.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	2	3	5
TOTAL	22.1	22.4	.0	44.5	3.4	11.6	3.9	19.0	.9	35.6	36.5	638	3	641
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION SECONDARY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	43.1	18.5	.0	61.6	6.7	5.6	.6	12.9	.0	25.5	25.5	341	-	341
WANTS NO MORE	10.2	4.2	.0	14.4	4.9	16.9	4.4	26.2	1.2	58.3	59.5	432		432
UNDECIDED	12.5	25.0	.0	37.5	12.5	12.5	.0	25.0	0	37.5	37.5	8	-	8
S-TOTAL	24.6	10.6	.0	35.2	5.8	11.9	2.7	20.4	.6	43.8	44.4	781		781
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	4	1	5
TOTAL	24.5	10.6	.0	35.0	5.7	11.8	3.2	20.8	.6	43.6	44.2	785	1	786
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION UNIVERSITY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	37.3	12.7	.0	50.0	7.8	6.9	2.0	16.7	.0	33.3	33.3	204	-	204
WANTS NO MORE	6.5	2.0	.0	8.5	4.9	13.1	3.3	21.2	2.9	67.3	70.3	306	-	306
UNDECIDED	33.3	.0	.0	33.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	66.7	66.7	3	-	3
S-TOTAL	18.9	6.2	.0	25.1	6.0	10.5	2.7	19.3	1.8	53.8	55.6	513	-	513
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	1	-	1
TOTAL	18.9	6.2	.0	25.1	6.0	10.5	2.9	19.5	1.8	53.7	55.4	514	-	514

TABLE 5.3.3F

V645
V501
V802
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

AGE < 25 YEARS

	NEVER USED					HAS USED			CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S TOT	OPEN INT	CLOSED INT	USED EARL	S TOT	STER	OTHER METHOD	S TOT	S TOT	NS	TOTAL
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
T O T A L														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	38.2	48.3	.0	86.5	2.4	2.4	.3	5.2	.0	8.3	8.3	1,681	-	1,681
WANTS NO MORE	39.2	16.9	.0	56.1	2.6	19.2	2.1	24.0	.0	20.0	20.0	421	-	421
UNDECIDED	36.4	48.5	.0	84.8	6.1	3.0	.0	9.1	.0	6.1	6.1	33	-	33
S-TOTAL	38.4	42.1	.0	80.5	2.5	5.8	.7	8.9	.0	10.6	10.6	2,137	-	2,137
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	50.0	.0	50.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	2	12	14
TOTAL	38.3	42.1	.0	80.4	2.6	5.8	.7	9.0	.0	10.6	10.6	2,139	12	2,151
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	30.9	62.4	.0	93.4	1.6	1.4	.3	3.3	.0	3.3	3.3	692	-	692
WANTS NO MORE	45.9	24.1	.0	69.9	1.5	11.3	.0	12.8	.0	17.3	17.3	133	-	133
UNDECIDED	46.2	53.8	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	13	-	13
S-TOTAL	33.5	56.2	.0	89.7	1.6	3.0	.2	4.8	.0	5.5	5.5	838	-	838
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	10	10
TOTAL	33.5	56.2	.0	89.7	1.6	3.0	.2	4.8	.0	5.5	5.5	838	10	848
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	33.9	58.6	.0	92.5	.6	.6	.0	1.1	.0	6.3	6.3	174	-	174
WANTS NO MORE	39.0	24.4	.0	63.4	2.4	22.0	2.4	26.8	.0	9.8	9.8	41	-	41
UNDECIDED	33.3	66.7	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3	-	3
S-TOTAL	34.9	52.3	.0	87.2	.9	4.6	.5	6.0	.0	6.9	6.9	218	-	218
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	0.0	.0	.0	0.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-
TOTAL	34.9	52.3	.0	87.2	.9	4.6	.5	6.0	.0	6.9	6.9	218	-	218
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION CAN READ AND WRITE														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	45.0	40.6	.0	85.6	3.9	2.4	.5	6.8	.0	7.6	7.6	409	-	409
WANTS NO MORE	37.2	14.0	.0	51.2	1.6	25.6	3.1	30.2	.0	18.6	18.6	129	-	129
UNDECIDED	30.0	50.0	.0	80.0	10.0	10.0	.0	20.0	.0	.0	.0	10	-	10
S-TOTAL	42.9	34.5	.0	77.4	3.5	8.0	1.1	12.6	.0	10.0	10.0	548	-	548
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	50.0	.0	50.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	2	1	3
TOTAL	42.7	34.4	.0	77.1	3.6	8.0	1.3	12.9	.0	10.0	10.0	550	1	551

TABLE 5.3.3F

V645
V501
V802
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

AGE < 25 YEARS

	NEVER USED					HAS USED			CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S TOT	OPEN INT	CLOSED INT	USED EARL	S TOT	STER	OTHER METHOD	S TOT	S TOT	NS	TOTAL
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION PRIMARY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	42.4	36.7	.0	79.1	2.9	4.3	.0	7.2	.0	13.7	13.7	139	-	139
WANTS NO MORE	27.0	21.6	.0	48.6	2.7	24.3	8.1	35.1	.0	16.2	16.2	37	-	37
UNDECIDED	25.0	25.0	.0	50.0	25.0	.0	.0	25.0	.0	25.0	25.0	4	-	4
S-TOTAL	38.9	33.3	.0	72.2	3.3	8.3	1.7	13.3	.0	14.4	14.4	180	-	180
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-
TOTAL	38.9	33.3	.0	72.2	3.3	8.3	1.7	13.3	.0	14.4	14.4	180	-	180
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION SECONDARY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	49.7	23.6	.0	73.3	4.6	5.1	.5	10.3	.0	16.4	16.4	195	-	195
WANTS NO MORE	39.7	3.4	.0	43.1	3.4	13.8	.0	17.2	.0	39.7	39.7	58	-	58
UNDECIDED	33.3	33.3	.0	66.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	33.3	33.3	3	-	3
S-TOTAL	47.3	19.1	.0	66.4	4.3	7.0	.4	11.7	.0	21.9	21.9	256	-	256
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	1	1
TOTAL	47.3	19.1	.0	66.4	4.3	7.0	.4	11.7	.0	21.9	21.9	256	1	257
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION UNIVERSITY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	40.5	21.6	.0	62.2	.0	5.4	.0	5.4	.0	32.4	32.4	74	-	74
WANTS NO MORE	30.4	4.3	.0	34.8	13.0	30.4	4.3	47.8	.0	17.4	17.4	23	-	23
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-
S-TOTAL	38.1	17.5	.0	55.7	3.1	11.3	1.0	15.5	.0	28.9	28.9	97	-	97
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-
TOTAL	38.1	17.5	.0	55.7	3.1	11.3	1.0	15.5	.0	28.9	28.9	97	-	97

AGE 25-34 YEARS

HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION

T O T A L

DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	28.9	46.4	.0	75.4	4.1	3.6	1.8	9.6	.0	15.1	15.1	1,140	-	1,140
WANTS NO MORE	20.2	13.0	.0	33.2	3.2	17.7	6.7	27.6	.6	38.5	39.2	1,734	1	1,735
UNDECIDED	17.2	58.6	.0	75.9	.0	6.9	1.7	8.6	.0	15.5	15.5	58	-	58
S-TOTAL	23.6	26.9	.0	50.4	3.5	12.0	4.7	20.2	.4	29.0	29.3	2,932	1	2,933
N.S.	.0	8.3	.0	8.3	16.7	.0	75.0	91.7	.0	.0	.0	12	7	19
TOTAL	23.5	26.8	.0	50.3	3.6	12.0	5.0	20.5	.4	28.8	29.2	2,944	8	2,952

V645
V501
V802
V010
V403

ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE
THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION
AND CURRENT AGE
(CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

AGE 25-34 YEARS

	NEVER USED					HAS USED				CURRENTLY USING				
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S-TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED LARL	S-TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S-TOT	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION ILLIERATE:NO SCHOOL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	25.3	65.0	.0	90.3	1.7	1.7	2.1	5.6	.0	4.1	4.1	517	-	517
WANTS NO MORE	30.1	23.0	0.	53.1	3.9	12.9	6.5	23.4	.5	23.0	23.5	612	-	612
UNDECIDED	12.9	80.6	.0	93.5	.0	3.2	.0	3.2	.0	3.2	3.2	31	-	31
S-TOTAL	27.5	43.3	.0	70.8	2.8	7.7	4.4	14.9	.3	14.1	14.3	1,160	-	1,160
N.S.	0	25.0	.0	25.0	25.0	.0	50.0	75.0	.0	.0	.0	4	5	9
TOTAL	27.4	43.2	.0	70.6	2.9	7.6	4.6	15.1	.3	14.0	14.3	1,164	5	1,169
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	22.2	59.7	.0	81.9	4.2	4.2	1.4	9.7	.0	8.3	8.3	72	-	72
WANTS NO MORE	25.3	20.7	.0	46.0	1.1	14.9	5.7	21.8	.0	32.2	32.2	87	-	87
UNDECIDED	.0	25.0	.0	25.0	.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	.0	25.0	25.0	4	-	4
S-TOTAL	23.3	38.0	.0	61.3	2.5	10.4	4.3	17.2	.0	21.5	21.5	163	-	163
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	1	-	1
TOTAL	23.2	37.8	.0	61.0	3.0	10.4	4.3	17.7	.0	21.3	21.3	164	-	164
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION CAN READ AND WRITE														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	33.2	46.6	.0	79.8	4.8	1.9	1.0	7.7	.0	12.5	12.5	208	-	208
WANTS NO MORE	19.7	9.0	.0	28.6	2.8	20.9	8.3	32.1	.6	38.7	39.3	468	1	469
UNDECIDED	33.3	41.7	.0	75.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	25.0	25.0	12	-	12
S-TOTAL	24.0	20.9	.0	44.9	3.3	14.8	6.0	24.1	.4	30.5	31.0	688	1	689
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	1	1	2
TOTAL	23.9	20.9	.0	44.8	3.3	14.8	6.1	24.2	.4	30.5	30.9	689	2	691
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION PRIMARY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	29.0	32.3	.0	61.3	1.1	7.5	2.2	10.8	.0	28.0	28.0	93	-	93
WANTS NO MORE	15.9	6.7	.0	22.6	1.2	23.2	7.9	32.3	.6	44.5	45.1	164	-	164
UNDECIDED	25.0	50.0	.0	75.0	.0	25.0	.0	25.0	.0	.0	.0	4	-	4
S-TOTAL	20.7	16.5	.0	37.2	1.1	17.6	5.7	24.5	.4	37.9	38.3	261	-	261
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	1	1	2
TOTAL	20.6	16.4	.0	37.0	1.1	17.6	6.1	24.8	.4	37.8	38.2	262	1	263
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION SECONDARY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	33.8	10.8	.0	44.6	7.7	6.2	.8	14.6	.0	40.8	40.8	130	-	130
WANTS NO MORE	7.4	4.1	.0	11.5	3.3	20.9	4.9	29.1	.4	59.0	59.4	244	-	244
UNDECIDED	.0	25.0	.0	25.0	.0	25.0	.0	25.0	.0	50.0	50.0	4	-	4
S-TOTAL	16.4	6.6	.0	23.0	4.8	15.9	3.4	24.1	.3	52.6	52.9	378	-	378
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	4	-	4
TOTAL	16.2	6.5	.0	22.8	4.7	15.7	4.5	24.9	.3	52.1	52.4	382	-	382

TABLE 5.3.3F

V645
V501
V802
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

	NEVER USED				HAS USED				CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S.TOT	NS	TOTAL
AGE 25-34 YEARS														
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION UNIVERISITY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	35.8	7.5	.0	43.3	11.7	8.3	3.3	23.3	.0	33.3	33.3	120	-	120
WANTS NO MORE	5.7	1.9	.0	7.5	5.0	17.6	4.4	27.0	1.9	63.5	65.4	159	-	159
UNDECIDED	33.3	.0	.0	33.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	66.7	66.7	3	-	3
S-TOTAL	18.8	4.3	.0	23.0	7.8	13.5	3.9	25.2	1.1	50.7	51.8	282	-	282
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	1	-	1
TOTAL	18.7	4.2	.0	23.0	7.8	13.4	4.2	25.4	1.1	50.5	51.6	283	-	283
AGE 35-44 YEARS														
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
TOTAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	18.8	67.4	.0	86.2	4.1	2.5	2.2	8.8	.0	5.0	5.0	362	-	362
WANTS NO MORE	12.2	19.[illegible]	.0	31.9	5.4	9.9	4.3	19.6	2.5	46.0	48.5	1,417	-	1,417
UNDECIDED	12.5	79.2	.0	91.7	4.2	.0	.0	4.2	.0	4.2	4.2	24	-	24
S-TOTAL	13.5	30.1	.0	43.6	5.2	8.3	3.8	17.2	1.9	37.2	39.2	1,803	-	1,803
N.S.	.0	14.3	.0	14.3	14.3	.0	71.4	85.7	.0	.0	.0	7	14	21
TOTAL	13.5	30.0	.0	43.5	5.2	8.2	4.1	17.5	1.9	37.1	39.0	1,810	14	1,824
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	14.9	78.2	.0	93.1	.5	2.0	2.0	4.5	.0	2.5	2.5	202	-	202
WANTS NO MORE	18.3	29.2	.0	47.5	4.8	9.9	5.4	20.1	2.0	30.5	32.4	558	-	558
UNDECIDED	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	17	-	17
S-TOTAL	17.0	43.5	.0	60.5	3.6	7.6	4.4	15.6	1.4	22.5	23.9	777	-	777
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	190.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	4	7	11
TOTAL	16.9	43.3	.0	60.2	3.6	7.6	4.9	16.0	1.4	22.4	23.8	781	7	788
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION ILLITERATE:SOME SCHOOL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	16.7	83.3	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	24	-	24
WANTS NO MORE	13.9	35.4	.0	49.4	6.3	8.9	2.5	17.7	1.3	31.6	32.9	79	-	79
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-
S-TOTAL	14.6	46.6	.0	61.2	4.9	6.8	1.9	13.6	1.0	24.3	25.2	103	-	103
N.S.	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1	-	1
TOTAL	14.4	47.1	.0	61.5	4.8	6.7	1.9	13.5	1.0	24.0	25.0	104	-	104

TABLE 5.3.3F

V645
V501
V802
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

AGE 35-44 YEARS

	NEVER USED					HAS USED			CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION CAN READ AND WRITE														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	27.4	54.8	.0	82.1	8.3	3.6	2.4	14.3	.0	3.6	3.6	84	–	84
WANTS NO MORE	10.1	16.1	.0	26.2	5.7	11.5	3.9	21.1	2.8	49.9	52.6	435	–	435
UNDECIDED	50.0	50.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	4	–	4
S-TOTAL	13.2	22.6	.0	35.8	6.1	10.1	3.6	19.9	2.3	42.1	44.4	523	–	523
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	1	5	6
TOTAL	13.2	22.5	.0	35.7	6.1	10.1	3.8	20.0	2.3	42.0	44.3	524	5	529
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION PRIMARY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	10.7	57.1	.0	67.9	3.6	7.1	7.1	17.9	.0	14.3	14.3	28	–	28
WANTS NO MORE	7.6	10.7	.0	18.3	6.1	7.6	3.1	16.8	1.5	63.4	64.9	131	–	131
UNDECIDED	50.0	.0	.0	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	50.0	50.0	2	–	2
S-TOTAL	8.7	18.6	.0	27.3	5.6	7.5	3.7	16.8	1.2	54.7	55.9	161	–	161
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	1	2	3
TOTAL	8.6	18.5	.0	27.2	6.2	7.4	3.7	17.3	1.2	54.3	55.6	162	2	164
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION SECONDARY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	35.7	21.4	.0	57.1	28.6	.0	.0	28.6	.0	14.3	14.3	14	–	14
WANTS NO MORE	1.9	2.8	.0	4.6	8.3	12.0	5.6	25.9	3.7	65.7	69.4	108	–	108
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	1	–	1
S-TOTAL	5.7	4.9	.0	10.6	11.4	10.6	4.9	26.8	3.3	59.3	62.6	123	–	123
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
TOTAL	5.7	4.9	.0	10.6	11.4	10.6	4.9	26.8	3.3	59.3	62.6	123	–	123
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION UNIVERISTY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	30.0	10.0	.0	40.0	20.0	.0	.0	20.0	.0	40.0	40.0	10	–	10
WANTS NO MORE	3.8	.9	.0	4.7	2.8	4.7	1.9	9.4	4.7	81.1	85.8	106	–	106
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
S-TOTAL	6.0	1.7	.0	7.8	4.3	4.3	1.7	10.3	4.3	77.6	81.9	116	–	116
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
TOTAL	6.0	1.7	.0	7.8	4.3	4.3	1.7	10.3	4.3	77.6	81.9	116	–	116

TABLE 5.3.3F

V645
V501
V802
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

AGE 45+ YEARS

	NEVER USED					HAS USED			CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION														
TOTAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	18.2	74.5	.0	92.7	3.6	1.8	.0	5.5	.0	1.8	1.8	55	–	55
WANTS NO MORE	6.3	27.0	.0	33.3	13.7	5.0	1.7	20.3	5.7	40.7	46.3	300	–	300
UNDECIDED	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2	–	2
S-TOTAL	8.1	34.7	.0	42.9	12.0	4.5	1.4	17.9	4.8	34.5	39.2	357	–	357
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	4	4
TOTAL	8.1	34.7	.0	42.9	12.0	4.5	1.4	17.9	4.8	34.5	39.2	357	4	361
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION ILLITERATE:NO SCHOOL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	17.1	78.0	.0	95.1	2.4	.0	.0	2.4	.0	2.4	2.4	41	–	41
WANTS NO MORE	7.8	36.2	.0	44.0	16.4	5.2	.9	22.4	5.2	28.4	33.6	116	–	116
UNDECIDED	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2	–	2
S-TOTAL	10.1	47.8	.0	57.9	12.6	3.8	.6	17.0	3.8	21.4	25.2	159	–	159
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	4	4
TOTAL	10.1	47.8	.0	57.9	12.6	3.8	.6	17.0	3.8	21.4	25.2	159	4	163
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION ILLITERATE SOME:SCHOOL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1	–	1
WANTS NO MORE	.0	41.7	.0	41.7	8.3	.0	8.3	16.7	.0	41.7	41.7	12	–	12
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
S-TOTAL	.0	46.2	.0	46.2	7.7	.0	7.7	15.4	.0	38.5	38.5	13	–	13
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
TOTAL	.0	46.2	.0	46.2	7.7	.0	7.7	15.4	.0	38.5	38.5	13	–	13
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION CAN READ AND WRITE														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	12.5	75.0	.0	87.5	12.5	.0	.0	12.5	.0	.0	.0	8	–	8
WANTS NO MORE	6.9	21.8	.0	28.7	14.9	6.9	2.0	23.8	6.9	40.6	47.5	101	–	101
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	–	–	–
S-TOTAL	7.3	25.7	.0	33.0	14.7	6.4	1.8	22.9	6.4	37.6	44.0	109	–	109
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
TOTAL	7.3	25.7	.0	33.0	14.7	6.4	1.8	22.9	6.4	37.6	44.0	109	–	109

TABLE 5.3.3F

V645
V501
V802
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

AGE 45+ YEARS

	NEVER USED				HAS USED				CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S.TOT	NS	TOTAL
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION PRIMARY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	33.3	66.7	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3	–	3
WANTS NO MORE	6.5	25.8	.0	32.3	9.7	3.2	.0	12.9	9.7	45.2	54.8	31	–	31
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
S-TOTAL	8.8	29.4	.0	38.2	8.8	2.9	.0	11.8	8.8	41.2	50.0	34	–	34
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
TOTAL	8.8	29.4	.0	38.2	8.8	2.9	.0	11.8	8.8	41.2	50.0	34	–	34
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION SECONDARY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	50.0	.0	.0	50.0	.0	50.0	.0	50.0	.0	.0	.0	2	–	2
WANTS NO MORE	4.5	13.6	.0	18.2	9.1	4.5	4.5	18.2	.0	63.6	63.6	22	–	22
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
S-TOTAL	8.3	12.5	.0	20.8	8.3	8.3	4.2	20.8	.0	58.3	58.3	24	–	24
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
TOTAL	8.3	12.5	.0	20.8	8.3	8.3	4.2	20.8	.0	58.3	58.3	24	–	24
HUSBAND'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION UNIVERSITY														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
WANTS NO MORE	.0	5.6	.0	5.6	5.6	.0	.0	5.6	5.6	83.3	88.9	18	–	18
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
S-TOTAL	.0	5.6	.0	5.6	5.6	.0	.0	5.6	5.6	83.3	88.9	18	–	18
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
TOTAL	.0	5.6	.0	5.6	5.6	.0	.0	5.6	5.6	83.3	88.9	18	–	18

TABLE 5.3.3G

V645
V501
V804
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

ALL AGES

	NEVER USED				HAS USED				CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S TOT	S TOT	NS	TOTAL
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION														
T O T A L														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	32.5	50.2	.0	82.7	3.2	2.8	1.1	7.1	.0	10.2	10.2	3,236	-	3,236
WANTS NO MORE	18.3	16.9	.0	35.2	4.8	14.0	4.9	23.7	1.6	39.4	41.1	3,870	1	3,871
UNDECIDED	21.4	60.7	.0	82.1	2.6	4.3	.9	7.7	.0	10.3	10.3	117	-	117
S-TOTAL	24.7	32.5	.0	57.2	4.1	8.8	3.1	16.0	.9	25.9	26.7	7,223	1	7,224
N.S.	.0	9.5	.0	9.5	19.0	.0	71.4	90.5	.0	.0	.0	21	37	58
TOTAL	24.6	32.5	.0	57.1	4.1	8.8	3.3	16.2	.9	25.8	26.7	7,244	38	7,282
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION PROF, TECH & ADMIN														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	42.4	16.7	.0	59.1	8.4	6.5	1.2	16.1	.0	24.8	24.8	323	-	323
WANTS NO MORE	8.4	4.8	.0	13.2	5.5	14.7	3.3	23.5	2.9	60.4	63.3	455	-	455
UNDECIDED	16.7	33.3	.0	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	50.0	50.0	6	-	6
S-TOTAL	22.4	9.9	.0	32.4	6.6	11.2	2.4	20.3	1.7	45.7	47.3	784	-	784
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	3	1	4
TOTAL	22.4	9.9	.0	32.3	6.6	11.2	2.8	20.6	1.7	45.5	47.1	787	1	788
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION CLERICAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	39.5	22.3	.0	61.8	5.7	3.8	.6	10.2	.0	28.0	28.0	157	-	157
WANTS NO MORE	6.5	6.1	.0	12.6	3.5	17.0	5.2	25.7	1.7	60.0	61.7	230	-	230
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	33.3	.0	33.3	.0	66.7	66.7	3	-	3
S-TOTAL	19.7	12.6	.0	32.3	4.4	11.8	3.3	19.5	1.0	47.2	48.2	390	-	390
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	50.0	.0	50.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	2	1	3
TOTAL	19.6	12.5	.0	32.1	4.6	11.7	3.6	19.9	1.0	46.9	48.0	392	1	393
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION SALES														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	28.8	52.3	.0	81.0	4.6	3.9	1.3	9.8	.0	9.2	9.2	153	-	153
WANTS NO MORE	16.0	9.8	.0	25.8	6.5	12.7	4.4	23.6	2.5	48.0	50.5	275	-	275
UNDECIDED	12.5	62.5	.0	75.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	25.0	25.0	8	-	8
S-TOTAL	20.4	25.7	.0	46.1	5.7	9.4	3.2	18.3	1.6	33.9	35.6	436	-	436
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	1	1	2
TOTAL	20.4	25.6	.0	46.0	5.9	9.4	3.2	18.5	1.6	33.9	35.5	437	1	438

TABLE 5.3.3G

V645
V501
V804
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

ALL AGES

	NEVER USED					HAS USED			CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S-TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S-TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S-TOT	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION FARMERS														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	34.1	59.2	.0	93.3	.7	1.6	.4	2.7	.0	3.9	3.9	735	–	735
WANTS NO MORE	28.7	26.4	.0	55.2	4.7	10.3	5.1	20.1	.8	23.9	24.8	727	1	728
UNDECIDED	13.3	76.7	.0	90.0	.0	3.3	.0	3.3	.0	6.7	6.7	30	–	30
S-TOTAL	31.1	43.6	.0	74.7	2.6	5.9	2.7	11.2	.4	13.7	14.1	1,492	1	1,493
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	2	8	10
TOTAL	31.1	43.5	.0	74.6	2.6	5.9	2.8	11.3	.4	13.7	14.1	1,494	9	1,503
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AGRICULTURAL WORKERS														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	24.7	71.1	.0	95.9	.9	.7	1.0	2.6	.0	1.6	1.6	700	–	700
WANTS NO MORE	30.5	38.0	.0	68.5	2.1	7.7	5.4	15.1	.8	15.6	16.4	482	–	482
UNDECIDED	10.0	85.0	.0	95.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.0	5.0	20	–	20
S-TOTAL	26.8	58.1	.0	84.9	1.3	3.5	2.7	7.6	.3	7.2	7.6	1,202	–	1,202
N.S.	.0	33.3	.0	33.3	33.3	.0	33.3	66.7	.0	.0	.0	3	8	11
TOTAL	26.7	58.0	.0	84.7	1.4	3.5	2.8	7.7	.3	7.2	7.6	1,205	8	1,213
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION SERVICES														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	31.2	51.7	.0	82.9	4.4	2.5	1.2	8.1	.0	9.0	9.0	321	–	321
WANTS NO MORE	17.3	13.9	.0	31.1	4.6	15.3	5.2	25.1	1.8	42.0	43.8	498	–	498
UNDECIDED	16.7	58.3	.0	75.0	8.3	16.7	.0	25.0	.0	.0	.0	12	–	12
S-TOTAL	22.6	29.1	.0	51.7	4.6	10.3	3.6	18.5	1.1	28.6	29.7	831	–	831
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	1	6	7
TOTAL	22.6	29.1	.0	51.7	4.6	10.3	3.7	18.6	1.1	28.6	29.7	832	6	838
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION MANUAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	33.5	42.1	.0	75.7	4.4	3.9	1.5	9.8	.0	14.5	14.5	847	–	847
WANTS NO MORE	14.0	12.3	.0	26.3	5.6	17.8	5.2	28.6	1.7	43.5	45.1	1,203	–	1,203
UNDECIDED	39.5	44.7	.0	84.2	5.3	2.6	2.6	10.5	.0	5.3	5.3	38	–	38
S-TOTAL	22.4	25.0	.0	47.4	5.1	11.9	3.7	20.6	1.0	31.0	32.0	2,088	–	2,088
N.S.	.0	11.1	.0	11.1	11.1	.0	77.8	88.9	.0	.0	.0	9	12	21
TOTAL	22.3	24.9	.0	47.2	5.1	11.8	4.0	20.9	1.0	30.9	31.9	2,097	12	2,109
N.S. PANEL	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6

TABLE 5.3.3G

V645
V501
V804
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

AGE <25 YEARS

	NEVER USED				HAS USED				CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S.TOT	NS	TOTAL
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION														
TOTAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	38.3	48.4	.0	86.6	2.4	2.4	.3	5.1	.0	8.3	8.3	1,681	-	1,681
WANTS NO MORE	39.2	16.9	.0	56.1	2.6	19.2	2.1	24.0	.0	20.0	20.0	421	-	421
UNDECIDED	36.4	48.5	.0	84.8	6.1	3.0	.0	9.1	.0	6.1	6.1	33	-	33
S-TOTAL	38.4	42.2	.0	80.6	2.5	5.7	.7	8.9	.0	10.5	10.5	2,135	-	2,135
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	50.0	.0	50.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	2	12	14
TOTAL	38.4	42.1	.0	80.5	2.6	5.7	.7	9.0	.0	10.5	10.5	2,137	12	2,149
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION PROF, TECH & ADMIN														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	50.7	22.7	.0	73.3	4.0	6.0	.0	10.0	.0	16.7	16.7	150	-	150
WANTS NO MORE	35.9	5.1	.0	41.0	10.3	15.4	2.6	28.2	.0	30.8	30.8	39	-	39
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-
S-TOTAL	47.6	19.0	.0	66.7	5.3	7.9	.5	13.8	.0	19.6	19.6	189	-	189
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	1	1
TOTAL	47.6	19.0	.0	66.7	5.3	7.9	.5	13.8	.0	19.6	19.6	189	1	190
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION CLERICAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	46.6	23.3	.0	69.9	5.5	4.1	1.4	11.0	.0	19.2	19.2	73	-	73
WANTS NO MORE	23.5	5.9	.0	29.4	5.9	41.2	.0	47.1	.0	23.5	23.5	17	-	17
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-
S-TOTAL	42.2	20.0	.0	62.2	5.6	11.1	1.1	17.8	.0	20.0	20.0	90	-	90
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	1	-	1
TOTAL	41.8	19.8	.0	61.5	6.6	11.0	1.1	18.7	.0	19.8	19.8	91	-	91
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION SALES														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	33.8	45.1	.0	78.9	5.6	2.8	.0	8.5	.0	12.7	12.7	71	-	71
WANTS NO MORE	44.0	4.0	.0	48.0	.0	20.0	4.0	24.0	.0	28.0	28.0	25	-	25
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-
S-TOTAL	36.5	34.4	.0	70.8	4.2	7.3	1.0	12.5	.0	16.7	16.7	96	-	96
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-
TOTAL	36.5	34.4	.0	70.8	4.2	7.3	1.0	12.5	.0	16.7	16.7	96	-	96
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION FARMERS														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	40.1	53.7	.0	93.8	.5	1.8	.3	2.6	.0	3.6	3.6	389	-	389
WANTS NO MORE	49.3	22.5	.0	71.8	.0	12.7	1.4	14.1	.0	14.1	14.1	71	-	71
UNDECIDED	36.4	54.5	.0	90.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	9.1	9.1	11	-	11
S-TOTAL	41.4	49.0	.0	90.4	.4	3.4	.4	4.2	.0	5.3	5.3	471	-	471
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	1	1	2
TOTAL	41.3	48.9	.0	90.3	.4	3.4	.6	4.4	.0	5.3	5.3	472	1	473

TABLE 5.3.3G

V645
V501
V804
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

AGE <25 YEARS

	NEVER USED				HAS USED				CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT	USED EARL.	S TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S TOT	S TOT	NS	TOTAL
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AGRICULTURAL WORKERS														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	28.1	69.8	.0	97.9	.3	.3	.3	.8	.0	1.3	1.3	374	-	374
WANTS NO MORE	37.8	35.6	.0	73.3	.0	15.6	.0	15.6	.0	11.1	11.1	45	-	45
UNDECIDED	20.0	80.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5	-	5
S-TOTAL	29.0	66.3	.0	95.3	.2	1.9	.2	2.4	.0	2.4	2.4	424	-	424
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	6	6
TOTAL	29.0	66.3	.0	95.3	.2	1.9	.2	2.4	.0	2.4	2.4	424	6	430
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION SERVICES														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	36.9	49.0	.0	85.9	4.7	1.3	.0	6.0	.0	8.1	8.1	149	-	149
WANTS NO MORE	40.7	13.6	.0	54.2	3.4	20.3	5.1	28.8	.0	16.9	16.9	59	-	59
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	50.0	50.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	2	-	2
S-TOTAL	37.6	38.6	.0	76.2	4.8	7.1	1.4	13.3	.0	10.5	10.5	210	-	210
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-	-
TOTAL	37.6	38.6	.0	76.2	4.8	7.1	1.4	13.3	.0	10.5	10.5	210	-	210
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION MANUAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	40.6	39.4	.0	80.0	3.6	3.4	.4	7.4	.0	12.6	12.6	475	-	475
WANTS NO MORE	36.4	16.4	.0	52.7	2.4	21.2	1.8	25.5	.0	21.8	21.8	165	-	165
UNDECIDED	46.7	40.0	.0	86.7	6.7	.0	.0	6.7	.0	6.7	6.7	15	-	15
S-TOTAL	39.7	33.6	.0	73.3	3.4	7.8	.8	11.9	.0	14.8	14.8	655	-	655
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	4	4
TOTAL	39.7	33.6	.0	73.3	3.4	7.8	.8	11.9	.0	14.8	14.8	655	4	659
N.S. PANEL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

AGE 25-34 YEARS

HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION														
TOTAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	29.0	46.4	.0	75.3	4.1	3.6	1.8	9.6	.0	15.1	15.1	1,139	-	1,139
WANTS NO MORE	20.2	12.9	.0	33.1	3.2	17.7	6.7	27.7	.6	38.6	39.2	1,732	1	1,733
UNDECIDED	17.2	58.6	.0	75.9	.0	6.9	1.7	8.6	.0	15.5	15.5	58	-	58
S-TOTAL	23.6	26.8	.0	50.4	3.5	12.0	4.7	20.2	.4	29.0	29.4	2,929	1	2,930
N.S.	.0	8.3	.0	8.3	16.7	.0	75.0	91.7	.0	.0	.0	12	7	19
TOTAL	23.5	26.8	.0	50.2	3.6	12.0	5.0	20.5	.4	28.9	29.2	2,941	8	2,949
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION PROF, TECH & ADMIN														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	35.7	11.0	.0	46.8	11.0	7.1	2.6	20.8	.0	32.5	32.5	154	-	154
WANTS NO MORE	6.5	4.3	.0	10.9	4.3	22.2	4.3	30.9	2.2	56.1	58.3	230	-	230
UNDECIDED	16.7	33.3	.0	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	50.0	50.0	6	-	6
S-TOTAL	18.2	7.4	.0	25.6	6.9	15.9	3.6	26.4	1.3	46.7	47.9	390	-	390
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	3	-	3
TOTAL	18.1	7.4	.0	25.4	6.9	15.8	4.3	27.0	1.3	46.3	47.6	393	-	393

TABLE 5.3.3G

V645
V501
V804
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

AGE 25-34 YEARS

	NEVER USED					HAS USED			CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DO NOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S TOT	OPEN INT	CLOSED INT	USED EARL	S TOT	STER	OTHER METHOD	S TOT	S TOT	NS	TOTAL
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION CLERICAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	33.8	16.9	.0	50.7	4.2	4.2	.0	8.5	.0	40.8	40.8	71	-	71
WANTS NO MORE	6.0	4.3	.0	10.3	1.7	21.4	6.0	29.1	.0	60.7	60.7	117	-	117
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	50.0	.0	50.0	.0	50.0	50.0	2	-	2
S-TOTAL	16.3	8.9	.0	25.3	2.6	15.3	3.7	21.6	.0	53.2	53.2	190	-	190
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	1	1	2
TOTAL	16.2	8.9	.0	25.1	2.6	15.2	4.2	22.0	.0	52.9	52.9	191	1	192
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION SALES														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	26.7	56.7	.0	83.3	3.3	5.0	1.7	10.0	.0	6.7	6.7	60	-	60
WANTS NO MORE	22.0	8.3	.0	30.3	3.7	18.3	5.5	27.5	.9	41.3	42.2	109	-	109
UNDECIDED	12.5	62.5	.0	75.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	25.0	25.0	8	-	8
S-TOTAL	23.2	27.1	.0	50.3	3.4	13.0	4.0	20.3	.6	28.8	29.4	177	-	177
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	1	-	1
TOTAL	23.0	27.0	.0	50.0	3.9	12.9	3.9	20.8	.6	28.7	29.2	178	-	178
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION FARMERS														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	31.4	60.3	.0	91.7	.4	1.7	.9	3.1	.0	5.2	5.2	229	-	229
WANTS NO MORE	37.0	20.1	.0	57.0	3.2	11.6	7.4	22.2	.0	20.8	20.8	284	1	285
UNDECIDED	.0	77.8	.0	77.8	.0	11.1	.0	11.1	.0	11.1	11.1	9	-	9
S-TOTAL	33.9	38.7	.0	72.6	1.9	7.3	4.4	13.6	.0	13.8	13.8	522	1	523
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	1	1
TOTAL	33.9	38.7	.0	72.6	1.9	7.3	4.4	13.6	.0	13.8	13.8	522	2	524
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AGRICULTURAL WORKERS														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	24.7	68.4	.0	93.1	2.2	.9	1.7	4.8	.0	2.2	2.2	231	-	231
WANTS NO MORE	38.0	33.8	.0	71.8	1.4	7.9	7.4	16.7	.5	11.1	11.6	216	-	216
UNDECIDED	10.0	80.0	.0	90.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	10.0	10.0	10	-	10
S-TOTAL	30.6	52.3	.0	82.9	1.8	4.2	4.4	10.3	.2	6.6	6.8	457	-	457
N.S.	.0	33.3	.0	33.3	33.3	.0	33.3	66.7	.0	.0	.0	3	1	4
TOTAL	30.4	52.2	.0	82.6	2.0	4.1	4.6	10.7	.2	6.5	6.7	460	1	461
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION SERVICES														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	25.4	52.6	.0	78.1	3.5	4.4	.9	8.8	.0	13.2	13.2	114	-	114
WANTS NO MORE	18.7	9.1	.0	27.8	2.4	17.2	7.7	27.3	1.0	44.0	45.0	209	-	209
UNDECIDED	16.7	66.7	.0	83.3	.0	16.7	.0	16.7	.0	.0	.0	6	-	6
S-TOTAL	21.0	25.2	.0	46.2	2.7	12.8	5.2	20.7	.6	32.5	33.1	329	-	329
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	1	1
TOTAL	21.0	25.2	.0	46.2	2.7	12.8	5.2	20.7	.6	32.5	33.1	329	1	330

TABLE 5.3.3G

V645
V501
V804
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

	NEVER USED					HAS USED				CURRENTLY USING				
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S.TOT	NS	TOTAL
AGE 25-34 YEARS														
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION MANUAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	27.5	38.9	.0	66.4	5.4	4.6	3.2	13.2	.0	20.4	20.4	280	–	280
WANTS NO MORE	13.8	9.0	.0	22.8	4.1	22.0	7.1	33.2	.4	43.7	44.1	567	–	567
UNDECIDED	35.3	47.1	.0	82.4	.0	5.9	5.9	11.8	.0	5.9	5.9	17	–	17
S-TOTAL	18.6	19.4	.0	38.1	4.4	16.1	5.8	26.3	.2	35.4	35.6	864	–	864
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	4	3	7
TOTAL	18.5	19.4	.0	37.9	4.4	16.0	6.2	26.6	.2	35.3	35.5	868	3	871
N.S. PANEL	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
AGE 35-44 YEARS														
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION														
TOTAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	18.8	67.4	.0	86.2	4.1	2.5	2.2	8.8	.0	5.0	5.0	362	–	362
WANTS NO MORE	12.2	19.7	.0	31.9	5.4	9.9	4.3	19.6	2.5	46.0	48.5	1,417	–	1,417
UNDECIDED	12.5	79.2	.0	91.7	4.2	.0	.0	4.2	.0	4.2	4.2	24	–	24
S-TOTAL	13.5	30.1	.0	43.6	5.2	8.3	3.8	17.2	1.9	37.2	39.2	1,803	–	1,803
N.S.	.0	14.3	.0	14.3	14.3	.0	71.4	85.7	.0	.0	.0	7	14	21
TOTAL	13.5	30.0	.0	43.5	5.2	8.2	4.1	17.5	1.9	37.1	39.0	1,810	14	1,824
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION PROF, TECH & ADMIN														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	29.4	17.6	.0	47.1	23.5	.0	.0	23.5	.0	29.4	29.4	17	–	17
WANTS NO MORE	5.2	3.9	.0	9.2	5.2	6.5	2.6	14.4	4.6	71.9	76.5	153	–	153
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
S-TOTAL	7.6	5.3	.0	12.9	7.1	5.9	2.4	15.3	4.1	67.6	71.8	170	–	170
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
TOTAL	7.6	5.3	.0	12.9	7.1	5.9	2.4	15.3	4.1	67.6	71.8	170	–	170
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION CLERICAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	27.3	45.5	.0	72.7	18.2	.0	.0	18.2	.0	9.1	9.1	11	–	11
WANTS NO MORE	2.5	8.8	.0	11.3	5.0	5.0	6.3	16.3	3.8	68.8	72.5	80	–	80
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	1	–	1
S-TOTAL	5.4	13.0	.0	18.5	6.5	4.3	5.4	16.3	3.3	62.0	65.2	92	–	92
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
TOTAL	5.4	13.0	.0	18.5	6.5	4.3	5.4	16.3	3.3	62.0	65.2	92	–	92
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION SALES														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	21.1	63.2	.0	84.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	15.8	.0	.0	.0	19	–	19
WANTS NO MORE	7.5	9.3	.0	16.8	9.3	7.5	4.7	21.5	3.7	57.9	61.7	107	–	107
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
S-TOTAL	9.5	17.5	.0	27.0	8.7	7.1	4.8	20.6	3.2	49.2	52.4	126	–	126
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	–	1	1
TOTAL	9.5	17.5	.0	27.0	8.7	7.1	4.8	20.6	3.2	49.2	52.4	126	1	127

TABLE 5.3.3G

V645
V501
V804
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

AGE 35-44 YEARS

	NEVER USED				HAS USED				CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION FARMERS														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	19.6	75.3	.0	94.8	1.0	1.0	.0	2.1	.0	3.1	3.1	97	–	97
WANTS NO MORE	20.3	30.2	.0	50.5	6.3	9.5	4.4	20.3	.6	28.6	29.2	315	–	315
UNDECIDED	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	9	–	9
S-TOTAL	19.7	42.0	.0	61.8	5.0	7.4	3.3	15.7	.5	22.1	22.6	421	–	421
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	1	3	4
TOTAL	19.7	41.9	.0	61.6	5.0	7.3	3.6	15.9	.5	22.0	22.5	422	3	425
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AGRICULTURAL WORKERS														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	11.0	82.9	.0	93.9	.0	2.4	2.4	4.9	.0	1.2	1.2	82	–	82
WANTS NO MORE	22.0	39.8	.0	61.8	2.2	7.0	4.8	14.0	1.1	23.1	24.2	186	–	186
UNDECIDED	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	4	–	4
S-TOTAL	18.4	53.7	.0	72.1	1.5	5.5	4.0	11.0	.7	16.2	16.9	272	–	272
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
TOTAL	18.4	53.7	.0	72.1	1.5	5.5	4.0	11.0	.7	16.2	16.9	272	–	272
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION SERVICES														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	28.0	54.0	.0	82.0	6.0	2.0	6.0	14.0	.0	4.0	4.0	50	–	50
WANTS NO MORE	11.3	18.5	.0	29.7	3.6	12.3	3.1	19.0	1.5	49.7	51.3	195	–	195
UNDECIDED	25.0	75.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	4	–	4
S-TOTAL	14.9	26.5	.0	41.4	4.0	10.0	3.6	17.7	1.2	39.8	41.0	249	–	249
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	1	5	6
TOTAL	14.8	26.4	.0	41.2	4.0	10.0	4.0	18.0	1.2	39.6	40.8	250	5	255
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION MANUAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	16.3	65.1	.0	81.4	4.7	4.7	2.3	11.6	.0	7.0	7.0	86	–	86
WANTS NO MORE	7.3	13.4	.0	20.7	6.3	13.4	4.7	24.4	3.7	51.2	54.9	381	–	381
UNDECIDED	33.3	50.0	.0	83.3	16.7	.0	.0	16.7	.0	.0	.0	6	–	6
S-TOTAL	9.3	23.3	.0	32.6	6.1	11.6	4.2	22.0	3.0	42.5	45.5	473	–	473
N.S.	.0	20.0	.0	20.0	20.0	.0	60.0	80.0	.0	.0	.0	5	5	10
TOTAL	9.2	23.2	.0	32.4	6.3	11.5	4.8	22.6	2.9	42.1	45.0	478	5	483

AGE 45+ YEARS

HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION														
TOTAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	18.5	74.1	.0	92.6	3.7	1.9	.0	5.6	.0	1.9	1.9	54	–	54
WANTS NO MORE	6.3	27.0	.0	33.3	13.7	5.0	1.7	20.3	3.7	40.7	46.3	300	–	300
UNDECIDED	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2	–	2
S-TOTAL	8.1	34.6	.0	42.7	12.1	4.5	1.4	18.0	4.8	34.6	39.3	356	–	356
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	4	4
TOTAL	8.1	34.6	.0	42.7	12.1	4.5	1.4	18.0	4.8	34.6	39.3	356	4	360

TABLE 5.3.3G

V645
V501
V804
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

AGE 45+ YEARS

	NEVER USED					HAS USED			CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION PROF, TECH & ADMIN														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	50.0	.0	.0	50.0	.0	50.0	.0	50.0	.0	.0	.0	2	–	2
WANTS NO MORE	3.0	12.1	.0	15.2	9.1	.0	.0	9.1	3.0	72.7	75.8	33	–	33
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
S-TOTAL	5.7	11.4	.0	17.1	8.6	2.9	.0	11.4	2.9	68.6	71.4	35	–	35
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
TOTAL	5.7	11.4	.0	17.1	8.6	2.9	.0	11.4	2.9	68.6	71.4	35	–	35
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION CLERICAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	50.0	50.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2	–	2
WANTS NO MORE	12.5	6.3	.0	18.8	6.3	18.8	.0	25.0	6.3	50.0	56.3	16	–	16
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
S-TOTAL	16.7	11.1	.0	27.8	5.6	16.7	.0	22.2	5.6	44.4	50.0	18	–	18
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
TOTAL	16.7	11.1	.0	27.8	5.6	16.7		22.2	5.6	44.4	50.0	18	–	18
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION SALES														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	.0	66.7	.0	66.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	33.3	33.3	3	–	3
WANTS NO MORE	2.9	20.6	.0	23.5	11.8	5.9	.0	17.6	5.9	52.9	58.8	34	–	34
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
S-TOTAL	2.7	24.3	.0	27.0	10.8	5.4	.0	16.2	5.4	51.4	56.8	37	–	37
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
TOTAL	2.7	24.3	.0	27.0	10.8	5.4	.0	16.2	5.4	51.4	56.8	37	–	37
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION FARMERS														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	20.0	75.0	.0	95.0	5.0	.0	.0	5.0	.0	.0	.0	20	–	20
WANTS NO MORE	8.8	42.1	.0	50.9	8.8	5.3	1.8	15.8	7.0	26.3	33.3	57		57
UNDECIDED	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1	–	1
S-TOTAL	11.5	51.3	.0	62.8	7.7	3.8	1.3	12.8	5.1	19.2	24.4	78	–	78
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	3	3
TOTAL	11.5	51.3	.0	62.8	7.7	3.8	1.3	12.8	5.1	19.2	24.4	78	3	81
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AGRICULTURAL WORKERS														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	15.4	84.6	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	13	–	13
WANTS NO MORE	20.0	57.1	.0	77.1	8.6	.0	2.9	11.4	2.9	8.6	11.4	35	–	35
UNDECIDED	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1	–	1
S-TOTAL	18.4	65.3	.0	83.7	6.1	.0	2.0	8.2	2.0	6.1	8.2	49	–	49
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	1	1
TOTAL	18.4	65.3	.0	83.7	6.1	.0	2.0	8.2	2.0	6.1	8.2	49	1	50

TABLE 5.3.3G

V645
V501
V804
V010
V403

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND CURRENT AGE (CURRENTLY MARRIED, FECUND WOMEN)

AGE 45+ YEARS

	NEVER USED				HAS USED				CURRENTLY USING					
	INTEND	DONOT INTEND	NOT FECUND	S.TOT	OPEN INT.	CLOSED INT.	USED EARL.	S.TOT	STER.	OTHER METHOD	S.TOT	S-TOT	NS	TOTAL
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION SERVICES														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	25.0	75.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	8	–	8
WANTS NO MORE	2.9	17.1	.0	20.0	25.7	11.4	2.9	40.0	11.4	28.6	40.0	35	–	35
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
S-TOTAL	7.0	27.9	.0	34.9	20.9	9.3	2.3	32.6	9.3	23.3	32.6	43	–	43
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
TOTAL	7.0	27.9	.0	34.9	20.9	9.3	2.3	32.6	9.3	23.3	32.6	43	–	43
HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION MANUAL														
DESIRE MORE CHILDREN														
WANTS FUTURE BIRTH	.0	83.3	.0	83.3	16.7	.0	.0	16.7	.0	.0	.0	6	–	6
WANTS NO MORE	2.2	21.1	.0	23.3	17.8	3.3	2.2	23.3	4.4	48.9	53.3	90	–	90
UNDECIDED	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
S-TOTAL	2.1	25.0	.0	27.1	17.7	3.1	2.1	22.9	4.2	45.8	50.0	96	–	96
N.S.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	–	–	–
TOTAL	2.1	25.0	.0	27.1	17.7	3.1	2.1	22.9	4.2	45.8	50.0	96	–	96
N.S. PANEL	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	1

PART II

TABLES FROM THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

TABLE A1

POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

ALL EGYPT

MALES

Age	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not Stated	Total
<5	4292	0	0	0	0	4292
5-9	3417	0	0	0	0	3417
10-14	3481	1	0	0	33	3515
15-19	3199	72	1	1	35	3308
20-24	1914	499	0	4	33	2450
25-29	845	1109	1	5	12	1972
30-34	218	1226	6	10	5	1465
35-39	78	1208	6	6	4	1302
40-44	28	1138	5	6	0	1177
45-49	9	976	11	8	0	1004
50-54	12	842	24	6	3	887
55-59	5	729	18	4	1	757
60-64	5	632	30	6	3	676
65-69	3	426	44	2	1	476
70+	7	468	80	1	2	558
NS	0	0	0	0	4	4
Total	17513	9326	226	59	136	27260

FEMALES

Age	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not Stated	Total
<5	3902	0	0	0	0	3902
5-9	3174	0	0	0	0	3174
10-14	3130	23	0	0	21	3174
15-19	2302	654	1	13	38	3008
20-24	881	1576	20	33	19	2529
25-29	271	1634	39	40	6	1990
30-34	58	1444	57	36	0	1595
35-39	29	1224	107	32	1	1393
40-44	24	934	120	26	0	1104
45-49	14	743	159	26	0	942
50-54	9	620	272	30	6	937
55-59	19	517	352	9	6	903
60-64	16	284	430	8	14	752
65-69	10	123	328	7	14	482
70+	5	82	475	5	11	578
NS	0	0	0	0	3	3
Total	13844	9858	2360	265	139	26466

TABLE A2

POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS
ACCORDING TO TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE

A2.1 ALL URBAN

MALES

Age	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not Stated	Total
<5	1686	0	0	0	0	1686
5-9	1315	0	0	0	0	1315
10-14	1376	0	0	0	7	1383
15-19	1451	16	0	1	13	1481
20-24	998	134	0	1	12	1145
25-29	549	448	0	4	7	1008
30-34	150	571	2	4	4	731
35-39	57	552	4	4	3	620
40-44	23	560	4	3	0	590
45-49	6	455	6	6	0	473
50-54	6	396	13	4	1	420
55-59	5	319	5	2	0	331
60-64	2	235	15	4	0	256
65-69	2	165	17	2	0	186
70+	6	197	35	1	0	239
NS	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	7632	4048	101	36	48	11865

FEMALES

Age	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not Stated	Total
<5	1512	0	0	0	0	1512
5-9	1212	0	0	0	0	1212
10-14	1276	3	0	0	6	1285
15-19	1162	189	1	4	13	1369
20-24	590	570	4	8	12	1184
25-29	196	781	13	14	5	1009
30-34	29	669	14	20	0	732
35-39	16	543	30	15	0	604
40-44	15	429	53	8	0	505
45-49	5	341	65	14	0	425
50-54	4	281	121	15	2	423
55-59	5	192	144	4	2	347
60-64	8	113	165	5	6	297
65-69	7	48	113	4	3	175
70+	2	29	190	2	4	227
NS	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	6039	4188	913	113	54	11307

A2.2 ALL RURAL

MALES

Age	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not Stated	Total
<5	2606	0	0	0	0	2606
5-9	2102	0	0	0	0	2102
10-14	2105	1	0	0	26	2132
15-19	1748	56	1	0	22	1827
20-24	916	365	0	3	21	1305
25-29	296	661	1	1	5	964
30-34	68	655	4	6	1	734
35-39	21	656	2	2	1	682
40-44	5	578	1	3	0	587
45-49	3	521	5	2	0	531
50-54	6	446	11	2	2	467
55-59	0	410	13	2	1	426
60-64	3	397	15	2	3	420
65-69	1	261	27	0	1	290
70+	1	271	45	0	2	319
NS	0	0	0	0	3	3
Total	9881	5278	125	23	88	15395

FEMALES

Age	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not Stated	Total
<5	2390	0	0	0	0	2390
5-9	1962	0	0	0	0	1962
10-14	1854	20	0	0	15	1889
15-19	1140	465	0	9	25	1639
20-24	291	1006	16	25	7	1345
25-29	75	853	26	26	1	981
30-34	29	775	43	16	0	863
35-39	13	681	77	17	1	789
40-44	9	505	67	18	0	599
45-49	9	402	94	12	0	517
50-54	5	339	151	15	4	514
55-59	14	325	208	5	4	556
60-64	8	171	265	3	8	455
65-69	3	75	215	3	11	307
70+	3	53	285	3	7	351
NS	0	0	0	0	2	2
Total	7805	5670	1447	152	85	15159

TABLE A3

POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS
ACCORDING TO REGION OF RESIDENCE

A3.1 GREATER CAIRO

MALES

Age	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not Stated	Total
<5	682	0	0	0	0	682
5-9	528	0	0	0	0	528
10-14	566	0	0	0	2	568
15-19	602	3	0	1	3	609
20-24	409	59	0	1	1	470
25-29	235	176	0	1	1	413
30-34	60	234	1	2	1	298
35-39	25	260	3	1	0	289
40-44	14	242	3	1	0	260
45-49	2	204	3	2	0	211
50-54	0	163	6	3	1	173
55-59	1	147	2	2	0	152
60-64	1	98	6	0	0	105
65+	0	65	6	2	0	73
NS	4	74	7	0	0	85
Total	3129	1725	37	16	9	4916

FEMALES

Age	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not Stated	Total
<5	639	0	0	0	0	639
5-9	485	0	0	0	0	485
10-14	529	1	0	0	4	534
15-19	481	74	1	2	1	559
20-24	245	234	1	3	2	485
25-29	88	335	5	9	1	438
30-34	11	291	6	5	0	313
35-39	8	242	13	6	0	269
40-44	5	197	28	1	0	231
45-49	1	135	31	7	0	174
50-54	2	119	47	6	0	174
55-59	0	78	67	2	0	147
60-64	3	40	66	4	1	114
65-69	4	24	46	1	1	76
70+	1	13	72	1	1	88
NS	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	2502	1783	383	47	12	4727

A3.2 ALEXANDRIA

MALES

Age	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not Stated	Total
<5	189	0	0	0	0	189
5-9	178	0	0	0	0	178
10-14	226	0	0	0	0	226
15-19	217	0	0	0	1	218
20-24	175	8	0	0	0	183
25-29	98	50	0	0	0	148
30-34	37	60	0	0	0	97
35-39	16	63	0	1	0	80
40-44	3	87	0	1	0	91
45-49	2	69	0	3	0	74
50-54	2	56	3	1	0	62
55-59	2	49	1	0	0	52
60-64	0	45	2	2	0	49
65-69	0	28	6	0	0	34
70+	1	25	10	0	0	36
Total	1146	540	22	8	1	1717

FEMALES

Age	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not Stated	Total
<5	167	0	0	0	0	167
5-9	157	0	0	0	0	157
10-14	174	0	0	0	0	174
15-19	193	10	0	0	1	204
20-24	115	57	0	3	2	177
25-29	52	93	1	3	1	150
30-34	10	94	2	6	0	112
35-39	3	81	5	3	0	92
40-44	3	58	4	1	0	66
45-49	2	49	10	2	0	63
50-54	0	59	24	3	1	87
55-59	1	33	16	0	0	50
60-64	1	18	29	0	1	49
65-69	1	2	15	2	1	21
70+	1	0	23	1	0	25
Total	880	554	129	24	7	1594

TABLE A3 Cont.

POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS
ACCORDING TO REGION OF RESIDENCE

A3.3 LOWER EGYPT

MALES

Age	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not Stated	Total
<5	2004	0	0	0	0	2004
5-9	1620	0	0	0	0	1620
10-14	1585	1	0	0	12	1598
15-19	1495	41	1	0	13	1550
20-24	366	235	0	1	20	1122
25-29	354	557	0	3	7	921
30-34	86	571	5	5	3	670
35-39	25	535	1	1	3	565
40-44	7	503	1	3	0	514
45-49	4	406	4	2	0	416
50-54	2	377	10	0	1	390
55-59	1	316	10	1	0	328
60-64	3	273	15	2	3	296
65-69	1	155	22	0	1	179
70+	1	193	29	0	1	224
Total	8054	4163	98	18	64	12397

FEMALES

Age	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not Stated	Total
<5	1864	0	0	0	0	1864
5-9	1544	0	0	0	0	1544
10-14	1485	11	0	0	7	1503
15-19	1088	283	0	5	24	1400
20-24	378	729	14	12	12	1145
25-29	97	738	16	17	3	871
30-34	26	652	29	12	0	719
35-39	9	511	50	10	1	581
40-44	7	406	49	13	0	475
45-49	5	325	65	10	0	405
50-54	3	249	119	16	3	390
55-59	9	227	167	4	4	411
60-64	10	137	192	4	5	348
65-69	4	49	141	4	5	203
70+	1	37	173	2	6	219
Total	6530	4354	1015	109	70	12078

A3.4 UPPER EGYPT

MALES

Age	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not Stated	Total
<5	1417	0	0	0	0	1417
5-9	1091	0	0	0	0	1091
10-14	1104	0	0	0	19	1123
15-19	885	28	0	0	18	931
20-24	464	197	0	2	12	675
25-29	158	326	1	1	4	490
30-34	35	361	0	3	1	400
35-39	12	350	2	3	1	368
40-44	4	306	1	1	0	312
45-49	1	297	4	1	0	303
50-54	8	246	5	2	1	262
55-59	1	217	5	1	1	225
60-64	1	216	7	2	0	226
65-69	2	178	10	0	0	190
70+	1	176	34	1	1	213
NS	0	0	0	0	4	4
Total	5184	2898	69	17	62	8230

FEMALES

Age	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not Stated	Total
<5	1232	0	0	0	0	1232
5-9	988	0	0	0	0	988
10-14	942	11	0	0	10	963
15-19	540	287	0	6	12	845
20-24	143	556	5	15	3	722
25-29	34	468	17	11	1	531
30-34	11	407	20	13	0	451
35-39	9	390	39	13	0	451
40-44	9	273	39	11	0	332
45-49	6	234	53	7	0	300
50-54	4	193	82	5	2	286
55-59	9	179	102	3	2	295
60-64	2	89	143	0	7	241
65-69	1	48	126	0	7	182
70+	2	32	207	1	4	246
NS	0	0	0	0	2	2
Total	3932	3167	833	85	50	8067

TABLE A4

POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS
ACCORDING TO TYPE OF LOCALITY

A4.1 METROPOLITAN

MALES

Age	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not Stated	Total
<5	871	0	0	0	0	871
5-9	706	0	0	0	0	706
10-14	792	0	0	0	2	794
15-19	819	3	0	1	4	827
20-24	584	67	0	1	1	653
25-29	333	226	0	1	1	561
30-34	97	294	1	2	1	395
35-39	41	323	3	2	0	369
40-44	17	329	3	2	0	351
45-49	4	273	3	5	0	285
50-54	2	219	9	4	1	235
55-59	3	196	3	2	0	204
60-64	1	143	8	2	0	154
65-69	0	93	12	2	0	107
70+	5	99	17	0	0	121
Total	4275	2265	59	24	10	6633

FEMALES

Age	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not Stated	Total
<5	806	0	0	0	0	806
5-9	642	0	0	0	0	642
10-14	703	1	0	0	4	708
15-19	674	84	1	2	2	763
20-24	360	291	1	6	4	662
25-29	140	428	6	12	2	588
30-34	21	385	8	11	0	425
35-39	11	323	18	9	0	361
40-44	8	255	32	2	0	297
45-49	3	184	41	9	0	237
50-54	2	178	71	9	1	261
55-59	1	111	83	2	0	197
60-64	4	58	95	4	2	163
65-69	5	26	61	3	2	97
70+	2	13	95	2	1	113
NS	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	3382	2337	512	71	19	6321

TABLE A4 Cont.

POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS
ACCORDING TO TYPE OF LOCALITY

A4.2 CITIES : LOWER EGYPT

MALES

Age	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not Stated	Total
<5	228	0	0	0	0	228
5-9	197	0	0	0	0	197
10-14	177	0	0	0	2	179
15-19	219	3	0	0	4	226
20-24	148	14	0	0	6	168
25-29	74	71	0	1	4	150
30-34	21	75	1	1	1	99
35-39	7	85	0	0	1	93
40-44	2	85	0	1	0	88
45-49	2	62	1	1	0	66
50-54	1	61	1	0	0	63
55-59	0	41	0	0	0	41
60-64	1	25	1	1	0	28
65-69	0	17	3	0	0	20
70+	1	22	5	0	0	28
Total	1078	561	12	5	18	1674

FEMALES

Age	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not Stated	Total
<5	213	0	0	0	0	213
5-9	164	0	0	0	0	164
10-14	183	0	0	0	0	183
15-19	154	23	0	1	7	185
20-24	93	85	0	1	7	186
25-29	27	115	1	0	2	145
30-34	5	111	2	4	0	122
35-39	1	75	5	3	0	84
40-44	3	65	11	2	0	81
45-49	0	47	7	3	0	57
50-54	0	34	16	4	1	55
55-59	0	9	17	1	1	28
60-64	2	12	20	0	0	34
65-69	2	8	16	1	0	27
70+	0	3	25	0	2	30
Total	847	587	120	20	20	1594

A4.3 CITIES : UPPER EGYPT

MALES

Age	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not Stated	Total
<5	125	0	0	0	0	125
5-9	85	0	0	0	0	85
10-14	88	0	0	0	1	89
15-19	94	1	0	0	0	95
20-24	59	6	0	0	0	65
25-29	30	28	0	0	0	58
30-34	7	46	0	0	0	53
35-39	1	30	1	1	1	34
40-44	0	41	0	0	0	41
45-49	0	33	0	0	0	33
50-54	0	21	0	0	0	21
55-59	0	15	1	0	0	16
60-64	0	7	0	1	0	8
65-69	0	9	0	0	0	9
70+	0	18	3	1	0	22
Total	489	255	5	3	2	754

FEMALES

Age	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not Stated	Total
<5	100	0	0	0	0	100
5-9	84	0	0	0	0	84
10-14	88	0	0	0	1	89
15-19	83	12	0	0	2	97
20-24	31	33	0	0	0	64
25-29	5	52	1	0	1	59
30-34	0	48	2	0	0	50
35-39	2	33	0	0	0	35
40-44	2	25	4	0	0	31
45-49	0	20	6	0	0	26
50-54	2	10	10	0	0	22
55-59	0	17	6	0	1	24
60-64	2	8	11	0	2	23
65-69	0	4	7	0	0	11
70+	0	2	19	0	1	22
Total	399	264	66	0	8	737

TABLE A4 Cont.

POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS
ACCORDING TO TYPE OF LOCALITY

A4.4 TOWNS : LOWER EGYPT

MALES

Age	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not Stated	Total
<5	244	0	0	0	0	244
5-9	172	0	0	0	0	172
10-14	167	0	0	0	1	168
15-19	193	7	0	0	3	203
20-24	131	20	0	0	3	154
25-29	73	76	0	1	1	151
30-34	16	93	0	1	1	111
35-39	6	64	0	1	1	72
40-44	3	50	0	0	0	53
45-49	0	50	2	0	0	52
50-54	1	55	1	0	0	58
55-59	1	36	1	0	0	38
60-64	0	27	4	0	0	31
65-69	1	20	1	0	0	22
70+	0	27	4	0	0	31
Total	1008	526	13	3	10	1560

FEMALES

Age	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not Stated	Total
<5	208	0	0	0	0	208
5-9	172	0	0	0	0	172
10-14	157	1	0	0	1	159
15-19	159	34	0	1	1	195
20-24	76	84	2	0	1	163
25-29	17	120	3	1	0	141
30-34	3	63	0	1	0	67
35-39	1	59	5	1	0	66
40-44	1	43	3	2	0	49
45-49	0	52	6	1	0	59
50-54	0	33	19	2	0	54
55-59	3	24	22	1	0	50
60-64	0	17	23	1	1	42
65-69	0	5	12	0	0	17
70+	0	7	26	0	0	33
Total	797	542	121	11	4	1475

A4.5 TOWNS : UPPER EGYPT

MALES

Age	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not Stated	Total
<5	218	0	0	0	0	218
5-9	155	0	0	0	0	155
10-14	152	0	0	0	1	153
15-19	126	2	0	0	2	130
20-24	76	27	0	0	2	105
25-29	39	47	0	1	1	88
30-34	9	63	0	0	1	73
35-39	2	50	0	0	0	52
40-44	1	55	1	0	0	57
45-49	0	37	0	0	0	37
50-54	2	39	2	0	0	43
55-59	1	31	0	0	0	32
60-64	0	33	2	0	0	35
65-69	1	26	1	0	0	28
70+	0	31	6	0	0	37
NS	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	782	441	12	1	8	1244

FEMALES

Age	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not Stated	Total
<5	185	0	0	0	0	185
5-9	150	0	0	0	0	150
10-14	145	1	0	0	0	146
15-19	92	36	0	0	1	129
20-24	30	77	1	1	0	109
25-29	7	66	2	1	0	76
30-34	0	62	2	4	0	68
35-39	1	53	2	2	0	58
40-44	1	41	3	2	0	47
45-49	2	38	5	1	0	46
50-54	0	26	5	0	0	31
55-59	1	31	16	0	0	48
60-64	0	18	16	0	1	35
65-69	0	5	17	0	1	23
70+	0	4	25	0	0	29
Total	614	458	94	11	3	1180

TABLE A4 Cont.

POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS
ACCORDING TO TYPE OF LOCALITY

A4.6 VILLAGES : LOWER EGYPT

MALES

Age	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not Stated	Total
<5	1532	0	0	0	0	1532
5-9	1251	0	0	0	0	1251
10-14	1241	1	0	0	9	1251
15-19	1083	31	1	0	6	1121
20-24	587	201	0	1	11	800
25-29	207	410	0	1	2	620
30-34	49	403	4	3	1	460
35-39	12	386	1	0	1	400
40-44	2	368	1	2	0	373
45-49	2	294	1	1	0	298
50-54	0	260	8	0	1	269
55-59	0	239	9	1	0	249
60-64	2	221	10	1	3	237
65-69	0	118	18	0	1	137
70+	0	144	20	0	1	165
Total	5968	3076	73	10	36	9163

FEMALES

Age	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not Stated	Total
<5	1443	0	0	0	0	1443
5-9	1208	0	0	0	0	1208
10-14	1145	10	0	0	6	1161
15-19	775	226	0	3	16	1020
20-24	209	560	12	11	4	796
25-29	53	503	12	16	1	585
30-34	18	478	27	7	0	530
35-39	7	377	40	6	1	431
40-44	3	298	35	9	0	345
45-49	5	226	52	6	0	289
50-54	3	182	84	10	2	281
55-59	6	194	128	2	3	333
60-64	8	108	149	3	4	272
65-69	2	36	113	3	5	159
70+	1	27	122	2	4	156
Total	4886	3225	774	78	46	9009

A4.7 VILLAGES : UPPER EGYPT

MALES

Age	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not Stated	Total
<5	1074	0	0	0	0	1074
5-9	851	0	0	0	0	851
10-14	864	0	0	0	17	881
15-19	665	25	0	0	16	706
20-24	329	164	0	2	10	505
25-29	89	251	1	0	3	344
30-34	19	252	0	3	0	274
35-39	9	270	1	2	0	282
40-44	3	210	0	1	0	214
45-49	1	227	4	1	0	233
50-54	6	136	3	2	1	198
55-59	0	171	4	1	1	177
60-64	1	176	5	1	0	183
65-69	1	14[illegible]	9	0	0	153
70+	1	127	25	0	1	154
NS	0	0	0	0	3	3
Total	3913	2202	52	13	52	6232

FEMALES

Age	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not Stated	Total
<5	947	0	0	0	0	947
5-9	754	0	0	0	0	754
10-14	709	10	0	0	9	728
15-19	365	239	0	6	9	619
20-24	82	446	4	14	3	549
25-29	22	350	14	10	0	396
30-34	11	297	16	9	0	333
35-39	6	304	37	11	0	358
40-44	6	207	32	9	0	254
45-49	4	176	42	6	0	228
50-54	2	157	67	5	2	233
55-59	8	131	80	3	1	223
60-64	0	63	116	0	4	183
65-69	1	39	102	0	6	148
70+	2	26	163	1	3	195
NS	0	0	0	0	2	2
Total	2919	2445	673	74	39	6150