

Slow Fertility Transition in Egypt*

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ABBREVIATIONS

CIDA	The Canadian International Development Agency
DHS	Demographic & Health Survey
EDHS	The Egypt Demographic and Health Survey
EFS	Egypt Fertility Survey
EIDHS	Egypt Interim Demographic and Health Survey
IUD	Intrauterine Device
SFT	Slow Fertility Transition
SRC/AUC	Social Research Center / American University in Cairo
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Rationale for Project

This research is motivated by the slow pace of fertility decline in Egypt in the period since 1992. Following relatively rapid decline in the 1980s and early 1990s, the Egyptian fertility decline slowed down during the latter part of the 1990s. The 2000 Egypt Demographic and Health Survey [EDHS] provided an estimate of the Total Fertility Rate [TFR] – births per woman over a reproductive career – of roughly 3.5 births for the period 1997-2000, with the levels in some segments of the population (e.g. rural Upper Egypt) substantially higher. The 2003 Egypt Interim Demographic and Health Survey [EIDHS] indicates that the decline resumed again after 2000, with the TFR during the period 2000-2003 estimated at 3.2 births (El-Zanaty and Way 2004), roughly one-quarter birth lower than the 2000 EDHS estimate. While this represents a substantial decline in the three-year intervening period, at 3.2 the TFR remains one birth above replacement level. Moreover, the TFR in 2000-2003 was 3.6 in rural areas, 3.8 in Upper Egypt, and 4.2 in rural Upper Egypt. Clearly Egypt as a whole remains some distance from replacement-level fertility, with certain segments of the population as much as two births above replacement.

In the segments of the population where fertility is highest, unmet need for contraception (non-use among women wishing to avoid pregnancy) remains a significant problem. This is the case in Upper Egypt, where the 2003 EIDHS estimates that roughly one-seventh of currently married women have unmet need. In most segments of the population, however, during the past fifteen years unmet need has dropped precipitously to relatively low levels (less than ten percent of married women), a noteworthy achievement.

From this it follows that a proper assessment of the current state of the fertility decline in Egypt must include in-depth investigation of fertility desires. This is especially critical when considering the prospects for further decline. According to the 2003 EIDHS (El-Zanaty and Way 2004), the “wanted TFR” for Egypt as a whole is 2.5 births per woman, with a rate of 2.9 in rural areas and 3.0 in Upper Egypt. When the EIDHS respondents were asked their ideal number of children – how many births they would choose to have over the course of their reproductive career – about 60% either gave an answer of three or more or offered a non-numeric response (“up to God”). The mean ideal number of births among the women giving a numeric response was 2.8.

These various indicators of desired fertility are the starting-point for this project. Why do a majority of Egyptians desire three or more births? Are these family size aspirations likely to persist into the future? There may be a number of important determining factors – economic, social, cultural, and programmatic. In order to examine the various possible factors that might explain the attachment of Egyptians to the goal of three or more births, in this research project women were interviewed at length about their childbearing aspirations.

This report is prospective in orientation. Key questions addressed include: what are the prospects for further decline in fertility, and what are the obstacles to further decline? It is

the gap between current levels of fertility (and current fertility ideals) and the goal of replacement-level fertility that is explored in most depth in this report.

This research is intended to benefit policy makers and program managers in Egypt by identifying those factors that encourage adoption of the two-child norm and those factors that appear to favor continuing attachment to three or more children. With this knowledge, mass media activities, as well as the counseling of women and couples, can focus more effectively on the key factors that might expedite further progress towards more universal acceptance of the two-child norm.

1.2 Objectives

The project objectives are encapsulated in the following four questions:

- What is the current status of fertility in Egypt in relation to the goal of replacement-level fertility?
- What is the nature of current childbearing desires? Why do many Egyptian women wish to have three or more births?
- What are the prospects for further fertility decline, in particular as determined by the younger cohorts who have just started their reproductive careers or will start soon?
- Given the answers to the preceding three questions, what policies and programs might facilitate more rapid fertility decline in Egypt?

With these project objectives and the prospective orientation, three sub-groups of the population are of interest:

- (i) Married women in the prime reproductive years, with a special focus on women that have two children or less (and therefore can limit their fertility to two children). With this group, key questions are whether they want more than two children, and, if so, why. How does having further children, or not having further children, fit into their strategies for maintaining and improving the welfare of their household? Why is it that many in this group wish to have further children, and what considerations might alter those aspirations?
- (ii) Young unmarried women and men. In demographic terms these are large sub-groups, and their future reproductive choices will determine the trajectory of fertility decline in Egypt. What are their fertility goals, and how do these fit with their other aspirations? What value do they place on marriage and childbearing, and how are these values reconciled with their concerns about economic survival? Do young women and men have divergent views on these matters?

1.3 Structure of the Report

The questions articulated above are addressed in successive chapters.

Chapter 2 evaluates the current status of the fertility decline in Egypt, with particular attention to the contribution of wanted and unwanted fertility to the gap between current fertility and replacement-level fertility.

Chapter 3 examines childbearing desires. Among the facets of desires that are considered are the strength of attachment to expressed desires, women's perceptions of their husbands' desires, sex preference, and attitudes towards delaying the first birth.

In Chapter 4, data are presented on reasons for wanting relatively small or large numbers of births and on the perceived costs and benefits of children. Related attitudes are also analyzed in this chapter, including attitudes towards gender roles, attitudes towards various types of social change underway in Egypt, and economic expectations.

Chapter 5 extends the analysis of the current status of fertility in Egypt with a brief review of some aspects of unwanted fertility (and its direct determinant, unmet need for contraception). While the chief focus of this research project is desired fertility, as noted above, unwanted fertility continues to contribute to the gap between current fertility levels and replacement-level fertility.

The younger generation is considered in Chapter 6, which presents data on the childbearing goals of never married women and men aged 18-29. This project explored the fertility attitudes and ideals of young unmarried women and men to a far greater extent than other recent studies on young adults in Egypt.

Chapter 7 contains analysis of some of the correlates of fertility desires. Whether women want two or fewer children (as against three or more) is examined in relation to the attitudes considered in Chapter 4, including attitudes towards large families, perceived costs/benefits of children, attitudes towards social change, and economic expectations.

In the concluding Chapter 8, the findings are summarized, and policy and program implications are derived.

1.4 Data Analyzed in This Report

This report analyzes information collected from three samples of reproductive-age adults.

As described in El-Zanaty and Way (2004), a national Egypt Interim Demographic and Health Survey [EIDHS] was conducted in 2003. In this survey, ever-married women were questioned at length about their recent reproductive experience, including their contraceptive experience, and their fertility preferences, among other topics. A sub-sample of 3293 of these women were re-interviewed in 2004, on average eleven months after the EIDHS interview. Seven of these women cannot be matched to an EIDHS record, leaving a sample of 3286 ever-married women for analysis. In the follow-up interview, these women were asked about their reproductive experience in the months since the EIDHS interview, their attitudes about childbearing and related issues, and some questions about household economics. The design of this data collection in 2004 is described in more detail in

Appendix A of this report. Analysis of this sample of 3286 women, combining the information gathered in (EIDHS) 2003 and 2004 (SFT), is the main subject of this report.

Table 1.1: Sample distribution, SFT sample of ever-married women

Background characteristics ^a	<u>Unweighted</u>		<u>Weighted</u>	
	Number of women ^b	Percent distribution	Number of women ^b	Percent distribution
Total	3286	100.0	3286	100.0
Urban-rural residence				
Urban	1194	36.3	1392	42.3
Rural	2092	63.7	1894	57.7
Place of residence				
Urban governorates	460	14.0	619	18.8
Lower Egypt	1101	33.5	1456	44.3
Urban	322	9.8	419	12.7
Rural	779	23.7	1037	31.6
Upper Egypt	1725	52.5	1211	36.9
Urban	412	12.5	354	10.8
Rural	1313	40.0	857	26.1
Education				
No Education	1274	38.8	1171	35.6
Some primary	415	12.6	410	12.5
Primary complete	450	13.7	485	14.8
Secondary complete	1147	34.9	1220	37.1
Wealth index				
Lowest quintile	798	24.3	576	17.5
Second quintile	687	20.9	681	20.7
Third quintile	625	19.0	655	19.9
Fourth quintile	659	20.1	757	23.0
Fifth quintile	517	15.7	617	18.9
Age				
15-19	172	9.2	145	4.4
20-24	615	15.8	586	17.8
25-29	721	20.8	756	23.0
30-34	630	22.1	598	18.2
35-39	671	13.9	693	21.1
40-44	466	9.0	496	15.1
45+	11	9.2	12	0.4
Number of Living Children				
0	297	9.0	293	8.9
1	514	15.6	508	15.4
2	688	20.9	741	22.6
3	733	22.3	765	23.3
4	459	14.0	471	14.3
5	294	9.0	268	8.2
6+	301	9.2	240	7.3

^a All variables are measured at the 2003 EIDHS, except for number of living children which is measured at the SFT.

^b The sample is restricted to SFT respondents who can be matched with 2003 EIDHS respondents. 7 ever-married women interviewed in the SFT cannot be matched.

Table 1.2: Sample distribution, SFT sample of never-married women

Background characteristics	<u>Unweighted</u>		<u>Weighted</u>	
	Number of women	Percent distribution	Number of women	Percent distribution
Total	917	100.0	917	100.0
Urban-rural residence				
Urban	460	50.2	497	54.2
Rural	457	49.8	420	45.8
Place of residence				
Urban governorates	155	16.9	212	23.1
Lower Egypt	328	35.8	385	42.0
Urban	139	15.2	145	15.8
Rural	189	20.6	240	26.2
Upper Egypt	434	47.3	320	34.9
Urban	166	18.1	141	15.3
Rural	268	29.2	180	19.6
Education				
No Education	106	11.6	78	8.5
Primary / Preparatory	127	13.9	132	14.4
Secondary	346	37.7	332	36.2
Higher than Secondary	338	36.9	375	40.9
Age				
18-21	573	62.5	550	60.0
22-25	267	29.1	289	31.5
26-29	77	8.4	78	8.5

Table 1.3: Sample distribution, SFT sample of never-married men

Background characteristics	<u>Unweighted</u>		<u>Weighted</u>	
	Number of men	Percent distribution	Number of men	Percent distribution
Total	945	100.0	945	100.0
Urban-rural residence				
Urban	432	45.7	472	49.9
Rural	513	54.3	473	50.1
Place of residence				
Urban governorates	166	17.6	225	23.8
Lower Egypt	334	35.3	393	41.6
Urban	122	12.9	122	12.9
Rural	212	22.4	271	28.7
Upper Egypt	445	47.1	327	34.6
Urban	144	15.2	125	13.2
Rural	301	31.9	202	21.4
Education				
No Education	23	2.4	22	2.3
Primary / Preparatory	160	16.9	176	18.6
Secondary	459	48.6	429	45.4
Higher than Secondary	303	32.1	319	33.7
Age				
18-21	504	53.3	489	51.7
22-25	312	33.0	325	34.4
26-29	129	13.7	132	13.9

Two further samples were interviewed in 2004: a sample of unmarried women aged 18-29 (917 respondents in total), and a sample of unmarried men aged 18-29 (945 respondents in total). These respondents were selected from the 2003 EIDHS household sample. These young women and men were asked many of the same questions as the ever-married women about their attitudes towards childbearing, and in addition they were asked their attitudes and expectations about marriage. More detail about these two surveys is contained in Appendix A. Analysis of these two samples of young adults is presented in Chapter 6 of this report.

All three samples are national in scope. The distributions of the three samples (unweighted and weighted) according to selected background characteristics are shown in Tables 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3.

2. STATUS OF THE FERTILITY DECLINE

The objective of this chapter of the report is to describe the current status of the fertility decline in Egypt. Mindful of the goal of achieving replacement-level fertility, the focus is on the gap between current fertility levels and replacement-level fertility. In this analysis, a total fertility rate [TFR] of 2.1 births per woman will be regarded as replacement-level fertility, under the assumption that improvements in mortality and life expectancy will accompany further declines in fertility. The relative contributions of wanted and unwanted fertility to the gap between current fertility and replacement-level fertility are also examined in this chapter.

2.1 Levels and Trends in Fertility

In the period since 1980, national demographic surveys that have adhered to high scientific standards have been carried out in Egypt more frequently than in most countries, and hence the fertility decline in Egypt is relatively well documented. The Egypt Fertility Survey in 1980, part of the World Fertility Survey program, was the first in the series. The EFS was followed by the Egypt Contraceptive Prevalence Survey in 1984. The first Egypt Demographic and Health Survey [EDHS] was conducted in 1988, followed by further EDHS in 1992, 1995, and 2000. In addition, interim DHS surveys [EIDHS] that gathered much of the same information as the regular EDHS, from somewhat smaller samples, were carried out in 1997, 1998, and 2003. As noted in Chapter 1, the data analyzed in this report are drawn from a sub-sample of the 2003 EIDHS.

A simple portrait of fertility change during the past fifteen years can be obtained by stringing together the estimates of the TFR from the four EDHS conducted from 1988 to 2000 and the EIDHS of 2003 (Table 2.1). The TFR represents the average births per woman during her entire reproductive career, if the age-specific rates observed during a specific period applied throughout the woman's reproductive ages. The estimates in Table 2.1 pertain to the years immediately preceding each survey – the three years preceding the survey, except for the estimates from the 1988 EDHS, which refer to the five years preceding the survey. Thus the estimates cover the period from 1983 to 2003, with the mid-years of the estimates ranging from 1985 to 2001/02, roughly sixteen years in total.

In this period, the TFR declined by 1.5 births, from 4.7 to 3.2. Far more decline occurred during the late 1980s (0.8 birth, comparing the TFR from the estimates from the 1988 and 1992 surveys) than during the 1990s (0.4 birth, comparing estimates from the 1992 and 2000 surveys). That is, the pace of decline noticeably slackened during the 1990s. The TFR of 3.2

from the 2003 EIDHS suggests that the decline picked up speed again in the first years of the current decade. But it is too early to know whether this is the beginning of a period of sustained more rapid decline. One of the aims of the 2004 data collection under the auspices of this project was to ascertain the degree of attachment to low fertility (i.e. two births per woman). A TFR of 3.2 is more than one birth above the replacement level TFR of 2.1.

Table 2.1 Fertility trends in Egypt

<i>Total, wanted, and unwanted fertility rates</i>					
	<u>Year of survey^a</u>				
	<u>1988</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2003</u>
Total fertility rate	4.7	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.2
Total wanted fertility rate	3.6	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.5
Total unwanted fertility rate	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.7

^a Rates for the three years preceding the survey, except for 1988 which is based on the five years preceding the survey

Source: *El-Zanaty and Way 2004*

2.2 Wanted and Unwanted Fertility

Fertility can be viewed as consisting of two major components, wanted fertility and unwanted fertility. Wanted and unwanted TFRs can be calculated by classifying recent births as either wanted or unwanted. The basis for this classification, under the standard methodology employed by the DHS, is a woman's response to a question about the number of births she would choose to have over her entire reproductive career, if she could start over again. This number is compared to the number of living children at the conception of recent live births; if the number of living children exceeds the desired number of births, the birth is classified as unwanted.¹

The trends in wanted and unwanted fertility calculated using this methodology are somewhat erratic (Table 2.1). Both components decline over the entire period from the mid-1980s to 2003. Wanted fertility declined sharply during the late 1980s (from 3.6 to 2.7 wanted births per woman) but has changed very little thereafter, indeed appears to have increased during the late 1990s. Unwanted fertility, in contrast, declined most rapidly in the late 1990s, and then if anything appears to have increased slightly in the first years of the current decade.

Two important conclusions can be drawn from comparison of recent levels and trends in wanted and unwanted fertility. First, wanted fertility has been relatively stable during the period from 1990 to the present. Second, in recent years wanted and unwanted fertility have both contributed to the gap between actual fertility and replacement-level fertility, although in the most recent period the contribution of unwanted fertility seems somewhat larger.

¹ If women do not provide a numeric response to the question about the number of births they would like to have during their lifetime, this is regarded as equivalent to answering the question with a large number. All births to these women are classified as wanted.

The second conclusion is derived from the fact that the 2003 EIDHS estimate of the unwanted TFR is 0.7, and if this were eliminated, a further 0.4 births decline in wanted fertility would be required to achieve the replacement-level TFR of 2.1. By this logic, the wanted and unwanted contributions to the gap are 0.4 and 0.7 births, respectively. But this assumes that elimination of unwanted fertility, which clearly is a desirable policy goal, could be achieved. This is unrealistic. Some unwanted fertility is observed in all societies, especially in societies such as Egypt where induced abortion is prohibited and very few couples choose sterilization as a contraceptive method.

A more realistic scenario acknowledges persistence of unwanted fertility, hopefully at a low rate. We assume that the minimum achievable unwanted TFR is 0.2 births per woman. Under this assumption, on average one out of five women would have an unwanted birth at some time during their reproductive careers. (Also note that, under this assumption, replacement-level fertility requires a wanted TFR of no more than 1.9 births per woman.) Then the current gap of 1.1 births between actual and replacement-level fertility consists of two separate components: 0.6 wanted births and 0.5 unwanted births. Hence, the roughly one child gap between the current level of fertility in Egypt (3.2 births per woman) and replacement level fertility (2.1 births per woman) is due almost equally to wanted and unwanted births. Hence reduction of both wanted and unwanted fertility are of roughly equal priority as policy goals.

This analysis is carried out for various sub-groups of the population in Table 2.2. The sub-groups examined are defined by urban-rural residence, region, education, and household wealth. The columns on the left show the TFR, the wanted TFR, and the unwanted TFR. No sub-group shows a TFR at replacement-level (or lower). The lowest TFR is found in the urban governorates (2.3 births per woman). The highest TFRs are nearly two births above replacement-level: 3.8 in Upper Egypt, 3.9 among those with no schooling, and 4.0 in the lowest quintile of household wealth. Wanted fertility in the same sub-groups averages about 3 births per woman. In contrast, several sub-groups have wanted TFRs that are at replacement-level (or lower): urban areas (2.1), urban governorates (1.8), and the highest quintile of household wealth (2.1). Clearly Egyptian society at present is quite heterogeneous in its childbearing behavior, with major sub-groups averaging slightly more than two births per woman and others averaging about four births per woman.

A decomposition of the gap between actual and replacement-level fertility is carried out in the middle and right-hand columns of Table 2.2. This discussion will focus on the right-hand columns, which are based on the realistic assumption that unwanted fertility will not be completely eliminated. (The unwanted TFR is assumed to decline to 0.2 births per woman.) As noted above, for Egypt as a whole this implies that achieving replacement-level fertility will require a decline in wanted fertility of 0.6 births per woman and a decline in unwanted fertility of 0.5 births per woman. In most of the sub-groups, this rough equivalence of the required declines in wanted and unwanted fertility is maintained: urban women, women in Lower Egypt, those women with some schooling (primary or higher), and those women in households above the lowest wealth quintile. In a few sub-groups, the reductions in wanted fertility will need to be about twice as large as the reductions in unwanted fertility: rural

women, women in Upper Egypt, and those women with no schooling. In urban areas, in contrast, reductions in unwanted fertility must be larger in magnitude.

Table 2.2: Sources of above-replacement fertility, by selected background characteristics, Egypt 2003

Background characteristics	Total Fertility Rate [TFR]			Reduction in births to reach TFR = 2.1			
				<u>Assuming unwanted rate = 0.0</u>		<u>Assuming unwanted rate = 0.2</u>	
	Total	Wanted	Unwanted	Wanted	Unwanted	Wanted	Unwanted
Total	3.2	2.5	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5
Urban-rural residence							
Urban	2.6	2.1	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3
Rural	3.6	2.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.5
Place of residence							
Urban governorates	2.3	1.8	0.5	--	0.2	--	0.3
Lower Egypt	3.1	2.4	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5
Upper Egypt	3.8	3.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.5
Education							
No Education	3.9	3.1	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.6
Some primary	3.2	2.4	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.6
Primary complete	3.2	2.4	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.6
Secondary complete	2.9	2.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3
Wealth index							
Lowest quintile	4.0	3.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.8
Second quintile	3.3	2.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5
Third quintile	3.3	2.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5
Fourth quintile	2.9	2.3	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4
Fifth quintile	2.5	2.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2

Source: El-Zanaty and Way 2004

From the detailed breakdown in Table 2.2, it is clear that achieving replacement-level fertility in Egypt requires roughly equal declines in wanted and unwanted fertility. It is notable, however, that in most sub-groups wanted fertility must decline by at least one-half birth, and in a few sub-groups (rural areas, Upper Egypt, women with no schooling) wanted fertility must decline by a full birth. These figures underscore the need for more complete adoption of a two-child norm.

As explained above, the usual DHS method for classifying a birth as unwanted is by comparing the number of living children at the time of its conception to the woman's ideal number of births. In the DHS, women are also asked directly whether recent births were wanted or not, and this is an alternative basis for identifying unwanted births. This

alternative method typically identifies a smaller number of unwanted births, presumably because women are reluctant to label as unwanted a birth that has already occurred (and, indeed, is likely to be a living child under their care). This is evident from the left-hand columns of Table 2.3, which show the percentage of births classified as unwanted in the period from January 2001 to the 2003 EIDHS interview, by birth order. Overall, 11 percent of births are directly reported as unwanted, as against 17 percent unwanted when the number of living children is compared to the woman's stated ideal number of births. The higher estimate is considered more accurate, as it seems far more likely that the rate of unwanted births would be under-estimated than over-estimated.

Because a sub-set of the 2003 EIDHS respondents were re-interviewed in 2004, another method for classifying births as unwanted is available for births that occurred in the months between the EIDHS interview and the SFT interview (an eleven month interval on average). In the EIDHS, women were asked whether they wanted to have another birth. Subsequent births to women who indicated they wanted no further births can be regarded as unwanted; this can be termed a "prospective method" for identifying unwanted births.² As already noted, the two retrospective methods classify 11 percent and 17 percent of births as unwanted in the period leading up to the 2003 EIDHS (Table 2.3). Women were asked in the SFT interview whether recent births were unwanted; this retrospective direct reporting classifies as unwanted 17 percent of 416 births that occurred between the interviews (Table

Table 2.3: Unwanted births: Percentage of births unwanted, by birth order

Birth Order	2001-2003 ^a		2003-2004 ^b	
	Directly reported ^c	Inferred from ideal number of births ^d	Directly reported, retrospective ^c	Prospective ^e
1	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	0	3
3	10	24	21	32
3+	24	38	38 ^f	52 ^f
4+	35	49	52 ^f	69 ^f
Total	11	17	21	30
Total ^f	11	17	17 ^f	24 ^f
Number of births	3215	3215	416	416

^a January 2001 to 2003 EIDHS interview.

^b 2003 EIDHS interview to SFT interview. Excludes births from current pregnancies at EIDHS interview.

^c Response to item on whether birth was wanted.

^d Ideal number of births compared to number of living children at conception of the birth. If a non-numeric response was given to the question on ideal number of births, the birth is considered wanted.

^e Inferred from desire for another birth in EIDHS. If woman indicated she wanted no further births, subsequent births are classified as unwanted.

^f Weighted according to the distribution of births by birth order in the 2003 EIDHS for the period January 2001 to EIDHS interview.

² For women currently pregnant at the 2003 EIDHS interview, the desire for future births refers to births after the birth of the child they are carrying. Hence the analysis in Table 2.3 excludes births from current pregnancies at the EIDHS interview.

2.3).³ This is higher than the 11 percent directly reported as unwanted among births preceding the EIDHS. If the prospective method is applied to those 416 births occurring between interviews (far right-hand column of Table 2.3), we obtain an estimate of 24 percent unwanted, a rate about forty percent higher than the retrospective estimate for the same births (17 percent) and forty percent higher than the standard estimate for the births preceding the 2003 EIDHS (17 percent, derived by comparing the number of living children at the time of conception with the ideal number of children). Again, the estimate from the prospective method is assumed to be more accurate, because under-estimation of unwanted fertility is more likely than over-estimation.

Hence the SFT data suggest that conventional EDHS estimates of the level of unwanted fertility are too low. This conclusion derives from the application of a prospective method for estimating unwanted fertility, and this in turn is possible because the SFT utilizes a longitudinal design. This is one example of the analytical leverage provided by longitudinal data.

3. FERTILITY DESIRES

The objective of this chapter of the report is to provide a portrait of fertility desires, as directly expressed by the SFT respondents. At issue is the number of children desired, but other facets of fertility desires are also considered, such as sex preferences. As documented in Chapter 2, if fertility in Egypt is to decline to replacement level, further declines in wanted fertility must occur, to two births per woman or even lower. Since it is unlikely that a significant fraction of Egyptian couples will desire just one child (or no children) anytime soon, an average of two births desired can only be achieved if the large majority of women and men wish to have no more than two children.

A principal objective of the SFT project was to explore in depth, and from multiple perspectives, attitudes towards childbearing. These data are examined in this chapter.

3.1 Number of Children Desired

A standard measure of the demand for children is the ideal number of children. Respondents are asked, “If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many children would that be?” This question was asked in both the 2003 EIDHS and the SFT. Both sets of responses are examined in Table 3.1, because the fraction of non-numeric responses (e.g. “as Allah wills”) is considerably higher in the EIDHS than in the SFT (17 percent and 6 percent, respectively), raising concerns about the comparability of the two sets of responses.

³ The distribution of births by birth order differs markedly between the births in the period 2001-2003 reported in the 2003 EIDHS and the births occurring between the EIDHS and the SFT. This is because the latter set of births is restricted to currently married, non-pregnant women at the time of the 2003 EIDHS interview. Hence for the purpose of valid comparison of the two sets of estimates, a weighted total is calculated that uses as weights the distribution of births by birth order of the births preceding the 2003 EIDHS. This is the second “Total” in Table 2.3.

Table 3.1: Ideal number of children, by selected background characteristics, Egypt 2003 and 2004

Background characteristics	Reported in 2003 EIDHS		Reported in SFT	
	Percent ideal number 3 or greater ^a	Mean ideal number ^b	Percent ideal number 3 or greater ^a	Mean ideal number ^b
Total	60	2.8	53	2.8
Urban-rural residence				
Urban	54	2.7	48	2.7
Rural	64	2.9	57	2.9
Place of residence				
Urban governorates	52	2.7	44	2.6
Lower Egypt	52	2.6	45	2.6
Upper Egypt	72	3.2	68	3.2
Education				
No Education	69	3.1	62	3.0
Primary, incomplete or complete	61	2.9	53	2.8
Secondary completed or higher	49	2.6	45	2.6
Wealth index				
Lowest quintile	67	3.0	64	3.1
Second – Fourth quintiles	60	2.8	52	2.8
Fifth quintile	51	2.7	48	2.7
Age				
<30 years old	53	2.7	47	2.6
30+ years old	65	3.0	58	2.9
Number of living children				
0-1	45	2.5	34	2.4
2	43	2.5	36	2.5
3+	72	3.1	66	3.1
<i>Number of women</i>	3286	2682	3286	3125

^a Non-numeric responses are grouped with numeric responses of 3 or greater.

^b Calculated for women who provided a numeric response.

It is common practice to regard the non-numeric responses as equivalent to specifying a large number of children, and hence in this analysis these responses are grouped with numeric responses of three or more children. As a result, the estimated percentage of women desiring three or more children is somewhat higher in the EIDHS than in the SFT (60 percent vs. 53 percent). This same differential applies in all major sub-groups of the population, although to a lesser degree among the better educated and wealthier (because these groups are less likely to offer a non-numeric response). However, among those women providing a numeric response, the mean ideal number of children is almost identical in the EIDHS and the SFT, both overall and for each sub-group. This is a reassuring indication of the reliability of the responses.

As noted above, of major concern is whether respondents are prepared to accept two children (or less) or wish to have three or more children. According to the SFT data, roughly one-half of the respondents (53 percent) wish to have three or more children. This fraction rises to two-thirds in some sub-groups (Upper Egypt, lowest quintile of household wealth, and those with 3 or more children already). In none of the sub-groups examined does this fraction fall below 40 percent. According to this measure, a substantial fraction of Egyptian women still desire three or more children. (Alternative measures considered below show more acceptance of a two-child norm.) And the mean ideal number, among those providing a numeric response, is closer to three children than two children in all sub-groups examined, with the exception of women who have less than two living children at the time of the SFT interview.

An alternative measure of the demand for children is the desire for more children. Women are asked, "Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?" Tabulating the responses to this question by the woman's current number of

living children provides another indication of the acceptability of two (or fewer) children. This analysis is presented in Table 3.2, which shows the percentage not wanting another child. Overall, 60 percent of the women with two living children do not want another child; i.e., 40 percent of these women wish to proceed on to three (or more) children. The percentage that is prepared to stop at two living children ranges from a high of 79 percent (urban governorates and women aged 30+) to a low of 43 percent (Upper Egypt). The size of these differentials across sub-groups in the willingness to stop at two children is striking. In contrast, there is little variation in the percentage of women with less than two living

Table 3.2: Percent not wanting another child, by number of living children^a and selected background characteristics

Background characteristics	Number of living children ^a			
	0-1	2	3+	Total
Total	7	60	91	69
Urban-rural residence				
Urban	7	71	93	72
Rural	6	50	90	66
Place of residence				
Urban governorates	9	79	92	75
Lower Egypt	6	61	94	70
Upper Egypt	7	43	88	64
Education				
No Education	7	62	92	76
Primary, incomplete or complete	7	60	90	70
Secondary completed or higher	6	60	91	60
Wealth index				
Lowest quintile	8	50	91	74
Second – Fourth quintiles	5	59	92	67
Fifth quintile	11	72	90	68
Age				
<30 years old	3	51	79	45
30+ years old	20	79	95	88
<i>Number of women</i>	595	779	1912	3286

^a Current pregnancies are counted as a living child.

children who are prepared to stop – less than 10 percent in almost every sub-group – and, similarly, little variation in the percentage of women with three or more living children who

are prepared to stop – over 90 percent in almost every sub-group. What appears to be under dispute is whether or not it is desirable to terminate childbearing at two children.

In an effort to focus more sharply on this issue, a composite measure is constructed that indicates for each respondent whether she desires two or fewer children as against three or more. The measure is constructed as follows. For women with zero or one living child at the time of the SFT interview, their desire to stop with two births is determined by whether or not they wish to have another child and, if so, how many further children they wish to have. For women with two living children, their desire to stop with two children is determined simply by whether or not they wish to have another child. Finally, for women with three or more living children, their desire for two or fewer children as against three or more is determined by their response to the ideal number of children question.

The results for this composite measure are shown in Table 3.3. Overall 46 percent of the women desire to have two or fewer children. That is, a majority of the women wish to have three or more.

However, the overall percentage is heavily influenced by the majority of the women who already have at least three living children; among this large group, only about one-third indicate a preference for two or fewer children. It is known that women tend to “rationalize” their childbearing history to date; that is, they are unlikely to reveal dissatisfaction with their current number of children by specifying an ideal number less than their current number. Among women with less than three living children at the time of interview, about

Table 3.3: Percent wanting two or fewer children^a, by number of living children^b and selected background characteristics

Background characteristics	Number of living children ^b			
	0-1	2	3+	Total
Total	67	60	34	46
Urban-rural residence				
Urban	74	71	36	55
Rural	62	51	33	46
Place of residence				
Urban governorates	67	79	36	57
Lower Egypt	80	61	44	58
Upper Egypt	51	43	22	36
Education				
No Education	66	62	28	39
Primary, incomplete or complete	66	60	37	50
Secondary completed or higher	68	60	40	60
Wealth index				
Lowest quintile	47	50	29	37
Second – Fourth quintiles	68	59	35	51
Fifth quintile	72	72	35	57
Age				
<30 years old	63	51	36	57
30+ years old	83	79	33	44
<i>Number of women</i>	595	779	1912	3286

^a This measure is defined as follows: for women with 0-1 living children, based on number of additional children desired; for women with 2 living children, based on desire for another child; for women with 3 or more living children, based on ideal number of children.

^b Current pregnancies are counted as a living child.

two-thirds indicate a desire to stop at two children. If these desires are fulfilled, then further declines in the level of fertility in Egypt will occur. But fulfillment of these desires will not bring fertility down to replacement-level. As also shown in Table 3.2, 40 percent of women with two living children wish to have another birth. And in none of the major sub-groups does this percentage fall below 20 percent (i.e. more than 80 percent wishing to stop at two births). There is no suggestion in Table 3.3 (nor Table 3.2) that a substantial majority of the Egyptian population has become convinced that two children is a desirable goal. A vanguard sub-group that has fully adopted the two-child norm is not yet apparent.

A related issue is how strongly the women are attached to these expressed desires. In the SFT interview, following the question about ideal number of children the respondents were asked two questions intended to test the strength of their expressed desires. The women's responses are shown in Table 3.4. A minority of women – roughly one-third – indicate that it would matter “a great deal” if their actual number of children exceeded their ideal by one child. One-half state that it would not at all matter. They express even less concern about falling one child short of their ideal: only one-fifth indicate this would matter “a great deal”, and two-thirds state it would matter not at all. These responses indicate a weak attachment to the expressed ideal number of children. It is particularly significant that one-half of the women reveal no concern about exceeding their ideal.

An entirely different impression is given by the responses to items following the question about whether another birth is desired. The women were asked “Do you think this decision is final, or do you think that you might decide later that you (do not) want another child?” Among those women who do not want another child, 96 percent state that they are very sure about their desire; among those who want another child, 90 percent state that they are very sure. If these sets of responses and the responses presented in Table 3.4 are both taken as valid, then Egyptian women have a firm idea about their immediate childbearing desires – whether to have another child – but are much less certain about their lifetime goals (e.g. whether to have two or three children).

Table 3.4: Strength of attachment to ideal number of children: percentage distributions

	Ideal number of children				Total
	1-2	3	4	5+	
How much would it matter if you had one child more than ideal?					
A great deal	35	40	32	26	35
Little	15	13	17	16	15
Not at all	50	47	51	58	50
Total	100	100	100	100	100
How much would it matter if you had one child less than ideal?					
A great deal	28	12	12	15	20
Little	14	15	14	9	14
Not at all	58	73	74	76	66
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Number of women ^a	1558	953	411	202	3125

^a Excludes women who gave non-numeric response to question on ideal number of children.

In a further effort to gauge the desired number of children, the respondents were asked their views about what would be desirable for other persons: “a couple in Egypt these days”, and their daughter or son. The responses to these items are presented in Tables 3.5. With respect to “a couple in Egypt these days”, the respondents were asked what they considered to be the maximum desirable number of children (“... the number of

children after which you would advice them not to have more”) and the number that would be “too few” (Table 3.5). The modal maximum number is three, volunteered by almost one-half of the women. Only one-fifth regards two children as a maximum. At the other extreme, there is substantial agreement (three quarters of women) that one child is “too few”. From these two sets of responses, a strong aversion to having just one child is apparent, while an equally large majority of women considers three children to be acceptable. When asked about their own daughter or son, in contrast, “two children” emerges as the modal response (Table 3.5). Even so, roughly 40 percent choose a number greater than two or another type of response (such as “depends”). The greater likelihood of specifying two children as ideal for their own children may be an implicit acknowledgment that Egyptian society is changing, such that in the future couples will be better off with fewer children.

Finally, the SFT respondents were asked to look back on their own family when growing up. They were asked whether they were happy with their number of brothers and sisters, and they were asked whether they thought their mother would have preferred a different number of children. The women’s responses to these questions can be tabulated according to the actual size of their family, which was also ascertained (Table 3.6). Considering first their number of brothers, clearly the women consider it desirable to have at least one brother: 92 percent of those women with no brothers state that they wanted more brothers. Among those who had one brother, 42 percent state that they wanted more brothers. Most of the women with two or more brothers, in contrast, do not express a desire for more brothers. Having at least one brother appears to be highly valued, and many women indicate that another brother would have been desirable. (Note that on average one-third of girls from two-child families will not have a brother.) Turning to the number of sisters, the distributions in Table 3.6

Table 3.5: Percent distribution of ideal number of children, for Egyptian couples and for respondent’s children

Ideal number of children	Egyptian couple: maximum desirable number of children ^a	Egyptian couple: number that is “too few” children ^b	Desired number for daughter or son
0	-	1	-
1	0	74	1
2	20	22	57
3	45	3 ^c	19
4	22	-	4 ^d
5+	13	-	-
Depends	-	-	15
Other, not stated	0	-	4
Total	100	100	100
Number of women	3286	3286	3286

^a The questionnaire item is: “For a couple these days in Egypt, what is the number of children after which you would advice them not to have more?”

^b The questionnaire item is: “For a couple these days in Egypt, what is the number of children you would consider too few for them?”

^c 3 or more children.

^d 4 or more children.

reveal a clear preference for having at least one sister but no desire for more than one. (Note that in two-child families, girls can have a brother or a sister, but not both. A set of siblings must consist of at least three children for both a brother and a sister to be present, and even then a substantial fraction of girls will have either brothers or sisters but not both.)

Table 3.6: Attitudes towards respondent's mother's number of children: percentage distributions

Happy with number of brothers?	Respondent's Number of Brothers					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Happy	8	57	88	91	88	79
Wanted more	92	42	11	4	1	17
Wanted fewer	0	1	2	5	11	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of women	174	587	940	762	823	3286

Happy with number of sisters?	Respondent's Number of Sisters					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Happy	4	78	94	92	76	77
Wanted more	96	22	3	1	1	15
Wanted fewer	0	0	3	7	23	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of women	300	715	761	676	834	3286

Mother preferred more/fewer children?	Mother's Number of Children					Total
	<3	3	4	5	6+	
More	56	30	23	18	18	21
Less	0	12	15	21	29	24
Same	34	48	55	52	43	46
Don't know	10	10	7	9	10	9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of women	120	228	426	544	1968	3286

The respondents perceive their mothers as desiring moderate family sizes (final panel in Table 3.6). A majority of mothers (56 percent) who had less than three children are thought to have preferred more children, and 30 percent of mothers who had three children are thought to have wanted more. About one-half of the mothers with three to five children are thought to have been satisfied with that number. A minority of the respondents – about one-quarter overall – are prepared to state that their mother would have preferred fewer children.

Considering all three panels of Table 3.6, the SFT respondents evaluate most favorably family sizes of three to five children. These evaluations, of course, refer to their mothers' childbearing. The SFT respondents may well recognize that, due to economic and social

change, what was desirable for their mother and in their childhood is no longer desirable, especially as they look to the future.

3.2 Preferences for Sex of Children

A long-standing assumption is that Egyptians have a preference for sons. Son preference can consist of a desire to have more sons than daughters, or a desire to have a minimal number of sons (one or two). Such desires could present an obstacle to fertility falling to replacement level, because among women having two children, on average one-quarter will have no sons and three-quarters will have one son or less. In the 2003 EIDHS interview and in the SFT interview, the SFT respondents were asked several questions intended to reveal sex preference.

In the EIDHS interview, women were asked how many of their ideal number of children they would wish to be boys and girls. The women's responses are considered in Table 3.7.

Those women whose ideal number is two children or less are equally likely to want a boy and a girl; apparently their ideal configuration is, overwhelmingly, one boy and one girl. (Note that on average only one-half of women having two children

Table 3.7: Preferences for sex of children: number of boys or girls wanted among ideal number

Ideal number of children	Percent wanting		Percent wanting		Number of Women ^a
	1 boy	2+ boys	1 girl	2+ girls	
1-2	61	3	60	1	1195
3	20	28	36	11	829
4	1	71	3	70	502
5+	0	47	2	43	156

^a Excludes women who gave non-numeric response to question on ideal number of children in EIDHS-03.

Source: EIDHS-03 data-file.

will have both a boy and a girl.) Son preference is evident among those women whose ideal number is three children: these women are more likely to want two (or three) boys than two (or three) girls (28 percent and 11 percent, respectively), and more likely to accept one girl than one boy (36 percent and 20 percent, respectively).

An alternative analytical strategy for detecting sex preference is to examine the desire to stop childbearing in relation to the sex composition of living children. At issue is whether the desire to stop is strongly associated with the number of living sons. This analysis is presented in Table 3.8, and it reveals relatively weak son preference. Among women with one living child, a small fraction is prepared to stop childbearing, and this is unrelated to whether that child is a son or a daughter. Among women with two living children, the percentage who do not want another child differs by thirteen percentage points (from 53 percent to 66 percent) between those with no son and those with one son, a rather modest differential. The percentage wanting to stop is about the same among those with one or two sons. Among women with three living children, the percentage wanting to stop is roughly the same among those with one, two, or three sons. (The percentage is distinctly lower among those with no sons, but this estimate is based on a small number of respondents.) A similar lack of differential is apparent among women with four living children.

In a further effort to explore desires to have sons and daughters, the respondents were presented with two scenarios. In one, a couple has three children, all girls; should the couple have another child or stop? Eighty two percent of the women respond that the couple should have no further births; almost one-fifth of the women believe the couple should go on to have a fourth child, in an effort to have a son. In a second scenario, a couple has three children, all boys; should the couple have another child or stop? In this instance, 90 percent of the women state that the couple should stop. Comparison of these two sets of responses shows a slight son preference. But it is notable that in both instances the respondents overwhelmingly believe that the couples should have no further births. Three children are enough, even if all three are either boys or girls.

Table 3.8: Preferences for sex of children: percentage not wanting another child, by number of living children and number of living sons

Number of living children ^a	Number of sons						Number of women
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
0	6						166
1	15	16					528
2	53	66	63				706
3	(60)	86	90	84			760
4	-	92	96	99	-		489
5+	-	(94)	95	98	100	(100)	637
Total	29	64	86	95	98	(100)	3286

() denotes less than 100 women (weighted). – denotes less than 50 women.

^a Current pregnancies are not counted as a living child.

The SFT respondents were asked whether a shortage of sons or daughters is a disadvantage of having two children as compared to having more than two. Twelve percent recognized this as a disadvantage.

In short, a preference for sons is evident, but this preference does not appear to carry much weight. Among those women with two living children who must decide whether or not to have a third child, son preference is salient for the fraction of women who have no sons so far (roughly one-quarter) and lowers their desire to stop by 10-15 percentage points. The overall effect on the desire for more births for these women at this critical decision-point is, therefore, on the order of 3-4 percentage points (because the 10-15 percentage point differential applies to one-quarter of the women). Of course son preference might be expressed through factors other than fertility preferences, such as whether couples are diligent in practicing effective contraception.

3.3 Perceptions of Husband's Fertility Preferences

If women believe, correctly or incorrectly, that their husbands' fertility preferences differ from their own, this might have an effect on their fertility behavior, including the number of children that they have. Of particular concern is the fraction of women who believe that their husband would like to have more children than they want to have. The SFT respondents

were asked a number of questions to determine whether they perceived their husbands' preferences to differ from their own.

A large majority of women think that they share with their husband the same ideal number of children (Table 3.9).

Overall 70 percent indicate that their husband has the same ideal, and this percentage is somewhat higher among women who have less than three living children at the time of the SFT interview. About one-sixth of the women (17 percent), however, believe that their husband wants more children than they do; this overall percentage also applies

to women with two living children at the time of the interview. Among these women, perceptions of their husbands' desires may exert pressure towards having more children.

Spousal discordance about whether or not to have more children is considered more explicitly in Table 3.10, where the woman's desire to have another child is compared to her perception of her husband's desire to have another child. Among those women who want another child, 91 percent perceive that their husbands have the same desire and only 8 percent believe that their husbands want no more children. Among those women who do not want another child, 86 percent perceive that their husbands have the same desire and only 12 percent believe that their husbands want more children. This last sub-group is of special concern. It is a relatively small sub-group – about one-eighth of the women who wish to stop childbearing – but nevertheless is large enough to constitute an obstacle to achieving replacement-level fertility in the aggregate. If the husbands' desires, as perceived by the wife, were to be fulfilled, then one-eighth of the women would have at least one further child beyond what they desire. And it has already been noted above that fulfillment of women's desires would result in fertility above replacement level.

Table 3.9: Wife's perceptions of husband's ideal number of births, by number of living children

Wife's perception of husband's ideal as compared to wife's ideal	Number of living children ^a			
	0-1	2	3+	Total
Same number	81	75	64	70
More children	8	17	20	17
Fewer children	4	4	5	5
Else ^b	7	4	11	8
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of women	595	799	1912	3286

^a Current pregnancies are counted as a living child.

^b "Number does not matter to husband" and "Don't know".

Table 3.10: Wife's perceptions of husband's desire for another child

Wife's desire for another child ^a	Wife's perception of husband's desire for another child				Number of women
	Wants another child	Does not want another child	Uncertain	Total	
Wants another child	91	8	1	100	970
Does not want another child	12	86	2	100	2184
Total	35	62	3	100	3154

^a Two categories are omitted from this table: "Undecided" (70 women) and "Unable to get pregnant" (62 women).

Exploring further perceptions of spousal disagreement, the women were asked how they thought their husbands would respond to the two scenarios described above. Among the 82 percent of the women who thought a couple should have no further children even if all three of their children were girls, 10 percent believe their husbands would say the couple should have another birth. Among the 90 percent of women who thought a couple should stop with three boys, 2 percent believe their husbands would want to continue having children. These responses suggest minimal spousal disagreement, but also a belief that son preference is more prevalent among husbands.

The analysis in Tables 3.9 and 3.10 concerns women's perceptions of their husbands' fertility desires. One issue is the basis for these perceptions, for example whether spousal discussion of fertility goals had occurred. The SFT respondents were asked directly whether they had talked with their husbands about childbearing desires. Thirty percent indicate that they had talked with their husband during the past year about whether or not to have another child, and a further 17 percent indicate that discussion had occurred sometime in the more distant past. That is, about one-half of the women indicate that no discussion had ever occurred. Of those who reported discussion with their husbands, roughly 80 percent stated that they and their husbands were in agreement. Of the 20 percent who admit to spousal disagreement, only about one-third indicates that they had deferred to their husbands' views.

3.4 Delaying the First Birth

Most couples in Egypt wish to have their first birth relatively soon after marrying. Postponement of the first birth can have benefits: it allows the spouses' relationship to become better developed before the demands of childrearing begin, it allows couples to be better prepared financially, it permits women to further establish

Table 3.11: Attitudes towards delaying the first birth: percentage distributions

Couples delaying the first birth				
Good idea	Acceptable	Bad idea	Total	Number of women
25	12	63	100	3286
Son or daughter deciding to delay first birth				
Support	Oppose	Depends	Total	Number of women
21	64	15	100	3286

their credentials in the labor market, and it reduces the amount of time later in the marriage that the couple is at risk of an unwanted birth.

The SFT respondents were asked about the acceptability of delaying the first birth. When asked in general whether couples' delaying the first birth is a good or bad idea, 25 percent indicate this is a good idea, 12 percent view this as acceptable, and 63 percent state this is a bad idea (first panel of Table 3.11). When asked how they would feel about their own son or daughter deciding to delay the first birth, 21 percent state that they would support this decision, while 64 percent indicate they would oppose this decision (second panel of Table 3.11). Similarly, in the 2003 EIDHS interview, the respondents were asked whether they approved of a newly married couple using family planning; 93 percent indicated that they disapproved.

These three sets of responses reveal that a majority of Egyptian women remain resistant to the notion of postponing the first birth. Having a first child relatively soon after marriage is still the norm in Egyptian society.

4. ATTITUDES ABOUT CHILDBEARING

One conclusion from Chapters 2 and 3 of this report is that a good understanding of fertility desires is critical to any assessment of the prospects for further decline in fertility in Egypt. This is especially so when considering the critical issue of the prospects that fertility might decline to replacement level within a decade or two. Accordingly, in addition to the direct questioning about fertility desires reviewed in Chapter 3, the SFT asked numerous further questions about the respondents' attitudes towards children, how children relate to personal and family goals, and the place of childbearing in their larger value system. This section explores these sets of inter-related attitudes.

4.1 Attitudes about Large and Small Families

Table 4.1: Attitudes towards having a large number of children

Statement about having a large number of children	Percent agreeing
Parents should have many children so that they will not be lonely when they are old	15
Many children is not an obstacle for parents to achieve what they would like to achieve*	10
Having more children will increase the family's income	10
Having many children is good because they provide help to parents in household tasks	15
Parents can raise all their children properly, even if they have many children*	13
Increasing the number of children in a family does not affect their educational level	9
Having many children does not increase the financial pressure on the family*	7
If people had more income, they could have more children	27
Parents feel alive after death when they have many children because their name will be continued	17
Families must have more children to increase the power of their family and tribe	19
Having many children does not cause many disagreements and problems between husband and wife*	19
A person with many children is looked up to in the community more than a person with 1 or 2 children	10
Is it always true that a man with more brothers has better opportunity in life	27
Is it always true that a man with many relatives has better opportunity in life	38
Is it always true that help from extended family is essential for success in life	43
% Disagree with all the mentioned benefits of having a large family	21
% Agree with at least half of the mentioned benefits of having a large family	6
% Agree with all the mentioned benefits of having a large family	0
Number of women	3293

*This wording of this item is reversed than that included in the questionnaire. For the table consistency reasons, we wanted all the numbers in the table to reflect the percentage of respondent agreeing with pro-large family attitudes.

To assess Egyptian women's views about the desirability of having a moderate or large number of children, the SFT respondents were read fifteen statements that describe reasons parents might want to have many children, with respondents asked whether they agreed or disagreed with each one. The percent agreeing with each statement is shown in Table 4.1. None of the statements garnered agreement from as many as one-half of the women, and agreement was below 25 percent for 11 of the 15 statements. Indeed, 21 percent of the women agreed with none of these stated advantages of having many children, and less than 1 percent agreed with all of them. Items stating that persons from larger families have a "better opportunity in life" received the highest agreement, followed by an item that posits a correlation between having more income and having more children. The lowest agreement was with the statement that having many children does not increase the financial pressure on a family.

From the standpoint of national population policy, the crucial question is whether couples are prepared to stop with two children. Two blocks of items in the SFT questionnaire address this question. The first set asked about the advantages, and the second set about the disadvantages, of having only two children. Nine possible advantages were read to the respondents, and eight possible disadvantages. The format of the questionnaire allowed the respondents first to volunteer spontaneously what they believed to be the advantages or disadvantages of having only two children, after which they were asked each advantage and disadvantage in turn. They were also asked to identify the most important advantage.

Table 4.2: Advantages of having only two children

Percent of women agreeing with each advantage, and the percent reporting each as the most important advantage or spontaneously mentioning it as an answer to the advantage of a two-child family open question			
Advantages of having only two children	Percent agreeing with the advantage	Reported as the most important advantage	Advantage Spontaneously mentioned
A less crowded household	96	1	7
A household can have a better living standard	99	19	72
The children can be raised more properly	98	27	70
Children can have better schooling when there are only two	99	23	68
The children are healthier when there are only two	98	8	15
Less stressful to a woman's health	98	13	18
It is easier for the woman to work or do other things she enjoys	97	1	3
Reducing the population explosion in Egypt	97	1	1
The family is happier	97	7	7
% Disagree with all mentioned advantages	1		
% Agree with at least half of the mentioned advantages	99		
% Agree with all mentioned advantages	91		
Number of women	3293		

As indicated in Table 4.2, each of the nine advantages of having only two children finds agreement from 95 percent or more of the respondents. Indeed, 91 percent of the women

agreed with all nine advantages, and 99 percent agreed with at least half of the advantages. In contrast, less than 1 percent disagreed with all the mentioned advantages. The advantages that respondents more often identified as the “most important advantage” concern the household standard of living and “child quality” (specifically, parents’ ability to raise children properly, and how much schooling children are likely to obtain). These are also the items most commonly volunteered spontaneously when the women were first asked to name some advantages of a two-child family (right-hand column of Table 4.2).

Consistent with the strong support evident in Table 4.2 for the two-child family, the figures in Table 4.3 reveal that few women consider having only two children to be disadvantageous. Almost no reasons were volunteered when the women were first asked to name some disadvantages (right-hand column of Table 4.3); apparently women struggled to answer this open-ended question. When read each of the specified disadvantages one-by-one, less than 1 percent agreed with all eight of them, whereas more than 70 percent disagreed with all of them. The highest level of agreement is only 13 percent – with the statement that with two children there is a risk of not enough children surviving to adulthood -- followed by 12 percent and 9 percent agreement with statements concerning the sex of children and the husband’s attachment to the family. These same items also ranked highest among the “most important disadvantage” of having only two children (a question confined to the 24 percent of women who agree with one or more of the disadvantages).

Table 4.3: Disadvantages of having only two children

Percent of women agreeing with each of the disadvantages of having only two children, and the percent reporting each as the most important disadvantage or spontaneously mentioning it as an answer to the disadvantage of a two-child family open question.			
Disadvantages of having two children	Percent agreeing with the disadvantage	Reported as the most important disadvantage	Disadvantage Spontaneously Mentioned
Couples get less help from children in household work	5	1	0
The contribution to the household income is less	4	1	0
Couples will have insufficient support in old age	5	1	1
The feeling of a strong family is lost	6	1	1
The husband is less tied to the family	9	5	0
The family name is weakened	7	2	0
There is likely to be shortage of sons or daughters	12	6	4
There is a risk of not having enough children surviving to adulthood	13	7	2
% Disagree with all mentioned disadvantages	70		
% Agree with at least half of the mentioned disadvantages	6		
% Agree with all mentioned disadvantages	1		
Number of women	3293		

In the data reviewed in Chapter 3 of this report, no consensus was evident that two is the ideal number of children, although a substantial fraction of women do seem to subscribe to this view. Considering the lack of unanimity in Chapter 3 about the desirability of stopping with two children and considering that the TFR in Egypt remains above three births per

woman, the overwhelming support for the two-child family evident in Tables 4.2 and 4.3 is both striking and surprising. These apparent attitudinal contradictions, and contradictions between attitudes and fertility behavior, suggest that at this historical juncture Egyptian women remain confused about whether two children is the optimal goal.

4.2 Costs and Benefits of Children and Childrearing

Table 4.4: Percent of women agreeing with the cost and benefit of children

Costs and Benefits						Percent Agreeing
<u>Cost of raising children</u>						
Raising children requires a lot of money and effort						99
For most women, raising children is less work because of the help they can get from their family						60
How much help in childcare have you received from other family members:	GREAT DEAL					30
	SOME					16
	VERY LITTLE					12
	NO HELP					38
<u>Benefits of children</u>						
Raising children requires a lot of money and effort, but you get it all back later in life from your children						74
In old age, for most people is it best to live with their sons, daughters or either						44
In your old age, you expect to live with your sons, daughters or either						42
In your old age, you expect your income to be from your sons or daughters						49
Parents should have many children so that they will not be lonely when they are old						15
Having more children will increase the family's income						10
Having many children is good because they provide help to parents in household tasks						15
Parents feel alive after death when they have many children because their name will be continued						17
Families must have more children to increase the power of their family and tribe						19
A person with many children is looked up to in the community more than a person with 1 or 2 children						10
	<u>Sons</u>			<u>Daughters</u>		
Values to teach children	<i>Very Imp.</i>	<i>Some What Imp.</i>	<i>Not/ At All Imp.</i>	<i>Very Imp.</i>	<i>Some What Imp.</i>	<i>Not/ At All Imp.</i>
To be financially independent at a young age	21	17	63	12	12	76
To contribute to household expenses as early as possible	14	13	74	8	7	85
To help with the household work	21	26	53	90	7	3

Beyond the issue of the advantages and disadvantages of having two children, the SFT respondents were asked a variety of questions about the costs and benefits of children and raising children. The women were also asked some questions to ascertain whether they recognized a “quantity-quality tradeoff” – the notion that couples that have fewer children are able to invest more in those children (in terms of their health and nutrition, their schooling, and so forth). A tradeoff of quality for quantity is hypothesized to be a major factor underlying the transition from large to small families.

The various items on the costs and benefits of children are presented in Table 4.4. Virtually all of the respondents (99 percent) recognized that raising children requires considerable amount of money and effort. Offsetting this, 60 percent believed that most women receive help in childcare from their families, which reduces the burden of raising children. When asked about their own experience, however, only 30 percent of the women reported having received substantial help in childcare from family members.

Among the possible benefits of children is the provision of old-age support to their parents. Table 4.4 shows that almost three-quarters of the women believed that although raising children requires a lot of money and effort, parents get it all back later in life from their children. But only one-half (49 percent) expected to rely on their children for their income in old age. On the question of co-residence with children in old-age, the SFT respondents showed less support for this arrangement than might have been expected, given past practice in Egypt: 44 percent of the women believed that it is better for most people to live with their children, and 42 percent expected to live with a child in their old age. Other benefits of children are described in the list of items in Table 4.1 (on attitudes towards having a large number of children); for convenience, these items are included in Table 4.4. As discussed above, few women subscribed to these benefits.

The respondents were also asked a set of questions about values that children should be taught, and some of these imply benefits that might be derived from children. The responses to three such items are presented in the final panel of Table 4.4. Most women believed that it is not important to teach their sons and daughters to be financially independent or to contribute to household expenses at early age; this attitude is contrary to children being an economic benefit. However, almost 90 percent of the women believed that it is very important to teach daughters to assist in household work. This is a concrete benefit that girls might provide.

In short, while there appears to be agreement that raising children is costly, there is no corresponding agreement that there are financial benefits to be derived from children.

If Egyptian parents recognize a quantity-quality tradeoff (i.e. that couples with fewer children can invest more in each child), this could be an important incentive to limit childbearing. It is difficult to frame survey items to investigate this issue. After reviewing the existing research literature (including questionnaires used in previous studies) and pre-testing some alternative questioning strategies, two sets of items on the quantity-quality

tradeoff were included in the SFT questionnaire.⁴ The first set consists of four direct questions on quantity-quality tradeoff that were embedded in the block of items about the advantages of having only two children; these are items 2-5 in Table 4.2. It is clear from Table 4.2 that at least 97 percent of the women recognized the type of quality-quantity tradeoff described by these four items.

The second set of items asks about the woman's family of origin – the number of siblings a woman had when growing up (almost 90 percent of the women had three or more siblings) and the social and economic effects of this family size. This strategy for investigating women's perception of the quantity-quality tradeoff is, to our knowledge, an innovation in the SFT. The responses to those three items are shown in Table 4.5, according to the woman's number of siblings. The pattern of responses suggests that a substantial fraction of women recognized the quality-quantity tradeoff. Among the women with three or more siblings, more than 60 percent believed that their families' economic situation would have been worse if they had more siblings, and about 40 percent believed that with fewer siblings their schooling would have been better (although the more common answer is that their schooling would have been the same). Overall, only 14 percent of all women agreed that their family would have been stronger and happier if it had been larger; even among those with two or fewer siblings, only 35 percent agreed with this statement.

Table 4.5: Quantity-quality tradeoff: women's recognition of the quantity-quality tradeoff, by number of siblings: percentage distributions

Quantity – Quality trade off		Number of siblings				Total
		0-2	3	4	5+	
If you had more siblings, your family's economic situation would have been:	BETTER	10	6	6	6	6
	WORSE	43	58	66	63	61
	SAME	46	36	28	31	33
If had fewer siblings, yours and your sibling schooling would have been	MORE/BETTER	20	37	42	47	42
	LESS	1	3	3	2	2
	SAME	71	61	56	51	55
Family would have felt stronger and happier if had more siblings		35	13	11	11	14
Number of women		348	428	545	1972	3293

4.3 Gender Attitudes

One obstacle to fertility falling to replacement level in Egypt that is frequently mentioned is the prevailing conservative gender attitudes. These could constitute an obstacle to fertility decline for two reasons. First, a preference for sons might lead couples to proceed beyond

⁴ The quantity-quality tradeoff is defined somewhat more broadly here than in the classic economic literature (which begins with seminal contributions by Becker). In this literature, the quantity-quality tradeoff is defined as the choice that parents make between having many children and having high achieving children. In the SFT investigation of this issue, quality is defined more broadly include not only the achievements and welfare of the children but also the quality of the family as a whole. These questions can be viewed as using family quality as an approximation for child quality; the implicit assumption is that family well-being will ultimately affect child quality.

two children in an effort to have a (nother) son. Second, placing a priority on women's childbearing and childrearing roles might prevent women from developing alternative roles that legitimize less investment of women's time in the bearing and rearing of children. To permit investigation of these hypotheses, the SFT respondents were asked a variety of questions that are revealing of gender attitudes. The data on preferences for having sons vs. daughters was analyzed in Chapter 3. The conclusion from that analysis is that there is limited evidence for son preference, and it does not seem to be a major factor affecting fertility decisions. In this section, the other attitudinal data on gender attitudes are examined.

Table 4.6: Percent of women agreeing with gender attitudes

Gender attitudes		% Agreeing				
Boys and girls are getting the same treatment		94				
Boys and girls are getting the same level of schooling		99				
<u>Financial costs</u>						
Costs of rearing children is greater for:	<i>Sons</i>	7				
	<i>Daughters</i>	20				
	<i>Same</i>	72				
Costs of marrying children is greater for:	<i>Sons</i>	23				
	<i>Daughters</i>	36				
	<i>Same</i>	41				
<u>Old Age-support</u>						
In old age, for most people is it best to live with:	<i>Son</i>	31				
	<i>Daughter</i>	2				
	<i>Either</i>	13				
	<i>Not With Children</i>	56				
In your old age, you expect to live with:	<i>Son</i>	32				
	<i>Daughter</i>	2				
	<i>Either</i>	9				
	<i>Not With Children</i>	58				
In your old age, you expect your income to be from:	<i>Sons</i>	39				
	<i>Daughters</i>	10				
It is more important to learn how to think for oneself than to just obey orders	<i>Girls</i>	72				
	<i>Boys</i>	79				
<u>Values to teach children</u>						
	<i>Sons</i>	<i>Daughters</i>				
	<i>Very</i>	<i>Some</i>	<i>Not/</i>	<i>Very</i>	<i>Some</i>	<i>Not/</i>
	<i>Imp.</i>	<i>What</i>	<i>At All</i>	<i>Imp.</i>	<i>What</i>	<i>At All</i>
		<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Imp.</i>		<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Imp.</i>
To aim for university degree	91	7	3	84	11	5
To take care of their parents when they get old	98	2	1	93	5	2
To contribute to household expenses as early as possible	14	13	74	8	7	85
To help with the household work	21	26	53	90	7	3
To be knowledgable and read a lot	92	6	2	90	7	3
To keep a strong family relationship with their relatives	97	3	0	96	4	1
To discuss their opinion freely	92	7	1	87	9	4
To be an obedient wife and never question her husband's opinion				34	24	43
To be a forceful husband and not take into account his wife's opinion	22	21	57			

The pertinent data are presented in Table 4.6. Almost all women agreed that, in general, boys and girls should be treated the same (94 percent) and, in particular, should have equal educational opportunity (99 percent). That said, the SFT data reveal a tendency to perceive sons as less costly and providing more benefits than daughters. This is the case with respect to the costs of rearing children (although almost three-quarters felt this cost is the same for sons and daughters) and with respect to marrying children (with 36 percent believing daughters are more costly to marry, as against 23 percent believing sons are more costly). When asked about old-age support, about one-third of the women felt it is better for most women (31 percent) and for herself (32 percent) to live with sons in old age, as against 2 percent favoring co-residence with daughters; and 39 percent expected they will receive income in old age from their sons, as against 10 percent expecting it from their daughters.

The respondents were asked about the importance of inculcating certain values in children, and these questions were asked separately with respect to sons and daughters. Comparing the responses for sons and daughters provides further insight about gender attitudes. As shown in Table 4.6, among all the values asked about, there was highest agreement about the importance of teaching children to care for their parents in old age (98 percent for sons and 94 percent for daughters). On the question of whether it is more important to teach children to think for themselves than to obey orders, 79 agreed with this statement for sons and 71 percent for daughters. Similarly, while most women felt that it is very important to teach their children to aim for a university degree, to be knowledgeable and read a lot, and to discuss their opinions freely, agreement with these statements was slightly higher for sons than for daughters. There was also somewhat more agreement for sons than for daughters that children should be financially independent at a young age and contribute to household expenses as early as possible, although less than one-quarter of respondents believed this is very important for either sons or daughters. As noted above, the respondents felt that it is far more important for daughters to learn to help in housework (90 percent feel this is very important for daughters, as against 21 percent for sons).

Overall, these data suggest that while Egyptian women recognize some gender differences in the costs and benefits of children, they have egalitarian attitudes towards many aspects of childrearing, especially with respect to the values that children should acquire while growing up. This data, refer to women's attitudes, but whether their husbands share these gender attitudes is another matter. An important question is whether the actual allocation of resources within the household is equally respectful of boys' and girls' needs, but this has not been investigated in the present study.

4.4 Attitudes towards Social Change

Childbearing decisions do not occur in isolation from decisions concerning other facets of family life. Similarly, changes in attitudes towards childbearing may well be associated with attitudes towards other social changes underway in the Egyptian society. Accordingly, the SFT asked women how they felt about various social changes, with particular attention to changes in the family roles and responsibilities. A set of statements that describe changes assumed to be occurring were read to the respondents, and they were asked whether they thought these changes were for the good or not.

As shown in Table 4.7, the respondents were most supportive of changes that entail increases in women's power relative to men's or changes that reduce differences in gender roles. Most women (94 percent) thought that more women occupying leadership positions is a good development, as is wives having more power in household decisions (89 percent) and husbands doing more domestic chores (82 percent). There was less consensus about children gaining more power and independence: 73 percent thought it is a good thing that children live separately from parents after marriage, 66 percent endorsed parents having less control over whom children marry, but only 44 percent were pleased that parents have less control over children's decisions. On the matter of children marrying at later ages, 72 percent and 47 percent thought this is a good thing for boys and girls, respectively.

Table 4.7: Women opinion toward changes that could be occurring in the Egyptian society

Changes occurring in the Egyptian society	Percent good
Girls marrying at later ages	47
Boys marrying at later ages	72
Husband's doing more domestic chores	82
Parents having less control over whom their children marry	66
Parents having less control over decisions made by their children	44
More women occupying leadership positions in society	94
Wives having more power in household decisions	89
Children living separately from their parents after they get married	73
Number of women	3293

4.5 Household Economics: Attitudes, Expectations and Actual Circumstances

Previous research on fertility, especially that which utilized qualitative interviews, has concluded that decisions about childbearing are heavily influenced by the household's current economic circumstances and calculations about future economic prospects. This is true of research in Egypt and in other societies, at all levels of fertility. Accordingly, in addition to the household economic characteristics gathered in the 2003 EIDHS, the SFT devoted some effort to measuring the households' current economic situation and respondents' expectations about the future.

Major sections of the SFT questionnaire are devoted to measuring women's work, her husband's work, and the economic status of the household. Considering first the data on employment (Table 4.8), during the three-month period preceding the survey 97 percent of the husbands were working at least part-time and about 55 percent were earning a fixed monthly wage, salary or pension. By comparison, 31 percent of the women were employed during the same period, with 24 percent working for money. The earnings of 75 percent of the women who work for money go entirely to household expenses. When asked how they feel about their work situation, 63 percent of the employed women indicated that they were very satisfied with their situation, whereas only 36 percent of the non-working women were very satisfied with not working. In comparison, 45 percent of the women believed that their

husbands were very satisfied, and about the same percentage of the women were themselves very satisfied with their husband's job.

Table 4.8: Employment of the woman and her husband in the three months preceding the SFT interview

		Percent
<u>Women report on husband's work</u>		
Husband works part/full time		97
Husband earns fixed wage/salary/pension		55
Husband satisfaction with his current work situation	VERY SATISFIED	45
	SOMEWHAT SATISFIED	30
	SOMEWHAT UNSATISFIED	15
	VERY UNSATISFIED	8
	DO NOT KNOW	1
Women satisfaction with husband's current work situation	VERY SATISFIED	43
	SOMEWHAT SATISFIED	31
	SOMEWHAT UNSATISFIED	16
	VERY UNSATISFIED	10
	DO NOT KNOW	1
<u>Woman's work and access to her own income</u>		
Works		31
Works for money		24
Receivs her own income		23
Fraction of woman's earnings goes to household expenses	ALMOST NONE	3
	LESS THAN HALF	4
	ABOUT HALF	6
	MORE THAN HALF	11
	ALL	76
Woman satisfied with her current job	VERY SATISFIED	63
	SOMEWHAT SATISFIED	30
	SOMEWHAT UNSATISFIED	6
	VERY UNSATISFIED	2
Woman satisfied with not working	VERY SATISFIED	36
	SOMEWHAT SATISFIED	28
	SOMEWHAT UNSATISFIED	25
	VERY UNSATISFIED	11

Researchers have long recognized that direct questions on individual and household income poorly capture the actual living standard of the household. For one thing, respondents under-report income, even when confronted with detailed sets of questions and rigorous probing. Moreover, the household living standard is also determined by the possession of assets that reflect family wealth and permanent income that need not be highly correlated with income during relatively brief periods of time (months or even years). Accordingly, the SFT questionnaire contains items that attempt to indirectly measure the financial status of the

household. In this block of items, a first question is whether or not the woman feels that the household income is sufficient to cover the household's basic needs (food, health, childcare, schooling, and so forth). She is then asked for her estimate of the minimum income required for her household to live adequately and satisfy its minimum basic needs. Following these two questions, the woman is asked to compare her household's current income to the minimum. As shown in Table 4.9, about 70 percent of the women reported that their household income was sufficient to cover basic needs, and roughly the same percentage -- 62 percent -- reported that their household income is at or above the minimum. The 62 percent consists of 26 percent of women who felt that their household income was above the minimum and 36 percent who stated that their income was at the minimum required to live adequately. Thirty eight percent of the women felt that their household income was below the minimum required to live adequately.

Table 4.9: Households debt, savings and basic needs

Household economics		Women Percent
<u>Minimum Income</u>		
Household income enough to cover basic household needs (from food, education, health, childcare...etc.)		70
Household current income in comparison to the min. income with which household can live adequately	FAR ABOVE	7
	LITTLE ABOVE	19
	AT MINIMUM	36
	LITTLE BELOW	23
	FAR BELOW	15
<u>Saving, debt and budget difficulties</u>		% Yes
Household was able to save any income during past month		17
Household owes any money to individuals or professional creditors		22
Household is currently buying things on credit		31
Last month, the household had difficulty paying for:		
	FOOD AND DAILY HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES	29
	RENT	7
	MEDICAL EXPENSES FOR ADULT	28
	INFANT AND CHILD CARE & THEIR MEDICAL EXPENSES	25
	CHILDREN'S EDUCATION	25
	DEBT	27
	OTHER	0
% Had no difficulty paying for any item		53
% Had difficulty paying for at least half of the items		27
% Had difficulty paying for all items		2

Respondents were also asked about their households' debt and savings. Each woman was asked whether her household was able to save any money during the preceding month, and whether her household currently owes money (to individuals or professional creditors) or is buying things on credit. Only 17 percent of the women reported that their households were able to save some income during the preceding month, while 22 percent were in debt and 31 percent were currently buying on credit (Table 4.9). Moreover, when asked whether the household had difficulty during the preceding month in paying for various goods and services, 27 percent reported difficulty paying for at least half of the specified goods and

services, whereas 53 percent reported no difficulty paying for any of the goods and services. The goods and services that presented the greatest financial challenge were food and daily household supplies (29 percent), followed by medical expenses for adults (28 percent).

Table 4.10: Household economic expectations

Expectations over the next year				Women Percent	
Woman expects that her own earnings will	STAY THE SAME	30.98		24	
	INCREASE			66	
	DECREASE			4	
Woman expects to have earnings from her own work				13	
Woman expects that her husband's earnings will	STAY THE SAME			42	
	INCREASE			49	
	DECREASE			2	
Woman's expectations of her household economic situation next year in comparison to last year	Current household economic situation in comparison to last year				
	BETTER	SAME	WORSE	TOTAL	
economic situation will	GET BETTER	32	17	11	60
	STAY THE SAME	4	16	6	27
	GET WORSE	1	2	11	13
	Total	37	35	28	100
Household expenses and savings expectations					
Women are concerned that during the next year your household might not be able to pay for:					
	FOOD AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES				34
	CLOTHING				35
	RENT				9
	MEDICAL EXPENSES FOR ADULT				38
	INFANT AND CHILD CARE & THEIR MEDICAL EXPENSES				36
	CHILDREN'S EDUCATION				37
	SAVING FOR CHILDREN MARRIAGE				41
	INSTALLMENTS AND DEBT REPAYMENT				31
Perception of Economic Opportunities					
General living circumstances each year is	IMPROVING				30
	GETTING HARDER				70
How about your children in the future? Do you think it will be easier, harder or about the same to cover the costs of food and housing?	EASIER				29
	HARDER				64
	SAME				7
Do you think that your children will have better educational opportunities than you had, the same, or worse opportunities?	BETTER				67
	WORSE				27
	SAME				6
Do you think that it will be easier, harder, or about the same for your children to find a decent job as compared to now?	EASIER				21
	HARDER				75
	SAME				3
Should young couples think about the economic well-being of their children in the future when deciding how many children to have?	YES				94
	NO				6

Finally, the SFT probed the women's economic aspirations and expectations, with the aim of eventually linking these to fertility desires and reproductive behaviors. The women were asked how they feel their household as whole, and specific members (husband's earnings), will fare over the next year, and they were asked their expectations about their children's future. The former will be regarded as micro-level expectations and the latter as macro-level expectations, under the assumption that women's evaluations of their children's future economic prospects are heavily influenced by their optimism or pessimism about the prospects for the economy as a whole. The women were also asked a macro-level question about whether they feel living conditions each year are improving or becoming more difficult.

What emerges from this set of questions, as shown in Table 4.10, is that a majority of women were optimistic about the short-term economic prospects for their family (i.e. micro level) but were relatively pessimistic about longer-term prospects for their children (i.e. macro level). With respect to their short-term micro-level prospects, only 4 percent of the women working for money expected their own income to decrease over the next year, and only 2 percent thought that their husbands' earnings might decrease in the next year. More than 60 percent of the women believed that the overall economic situation of their household would get better; one-half of these women also felt that their households' economic situation had improved during the preceding year. Only 13 percent of the women were worried that their household economic situation might deteriorate, and of these 82 percent reported a worsening economic situation during the preceding year. When it comes to specific household necessities, 34 percent of the women were worried that their household might not be able to pay for food and household supplies at some time during the next year. This compares with 29 percent who reported that this occurred during the preceding three months. The most common concerns were being unable to save for their children's marriage (41 percent) and paying for medical expenses (38 percent).

With respect to long-term macro trends, a large percentage of women believed that living circumstances are becoming more difficult in Egypt. Most women believed that for their children job opportunities will be more limited (64 percent) and that it will be more difficult to cover the costs of basic goods (75 percent). The exception to this pessimism about their children's future was a belief that schooling opportunities are improving (67 percent). Accordingly, virtually all of the respondents (95 percent) agreed that young couple should consider the likely economic well-being of their children in the future when deciding how many children to have.

5. CONTRACEPTION AND UNWANTED PREGNANCY

Contraceptive practice, and the related issue of unwanted pregnancy, has been the subject of a great deal of previous research in Egypt. Extensive data have been collected on these topics, especially in the series of national DHS surveys. The Interim DHS conducted in 2003 contained a large block of items about contraceptive use, including many items on knowledge, attitudes, and previous contraceptive experience. Reasons for contraceptive discontinuation were ascertained. Exposure to family planning messages and contact with service providers were both measured. The issue of financial costs of contraceptive supplies

– the amount that users spent, and the willingness to pay more – was explored. Many of these items replicate data collection in earlier EDHS surveys.

Given the availability of this rich body of research on many facets of family planning in Egypt, the SFT invested relatively little effort in further investigation of this topic area. Some effort was made to add to the store of knowledge on the acceptability of contraception and obstacles to contraceptive use. This information is reviewed in this section. This should be regarded as a supplement to the already-existing research literature on family planning in Egypt. In addition, the longitudinal feature of the SFT project provides an excellent opportunity to study unwanted pregnancy and its correlates.

5.1 Acceptability of Contraception

A basic issue is whether contraception is universally accepted in Egypt. It is clear from the high contraceptive prevalence rate – 60 percent of currently married women, according to the EIDHS-03 – that a large majority of couples regard family planning as acceptable behavior. But does some uneasiness about contraception remain in some segments of the population, perhaps motivated by social or religious concerns?

In the 2003 EIDHS, women were asked whether they approve of family planning. As shown in Table 5.1, a tiny percentage (2 percent) disapproved. Even so, women might be reluctant to use contraception because they perceive that their husbands disapprove or because they perceive that friends and relatives disapprove. In the SFT, women were asked about both, and again perceived approval was close to universal – only 5 percent indicated that they believe their husbands disapproved, and only 4 percent indicated that they believe their friends and relatives disapproved. Given these results, it is difficult to argue that concerns about social disapproval present a major obstacle to contraceptive use. Note, however, that such concerns might contribute substantially to unmet need for contraception, which stands at only 9.5 percent in the 2003 EIDHS.

Table 5.1: Approval of family planning practice, Egypt 2003 and 2004

Approval of family planning	Respondent ^a	Respondent's perception of husband's views ^b	Respondent's perception of friends and relatives ^b
Approve	98	93	95
Disapprove	2	5	4
Don't know	0	2	1
Total	100	100	100
<i>Number of women</i>	3286	3286	3286

^a Obtained from 2003 EIDHS
^b Obtained from SFT.

Further indications of the acceptability of contraception are responses to two items in the 2003 EIDHS. When asked how many couples in their local area were using family planning, 73 percent said “most” and 15 percent said “some”; only 12 percent of the women did not perceive contraception as relatively common behavior in their community. When asked

about the trend in family planning in their local area, 79 percent said it was increasing, whereas only 2 percent said it was decreasing (with the remaining 19 percent believing it had been stable or were uncertain). In short, the large majority of women thought that contraception was already common behavior and, moreover, on the increase.

To probe religious concerns about contraception, the SFT respondents were asked whether religious leaders in their communities believe that family planning interferes with God's will; 19 percent responded "yes". The respondents were also asked whether religious leaders in their communities encourage couples to have many children; 15 percent responded "yes". Clearly some women – on the order of one-sixth to one-fifth -- perceive religious leaders to be pro-natalist. Whether this acts to discourage these women from limiting childbearing through contraception is another question that could be the subject of further investigation.

5.2 Obstacles to Contraception

Unmet need for contraception has declined in Egypt during the past fifteen years, for the first time falling below ten percent of married women in the 2003 EIDHS (the estimate is 9.5 percent with unmet need). But if fertility is to be reduced to replacement level, even this relatively low level of unmet need can be a hindrance. When women start their childbearing in the 20s and, for the most part, wish to limit their childbearing to only two or three children, later in their reproductive career they are likely to face many years of exposure to births of order three/four and higher. To avoid unwanted pregnancies, the contraceptive protection must be nearly continuous (unless there are periods of low sexual exposure), and the methods used highly efficacious. Given this need for high levels of contraceptive coverage, it is important to understand the existing obstacles to use.

Because this issue is of fundamental concern from a programmatic standpoint, it is explored in both the 2003 EIDHS and the SFT. In the EIDHS, non-pregnant women who expressed a desire to avoid pregnancy (because they wanted to postpone or stop childbearing) but were not using contraception were asked why they were not using. This was an open-ended item, with respondents allowed to provide more than one reason. Note that this set of women can be regarded as women with unmet need for contraception. Also in the EIDHS, women who wanted to avoid pregnancy, were not using contraception, but indicated no intention to use in the future, were asked why they did not intend to use. One reason was recorded. The SFT added to this information with further investigation of reasons for not using among non-pregnant women who expressed a desire to avoid pregnancy but were not using contraception (again, women with unmet need). Fourteen possible reasons were read to the women, and they were asked one-by-one whether each reason applied in their own case. Those women who selected more than one reason were asked to identify the main reason. It was hoped that this more systematic probing might yield a more comprehensive portrait of the reasons for non-use than the 2003 EIDHS inquiry, which relied on the women's spontaneous mention of reasons.

The four sets responses are compiled in Table 5.2. The figures in this table refer to two sets of women: non-pregnant, wishing to avoid pregnancy, and not using (i.e. women with unmet need); and wishing to avoid pregnancy, not using, and not intending to use in the future. The

latter set is examined only in the second column of numbers from the left. Comparing the columns in Table 5.2, it becomes clear that, in the event, the more systematic questioning strategy employed in the SFT did not produce a markedly different picture of the reasons for non-use. An important cluster of reasons concern the woman's belief that she is not in need of contraceptive protection: either because she has little or no sexual exposure, or because she is unable to conceive or conceives with difficulty, or because she is post-partum amenorrheic, or because she is breastfeeding. On the order of 50-60 percent of women mentioned one or more of these reasons.

Table 5.2: Reasons for not using contraception, Egypt 2003 and 2004

Reason	2003 EIDHS		SFT	
	Percentage mentioning reason ^a	Reason for not intending to use in future	Percentage mentioning reason ^a	Main reason for not using
Infrequent or no sex	18	9	23	23
Infecund, low risk of pregnancy	17	50	22	20
Post-partum amenorrheic	18	0	18	17
Breastfeeding	13	0	-	-
Fatalism about fertility	3	0	-	-
Respondent opposed	0	1	-	-
Husband opposed	5	9	12	7
Others opposed	0	0	-	-
Religious prohibition	0	1	3	2
Lack of knowledge (method, source)	0	0	1	1
Health concerns, side effects	27	25	21	14
Lack of access, financial cost	1	1	3	1
Problems with transport, childcare	-	-	1	0
Dislike medical exam	-	-	2	0
Inconvenient, unnatural	2	0	-	-
Don't know, no reason given		4	-	15
Total		100		100
Number of women	464 ^b	230 ^c	518 ^d	518 ^d

- indicates that women were not asked about this reason.

^a Percentages sum to greater than 100 because more than one reason allowed.

^b At 2003 EIDHS interview: non-pregnant, want to postpone or stop childbearing, not using contraception.

^c At 2003 EIDHS interview: not using contraception, do not want another child, do not intend to use in future.

^d At SFT interview: non-pregnant, want to postpone or stop childbearing, not using contraception.

There are two other reasons for non-use that carry some weight. One is that the husband is opposed to contraception. Table 5.1 shows that only 5 percent of women believed that their husbands disapproved of contraception. Accordingly, between 5 and 15 percent of women stated that the husband's opposition was a reason for not using contraception or not intending to use in the future.

The final reason that carries some weight in Table 5.2 is health concerns, in particular anxiety about side effects of contraception. Around one-fifth to one-quarter of the women identified such concerns as a reason for not using, and in the SFT 14 percent stated that this was the main reason they were not using. A similar picture has emerged from previous

research in Egypt over the years. It is disconcerting that fear of health side effects remains a substantial obstacle to contraception.

To better understand this important issue, the SFT inquired at some length about the perceived health side effects of contraceptive methods. The respondents were first asked whether they thought that using contraception posed a health risk. This question was asked of all women, users and non-users alike. Strikingly, one-third answered affirmatively. The women were then asked to name some of the side effects or health problems caused by specific methods, specifically the IUD, oral contraceptive, and injectable. Again, this inquiry was directed to all women. A summary of the responses, in the form of the number of side effects or health problems mentioned, is presented in the first panel of Table 5.3. A large majority of women attributed one or more effects to each method, even the injectable, which has never been a common method in Egypt. A majority identifies two or more side effects from the IUD, and close to one-half identifies two or more side effects of oral contraceptives. Furthermore, when asked whether they had heard of anyone in their local community experiencing side effects, three-quarters respond affirmatively with respect to the IUD and two-thirds with respect to the pill (second panel of Table 5.3). Collectively, these data from the SFT leave an unmistakable impression that Egyptian women regard modern contraceptives as damaging to women's health.

Table 5.3: Health side effects of contraception: concerns about specific methods

Method:	IUD	Pill	Injectable
Number of side effects or health problems mentioned			
0	8	13	22
1	32	40	41
2	40	33	26
3+	20	14	11
Total	100	100	100
Heard of anyone in community experiencing side effects?			
Yes	75	64	58
No, don't know	25	36	42
Total	100	100	100
Method makes women physically weaker?			
Yes	37	63	30
No, don't know	63	37	70
Total	100	100	100
More difficult to get pregnant after using?			
Yes	17	18	55
No, don't know	83	82	45
Total	100	100	100
<i>Number of women</i>	3286	3286	3286

Further evidence of this is that substantial fractions of women believed that use of contraception makes women weaker: about one-third of the women believed this with respect to the IUD and injectable, and two-thirds with respect to the pill (third panel of Table 5.3). And, when asked whether it is more difficult to become pregnant after using each of these methods, close to one-fifth believed this is true with respect to the IUD and the pill and over one-half with respect to the injectable (fourth panel of Table 5.3).

In short, Egyptian women's beliefs about the physical effects of contraceptive methods clearly constitute a significant disincentive to adopting effective modern methods and using them continuously.

But the decision to use contraception is not determined solely by whether or not women perceive available methods to have negative features. If the issue is women's health, those who are at risk of pregnancy must weigh the physical effects of contraception against the physical stress of another pregnancy. The SFT respondents were asked explicitly about this trade-off. First they were asked whether another pregnancy would pose any health risks; 58 percent answered "yes". Then they were asked whether women's health is more threatened by having many pregnancies or by using contraception; by an overwhelming margin – 96 percent vs. 4 percent – the women identified a large number of pregnancies as the greater threat to women's health.

Table 5.4: Health side effects of contraception: concerns about specific methods, by current contraceptive use status

Method:		IUD		Pill		Injectable	
Contraceptive Use Status:		Using	Not using	Using	Not using	Using	Not Using
Number of side effects or health problems mentioned							
	0	7	10	12	17	21	25
	1	31	34	39	42	40	42
	2	42	38	34	30	26	25
	3+	20	18	15	11	13	8
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Heard of anyone in community experiencing side effects?							
	Percent Yes	74	76	65	64	57	58
Method makes women physically weaker?							
	Percent Yes	34	43	63	62	30	31
More difficult to get pregnant after using?							
	Percent Yes	16	19	18	19	56	55
<i>Number of women</i>		1038	2248	1038	2248	1038	2248

And while concern about health side effects may discourage some women from using contraception (as indicated by the data in Table 5.2), other women may use contraception even though they recognize a risk of side effects. This seems quite likely to be a common situation in Egypt, given the high prevalence of both contraceptive use and recognition of its

side effects. Moreover, it is possible that women who have used are, for this very reason, better acquainted with health side effects. This is suggested by Table 5.4, in which the distributions presented in Table 5.3 are presented separately for women using and not using contraception at the time of the SFT interview. Strikingly, the two distributions hardly differ. In the aggregate, users and non-users share essentially the same perceptions about the health side effects of contraception.

The results in Table 5.4 are not incompatible with some women being deterred from using contraception because of a fear of health side effects. The data justify a continued programmatic priority on weakening this obstacle to use. What is clear is that women are able to reconcile a fear of health side effects with practice of contraception. This can occur when the perceived gains from contraceptive practice are thought to outweigh the costs. Women and their husbands need to be convinced of the advantages of having just a few children.

5.3 Unwanted Pregnancy

The incidence of unwanted pregnancies has been measured in every EDHS. Typically this is achieved through retrospective inquiry, either by asking women directly whether recent births were wanted or not, or by comparing the number of living children at the conceptions of recent births with the stated ideal number of children. Such retrospective estimation of the incidence of unwanted fertility is known to be biased, among other reasons because women are reluctant to label children as unwanted or to imply this is the case through their stated ideal number of children. Moreover, where there is interest in considering the correlates (e.g. demographic, socioeconomic attitudes) of unwanted births, retrospective inquiry is handicapped by the fact that the reference period for the correlates often will be the date of the interview rather than the period prior to the conception of the pregnancy.

A superior analytical approach is offered by longitudinal designs, in which both fertility preferences and correlates are measured prior to the pregnancy. The SFT permits such analysis, for pregnancies occurring in the period between the 2003 EIDHS interview and the SFT interview. This period was eleven months on average, admittedly rather brief. Moreover, pregnancies at the EIDHS interview (and subsequent births from these pregnancies) are excluded from this analysis, because the woman's statement about whether or not this pregnancy was wanted post-dates its conception. On the other hand, current pregnancies at the SFT interview can be included in the analysis, although of course a fraction of these pregnancies will not eventuate in a live birth. The outcome of the application of these selection criteria is a sample of 416 births and pregnancies occurring between the two interviews that can be classified as either wanted or unwanted on the basis of the women's stated desire to have another birth (or not) in the 2003 EIDHS.

A first analysis of these 416 births was presented in Table 2.3 and discussed in Chapter 2. Further analysis according to categories of selected correlates is provided in Table 5.5. Three parameters are estimated: the percentage of women in each category having an unwanted birth or pregnancy; the percentage of births/pregnancies in each category that were unwanted; and the percentage distribution of unwanted births/pregnancies across categories

of the selected correlates. The correlates consist mainly of socioeconomic and demographic variables, but also include unmet need status at the time of the 2003 EIDHS.

Table 5.5: Unwanted conceptions^a between 2003 EIDHS and SFT: probability and distribution, by background characteristics and unmet need for contraception at 2003 EIDHS

Background characteristics	Percent having unwanted birth or pregnancy	Percent of births/Pregnancies unwanted	Percentage distribution of unwanted births/pregnancies
Total	4	31	100
Urban-rural residence			
Urban	3	28	31
Rural	5	32	69
Place of residence			
Urban governorates	3	30	15
Lower Egypt	3	31	36
Upper Egypt	5	31	49
Education			
No Education	5	41	44
Primary, incomplete or complete	4	31	25
Secondary completed or higher	3	23	31
Wealth index			
Lowest quintile	7	44	29
Second – Fourth quintiles	3	26	54
Fifth quintile	3	34	17
Age			
<30 years old	4	18	43
30+ years old	4	66	57
Number of living children or order of birth/pregnancy^b			
0	0	-	-
1	1	0	0
2	5	4	5
3+	5	54	95
Unmet need status			
Unmet need for spacing	1	4	1
Unmet need for limiting	21	100	30
Using for limiting	5	100	58
Want within two years	1	5	6
Infecund, menopausal	3	50	4
Else ^c	0	2	1
<i>Number of observations</i>	3286 ^d		416 ^e

^a Births between the two surveys, excluding births from current pregnancies at the time of the 2003 EIDHS; and current pregnancies at the time of the SFT.

^b In the first column (percent having unwanted birth or pregnancy), this variable is the number of living children. In the other columns, this variable is the birth order of the birth or pregnancy.

^c Using for spacing, spacing failure, limiting failure.

^d Women.

^e Births or pregnancies. See footnote a

Because the observation period is so brief, it is expected that the percentage of women experiencing an unwanted birth or pregnancy will be low. This percentage was 4 percent overall, and was above 10 percent in only one category – women with unmet need for limiting. The rate of unwanted births/pregnancies was also somewhat higher among rural

women, women with no schooling, women with the lowest household wealth, and women with two or more living children.

A similar pattern of differentials is evident for the percent of births/pregnancies that are classified as unwanted (second column of figures from left). These percentages refer not to all women (as in the figures discussed in the previous paragraph) but the much smaller fraction of women who became pregnant (4 percent according to the first column of Table 5.5). At issue is the percentage of those births/pregnancies that could be considered unwanted. The overall percentage unwanted was 31 percent, with this rate being markedly higher among older women (66 percent), birth orders 3+ (54 percent), and women with unmet need for limiting or women using contraception for limiting purposes (100 percent, by definition). The percent unwanted was also somewhat higher for rural women, women with no schooling, and women with the lowest household wealth.

The right-hand column of Table 5.5 addresses what might be considered the key policy question: which sub-groups of the population contribute most to unwanted births/pregnancies? The answer to this question is determined both by the rate of unwanted pregnancy and the sub-group's relative share of the population. Roughly two-thirds of unwanted births/pregnancies were contributed by rural women, as against one-third contributed by urban women. About one-half were from women in Upper Egypt, and almost one-half were from women with no schooling. Older women contributed more than one-half of all unwanted births/pregnancies (the estimate is 57 percent), and 95 percent of unwanted births/pregnancies were of order three and higher. Finally, about 60 percent of unwanted births/pregnancies were contributed by women who were using contraception for limiting purposes at the beginning of the observation period (i.e. at the 2003 EIDHS), and 30 percent by women with unmet need for limiting.

That roughly twice as many unwanted births/pregnancies came from women already using contraception as compared to women with unmet need is a very significant finding, underscoring the need to improve contraceptive continuation rates. At the same time, reducing unmet need remains a legitimate programmatic goal: despite the low level of unmet need in Egypt, about one-third of unwanted births/pregnancies were contributed by women with unmet need at the beginning of the observation period. Women with unmet need contributed disproportionately to unwanted fertility; their unwanted fertility rate far exceeded the rate of any other subgroup examined.

6. Unmarried Youth

The younger cohorts that are just entering the reproductive years and starting their reproductive careers will determine the prospects for further fertility decline in Egypt. These are relatively large cohorts, due to the moderate levels of fertility and high likelihood of child survival in the period since 1980. The members of these cohorts that have already married were included in the sample of ever-married women analyzed in the previous sections of this report. Missing from the previous analysis, however, is the substantial fraction of these younger cohorts that has not yet married. This is an important omission, if the aim is to

better understand the likely future trajectory of fertility decline in Egypt and how policies and programs might influence it.

The SFT rectified this omission by sampling and interviewing young (ages 18-29) never married women and men. With the inclusion of these two sub-samples of young women and men, the SFT is able to provide a more complete assessment of future fertility prospects than is possible in studies confined to married women. The never married women and men were asked most of the same questions addressed to the married women, with particular emphasis on their fertility desires and their attitudes towards childbearing. In addition, they were asked about their attitudes towards marriage. These data are examined in this chapter. Among the aims of this chapter is to ascertain whether unmarried youth differ in their views on these matters, and also whether unmarried and married women have different views.

6.1 Fertility Desires

The never married women and men were asked their ideal number of children, the same question asked of married women. This was followed by two further questions intended to determine the strength of attachment to the ideal number. Their responses reveal that youth have quite similar ideal numbers (Table 6.1): 60 percent of the women and 53 percent of the men preferred two children or less. This means that 40 percent of the women and 46 percent of the men considered three or more children to be ideal; were these ideals to be fulfilled, fertility would remain substantially above replacement in Egypt. However, Table 6.1 also shows that the women and men with ideals of two or less children were more concerned with exceeding this number than the women and men with ideals of three or more children were concerned about falling short. For instance, having one child more than the ideal matters a great deal for 36 percent of the women whose ideal is two or less children, whereas falling one child short matters a great deal for only 7 percent of the women whose ideal is three or more children.

Table 6.1 Ideal number of children

Ideal number of children		<u>Women</u>			<u>Men</u>		
		1	2	3+	1	2	3+
Ideal number of children if one can choose.		2	58	39	2	51	43
If had one child <u>greater</u> than the ideal number, this difference would matter:	GREAT DEAL	33	37	32	36	33	35
	LITTLE	35	21	21	24	25	28
	NOT AT ALL	33	42	47	40	42	36
If had one child <u>less</u> than the ideal number, this difference would matter:	GREAT DEAL	69	19	7	56	13	5
	LITTLE	0	14	13	14	18	26
	NOT AT ALL	31	67	80	30	70	69
Number of never married ^a		19	530	357	24	483	406

^a Excludes the never married who gave non-numeric response to question on ideal number of children

6.2 Attitudes towards Childbearing

The youth also share similar attitudes towards having a large family (Table 6.2). The majority of both women and men disagreed with most of the mentioned advantages of having a large family. Less than 1 percent of each group agreed with all the mentioned advantages. Even so, more women (24 percent) than men (16 percent) disagreed with all the mentioned advantages of having a large family. Also, a larger percentage of men believed that with many relatives one has a better opportunity in life (about 11 percent points more than women) and that help from the extended family is essential for success in life (about 16 percent points more than women).

Table 6.2 Percent of the never married women and men agreeing with the advantages of large family

Large family attitudes	Percent Agreeing	
	Women	Men
Parents should have many children so that they will not be lonely when they are old	10	13
Many children is not an obstacle for parents to achieve what they would like to achieve*	9	10
Having more children will increase the family's income	5	8
Having many children is good because they provide help to parents for household tasks	14	19
Parents can raise all their children properly, even if they have many children*	13	10
Increasing the number of children in a family does not affect their educational level*	7	6
Having many children does not increase the financial pressure on the family*	5	7
If people had more income, they would have more children	25	23
Parents feel alive after death when they have many children because their name will be continue	12	13
Families must have more children to increase the power of their family and tribe	11	13
Having many children does not cause many disagreements and problems between husband and wife*	15	19
A person with many children is looked up to in the community more than a person with 1 or 2 children	5	6
Is it always true that a man with more brothers has better opportunity in life	20	21
Is it always true that a man with many relatives has better opportunity in life	34	45
Is it always true that help from extended family is essential for success in life	42	58
% Disagree with all the mentioned benefits of having a large family	24	16
% Agree with at least half of the mentioned benefits of having a large family	4	5
% Agree with all the mentioned benefits of having a large family	0	0
Number of never married	917	945

*The wording of this item is reversed than that included in the questionnaire. For the table consistency, all numbers included in the table reflect the percentage of respondent agreeing with pro-large family items.

Tables 6.3 and 6.4 make clear that never married women and men have very similar opinions about the advantages and disadvantages of having only two children. Almost all women and men agreed with all the mentioned advantages and disagreed with all the mentioned disadvantages of a two-child family. Table 6.3 shows that every mentioned advantage of having only two children received agreement from at least 91 percent of women and men. Almost 96 percent of the women and 86 percent of the men agreed with all the nine advantages; in contrast, less than 1 percent of each group disagreed with all the mentioned

advantages. Similar to the currently married women, items related to household living standard and child quality -- more specifically the items on raising children properly and children's schooling -- received the highest level of agreement as advantages of having only two children. These items were also most often mentioned spontaneously by both women and men.

Table 6.3: Advantages of having only two children

Percent of the never married women and men agreeing with each advantage, and the percent reporting each as the most important advantage or spontaneously mentioning it as an answer to the advantage of a two-child family open question.						
Advantages of having two children	Percent agreeing	<u>Women</u>		Percent agreeing	<u>Men</u>	
		The most important advantage	Advantage Spontaneously mentioned		The most important advantage	Advantage Spontaneously mentioned
A less crowded household	98	1	6	94	1	5
A household can have a better living standard	99	21	77	98	35	74
The children can be raised more properly	99	27	76	98	27	72
Children can have more schooling when there are only two	99	23	75	98	20	70
The children are healthier when there are only two	99	5	13	98	3	12
Less stressful to a woman's health	99	9	12	98	5	8
It is easier for the woman to work or do other things she enjoys	99	1	3	91	0	1
Reducing the population explosion in Egypt	99	2	1	97	4	2
The household is happier	98	9	10	97	5	7
% Disagree with all mentioned advantages	0			1		
% Agree with at least half of the mentioned advantages	99			98		
% Agree with all mentioned advantages	95			86		
Number of never married	917			945		

Consistent with this apparent support for restricting childbearing to two children, most young adults did not perceive disadvantages to having only two children (Table 6.4). As was the

case with the married women, the very low percentages of spontaneously mentioned disadvantages suggest that respondents had difficulty thinking of disadvantages. Less than 1 percent of never married women and men agreed with all the specified disadvantages of a two-child-family, while 80 percent or more of each group disagreed with all the mentioned disadvantages.

Table 6.4: Disadvantages of having only two children

Percent of the never married women and men agreeing with each of the disadvantages of having only two children, and the percent reporting each as the most important disadvantage or spontaneously mentioning it as an answer to the disadvantage of a two-child family open question.						
Disadvantages of having two children	<u>Women</u>			<u>Men</u>		
	Percent agreeing	The most important disadvantage	Disadvantage Spontaneously mentioned	Percent agreeing	The most important disadvantage	Disadvantage Spontaneously mentioned
Couples get less help from children in household work.	3	1	0	2	1	0
The contribution to the household income is less	2	1	0	2	0	
Couples will have insufficient support in old age	4	2	1	4	1	0
The feeling of a strong family is lost	4	1	1	5	3	0
The husband is less tied to the family	5	2	0	2	1	
The family name is weakened	3	0	1	4	1	0
There is likely to be shortage of sons or daughters	8	5	4	6	4	3
There is a risk of not having enough children surviving to adulthood	7	4	1	6	3	1
% Disagree with all mentioned disadvantages	80			83		
% Agree with at least half of the mentioned disadvantages	1			2		
% Agree with all mentioned disadvantages	0			0		
Number of never married	917			945		

There is some indication of gender differences among the young unmarried women and men about the costs and benefits of children, in particular the costs (Table 6.5). More than 98

percent of each group agreed that raising children requires a lot of money and effort; but substantially more women than men believed that childcare assistance from families makes raising children less work (55 percent and 37 percent of men and women, respectively). Large majorities of the women and men (79 percent and 84 percent, respectively) believed that parents are rewarded later in life for their efforts in raising children. Otherwise, few women and men agreed with the specified financial or social benefits of children.

Table 6.5: Percent of the never married agreeing with the cost and benefit of children

Costs and Benefits		Percent Agreeing					
		Women	Men				
<u>Cost of raising children</u>							
Raising children requires a lot of money and effort		99	99				
For most women, raising children is less work because of the help they can get from their family		55	37				
<u>Benefit of children</u>							
Raising children requires a lot of money and effort, but you get it all back later in life from your children		84	79				
In old age, for most people is it best to live with their sons, daughters or either		47	61				
Parents should have many children so that they will not be lonely when they are old		10	13				
Having more children will increase the family's income		5	8				
Having many children is good because they provide help to parents in household tasks		14	19				
Parents feel alive after death when they have many children because their name will be continued		13	10				
Families must have more children to increase the power of their family and tribe		11	13				
A person with many children is looked up to in the community more than a person with 1 or 2 children		5	6				
		<div><div><u>SONS</u></div><div><u>DAUGHTERS</u></div></div>					
Values to teach children		<div>Very Imp.</div>	<div>Some What Imp.</div>	<div>Not/ Not At All Imp.</div>	<div>Very Imp.</div>	<div>Some What Imp.</div>	<div>Not/ Not At All Imp.</div>
To be financially independent at a young age	Women	22	17	61	14	12	74
	Men	37	25	38	15	11	75
To contribute to household expenses as early as possible	Women	16	12	72	10	7	83
	Men	25	23	52	9	6	85
To help with the household work	Women	25	28	47	94	4	2
	Men	14	28	58	93	6	1

Never married men and women have very similar views about the values that daughters should be taught, but their opinions differed when it comes to sons. Most agreed that it is not important to teach daughters to be financially independent or to contribute to the household expenses at early age, but very important to teach them to help in household work. On the contrary, far more women than men believed it is not important at all to teach their sons to be financially independent (61 percent of women and 36 percent of men) and to contribute to

the household expenses at early age (71 percent of women and 53 percent of men), and more women than men believed that it is very important to teach sons to help in the household work (25 percent of women and 14 percent of men). In short, on the matter of values to be taught to sons, gender differences are apparent in the attitudes of young women and men.

6.3 Gender Attitudes

Gender is more explicitly the focus of a set of items that ask directly about gender preferences and gender roles. The responses to these items reveal further attitudinal differences between the young unmarried women and men (Table 6.6).

Equality in schooling was strongly supported by both groups: 99 percent of women and 94 percent of men agreed that girls and boys should get the same level of schooling. There was a similar high degree of support for accepting the sex composition of children: only 9 percent of women and 11 percent of men believed that a couple with three daughters should try for a son, and less than 7 percent of each group thought that a couple with three sons should try for a daughter.

But a far lower fraction of men than women (70 percent and 91 percent, respectively) felt that girls and boys should be treated equally. And while more than 80 percent of both groups agreed that it is important to teach a son to think for himself rather than to just obey orders, there was far less concurrence about whether it is important to teach the same to daughters (74 percent of women and 54 percent of men). On the matter of whom to live with in old age, more women favored not living with children, while more men favored living with a son. Moreover, while small fractions of both women and men believed that rearing sons is more costly than rearing daughters (7 percent and 14 percent of women and men, respectively), they differed on the costs of marrying children, with 51 percent of men and 26 percent of women believing that this cost is greater for sons.

Never married women and men were asked about the importance of parents teaching children certain values. Table 6.6 shows that among the specified values, both groups were almost unanimous that it is very important to teach children to care for parents in old age and to nurture strong relationships with relatives. Also, most men and women agreed that it is very important to teach their children to aim for a university degree, to be knowledgeable and to read a lot, and to discuss their opinions freely.

Nevertheless, as is the case with married women, the fraction of never married women and men who consider these values important is somewhat higher with respect to sons than daughters. As noted above, both women and men felt it is far more important for daughters than sons to learn to contribute to household work, but this difference in opinion about sons and daughters was sharper for men than women, because fewer men favored teaching boys to contribute to household work.

Table 6.6 Never married opinion towards gender preferences

Gender preferences			Percent Agreeing				
			Women	Men			
Boys and girls are getting the same level of schooling			99	94			
Boys and girls are getting the same treatment			91	69			
A couple should try for a son, if had three girls			9	11			
A couple should try for a daughter, if had three sons			7	6			
A couple should have more than 3 children regardless of their gender			9	11			
<u>Financial costs</u>							
Costs of rearing children is greater for:	SONS		7	14			
	DAUGHTERS		23	30			
	SAME		69	55			
Costs of marrying children is greater for:	SONS		25	51			
	DAUGHTERS		34	26			
	SAME		40	23			
<u>Old age-support</u>							
In old age, for most people is it best to live with:	SON		24	39			
	DAUGHTER		6	3			
	EITHER		17	19			
	NOT WITH CHILDREN		54	40			
<u>Values to teach children</u>			<u>SONS</u>		<u>DAUGHTERS</u>		
		V. Imp.	Some What Imp.	Not/ Not At All Imp.	V. Imp.	Some What Imp.	Not/ Not At All Imp.
To aim for university degree	Women	90	6	3	83	12	5
	Men	91	7	3	71	17	12
To take care of their parents when they get old	Women	97	2	1	97	2	1
	Men	99	1	0	96	3	1
To be financially independent at a young age	Women	22	17	61	14	12	74
	Men	37	25	38	15	11	75
To contribute to household expenses as early as possible	Women	16	12	72	10	7	83
	Men	25	23	52	9	6	85
To help with the household work	Women	25	28	47	94	4	2
	Men	14	28	58	93	6	1
To be knowledgable and read a lot	Women	93	6	1	92	7	2
	Men	94	4	1	91	7	3
To keep a strong family relationship with their relatives	Women	98	2	0	97	3	1
	Men	97	2	1	94	5	1
To discuss their opinion freely	Women	96	3	1	92	6	3
	Men	94	6	1	79	17	4
To be an obedient wife and never question her husband's opinion	Women				17	23	60
	Men				35	27	38
To be a forceful husband and not take into account his wife's opinion	Women	15	18	67			
	Men	19	28	52			
			<u>GIRLS</u>		<u>BOYS</u>		
It is more important to learn how to think for oneself than to just obey orders	Women				74		85
	Men				54		82

6.4 Attitudes towards Social Change

Youth were asked for their opinions about social changes occurring in Egypt, with special reference to changes in division of roles and responsibilities within the family. In general, young women were more supportive of the specified social changes than were young men, and this is especially the case with respect to changes in women's roles (in the household and in the larger society) (Table 6.7). A large majority of women (91 percent) felt it is a good thing that more women are occupying leadership positions in the society, whereas barely half (49 percent) of men felt this is a good development. Similar differences in approval are evident for wives having more power in household decisions (86 percent of women and 42 percent of men) and husbands doing more domestic chores (85 percent of women and 58 percent of men). Women also showed more approval of marriage at later ages (for women and men), and for children living separately from parents after marriage. On only two of the items were the young men more supportive of social change – parents having less control over whom children marry, and parents having less control over children's decisions – and these are also the issues over which there was less male-female difference of opinion (less than fifteen percentage points). Evidently young women are far more welcoming of some of the social changes underway in Egyptian society than are young men.

Table 6.7: Never married's opinion toward changes that could be occurring in the Egyptian society

Changes occurring in the Egyptian society	Percent good	
	Women	Men
Girls marrying at later ages	33	16
Boys marrying at later ages	64	35
Husband's doing more domestic chores	85	58
Parents having less control over whom their children marry	62	70
Parents having less control over decisions made by their children	47	61
More women occupying leadership positions in society	92	49
Wives having more power in household decisions	86	42
Children living separately from their parents after they get married	78	59
Number of never married	917	945

6.5 Family Planning Attitudes

While the young women and men were not asked about their contraceptive knowledge or experience, they were asked about their attitudes towards family planning. Of particular interest is whether they considered family planning to be acceptable on social and religious grounds. Their responses (Table 6.8) indicate little resistance to family planning. Only 12 percent of the women and 18 percent of the men believed that birth control is an interference in God's affairs, and 12 percent of women and 9 percent of the men believed that local religious leaders encourage couples to have many children. Fifty four percent of women and 49 percent of men agreed that a woman may use family planning without her husband's approval if her health would be seriously harmed by another pregnancy. Ninety four percent of the women and 80 percent of the men thought that most of their friends and relatives approve of family planning, and only 12 percent of women and 11 percent of men thought that pressures from family and friends constrain a person's choice about the number of children s/he wants to have.

Table 6.8: Never married's family planning attitudes

Attitude	Percent agreeing	
	Women	Men
Birth control is an interference in god's affairs	12	18
If woman's health would be seriously harmed by another pregnancy, but her husband does not approve of her using family planning, would agree with her using without her husband's knowledge.	54	49
Most of your friends and relatives approve of using family planning	94	80
In your community, does religious leaders believe family planning interferes with god's will	12	9
In your community, religious leaders encourage couples to have many children	9	5
Because of pressures from family and friends, a person doesn't have enough choice over the number of children he/she wants to have	12	11
Number of never married	917	945

6.6 Marriage Selectivity and Generational Change

In assessing the prospects for further fertility decline in Egypt, several comparisons can be instructive. One comparison is never married and married women under age 30. This comparison addresses the issue of marriage selectivity: are young women not yet married different in their childbearing attitudes and aspirations than young married women? One might posit that the women not yet married desire fewer children and, once married, will be less invested in childbearing and childrearing than their age-mates who are already married. If so, this is important to take into account when considering the likely future trajectory of fertility in Egypt. A second comparison is between older married women (age above 30) and younger married women (age less than 30). This comparison addresses the issue of whether generational change in childbearing attitudes and aspirations is occurring in Egypt, as is often assumed.

Table 6.9: Family size preferences

Number of children		Women > 30			Women < 30			Never Married		
		0-2	3	4+	0-2	3	4+	0-2	3	4+
Preferred number of children if one can chose.		42	28	22	53	29	14	60	29	10
If had one child <u>greater</u> than the preferred number, this difference would matter:	GREAT DEAL	37	43	32	33	35	25	36	35	23
	LITTLE	13	11	16	18	16	19	22	21	19
	NOT AT ALL	50	46	52	50	49	56	42	44	58
f had one child <u>less</u> than the preferred number, this difference would matter:	GREAT DEAL	30	14	15	27	8	9	20	6	11
	LITTLE	15	14	11	13	16	14	13	14	7
	NOT AT ALL	56	71	74	61	75	76	66	80	81
Number of women*		744	508	397	802	437	209	509	324	83

* Women who gave non-numeric response to any of these questions are not shown in the table.

Both comparisons are contained in Tables 6.9 – 6.16, which present estimates for the three groups: never married women under age 30, married women under age 30, and married

women age 30 and older. The discussion in this section will be brief, with more comprehensive comparisons left to the reader.

Table 6.10: Percent of the never married women and the married generations agreeing with the large family attitudes

Large family attitudes	Percent Agreeing		
	Married > 30	Married < 30	Never Married
Parents should have many children so that they will not be lonely when they are old	16	13	10
Many children is not an obstacle for parents to achieve what they would like to achieve*	11	10	9
Having more children will increase the family's income	11	9	5
Having many children is good because they provide help to parents for household tasks	17	13	14
Parents can raise all their children properly, even if they have many children*	15	12	13
Increasing the number of children in a family does not affect their educational level*	9	9	7
Having many children does not increase the financial pressure on the family*	7	7	5
If people had more income, they would have more children	28	25	25
Parents feel alive after death when they have many children because their name will be continue	17	16	12
Families must have more children to increase the power of their family and tribe	20	18	11
Having many children does not cause many disagreements and problems between husband and wife*	20	20	15
A person with many children is looked up to in the community more than a person with 1 or 2 children	11	9	5
Is it always true that a man with more brothers has better opportunity in life	27	26	20
Is it always true that a man with many relatives has better opportunity in life	36	40	34
Is it always true that help from extended family is essential for success in life	43	42	42
% Disagree with all the mentioned benefits of having a large family	22	21	24
% Agree with at least half of the mentioned benefits of having a large family	8	8	4
% Agree with all the mentioned benefits of having a large family	0	0	0
Number of women	1785	1508	917

*The wording of this item is reversed than that included in the questionnaire. For the table consistency, all numbers included in the table reflect the percentage of respondent agreeing with pro-large family items.

Table 6.11 Advantages of having only two children

Percent of the never married and the currently married women agreeing with each advantage, and the percent reporting each as the most important advantage or spontaneously mentioning it as an answer to the advantage of a two-child family open question.									
Advantages	<u>Married > 30</u>			<u>Married < 30</u>			<u>Never Married</u>		
	% Agree-ing	Most Imp.	SM*	% Agree-ing	Most Imp.	SM*	% Agree-ing	Most Imp.	SM*
A less crowded household	96	1	7	95	1	7	98	1	6
With two children, a household can have a better living standard	99	21	72	98	16	71	99	21	77
With two children, the children can be raised more properly	96	28	68	98	26	73	99	27	76
Children can have better schooling when there are only two	99	22	66	98	25	70	99	23	75
The children are healthier when there are only two	97	7	15	98	8	14	99	5	13
Having two children is less stressful to a woman's health	98	13	19	98	13	16	99	9	12
With two children, it is easier for the woman to work or do other things she enjoys	97	1	4	97	1	3	99	1	3
Reducing the population explosion in Egypt	97	1	1	98	1	1	99	2	1
With two children, the household is happier	97	6	6	97	8	7	98	9	10
% Disagree with all mentioned advantages	1			1			0		
% Agree with at least half of the mentioned advantages	99			99			99		
% Agree with all mentioned advantages	92			91			95		
Number of women	1,785			1,508			917		

*SM = Spontaneously Mentioned

Table 6.12 Disadvantages of having only two children

Percent of the never married and the currently married women agreeing with each of the disadvantages of having only 2 children, and the percent reporting each as the most important disadvantage or spontaneously mentioning it as an answer to the disadvantage of a two-child family open question.

Disadvantages	<u>Married > 30</u>			<u>Married < 30</u>			<u>Never Married</u>		
	% agree- ing	Most Imp.	SM*	% agree- ing	Most Imp.	SM*	% agree- ing	Most Imp.	SM*
With two children, couples get less help from children in household work.	5	1	0	4	1	0	3	1	0
With two children, the contribution to the household income is less	4	1	0	3	1	0	2	1	0
With two children, will couples have insufficient support in old age	6	2	1	4	1	0	4	2	1
With two children, the feeling of a strong family is lost	7	1	1	5	1	0	4	1	1
With two children, the husband is less tied to the family	10	5	0	8	4	0	5	2	0
With two children, the family name is weakened	8	1	0	5	2	1	3	0	1
With two children, there is likely to be shortage of sons or daughters	13	6	4	11	6	4	8	5	4
With two children, there is a risk of not having enough children surviving to adulthood	13	7	3	12	7	2	7	4	1
% Disagree with all mentioned disadvantages	69			71			80		
% Agree with at least half of the mentioned disadvantages	4			3			1		
% Agree with all mentioned disadvantages	1			0			0		
Number of Women	1,785			1,508			917		

*SM = Spontaneously Mentioned

Table 6.13 Percent of the never married and currently married women agreeing with the cost and benefit of children

		<u>Percent Agreeing</u>					
Costs and Benefits		Married > 30	Married <30	Never Married			
<u>Cost of raising children</u>							
Raising children requires a lot of money and effort		99	99	99			
For most women, raising children is less work because of the help they can get from their family		58	63	55			
<u>Benefit of children</u>							
Raising children requires a lot of money and effort, but you get it all back later in life from your children		73	77	84			
In old age, for most people is it best to live with their sons, daughters or either		41	48	47			
Parents should have many children so that they will not be lonely when they are old		16	13	10			
Having more children will increase the family's income		11	9	5			
Having many children is good because they provide help to parents in household tasks		17	13	14			
Parents feel alive after death when they have many children because their name will be continued		17	16	13			
Families must have more children to increase the power of their family and tribe		20	18	11			
A person with many children is looked up to in the community more than a person with 1 or 2 children		11	9	5			
		<u>SONS</u>			<u>DAUGHTERS</u>		
Values to teach children		<i>Very Imp.</i>	<i>Some What Imp.</i>	<i>Not/ Not At All Imp.</i>	<i>Very Imp.</i>	<i>Some What Imp.</i>	<i>Not/ Not At All Imp.</i>
To be financially independent at a young age	Married >30	22	19	59	13	12	74
	Married < 30	19	14	67	11	11	78
	Never Married	22	17	61	14	12	74
To contribute to household expenses as early as possible	Married >30	15	15	70	9	8	83
	Married < 30	11	10	79	7	6	88
	Never Married	16	12	72	10	7	83
To help with the household work	Married >30	24	26	50	90	7	3
	Married < 30	17	27	57	89	7	3
	Never Married	25	28	47	94	4	2

Table 6.14: Never married and currently married women's opinion towards gender preferences

Gender preferences		Percent Agreeing					
		Women > 30	Women < 30	Never Married			
Boys and girls are getting the same level of schooling		99	99	99			
Boys and girls are getting the same treatment		94	94	91			
A couple should try for a son, if had three girls		18	17	9			
A couple should try for a daughter, if had three sons		9	9	7			
<u>Financial costs</u>							
Costs of rearing children is greater for:	SONS	9	5	7			
	DAUGHTERS	21	18	23			
	SAME	69	75	69			
Costs of marrying children is greater for:	SONS	18	16	25			
	DAUGHTERS	41	37	34			
	SAME	41	46	40			
<u>Old age-support</u>							
In old age, for most people is it best to live with:	SON	28	33	24			
	DAUGHTER	2	1	6			
	EITHER	11	14	17			
	NOT WITH CHILDREN	59	52	54			
<u>Values to teach children</u>		<u>SONS</u>			<u>DAUGHTERS</u>		
		<i>Very Imp.</i>	<i>Some What Imp.</i>	<i>Not/ At All Imp.</i>	<i>Very Imp.</i>	<i>Some What Imp.</i>	<i>Not/ Not At All Imp.</i>
To aim for university degree	Women > 30	91	7	2	84	11	5
	Women < 30	91	6	3	84	12	4
	Never Married	90	6	3	83	12	5
To take care of their parents when they get old	Women > 30	97	2	1	94	5	2
	Women < 30	98	2	0	93	5	2
	Never Married	97	2	1	97	2	1
To be financially independent at a young age	Women > 30	22	19	59	13	12	74
	Women < 30	19	14	67	11	11	78
	Never Married	22	17	61	14	12	74
To contribute to household expenses as early as possible	Women > 30	15	15	70	9	8	83
	Women < 30	11	10	79	7	6	88
	Never Married	16	12	72	10	7	83
To help with the household work	Women > 30	24	26	50	90	7	3
	Women < 30	17	27	57	89	7	3
	Never Married	25	28	47	94	4	2
To be knowledgable and read a lot	Women > 30	91	7	2	90	7	3
	Women < 30	93	6	1	90	7	3
	Never Married	93	6	1	92	7	2

Table 6.14: Never married and currently married women's opinion towards gender preferences (continued)

<u>Values to teach children</u>		<u>SONS</u>			<u>DAUGHTERS</u>		
		<i>Very Imp.</i>	<i>Some What Imp.</i>	<i>Not/ Not At All Imp.</i>	<i>Very Imp.</i>	<i>Some What Imp.</i>	<i>Not/ Not At All Imp.</i>
To keep a strong family relationship with their relatives	Women > 30	96	4	0	95	4	1
	Women < 30	98	2	0	96	3	1
	Never Married	98	2	0	97	3	1
To discuss their opinion freely	Women > 30	91	8	2	86	9	5
	Women < 30	93	6	1	88	9	4
	Never Married	96	3	1	92	6	3
To be an obedient wife and never question her husband's opinion	Women > 30				37	21	42
	Women < 30				30	27	44
	Never Married				17	23	60
To be a forceful husband and not take into account his wife's opinion	Women > 30	23	20	56			
	Women < 30	20	21	59			
	Never Married	15	18	67			
					<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	
It is more important to learn how to think for oneself than to just obey orders	Women > 30				70	78	
	Women < 30				75	80	
	Never Married				74	85	

The ideal number of children is examined in Table 6.9. Fifty percent of the older married women believed the ideal is three or more children, as against 43 percent of younger married women and 39 percent of younger unmarried women. This suggests more generational change than marriage selectivity. Strength of attachment to the expressed ideals was roughly the same in the three groups.

The three groups showed similar attitudes towards having a large family (Table 6.10). The majority of women in all three groups disagreed with each of the specified reasons for having a large family. Agreement was somewhat lower among the never married women.

Tables 6.11 and 6.12 demonstrate that both generations of currently married women and the never married women have similar views about the advantages and disadvantages of having only 2 children. At least 97 percent of each group agreed with each advantage, and more than 91 percent of each group agreed with all nine advantages; in contrast, less than 1 percent of each group disagreed with all the specified advantages. On the disadvantage side, less than 1 percent of each group agreed with all the specified disadvantages of a two-child family, while at least 69 percent of each group disagreed with all disadvantages. As in Table 6.10, there is some indication of more rejection of large families among the never married women: a higher percentage of this group (80 percent) disagreed with all disadvantages of having only two children, as compared to 71 percent and 69 percent among the younger and older married women, respectively.

The three groups also share quite similar attitudes about the costs and benefits of children (Table 6.13). There was lower agreement with most of the mentioned benefits among the never married women than married women.

The three groups hold roughly the same opinions about gender preferences and roles (Table 6.14). Again there is some evidence of slight marriage selectivity: less than 9 percent of the never married women thought that a couple with three daughters should try for a son, as compared to more than 17 percent of the other two groups; and only 17 percent of the never married women believed that it is important to teach daughters to be obedient wives, as compared to more than 30 percent of the married women.

Given the patterns in previous tables, it is not surprising to find in Table 6.15 that the three groups have almost identical attitudes towards changes underway in the Egyptian family. The one exception is girls marrying at a later age. On this point, the never married women were less likely to agree that this is a good development, perhaps reflecting frustration and anxiety about their own marital status.

Finally, the three groups showed very similar attitudes towards family planning (Table 6.16).

Table 6.15: Never married and currently married women's opinion toward changes that could be occurring in the Egyptian society

Changes occurring in the Egyptian society	Percent good		
	Women > 30	Women < 30	Never Married
Girls marrying at later ages	45.94	47.35	33
Boys marrying at later ages	72.12	72.77	64
Husband's doing more domestic chores	82.15	81.34	85
Parents having less control over whom their children marry	63.98	67.60	62
Parents having less control over decisions made by their children	42.93	45.68	47
More women occupying leadership positions in society	94.03	94.31	92
Wives having more power in household decisions	88.73	88.70	86
Children living separately from their parents after they get married	75.25	71.13	78
Number of women	1,785	1,508	917

The never married women were slightly less likely to recognize obstacles (such as social costs) to use of contraception.

To sum up, from the comparisons in Tables 6.9 – 6.16 one might conclude that both marriage selectivity and generational change in childbearing attitudes and aspirations are both weaker than often assumed. Of the three groups, never married young women appear to be most supportive of smaller families, and they are also somewhat more supportive of changes in gender roles; but these differences are slight. These comparisons, however, do not take account of differences among the three groups in background characteristics, such as education and urban-rural residence. Further analysis that takes these factors into account might reveal a somewhat different pattern of differences among the groups.

Table 6.16: Never married and currently married women's attitudes towards family planning

Attitudes	Percent Agreeing		
	Women > 30	Women < 30	Never Married
Birth control is an interference in god's affairs	15	13	12
If a woman's health would be seriously harmed by another pregnancy, but her husband does not approve of her using family planning, would agree with her using without her husband's knowledge	50	52	54
Most of your friends and relatives approve of using family planning	95	96	94
In your community, does religious leaders believe family planning interferes with god's will	20	17	12
In your community, religious leaders encourage couples to have many children	15	14	9
Because of pressures from family and friends, a person doesn't have enough choice over the number of children he/she wants to have	23	22	12
Number of women	1785	1508	917

7. CORRELATES OF THE DESIRE FOR TWO CHILDREN

Earlier chapters of this report have examined married women's fertility desires (Chapter 3) and their attitudes about childbearing and related issues, such as changes in familial roles in Egyptian society and expectations about their household's economic situation (Chapter 4). Chapter 6 considered these same topics for young never married women and men. Given the SFT project objectives of understanding the current status of the fertility decline in Egypt and, in particular, the prospects for further decline, it is important to investigate the association between fertility desires and the attitudinal domains examined in Chapter 4 (and again in Chapter 6 for the never married).

Of special interest are the factors that distinguish women who wish to have just two children (or even fewer) from those who want three or more. As noted above, this is the key distinction in Egypt at this historical moment, especially when addressing the question of how the goal of replacement-level fertility is to be achieved. Identification of those attitudes that are supportive of a desire to have two children can lead to policies and programs that encourage couples to desire two children and assist them in their efforts to achieve this aim.

This chapter presents data on the association between the desire to have two children (vs. three or more) and several other sets of attitudes: attitudes towards large families; advantages and disadvantages of having two children; perceived costs and benefits of children; attitudes toward social change in Egypt; economic expectations. This analysis uses the composite measure of the desire to have two children (vs. three or more) devised in

Chapter 3.⁵ Throughout this section, the analysis is limited to women who have two or fewer children as well as never married women. This group is comprised of never married women (917 women), married women with zero or one child (591 women), and married women with two children (749 women). For all these women, limiting their family size to two children remains an option.

7.1 Attitudes towards Family Size

The women were asked fifteen questions designed to ascertain their positive or negative evaluation of having a large number of children. They were also asked sets of questions about the advantages of having two children (nine questions) and the disadvantages (eight questions). The associations between the responses to these three blocks of questions and the desire to have two children are examined in Table 7.1. As one would expect, these associations are very strong: those women who wanted to have two children agreed with fewer of the reasons for having a large family; they agreed with more of the specified advantages of having two children, and with fewer of the specified disadvantages of having two children. These associations are roughly the same for all three sub-groups of women (never married, 0-1 children, 2 children), although slightly weaker for women with 0-1 children.

Table 7.1: Percent wanting two or fewer children^a, by large family attitudes and number of living children^b

Large family attitudes	Never Married	Currently Married		Total
		0-1 children	2 children	
Reasons for having a large number of children				
Agrees with zero or one reason	65	75	67	68
Agrees with more than five reasons	37	48	35	40
Advantages of having only two children				
Agrees with less than nine advantages	37	43	47	43
Agrees with all nine advantages	61	70	62	63
Disadvantages of having only two children				
Agrees with none of the eight disadvantages	65	71	67	67
Agrees with one or more disadvantages	33	47	35	38
Total	60	67	60	62
Number of women	917	591	749	2257

^a This measure is defined as follows: for women with 0-1 living children, based on number of additional children desired; for women with 2 living children, based on desire for another child; for women with 3 or more living children, based on ideal number of children.

^b Current pregnancies are counted as a living child.

⁵ For women with zero or one living child at the time of the SFT interview, their desire for two children is determined by whether or not they wish to have another child and, if so, how many further children they wish to have. For women with two living children, their desire for two children is determined simply by whether or not they wish to have another child. Finally, for women with three or more living children, their desire for two children is determined by their response to the ideal number of children question.

The findings in Table 7.1 come as no surprise – one expects women who desire fewer children to evaluate large families less favorably and to see more advantages (and fewer disadvantages) to small families. Nevertheless, it is important to confirm this expectation with empirical data. This outcome demonstrates that there might be a payoff from further efforts to convince women of the benefits of limiting fertility to two children and continually reinforcing women's beliefs in these benefits.

7.2 Perceived Costs and Benefits of Children

The SFT questionnaire contains a large number of items on the perceived costs and benefits of children. The association of a selection of these items with the desire to have two children is examined in Table 7.2. The table contains a mix of strong and weak associations.

On the one hand, the desire to have two children was distinctly higher among women who perceived fewer benefits to children. It was also higher among women who did not feel that her family of origin would have been stronger and happier had it been larger, and among women who disagreed with the statement that a man with more brothers has better opportunity in life. Women who expected less from their children in old age – for co-residence, for income – were also more likely to desire two children. These patterns in Table 7.2 indicate that perceptions of relatively lower benefits from children (and, especially, large families) are associated with a willingness to limit childbearing to two children.

On the other hand, other items in Table 7.2 are weakly associated with the desire for two children. These include a sense that their family of origin's economic situation would have been worse if it had been larger, that with fewer siblings the educational attainment of the respondent and her siblings would have been greater, and that a larger extended family leads to more success in life. None of these items shows a strong association with the desire to have two children.

From the evidence in Table 7.2, one might conclude that women's fertility desires in the present are less influenced by their familial experience in the past (for example, the size of their family of origin) as compared to their assessment of the current costs/benefits of children and their expectations about their future (e.g. their circumstances in old age). This is the general pattern of the results in Table 7.2, but not exclusively. Note, for example, the perception that "A man with many brothers has better opportunity in life" – those women who agree with this statement are less likely to want only two children. In general, however, the implication of Table 7.2 is that Egyptian women recognize that the costs/benefits of children in the present are different than in the past (including during their childhood).

Table 7.2: Percent wanting two or fewer children^a, by perceived costs and benefits of children and number of living children^b

Costs and Benefits of Children	Never Married	Currently Married		Total
		0-1 children	2 children	
Cost of raising children				
For most women, raising children is less work because of the help they can get from their family				
Agree	58	65	61	61
Disagree	63	71	60	64
Benefits of children				
Agrees with < 2 benefits	64	79	68	68
Agrees with >3 benefits	37	54	46	47
<i>Size of family of origin</i>				
If you had more siblings, your family's economic situation would have been:				
Better or Same	56	60	58	58
Worse	61	71	62	64
If you had fewer siblings, yours and your siblings' schooling would have been				
More	64	68	64	65
Same or Less	58	66	58	60
Your family would have felt stronger and happier if you had more siblings				
Agree	48	(57)	(44)	49
Disagree, don't know	61	68	62	63
A man with more brothers has better opportunity in life				
Generally true	53	64	52	55
Not always	62	68	63	64
A man with many relatives has better opportunity in life				
Generally true	57	64	51	57
Not always	62	69	65	65
Help from extended family is essential for success in life				
Generally true	56	65	57	59
Not always	63	69	63	64
Old age-support				
In old age, for most people is it best to live with:				
Son	54	52	56	54
Son or Daughter	65	71	55	64
Not with children	60	73	64	65
In your old age, you expect to live with:				
Son or Daughter	-	58	56	57
Not with children	-	72	63	67
In your old age, you expect your income to be from:				
Son or Daughter	-	61	54	57
Neither son nor daughter	-	70	64	63
Total	60	67	60	62
Number of women	917	591	749	2257

() signifies less than 100 women.

^{a, b} See Table 7.1

7.3 Attitudes towards Social Change

As reviewed in Section IV, the respondents were asked a series of questions to ascertain their approval or disapproval of various social changes that are commonly believed to be underway in Egypt. Nine types of societal change were mentioned to the women, as listed in Table 7.3. Most, but not all, of these changes entail changes in familial roles, including gender roles within the family.

Table 7.3: Percent wanting two or fewer children^a, by attitudes towards social change and number of living children^b

Social change	Never Married	Currently Married		Total
		0-1 children	2 children	
Girls marrying at later ages				
Good	63	66	59	62
Bad	59	68	61	62
Boys marrying at later ages				
Good	61	67	59	62
Bad	58	67	64	62
Husband's doing more domestic chores				
Good	61	69	62	63
Bad	55	59	50	54
Parents having less control over whom their children marry				
Good	58	68	58	61
Bad	62	65	65	64
Parents having less control over decisions made by their children				
Good	60	73	58	63
Bad	60	62	62	61
More women occupying leadership positions in society				
Good	61	68	61	63
Bad	(46)	(49)	(46)	47
Wives having more power in household decisions				
Good	61	68	62	63
Bad	56	(62)	(39)	53
Children living separately from their parents after they get married				
Good	62	70	62	64
Bad	53	58	54	55
Boys and girls getting same treatment				
Good	61	69	60	63
Bad	(53)	(46)	(59)	52
Total	60	67	60	62
Number of women	917	591	749	2257

() signifies less than 100 women.

^{a,b} See Table 7.1.

An association between the desire for two children and approval/disapproval of the specified type of social change is evident for about one-half of the items in Table 7.3. Interestingly, most of the strong associations concern change in gender roles. Women who wanted to have two children were more likely to approve of: husband's doing more domestic chores, more women occupying leadership positions in the society, wives having more power in household decisions, and boys and girls receiving the same treatment from parents. Each of these four items describes a change in gender roles, either within the family or in the larger society. In addition, women who wanted to have two children were more likely to approve of children living separately from their parents after marriage.

The data in Table 7.3 suggest that attachment to the two-child norm goes hand-in-hand with an acceptance of other facets of societal change, in particular changes in gender roles.

7.4 Economic Expectations

Previous investigations, quantitative and qualitative, have indicated that childbearing decisions in Egypt are influenced by economic considerations. Because the SFT asked a number of questions about economic expectations, it offers an unusual opportunity to explore how economic expectations (optimism, pessimism) are associated with fertility desires. The association between economic expectations and the desire for two children is presented in Table 7.4.

The evidence is mixed, revealing a complex relationship between economic attitudes and fertility preferences. When the women were asked whether the economic situation of their household during the past year had been improving or not, and the same with respect to the forthcoming year, their responses were not associated with their fertility desires. The same lack of association is evident when they were asked whether general living circumstances each year are improving or becoming more difficult.

There is some indication of an association between the desire to have two children and women's assessment of their children's prospects in the future, but the association is not particularly strong. Women who want two children are more likely to feel that it will be more difficult than in the present for their children to cover the costs of food and housing, that their educational opportunities will be worse, and that it will be more difficult than in the present for their children to find decent jobs.

What is most intriguing about Table 7.4 is the relatively strong association between economic stress and fertility desires. The respondents were asked whether their household had difficulty during the last month paying for food and daily household supplies, rent, medical expenses for an adult, infant/child care and medical expenses, children's schooling, and installments or debt repayment. Those women who reported having difficulty paying for a larger number of these goods and services were more likely to want only two children. Similarly, when asked whether they were concerned about paying for the same goods and services during the next year (plus clothing and saving for children's marriage), again those women who admitted concern about paying for a larger number of goods and services were more likely to desire two children. This suggests that economic uncertainty is a motivating

Table 7.4: Percent wanting two or fewer children^a, by economic expectations and number of living children^b

Economic expectations	Never Married	Currently Married		Total
		0-1 children	2 children	
Woman expects that her husband's earnings will:				
Increase or Same	-	71	64	67
Decrease	-	65	57	61
Economic situation of household now as compared to one year ago:				
Better	61	69	61	63
Same	58	65	57	59
Worse	61	69	65	64
Economic situation of household one year in future as compared to present:				
Better	61	67	59	62
Same	58	67	63	62
Worse	61	(72)	(61)	62
General living circumstances each year are				
Improving	60	62	54	59
Getting harder	60	70	63	63
Number of household goods and services ^c had difficulty paying for last month:				
0	56	64	57	59
3 or more	70	(74)	66	69
Number of household goods and services ^d concerned about paying for during next year:				
0	57	66	56	59
5 or more	72	(79)	63	69
How about your children in the future? Do you think it will be easier, harder or about the same to cover the costs of food and housing?				
Easier or Same	59	62	55	58
Harder	61	71	63	64
Do you think that your children will have better educational opportunities than you had, the same, or worse opportunities?				
Better or Same	59	64	58	60
Worse	62	76	69	68
Do you think that it will be easier, harder, or about the same for your children to find a decent job as compared to now?				
Easier or Same	63	60	54	59
Harder	59	69	62	63
Total	60	67	60	62
Number of women	917	591	749	2257

() signifies less than 100 women.

^{a,b} See Table 7.1.

^c From among: food and daily household supplies; rent; medical expenses for adult; infant/child care and medical expenses; children's schooling; installments and debt repayment.

^d Same as listed in footnote c, plus: clothing; saving for children's marriage.

factor for limiting fertility. Conversely, women who felt less stressed financially and more optimistic about the future were less likely to want two or fewer children. Elsewhere in the interview, women were asked whether they agree or disagree that “If people had more income, they would have more children.” One-quarter of the women agreed with this statement, and these women are less likely to want to limit their childbearing to two children.

Evidently, the association between childbearing aspirations and household economics is not straightforward. As shown in Chapter 3, the likelihood of wanting two or fewer children increases with household wealth (Table 3.3). On the other hand, the SFT data also contain evidence that economic stress and anxiety lead to a desire for fewer children. Increases in household wealth in Egypt would be a welcome development and, it seems, will lead to lower fertility. In contrast, it appears that reduced economic stress and anxiety – also desirable outcomes -- will, if anything, hinder the decline of fertility to replacement level.

8. POLICY AND PROGRAM IMPLICATIONS

The aim of this report is to present the main results contained in the data collected in the SFT project. To maximize the value of the SFT data for policy and program purposes, further in-depth analyses have been conducted, investigating topics of special policy and program relevance. This section identifies some major implications already evident from the information presented in this report.⁶

- *To achieve replacement-level fertility in Egypt, policies should place roughly equal weight on the reduction of wanted and unwanted fertility.*

For the nation as a whole, reductions in both wanted and unwanted of about one-half birth would result in replacement-level fertility. Hence the sets of policies designed to achieve each of these goals – reduction of wanted and unwanted fertility -- should be regarded as equal priority for the nation as a whole.

However, in those segments of the population where fertility is highest – rural areas, Upper Egypt, the least educated women, the poorest households – the required reductions in wanted fertility are about twice as large as the required reductions in unwanted fertility. In these segments of the population, higher priority should be given to policies and interventions designed to reduce the number of children that couples wish to have.

- *Policies and programs that persuade women and their husbands of the desirability of a two-child goal, regardless of sex of the children, need to be developed and strengthened.*

A substantial fraction of Egyptian women are not yet committed to a two-child family. About one-half of married women of reproductive age desire to have three or more children. Roughly the same fraction of married women under age 30 expresses this desire. Even

⁶ For the full policy and program implications of this project see Abdel-Tawab, Nahla, Rania Roushdy and John Casterline (eds.) 2006. *Slow Fertility Transition in Egypt: Reaching Policy-Makers and Program Managers with the Findings*. FRONTIERS Final Report. Cairo, Egypt: Population Council

among never married women under age 30, about 40 percent indicate that three or more children is their ideal. Moreover, those women who desire two (or fewer) children show weak attachment to this goal; one-half state that they would not be upset if they had one child more than desired. At the same time, when asked about advantages of large families and about advantages and disadvantages of having only two children, the women seem to be convinced that there are many gains from limiting childbearing to two children. They are quite conscious of social and economic advantages – for the family, for the parents, for the children – of small families.

What are needed are policies and programs that strengthen women's desires to have a small family (maximum two children) and counteract any attitudes or beliefs that weaken the commitment to having a small family. Efforts to strengthen commitment to two-child norm might stress those advantages of two children already recognized and most often cited by the respondents, namely that in two-child families the children can be raised more properly and have more schooling, the household can have a higher standard of living, and there will be less stress on women's health. And the disadvantages of two-child families that are most often cited need to be counteracted, namely that not enough children will survive to adulthood, a shortage of sons or daughters will result, and the husband will be less tied to the family.

Furthermore, strengthening commitment to a two-child norm requires the emphasis of other advantages of smaller families that may be less well recognized. These could include each couple's social responsibility to contribute to slowing national population growth, the benefits to children's health of small families and birth spacing, and the potential positive effects on women's lives. It is important that all members of society (women, their husbands, their parents and other relatives, and youth) be made aware of the personal and societal advantages of small families.

It is also important to promote gender equality and to show that boys and girls are equally good and can bring equally valuable benefits to parents. Policies that promote girls' education and employment would empower women to negotiate their fertility desires with their husbands and would provide them with alternative sources of income to ensure their old age security.

There is also a need for interventions that target men: some women perceive that their husbands would like at least one more child than they desire, in part because of stronger preference for sons among the husbands. While the majority of couples concur in their fertility goals, the minority who do not agree poses another obstacle to the attainment of the two-child family.

- *As many as one-third of pregnancies are unwanted, and they come disproportionately from certain sub-groups of the population.*

The percentage of births unwanted is highest among women in rural areas, women with no schooling, women from the poorest households, and women over age 30. If one considers the sources of unwanted pregnancies – i.e. which sub-groups contribute the larger fractions

of the total number of unwanted pregnancies – the sub-groups that come to the fore are: rural women (two-thirds of unwanted pregnancies), Upper Egypt (one-half), women with no schooling (one-half), women over age 30 (almost 60 percent), and women at parity two or greater (95 percent). This point can also be examined with respect to women's contraceptive use status (using vs. unmet need): women using contraception at a starting-date contribute almost 60 percent of unwanted pregnancies during the subsequent year, whereas women with unmet need contribute about 30 percent.

These findings have clear implications for the targeting of programs designed to reduce the risk of an unwanted pregnancy. To achieve this end, certain geographic and socioeconomic sub-groups are of high priority. Of perhaps even more programmatic significance, a majority of unwanted pregnancies occur to women who were contraceptive users recently (less than one year prior to the conception). This underscores the critical importance of reducing contraceptive discontinuation through adequate counseling and proper management of side-effects.

Reducing unmet need remains a legitimate programmatic goal. Despite the low level of unmet need in Egypt (9.5 percent of currently married women, according to the EIDHS-03), almost one-third of unwanted births/pregnancies were contributed by women with unmet need at the beginning of the observation period. Women with unmet need contribute disproportionately to unwanted fertility; their unwanted fertility rate far exceeds the rate of any other subgroup examined. Certain obstacles to using contraception account for much of this unmet need for family planning, and these obstacles should be addressed programmatically.

The foremost concern that should be addressed is fear of health side effects. A large majority of women believe that the most common contraceptive methods in Egypt (the IUD and the oral contraceptive) each have numerous detrimental side effects. Most of them have heard of other women in their local community suffering from side effects. The above concerns and misconceptions need to be addressed through adequate counseling, media messages and effective outreach programs.

Other important obstacles include a belief that their husbands are opposed to contraception and concern about the religious acceptability of family planning. These obstacles are relevant for smaller fractions of women than fear of health side effects but nevertheless should not be ignored. Although very few women cite religious concerns as a reason for not using, when asked whether religious leaders in their community believe that family planning interferes with God's will, one-fifth answer affirmatively; this belief may affect the diligence with which family planning is practiced. The above need to be addressed through interventions that target husbands as well as religious and community leaders.

- *An important conclusion that emerges from the data on young never-married adults is that replacement-level fertility in Egypt will not occur automatically through generational succession, i.e. the replacement of older cohorts by younger (and, it is often assumed, more "progressive") cohorts.*

The empirical data reveal that, similar to married women of all ages, young adults who have yet to marry and start childbearing are not fully convinced that two children is the ideal outcome. Policies and programs that target young men and women are greatly needed to establish the two child ideal among those parents of the future.

Most women are opposed to delaying the first birth, favoring instead a first conception soon after marriage. Thus policies and programmatic efforts to postpone first births are expected to face considerable resistance. Program managers should therefore consider the advantages, disadvantages and cost-effectiveness of potential interventions to promote delaying the first birth.

APPENDIX A: SFT DESIGN

1.1 Background

The Slow Fertility Transition (SFT) was co-funded by the USAID, Mellon Foundation, CIDA, and the Population Council. The backdrop for this project is the slow decline in fertility in Egypt since 1992 and, more importantly, that the total fertility rate—estimated at 3.25 in the 2003 Egypt Interim Demographic and Health Survey [IEDHS]—remains more than one child above the replacement-level. Accordingly, the main objective of this project is to better understand the current slow pace of fertility decline in Egypt and to identify policies that might facilitate decline to replacement level.

The institutional responsibility for the various components of the project has been as follows: Project design and overall leadership of the SFT project has been provided by John Casterline, based in the Policy Research Division in New York, with local coordination managed by Rania Roushdy in the Cairo office of the Population Council. Sample selection was performed by El-Zanaty & Associates. Training, fieldwork, and data processing were carried out by the Cairo Demographic Center [CDC].

1.2 Survey Design and Implementation

Sample Design and Selection

Two main sub-groups of the population were of interest in this project: currently married women in their reproductive years, and young never married adults (women and men). The SFT samples were national in coverage and were drawn from the 2003 EIDHS.

The 2003 EIDHS survey interviewed a nationally representative sample of 9,217 ever-married women aged 15-49. The main purpose of this survey—as in all previously conducted Demographic and Health Surveys—was to provide detailed information on fertility, family planning, infant and child mortality, and maternal and child health and nutrition (see El-Zanaty and Way 2004 for the EIDHS sample and survey design). Accordingly, it was decided that an efficient and appealing design for the SFT would make use of all the information gathered in the EIDHS, updated (as necessary) and supplemented by the types of information needed from each subgroup, as listed below. This design not only expedited the fieldwork, but also substantially enhanced the value of the EIDHS for relatively little marginal cost. For each of the three groups a systematic random sample, with implicit stratification by regions and urban-rural residence, was chosen from the EIDHS sample. The selection method was one-stage (selection of clusters only with no sub-sampling within clusters), and was carried out separately for the sample of ever-married women and each of the two samples of never-married women and men.

Hence the SFT currently married women (aged 15-45) are a sub-sample of the ever married women successfully interviewed in the 2003 EIDHS. 545 of the IEDHS sampling clusters were randomly selected from all non-Frontier governorates, and all eligible women in each of the selected cluster were selected for the SFT.

The never married women and men (aged 18-29) were separately drawn from households in the larger EIDHS sample (all EIDHS households, not limited to those containing an EIDHS respondent). Two random sub-samples of clusters were selected and all never married women and men (age 18-29) in the selected clusters were selected. The never married women and men samples consist of 432 and 456 PSUs, respectively.

El-Zanaty & Associates performed the sample selection and provided the Population Council with complete listing of the selected households and designated background information on the married respondents as recorded in the EIDHS. After reviewing these materials, the Population Council passed the household listing and the background information to the Cairo Demographic Center for their use in conducting the fieldwork.

Questionnaires

The SFT questionnaires were designed by John Casterline and Rania Roushdy of the Population Council, with assistance from Ray Langsten (of the Social Research Center of the American University in Cairo) and Amal Refaat. Advice on the questionnaires was also provided by Hussein Abdel-Aziz and Laila O. el-Zeini. Three draft questionnaires were developed—one for each sub-group. There is considerable overlap in the content of the three questionnaires (see Appendix B).

The SFT women questionnaire begins with an updating of the woman's experience since the EIDHS interview, including pregnancies and births, contraceptive use and discontinuation, and breast feeding and postpartum amenorrhea. A calendar encompassing the months since the EIDHS interview was completed. The questionnaire then collected additional information on fertility preferences and attitudes about childbearing (perceived costs and benefits of children—in particular, having three or more children, how childbearing relates to other personal and family goals, and the place of childbearing in their larger value-system), family planning attitudes and obstacles to using contraception (access and quality of services, social costs, fear of health side effects, and so forth), and women's autonomy and decision making within the household. Also, the questionnaire devoted three sections to the economic status of the household as well as their economic aspirations and expectations, women's productive activities, and husbands' work.

The questionnaires of the never married women and men differ very slightly from each other, simply to take account of gender differences. The content of these questionnaires overlaps considerably with the content of the currently married women's questionnaire, except for the omission of the blocks of items on current reproductive status, contraceptive use and husbands' work and preferences. The never married questionnaires include an additional section on marriage costs and attitudes towards marriage. This section collects information on the youth aspirations for marriage and parenting, including the timing of the first birth and the spacing of children, and how these aspirations relate to their aspirations for employment and family life, as well as their personal values.

After multiple pretesting of the questionnaire by the Population Council, the questionnaires were submitted to the Cairo Demographic Center for revision and final pretesting in late March 2004. The CDC and the Population Council jointly revised and developed the final versions of the questionnaires.

A fieldwork instructions manual was prepared by the CDC. This manual included general guidelines to be followed in conducting the interviews and necessary instructions on handling the questionnaires. Also, the CDC prepared a coding instructions manual to instruct the data processing staff in the office coding of the questionnaire.

Data Collection

Fieldwork staff were trained for two weeks at the Cairo Demographic Center during the period April 6-19, 2004. The data collection staff was comprised of 51 experienced interviewers organized into 17 teams. Each team consisted of two female and one male interviewers. The females interviewers were responsible for conducting interviews with currently and never married women, while the male interviewers conducted the interviews with the never married men. Because the never married men's sample was much smaller than the women samples, the male interviewer in each team also served as a team facilitator to organize and smooth the work of his team. Additionally, nine interviewers were assigned responsibility for quality control, which included simultaneously re-interviewing a sub-sample of the successfully interviewed respondents.

Data collection began on April 20, 2004 and ended on May 30, 2004. All call-backs and re-interviews were completed by the end of June 2004. Because of the low initial response rates in the samples of the never married women and men, the CDC suggested revisiting low-response sample areas and interviewing substitute respondents. The substitute method, as designed by the CDC, entailed interviewing a substitute from the same family (if available), otherwise from the same household, otherwise from the same building, and otherwise from the same neighborhood. This further data collection took place during the last three weeks of June. Note that the respondents obtained via substitution are identified in the final SFT data-files.

Data Processing and Editing

Office editing of the completed questionnaires took place at the CDC from the second week of May until June 30, 2004. The editing team consisted of 23 editors. All editors attended the fieldwork training with the interviewers to become familiar with the questionnaires, and they used the fieldwork instructions manual. Simultaneously, minimal manual coding was performed at the CDC. The coding team consisted of three coders, and they followed the instructions in the coding manual.

Data entry began on May 6, 2004 at the CDC and was carried out by a team of 22. IMPS software was used for data entry. An SPSS consistency program was developed to check the quality and accuracy of the data. The final data-files were delivered by the CDC to the Population Council during the first three weeks of July 2004. In a final step, El-Zanaty & Associates produced the appropriate sampling weights (including an accounting for the non-response rate) and attached them to the SFT file by the end of July 2004.

1.3 Survey Coverage

The results of the field work are presented in the following table.

Table A.1 Field work Results (unweighted)			
Eligible Respondents	Sample size	Number of visits	Completed questionnaires
Currently married women	3500	3945	3286
Never married women	950	1062	917
Never married men	950	1094	945

1.4 Survey Staff

Technical and Administrative Staff at the Population Council

SFT Principal Investigators

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Dr. Rashad Abdel Rahman, Sampling and Data Processing Expert
Mr. Mohamed Farag Allah, Data Processing Coordinator

Fieldwork Staff at CDC

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Dr. Ferial Ahmed
Ms. Soad El-Daw

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Ms. Nermeen Khalil

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Ms. Fakarat Abdel Wahab
Ms. Mervat Mohamed Khalil
Ms. Hanaa Mohamed Elhosseney
Ms. Soheer Ismaeel Ahmed

Fieldwork Team Leaders

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Mr. Abed Elrady A. Abdel Rady
Ms. Abeer Ellethy
Ms. Aida Mohamed
Ms. Afaf Hassan
Ms. Ahlam Hussein
Ms. Fatma Abdel Rahman
Mr. Mohamed Mosslam
Mr. Mostafa Abdel Hafeez

Mr. Amr Shalby
Mr. Mohamed Abdo
Mr. Mohamed Wally
Mr. Khaled Nassr
Mr. Emil Takkawi
Mr. Ezz Eldeen Abdel hameed
Mr. Soliman Elsaid Seleman
Mr. Abdalla Seleman Abdalla
Mr. Alla Kadry Ahmed

Interviewers

Ms. Wafaa Mounir
Ms. Fatma Ellethy
Ms. Fayza ahmed
Ms. Amaal Saad
Ms. Amira salah
Ms. Aleia Soliman
Ms. Rabab Mounir
Ms. Sawsan Reffat
Ms. Noha Zaki
Ms. Ola Abdel Salam
Mr. Wael Esabahi
Mr. Mahmoud Eleethy
Ms. Azza Abdel Fattah
Mr. Hussam Tay`e
Ms. Fatma Abdel Rady
Ms. Nour Elhoda Salah Eldin
Ms. Shaimaa Hassan

Ms. Aleya Elsaied
Ms. Afaf Saied
Ms. Rabab Salah
Ms. Nawal Abdel Moneim
Ms. Rasha Gamal
Ms. Mona Elnashar
Ms. Shaimaa Saied
Ms. Magda Galal
Ms. Om Hashem Refaat
Mr. Ahmed Mohamed
Ms. Nahed Ahmed
Ms. Marwa Abdel Haleem
Ms. Kareman Abdel Hamed
Ms. Awatef Fahmi
Mr. Magdi Ahmed
Ms. Galaa Seleem
Ms. Azza Soliman

APPENDIX B: SFT QUESTIONNAIRES

Cairo Demographic Center
CDC

Population Council
PC

Slow Fertility Transition Project In Egypt

**Married Women Questionnaires
April 2004**

**DATA COLLECTED FROM THIS STUDY IS CONFIDENTIAL AND
WILL BE USED FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES ONLY**

Slow Fertility Transition in Egypt

<p align="center">IDENTIFICATION</p> <p>GOVERNORATE_____ PSU/SEGMENT NO._____</p> <p>KISM/MARQAZ_____ BUILDING NO._____</p> <p>SHIAKHA/VILLAGE_____ HOUSING UNIT NO. _____</p> <p>HOUSEHOLD NO._____</p> <p>RURAL.....1 URBAN.....2</p> <p>NAME OF WOMAN _____</p> <p>NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____</p> <p>ADDRESS IN DETAIL _____</p>		<p align="center">GOVERNMENT</p> <p align="center"><input type="text"/></p> <p align="center">PSU/SEGMENT NO.</p> <p align="center"><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>HOUSEHOLD NO. URBAN/RURAL</p> <p><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>
---	--	--

INTERVIEWER VISITS				FINAL VISIT					
	1	2	3	DAY		MONTH		YEAR	
DATE	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
TEAM	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>						
INTERVIEWER	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>						
SUPERVISOR	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>						
RESULT	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>						
NEXT VISIT:	DATE TIME	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 2 NOT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT 3 AWAY FOR EXTENDED PERIOD AT TIME OF VISIT (WHEN RETURNS?: _____ (SPECIFY)		IN THE CASE OF RESULT CODE 7, ASK ABOUT WHERE THE RESPONDENT IS CURRENTLY LIVING. RECORD THE COMPLETE ADDRESS (INCLUDING THE LOCALITY AND A TELEPHONE NUMBER IF AVAILABLE) AND/OR OTHER INFORMATION THAT MAY HELP IN FINDING THE RESPONDENT. ALSO RECORD THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON PROVIDING THE INFORMATION							
4 NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED 5 APPLICATION PARTIALLY COMPLETED 6 REFUSED 7 MOVED SINCE LAST VISIT 8 OTHER (SPECIFY)_____		ADDRESS WHERE RESPONDENT IS LIVING NOW				STREET: _____ LOCALITY: _____ TELEPHONE NO. _____			
		OTHER CONTACT INFORMATION				NAME: _____ ADDRESS: _____			
		PERSON PROVIDING INFORMATION							

NAME	FIELD EDITOR	OFFICE EDITOR	CODING	DATA ENTRY
DATE	_____	_____	_____	_____
SIGNATURE	_____/_____/2004	_____/_____/2004	_____/_____/2004	_____/_____/2004
	_____	_____	_____	_____
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>

My name is _____ and I am working with the Cairo Demographic Center, belonging to the Ministry of Planning we are conducting a national survey about the women and youth opinion on some issues related to the economic situations and building a family.

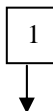
We visited your family in <read month from background sheet>. We are very happy for the opportunity to talk to you again. The survey usually takes 30 to 50 minutes, and the information you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other persons. We also may return to interview you or other member of your household again.

Participating in the survey is voluntary. However, we hope that you will participate since your views are important for the survey.

Do you want to ask me anything about the survey?

May I begin the interview?

RESPONDENT AGREE
TO INTERVIEW



RESPONDENT DOESN'T
AGREE TO INTERVIEW



END INTERVIEW

Interviewer signature: _____

SECTION A. REPRODUCTIVE UPDATE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO			
	Interviewer: Record the time	Minutes <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hour <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
A1.	CHECK AND RECORD THE NUMBER OF LIVE CHILDREN AT THE TIME OF THE INTERIM DHS INTERVIEW FROM THE BACKGROUND FORM	TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE CHILDREN AT THE TIME OF INTERIM DHS INTERVIEW..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
Aa1	What is your status of marriage?	Married.....1 Widower / divorced.....2	End Interview			
A2.	CHECK THE BACKGROUND FORM Pregnant at the time of the INTERIM DHS interview <input type="text"/> 1 Not pregnant at the time of the INTERIM DHS interview <input type="text"/> 0		A4			
A3.	You said you were pregnant at our last visit. What was the outcome of the pregnancy? ALLOWS FOR MULTIPLE ANSWERS	LIVE BIRTH1 NON LIVE BIRTH/MISCARRIAGE.....2 NOT PREGNANT.....3	A15			
A4	Did you get pregnant (again), or have another birth since our last visit in May/June? What was the outcome of that pregnancy? ALLOWS FOR MULTIPLE ANSWERS	LIVE BIRTH.....1 NON LIVE BIRTH/MISCARRIAGE/ABORTION.....2 STILL PREGNANT.....3 NOT PREGNANT.....4				
A5.	How many births have you had since our last visit?	NUMBER OF BIRTHS SINCE INTERIM DHS INTERVIEW <input type="text"/> IF NUMBER IS ZERO	A15			
A6.	I would like to collect some information about the birth(s) which you had since we visited you. RECORD NAME(S) OF THE BIRTH(S) IN A7. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE LINES AND MARK WITH A BRACKET. COMPLETE A8-A13 FOR THE BIRTH(S). AFTER RECORDING THE INFORMATION FOR THE BIRTH(S), GO TO A14.					
A7.	A8.	A9.	A10.	A11.	A12.	A13.
What name was given to your baby	RECORD SINGLE OR MULTIPLE STATUS	Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	In what month was (NAME) born?	Is (NAME) still alive?	IF ALIVE: Is (NAME) living with you?	IF DEAD: How old was (NAME) WHEN HE/SHE DIED? IF '1 YR.' PROBE: How many months old was (NAME)? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH
01.	SING 1 MULT..... 2 (NAME)	BOY1 GIRL2	MONTH..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES..... 1 NO 2 A13	YES..... 1 NO 2 GO TO NEXT BIRTH OR A14 IF NO OTHER BIRTHS)	DAYS..... 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS..... 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO NEXT BIRTH OR A14 IF NO OTHER BIRTHS)
02.	SING 1 MULT..... 2 (NAME)	BOY1 GIRL2	MONTH..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES..... 1 NO 2 A13	YES..... 1 NO 2 GO TO NEXT BIRTH OR A14 IF NO OTHER BIRTHS)	DAYS..... 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS..... 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO NEXT BIRTH OR A14 IF NO OTHER BIRTHS)
03.	SING 1 MULT..... 2 (NAME)	BOY1 GIRL2	MONTH..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES..... 1 NO 2 A13	YES..... 1 NO 2	DAYS..... 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS..... 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A14.	FOR THE BIRTH(S) SINCE THE INTERIM DHS INTERVIEW, ENTER 'B' IN THE MONTH OF BIRTH IN COLUMN 1 OF THE CALENDAR AND 'P' IN EACH OF THE 8 PRECEDING MONTH					

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS		CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO															
A15.	CHECK A1 AND RECORD TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN <input type="text"/>																		
	ONE OR MORE LIVING CHILDREN <input type="text" value="1"/>	NO LIVING CHILDREN <input type="text" value="Zero"/>		A22															
A16.	Sometimes unfortunately a child dies. Because our study is about health matters, we would like to know about any of your (other) children who may have died – may God forbid – since our last visit. Have any of your (other) children died since then?		YES 1 NO 2	A22															
A17.	A18.	A19.	A20.																
What was the name of the child who dies?	Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	In what month and year was (NAME) born? PROBE: What is his/her birthday? OR: In what season was he/she born?	How old was (NAME) WHEN HE/SHE DIED? IF '1 YR.' PROBE: How many months old was (NAME)? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS																
01. _____ (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAYS..... 1 MONTHS..... 2 MORE THAN TWO YEARS..... 3 (GO TO NEXT DEAD CHILD OR A22)																
02. _____ (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAYS..... 1 MONTHS..... 2 MORE THAN TWO YEARS 3 (GO TO A22)																
A21.	OFFICE STAFF: CHECK A13 and A17 AND RECORD THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO HAVE DIED SINCE THE INTERIM DHS INTERVIEW. IF NO CHILDREN DIED, RECORD 'O'.		NUMBER <input type="text"/>																
A22	INTERVIEWER: CHECK BACKGROUND FORM POST-PARTUM ABSTINENCE AT INTERIM DHS SINCE LAST BIRTH <input type="text" value="1"/> WAS PREGNANT AT INTERIM DHS <input type="text" value="2"/> NOT POST-PARTUM ABSTINENCE AT INTERIM DHS/NEVER PREGNANT / NEVER HAD A LIVE BIRTH <input type="text" value="3"/>			A25 A25a															
A23	The last time we interviewed you, you were still abstaining from sex after the birth of your child. Have you still been abstaining from that month up to the present?		YES 1 NO 2	A26															
A24	How many months after the interview did you resume sex?		MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	A25a															
A25	The last time we interviewed you were pregnant, after how many months from delivery (even if living birth, miscarriage, abortion, or non living birth) Have you resume sex?		MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIDN'T RESUME SEX..... 97	A33															
A25a	Did you get pregnant after May/June visit? If the answer is "yes", what was the result of pregnancy and how many times it has happened? Allows for multiple answers Go to the nearest skip		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>PREGNANCY OUTCOME</th> <th>FREQUENCY OF PREGNANCY</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>LIVING BIRTH</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>MISCARRIAGE OR ABORTION OR NON LIVING BIRTH</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CURRENTLY PREGNANT</td> <td>3</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>HAS NOT BEEN PREGNANT</td> <td>0</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		PREGNANCY OUTCOME	FREQUENCY OF PREGNANCY	LIVING BIRTH	1		MISCARRIAGE OR ABORTION OR NON LIVING BIRTH	2		CURRENTLY PREGNANT	3		HAS NOT BEEN PREGNANT	0		A33 A33
	PREGNANCY OUTCOME	FREQUENCY OF PREGNANCY																	
LIVING BIRTH	1																		
MISCARRIAGE OR ABORTION OR NON LIVING BIRTH	2																		
CURRENTLY PREGNANT	3																		
HAS NOT BEEN PREGNANT	0																		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
A25b	<p>After how many months from delivering (living birth, miscarriage, abortion or non living birth) have u resume your sexual relation?</p> <p>In case you have more than one living birth or miscarriage or abortion, specify the duration till resuming your sexual relation after each one of them?</p>	<p>AFTER FIRST INCIDENT NUMBER OF MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DIDN'T RESUME YET 97</p> <p>AFTER SECOND INCIDENT NUMBER OF MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DIDN'T RESUME YET 97</p>	
A33	DETERMINE THE MONTH OF THE PREGNANCY OUTCOME AND DURATION OF THE PREGNANCY. IN COLUMN 1 IN THE CALENDAR, ENTER THE CODE FOR THE OUTCOME OF THE PREGNANCY IN THE MONTH IT ENDED: "M" FOR MISCARRIAGE, "A" FOR ABORTION, "S" FOR STILL BIRTH. ENTER "P" IN THE REMAINING MONTHS OF THE PREGNANCY.		
A26	ENTER "X" IN COLUMN 3 OF THE CALENDAR FOR THE NUMBER OF MONTHS IN WHICH THE RESPONDENT DID NOT HAVE SEXUAL RELATIONS, STARTING IN THE MONTH AFTER BIRTH. IF LESS THAN ONE MONTH WITHOUT SEXUAL RELATIONS, ENTER "O" IN COLUMN 3 OF THE CALENDAR IN THE MONTH AFTER BIRTH.		
A27	<p>INTERVIEWER: CHECK BACKGROUND FORM, A3 & A4</p> <p>POST-PARTUM AMENORRHEA AT INTERIM DHS / ANY PREGNANCY OUTCOME AFTER DHS</p> <p>NOT POST-PARTUM AMENORRHEA AT INTERIM DHS</p> <p>NEVER GOT PREGNANT MENOPAUSE AT INTERIM DHS</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p>		<p>A53</p> <p>A43</p>
A28	Have you got your period after (every) living birth, non living birth, miscarriage, abortion or not)?	<p>YES NO</p> <p>AFTER FIRST INCIDENT 1 2</p> <p>AFTER SECOND INCIDENT 1 2</p> <p>AFTER THIRD INCIDENT 1 2</p> <p>INTERVIEWER: IF "YES" 1 NO "YES" 2</p>	<p>A30</p>
	Interviewer: Ask A29 for only the "YES" answers on A28		
A29	How many months after the interview did your period return?	MONTHS..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
A30	<p>ENTER "X" IN COLUMN 4 OF THE CALENDAR FOR THE NUMBER OF MONTH S IN WHICH THE RESPONDENT DID NOT HAVE MENSTRUAL PERIOD AFTER THE BIRTH, STARTING IN THE MONTH AFTER THE BIRTH.</p> <p>IF THE RESPONDENT BECAME PREGNANT BEFORE HER PERIOD RETURNED, ENTER "X" IN THE CALENDAR IN THE MONTH AFTER THE BIRTH AND IN EACH MONTH TO THE MONTH BEFORE THE PREGNANCY BEGAN.</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE MONTH WITHOUT A PERIOD, ENTER 'O' IN COLUMN 4 OF THE CALENDAR IN THE MONTH AFTER BIRTH</p>		
A43	<p>INTERVIEWER: CHECK A3 & A5</p> <p>LIVE BIRTHS SINCE INTERIM DHS 1</p> <p>NO LIVE BIRTHS SINCE INTERIM DHS 2</p>		A45
A44	<p>For how many months did you breastfeed (NAME(S) OF LAST BIRTH)?</p> <p>RECORD 00 IF LESS THAN ONE MONTH</p>	<p>MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>STILL BREASTFEEDING CHILD.....94</p> <p>NEVER BREASTFED CHILD.....95</p>	
A45	Are you pregnant now?	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>UNSURE8</p>	A48
A46	How many months pregnant are you?	MONTHS..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
A47	ENTER "P" IN COLUMN 1 OF THE CALENDAR IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW AND IN EACH PRECEDING MONTH PREGNANT.		
A48	INTERVIEWER: CHECK A45		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
	NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE 2 	PREGNANT 1 	A53
A49	When did your last menstrual period start?	DAYS AGO.....1 WEEKS AGO.....2 MONTHS AGO.....3 YEARS AGO.....4 BEFORE LAST BIRTH.....995 NEVER MENSTRUATED.....996	A53 A53
A50	INTERVIEWER: CHECK A49		
	LAST PERIOD STARTED 3 MONTHS OR MORE BEFORE INTERVIEW 1 	LAST PERIOD STARTED LESS THAN 3 MONTHS BEFORE INTERVIEW 2 	A53
A51	What is the reason that you have not had a period for some time?	IN MENOPAUSE.....1 CAUSED BY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD.....3 OTHERS (SPECIFY).....6 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE.....8	
A53	Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES.....1 NO.....2	A55
A54	Which methods are/were you using? Probe: Did you use any other method before? (Allows for multiple answers) Record in column 1 of the calendar	PILL.....1 IUD.....1 INJECTION.....1 NORPLANT.....1 DIAPHRAGM/FOAM/JELLY.....1 CONDOM.....1 FEMALE STERILIZATION.....1 MALE STERILIZATION.....1 PERIODIC ABSTINENCE.....1 WITHDRAWAL.....1 PROLONGED BREASTFEEDING.....1 OTHER (SPECIFY).....96	
A52	INTERVIEWER: CHECK A46 NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE 2 Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant? PREGNANT 1 	YES.....1 NO.....2	A55
A52a	Which methods are you using now?	PILL.....1 IUD.....2 INJECTION.....3 NORPLANT.....4 DIAPHRAGM/FOAM/JELLY.....5 CONDOM.....6 FEMALE STERILIZATION.....7 MALE STERILIZATION.....8 PERIODIC ABSTINENCE.....9 WITHDRAWAL.....10 PROLONGED BREASTFEEDING.....11 OTHER (SPECIFY).....96	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
A55	<p>We would like to ask some questions about any time that you may have used something or done anything to avoid a pregnancy since our last visit.</p> <p>Have you used any method since our last visit (excluding (CURRENT METHOD)))? We are interested in hearing about all of the times you started to use a method and then stopped even if you used for a short time and the reasons that you have for stopping</p>		
A56	<p>PROBE FOR PERIODS OF USE AND NONUSE, STARTING WITH THE MOST RECENT PERIOD OF USE AND GOING BACK TO THE TIME OF THE INTERIM DHS INTERVIEW.</p> <p>RECORD PERIODS OF USE AND NONUSE IN COLUMN 1 OF THE CALENDAR. FOR EACH MONTH IN, WHICH A METHOD WAS USED, ENTER THE CODE FOR THE METHOD; ENTER "0" IN THOSE MONTHS WHEN NO METHOD WAS USED.</p> <p>ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS FOR COLUMN 1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When did you start using (METHOD)? - How long did you use (METHOD)? - Did you stop using the method at any time, even for a short time? 		
A57	<p>FOR EACH PERIOD OF USE, ASK WHY THE RESPONDENT STOPPED USING THE METHOD. IF A PREGNANCY FOLLOWED, ASK WHETHER SHE BECAME PREGNANT UNINTENTIONALLY WHILE USING THE METHOD OR DELIBERATELY STOPPED TO GET PREGNANT.</p> <p>FOR EACH PERIOD OF USE, RECORD THE CODE FOR THE REASON FOR DISCONTINUATION IN COLUMN 2 OF THE CALENDAR NEXT TO LAST MONTH OF USE.</p> <p>NUMBER OF CODES ENTERED IN COLUMN 2 MUST BE THE SAME AS THE NUMBER OF INTERRUPTIONS OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE IN COLUMN 2</p> <p>ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS FOR COLUMN 2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Why did you change or stop using the (METHOD)? - You said that you became pregnant. Was this while you were still using method or had you stopped already? 		

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. ONLY ONE CODE SHOULD APPEAR IN ANY BOX
2. FOR COLUMN 1 ALL MONTHS SHOULD BE FILLED IN

INFORMATION TO BE CODED FOR EACH COLUMN

			1		2		3	4		
2	APRIL	01		01					01	APRIL
0	MAR	02		02					02	MAR
0	FEB	03		03					03	FEB
4	JAN	04		04					04	JAN

COLUMN 1: BIRTH, PREGNANCIES, CONTRACEPTIVE USE

- B BIRTHS
- P PREGNANCIES
- M MISCARRIAGE
- A ABORTION
- S STILL BIRTH
- 0 NO METHOD
- 1 PILL
- 2 IUD
- 3 INJECTIONS
- 4 NORPLANT
- 5 DIAPHRAGM / FOAM / JELLY
- 6 CONDOM
- 7 FEMALE STERILIZATION
- 8 MALE STERILIZATION
- 9 PERIODIC ABSTINENCE
- L WITHDRAWAL
- G PROLONGED BREASTFEEDING
- X OTHER (SPECIFY) _____

2	DEC	05		05					05	DEC
0	NOV	06		06					06	NOV
0	OCT	07		07					07	OCT
3	SEP	08		08					08	SEP
	AUG	09		09					09	AUG
	JUL	10		10					10	JUL
	JUN	11		11					11	JUN
	MAY	12		12					12	MAY

COLUMN 2: DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE

- 1 BECAME PREGNANT WHILE USING
- 2 WANTED TO BECOME PREGNANT
- 3 HUSBAND DISAPPROVED
- 4 WANTED MORE EFFECTIVE METHOD
- 5 HEALTH CONCERNS
- 6 SIDE EFFECTS
- 7 LACK OF ACCESS / TOO FAR
- 8 COST TOO MUCH
- 9 INCONVENIENT TO USE
- F FATALISTIC
- U UNABLE TO GET PREGNANT/MENOPAUSE
- D DISSOLUTION / SEPARATION
- I INFREQUENT SEX / HUSBAND AWAY
- X OTHER (SPECIFY) _____
- Z DON'T KNOW

COLUMN 3: POST PARTUM ABSTINENCE

- X ABSTAINING
- 0 NOT ABSTAINING

COLUMN 4: POST PARTUM AMENORRHEA

- X PERIOD DID NOT RETURN
- 0 LESS THAN ONE MONTH

SECTION B: FERTILITY ATTITUDES

NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
B1	<p>CHECK BACKGROUND SHEET & A5</p> <p>ONE OR MORE BIRTHS SINCE JANUARY 2002 1</p> <p>NO BIRTHS SINCE JANUARY 2002 Zero</p>		B5
B2	CHECK BACKGROUND SHEET AND A7. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH AND RECORD TWINS OR TRIPLETS IN THE SAME COLUMN. THEN ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS, BEING WITH THE LAST BIRTH.		
B3	<p>RECORD THE NAME OF EACH BIRTH SINCE January 2002</p> <p>LAST BIRTH NAME _____</p> <p>NEXT TO LAST BIRTH NAME _____</p> <p>NEXT NEXT TO LAST BIRTH NAME _____</p>		
B4	<p>At the time you became pregnant with (NAME), did you want to become pregnant <u>sooner</u>, did you want to become pregnant <u>then</u>, did you want to wait until <u>later</u> or did you want <u>no (more) children at all</u>?</p> <p>SOONER1 THEN2 LATER3 NO MORE4 (GO TO NEXT BIRTH OR B5)</p> <p>SOONER1 THEN2 LATER3 NO MORE4 (GO TO NEXT BIRTH OR B5)</p> <p>SOONER1 THEN2 LATER3 NO MORE4 (GO TO NEXT BIRTH OR B5)</p>		
B5	<p>CHECK A45:</p> <p>PREGNANT 1</p> <p>NOT PREGNANT/ NOT SURE 2</p>		B7
B6.	<p>At the time you became pregnant, did you want to become pregnant <u>sooner</u>, did you want to become pregnant <u>at that time</u>, did you want to wait until <u>later</u>, or did you <u>not want to become pregnant at all</u>?</p> <p>SOONER1 AT THAT TIME2 LATER3 NOT AT ALL.....4</p>		
B7	<p>CHECK A45:</p> <p>NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE 2</p> <p>PREGNANT 1</p> <p>Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?</p> <p>Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you are expecting, would you like to have another child or would you prefer not to have nay more children?</p>	<p>HAVE A (ANOTHER) CHILD1 NO MORE/NONE2 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT3 OTHER (SPECIFY)4 UNDECIDED OR DON'T KNOW8</p>	B10 B9 B13 B13
B8	<p>Do you think this decision is final or do you think you might consider having another child later (after the one you are expecting)?</p>	<p>RESPONDENT MAY CHANGE MIND1 RESPONDENT IS VERY SURE2 DON'T KNOW8</p>	B13
B9	<p>What is the reason that you cannot get pregnant?</p>	<p>MENOPAUSAL1 HAD HYSTERECTOMY2 INFREQUENT SEX3 OTHER REASONS4</p>	B13
B10	<p>CHECK A45:</p> <p>NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE 2</p> <p>PREGNANT 1</p> <p>How many more children would you like to have?</p> <p>How many more children would you like to have after the child you are expecting?</p>	<p>NUMBER </p> <p>UNDECIDED OR DON'T KNOW98</p>	

NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO	
B11	<p>CHECK A46:</p> <p>NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE 2</p> <p>↓</p> <p>How long would you like to wait from now before getting pregnant in (a/another) child?</p>	<p>PREGNANT 1</p> <p>↓</p> <p>How long would you like to wait after the birth of the child you are expecting before the birth of another child?</p>	<p>RECORD ANSWERS BY MONTHS</p> <p>MONTHS </p> <p>SOON/NOW994</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY)996</p> <p>DON'T KNOW998</p>	
B12	Do you think this decision is final or do you think that you might decide later that you do not want another child (after the child you are expecting)?	<p>RESPONDENT MAY CHANGE MIND.....1</p> <p>RESPONDENT IS VERY SURE2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW8</p>		
B13	<p>CHECK A46:</p> <p>NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE 2</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Now I have some questions about your husband.</p> <p>Do you think that he would like to have (a/another) child or would he prefer not to have any (more) children?</p>	<p>PREGNANT 1</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Now I have some questions about your husband.</p> <p>After the child you are expecting, would he like to have another child or would he prefer not to have any more children?</p>	<p>HAVE A (ANOTHER) CHILD1 → B15</p> <p>NO MORE/NONE2 → B16</p> <p>UNDECIDED OR DON'T KNOW.....8</p>	
B14	In your opinion, is your husband's decision final or do you think he might consider having another child later (after the child you are expecting)?	<p>HUSBAND MAY CHANGE MIND1</p> <p>HUSBAND IS VERY SURE2 → B16</p> <p>DON'T KNOW8</p>		
B15	In your opinion, is your husband's decision final or do you think that he might decide later that he does not want another child (after the child you are expecting)?	<p>HUSBAND MAY CHANGE MIND1</p> <p>HUSBAND IS VERY SURE2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW8</p>		
B16	Have you talked with your husband about having another (a) child since we visited you the last time?	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2 → B18</p>		
B17	At that time, did you and your husband agree or did you have different opinions?	<p>AGREED1 → B21</p> <p>HAD DIFFERENT OPINION2 → B21</p>		
B18	Have you ever talked with your husband about his childbearing desires?	<p>YES1 → B21</p> <p>NO2 → B21</p>		
B19	Have you and your husband ever had different opinions about whether you should have another (a) child?	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO.....2 → B21</p>		
B20	How did you settle your difference of opinion—was your opinion accepted by your husband or did you accept his view—or are you still discussing it?	<p>RESPONDENT'S VIEW ACCEPTED.....1</p> <p>HUSBAND'S VIEW ACCEPTED.....2</p> <p>STILL DISCUSSING.....3</p>		
B21	<p>If (you could go back to the time you did not have any children and) you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many children would that be?</p> <p><Probe until you reach a single number ></p>	<p>NUMBER..... </p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY)96 → B25</p> <p>DON'T KNOW.....98 → B25</p>		
B22	You have said that you would like < NUMBER FROM B21> children. But suppose you had one child more than this number. How much does that difference matter to you? Would this matter a great deal, a little, or not at all?	<p>GREAT DEAL1</p> <p>LITTLE2</p> <p>NOT AT ALL.....3</p>		
B23	You have said that you would like < NUMBER FROM B21> children. But suppose you had one child less than this number. How much does that difference matter to you? Would this matter a great deal, a little, or not at all?	<p>GREAT DEAL.....1</p> <p>LITTLE2</p> <p>NOT AT ALL.....3</p>		
	<p>Interviewer: Check A1 & A5</p> <p>NUMBER OF CHILDREN MORE THAN 1</p> <p>↓</p>	<p>CURRENT NUMBER OF CHILDREN IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL 2</p> <p>(NUMBER FROM B21)</p>	→ B25	

NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
B24	Why did not you stop having children after your birth number <NUMBER FROM B22>	PRESSURE FROM RELATIVES.....1 PRESSURE FROM HUSBAND.....2 DOES NOT KNOW A FP METHOD.....3 HARD TO GET A FP METHOD.....4 ITS BY FAITH / OR IT IS UP TO GOD.....5 A MISTAKE WAS NOT PLANNED.....6 I WANTED ANOTHER GIRL/BOY.....7 I WAS WRONG/THINKING HAVING MANY CHILDREN IS BETTER.....8 I WAS AFRAID A CHILD MIGHT DIE.....9 OTHERS (SPECIFY).....96	
B25	Do you think your husband wants the <u>same</u> number of children that you want or does he want <u>more</u> or <u>fewer</u> than you want?	SAME NUMBER.....1 MORE CHILDREN2 FEWER CHILDREN.....3 THE NUMBER DOES NOT MATTER TO HIM.....4 DON'T KNOW.....8	B27 B27
B26	How many children do you think your husband wants in total? <RECORD SINGLE NUMBER OR OTHER ANSWER>	NUMBER..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OTHER (SPECIFY).....96 DON'T KNOW.....98	
B27	Do you think a couple can take action to influence the number of children they have, or is this beyond their control?	INFLUENCE.....1 BEYOND CONTROL.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8	
	Interviewer: Check A1 & A5 NO LIVING BIRTH <input type="text" value="Zero"/> ONE OR MORE LIVING BIRTH <input type="text" value="1"/>		B29
B28	Have you ever been pregnant before? Yes <input type="text" value="1"/> NO <input type="text" value="zero"/>		B33
B29	In your last pregnancy, were you having a regular antenatal care at a public or a private clinic or hospital or not following with a doctor?	PRIVATE CLINIC1 PRIVATE HOSPITAL.....2 PUBLIC CLINIC3 PUBLIC HOSPITAL.....4 NO, WAS NOT FOLLOWING UP WITH A DOCTOR.....5 OTHER (SPECIFY).....6	
B30	During your pregnancy, did (Does) any doctor talk to you about family planning methods which you can use after delivering your baby?	YES.....1 NO.....2	B33
B31	Did the doctor initiate the conversation about family planning, or only talked about it after you asked him?	DOCTOR INITIATE1 AFTER SHE ASKED2	
B32	How often did the doctor talk about family planning with you or how much did the doctor encourage you to use family planning? Would you say he encouraged you a lot, encouraged a little, or not at all?	ENCOURAGE A LOT.....1 ENCOURAGE A LITTLE.....2 NOT AT ALL3	
B33	We are interested in your family when you were growing up. How many brother and sisters did you have in total? Interviewer: Leave respondent decide whom she considered her brother and sisters	BROTHERS..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> SISTERS..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
B34	Were you happy with this number of brothers, or you wished you had more, or you wished you had fewer?	HAPPY.....1 MORE.....2 FEWER.....3	B35a B35c B35b

NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
B35a	Why were you happy with this number of brothers? ALLOWS FOR MULTIPLE ANSWERS	HAPPY: THE INCOME WAS SUITABLE TO THE NUMBER.....1 ALL GOT GOOD EDUCATION.....1 WE ALL WERE RAISED PROPERLY.....1 WE WERE ENOUGH TO SUPPORT & ASK ABOUT EACH OTHER.....1 OTHER (SPECIFY).....1	B36
b	Why did you wish fewer brothers? ALLOWS FOR MULTIPLE ANSWERS	FEWER: TO HAVE A BETTER FINANCIAL SITUATION1 TO HAVE (BETTER) EDUCATION FOR ALL.....1 TO BE RAISED PROPERLY.....1 TO HAVE A LESS CROWDED HOUSEHOLD1 RAISING BOYS IS HARD.....1 OTHER (SPECIFY).....1	B36
c	Why did you wish more brothers? ALLOWS FOR MULTIPLE ANSWERS	MORE: WE COULD HAVE AFFORDED RAISING MORE CHILDREN1 LONELY/NO ENOUGH BROTHERS/SISTERS TO ASK AND HELP EACH OTHER.....1 OTHER (SPECIFY)1	
B36	Were you happy with this number of sisters, or you wished you had more, or you wished you had fewer?	HAPPY.....1 MORE.....2 FEWER.....3	B37a B37c B37b
B37a	Why were you happy with this number of sisters? ALLOWS FOR MULTIPLE ANSWERS	HAPPY: THE INCOME WAS SUITABLE TO THE NUMBER.....1 ALL GOT GOOD EDUCATION1 WE ALL WERE RAISED PROPERLY.....1 WE WERE ENOUGH TO SUPPORT & ASK ABOUT EACH OTHER.....1 OTHER (SPECIFY).....1	B38
b	Why did you wish fewer sisters? ALLOWS FOR MULTIPLE ANSWERS	FEWER: TO HAVE A BETTER FINANCIAL SITUATION.....1 TO HAVE (BETTER) EDUCATION FOR ALL.....1 TO BE RAISED PROPERLY.....1 TO HAVE A LESS CROWDED HOUSEHOLD1 RAISING GIRLS IS HARD.....1 OTHER (SPECIFY).....1	B38
c	Why did you wish more sisters? ALLOWS FOR MULTIPLE ANSWERS	MORE: WE COULD HAVE AFFORDED RAISING MORE CHILDREN.....1 LONELY/NO ENOUGH BROTHERS/SISTERS TO ASK ABOUT AND HELP YOU.....1 OTHER (SPECIFY).....1	
B38	If you had more siblings, do you feel that your family's economic situation would have been better, worse, or the same?	BETTER.....1 WORSE.....2 SAME.....3	
	Interviewer: Check B33		
	RESPONDENT HAS BROTHERS 2	DOES NOT HAVE BROTHERS 1	B40

NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
B39	If you had fewer siblings, do you feel that you and your siblings would have had more schooling, less schooling, or the same?	MORE.....1 LESS.....2 SAME.....3	
B40	Do you think your mother would have preferred more children, or preferred fewer children?	MORE.....1 LESS.....2 SAME.....3 DON'T KNOW8	
B41	Did you ever think that your family would have felt stronger and happier if you had more siblings?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....3	
B42	How many children would you like your daughter / son to have?	NUMBER..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DEPENDS ON THEIR CIRCUMSTANCES91 OTHER (SPECIFY)96 NOT APPLICABLE (TO THOSE WHO DON'T HAVE CHILDREN).....97	

SECTION: C

NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO																																																			
C1.	Now I would like your opinion about some things. A couple had three girls. In your opinion, should the couple continue to have children until they have a son, or should they stop?	SHOULD TRY BECAUSE 3 CHILDREN ARE NOT ENOUGH.....1 SHOULD TRY FOR SON.....2 SHOULD STOP.....3 OTHER (SPECIFY)6	→C3																																																			
C2.	How many more times should they try to have a son?	ONCE.....1 TWICE.....2 3 OR MORE.....3 UNTIL SON.....6																																																				
C3.	What do you think your husband would say this couple should do?	SHOULD TRY FOR SON.....1 SHOULD STOP.....2 IT DOES NOT MATTER TO HIM.....3 OTHER (SPECIFY)6 DON'T KNOW.....8																																																				
C4.	Another couple also wanted three children, and they had three boys. In your opinion should the couple continue to have children until they have a daughter, or should they stop?	SHOULD TRY FOR DAUGHTER.....1 SHOULD STOP.....2 OTHER (SPECIFY)6	→C6																																																			
C5.	How many more times should they try to have a girl?	ONCE.....1 TWICE.....2 3 OR MORE.....3 UNTIL DAUGHTER.....6																																																				
C6.	What do you think your husband would say this couple should do?	SHOULD TRY FOR DAUGHTER.....1 SHOULD STOP.....2 IT DOES NOT MATTER TO HIM.....3 OTHER (SPECIFY)6 DON'T KNOW.....8																																																				
C7.	Now I would like to ask some more questions about having children. I just want your opinions. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each statement. Parents should have many children so that they will not be lonely when they are old..... Having many children is an obstacle to parents being able to achieve what they would like to achieve..... Having more children will increase the family's income..... Having many children is good because they provide help to parents for household tasks such as taking care of younger children..... Parents cannot raise their children properly if they have many children Increasing the number of children in a family affects their educational level..... Having many children increases the financial pressure on the family..... If people had more income, they could have more children..... Birth control is an interference in God's affairs..... Parents feel alive after death when they have many children because their name will be continued through their children..... Families must have more children to increase the power of their family and tribe..... Because of pressures from family and friends, a person doesn't have enough choice over the number of children he/she wants to have Having children is the most important reason for marriage..... One of the best things about having children is the loyalty and carness they show to their parents..... Having many children causes many disagreements and problems between husband and wife.. A person with many children is looked up to in the community more than a person with 1 or 2 children..... For a woman, it is enough to be a mother to be completely satisfied with her life.....	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>AGREE</th><th>DISAGREE</th><th>NO OPINION</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	AGREE	DISAGREE	NO OPINION	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	
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C8.	In your opinion what are <u>the advantages</u> of having two children as compared to having more than two? Is one advantage a less crowded household?..... With two children, can a household have a better living standard?..... With two children, can the children be raised more properly?..... Can children have more schooling when there are only two?..... Are the children healthier when there are only two?..... Is having two children less stressful to a woman's health?..... With two children, is it easier for the woman to work or do other things she enjoys? Is reducing the population explosion in Egypt a reason for women to have only two children?.....	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>MENTIONED</th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	MENTIONED	YES	NO	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2																									
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NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
	With two children, is the household happier?..... No advantages at all.....	0 1 2 3 - -	
	Interviewer: Check C8 MORE THAN ONE ANSWER WITH "YES" 1	ONE OR NO ANSWER WITH "YES" 2 →	C10
C9.	Which of these is the most important advantage of having two children? < REMIND RESPONDENT OF "YES" IN C8 >	LESS CROWDED HOUSEHOLD.....1 BETTER HOUSEHOLD LIVING STANDARD.....2 CAN RAISE CHILDREN PROPERLY.....3 MORE SCHOOLING FOR THE CHILDREN.....4 HEALTHIER CHILDREN.....5 LESS STRESSFUL TO HER HEALTH6 EASIER FOR MOTHER TO WORK OR DO OTHER THINGS SHE ENJOYS.....7 REDUCE POPULATION EXPLOSION.....8 HAPPIER HOUSEHOLD.....9	
C10.	In your opinion, what are the disadvantages of having two children as compared to having more than two? With two children, do couples get less help from children in household work?..... With two children, the contribution to the household income is less?..... With two children, will couples have insufficient support in old age? With two children, is the feeling of a strong family lost?..... With two children, is the husband less tied to the family? With two children, is the family name weakened?..... With two children, is there likely to be shortage of sons or daughters? With two children, is there a risk of not having enough children survive to adulthood..... No disadvantages at all.....	MENTIONED YES NO 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 3 — —	
	Interviewer: Check C8 More than one Answer with "yes" 1	ONE OR NO ANSWER WITH "YES" 2 →	C12
C11.	Which of these is the most important disadvantage of having two children? < REMIND RESPONDENTS OF "YES" IN C10 >	LESS HELP FROM CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD WORK.....1 LESS HELP FROM CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....2 NOT ENOUGH SUPPORT IN OLD AGE.....3 LOSING FEELING OF HAPPIER/ STRONGER FAMILY.....4 HUSBAND LESS TIED.....5 CONCERN ABOUT FAMILY NAME.....6 NOT ENOUGH SONS/DAUGHTERS.....7 NOT ENOUGH SURVIVING CHILDREN TO ADULT.....8	
C12.	In general, are the financial costs today of rearing children greater for sons or for daughters or same for both?	SONS.....1 DAUGHTERS.....2 SAME.....3 DON'T KNOW.....8	
C13.	And the financial costs of marrying children? Are these greater for sons or for daughters or same for both?	SONS.....1 DAUGHTERS.....2 SAME.....3 DON'T KNOW.....8	
C14.	If you see a couple these days in Egypt, what is the number of children after which you would advise them not to have more?	NUMBER <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border-right: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> </div>	
C15.	If you see a couple these days in Egypt, which is the number of children you would consider too few for them?	NUMBER <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border-right: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> </div>	
C16.	It is possible for some couples to delay the first birth. Do you think this is a good idea, acceptable under certain circumstances or bad idea.	GOOD IDEA.....1 ACCEPTABLE.....2 BAD IDEA.....3 DON'T KNOW.....8	
C17.	Would you support or oppose your son or daughter deciding to delay the first birth?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DEPENDS ON THEIR CIRCUMSTANCES3 DON'T KNOW.....8	

SECTION D: FAMILY PLANNING ATTITUDES

NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP T
D1.	I am interested in any way you may have heard about family planning recently. Have you listened to any radio or television shows or spots about family planning since our last visit? IF YES: How often?	NO.....1 ONCE OR TWICE.....2 MORE OFTEN.....3	
D2.	Now I would like to ask you about any conversations about family planning you may have had since we last visited you. Since our last visit, have you talked about family planning with your husband? IF YES: How often?	NO 1 ONCE OR TWICE 2 MORE OFTEN 3	
D3.	Have you talked about family planning with any of your (other) relatives or friends or neighbors at any time since our last visit?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
D4.	CHECK A45: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE 2 PREGNANT 1 ↓ ↓ Do you think having another pregnancy would pose any health risks for you? Do you think another pregnancy after this pregnancy would pose health risks for you?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW..... 8	
D5.	CHECK A52 AND A53: EVER USED 1 NEVER USED 2 ↓ ↓ Do you think using family planning poses any health risks for you? If you were using family planning, do you think that would pose health risks for you?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW..... 8	
D6.	In general, which do you think poses the greatest health risk for a woman ---many pregnancies or using a family planning method?	MANY PREGNANCIES.....1 USING FAMILY PLANNING.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8	
D7.	If (you stop using family planning and) you wanted to get pregnant, do you think you would get pregnant right away or it would take sometime?	RIGHT AWAY.....1 TAKE TIME.....2 DEPENDS ON THE METHOD.....3 NOT SURE.....8	
D8.	Now we would like to ask your opinion about some things. Do you think that a breastfeeding mother, who is not using a family planning method, is at low risk of pregnancy even after her period returns?	YES.....1 NO.....2 MAYBE FOR SOME WOMEN.....3 NOT SURE.....8	
D9.	When a mother is breastfeeding, do you think that using a method like the pill or injectables can affect the breastfeeding?	PILLS INJECTABLES YES 1 1 NO 2 2 DEPENDS ON THE TYPE OF INJECTABLES 3 3 MAY BE FOR SOME WOMEN 4 4 NOT SURE 8 8	

NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP TO
	I would like to collect some information about various contraceptive methods. I am going to ask you about the IUD, the pill, and injectables (DESCRIBE EACH).				
D10.	What are some of the side effects or health problems from (METHOD)? RECORD ALL MENTIONED DON'T READ THE ANSWERS ALLOWS FOR MULTIPLE ANSWERS	IUD PILL INJECTABLES			
D11.	Have you heard about anyone in your community who recently experienced any side effects or health problems from using (METHOD)	YES NO DON'T KNOW			
D12.	In your opinion, does <METHOD> make women physically weaker?	YES NO DON'T KNOW			
D13.	Do you think that after using <METHOD> it is more difficult for a woman to get pregnant later on when she wants?	YES NO DON'T KNOW			
D14.	Would you say that your husband approves or disapproves of couples using a method to avoid getting pregnant?	APPROVE.....1 DISAPPROVE.....2 DON'T KNOW8			
D15.	You think that your husband disapproves of family planning, but do you think that he might change his opinion?	YES.....1 NO.....2 NOT SURE.....8			
D16.	Suppose a woman's health would be seriously harmed by another pregnancy, but her husband does not approve of her using family planning. Would you agree with her using without her husband's knowledge? If "No": Probe "Even if another pregnancy is very dangerous for her life"	YES1 NO.....2 NOT SURE.....8			
D17.	Now I want to ask your opinion about some matters relating to family planning. Please tell me if you agree, disagree, or have no opinion about the statement. Most of your friends and relatives approve of using family planning..... In your community, religious leaders believe family planning interferes with God's will..... In your community, religious leaders encourage couples to have many children.....	YES NO DON'T KNOW			
D18.	CHECK A45: NOT PREGNANT/ UNSURE	PREGNANT			E1

NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO																																																			
D19.	CHECK B7 & B11	WANTS NO MORE 1 UNDECIDED 2 WANTS TO WAIT 3 OTHER ANSWER 4	E1																																																			
D20.	CHECK A52	NOT USING 2 USING CONTRACEPTION 1	E1																																																			
D21.	<p>You told me that you (do not want another child/not sure you want another child/ want to delay the next birth), but you are not using a method of family planning. Are any of the following among the reasons that you are not using family planning right now:</p> <p>Is it because you do not know about a place where you can get good services?</p> <p>Is it because you must wait until your husband or someone else is able to go with you?</p> <p>Is it because it is difficult for you to find someone to take care of your children while you get a method?</p> <p>Is it because you may be embarrassed about having a vaginal examination?</p> <p>Is it because you might be examined by a male doctor?</p> <p>Is it because you are concerned you might have health problems or side effects if you begin using a method?</p> <p>Is your husband opposed?</p> <p>Is it because you think you will have difficulty in getting the money to go for a method?</p> <p>Is it because it will be difficult for you to arrange transport to go to get a method?</p> <p>Can not find the method which she uses (e.g. pills, ...)</p> <p>Is it because you do not think you can get pregnant these days?</p> <p>Is it because you have not had your period since your last pregnancy?</p> <p>Is it because family planning is interfering with God's will?</p> <p>Is it because your husband is away?</p> <p>Other(Specify) _____</p> <p>(Allows for Multiple Answers)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>MENTIONED</th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	MENTIONED	YES	NO	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	
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	Interviewer: Check D21 MORE THAN ONE ANSWER WITH "YES" 1	ONE OR NO ANSWER WITH "YES" 2	E1																																																			
D22.	What is the main reason that you are not using a family planning method right now?	DO NOT KNOW SOURCE1 NEED SOMEONE TO GO WITH HER.....2 HARD TO FIND CHILDCARE.....3 EMBARRASSED ABOUT EXAM.....4 EMBARRASSED ABOUT MALE DOCTOR.....5 SIDE EFFECTS.....6 HUSBAND OPPOSED.....7 DIFFICULT GETTING MONEY.....8 TRANSPORT PROBLEM.....9 CAN NOT FIND METHOD.....10 NOT AT RISK OF PREGNANCY.....11 HAVE NOT HAD HER PREIOD.....12 INTERFERE WITH GOD'S WILL.....13 HUSBAND AWAY.....14 OTHER (SPECIFY)96																																																				

SECTION E: FAMILIAL ATTITUDES & CIRCUMSTANCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES					SKIP TO
Gender Roles							
E1	Who in your family usually has the final say on the following decisions? Is it yourself, your husband, you and your husband together, someone else? Making large household purchases..... Making household purchases for daily needs..... Visits to family, friends or relatives..... What food should be cooked each day..... Getting medical treatment or advice for yourself..... Buying clothes for herself..... Taking child to the doctor..... Sending children to school..... Buying clothes for children.....	RESPONDENT	HUSBAND	RESP.& HUSB. JOINTLY	ONE OF THE CHILDREN / SOMEONE ELSE	NOT APPLICABLE	
		1	2	3	5	--	
		1	2	3	5	--	
		1	2	3	5	--	
		1	2	3	5	--	
		1	2	3	5	--	
		1	2	3	5	--	
		1	2	3	5	7	
		1	2	3	5	7	
		1	2	3	5	7	
E2	If you wanted to go to the following places on your own, could you go alone without permission, could you go only if you received permission or it is enough to just inform someone? Local market to buy things? Local health center or doctor? Taking children to the health center or doctor? Home of relatives or friends in the neighborhood?	WITH PERMISSION	WITHOUT PERMISSION	JUST INFORM	CAN NOT GO OUT ALONE	N.A	
		1	2	3	4	--	
		1	2	3	4	--	
		1	2	3	4	7	
		1	2	3	4	--	
E3	Now I would like to get your opinion on some aspects of family life. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each statement. Men and women can do the same type of work..... A woman's place is not only in the household but she should be allowed to work..... If the wife has a job outside the house then the husband should help her with the children..... If the wife has a job outside the house then the husband should help her in household chores..... A thirty year old woman who has a good job but is not yet married is to be pitied..... Girls should go to school to prepare for jobs not just to make them good mothers and wives..... A woman who has a full-time job cannot be a good mother..... For a woman's financial autonomy, she must work and have earnings..... Having a full-time job always interferes with a woman's ability to keep a good life with her husband	AGREE	DISAGREE				
		1	2				
		1	2				
		1	2				
		1	2				
		1	2				
		1	2				
		1	2				
		1	2				
		1	2				

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
E4	Sometimes a wife can do things which annoy or anger her husband. In your opinion, is a husband justified in beating his wife in each of the following situations: When she burns the food? When she neglects the children? When she argues with him? When she talks to other men? When she wastes his money? When she refuses him sex?	YES 1 1 1 1 1 1 NO 2 2 2 2 2 2	
E5	Is a woman's first duty to her husband or to her children or to both equally?	HUSBAND.....1 CHILDREN.....2 EQUAL.....3	
Old-age Support			
E6	What do you think is best for most people in old-age: To live with a son, a daughter, either a son or daughter, or not live with children?	SON.....1 DAUGHTER.....2 EITHER.....3 NOT WITH CHILDREN4	
E7	In your case, in your old-age do you expect to live with a son, a daughter, either a son or daughter, or not live with your children?	SON.....1 DAUGHTER.....2 EITHER.....3 NOT WITH CHILDREN4	
E8	When you look ahead <u>to old-age</u> , what are your biggest worries?	NOTHING.....1 SICK OR DISABLED2 TO BE LONELY.....3 HUSBAN MARRING ANOTHER WIFE.....4 DISLAWFUL CHILDREN.....5	
E9	Are you worried that you might not be able to satisfy any of the following basic needs in your old age? Having a decent place to live..... Paying for medical expenses..... Having adequate food and your daily needs..... Daily assistance.....	YES 1 1 1 1 NO 2 2 2 2	
E10	Do you think people with two children should be more worried about any of these basic needs in old-age than people with more than two children?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8	
E11	In your old-age, would you expect your income to be from? Husband..... Sons (in the future)..... Daughters (in the future)..... Other relatives..... Pension..... Your savings..... Your property (sell, rent).....	YES 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 NO 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 NOT APPLICABLE — 7 7 — — — —	
Parenting			
E12	Now I have some questions about parents and children Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Raising children requires a lot of money and effort.	AGREE.....1 DISAGREE2	E14
E13	Raising children requires a lot of money and effort, but you get it all back later in life from your children	AGREE.....1 DISAGREE2 NOT SURE.....8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES								SKIP TO
E14	I am going to read you some statements about what parents can value in their children. For each one, please tell me how you feel about its importance: very important, somewhat important, not important, not important at all	<u>SONS</u> V. IMP. SOME WHAT IMP. NOT IMP. NOT AT ALL IMP.				<u>DAUGHTERS</u> V. IMP. SOME WHAT IMP. NOT IMP. NOT AT ALL IMP.				
	To aim for university degree.....	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
	To take care of their parents when they get old.....	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
	To be financially independent at a young age.....	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
	To contribute to household expenses as early as possible...	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
	To help in the household work.....	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
	To be knowledgeable and read a lot	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
	To keep a strong family relationship with their relatives...	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
	To discuss their opinion freely.....	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
	To be an obedient wife and never discuss her husband's opinion.....					1	2	3	4	
	To be a forceful husband and not to respect his wife opinion in the future.....	1	2	3	4					
E15	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: For most women, raising children is less work because of the help they can get from their family, such as their mother-in-law, their mother, their sisters-in-law, and their sisters?	AGREE.....1 DISAGREE2								
	Interviewer: check A1 and A5									
	RESPONDENT HAS CHILDREN 1	DOESN'T HAVE CHILDREN 1 → E17								
E16	How about yourself? How much help in childcare have you received from other family members? A great deal of help, some help, very little help, or no help at all.	GREAT DEAL.....1 SOME.....2 VERY LITTLE.....3 NO HELP.....4								
E17	I would like to know how much you agree with these statements. Do you think this is generally true or not always true	GENERALLY TRUE 1 1 1				NOT ALWAYS 2 2 2				
E18	Now I want to ask you some questions about changes that could be occurring in the Egyptian family. Please tell me whether you think the following changes are good or bad.	GOOD				BAD				
	Girls marrying at later ages.....	1				2				
	Boys marrying at later ages.....	1				2				
	Husband's doing more domestic chores.....	1				2				
	Parents having less control over whom their children marry.....	1				2				
	Parents having less control over decisions made by their children....	1				2				
	More women occupying leadership positions in society.....	1				2				
	Wives having more power in household decisions.....	1				2				
	Children living separately from their parents after they get married...	1				2				
	Boys and girls getting the same amount of schooling.....	1				2				
	Boys and girls getting the same treatment.....	1				2				
E19	Which do you think is more important for a child to learn to prepare him/her for life: to obey, or to think for himself/herself	OBEY.....				Boys Girls 1 1 2 2				
		THINK FOR ONESELF....								

SECTION H, J, K. Household Economics

Section H: Respondent's Employment

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO				
	As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business.						
	IF URBAN AREA		H2				
H1.	In the past three months until this day, have you done any work in the field, such as harvesting, collecting cotton, cutting clover, or watering plants? Interviewer: Probe	YES FOR HOUSEHOLD USE ONLY.....1 YES.....2 NO.....3 DON'T KNOW.....8					
H2.	In the past three months until this day, have you raised poultry or livestock? Interviewer: Probe	YES FOR HOUSEHOLD USE ONLY.....1 YES.....2 NO.....3 DON'T KNOW.....8					
H3.	In the past three months until this day, have you done any of the things I will read out to you at home so that you or someone else may sell it and earn money? Sewing or embroidery..... Made sweets, koshari or ta'mia or feteer..... Prepared vegetables..... Made butter, ghee, cheese..... Anything else similar (specify.....)	YES 1 1 1 1 1 NO 2 2 2 2 2					
H4.	In the past three months, until this day, have you done any of the things I will read out to you Worked in office or school..... Worked in hospitals/clinics..... Worked in Bank..... Worked in governmental office\public sector..... Worked in restaurant or hotel..... Worked in a factory or workshop..... Sold something in the market or shop..... Sold something at home..... Did construction work, carried bricks, sand etc..... Worked in another house..... Anything else similar (specify.....)	YES 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 NO 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2					
H5	Interviewer: check 601:604 ONLY ONE "YES" <input type="checkbox"/> 1 → H7 and Not for house household use ALL ANSWERS "NO" or "yes, for Household use only" <input type="checkbox"/> 2 → H12 MORE THAN ONE "YES", AND NOT FOR HOUSEHOLD USE <input type="checkbox"/>						
H6	You said you worked <read out all activities mentioned in H1-H4> Which one of these do you consider to be your main work? Which do you consider most important?	AGRICULTURAL WORK IN THE FIELD..... 1 RAISING POULTRY/LIVESTOCK..... 2 SEWING OR EMBROIDERY..... 3 MADE SWEETS, KOSHARI OR TA'MIA..... 4 PREPARED VEGETABLES..... 5 MADE BUTTER, GHEE, CHEESE..... 6 WORKED IN A FACTORY OR WORKSHOP..... 7 WORKED IN OFFICE OR SCHOOL..... 8 WORKED IN HOSPITALS/CLINICS..... 9 WORKED IN BANK..... 10 WORKED IN GOVERNMENTAL OFFICE/PUBLIC SECTOR... 11 WORKED IN RESTAURANT OR HOTEL..... 12 SOLD SOMETHING IN THE MARKET OR SHOP 13 SOLD SOMETHING AT HOME..... 14 DID CONSTRUCTION WORK, CARRIED 15 WORKED IN ANOTHER HOUSE..... 16 OTHER (SPECIFY)..... 97					
H7.	On average during the past three months how many hours in the day/week did you work outside the home?	DAILY1 WEEKLY2	Number of Hours <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
	Check H1-H4 WORK 1 ↓	DOESNOT WORK OR ONLY RAIS POULTRY FOR FAMILY USE ONLY 2	→ H12
H8.	Did you personally receive the money from the (employer/person who buys your products)?	YES (Even for 1 job only).....1 NO.....2 WORK FOR NO MONEY.....3	→ H11
H9.	On average, what fraction of your earnings do you contribute to household expenses? Would you say almost none, less than half, half, more than half, or all?	ALMOST NONE1 LESS THAN HALF2 ABOUT HALF.....3 MORE THAN HALF4 ALL5	
H10.	Thinking ahead to your next year, do you expect that your earnings will stay about the same, will increase, or are you worried they will decrease?	SAME.....1 INCREASE.....2 DECREASE.....3 DON'T KNOW.....8	
H11.	How satisfied are you with your work situation? Are you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat unsatisfied, or very unsatisfied	VERY SATISFIED.....1 SOMEWHAT SATISFIED.....2 SOMEWHAT UNSATISFIED.....3 VERY UNSATISFIED.....4	→ H14
H12.	Thinking ahead to the next year, do you expect to have some earnings from work?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
H13.	How satisfied are you with not working? Are you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat unsatisfied, or very unsatisfied	VERY SATISFIED.....1 SOMEWHAT SATISFIED.....2 SOMEWHAT UNSATISFIED.....3 VERY UNSATISFIED.....4	
H14.	In your opinion, should women be able to decide whether to work for earnings? So if they want to work they can, and if they decide to stay home without work , they can?	YES.....1 YES - WITH CONDITIONS (.....)2 NO.....3	

Section J: Husband's Employment

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
J1.	During the last three months, did your husband work at least some of the time, or did not work at all	WORKED.....1 DID NOT WORK.....2	→ J10
J2.	When we spoke to you last time, your husband's work was _____ (Interviewer: Check Background Sheet) Is this still what he does?	Yes..... 1 No.....2	→ J7
J3.	What kind of work does he currently mainly do? <If currently retired or Unemployed: What kind of work did he mainly do in his last job?> Record answer in detail	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> _____ _____ _____	
J4.	Does (did) he work for a member of his family, for someone else, or is he self-employed?	FOR FAMILY MEMBER1 FOR SOMEONE ELSE2 FOR HIMSELF3	
J5.	Check J3 <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">1</div> <div>Husband work in agriculture</div> <div>Husband does not work in Agriculture</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">2</div> </div>		→ J7
J6.	Does (did) he work on his own/family/rent land?	HIS/ FAMILY LAND.....1 RENTED LAND2 SOMEONE ELSE'S LAND3	
J7.	Does (did) he earn a regular wage/salary/pension? <If yes: on average how much did he earn per month>	YES1 NO 2 <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">L.E</div> </div> DON'T KNOW 9998	
J8.	(Beside his main job during the past three months), did your husband earn income from any other income-generating activity over the past three months?	YES1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8	
J9.	On average during the past three months, how many hours did your husband work outside the home?	DAILY HOURS.....1 WEEKLY HOURS.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> </div>
J10.	Thinking ahead to the next year, do you expect that your husband's earnings will stay about the same, will increase, or decrease?	SAME.....1 INCREASE.....2 DECREASE.....3 DON'T KNOW.....8	
J11.	How satisfied is your husband with his current work situation? Is he very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat unsatisfied, or very unsatisfied	VERY SATISFIED.....1 SOMEWHAT SATISFIED.....2 SOMEWHAT UNSATISFIED.....3 VERY UNSATISFIED.....4 DON'T KNOW.....8	
J12.	And how satisfied are you with your husband's current work situation? Very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat unsatisfied, or very unsatisfied	VERY SATISFIED.....1 SOMEWHAT SATISFIED.....2 SOMEWHAT UNSATISFIED.....3 VERY UNSATISFIED.....4 DON'T KNOW.....8	
J13.	Does your husband currently work away from your community? For example, his work allows him to return home only on vacations	YES1 NO2	→ J17
J14.	Where does he work?	IN ANOTHER VILLAGE1 IN ANOTHER TOWN.....2 IN ANOTHER GOVERNORATE3 IN AN ARAB COUNTRY.....4 IN A NON-ARAB COUNTRY..... 5	
J15.	How long has he been working away? Interviewer: Record all his working period not only since the last visit	YEARS..... MONTHS.....	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> </div> → K1
J16.	Since your marriage, had your husband ever worked away from your community?	YES1 NO2	→ K1
J17.	Where did he work?	IN ANOTHER VILLAGE1 IN ANOTHER TOWN.....2 IN ANOTHER GOVERNORATE.....3 IN AN ARAB COUNTRY..... 4 IN A NON-ARAB COUNTRY..... 5	
J19.	How long did he work there?	MONTHS <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> </div> YEARS <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> </div>	

Section K: Household Realized Income, Expenditures, and Savings

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
K1.	Do you think your household income is enough to cover your basic needs (from food, education, health, child, care,.....)?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
K2.	For your household, what do you consider to be the minimum income with which you can live adequately?	DAILY L.E.....1 WEEKLY L.E.....2 MONTHLY L.E.....3 (ONE ANSWER ONLY)	
K3.	How does your household's current income compare to this minimum? Would you say <Minimum income mentioned in K2> it is far above the minimum, a little above, about at the minimum, a little below the minimum, or far below?	FAR ABOVE.....1 LITTLE ABOVE.....2 AT MINIMUM.....3 LITTLE BELOW.....4 FAR BELOW.....5	
K4.	How does the economic situation of your household now compare with one year ago? Is it better, same, or worse?	BETTER.....1 SAME.....2 WORSE.....3	
K5.	Now looking ahead- how do you expect the economic situation of your household in one year will compare with now? Do you expect it to be better, the same, or worse?	BETTER.....1 SAME.....2 WORSE.....3	
K6.	On average how many days per week does your household eat meat, chicken or fish?	NUMBER OF DAYS PER WEEK.....1 PER MONTH.... 2 (ONE ANSWER ONLY)	
K7.	How much did you spent for electricity for the last month?	L.E. NO ELECTRICITY.....9997 DK.....9998	
K8.	How much did you spend last month on the following items: Food & household supplies (e.g. soap....) Infant & child Care (e.g. food, milk....) Child health care..... Private tutoring.....	L.E in MONTH DK N.A 8 -- 8 7 8 7 8 7	
K9.	How much did you spend last year on the following items: Children Clothing & shoes, excluding those for school..... Children Clothing & shoes, for school..... School tuition.....	L.E in Year DK N.A 8 7 8 7 8 7	
K10.	Has your household been able to save any income since last May? We mean gameya, or saving in a bank or bosteh, or jewelry you buy, or money you keep at home, or any other way you save.	YES.....1 NO.....2 DO NOT KNOW.....8	
K11.	Does your household owe any money to individuals or professional creditors? (ALLOWS FOR MULTIPLE ANSWERS)	YES.....1 YES, BUYING THINGS ON CREDIT.....2 NO.....3 DO NOT KNOW8	
K12.	Last month, did you have any difficulty paying for: 1 Food and Daily Household supplies..... 2 Rent..... 3 Medical expenses for adult 4 Infant and child care & their medical expenses.... 5 Children's education..... 6 Installments or debt repayment..... 7 Other (Specify).....	YES NO N.A. 1 2 -- 1 2 7 1 2 -- 1 2 7 1 2 7 1 2 7 1 2 7	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP TO
K13	Are you concerned that during the next year your household might not be able to pay for: 1 Food and Household supplies..... 2 Clothes..... 3 Rent..... 4 Medical expenses for adult 5 Infant and child care & their medical expenses... 6 Children's education..... 7 Saving for children marriage..... 8 Installments or debt repayment 9 Other (Specify)	YES 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	NO 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	N.A. -- -- 7 -- 7 7 7 7 7	
Interviewer: Check K13 More than one Answer with "yes" 1 2 ONE OR NO ANSWER WITH "YES" K15					
K14.	What worries you most about the future? < REMIND RESPONDENT OF "YES" IN K12 & K13 >	FOOD AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES 1 CLOTHES..... 2 RENT..... 3 MEDICAL..... 4 CHILD CARE 5 CHILDREN'S EDUCATION..... 6 SAVING FOR MARRIAGE..... 7 INSTALLMENT OR DEBT REPAYMENT..... 8			
K15.	Some people think that each year the living circumstances are improving. Other people think that each year it is getting harder. Which do you think?	IMPROVING 1 HARDER 2			
K16.	How about your children in the future? Do you think it will be easier, harder or about the same to cover the costs of food and housing?	EASIER.....1 HARDER2 SAME.....3			
K17.	Do you think that your children will have better educational opportunities than you had, the same, or worse opportunities?	BETTER1 WORSE.....2 SAME3			
K18	Do you think that it will be easier, harder, or about the same for your children to find a decent job as compared to now?	EASIER.....1 HARDER.....2 SAME.....3			
K19.	Should young couple think about the economic well-being of their children in the future when deciding how many children to have?	YES.....1 NO.....2			
	Interviewer: Record the time	Minutes 	Hour 		
INTERVIEWER: THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR PARTICIPATING IN THE SURVEY. MENTION TO HER THAT WE MIGHT VISIT HER AGAIN SOON TO CHECK SOME OF THE GATHERED INFORMATION. ALSO, WE MIGHT VISIT HER OR SOMEONE ELSE IN HER HOUSEHOLD IN THE FUTURE.					

Cairo Demographic Center
CDC

Population Council
PC

Slow Fertility Transition Project In Egypt

**Never Married Female Questionnaires
(18 - 29 Years)**

April 2004

**DATA COLLECTED FROM THIS STUDY IS CONFIDENTIAL AND
WILL BE USED FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES ONLY**

Slow Fertility Transition in Egypt

IDENTIFICATION	
GOVERNORATE _____ PSU/SEGMENT NO. _____ KISM/MARQAZ _____ BUILDING NO. _____ SHIAKHA/VILLAGE _____ HOUSING UNIT NO. _____ HOUSEHOLD NO. _____ RURAL.....1 URBAN.....2 NAME OF WOMAN _____ GENDER: FEMALE <input type="checkbox"/> NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____ ADDRESS IN DETAIL _____	<p align="center">GOVERNMENT</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <p align="center">PSU/SEGMENT NO.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <p>HOUSEHOLD NO. URBAN/RURAL</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div> </div> <p align="center">LINE NUMBER</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>

INTERVIEWER VISITS				FINAL VISIT
	1	2	3	
DATE TEAM INTERVIEWER SUPERVISOR RESULT	 	 	 	<p align="center">DAY MONTH YEAR</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">2 0 0 4</div> </div> <p align="center">TEAM</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <p align="center">INTERVIEWER SUPERVISOR RESULTS</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
NEXT VISIT: DATE TIME	 	 		TOTAL VISITS
RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 2 NOT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT 3 AWAY FOR EXTENDED PERIOD AT TIME OF VISIT (WHEN RETURNS?: _____ (SPECIFY) 4 PARTIALLY ANSWERED 5 REFUSED 6 OUTSIDE THE AGE 7 GOT MARRIED 8 MOVED SINCE LAST VISIT OTHER (SPECIFY)		<p>IN THE CASE OF RESULT CODE 8, ASK ABOUT WHERE THE RESPONDENT IS CURRENTLY LIVING. RECORD THE COMPLETE ADDRESS (INCLUDING THE LOCALITY AND A TELEPHONE NUMBER IF AVAILABLE) AND/OR OTHER INFORMATION THAT MAY HELP IN FINDING THE RESPONDENT. ALSO RECORD THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON PROVIDING THE INFORMATION</p> <div style="display: flex;"> <div style="flex: 1;"> ADDRESS WHERE YOU ARE LIVING NOW OTHER CONTACT INFORMATION PERSON PROVIDING INFORMATION </div> <div style="flex: 1; border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px;"> STREET: _____ LOCALITY: _____ TELEPHONE NO. _____ NAME: _____ STREET: _____ </div> </div>		

NAME	FIELD EDITOR	OFFICE EDITOR	CODING	DATA ENTRY
DATE	_____	_____	_____	_____
SIGNATURE	_____/_____/2004	_____/_____/2004	_____/_____/2004	_____/_____/2004
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div>

SECTION A. REPRODUCTIVE UPDATE

My name is _____ and I am working with the Cairo Demographic Center, belonging to the Ministry of Planning, we are conducting a national survey about the women and youth opinion on some issues related to the economic situations and building a family.

We visited your family in <read month from background sheet>. We are very happy for the opportunity to talk to you again. The survey usually takes 20 to 40 minutes, and the information you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other persons. We also may return to interview you or other member of your household again.

Participating in the survey is voluntary, however, we hope that you will participate since your views are important for the survey.

Do you want to ask me anything about the survey?

May I begin the interview?

RESPONDENT AGREE
TO INTERVIEW

☐
↓

RESPONDENT DOESN'T AGREE
TO INTERVIEW

☐

→ END INTERVIEW

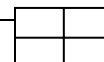
Interviewer signature: _____

Respondent's Background

NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
	Interviewer: Record the time	Minutes <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hour <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
A1	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW MONTH.....98 YEAR..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW YEAR.....9998	
A2	Do you have a birth certificate or identification card? If "YES" can I see it?	YES1 MONTH..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT AVAILABLE NOW.....2 NO.....3 DOES NOT KNOW.....8	
A3	How old did you turn this year? <Compare and correct A1/ or A3 or A2 if inconsistent>	AGE IN FULL YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DOES NOT KNOW.....98	
	If interviewee outside the age (18-29) _____		End interview
A3a	What is your status of marriage?	Never married.....1 Married / Divorced / Widower.....2	End Interview
A4	Have you ever attended school?	YES.....1 NO.....2	A7
A5	Did/do you attend a literacy program?	YES.....1 NO.....2	A9
A6	For how many months did/do you participate?	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	A9
A7	What is the highest level of school you attended?	PRIMARY.....1 PREPARATORY.....2 SECONDARY.....3 UPPER INTERMEDIATE.....4 UNIVERSITY.....5 MORE THAN UNIVERSITY.....6	
A8	What is the highest grade which you successfully completed at that level?	GRADE..... <input type="text"/>	
A9	With whom do you live now? ALLOWS FOR MULTIPLE ANSWERS	FATHER & MOTHER.....1 FATHER ONLY.....1 MOTHER ONLY.....1 BROTHER/S & OR SISTER/S.....1 RELATIVE/S.....1	

Section H: Respondent's Employment

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
	As you know, some women and girls take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business.		
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> IF RURAL AREA 2 ↓ </div> <div> URBAN AREA 1 → </div> </div>		H2
H1.	In the past three months until this day, have you done any work in the field, such as harvesting, collecting cotton, cutting clover, or watering plants? Interviewer: Probe	YES FOR HOUSEHOLD USE ONLY1 YES.....2 NO.....3	
H2.	In the past three months until this day, have you raised poultry or livestock? Interviewer: Probe	YES FOR HOUSEHOLD USE ONLY.....1 YES.....2 NO.....3	
H3.	In the past three months until this day, have you done any of the things I will read out to you at home so that you or someone else may sell it and earn money? Sewing or embroidery..... Made sweets, koshari or ta'mia or feteer..... Prepared vegetables..... Made butter, ghee, cheese..... Anything else similar (specify _____)	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div> YES 1 1 1 1 1 </div> <div> NO 2 2 2 2 2 </div> </div>	
H4.	In the past three months, until this day, have you done any of the things I will read out to you: Worked in office or school..... Worked in hospitals/clinics/pharmacies..... Worked in Bank..... Worked in governmental office\public sector..... Worked in restaurant or hotel..... Worked in a factory or workshop..... Sold something in the market or shop..... Sold something at home..... Did construction work, carried bricks, sand etc..... Worked in another house..... Anything else similar (specify _____)	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div> YES 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 </div> <div> NO 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 </div> </div>	
H5	Interviewer: check 601:604 ONLY ONE "YES" 1 → H7 not for household use only ALL ANSWERS "NO" or "yes, for Household use only" 2 → H12 More than one "yes, or "yes, for Household use only" 3 ↓		
H6	You said you worked <read out all activities mentioned in H1-H4> Which one of these do you consider to be your main work or the most important?	AGRICULTURAL WORK IN THE FIELD..... 1 RAISING POULTRY/LIVESTOCK..... 2 SEWING OR EMBROIDERY..... 3 MADE SWEETS, KOSHARI OR TA'MIA..... 4 PREPARED VEGETABLES..... 5 MADE BUTTER, GHEE, CHEESE..... 6 WORKED IN A FACTORY OR WORKSHOP..... 7 WORKED IN OFFICE OR SCHOOL..... 8 WORKED IN HOSPITALS/CLINICS..... 9 WORKED IN BANK..... 10 WORKED IN GOVERNMENTAL OFFICE (PUBLIC SECTOR... 11 WORKED IN RESTAURANT OR HOTEL..... 12 SOLD SOMETHING IN THE MARKET OR SHOP 13 SOLD SOMETHING AT HOME 14 DID CONSTRUCTION WORK, CARRIED..... 15 WORKED IN ANOTHER HOUSE..... 16 ANYTHING ELSE SIMILAR (SPECIFY _____) 96	
H7.	On average during the past three months how many hours in the day/week did you work outside the home?	Number of Hours	



Section H: Respondent's Employment

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
		DAILY1 WEEKLY2	
	Check H1 – H4 WORK 1 ↓	DOES NOT WORK OR RAISING POULTRY FOR FAMILY USE ONLY 2 →	H12
H8.	Did you personally receive the money from the (employer/person who buys your products)?	YES (Even for 1 job only).....1 NO.....2 WORK FOR NO MONEY.....3	H11
H9.	On average, what fraction of your earnings do you contribute to household expenses? Would you say almost none, less than half, half, more than half, or all?	ALMOST NONE1 LESS THAN HALF2 ABOUT HALF.....3 MORE THAN HALF4 ALL5	
H10.	Thinking ahead to your next year, do you expect that your earnings will stay about the same, will increase, or are you worried they will decrease?	SAME.....1 INCREASE.....2 DECREASE.....3 DON'T KNOW.....8	
H11.	How satisfied are you with your work situation? Are you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat unsatisfied, or very unsatisfied?	VERY SATISFIED.....1 SOMEWHAT SATISFIED.....2 SOMEWHAT UNSATISFIED.....3 VERY UNSATISFIED.....4	H14
H12.	Thinking ahead to your next year, do you expect that you will earn any money from any work you will do?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
H13.	How satisfied are you with not working? Are you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat unsatisfied, or very unsatisfied?	VERY SATISFIED.....1 SOMEWHAT SATISFIED.....2 SOMEWHAT UNSATISFIED.....3 VERY UNSATISFIED.....4	
H14.	In your opinion, should women be able to decide whether to work for earnings? So if they want to work they can, and if they decide to stay home without work, they can?	YES.....1 YES - WITH CONDITIONS2 NO.....3	

Section K: Household Realized Income, Expenditures, and Savings

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO																								
K1.	Do you think your household income is enough to cover your basic needs (from food, education, health, child, care,.....)?	YES.....1 NO.....2																									
K2.	For your household, what do you consider to be the minimum income with which you can live adequately?	DAILY L.E.....1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> WEEKLY L.E.....2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> MONTHLY L.E.....3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> (ONE ANSWER ONLY)																									
K3.	How does your household's current income compare to this minimum (mentioned in K2)? Would you say it is far above the minimum, a little above, about at the minimum, a little below the minimum, or far below?	FAR ABOVE.....1 LITTLE ABOVE.....2 AT MINIMUM.....3 LITTLE BELOW.....4 FAR BELOW.....5																									
K4.	How does the economic situation of your household now compare with one year ago? Is it better, same, or worse?	BETTER.....1 SAME.....2 WORSE.....3																									
K5.	Now looking ahead- how do you expect the economic situation of your household in one year will compare with now? Do you expect it to be better, the same, or worse?	BETTER.....1 SAME.....2 WORSE.....3																									
K6.	On average how many days per week does your household eat meat, chicken or fish?	NUMBER OF DAYS WEEKLY 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td></tr></table> MONTHLY 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> (ONE ANSWER ONLY)																									
K11.	Does your household owe any money to individuals or professional creditors? <Probe: Did your household buy anything and still paying its installments> (Allows for multiple answers)	YES.....1 YES, PAYING INSTALLMENTS.....2 NO.....3 DO NOT KNOW8																									
K12.	Last month, did your household have any difficulty paying for: 1 Food and household supplies..... 2 Rent..... 3 Medical expenses for adult..... 4 Infant and child care & their medical expenses..... 5 Children's education..... 6 Installments or debt repayment..... 7 Other (Specify).....	YES NO N.A. 1 2 - 1 2 7 1 2 - 1 2 7 1 2 7 1 2 7 1 2 7																									
K13	Are you concerned that during the next year your household might not be able to pay for: 1 Food and household supplies 2 Clothes 3 Rent 4 Medical expenses for adult 5 Infant and child care & their medical expenses 6 Children's education 7 Savings for children marriage 8 Installment and debt repayment 9 Other (specify)	YES NO N.A. 1 2 - 1 2 - 1 2 7 1 2 - 1 2 7 1 2 7 1 2 7 1 2 7 1 2 7																									
Check K13 More than one <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>1</td></tr></table> Answer with "yes" ↓		1	ONE OR NO ANSWER WITH "YES" <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>2</td></tr></table> → C10	2																							
1																											
2																											

Section K: Household Realized Income, Expenditures, and Savings

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
K14.	What worries your household most about the future? < REMIND RESPONDENT OF “YES” IN K12 & K13>	FOOD AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES..... 1 CLOTHES..... 2 RENT..... 3 MEDICAL..... 4 CHILD HEALTH CARE..... 5 CHILDREN’S EDUCATION..... 6 SAVINGS FOR MARRIAGE..... 7 INSTALLMENTS AND DEBT REPAYMENT.. 8	
K15.	Some people think that each year the living circumstances are improving. Other people think that each year it is getting harder. Which do you think?	IMPROVING1 HARDER2	
K16.	How about your children in the future? Do you think it will be easier, harder or about the same to cover the costs of food and housing?	EASIER.....1 HARDER2 SAME.....3	
K17.	Do you think that your children will have better educational opportunities than you had, the same, or worse opportunities?	BETTER1 WORSE.....2 SAME.....3	
K18	Do you think that it will be easier, harder, or about the same for your children to find a decent job as compared to now?	EASIER.....1 HARDER.....2 SAME.....3	
K19.	Should young couple think about the economic well-being of their children in the future when deciding how many children to have?	YES.....1 NO.....2	

Now we will talk about marriage.

Section G: Marriage

NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
G1	Has your book written, are you engaged, or read the <i>fatha</i> , or someone proposed to you, or do you know someone and agree to get married later? Interviewer: If “YES”, for how many months?	BOOK WRITTEN.....1 Record for how many months <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ENGAGED.....2 Record for how many months <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FATHA HAS BEEN READ3 Record for how many months <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> SOMEONE PROPOSED.....4 Record for how many months <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KNOWING SOMEONE.....5 Record for how many months <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NONE OF THE OPTIONS.....6	G5
G2	If suitor proposed to you now will you marry him?	YES.....1 YES WITH CONDITION.....2 NO.....3 ACCORDING TO FAMILY OPINION.....4 DOES NOT KNOW.....8	
G3	Have you or your family refuse a proposal before?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DOES NOT KNOW.....8	G5 G5
G4	Why did you or your family refuse the proposal? ALLOWS FOR MULTIPLE ANSWERS	HER FAMILY DID NOT HAVE ENOUGH MONEY.....1 HIS FAMILY DID NOT HAVE ENOUGH MONEY.....1 SHE IS STILL YOUNG.....1 HE DIDN'T HAVE A FIXED INCOME / PERMANENT JOB.1 HIS FAMILY WAS NOT GOOD.....1 OTHER (SPECIFY).....1	
G5	At what age would you (like / have liked) to be married?	Age in years..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Other (SPECIFY)96 Does not know.....98	
G6	Do you think a girl should choose her groom, her family should choose him or she and her family should choose him in consultation with one another?	SHE CHOOSES HIM.....1 FAMILY CHOOSES HIM.....2 SHE BUT AFTER CONSULTING HER FAMILY.....3 OTHER (SPECIFY).....4	
G7	Do you think a man should choose his bride, or his family should choose her for him, or he and his family should choose her in consultation with one another?	HE CHOOSES HER.....1 FAMILY CHOOSES HER.....2 HE BUT AFTER CONSULTING HIS FAMILY3 OTHER (SPECIFY).....4	
G8	In your opinion, what is the appropriate age for a girl to be married?	AGE IN YEARS..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)96 DOES NOT KNOW.....98	
G9	In your opinion, what is the appropriate age for a young man to be married?	AGE IN YEARS..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)96 DOES NOT KNOW.....98	
G10	Which is better: for the married couple to be relatives (cousins) or not or it does not make differences?	TO BE RELATIVES.....1 NOT TO BE RELATED.....2 DOES NOT MAKE DIFFERENCE.....3 DOES NOT KNOW.....8	
G11	How important is it to you to get married? Very important, somewhat important, or not important?	VERY IMPORTANT.....1 SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT.....2 NOT IMPORTANT.....3	
G12	How do you think your life would be if you did not get married? Would you say very good, good, bad or very bad?	VERY GOOD1 GOOD.....2 BAD.....3 VERY BAD.....4	
G13	Have you ever thought of marriage cost?	YES.....1 NO.....2	

NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES					SKIP TO																																																		
G14	Many girls like yourself save money, or other things, so they can buy things or use them later on when they get married. Do you now have any money that you have saved for your marriage?	YES.....1 NO.....2																																																							
G15	Is anyone else at home saving money or jewelry for your marriage other than what you have saved yourself PROBE: Contributing to <i>gam'ia</i>	YES.....1 NO.....2 DOES NOT KNOW.....8																																																							
G16	Do you expect any member of your family to help you with your marriage cost?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DOES NOT KNOW8																																																							
G17	Now I will ask you about some of the things, which some girls (men) or their families buy and save for their marriage. Have you, or anyone else at home bought: Place of your own Land to build a house on Clothing for yourself Jewelry Stove / Kitchen items Furniture Electrical appliances (e.g. Refrigerator, TV, washing machine..)	YES 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 NO 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 DOESN'T KNOW 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8																																																							
G18	Now I would like to ask you about your living arrangements. When you get married would you prefer living by yourself, with your family, or with your husband's family?	BY YOURSELF.....1 OUR FAMILY.....2 HUSBAND'S FAMILY.....3																																																							
G19	Do you think that marriage cost might delay you from getting married when you want or you are financially fine?	YES.....1 NO, IS FINANCIALLY FINE.....2					→ G21																																																		
G20	What are the things which might delay you from getting married? Interviewer: For items not mentioned ask: Now I will ask you about some things and you tell if they might be a reason to delay your marriage? Place of your own..... Marriage cost (from shabka, furniture, electrical appliances, ..)... Wedding party..... Other (Specify).....	MENTIONED 0 0 0 0 YES 1 1 1 1 NO 2 2 2 2																																																							
G21	Who (paid) should pay for the following marriage expenses? Is it the bride family, the groom family, both together, or depending on their circumstances. Place to live..... Enough clothes for bride..... Enough clothes for groom..... Jewelry/shabka..... Stove / Kitchen items..... Furniture..... Electrical appliances (Washing machine, Refrigerator, TV,...).. Marriage contract fees..... Wedding party.....	<table><tr><th>BRIDE FAMILY</th><th>GROOM FAMILY</th><th>BOTH JOINTLY</th><th>DEPENDS</th><th>DON'T KNOW</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr></table>					BRIDE FAMILY	GROOM FAMILY	BOTH JOINTLY	DEPENDS	DON'T KNOW	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	
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G22	What is worrying you the most about the future?	FINDING A JOB / SOURCE OF INCOME1 LIVING COST/ ECONOMIC SITUATION.....2 PROBLEMS OF OVERPOPULATION3 MARRIAGE COST.....4 NOT GETTING MARRIED5 WRONG CHOICE OF SPOUSE.....6 EFFORT OF RAISING CHILDREN.....7 FAMILY PROBLEMS AFTER MARRIAGE8 BEING FAR FROM YOUR PARENTS AFTER GETTING MARRIED.....9 HEALTH ISSUES10 NOTHING.....11 THE LENGTH OF THE MILITARY SERVICE FOR MALE PARTNER.....12 OTHER (SPECIFY).....96																																																							
NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES					SKIP TO																																																		
G24	Suppose a good suitor proposed to you but does not want you to work after marriage, would you accept him?	YES.....1 NO.....2																																																							

G25	Interviewer: Check G1 someone proposed to her/read the <i>fatha</i> / engaged/ her book been written/ know someone & did agree to get married in the future <div style="text-align: right;">None of these options <input type="checkbox"/> →</div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"><input type="checkbox"/></div>		Go to next section																																	
G26	Did you choose your partner by yourself, your family chooses him or you and your family choose him in consultation with one another?	SHE CHOSE HIM.....1 FAMILY CHOSE HIM.....2 THEY CHOSE HIM TOGETHER.....3 OTHER (SPECIFY)6 DOES NOT KNOW.....8																																		
G27	Are you very satisfied, satisfied, not satisfied, not satisfied at all with the way you meet your partner?	VERY SATISFIED.....1 SATISFIED2 NOT SATISFIED3 NOT SATISFIED AT ALL.....4																																		
G28	How often do you meet your partner?	PER WEEK1 PER MONTH.....2 PER YEAR3 NONE8	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">→</div> </div>																																	
G29	How often do you go out alone with your partner?	PER WEEK1 PER MONTH.....2 PER YEAR3 NONE8	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">→</div> </div>																																	
G30	What issues do you talk about when you meet: Interviewer: For items not mentioned ask: Now I will ask you about some issues and you tell me if you talk about it when you meet or not? Number of children you want to have Woman work after getting married Marriage Cost / place to live Cost of having a family / cost of living Ways of raising children Cost of raising children Other (Specify) _____ None General chat	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>MENTIONED</th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>--</td><td>--</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	MENTIONED	YES	NO	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	3	--	--	0	1	2	
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Section B

NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
B21	If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many children would that be? <Record single number or other answer>	NUMBER..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OTHER ANSWER.....96 <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW.....98 <input type="text"/>	B27
B22	You have said that you would like < NUMBER FROM B21> children. But suppose you had one child more than this number. How much does that difference matter to you? Would this matter a great deal, a little, or not at all?	GREAT DEAL.....1 LITTLE.....2 NOT AT ALL.....3	
B23	You have said that you would like < NUMBER FROM B21> children. But suppose you had one child less than this number. How much does that difference matter to you? Would this matter a great deal, a little, or not at all?	GREAT DEAL.....1 LITTLE.....2 NOT AT ALL.....3	
B27	Do you think a couple can take action to influence the number of children they have, or is this beyond their control?	INFLUENCE.....1 BEYOND CONTROL.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8	
B33	We are interested in your family when you were growing up. How many brother and sisters did you have in total?	BROTHERS..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> SISTERS..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
B34	Were you happy with this number of brothers, or you wished you had more, or you wished you had fewer?	HAPPY.....1 MORE.....2 FEWER.....3	B35a B35c B35b
B35a	Why were you happy with this number of brothers? ALLOWS FOR MULTIPLE ANSWERS	HAPPY: THE INCOME WAS SUITABLE TO THE NUMBER....1 ALL GOT GOOD EDUCATION.....1 WE ALL WERE RAISED PROPERLY.....1 WE WERE ENOUGH TO SUPPORT & ASK ABOUT EACH OTHER.....1 OTHER (SPECIFY).....1	B36
b	Why did you wish fewer brothers? ALLOWS FOR MULTIPLE ANSWERS	FEWER: TO HAVE A BETTER FINANCIAL SITUATION1 TO HAVE (BETTER) EDUCATION FOR ALL.....1 TO BE RAISED PROPERLY.....1 TO HAVE A LESS CROWDED HOUSEHOLD1 RAISING BOYS IS HARD.....1 OTHER (SPECIFY).....1	B36
c	Why did you wish more brothers? ALLOWS FOR MULTIPLE ANSWERS	MORE: WE COULD HAVE AFFORDED RAISING MORE CHILDREN.....1 LONELY/NO ENOUGH BROTHERS/SISTERS TO ASK ABOUT AND HELP YOU.....1 OTHER (SPECIFY)1	
B36	Were you happy with this number of sisters, or you wished you had more, or you wished you had fewer?	HAPPY.....1 MORE.....2 FEWER.....3	B37a B37c B37b

NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
B37a	Why were you happy with this number of sisters? ALLOWS FOR MULTIPLE ANSWERS	HAPPY: THE INCOME WAS SUITABLE TO THE NUMBER.....1 ALL GOT GOOD EDUCATION1 WE ALL WERE RAISED PROPERLY.....1 WE WERE ENOUGH TO SUPPORT & ASK ABOUT EACH OTHER.....1 OTHER (SPECIFY).....1	
b	Why did you wish fewer sisters? ALLOWS FOR MULTIPLE ANSWERS	FEWER: TO HAVE A BETTER FINANCIAL SITUATION.....1 TO HAVE (BETTER) EDUCATION FOR ALL.....1 TO BE RAISED PROPERLY.....1 TO HAVE A LESS CROWDED HOUSEHOLD1 RAISING GIRLS IS HARD.....1 OTHER (SPECIFY).....1	
c	Why did you wish more sisters? ALLOWS FOR MULTIPLE ANSWERS	MORE: WE COULD HAVE AFFORDED RAISING MORE CHILDREN.....1 LONELY/NO ENOUGH BROTHERS/SISTERS TO ASK ABOUT AND HELP YOU.....1 OTHER (SPECIFY).....1	
B38	If you had more siblings, do you feel that your family's economic situation would have been better, worse, or the same?	BETTER.....1 WORSE.....2 SAME.....3	
	Interviewer: Check B33 RESPONDENT HAS BROTHERS 2 DOES NOT HAVE BROTHERS 1		
B39	If you had fewer siblings, do you feel that you and your siblings would have had more schooling, less schooling, or the same?	MORE.....1 LESS.....2 SAME.....3	
B40	Do you think your mother would have preferred more children, preferred fewer children or the same number that she already had?	MORE.....1 LESS.....2 SAME.....3 DON'T KNOW8	
B41	Did you ever think that your family would have felt stronger and happier if you had more siblings?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW8	

SECTION C.			
NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
C1.	Now I would like your opinion about some things. A couple had three girls. In your opinion, should the couple continue to have children until they have a son, or should they stop?	SHOULD TRY FOR SON.....1 SHOULD STOP.....2 OTHER (SPECIFY)6	→ C4
C2.	How many more times should they try to have a son?	1.....1 2.....2 3 OR MORE.....3 UNTIL SON.....4	
C4.	Another couple also wanted three children, and they had three boys. In your opinion should the couple continue to have children until they have a daughter, or should they stop?	SHOULD TRY FOR DAUGHTER.....1 SHOULD STOP.....2 OTHER (SPECIFY)6	→ C7
C5.	How many more times should they try to have a girl?	1.....1 2.....2 3 OR MORE.....3 UNTIL DAUGHTER.....4	
C7.	Now I would like to ask some more questions about having children. I just want your opinions. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each statement. Parents should have many children so that they will not be lonely when they are old..... Having many children is an obstacle to parents being able to achieve what they would like to achieve Having more children will increase the family's income..... Having many children is good because they provide help to parents for household tasks such as taking care of younger children..... Parents cannot raise their children properly if they have many children Increasing the number of children in a family affects their educational level... Having many children increases the financial pressure on the family..... If people had more income, they could have more children..... Birth control is an interference in God's affairs..... Parents feel alive after death when they have many children because their name will be continued through their children..... Families must have more children to increase the power of their family and tribe..... Because of pressures from family and friends, a person doesn't have enough choice over the number of children he/she wants to have Having children is the most important reason for marriage One of the best things about having children is the loyalty and carness they show to their parents..... Having many children causes many disagreements and problems between husband and wife..... A person with many children is looked up to in the community more than a person with 1 or 2 children..... For a woman, it is enough to be a mother to be completely satisfied with her life.....	<div> <div>AGREE</div> <div>DISAGREE</div> <div>NO OPINION</div> </div> <div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>8</div> </div> <div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>8</div> </div> <div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>8</div> </div> <div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>8</div> </div> <div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>8</div> </div> <div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>8</div> </div> <div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>8</div> </div> <div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>8</div> </div> <div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>8</div> </div> <div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>8</div> </div> <div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>8</div> </div> <div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>8</div> </div> <div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>8</div> </div> <div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>8</div> </div> <div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>8</div> </div> <div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>8</div> </div>	

NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO																																	
C8.	<p>In your opinion what are <u>the advantages</u> of having two children as compared to having more than two?</p> <p>Is one advantage a less crowded household?.....</p> <p>With two children, can a household have a better living standard?.....</p> <p>With two children, can the children be raised more properly?.....</p> <p>Can children have more schooling when there are only two?.....</p> <p>Are the children healthier when there are only two?.....</p> <p>Is having two children less stressful to a woman's health?.....</p> <p>With two children, is it easier for the woman to work or do other things she enjoys?....</p> <p>Is reducing the population explosion in Egypt a reason for women to have only two children?.....</p> <p>With two children, is the household happier?.....</p> <p>No advantages at all.....</p>	<table> <thead> <tr> <th>MENTIONED</th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	MENTIONED	YES	NO	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	3	-	-	
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	<p>Check C8</p> <p>More than one Answer with "yes" 1</p>	<p>ONE OR NO ANSWER WITH "YES" 2 →</p>	C10																																	
C9.	<p>Which of these is the most important advantage of having two children?</p> <p>< REMIND RESPONDENT OF "YES" IN C8 ></p>	<p>LESS CROWDED HOUSEHOLD.....1</p> <p>BETTER HOUSEHOLD LIVING STANDARD.....2</p> <p>CAN RAISE CHILDREN PROPERLY.....3</p> <p>MORE SCHOOLING FOR THE CHILDREN.....4</p> <p>HEALTHIER CHILDREN.....5</p> <p>LESS STRESSFUL TO HER HEALTH6</p> <p>EASIER FOR MOTHER TO WORK OR DO OTHER THINGS SHE ENJOYS.....7</p> <p>REDUCE POPULATION EXPLOSION.....8</p> <p>HAPPIER HOUSEHOLD.....9</p>																																		
C10.	<p>In your opinion, what are the disadvantages of having two children as compared to having more than two?</p> <p>With two children, do couples get less help from children in household work</p> <p>With two children, do couples get less contribution to the household income?</p> <p>With two children, will couples have insufficient support in old age?.....</p> <p>With two children, is the feeling of a strong family lost?.....</p> <p>With two children, is the husband less tied to the family?.....</p> <p>With two children, is the family name weakened?.....</p> <p>With two children, is there likely to be shortage of sons or daughters?</p> <p>With two children, is there a risk of not having enough children survive to adulthood.....</p> <p>No disadvantages at all.....</p>	<table> <thead> <tr> <th>MENTIONED</th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>--</td><td>--</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	MENTIONED	YES	NO	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	3	--	--				
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	<p>Check C10</p> <p>More than one Answer with "yes" 1</p>	<p>ONE OR NO ANSWER WITH "YES" 2 →</p>	C12																																	
C11.	<p>Which of these is the most important disadvantage of having two children?</p> <p>< REMIND RESPONDENTS OF "YES" IN C10 ></p>	<p>LESS HELP FROM CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD WORK.....1</p> <p>LESS HELP FROM CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....2</p> <p>NOT ENOUGH SUPPORT IN OLD AGE.....3</p> <p>LOSING FEELING OF HAPPIER/ STRONGER FAMILY.....4</p> <p>HUSBAND LESS TIED.....5</p> <p>CONCERN ABOUT FAMILY NAME.....6</p> <p>NOT ENOUGH SONS/DAUGHTERS.....7</p> <p>NOT ENOUGH SURVIVING CHILDREN TO ADULT.....8</p>																																		
C12.	<p>In general, are the financial costs today of rearing children greater for sons or for daughters or same for both?</p>	<p>SONS.....1</p> <p>DAUGHTERS.....2</p> <p>SAME.....3</p> <p>DON'T KNOW.....8</p>																																		

NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
C13.	And the financial costs of marrying children? Are these greater for sons or for daughters or same for both?	SONS.....1 DAUGHTERS.....2 SAME.....3 DON'T KNOW.....8	
C14.	If you see a couple these days in Egypt, what is the number of children after which you would advise them not to have more? Probe: more than how many children	NUMBER <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border-right: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> </div>	
C15.	If you see a couple these days in Egypt, which is the number of children you would consider too few for them? Probe: fewer than how many children	NUMBER <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border-right: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> </div>	
C16.	It is possible for some couples to delay the first birth. Do you think this is a good idea, acceptable under certain circumstances or bad idea?	GOOD IDEA.....1 ACCEPTABLE.....2 BAD IDEA.....3 DON'T KNOW.....8	
C17.	After how long from your marriage would you like to be pregnant in your first baby?	DIRECTLY AFTER MARRIAGE.....91 MONTHS..... <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border-right: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> </div> DON'T KNOW / OTHER.....98	

SECTION D: FAMILY PLANNING ATTITUDES

NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
D1.	I am interested in any way you may have heard about family planning recently. Have you listened to any radio or television shows or spots about family planning? IF YES: How often?	NO.....1 ONCE OR TWICE.....2 MORE OFTEN.....3	
D3.	Have you talked about family planning with any of your (other) relatives or friends or neighbors at any time?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
D6.	In general, which do you think poses the greatest health risk for a woman ---frequent pregnancies or using a family planning method?	FREQUENT PREGNANCIES.....1 USING FAMILY PLANNING.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8	
D16.	Suppose a woman's health would be seriously harmed by another pregnancy, but her husband does not approve of her using family planning. Would you agree with her using without her husband's knowledge? If "No" Probe: Even if pregnancy is dangerous for life?	YES.....1 NO.....2 NOT SURE.....8	
D17.	Now I want to ask your opinion about some matters relating to family planning. Please tell me if you agree, disagree, or have no opinion about the statement. Most of your friends and relatives approve of using family planning In your community, religious leaders believe family planning interferes with God's will. In your community, religious leaders encourage couples to have many children	<div>YES</div> <div>NO</div> <div>DON'T KNOW</div> <div>123</div> <div>123</div> <div>123</div>	

SECTION E: FAMILIAL ATTITUDES & CIRCUMSTANCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES					SKIP TO	
Gender Roles								
E1	Who in your family usually has the final say on the following decisions? Is it you alone, your father, your mother, both together, someone else, or you and someone else? Making large household purchases Making household purchases for daily needs Visits to family, friends or relatives What food should be cooked each day Getting medical treatment or advice for yourself Buying clothes for yourself Taking child to the doctor Sending children to school Buying clothes for siblings	MOTHER	FATHER/HH HEAD	MOTHER AND FATHER JOINTLY	RESPONDENT	PARENTS' IN LAW	RESPONDENT SIBLINGS / SOMEONE ELSE	NOT APPLICABLE
		1	2	3	4	5	6	--
		1	2	3	4	5	6	--
		1	2	3	4	5	6	--
		1	2	3	4	5	6	--
		1	2	3	4	5	6	--
		1	2	3	4	5	6	--
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
E2	If you wanted to go to the following places on your own, could you go alone on your own, could you go only if you received permission, could you go after you inform someone, or is it enough to just inform someone? Local market to buy things? Local health center or doctor? Home of relatives or friends in the neighborhood?	WITH PERMISSION		WITHOUT PERMISSION		JUST INFORM	CANNOT GO ALONE	
		1		2		3	4	
		1		2		3	4	
		1		2		3	4	
E3	Now I would like to get your opinion on some aspects of family life. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each statement. Men and women can do the same type of work..... A woman's place is not only in the household but she should be allowed to work..... If the wife has a job outside the house then the husband should help her with the children..... If the wife has a job outside the house then the husband should help her in household chores..... A thirty year old woman who has a good job but is not yet married is to be pitied..... Girls should go to school to prepare for jobs not just to make them good mothers and wives..... A woman who has a full-time job cannot be a good mother..... For a woman's financial autonomy, she must work and have earnings..... Having a full-time job always interferes with a woman's ability to keep a good life with her husband..	AGREE			DISAGREE			
		1			2			
		1			2			
		1			2			
		1			2			
		1			2			
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E4	Sometimes a wife can do things which annoy or anger her husband. In your opinion, is a husband justified in beating his wife in each of the following situations: When she burns the food? When she neglects the children? When she argues with him? When she talks to other men? When she wastes his money? When she refuses him sex?	YES			NO			
		1			2			
		1			2			
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NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP TO																																																																																																																
E5	Is a woman’s first duty to her husband or to her children or to both equally?	HUSBAND.....1 CHILDREN.....2 EQUAL.....3																																																																																																																		
E6	What do you think is best for most people in old-age: To live with a son, a daughter, either a son or daughter, or not live with children?	SON..... 1 DAUGHTER..... 2 EITHER..... 3 NOT WITH CHILDREN..... 4																																																																																																																		
E8	When you look ahead <u>to old-age</u> , what are your <u>biggest</u> worries?	NOTHING.....1 SICK OR DISABLED2 TO BE LONELY.....3 HUSBAND MARRING ANOTHER WIFE.....4 DISLAWFUL CHILDREN.....5																																																																																																																		
E9	Are you worried that you might not be able to satisfy any of the following basic needs in your old age? Having a decent place to live Paying for medical expenses Having adequate food and your daily needs Daily assistance	YES 1 1 1 1	NO 2 2 2 2																																																																																																																	
E10	Do you think people with two children should be more worried about any of these basic needs in old-age?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON’T KNOW.....8																																																																																																																		
E12	Now I have some questions about parents and children Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Raising children requires a lot of money and effort?	AGREE.....1 DISAGREE2		E14																																																																																																																
E13	Raising children requires a lot of money and effort, but you get it all back later in life from your children	AGREE.....1 DISAGREE2																																																																																																																		
E14	I am going to read you some statements about what parents can value in their children. For each one, please tell me how you feel about its importance: very important, somewhat important, not important, not important at all To aim for university degree..... To take care of their parents when they get old..... To be financially independent at a young age..... To contribute to household expenses as early as possible..... To help in the household work..... To be knowledgeable and read a lot To keep a strong family relationship with their relatives..... To discuss their opinion freely..... [Daughters] To be an obedient wife and never question her husband's opinion [Sons] To be a forceful husband and not take into account his wife's opinion.....	<table><tr><th colspan="4">SONS</th><th colspan="4">DAUGHTERS</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>SOME</th><th>NOT</th><th>NOT</th><th></th><th>SOME</th><th>NOT</th><th>NOT</th></tr><tr><th>V. IMP.</th><th>WHAT</th><th>IMP.</th><th>AT</th><th>V. IMP.</th><th>WHAT</th><th>IMP.</th><th>AT</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>IMP.</th><th>IMP.</th><th>ALL</th><th></th><th>IMP.</th><th>IMP.</th><th>ALL</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4"><hr/></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td colspan="4"><hr/></td></tr></table>		SONS				DAUGHTERS					SOME	NOT	NOT		SOME	NOT	NOT	V. IMP.	WHAT	IMP.	AT	V. IMP.	WHAT	IMP.	AT		IMP.	IMP.	ALL		IMP.	IMP.	ALL	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	<hr/>				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	<hr/>				
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E15	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: For most women, raising children is less work because of the help they can get from their family, such as their mother-in-law, their mother, their sisters-in-law, and their sisters?	AGREE.....1 DISAGREE2																																																																																																																		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP TO
E17	<p>I would like to know how much you agree with these statements. Do you strongly agree, or strongly disagree?</p> <p>A man with more brothers has better opportunity in life</p> <p>A man with many relatives has better opportunity in life</p> <p>Help from extended family is essential for success in life</p>	<p>GENERALLY TRUE</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>	<p>NOT ALWAYS</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>	
E18	<p>Now I want to ask you some questions about changes that could be occurring in the Egyptian family. Please tell me whether you think the following changes are good or bad</p> <p>Girls marrying at later ages.....</p> <p>Boys marrying at later ages.....</p> <p>Husband's doing more domestic chores.....</p> <p>Parents having less control over whom their children marry.....</p> <p>Parents having less control over decisions made by their children...</p> <p>More women occupying leadership positions in society.....</p> <p>Wives having more power in household decisions.....</p> <p>Children living separately from their parents after they get married..</p> <p>Boys and girls getting the same amount of schooling.....</p> <p>Boys and girls getting the same treatment.....</p>	<p>GOOD</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>	<p>BAD</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>	
E19	<p>Which do you think is more important for a child to learn to prepare him/her for life: to obey, or to think for himself/herself</p> <p>Which is more important for a son?</p> <p>Which is more important for a daughter?</p>	<p>OBEY.....</p> <p>THINK FOR ONESELF.....</p>	<p><u>Boys</u></p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>	<p><u>Girls</u></p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
	Interviewer: Record the time	Minutes <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Hour <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

INTERVIEWER: THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR PARTICIPATING IN THE SURVEY. MENTION TO HER THAT WE MIGHT VISIT HER AGAIN SOON TO CHECK SOME OF THE GATHERED INFORMATION. ALSO, WE MIGHT VISIT HER OR SOMEONE ELSE IN HER HOUSEHOLD IN THE FUTURE.