A Comparative Analysis of the Determinants of Contraceptive Practice in Africa: Evidence from Demographic and Health Surveys Data

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Abstract

In this study, we examined the trends and determinants in contraceptive practice in Egypt, Ghana, Morocco and Zimbabwe. We used Demographic and Health Surveys data for various years. A substantial increase in contraceptive use occurred in all four countries, however, the increase rate varies from 39.43 in percent in Zimbabwe to 87.79 percent in Ghana. The practice rate has increased from 12.86 percent in 1988 to 24.15 percent in 2003 for Ghana. For Egypt the percent of women using contraceptive methods has increased from 38.08 in 1988 to 57.48 percent in 2005. This increase was shared by all groups investigated in this study, but the amount of change differed greatly among the countries. Better educated, employed women were more likely to use a contraceptive method in both time periods. This study suggests that contraception was initially adopted by middle aged women, however, after 2000 the differential between age groups narrowed considerably. This suggests that family planning programs have been quite successful in some countries but not all countries.

Introduction

Africa, a huge continent of vast geographical and cultural diversity is the home of 700 million of the world's population. During 1985-1990, Africa was the fastest growing major area with a growth rate of 3.0 percent per annum. Its contraceptive prevalence rates are collectively the world's lowest and, unlike the rates in other developing regions, show no signs of increasing toward the fastest rate. Recently the contraceptive prevalence rate has increased considerably in Kenya from 7 percent in 1978 to 33 percent in 1993. According to Demographic and Health Surveys data, the contraceptive prevalence rate varies in Africa from 4 percent in Niger to 47

percent in Egypt. In this paper we will examine the comparative determinants of the choice of a contraceptive method among African women, using data primarily from the Demographic and Health Surveys. Contraception may be practiced either to space births or to limit their number. Only those who want no more children or who wish to postpone a birth are subject to the decision to practice contraception. Those who are faced with a contraceptive choice may choose from a variety of contraceptive methods as well as no method. The factors impacting choice of method vary from person to person, from place to place, and from time to time. The couples' choice among the methods they are aware of will be influenced by several considerations including the value of delaying or preventing a birth, the perceived effectiveness of each method, and its perceived costs.

How people choose contraceptives affect many decisions. It affects which methods are appropriate for various subgroups in a population. It affects the degree of emphasis to be placed on increasing service access and on changes for contraceptives and other services. It also affects promotional campaigns and the design of media materials. We examine the comparative determinants of the choice of a comparative method in Egypt, Ghana, Morocco, and Zimbabwe.

Data and Methodology

This study analyzes Demographic and Health Surveys data for Egypt, Ghana, Morocco and Zimbabwe for various years. The Demographic and Health Surveys obtained detailed data on fertility, contraceptive use, child survival and selected sociodemographic characteristics for large, nationally representative samples of women from each country. All of the surveys used the same type of questions on contraceptive use and employed the same methodology using female interviewers to administer questionnaires in local languages. The surveys were conducted

between 1987 and 2005/6. Morocco had three surveys while Egypt, Ghana and Zimbabwe had four surveys. Since our analysis focused on contraceptive use, women who were not in need of contraceptive use at the time of the survey were excluded from our analysis. Our analysis focuses on currently married nonpregnant women who are 15-49 years of age because they are the women most at risk of getting pregnant.

Empirical Model

The empirical model uses a logit equation to evaluate the effect of a select group of variables on the probability of using modern contraceptive methods. The logit model is appropriate because the dependent variable is dichotomous (Demaris 1992). The logistic regression model for the log odds of contraceptive use is:

$$\mathrm{Ln}[P_i/1-P_i]_{(r)} = \beta_0 + \beta_i X_i + \ldots + \beta_n X_n$$

where $\mathrm{Ln}[P_i / 1\text{-}P_i]$ is simply the conditional odds of using contraceptive method, given the explanatory variables (X_i).

Two multivariate logit models are used for this analysis, one for rural areas and the other for urban areas. We examine the results for differences across areas in terms of the significance of coefficients, as well as in direction and magnitude of the effects of selected variables. Decomposition procedures are also used to delineate factors that may contribute to the observed difference in contraceptive use. Regression decomposition techniques are used to decompose difference in contraceptive use into its constituent parts (i.e., composition, rates and interaction components). This technique is similar to one developed by Clogg and Eliason (1988; 1986), Coombs and Sun (1981), and Iams and Thornton (1975). The equation for the base period (i.e., 1988 for Ghana) is

$$\text{Ln}[P_i/1-P_i]_{(b)} = \beta_{o(b)} + \beta_i X_{i(b)} + \ldots + \beta_n X_{n(b)}$$

the equation for the end period (i.e., 2003 for Ghana) is:

$$\text{Ln}[P_i/1-P_i]_{(e)} = \beta_{o(e)} + \beta_i X_{i(e)} + \ldots + \beta_n X_{n(e)}$$

The difference in $\text{Ln}[P_i/1-P_i]_{(b)} - \text{Ln}[P_i/1-P_i]_{(e)}$ then is decomposed by using the following equation:

$$\text{logit}_{(e)} - \text{logit}_{(b)} = \beta_{o(b)} - \beta_{o(e)} + \Sigma P_{ij(b)}(\beta_{ij(e)} - \beta_{ij(b)}) + \Sigma \beta_{ij(b)}(P_{ij(e)} - P_{ij(b)}) + \Sigma P_{ij(e)} - P_{ij(b)}(\beta_{ij(e)} - \beta_{ij(b)})$$

Where

$\text{logit}_{(b)} = \text{Ln}[P_i/(1-P_i)]$ in base period;

$\text{logit}_{(e)} = \text{Ln}[P_i/(1-P_i)]$ in end period;

$P_{ij(b)}$ = Proportion in the *j*th category of the *i*th explanatory variable in base period;

$P_{ij(e)}$ = Proportion in the *j*th category of the *i*th explanatory variable in end period;

$\beta_{o(b)}$ = regression intercepts for base period;

$\beta_{o(e)}$ = regression intercepts for end period;

$\beta_{ij(b)}$ = the coefficient for the *j*th category of the *i*th explanatory variable for base period;

$\beta_{ij(u)}$ = the coefficient for the *j*th category of the *i*th explanatory variable for end period;

This procedure results in four components: 1) the intercept component reflects the difference in the intercepts of the equations for two time periods (i.e., 1988 and 2005 for Egypt and 1988 and 2003 for Ghana; 2) the rates or coefficient component indicates the differences between the slopes; 3) the composition component, indicates the part of the overall differences produced by the independent variables; and 4) the interaction component, which is the covariation or collinearity between the means and the coefficients for the two time periods. This last

component can be interpreted as the effect of changing both means and regression coefficients together versus the effects of changing them one at a time (Iams and Thornton 1975, Njogu 1991).

Explanatory Variables

The dependent variable in this analysis is current use of modern methods of contraception coded 1 for current use and 0 otherwise. We focus on modern methods of contraception because they account for most of the contraceptive use in Ghana, Egypt, Morocco and Zimbabwe modern methods are more effective than traditional methods. In Egypt in 1988 only 2.2 percent of women were using traditional methods, whereas 32.9 percent of women were using modern methods. In 2005, 2.5 percent of women were using traditional methods compared with 54.9 percent of women who were using modern methods. In Ghana in 2003, 6.5 percent of women were using traditional methods compared with 18.7 percent of women who were using modern methods.

To trace contraceptive use trends, we include several independent variables to control for factors that are incorporated frequently in models of fertility behavior in developing countries (United Nations 1987). Independent variables are grouped into three categories. These categories include socioeconomic development variables, women's status variables, and the family planning variables that have been shown in earlier studies to be influential in accounting for fertility decline and increases in contraceptive use. Other variables also affect contraceptive use and may have contributed to change over time, but they have been excluded from the analysis, either because they were not adequately measured or they were not included

in the data sets. For example, this study excludes variables describing the expansion of family planning services because community-level data on availability and/or accessibility of family planning were not obtained in 2000 and 2005 surveys.

Age is one of the most important variables relating to fertility and family planning behavior. It has been shown that a woman's age is positively related to her reproductive behavior. Both ever used and current use of contraception show a curvilinear relationship with age: the level of contraceptive use is typically lowest at ages 15-19, reaching a maximum for women in thirties and then declining, particularly after age 45. By ages 45-49, the level of current use among married women is only slightly higher than at ages 15-19, and in several countries it is much lower (United Nations 1987).

The importance of women's education as a variable influencing fertility behavior has been documented in several studies both in developed and developing countries (Bellew, Raney and Subbarao 1992; Greenspan 1992; Gomes 1984; Cochrane 1979). Education is expected to influence women's access to modern knowledge and desire for a new way of life, and hence the extent to which they are familiar with and approve of contraception, know how to acquire and correctly use contraceptive methods and can engage in such new forms of behavior such as contraception. In addition, higher education levels for women tend to break down barriers to communication about contraception between spouses. As a result of the diminished costs associated with fertility regulation, as well as the motivation arising from their potentially higher supply of and lower demand for children, better educated women are more likely to practice contraception.

The evidence available from developing countries indicates that the fertility enhancing effects of higher education are strong in societies that are in the early stages of the fertility transition but that, as the process continues, these effects are gradually overtaken by the fertility reducing effects characteristic of modern societies. For example, an analysis of the relationship between education and fertility in over 30 developing countries concluded that the more developed of these countries often reveal a negative association, whereas the less developed countries were likely to exhibit a curvlinear or positive association (United Nations, 1987). In the present study, respondent's education is a categorical variable indicating whether she has no formal education, primary education (one to five years), secondary education (six to ten years), or a college or university level of education (eleven years or more).

Increased labor force participation of women has been proposed repeatedly in both the demographic literature and population policy statements as a means of promoting development and reducing fertility in developing countries (Miah and Mizan 1992; United Nations 1985). It has been argued that women who work may be more independent and enjoy a more egalitarian marital relationship, which allows them to exercise more control over fertility decisions (Oppong 1983). In addition, some evidence indicates that with increasing education and greater participation of women in the labor force, domestic labor becomes more equally divided between husband and wife. Although women still perform the majority of domestic labor, this change may precipitate a shift to lower desired family sizes among men. Fertility may also be related to the timing of work. Women who work prior to marriage may marry later than women with no pre-marital work experience. They may also develop greater work

commitment and motivation to work, thereby raising the opportunity costs of children during marriage.

Substantial empirical work has been carried out which examines the relationship between women's employment and fertility in developing countries. The assertion that women's employment is negatively related to fertility receives support from most empirical studies. Nevertheless the claim that work is causally related to fertility is, as yet, inadequately examined for Egypt. In this analysis, a woman's employment status is a categorical variable indicating whether she is working outside the home for money or not.

Studies of the relationship between contraceptive use and child mortality yield contradictory findings. Most studies suggest that couples who have experienced the death of one or more children are less likely to use a contraceptive method than those who have not. Yet Van de Walle and Knodel (1980) argue that prior child death may be a sign of an unmet need for contraception. In their opinion child deaths often may be caused by intentional neglect because the births were unwanted. Consequently, women with prior child deaths may be more highly motivated to practice contraception than those without. Child loss in this study is coded as a dummy variable indicating whether or not the mother has experienced the loss of a child.

Rural-Urban differences are among the most widely studied socioeconomic differentials in individual fertility (United Nations 1987). Empirical studies have yielded various results concerning the pattern and magnitude of rural-urban fertility differences. Rural fertility has consistently been found to be higher than urban fertility in European and other developed countries. Results for developing countries have not been as consistent. In Latin American and Caribbean countries, a pattern similar to that of developed countries has been observed, where

urban fertility is lower than rural fertility (United Nations 1987). In Africa and Asia, however, several patterns have been observed. In some countries, higher rural fertility has been reported; in other countries, higher urban fertility. In still some other countries, no significant differences by place of residence have been reported (Chimere-Dan 1990). However, urbanization in many developing countries has often been associated with higher levels of education, better access to medical care and family planning services, and other social services. Consequently, rates of contraceptive use are expected to be higher in urban than rural areas.

Region of residence has received increasing attention as a macro structural factor affecting contraceptive use in many developing countries (Haque 1992; Poston and Gu 1987). Studies with this emphasis propose two major explanations for regional differentials in contraceptive use. The socioeconomic hypothesis suggests that regions where women have low level education, limited formal-sector employment, and limited access to health and family outlets may be expected to have low rates of contraceptive use. Another explanation is that region of residence may be used as a proxy for ethnic and cultural boundaries that are related to acceptance of contraceptive methods. The important mechanisms through which ethnicity may affect the use of modern contraceptives are cultural practices affecting age at marriage, type of marital unions, postpartum abstinence, breast-feeding, and resilience in the face of innovation (Lesthaeghe 1989; Murty and De Vos 1984). Region of residence in this study is coded into eight categories representing the administrative divisions that were covered by both surveys.

Findings

Tables 1a through 1d and Figure 1 present the proportions of currently married non-pregnant women using modern methods of contraception in Egypt, Ghana, Morocco and Zimbabwe for various years. Several patterns emerge from data in these tables. First, the proportion of women using contraceptive methods have increased substantially, almost doubling in the period between the 1987/8 and the 2005 Demographic Health Surveys (DHS). A second pattern is that every subgroup showed some gains in use, although the amount of change differed greatly among groups. Third, there were subgroup differences at each and every period, but these differences declined sharply from 1988 to 2005. The 1988 DHS data show clear differentials in contraceptive use for many of the variables considered for analysis, especially, desire for children, child loss, presence of electricity in the household and discuss family planning with the partner. By 2005, however, contraceptive use had increased in all strata except among women with primary education and also women with husband's occupation as a skilled unskilled laborer. The age-specific contraceptive practice rate has increased for all groups from 1987/8 to 2005/6.

In 1988, 38.08 percent of Egyptian women were using contraceptive methods by 2005, the figure had increased to 57.48 percent. For Ghana, the proportion of women using contraceptive methods has increased from 12.86 percent in 1988 to 24.15 percent in 2005, that's an increase of 87.79 percent. For Morocco, the proportion of women using contraceptive methods has increased from 35.82 percent in 1987 to 62.74 percent in 2004. In Zimbabwe , the proportion has increased from 43.09 percent in 1988 to 60.08 percent in 2005/6.

Contraceptive practice rate has increased substantially for age group 15-19 for Egyptian women. The practice rate has increased from more than doubles followed by age group 45-49 from 1988 to 2005. For Ghana 45-49 age group gained the most followed by 35-39 years of age group.

Tables 2a through 2d present the results of the multivariate analysis of the determinants of contraceptive use among currently married non-pregnant women in Egypt, Ghana, Morocco and Zimbabwe for various years. The results show that the variables selected for the analysis are generally important predictors of contraceptive use. Overall, age had significant net positive effects under age 45, which suggests that high parity women are less likely to use contraception. The effects of education on contraceptive use are those which one would expect from previous research. Large, statistically significant differences in contraceptive use by educational level were observed despite controls for other variables both in rural and urban areas. Women with highest levels of education (college/university degree) are three times more likely to use contraceptives than those who had no education in rural areas. Women with highest levels of education (college/university degree) are two times more likely to use contraceptives than those who had no education.

Logit analysis confirms the expectation that employed women are more likely to use modern contraceptive methods than those who are not employed. The coefficient is statistically significant and the odds are almost two to one both in Egypt, Ghana and Zimbabwe. Experience of a child's death is also a significant predictor of contraceptive use in Egypt, Morocco and Zimbabwe but not in Ghana.

The positive relationship between desire for no more children and contraceptive use is strong and consistent. Even when other variables are held constant, the desire for no more children has significant effects on the decision to use a contraceptive method across all four countries. Presence of electricity does not have any impact on contraceptive use in any of these countries. Husband's education has a positive impact on contraceptive use both in rural and urban areas in Egypt. In 1988, contraceptive practice rate was higher in urban areas than in rural area in all four countries, with urban women being two times more likely to use contraception than rural women. In later years the difference was not statistically significant. This suggests that family planning programs may have played an important role in increasing contraceptive practice in rural areas.

Place of defecation was a significant predictor of contraceptive use in Egypt for 1988 and 1992. However, this variable was not significant in any other country or later years in Egypt. Visit by a family planning worker were significant predictor of family planning practice in Egypt in 2005. Visit by a family planning worker were significant predictor of family planning practice in Zimbabwe in 1994. Visits to a hospital or health center were also significant in explaining contraceptive is in Zimbabwe and Morocco but in Egypt.

Decomposition of Contraceptive Use in Egypt and Ghana

The above analysis highlights changes in contraceptive use and shows that key demographic and socioeconomic variables are related to changes in contraceptive use in Egypt, Ghana, Morocco and Zimbabwe. However, the analysis does not explain whether this difference is due to differences in rates of contraceptive use or differences in population

composition between rural and urban populations. Thus, to assess the relative importance of rate effects and composition effects, we provide the results of the decomposition analysis in Table 4. The composition effect measures differences resulting from population composition, assuming no difference in specific rates. The rate effect measures differences in specific rates assuming no difference in population composition. The interaction effect involves differences resulting from composition and specific rates. A comprehensive discussion of the rationale for this approach and the mathematical formulation has been presented by Kitagawa (1995). Others who have contributed to the development of decomposition methods include Das Gupta (1978); Clogg and Eliason (1986); and Kim and Strobino (1984). From this table one can see that the component of the difference in contraceptive use, explaining 95.83 percent of the difference due to rates. Differences due to composition are somewhat important, contributing only 1.96 percent. Two percent of the change in contraceptive practice in Egypt is due to interaction effects (Panel I). For Ghana 62.33 percent change is due to rates, 32.75 percent due to composition of the population and almost five percent due to interaction effect.

Conclusions

In this study, we examined the trends and determinants in contraceptive practice in Egypt, Ghana, Morocco and Zimbabwe. We used Demographic and Health Surveys data for various years. To my knowledge, no previous study has examined the trends and differentials in contraceptive use in Egypt, Ghana, Morocco and Zimbabwe. Our findings suggest that socioeconomic development, the status of women, and family planning programs played

important roles in increasing contraceptive use in Egypt, Ghana, Morocco and Zimbabwe. Most of these variables were significantly related to contraceptive use.

A substantial increase in contraceptive use occurred in all four countries. However, the increase rate varies from 39.43 in percent in Zimbabwe to 87.79 percent in Ghana. The practice rate has increased from 12.86 percent in 1988 to 24.15 percent in 2003 for Ghana. For Egypt the percent of women using contraceptive methods has increased from 38.08 in 1988 to 57.48 percent in 2005. This increase was shared by all groups investigated in this study, but the amount of change differed greatly among the countries. Better educated, employed women were more likely to use a contraceptive method in both periods. This study suggests that contraception was adopted initially by middle aged women. However, since 2000 the differential between age groups had narrowed considerably. This suggests that family planning programs have been successful in some countries but not all countries.

Overall, the results of this analysis suggest that policy-based programs may substantially impact contraceptive use in Egypt and Morocco. The findings clearly suggest that health and contraception related government programs may have impacted contraceptive use with the effect of reduced levels of child loss and a desire for fewer children. In addition, the fact that contraceptive use changed substantially in Egypt, Morocco and Zimbabwe suggest that change in the use of contraceptives has been pervasive across the country. Such results suggest that policy-related changes may impact contraceptive use.

In regard to the continuing debate about the relative importance of development and family planning factors in fertility decline, our results tend to support the importance of program-related changes, with socioeconomic development largely playing a mediating role in

moderating, or inhibiting the impacts of change. Clearly, analyses involving more specific family planning variables and contextual variables may be necessary to further reveal these relative effects. Nevertheless, the case of Egypt, Morocco and Zimbabwe makes evident the fact that rapid increases in contraceptive use may be obtained if programs to increase child health and welfare are improved and contraceptive methods are readily available.

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Figure 1: Trends in Current Use of Contraceptive Methods Among Currently Married Women 15-49 Years of Age in Egypt, Ghana, Morocco and Zimbabwe

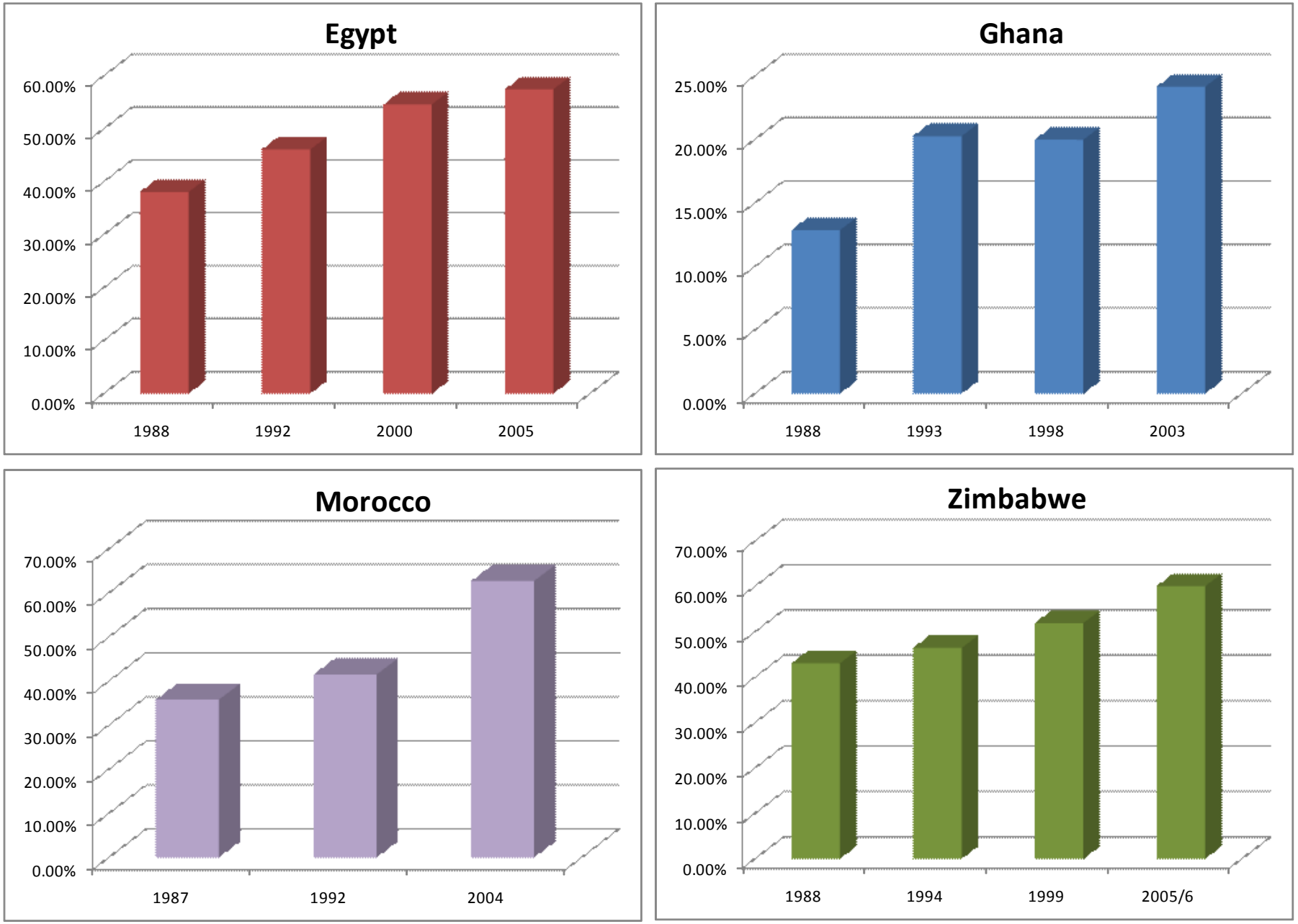

Table 1a: Percent of Women Using Contraceptive Among Currently Married Women 15-49 Years of Age in Egypt, 1988-2005

	Percent				Relative Percent Change			
Independent Variables	1988	1992	2000	2005	1988-1992	1992-2000	2000-2005	1988-2005
Socioeconomic and Demographic Variables								
Age								
15-19	0.33	0.68	0.90	1.19	106.06	32.35	32.22	260.61
20-24	4.06	4.24	6.25	7.07	4.43	47.41	13.12	74.14
25-29	7.39	9.49	10.57	11.34	28.42	11.38	7.28	53.45
30-34	8.52	10.78	11.64	11.18	26.53	7.98	-3.95	31.22
35-39	9.39	10.38	11.62	11.72	10.54	11.95	0.86	24.81
40-44	6.01	7.25	8.37	9.45	20.63	15.45	12.90	57.24
45-49	2.38	3.28	5.29	5.53	37.82	61.28	4.54	132.35
Total	38.08	46.10	54.63	57.48	21.06	18.50	5.22	50.95
Desire for Children								
Wants more children	6.05	7.67	9.60	11.48	26.78	25.16	19.58	89.75
Undecided	0.35	0.52	2.19	1.20	48.57	321.15	-45.21	242.86
Wants no more children	32.18	38.09	43.72	45.99	18.37	14.78	5.19	42.91
Child Loss								
None	25.77	32.91	42.95	47.42	27.71	30.51	10.41	84.01
One or more	12.31	13.18	11.68	10.06	7.07	-11.38	-13.87	-18.28
Parity								
No Children	2.83	3.73	5.31	6.40	31.80	42.36	20.53	126.15
One or two	14.09	17.28	23.76	27.17	22.64	37.50	14.35	92.83
Three to four	10.67	13.37	15.11	15.36	25.30	13.01	1.65	43.96
Five or more	10.49	11.72	10.45	8.55	11.73	-10.84	-18.18	-18.49
Religion								
Muslim	2.52	2.72	---	3.31	7.94	---	---	31.35
Non Muslim	35.56	43.38	---	54.16	21.99	---	---	52.31

Table 1a: Percent of Women Using Contraceptive Among Currently Married Women 15-49 Years of Age in Egypt, 1988-2005 (Cont'd)

	Percent				Relative Percent Change			
Independent Variables	1988	1992	2000	2005	1988-1992	1992-2000	2000-2005	1988-2005
Type of Residence								
Rural	25.73	26.77	27.45	25.58	4.04	2.54	-6.81	-0.58
Urban	12.35	19.33	27.18	31.90	56.52	40.61	17.37	158.30
Electricity								
No Electricity	1.08	1.62	0.77	0.39	50.00	-52.47	-49.35	-63.89
Has Electricity	37.27	44.48	54.37	57.80	19.35	22.23	6.31	55.08
Source of Drinking Water								
Surface Water	0.87	1.21	0.01	2.59	39.08	-99.17	25800.00	197.70
Well/ Borehole	4.00	4.55	5.70	0.88	13.75	25.27	-84.56	-78.00
Tanker truck/Bottled/Piped Water	33.53	40.34	49.43	54.73	20.31	22.53	10.72	63.23
Toilet Facilities								
No Facilities	1.23	2.16	2.53	2.90	75.61	17.13	14.62	135.77
Pan/ Pit/ KVIP	23.21	27.70	33.06	33.29	19.35	19.35	0.70	43.43
Flush Toilet	13.95	16.23	19.05	21.29	16.34	17.38	11.76	52.62
Radio								
No	---	13.50	7.46	8.79	---	-44.74	17.83	---
Yes	---	32.60	47.68	49.39	---	46.26	3.59	---
Television								
No	3.81	6.22	3.68	3.31	63.25	-40.84	-10.05	-13.12
Yes	34.60	39.88	51.45	54.87	15.26	29.01	6.65	58.58
Discuss Family Planning								
Never	22.52	---	30.58	---	---	---	---	---
Once or Twice	5.45	---	17.22	---	---	---	---	---
More often	7.05	---	6.82	---	---	---	---	---

Table 1a: Percent of Women Using Contraceptive Among Currently Married Women 15-49 Years of Age in Egypt, 1988-2005 (Cont'd)

	Percent				Relative Percent Change			
Independent Variables	1988	1992	2000	2005	1988-1992	1992-2000	2000-2005	1988-2005
Woman's Status Variables								
Education of Respondent								
No Education	13.44	16.86	20.43	18.42	25.45	21.17	-9.84	37.05
Primary	14.84	13.89	10.04	9.31	-6.40	-27.72	-7.27	-37.26
Secondary	6.95	12.39	18.89	24.05	78.27	52.46	27.32	246.04
Higher	2.85	2.96	5.27	5.70	3.86	78.04	8.16	100.00
Employment								
Not Employed	31.50	35.16	43.99	44.07	11.62	25.11	0.18	39.90
Employed	6.57	10.94	10.64	13.42	66.51	-2.74	26.13	104.26
Husband's Status Variable								
Education of Husband								
No Education	8.76	11.43	13.51	11.48	30.48	18.20	-15.03	31.05
Primary	16.18	13.23	12.23	11.95	-18.23	-7.56	-2.29	-26.14
Secondary	7.68	15.64	20.30	25.19	103.65	29.80	24.09	227.99
Higher	5.54	5.80	8.62	8.85	4.69	48.62	2.67	59.75
Husband's Occupation								
Did not work	1.18	0.02	0.15	2.12	-98.31	650.00	1313.33	79.66
Agriculture	11.62	15.54	17.48	19.00	33.73	12.48	8.70	63.51
Skilled/ Unskilled Laborer	10.64	8.90	5.91	8.98	-16.35	-33.60	51.95	-15.60
Sales and Services	5.76	9.05	9.44	9.12	57.12	4.31	-3.39	58.33
Professional	9.14	12.82	21.69	18.62	40.26	69.19	-14.15	103.72

Table 1a: Percent of Women Using Contraceptive Among Currently Married Women 15-49 Years of Age in Egypt, 1988-2005 (Cont'd)

	Percent				Relative Percent Change			
Independent Variables	1988	1992	2000	2005	1988-1992	1992-2000	2000-2005	1988-2005
Family Planning Variables								
Visited by Family Planning Worker (in the last 12 months)								
Did not visit	---	---	51.71	53.74	---	---	3.93	---
Visited	---	---	2.93	3.72	---	---	26.96	---
Visited Health Facilitiy (in the last 12 months)								
Did not visit	---	---	36.34	32.26	---	---	-11.23	---
Visited	---	---	18.29	25.23	---	---	37.94	---
Region								
Frontier governorates	---	---	2.69	2.30	---	---	-14.50	---
Rural Lower Egypt	---	---	16.84	14.89	---	---	-11.58	---
Rural Upper Egypt	---	---	9.50	16.20	---	---	70.53	---
Urban Lower Egypt	---	---	5.76	7.36	---	---	27.78	---
Urban Upper Egypt	---	---	7.59	5.12	---	---	-32.54	---
Urban Governorates	---	---	12.25	11.59	---	---	-5.39	---

Table 1b: Percent of Women Using Contraceptive Among Currently Married Women 15-49 Years of Age in Ghana, 1988-2003

	Percent				Relative Percent Change			
Independent Variables	1988	1993	1998	2003	1988-1993	1998-1993	1998-2003	1988-2003
Socioeconomic and Demographic Variables								
Age								
15-19	0.25	0.66	0.62	0.43	164.00	-6.06	-30.65	72.00
20-24	2.09	2.90	3.25	3.38	38.76	12.07	4.00	61.72
25-29	3.14	4.62	4.37	5.20	47.13	-5.41	18.99	65.61
30-34	2.60	4.21	3.93	5.14	61.92	-6.65	30.79	97.69
35-39	2.28	4.03	3.90	4.71	76.75	-3.23	20.77	106.58
40-44	1.81	2.59	2.42	3.49	43.09	-6.56	44.21	92.82
45-49	0.70	1.25	1.49	1.79	78.57	19.20	20.13	155.71
Total	12.86	20.26	19.98	24.15	57.54	-1.38	20.87	87.79
Desire for Children								
Wants more children	7.68	10.31	10.93	13.59	34.24	6.01	24.34	76.95
Undecided	0.59	0.72	0.81	0.65	22.03	12.50	-19.75	10.17
Wants no more children	4.79	9.20	8.00	9.26	92.07	-13.04	15.75	93.32
Child Loss								
None	8.08	14.70	14.62	16.92	81.93	-0.54	15.73	109.41
One or more	4.78	5.56	5.36	7.23	16.32	-3.60	34.89	51.26
Parity								
No children	0.16	0.69	1.21	1.00	331.25	75.36	-17.36	525.00
One or two	3.45	6.12	6.07	7.09	77.39	-0.82	16.80	105.51
Three to four	3.55	6.93	6.29	7.47	95.21	-9.24	18.76	110.42
Five or more	5.70	6.52	6.41	8.58	14.39	-1.69	33.85	50.53
Religion								
No Religion/ Traditional/other	2.12	2.19	1.42	1.14	3.30	-35.16	-19.72	-46.23
Christian	9.54	16.60	16.32	19.17	74.00	-1.69	17.46	100.94
Muslim	1.20	1.47	2.23	3.82	22.50	51.70	71.30	218.33

Table 1b: Percent of Women Using Contraceptive Among Currently Married Women 15-49 Years of Age in Ghana, 1988-2003 (Cont'd)

	Percent				Relative Percent Change			
Independent Variables	1988	1993	1998	2003	1988-1993	1998-1993	1998-2003	1988-2003
Type of Residence								
Rural	5.96	9.80	8.42	10.75	64.43	-14.08	27.67	80.37
Urban	6.91	10.46	11.55	13.40	51.37	10.42	16.02	93.92
Electricity								
No Electricity	7.92	11.68	9.58	13.01	47.47	-17.98	35.80	64.27
Has Electricity	4.94	8.59	10.39	11.31	73.89	20.95	8.85	128.95
Source of Drinking Water								
Surface Water	5.07	5.59	4.37	4.15	10.26	-21.82	-5.03	-18.15
Well/ Borehole	2.34	5.37	6.20	10.87	129.49	15.46	75.32	364.53
Tanker truck/Bottled/Piped Water	5.45	9.31	9.42	9.14	70.83	1.18	-2.97	67.71
Toilet Facilities								
No Facilities	2.66	3.22	3.93	5.34	21.05	22.05	35.88	100.75
Pan/ Pit/ KVIP	8.84	14.99	13.91	15.68	69.57	-7.20	12.72	77.38
Flush Toilet	1.36	2.06	2.14	3.17	51.47	3.88	48.13	133.09
Radio								
No	6.43	7.77	6.70	4.44	20.84	-13.77	-33.73	-30.95
Yes	6.43	12.49	13.27	19.89	94.25	6.24	49.89	209.33
Television								
No	10.84	14.24	13.65	16.36	31.37	-4.14	19.85	50.92
Yes	2.03	6.03	6.33	7.95	197.04	4.98	25.59	291.63
Discuss Family Planning								
Never	4.41	5.50	3.01	4.17	24.72	-45.27	38.54	-5.44
Once or twice	2.92	4.48	6.66	10.58	53.42	48.66	58.86	262.33
More often	5.56	9.56	10.29	9.43	71.94	7.64	-8.36	69.60

Table 1b: Percent of Women Using Contraceptive Among Currently Married Women 15-49 Years of Age in Ghana, 1988-2003 (Cont'd)

	Percent				Relative Percent Change			
Independent Variables	1988	1993	1998	2003	1988-1993	1998-1993	1998-2003	1988-2003
Woman's Status Variables								
Education of Respondent								
No Education	3.96	3.46	5.05	7.01	-12.63	45.95	38.81	77.02
Primary	7.29	13.17	3.31	4.93	80.66	-74.87	48.94	-32.37
Secondary	1.33	2.78	10.78	11.29	109.02	287.77	4.73	748.87
Higher	0.29	0.84	0.84	0.92	189.66	0.00	9.52	217.24
Employment								
Not Employed	3.74	2.59	2.20	1.98	-30.75	-15.06	-10.00	-47.06
Employed	9.13	17.67	17.79	22.20	93.54	0.68	24.79	143.15
Husband's Status Variable								
Education of Husband								
No Education	2.66	2.75	2.64	4.64	3.38	-4.00	75.76	74.44
Primary	6.37	10.89	2.45	3.34	70.96	-77.50	36.33	-47.57
Secondary	2.54	3.91	12.37	13.52	53.94	216.37	9.30	432.28
Higher	1.30	2.72	2.54	2.61	109.23	-6.62	2.76	100.77
Husband's Occupation								
Did not work	0.22	0.63	0.25	0.06	186.36	-60.32	-76.00	-72.73
Agriculture	5.47	7.20	7.00	10.59	31.63	-2.78	51.29	93.60
Skilled/ Unskilled Laborer	3.24	4.60	3.75	6.14	41.98	-18.48	63.73	89.51
Sales and Services	1.05	2.60	4.80	3.59	147.62	84.62	-25.21	241.90
Professional	2.89	5.26	4.18	3.68	82.01	-20.53	-11.96	27.34

Table 1b: Percent of Women Using Contraceptive Among Currently Married Women 15-49 Years of Age in Ghana, 1988-2003 (Cont'd)

	Percent				Relative Percent Change			
Independent Variables	1988	1993	1998	2003	1988-1993	1998-1993	1998-2003	1988-2003
Family Planning Variables								
Visited by Family Planning Worker (in the last 12 months)								
Did not visit	---	---	---	20.88	---	---	---	---
Visited	---	---	---	3.28	---	---	---	---
Visited Health Facility (in the last 12 months)								
Did not visit	---	---	---	10.13	---	---	---	---
Visited	---	---	---	14.03	---	---	---	---
Region								
Western	0.73	2.06	1.77	2.44	182.19	-14.08	37.85	234.25
Central	1.01	1.47	1.64	1.00	45.54	11.56	-39.02	-0.99
Greater Accra	3.11	4.09	3.84	3.76	31.51	-6.11	-2.08	20.90
Volta	1.65	2.75	1.80	1.73	66.67	-34.55	-3.89	4.85
Eastern	1.62	2.75	3.07	2.11	69.75	11.64	-31.27	30.25
Ashanti	1.77	2.37	3.22	4.03	33.90	35.86	25.16	127.68
Brong Ahfo	1.52	2.43	1.55	3.98	59.87	-36.21	156.77	161.84
Northern	---	1.31	0.93	1.62	---	-29.01	74.19	10.96
Upper West	---	0.28	1.05	2.49	---	275.00	137.14	---
Upper East	---	0.75	1.11	0.97	---	48.00	-12.61	---

Table 1c: Percent of Women Using Contraceptive Among Currently Married Nonpregnant Women in Morocco, 1987-2004

	Percent			Relative Percent Change		
Independent Variables	1987	1992	2004	1987-1992	1992-2004	1987-2004
Socioeconomic and Demographic Variables						
Age						
15-19	0.86	1.15	1.55	33.72	34.78	80.23
20-24	3.69	4.65	7.34	26.02	57.85	98.92
25-29	7.84	6.82	10.32	-13.01	51.32	31.63
30-34	8.37	9.75	12.04	16.49	23.49	43.85
35-39	6.66	9.42	12.35	41.44	31.10	85.44
40-44	4.75	5.92	11.46	24.63	93.58	141.26
45-49	3.64	3.79	7.68	4.12	102.64	110.99
Total	35.82	41.50	62.74	15.86	51.18	75.15
Desire for Children						
Wants more children	12.00	13.62	22.85	13.50	67.77	90.42
Undecided	1.18	1.28	1.35	8.47	5.47	14.41
Wants no more children	21.47	25.41	40.20	18.35	58.21	87.24
Child Lost						
None	24.93	30.13	50.41	20.86	67.31	102.21
One or more	10.93	11.37	12.33	4.03	8.44	12.81
Parity						
No children	0.84	0.61	1.11	-27.38	81.97	32.14
One or two	3.54	4.94	8.60	39.55	74.09	142.94
Three to four	17.40	18.31	19.67	5.23	7.43	13.05
Five or more	14.03	17.64	33.36	25.73	89.12	137.78
Religion						
Muslim	---	---	---	---	---	---
Non Muslim	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 1c: Percent of Women Using Contraceptive Among Currently Married Nonpregnant Women in Morocco, 1987-2004 (Cont'd)

	Percent			Relative Percent Change		
Independent Variables	1987	1992	2004	1987-1992	1992-2004	1987-2004
Type of Residence						
Rural	21.48	23.64	32.72	10.06	38.41	52.33
Urban	14.34	17.86	30.02	24.55	68.09	109.34
Electricity						
No electricity	---	---	15.83	---	---	---
Has electricity	---	---	45.80	---	---	---
Source of Drinking Water						
Surface water	1.05	3.85	2.69	266.67	-30.13	156.19
Well/ Borehole	5.18	9.71	15.53	87.45	59.94	199.81
Tanker truck/Bottled/Piped Water	29.59	27.93	45.46	-5.61	62.76	53.63
Toilet Facilities						
No Facilities	10.06	11.00	11.80	9.34	7.27	17.30
Pan/ Pit/ KVIP	0.94	4.46	1.62	374.47	-63.68	72.34
Flush toilet	24.82	26.07	49.62	5.04	90.33	99.92
Radio						
No radio	4.22	3.87	11.09	-8.29	186.56	162.80
Has radio	31.58	37.66	51.95	19.25	37.94	64.50
Television						
No television	14.12	10.46	21.89	-25.92	109.27	55.03
Has television	21.69	31.08	41.64	43.29	33.98	91.98
Discuss Family Planning						
Never	---	---	22.30	---	---	---
Once or twice	---	---	20.05	---	---	---
More often	---	---	20.44	---	---	---

Table 1c: Percent of Women Using Contraceptive Among Currently Married Nonpregnant Women in Morocco, 1987-2004 (Cont'd)

	Percent			Relative Percent Change		
Independent Variables	1987	1992	2004	1987-1992	1992-2004	1987-2004
Women's Status Variables						
Education of Respondent						
No education	25.51	27.45	40.35	7.60	46.99	58.17
Primary	5.61	7.17	10.32	27.81	43.93	83.96
Secondary	4.05	5.86	9.74	44.69	66.21	140.49
Higher	0.66	1.02	2.34	54.55	129.41	254.55
Employment						
Not Employed	32.48	32.45	52.76	-0.09	62.59	62.44
Employed	3.34	9.03	9.98	170.36	10.52	198.80
Husband's Status Variables						
Education of Husband						
No education	18.75	20.84	28.06	11.15	34.64	49.65
Primary	8.42	9.18	18.06	9.03	96.73	114.49
Secondary	6.95	9.51	11.74	36.83	23.45	68.92
Higher	1.69	1.96	4.89	15.98	149.49	189.35
Husband's Occupation						
Did not work	1.11	2.12	3.31	90.99	56.13	198.20
Agriculture	10.63	11.07	17.74	4.14	60.25	66.89
Skilled/Unskilled laborer	7.57	12.92	20.38	70.67	57.74	169.22
Sales and Services	9.02	8.45	10.30	-6.32	21.89	14.19
Professional	8.15	6.92	11.08	-15.09	60.12	35.95

Table 1c: Percent of Women Using Contraceptive Among Currently Married Nonpregnant Women in Morocco, 1987-2004 (Cont'd)

Independent Variables	Percent			Relative Percent Change		
	1987	1992	2004	1987-1992	1992-2004	1987-2004
Family Planning Variables						
Visited by Family Planning Worker (in the last 12 months)						
Did not visit	---	---	59.78	---	---	---
Visited	---	---	2.98	---	---	---
Visited Health Facility (in the last 12 months)						
Did not visit	---	---	32.75	---	---	---
Visited	---	---	30.01	---	---	---
Region						
North West	3.14	8.97	12.67	185.67	41.25	303.50
North Central	4.26	4.20	7.42	-1.41	76.67	74.18
Central	12.23	13.42	10.20	9.73	-23.99	-16.60
Oriental	6.88	3.03	3.85	-55.96	27.06	-44.04
South Central	3.54	3.75	16.05	5.93	328.00	353.39
Tensift	2.59	4.87	7.78	88.03	59.75	200.39
South	3.18	3.36	4.76	5.66	41.67	49.69

Table 1d: Percent of Women Using Contraceptive Among Currently Married Nonpregnant Women in Zimbabwe, 1988-2005/06

	Percent				Relative Percent Change			
Independent Variables	1988	1994	1999	2005-06	1988-1994	1994-1999	1999-2005/6	1998-2005/6
Socioeconomic and Demographic Variables								
Age								
15-19	2.04	2.14	3.57	3.26	4.90	66.82	-8.68	59.80
20-24	8.89	10.01	11.00	14.28	12.60	9.89	29.82	60.63
25-29	10.63	10.64	12.83	14.75	0.09	20.58	14.96	38.76
30-34	9.61	9.48	8.58	12.06	-1.35	-9.49	40.56	25.49
35-39	6.36	6.91	7.99	7.23	8.65	15.63	-9.51	13.68
40-44	3.56	4.95	4.95	5.39	39.04	0.00	8.89	51.40
45-49	2.01	2.33	3.01	3.11	15.92	29.18	3.32	54.73
Total	43.09	46.47	51.96	60.08	7.84	11.81	15.63	39.43
Desire for Children								
Wants more children	25.06	25.72	26.43	28.55	2.63	2.76	8.02	13.93
Undecided	2.97	1.37	2.59	3.17	-53.87	89.05	22.39	6.73
Wants no more children	15.44	19.00	22.19	28.15	23.06	16.79	26.86	82.32
Child Lost								
None	32.88	36.04	43.40	52.01	9.61	20.42	19.84	58.18
One or more	10.22	10.38	8.56	8.07	1.57	-17.53	-5.72	-21.04
Parity								
No children	0.15	0.34	0.62	0.25	126.67	82.35	-59.68	66.67
One or two	6.09	7.73	11.15	12.88	26.93	44.24	15.52	111.49
Three to four	16.91	16.97	13.85	11.80	0.35	-18.39	-14.80	-30.22
Five or more	19.94	21.42	26.34	35.15	7.42	22.97	33.45	76.28
Religion								
No religion/traditional/other	3.71	3.13	9.29	7.33	-15.63	196.81	-21.10	97.57
Christian	39.41	43.31	42.39	52.33	9.90	-2.12	23.45	32.78
Muslim	---	---	0.25	0.43	---	---	72.00	---

Table 1d: Percent of Women Using Contraceptive Among Currently Married Nonpregnant Women in Zimbabwe, 1988-2005/06 (Cont'd)

	Percent				Relative Percent Change			
Independent Variables	1988	1994	1999	2005-06	1988-1994	1994-1999	1999-2005/6	1998-2005/6
Type of Residence								
Rural	15.25	14.19	17.42	21.49	-6.95	22.76	23.36	40.92
Urban	27.85	32.27	34.53	38.59	15.87	7.00	11.76	38.56
Electricity								
No electricity	---	33.61	30.71	35.96	---	-8.63	17.10	---
Has electricity	---	12.85	18.84	22.63	---	46.61	20.12	---
Source of Drinking Water								
Surface water	1.74	4.27	2.48	2.99	145.40	-41.92	20.56	71.84
Well/ Borehole	18.50	23.55	26.86	27.92	27.30	14.06	3.95	50.92
Tanker truck/Bottled/Piped Water	22.85	18.64	22.61	29.17	-18.42	21.30	29.01	27.66
Toilet facilities								
No Facilities	---	16.61	16.93	20.61	---	1.93	21.74	---
Pan/ Pit/ KVIP	---	15.79	18.34	17.97	---	16.15	-2.02	---
Flush toilet	---	14.11	16.78	21.49	---	18.92	28.07	---
Radio								
No radio	21.91	23.05	21.13	27.01	5.20	-8.33	27.83	23.28
Has radio	21.19	23.40	30.68	33.31	10.43	31.11	8.57	57.20
Television								
No television	35.54	36.76	36.96	39.00	3.43	0.54	5.52	9.74
Has television	7.53	9.69	14.87	21.31	28.69	53.46	43.31	183.00
Discuss Family Planning								
Never	7.91	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Once or twice	9.77	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
More often	25.44	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 1d: Percent of Women Using Contraceptive Among Currently Married Nonpregnant Women in Zimbabwe, 1988-2005/06 (Cont'd)

	Percent				Relative Percent Change			
Independent Variables	1988	1994	1999	2005-06	1988-1994	1994-1999	1999-2005/6	1998-2005/6
Women's Status Variables								
Education of Respondent								
No education	6.02	5.00	4.00	1.97	-16.94	-20.00	-50.75	-67.28
Primary	25.46	24.23	22.88	20.67	-4.83	-5.57	-9.66	-18.81
Secondary	11.09	16.18	23.16	34.96	45.90	43.14	50.95	215.24
Higher	0.53	1.06	1.91	2.48	100.00	80.19	29.84	367.92
Employment								
Not Employed	26.65	18.39	22.46	35.09	-30.99	22.13	56.23	31.67
Employed	16.43	28.06	29.50	24.98	70.79	5.13	-15.32	52.04
Husband's Status Variables								
Education of Husband								
No education	3.71	3.13	2.00	1.33	-15.63	-36.10	-33.50	-64.15
Primary	23.14	21.57	19.72	16.58	-6.78	-8.58	-15.92	-28.35
Secondary	15.15	19.29	26.23	37.58	27.33	35.98	43.27	148.05
Higher	1.14	2.46	4.06	4.61	115.79	65.04	13.55	304.39
Husband's Occupation								
Did not work	0.81	0.72	6.11	0.00	-11.11	748.61	-100.00	-100.00
Agriculture	11.97	11.08	9.38	20.79	-7.44	-15.34	121.64	73.68
Skilled/Unskilled laborer	15.45	16.49	17.58	19.35	6.73	6.61	10.07	25.24
Sales and Services	6.68	8.79	10.83	11.57	31.59	23.21	6.83	73.20
Professional	8.15	9.43	8.08	9.30	15.71	-14.32	15.10	14.11

Table 1d: Percent of Women Using Contraceptive Among Currently Married Nonpregnant Women in Zimbabwe, 1988-2005/06 (Cont'd)

	Percent				Relative Percent Change			
Independent Variables	1988	1994	1999	2005-06	1988-1994	1994-1999	1999-2005/6	1998-2005/6
Family Planning Variables								
Visited by Family Planning Worker (in the last 12 months)								
Did not visit	---	32.79	42.84	56.91	---	30.65	32.84	---
Visited	---	13.69	9.12	3.19	---	-33.38	-65.02	---
Visited Health Facility (in the last 12 months)								
Did not visit	---	13.93	21.08	37.49	---	51.33	77.85	---
Visited	---	32.54	30.88	22.52	---	-5.10	-27.07	---
Region								
Manicaland	4.28	3.36	4.05	6.17	-21.50	20.54	52.35	44.16
Mashonaland Central	3.90	5.45	5.71	6.29	39.74	4.77	10.16	61.28
Mashonaland East	6.17	5.24	5.04	5.43	-15.07	-3.82	7.74	-11.99
Mashonaland West	6.13	5.19	5.12	6.04	-15.33	-1.35	17.97	-1.47
Matebeleland North	1.32	3.94	4.56	3.54	198.48	15.74	-22.37	168.18
Matebeleland South	1.66	3.20	3.86	2.77	92.77	20.63	-28.24	66.87
Midlands	6.73	6.49	5.63	8.50	-3.57	-13.25	50.98	26.30
Masvingo	5.64	4.08	5.71	6.62	-27.66	39.95	15.94	17.38
Harare	3.97	5.85	6.22	10.04	47.36	6.32	61.41	152.90
Bulawayo	3.29	3.65	6.05	4.67	10.94	65.75	-22.81	41.95

Table 2a: Logistic Coefficients for Regression on Contraceptive Use Among Currently Married Nonpregnant Women in Egypt, 1988-2005

	1988		1992		2000		2005	
Independent Variables	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error
Socioeconomic and Demographic Variables								
Age								
(15-19)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
20-24	0.6914[b]	0.2343	0.0922	0.1628	0.1680	0.1240	0.1336	0.0935
25-29	0.6330[b]	0.2359	0.1794	0.1630	0.0410	0.1271	0.0237	0.0966
30-34	0.7951[a]	0.2401	0.3766[b]	0.1688	0.0630	0.1332	0.0885	0.1018
35-39	0.9937[a]	0.2429	0.3639[b]	0.1733	0.0792	0.1370	0.2225[b]	0.1049
40-44	0.6977[b]	0.2476	0.1027	0.1777	-0.1289	0.1406	0.0664	0.1084
45-49	-0.3569	0.2557	-0.7867[a]	0.1854	-0.9736[a]	0.1429	-0.8994	0.1111
Desire for Children								
(Wants more children)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Undecided	-0.8002[a]	0.2291	-0.7452[a]	0.1898	0.0683	0.0973	-0.3205[b]	0.1061
Wants no more children	0.7205[a]	0.0691	0.6019[a]	0.0648	0.8044[a]	0.0537	0.8123[a]	0.0476
Child *Loss*								
(None)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
One or more	-0.4323[a]	0.0699	-0.6053[a]	0.0630	-0.4374[a]	0.0550	-0.3846[a]	0.0532
Parity								
No Children	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
One or two	1.3854[a]	0.1036	1.4967[a]	0.0880	1.4956[a]	0.0683	1.5386[a]	0.0596
Three to four	1.6756[a]	0.1240	1.8708[a]	0.1076	1.7985[a]	0.0857	1.8870[a]	0.0772
Five or more	1.9082[a]	0.1420	2.1350[a]	0.1253	1.9566[a]	0.1024	2.0366[a]	0.0947
Religion								
(Muslim)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Non Muslim	-0.00025	0.1115	-0.0479	0.1072	---	---	-0.3879[a]	0.0800

Table 2a: Logistic Coefficients for Regression on Contraceptive Use Among Currently Married Nonpregnant Women in Egypt, 1988-2005 (Cont'd)

	1988		1992		2000		2005	
Independent Variables	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error
Type of Residence								
Rural	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Urban	-0.5173[a]	0.0739	-0.2596a	0.0622	-0.1961	0.1686	-0.2563	0.1657
Electricity								
No Electricity	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Has Electricity	0.0629	0.1436	0.1383	0.1190	0.4642b	0.1522	-0.0787	0.2048
Source of Drinking Water								
Surface Water	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Well/ Borehole	0.2171	0.1659	-0.1083	0.1364	-0.4603	1.2022	-0.3137[a]	0.0797
Tanker truck/Bottled/Piped Water	-0.2812[a]	0.0841	-0.3814[a]	0.0750	-0.1494[b]	0.0633	0.1068	0.1501
Toilet Facilities								
No Facilities	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pan/ Pit/ KVIP	0.9250[b]	0.1230	0.5919[a]	0.0968	0.1971	0.1252	0.1195	0.1396
Flush Toilet	1.1614[a]	0.1460	0.7770[a]	0.1198	0.3380[b]	0.1387	0.1053	0.1494
Has Radio								
No	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Yes	---	---	0.0182	0.0559	0.0983	0.0592	-0.0114	0.0507
Has Television								
No	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Yes	0.3875[a]	0.0855	0.3106[a]	0.0704	0.0114	0.0808	-0.0214	0.0756
Discuss								
Never	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Once or Twice	0.4806[a]	0.0942	---	---	0.6765[a]	0.0477	---	---
More often	0.1812[b]	0.0797	---	---	0.4801[a]	0.0645	---	---

Table 2a: Logistic Coefficients for Regression on Contraceptive Use Among Currently Married Nonpregnant Women in Egypt, 1988-2005 (Cont'd)

	1988		1992		2000		2005	
Independent Variables	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error
Woman's Status Variables								
Education of Respondent								
No Education	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Primary	0.4332[a]	0.0655	0.3614[a]	0.0614	0.1860[b]	0.0573	0.1998[a]	0.0551
Secondary	0.7414[a]	0.1231	0.4774[a]	0.0863	0.2821[a]	0.0643	0.2715[a]	0.0536
Higher	0.8503[a]	0.1848	0.5534[a]	0.1583	0.3385[b]	0.1115	0.3910[a]	0.0931
Employment								
Not Employed	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Employed	0.0756	0.0998	0.2033[b]	0.0631	0.1682[b]	0.0593	0.1430[b]	0.0462
Husband's Status Variable								
Education of Husband								
No Education	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Primary	0.2244[b]	0.0697	0.1325[b]	0.0642	0.1120[b]	0.0568	0.1875[a]	0.0546
Secondary	0.1476	0.1063	0.4053[a]	0.0797	0.1870[b]	0.0637	0.2488[a]	0.0558
Higher	0.1505	0.1501	0.4159[b]	0.1298	0.2377[b]	0.0990	0.3028[a]	0.0848
Husband's Occupation								
Did not work	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Agriculture	0.0844	0.1522	0.1626	0.1551	0.2664	0.1948	0.3538[a]	0.0865
Skilled/ Unskilled Laborer	0.3192[b]	0.1448	0.3593[b]	0.1502	0.2716	0.1919	0.3888[a]	0.0807
Sales and Services	0.3632[b]	0.1439	0.3397[b]	0.1543	0.4099[b]	0.1973	0.5614[a]	0.0872
Professional	0.5055[a]	0.1572	0.3470[b]	0.1578	0.2680	0.1925	0.5199[a]	0.0854

Table 2a: Logistic Coefficients for Regression on Contraceptive Use Among Currently Married Nonpregnant Women in Egypt, 1988-2005 (Cont'd)

	1988		1992		2000		2005	
Independent Variables	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error
Family Planning Variables								
Visited by Family Planning Worker (in the last 12 months)								
Did not visit	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Visited	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.2479[a]	0.0735
Visited Health Facilitiy (in the last 12 months)								
Did not visit	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Visited	---	---	---	---	---	---	-0.0624	0.036
Region								
Frontier Governorates	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rural Lower Egypt	---	---	---	---	0.8774[a]	0.1395	0.9360[a]	0.1358
Rural Upper Egypt	---	---	---	---	-0.0430	0.1386	0.0493	0.1332
Urban Lower Egypt	---	---	---	---	0.2808[b]	0.1161	0.2470[b]	0.1177
Urban Upper Egypt	---	---	---	---	0.6902[a]	0.1158	0.5324[a]	0.1243
Urban governorates	---	---	---	---	0.6237[a]	0.1109	0.5296[a]	0.1151

[a] = significant .001 or better
[b] = significant .05 or better

Table 2b: Logistic Coefficients for Regression on Contraceptive Use Among Currently Married Nonpregnant Women in Ghana, 1988-2003

	1988		1993		1998		2003	
Independent Variables	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error
Socioeconomic and Demographic Variables								
Age								
(15-19)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
20-24	0.4727	0.4027	-0.2265	0.2833	-0.1231	0.2992	0.3163	0.3109
25-29	0.3085	0.4102	-0.3042	0.2846	-0.3380	0.3037	0.1392	0.3139
30-34	0.0979	0.4307	-0.6095[b]	0.3050	-0.3580	0.3218	0.0690	0.3251
35-39	0.1435	0.4444	-0.3249	0.3139	-0.4036	0.3339	0.0539	0.3357
40-44	0.4548	0.4604	-0.2884	0.3304	-0.6215	0.3530	0.0275	0.3468
45-49	-0.3559	0.4888	-0.6376	0.3588	-0.8729[b]	0.3737	-0.5844	0.3621
Desire for Children								
(Wants more children)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Undecided	-0.2327	0.2910	-0.5668[b]	0.2553	-0.1522	0.2523	-0.2523	0.2690
Wants no more children	0.1362	0.1569	-0.0382	0.1257	-0.2794[b]	0.1290	-0.2151[b]	0.1095
Child Loss								
(None)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
One or more	-0.1820	0.1377	-0.2536[b]	0.1243	-0.1295	0.1282	-0.0102	0.1072
Parity								
No Children	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
One or two	1.4384[b]	0.4785	0.6402[b]	0.2615	0.3263	0.2175	0.5364[b]	0.2158
Three to four	1.7190[a]	0.4964	1.1171[a]	0.2823	0.9074[a]	0.2454	1.1095[a]	0.2384
Five or more	2.0222[a]	0.5226	1.3631[a]	0.3123	1.2757[a]	0.2861	1.4681[a]	0.2660
Religion								
(No Religion/ Traditional/ other)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Christian	-0.00881	0.1771	0.0976	0.1632	0.1655	0.1960	0.4987[b]	0.1951
Muslim	-0.0973	0.2377	-0.1943	0.2266	0.2624	0.2362	0.4204[b]	0.2071

Table 2b: Logistic Coefficients for Regression on Contraceptive Use Among Currently Married Nonpregnant Women in Ghana, 1988-2003 (Cont'd)

	1988		1993		1998		2003	
Independent Variables	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error
Type of Residence								
Rural	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Urban	-0.3576[b]	0.1714	-0.3897[b]	0.1572	-0.2935	0.1660	-0.1798	0.1360
Electricity								
No Electricity	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Has Electricity	0.0111	0.1999	-0.1683	0.1723	0.3970[b]	0.1564	-0.1811	0.1272
Source of Drinking Water								
Surface Water	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Well/ Borehole	0.0708	0.1687	0.0490	0.1338	0.0538	0.1436	0.0412	0.1259
Tanker truck/Bottled/Piped Water	0.1122	0.2028	-0.0175	0.1681	0.0298	0.1916	-0.1375	0.1711
Toilet Facilities								
No Facilities	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pan/ Pit/ KVIP	0.1754	0.1726	-0.0506	0.1604	-0.0895	0.1583	0.3505[b]	0.1450
Flush Toilet	0.1810	0.2994	-0.0412	0.2620	-0.0162	0.2446	0.6366[b]	0.2205
Has Radio								
No	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Yes	0.1051	0.1264	0.3410[b]	0.1098	0.3021[b]	0.1165	0.2221[b]	0.1113
Has Television								
No	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Yes	0.0199	0.2137	0.4238[b]	0.1538	-0.3627[b]	0.1508	-0.0027[5]	0.1313
Discuss family planning with partner								
Never	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Once or Twice	0.9190[a]	0.1584	0.6413[a]	0.1319	1.4951[a]	0.1382	1.2045[a]	0.1114
More often	1.4986[a]	0.1470	1.1788[a]	0.1182	2.3206[a]	0.1369	1.9163[a]	0.1229

Table 2b: Logistic Coefficients for Regression on Contraceptive Use Among Currently Married Nonpregnant Women in Ghana, 1988-2003 (Cont'd)

	1988		1993		1998		2003	
Independent Variables	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error
Woman's Status Variables								
Education of Respondent								
No Education	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Primary	0.4022[b]	0.1535	0.9135[a]	0.1414	-0.0494	0.1654	0.1986	0.1343
Secondary	0.7487[b]	0.2755	1.6039[a]	0.2235	0.1823	0.1491	0.3516[b]	0.1301
Higher	1.2042[b]	0.5793	1.8822[a]	0.3936	0.7367[b]	0.3490	0.9488[b]	0.3161
Employment								
Not Employed	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Employed	0.5210[a]	0.1306	0.3796[b]	0.1482	0.2975	0.1591	0.4272[b]	0.1567
Husband's Status Variable								
Education of Husband								
No Education	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Primary	0.0960	0.1761	0.3207	0.1693	0.6388[b]	0.2068	0.4383[b]	0.1578
Secondary	0.3182	0.2325	0.2456	0.2127	0.4439[b]	0.1833	0.3484[b]	0.1427
Higher	0.5492	0.3175	0.3202	0.2592	0.3449	0.2648	0.4243[b]	0.2261
Husband's Occupation								
Did not work	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Agriculture	0.3546	0.4401	-0.0965	0.3047	-0.3910	0.4769	-0.5323	0.2910
Skilled/ Unskilled Laborer	-0.0357	0.4430	0.0340	0.3044	-0.4605	0.4788	-0.1782	0.2924
Sales and Services	-0.1799	0.4742	-0.0479	0.3198	-0.2000	0.4777	-0.1961	0.3028
Professional	-0.0875	0.4392	0.1216	0.3041	0.0674	0.4795	-0.3423	0.3098

Table 2b: Logistic Coefficients for Regression on Contraceptive Use Among Currently Married Nonpregnant Women in Ghana, 1988-2003 (Cont'd)

	1988		1993		1998		2003	
Independent Variables	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error
Family Planning Variables								
Visited by Family Planning Worker (in the last 12 months)								
Did not visit	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Visited	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Visited Health Facilitiy (in the last 12 months)								
Did not visit	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Visited	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Region								
Western	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Central	0.0574	0.3056	-0.8081[a]	0.2357	-0.1016	0.2392	-0.5630[b]	0.2396
Greater Accra	0.9935[a]	0.2823	-0.1270	0.2154	0.2198	0.2282	0.3668	0.1956
Volta	0.6064	0.2919	-0.1102	0.2111	0.3215	0.2360	-0.1925	0.2132
Eastern	0.0732	0.2831	-0.3386	0.2101	0.4079	0.2119	-0.1950	0.2022
Ashanti	0.0413	0.2793	-0.8590[a]	0.2081	0.1552	0.2072	-0.2539	0.1764
Brong Ahfo	0.4146	0.2920	-0.2117	0.2176	0.1760	0.2454	0.2606	0.1815
Northern	1.1040[a]	0.3300	-0.1168	0.2765	-0.1431	0.3112	-0.1008	0.2422
Upper West	---	---	-0.9048[b]	0.4152	0.1582	0.2955	0.8432[a]	0.2352
Upper East	---	---	-0.5866	0.3129	-0.3728	0.2855	-0.4209	0.2675

[a] = significant .001 or better
[b] = significant .05 or better

Table 2c: Logistic Coefficients for Regression on Contraceptive Use Among Currently Married Nonpregnant Women in Morocco, 1987-2004

	1987		1992		2004	
Independent Variables	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error
Socioeconomic and Demographic Variables						
Age						
(15-19)	---	---	---	---	---	---
20-24	-0.279	0.208	-0.4558	0.2128[b]	-0.4085[a]	0.1610
25-29	-0.286	0.209	-0.6853	0.2140[a]	-0.7712[a]	0.1633
30-34	-0.248	0.215	-0.7911	0.2174[a]	-0.8110[a]	0.1683
35-39	-0.345	0.223	-0.7928	0.2218[a]	-0.9231[a]	0.1728
40-44	-0.409	0.23	-0.9018	0.2317[a]	-1.1251[a]	0.1764
45-49	-0.848a	0.233	-1.3139	0.2385[a]	-1.7918[a]	0.1792
Desire for Children						
Wants more children	---	---	---	---	---	---
Undecided	-0.7109[a]	0.1646	-0.0645	0.1852	-0.3396[b]	0.1617
Wants no more children	0.2833[a]	0.0765	0.0930	0.0775	0.4631[a]	0.0609
Child Lost						
None	---	---	---	---	---	---
One or more	-0.5421[a]	0.0768	-0.3494[a]	0.0784	-0.5785[a]	0.0688
Parity						
No children	---	---	---	---	---	---
One or two	-2.2983[a]	0.1850	-3.4782[a]	0.2167	-3.4297[a]	0.1385
Three to four	-0.6297[a]	0.1209	-0.8548[a]	0.1153	-0.9916[a]	0.0821
Five or more	0.5748[a]	0.0928	0.4846[a]	0.0927	0.6130[a]	0.0764
Religion						
Muslim	---	---	---	---	---	---
Non Muslim	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 2c: Logistic Coefficients for Regression on Contraceptive Use Among Currently Married Nonpregnant Women in Morocco, 1987-2004 (Cont'd)

	1987		1992		2004	
Independent Variables	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error
Type of Residence						
Rural	---	---	---	---	---	---
Urban	0.5748[a]	0.0963	-0.1568	0.1141	-0.1123	0.0787
Electricity						
No electricity	---	---	---	---	---	---
Has electricity	---	---	---	---	-0.0130	0.0281
Source of Drinking Water						
Surface water	---	---	---	---	---	---
Well/ Borehole	-0.1067	0.2021	0.5327[a]	0.1055	0.1191	0.0882
Tanker truck/Bottled/Piped Water	-0.0535	0.1915	0.5385[a]	0.1309	0.0824	0.0941
Toilet facilities						
No Facilities	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pan/kit/kvip	0.4089	0.2136	0.4096[a]	0.1152	0.1905	0.1730
Flush toilet	0.4121[a]	0.0915	0.4224[a]	0.1098	0.1325	0.0759
Radio						
No radio	---	---	---	---	---	---
Has radio	0.2265[b]	0.0926	0.1390	0.1030	0.0358	0.0672
Television						
No television	---	---	---	---	---	---
Has television	0.3714[a]	0.0841	0.4091	0.0884[a]	0.1513[b]	0.0673
Discuss Family Planning						
Never	---	---	---	---	---	---
Once or twice	---	---	---	---	0.7292[a]	0.0638
More often	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 2c: Logistic Coefficients for Regression on Contraceptive Use Among Currently Married Nonpregnant Women in Morocco, 1987-2004 (Cont'd)

	1987		1992		2004	
Independent Variables	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error
Women's Status Variables						
Education of Respondent						
No education	---	---	---	---	---	---
Primary	0.4769[a]	0.1107	0.5995[a]	0.1073	0.0764	0.0771
Secondary	0.4939[b]	0.1626	0.8160[a]	0.1538	0.3246[a]	0.0967
Higher	1.1414[b]	0.4085	1.3238[a]	0.3468	0.1487	0.1817
Employment						
Not Employed	---	---	---	---	---	---
Employed	0.3003[b]	0.1457	0.0566	0.0886	0.1161	0.0757
Husband's Status Variables						
Education of Husband						
No education	---	---	---	---	---	---
Primary	0.1701[b]	0.0840	0.1913	0.0872[b]	0.2335[a]	0.0637
Secondary	0.2948[b]	0.1243	0.5721	0.1207[a]	0.3557[a]	0.0872
Higher	0.5165[b]	0.2545	0.6141	0.2606[b]	0.7549[a]	0.1515
Husband's Occupation						
Did not work	---	---	---	---	---	---
Agriculture	0.2449[b]	0.1054	0.0186	0.1596	0.4240[a]	0.1086
Skilled/Unskilled laborer	0.3748[a]	0.1106	-0.2303	0.1538	0.2023[b]	0.1036
Sales and Services	0.2288[b]	0.1073	0.0305	0.1624	0.1138	0.1138
Professional	0.4121[a]	0.1324	-0.2004	0.1867	0.3092[a]	0.1213

Table 2c: Logistic Coefficients for Regression on Contraceptive Use Among Currently Married Nonpregnant Women in Morocco, 1987-2004 (Cont'd)

	1987		1992		2004	
Independent Variables	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error
Family Planning Variables						
Visited by Family Planning Worker (in the last 12 months)						
Did not visit	---	---	---	---	---	---
Visited	---	---	---	---	0.1024	0.1245
Visited Health Facility (in the last 12 months)						
Did not visit	---	---	---	---	---	---
Visited	---	---	---	---	0.3413[a]	0.0532
Region						
North West	-0.4517[a]	0.1201	-0.3729[a]	0.0945	-0.2021[b]	0.0791
North Central	-0.0161	0.1107	-0.4835[a]	0.1133	-0.2537[b]	0.0923
Central	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oriental	-0.4441[a]	0.0938	-0.1391	0.1408	-0.2706	0.1122
South Central	-0.3775[a]	0.1116	-0.1716	0.1281	0.1451	0.1138
Tensift	-0.3775	0.1359	0.0529	0.1156	0.1031	0.0860
South	0.1618	0.1281	-0.8313[a]	0.1239	-0.3567[a]	0.0937

[a] = significant .001 or better
[b] = significant .05 or better

Table 2d: Logistic Coefficients for Regression on Contraceptive Use Among Currently Married Nonpregnant Women in Zimbabwe, 1988-2005/06

	1988		1994		1999		2005-06	
Independent Variables	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error
Socioeconomic and Demographic Variables								
Age								
15-19	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
20-24	-0.337	0.2346	-0.216	0.19	-0.5567[b]	0.1739	-0.2651	0.1569
25-29	-0.5320[b]	0.252	-0.4790[b]	0.203	-0.7335[a]	0.1874	-0.5854[a]	0.1692
30-34	-0.7820[b]	0.266	-0.9160[a]	0.213	-1.0528[a]	0.2024	-0.9178[a]	0.1788
35-39	-1.1710[a]	0.277	-1.0990[a]	0.228	-1.1215[a]	0.2144	-1.0004[a]	0.1927
40-44	-1.2330[a]	0.296	-1.1930[a]	0.237	-1.4870[a]	0.2278	-1.3275[a]	0.2035
45-49	-2.0340[a]	0.317	-2.1200[a]	0.253	-1.8101[a]	0.2437	-1.9717[a]	0.2152
Desire for Children								
Wants more children	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Undecided	0.216	0.192	-0.016	0.235	-0.2306	0.1828	-0.2148	0.1542
Wants no more children	0.094	0.115	0.006	0.089	-0.144	0.0895	-0.1522[b]	0.0771
Child Lost								
None	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
One or more	-0.2270[b]	0.109	-0.3000[b]	0.091	-0.6227[a]	0.0989	-0.6007[a]	0.0905
Parity								
No children	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
One or two	-0.4220[a]	0.531	-4.0720[a]	0.315	-3.6706[a]	0.2598	-5.1019[a]	0.3055
Three to four	-0.7430[a]	0.161	-0.9100[a]	0.122	-0.8960[a]	0.1168	-1.0390[a]	0.1017
Five or more	0.4650[a]	0.131	0.9180[a]	0.114	0.7150[a]	0.1212	0.6343[a]	0.1053
Religion								
No religion/traditional/other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Christian	0.2420[b]	0.099	0.0806	0.141	-0.0935	0.1987	0.0003	0.1006
Muslim	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.0243	0.4066

Table 2d: Logistic Coefficients for Regression on Contraceptive Use Among Currently Married Nonpregnant Women in Zimbabwe, 1988-2005/06 (Cont'd)

	1988		1994		1999		2005-06	
Independent Variables	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error
Type of Residence								
Rural	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Urban	0.071	0.171	-0.1949	0.196	-0.309	0.2393	-0.5784[b]	0.1919
Electricity								
No electricity	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Has electricity	---	---	-0.031	0.193	0.1635[a]	0.0823	0.0247	0.0382
Source of Drinking Water								
Surface water	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Well/ Borehole	0.39	0.2	0.1452	0.1206	0.8219	0.5585	0.0393	0.1895
Tanker truck/Bottled/Piped Water	0.5178[b]	0.213	0.229	0.162	1.0035	0.5578	0.1005	0.1996
Toilet facilities								
No Facilities	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pan/kit/kvip	---	---	0.173	0.099	-0.046	0.0954	0.2828[a]	0.0839
Flush toilet	---	---	0.178	0.238	-0.2273	0.2481	-0.0981	0.1807
Radio								
No radio	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Has radio	0.065	0.101	-0.0288	0.083	0.1258	0.0835	0.0718	0.0782
Television								
No television	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Has television	0.6310[a]	0.172	0.3580[b]	0.142	0.2789[a]	0.1247	0.1179	0.1069
Discuss Family Planning								
Never	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Once or twice	0.6300[a]	0.128	---	---	---	---	---	---
More often	0.8820[a]	0.11	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 2d: Logistic Coefficients for Regression on Contraceptive Use Among Currently Married Nonpregnant Women in Zimbabwe, 1988-2005/06 (Cont'd)

	1988		1994		1999		2005-06	
Independent Variables	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error
Women's Status Variables								
Education of Respondent								
No education	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Primary	0.13	0.13	0.4430[a]	0.1168	0.0448	0.1378	0.3574[b]	0.154
Secondary	0.5200[b]	0.188	0.7840[a]	0.1522	0.4077[b]	0.162	0.7044[a]	0.1676
Higher	0.791	0.582	1.1862[b]	0.4257	0.4077[b]	0.3226	1.2747[a]	0.2998
Employment	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Not Employed	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Employed	0.163	0.095	0.329	0.0844	0.1925[b]	0.081	0.2430[a]	0.0726
Husband's Status Variables								
Education of Husband								
No education	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Primary	-0.003	0.154	-0.0284	0.1411	0.4551[b]	0.1715	0.5468[b]	0.1753
Secondary	0.271	0.19	0.3237	0.1607	0.6762[a]	0.1835	0.6945[a]	0.1809
Higher	0.707	0.445	0.9618[b]	0.3065	1.0665[a]	0.2758	0.8546[a]	0.2504
Husband's Occupation	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Did not work	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Agriculture	-0.26	0.246	0.1885	0.2661	0.0864	0.1412	0.0348	0.1161
Skilled/Unskilled laborer	-0.299	0.24	0.0478	0.2622	0.0735	0.1258	0.1472	0.1161
Sales and Services	-0.472	0.253	0.1673	0.2694	-0.0312	0.1355	-0.0287	0.1266
Professional	-0.23	0.263	0.3467	0.2772	0.097	0.1652	0.0644	0.148

Table 2d: Logistic Coefficients for Regression on Contraceptive Use Among Currently Married Nonpregnant Women in Zimbabwe, 1988-2005/06 (Cont'd)

	1988		1994		1999		2005-06	
Independent Variables	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error
Family Planning Variables								
Visited by Family Planning Worker (in the last 12 months)								
Did not visit	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Visited	---	---	0.7932[a]	0.0916	0.2387b	0.1048	0.1217	0.1495
Visited Health Facility (in the last 12 months)								
Did not visit	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Visited	---	---	0.3563[a]	0.0803	0.2382b	0.0785	0.0645	0.0732
Region								
Manicaland	0.2070[a]	0.233	0.1556	0.1793	0.1745	0.1753	0.3506[b]	0.1593
Mashonaland Central	0.9630[a]	0.254	0.7775[a]	0.1801	0.5512[b]	0.1733	0.9681[a]	0.1663
Mashonaland East	0.7990[a]	0.231	0.6570[a]	0.1745	0.8854[a]	0.1795	0.9362[a]	0.1731
Mashonaland West	0.8730[a]	0.235	0.5041[b]	0.1776	0.8043[a]	0.1814	0.7644[a]	0.169
Matebeleland North	0.045	0.291	0.0196	0.1692	0.2942	0.1696	0.271	0.1686
Matebeleland South	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Midlands	0.0610[b]	0.228	0.9222[a]	0.1708	0.4291[b]	0.1712	0.7277[a]	0.1615
Masvingo	0.9670[a]	0.233	0.0543	0.1821	0.6637[a]	0.1704	0.7050[a]	0.1604
Harare	0.423	0.285	0.5746[b]	0.2252	0.6178[b]	0.2241	0.8305[a]	0.1961
Bulawayo	0.061	0.285	0.088	0.2271	0.3723	0.2206	0.4840[b]	0.2099

[a] = significant .001 or better
[b] = significant .05 or better

Table 3: Percent Change in Contraceptive Use Among Currently Married Women 15-49 Years of Age in Egypt, Ghana, Morocco and Zimbabwe

	Relative Percent Change			
	Egypt	Ghana	Morocco	Zimbabwe
Independent Variables	1988-2005	1988-2003	1987-2004	1998-2005/6
Socioeconomic and Demographic Variables				
Age				
15-19	260.61	72.00	80.23	59.80
20-24	74.14	61.72	98.92	60.63
25-29	53.45	65.61	31.63	38.76
30-34	31.22	97.69	43.85	25.49
35-39	24.81	106.58	85.44	13.68
40-44	57.24	92.82	141.26	51.40
45-49	32.35	155.71	110.99	54.73
Total	50.95	87.79	75.15	39.43
Desire for Children				
Wants more children	89.75	76.95	90.42	13.93
Undecided	42.86	10.17	14.41	6.73
Wants no more children	42.91	93.32	87.24	82.32
Child Loss				
None	84.01	109.41	102.21	58.18
One or more	18.28	51.26	12.81	-21.04
Parity				
No Children	126.15	525.00	32.14	66.67
One or two	92.83	105.51	142.94	111.49
Three to four	43.96	110.42	13.05	-30.22
Five or more	18.49	50.53	137.78	76.28
Religion				
No Religion/ Traditional/other	---	-46.23	---	97.57
Christian	---	100.94	---	32.78
Muslim	31.35	218.33	---	---
Non Muslim	52.31	---	---	---

Table 3: Percent Change in Contraceptive Use Among Currently Married Women 15-49 Years of Age in Egypt, Ghana, Morocco and Zimbabwe (Cont'd)

	Relative Percent Change			
	Egypt	Ghana	Morocco	Zimbabwe
Independent Variables	1988-2005	1988-2003	1987-2004	1998-2005/6
Type of Residence				
Rural	-0.58	80.37	52.33	40.92
Urban	158.30	93.92	109.34	38.56
Electricity				
No Electricity	-63.89	64.27	---	---
Has Electricity	55.08	128.95	---	---
Source of Drinking Water				
Surface Water	197.70	-18.15	156.19	71.84
Well/ Borehole	-78.00	364.53	199.81	50.92
Tanker truck/Bottled/Piped Water	63.23	67.71	53.63	27.66
Toilet Facilities				
No Facilities	135.77	100.75	17.30	---
Pan/ Pit/ KVIP	43.43	77.38	72.34	---
Flush Toilet	52.62	133.09	99.92	---
Radio				
No	---	-30.95	162.80	23.28
Yes	---	209.33	64.50	57.20
Television				
No	-13.12	50.92	55.03	9.74
Yes	58.58	291.63	91.98	183.00
Discuss Family Planning				
Never	---	-5.44	---	---
Once or Twice	---	262.33	---	---
More often	---	69.60	---	---

Table 3: Percent Change in Contraceptive Use Among Currently Married Women 15-49 Years of Age in Egypt, Ghana, Morocco and Zimbabwe (Cont'd)

	Relative Percent Change			
	Egypt	Ghana	Morocco	Zimbabwe
Independent Variables	1988-2005	1988-2003	1987-2004	1998-2005/6
Woman's Status Variables				
Education of Respondent				
No Education	37.05	77.02	58.17	-67.28
Primary	-37.26	-32.37	83.96	-18.81
Secondary	246.04	748.87	140.49	215.24
Higher	100.00	217.24	254.55	367.92
Employment				
Not Employed	39.90	-47.06	62.44	31.67
Employed	104.26	143.15	198.80	52.04
Husband's Status Variable				
Education of Husband				
No Education	31.05	74.44	49.65	-64.15
Primary	-26.14	-47.57	114.49	-28.35
Secondary	227.99	432.28	68.92	148.05
Higher	59.75	100.77	189.35	304.39
Husband's Occupation				
Did not work	79.66	-72.73	198.20	-100.00
Agriculture	63.51	93.60	66.89	73.68
Skilled/ Unskilled Laborer	-15.60	89.51	169.22	25.24
Sales and Services	58.33	241.90	14.19	73.20
Professional	103.72	27.34	35.95	14.11

Table 4: Decomposition of Change in Use of Contraceptive Methods in Egypt and Ghana

	Percent Change Due To		
Independent Variable	Composition	Rates or Regression Coefficients	Interaction
Egypt			
Age	-29.93	-331.75	-47.90
Desire for Children	2.89	38.98	0.90
Child Loss	-41.97	-158.39	79.31
Parity	-64.33	69.54	-1.42
Religion	0.00	-196.02	-2.60
Type of Residence	-23.42	70.77	11.81
Electricity	1.97	-71.62	-4.42
Source of Drinking Water	-43.88	107.71	82.73
Toilet Facilities	37.49	-419.07	-34.93
Has Radio	---	---	---
Has Television	27.07	-178.14	-28.56
Discuss	---	---	---
Education of Respondent	87.56	-88.44	-57.45
Employment	3.57	4.47	3.18
Education of Husband	0.37	9.65	21.97
Husband's Occupation	20.71	77.57	-20.71
Visited by Family Planning Worker	---	---	---
Region	---	---	---
Total	21.72	1064.73	24.55
Percent Absolute Change	1.96	95.83	2.2
Ghana			
Age	-2.10	-19.63	-1.14
Desire for Children	2.47	-10.95	-4.73
Child Loss	2.25	8.91	-2.12
Parity	-3.13	-82.83	-0.49
Religion	-1.24	50.80	7.62
Type of Residence	1.53	16.08	-0.76
Electricity	0.19	-5.97	-3.22
Source of Drinking Water	2.67	-10.22	-1.41
Toilet Facilities	-2.13	18.54	-1.19
Has Radio	4.70	6.16	5.23
Has Television	0.38	-0.24	-0.44
Discuss	24.99	16.44	7.69
Education of Respondent	15.60	-15.46	-8.09
Employment	22.09	-6.88	-3.98
Education of Husband	10.30	23.03	-16.56
Husband's Occupation	2.04	-69.13	-4.01
Region	-3.68	-65.04	16.04
Total	76.93	-146.40	-11.54
Percent Absolute Change	32.75	62.33	4.91