



Appendix A : Tables

Table 1
Female genital cutting: Prevalence and attitudes by background characteristics

Background characteristic	Prevalence (%)	Percentage who support continuation	Dissatisfaction: difference between prevalence and support (percentage points)	Percentage who oppose continuation	Percentage who don't know/unsure/missing	Number of respondents
CAR	43	30	13	56	14	5,884
Education						
No education	48	36	12	47	17	3,039
Primary	45	29	16	59	13	2,049
Secondary +	23	11	12	84	5	796
Residence						
Urban	40	26	14	66	8	2,507
Rural	46	34	12	48	18	3,377
Bangui	35	18	17	76	6	1,267
Religion						
Muslim	50	45	5	43	12	522
Christian	43	29	14	57	14	5,270
Traditional/Other	42	32	10	43	25	92
Age of respondent						
15-19	35	28	7	56	16	1,288
20-24	43	31	12	57	13	1,125
25-29	44	30	14	55	14	1,032
30-34	44	31	13	57	13	849
35-39	48	30	18	56	13	706
40-44	51	31	20	56	13	458
45-49	53	36	17	49	15	426
Health region						
Région sanitaire I	56	34	22	48	19	1,249
Région sanitaire II	14	18	- 4	67	16	967
Région sanitaire III	28	17	11	61	22	1,072
Région sanitaire IV	91	77	14	22	1	650
Région sanitaire V	57	40	17	43	17	680
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	43	na	na	na	na	8,099
Education						
No education	55	na	na	na	na	4,894
Primary	25	na	na	na	na	2,071
Secondary +	23	na	na	na	na	1,134
Residence						
Urban	40	na	na	na	na	3,410
Rural	45	na	na	na	na	4,689
Abidjan	31	na	na	na	na	1,796
Religion						
Muslim	80	na	na	na	na	2,639
Christian	16	na	na	na	na	3,445
Traditional	39	na	na	na	na	2,015

Table 1 continued

Background characteristic	Prevalence (%)	Percentage who support continuation	Dissatisfaction: difference between prevalence and support (percentage points)	Percentage who oppose continuation	Percentage who don't know/ unsure/missing	Number of respondents
<i>Côte d'Ivoire continued</i>						
Age of Respondent						
15-19	35	na	na	na	na	1,961
20-24	42	na	na	na	na	1,571
25-29	48	na	na	na	na	1,454
30-34	47	na	na	na	na	1,189
35-39	44	na	na	na	na	806
40-44	45	na	na	na	na	621
45-49	44	na	na	na	na	496
Region						
Central	23	na	na	na	na	580
North-Central	44	na	na	na	na	556
North-East	26	na	na	na	na	354
East-Central	39	na	na	na	na	323
South	30	na	na	na	na	2,997
South-West	52	na	na	na	na	470
West-Central	33	na	na	na	na	1,192
West	79	na	na	na	na	787
North-West	88	na	na	na	na	372
North	85	na	na	na	na	467
EGYPT	97	82	15	13	6	14,779
Education						
No education	100	93	6	3	4	6,464
Primary	100	87	13	7	6	3,667
Secondary +	91	61	30	31	7	4,648
Residence						
Urban	94	70	24	22	8	6,809
Rural	100	91	9	5	4	7,970
Religion						
Muslim	98	83	15	11	5	13,981
Christian	88	50	38	39	11	795
Age of respondent						
15-19	98	85	13	6	9	673
20-24	98	84	14	11	5	2,136
25-29	97	82	15	13	5	2,749
30-34	96	79	17	14	6	2,605
35-39	97	81	16	12	6	2,573
40-44	97	81	16	14	5	2,059
45-49	97	82	15	13	5	1,984

Table 1 continued

Background characteristic	Prevalence (%)	Percentage who support continuation	Dissatisfaction: difference between prevalence and support (percentage points)	Percentage who oppose continuation	Percentage who don't know/unsure/missing	Number of respondents
Egypt continued						
Place of residence						
Urban Governorates	93	66	27	25	8	3,312
Lower Egypt	99	87	12	9	4	6,207
Urban	97	75	22	19	6	1,830
Rural	100	92	8	5	3	4,377
Upper Egypt	98	86	12	9	6	5,125
Urban	94	73	21	19	8	1,583
Rural	100	91	9	4	5	3,543
Frontier Governorates	75	61	14	33	6	135
ERITREA						
Women	95	57	38	38	5	5,054
Men	na	46	49	42	13	1,114
Education						
No education						
Women	95	71	24	24	5	3,332
Men	na	69	26	18	13	520
Primary						
Women	93	34	59	61	5	1,221
Men	na	32	61	54	14	379
Secondary +						
Women	92	18	74	80	2	501
Men	na	13	79	77	10	215
Residence						
Urban						
Women	93	36	57	60	4	1,648
Men	na	28	65	63	9	356
Rural						
Women	95	67	28	28	5	3,406
Men	na	54	41	32	15	758
Religion						
Muslim						
Women	99	77	22	18	5	1,893
Men	na	71	28	21	8	433
Christian						
Women	92	44	48	51	5	3,133
Men	na	30	62	55	16	680

Table 1 continued

Background characteristic	Prevalence (%)	Percentage who support continuation	Dissatisfaction: difference between prevalence and support (percentage points)	Percentage who oppose continuation	Percentage who don't know/ unsure/missing	Number of respondents
Eritrea continued						
Age of respondent						
15-19						
Women	90	41	49	51	8	1,129
Men	na	24	66	49	27	237
20-24						
Women	94	49	45	47	4	823
Men	na	30	64	56	14	142
25-29						
Women	95	59	36	38	3	782
Men	na	48	47	46	6	127
30-34						
Women	96	61	35	35	4	638
Men	na	44	52	44	12	102
35-39						
Women	97	68	29	29	3	562
Men	na	53	44	44	3	125
40-44						
Women	96	67	29	27	6	603
Men	na	63	33	32	5	117
45-49						
Women	97	71	26	26	3	518
Men	na	55	42	32	13	113
50-54						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	73	na	19	7	77
55-59						
Women	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men	na	60	na	27	13	73
Zone						
Southern Red Sea						
Women	97	76	21	20	4	139
Men	na	61	36	20	19	39
Northern Red Sea						
Women	99	71	28	23	6	556
Men	na	57	42	33	9	110
Anseba						
Women	99	61	38	31	8	642
Men	na	71	28	26	3	133
Gash-Barka						
Women	98	83	15	15	2	957
Men	na	69	29	17	14	233

Table 1 continued

Background characteristic	Prevalence (%)	Percentage who support continuation	Dissatisfaction: difference between prevalence and support (percentage points)	Percentage who oppose continuation	Percentage who don't know/ unsure/missing	Number of respondents
Eritrea continued						
Zone continued						
Southern						
Women	90	53	37	42	5	1,392
Men	na	32	58	46	22	286
Central						
Women	92	33	59	63	5	1,368
Men	na	24	68	68	9	312
MALI	94	75	19	13	12	9,704
Education						
No education	94	78	16	9	13	7,867
Primary	94	76	18	17	7	1,152
Secondary +	90	48	42	47	5	685
Residence						
Urban	90	65	25	24	11	3,074
Rural	96	80	16	8	12	6,630
Bamako	95	65	30	28	7	1,355
Religion						
Muslim	94	76	18	13	11	8,794
Christian	85	51	34	27	22	290
Traditional	90	72	18	4	24	620
Age of respondent						
15-19	93	70	23	13	17	1,883
20-24	94	76	18	13	12	1,594
25-29	94	78	16	12	10	1,693
30-34	95	77	18	14	10	1,521
35-39	94	77	17	13	10	1,359
40-44	94	75	19	13	12	895
45-49	92	75	17	11	14	758
Region						
Kayes	99	82	17	7	11	1,479
Koulikoro	99	83	16	9	8	1,579
Sikasso	97	79	18	9	12	1,839
Ségou	94	70	24	10	20	1,690
Mopti	88	79	9	13	8	1,588
Timbuktu/Gao	9	6	3	38	56	175
SUDAN	89	79	10	21	0	5,860
Education						
No education	83	82	1	18	0	3,425
Primary	98	84	14	16	0	1,543
Secondary +	98	55	43	45	0	892

Table 1 continued

Background characteristic	Prevalence (%)	Percentage who support continuation	Dissatisfaction: difference between prevalence and support (percentage points)	Percentage who oppose continuation	Percentage who don't know/unsure/missing	Number of respondents
Sudan continued						
Residence						
Urban	93	72	21	28	0	2,181
Rural	87	82	5	18	0	3,679
Religion						
Muslim	90	79	11	21	0	5,745
Christian	47	42	5	58	0	111
Age of respondent						
15-19	87	77	10	23	0	380
20-24	90	74	16	26	0	938
25-29	89	77	12	23	0	1,355
30-34	90	79	11	21	0	970
35-39	89	81	8	19	0	1,047
40-44	89	82	7	18	0	630
45-49	91	81	10	19	0	540
Region						
Khartoum	96	68	28	32	0	1,249
Northern	99	82	17	18	0	394
Eastern	87	80	7	20	0	667
Central	95	86	9	14	0	1,599
Kordofan	96	90	6	10	0	908
Darfur	65	67	- 2	33	0	1,043
YEMEN	na	21	na	60	19	5,687
Education						
No education	na	20	na	60	20	5,067
Primary	na	20	na	70	10	385
Secondary +	na	32	na	63	5	235
Residence						
Urban	na	26	na	68	7	1,054
Rural	na	20	na	59	21	4,633
Age of respondent						
15-19	na	22	na	59	19	427
20-24	na	20	na	65	15	815
25-29	na	21	na	60	19	1,295
30-34	na	21	na	60	19	995
35-39	na	20	na	61	19	972
40-44	na	22	na	57	21	653
45-49	na	21	na	59	20	529
Region						
North & West	na	18	na	60	22	4,708
South & East	na	36	na	60	4	979

na = not applicable

Source: Special tabulations of the survey data files. (CAR) Ndamobissi et al., 1995; (Côte d'Ivoire) Sombo et al., 1995; (Egypt) El-Zanaty et al., 1996; (Eritrea) National Statistics Office and Macro International, 1997; (Mali) Coulibaly et al., 1996; (Northern Sudan) DOS and IRD, 1991; (Yemen) Central Statistical Organization et al., 1994. Special tabulations prepared for National Safe Motherhood Sensitization and Strategy Development Workshop (Ministry of Health; Asmara, Eritrea; October 21-23, 1996).

Table 2**Prevalence and attitudes, by ethnicity**

Ethnic groups are listed in descending order from the largest to the smallest, based on size in relation to the survey population.

Ethnic Group	Prevalence (%)	Percentage who support continuation	Dissatisfaction: difference between prevalence and support (percentage points)	Percentage who oppose continuation	Percentage who don't know/ unsure/missing	Number of respondents
CAR	43	30	13	56	14	5,884
Gbaya	32	22	10	61	17	1,743
Banda	84	59	25	36	5	1,468
Mandjia	71	35	36	60	5	581
Ngbaka-Bantou	6	5	1	66	29	453
Mboum	3	7	- 4	70	23	405
Sara	36	31	5	55	14	342
Yakoma-Sango	3	2	1	83	15	319
Haoussa	42	39	3	46	15	283
Zandé-Nzakara	4	5	- 1	64	32	165
ERITREA¹						
Women	95	57	38	38	5	5,054
Men	na	46	na	42	13	1,114
Tigrigna	92	na	na	na	na	3,113
Tigre	99	na	na	na	na	1,060
Saho	96	na	na	na	na	241
Nara	100	na	na	na	na	138
Bilen	99	na	na	na	na	130
Afar	99	na	na	na	na	126
Hedarib	100	na	na	na	na	118
Kunama	98	na	na	na	na	62
MALI						
Bambara	94	75	19	13	12	9,704
Peulh	99	82	17	9	9	2,814
Peulh	98	80	18	10	10	1,404
Sarakolé/Soninké	99	82	17	9	9	1,228
Sénoufo/Minianka	96	75	21	10	15	859
Dogon	84	75	9	17	8	856
Malinké	99	74	25	16	11	741
Sonraï	48	36	12	40	24	319
Tamacheck	17	14	3	34	52	76

na = not available

¹ Two ethnic groups (Rashaida, Ethiopia) have been excluded because of small sample size.

Source: Special tabulations of the survey data files; special tabulations prepared for National Safe Motherhood Sensitization and Strategy Development Workshop (Ministry of Health; Asmara, Eritrea; October 21-23, 1996).

Table 3
Age at cutting among Eritrean women 15–49 by background characteristics
(percent distribution)

Background characteristic	Age at which women were cut				Number of women
	During infancy (before age 1)	1-4 years	5+ years	Don't know/missing	
ERITREA	44	16	12	28	4,775
Education					
No education	35	21	16	28	3,177
Primary incomplete	55	8	6	32	734
Primary complete	65	5	4	27	404
Secondary +	72	3	2	23	460
Residence					
Urban	65	6	4	25	1,530
Rural	34	21	16	29	3,245
Religion					
Muslim	18	36	28	18	1,878
Christian	61	3	1	35	2,871
Ethnic Group					
Tigrigna	62	2	1	35	2,876
Tigre	9	42	37	13	1,054
Saho	48	2	1	49	231
Nara	0	28	60	12	138
Bilen	33	33	24	10	129
Afar	36	28	1	36	125
Hedarib	0	81	17	2	118
Kunama	7	44	46	3	61

Source: (Eritrea) National Statistics Office and Macro International, 1997; Special tabulations prepared for National Safe Motherhood Sensitization and Strategy Development Workshop (Ministry of Health; Asmara, Eritrea; October 21-23, 1996).

Table 4
Median age at cutting in Mali by selected background characteristics

Background characteristic	Median age among women (years)	Number of women	Median age among eldest daughters (years)	Number of eldest daughters
MALI	6.3	9,097	2.1	4,712
Education				
No education	6.7	7,398	2.5	3,955
Primary	5.5	1,083	0.8	514
Secondary +	0.9	615	0.7	243
Residence				
Urban	4.1	2,759	0.7	1,319
Rural	6.9	6,337	3.0	3,393
Religion				
Muslim	6.0	8,291	1.8	4,381
Christian	7.5	246	3.5	100
Animist	8.5	416	4.7	195
Other	11.0	144	(6.0)	(n<40)
Age of Respondent				
15-19	4.3	1,742	0.6	104
20-24	5.3	1,502	0.8	459
25-29	5.9	1,591	1.0	824
30-34	6.7	1,442	2.5	997
35-39	7.8	1,276	2.6	999
40-44	8.5	843	3.3	735
45-49	8.8	700	4.3	595
Region				
Kayes	0.9	1,457	0.6	873
Koulikoro	5.7	1,567	2.6	863
Sikasso	10.2	1,776	5.3	813
Ségou	8.1	1,587	3.3	880
Mopti	5.9	1,402	3.2	708
Timbuktu/Gao	*	*	*	*
Bamako	1.0	1,291	0.7	570
Ethnic Group				
Bambara	7.7	2,784	4.1	1,360
Peulh	5.6	1,382	1.3	721
Sarakolé/Soninké	0.9	1,212	0.7	718
Sénoufo/Minianka	10.2	821	3.7	376
Dogon	4.8	719	3.2	404
Malinké	5.1	733	0.9	389
Sonraï	6.0	152	1.0	69
Tamacheck	*	*	*	*
Other	7.0	1,281	1.2	669

* Fewer than 25 cases

Source: (Mali) Coulibaly et al., 1996; Special tabulations of the survey data file.

Table 5
Reasons given for supporting the continuation of genital cutting (percent)

Supporters/ all respondents	Good tradition	Custom and tradition	Preserve virginity/ prevent adultery	Cleanliness	Religion	Marriage/ Husband's pleasure or preference	Number of respondents
CAR/supporters	26	70	13	1	<1	17	1,778
CAR/all women	8	21	4	<1	<1	5	5,884
Egypt/supporters	58	na	15	36	31	13	12,054
Egypt/all women	48	na	12	29	25	10	14,779
Eritrea/supporters							
Women	53	69	15	15	12	6	2,869
Men	28	58	32	14	16	7	508
Eritrea/all respondents							
Women	30	39	8	9	7	3	5,054
Men	13	27	15	6	7	3	1,114
Mali/supporters	28	61	5	6	13	4	7,310
Mali/all women	21	46	4	5	10	3	9,704
Sudan/supporters	19	68	7	8	14	7	4,602
Sudan/all women	15	54	6	6	11	5	5,860
Yemen/supporters	na	34*	na	na	57	<1	1,186
Yemen/all women	na	7	na	na	12	<1	5,687

Note: "All women" or "All women and men" figures in the table refer to the proportion who support continuation among the population surveyed. This includes all women age 15-49 in CAR, Eritrea, and Mali. This figure covers all ever-married women age 15-49 in Egypt, northern Sudan, and Yemen. In Eritrea, the figure also includes all Eritrean men age 15-59. Percentages do not add to 100 because multiple responses were accepted.

na = not applicable.

* In Yemen, these are women who said they approved of FGC because it is the "normal practice here."

Source: (CAR) Ndamobissi et al., 1995; (Egypt) El-Zanaty, et al., 1996; (Eritrea) National Statistics Office and Macro International Inc.; (Mali) Coulibaly et al., 1996; (Northern Sudan) Department of Statistics and Institute for Resource Development/Macro International Inc., 1991. Special tabulations of the survey data files.

Table 6
Reasons given for opposing the continuation of genital cutting (percent)

Opposers/ all respondents	Bad tradition	Medical complications/health	Against religion	Painful personal experience	Against women's dignity	Prevents sexual satisfaction	Number of respondents
CAR/opposers	50	13	42	4	8	3	3,285
CAR/all women	28	7	23	2	4	2	5,884
Egypt/opposers	38	46	30	27	12	20	1,882
Egypt/all women	5	6	4	3	2	3	14,779
Eritrea/opposers							
Women	72	37	2	24	14	11	1,940
Men	51	76	4	23	5	28	462
Eritrea/all respondents							
Women	28	14	1	9	5	4	5,054
Men	21	32	2	10	2	12	1,114
Mali/opposers	30	45	4	13	5	14	1,234
Mali/all women	4	6	1	2	1	2	9,704
Sudan/opposers	29 ^a	50	12	29	2	6	1,256
Sudan/all women	6	11	3	6	<1	1	5,860
Yemen/opposers ^b	na	52 ^c	na	na	na	2	3,436
Yemen/all women	na	32	na	na	na	1	5,687

Note: "All women" or "all respondents" figures refer to the proportion who oppose continuation among the population surveyed. This includes all women age 15-49 in CAR, Eritrea, and Mali. This figure covers all ever-married women age 15-49 in Egypt, northern Sudan, and Yemen. In Eritrea, the figure also includes all Eritrean men age 15-59. Percentages do not add to 100 because multiple responses were accepted.

na = not applicable

^a In Sudan, the reason given was, "not Sudanese custom."

^b In Yemen, basically only two reasons women gave were tabulated. The remaining responses were classified as "other."

^c In Yemen, the reason given was, "not good for the girl."

Source: (CAR) Ndamobissi et al., 1995; (Egypt) El-Zanaty, et al., 1996; (Eritrea) National Statistics Office and Macro International Inc.; (Mali) Coulibaly et al., 1996; (Northern Sudan) Department of Statistics and Institute for Resource Development/Macro International Inc., 1991. Special tabulations of the survey data files.

Table 7
Prevalence of infibulation among Eritrean and Sudanese women
by background characteristics

Background characteristic	Percentage who have undergone cutting	Number of women	Percentage of women who have undergone cutting who have been infibulated	Number of women who have been cut
ERITREA	95	5,054	34	4,775
Education				
No education	95	3,332	46	3,177
Primary	93	1,221	12	1,138
Secondary +	92	501	4	460
Residence				
Urban	93	1,648	13	1,530
Rural	95	3,406	44	3,245
Religion				
Muslim	99	1,893	82	1,878
Christian	92	3,132	2	2,871
Age of respondent				
15-19	90	1,129	25	1,020
20-24	94	823	32	777
25-29	95	782	41	743
30-34	96	638	43	610
35-39	97	562	37	545
40-44	96	603	36	578
45-49	97	518	29	503
Zone				
Southern Red Sea	97	139	61	135
Northern Red Sea	99	556	69	551
Anseba	99	642	74	637
Gash-Barka	98	957	69	942
Southern	90	1,392	<1	1,253
Central	92	1,368	3	1,258
Ethnic Group				
Tigrigna	92	3,133	1	2,876
Tigre	99	1,060	95	1,054
Saho	96	241	41	231
Nara	100	138	99	138
Bilen	99	130	94	129
Afar	99	126	92	125
Hedarib	100	118	100	118
Kunama	98	62	31	61

Table 7 continued

Background characteristic	Percentage who have undergone cutting	Number of women	Percentage of women who have undergone cutting who have been infibulated	Number of women who have been cut
SUDAN	89	5,860	85	5,226
Education				
No education	83	3,425	83	2,839
Primary	98	1,543	89	1,515
Secondary +	98	892	86	872
Residence				
Urban	93	2,181	86	2,028
Rural	87	3,679	85	3,198
Religion				
Muslim	90	5,745	86	5,170
Christian	47	111	54	52
Age of respondent				
15-19	87	380	78	330
20-24	90	938	81	841
25-29	89	1,355	84	1,201
30-34	90	970	87	870
35-39	89	1,047	88	932
40-44	89	630	87	561
45-49	91	540	91	491
Region				
Khartoum	96	1,249	89	1,200
Northern	99	394	99	389
Eastern	87	667	75	577
Central	95	1,599	87	1,512
Kordofan	96	908	85	867
Darfur	65	1,043	75	681

Source: (Eritrea) National Statistics Office and Macro International Inc., 1995; (Northern Sudan) DOS and IRD, 1991. Special tabulations of the survey data files. Special tabulations prepared for National Safe Motherhood Sensitization and Strategy Development Workshop (Ministry of Health; Asmara, Eritrea; October 21-23, 1996).

Table 8
Cutting-related problems experienced by women in CAR

Background characteristic	Percentage who reported problems	Problems associated with cutting					Infection	Number of women with cutting-related problems
		Hemorrhage	Pain	Fever	Difficulty urinating			
CAR	27	64	41	21	6	6	677	
Education								
No education	26	59	46	20	7	5	381	
Primary	28	70	35	20	4	6	254	
Secondary+	23	80	22	30	8	6	41	
Residence								
Bangui	21	67	23	37	9	5	93	
Urban	21	71	28	29	5	5	208	
Rural	30	61	47	17	6	6	469	

Note: Percentages do not add to 100 because multiple responses were accepted.

Source: Ndamobissi et al., 1995.

Table 9
Cutting-related problems experienced by women in Eritrea

Background characteristic	Percent who experienced any problem	Type of problem			Number of women with cutting-related problems
		During sex	During delivery ¹	During sex and delivery	
ERITREA	19	12	17	9	3,878
Type of genital cutting					
Clitoridectomy ²	6	3	5	2	2,240
Excision	44	31	40	24	190
Infibulation	38	25	33	18	1,444
Education					
No education	22	14	18	10	2,979
Primary incomplete	12	7	11	4	545
Primary complete	10	4	7	1	174
Secondary+	15	6	15	5	181
Religion					
Muslim	36	24	32	18	1,652
Christian	6	3	5	2	2,200

¹ "During delivery" and "During sex and delivery" columns are based on women who have had a birth.

² Since type was not defined in the survey, these figures reflect the respondent's own judgment of the type of cutting she underwent. It is generally understood that clitoridectomy is the least invasive, excision the next most invasive, and infibulation the most extreme type of cutting.

Source: National Statistics Office [Eritrea] and Macro International Inc., 1997. Special tabulations prepared for National Safe Motherhood Sensitization and Strategy Development Workshop (Ministry of Health; Asmara, Eritrea; October 21-23, 1996).

Table 10
Treatment received by Eritrean women who experienced cutting-related problems (percent)

Background characteristic	No treatment	Health institution	Traditional healer	Number of women
ERITREA	75	16	10	754
Type of genital cutting				
Clitoridectomy	41	56	3	123
Excision	67	13	20	84
Infibulation	84	7	10	547
Education				
No education	81	9	10	644
Primary incomplete	51	44	5	67
Primary complete	*	*	*	*
Secondary+	*	*	*	*
Religion				
Muslim	81	8	11	598
Christian	46	50	4	137
Type of problem reported				
Sexual only	92	6	3	183
Delivery only	62	27	11	276
Sexual and Delivery	77	11	12	295

*Fewer than 30 cases.

Source: National Statistics Office [Eritrea] and Macro International Inc., 1997.
 Special tabulations prepared for National Safe Motherhood Sensitization
 and Strategy Development Workshop (Ministry of Health; Asmara, Eritrea;
 October 21-23, 1996).

Table 11
Status of daughters in Egypt by background characteristics of mother (percent)

Background characteristic	At least one daughter is cut	Mother intends to have a daughter cut	Total who have cut or intend to cut daughter	Mother does not intend to have daughter cut	Mother is unsure of intention	Number of women
Ever-married mothers age 15-49	50	38	87	9	4	10,847
Education						
No education	60	38	98	1	1	5,055
Some primary	59	37	95	3	2	2,277
Primary through secondary	49	36	85	10	4	1,297
Completed secondary/higher	18	39	57	34	9	2,218
Work status						
Working for cash	40	31	70	24	6	1,709
Not working for cash	52	39	91	7	3	9,137
Religion						
Muslim	50	38	89	8	3	10,296
Christian	38	23	61	30	9	549
Residence						
Urban	46	31	77	18	5	4,970
Rural	53	43	96	2	2	5,877
Place of residence						
Urban Governorates	45	29	73	22	5	2,397
Lower Egypt	52	40	92	6	3	4,619
Urban	49	32	81	15	4	1,347
Rural	53	43	96	2	3	3,273
Upper Egypt	51	41	92	5	3	3,731
Urban	46	35	81	14	5	1,165
Rural	53	44	97	1	2	2,567
Frontier Governorates	40	27	67	30	3	100
Age of respondent						
15-19	1	93	94	4	3	150
20-24	3	87	89	5	5	1,078
25-29	11	73	85	9	6	1,901
30-34	39	45	84	11	5	2,031
35-39	65	22	88	9	3	2,145
40-44	79	10	89	10	1	1,799
45-49	88	2	90	9	1	1,742

Note: Figures have been rounded and may not total 100 percent.
Source: El-Zanaty et al., 1996. Special tabulations of the data file.

Table 12
Status of eldest daughters (age eight and older) in Eritrea
by background characteristics of mother

Background characteristic	Eldest daughter is cut (%)	Number of daughters
Mothers with daughters age 8 or older	87	1,650
Education		
No education	89	1,374
Some primary	83	182
Primary complete	72	52
Secondary/higher	81	43
Religion		
Muslim	96	613
Christian	83	1,021
Residence		
Urban	86	463
Rural	88	1,187
Ethnic group		
Afar	98	43
Bilen	97	47
Hedarib	94	39
Kunama	*	*
Nara	95	51
Rashaida	*	*
Saho	92	89
Tigre	95	323
Tigrigna	83	1,024

* Fewer than 25 cases

Source: (Eritrea) National Statistics Office and Macro International Inc., 1997. Special tabulations prepared for National Safe Motherhood Sensitization and Strategy Development Workshop (Ministry of Health; Asmara, Eritrea; October 21-23, 1996).

Table 13
Status of eldest daughters in Mali by background characteristics of mother (percent)

Background characteristic	Eldest daughter has undergone cutting	Intends to have eldest cut	Total who have cut or intend to cut daughter	Does not intend for daughter to be cut	Mother is unsure of intention	Number of women
Mothers age 15-49	74	19	92	6	1	6,399
Education						
No education	74	19	93	6	1	5,376
Primary	74	19	93	6	1	699
Secondary +	75	7	82	17	2	324
Residence						
Urban	75	11	86	12	1	1,750
Rural	73	22	95	4	1	4,648
Religion						
Muslim	75	18	93	6	1	5,807
Christian	55	23	78	17	5	182
Animist	61	25	86	9	5	320
Other religion	40	56	96	4	0	90
Region						
Kayes	92	7	98	1	0	952
Koulikoro	79	19	98	1	1	1,094
Sikasso	63	32	95	4	2	1,297
Ségou	75	18	92	5	3	1,182
Mopti	68	20	88	11	1	1,043
Timbuktu/Gao	5	1	6	92	3	100
Bamako	78	11	89	9	2	730
Ethnicity						
Bambara	71	25	97	2	1	1,905
Peulh	79	17	96	4	1	913
Sarakolé/Soninké	90	8	98	2	0	794
Sénoufo/Minianka	64	31	95	3	2	588
Dogon	69	15	84	15	1	587
Malinké	85	10	96	3	1	455
Sonraï	38	9	47	49	4	182
Tamacheck	14	1	15	84	2	47
Mother's age						
15-19	36	55	91	6	4	289
20-24	50	42	92	6	3	916
25-29	65	27	92	7	2	1,270
30-34	78	15	92	7	1	1,280
35-39	85	8	93	6	1	1,177
40-44	91	2	94	6	1	806
45-49	90	2	92	8	1	661

Note: Figures have been rounded and may not total 100 percent.

Source: Coulibaly et al., 1996.

Table 14
Status of all daughters in northern Sudan by background characteristics of mother (percent)

Background characteristic	All daughters have undergone cutting	Intends to have all daughters undergo cutting	Total who have cut or intend to cut daughters	Does not intend for daughter to be cut	Number of women
Ever-married mothers age 15-49	32	56	88	12	4,386
Education					
No education	36	50	86	14	2,762
Primary	30	67	96	4	1,139
Secondary +	17	60	77	23	485
Residence					
Urban	38	49	87	13	1,613
Rural	28	59	88	12	2,773
Working status					
Working for cash	36	41	77	22	340
Not working for cash	32	57	88	11	4,042
Religion					
Muslim	32	56	88	11	4,306
Christian	23	17	40	60	77
Region					
Khartoum	39	48	87	13	879
Northern	45	53	98	2	289
Eastern	36	51	86	14	476
Central	35	59	93	6	1,210
Kordofan	30	64	94	5	724
Darfur	15	55	70	29	808
Mother's age					
15-19	3	84	87	12	112
20-24	7	76	83	16	505
25-29	16	70	86	14	958
30-34	24	63	87	13	807
35-39	38	51	89	11	936
40-44	55	35	89	11	566
45-49	70	22	91	8	502

Source: Special tabulations of the survey data file.

Table 15
Experiences of daughters whose mothers oppose cutting (percent)

	Egypt	Mali	Sudan
Among women opposed to genital cutting, the percent who:			
Have had or intend to have all daughters cut			22 (had); 12 (intends)
Have had or intend to have at least one daughter cut	17 (had); 6 (intends)		
Have had or intend to have eldest daughter cut		59 (had); 6 (intends)	
Do not intend to cut daughter/s	71	32	66
Are unsure about their intentions	6	3	
Number of women	1,277	747	806

Source: Special tabulations of the survey data files.

Table 16
Background characteristics of respondents interviewed

Background characteristic	CAR	Côte d'Ivoire	Egypt	Eritrea	Mali	Sudan	Yemen
Age group (%)							
15-19							
Women	22	24	5	22	19	7	8
Men	na	na	na	21	na	na	na
20-24							
Women	19	19	15	16	16	16	14
Men	na	na	na	13	na	na	na
25-29							
Women	18	18	19	16	18	23	23
Men	na	na	na	11	na	na	na
30-34							
Women	14	15	18	13	16	17	18
Men	na	na	na	9	na	na	na
35-39							
Women	12	10	17	11	14	18	17
Men	na	na	na	11	na	na	na
40-44							
Women	8	8	14	12	9	11	12
Men	na	na	na	11	na	na	na
45-49							
Women	7	6	13	10	8	9	9
Men	na	na	na	10	na	na	na
Residence (%)							
Urban							
Women	43	42	46	33	32	37	19
Men	na	na	na	32	na	na	na
Rural							
Women	57	58	54	67	68	63	82
Men	na	na	na	68	na	na	na
Education (%)							
No education							
Women	52	60	44	66	81	58	89
Men	na	na	na	47	na	na	na
Primary							
Women	35	26	25	24	12	26	7
Men	na	na	na	34	na	na	na
Secondary+							
Women	14	14	31	10	7	15	4
Men	na	na	na	19	na	na	na

Table 16 continued

Background characteristic	CAR	Côte d'Ivoire	Egypt	Eritrea	Mali	Sudan	Yemen
Religion (%)							
Muslim							
Women	9	33	95	38	91	98	na
Men	na	na	na	39	na	na	na
Christian							
Women	90	43	5	62	3	2	na
Men	na	na	na	61	na	na	na
Traditional/other							
Women	2	25	*	1	4	<1	na
Men	na	na	na	<1	na	na	na
Marriage/childbearing							
Total fertility rate*	5.1	5.7	3.6	6.1	6.7	4.6	7.7
Percent married by age 18 (women 25 to 29)	56	48	34	56 [§]	72	36	65
Percent who have had a child by age 18 (women 25 to 29)	36	43	19	21	42	24	32
Number of respondents							
Women	5,884	8,099	14,779	5,054	9,704	5,860	5,687
Men				1,114			
Child survival							
Infant mortality rate (deaths by age one per 1000 live births; 5-year rate)							
	97	89	63	72	123	70	83
Under-five mortality rate (deaths by age five per 1000 live births; 5-year rate)							
	157	150	81	136	238	123	122

Note: Figures in the table have been rounded.

*Fewer than 20 cases

na = not applicable

* The average number of children a woman will bear in her lifetime if current age-specific fertility rates remain constant. Three-year rates for women age 15-49 except for Côte d'Ivoire (5-year rate).

§ Median age at first marriage for men 25-59 is 25 years. The median age at first marriage for women 25-49 is 16.7 years.

Sources: (CAR) Ndamobissi et al., 1995; (Côte d'Ivoire) Sombo et al., 1995; (Egypt) El-Zanaty et al., 1996; (Eritrea) National Statistics Office and Macro International, 1997; (Mali) Coulibaly et al., 1996; (Northern Sudan) DOS and IRD, 1991; (Yemen) Central Statistical Organization et al., 1994.