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**Socio-Economic Differentials in
Recent Fertility**

REVISED EDITION

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The World Fertility Survey (WFS) is an international research programme whose purpose is to assess the current state of human fertility throughout the world. This is being done principally through promoting and supporting nationally representative, internationally comparable, and scientifically designed and conducted sample surveys of fertility behaviour in as many countries as possible.

The WFS is being undertaken, with the collaboration of the United Nations, by the International Statistical Institute in co-operation with the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population. Financial support is provided principally by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the United States Agency for International Development. Substantial support is also provided by the UK Overseas Development Administration.

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Editorial note

The present report is an extension of an earlier cross-national summary, 'Socio-Economic Differentials in Recent Fertility', published in 1984 as *WFS Comparative Studies* no 33. The present work complements the earlier publication.

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Preface

One of the main objectives of the WFS programme is the collection and dissemination of internationally comparable data on human fertility, obtained through nationally representative interview surveys carried out in a large number of countries. Many institutions and research workers at international and national levels are engaged in cross-national comparative analysis of the data collected. The WFS London headquarters also undertake comparative analysis such as cross-national summaries.

The cross-national summaries present basic results from WFS surveys in developing countries on a wide range of topics. These summaries are published in the *WFS Comparative Studies* series.

Several of the cross-national summaries are concerned solely with providing detailed and systematized information on the comparability, or lack thereof, of the field procedures, survey characteristics, questionnaire content and wording and content of the First Country Reports (*WFS Comparative Studies* nos 1-5). Such detailed appraisals constitute an essential reference base for anyone using WFS data for comparative analysis.

Other cross-national summaries present comparable results from as many surveys as possible on a wide range of specific topics. Each summary provides, in addition to tabular material, a brief accompanying text, which draws attention primarily to any non-comparability of the data and to any obvious interpretational pitfalls to which the tables may be subject. Furthermore, although these summaries are not intended to be analytic in their orientation, some brief highlighting of the major noteworthy differences and similarities is included.

A first group of topical cross-national summaries based upon data from 19 countries for which the First Country Report and standard recode tapes were available early in 1980 is near completion with the publication of twelve volumes (*WFS Comparative Studies* nos 6-15, 17 and 19). A second group of cross-national summaries based upon data from 28 developing countries, with Africa being represented for the first time, is also now nearing completion.

The cross-national summaries are intended to assist analysts and policy-makers by providing a ready tool for comparison of data between countries, but at the same time they draw attention to the limits, if any, of such comparability. It is intended to update and rationalize issues in both groups of summaries so as to cover eventually all developing countries participating in the WFS programme.

The present report is part of this final series, and updates report no 33, covering all 41 countries where surveys were completed.

HALVOR GILLE
Project Director

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1 Introduction

Socio-economic differentials in fertility are a fundamental source of evidence on the underlying determinants of fertility. In the absence of in-depth inquiry into the factors motivating reproductive behaviour, an approach usually not practicable in national-level surveys, sensitive analysis of socio-economic differentials can yield considerable insight as to the causes of observed levels and trends.

This report is one of two WFS cross-national summaries on socio-economic differentials in fertility. The first (Alam and Casterline 1984) presents fertility rates from WFS surveys in 29 countries. The present study reviews an additional 12 surveys, most of which are from Africa (see appendix tables), but integrates both studies for comparative analysis. The rates are computed for subgroups classified by four socio-economic variables: type of place of current residence, the respondent's years of schooling, her partner's occupation, and her work status since first union, with the variables similarly defined in each of the surveyed countries. Thus comparable estimates on fertility differentials are available for 41 WFS participant countries spread across Asia, Africa

and the Americas (Latin America and the Caribbean). Portugal is the only country outside the developing region which was included in the WFS survey. The present report provides detailed estimates for only 12 WFS countries; however, we present for all the surveyed countries various summary fertility measures on the socio-economic variables, to illustrate cross-national/regional differences in fertility.

The availability of rates from a large number of countries, differing substantially in historical and cultural context, level of economic development and stage of fertility transition, provides the opportunity to address many frequently posed questions: Does the pattern of socio-economic differentials vary by region? Does the size of differentials change with fertility transition? Are socio-economic differentials a function of the overall level of socio-economic development or institutional activity in the field of population? We shall not attempt to answer these and related questions in this report, but it is hoped that the detailed data presented here will be used for this purpose by other researchers.

2 The Socio-Economic Characteristics

The socio-economic variables examined are confined to those available in roughly comparable form for all WFS countries. While WFS surveys as a body are not rich in socio-economic information, it was possible to identify four variables which represent the major dimensions normally considered in the investigation of socio-economic determinants of fertility. These same four variables, with identical subgroup definition, are used in other reports in this series on other facets of reproductive behaviour (McCarthy 1982; Ferry and Smith 1983; Sathar and Chidambaram 1984). Further detail on these variables is found in Singh (1984).

2.1 TYPE OF PLACE OF CURRENT RESIDENCE

Type of place of residence is represented by a trichotomy: major urban areas, other urban areas, and rural areas. Major urban areas include cities or urban agglomerations with populations exceeding one million, and also include the political capital, regardless of size. The remaining urban areas fall into the other urban category. In Lesotho, Yemen AR and Nepal the number of urban respondents is too small to support the distinction between major urban and other urban; in these three countries the respondents are classified as simply urban and rural. For most countries, distinguishing major urban and other urban areas requires recourse to the detailed sampling framework information on the survey tape (see Lightbourne 1981 for further details).

The definition of rural and urban localities differs widely between countries. Some distinguish on the basis of population size, the most common criterion for an urban place being 5000 inhabitants or more. Other countries take administrative function or the presence of certain facilities as their criteria. This lack of definitional uniformity reduces the usefulness of type of place of residence in cross-national research. Of further concern is the lack of precision in type of place as an analytical concept. In most societies the continuum from rural to major urban places encompasses variation in socio-economic and other variables which affect reproductive behaviour.

2.2 RESPONDENT'S YEARS OF SCHOOLING

The completed years of schooling are grouped into four categories: no schooling, 1-3 years, 4-6 years and 7+ years. In Mauritania and Yemen AR the number of educated women is small and respondents could only be grouped into two broad categories - no schooling and some schooling. As educational attainment is recorded standardly in WFS surveys as years of schooling com-

pleted, at least up to the secondary level, this classification is easily implemented. Roughly speaking, the categories 1-3, 4-6 and 7+ years represent incomplete primary, complete primary, and secondary and higher schooling levels, respectively. Controversy surrounds the decision to classify by years of schooling rather than level or type of school. The category 4-6 years, for example, includes those who have completed the primary level in most but not all countries, but the exact year within this range varies (Singh 1984). Development of a multifold classification in terms of level of education attained, on the other hand, would require detailed country-specific research, especially as the years of schooling required to attain each level have changed in recent decades in some countries. Hence years of schooling seems on balance a less ambiguous standard, even taking into account wide variation in the content of curricula (Hermalin and Mason 1980).

The debate over optimal measurement of educational attainment in the comparative analysis of fertility is intensified by the evidence from almost all societies that education has profound effects on reproductive behaviour. The source of these effects is the subject of continuing research (Cochrane 1979).

2.3 HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION

A four-category classification of the respondent's husband's current or most recent occupation is derived by collapsing the nine-category scheme available for most countries. The professional, administrative and managerial group and the clerical workers are combined to form one category of white collar workers. Also combined are skilled and unskilled manual workers, and the sales and service groups. The fourth category consists of agricultural workers (including those engaged in fishing or forestry), represented by two separate categories (self-employed and non-self-employed) in the standard country data files. For completeness we show as a fifth category those reporting no employment of their husband; in all countries this group is very small or non-existent.

The husband's occupation is a measure of socio-economic status, with the white collar group of highest status, the agricultural workers of lowest status, and the manual workers and the sales and service workers falling somewhere in between. Obviously there are violations of this assumption: some of the agricultural workers will be large landowners, and some of the clerical workers within the white collar group are of low status. Direct information on income or wealth might be more useful, but such information is notoriously difficult to gather and, in any case, is typically highly associated with

occupational status. Occupational position, however achieved, is the main factor determining access to wealth and social status in most societies.

2.4 RESPONDENT'S WORK STATUS

In WFS surveys information is gathered on the respondent's employment before the first union and on the current or most recent work since the first union. (In the Caribbean, the two periods are distinguished by the first birth rather than the first union.) For both periods, occupation and work status are recorded. The latter is defined in terms of (a) the employer – a family member, someone else, or self-employment and (b) type of payment – payment in cash, in kind, or no payment. Additional information on place of work – on the family farm, at home, or away – is also collected.

From the standpoint of fertility behaviour, work away from home, payment in cash, and employment by others are usually thought to be critical distinctions. In most countries these go hand-in-hand, so much so that separating out those employed by a non-relative sufficiently isolates all these factors (Rodríguez and Cleland 1981). Distinguishing as well the substantial numbers reporting no work experience results in a three-fold classification: employed by others, employed by family members or self-employed, and non-workers.

In this report we present fertility rates by work status since first union, as this would seem more relevant to marital fertility, and the data permit estimation of rates by work status for marital fertility only (see chapter 3).

The extensive research on the relationship between female employment and fertility does not lend itself to succinct summary, as it is characterized by diverse

findings and intense concern about difficult conceptual and measurement problems (Kupinsky 1977, Singh and Casterline forthcoming). A chief concern – that fertility and female work mutually affect each other – is relevant to our analysis. Observed differentials in fertility by work status cannot be assumed to be the consequence of the employment experience, as levels of childbearing will usually influence the capacity to work.

2.5 ASSOCIATIONS AMONG THE FOUR VARIABLES

In this report fertility rates are presented separately for subgroups defined by each of the four socio-economic variables. The four are known to be highly associated in most societies. Thus estimation of 'independent' effects of each on fertility requires multivariate modelling, as in Rodríguez and Cleland (1981). We note here that, in such modelling, it is important to distinguish background variables from mediating variables. The respondent's education, for example, in most instances precedes temporally and causally the other three variables, and hence its true effect on fertility may resemble that shown in this report. At the other extreme is the respondent's work status, which surely is affected by level of educational attainment, type of place of residence, and the household economy (as reflected by the husband's occupation). Here the danger of attributing effects which are in fact due to other variables is especially great.

When evaluating the differentials shown in this report, it is essential that these considerations be kept in mind. It would be valuable if these findings stimulate further research in which the associations among the variables are explicitly taken into account.

3 Methodological Considerations

3.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

With the exception of the respondent's work status, the socio-economic characteristics pertain to the respondent or her partner at the time of the survey, whereas the fertility rates refer to the five-year period before the survey (see below). Schooling is normally completed before childbearing, and hence is probably legitimately assumed to apply to the entire period. Residential or occupational mobility during the period weakens the applicability of the type of place of residence and partner's occupation measures, but on balance it seems reasonable to assume that the magnitude of such mobility over a five-year period will be relatively small in most societies. The respondent's work status measure refers to the most recent work since marriage. For some women this work will have been taken up some time during the five-year period and thus will not characterize the entire period. Other women will have stopped work well before the recent period, in which case the applicability is again questionable.

3.2 FERTILITY RATES

Sources of data

The fertility rates presented in this report are calculated in the conventional fashion, as the quotient of counts of births and counts of woman-years of exposure. The reference period is the five years preceding the survey. The counts of births and exposures during this period are obtained from the detailed maternity and union histories gathered in all WFS surveys. In the maternity history, the respondent was asked for the month and year of birth of every child. If she was unable to report the calendar date, she was asked how many years ago the birth occurred. In the union history, the respondent was asked for the month and year of her first union. In the WFS surveys marriage is defined liberally as any cohabitation or sexual union irrespective of whether it is legally recognized, and the beginning of the union is determined by consummation rather than a formal ceremony. In a majority of countries the questionnaire does not instruct the interviewer to ask for age at first union if the date was not known, but undoubtedly this approach was often used and a calendar date arrived at by a conversion procedure. Age-specific rates also require information on the respondent's age at the survey date. The respondent's age was obtained from a direct question on the month and year of birth, with her current age recorded if the date could not be reported.

Where the month and year were not obtained, or were found to be inconsistent with other dates during the

editing of the data, a month and year were imputed, using random allocation procedures within the assumed possible range of dates. The extent of such imputation varied across countries; in some instances a large proportion of the events were affected (see Sathar and Chidambaram 1984).

The maternity history data are subject to well-known errors due to omission and incorrect dating of births. Omission is normally concentrated among births occurring many years before the survey, and hence the rates for the five-year period preceding the survey should be relatively free of this bias. Recent births which did not survive may still be subject to significant levels of omission, however, in particular those which occurred after the last surviving birth, due to insufficient probing of this interval and, in some societies, sensitivity about the event (Thompson, Nawab Ali and Casterline 1982). Incorrect dating of births is a more probable threat to the fertility estimates for this period, as there is evidence of a tendency in some societies to 'age' children, which can result in an underestimate of recent fertility levels. Data quality evaluations have been carried out for all the surveys, and these indicate that the estimates of recent levels are sound in almost all countries. We note that estimates of differentials are biased by omission and dating errors only if these are more prevalent among some subgroups than others. It is usually assumed that less educated women are more prone to such reporting errors.

There has been less investigation of the types of errors likely to occur in the reporting of union histories. For the recent period, the dating of the first union is probably of less concern than the dating of periods of dissolution. There is evidence that out-of-union time is on balance under-reported for even the recent past (Casterline, Singh, Cleland and Ashurst 1984). This results in an overestimation of within-union exposure time and a consequent underestimation of within-union fertility rates. (We define these rates in the next section.) The overall impact on fertility differentials is not known.

The reporting of the respondent's date of birth is imprecise in many of the surveys analysed here (see the pertinent data quality evaluation reports). As we give no attention to fertility trends and our discussion concentrates on summary measures cumulated over age groups, errors in the classification of births and exposures by age of respondent are likely to affect this analysis minimally.

Calculation of rates

The rates in this report were calculated using the program FERTRATE developed at the WFS headquarters. Sampling weights are applied in all calculations.

Three types of rates are examined: age-period-specific

fertility rates; age-period-specific marital fertility rates; and duration-period-specific marital fertility rates.

The age-period-specific fertility rate (ASFR) is the ratio of (a) births to women in a five-year age group during the five years preceding the survey, to (b) the total number of woman-years spent in that five-year age group during the five years. To arrive at the latter in those surveys where only ever-in-union women were interviewed, the number of ever-in-union women is inflated by dividing by the proportion ever-in-union in that age and socio-economic subgroup, as estimated from data collected in the household survey. (The adjustment uses single-year proportions ever-in-union.) Only two of the socio-economic characteristics considered here are normally recorded in the household survey – type of place of residence and years of schooling – and thus the ASFRs are presented just for these subgroups. Note that the calculation of ASFRs using births from maternity histories of ever-in-union women only assumes implicitly that single women have no births, an unreasonable assumption in some countries, notably Peru (Goldman and Hobcraft 1982). Cumulation of the ASFRs across the five-year age groups (from 15–49) and multiplication by five yields the total fertility rate (TFR), which may be interpreted as the mean number of births to a woman who survived the entire reproductive span and experienced the fertility schedule observed in this five-year period.

The age-period-specific within-union fertility rate (ASMFR) is similar to the ASFR except that both births and exposure are confined to women in unions. The requisite information is provided by the individual survey in all countries. The limitation to within-union experience controls for possible differences in exposure following first union among the socio-economic subgroups, with the accompanying disadvantage of placing heavy weight on the accuracy of reported dates of births, union dissolutions and new unions. The reader is cautioned about the meaningfulness of the ASMFR for younger age groups where age at first union is on average late. In these instances not only will the ASMFR be based on a selective subsample (often characterized by higher fertility), but the exposure may be concentrated at relatively short durations and the births may contain a disproportionate number of pre-union conceptions. Under these conditions, the ASMFR exaggerates the rate of within-union childbearing which would occur were a substantial proportion of women in union for most of the age interval. Hence the cumulation of the ASMFRs, the total marital fertility rate (TMFR), interpreted as the mean number of births to a woman who remained within union during the entire reproductive span and who experienced the observed within-union fertility schedule, is sometimes a misleading indicator. Because of the sensitivity of the TMFR to average age at first union, which in many societies is closely associated with the socio-economic characteristics examined here (McCarthy 1982), we present TMFRs based on the age ranges 15–49 and 20–49.

The duration-period-specific marital fertility rate (DSMFR) requires classification of births and exposure by duration since first union. All births and exposures since the first union are counted; unlike the ASMFRs,

there is no restriction to within-union experience. A further set of TMFRs are calculated by cumulating DSMFRs to duration 20 years and 25 years. These TMFRs are largely free of the problems which plague the TMFRs calculated from ASMFRs and thus provide a more meaningful picture of subgroup differentials in marital fertility.

Two additional summary measures are computed, the general fertility rate (GFR) and the general marital fertility rate (GMFR). The GFR is the ratio of births to woman-years of exposure, for women aged 15–49. The GMFR is the ratio of within-union births to within-union woman-years of exposure, for women aged 15–49. Because the age distribution of reproductive-age women may differ significantly among socio-economic subgroups and neither the GFR nor the GMFR takes age into account, these are of limited usefulness in the analysis of socio-economic differentials and we shall not discuss them.

Age- and duration-period rather than cohort-period rates are selected for this report. (For discussion of the merits of the latter, see Ryder 1982.) Conclusions about the patterns of socio-economic differentials are not likely to be affected by this choice. Age- and duration-period rates are more familiar to demographers but are computationally more complex, especially with respect to the counting of exposure. Period can be measured either in calendar years or in intervals of time receding from the survey. We have chosen the latter approach, as it is more straightforward to implement for the countries. Two minor points: the computer program used (FERTRATE) assumes that when the month of a birth coincides with the month of the mother's birth, the latter precedes the former. Births and exposures in the month of interview itself have been omitted, as they pertain to one-half month of exposure.

Comparability of the data

In Costa Rica and Panama all women aged less than 20 were excluded from the individual interview, making estimation of a rate for women aged 15–19 at the survey impossible. The TFRs, TMFRs and GFRs for these countries pertain to women aged 20–49. In Venezuela women aged 45 and over were excluded from the individual interview, and thus the summary measures pertain to women aged 15–44.

Mexico, Guyana and Jamaica pose more complex problems. In Mexico women aged 15–19 who had never been in a union and never borne a child were not eligible for individual interview and in Guyana and Jamaica women aged 15–19 at the survey were not eligible if they were still in full-time education. As a consequence the marital fertility rates (ASMFR and DSMFR) for this age group refer to a more selective subgroup than in other countries, although the impact on the rates is likely to be minimal. The denominator for the age-specific fertility rate (for the residence and schooling subgroups) must be calculated by dividing the number of interviewed women by the proportion eligible for interview, which in these countries will differ from the proportion ever-in-union. The proportions are obtained from the household survey for the residence subgroups in Mexico. The residence

Table 1 Proportions of women aged 15–19 eligible for the individual interview, as estimated^a using household and individual survey information

Country and age	Residence			Years of schooling				Total
	Major urban	Other urban	Rural	None	1–3	4–6	7+	
Mexico								
15	0.032	0.056	0.123	0.167	0.142	0.063	0.010	0.076
16	0.089	0.083	0.196	0.300	0.232	0.134	0.034	0.132
17	0.117	0.199	0.301	0.421	0.316	0.187	0.082	0.215
18	0.222	0.270	0.364	0.378	0.441	0.289	0.120	0.291
19	0.305	0.393	0.518	0.875	0.613	0.483	0.160	0.409
Guyana								
15	0.390	0.438	0.568	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.466	0.521
16	0.635	0.706	0.768	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.707	0.737
17	0.794	0.700	0.831	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.795	0.817
18	0.943	0.933	0.940	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.934	0.939
19	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Jamaica								
15	0.083	0.187	0.124	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.108	0.135
16	0.250	0.323	0.328	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.278	0.321
17	0.522	0.658	0.583	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.555	0.587
18	0.639	0.794	0.781	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.710	0.744
19	0.918	0.913	0.851	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.863	0.883

^aSee text for explanation.

Table 2 Subgroups containing less than 1000 woman-years of within-union exposure during the five years preceding the survey

Variable and subgroup	Country
<i>Current residence</i>	
Major urban	Lesotho, Yemen AR, Nepal
Other urban	Haiti
Rural	—
<i>Respondent's education</i>	
No schooling	Benin, Ivory Coast, Paraguay, Panama, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago
1–3 years	Ghana, Senegal, Morocco, Tunisia, Syria, Nepal, Pakistan, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago
4–6 years	Benin, Senegal, Morocco, Nepal, Haiti
7+ years	Benin, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Morocco, Sudan (N), Pakistan, Thailand, Haiti
<i>Husband's occupation</i>	
No work	All countries, except Mauritania and Malaysia
Agricultural	Lesotho
Skilled–unskilled	—
Sales and service	Lesotho, Haiti
Professional and clerical	Lesotho, Senegal, Mauritania, Yemen AR, Dominican Republic, Haiti
<i>Respondent's work status</i>	
No work	—
Family and self	Kenya, Venezuela
Other	Benin, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Mauritania, Morocco, Sudan (N), Jordan, Yemen AR

subgroups are not readily defined in the household data for Guyana and Jamaica, and years of schooling is not included in the household information in any of the three countries. For Guyana and Jamaica, we assumed that full-time students aged 15–19 must have attained at least seven years completed schooling, and thus the proportions for the three other schooling groups can be obtained from the individual (all-women) samples. The remaining proportions – for years of schooling 7+ in Guyana and Jamaica, all schooling subgroups in Mexico, and residential subgroups in Guyana and Jamaica – must be estimated by indirect methods. We assume, first, that the single-year age distribution of women aged 15–19 in the household survey applies to the women in the subset of households from which individual interview respondents were selected; secondly, that in Guyana and Jamaica the percentage distribution of individual survey women aged 20–49 by type of place of residence applies to women aged 15–19; thirdly, that in Mexico the percentage distribution of individual survey women aged 20–24 by years of schooling resembles that of women aged 15–19, with adjustment to take account of increases across cohorts in years of schooling. The assumptions permit estimation of the number of women classified as ineligible for the individual interview and calculation of the eligibility proportions shown in table 1.

A few countries with ever-married samples did not obtain information on education in the household survey: Mauritania, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Fiji, Indonesia and Thailand. Egypt also lacks the necessary data on the short household questionnaire and for Tunisia the information is not readily available. Hence age-specific

fertility rates (and TFRs) cannot be calculated for educational subgroups in these eight countries.

Sampling errors of the rates

In addition to the non-sampling errors discussed above, all the estimates presented in this report are subject to sampling error. Little (1982) demonstrates that sampling errors of age- and duration-specific fertility rates can be very substantial in size, especially when based on reference periods of less than five years. The TFR and TMFR are subject to much smaller sampling errors. Hence we rely principally on these summary measures in the discussion. When making use of the age- and duration-specific rates, as well as when assessing the TFRs and TMFRs, the reader is urged to consult the tables of woman-years of exposure provided in appendix A, as certain socio-economic groups in some countries contain few respondents. For guidance, we list in table 2 subgroups which contain less than 1000 woman-years of within-union exposure during the five-year period. Small exposures are chiefly a problem for the educational subgroups, due to low levels of schooling in several African and Asian countries (eg Benin, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan) and high levels of schooling in countries in the Caribbean area (Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago). The relatively small total sample sizes in the Caribbean surveys also contribute to the small exposure problem and small sample sizes also prevail in some of the occupational groups, especially for Africa.

4 The Tables

4.1 APPENDIX TABLES

There are six appendix tables, three containing fertility rates (tables A1–A3) and three containing the woman-years of exposure upon which the rates are based (tables A4–A6). These tables show in detail rates for only the 12 WFS countries which were not reviewed in Alam and Casterline (1984). The reader may refer to that study for the detailed estimates for the other 29 WFS countries. Age- and duration-specific rates are expressed as births per 1000 woman-years of exposure, as are the general fertility rates (tables A1 and A2). The TFRs and TMFRs are expressed as births per woman.

Age-specific fertility rates are shown in table A1, along with the TFR and the GFR. These rates are shown for residential and educational subgroups only (due to the lack of information or inapplicability of the other two variables for single women). The corresponding exposures are presented in table A4.

Age-specific marital fertility rates are shown in table A2, with three summary measures: TMFRs calculated by cumulating the ASMRs from age 15–49 and from age 20–49, and the GMFR. The corresponding exposures are presented in table A5.

Duration-specific marital fertility rates are shown in table A3, with two summary measures: TMFRs based on durations 0–19 years and durations 0–24 years. The corresponding exposures are presented in table A6.

4.2 DISCUSSION

Summary measures

Summary measures of fertility are presented in the text tables for all 41 WFS countries, classified according to region – Africa, Asia and the Pacific, the Americas and Europe.¹ In our discussion we rely on three summary measures derived from appendix A, tables A1–A3: the TFR for ages 15–49; the TMFR for ages 20–49; and the TMFR for durations 0–24 years.

Since with few exceptions very little childbearing occurs outside the age range 15–49 years, the TFRs provide a summary of the full fertility differentials among subgroups. Effects of all of the proximate determinants of fertility (Bongaarts 1978), including nuptiality, lactational amenorrhoea, contraceptive use, and abortion, will enter into these observed differentials.

¹It should be recognized that the WFS has not covered all the countries in each region nor is it claimed that the surveys in a region are representative of the region's total population.

Because the TMFRs are restricted to union births and exposures, nuptiality patterns do not directly affect these measures. There may be important indirect effects, however: the durations of union at ages 20–49 and the age at durations 0–24 years are both determined by the age at entrance to union, and both age and duration effects on fertility rates are observed in most societies (Page 1977, Hobcraft and Casterline 1983).

The TMFR for within-union fertility after age 20 summarizes fertility during the peak and later ages of the reproductive career. We regard variation in this as mainly reflective of volitional fertility control, whether by means of contraception, induced abortion, or prolonged sexual abstinence. Differences in duration of lactation will also influence the observed subgroup patterns.

The TMFR for the first 24 years after marriage measures union fertility over virtually the whole of the woman's reproductive career. As the average age at entrance to first union is less than 30 years for all subgroups, truncation has a minimal effect on this measure. Comparison of the patterns of differentials between the TFR and this TMFR largely indicates the extent to which fertility outside unions (including fertility before the first union) and fertility at durations beyond 24 years account for the observed TFR differentials.

National rates

For comparison with the subgroup rates which are the focus of this report, we present in table 3 national-level values of the TFR and the two TMFRs.

The range in total fertility rates among the 41 countries is very wide, with Portugal (2.4 births) and Yemen AR (8.5 births) at the two extremes. Even within regions the TFRs vary considerably. Fertility levels are highest in the Middle East and sub-Saharan Africa where the total fertility rate averages about 7 children per woman. However, among the three Arab countries in the Middle East (Jordan, Syria and Yemen AR) the average is about 8 children per woman with Yemen AR showing the highest fertility rate (8.5). In the Arab countries of North Africa fertility is slightly lower, averaging about 6 children per woman. Total fertility rates in sub-Saharan Africa show a relatively wide range, from 8.3 in Kenya to 5.8 in Lesotho.

Another group of high fertility countries in Asia is in the Indian subcontinent (Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan) where the total fertility rate is slightly over 6 children per woman. In the rest of Asia and the Pacific region, however, the corresponding rate drops to an average of 4.5, but varies from 5.2 in the Philippines to 3.8 in Sri Lanka.

Table 3 Summary fertility measures, national level

Country	TFR, ages 15–49	TMFR, ages 20–49 ^a	TMFR, durations 0–24 years
Africa			
Benin	7.08	6.76	6.68
Cameroon	6.40	5.86	5.78
Ghana	6.46	8.13	6.08
Ivory Coast	7.36	6.74	6.60
Kenya	8.25	9.95	7.90
Lesotho	5.76	7.45	5.82
Nigeria	6.34	5.93	6.07
Senegal	7.15	8.28	7.00
Egypt	5.26	5.90	6.27
Mauritania	6.25	6.54	6.71
Morocco	5.90	6.58	6.84
Sudan (N)	6.03	8.18	6.82
Tunisia	5.85	7.26	7.02
Asia and the Pacific			
Jordan	7.64	10.69	8.92
Syria	7.48	10.56	8.25
Turkey	4.50	4.49	5.06
Yemen AR	8.51	8.36	7.83
Bangladesh	6.08	6.92	6.21
Nepal	6.15	7.10	6.00
Pakistan	6.27	7.90	6.94
Sri Lanka	3.75	7.12	5.14
Fiji	4.22	6.43	4.90
Indonesia	4.73	6.32	5.18
Korea, Rep. of	4.27	7.40	5.06
Malaysia	4.65	7.94	5.87
Philippines	5.24	8.98	6.42
Thailand	4.63	7.52	5.32
Americas			
Colombia	4.69	7.84	5.37
Ecuador	5.32	6.19	6.02
Paraguay	4.97	7.81	5.44
Peru	5.57	9.21	6.55
Venezuela ^b	4.53	7.66	5.01
Costa Rica ^c	3.32	5.98	4.12
Dominican Republic	5.71	8.24	6.26
Mexico	6.20	9.26	6.93
Panama ^c	3.81	6.66	4.83
Guyana	4.95	6.94	5.38
Haiti	5.51	7.79	5.61
Jamaica	4.99	6.50	4.77
Trinidad and Tobago	3.30	4.84	3.71
Europe			
Portugal	2.38	3.23	2.47

^aWithin-union fertility.^bTFR refers to ages 15–44.^cTFR refers to ages 20–49.

Within the Latin American/Caribbean region four high-fertility countries (Peru, Dominican Republic, Mexico and Haiti), with a TFR of 6 children per woman, may be distinguished. Two countries (Costa Rica and Trinidad and Tobago) demonstrate rather low fertility, with rates of about 3 births per woman. In the remainder (half of the countries) the average family size is about 4.8, varying between 5.3 in Ecuador and 3.8 in Panama, and roughly comparable to fertility levels in a number of countries found in South-East Asia and the Pacific (excluding the Indian subcontinent).

The relative standings of the TMFRs correspond closely to the TFRs, with Turkey, Trinidad and Tobago and Portugal showing the lowest levels on both measures and the countries of West Asia (Jordan, Syria and Yemen AR) and Kenya occupying the positions of highest fertility. Marital fertility is also appreciable in several American countries – Peru, Dominican Republic, Mexico and Haiti. According to the TMFR (within-union) more than half the surveyed countries are clustered within the range of 7–8 births per woman.

Type of place of residence

Rates for subgroups defined by type of place of current residence are shown in table 4 and displayed, by regional group, in figures 1A–1C.

Examining first the TFRs, we note that rural rates are higher than urban rates, with the exception of Cameroon, Nigeria and Guyana. In Cameroon and Guyana fertility is highest among women residing in the other urban (non-metropolitan) areas but this is only marginally higher than rural fertility. Surprisingly, the fertility rate for Nigeria is highest in the major urban (metropolitan) areas (6.73) and lowest in the other urban areas (5.88), with rural areas at an intermediate level (6.39). Rural–urban residence makes little difference to fertility in Mauritania, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Trinidad and Tobago and Portugal. Within the urban population, other urban areas tend to show higher fertility than metropolitan areas, but there are several exceptions, especially in Africa (Nigeria, Senegal, Mauritania) but also Haiti and those countries where both subpopulations are substantial. However, in these countries the difference is relatively small and averages as high as about one child only in Nigeria. Besides these countries, there are several others which show variation in fertility between major urban and other urban areas, eg Ivory Coast, Kenya, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago and Portugal. In most other countries there is a one child difference in fertility between the two urban populations; Syria, Ecuador, Peru and Guyana, however, display greater differentials (about two children). In the Americas the two urban rates are generally close, relative to the rural rate, whereas in Africa and Asia the three rates more often are roughly evenly spaced. In these two regions the utility of distinguishing the major urban population is apparent. The range of the TFRs is greatest in the Americas, especially the Spanish Americas where a three-child or greater difference between rural and major urban women is the rule. A substantial range

is also observed in West Asia (Jordan, Syria and Turkey), Kenya and Morocco.

Marital fertility at ages 20–49 is highest for rural women in all countries in Latin America and the Caribbean and in about three-quarters of the countries in Asia and the Pacific and Africa (the exceptions in Asia are Pakistan, Indonesia and Malaysia, and in Africa, Cameroon, Nigeria, Senegal and Mauritania), though the higher urban rates in some of these countries (Cameroon, Senegal, Guyana) are based on relatively small exposures. For Nigeria, Senegal and Indonesia (where the differentials are reversed) the highest fertility occurs among women residing in the major urban areas while in Cameroon, Mauritania, Pakistan, Malaysia and Guyana, women in the other urban areas report the highest fertility rate. However, for most of these countries the urban marital fertility rates (and also the TFRs) do not differ significantly from the rates of rural women.

With few exceptions, rural–urban differences in marital fertility in Africa (particularly in sub-Saharan Africa) and South-East Asia and the Pacific are quite modest, with a one-child difference on average. More substantial differences (about two children or more) are apparent in Kenya, Morocco, Tunisia and West Asia (Jordan, Syria and Turkey) and in most of Latin America, where usually also a relatively significant disparity in the behaviour of populations in the metropolitan and other urban areas emerges. Overall, the pattern of differentials in the TFRs are duplicated to a remarkable extent in these TMFRs. This indicates that the overall effect of urbanity on fertility (as reflected in the TFR differentials) originates from similar patterns of effects on within-union fertility and on other facets of the reproductive career, including the timing of the onset of childbearing and the incidence of union dissolution.

Fertility through the first 24 years of marriage is also highest for rural women, with the exception of three countries in Africa (Cameroon, Nigeria and Senegal) and three in Asia (Bangladesh, Pakistan and Indonesia). As with the TFR, in Cameroon marital fertility is highest among women in the other urban areas (probably affected by relatively small exposures) while in Nigeria, fertility estimates indicate the highest fertility among women in the major urban areas. Marital fertility in Senegal is also highest in the metropolitan areas. In the three Asian countries, the TFR differences are the consequence of differences in fertility at high durations and in the impact of union dissolution. Among the three Asian countries, the highest fertility occurs in the metropolitan areas in Bangladesh and Indonesia and in the other urban areas in Pakistan. In Nigeria, Bangladesh and Indonesia fertility differentials are reversed, with the lowest estimates found among rural inhabitants, though for all these countries (including Cameroon and Senegal) the differentials among the subcategories are generally modest. It should be observed that the TMFRs for the first 24 years of marriage frequently exceed the corresponding TFRs, especially among the urban subgroups but among all three subgroups in North Africa, South-East Asia and the Pacific (excluding Bangladesh and Nepal) and in the Americas (except Guyana and Jamaica). This indicates that in these populations the

Table 4 Summary fertility measures, by type of place of current residence

Country	TFR, ages 15–49			TMFR, ages 20–49 ^a			TMFR, durations 0–24 years		
	Major urban	Other urban	Rural	Major urban	Other urban	Rural	Major urban	Other urban	Rural
Africa									
Benin	5.75	6.70	7.40	6.55	6.52	6.86	6.02	6.35	6.82
Cameroon	5.30	6.70	6.51	5.70	6.15	5.83	5.40	5.99	5.79
Ghana	5.41	6.26	6.79	5.79	6.43	6.59	5.41	5.82	6.30
Ivory Coast	6.42	6.86	7.72	6.09	6.31	6.95	6.07	6.31	6.82
Kenya	5.90	6.08	8.48	6.21	5.97	8.01	6.86	6.27	8.03
Lesotho	—	4.79	6.23	—	5.41	5.96	—	5.27	5.86
Nigeria	6.73	5.88	6.39	6.41	5.83	5.91	6.60	6.07	6.01
Senegal	6.76	6.32	7.47	7.08	6.37	6.66	7.20	6.70	7.02
Egypt	3.84	4.86	6.12	5.02	5.73	6.39	5.19	6.10	6.75
Mauritania	6.25	6.13	6.28	6.53	6.81	6.46	6.31	6.78	6.81
Morocco	3.85	4.81	7.02	5.26	5.78	7.27	5.34	6.09	7.53
Sudan (N)	4.80	5.68	6.43	5.71	6.09	6.64	6.46	6.52	6.91
Tunisia	—	4.75	6.95	5.65	6.72	8.15	5.35	6.39	7.95
Asia and the Pacific									
Jordan	6.30	7.70	9.45	7.27	8.49	9.37	7.83	9.03	10.09
Syria	4.72	6.87	9.04	5.83	7.72	9.64	6.10	7.86	9.27
Turkey	3.24	3.72	5.97	3.08	3.56	5.19	3.36	3.96	5.87
Yemen AR	—	7.81	8.60	—	7.82	8.44	—	7.73	7.86
Bangladesh	5.73	5.76	6.11	5.29	5.41	5.49	6.32	6.39	6.19
Nepal	—	4.31	6.22	—	4.48	6.08	—	5.39	6.04
Pakistan	5.90	6.25	6.32	6.25	6.64	6.31	7.04	7.29	6.84
Sri Lanka	3.11	3.23	3.89	4.64	5.07	5.38	4.30	4.73	5.26
Fiji	3.30	3.79	4.59	3.90	4.28	5.00	4.02	4.51	5.21
Indonesia	4.61	4.32	4.87	5.59	5.15	4.72	5.58	5.29	5.12
Korea, Rep. of	3.33	4.18	5.03	4.77	5.38	6.23	3.89	4.82	5.98
Malaysia	3.47	4.48	5.04	5.09	6.05	5.83	4.44	5.79	6.23
Philippines	3.53	4.03	5.97	5.41	6.23	7.26	4.53	5.51	7.00
Thailand	2.53	3.63	4.96	4.60	4.92	5.74	3.81	4.49	5.51
Americas									
Colombia	2.89	3.86	6.95	4.17	4.83	7.48	3.66	4.45	7.37
Ecuador	3.13	4.88	6.65	4.02	5.75	7.33	3.82	5.70	7.14
Paraguay	3.15	3.96	6.31	4.38	4.88	6.94	3.60	4.63	6.61
Peru	3.88	5.41	7.18	5.39	6.77	8.13	5.02	6.39	7.78
Venezuela ^b	3.29	4.30	7.65	4.24	5.08	7.89	4.10	5.33	8.26
Costa Rica ^c	2.52	2.73	4.20	3.71	3.83	5.09	3.19	3.43	4.99
Dominican Republic	4.23	4.43	7.39	4.98	5.26	7.46	4.93	5.12	7.68
Mexico	4.81	5.72	7.63	5.96	6.63	8.00	5.54	6.45	8.15
Panama ^c	2.90	2.88	5.10	4.03	3.87	5.90	3.80	3.72	6.21
Guyana	4.05	5.91	5.25	4.29	5.70	5.35	4.26	5.68	5.88
Haiti	3.98	3.40	6.19	5.30	5.00	7.21	4.24	3.80	6.24
Jamaica	3.86	5.16	5.65	3.90	4.99	5.55	3.67	5.01	5.42
Trinidad and Tobago	2.88	3.31	3.67	3.04	3.61	3.97	2.98	3.63	4.24
Europe									
Portugal	1.80	2.05	2.60	2.87	2.73	3.44	2.02	2.01	2.69

^aWithin-union fertility.^bTFR refers to ages 15–44.^cTFR refers to ages 20–49.

A: TFR ages 15-49.

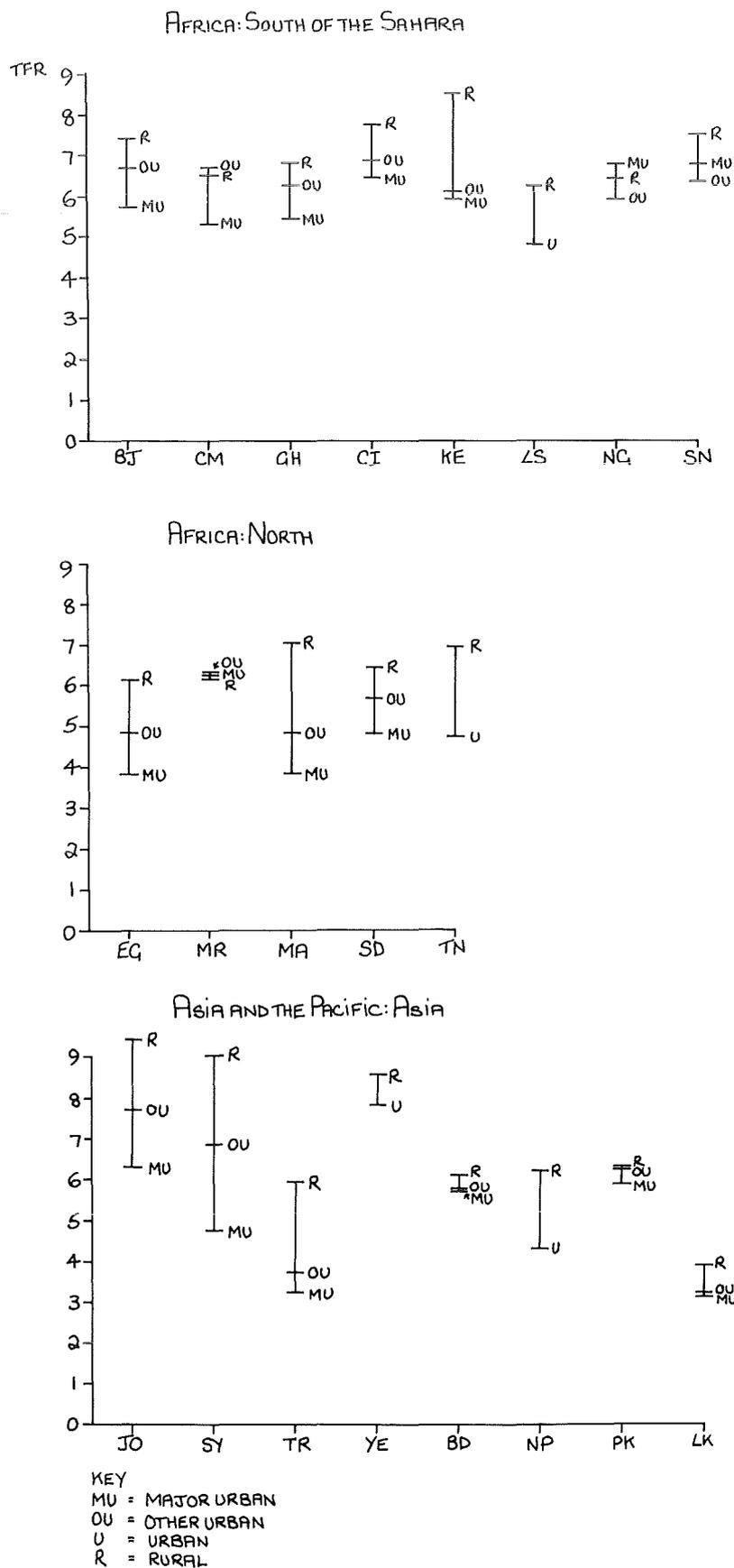
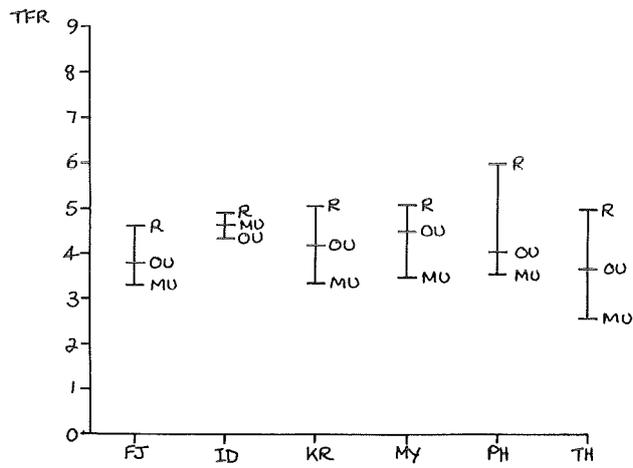
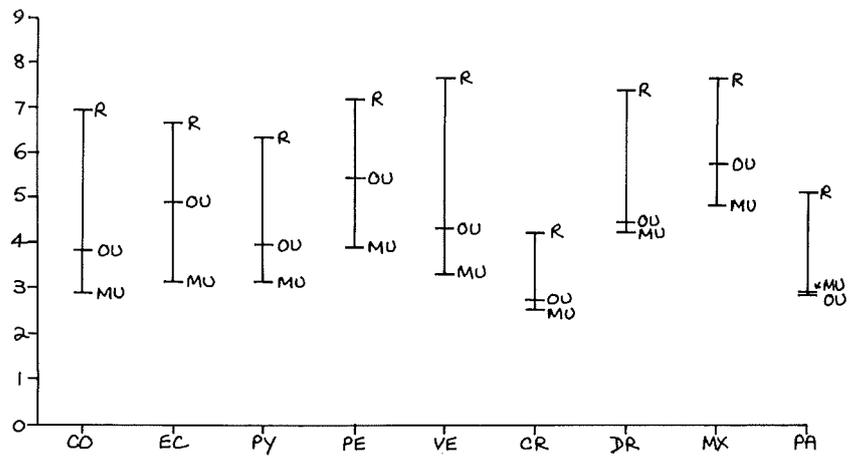


Figure 1 Total fertility rates (TFR) and total marital fertility rates (TMFR), by type of place of current residence

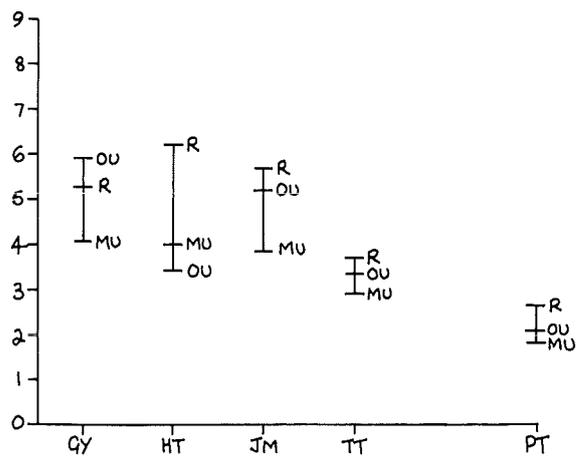
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC: PACIFIC



LATIN AMERICA



CARIBBEAN AND EUROPE



KEY
 MU = MAJOR URBAN
 OU = OTHER URBAN
 U = URBAN
 R = RURAL

Figure 1 (cont)

B: TMFR ages 20-49

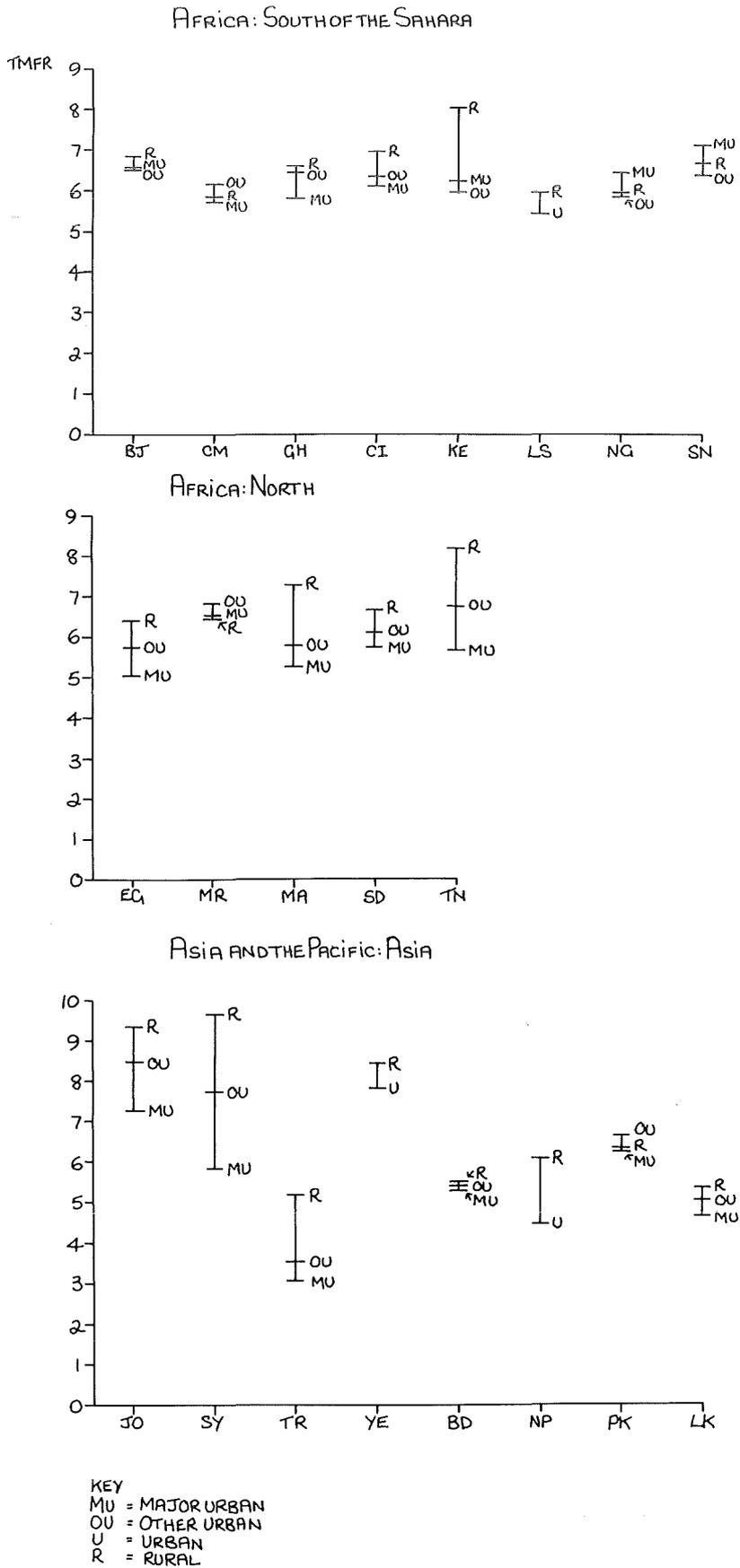


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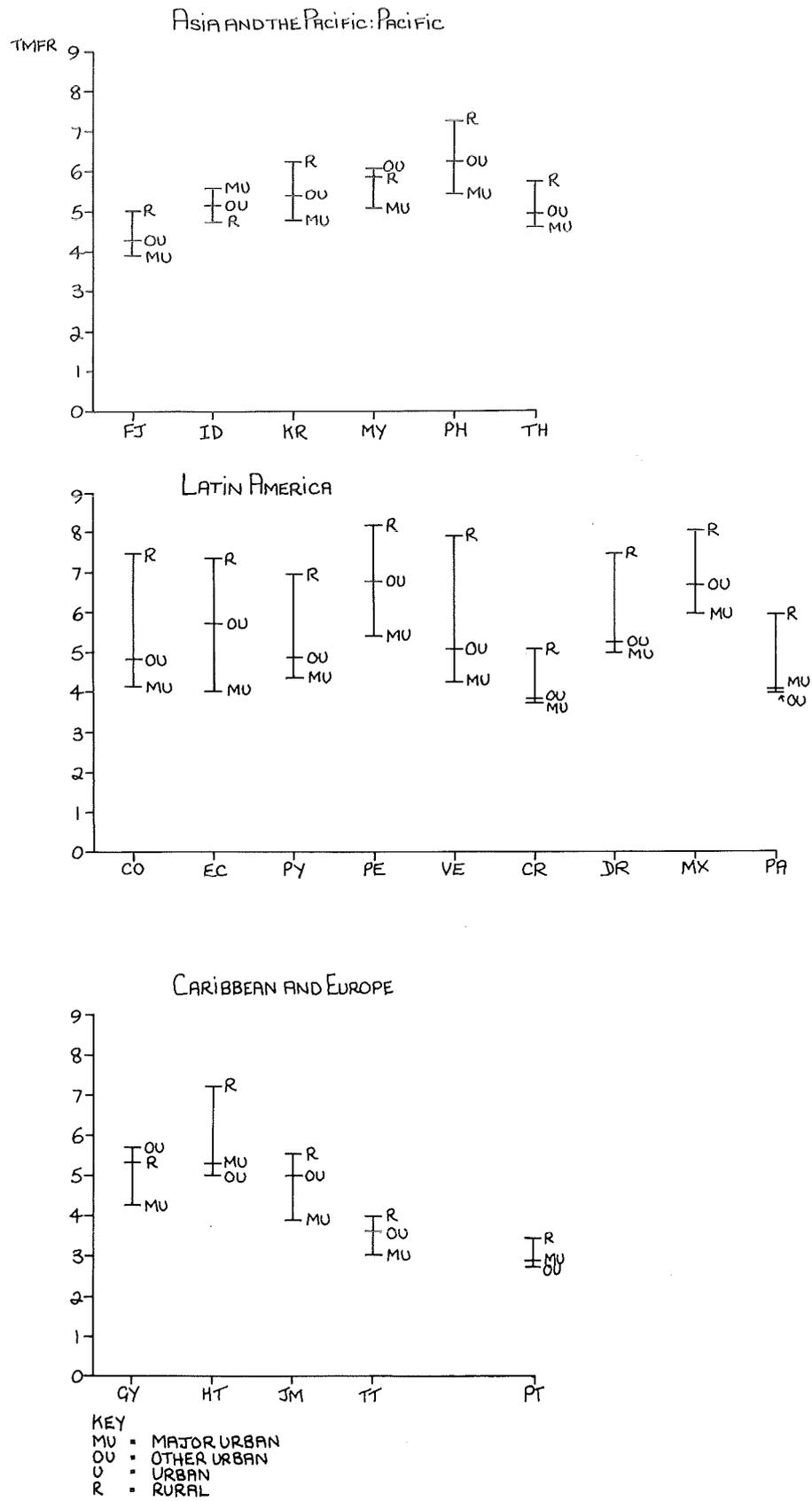


Figure 1 (cont)

C: TMFR durations 0-24 years

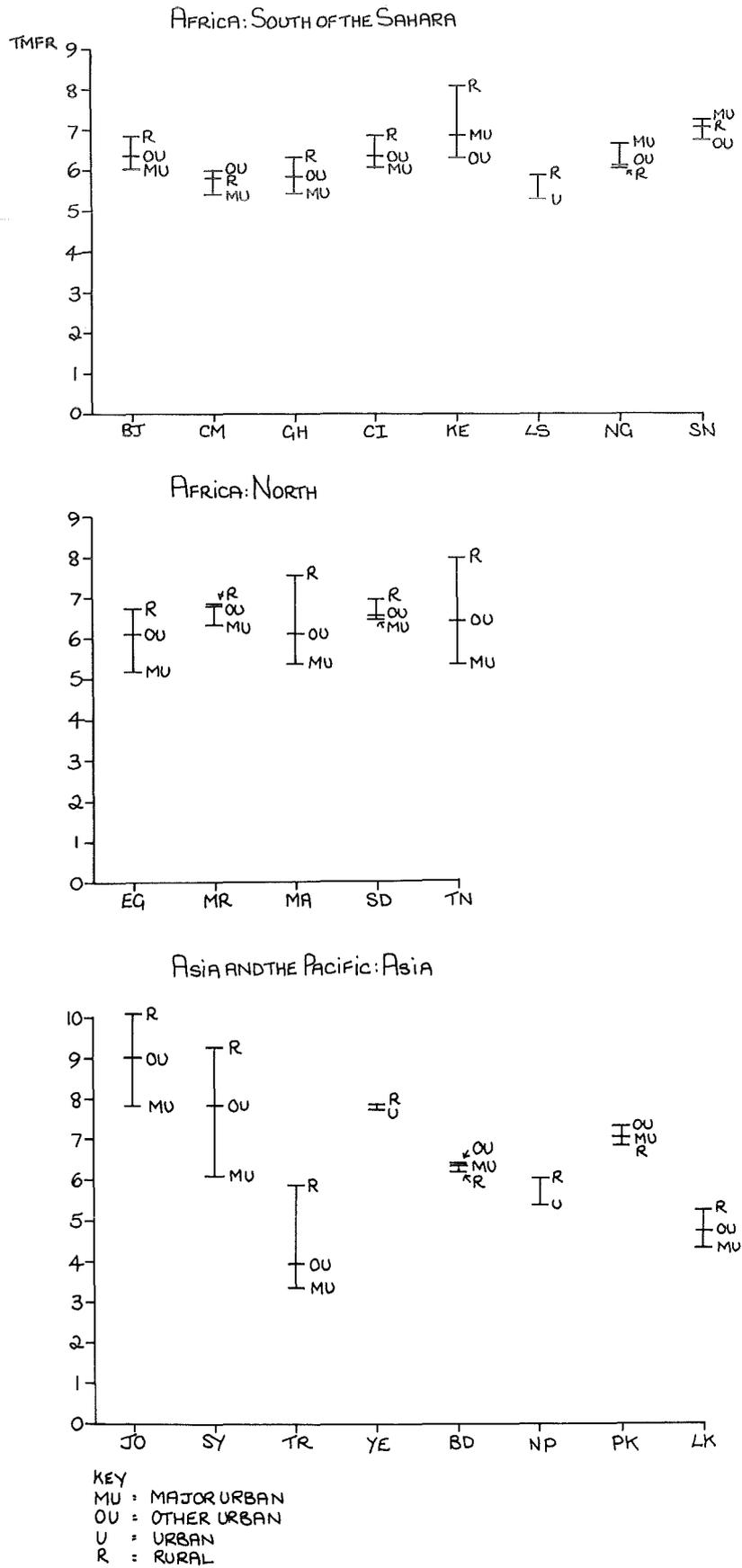
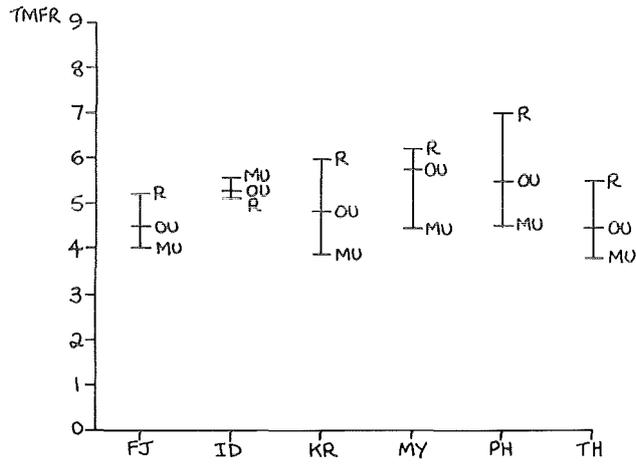
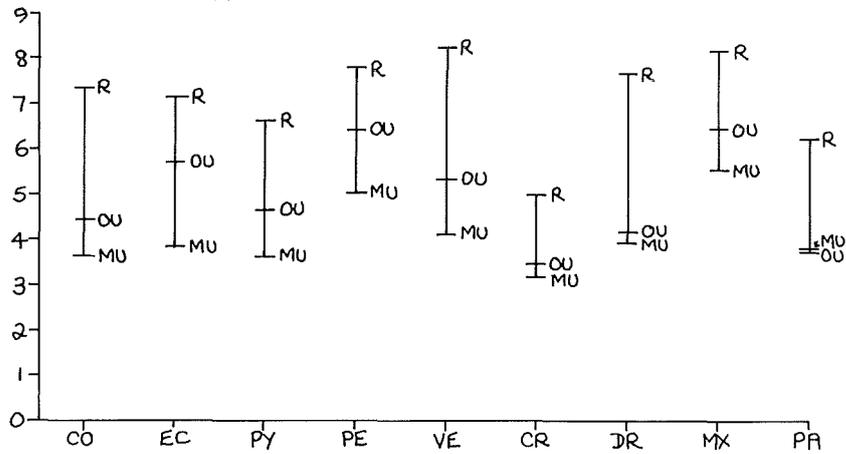


Figure 1 (cont)

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC: PACIFIC



LATIN AMERICA



CARIBBEAN AND EUROPE

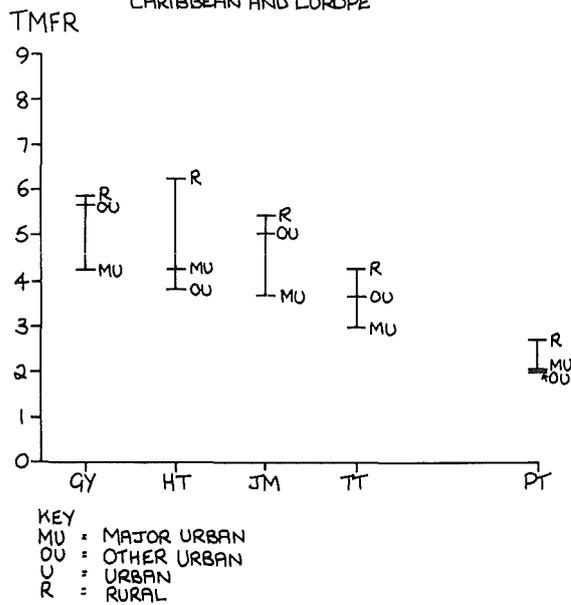


Figure 1 (cont)

Table 5 Summary fertility measures, by the respondent's years of schooling

Country	TFR, ages 15-49				TMFR, ages 20-49 ^a				TMFR, durations 0-24 years			
	Years of schooling				Years of schooling				Years of schooling			
	0	1-3	4-6	7+	0	1-3	4-6	7+	0	1-3	4-6	7+
Africa												
Benin	7.35	8.50	5.79	4.26	6.80	7.95	6.20	5.64	6.75	7.22	5.94	5.29
Cameroon	6.38	6.98	6.77	5.18	5.59	6.57	6.50	5.26	5.47	6.23	6.27	5.16
Ghana	6.84	6.67	6.69	5.49	6.48	6.99	7.02	5.66	6.18	5.74	6.05	5.33
Ivory Coast	7.45	8.02	6.36	5.83	6.75	6.91	5.82	5.65	6.60	7.06	5.66	6.84
Kenya	8.28	9.21	8.43	7.34	7.43	8.53	7.90	7.83	7.48	8.33	8.13	7.69
Lesotho	6.24	5.63	5.97	4.76	5.76	5.45	6.00	5.96	5.41	5.54	5.88	5.88
Nigeria	6.58	6.88	7.59	4.20	5.69	5.85	7.68	5.40	5.78	6.30	7.03	5.36
Senegal	7.32	9.44	6.31	4.47	6.64	8.96	6.42	5.96	6.95	7.28	6.80	6.11
Egypt	-	-	-	-	6.13	5.90	5.63	4.96	6.53	6.35	6.15	3.78
Mauritania ^b	-	-	-	-	6.56	-	6.47	-	6.89	-	6.00	-
Morocco	6.36	5.15	4.39	4.15	6.70	5.86	5.86	6.17	7.03	5.53	5.82	4.63
Sudan (N)	6.47	5.56	4.98	3.37	6.42	6.23	5.82	5.31	6.74	7.35	6.88	5.13
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	7.53	6.42	6.06	4.67	7.32	5.92	6.01	3.88
Asia and the Pacific												
Jordan	9.34	8.63	6.98	4.91	9.04	7.97	6.96	6.26	9.73	9.27	7.70	6.19
Syria	8.81	6.71	5.59	4.08	9.08	7.29	6.14	6.04	8.97	7.20	6.53	5.42
Turkey	5.91	4.38	3.44	2.07	5.41	4.07	3.30	3.22	6.14	4.74	3.82	2.73
Yemen AR	8.55	-	5.38	-	8.36	-	6.13	-	7.83	-	8.50	-
Bangladesh	6.07	6.35	6.72	4.98	5.43	5.57	5.93	5.42	6.09	6.27	6.87	5.92
Nepal	-	-	-	-	6.04	5.83	6.08	3.05	5.97	6.80	6.35	4.00
Pakistan	6.51	5.41	6.12	3.14	6.39	5.80	6.52	4.89	6.97	6.20	7.00	5.11
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	5.28	5.11	5.29	5.30	5.56	5.31	5.31	4.28
Fiji	-	-	-	-	4.35	4.30	4.94	4.68	5.00	5.08	5.23	4.58
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	4.60	5.30	5.20	5.33	4.95	5.52	5.54	5.02
Korea, Rep. of	5.71	5.46	4.48	3.35	6.22	5.68	5.45	4.97	6.18	5.58	5.02	3.78
Malaysia	5.30	5.26	4.81	3.19	5.89	5.74	5.54	5.22	6.23	5.99	5.79	4.05
Philippines	5.45	6.97	6.15	3.84	6.75	7.54	7.10	5.99	6.70	7.37	6.93	5.01
Thailand	-	-	-	-	5.59	5.75	5.62	4.47	5.49	5.66	5.37	3.16
Americas												
Colombia	7.03	6.04	3.85	2.59	6.84	6.61	4.68	4.06	6.78	6.31	4.33	3.20
Ecuador	7.84	7.25	5.33	2.69	7.60	7.57	5.94	3.79	7.43	7.37	5.85	3.32
Paraguay	8.23	6.61	4.62	2.94	8.01	6.90	5.43	4.35	7.66	6.64	4.98	3.29
Peru	7.32	6.75	5.06	3.27	7.88	7.26	5.92	5.35	7.65	7.10	5.64	4.23
Venezuela ^c	7.02	6.36	4.57	2.64	7.10	6.30	4.88	3.93	7.40	6.63	5.11	3.57
Costa Rica ^d	4.46	4.07	3.11	2.54	5.84	4.83	3.97	3.98	5.06	4.91	3.79	3.22
Dominican Republic	6.99	7.29	5.37	2.98	6.72	7.00	5.61	4.60	6.88	7.20	5.86	3.79
Mexico	8.06	7.47	5.75	3.34	7.89	7.63	6.56	4.87	7.90	7.73	6.27	4.09
Panama ^d	5.70	5.58	4.12	2.71	6.56	6.29	4.84	3.91	6.73	6.66	5.21	3.41
Guyana	6.55	6.97	5.56	4.84	6.11	6.01	4.82	5.15	6.70	7.65	5.81	5.14
Haiti	6.05	4.75	4.06	2.85	7.04	6.08	5.35	4.57	5.94	4.92	4.96	3.91
Jamaica	6.19	5.92	5.76	4.83	5.85	4.90	5.25	4.78	5.65	4.80	5.07	4.66
Trinidad and Tobago	4.63	3.45	4.13	3.21	4.40	3.40	3.79	3.50	6.05	2.24	4.43	3.45
Europe												
Portugal	3.52	3.27	2.33	1.78	4.32	3.94	2.90	2.91	3.04	2.90	2.33	1.95

^aWithin-union fertility.

^bThe two education groups are actually 'illiterate' and 'literate'.

^cTFR refers to ages 15-44.

^dTFR refers to ages 20-49.

equivalent exposure after marriage at the observed duration-specific rates is not achieved; no doubt this is largely due to postponement of entrance to union, coupled with moderate levels of union dissolution. The result is that the pattern of differentials in the TFRs largely parallels that for marital fertility, especially in Asia and the Americas. Only in a few countries is the differential between the two measures appreciable (Kenya, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan and Syria), demonstrating that the urban populations are characterized not only by lower marital fertility but by later marriage patterns. In sub-Saharan Africa marital fertility, especially among rural women, is typically lower than the corresponding TFR, probably reflecting differences in fertility at higher marriage durations in these societies.

Respondent's education

Rates for subgroups defined by the respondent's years of schooling are shown in table 5 and displayed in figures 2A-2C.

In general the TFRs are inversely related to level of education. The exceptions are Bangladesh, Philippines, Dominican Republic, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago where the rule is violated either by the 1-3 years or 4-6 years subgroup, especially where these contain few respondents. More commonly, countries in sub-Saharan Africa exhibit a curvilinear relationship, fertility being highest among women with 1-3 years schooling (except in Ghana, Lesotho and Nigeria) and declining thereafter. These cases of reversals in the effect of education on fertility may probably be associated with the erosion of traditional practices such as breastfeeding and abstinence (which serve to decrease fertility) following exposure to formal education. It also suggests that modest increases in education may not be sufficient to cause reductions in fertility but other factors may be involved. Small sample sizes may also play a part in the observed discrepancies. Notable examples of higher fertility for the 1-3 years subgroup than for the no schooling subgroup are Kenya and the Philippines.

In the surveyed countries fertility declines as education increases from 1-3 to 4-6 years (except for Ghana, Lesotho, Nigeria, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Trinidad and Tobago). The largest differentials are found in Latin America, about two children on average; a more modest difference emerges in other regions, averaging about one child per woman. The 7+ years subgroup, without exception, shows the smallest TFR, usually two births or more smaller than the 4-6 years subgroup in three-quarters of the countries in Asia and Latin America but half those in Africa. In the remainder (mainly in sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean) the differential is more modest, about one child on average.

Results from WFS surveys indicate that women with the highest education (secondary and higher) have an average of 4-5 children in Africa (except in Ivory Coast and Kenya where the average is substantially higher) and the Middle East; 3-4 in South-East Asia and the Pacific (except in Bangladesh) and 3 children on average in Latin America and the Caribbean (except Guyana and Jamaica). At the other extreme women with no education have about 9 children in the Middle East, 6-7 children in

most of Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and 5-6 children in South-East Asia and the Pacific. Some notable exceptions among uneducated women are Kenya (8.3), Paraguay (8.2), Mexico (8.1), Ecuador (7.8), Costa Rica (4.5) and Trinidad and Tobago (4.6).

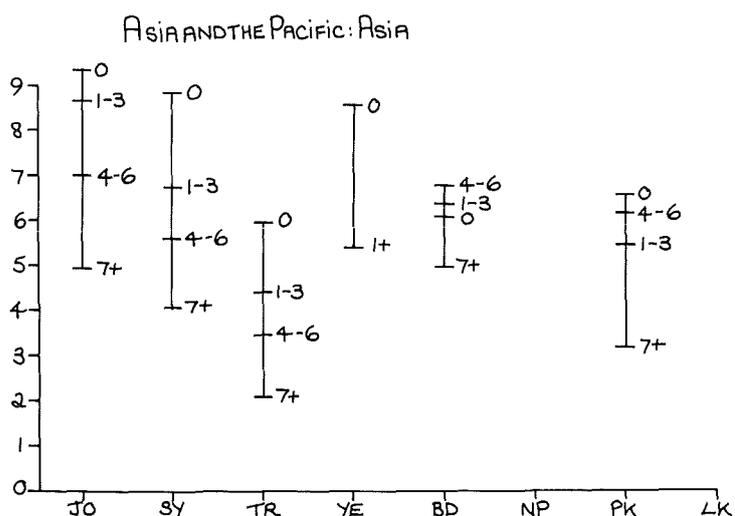
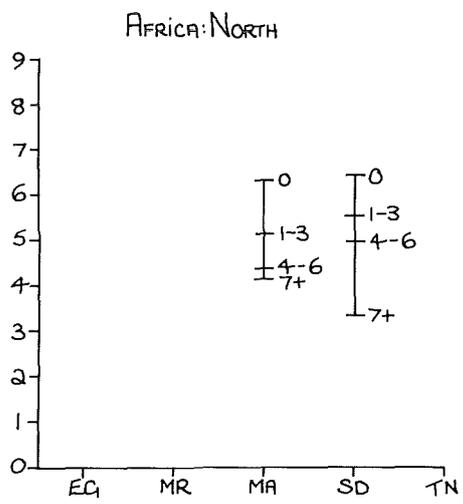
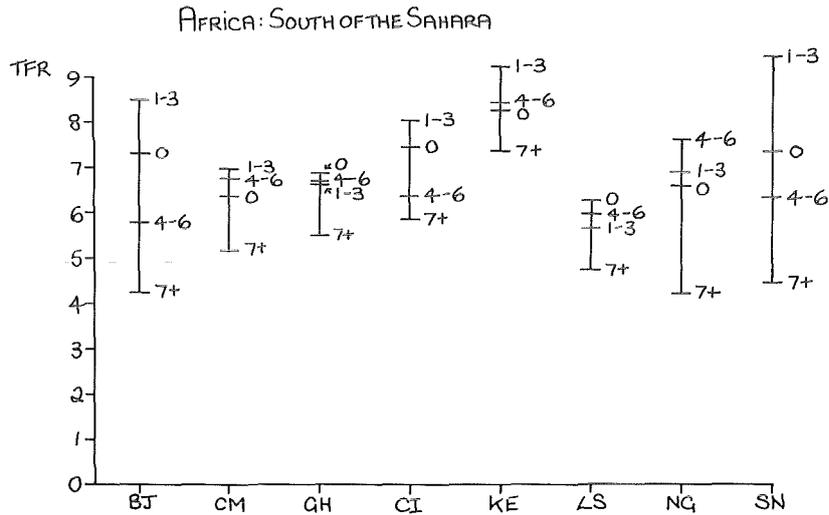
Thus the difference between women in the extreme education categories is greatest in Latin America and the Middle East - as large as 4 or 5 children in most countries except Costa Rica (1.9) and Panama (3.0). In other regions (South-East Asia and the Pacific, Africa and the Caribbean) the differential is significant but less pronounced, ranging from 0.9 in Kenya to 2 children in several other countries, except Benin, Senegal, Sudan (N), Pakistan and Haiti where a difference of 3 children is observed. In general it appears that the range of education differentials is largest where rural-urban differences are also greatest. The sharp drop in fertility experienced by highly educated women demonstrates the powerful effect on reproductive behaviour of schooling beyond the primary level. This evidence of a 'threshold effect' (fertility declining once a certain level of education is attained) in many countries cautions against specifying linear effects on education.

The pattern of differentials in within-union fertility from age 20 is similar to the TFR differentials for the large majority of countries, emphasizing that the respondent's educational level influences fertility within marriage. The TMFR declines monotonically with the wife's education in most countries of Latin America, North Africa and the Middle East. In contrast, countries in sub-Saharan Africa, the Caribbean and South-East Asia and the Pacific exhibit a curvilinear or irregular pattern, with marital fertility typically highest in the 1-3 years or 4-6 years subgroup but declining thereafter. In several countries marital fertility is lowest among women other than the best educated. These countries include Kenya, Lesotho, Sri Lanka, Fiji and Indonesia where women with no education or with 1-3 years schooling report levels of fertility slightly lower than or similar to those of women with 7+ years education; in Costa Rica and Guyana a similar pattern is observed for the subgroup with 4-6 years schooling.

Like the TFRs, the magnitude of the differentials vary by region but appear to be more uniform and less pronounced. As before, Latin America and the Middle East show the largest differentials; more modest differentials occur in Africa, South-East Asia and the Pacific, and the Caribbean, and several countries show minuscule differences. The sharp drop for the 7+ years subgroup is less evident even in the Middle East and Latin America, suggesting that postponement of the onset of childbearing rather than the curtailment of childbearing is probably the main source of the marked pattern in the TMFRs. Although marital fertility is lowest among the best educated for the majority of countries, frequently the difference from the 4-6 years subgroup is modest or negligible; in some countries education appears to have no effect on marital fertility (Sri Lanka, Malaysia) and in several others the results show that small differences in education are not conducive to significant reductions in fertility.

Differences in the TMFRs (for fertility in the 0-24 years since marriage) are also modest if not negligible for

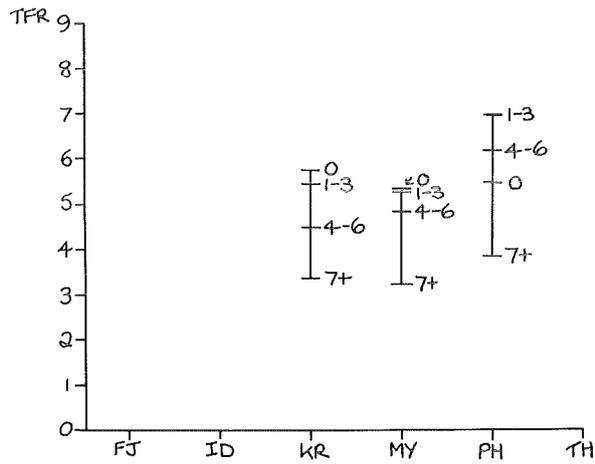
A: TFR ages 15-49



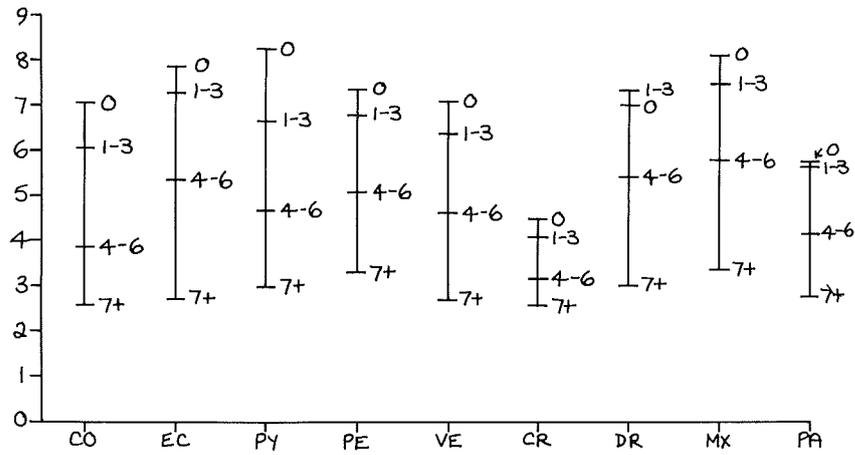
KEY
NUMBERS ON GRAPH INDICATE YEARS OF SCHOOLING

Figure 2 Total fertility rates (TFR) and total marital fertility rates (TMFR), by respondent's years of schooling

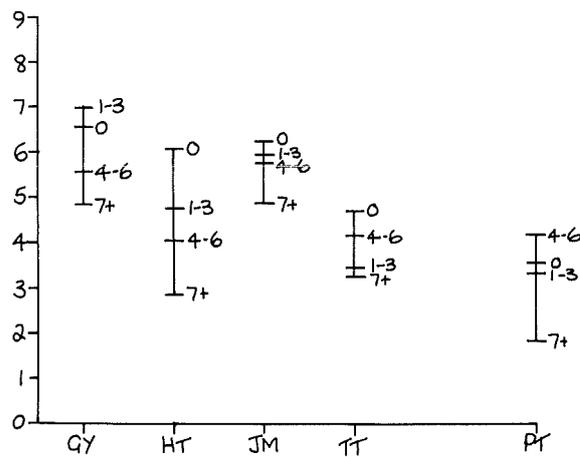
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC: PACIFIC



LATIN AMERICA



CARIBBEAN AND EUROPE



KEY
NUMBERS ON GRAPH INDICATE YEARS OF SCHOOLING

Figure 2 (cont)

B: TMR ages 20-49

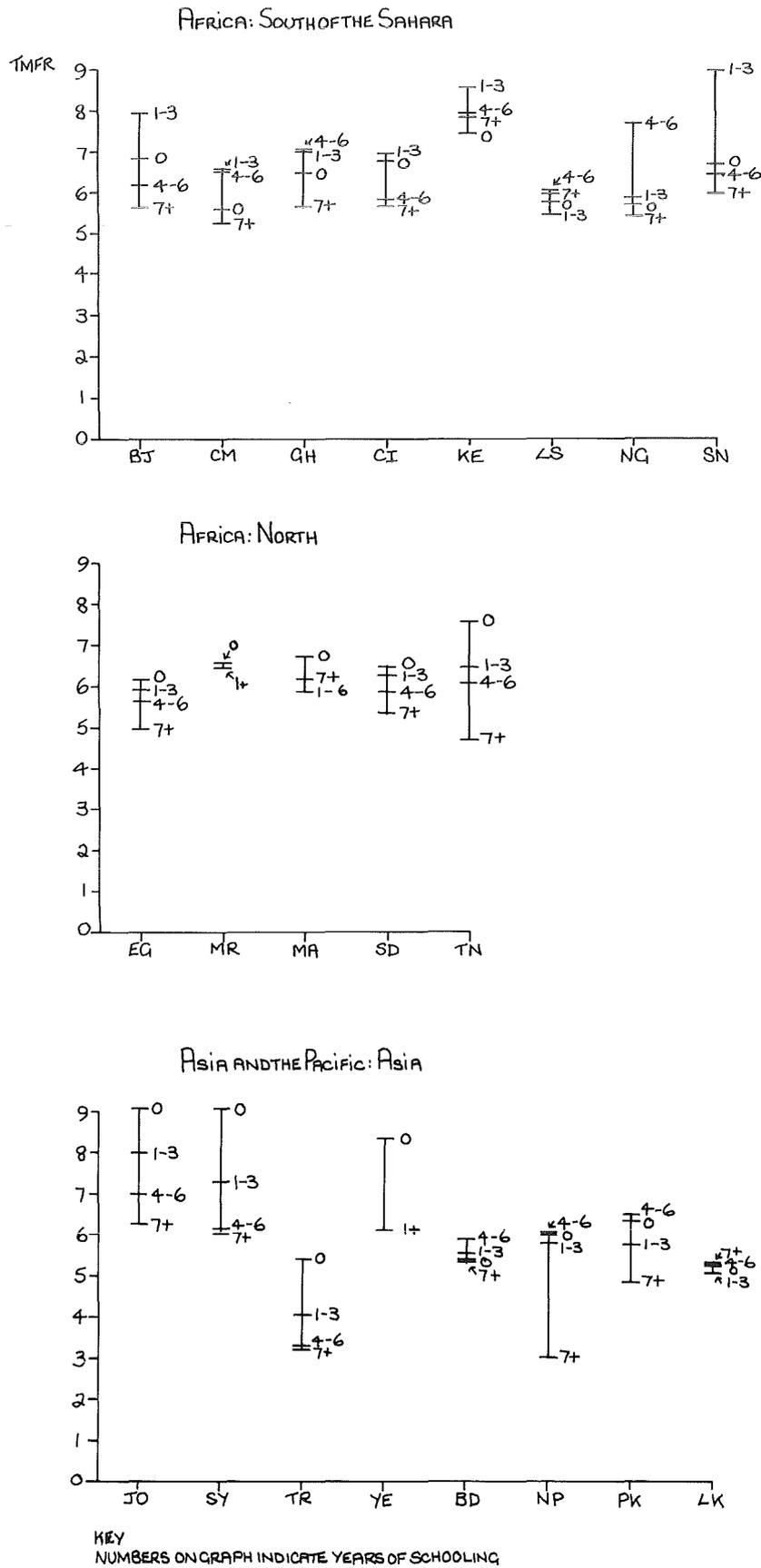
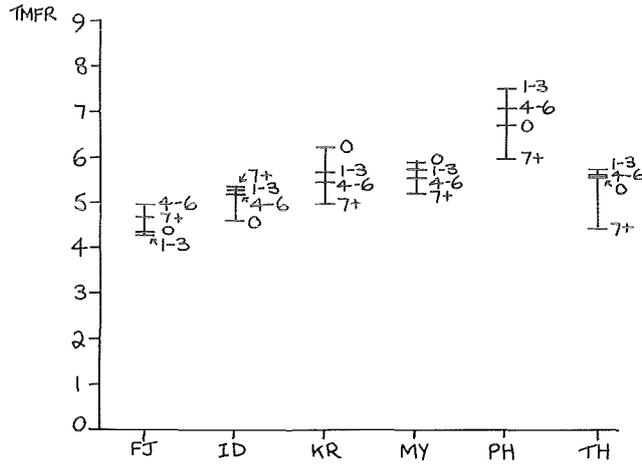
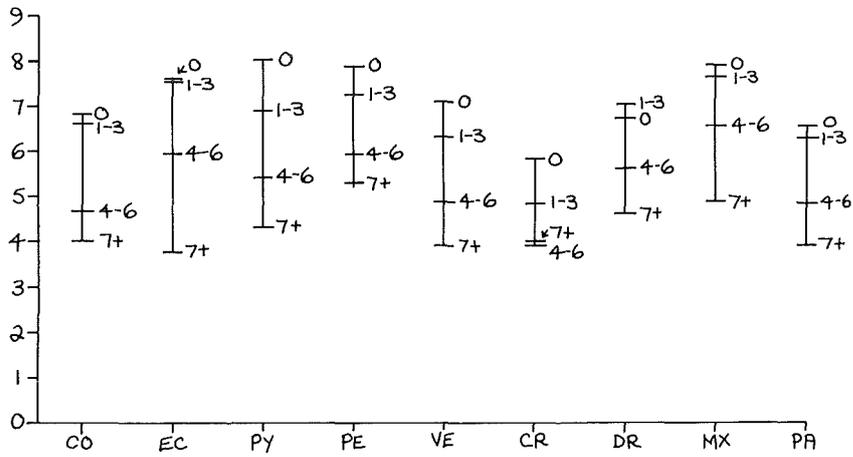


Figure 2 (cont)

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC: PACIFIC



LATIN AMERICA



CARIBBEAN AND EUROPE

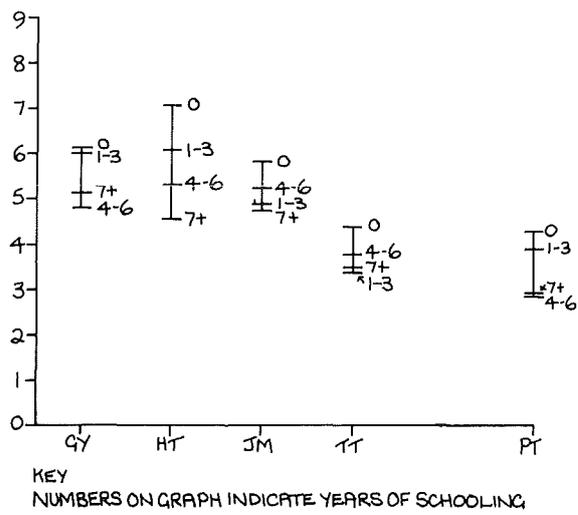


Figure 2 (cont)

C: TMFR durations 0-24 years

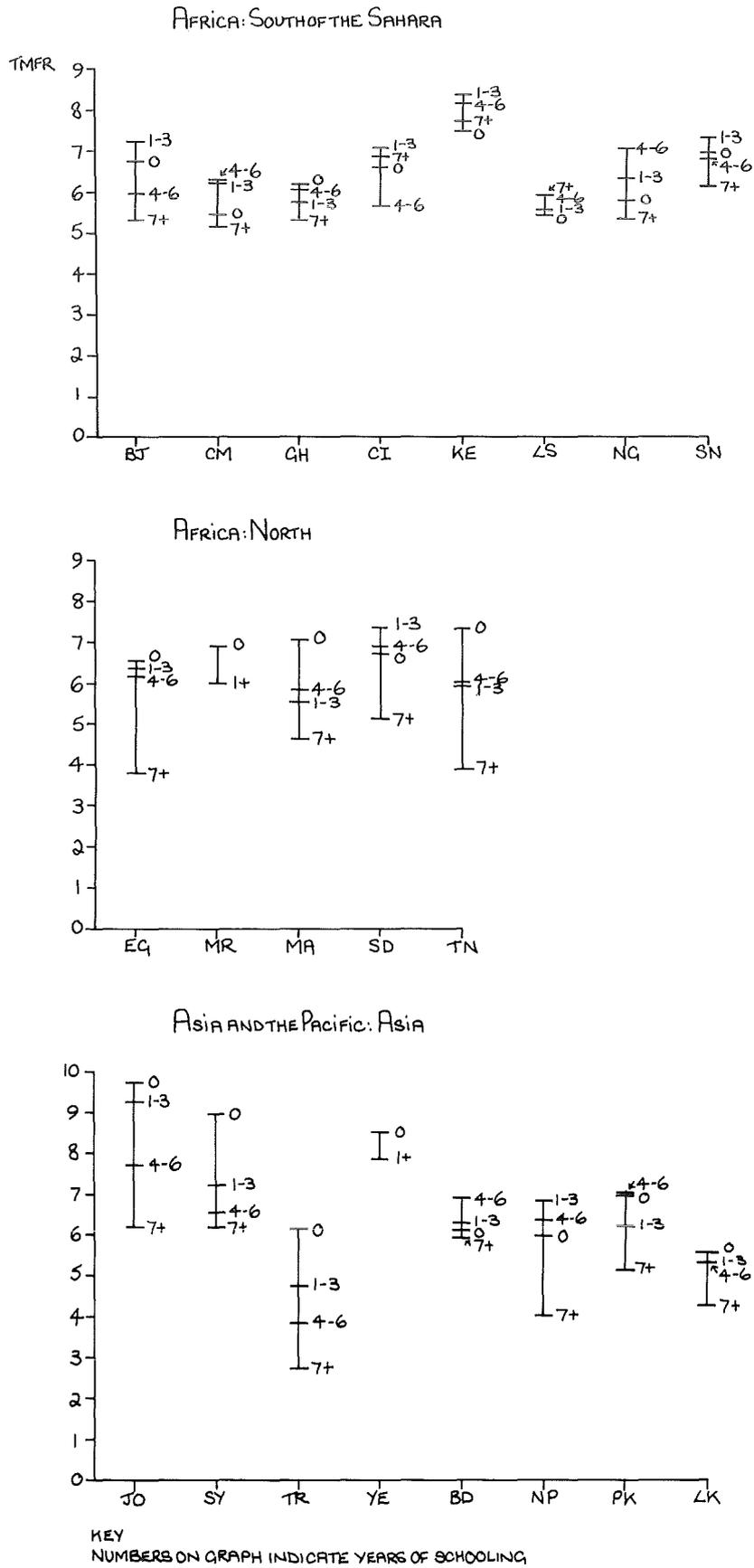


Figure 2 (cont)

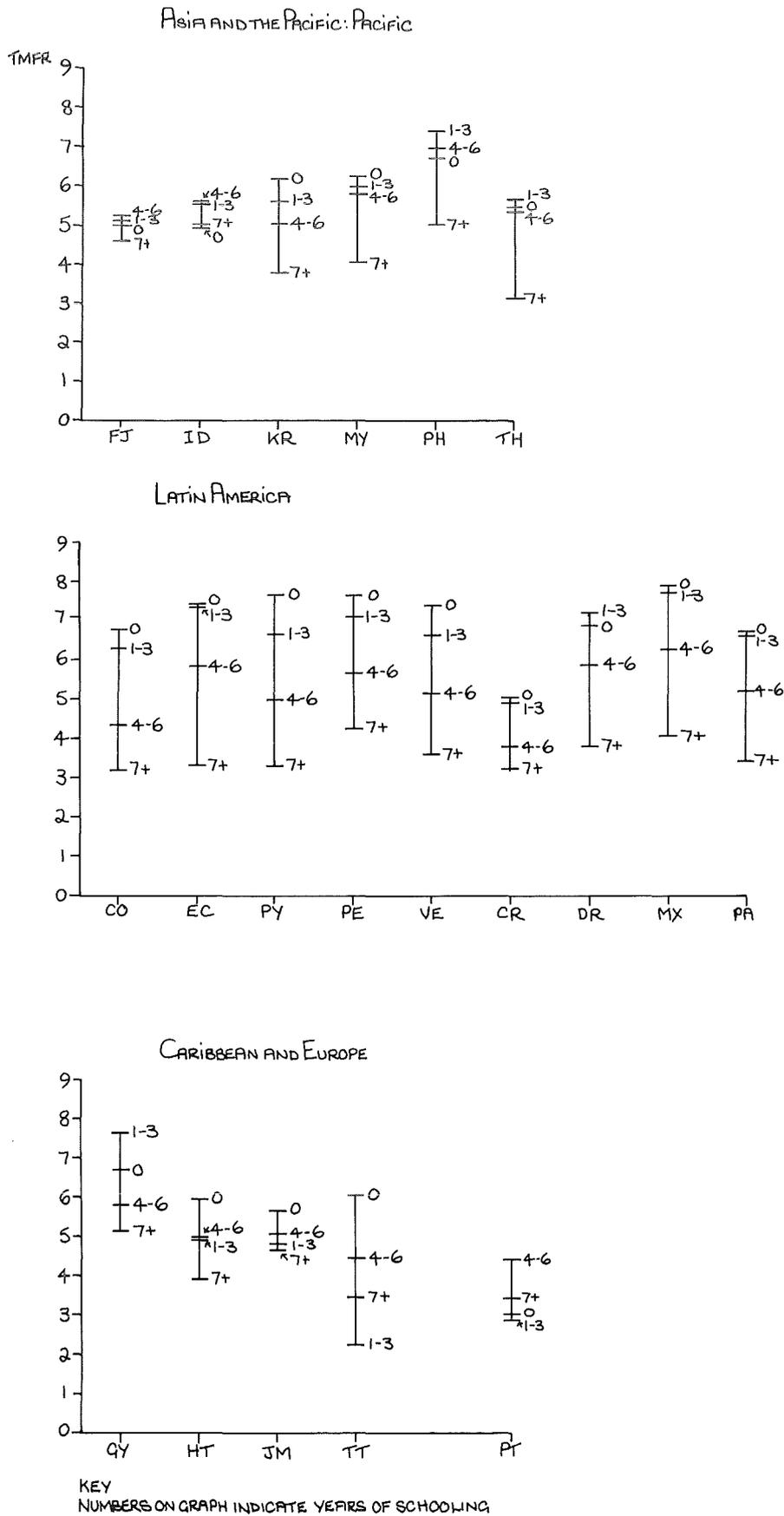


Figure 2 (cont)

sub-Saharan Africa across all four education categories. A similar pattern is noted for the three lower schooling groups in South-East Asia and the Pacific and for the two lower schooling groups in Latin America. More substantial differences between the 7+ years subgroup and the other subgroups are apparent in the Americas, Middle East, North Africa and several South-East Asian countries. It would seem that the sharp drop in the TFR at the highest level of education reflects differences emerging over the first 24 years of marriage, not the effects of prolonged childbearing by those with less schooling. Where entrance to first union is late, of course, the first 24 years will include a substantial proportion of time at ages of diminished fecundity (ages 35 years and over).

The overall similarity in the patterns of association between education and fertility emphasize the importance of nuptiality differences as well as differences in marital fertility. Increased education usually results in lower completed fertility because more educated women tend to delay marriage, to be in non-traditional employment and to practise contraception effectively. Although education has an independent effect on fertility differentials, the effects are partly mediated through socio-economic factors. The relatively low degree of socio-economic differentiation in Africa probably contributes to the general lack of sharp fertility differentials.

Husband's occupation

Rates for subgroups defined by the husband's occupation are shown in table 6 and displayed in figures 3A–3B. Our attention must be confined to TMFRs, as TFRs cannot be calculated.

With regard to fertility in the first 24 years of marriage, the differentials are modest or negligible in sub-Saharan Africa, Mauritania and Sudan (N), and also in about half the Asian countries eg Syria, Yemen AR, Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, Fiji and Indonesia. In contrast, most of the American countries and several countries in Asia (eg Jordan, Turkey, Republic of Korea, Philippines and Thailand) are distinguished by substantial differentiation, though not regularly or consistently across all four occupational groups. Usually the largest differentials occur between the professional/clerical and agricultural categories – corresponding generally with the groups with highest and lowest status in the social hierarchy. Several North African countries (Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia) and Sri Lanka demonstrate differences but only the professional and clerical group is sharply distinguished from the other categories by its lower fertility. For the most part the magnitude of these differentials corresponds with the size of the educational differentials (table 5). Where substantial differentials exist, wives of those in agriculture have the highest fertility (except in Venezuela) and wives of white collar workers the lowest fertility. Further, in most of these countries fertility declines monotonically across the four occupational categories so that wives of manual workers report higher fertility rates than wives whose husbands are in sales/service occupations.

In countries where differentials are more modest (sub-Saharan Africa, several Asian countries) the relative

ranking of the categories varies considerably and generalization appears inappropriate. This no doubt reflects the diversity of social and economic positions within occupational categories in developing countries. Some striking anomalies are demonstrated in the differentials by occupation: three countries (Lesotho, Nigeria and Indonesia) show fertility of the agricultural group to be lower than among all non-agricultural categories, and in Bangladesh fertility is highest among wives of white collar workers. In Venezuela there is a dramatic variation in the fertility of wives of white collar workers and wives whose husbands are in sales/service occupations – the fertility of the former being half that of the latter.

The patterns of differentials in marital fertility after age 20 largely correspond to patterns of differentials for fertility since marriage. Differentials are largely absent or modest in most of Africa and in several Asian countries. As before, the American countries display the sharpest differentials but in several countries differences are somewhat muted as compared to fertility estimates for duration 0–24 years. Diminished differentials are also common in several Asian and North African countries which have displayed substantial variations in marital fertility at duration 0–24 years, especially between the professional and sales/service and agricultural categories.

Overall the differentials between the professional and agricultural categories correspond closely to differentials between the major urban and rural populations, which is expected since all agricultural workers in developing countries are rural inhabitants.

Respondent's work status

Rates for subgroups defined by the respondent's work status since first union are shown in table 7 and displayed in figures 4A–4B. Again our attention must be confined to TMFRs. The reader is cautioned that the subgroups of employed women are represented by small numbers of exposures, particularly in Africa.

In general, married women who are employed outside the family (usually in non-traditional occupations) have lower fertility than women who do not work (except in Nigeria and Mauritania). However, the fertility of women employed by others does not always fall below that of family and self-employed workers; this is illustrated clearly in several African and Middle Eastern countries. The relationship between female employment and fertility is complex and not always unidirectional. One of the most common patterns observed from the TMFRs in the first 24 years of marriage and found in most of the American, and several Asian and North African countries, is a monotonic decline across the three categories: reported fertility is highest for wives who have not worked and lowest for those employed by non-relatives, with family and self-employed workers occupying the intermediate level. However, several variant patterns are detected in these countries. For example, one consists of a relatively large difference in fertility (1–2 children) between women who have engaged in any kind of work and those who have not worked, with a comparatively smaller difference between those in family/self-

employment and non-familial employment (eg Indonesia, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Jamaica); another pattern shows a large difference between the employed categories but minimal difference between non-workers and family/self-employed workers (eg Peru, Guyana). Further, some countries show a minuscule difference across all occupational categories (eg Nepal, Malaysia).

In countries where the decline is not monotonic, fertility is frequently highest among women in family/self-employment (the exceptions are Kenya, Lesotho, Senegal and Pakistan where fertility is highest among non-workers and lowest for family/self-employed workers, though the differentials are only modest). Typically, fertility differentials between non-workers and family/self-employed workers are quite modest (about 1 child on average) but in several countries fertility is substantially lower for women engaged in non-familial work.

Estimates of within-union fertility reveal some discrepancies in the rank order of differentials but for the majority of countries the same ranking is evident. The differentials are in several cases muted, resulting in within-union fertility being more uniform between the subgroups. For example, in most of Asia and Latin America differentials are reduced for women in 'other' employment and non-workers as well as for those in both

employed categories. It is clear that in the 41 WFS countries the pattern of work status differentials and the mechanism through which they are generated is extremely diverse.

Fertility levels across countries

If cross-national differences in fertility were due principally to differences in socio-economic composition of the populations, we might expect the fertility rates for the socio-economic subgroups to be the same across countries. Tables 4-7 provide no suggestion of this. Indeed, it appears that the range of differences in national-level rates (table 3) is largely duplicated by the rates of each subgroup.

The size and pattern of fertility differences varies least within the homogenous populations of sub-Saharan Africa and most in Latin America and the Middle East, with several South-East Asian and Pacific, North African and Caribbean countries exhibiting moderately high differentials. These findings provide useful insights into the determinants of fertility and are instructive to policy-makers who may wish to change the course of human fertility in developing countries.

Table 6 Summary fertility measures, by the husband's occupation

Country	TMFR, ages 20–49 ^a				TMFR, durations 0–24 years			
	Agric	Skld, unskl	Sales, serv	Prof, cler	Agric	Skld, unskl	Sales, serv	Prof, cler
Africa								
Benin	6.78	7.05	6.04	6.79	6.82	6.67	5.85	6.33
Cameroon	5.76	5.77	6.66	5.82	5.73	5.61	6.63	5.78
Ghana	6.56	6.74	6.36	5.48	6.26	6.30	5.93	5.13
Ivory Coast	6.91	6.53	6.48	5.64	6.80	6.51	6.54	5.75
Kenya	7.79	7.73	8.13	7.79	7.78	8.01	8.02	7.71
Lesotho	6.12	5.91	5.59	6.52	5.68	5.85	5.82	6.27
Nigeria	5.53	7.19	5.98	6.34	5.66	7.15	6.34	6.26
Senegal	6.62	6.93	6.37	7.04	7.00	7.02	6.88	7.00
Egypt	6.51	5.67	5.72	5.07	6.75	6.19	6.40	4.71
Mauritania	6.41	6.54	6.44	7.33	7.24	7.11	6.42	6.94
Morocco	7.36	6.46	5.68	5.37	7.62	6.79	5.97	5.44
Sudan (N)	6.45	6.49	6.44	5.56	6.72	7.19	6.80	6.03
Tunisia	7.74	6.66	7.05	5.51	7.57	6.58	6.78	5.03
Asia and the Pacific								
Jordan	9.22	8.41	8.44	6.93	9.97	9.04	9.15	7.23
Syria	9.38	8.31	7.21	7.90	8.96	8.45	7.67	7.77
Turkey	5.41	4.24	3.98	3.65	6.13	4.85	4.59	4.00
Yemen AR	7.85	8.87	8.79	7.30	7.65	8.05	8.18	7.39
Bangladesh	5.55	5.30	5.71	5.35	6.27	5.84	6.36	6.70
Nepal	6.21	5.93	5.66	4.37	6.11	6.40	5.51	5.00
Pakistan	6.29	6.63	6.46	6.02	6.85	7.29	6.97	6.54
Sri Lanka	5.42	5.22	5.41	4.96	5.57	5.08	5.13	3.63
Fiji	5.16	4.52	4.30	4.22	5.38	4.88	4.50	3.97
Indonesia	4.51	5.26	5.27	5.07	4.84	5.59	5.64	5.45
Korea, Rep. of	6.39	5.23	4.81	5.10	6.19	4.84	4.10	4.01
Malaysia	5.91	6.02	5.60	5.00	6.51	6.02	5.37	4.51
Philippines	7.38	6.65	5.92	5.69	7.22	6.23	5.30	4.31
Thailand	6.04	5.23	4.73	4.04	5.85	4.97	4.23	3.26
Americas								
Colombia	7.44	4.78	4.67	3.96	7.21	4.48	4.40	3.19
Ecuador	7.60	6.09	5.16	3.95	7.48	5.91	5.04	3.45
Paraguay	7.30	5.00	4.56	4.41	7.00	4.59	3.85	3.53
Peru	7.97	6.82	5.94	5.21	7.66	6.57	5.65	4.45
Venezuela	5.15	5.30	8.02	4.27	5.70	5.62	8.12	4.00
Costa Rica	5.10	4.11	4.44	3.66	5.08	3.81	4.03	2.93
Dominican Republic	7.69	5.40	5.23	4.04	7.91	5.45	5.30	3.55
Mexico	8.02	7.08	6.41	5.20	8.09	7.12	6.14	4.60
Panama	6.13	4.39	4.53	4.05	6.49	4.45	4.44	3.44
Guyana	5.78	5.16	5.04	4.09	6.60	5.59	5.12	3.95
Haiti	7.31	5.90	5.90	4.64	6.33	4.95	4.80	3.45
Jamaica	5.98	5.06	3.93	3.71	5.93	5.03	3.76	3.43
Trinidad and Tobago	4.41	3.78	3.32	2.81	4.97	4.04	3.28	2.51
Europe								
Portugal	3.86	3.37	3.02	2.69	3.14	2.63	2.29	1.90

^aWithin-union fertility.

Table 7 Summary fertility measures, by the respondent's work status

Country	TMFR, ages 20–49 ^a			TMFR, durations 0–24 years		
	No work	Family and self	Other	No work	Family and self	Other
Africa						
Benin	6.61	6.80	6.67	6.34	6.80	4.90
Cameroon	5.59	6.04	4.83	5.63	5.89	4.81
Ghana	6.23	6.53	5.34	5.94	6.23	4.72
Ivory Coast	6.62	6.79	5.32	6.62	6.66	6.04
Kenya	7.85	7.04	8.24	7.94	6.73	7.72
Lesotho	6.15	5.18	5.27	6.06	5.10	5.16
Nigeria	6.01	6.07	5.39	5.81	6.25	5.87
Senegal	7.19	6.52	6.72	7.14	6.69	6.87
Egypt	5.82	6.71	5.61	6.30	6.93	5.03
Mauritania	6.51	6.38	8.74	6.51	7.12	7.55
Morocco	6.71	6.23	5.55	7.08	6.35	4.96
Sudan (N)	6.76	5.93	5.71	7.06	6.33	6.17
Tunisa	7.23	8.01	5.82	7.03	7.82	5.05
Asia and the Pacific						
Jordan	8.29	8.85	7.74	9.03	9.35	6.73
Syria	8.11	9.23	8.24	8.23	8.75	6.91
Turkey	4.32	4.82	4.02	4.88	5.55	4.05
Yemen AR	8.99	7.73	7.84	8.25	7.44	7.25
Bangladesh	5.59	4.99	4.83	6.37	5.65	5.15
Nepal	5.99	6.10	5.55	6.20	5.90	5.84
Pakistan	6.34	6.30	6.55	6.96	6.69	6.93
Sri Lanka	5.49	5.49	4.73	5.32	5.50	4.45
Fiji	4.80	4.56	4.12	5.19	4.50	3.64
Indonesia	5.91	4.40	4.37	6.33	4.74	4.53
Korea, Rep. of	5.55	5.61	4.82	4.75	5.32	4.17
Malaysia	5.85	5.48	5.63	6.01	5.92	5.49
Philippines	7.20	6.58	6.47	6.97	6.23	5.77
Thailand	5.40	5.68	5.26	4.95	5.50	4.69
Americas						
Colombia	6.13	5.32	4.87	6.03	5.17	4.26
Ecuador	6.54	6.03	5.30	6.60	5.59	4.94
Paraguay	6.44	5.88	4.87	6.11	5.54	4.06
Peru	6.97	7.10	6.12	6.82	6.78	5.35
Venezuela	5.66	4.26	4.96	6.07	4.67	4.85
Costa Rica	4.65	3.89	4.07	4.53	3.76	3.46
Dominican Republic	6.70	6.12	5.72	6.88	6.15	5.38
Mexico	7.29	6.83	6.00	7.38	6.79	5.35
Panama	5.38	4.91	4.21	5.69	4.91	3.93
Guyana	5.22	5.39	4.59	5.44	5.20	4.05
Haiti	7.02	7.00	5.69	5.40	5.98	4.75
Jamaica	7.06	4.76	4.82	7.18	5.06	4.79
Trinidad and Tobago	4.08	3.66	3.06	4.34	3.72	3.00
Europe						
Portugal	3.28	3.68	2.99	2.54	2.84	2.27

^aWithin-union fertility.

A: TMFR ages 20-49

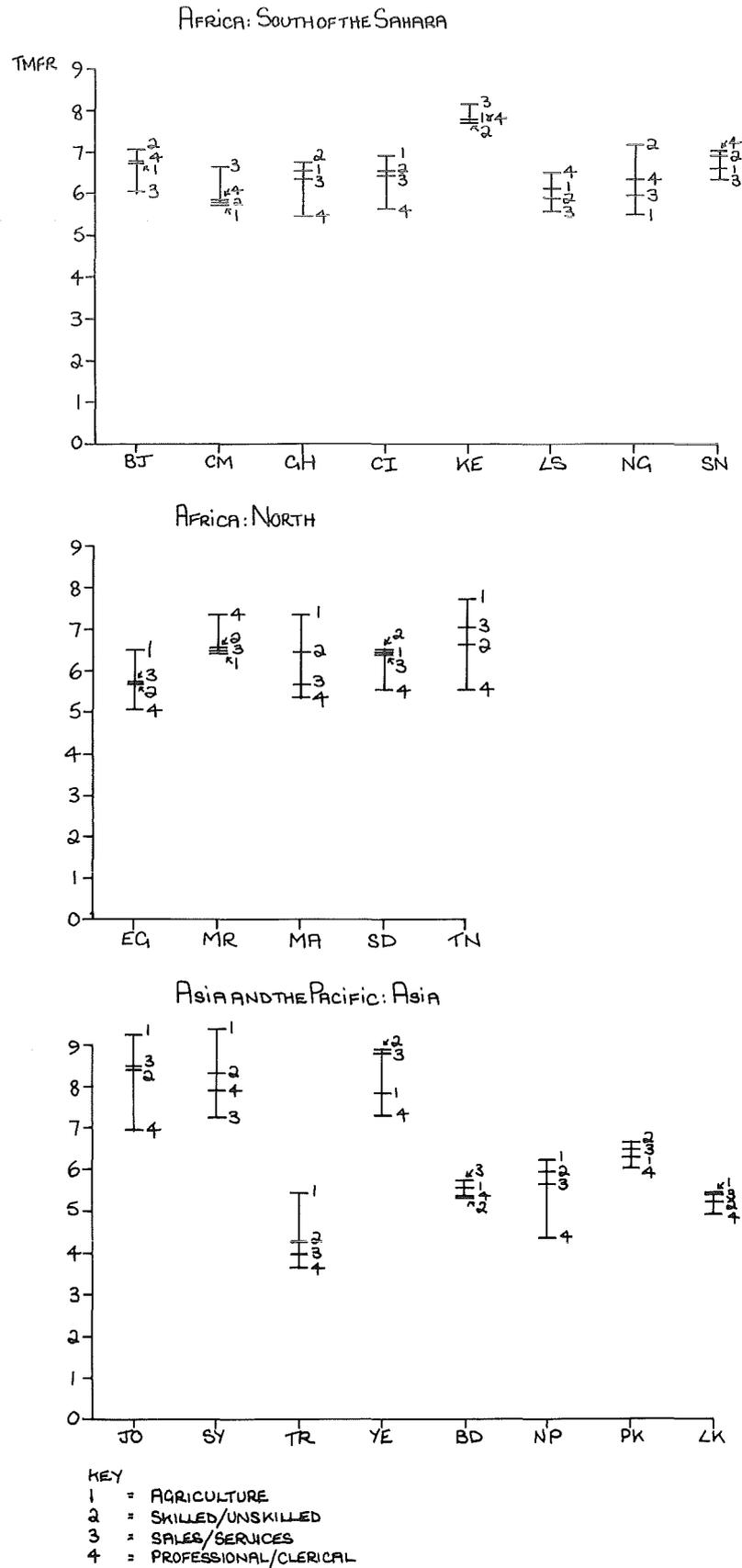
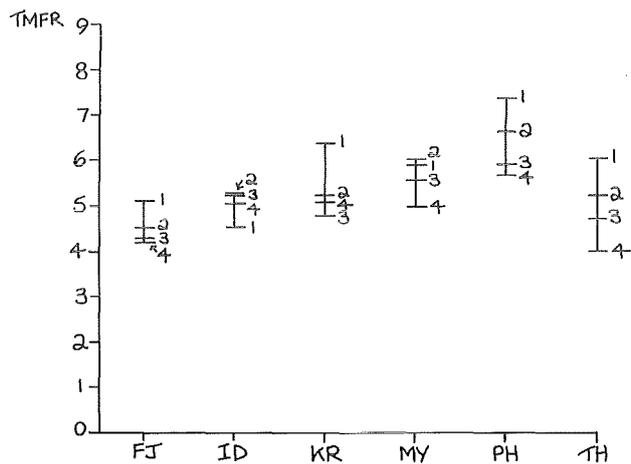
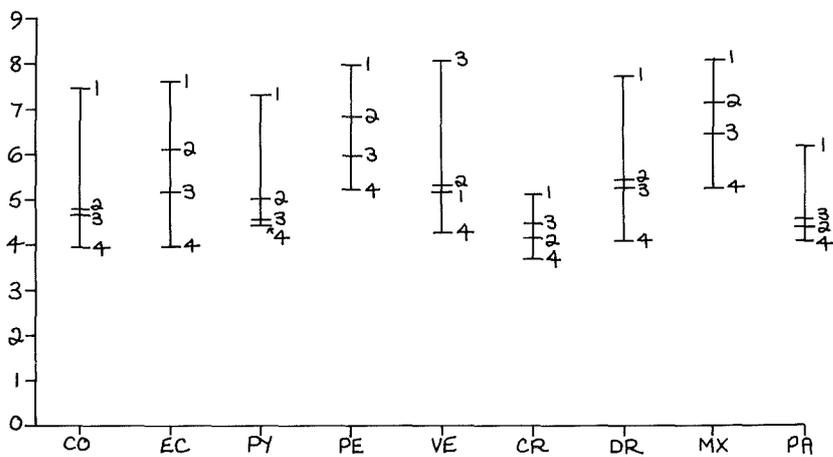


Figure 3 Total marital fertility rates (TMFR), by the husband's occupation

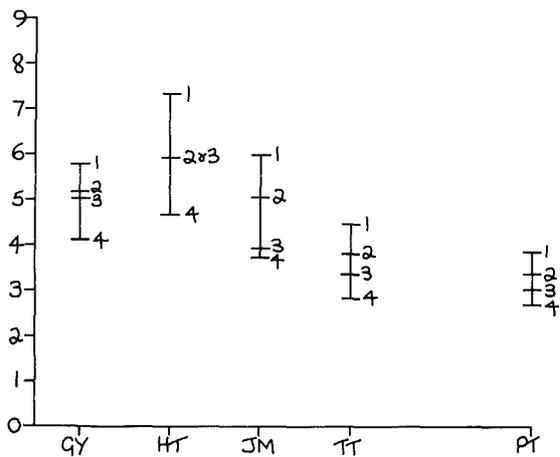
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC: PACIFIC



LATIN AMERICA



CARIBBEAN AND EUROPE



- KEY
- 1 = AGRICULTURE
 - 2 = SKILLED/UNSKILLED
 - 3 = SALES/SERVICES
 - 4 = PROFESSIONAL/CLERICAL

Figure 3 (cont)

B: TMFR durations 0-24 years

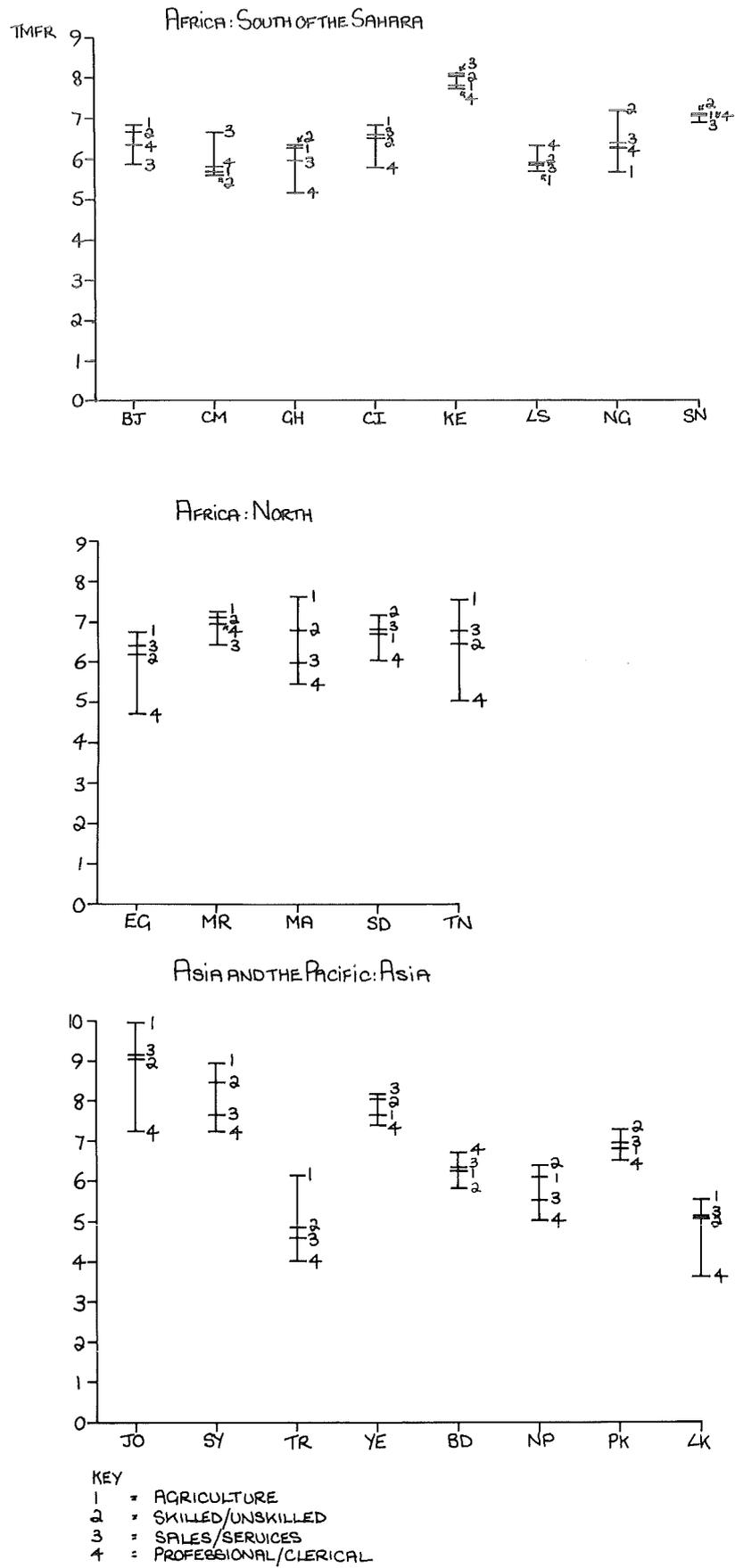
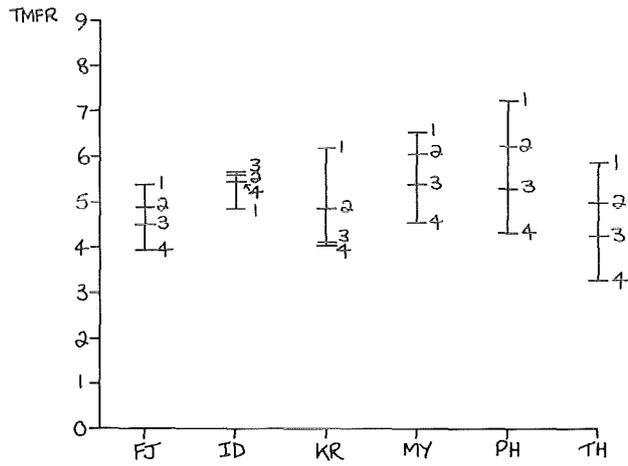
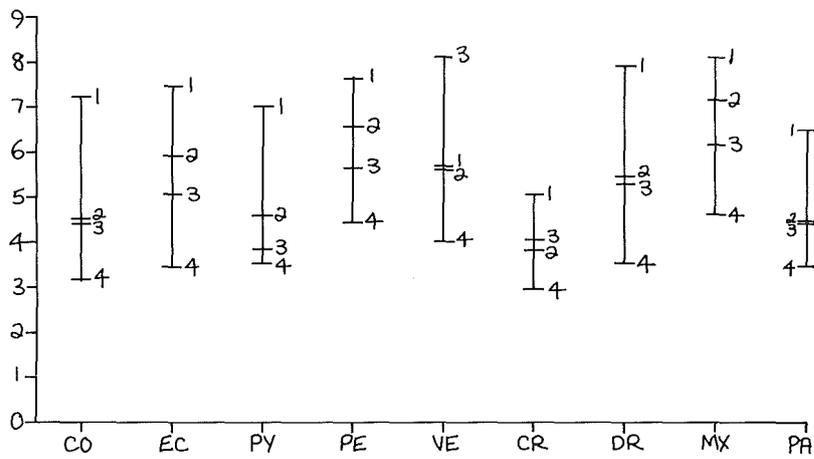


Figure 3 (cont)

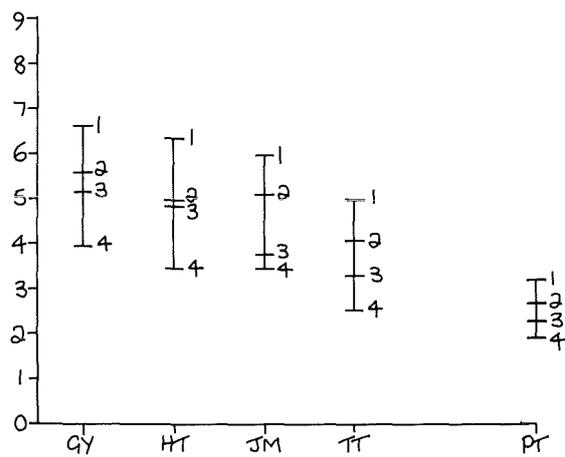
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC: PACIFIC



LATIN AMERICA



CARIBBEAN AND EUROPE



- KEY
- 1 = AGRICULTURE
 - 2 = SKILLED/UNSKILLED
 - 3 = SALES/SERVICES
 - 4 = PROFESSIONAL/CLERICAL

Figure 3 (cont)

A: TMFR ages 20-49

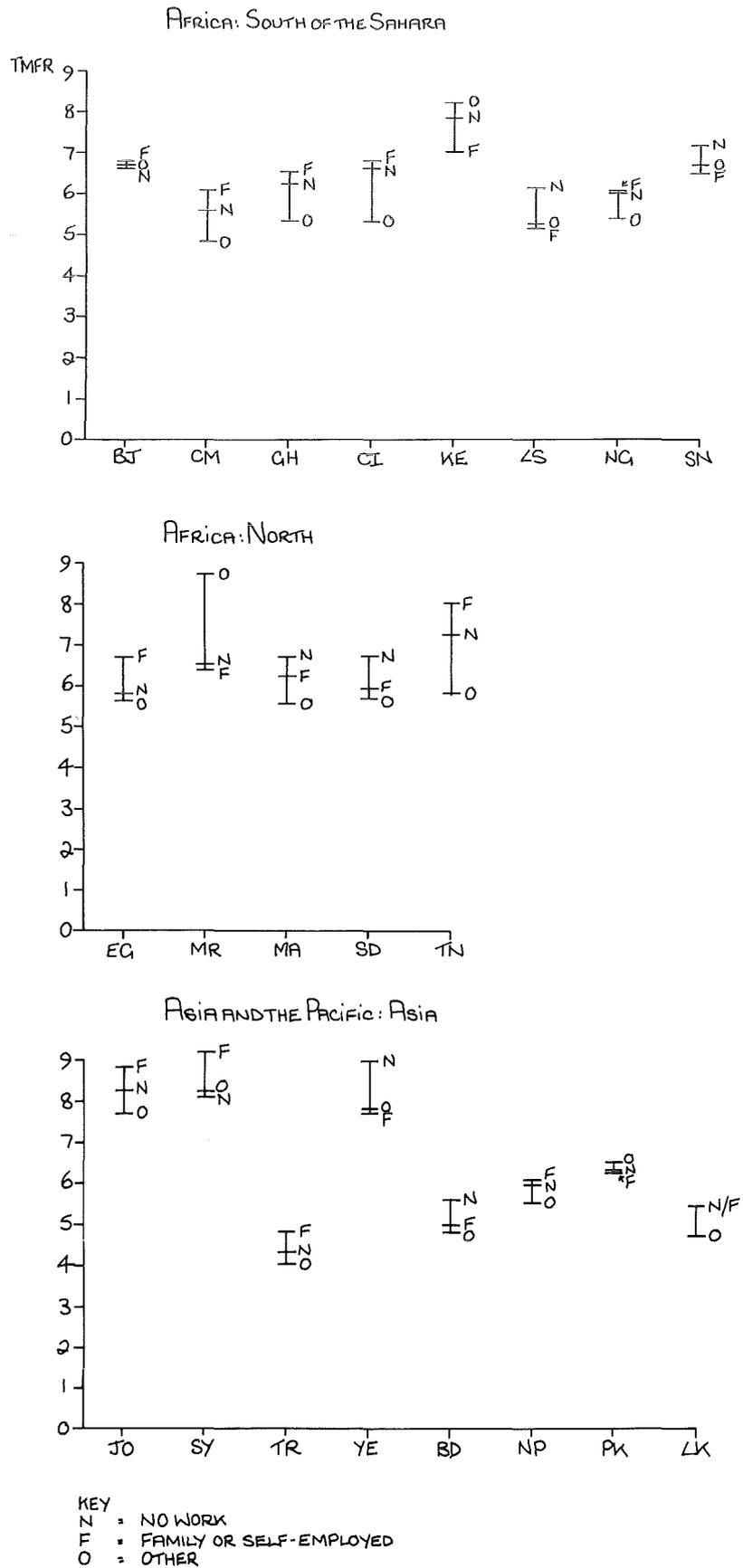
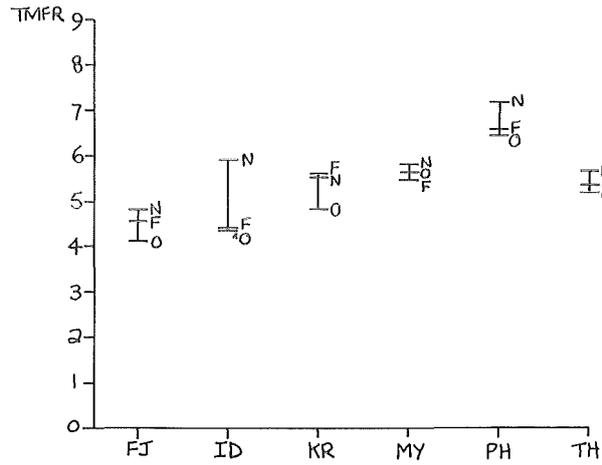
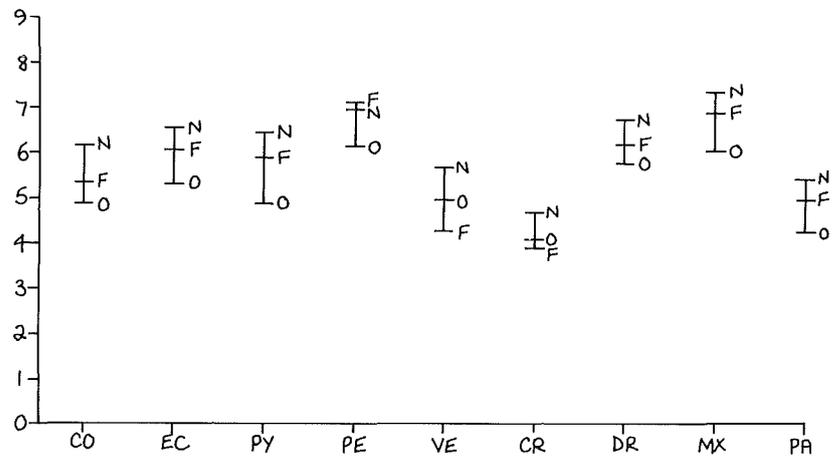


Figure 4 Total marital fertility rates (TMFR), by the respondent's work status

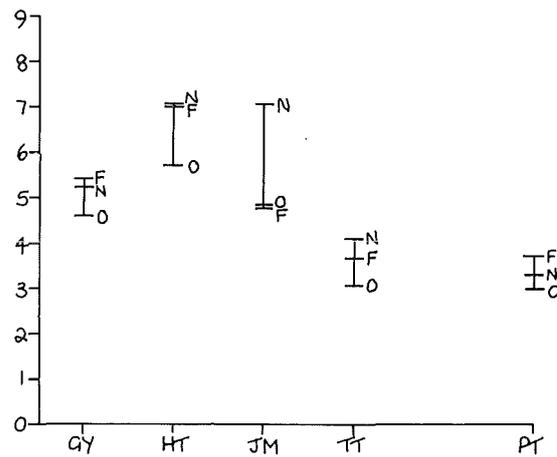
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC: PACIFIC



LATIN AMERICA



CARIBBEAN AND EUROPE



KEY
 N = NOWORK
 F = FAMILY OR SELF-EMPLOYED
 O = OTHER

Figure 4 (cont)

B: TMR durations 0-24 years

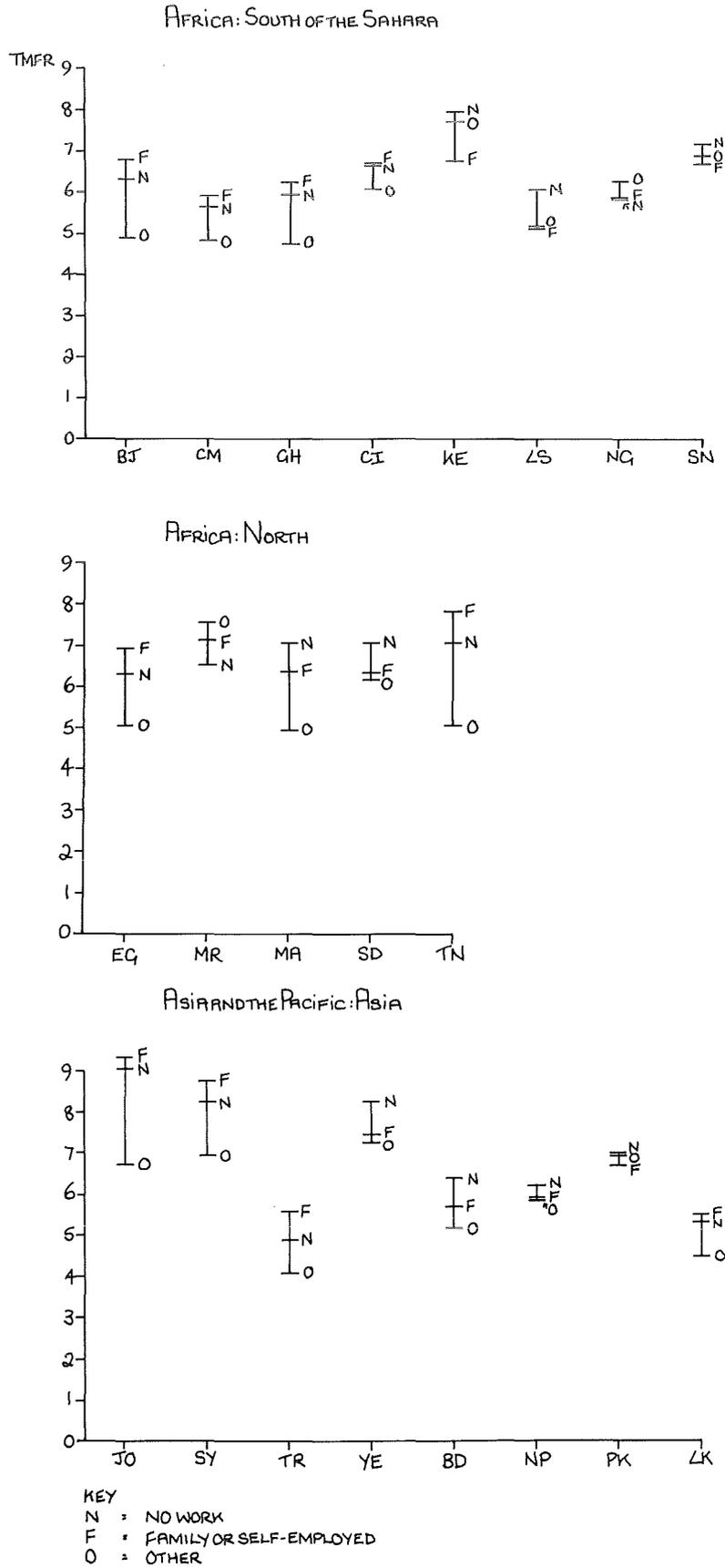


Figure 4 (cont)

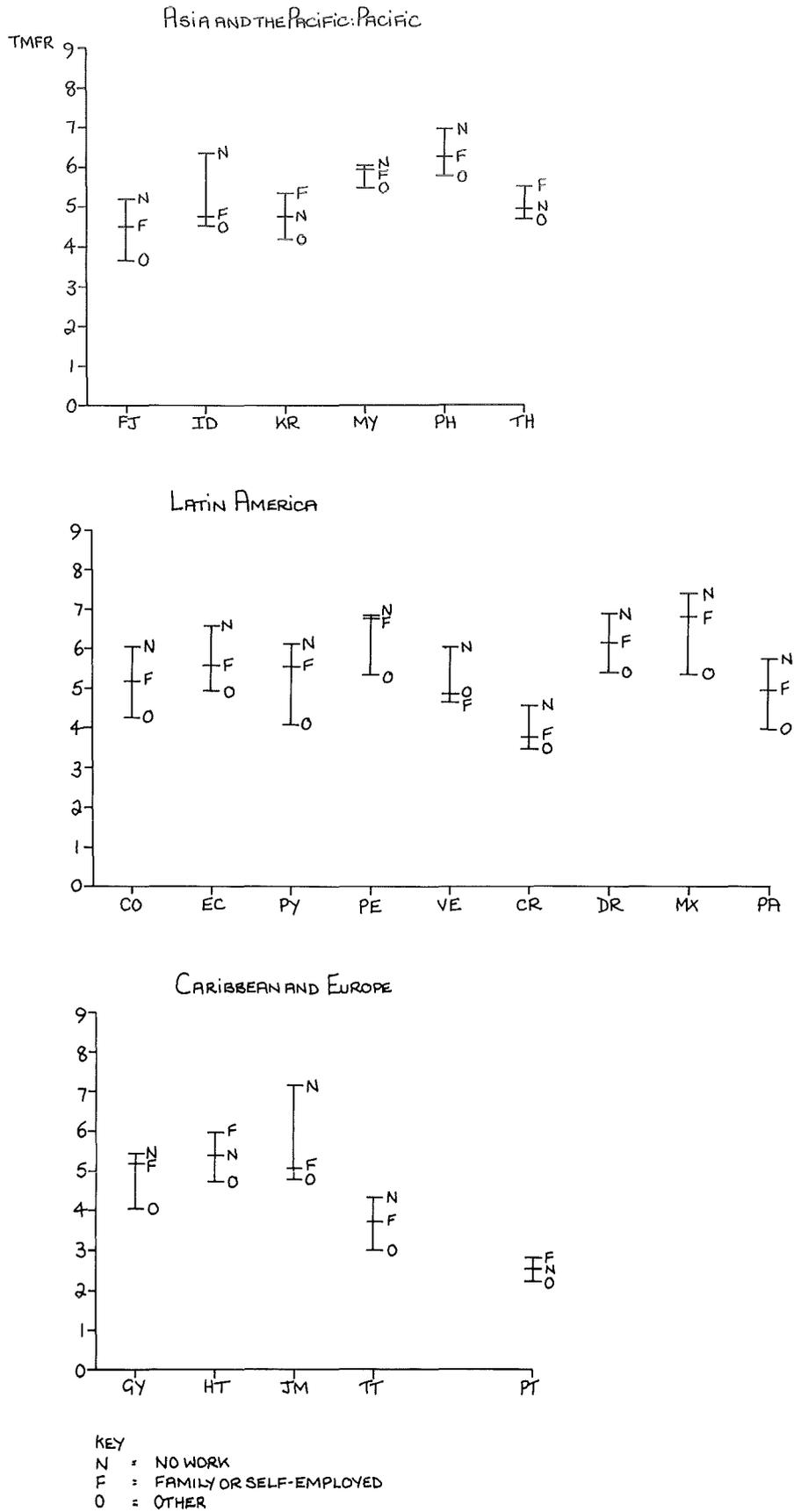


Figure 4 (cont)

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Appendix A-Detailed Tables

Table A1 Age-specific fertility rates by current residence and respondent's education

	Age group							TFR	GFR
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49		
AFRICA									
BENIN									
Major urban	81	240	312	250	131	93	44	5.75	187
Other urban	133	318	297	250	175	98	70	6.70	223
Rural	171	325	342	286	206	101	49	7.40	251
No school	173	327	337	281	197	102	52	7.35	249
1-3 years	177	287	268	272	284	119	294	8.50	255
4-6 years	135	313	290	257	141	19	0	5.77	221
7+ years	45	149	278	252	44	84	0	4.26	119
CAMEROON									
Major urban	120	262	265	183	145	79	6	5.30	187
Other urban	204	337	301	172	132	124	70	6.70	214
Rural	196	297	276	229	159	106	40	6.51	215
No school	217	271	266	218	156	105	43	6.38	200
1-3 years	220	377	285	225	145	144	0	6.98	256
4-6 years	183	324	297	236	166	95	53	6.77	245
7+ years	107	263	318	183	98	67	0	5.18	186
IVORY COAST									
Major urban	190	285	259	227	173	129	19	6.42	226
Other urban	209	304	294	262	162	126	15	6.86	243
Rural	230	328	317	250	218	133	69	7.72	250
No school	224	315	304	252	204	130	62	7.45	244
1-3 years	266	346	298	231	210	253	0	8.02	292
4-6 years	222	326	272	206	173	72	0	6.36	263
7+ years	136	265	284	168	59	256	0	5.83	196
NIGERIA									
Major urban	177	322	270	296	111	109	62	6.73	231
Other urban	127	246	296	272	143	83	10	5.88	202
Rural	182	287	271	218	151	102	67	6.39	215
No school	241	287	263	225	142	97	61	6.58	217
1-3 years	251	302	290	231	150	101	52	6.88	249
4-6 years	151	324	322	277	209	182	53	7.59	246
7+ years	35	178	272	217	121	16	0	4.20	106
EGYPT									
Major urban	59	179	234	167	95	28	7	3.84	128
Other urban	82	242	279	211	114	32	14	4.86	162
Rural	126	302	315	244	153	64	20	6.12	202
No school	Not Available								
1-3 years	Not Available								
4-6 years	Not Available								
7+ years	Not Available								
MAURITANIA									
Major urban	169	269	267	247	135	109	54	6.25	212
Other urban	145	258	287	253	144	100	39	6.13	203
Rural	154	265	299	236	184	75	45	6.28	206
No school	Not Available								
1-3 years	Not Available								
4-6 years	Not Available								
7+ years	Not Available								
MOROCCO									
Major urban	32	168	223	167	109	53	17	3.85	116
Other urban	67	229	260	175	132	74	26	4.81	146
Rural	123	308	338	258	219	124	34	7.02	217
No school	119	297	317	233	180	97	28	6.36	197
1-3 years	84	256	262	94	99	155	81	5.15	155
4-6 years	46	184	217	146	169	116	0	4.39	136
7+ years	10	117	210	172	127	194	0	4.15	78
TUNISIA									
Urban	24	196	255	214	166	70	24	4.75	128
Rural	43	254	354	304	233	154	49	6.95	187
No school	Not Available								
1-3 years	Not Available								
4-6 years	Not Available								
7+ years	Not Available								

	Age group							TFR	GFR
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49		
ASIA									
TURKEY									
Major urban	116	217	171	86	47	11	0	3.24	117
Other urban	124	232	204	120	39	24	0	3.72	137
Rural	211	323	280	191	125	60	3	5.97	197
No school	172	327	297	206	120	58	3	5.91	184
1-3 years	135	296	227	119	67	33	0	4.38	146
4-6 years	105	231	186	105	44	17	0	3.44	136
7+ years	19	119	147	62	61	7	0	2.07	61
YEMEN									
Urban	152	384	333	317	170	172	34	7.81	263
Rural	178	340	348	337	240	199	78	8.60	273
No school	181	347	346	336	229	197	75	8.55	275
Some school	60	235	373	0	409	0	0	5.38	114
EUROPE									
PORTUGAL									
Major urban	26	114	124	70	18	8	0	1.80	57
Other urban	27	152	124	68	26	11	2	2.05	62
Rural	32	154	150	97	57	22	9	2.60	78
No school	139	199	108	130	84	33	11	3.52	57
1-3 years	59	240	160	115	53	16	10	3.27	75
4-6 years	43	170	139	76	28	10	0	2.33	83
7+ years	13	96	141	68	31	8	0	1.78	58
AMERICAS									
ECUADOR									
Major urban	69	163	183	104	68	37	4	3.13	110
Other urban	103	246	231	171	135	76	15	4.88	161
Rural	126	287	320	257	211	106	24	6.65	213
No school	240	331	351	284	228	108	27	7.84	234
1-3 years	172	317	333	275	218	113	24	7.25	236
4-6 years	130	271	269	177	138	71	11	5.33	183
7+ years	50	156	169	93	51	19	0	2.69	97

Table A2 Age-specific marital fertility rates by current residence, respondent's education, husband's occupation and respondent's work status

	Age group							TMFR (15-49)	TMFR (20-49)	GMFR	Age group							TMFR (15-49)	TMFR (20-49)	GMFR	
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49				15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49				
AFRICA											IVORY COAST										
BENIN											Major urban										
Major urban	408	370	354	279	150	102	54	8.58	6.55	283	312	330	289	254	178	141	26	7.65	6.09	281	
Other urban	365	369	308	263	186	101	78	8.35	6.52	281	341	339	313	274	178	142	16	8.01	6.31	290	
Rural	325	352	347	294	215	109	55	8.48	6.86	286	338	352	331	256	231	142	77	8.64	6.95	279	
No school											No school										
1-3 years	491	338	286	270	284	119	294	10.41	7.95	312	387	372	309	213	258	229	0	8.84	6.91	346	
4-6 years	376	414	305	302	192	28	0	8.08	6.20	320	363	374	294	215	189	93	0	7.63	5.82	339	
7+ years	350	316	364	282	46	119	0	7.39	5.64	281	330	327	324	188	74	219	0	7.30	5.65	305	
No work											No work										
Agricultural	351	350	340	289	215	104	58	8.53	6.78	282	287	308	104	0	0	0	0	3.49	2.06	281	
Skilled-unsk.	305	349	356	276	179	150	101	8.57	7.05	296	343	347	328	265	224	143	75	8.62	6.91	269	
Sales & serv.	363	364	284	308	202	52	0	7.86	6.04	275	325	349	306	263	209	141	38	8.15	6.53	298	
Prof. & cler.	368	411	367	300	145	102	34	8.63	6.79	302	334	338	330	265	201	125	37	8.15	6.48	299	
Family & self											Prof. & cler.										
Family & self	366	360	340	294	198	104	64	8.63	6.80	287	319	351	312	293	234	79	56	8.22	6.62	313	
Others	536	383	361	272	78	238	0	9.34	6.67	292	343	344	326	256	216	147	71	8.51	6.79	273	
CAMEROON											Others										
Major urban	282	335	292	227	178	95	15	7.11	5.70	265	332	329	256	220	164	94	0	6.98	5.32	273	
Other urban	370	375	312	182	160	142	60	8.00	6.15	258	NIGERIA										
Rural	292	311	282	237	168	117	51	7.29	5.83	241	Major urban	363	393	287	298	122	117	66	8.23	6.41	290
No school											Other urban										
1-3 years	330	398	294	264	194	164	0	8.22	6.57	309	Other urban	299	312	320	275	150	96	11	7.32	5.83	260
4-6 years	344	347	319	260	192	105	77	8.22	6.50	319	Rural	305	319	277	229	161	110	87	7.43	5.91	249
7+ years	284	336	339	188	103	86	0	6.68	5.26	296	No school										
No work											1-3 years										
Agricultural	295	302	278	241	166	110	55	7.23	5.76	231	293	300	267	235	150	107	78	7.15	5.69	233	
Skilled-unsk.	280	324	287	211	172	145	16	7.17	5.77	259	299	325	297	229	162	101	55	7.34	5.85	268	
Sales & serv.	412	378	329	218	181	190	37	8.72	6.66	306	4-6 years	378	403	347	285	231	199	72	9.57	7.68	345
Prof. & cler.	258	340	293	215	188	107	22	7.11	5.82	262	7+ years	386	371	327	233	132	18	0	7.33	5.40	314
Family & self											No work										
Family & self	291	316	302	239	182	119	50	7.49	6.04	244	326	284	359	147	74	183	127	7.50	5.87	251	
Others	274	322	297	190	90	68	0	6.21	4.83	235	Agricultural	298	284	263	223	149	101	86	7.02	5.53	229
Others											Skilled-unsk.										
Others	274	322	297	190	90	68	0	6.21	4.83	235	327	387	315	293	216	173	54	8.82	7.19	311	
Others											Sales & serv.										
Others	274	322	297	190	90	68	0	6.21	4.83	235	316	341	302	245	154	112	43	7.56	5.98	267	
Others											Prof. & cler.										
Others	274	322	297	190	90	68	0	6.21	4.83	235	326	363	297	278	164	92	77	7.98	6.34	285	
Others											No work										
Others	274	322	297	190	90	68	0	6.21	4.83	235	278	313	264	239	110	130	147	7.40	6.01	253	
Others											Family & self										
Others	274	322	297	190	90	68	0	6.21	4.83	235	330	327	293	245	170	109	70	7.72	6.07	255	
Others											Others										
Others	274	322	297	190	90	68	0	6.21	4.83	235	337	340	271	214	154	75	24	7.07	5.39	248	

	Age group							TMFR	TMFR	GMFR
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	(15-49)	(20-49)	
EGYPT										
Major urban	403	383	295	185	105	32	6	7.04	5.02	216
Other urban	377	415	325	223	128	37	17	7.61	5.73	253
Rural	341	386	350	268	172	76	26	8.10	6.39	277
No school	348	377	336	254	161	72	27	7.88	6.13	263
1-3 years	360	429	335	217	137	47	15	7.70	5.90	234
4-6 years	373	409	333	228	130	28	0	7.50	5.63	265
7+ years	381	409	299	177	80	16	11	6.86	4.96	237
No work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	0
Agricultural	327	388	347	266	178	87	35	8.14	6.51	273
Skilled-unsk.	376	389	335	229	138	36	6	7.55	5.67	260
Sales & serv.	383	385	322	235	133	52	19	7.64	5.72	242
Prof. & cler.	398	409	302	190	93	19	0	7.06	5.07	236
No work	362	391	328	228	145	56	17	7.63	5.82	256
Family & self	310	396	370	302	161	72	42	8.26	6.71	278
Others	296	386	312	236	145	42	0	7.09	5.61	251
MAURITANIA										
Major urban	315	341	294	275	184	149	63	8.10	6.53	288
Other urban	332	370	349	290	172	131	51	8.47	6.81	293
Rural	323	340	337	265	212	89	48	8.07	6.45	280
No school	335	349	335	269	199	114	46	8.23	6.56	286
Some school	283	339	320	290	207	72	66	7.88	6.47	278
No work	312	321	296	235	196	145	96	8.01	6.45	252
Agricultural	352	358	345	265	199	89	27	8.17	6.41	278
Skilled-unsk.	333	358	349	291	199	77	34	8.21	6.54	308
Sales & serv.	302	325	309	277	197	132	49	7.95	6.44	280
Prof. & cler.	296	380	350	322	279	76	58	8.81	7.33	319
No work	320	344	324	262	199	112	61	8.11	6.51	284
Family & self	333	353	347	274	198	89	16	8.05	6.38	275
Others	330	353	361	399	298	162	176	10.39	8.74	340

	Age group							TMFR	TMFR	GMFR
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	(15-49)	(20-49)	
MOROCCO										
Major urban	324	351	300	188	126	66	23	6.88	5.26	207
Other urban	373	383	312	195	151	84	32	7.65	5.78	231
Rural	358	400	370	275	235	136	38	9.06	7.27	294
No school	359	397	353	250	197	110	34	8.49	6.70	264
1-3 years	358	391	299	121	124	156	81	7.65	5.86	276
4-6 years	417	367	295	169	204	137	0	7.94	5.86	291
7+ years	266	328	311	212	172	211	0	7.50	6.17	287
No work	378	285	267	214	274	74	22	7.56	5.67	209
Agricultural	367	407	374	272	226	153	41	9.20	7.36	288
Skilled-unsk.	350	401	356	231	190	86	29	8.21	6.46	273
Sales & serv.	342	370	295	216	163	78	13	7.39	5.68	226
Prof. & cler.	347	347	298	193	118	74	43	7.10	5.37	236
No work	364	395	346	248	199	114	41	8.53	6.71	272
Family & self	320	385	327	222	194	111	8	7.83	6.23	247
Others	349	317	351	205	170	67	0	7.29	5.55	226
TUNISIA										
Major urban	386	428	291	198	167	40	6	7.58	5.65	221
Other urban	407	441	341	249	179	94	40	8.76	6.72	250
Rural	377	439	402	319	248	167	55	10.04	8.15	309
No school	371	445	380	296	218	125	43	9.39	7.53	266
1-3 years	315	475	409	222	107	21	50	7.99	6.42	299
4-6 years	429	443	329	206	141	92	0	8.20	6.06	342
7+ years	414	367	288	133	119	26	0	6.74	4.67	269
No work	357	411	357	526	106	246	60	10.31	8.53	247
Agricultural	397	436	386	302	230	145	51	9.72	7.74	285
Skilled-unsk.	438	454	356	261	177	75	8	8.85	6.66	279
Sales & serv.	388	481	351	238	202	102	36	8.99	7.05	255
Prof. & cler.	387	404	310	209	121	44	14	7.44	5.51	249
No work	394	448	366	275	210	115	34	9.20	7.23	279
Family & self	323	397	384	338	242	163	80	9.62	8.01	284
Others	370	361	311	187	152	99	54	7.68	5.82	221

[Table continues]

Table A2 (cont)

	Age group							TMFR	TMFR	GMFR		Age group							TMFR	TMFR	GMFR
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	(15-49)	(20-49)			15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	(15-49)	(20-49)	
ASIA											EUROPE										
TURKEY											PORTUGAL										
Major urban	346	282	185	88	48	12	0	4.81	3.08	147	Major urban	323	259	191	91	23	10	0	4.48	2.87	95
Other urban	365	295	221	127	44	26	0	5.38	3.56	178	Other urban	328	278	148	77	29	11	3	4.37	2.73	87
Rural	371	357	286	198	130	63	4	7.04	5.19	222	Rural	406	295	185	109	63	25	10	5.47	3.44	119
No school	357	365	312	216	124	62	4	7.20	5.41	211	No school	336	373	184	159	98	37	13	6.00	4.32	67
1-3 years	376	347	238	121	72	37	0	5.95	4.07	177	1-3 years	402	374	201	125	58	18	12	5.95	3.94	89
4-6 years	372	290	195	110	47	18	0	5.15	3.30	202	4-6 years	402	290	165	85	31	11	0	4.92	2.90	124
7+ years	385	314	191	68	64	7	0	5.15	3.22	166	7+ years	338	249	199	87	37	10	0	4.60	2.91	131
No work	363	323	228	77	23	12	0	5.13	3.31	164	No work	833	392	455	119	0	0	0	9.00	4.83	276
Agricultural	384	349	299	216	150	65	3	7.33	5.41	216	Agricultural	410	279	216	141	89	34	12	5.91	3.86	99
Skilled-unsk.	351	333	243	155	65	47	5	6.00	4.24	205	Skilled-unsk.	391	312	167	102	60	22	10	5.32	3.37	123
Sales & serv.	382	329	225	139	72	31	0	5.89	3.98	191	Sales & serv.	366	291	182	92	27	9	4	4.85	3.02	98
Prof. & cler.	352	277	227	142	65	20	0	5.41	3.65	172	Prof. & cler.	315	236	184	81	25	11	0	4.26	2.69	96
No work	359	330	252	163	82	37	0	6.11	4.32	210	No work	401	312	184	100	36	15	10	5.28	3.28	117
Family & self	381	330	268	189	116	55	5	6.72	4.82	198	Family & self	370	329	187	113	65	29	13	5.53	3.68	102
Others	360	326	208	110	99	60	0	5.82	4.02	169	Others	375	262	172	94	52	16	3	4.87	2.99	110
YEMEN											AMERICAS										
Urban	339	452	368	339	187	183	35	9.51	7.82	337	ECUADOR										
Rural	279	388	373	358	263	219	86	9.83	8.44	326	Major urban	395	298	248	127	79	49	5	6.00	4.02	194
No school	284	395	373	358	251	215	81	9.78	8.36	327	Other urban	419	381	305	207	155	92	10	7.85	5.75	252
Some school	280	442	390	0	395	0	0	7.53	6.13	355	Rural	414	411	365	290	242	127	31	9.40	7.33	300
No work	259	471	346	250	185	323	0	9.17	7.87	332	No school	382	409	378	313	258	130	31	9.50	7.60	272
Agricultural	296	382	368	330	231	199	60	9.33	7.85	308	1-3 years	439	420	379	308	242	139	27	9.77	7.57	301
Skilled-unsk.	266	388	381	397	271	220	118	10.20	8.87	339	4-6 years	422	387	327	213	165	85	10	8.05	5.94	274
Sales & serv.	290	443	386	367	276	228	60	10.24	8.79	347	7+ years	380	313	241	117	63	25	0	5.59	3.79	204
Prof. & cler.	331	449	293	338	221	159	0	8.96	7.30	321	No work	122	143	124	0	313	0	0	3.50	2.89	138
No work	297	424	370	381	272	243	108	10.48	8.99	346	Agricultural	434	427	379	307	246	132	28	9.77	7.60	308
Family & self	276	362	374	333	228	209	41	9.11	7.73	310	Skilled-unsk.	405	365	313	222	188	103	28	8.12	6.09	270
Others	233	382	382	309	226	144	125	9.01	7.84	294	Sales & serv.	416	348	290	186	148	61	0	7.24	5.16	215
											Prof. & cler.	352	300	242	128	66	55	0	5.71	3.95	185
											No work	435	391	340	248	201	107	21	8.71	6.54	288
											Family & self	365	368	316	223	172	104	23	7.85	6.03	229
											Others	326	317	283	214	164	81	0	6.93	5.30	231

Table A3 Duration-specific marital fertility rates by current residence, respondent's education, husband's occupation and respondent's work status

	Marital duration (years)							TMFR	TMFR	Marital duration (years)							TMFR	TMFR
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	(0-19)	(0-24)	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	(0-19)	(0-24)
AFRICA																		
BENIN																		
Major urban	359	330	254	167	92	43	263	5.56	6.02									
Other urban	357	320	258	211	122	70	33	5.74	6.35									
Rural	339	334	313	246	129	67	18	6.17	6.82									
No school	342	336	304	237	128	66	28	6.10	6.75									
1-3 years	367	309	273	300	193	84	0	6.25	7.22									
4-6 years	363	333	277	158	56	0	0	5.66	5.94									
7+ years	341	327	188	100	100	0	0	4.79	5.29									
No work	298	427	394	111	212	198	0	6.16	7.22									
Agricultural	343	336	309	249	125	58	34	6.20	6.82									
Skilled-unsk.	333	323	289	210	176	82	0	5.78	6.67									
Sales & serv.	337	315	245	196	76	77	0	5.47	5.85									
Prof. & cler.	393	337	256	185	94	77	0	5.86	6.33									
No work	324	290	289	250	113	117	0	5.78	6.34									
Family & self	353	343	303	229	130	58	32	6.14	6.80									
Others	335	287	158	198	0	0	0	4.90	4.90									
CAMEROON																		
Major urban	307	269	244	178	79	39	9	5.00	5.40									
Other urban	335	319	256	150	137	97	11	5.31	5.99									
Rural	291	287	250	203	125	66	34	5.16	5.79									
No school	262	266	239	199	125	66	31	4.84	5.47									
1-3 years	316	370	267	164	127	126	19	5.59	6.23									
4-6 years	331	313	323	195	89	76	0	5.82	6.27									
7+ years	319	292	242	124	51	88	0	4.90	5.16									
No work	239	227	218	165	110	15	0	4.26	4.81									
Agricultural	285	289	243	202	124	61	37	5.10	5.73									
Skilled-unsk.	305	265	258	183	108	81	8	5.07	5.61									
Sales & serv.	361	362	267	207	129	163	0	5.99	6.63									
Prof. & cler.	292	274	280	168	141	64	24	5.08	5.78									
No work	306	274	234	188	122	76	16	5.02	5.63									
Family & self	291	295	261	202	127	68	36	5.25	5.89									
Others	304	276	195	137	49	28	16	4.57	4.81									
IVORY COAST																		
Major urban	303	305	244	229	130	77	0	5.42	6.07									
Other urban	316	327	263	210	143	103	0	5.59	6.31									
Rural	332	329	230	236	184	80	34	5.90	6.82									
No school	317	327	272	232	171	82	25	5.75	6.60									
1-3 years	363	323	325	236	162	227	0	6.25	7.06									
4-6 years	339	314	250	227	0	0	0	5.66	5.66									
7+ years	315	307	211	149	384	200	0	4.91	6.84									
No work	270	186	172	0	0	0	0	3.15	3.15									
Agricultural	333	332	280	238	175	87	26	5.93	6.80									
Skilled-unsk.	318	325	269	226	163	69	24	5.70	6.52									
Sales & serv.	313	347	264	227	153	85	26	5.77	6.53									
Prof. & cler.	321	265	221	165	177	41	0	4.86	5.75									
No work	312	333	289	229	158	61	0	5.82	6.62									
Family & self	330	325	271	232	171	87	27	5.80	6.66									
Others	312	280	200	200	215	0	0	4.97	6.04									
NIGERIA																		
Major urban	371	340	268	184	156	38	168	5.82	6.60									
Other urban	318	300	302	192	103	32	20	5.56	6.07									
Rural	308	293	269	197	134	95	43	5.34	6.01									
No school	284	286	261	195	130	87	45	5.13	5.78									
1-3 years	308	304	287	212	149	81	75	5.56	6.30									
4-6 years	391	355	337	200	124	36	0	6.41	7.03									
7+ years	386	289	280	100	17	22	0	5.28	5.36									
No work	332	313	243	109	81	43	#	4.98	5.38									
Agricultural	283	278	257	184	131	93	37	5.01	5.66									
Skilled-unsk.	345	354	323	229	178	81	92	6.26	7.15									
Sales & serv.	329	307	280	213	139	69	20	5.64	6.34									
Prof. & cler.	361	301	281	214	94	62	48	5.79	6.26									
No work	278	296	282	164	143	112	4	5.10	5.81									
Family & self	331	304	278	210	125	83	64	5.62	6.25									
Others	360	271	225	167	151	48	15	5.12	5.87									

[Table continues]

Table A3 (cont)

	Marital duration (years)							TMFR	TMFR
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	(0-19)	(0-24)
EGYPT									
Major urban	384	267	176	142	68	25	14	4.85	5.19
Other urban	390	332	242	168	85	30	16	5.67	6.10
Rural	347	355	301	220	124	49	17	6.13	6.75
No school	349	343	288	208	116	49	21	5.95	6.53
1-3 years	373	360	263	177	93	32	10	5.88	6.35
4-6 years	388	339	230	190	81	20	5	5.74	6.15
7+ years	377	211	97	51	18	19	0	3.69	3.78
No work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.00	.00
Agricultural	335	358	305	226	124	64	27	6.13	6.75
Skilled-unsks.	384	334	246	190	83	23	6	5.77	6.19
Sales & serv.	384	333	266	183	112	31	12	5.84	6.40
Prof. & cler.	372	262	160	96	50	12	9	4.46	4.71
No work	367	337	262	188	103	39	18	5.78	6.30
Family & self	345	370	305	252	113	55	12	6.36	6.93
Others	354	243	161	141	105	17	0	4.51	5.03
MAURITANIA									
Major urban	307	296	264	243	149	81	47	5.56	6.31
Other urban	295	304	315	241	198	60	56	5.79	6.78
Rural	309	328	289	241	193	93	27	5.85	6.81
No school	310	326	294	248	196	85	41	5.90	6.89
Some School	291	278	276	210	143	71	9	5.28	6.00
No work	305	261	231	193	150	47	17	4.96	5.71
Agricultural	351	358	302	245	189	96	36	6.29	7.24
Skilled-unsks.	293	335	338	261	193	89	60	6.15	7.11
Sales & serv.	279	291	264	241	207	88	37	5.38	6.42
Prof. & cler.	314	282	295	285	211	79	29	5.89	6.94
No work	305	306	276	234	178	77	42	5.62	6.51
Family & self	300	349	321	249	201	95	19	6.11	7.11
Others	322	310	326	293	256	78	98	6.27	7.55

	Marital duration (years)							TMFR	TMFR
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	(0-19)	(0-24)
MOROCCO									
Major urban	350	266	197	150	102	33	6	4.82	5.34
Other urban	364	315	234	197	105	42	16	5.56	6.09
Rural	359	376	326	262	182	97	22	6.62	7.53
No school	365	358	298	234	150	72	18	6.28	7.03
1-3 years	358	345	172	131	99	44	0	5.04	5.53
4-6 years	354	288	210	180	130	82	0	5.17	5.82
7+ years	311	248	216	150	0	0	0	4.63	4.63
No work	253	327	217	186	197	77	16	4.93	5.91
Agricultural	370	390	326	262	172	110	25	6.75	7.62
Skilled-unsks.	366	345	280	220	143	52	17	6.07	6.79
Sales & serv.	331	314	223	198	124	34	0	5.35	5.97
Prof. & cler.	340	268	236	163	80	31	22	5.04	5.44
No work	364	364	292	237	157	73	21	6.29	7.08
Family & self	350	290	290	218	119	89	11	5.75	6.35
Others	317	220	194	151	107	21	0	4.42	4.96
TUNISIA									
Major urban	411	270	197	120	69	37	0	5.00	5.35
Other urban	439	315	230	181	113	55	29	5.83	6.40
Rural	431	392	315	258	192	83	50	6.99	7.95
No school	438	365	287	221	150	68	37	6.56	7.32
1-3 years	419	397	244	103	19	0	0	5.82	5.92
4-6 years	436	323	198	155	89	32	0	5.57	6.01
7+ years	386	192	98	44	53	0	0	3.61	3.88
No work	439	404	357	164	232	113	82	6.82	7.99
Agricultural	446	368	290	238	169	75	44	6.72	7.57
Skilled-unsks.	438	356	248	166	107	30	0	6.05	6.58
Sales & serv.	453	310	270	185	135	72	27	6.10	6.78
Prof. & cler.	393	283	151	125	53	44	0	4.77	5.03
No work	440	354	268	209	134	67	20	6.36	7.03
Family & self	407	354	311	269	222	80	84	6.71	7.82
Others	340	247	200	107	112	26	21	4.48	5.05

	Marital duration (years)							TMFR	TMFR
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	(0-19)	(0-24)

ASIA

TURKEY

Major urban	315	183	104	42	26	4	0	3.23	3.36
Other urban	341	188	149	86	25	21	17	3.83	3.96
Rural	364	319	228	161	99	46	7	5.37	5.87
No school	370	332	268	160	98	45	10	5.65	6.14
1-3 years	382	271	140	111	41	15	0	4.53	4.74
4-6 years	334	214	112	71	30	17	0	3.67	3.82
7+ years	320	129	49	40	7	0	0	2.70	2.73
No work	328	153	102	18	11	0	0	3.01	3.07
Agricultural	371	322	251	177	103	56	10	5.62	6.13
Skilled-unsk.	350	254	180	128	56	18	13	4.57	4.85
Sales & serv.	358	258	152	89	58	16	0	4.30	4.59
Prof. & cler.	315	209	145	93	36	24	0	3.82	4.00
No work	350	255	183	126	59	29	0	4.58	4.88
Family & self	366	288	219	144	92	37	9	5.09	5.55
Others	296	231	126	100	56	57	31	3.77	4.05

YEMEN

Urban	334	391	381	292	144	112	74	7.00	7.73
Rural	280	361	361	325	244	192	140	6.64	7.86
No school	285	365	363	320	230	185	135	6.68	7.83
Some School	285	278	607	0	529	0	0	5.85	8.50
No work	279	550	166	219	298	0	0	6.08	7.57
Agricultural	303	359	355	276	235	169	99	6.47	7.65
Skilled-unsk.	270	349	379	386	224	235	210	6.93	8.05
Sales & serv.	294	408	389	328	217	191	141	7.10	8.18
Prof. & cler.	301	385	290	241	259	119	0	6.10	7.39
No work	301	402	373	341	231	240	117	7.09	8.25
Family & self	268	319	356	297	245	142	170	6.22	7.44
Others	263	359	339	295	192	140	83	6.29	7.25

	Marital duration (years)							TMFR	TMFR
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	(0-19)	(0-24)

EUROPE

PORTUGAL

Major urban	258	87	44	11	2	0	0	2.01	2.02
Other urban	255	84	39	13	7	10	0	1.97	2.01
Rural	291	129	63	35	17	17	21	2.60	2.69
No school	284	173	69	53	27	21	26	2.91	3.04
1-3 years	311	143	81	31	12	12	0	2.84	2.90
4-6 years	289	107	45	16	6	7	0	2.30	2.33
7+ years	251	95	29	8	4	0	0	1.93	1.95
No work	505	322	0	0	0	0	0	4.14	4.14
Agricultural	296	160	96	48	26	14	0	3.01	3.14
Skilled-unsk.	296	124	59	31	13	21	26	2.56	2.63
Sales & serv.	282	110	41	15	7	6	0	2.25	2.29
Prof. & cler.	240	85	36	10	7	0	0	1.87	1.90
No work	313	108	51	26	7	16	0	2.50	2.54
Family & self	305	142	66	32	21	25	47	2.73	2.84
Others	255	107	52	26	12	2	0	2.21	2.27

AMERICAS

ECUADOR

Major urban	313	211	116	76	45	16	18	3.59	3.82
Other urban	398	262	208	157	114	54	13	5.13	5.70
Rural	409	332	282	230	172	86	42	6.27	7.14
No school	367	348	318	250	201	67	34	6.42	7.43
1-3 years	419	355	295	243	160	93	30	6.57	7.37
4-6 years	401	295	231	148	91	52	28	5.39	5.85
7+ years	337	181	75	51	18	0	0	3.23	3.32
No work	269	166	0	2000	357	0	0	12.18	13.97
Agricultural	436	352	298	235	172	84	42	6.61	7.48
Skilled-unsk.	369	279	227	182	124	76	34	5.29	5.91
Sales & serv.	358	250	177	132	90	14	0	4.59	5.04
Prof. & cler.	322	180	81	63	41	0	0	3.24	3.45
No work	409	310	268	196	135	83	51	5.92	6.60
Family & self	352	285	207	164	108	47	8	5.04	5.59
Others	315	220	151	158	143	48	20	4.23	4.94

* Base less than 20

	Age group							Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
ASIA								
TURKEY								
Major urban	649	750	655	488	423	448	166	3579
Other urban	1200	1325	1048	767	829	546	176	5892
Rural	2291	2582	2147	2022	2076	1894	603	13615
No school	1695	1828	1712	1811	2029	1855	600	11529
1-3 years	520	527	498	447	463	391	132	2977
4-6 years	2976	1958	1249	733	632	472	158	8177
7+ years	1709	772	463	289	165	155	49	3602
YEMEN								
Urban	394	346	312	184	182	82	21	1521
Rural	2862	2562	1984	1454	994	821	220	10897
No school	3064	2843	2276	1630	1170	903	241	12124
Some school	220	68	10	1	4	0	0	303
EUROPE								
PORTUGAL								
Major urban	685	717	736	616	616	745	303	4419
Other urban	1016	866	1018	1174	1029	919	429	6451
Rural	4859	3748	3407	3342	3351	3478	1580	23765
No school	36	91	93	292	926	1461	718	3616
1-3 years	337	380	593	1299	1408	1452	675	6143
4-6 years	3140	2977	2952	2510	1941	1624	663	15806
7+ years	3152	1842	1508	1022	712	596	260	9092
AMERICAS								
ECUADOR								
Major urban	2235	1963	1325	933	764	595	262	8077
Other urban	1849	1514	1088	1013	699	602	264	7028
Rural	3421	2743	2407	2088	1778	1421	532	14390
No school	334	390	521	599	670	586	257	3356
1-3 years	1008	1214	1098	1119	910	791	339	6479
4-6 years	2683	2113	1746	1356	978	821	282	9977
7+ years	3480	2503	1456	960	682	420	181	9682

	Age group							Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
EGYPT								
Major urban	519	1433	1917	1771	1394	1112	348	8495
Other urban	608	1327	1528	1222	967	805	301	6757
Rural	2748	4503	4075	3612	2930	2254	694	20816
No school	2585	4429	4321	4058	3340	2460	779	21973
1-3 years	427	632	737	729	714	675	208	4121
4-6 years	709	1611	1540	1130	840	780	269	6878
7+ years	152	590	919	686	398	256	88	3089
No work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agricultural	1876	2797	2550	2460	2058	1550	481	13773
Skilled-unsk.	1112	2187	2231	1835	1430	1181	333	10309
Sales & serv.	567	1262	1346	1235	1070	909	315	6704
Prof. & cler.	316	1004	1380	1073	728	525	214	5240
No work	3415	6080	5842	5175	4347	3516	1110	29485
Family & self	365	700	788	753	566	416	143	3731
Others	91	482	887	674	379	239	91	2842
MAURITANIA								
Major urban	617	823	633	334	255	168	48	2878
Other urban	603	698	827	531	389	252	139	3438
Rural	1250	1362	1479	1005	907	546	170	6717
No school	1937	2192	2404	1575	1349	817	278	10552
Some school	521	645	525	311	239	166	73	2481
No work	253	282	285	212	242	182	71	1527
Agricultural	576	766	940	665	682	380	120	4129
Skilled-unsk.	710	819	842	442	282	179	53	3327
Sales & serv.	781	790	698	445	301	186	86	3288
Prof. & cler.	165	211	176	113	48	36	15	763
No work	1880	2049	1959	1244	1013	612	232	8989
Family & self	433	604	788	532	532	323	108	3320
Others	147	194	184	108	35	46	11	724

	Age group							Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
MOROCCO								
Major urban	105	396	518	400	454	351	129	2352
Other urban	281	723	737	704	702	563	219	3929
Rural	1190	2224	1792	1631	1631	1210	524	10202
No school	1406	2750	2508	2443	2610	2061	857	14635
1-3 years	50	100	67	41	40	19	12	330
4-6 years	77	319	278	166	108	29	2	979
7+ years	34	162	183	85	29	10	0	502
No work	29	53	60	75	102	81	45	445
Agricultural	653	1330	1122	1022	1053	896	412	6488
Skilled-unsk.	518	1101	922	913	865	568	174	5060
Sales & serv.	219	457	465	425	465	386	149	2567
Prof. & cler.	104	309	376	186	220	135	70	1399
No work	1367	2811	2480	2207	2227	1724	713	13529
Family & self	169	393	373	338	366	280	126	2045
Others	40	139	194	190	194	120	33	910
TUNISIA								
Major urban	101	528	643	567	604	495	170	3107
Other urban	211	882	1032	959	1123	943	322	5473
Rural	528	1710	1750	1652	1684	1440	506	9269
No school	494	1975	2373	2628	3140	2737	944	14290
1-3 years	60	149	142	108	84	48	20	612
4-6 years	233	663	539	247	127	54	22	1886
7+ years	53	333	371	195	59	39	11	1060
No work	3	22	6	10	28	37	17	122
Agricultural	398	1566	1826	1698	1999	1707	610	9804
Skilled-unsk.	187	610	615	594	554	400	126	3085
Sales & serv.	75	272	373	374	416	353	111	1974
Prof. & cler.	80	396	455	339	215	203	73	1762
No work	730	2603	2725	2495	2678	2288	772	14292
Family & self	99	348	402	433	521	449	151	2402
Others	11	169	299	251	210	141	74	1155

[Table continues]

Table A5 (cont)

	Age group							Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
ASIA								
TURKEY								
Major urban	214	574	607	464	418	406	131	2815
Other urban	406	1039	966	724	734	493	153	4515
Rural	1263	2310	2090	1950	1993	1781	560	11946
No school	785	1622	1627	1722	1946	1726	546	9972
1-3 years	183	446	476	429	432	354	122	2443
4-6 years	826	1552	1182	699	602	451	136	5448
7+ years	83	290	352	264	157	134	39	1318
No work	41	189	189	169	132	84	27	831
Agricultural	614	1038	1033	1061	1242	1147	344	6478
Skilled-unsk.	626	1296	1064	889	814	636	201	5526
Sales & serv.	408	907	896	714	667	523	173	4287
Prof. & cler.	136	404	415	261	263	256	87	1821
No work	1090	2211	1823	1491	1370	1099	319	9404
Family & self	688	1337	1327	1232	1415	1282	439	7720
Others	92	359	485	390	352	283	85	2047
YEMEN								
Urban	169	286	273	168	162	75	20	1154
Rural	1795	2230	1844	1338	899	748	201	9054
No school	1920	2483	2103	1499	1058	824	221	10108
Some school	43	35	10	1	4	0	0	93
No work	30	29	25	8	11	6	0	108
Agricultural	546	794	814	609	481	424	120	3788
Skilled-unsk.	691	874	590	450	254	144	33	3035
Sales & serv.	372	460	473	273	217	156	42	1992
Prof. & cler.	92	138	81	62	68	42	13	494
No work	1040	1345	1105	794	584	369	109	5345
Family & self	775	977	807	589	367	342	89	3946
Others	148	195	207	121	113	111	22	917
EUROPE								
PORTUGAL								
Major urban	56	309	471	471	488	593	236	2622
Other urban	82	464	822	1038	907	828	383	4524
Rural	374	1920	2753	2963	2979	3009	1357	15355
No school	15	48	54	239	788	1236	618	2999
1-3 years	45	232	468	1189	1268	1280	585	5067
4-6 years	328	1714	2466	2252	1721	1405	558	10444
7+ years	124	698	1054	790	596	509	214	3986
No work	5	10	4	8	7	2	3	40
Agricultural	49	218	305	497	743	930	491	3234
Skilled-unsk.	327	1442	2020	2147	1923	1898	814	10571
Sales & serv.	66	362	621	698	712	667	276	3401
Prof. & cler.	60	656	1094	1117	984	925	390	5226
No work	207	754	1060	1211	1120	1057	525	5934
Family & self	84	495	765	973	1248	1463	642	5670
Others	221	1443	2220	2288	2005	1911	809	10897
AMERICAS								
ECUADOR								
Major urban	345	981	942	708	593	452	222	4241
Other urban	370	878	797	816	581	479	194	4115
Rural	867	1762	1982	1800	1479	1155	427	9472
No school	165	296	445	527	565	462	223	2682
1-3 years	330	824	912	959	772	638	264	4699
4-6 years	687	1372	1367	1093	774	660	206	6159
7+ years	400	1128	997	744	542	326	150	4288
No work	8	7	8	1	3	2	0	29
Agricultural	580	1226	1387	1263	1048	862	360	6727
Skilled-unsk.	644	1351	1243	1051	789	612	212	5903
Sales & serv.	207	466	466	515	420	374	175	2624
Prof. & cler.	142	570	616	493	393	236	96	2546
No work	1156	2323	2104	1842	1458	1138	425	10447
Family & self	208	622	826	858	709	615	308	4146
Others	218	675	791	623	487	333	110	3236

Table A6 Duration-specific marital years of exposure by current residence, respondent's education, husband's occupation and respondent's work status

	Marital duration (years)							Total		Marital duration (years)							Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	
AFRICA																	
BENIN																	
Major urban	532	451	374	281	184	92	4	1917	Major urban	1374	909	666	401	261	142	70	3825
Other urban	834	640	561	448	254	113	30	2880	Other urban	1418	1023	690	499	355	184	54	4222
Rural	2886	2587	2174	1664	1334	590	109	11342	Rural	3399	2833	2291	2182	1608	1055	320	13689
No school	3477	3107	2733	2132	1622	749	142	13961	No school	4573	3758	3274	2990	2176	1349	430	18550
1-3 years	153	120	70	40	31	12	0	424	1-3 years	349	214	83	38	31	9	6	729
4-6 years	322	240	162	108	53	15	0	899	4-6 years	827	527	168	26	10	13	4	1576
7+ years	88	165	85	50	10	10	0	408	7+ years	435	267	123	27	8	10	4	874
No work	74	19	28	27	19	10	0	176	No work	122	32	6	0	0	0	0	160
Agricultural	2443	2318	2033	1606	1291	567	117	10374	Agricultural	2322	2109	1992	2022	1580	1078	338	11441
Skilled-unsk.	931	612	493	333	187	97	9	2661	Skilled-unsk.	2024	1365	873	618	350	158	40	5428
Sales & serv.	305	349	212	137	105	52	13	1174	Sales & serv.	918	746	506	281	215	93	38	2797
Prof. & cler.	394	285	265	205	117	52	3	1321	Prof. & cler.	788	513	271	158	79	48	27	1883
No work	1068	647	569	459	292	102	18	3155	No work	2247	1070	546	301	176	98	31	4469
Family & self	3004	2866	2415	1829	1418	663	124	12318	Family & self	3560	3375	2928	2710	2011	1250	400	16234
Others	66	66	51	25	9	4	0	221	Others	384	321	174	70	37	34	13	1033
CAMEROON																	
Major urban	1420	1136	749	598	413	197	99	4611	Major urban	965	921	639	511	305	147	51	3539
Other urban	552	435	425	378	392	233	117	2532	Other urban	1553	1551	1338	1108	651	306	90	6597
Rural	5310	4714	4647	3587	2947	1895	937	24038	Rural	5410	5972	6181	4487	3013	1559	564	27187
No school	2978	3563	4381	3624	3201	2060	1055	20861	No school	4306	5384	5683	4644	3280	1700	588	25584
1-3 years	648	628	326	243	201	93	30	2170	1-3 years	1355	1427	1420	787	511	257	101	5856
4-6 years	3031	1654	799	445	150	56	11	6147	4-6 years	1573	1165	862	486	133	50	23	4292
7+ years	1113	524	199	90	39	28	1	1994	7+ years	690	444	249	163	34	7	1	1588
No work	205	109	131	128	66	38	25	703	No work	142	67	97	92	68	31	10	507
Agricultural	3135	3117	3483	2772	2417	1624	796	17343	Agricultural	3266	4133	4679	3398	2389	1313	445	19622
Skilled-unsk.	1991	1586	956	785	583	316	137	6353	Skilled-unsk.	1666	1341	1035	772	389	173	75	5450
Sales & serv.	933	676	560	378	322	170	96	3135	Sales & serv.	1240	1447	1326	1067	670	270	84	6103
Prof. & cler.	1156	834	652	444	329	143	83	3640	Prof. & cler.	1462	1264	875	628	356	170	71	4827
No work	2362	1847	1757	1082	1000	507	296	8852	No work	2583	2136	1776	1233	770	362	119	8978
Family & self	4308	3933	3832	3292	2661	1790	852	20668	Family & self	4103	5231	5450	4172	2810	1464	522	23752
Others	431	415	261	239	156	108	37	1646	Others	1060	1008	1028	734	445	228	86	4589

[Table continues]

Table A6 (cont)

	Marital duration (years)							Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	
EGYPT								
Major urban	2025	1756	1708	1401	1166	852	268	9176
Other urban	1787	1409	1179	1033	931	631	239	7208
Rural	5241	4488	3843	3571	2941	1970	687	22740
No school	4955	4602	4198	3988	3380	2089	798	24011
1-3 years	802	707	721	760	757	626	188	4561
4-6 years	1959	1597	1260	945	734	634	191	7320
7+ years	1335	747	545	311	167	103	18	3225
No work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agricultural	3234	2857	2533	2494	2079	1371	481	15048
Skilled-unsk.	2805	2121	1935	1644	1358	952	291	11106
Sales & serv.	1277	1344	1233	1201	1138	801	316	7310
Prof. & cler.	1735	1317	1012	665	456	329	106	5620
No work	7276	6139	5404	4890	4098	2885	964	31656
Family & self	746	738	787	734	655	399	158	4216
Others	1027	775	533	381	286	169	73	3244
MAURITANIA								
Major urban	814	977	717	432	328	270	127	3665
Other urban	950	851	833	703	510	400	159	4406
Rural	1776	1526	1309	1256	950	727	340	7885
No school	2695	2577	2291	1981	1517	1189	554	12804
Some school	846	731	537	437	297	224	84	3156
No work	377	420	344	353	308	255	86	2144
Agricultural	820	812	849	799	672	552	287	4790
Skilled-unsk.	973	959	715	557	339	243	106	3892
Sales & serv.	1127	941	762	555	392	282	116	4174
Prof. & cler.	292	206	161	142	75	55	30	962
No work	2628	2415	1955	1585	1226	893	391	11093
Family & self	640	672	688	702	510	467	216	3894
Others	286	226	184	129	72	47	29	973

	Marital duration (years)							Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	
MOROCCO								
Major urban	454	506	406	400	447	363	156	2731
Other urban	843	688	618	753	781	538	307	4528
Rural	2564	1977	1689	1571	1562	1198	670	11233
No school	3138	2617	2348	2481	2630	2048	1125	16386
1-3 years	114	78	70	46	40	22	3	374
4-6 years	327	302	214	144	107	24	3	1122
7+ years	263	157	79	53	13	1	0	566
No work	79	61	51	91	96	65	62	504
Agricultural	1403	1154	1116	1027	1064	907	515	7187
Skilled-unsk.	1302	992	835	878	871	556	231	5664
Sales & serv.	560	522	375	417	484	382	214	2954
Prof. & cler.	381	351	229	220	200	128	88	1597
No work	3200	2566	2203	2159	2188	1671	883	14870
Family & self	428	406	341	335	359	290	176	2334
Others	233	199	169	231	242	138	74	1288
TUNISIA								
Major urban	738	606	578	523	462	264	67	3238
Other urban	1205	995	951	972	893	503	136	5656
Rural	2186	1558	1687	1728	1398	798	238	9593
No school	2428	2250	2684	2948	2616	1509	433	14868
1-3 years	208	156	102	87	52	18	7	630
4-6 years	954	452	277	142	67	31	1	1923
7+ years	540	302	152	45	19	7	0	1066
No work	21	10	11	24	22	35	12	135
Agricultural	1908	1654	1802	1893	1689	953	271	10170
Skilled-unsk.	847	609	543	553	402	196	39	3189
Sales & serv.	383	341	377	356	311	194	72	2035
Prof. & cler.	620	388	318	192	170	90	25	1801
No work	3430	2482	2559	2574	2180	1166	288	14679
Family & self	408	395	433	472	405	286	107	2506
Others	291	283	224	176	168	113	46	1302

	Marital duration (years)							Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	

ASIA

TURKEY

Major urban	722	612	458	401	417	246	56	2912
Other urban	1228	1018	743	693	622	330	58	4691
Rural	2448	2304	1922	2105	1917	1373	272	12341
No school	1532	1662	1578	1986	1887	1386	293	10324
1-3 years	421	511	491	422	383	263	55	2547
4-6 years	1924	1413	821	653	530	230	34	5605
7+ years	499	340	204	123	139	58	2	1365
No work	268	222	117	111	86	49	8	860
Agricultural	1111	1054	1047	1171	1219	911	192	6704
Skilled-unsk.	1468	1190	864	912	750	431	77	5691
Sales & serv.	975	962	765	706	612	361	53	4434
Prof. & cler.	463	424	282	268	248	165	43	1894
No work	2618	2060	1437	1436	1219	706	136	9612
Family & self	1341	1399	1294	1341	1381	1020	217	7992
Others	412	462	363	408	339	210	31	2226

YEMEN

Urban	295	244	256	276	127	64	28	1290
Rural	2803	2018	1819	1420	901	663	343	9968
No school	3011	2240	2074	1686	1026	727	371	11135
Some school	86	22	3	1	3	0	0	116
No work	60	17	16	26	7	2	0	127
Agricultural	936	737	813	650	440	355	181	4113
Skilled-unsk.	1050	751	608	456	251	154	59	3329
Sales & serv.	555	442	440	359	221	134	89	2242
Prof. & cler.	137	130	73	96	61	54	20	572
No work	1672	1173	1065	891	563	328	163	5854
Family & self	1178	919	833	645	343	293	152	4362
Others	248	167	176	163	126	106	56	1043

	Marital duration (years)							Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	

EUROPE

PORTUGAL

Major urban	655	559	546	632	358	108	11	2868
Other urban	985	1081	1065	877	512	192	15	4726
Rural	3567	3431	3056	3005	2064	698	46	15866
No school	130	259	534	983	890	366	38	3200
1-3 years	508	975	1248	1302	888	329	14	5263
4-6 years	2988	2761	2201	1670	912	257	17	10806
7+ years	1581	1073	682	559	244	46	3	4187
No work	20	3	6	7	4	0	0	40
Agricultural	435	462	599	864	693	280	20	3352
Skilled-unsk.	2607	2549	2130	1980	1268	424	38	10996
Sales & serv.	725	750	798	715	392	148	6	3534
Prof. & cler.	1408	1293	1122	943	567	143	8	5483
No work	1441	1350	1194	1155	677	241	12	6071
Family & self	903	1095	1165	1304	1049	356	21	5892
Others	2863	2625	2307	2055	1208	402	39	11498

AMERICAS

ECUADOR

Major urban	1461	1083	765	613	550	250	55	4777
Other urban	1201	975	815	681	498	310	77	4557
Rural	2483	2187	1913	1596	1241	696	166	10282
No school	405	502	515	528	546	355	115	2966
1-3 years	994	1041	986	916	734	397	99	5167
4-6 years	1952	1553	1238	940	676	381	69	6808
7+ years	1794	1149	754	505	333	124	15	4675
No work	26	6	8	1	3	2	0	46
Agricultural	1597	1500	1382	1141	937	612	140	7310
Skilled-unsk.	1852	1551	1171	881	700	340	88	6582
Sales & serv.	755	511	469	507	387	202	59	2890
Prof. & cler.	914	677	464	360	263	99	12	2789
No work	3179	2421	1875	1532	1266	600	136	11009
Family & self	858	926	917	809	653	468	114	4744
Others	1108	898	702	548	371	188	49	3863