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Effects of Female Education on Fertility Behaviour in Egypt 1995& 2000.

Education is a powerful socio-economic factor that effects the reproductive behaviour and leads to a higher social status of women (United Nations, 1987, Caster line, 1984 and Cochrane, 1979) empirical evidence continues to accumulate is support of a strong negative relationship between education of women and fertility behaviour. However, education could also result in an increase in fertility. The positive effect of a low level of education is especially marked in rural areas and in less urbanized and poorer developing countries where income in accounting for changes in demographic dynamics and the other socio-economic variables showed similar degree of association with fertility.

The study had the following objectives:-

- To clarify the effect of female education on fertility through its proximate determinants and socio-economic variables.
- To analyze net effect of female education on fertility controlling for some proximate determinants and socio-economic factors.

Main sources of data for analysis are 1995& 2000 “Egypt demographic and health surveys” (EDHS).

The study used (cross tabulation and regression models) to reach the objectives of the study.