

R E S U L T S

Dakahlia is the second governorate in Egypt According to its population, located mostly on the eastern side of Damietta branch of the Nile.

It is about 3462 square kilometers. Its population density was 801/square kilometer.

Dakahlia governorate consists of 10 cities and 433 villages as shown in (Table I),

Table I : Shows number of cities and villages in Dakahlia.

Cities in Dakahlia	Number of villages attached to every city
Mansoura	60
Meet Gamre	50
Sinbillaween	74
Bilkas	25
Shirbein	26
Manzala	36
Dekernis	59
Aga	55
Matarria	5
Talkha	43
Total	433

Table II : Shows the number of family planning centres (F.P.C.) in urban and rural areas in Dakahlia (1972).

Cities of Dakahlia	F.P.C. in urban area	F.P.C. in rural area	Total
Mansoura	26	24	50
Meet Gamre	9	24	33
Sinbillaween	5	27	32
Bilkas	4	13	17
Sherbein	4	19	23
Manzala	4	13	17
Dekernis	4	30	34
Aga	4	21	25
Matarria	3	1	4
Talkha	3	20	23
Total	66	192	258

Table III : Shows the number of family planning centres (F.P.C.) in urban and rural area in Dakahlia (1978).

Cities of Dakahlia	F.P.C. in urban area	F.P.C. in rural area	Total
Mansoura	27	32	59
Meet Gamre	9	27	36
Sinbillaween	4	30	34
Bilkas	4	17	21
Sherbein	4	23	27
Manzala	4	18	22
Dekernis	4	32	36
Aga	4	24	28
Matarria	5	4	9
Talkha	5	22	29
Total	70	228	298

From the distribution of the family planning centres (F.P.C.) shows in table II and table III we can conclude that there were 66 F.P.C. in urban areas and in rural areas 192 F.P.C. at (1972). In comparison to 70 F.P.C. in urban areas and 228 (F.P.C.) in rural areas at (1978).

- The mean number of F.P.C. at (1972):
 - in urban areas = 6.6 per city
 - in rural areas = 0.443 per village
- The mean number of F.P.C. at (1978):
 - in urban areas = 7 per city
 - in rural areas = 0.526 per village

Table **IV** : Shows the Birth rate, Death rate and rate of natural increase in Dakahlia from 1965 : 1972.

Year	no of Birthes	no of Deaths	Natural increase	Birth rate%	Death rate%	Rate of Natural increase%
1965	82360	26750	55610	37	12	25
1966	83008	33939	49069	36	15	21
1967	90064	31246	58818	38	13	25
1968	89387	34195	55192	37	14	23
1969	89951	31676	58275	36	13	23
1970	90547	36193	54334	35	14	21
1971	90214	31252	58962	33	12	21
1972	93822	34427	59395	33	12	21

Table **IV** shows that the number of births was 82,360 at (1965), and gradually increased till it became 93,822 at (1972).

On the other hand the number of deaths and the death rate was rather constant during this period (1965-1972), so the number of natural increase at this period was 3,785.

Table V : Shows the number of married women in
child-bearing period in Dakahlia (1972)

Cities of Dakahlia	Urban	%	Rural	%	Total
Mansoura	30457	40.76	36870	12.78	67327
Mit Gamre	6932	9.58	41579	14.42	48511
Sinbillaween	6455	8.64	33531	11.62	39986
Bilkas	6519	8.72	24168	8.38	30687
Shirbein	3975	5.32	21519	7.46	25494
Manzala	5347	7.16	20193	7	25540
Dekernis	2939	4	44822	15.55	47811
Aga	1741	2.33	32624	11.31	34365
Matarria	6534	8.74	1352	0.47	7886
Talkha	3768	5.04	32372	11.23	36140
Total	74717		288337		363747

Table VI : Shows the number of women in child bearing period in Dakahlia (1978)

Cities of Dakahlia	Urban	%	Rural	%	Total
Mansoura	31720	35.14	38825	12.48	70545
Mit Gamre	8243	9.2	46271	14.87	54514
Sinbillaween	9120	10.18	35546	11.42	44666
Bilkas	7490	8.36	25580	8.22	33070
Sherbein	5270	5.88	23490	7.55	28760
Manzala	7431	8.35	23476	7.54	30957
Dekernis	4148	4.63	45923	14.76	50071
Aga	2100	0.23	35490	11.4	37590
Matarria	8213	9.16	2561	0.82	10774
Talkha	5483	6.12	33924	10.9	39407
Total	89568		311086		400654

From table V and table VI we can conclude that:

- Total no of females in child bearing period at (1972) was 363,747, this no was increased untill it reach 400,654, at (1978) i.e. the no is increased about 36,907 in 6 years.
- In Mansoura: no of females in child bearing period at (1972) was 67,327, and at (1978) became 70545 so the no was increased by 3218.
- In Mit Gamre: no of females in child bearing period (C.B.P.) at (1972) was 48511 and at (1978) was 54514 so the no was increased by 6003.
- In Sinbillaween: no of females in (C.B.P.) at (1972) was 39986 and (1978) was 44666 so the no was increased by 4780.
- In Bilkas no of females in (C.B.P.) at (1972) was 30687 and at (1978) was 33070 so the no was increased by 2383.
- In Sherbein no of females in (C.B.P.) at (1972) was 25494 and at (1978) was 28760 so the no was increased by 3266.
- In Manzala no of females in (C.B.P.) at (1972) was 25546 and at (1978) was 30954 so the no was

increased by 5411.

- In Dekernis no of females in (C.B.P.) at (1972) was 47811 and at (1978) was 50071 so the no was increased by 2260.
- In Aga no of females in (C.B.P.) at (1972) was 34365 and at (1978) was 37590 so the no was increased by 3225.
- In Matarria no of females in (C.B.P.) at (1972) was 7886 and at (1978) was 10774 so the no was increased by 2888.
- In Talkha no of females in (C.B.P.) at (1972) was 36140 and at (1978) was 39407 so the no was increased by 3267.

Table VII : Shows Educational status of population in Dakahlia.

(1) Urban area

Type	Illitirate	Read and write	Secondary Education	Higher Education	Total
Males	53055	84440	23403	5270	166168
Females	97928	57142	12175	595	167840
Total	150983	141582	35578	5865	334008

Table VIII :

(2) Rural area

Type	Illitirate	Read and write	Secondary Education	Higher Education	Total
Males	332866	249913	18421	1100	602300
Females	547135	70670	2251	80	620136
Total	880001	320583	20672	1180	1222365

About the educational status of Dakahlia governorate in urban and rural areas we find the following results.

a) In urban area:

- Percentage of illiteracy is 45.2%

Males	15.88%
Females	29.31%
- Percentage of Read and write is 42.38%

Males	25.28%
Females	17.1 %
- Percentage of secondary education is 10.65%

Males	7 %
Females	3.64%
- Percentage of Higher education is 1.75%

Males	1.57%
Females	6.17%

b) In rural area:

- Percentage of illiteracy is 71.99%

Males	27.23%
Females	44.76%
- Percentage of Read and write is 26.22%

Males	20.44%
Females	5.78%

- Percentage of Secondary education 1.69%

Males	1.5%
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Females	0.18%
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- Percentage of Higher education

Males	0.89%
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Females	0.006%
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Table IX : Shows the number and percentage of pill users in relation to the number of married female in child bearing period in urban area (1972).

Cities of Dakahlia	Married female in child Bearing period	Pill user	Percentage
Mansoura	30457	8033	26
Mit Gamre	6932	2907	42
Sinbillaween	6455	1550	24
Bilkas	6519	1500	23
Shirbein	3975	1230	30
Manzala	5347	1447	27
Dekernis	2989	901	30
Aga	1741	418	24
Matarria	6534	200	3
Talkha	3768	2173	50
Total	74717	20359	\bar{x} 27

Table X : Shows the number and percentage of pill users in relation to married females in urban areas (1978).

Cities of Dakahlia	Married female in child bearing period	Number of pill users	Percentage
Mansoura	31720	9152	28
Mit Gamre	8243	4003	48
Sinbillaween	9120	2420	26
Bilkas	7490	2100	28
Shirbein	5270	1873	35
Manzala	7481	1620	21
Dekernis	4148	1301	31
Aga	2100	557	26
Matarria	8213	300	3
Talkha	5483	2987	54
Total	89568	26313	\bar{x} 29

In Talkha 50% of females in child bearing period used pill as a contraceptive method at (1972). This percentage increased to 54% at (1978). So Talkha had the highest percentage of pill users in urban area of Dakahlia.

On the other hand 3% of females in childbearing period in Matarria at (1972) used pill. This percentage remained constant i.e 3% at (1978). So Matarria had represented the lowest percentage of pill users in urban area of Dakahlia.

Table **XI** : Shows the number and percentage of pill users in relation to the number of married female in child bearing period in rural areas (1972).

Cities of Dakahlia	Married female in child Bearing period	Pill user	Percentage
Mansoura	36870	1607	4
Mit Gamre	41579	1985	5
Sinbillaween	33531	1536	5
Bilkas	24168	765	3
Shirbein	21519	1650	8
Manzala	20193	1374	7
Dekernis	44822	2231	5
Aga	32624	905	3
Matarria	1352	99	7
Talkha	32372	2030	6
Total	288337	14182	\bar{x} 5

Table **XII** : Shows the number and percentage of pill users in relation to married females in child bearing period in rural areas (1978).

Cities of Dakahlia	Married female in child bearing period	Number of pill users	Percentage
Mansoura	38825	1968	5
Mit Gamre	46271	2526	5
Sinbillaween	35546	2367	6
Bilkas	25580	1103	4
Shirbein	23490	2132	9
Manzala	23476	2009	8
Dekernis	45923	2920	6
Aga	35490	1423	4
Matarria	2561	257	10
Talkha	33924	2954	8
Total	311086	19659	\bar{x} 6

In rural areas as shown in table XI and XII we find:

- At (1972) the percentage of pill user was flactuated between 3% and 8%, while in (1978) it flactuated between 3% and 10%.
- The mean percentage of pill user in rural area of Dakahlia at (1972) was 5% and at (1978) was 6% so there was 1% increase in 6 years.

Table XIII : Shows the total number and percentage of pill user in relation to the number of married female in child bearing period (Rural and urban) (1972).

Cities of Dakahlia	Married female in child bearing period	Pill user	Percentage
Mansoura	67327	9640	14
Mit Gamre	48511	4892	10
Sinbillaween	39986	3086	7.7
Bilkas	30687	2265	7.3
Shirbein	25494	2880	11
Manzala	25540	2821	11
Dekernis	47811	3132	6.5
Aga	34365	1323	3.8
Matarria	4886	299	3.7
Talkha	36140	4203	11.6
Total	363747	34541	\bar{x} 9.4

Table XIV : Shows the number and percentage of pill users in relation to married women in child bearing period in rural and urban areas (1978).

Cities of Dakahlia	Number of married female in child bearing period	Number of pill users	Percentage
Mansoura	70545	11120	15
Mit Gamre	54514	6529	11
Sinbillaween	44666	4787	10
Bilkas	33070	3203	9
Shirbein	28760	4005	13
Manzala	30957	3629	11
Dekernis	50071	4221	8
Aga	37590	1980	5
Matarria	10774	557	5
Talkha	39407	5941	15
Total	400654	45972	\bar{x} 11.7

In table (XIII) and table (XIV) we find:

- 9.4% of female in child bearing period in rural and urban areas using pills at (1972).
- and 11.7% of female in child bearing period using pills at (1978) in rural and urban areas.

Table XV : Shows the number of user of conventional methods in rural and urban areas (1972).

Cities of Dakahlia	Dutch cap	Creams and ointments	Condoms
Mansoura	10	48	12913
Mit Gamre	11	48	3796
Sinbillaween	-	28	686
Bilkas	-	4	840
Sherbein	-	-	1186
Manzala	-	13	888
Dekernis	22	19	622
Aga	-	-	94
Matarria	-	-	506
Talkha	-	-	5028
Total	43	160	25803

Table XVI : Shows the number of user of conventional method in rural and urban areas (1978).

Cities of Dakahlia	Dutch cap	Creams and ointments	Condoms
Mansoura	15	80	15784
Mit Gamre	12	65	4872
Sinbillaween	3	50	980
Bilkas	2	20	990
Sherbein	2	18	678
Manzala	5	22	842
Dekernis	18	32	629
Aga	3	34	294
Matarria	2	20	614
Talkha	4	25	7762
Total	66	366	33445

In table (XV) and (XVI) we find that:

- The number of condoms used in urban and rural areas was 25803 at (1972), and this number was increased till reach 33445 at (1978). This number was very high if compared with Dutch cap and Creams.
- The number of creams and ointment in urban and rural areas was 160 at (1972), and this number became 366 at (1978).
- The number of female wearing Dutch cap at (1972) was 43 and was increased to 66 at (1978).

Table XVII : The number of women weared the loop
in Dakahlia (1972) and (1978).

Month	1972	1978
Jan.	96	549
Feb.	140	420
Mar.	114	405
Apr.	150	873
May	163	549
June	188	163
July	139	462
Aug.	217	243
Sep.	152	230
Oct.	94	272
Nov.	125	221
Dec.	174	315
Total	1752	4702

In table XVII :

- The number of loop used was 1752 at (1972).
- and at (1978) this number became 4702 i.e the number increased by 2.0 times than (1972). When we compare the loops with the other birth control methods we find that the loop was the 2nd choice after pill.